

Appendix I

Gazetteer and route maps

The Gazetteer is presented in route order from north-west to south-east.

Fieldwork events

All evaluations, excavations and watching briefs were assigned 'fieldwork event names' and unique 'fieldwork event codes' by Rail Link Engineering. The black text labels in the Gazetteer mapping are fieldwork event names. NB: In many cases evaluation fieldwork events share the same name as the subsequent excavations—they are distinguished by the event code in the Gazetteer. HS1 event codes have the prefix 'ARC'.

Project Areas and watching brief event codes

The HS1 Section 1 route was divided into four roughly equal Project Areas (330, 420, 430, 440), major route sections which reflected areas of responsibility for construction, engineering and project management purposes (350/410 was an additional area covering the Medway Crossing only). Watching brief event codes refer to the Project Area—blue text labels in the Gazetteer maps are watching brief event codes.

The responsibility for Project Area 330, at the NW end of the route, lay with MoLA, whereas Project Areas 350/410, 420, 430 and 440 lay with Oxford Archaeology. Some differences in approach are apparent between these two organisations. In the MoLA area, all watching brief work was undertaken under a single fieldwork event code (ARC 330 98), the area being subdivided into zones, as detailed under Project 330 below. The circumstances and predominantly chalk geology of these route sections meant that it was possible to map continuous large areas under watching brief conditions, and the results were fully integrated with PX assessment reports. In OA project areas, watching brief codes were also assigned to the Project Area (eg ARC 420 99) and broken down into route sections, but individual discoveries were identified by reference to the project 'chainage'. The geological conditions and earthworks methods in the Wealden Greensand zones were not conducive to mapping large continuous areas under general watching brief conditions.

Chainages

Chainages are measurements (km+metres) along the HS1 route from north-west to south-east, starting at London St Pancras, (except the Fawkham Junction section, near Southfleet, which is numbered in a separate sequence). Primarily intended for engineering purposes these were used extensively during the archaeological fieldwork as a convenient means of referring to sites and finds, particularly during the watching brief. Chainage markers were set out along the route at regular intervals.

Principal Sites

For archaeological purposes the route was divided in the post-excavation updated project design into a series of 28 'Principal Sites' which are route sections comprising a variable number of individual fieldwork events linked under the name of the most significant site within them. These are the route sections referred to in the main text of this report unless stated

otherwise. The red text labels on the Gazetteer maps refer to PX Principal Sites. Three letter codes were assigned to each Principal site, which are used in labelling digital files in the archive, etc. (see Chapter 1, Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

Building investigations

The building investigations were managed somewhat separately from the archaeological investigations in most cases. For the purpose of this volume the building investigations have been grouped under the relevant 'Principal Sites' (PX route sections). They are labelled on the Gazetteer mapping as individual fieldwork events. Several historic building recording projects included archaeological investigation of the building footprints as they were being demolished/re-located, the results of which are incorporated within the relevant historic building report.

Integrated Site Report reference

These are digital post-excavation reports published on the ADS website. An ISR has been produced for 20 of the Principal Sites with the most significant evidence. See Appendix 2 for a full list.

Evaluation, survey and post-excavation report references

These are grey literature reports, also available to download from the ADS website. See Appendix 2 for a full list of available reports.

Map Windows

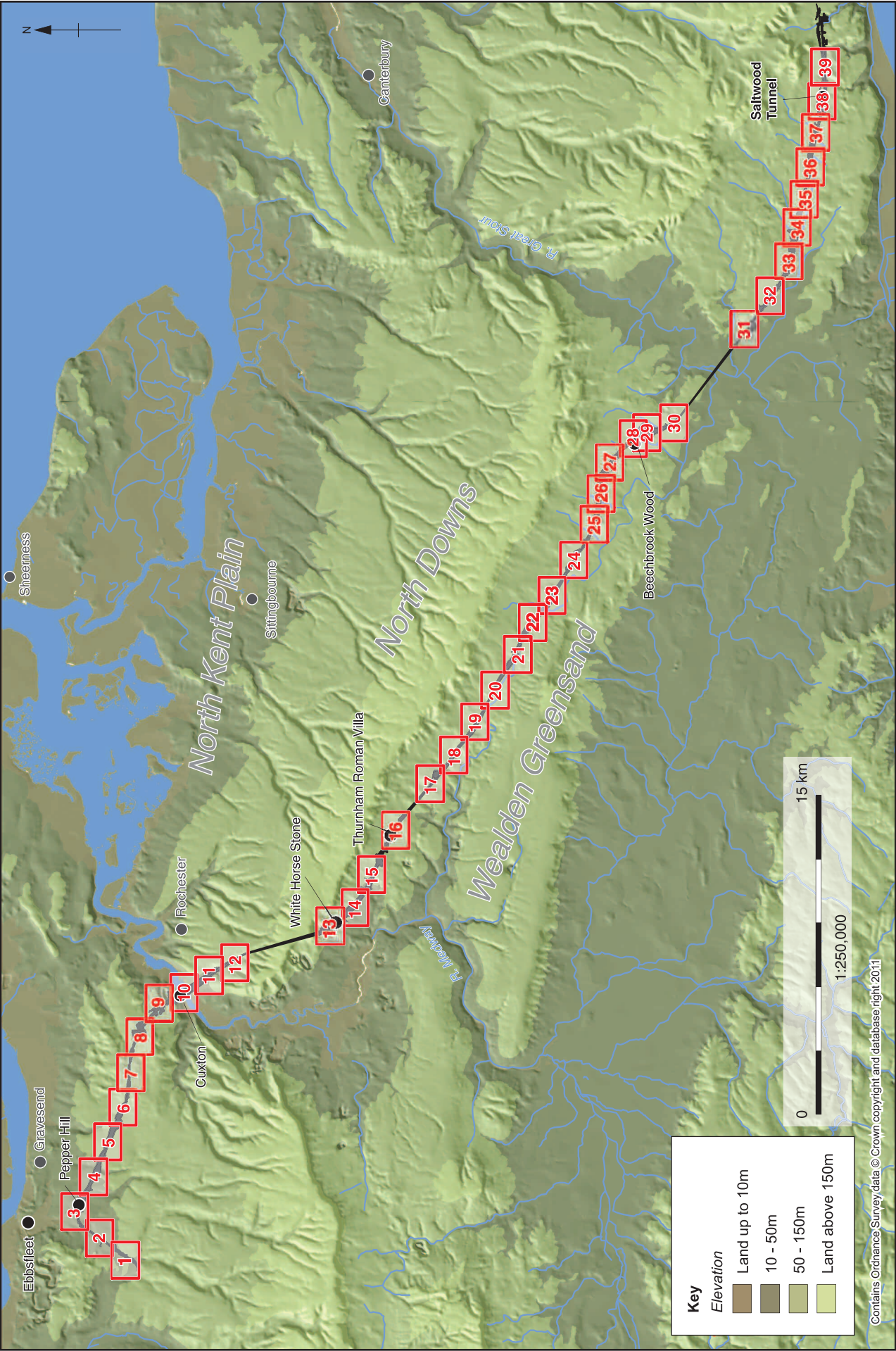
The investigation areas are shown in the Gazetteer maps, shaded to distinguish different forms of investigation, on base mapping overlaid on BGS geology and a 1:10,000 OS map base. A map key is included at the start of the route maps showing numbered route windows on a topographical base map. The Gazetteer text refers to the 'Map Windows' on this figure (numbered 1 to 39).

PROJECT AREA 330

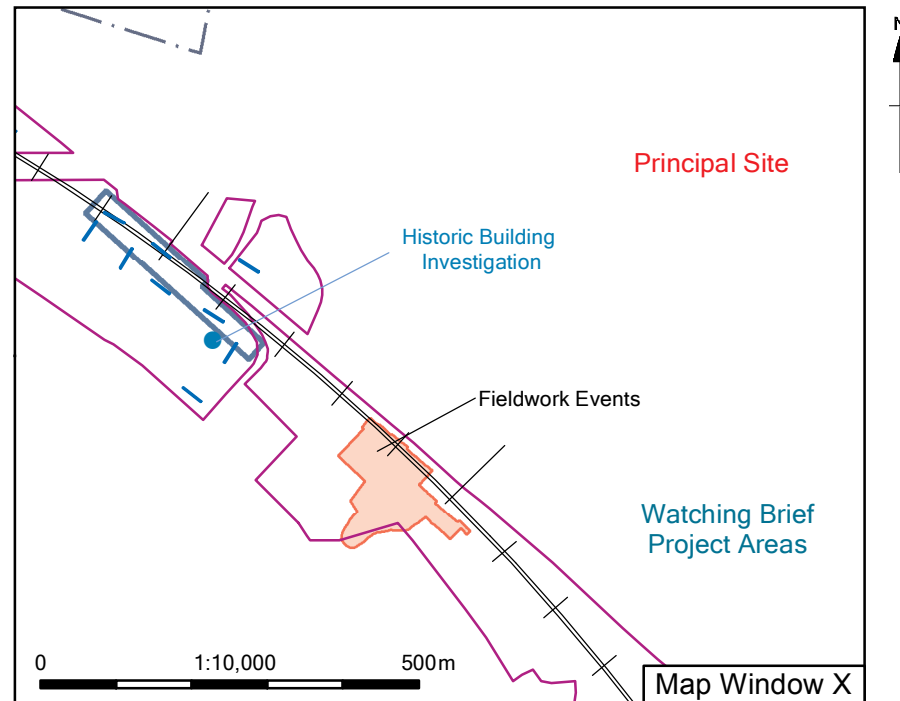
Watching brief major route section from Southfleet to the Medway Crossing.

Project Area 330 (Southfleet to the Medway Crossing) was mostly undertaken by MoLA in the main excavation and watching brief phases, except for Pepper Hill Roman Cemetery (OA). The PX Principal Sites in this part of the route for the most part correspond with zones assigned by MoLA during the fieldwork stages (Zones 1–6, which are not to be confused with the PX landscape zones referred to elsewhere in this volume), which have been assigned names derived from the most important archaeological sites contained within them, as follows:

Whitehill Road Barrow - Project Area 330 Zones 1 and 2
Northumberland Bottom - Project Area 330 Zone 3
Tollgate - Project Area 330 Zone 4
Cobham Golf Course - Project Area 330 Zone 5
Cuxton - Project Area 330 Zone 6



Layout:



All Map Windows are at 1:10,000 with North at the top

Features:

Sites

- Detailed excavation
- Strip, map and sample excavation
- Watching brief discovery
- General watching brief extents
- Surface artefact collection survey
- Geophysical survey

Features

- Evaluation trenches
- Historic building investigation
- Chainage

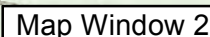
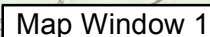
Geology:

Solid

- Upper Chalk
- Middle Chalk
- Lower Chalk (Glaucanitic Marl)
- Melbourne Rock
- Thanet Beds
- Hythe Beds
- Folkestone Beds
- Sandgate Beds
- Woolwich Beds
- Blackheath / Oldhaven Beds
- London Clay
- Gault Clay
- Atherfield Clay
- Weald Clay

Drift

- Alluvium
- Clay-with-Flints
- Head Gravel
- Coombe Deposits
- Brickearth
- River Terrace Gravel



Project Area 330 Zone 1 chainage limits: 200+091 - 203+750
Project Area 330 Zone 2 chainage limits: 203+750 - 205+200
Parishes crossed: Southfleet, Longfield and Newbarn
Integrated Site Report reference: Bull 2006a
Map Windows 1-3

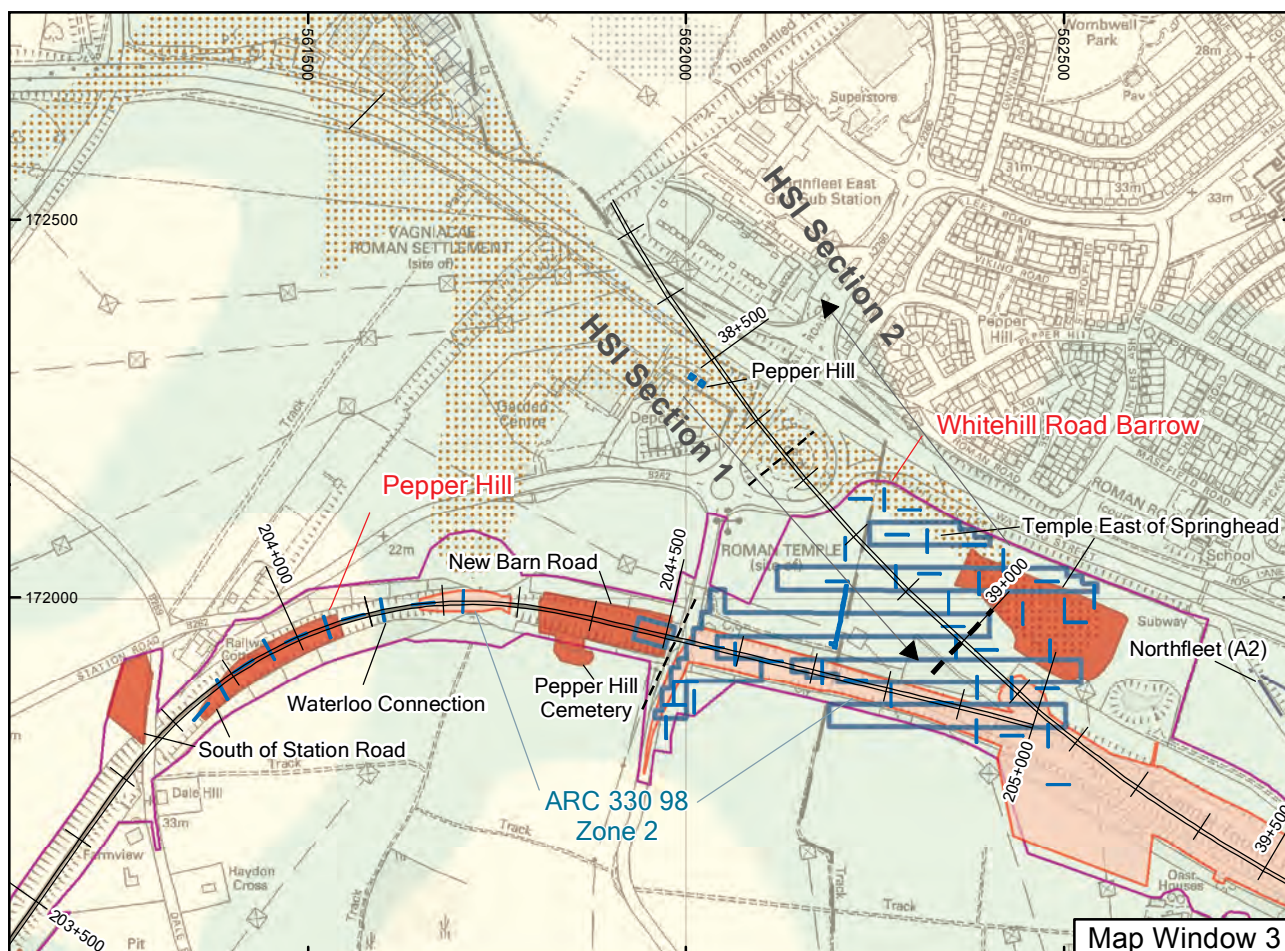
Map Windows 1 and 2

Apart from small amounts of late Iron Age material, there was no evidence for further activity until the 1st century AD when Roman field systems are laid out at Fawkhams Junction

Later medieval and post-medieval activity within the landscape remained agricultural in character until the construction of the Gravesend West Railway in the mid 19th Century.

The excavation revealed part of a Roman field system dating from the 1st century AD.

Map Window 3



The evaluation comprised a total of ten trenches. A shallow ditch was attributed to the Middle or Late Bronze Age and a second ditch may date to the same period. A pit and ditch both produced pottery of the late 1st- or 2nd-century AD. Colluvial deposits up to 2.5m deep were recorded at the bottom of the valley slope, and produced struck flints of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date as well as flints of Bronze Age date.

Fieldwork event: Pepper Hill, Southfleet
Event code: ARC THB 95
 HS1 chainage: 38+500
 NGR: TQ 6200 7235
 Contractor: Canterbury Archaeological Trust
 Type of investigation: Evaluation
 Start of fieldwork: 1995
 End of fieldwork: 1995
 Integrated Site Report reference: Bull 2006a
 Evaluation report reference: CAT 1996
 Map Window 3

The evaluation comprised a total of two trenches. No archaeological features were present.

Fieldwork event: Temple east of Springhead
Event code: ARC STP 95
 HS1 chainage: 39+000
 NGR: TQ 6230 7190
 Contractor: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
 Type of investigation: Geophysical Survey
 Start of fieldwork: 1995
 End of fieldwork: 1995
 Integrated Site Report reference: Bull 2006a
 Survey report reference: GSB 1995m
 Map Window 3

Fieldwork event: Temple east of Springhead
Event code: ARC STP 97
 HS1 chainage: 39+000
 NGR: TQ 6230 7190
 Contractor: Wessex Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Evaluation
 Start of fieldwork: April 1997
 End of fieldwork: May 1997
 Integrated Site Report reference: Bull 2006a
 Evaluation report reference: WA 1997c
 Map Window 3

The evaluation comprised a total of 41 trenches. The archaeological features included ditches, postholes, a relict watercourse and a probable terrace. Three ditches, one identified as Late Iron Age or early Roman, may correspond to some of the broadly SE-NW aligned fainter linear geophysical anomalies previously recorded. There was no evidence to suggest an extension of the Roman temple complex or associated features into the evaluation area. Colluvial deposits were identified within the valley floor, including a primary pedogenic horizon of probable Late Bronze Age date.

Fieldwork event: Temple East of Springhead
Event code: ARC STP 99
 HS1 chainage: 39+000
 NGR: TQ 6240 7200
 Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Detailed excavation
 Start of fieldwork: 1999

End of fieldwork: 1999
 Integrated Site Report reference: Bull 2006a
 Map Window 3

Neolithic or Early Bronze Age activity associated with natural springs.

PRINCIPAL SITE: PEPPER HILL ROMAN CEMETERY
Chainage limits - 204+300 - 204+500
Parishes crossed: Southfleet
Map Window 3
Integrated Site Report reference: Biddulph 2006

Fieldwork event: Pepper Hill / New Barn Road Roman Cemetery
Event code: ARC PHL 97 and ARC NBR 98
 HS1 Chainage - 204+300
 NGR: TQ 6180 7200
 Contractor: Oxford Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Detailed excavation
 Start of fieldwork: August 1998
 End of fieldwork: January 1999
 Integrated Site Report reference: Biddulph 2006
 Map Window 3

The site lay south of the Roman town and religious complex at Springhead (*Vagniacis*). Excavation revealed almost the entire plan of a Roman-period cemetery which developed alongside a road that took inhabitants, pilgrims and other traffic into the town. A total of 558 graves or other funerary-related features were encountered. ARC PHL 97 was the first phase of excavation, arising from a SEEboard cable diversion. ARC NBR98 was a subsequent phase of work along the main HS1 route.

The cemetery was located at a site previously used for burial in the Middle Iron Age. At least one grave belonged to that time. No burials were certainly made during the Late Iron Age, though quarry pits and a boundary ditch record activity dating before the Roman conquest. The site received the greatest number of burials during the Early Roman period (AD 43–130). The rate of burial declined during the 2nd century and, by the 3rd century, few graves were dug. The latest burials comprise a group of five dating after AD 260; given the fortunes of the neighbouring town, none is likely to date far into the 4th century. The site was abandoned after the Roman period until medieval times when quarrying and agricultural activity began.

The predominant rite, appearing throughout the life of the cemetery, was inhumation. Some 360 such graves were excavated. Many were devoid of grave goods—a factor resulting in a high proportion of undated burials—but offerings were by no means uncommon. Pottery was regularly deposited. Drinking vessels were most popular, followed by eating-related vessels, then cooking forms, such as jars. Other objects were less frequent, but could include brooches, shoes and, more rarely, bracelets, beaded necklaces and wooden objects. Skeletons were poorly preserved. Those that survived revealed a mainly adult population with an equal male-female ratio. Ages rarely extended beyond 30 years. Few children were recorded, although their number is probably lower than expected since their bones would have survived least well. Iron nails and decayed wood-derived soil stains attested to the frequent use of coffins. The proportion of coffined burials was higher in the 2nd century, compared with the 1st century. Wooden boxes or caskets filled with grave goods occasionally accompanied the burial.

Almost 150 cremation graves were encountered. The rite spanned the mid 1st to early 3rd century AD. The deceased were cremated on pyres within the cemetery and outside its boundaries. A cobbled surface west of the cemetery may have functioned as a crematorium or place of funerary feasting. The dead, often wearing brooches, necklaces and the like, were occasionally carried to the pyre on a bier. Pyre goods included shoes, pottery, joints of meat, and, rarely, beans and fruits. Overall, urned and unurned graves were equally represented, although urned graves were more common in the 2nd century, echoing the use of the coffin. The cremated remains had been carefully deposited in correct anatomical order in at least one urn, while the skull had been deliberately excluded from another. A few boxes and caskets were deposited. One casket was particularly ornate, being decorated with lion-headed studs. Analysis of the cremated human remains again indicated a largely adult population, but with a slight bias towards males. Surprisingly, few cremated individuals had died under 40 years, suggesting that the rite was largely reserved for Springhead's oldest inhabitants. However, children were also represented; some accompanied adults in double burials. Unburnt grave goods included pottery—the range of forms was little different from that recovered from inhumation graves—brooches and shoes. Grave goods hinted at changing beliefs in the afterlife during the 2nd century.

An unusual aspect of the cemetery was the presence of *busta*. Here, the deceased were cremated on a pyre and buried where the remains fell into an underlying pit. The features date mainly to the mid or late 1st century AD and the rite was introduced to Pepper Hill by soldiers or other newcomers, probably from the Rhineland or Danube provinces. Almost all *busta* were closely spaced, a further sign, perhaps, of a social or ethnic grouping. Other funerary-related features included cenotaphs

that contained no human bone but were otherwise typical graves, and pits that yielded pyre debris only. A well or shaft east of the cemetery was not fully excavated, but is likely to have received ritual deposits.

The cemetery was very crowded and much intercutting was evident. It admitted a cross-section of Springhead's inhabitants, but inevitably the cemetery contained mainly low-status burials. The comparison with a walled cemetery only a little way north of the site, which covered a larger area and contained eight ornate burials, is particularly revealing.

PRINCIPAL SITE: NORTHUMBERLAND BOTTOM

Project Area 330, Zone 3

Chainage limits: 39+600 - 41+000

Parishes crossed: Northfleet

Integrated Site Report reference: Askew 2006

Map Window 4

Fieldwork event: Northfleet (A2)

Event code: N/A

HS1 chainage: 39+300 - 41+000

NGR: TQ 6350 7159

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1993

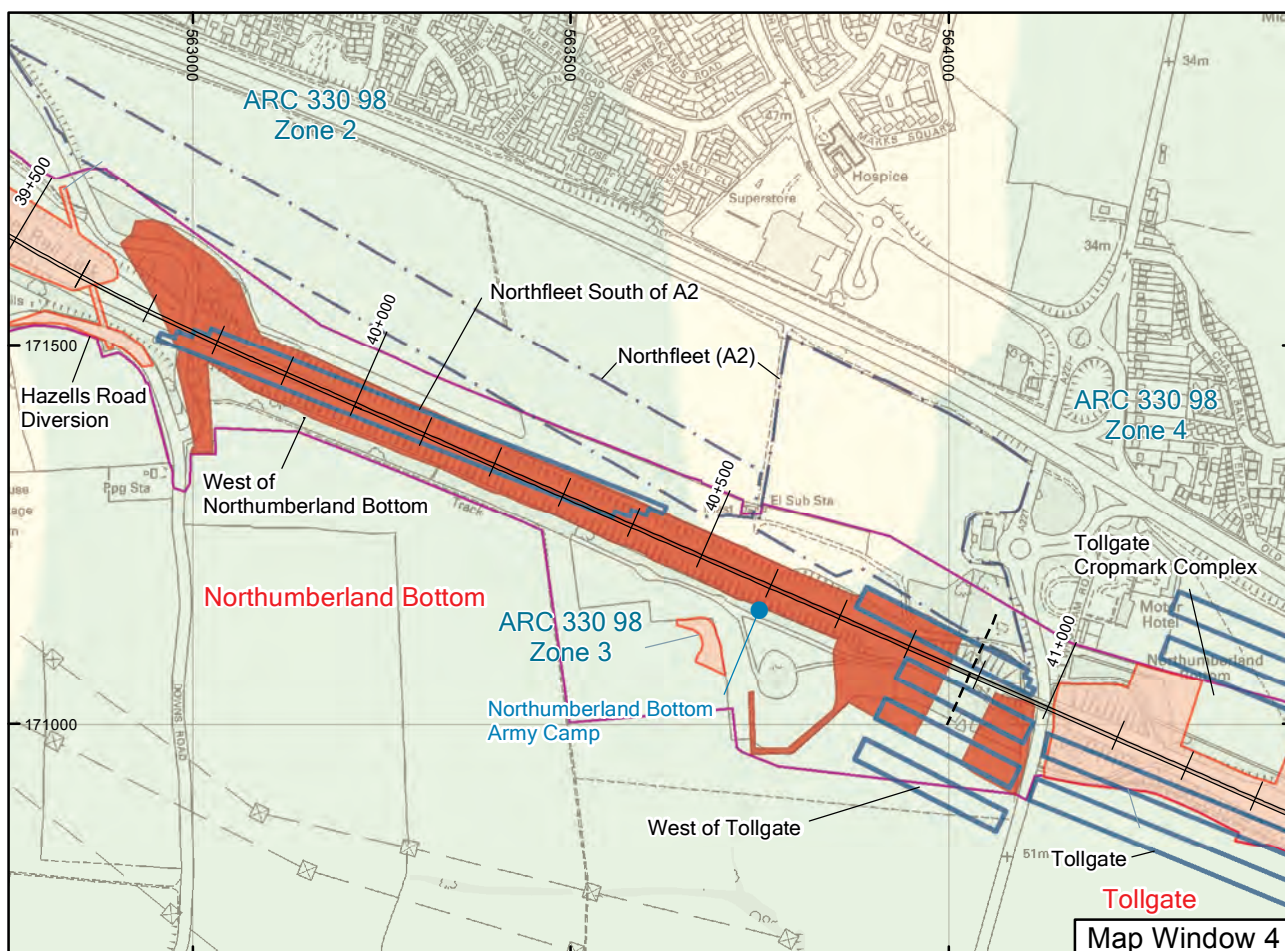
End of fieldwork: 1993

Grey literature report reference: URL 1995

Map Window: 3–4

Fieldwork event: Northfleet (south of A2)

Event code: N/A



HS1 chainage: 39+700 - 40+400
 NGR: TQ 6330 7140
 Contractor: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
 Type of investigation: Geophysical survey
 Start of fieldwork: 1995
 End of fieldwork: 1995
 Grey literature report reference: GSB 1995n
 Map Window: 3–4

Fieldwork event: Hazells Road Diversion

Event code: ARC HRD 99
 HS1 chainage: 39+600
 NGR: TQ 6280 7160
 Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Targeted watching brief
 Start of fieldwork: April 1999
 End of fieldwork: May 2000
 Integrated Site Report reference: Askew 2006
 Map Window 4

Early Iron Age evidence comprised a scattered group of five pits, a cooking pit, a waterhole, a metalworking area consisting of bowl furnace bases, and an area of possible animal pens. One of the pits contained a La Tène brooch, dating from the 5th to 4th century BC; another contained a large, mixed deposit of partially dismembered animal carcasses, perhaps evidence for feasting. A red deer bone from the pit was radiocarbon dated to 370–190 cal BC (NZA-22748). Activity continued in the Mid–Late Iron Age.

Roman features included the masonry foundations of a twin-chambered ‘corn-drier’ and elements of a field system, lying alongside a metallised track (probably a Roman precursor of Downs Road). The coin and ceramic assemblages from this site comprise the only exclusively Late Roman (late 3rd to 4th century) site assemblages from the HS1 Section 1 project.

Two medieval sites, found on either side of Downs Road, were dated by ceramic evidence to the 12th/13th century. They perhaps form part of a medieval precursor of Hazells Farm. They comprised at least one large rectangular timber post-built building, located *c* 200m east of the present farm, and traces of two circular domed clay ovens, lying alongside Hazells Road. Evidence for more recent land-use includes a brick clamp dating from *c* 1450–1700, located *c* 100m north of Hazells Farm.

Fieldwork event: West of Northumberland Bottom

Event code: ARC WNB 97 (reported with ARC 330 98 zone 3)
 HS1 chainage: 40+100
 NGR: TQ 6350 7130
 Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Evaluation
 Start of fieldwork: April 1997
 End of fieldwork: May 1997
 Integrated Site Report reference: Askew 2006
 Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1997f
 Map Window 4

The evaluation comprised a total of 44 trenches. The earliest features were three ditches and a pit which may date from the Mid/Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. The majority of features, consisting of pits and structural element such as postholes, slots and hearths, were of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date. They indicate that the site may have been occupied by a small settlement with an adjacent field system.

Fieldwork event: West of Northumberland Bottom

Event code: ARC WNB 98

HS1 chainage: 40+100
 NGR: TQ 6350 7130
 Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Detailed excavation
 Integrated Site Report reference: Askew 2006
 Map Window 4

An Early Bronze Age double inhumation was found, in which each of the burials was accompanied by a Beaker vessel. Later prehistoric activity was represented by a large Middle–Late Bronze Age boundary ditch, part of a Middle–Late Iron Age enclosure, and part of a possible field system. Occupation continued into the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, and was represented by pits, gullies, several kilns or ovens, human burials (including two cremations) and a horse burial.

An Early Roman field system was superseded in the 2nd century AD by domestic activity represented by two possible sunken-floored buildings, pits, a well, two single-chambered kilns or ovens and an infant inhumation.

Medieval occupation, situated on a shallow terrace near the foot of the hill, comprised one or more timber structures with associated pits and a boundary ditch to the south and a circular stock enclosure, which was superseded in the late 12th–early 14th centuries by a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure that contained some evidence for occupation, including a sunken-floored building containing was a possible corn-drying or malting oven.

Fieldwork event: Northumberland Bottom Army Camp

Event code: ARC NBAC 98
 HS1 chainage: 40+600
 NGR: TQ 6380 7110
 Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Standing building survey
 Start of fieldwork: September 1998
 End of fieldwork: October 1998
 Integrated Site Report reference: Askew 2006
 Map Window 4

The site comprised a Second World War anti-aircraft gun battery and its associated domestic encampment. There were 26 single storey buildings on the site, some of which are of post-war date. As well as the buildings there are a number of standing structures, partially buried structures, foundations and original roads and tracks surviving on the site. None of the buildings were Listed.

The military structures and buildings recorded form only part of the total number of military structures known to have existed. Many structures remain unlocated but levels information suggests that some of these may survive in a buried state. Evidence of other features, like the radar, may have been too slight to survive.

Many of the internal layouts of the buildings were recovered and in one case a large amount of the original fixtures survived. However, the function of many of the buildings was not discernible from the surviving structural evidence.

Fieldwork event: West of Tollgate

Event code: ARC TLGW 95
 NGR: TQ 6400 7100
 HS1 chainage: 40+700
 Contractor: A Bartlett and Associates
 Type of investigation: Geophysical survey
 Start of fieldwork: 1996
 End of fieldwork: 1996
 Integrated Site Report reference: Askew 2006

Survey report reference: ABA 1996b
Map Window 4

Magnetic susceptibility and magnetometer surveys were carried out. The latter identified a probable E-W ditch and a section of N-S ditch at the northern edge of the survey area, which are likely to form part of an enclosure corresponding to a previously identified cropmark complex.

Fieldwork event: West of Tollgate
Event code: ARC TGW 97
HS1 chainage: 40+800
NGR: TQ 6400 7100
Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology
Type of investigation: Evaluation
Start of fieldwork: April 1997
End of fieldwork: April 1997
Integrated Site Report reference: Askew 2006
Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1997i
Map Window 4

The evaluation comprised a total of 34 trenches. A number of field boundary ditches were recorded, forming part of a complex of rectilinear fields dating from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period through to the early 3rd century AD. A medieval field ditch was also recorded in the area of Roman features. A large circular quarry pit, at least 5m in diameter, was found but no datable finds were recovered from it.

PRINCIPAL SITE: TOLLGATE
Project Area 330, Zone 4
Chainage limits: 41+000 - 44+300
Parishes crossed: Cobham
Integrated Site Report reference: Bull 2006b
Map Windows 4–6

Fieldwork event: Tollgate cropmark complex, Gravesham
Event code: ARC TLG 95
HS1 chainage: 41+100
NGR: TQ 6440 7100
Contractor: Oxford Archaeology
Type of investigation: Evaluation
Start of fieldwork: July 1995
End of fieldwork: July 1995
Integrated Site Report reference: Bull 2006b
Evaluation report reference: OA 1995b
Map Window 4

The evaluation comprised a total of 18 trenches. It confirmed that a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, is almost certainly of Neolithic date. It has been substantially plough damaged and it was impossible to determine whether it was originally a mortuary enclosure or a long barrow. Only one possible internal feature was noted. Some signs of Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age activity were noted in a small dry valley, but no unequivocal features of prehistoric date were found. A ditched trackway to the north of the dry valley, also partially visible as a cropmark, was investigated but yielded no dating evidence. A large chalk quarry of post-medieval date was found at the east end of the site.

Fieldwork event: Tollgate
Event code: ARC TLG 95
NGR: TQ 6430 7100

HS1 chainage: 41+300
Contractor: A. Bartlett and Associates
Type of investigation: Geophysical survey
Start of fieldwork: 1996
End of fieldwork: 1996
Integrated Site Report reference: Bull 2006b
Survey report reference: ABA 1996a
Map Windows 4–5

Fieldwork event: Tollgate
Event code: ARC TLG 98 (reported with ARC 330 98 Zone 4)
HS1 chainage: 41+100
NGR: TQ 6410 7100
Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology
Type of investigation: Strip, map and sample excavation
Start of fieldwork: 1998
End of fieldwork: 1998
Integrated Site Report reference: Bull 2006b
Map Windows 4–5

Excavations at Tollgate revealed Palaeolithic tools redeposited by colluvial processes at the base of a dry valley. The colluvial deposits sealed ancient soils indicative of an arctic environment (*c* 14,000–11,000 years before present).

Distinct spreads of sarsen stones were present to the east of Church Road. These have been considered as potentially the remains of a demolished Neolithic to Early Bronze Age megalithic structure, but are more likely to be a natural accumulation, disturbed by medieval and later field clearance. A sub-rectangular cropmark enclosure, identified on aerial photographs to the east of Wrotham Road, is believed to be a Neolithic mortuary enclosure. It was preserved *in situ* beneath landscaping earthworks and not investigated in detail.

Evidence of a settled and cultivated landscape first appears at the end of the Bronze Age. A small scale settlement, established in the Iron Age to the west of Church Road, provides evidence of domesticated and processed crops and livestock, supplemented by foraged foods and game. Iron Age activity around Tollgate persists into the early 1st century AD, when a possible eastward shift in the focus of settlement and activity to the Henhurst Road area is recorded. Evidence for activity in the Roman period is dispersed along the length of the Tollgate zone, with a particular focus in the Henhurst Road area. A trackway junction including metalised surfaces and recut ditches, was established here *c* AD 50 to 70, apparently falling into disuse shortly thereafter. In the 2nd century the area may lie on the periphery of a small settled area to the south and east of Henhurst Road. The character of Roman activity throughout the zone is agricultural, comprising field boundaries and trackways, with evidence for crop production and processing.

Archaeological evidence fades out by the mid 3rd century AD and no further features are recorded until the early medieval period, when new field systems and local routeways were established, suggesting renewed intensification in agricultural land-use in the 11th–14th centuries. Isolated pits at this time have produced evidence for wheat production and there is evidence that naturally occurring sarsen boulders were removed and broken up, presumably to improve fields for arable cultivation. Routeways and divisions of the agricultural landscape thereafter appear to remain stable, with little evidence for change to the modern period. Post-medieval chalk quarries are present across the Tollgate area. A brick kiln recorded near Cobham Service Station dates to the late 17th- to late-18th centuries and is likely to have provided brick and tile to the expanding communities of Gravesend, Singlewell and Cobham.

Fieldwork event: South-East of Tollgate**Event code:** ARC TLGS

HS1 chainage: 41+500

NGR: TQ 6480 7075

Contractor: A Bartlett and Associates

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Integrated Site Report reference: Bull 2006b

Survey report reference: ABA 1996b

Map Window 5

Magnetic susceptibility and magnetometer surveys both indicated an area of increased response in the western part of the survey area that is potentially of archaeological origin.

Fieldwork event: South-East of Tollgate**Event code:** ARC TGS 97

HS1 chainage: 41+500

NGR: TQ 6480 7075

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: May 1997

End of fieldwork: May 1997

Integrated Site Report reference: Bull 2006b

Map Window 5

The evaluation comprised a total of 22 trenches. A Lower Palaeolithic pointed biface handaxe was found incorporated within a later deposit. A large pit was recorded dating from the Late Iron Age/Roman period. A linear feature containing charcoal and struck flint was also recorded.

Fieldwork event: West of Church Road, Singlewell**Event code:** ARC CRS 95

HS1 chainage: 42+200

NGR: TQ 6550 7040

Contractor: A Bartlett and Associates

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Integrated Site Report reference: Bull 2006b

Survey report reference: ABA 1996b

Map Window 5

Magnetic susceptibility and magnetometer surveys both indicated areas of increased response in the western half and at the eastern end of the survey area.

Fieldwork event: Singlewell (A2)**Event code:** N/A

HS1 chainage: 42+000 - 42+600

NGR: TQ 6530 7060

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1993

End of fieldwork: 1993

Grey literature report reference: URL 1995

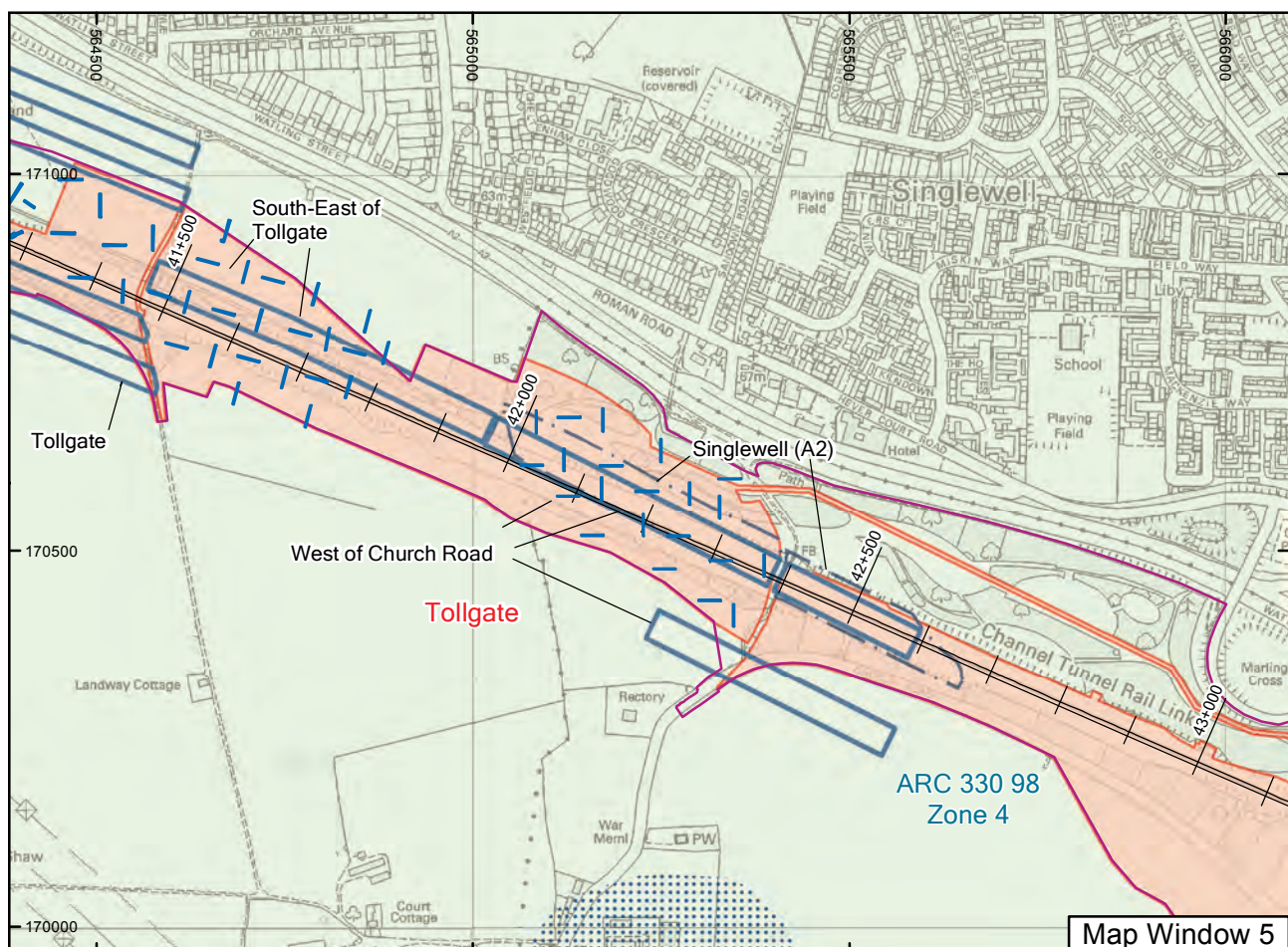
Map Window 5

Fieldwork event: West of Church Road, Singlewell**Event code:** ARC CRS 97

HS1 chainage: 42+200

NGR: TQ 6550 7040

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology



Type of investigation: Evaluation
 Start of fieldwork: April 1997
 End of fieldwork: April 1997
 Integrated Site Report reference: Bull 2006b
 Evaluation report reference: OA 1997e
 Map Window 5

The evaluation comprised a total of 21 trenches. Two pits of certain Bronze Age date were identified, and a possible posthole. A number of shallow gullies, interpreted as field boundaries, located in the same part of the site as the pits, may be Bronze Age, although a later possible Saxon date cannot be discounted based on the ceramic evidence. Two quarries of probable post-medieval date were also identified..

Fieldwork event: West of Church Road, Singlewell

Event code: ARC CRS 98

HS1 chainage: 42+200

NGR: TQ 6550 7040

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Strip, map and sample excavation

Start of fieldwork: September 1998

End of fieldwork: September 1998

Integrated Site Report reference: Bull 2006b

Map Window 5

Several small pits or postholes, and ditches were recorded, but specific dating evidence was lacking.

Fieldwork event: Henhurst (A2)

Event code: N/A

HS1 chainage: 43+200 - 44+100

NGR: TQ 6643 6995

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1993

End of fieldwork: 1993

Grey literature report reference: URL 1995

Map Windows 5–6

Fieldwork event: West of Scalers Hill, Cobham

Event code: ARC WSH 98

HS1 chainage: 44+000

NGR: TQ 6609 6980

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: January 1998

End of fieldwork: January 1998

Integrated Site Report reference: Davis 2006

Evaluation report reference: OA 1998f

Map Window 6

The evaluation comprised a total of eight trenches. The features comprised three substantial ditches, one of which produced a small quantity of Late Iron Age–Early Roman pottery, as well as two gullies, a posthole and a small pit.

PRINCIPAL SITE: COBHAM GOLF COURSE

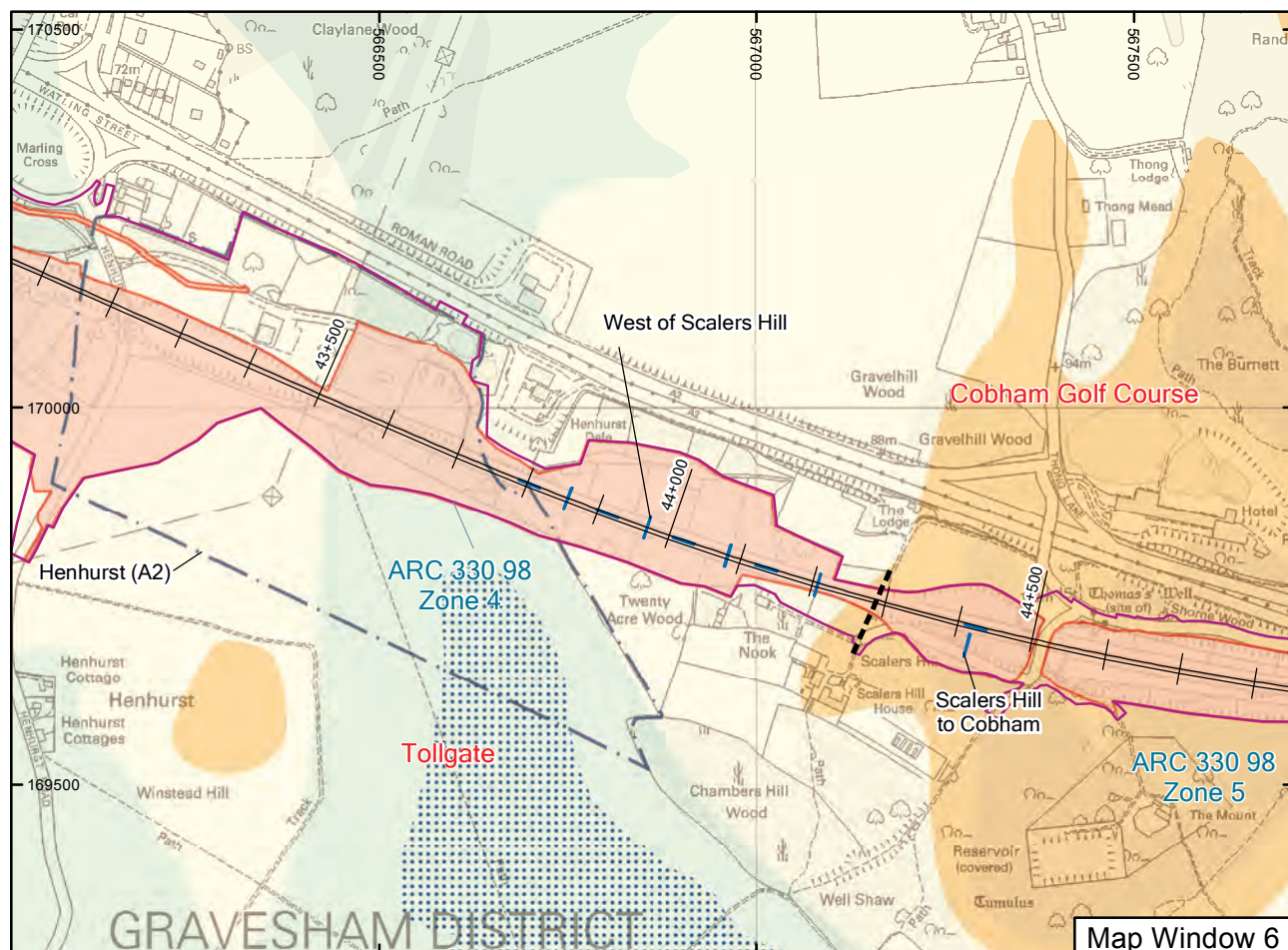
Project Area 330, Zone 5

Chainage limits: 44+300 - 49+800

Parishes crossed: Cobham

Integrated Site Report reference: Davis 2006

Map Windows 7–9



Fieldwork event: Ashenbank Wood Army Camp**Event code: ARC AWC 98**

HS1 chainage: 44+900

NGR: TQ 6380 7110

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Standing building survey

Start of fieldwork: September 1998

End of fieldwork: October 1998

Integrated Site Report reference: Davis 2006

Building investigation report reference: MoLA 1999a

Map Window 7

Building survey of some of the Second World War structures located in Ashenbank Wood.

Fieldwork event: Scalers Hill to Cobham**Event code: ARC SCC 98**

HS1 chainage: 45+200

NGR: TQ 6810 6960

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: August 1998

End of fieldwork: September 1998

Integrated Site Report reference: Davis 2006

Evaluation report reference: OA 2000b

Map Window 7

The evaluation comprised a total of five trenches. A single pit, of Bronze Age date, was recorded.

Fieldwork event: Brewer's Gate**Event code: ARC BG 98**

HS1 chainage: 45+500

NGR: TQ 6836 6958

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Detailed excavation

Start of fieldwork: September 1998

End of fieldwork: September 1998

Integrated Site Report reference: Davis 2006

Map Window 7

The foundations of a presumed rebuild of the gate lodge of Cobham Park (documented c 1900) were found. There was no sign of a documented earlier phase of construction. The west side of the gateway and a metallised drive were found immediately adjoining the gate lodge to the east.

Fieldwork event: Watling Street**Event code: ARC WS 98**

HS1 chainage: 45+900

NGR: TQ 6850 6955

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Detailed excavation

Start of fieldwork: September 1998

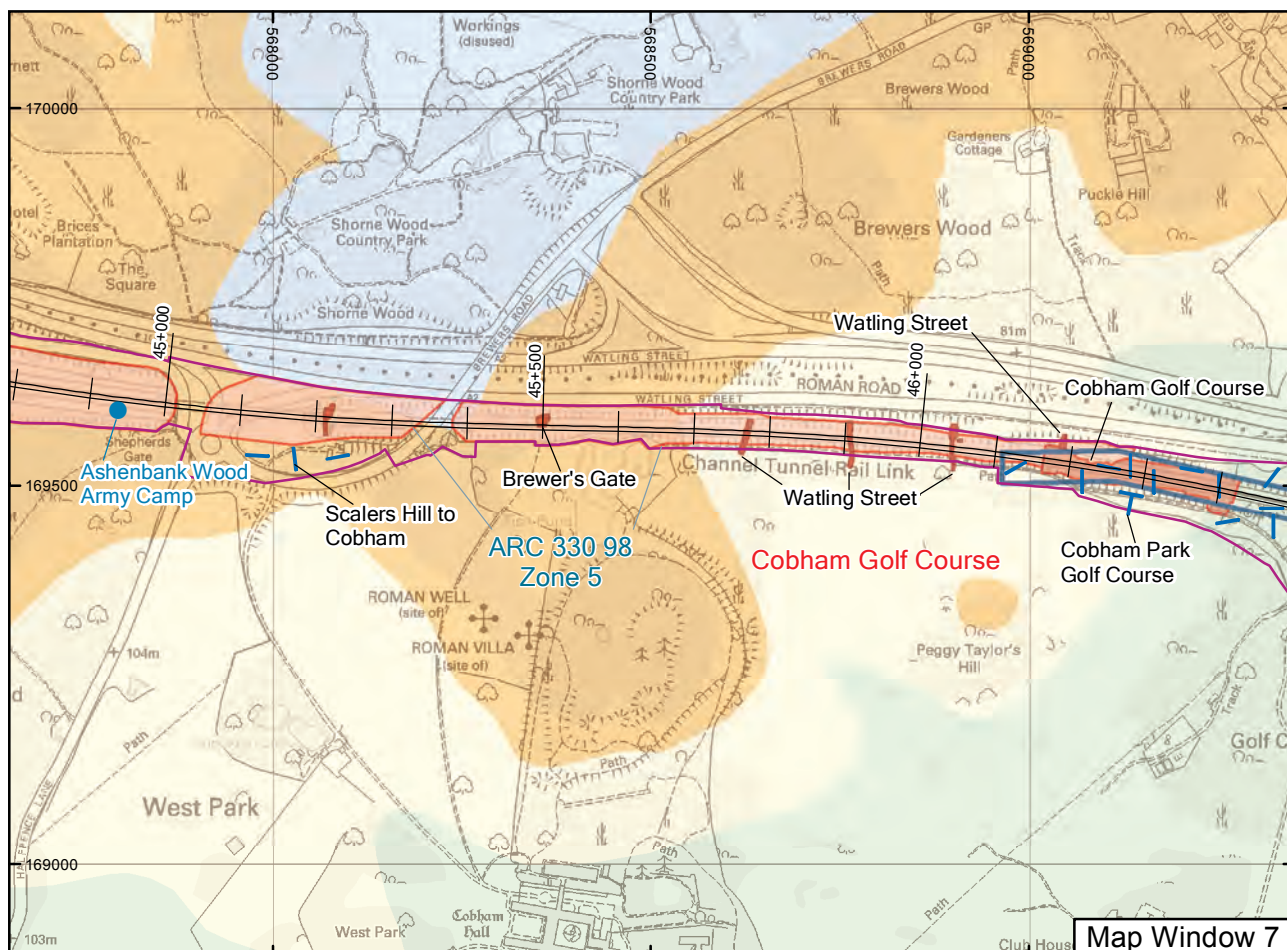
End of fieldwork: October 1998

Integrated Site Report reference: Davis 2006

Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1999o

Map Window 7

The evaluation comprised a total of five trenches. A post-medieval park pale or substantial ha-ha was found. Very scant remains of buildings were found, documented as dog kennels erected c 1790. No evidence was observed for a road earlier than the current road.



Fieldwork event: Cobham Golf Course**Event code: ARC CGC 95**

HS1 chainage: 46+200

NGR: TQ 6915 6940

Contractor: A Bartlett and Associates

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Integrated Site Report reference: Davis 2006

Survey report reference: ABA 1996a

Map Windows 7

Fieldwork event: Cobham Golf Course**Event code: ARC CGC 98**

HS1 chainage: 46+200

NGR: TQ 6915 6940

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Strip, map and sample excavation

Start of fieldwork: August 1998

End of fieldwork: October 1998

Integrated Site Report reference: Davis 2006

Map Window 7

A ring ditch of Bronze Age date was found. No sign remained of an overlying mound. Other features consisted of a linear ditch and a concentration of small pits, postholes and at least two possible hearths. These features variously contained struck flints and pottery dated to the Middle and Late Bronze Ages. The site was badly disturbed by the bunkers, teeing-off platforms and irrigation pipes of a modern golf course.

Fieldwork event: Cobham Park Golf Course**Event code: ARC CGC 97**

HS1 chainage: 46+300

NGR: TQ 6920 6950

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: September 1997

End of fieldwork: September 1997

Integrated Site Report reference: Davis 2006

Evaluation report reference: OA 1997f

Map Windows 7–8

The evaluation comprised a total of 17 trenches. A scatter of shallow archaeological features were identified on the spur of higher land, some of which contained pottery dated to the Middle and Late Bronze Age.

Fieldwork event: Cobham Park**Event code: ARC CPK 97**

HS1 Chainage: 47+200

NGR: TQ 7040 6910

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: September 1997

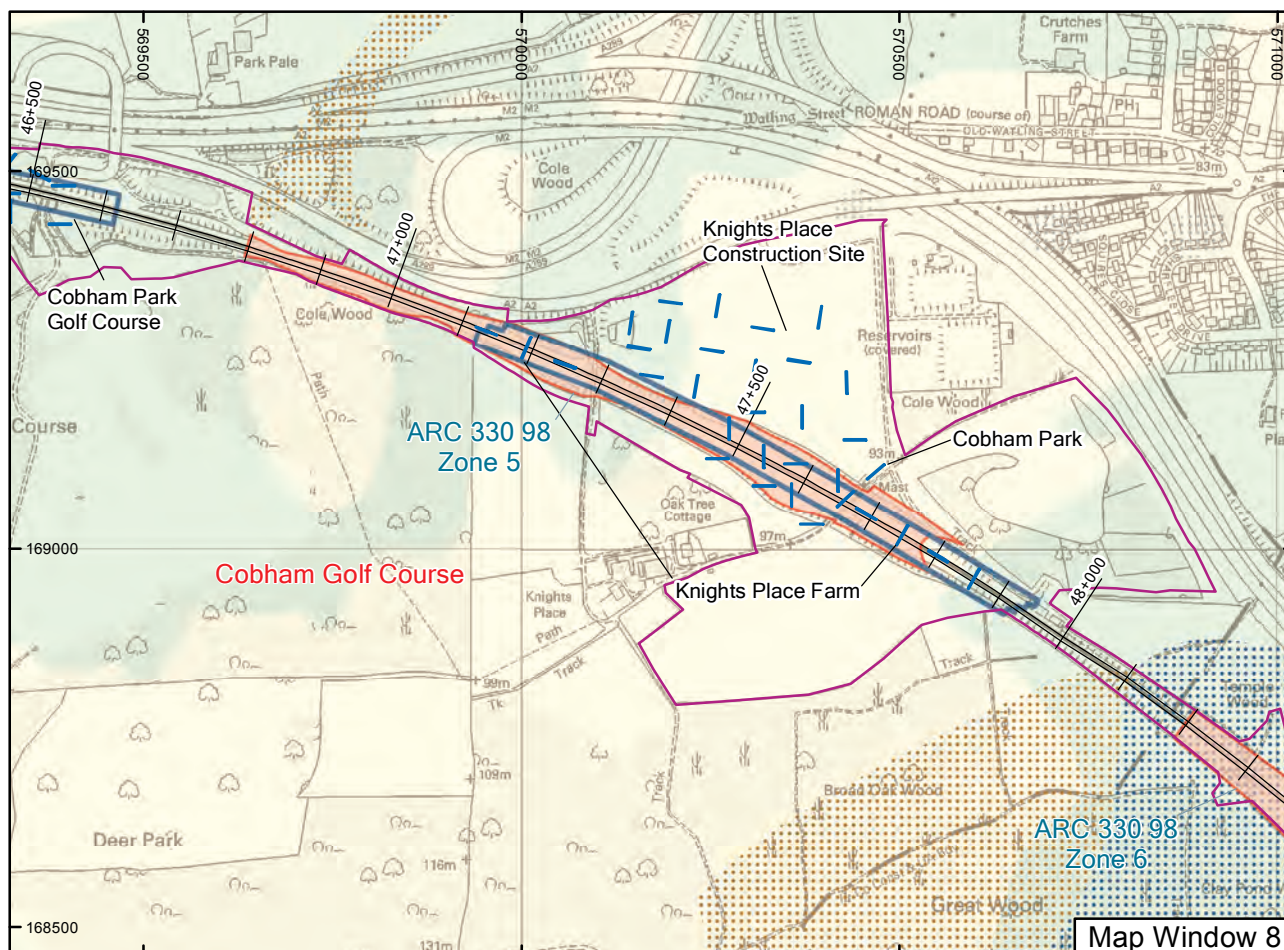
End of fieldwork: September 1997

Integrated Site Report reference: Davis 2006

Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1998c

Map Window 8

The evaluation comprised of a total of five trenches, excavated in order to investigate a group of geophysical anomalies. No



archaeological features were located, but a number of undated, infilled stream channels, possibly of Pleistocene date, were found.

Fieldwork event: Cobham Park

Event code: ARC COPK 95

HS1 Chainage: 47+500

NGR: TQ 7030 6930

Contractor: A Bartlett and Associates

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1996

End of fieldwork: 1996

Integrated Site Report reference: Davis 2006

Survey report reference: ABA 1996b

Map Window 8

Magnetic susceptibility and magnetometer surveys were carried out, but in both surveys responses were relatively weak and are probably the result of geological variations.

Fieldwork event: Knights Place Construction Site

Event code: ARC KCS 98

HS1 Chainage: 47+500

NGR: TQ 7030 6935

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: January 1998

End of fieldwork: January 1998

Integrated Site Report reference: Davis 2006

Evaluation report reference: MoLA 2000a

Map Window 8

The evaluation comprised a total of 13 trenches. The archaeological features consisted of a Roman-period field boundary ditch, a second undated field ditch, two small undated pits, and six possible ovens, the latter probably of medieval or post-medieval date.

Fieldwork event: Knights Place Farm

Event code: ARC KPF 98

HS1 Chainage: 47+700

NGR: TQ 7030 6930

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: January 1998

End of fieldwork: January 1998

Integrated Site Report reference: Davis 2006

Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1998d

Map Window 8

The evaluation comprised a total of seven trenches. Six small, undated, dispersed pits and sunken ovens, possible of medieval or post-medieval date, were recorded.

Fieldwork event: Great Wood

Event code: ARC GWE 98

HS1 Chainage: 49+200

NGR: TQ 5715 1682

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: August 1998

End of fieldwork: August 1998

Integrated Site Report reference: Davis 2006

Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1999c

Map Window 9

The evaluation comprised a total of 12 trenches in two areas of the northern side and part of the base of a dry valley. A deep colluvial sequence over 3m thick was recorded in the valley base but no archaeological features were encountered.

PRINCIPAL SITE: CUXTON

Project Area 330, Zone 6

Chainage limits: 49+800 - 51+000

Parishes crossed: Cuxton

Integrated Site Report reference: Mackinder 2006

Map Window 10

Fieldwork event: Cuxton Anglo-Saxon cemetery

Event code: ARC CXT 97

HS1 chainage: 50+000

NGR: TQ 7200 6735

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: April 1997

End of fieldwork: April 1997

Integrated Site Report reference: Mackinder 2006

Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1997c

Map Window 10

The evaluation comprised a total of 25 trenches. Possible Iron Age occupation was characterised by three rectangular pits containing ashy fills and two large, deep postholes. The evaluation identified seven possible Early Saxon burials, of which four were surrounded by ring or penannular ditches.

Fieldwork event: Cuxton Anglo-Saxon cemetery

Event code: ARC CXT 98

HS1 chainage: 50+000

NGR: TQ 7200 6735

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Detailed excavation

Start of fieldwork: July 1998

End of fieldwork: September 1998

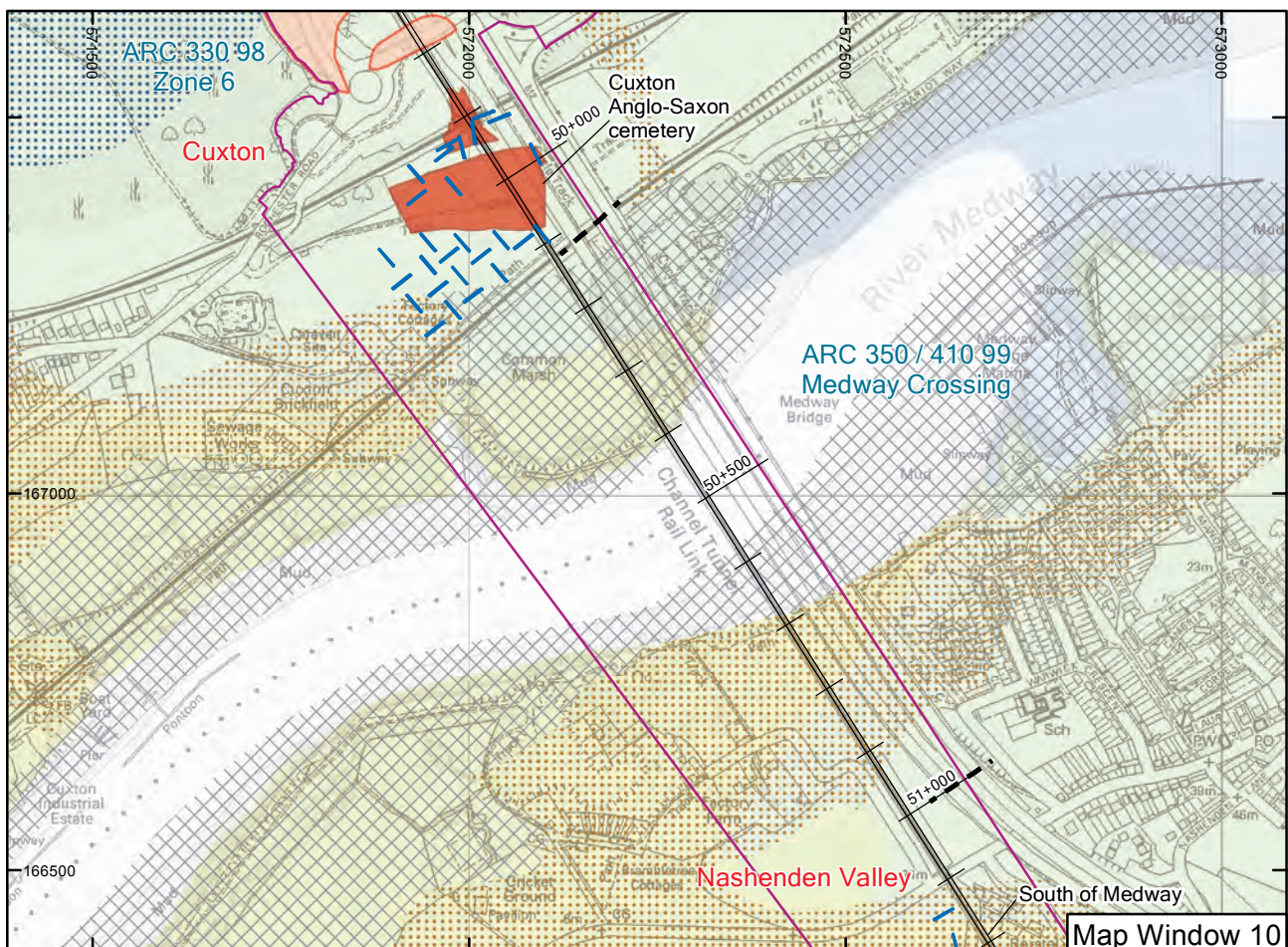
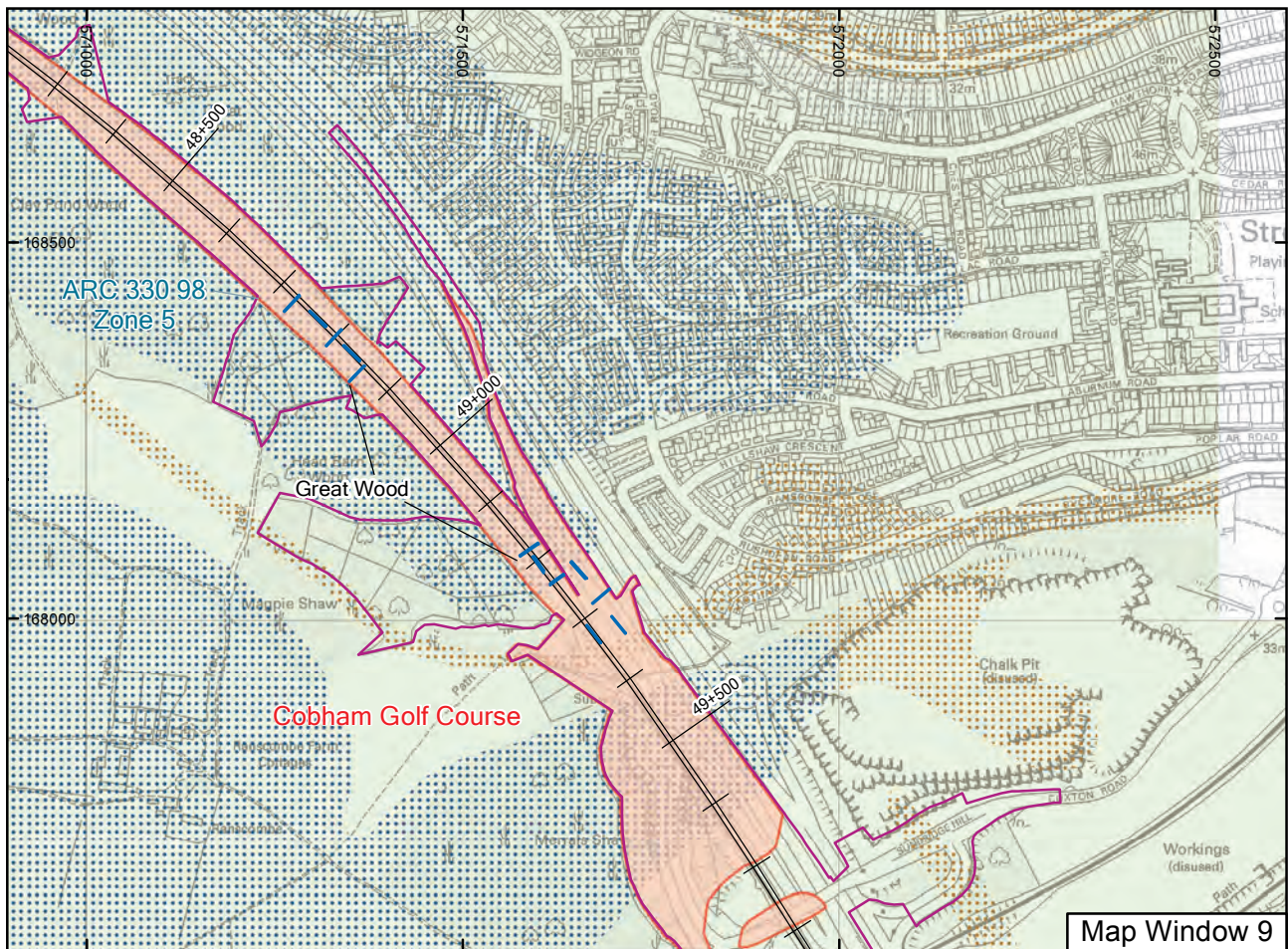
Integrated Site Report reference: Mackinder 2006

Map Window 10

Two principal phases of activity were recorded at the site, which was found on the north-west bank of the River Medway: Traces of an Early-Middle Iron Age settlement comprised evidence for a possible hut within an enclosure and a number of large pits.

The Iron Age site was overlain by an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, in use from c AD 580 to 700. The cemetery exhibited a mix of 'pagan' and Christian features. For example, the prominent position of the cemetery on a terrace overlooking the River Medway, perhaps overlooking the settlement, and the inclusion of grave goods with some of the interments, being 'pagan' characteristics. On the other hand the grave alignments, which tend towards an east-west orientation, and the inclusion of two workboxes/reliquaries with Christian symbols attest to Christian influence.

Skeletal remains of 35 individuals were identified, including one individual too poorly preserved for analysis purposes. The majority of the assemblage (77% or 27 individuals) was poorly preserved. All burials were from stratigraphically distinct graves containing a single individual, with the exception of 303 which contained an adult burial and a single intrusive juvenile tooth crown. The remains comprise 24 adults (70% of those analysed), five juveniles (15%), four infants (12%) and an immature individual of unknown age, categorised as 'infant-juvenile' (3%) between 2 and 9 years at death. Of those individuals for which it was possible to determine the sex, 18% (24% of the adults) were female, or probably female, 18% (25% of the adults) male, and the remainder unsexed 35% (51% of the adults).



There were nine weapon burials, all with spears, and four of these also had shields. Thirty knives were recovered, but only one (<82>, cxt 300) was close to the typical length of a seax. Five graves had no accompanying artefacts, though one of these (361) had been disturbed by metal detectorists prior to excavation.

The majority of the finds recovered from the graves are thought to have originated in Kent, two of the burials containing Kentish type triangular buckles. The distinctive penannular ditches around 11 of the graves also appear to be a Kentish phenomenon, though they do occur elsewhere in southern England.

PROJECT AREA 350/410

This watching brief Project Area includes all permanent and temporary land-take associated with construction of HS1, from west of the Medway Crossing to the Pilgrim's Way. This includes the trace (at grade, within cuttings and on embankments), bridges and associated works (mitigation earthworks, construction sites, transformer stations etc.).

Project Area 350, which consists of the Medway Crossing and a 650m stretch of the route on either side of the river, extends from NGR TQ 7200 6770 to NGR TQ 7265 6660. This report considers only the 650m section to the south-east of the river, which ranges from *c* 45m to 90m in width. No significant archaeological discoveries were made. Opportunities for useful observation during construction of the crossing were very limited.

Project Area 410 extends for a distance of 7.2km from NGR TQ 7265 6660 to TQ 7540 6000. The total width of the landtake area in this section ranges from *c* 45m to *c* 300m

(generally *c* 200m). Areas previously subject to detailed or strip, map and sample excavation were excluded from the works, as were areas of known large-scale modern disturbance (as detailed in the WSI). No significant individual discoveries were made in this route section. The results from a targeted watching brief during the cutting of the Pilgrim's Way is fully integrated with the White Horse Stone excavation results, so is not listed separately below.

PRINCIPAL SITE: NASHENDEN VALLEY

Project Area 410

Chainage limits: 51+000 - 57+500

Parishes crossed: Rochester

PX assessment report reference (No ISR): URS 2000

Map Windows 11–12

Fieldwork event: South of Medway, Rochester

Event code: ARC MED 98

HS1 chainage: 51+300

NGR: TQ 7270 6650

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

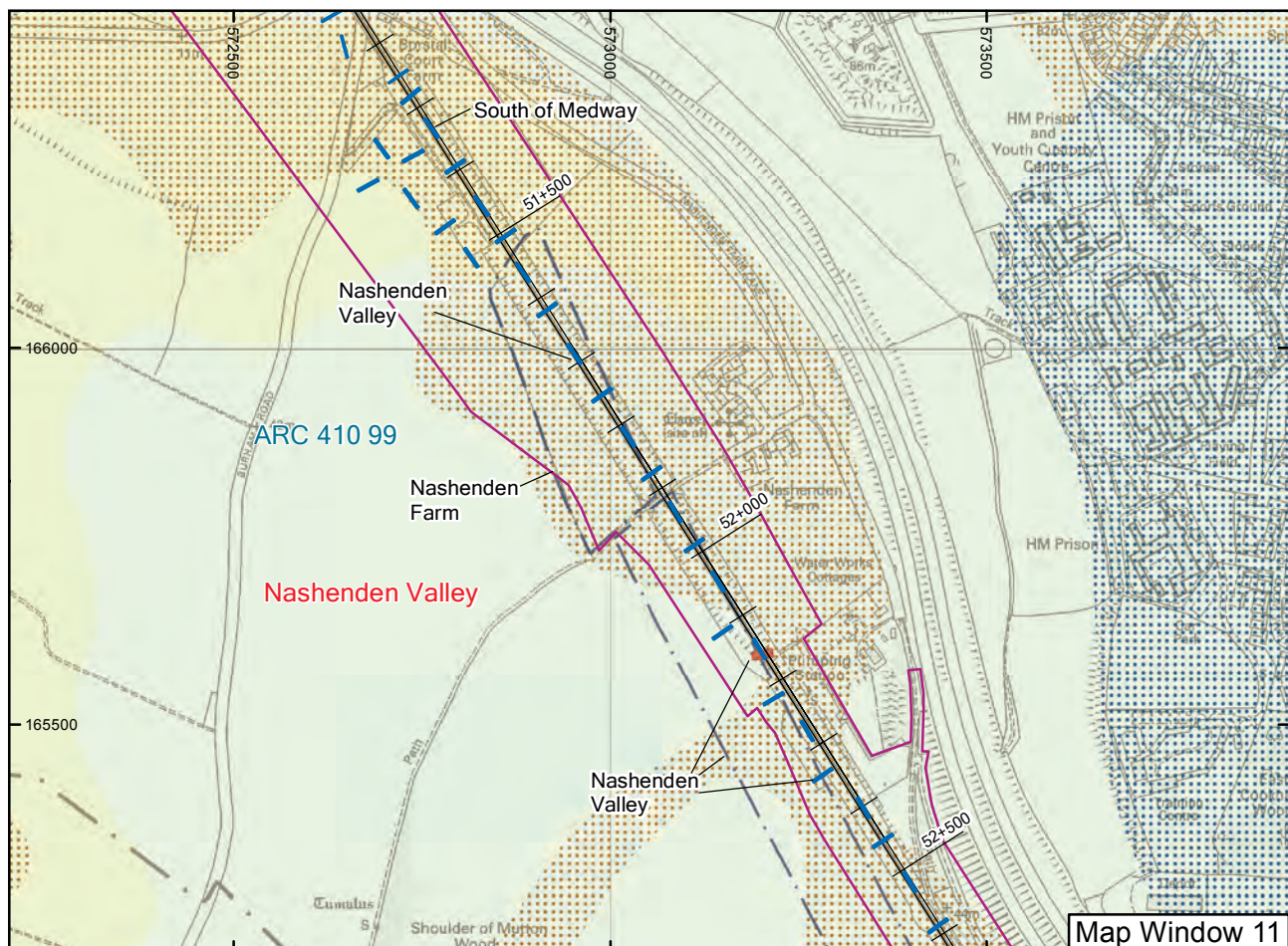
Start of fieldwork: July 1998

End of fieldwork: July 1998

Evaluation report reference: OA 1998d

Map Window 11

The evaluation comprised a total of 10 trenches. The only archaeological feature identified was a ditch of recent origin. The trenches typically revealed a silty Loessic deposit (Swanscombe Loam), although other Pleistocene deposits



were recorded, including Valley gravels and Clay-with-Flints. Colluvium of Holocene date was recorded in all trenches.

Fieldwork event: Nashenden Farm, Rochester

Event code: URL 93

HS1 chainage: 51+500 - 51+900

NGR: TQ 7285 6594

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1993

End of fieldwork: 1993

Survey report reference: URL 1995

Map Windows 11–12

Fieldwork event: Nashenden Valley, Rochester

Event code: URL 93

HS1 chainage: 51+900 - 53+000

NGR: TQ 7285 6594

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1993

End of fieldwork: 1993

Survey report reference: URL 1995

Map Windows 11–12

Fieldwork event: Nashenden Valley, Rochester

Event code: ARC NSH 97

HS1 chainage: 52+200

NGR: TQ 7325 6560

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: May 1997

End of fieldwork: May 1997

Evaluation report reference: WA 1997b

Map Window 11

The evaluation comprised a total of 24 trenches, and revealed a very small number of features, predominantly modern or of natural origin. Colluvial deposits were identified within the valley floor, including a basal horizon containing both Early and Late Bronze Age pottery. Burnt flint from the interface between colluvium and underlying chalk meltwater deposits provided a thermoluminescence date of 790 \pm 350 BC. A soil horizon, located within chalk meltwater deposits, remains undated, but studies elsewhere would suggest that it probably originates in the late glacial Allerød chronozone (c 11,000 BP).

Fieldwork event: Nashenden Valley, Rochester

Event code: ARC NSH 98

HS1 chainage: 52+200

NGR: TQ 7325 6560

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

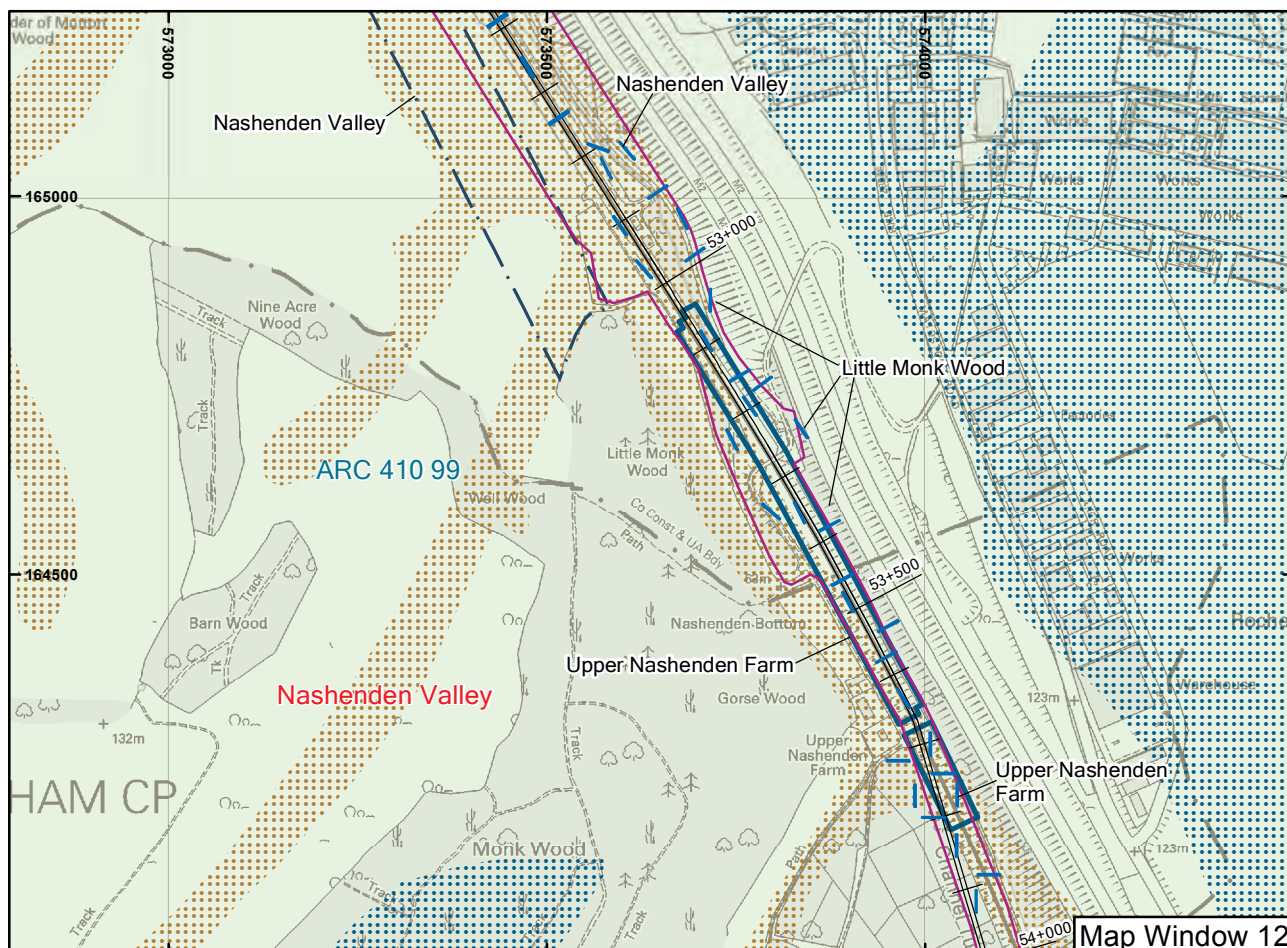
Type of investigation: Detailed excavation

Start of fieldwork: September 1998

End of fieldwork: September 1998

Map Window 11

An enlarged trench at the location of the colluvial sequence referred to above was designed to investigate and sample the Allerød soil and any other deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential. The section revealed a Holocene colluvial sequence and Pleistocene Coombe rock deposits, but the



Allerød soil horizon recorded in the evaluation was not identified.

Fieldwork event: Little Monk Wood, Wouldham

Event code: ARC MON 98

HS1 chainage: 53+200

NGR: TQ 7350 6460

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: August 1998

End of fieldwork: August 1998

Evaluation report reference: OA 1998c

Map Window 12

The evaluation comprised a total of 23 trenches, and recorded a sequence of soliflucted chalk, a late glacial soil horizon and Holocene colluvium. No archaeological features were located, although struck flint, burnt flint and a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from a deposit near to the base of the colluvial sequence.

Fieldwork event: Upper Nashenden Farm, Rochester

Event code: ARC NSH 95

HS1 chainage: 53+500

NGR: TQ 6450 6560

Contractor: Bartlett-Clarke

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1996

End of fieldwork: 1996

Survey report reference: ABA 1996a

Map Windows 12

Fieldwork event: Upper Nashenden Farm, Wouldham

Event code: ARC NFM 97

HS1 chainage: 53+700

NGR: TQ 7350 6400

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: 28th May 1997

End of fieldwork: 30th May 1997

Evaluation report reference: WA 1997e

Map Window 12

The evaluation revealed a small number of archaeological features, including an undated lynchet, a ditch of probable prehistoric date, two modern building platforms and a number of natural periglacial features. A sequence of up to three colluvial deposits was identified within the valley floor, the primary horizon producing a single sherd of 13th-century pottery. A Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint pick was recovered from the topsoil.

PRINCIPAL SITE: WHITE HORSE STONE

Project Area 410 / 420

Chainage limits: 57+500 - 60+000

Parishes crossed: Aylesford, Boxley

Integrated Site Report reference: Hayden 2006a

Map Windows 13–14

Fieldwork event: White Horse Stone, Aylesford

Event code: ARC WHS 97

HS1 chainage: 57+800

NGR: TQ 7530 6041

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: April 1997

End of fieldwork: May 1997

Integrated Site Report reference: Hayden 2006a

Evaluation report reference: OA 1997k

Map Window 13

The evaluation comprised a total of 36 trenches and a single machine-excavated test pit and was located in a dry valley at the foot of the North Downs escarpment, immediately adjacent to the reputedly megalithic monuments of the White Horse Stone and Smythes' Megalith. The four trenches in the upper part of the valley bottom revealed a thin scatter of archaeological features. Most were boundary or drainage ditches of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. There was little evidence for surviving archaeological deposits on the western valley slope, or in the central part of the valley bottom.

Thick hillwash deposits were present in the bottom of the valley, becoming deeper towards the southern end, where they were banked up against the boundary formed by the Pilgrim's Way. There was no conclusive evidence that any of the numerous sarsen boulders discovered in the valley bottom had been utilised, although several occurred in close proximity to archaeological features, and many may have been visible features in the prehistoric landscape.

An extensive buried soil horizon, cut by ditches and a large, shallow pit, was identified in five trenches in the south-east corner of the site, sealed beneath as much as 1.2m of hillwash. Although the archaeological features were undated, both the buried soil horizon through which they were cut, and the overlying hillwash, yielded small quantities of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

The evaluation also investigated the possible line of the Roman Road between Rochester and Hastings. No evidence was found to support or disprove the identification.

Fieldwork event: White Horse Stone, Aylesford

Event code: ARC WHS 98

HS1 chainage: 57+800

NGR: TQ 7530 6041

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Detailed Excavation

Start of fieldwork: August 1998

End of fieldwork: March 1999

Integrated Site Report reference: Hayden 2006a

Map Window 13

The remains of two Early Neolithic, post-built, rectangular structures were found sealed below an Iron Age ploughsoil. Both were associated with very small assemblages of fragmented finds, including small Plain Bowl sherds, flint, animal bone, charred plant remains and charcoal. Radiocarbon dates suggest they date from 4110–3530 cal BC. Although some of the postholes associated with these structures cut tree-throw holes, there is little evidence for any preceding activity. Residual Decorated Bowl sherds suggest activity slightly later in the Early Neolithic. Middle Neolithic activity is evidenced by finds of Mortlake-style Peterborough Ware from two small groups of shallow pits near to one of the Early Neolithic structures. Two small, round, post- and stake-built structures probably date from the Late Neolithic. They were associated with numerous groups of pits distributed widely across the sites. The pits contained varied assemblages consisting of Clacton-style Grooved Ware, worked flint, animal bones, charred plant remains, charcoal, fired clay, a

polished ironstone ball and possibly cremated human remains.

A settlement, characterised by numerous four-post structures and pits, was occupied in the Early–Middle Iron Age. The pits around this settlement are characterised by differing kinds of finds, which include a cremation burial associated with a set of iron tools, iron-working and production debris, human burials and disarticulated remains, as well as large quantities of pottery, animal bone and charred plant remains. In the Late Iron Age–Early Roman period a series of trackways was laid out across the site. A trackway that may have formed part of the Rochester to Hastings Roman road was also identified.

Fieldwork event: Pilgrim's Way, Boxley

Event code: ARC PIL 98

HS1 chainage: 58+000

NGR: TQ 7525 6030

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: July 1998

End of fieldwork: August 1998

Integrated Site Report reference: Hayden 2006a

Evaluation report reference: OA 1998e

Map Window 13

The evaluation comprised a total of 13 trenches. The features in this area comprised six pits, a cremation burial, and two ditches. Both ditches produced Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. The cremation burial contained a flat-topped bone pin, which indicates a date in the Iron Age or Roman period. None of the other pits produced artefactual evidence. However, two

contained fragments of broken sarsen, which suggests that the pits may be the result of removing sarsen boulders from the ploughsoil.

A buried soil was identified in three of the trenches. Two small pottery sherds were recovered from the buried soil, and while the dating of these sherds is inconclusive, an Iron Age date is likely.

Fieldwork event: Pilgrim's Way, Boxley

Event code: ARC PIL 98

HS1 chainage: 58+000

NGR: TQ 7525 6030

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Detailed excavation

Start of fieldwork: October 1998

End of fieldwork: February 1999

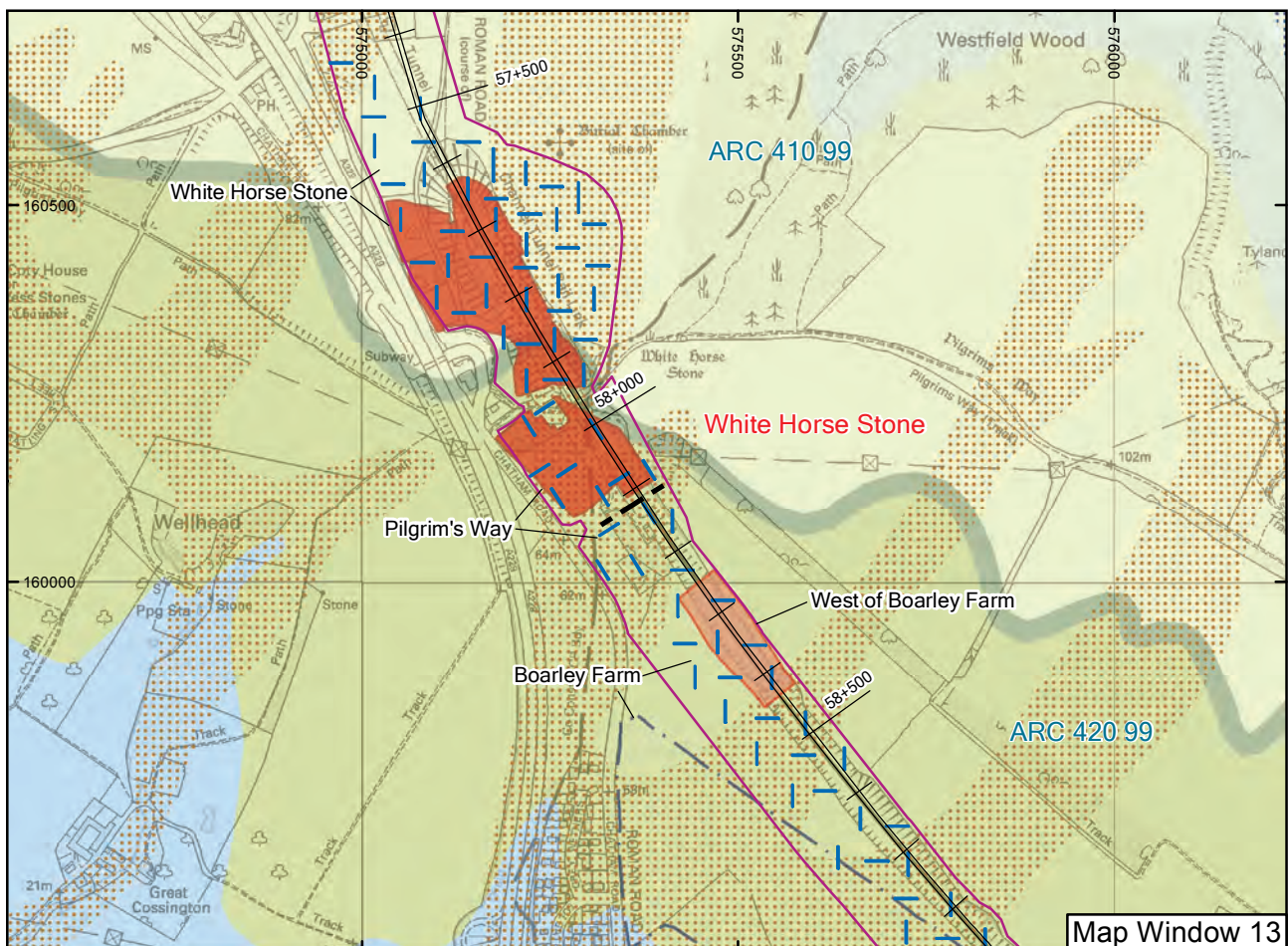
Integrated Site Report reference: Hayden 2006a

Map Window 13

A possible Early Neolithic structure similar to that at White Horse Stone was located in the south-eastern corner of the site. The distribution of Late Neolithic features recorded at White Horse Stone extended into the western side of the Pilgrim's Way site, but no definite structures could be identified.

A distinct cluster of 81 postholes and two pits dating from the Middle Bronze Age was found near the centre of the site, and included a roughly rectangular structure. A second cluster of postholes near the eastern edge of the Pilgrim's Way site also contained a possible circular structure.

The trackway that may have formed part of the Rochester to Hastings Roman road also extended through this site.



A section cut across the Pilgrim's Way shows that the trackway at this location was probably Anglo-Saxon or medieval in origin. A single female late Saxon burial was found lying close to the Pilgrim's Way. A corn-drier, dating from the 12th–15th centuries, a holloway marking the parish boundary, and other features, provides the latest significant evidence for activity on the sites.

PROJECT AREA 420

Project Area 420 consists of all permanent and temporary land-take associated with construction of the HS1, from West of Boarley Farm, Boxley (TQ 7530 6010) to East of Lenham Heath (TQ 9180 9200). This includes the railway trace (at grade, within cuttings and on embankments), bridges and associated works (mitigation earthworks, construction sites, transformer stations etc.). Areas previously subject to detailed or strip, map and sample excavation were excluded from the monitoring. Areas that were known not to contain significant deposits (for example tunnels, and areas of known large-scale modern disturbance) were also excluded. All watching brief fieldwork in this route section was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology. Significant individual discoveries are listed as fieldwork events below and in an interim report on the ADS website (WB 2000a). Significant individual discoveries are the subject of Integrated Site Reports (cf. East of Hockers Lane; Eythorne Street) and/or post-excavation assessments (cf. West of Sittingbourne Road). Unlike the areas of chalk geology (Project Area 330), it was generally not possible to obtain a coherent feature map under watching brief conditions except in 'targeted watching brief' areas where soil stripping methods were modified to an archaeological specification (in which excava-

tors were fitted with toothless ditching buckets, and dump trucks were prohibited from running on stripped areas).

Fieldwork event: West of Boarley Farm, Boxley

Event code: ARC BFW 98

HS1 chainage: 58+400

NGR: TQ 7560 5990

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Strip, map and sample excavation

Start of fieldwork: November 1998

End of fieldwork: December 1998

Integrated Site Report reference: Hayden 2006a

Map Window 13

Dispersed activity on this site included pits, postholes and animal burials, the latter radiocarbon dated to the Mid-Saxon period.

Fieldwork event: Boarley Farm, Boxley

Event code: URL 93

HS1 chainage: 58+400 - 59+200

NGR: TQ 7571 5946

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1990

End of fieldwork: 1990

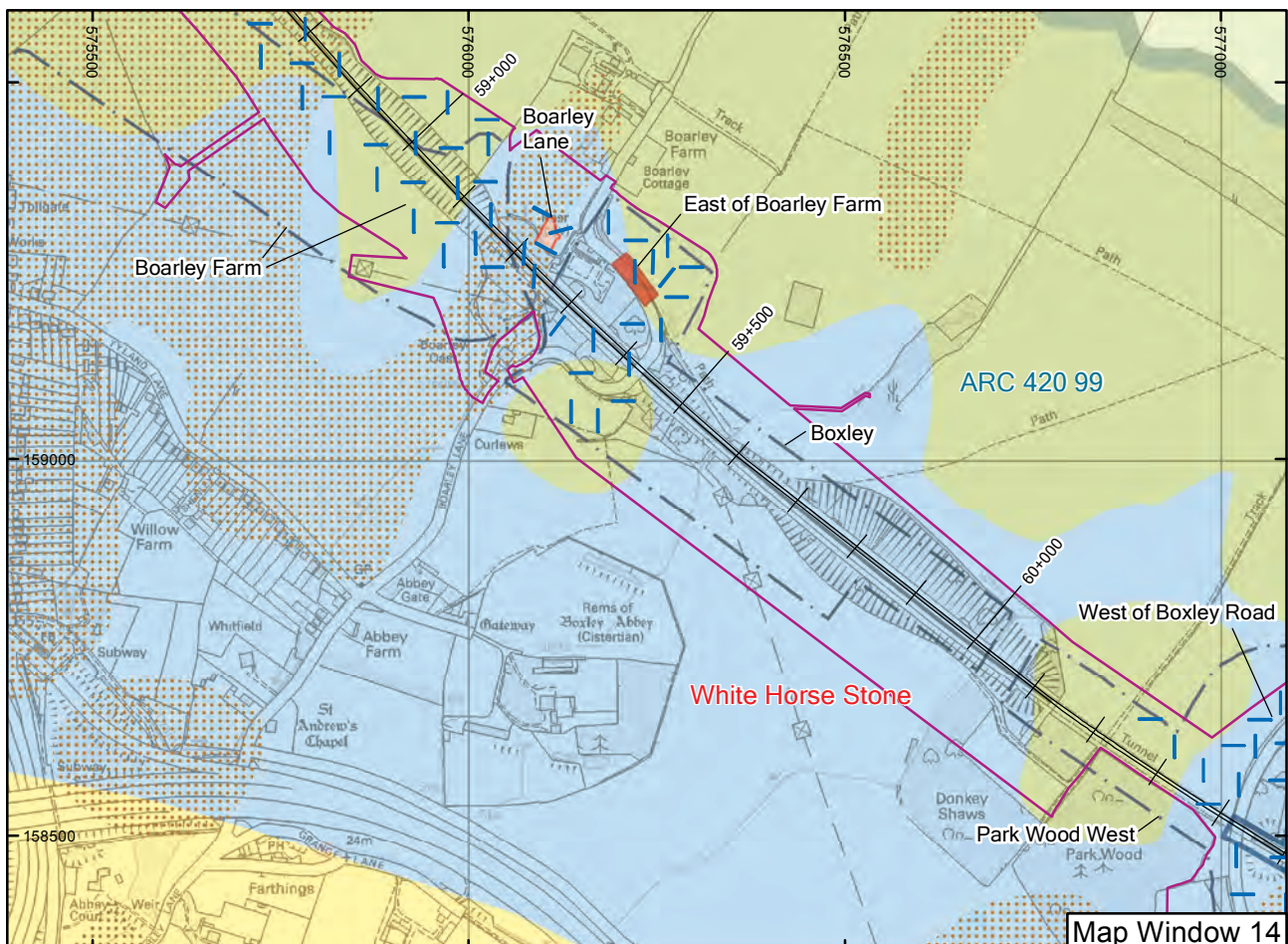
Survey report reference: URL 1995

Map Windows 13–14

Fieldwork event: Boarley Farm

Event code: ARC BFM 97

HS1 chainage: 58+400



NGR: TQ 7560 5990

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: April 1997

End of fieldwork: May 1997

Integrated Site Report reference: Hayden 2006a

Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1997l

Map Windows 13–14

The evaluation comprised a total of 66 trenches, each measuring 30m x 1.5m. Two areas of Late Iron Age–Early Roman occupation were identified. The first was situated on high ground in the western part of the site and comprised two animal burials (a cow and a sheep), a posthole, pit and a ditch. The second area was situated to the east of the site, on low ground, where a concentration of 34 postholes and four pits was recorded.

A very large medieval/post-medieval quarry pit and a boundary ditch were recorded on high ground to the south-west of Boarley Farm. To the east of Boarley Farm a medieval/post-medieval road appeared to be aligned NE-SW along the edge of the site. This road may have connected Boxley Abbey (to the south) with the Pilgrim's Way (to the north) and may predate Boarley Lane.

Fieldwork event: Boarley Lane, Maidstone

Event code: ARC BOL 98

HS1 chainage: 59+200

NGR: TQ 7610 5930

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: December 1998

End of fieldwork: December 1998

Integrated Site Report reference: Hayden 2006a

Evaluation report reference: OA 1999d

Map Window 14

A total of five trenches were excavated. A ditch, tree-throw hole and a possible erosion gully were revealed to the south-west of the site. All of these features contained Late Neolithic and Bronze Age struck flints. The possible erosion gully also contained a single small, abraded sherd of prehistoric pottery, possibly Beaker. A very large feature at the south of the site could not be positively identified due to persistent flooding but it is likely to have been caused by erosion, close to the present stream course. A small, undated pit and a large quarry pit, probably dating to the medieval period, were also recorded.

Fieldwork event: Boarley Lane, Maidstone

Event code: ARC 420 99

HS1 chainage: 59+000

NGR: TQ 7600 5930

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Watching brief discovery

Start of fieldwork: November 1998

End of fieldwork: September 2000

Integrated Site Report reference: Hayden 2006a

Watching brief report reference: WB 2000a

Map Window 14

An area 22m x 50m was excavated following the discovery of a group of medieval features during construction earthworks near Boarley Farm. The most significant aspect of these features was the large assemblage of mid to late 13th century pottery they contained. Although the precise function of the features is unclear it seems that they were associated with a now

demolished structure. No further traces of this structure were found in the watching brief.

Fieldwork event: East of Boarley Farm

Event code: ARC BFE 99

HS1 chainage: 59+200

NGR: TQ 7625 5935

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Detailed excavation

Start of fieldwork: January 1999

End of fieldwork: January 1999

Integrated Site Report reference: Hayden 2006a

Map Window 14

The trench was located within the trace of the rail link cutting, immediately to the south of an area of Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity, identified to the east of Boarley Farm during the evaluation, that was designated for preservation *in situ*. A single ditch, dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period by a small pottery assemblage, and three undated postholes were the only definite archaeological features identified. Other features and deposits which produced small quantities of residual Late Iron Age/Early pottery and worked flint, are interpreted as resulting from colluvial erosion and deposition.

Fieldwork event: Boxley

Event code: URL 90

HS1 chainage: 59+200 - 60+050

NGR: TQ 7629 5908

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1990

End of fieldwork: 1990

Survey report reference: URL 1995

Map Window: 14

Fieldwork event: Park Wood West

Event code: URL 90

HS1 chainage: 59+200 - 60+050

NGR: TQ 7629 5908

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1990

End of fieldwork: 1990

Survey report reference: URL 1995

Map Window: 14

PRINCIPAL SITE: SITTINGBOURNE ROAD, BOXLEY

Project Area 420

Chainage limits: 60+000 - 62+200

Parishes crossed: Boxley, Detling

PX assessment report reference (no ISR): URS 2000h

Map Windows 14–15

Fieldwork event: West of Boxley Road, Detling

Event code: ARC BXRW 95

HS1 chainage: 60+400

NGR: TQ 7710 5860

Contractor: A Bartlett and Associates

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Survey report reference: ABA 1996a

Map Window 15

Fieldwork event: Boxley Road (West of), Maidstone**Event code: ARC BXR 97**

HS1 chainage: 60+400

NGR: TQ 7710 5860

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: May 1999

End of fieldwork: May 1999

Evaluation report reference: URS 2000h

Map Window 15

The evaluation comprised a total of 22 trenches, and identified two ditches of Late Iron Age and Roman date, probably representing two phases of the same boundary, and a medieval boundary ditch.

Fieldwork event: Boxley Valley, Detling**Event code: ARC BVX 95**

HS1 chainage: 60+900

NGR: TQ 7740 5825

Contractor: A Bartlett and Associates

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Survey report reference: ABA 1996b

Map Window 15

Fieldwork event: Boxley Road (East of), Maidstone**Event code: ARC EBR 99**

HS1 chainage: 60+900

NGR: TQ 7740 5825

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: March 1999

End of fieldwork: March 1999

Evaluation report reference: OA 1999e

Map Window 15

Twenty evaluation trenches were excavated in an area of c 13 hectares. The only archaeological features discovered comprised a small number of shallow ditches mostly concentrated toward the west end of the site and an irregular-linear feature of uncertain function. The only finds recovered consisted of small fragments of post-medieval tile, burnt flint and four sherds of redeposited later prehistoric pottery. A large majority, if not all, of the ditches appeared to be post-medieval in date, and their sterile fills suggested that they were most probably associated with drainage and field boundaries.

Fieldwork event: West of A249, Detling**Event code: ARC DTGW 95**

HS1 chainage: 61+900

NGR: TQ 7840 5790

Contractor: A Bartlett and Associates

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

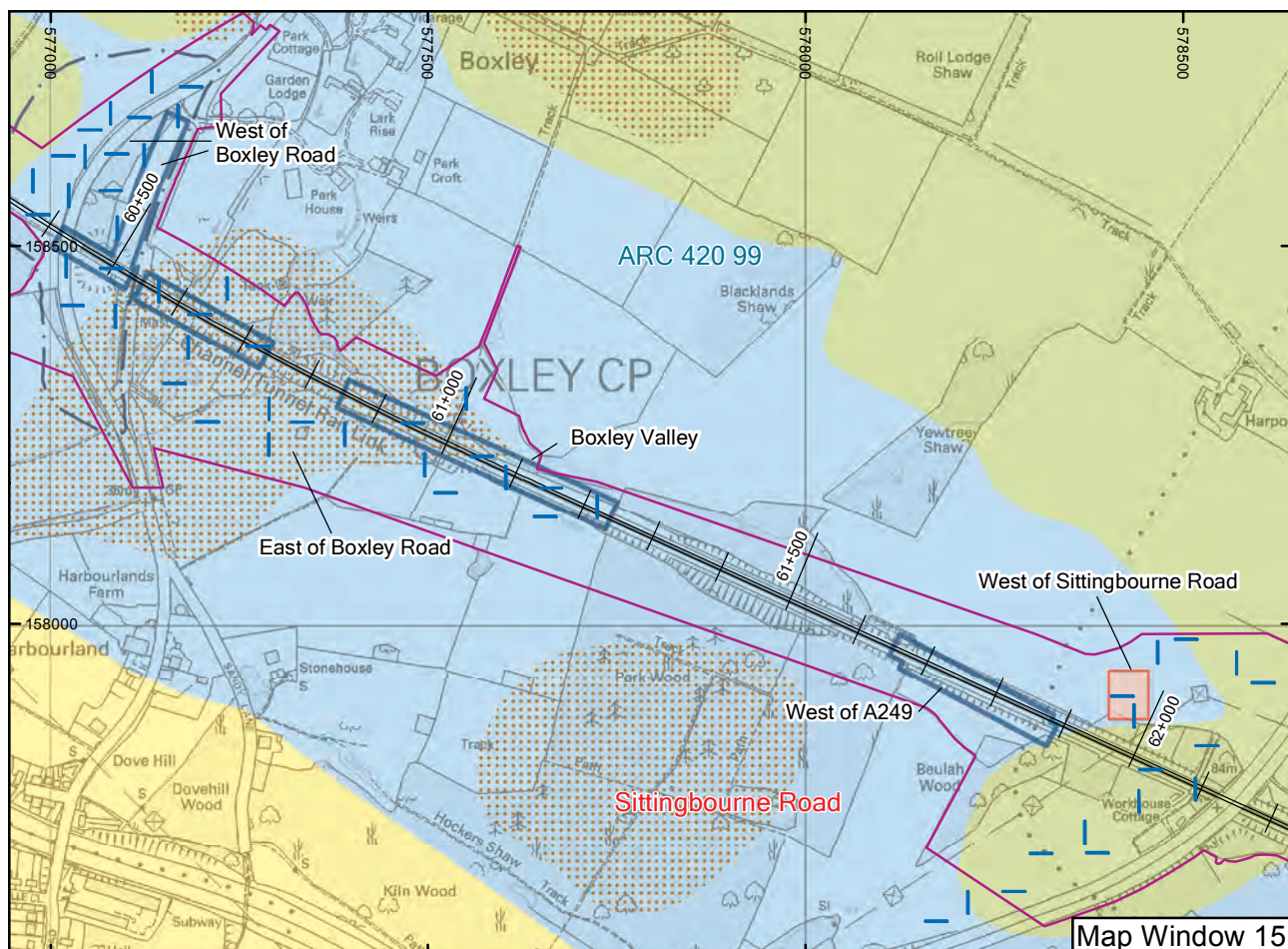
Survey report reference: ABA 1996a

Map Window 15

Fieldwork event: West of Sittingbourne Road, Maidstone**Event code: ARC WEA 99**

HS1 chainage: 61+900

NGR: TQ 7840 5790



Contractor: Oxford Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Evaluation
 Start of fieldwork: March 1999
 End of fieldwork: March 1999
 PX assessment report reference (no ISR): URS 2000h
 Map Window 15

The evaluation comprised a total of 19 trenches, and located a sub-circular ditched enclosure dating from the 11th to early 12th century. Other features on the site were post-medieval in date and included two ditches and a large quarry pit. A single undated ditch was situated on the line of the boundary between the parishes of Detling and Boxley.

Fieldwork event: West of Sittingbourne Road, Maidstone

Event code: ARC WEA 99

HS1 chainage: 61+900

NGR: TQ 7840 5790

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Targeted watching brief

Start of fieldwork: March 1999

End of fieldwork: March 1999

PX assessment report reference (no ISR): URS 2000h

Map Window 15

A watching brief on earth-moving operations between Pilgrim's Way and Lenham exposed a medieval sub-circular ditched enclosure at West of Sittingbourne Road. Although the features were heavily truncated by archaeologically unsupervised machine stripping in the south-west quadrant of the enclosure, the investigation revealed the remnants of an entrance and three pits, two within the enclosure and one without. All contained 11th–13th century pottery and small assemblages of animal bones and oyster shells. Subsoil stripping was rapidly halted and the remainder of the enclosure fenced to prevent further damage. The undamaged part of the site will be preserved outside the permanent railway fenceline.

PRINCIPAL SITE: THURNHAM ROMAN VILLA

Project Area 420

Chainage limits: 62+200 - 66+350

Parishes crossed: Detling, Thurnham

Integrated Site Report reference: Lawrence 2006

Map Window 16

Fieldwork event: East of Hockers Lane, Detling

Event code: ARC EHL 99

HS1 chainage: 62+800

NGR: TQ 7920 5750

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: March 1999

End of fieldwork: April 1999

Integrated Site Report reference: Lawrence 2006

Evaluation report reference: OA 1999h

Map Window 16

The evaluation comprised a total of seven trenches. A cluster of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes was identified, some of which were of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date and the remainder undated.

Fieldwork event: East of Hockers Lane, Detling

Event code: ARC EHL 99

HS1 chainage: 62+800

NGR: TQ 7920 5750

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Targeted watching brief

Start of fieldwork: June 1999

End of fieldwork: January 2000

Integrated Site Report reference: Lawrence 2006

Map Window 16

A series of curvilinear settlement enclosures probably dating from the 1st century BC to the mid-1st century AD was discovered by evaluation trenching and investigated during the construction programme as a targeted watching brief. The results are included in the Thurnham Roman Villa report (see below).

Fieldwork event: Honeyhills Wood, Thurnham

Event code: ARC HHW 97

HS1 chainage: 63+400

NGR: TQ 7970 5720

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Earthwork survey

Start of fieldwork: March 1997

End of fieldwork: March 1997

Integrated Site Report reference: Lawrence 2006

Map Window 16

A walkover survey identified a series of low ditch and bank earthworks in Honeyhills Wood. These were surveyed by OA in 1997 and appeared to be part of a layout of rectilinear enclosures. The western ditch and bank alignment corresponds to the historical and existing parish boundary between Thurnham and Detling. The other earthworks do not appear on any maps, possibly indicating that they were of some antiquity by the time the earliest maps of the area were drawn.

Fieldwork event: Honeyhills Wood, Thurnham

Event code: ARC HHW 98

HS1 chainage: 63+400

NGR: TQ 7970 5720

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Detailed excavation

Start of fieldwork: November 1998

End of fieldwork: May 1999

Integrated Site Report reference: Lawrence 2006

Map Window 16

Trenches excavated in Honeyhills wood, immediately adjacent to the Thurnham villa complex, demonstrated that Roman occupation did not extend into the wood, and strongly suggest that the wood was in existence when the Iron Age settlement and later villa complex were established. The earthworks in the wood, which do not form a clear pattern, were very shallow and were not associated with subsoil features. Insufficient artefactual material was recovered to indicate their date of origin.

Fieldwork event: Thurnham Roman Villa

Event code: ARC THM 95

HS1 chainage: 63+500

NGR: TQ 7980 5720

Contractor: Stratascan

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: January 1995

End of fieldwork: January 1995

Integrated Site Report reference: Lawrence 2006

Survey report reference: Stratascan 1995
Map Window 16

Resistivity and magnetometry surveys carried out at the site of Thurnham Roman villa revealed the main villa building and parts of the associated complex including a hitherto unknown aisled building, a number of small anomalies that may represent subsidiary structures or enclosures, and linear features that may be the outer wall or palisade of the villa precinct.

Fieldwork event: Thurnham Roman villa and land south of Corbier Hall, Thurnham

Event code: ARC THM 96

HS1 chainage: 63+500

NGR: TQ 7980 5720

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: November 1996

End of fieldwork: November 1996

Integrated Site Report reference: Lawrence 2006

Evaluation report reference: OA 1997j

Map Window 16

The evaluation comprised a total of 23 trenches. The site of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Thurnham Roman Villa was examined together with a corridor to the south-east which included land close to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of medieval Corbier Hall. The wall footings of the villa were revealed, together with the footings of an aisled building 50m to the east and evidence of other structures in adjacent trenches. Archaeological deposits, including ditches, pits, cobbled spreads and building debris, were widespread in an area

extending for 200m NW-SE. Stratified deposits were found under the villa and aisled building, and in other areas on the slope of the knoll, but were generally absent elsewhere. The pottery was nearly all dateable to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, with a pre-conquest component almost certainly present. The 'moat' of Corbier Hall was revealed.

Fieldwork event: Thurnham Roman villa

Event code: ARC THM 98

HS1 chainage: 63+500

NGR: TQ 7980 5720

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Detailed excavation and strip, map and sample excavation

Start of fieldwork: November 1998

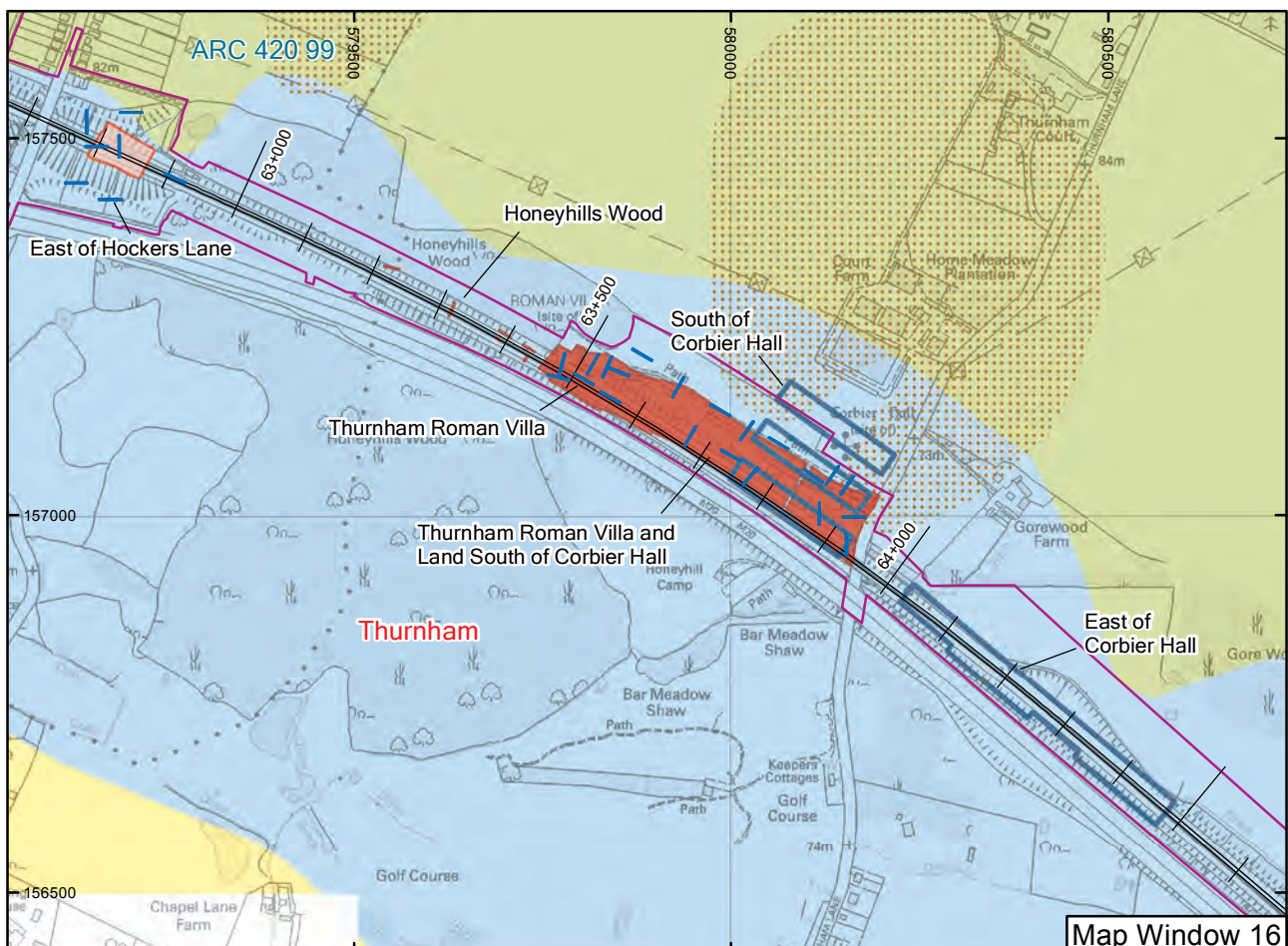
End of fieldwork: June 1999

Integrated Site Report reference: Lawrence 2006

Map Window 16

The earliest evidence of human activity was represented by individual flint artefacts distributed across the site. No significant *in situ* scatters were present although a single microlith points to an early presence on the site. The first substantive remains were represented by an isolated large ramped waterhole. This appears to be of Middle Bronze Age date (*c* 1600–1100 BC) and contained a pin and a dagger of that period, possibly deposited as part of a closing ritual when the feature was back-filled.

Evidence for permanent settlement first appears in the Late Iron Age, first at Hockers Lane, followed by the establishment of a large enclosed settlement at Thurnham. Activity at Hockers Lane consisted of a sequence of curving gully enclosures. Little



physical remains of structures survived within the enclosed area, although a fairly large material culture assemblage points to probable domestic occupation from the second half of the 2nd century BC at the earliest, extending up to the conquest period but probably not much beyond.

Occupation at Hockers Lane may have been succeeded by, or slightly overlapped with, the earliest settlement at Thurnham. This consisted of a large rectilinear enclosure of two phases, containing traces of two roundhouses and two four-post structures, occupying an area of raised ground. The rectilinear enclosure was modified and extended *c* AD 60. At the same time a Romanised proto-villa building, with a tiled roof and painted plaster walls, was constructed as the settlement focus, complemented by a similar-sized possible temple building to the south. The pottery and other finds from this period hint at continuity of site ownership or tenure on either side of AD 43. Outside the enclosure, another possible religious or ritual focus was present, in the form of a massive free-standing post, raised on the approach to the entrance. The structural changes at this time were accompanied by a large increase in the quantities of charred cereal remains deposited in features, indicating an intensification of agricultural production at the site.

A larger stone-built villa replaced the proto-villa structure in the early 2nd century, and the enclosure was extended and modified at the same time. The stone villa was built over the top of the Iron Age enclosure ditch, which was deliberately in-filled. The replacement enclosure boundary was defined by substantial fences that enclosed the rear and side of the villa building. Slightly after the completion of the villa, an aisled building of similar dimensions was constructed to the north-east. The enclosure was also extended to the north, beyond the limit of excavation, and an evaluation trench in this area suggests that a further building may exist here.

The possible temple was demolished in the later 2nd century, and a large gated entrance was added, roughly central to the axis of the villa. Possibly as part of these changes, or shortly after, a small bath house was added to the southern end of the villa and a large square extension, with a forward projecting apse, was added to the northern end. Relatively good dating evidence places this work in the last quarter of the second century. Further development included the construction of a 14-post timber agricultural building outside the core enclosure.

No further structural additions were made after the early 3rd century, and later activity at the site is characterised by a distinct change in the character of occupation. None of the boundaries were maintained and the bath house was either demolished or allowed to collapse by the late 3rd century. At this point the central room of the villa was converted into a small smithy that was probably engaged in the recycling of collected scrap iron. The aisled building was no longer standing by the turn of the 3rd century and appears to have been deliberately demolished. However, the estate apparently continued to act as a focus of agricultural production, as a corn-drier was built on the site of the 14-post building in the later Roman period. This feature appears to have been the main focus of activity on the site, particularly in the later part of the 4th century and produced large assemblages of associated charred cereals. Combined with the general paucity of clear domestic occupation and associated finds assemblages, these developments suggest that the villa ceased to function as a high status occupation site, possibly being subsumed into a larger estate by this time. A large oven within the main villa building is the only clear evidence for late Roman domestic occupation. The area of the corn-drier seems to have provided the focus for continued ritual activity, as wild animals were deliberately buried in the shaft of a well.

There is no evidence for occupation or land-use after the start of the 5th century, until the establishment of Corbier Hall moated manor (SAM KE 309) on the low lying ground to the east of the former villa. Evidence from this area includes peripheral features of the manor, containing artefacts of 12th to 13th century date. The moat ditch was maintained into the post-medieval period and incorporated into a system of post-medieval land drainage ditches. Post-medieval land use was characterised by pasture and woodland, until the intensification of arable farming after the Second World War, when all upstanding features of Corbier Hall and the surrounding woodland were removed and levelled.

Fieldwork event: South of Corbier Hall

Event code: ARC CHS 95

HS1 chainage: 63+800

NGR: TQ 8015 5700

Contractor: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Survey report reference: GSB 1995b

Map Window 16

Detailed gradiometer and resistance surveys were undertaken. The resistance survey successfully located anomalies indicating the remains of the medieval moated manor site of Corbier Hall, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Although a low resistance anomaly suggestive of a moat have been recorded, interpretation is confused by the known presence of an open drain visible on OS maps. The gradiometry data was affected by modern ferrous disturbance and identified no archaeological features.

Fieldwork event: East of Corbier Hall, Thurnham

Event code: ARC CHE 95

HS1 chainage: 64+200

NGR: TQ 8030 5680

Contractor: A Bartlett and Associates

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Integrated Site Report reference: Lawrence 2006

Survey report reference: ABA 1996a

Map Window 16

PRINCIPAL SITE: SNARKHURST WOOD

Project Area 420

Chainage limits: 66+300 - 68+100

Parishes crossed: Hollingbourne

Integrated Site Report reference: Diez 2006c

Map Window 17

Fieldwork event: Crismill Lane, Maidstone

Event code: ARC CSM 98

HS 1 chainage: 64+500

NGR: TQ 8175 5580

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: January 1999

End of fieldwork: January 1999

Integrated Site Report reference: Diez 2006c

Evaluation report reference: OA 1999g

Map Window 17

The evaluation comprised a total of nine trenches. A single undated possible pit or ditch was uncovered.

Fieldwork event: Woodcut Farm

Event code: URL 90

HS1 chainage: 64+400 - 65+700

NGR: TQ 8200 5540

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1990

End of fieldwork: 1990

Survey report reference: URL 1995

Map Window 17

Fieldwork event: Land south of Snarkhurst Wood, Hollingbourne

Event code: ARC SNK 95

HS 1 chainage: 65+100

NGR: TQ 823 552

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: November 1995

End of fieldwork: November 1995

Integrated Site Report reference: Diez 2006c

Evaluation report reference: OA 1996

Map Window 17

The evaluation comprised a total of 19 trenches. A single pit containing Mesolithic or early Neolithic worked flint was identified, and Iron Age and early Roman features of possibly domestic character.

Fieldwork event: Land south of Snarkhurst Wood, Hollingbourne

Event code: ARC SNK 99

HS 1 chainage: 65+100

NGR: TQ 8230 5520

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Strip, map and sample excavation

Start of fieldwork: January 1999

End of fieldwork: February 1999

Integrated Site Report reference: Diez 2006c

Map Window 17

The excavation produced evidence for a settlement of Late Iron Age and Early Roman date. Features included rectangular and sub-rectangular enclosure ditches and several posthole structures, including one small, circular building with a central post and five four-post structures. Other evidence for occupation included a small kiln or furnace associated with metal-working slag, and several storage or rubbish pits. Burial evidence was restricted to a single cremation. The features were overlain by elements of the post-medieval field system and a possible trackway.

PRINCIPAL SITE: EYHORNE STREET

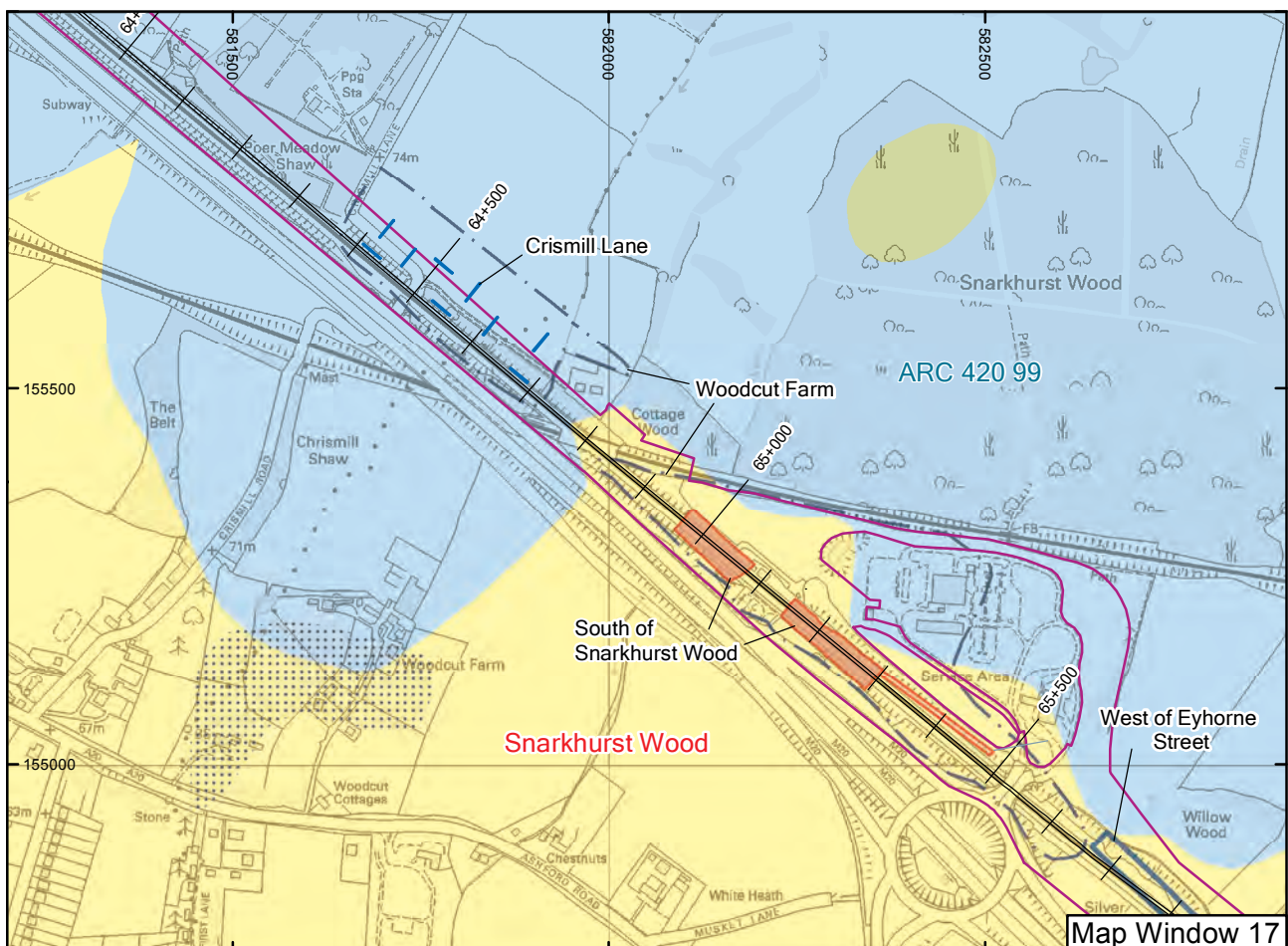
Project Area 420

Chainage limits: 68+100 - 68+500

Parishes crossed: Hollingbourne

Integrated Site Report reference: Hayden 2006b

Map Window 18



Fieldwork event: West of Eyhorne Street**Event code: ARC ESTW 95**

HS1 chainage: 68+000

NGR: TQ 8350 5430

Contractor: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Integrated Site Report reference: Hayden 2006b

Survey report reference: GSB 1995c

Map Window 18

Although some areas of enhanced response were noted, they were most likely to be due to modern disturbance or localised contamination.

Fieldwork event: East of Eyhorne Street**Event code: ARC ESTE 95**

HS1 chainage: 68+400

NGR: TQ 8350 5430

Contractor: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Integrated Site Report reference: Hayden 2006b

Survey report reference: GSB 1995c

Map Window 18

Survey of the western half of the site was hindered by modern ferrous debris on the surface and in the topsoil. Given the levels of magnetic noise, it is unlikely that scanning would have located weaker responses of possible archaeological interest, if

present. The eastern half was much quieter magnetically and scanning located several responses of possible interest.

Fieldwork event: South-East of Eyhorne Street**Event code: ARC SEE 99**

HS1 chainage: 68+000

NGR: TQ 8350 5430

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: May 1999

End of fieldwork: May 1999

Integrated Site Report reference: Hayden 2006b

Evaluation report reference: WA 1999b

Map Window 18

The evaluation revealed a total of fourteen features and deposits of archaeological interest, including six ditches, three pits, one posthole, one tree-throw and an extant lynchet earthwork. Of the datable features, one ditch appears to be post-medieval in date, whilst the remainder have been identified as Late Bronze Age, with the exception of a tree-throw producing a small quantity of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery.

Fieldwork event: SE of Eyhorne Street**Event code: ARC 420 99**

HS1 chainage: 68+200

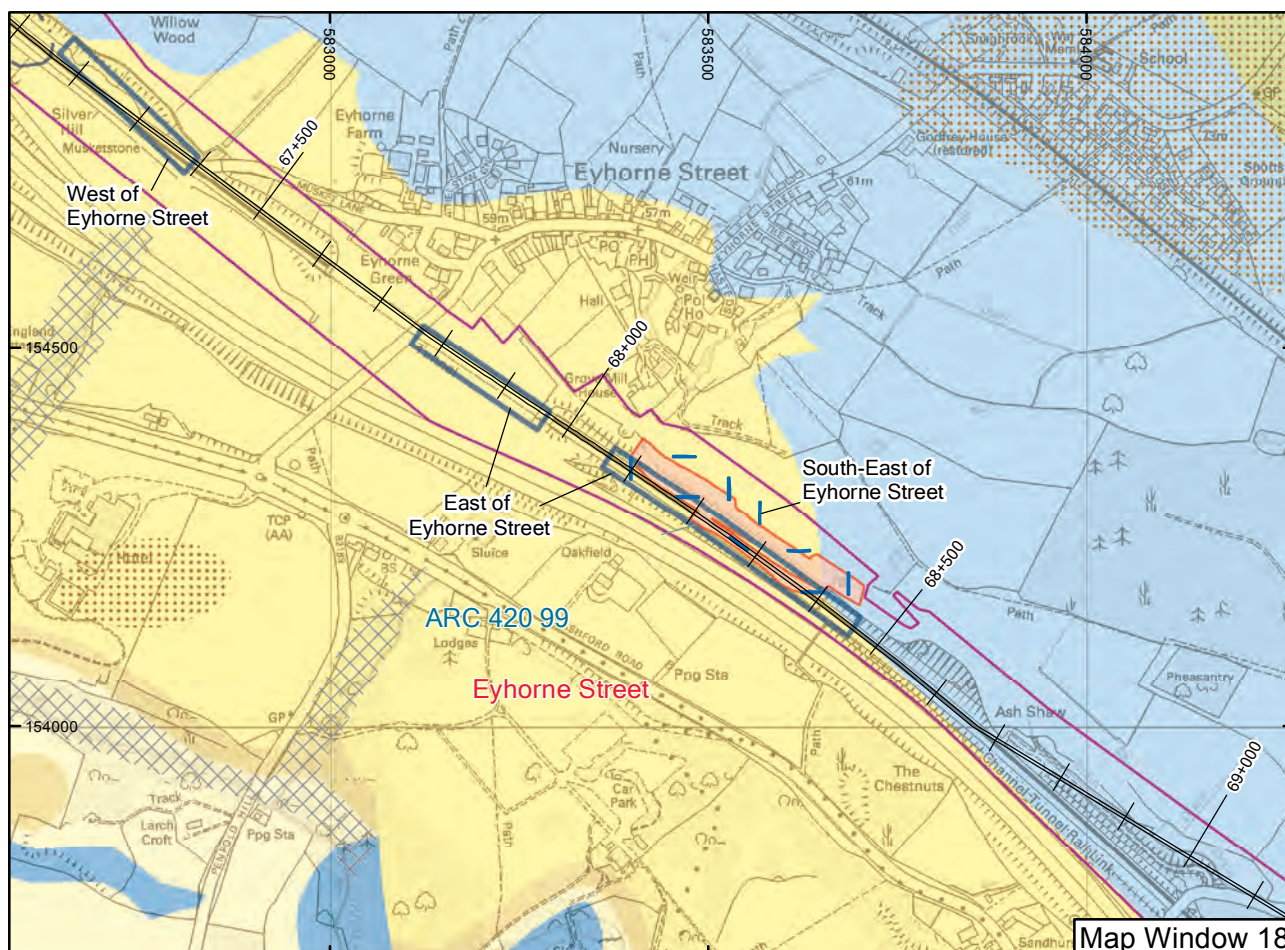
NGR: TQ 8350 5430

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Watching brief discovery

Start of fieldwork: November 1998

End of fieldwork: September 2000



Integrated Site Report Reference: Hayden 2006b
Map Window 18

This watching brief revealed artefacts and features dating from at least five phases of activity, the most significant of which date from the Neolithic and the Iron Age. The earliest activities on the site are represented by two residual Mesolithic microliths and by a small number of residual Early–Middle Neolithic sherds. Probable Neolithic worked flint was found in a group of pits and a tree-throw hole. A quite dense scatter of tree-throw holes was excavated along the western side of the site. This worked flint provides the only dating evidence for these features. They need not, however, all be of the same date. A distinct group of smaller, circular tree holes, perhaps deriving from deliberate clearance of small trees or shrubs, may post-date this phase. Two pits provide evidence for Late Neolithic activity (*c* 2900–2500 cal BC) associated with Grooved Ware. One of these pits was distinguished by an unusual deposit containing decorated Grooved Ware, a decorated clay object, and a charred crab apple. A pair of small pits containing very small quantities of possibly residual cremated human remains, charred hazelnuts, and Beaker sherds, and another, more distant pit provide evidence for activity between *c* 2300 and 1900 cal BC. Following this, activity on the site resumed only in the Early and Middle Iron Age (*c* 600–200 cal BC). The evidence from this phase consists of some very shallow ditches, a sequence of hollows, and eight pits which may have lain at the edge of a more extensive settlement. As well as rich deposits of charred grain and pottery, and a little animal bone, the pits also contained more exceptional material: a bent iron dagger, a small ceramic cup either imported from or imitating pottery from the Champagne region, and a bowl which was neatly cut in half. Later activity is represented by a post-medieval ditch.

PRINCIPAL SITE: HOLM HILL, HARRIETSHAM

Project Area 420

Chainage limits: 68+500 - 73+000

Parishes crossed: Hollingbourne/ Harrietsham

Integrated Site Report reference: Hayden 2006b

Map Windows 19–20

Fieldwork event: A20 Diversion Holm Hill

Event code: ARC HOL 98

HS1 chainage: 70+000

NGR: TQ 8480 5330

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: January 1999

End of fieldwork: January 1999

Integrated Site Report reference: Hayden 2006b

Evaluation report reference: WA 2004a

Map Window 19

The evaluation comprised a total of 39 trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m and two measuring 15m x 1.8m. The evaluation revealed evidence of Late Bronze Age and Roman activity at the site, generally focussed on the main sand ridge crossing the site and the lower ground to the south-east respectively. Insufficient evidence was recorded to characterise the nature of the possible settlement remains.

The absence of significant quantities of finds may suggest that occupation during the Late Bronze Age or Roman periods was not particularly intensive in the immediate area. However, the small concentration of Late Bronze Age pottery and worked

flint associated with the features in the general area of trench 3603TT may be considered as more representative of settlement evidence for this period, whilst Roman settlement evidence may be centred on trench 3528TT. The features in the latter trench may be associated with a cropmark complex previously noted in this area.

Other features and finds of note include a possible ditch or palaeochannel that has produced a small assemblage of early prehistoric (ie Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic) worked flint; a large spread of burnt colluvium that may be associated with a former brick industry in the area (suggested by place-name evidence); and stray finds such as a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age bullhead flint knife recovered from a topsoil context.

Fieldwork event: A20 Diversion Holm Hill

Event code: ARC HOL 99

HS1 chainage: 70+000

NGR: TQ 8480 5330

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology

Type of investigation: Detailed excavation

Start of fieldwork: March 1999

End of fieldwork: April 1999

PX assessment report reference (no ISR): URS 2001e

Map Window 19

Although relatively few datable artefacts were recovered, sufficient evidence does exist to indicate Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity at the site. However, the paucity of datable remains from excavated features restricts opportunities to confidently characterise the nature of such activity

Fieldwork event: Harrietsham

Event code: ARC HRT 95

HS1 chainage: 71+500

NGR: TQ 8635 5250

Contractor: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1994

End of fieldwork: 1994

Survey report reference (no ISR): GSB 1995d

Map Window 20

Although the magnetic susceptibility varied across this transect, it appeared to be attributable primarily to recent land use and topsoil contamination. One cluster of enhanced readings corresponded to an anomaly located during scanning that may be archaeologically significant but the lack of associated responses makes an archaeological interpretation tentative.

Fieldwork event: Harrietsham Mesolithic

Event code: ARC HRT 97

HS1 chainage: 71+000 and 71+600

NGR: TQ 8590 5270 and TQ 8640 5250

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

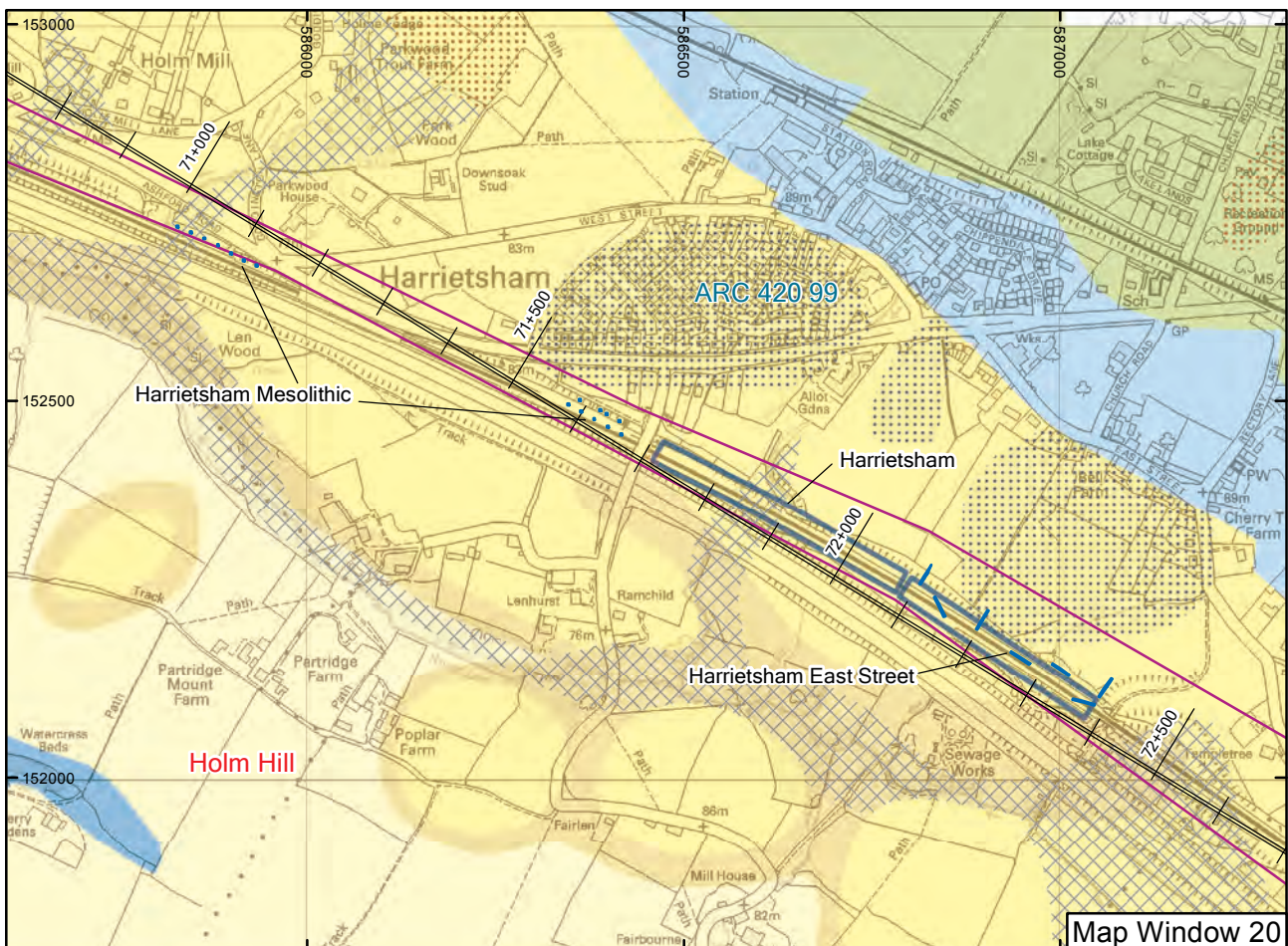
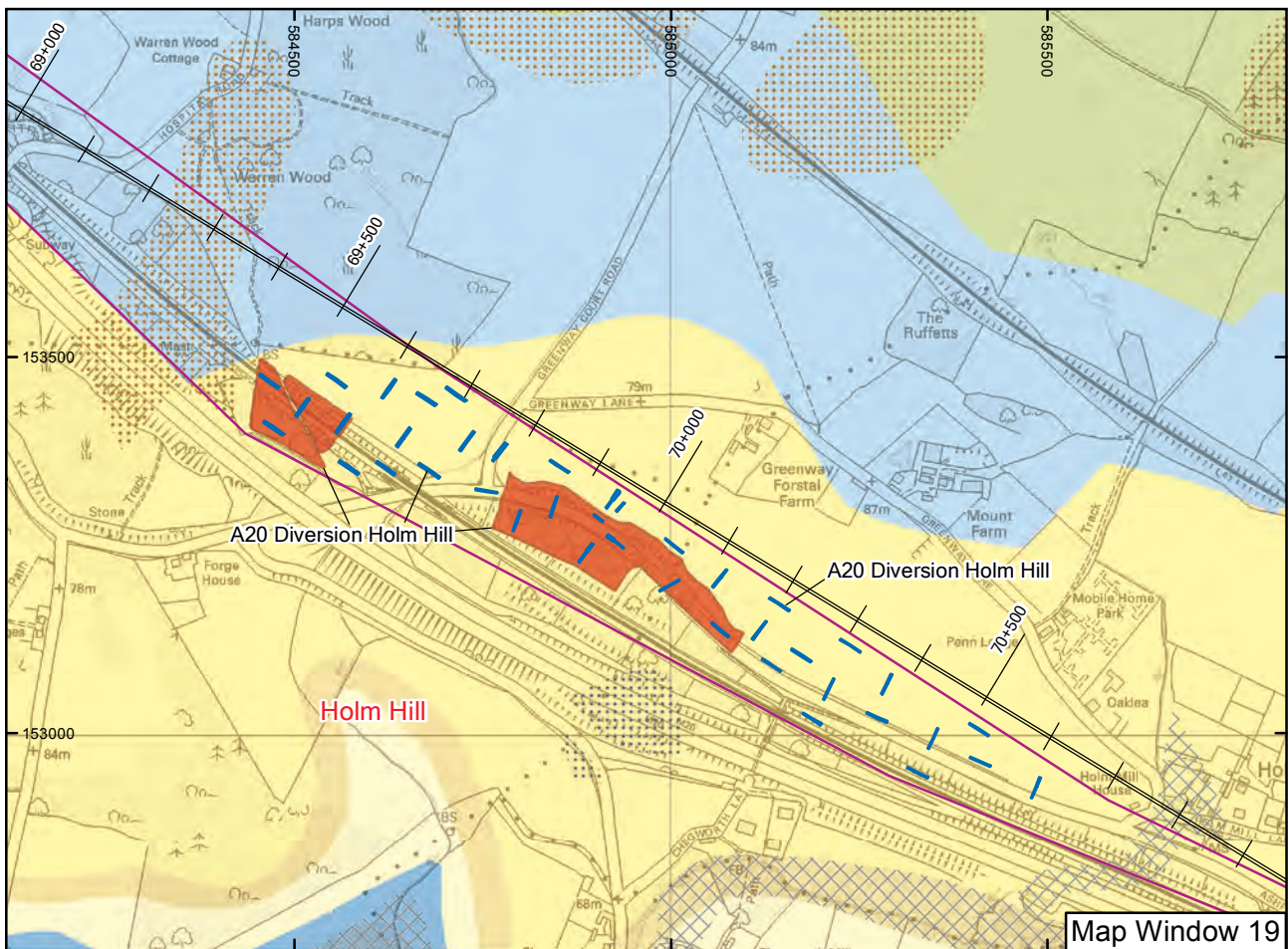
Start of fieldwork: September 1997

End of fieldwork: September 1997

Evaluation report reference (no ISR): OA 1997g

Map Window 20

Sixteen one-metre square test-pits were hand excavated to determine the location, extent and composition of any Mesolithic lithic concentrations. The test-pits did not produce the quantity of Mesolithic flints consistent with the earlier recorded flint



scatters in Harrietsham, the bulk of the 194 pieces of worked flint recovered appearing to be Neolithic in date and much of this probably later Neolithic. Colluvial deposits containing medieval pottery were identified on the slopes down to the river.

Fieldwork event: Harrietsham East Street

Event code: ARC HES 98

HS1 chainage: 72+200

NGR: TQ 8690 5220

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: January 1999

End of fieldwork: January 1999

Evaluation report reference (no ISR): WA 1999d

Map Window 20

The evaluation comprised a total of seven trenches. Eight archaeological features were recorded, predominantly concentrated within the trenches in the south-east half of the site. These include four ditches and a gully, all undated, a post-medieval palaeochannel and a further two undated palaeochannels.

PRINCIPAL SITE: SANDWAY ROAD, LENHAM

Project Area 420

Chainage limits: 73+000 - 74+700

Parishes crossed: Lenham

Integrated Site Report reference: Trevarthen 2006

Map Window 21

Fieldwork event: Sandway

Event code: ARC SND 95

HS1 chainage: 74+000

NGR: TQ 8830 5100

Contractor: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1994

End of fieldwork: 1994

Integrated Site Report reference: Trevarthen 2006

Survey report reference (no ISR): GSB 1995i

Map Window 21

Although scanning identified a few anomalies of possible archaeological interest, their association with obviously ferrous responses casts some doubt on such an interpretation. The results of the magnetic susceptibility survey showed a great deal of variation. While some of this may be attributable to archaeological factors, recent land use seems to be a more probable cause.

Fieldwork event: West of Sandway

Event code: ARC SNDW 95

HS1 chainage: 73+600

NGR: TQ 8800 5120

Contractor: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1994

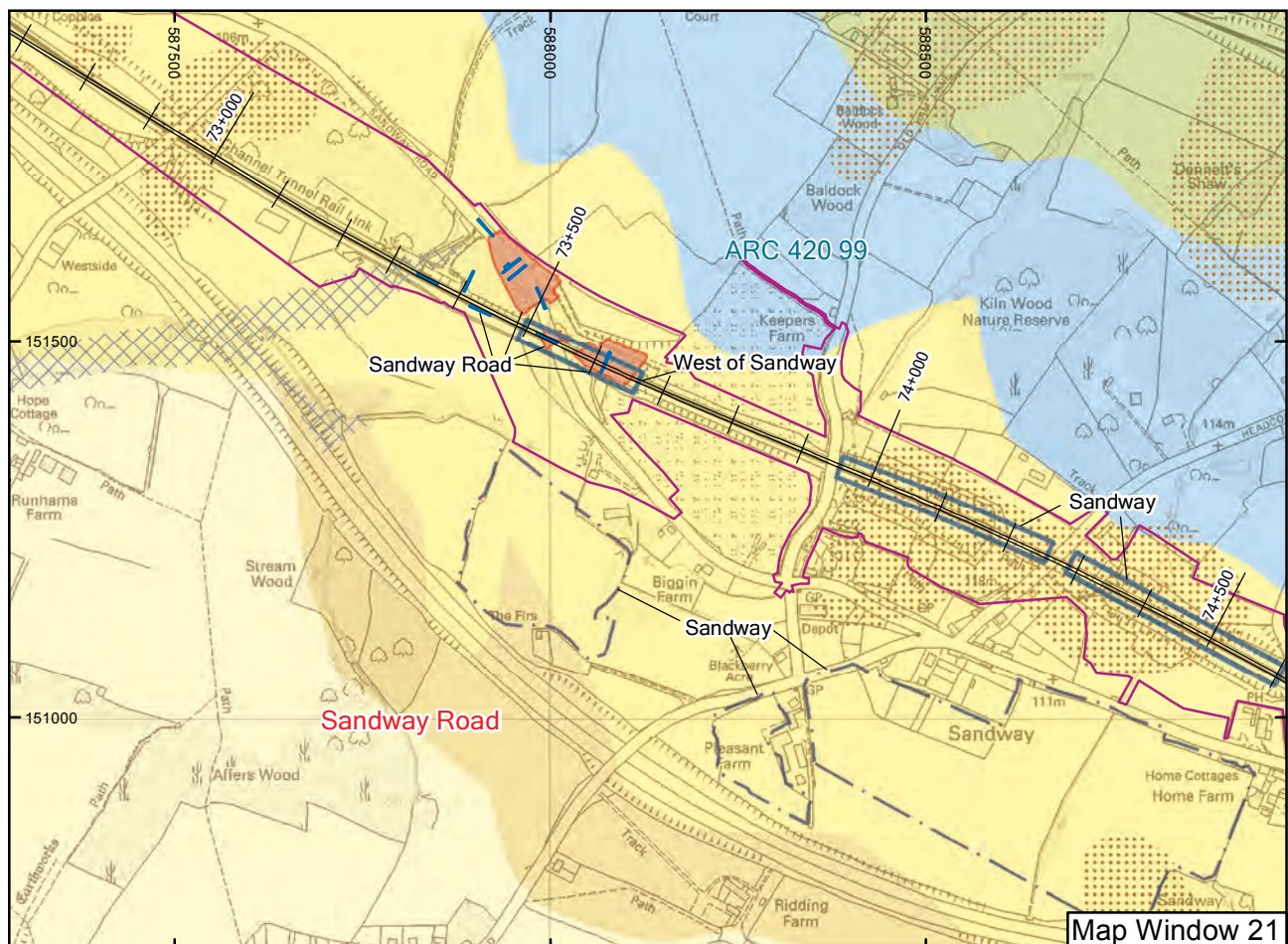
End of fieldwork: 1994

Integrated Site Report reference: Trevarthen 2006

Survey report reference (no ISR): GSB 1995i

Map Window 21

No indication of archaeologically significant responses was identified.



Fieldwork event: Sandway Road, nr Sandway**Event code: ARC SWR 98**

HS1 chainage: 73+500

NGR: TQ 8800 5150

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: January 1999

End of fieldwork: January 1999

Integrated Site Report reference: Trevarthen 2006

Evaluation report reference: WA 1999h

Map Window 21

The evaluation comprised a total of nine trenches. Four archaeological features were recorded, comprising a probable tree-throw that may be dated to the Middle Neolithic, a ditch and pit of probable Middle/Late Bronze Age date and an undated possible hearth. Pieces of worked flint and very occasional sherds of Bronze and Iron Age pottery were recovered from colluvial deposits.

Fieldwork event: Sandway Road, nr Sandway**Event code: ARC SWR 99**

HS1 chainage: 73+500

NGR: TQ 8800 5150

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology

Type of investigation: Strip, map and sample excavation

Start of fieldwork: April 1999

End of fieldwork: May 1999

Integrated Site Report reference: Trevarthen 2006

Map Window 21

Mesolithic remains were recorded, comprising two scatters of

worked flint as well as a number of possible features within a concentrated area located on a slight terrace in the west-facing slope of the area. The remains have produced over 7500 pieces of worked flint, the majority of which would not be out of place in a Late Mesolithic assemblage. Earlier Neolithic evidence included dated features and pottery in considerable quantities as residual finds from a number of later features. Elements of the Mesolithic assemblage appear to be diagnostically Earlier Neolithic in origin, and the possibility exists that there may be a transition between the two periods at the site. Neolithic occupation appears to have continued into the Later Neolithic, and continuing into the Early Bronze Age, at which point activity at the site appears to diminish, with the exception of at least one large Late Iron Age/Roman ditch.

Fieldwork event: Sandway**Event code: URL 90**

HS1 chainage: 73+500 - 74+650

NGR: TQ 8830 5100

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

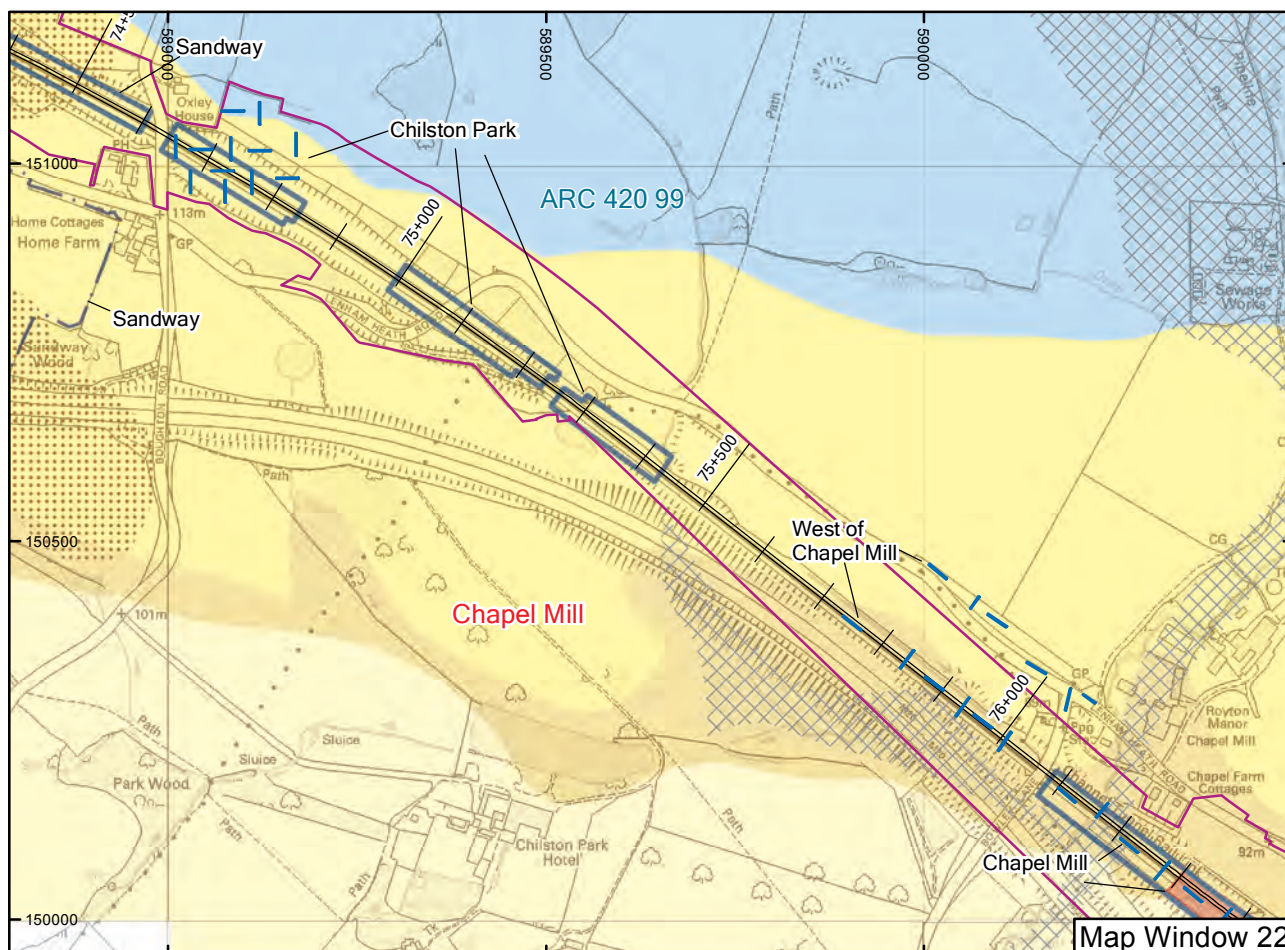
Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1990

End of fieldwork: 1990

Survey report reference: URL 1995

Map Window: 21

PRINCIPAL SITE: CHAPEL MILL, LENHAM**Project Area 420****Chainage limits: 74+700 - 78+000****Parishes crossed: Lenham****PX assessment report reference (no ISR): URS, 2000d****Map Windows 22-23**

Fieldwork event: Chilston Park, Lenham**Event code: ARC CHPK 95**

HS1 chainage: 74+700

NGR: TQ 8910 5100

Contractor: A Bartlett and Associates

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Survey report reference: ABA 1996a

Map Window 16

End of fieldwork: January 1999

Evaluation report reference: OA 1999f

Map Window 22

The evaluation comprised a total of 12 trenches. An area of modern disturbance overlying a post-medieval ditch and two undated pits were identified to the north-east of the Lenham Heath Road. Five undated, shallow linear features and an undated curving ditch were identified to the south-west of Lenham Heath Road.

Fieldwork event: Chilston Park, Lenham**Event code: ARC CHPK 97**

HS1 chainage: 74+700

NGR: TQ 8910 5100

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: October 1999

End of fieldwork: October 1999

Evaluation report reference: OA 1997d

Map Window 22

The evaluation comprised a total of 12 trenches. Two ditches were identified, one post-medieval and the other undated.

Fieldwork event: Chapel Mill**Event code: ARC CML 95**

HS1 chainage: 76+500

NGR: TQ 9040 5000

Contractor: A Bartlett and Associates

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Survey report reference: ABA 1996b

Map Window 23

Magnetic susceptibility and magnetometer surveys were carried out, but in both surveys responses were relatively weak and are probably the result of geological variations.

Fieldwork event: West of Chapel Mill, Lenham Heath**Event code: ARC WCM 97**

HS1 chainage: 76+000

NGR: TQ 8990 5040

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: January 1999

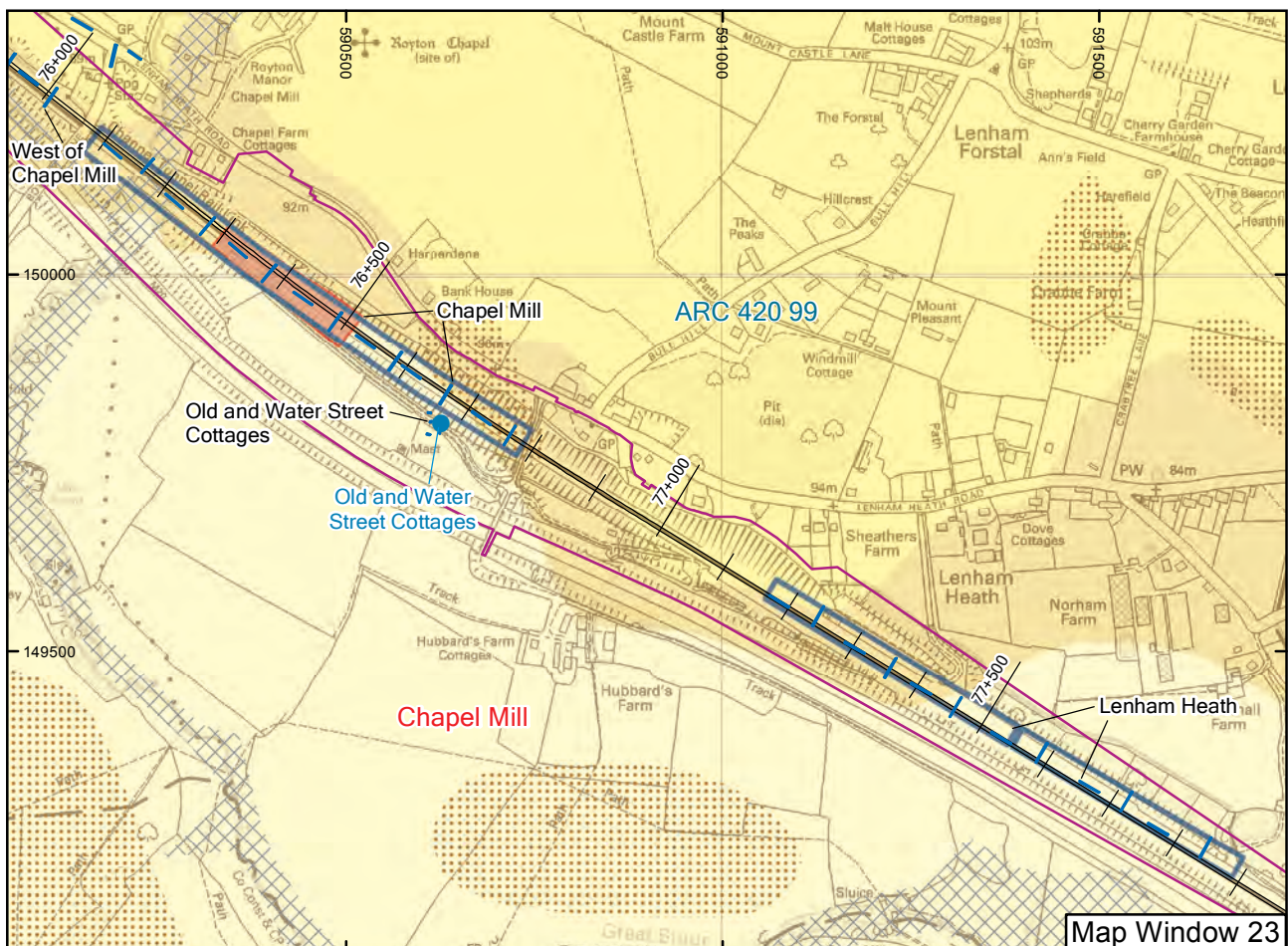
Fieldwork event: Chapel Mill, Lenham**Event code: ARC CML 97**

HS1 chainage: 76+500

NGR: TQ 9040 5000

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation



Start of fieldwork: October 1997
 End of fieldwork: November 1997
 Evaluation report reference: OA 1997c
 Map Window 23

The evaluation comprised a total of 13 trenches. A single Late Bronze Age pit containing a substantial amount of pottery and two Mid–Late Iron Age ditches were identified.

Fieldwork event: Chapel Mill, Lenham

Event code: ARC CML 99
 HS1 chainage: 76+500
 NGR: TQ 9040 5000
 Contractor: Oxford Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Strip, map and sample excavation
 Start of fieldwork: March 1999
 End of fieldwork: March 1999
 PX Assessment report reference (no ISR): OA 1999p
 Map Window 23

Two cremation burials, dated on the basis of a small amount of pottery to the Iron Age, were discovered, as well as two linear boundary ditches.

Fieldwork event: Old and Water Street Cottages, Lenham

Event code: ARC WSC 99
 HS1 chainage: 74+700
 NGR: TQ 9060 4980
 Contractor: Canterbury Archaeological Trust
 Type of investigation: Evaluation
 Start of fieldwork: April 1999
 End of fieldwork: May 1999
 Evaluation report reference: CAT 1997d
 Map Window 23

The evaluation comprised a total of five trenches. Four trenches were devoid of any archaeological features and one trench contained the remnants of a collapsed stone wall and a fragment of chalk floor, on the location of a ‘non domestic building’ depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1867.

Fieldwork event: Old and Water Street Cottages, Lenham

Event code: ARC WSC 99
 HS1 chainage: 74+700
 NGR: TQ 9060 4980
 Contractor: Canterbury Archaeological Trust
 Type of investigation: Building survey
 Start of fieldwork: 2001
 End of fieldwork: 2001
 Building survey report reference: Austin 2001
 Map Window 23

Fieldwork event: Lenham Heath

Event code: ARC LHT 95
 HS1 chainage: 77+700
 NGR: TQ 9150 4830
 Contractor: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
 Type of investigation: Geophysical survey
 Start of fieldwork: 1995
 End of fieldwork: 1995
 Survey report reference: GSB 1995e
 Map Window 23

Magnetometry and magnetic susceptibility surveys were undertaken. No archaeological features were identified.

Fieldwork event: Lenham Heath

Event code: ARC LHT 97
 HS1 chainage: 77+700
 NGR: TQ 9150 4830
 Contractor: Wessex Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Evaluation
 Start of fieldwork: December 1997
 End of fieldwork: December 1997
 Evaluation report reference: WA 1998
 Map Window 23

The evaluation comprised a total of 12 trenches, and revealed a small number of features, all of post-medieval or modern date.

PROJECT AREA 430

The Project Area 430 watching brief included all permanent and temporary land-take associated with construction of the HS1 from East of Lenham Heath to Ashford (NGR TQ 9190 4920 to TR 0345 4050). This includes the railway trace (at grade, within cuttings and on embankments), bridges and associated works (mitigation earthworks, construction sites, transformer stations etc.). Areas previously subject to detailed or strip, map and sample excavation were excluded from the monitoring. Areas that were known not to contain significant deposits (for example tunnels, and areas of known large-scale modern disturbance) were also excluded. All watching brief fieldwork in this route section was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology. Significant individual discoveries are listed as fieldwork events below and in an interim report on the ADS website (URS 2000h). Significant individual discoveries are the subject of Integrated Site Reports (cf Leda Cottages, Tutt Hill, Beechbrook Wood) and/or post-excavation assessments (cf Lodge Wood). Unlike the areas of chalk geology (Project Area 330), it was generally not possible to obtain a coherent feature map under watching brief conditions except in ‘targeted watching brief’ areas where soil stripping methods were modified to an archaeological specification (in which excavators were fitted with toothless ditching buckets, and dump trucks were prohibited from running on stripped areas).

PRINCIPAL SITE: BROCKTON FARM

Project Area 430
Chainage limits: 78+150 - 78+600
Parishes crossed: Charing
Building investigation report reference (no ISR): OA 2001a
 Map Window 24

Fieldwork event: Brockton Farm, Charing

Event code: ARC BRO 98
 HS1 chainage: 78+400
 NGR: TQ 9205 4890
 Contractor: Oxford Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Evaluation
 Start of fieldwork: August 1997
 End of fieldwork: August 1997
 Building survey report reference: OA 1998b
 Map Window 24

The evaluation comprised a total of 19 trenches. Two gullies that were sealed by colluvium may have been prehistoric, although neither produced dating evidence. The remaining features, predominantly pits, ditches and gullies, were probably associated with post-medieval agricultural activities.

Fieldwork event: Brockton Farm and Barn, Charing**Event code:** ARC BRO 00

HS1 chainage: 78+400

NGR: TQ 9205 4890

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology**Type of investigation:** Building investigation (including archaeology)**Start of fieldwork:** 2000**End of fieldwork:** 2000**Building survey report reference:** OA 2001a**Map Window** 24

Archaeological recording in advance of, and during the dismantling of the Grade II Listed farmhouse at Brockton Farm (Charing Heath) revealed evidence for a fairly detailed reconstruction of a substantial 17th-century timber framed house built around a surviving brick stack. Within the eastern section of the 17th-century roof structure, elements of a pre-17th-century gabled wing were identified. The structural evidence for a building of relatively high status has been supported by documentary sources which would appear to indicate that Brockton Farm may in fact represent the original medieval manor house. In the late 18th century the plan of the house was enlarged to produce an approximately square plan with an attached pent-roofed extension to the south. The later structural development of the farmhouse has been traced through an analysis of the fabric and a total of seven distinct phases of work have been identified. Of particular interest was a 'spiritual midden' deposit retrieved from behind a studwork partition wall at first floor level; the deposit comprised a selection of leather shoes, garments, personal objects and three 'mummified' cats. Archaeological excavation proved disap-

pointing in adding to our understanding of the building, any trace of early arrangements having been effectively destroyed by previous phases of extension and alteration of the house.

A majority of the 17th-century elements of the building were salvaged during the demolition process and have been deposited with the Weald and Downland Museum, Singleton.

PRINCIPAL SITE: HURST WOOD, CHARING**Project Area** 430**Chainage limits:** 78+600 - 82+200**Parishes crossed:** Charing**PX assessment report reference (no ISR):** URS 2000f**Map Windows** 24–25**Fieldwork event: Charing Heath****Event code:** ARC CHT 95

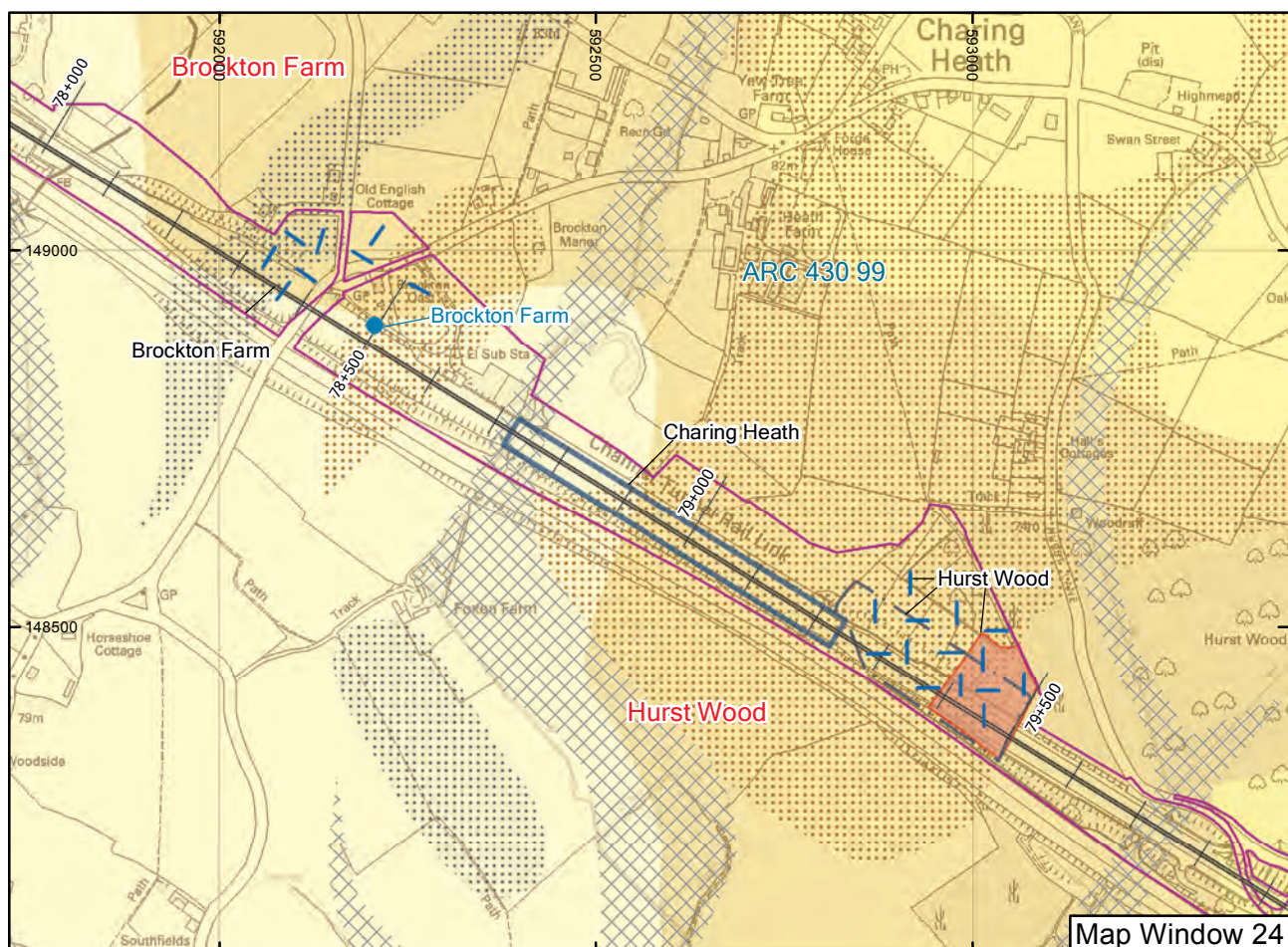
HS1 chainage: 79+000

NGR: TQ 9260 4860

Contractor: A Bartlett and Associates**Type of investigation:** Geophysical survey**Start of fieldwork:** 1995**End of fieldwork:** 1995**Survey report reference:** ABA 1996a**Map Window** 24**Fieldwork event: Hurst Wood, Charing Heath****Event code:** ARC HWD 97

HS1 chainage: 79+400

NGR: TQ 9300 4850

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology**Type of investigation:** Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: October 1997
 End of fieldwork: October 1997
 Evaluation report reference: WA 1997a
 Map Window 24

The evaluation comprised a total of 14 trenches, and revealed two shallow pits, a small gully, a shallow stake-hole and an irregular feature that may represent the truncated remains of a third pit. A concentration of worked flint, including a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age plano-convex flint knife, was recovered from topsoil contexts within the same area.

Fieldwork event: Hurst Wood, Charing Heath

Event code: ARC HWD 98

HS1 chainage: 79+400

NGR: TQ 9300 4850

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Strip, map and sample excavation

Start of fieldwork: September 1998

End of fieldwork: October 1998

PX assessment report reference (no ISR): OA 1999r

Map Window 24

Postholes and furrows were recorded that may have been associated with post-medieval hop cultivation. A number of pits of uncertain date were excavated, many of which contained evidence of burning and may have been associated with charcoal production, woodland clearance or some other form of woodland management.

Fieldwork event: Hurst Wood

Event code: URL 90

HS1 chainage: 79+200 - 79+500

NGR: TQ 9300 4840

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1990

End of fieldwork: 1990

Survey report reference: URL 1995

Map Window: 24

Fieldwork event: Hurst Wood WBG

Event code: ARC 430 99

HS1 chainage: 79+500 to 79+950

NGR: TQ 9330 4820

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Watching brief discovery

Start of fieldwork: July 2001

End of fieldwork: September 2001

Watching brief interim report reference (no ISR): WB 2000b

Map Window 24 (not illustrated)

Thirty-six 2nd World War concrete tank traps were discovered beneath a farm track. They were not *in situ*, and may have been moved from their original position during the construction of the M20.

Fieldwork event: Newlands

Event code: URL 93

HS1 chainage: 80+100 - 81+800

NGR: TQ 9400 4880

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1993

End of fieldwork: 1993

Survey report reference: URL 1995

Map Window: 25

Fieldwork event: East of Newlands, Charing Heath

Event code: ARC NEW 97

HS1 chainage: 80+700

NGR: TQ 9400 4780

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: April 1997

End of fieldwork: May 1997

Evaluation report reference (no ISR): MoLA 1997e

Map Window 25

The evaluation comprised a total of 22 trenches. A possible trackway and two field boundary ditches dating from the Roman period were recorded, as was medieval occupation comprising features filled with domestic pottery and an oven/firepit. Post-medieval activity was represented by a rubble spread over the western field, presumably from refurbishments to the 17th century buildings which now form the existing Newlands Stud.

Fieldwork event: East of Newlands, Charing Heath

Event code: ARC NEW 98

HS1 chainage: 80+700

NGR: TQ 9370 4820

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Detailed excavation

Start of fieldwork: September 1998

End of fieldwork: September 1998

Evaluation report reference (no ISR): OA 1999t

Map Window 25

A possible Roman trackway, first identified by evaluation trenching, was re-exposed and sectioned. Limited artefactual dating evidence was recovered, confirming the results of the evaluation.

Fieldwork event: East of Newlands

Event code: ARC 430 99

HS1 chainage: 80+100

NGR: TQ 9360 4810

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Watching brief discovery

Start of fieldwork: July 2001

End of fieldwork: September 2001

Watching brief interim report reference (no ISR): WB 2000b

Map Window 25

A holloway that was first discovered during evaluation, and which may form part of the Roman road from Rochester to Dover, was further investigated, and an abraded fragment of samian ware dating to the mid 2nd century was recovered from the stripped surface (80+100).

Two badly disturbed Middle Iron Age cremation burials with the remains of cremation urns were uncovered (79+950), and a shallow Middle Iron Age pit was discovered that contained a charcoal rich fill and pottery and may have been a third cremation pit that had been truncated by ploughing (79+950).

Fieldwork event: Newlands Stud to East of Pluckley Road

Event code: ARC 430 99

HS1 chainage: 81+200

Map Window 25 (not illustrated)

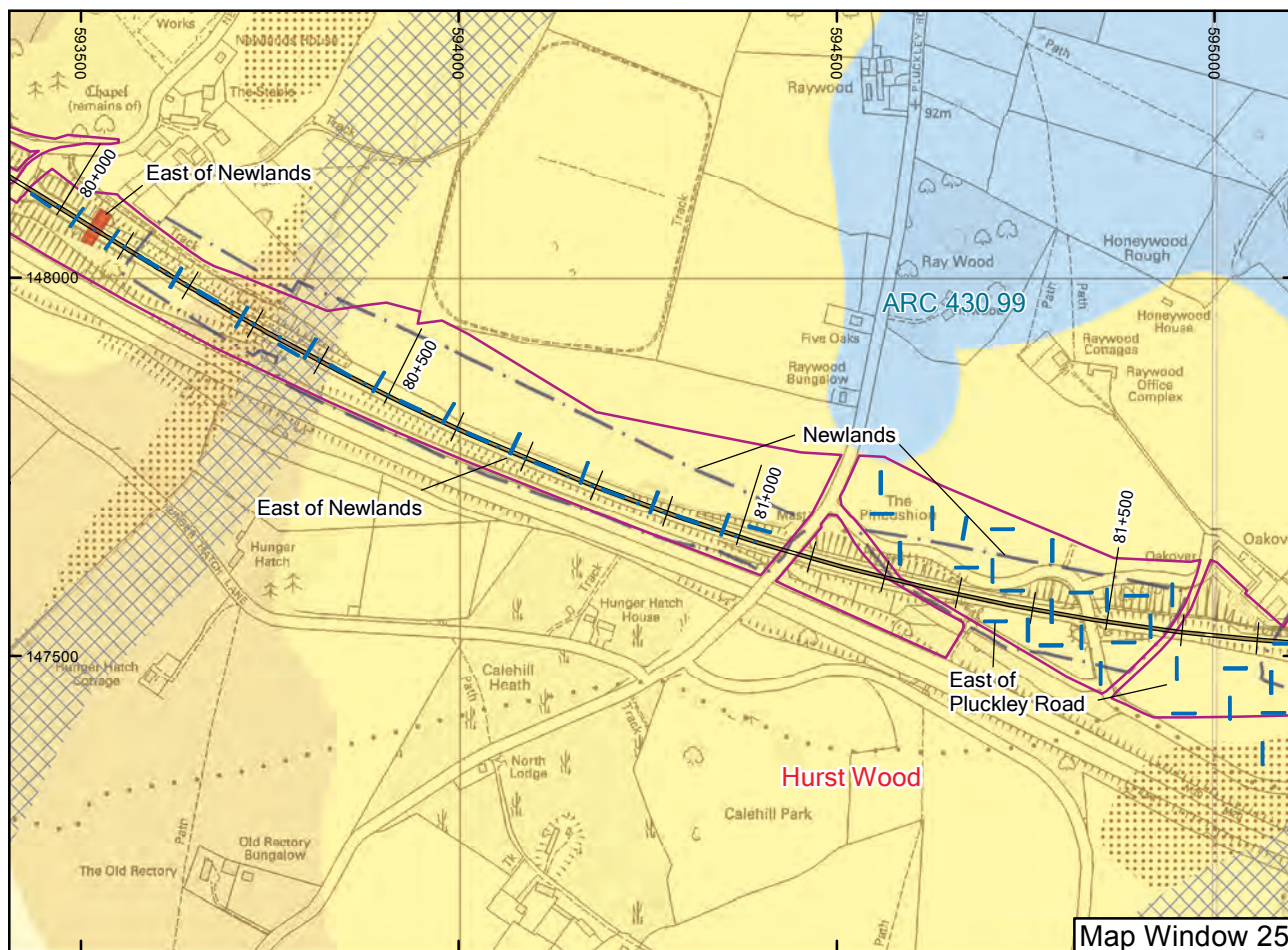
Map Windows 25–26

NGR: TO 9525 4750

Map Window 26

Map Window 26

NGR: TO 9620 4750



Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Evaluation
 Start of fieldwork: August 1998
 End of fieldwork: August 1998
 Evaluation report reference (no ISR): MoLA 1998j
 Map Window 26

The evaluation comprised a total of 23 trenches. Three undated ditches were recorded.

Fieldwork event: Westwell Leacon
Event code: URL 90
 HS1 chainage: 83+000 - 83+900
 NGR: TQ 9670 4740
 Contractor: Oxford Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey
 Start of fieldwork: 1993
 End of fieldwork: 1993
 Survey report reference: URL 1995
 Map Window: 26

PRINCIPAL SITE: LEDA COTTAGES
Project Area 430
Chainage limits: 82+200 - 83+800
Parishes crossed: Westwell
Integrated Site Report Reference: Diez 2006a
Map Windows 26–27

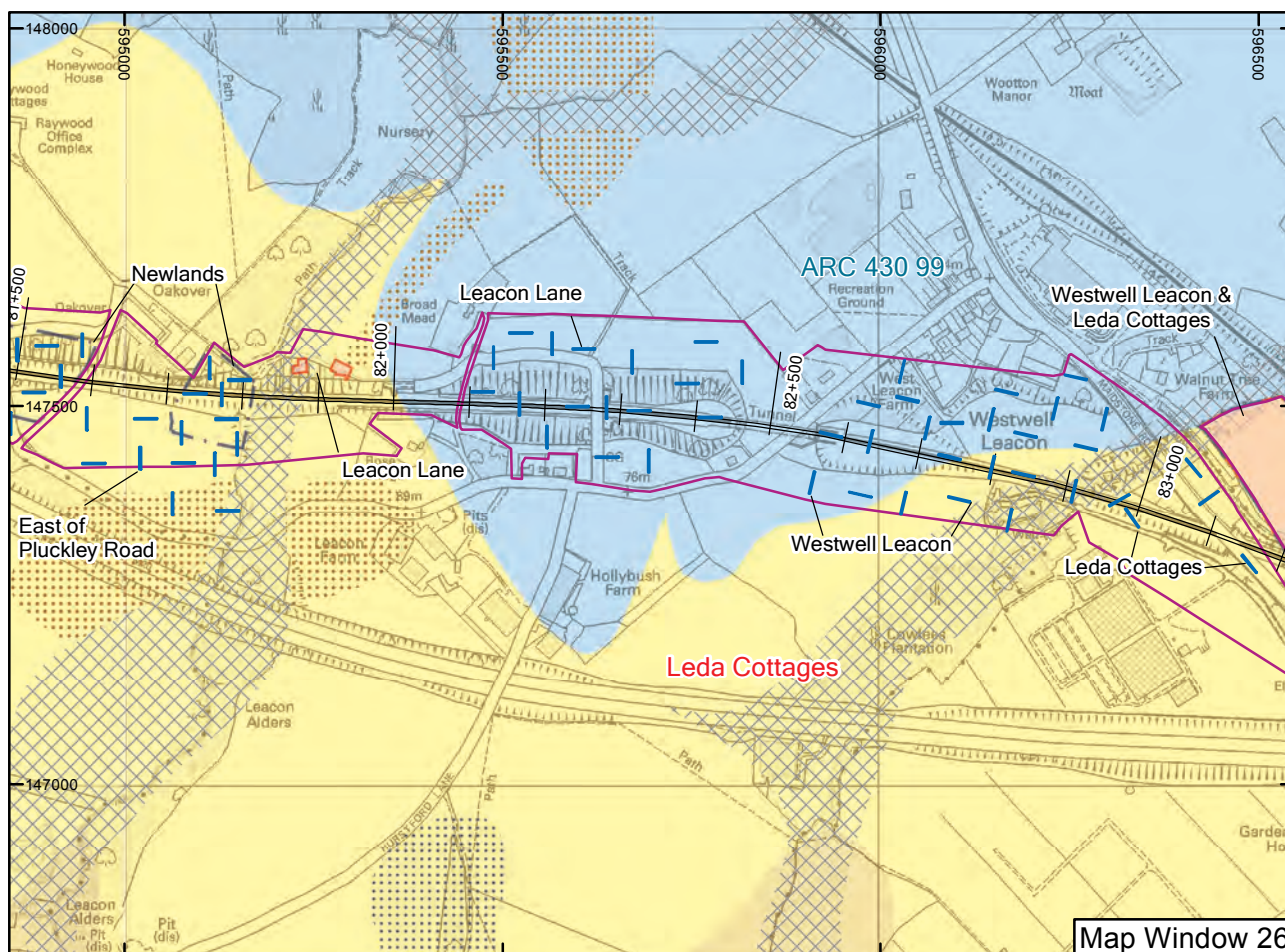
Fieldwork event: Westwell Leacon
Event code: ARC 430 99
 HS1 chainage: 83+300

NGR: TQ 9650 4740
 Contractor: Oxford Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Watching brief discovery
 Start of fieldwork: July 2001
 End of fieldwork: September 2001
 Integrated Site Report Reference: Diez 2006a
 Watching brief interim report reference: WB 2000b
 Map Window 27 (within same watching brief strip as Leda Cottages)

Four Late Iron Age pits were excavated, concentrated within an area of 10m x 10m (83+300).

Fieldwork event: Leda Cottages, Charing Heath
Event code: ARC 430 99
 HS1 chainage: 83+200
 NGR: TQ 9650 4740
 Contractor: Oxford Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Watching brief discovery
 Start of fieldwork: July 2001
 End of fieldwork: September 2001
 Integrated Site Report Reference: Diez 2006a
 Map Window 27 (within same watching brief strip as Westwell Leacon)

The features recorded were principally of Roman date. However, a small assemblage of redeposited worked flint, ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, was also recovered, suggesting some prehistoric activity in the area. Late pre-Roman Iron Age occupation was identified in the form of a rectilinear enclosure, with two apparent entrances. Two four-post structures, yielding evidence of crop processing, and a few



pits were identified within the enclosure. Evidence for iron smelting activity was also tentatively attributed to this period, based on very limited evidence. One furnace was located within the main enclosure but the main cluster of features associated with this activity was situated 100m to the north, in close proximity to the present-day stream. It was composed of four furnaces and three pits. Dating evidence associated with iron-working was very tenuous but quantities of slag found in fills of features of all phases indicate that this activity carried on throughout the three phases of occupation. A second rectangular enclosure was dug, possibly in the second half of the 1st century AD, respecting the alignment of the earlier one, which was therefore probably still in use. There were also a few pits and postholes, a waterhole and a flint lined structure. A series of re-cuts, dated to the 2nd century AD, obliterated most of the original ditches of this second enclosure. The last phase of occupation, from the second half of the 2nd century to AD 270, produced the largest assemblages of pottery. It was mostly represented by a series of discrete features including a rectangular clay structure, several possible rubbish pits and postholes and two waterholes. The site appears to have been abandoned around AD 250–270.

Fieldwork event: Leda Cottages, Charing Heath

Event code: ARC LED 98

HS1 chainage: 83+600

NGR: TQ 9670 4720

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: August 1998

End of fieldwork: August 1998

Integrated Site Report Reference: Diez 2006a

Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1999e

Map Window 26–27

The evaluation comprised a total of 18 trenches. The only archaeological feature identified was a pit of post-medieval date

PRINCIPAL SITE: TUTT HILL

Project Area 430

Chainage limits: 83+800 - 84+900

Parishes crossed: Westwell

Integrated Site Report Reference: Brady 2006a

Map Window 27

Fieldwork event: Tutt Hill, Westwell

Event code: ARC THL 95

HS1 chainage: 84+000

NGR: TQ 9720 4695

Contractor: A Bartlett and Associates

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Survey report reference: ABA 1996a

Map Window 27

Fieldwork event: Tutt Hill pill boxes, Westwell

Event code: ARC TUT 98

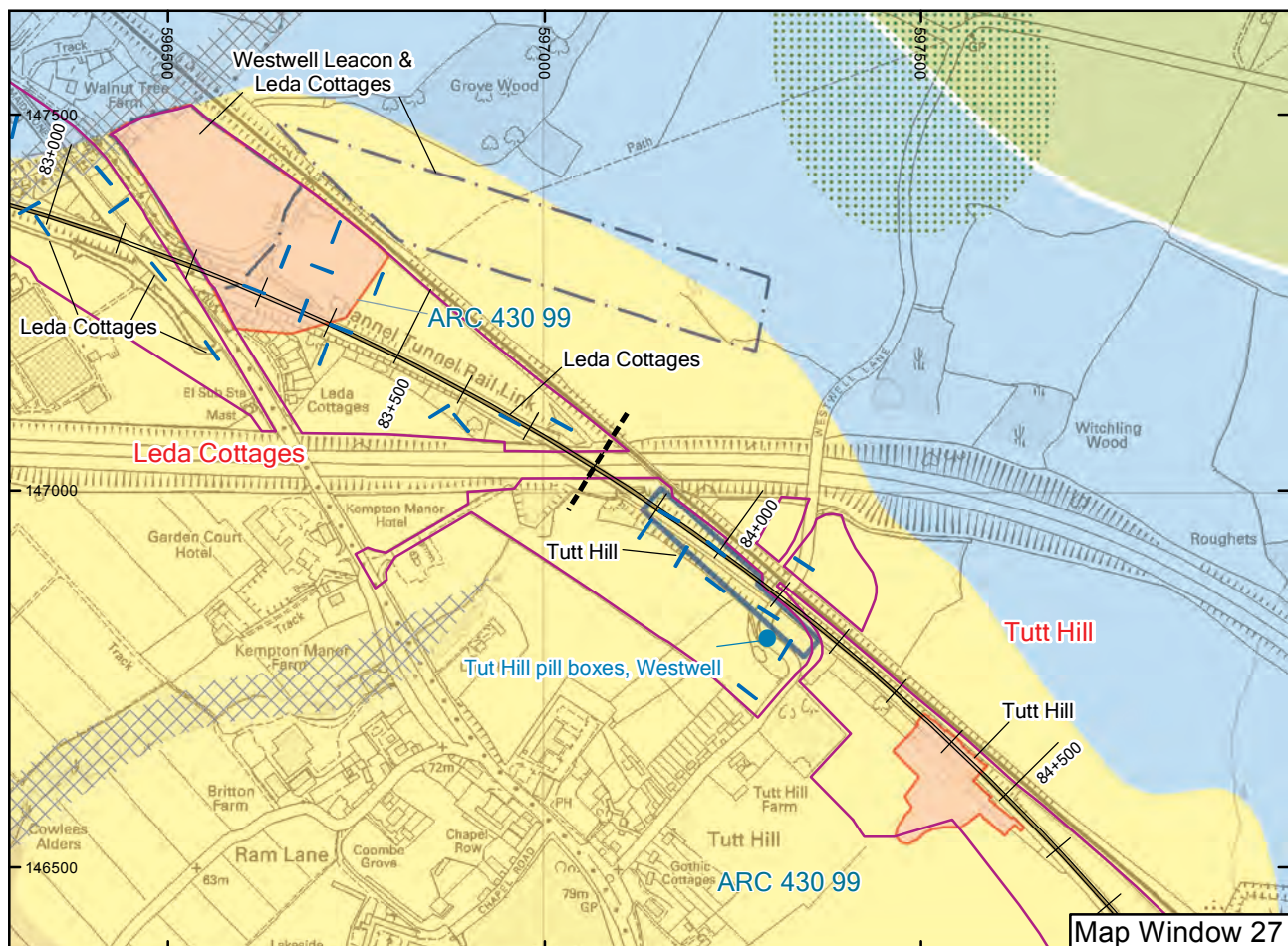
HS1 chainage: 84+100

NGR: TQ 9760 4670

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Building investigation

Start of fieldwork: 2000



End of fieldwork: 2000
Building survey report reference: OA 2000b
Map Window 27

Fieldwork event: Tutt Hill, Westwell
Event code: ARC TUT 98
HS1 chainage: 84+100
NGR: TQ 9720 4680
Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology
Type of investigation: Evaluation
Start of fieldwork: August 1998
End of fieldwork: August 1998
Integrated Site Report reference: Brady 2006a
Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1998h
Map Window 27

The evaluation comprised a total of nine trenches. An undated stone wall foundation and ditch were recorded.

Fieldwork event: Tutt Hill, Westwell
Event code: ARC 430 99
HS1 chainage: 84+500
NGR: TQ 9760 4660
Contractor: Oxford Archaeology
Type of investigation: Watching brief discovery
Start of fieldwork: March 1999
End of fieldwork: August 1999
Integrated Site Report reference: Brady 2006a
Map Window 27

In the course of the watching brief, a concentration of archaeological features was exposed at Tutt Hill. The small number of features recorded ranged in date from Middle Neolithic through to the Saxo-Norman period. These demonstrate a sequence of activity of great length, with a possible hiatus of activity in the Early Iron Age and for most of the Late Roman and Saxon period.

The earliest activity identified was in the form of pits that belong to ephemeral and temporary occupation in the Early and Middle Neolithic, followed by a probable period of woodland clearance resulting in the deposition of a layer of colluvium. Four ring-ditches, that almost certainly belonged to round barrows, were constructed in the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (Beaker) period. During the Middle and Late Bronze Age the barrows became a focus for secondary burial (cremated remains) and other ritual offerings – some of which can be interpreted as ‘closing’ deposits, and part of the landscape was divided and reorganised with the laying out of a field system. After a hiatus in occupation of about 200 years, the site was a focus for industrial activity during the Middle to Late Iron Age. A furnace and pits containing metalworking debris and crucible fragments were clustered in the far north-west of the site and a single pit deposit indicates either small-scale occupation or hints at associated settlement nearby.

In the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period a single cremation burial, again in the vicinity of the ring-ditches, suggests a reuse of the site for funerary activity and is an indicator that the barrow mounds were still extant. The last activity on a substantial scale took place during the Late Iron Age, probably between 50 BC and AD 1, but the site was revisited at least once for the deposition of a cremation burial during the Early Roman period.

A pit dated to the early medieval period, represents ancillary activity almost certainly related to the early phases of the manorial complex at Parsonage Farm, to the south-east.

PRINCIPAL SITE: PARSONAGE FARM
Project Area 430
Chainage limits: 84+900 - 85+250
Parishes crossed: Westwell
Integrated Site Report Reference: Hill 2006
Map Window 28

Fieldwork event: Parsonage Farm
Event code: URL 90
HS1 chainage: 85+000 - 85+200
NGR: TQ 9800 4610
Contractor: Oxford Archaeology
Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey
Start of fieldwork: 1990
End of fieldwork: 1990
Survey report reference: URL 1995
Map Window: 28

Fieldwork event: West of Station Road, Parsonage Farm, Westwell
Event code: ARC PFM 97
HS1 chainage: 85+000
NGR: TQ 9800 4610
Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology
Type of investigation: Evaluation
Start of fieldwork: September 1997
End of fieldwork: September 1997
Integrated Site Report reference: Hill 2006
Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1997g
Map Window 28

The evaluation comprised a total of 19 trenches. It revealed the stone foundations of a rectangular building of medieval date, associated with a substantial artificial channel, possibly a moat. A number of pits of similar date were also recorded.

Fieldwork event: Parsonage Farm, Westwell
Event code: ARC PFM 98
HS1 chainage: 85+150
NGR: TQ 9805 4605
Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology
Type of investigation: Detailed excavation
Start of fieldwork: September 1998
End of fieldwork: March 1999
Integrated Site Report reference: Hill 2006
Map Window 28

Possibly the first human activity on the site was evidenced by worked timbers and brushwood forming a possible platform in the bed of the stream, with pottery dated to the Late Iron Age–Early Roman period. A possible mill leet or mill race dated by pottery to the period AD 1050–1150 was found, parallel to and possibly associated with the revetted edge of a natural stream.

The main object of the excavation was the site of a moated farmstead or manor-house, containing a hall and outbuildings occupied between c 1150–1350.

Fieldwork event: Station Road, Westwell
Event code: ARC SRD 95
HS1 chainage: 85+300
NGR: TQ 9790 4600
Contractor: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
Type of investigation: Geophysical Survey
Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Survey report reference (no ISR): GSB 1995f

Map Window: 28

Magnetometry and magnetic susceptibility surveys were carried out. No archaeological features were identified.

PRINCIPAL SITE: BEECHBROOK WOOD

Project Area 430

Chainage limits: 85+250 - 86+200

Parishes crossed: Westwell

Integrated Site Report Reference: Brady 2006b

Map Windows 28–29

Fieldwork event: Beechbrook Wood, Westwell

Event code: ARC BBW 98

HS1 chainage: 86+000

NGR: TQ 9850 4560

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: August 1998

End of fieldwork: August 1998

Integrated Site Report reference: Brady 2006b

Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1997a

Map Windows 28–29

The evaluation comprised a total of 39 trenches, each measuring 30m x 1.5m. Fourteen trenches revealed archaeological features. The majority of features were linear field drains and ditches dating predominantly to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period. Several tree-throw holes and two possible

firepits were also identified. Several late prehistoric sherds and medieval building material was found residually.

Fieldwork event: Beechbrook Wood, Westwell

Event code: ARC BBW 00

HS1 chainage: 86+000

NGR: TQ 9850 4560

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Targeted watching brief and strip, map and sample

Start of fieldwork: October 2000

End of fieldwork: August 2001

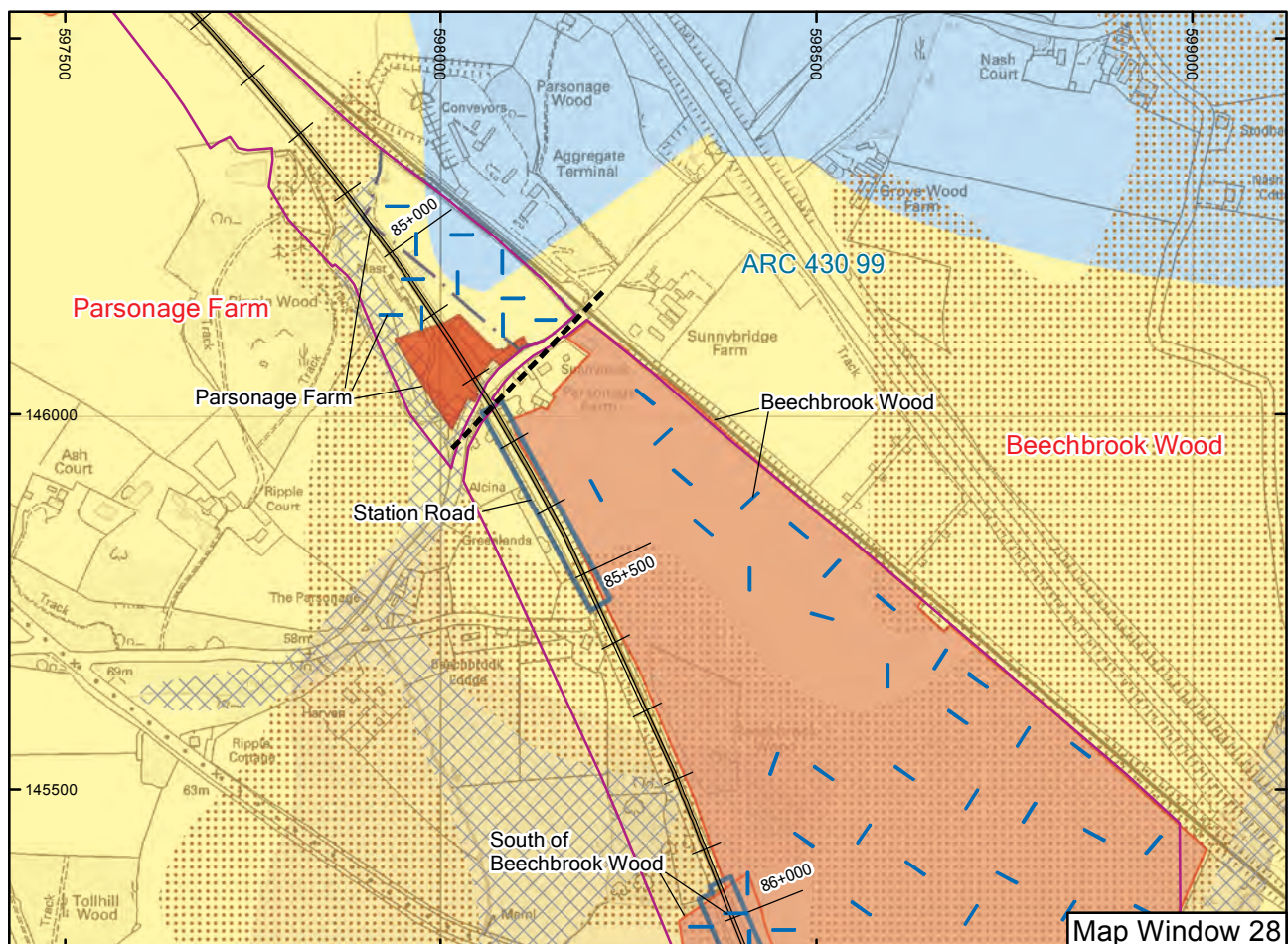
Integrated Site Report reference: Brady 2006b

Map Window 28–29

The features recorded range in date from the Late Mesolithic through to the Middle Roman. A brief period of occupation during the Late Mesolithic period is demonstrated by a utilised tree-throw hole, which contained a large lithic assemblage and yielded a single radiocarbon date.

Early Neolithic activity includes an isolated flint rich pit deposit, which also contained a complete quern and the remains of at least two plain bowls. Other Early Neolithic material was recovered as redeposited material from the ring-ditches of two round barrows.

The ring-ditches of four barrows were excavated, although no direct evidence for human burial or extant earthworks survived. A complete Beaker was found in a pit within one of these ring-ditches and is interpreted as a possible votive offering. A radiocarbon date on a deposit of charred hazelnuts indicates that at least one of the remaining ring-ditches is of similar Beaker period date.



During the Middle Bronze Age, two spatially separate activity areas developed. One was a group of cremation burials and pits and a possible building, possibly enclosed on two sides by ditches. Activity in this area included metalworking. The second comprised a group of pits contained large amounts of fired clay, mainly from ovens or hearths, indicating cooking or cereal drying.

The Late Bronze Age saw the development of an E-W and N-S aligned field system. Several pits were also sited along these boundaries. A cremation burial dating to this phase was cut into the fill of the Mesolithic pit.

Middle Iron Age activity was concentrated in the far south east of the site. A double-ditched concentric settlement enclosure was constructed, the fills of which contained a very important Middle Iron Age pottery assemblage. A group of pits was situated *c* 100m to the east of the entrance. This type of settlement evidence is very rare for Kent at this date. Activity in the west of the site is demonstrated by a fragmentary rectilinear enclosure, the function of which is not clear, but which may have been an animal corral.

Two contemporaneous industrial enclosures containing features such as furnaces and pits related to metalworking activity are assigned to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman phase. This activity may possibly be associated with a natural spring. A small cremation burial cemetery was established just outside the entrance of the Middle Iron Age enclosure, marking a change in function or the end of its use. Subsequently, the expansion and extended use of the area to the south-west of the Middle Iron Age enclosure during this phase included possible droveways and was probably now functioning as a pastoral enclosure. Activity continued to the south-west of the Middle Iron Age enclosure and included the

construction of a new enclosure in the Roman period. Small scale land division, cremation burial and pit digging was also undertaken. Use of the site probably ceased at around AD 250.

Sherds of medieval pottery, recovered from the subsoil, suggest peripheral activity related to the nearby Parsonage Farm and Yonseas Farm manorial complexes.

Fieldwork event: South of Beechbrook Wood, Westwell

Event code: ARC BWD 95

HS1 chainage: 86+000

NGR: TQ 9835 4540

Contractor: A Bartlett and Associates

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Integrated Site Report reference: Brady 2006b

Survey report reference: ABA 1996a

Map Window 29

Fieldwork event: South of Beechbrook Wood, Westwell

Event code: ARC BWD 97

HS1 chainage: 86+000

NGR: TQ 9835 4540

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

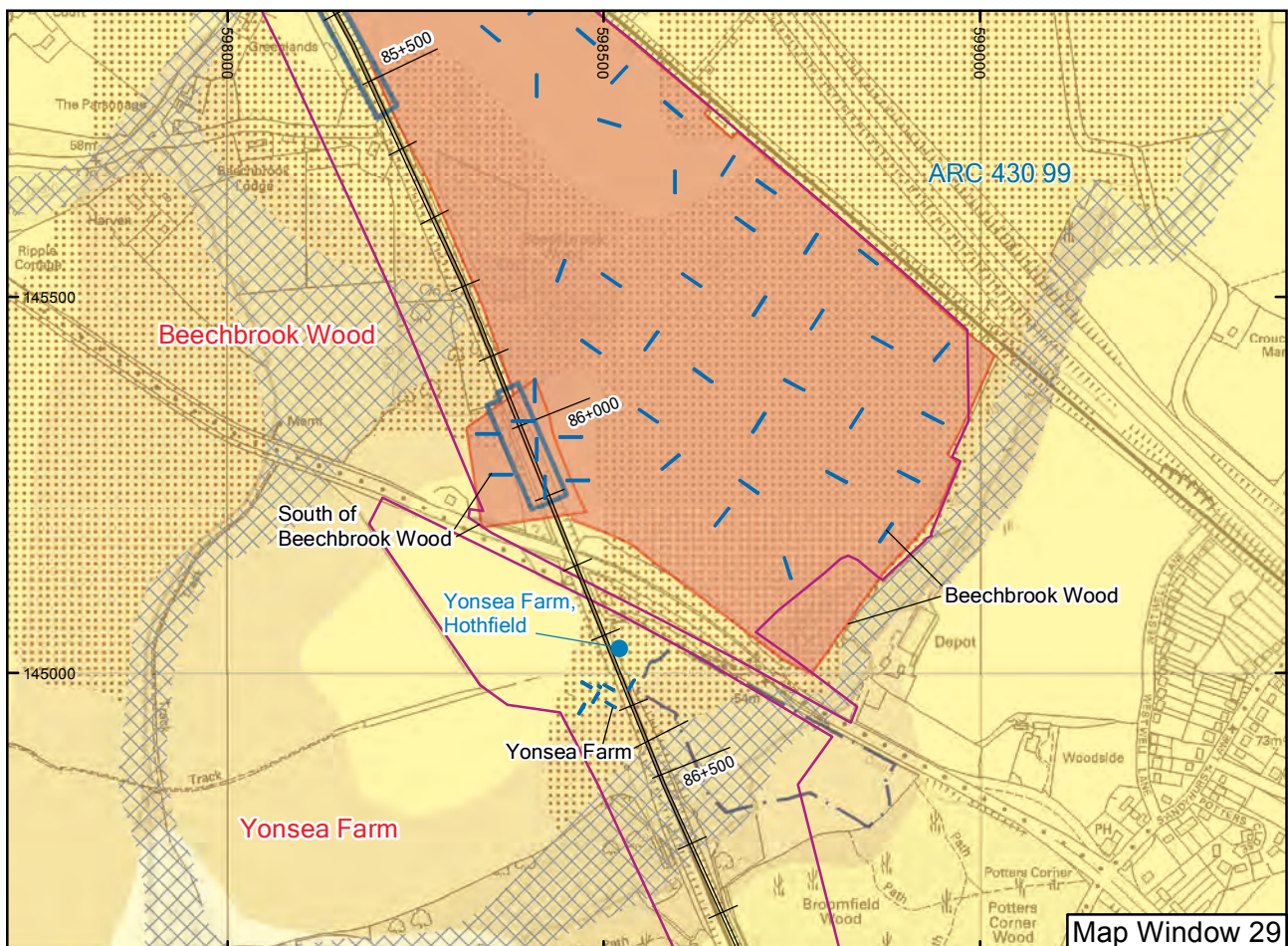
Start of fieldwork: September 1997

End of fieldwork: September 1997

Integrated Site Report reference: Brady 2006b

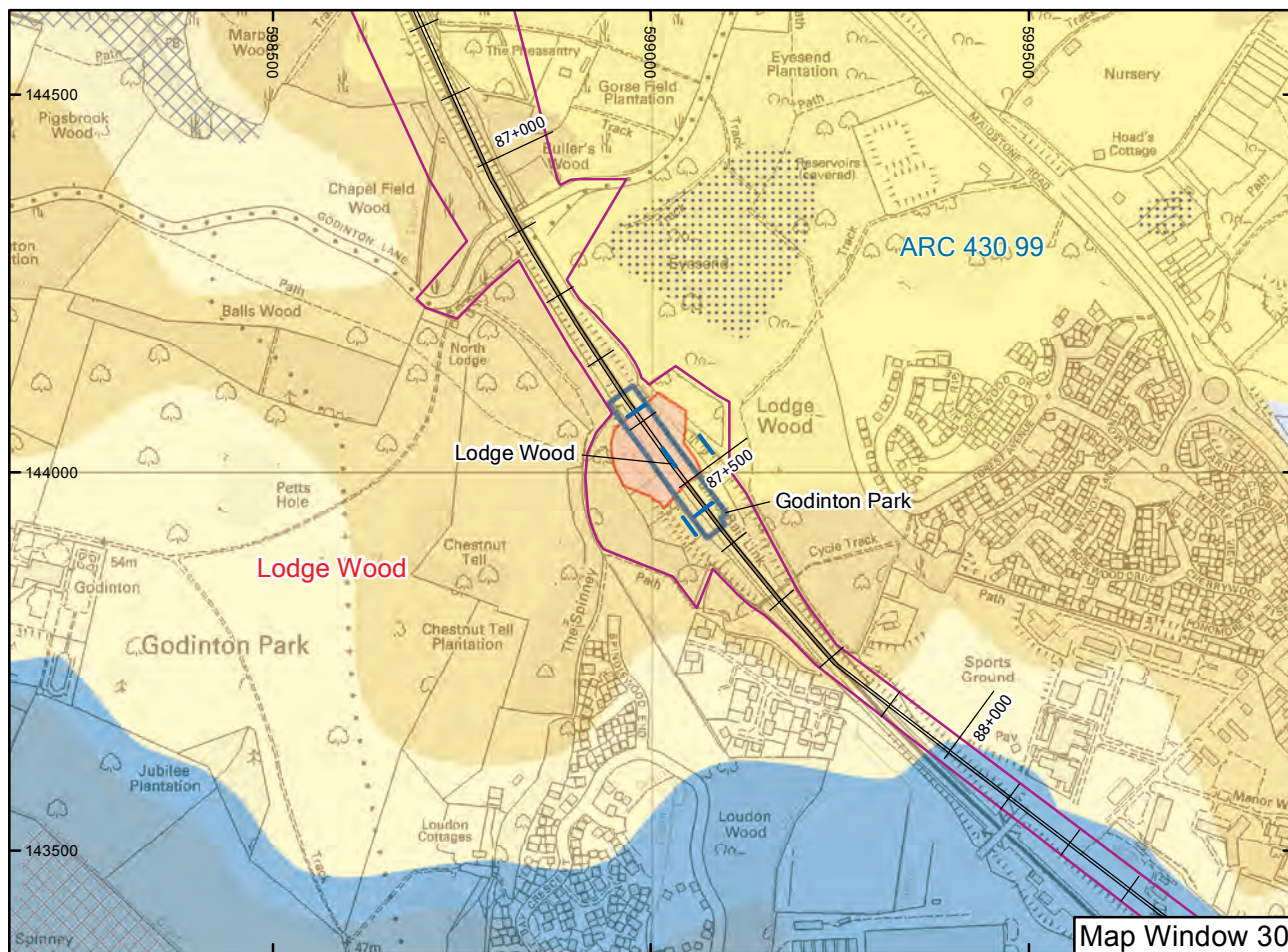
Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1997a

Map Window 29



PRINCIPAL SITE: YONSEA FARM
Project Area 430
Chainage limits: 86+200 - 86+500

Fieldwork event: Yonsea Farm, Hothfield
 Event code: ASYON00
 HS1 chainage: 78+400
 NGR: TQ 9850 4500
 Contractor: Oxford Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Building investigation (including archaeology)
 Start of fieldwork: 2000
 End of fieldwork: 2000
 Building survey report reference: OA 2000a
 Map Window 29



Fieldwork event: Yonse Farm**Event code: URL 91**

HS1 chainage: 86+300 - 86+600

NGR: TQ 9870 4480

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1991

End of fieldwork: 1991

Survey report reference: URL 1995

Map Window: 29

PRINCIPAL SITE: LODGE WOOD, ASHFORD**Project Area 430****Chainage limits: 86+500 - 87+800****Parishes crossed: Ashford****PX Assessment reference (no ISR): URS 2000i****Map Window 30****Fieldwork event: Godinton Park, Ashford****Event code: ARC GPK95**

HS1 chainage: 87+500

NGR: TQ 9900 4400

Contractor: A Bartlett and Associates

Type of investigation: Geophysical Survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Evaluation report reference: ABA 1996a

Map Window 30

Fieldwork event: Lodge Wood, Ashford**Event code: ARC LWD 98**

HS1 chainage: 87+500

NGR: TQ 9900 4400

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: September 1998

End of fieldwork: October 1998

Evaluation report reference: OA 1999i

Map Window 30

The evaluation comprised a total of five trenches. A pit and a ditch were recorded that produced a small assemblage of Iron Age and Roman pottery.

Fieldwork event: Lodge Wood, Ashford**Event code: ARC 430 99**

HS1 chainage: 87+500

NGR: TQ 9900 4400

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Watching brief discovery

Start of fieldwork: July 1999

End of fieldwork: September 2000

PX assessment report reference: URS 2000i

Map Window 30

A small group of archaeological features was recorded in the area of Lodge Wood. The features comprised a ditch and two pits of Late Iron Age date, a medieval gully, two undated ditches and a posthole (the undated features are most likely to be Iron Age). Although the number of features identified is small, the presence of significant finds concentrations from some features suggests the presence of a Late Iron Age settlement focus in the near vicinity. Poor visibility during the watching brief prevented recovery of a coherent site plan.

PROJECT AREA 440

Project Area 440 comprised all permanent and temporary land-take associated with construction of HS1, extending for a distance of 15.5km, from North of Sevington Railhead to Frogholt (NGR TR 0350 4045 to TR 1810 3715). This includes the trace (at grade, within cuttings and on embankments), bridges and associated works (mitigation earthworks, construction sites, transformer stations etc.). Areas previously subject to detailed or strip, map and sample excavation were excluded from the works. Areas that were known not to contain significant deposits (for example tunnels, and areas of known large-scale modern disturbance) were also excluded. All watching brief fieldwork in this route section was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology. Significant individual discoveries are listed as fieldwork events below and in an interim report on the ADS website (URS 2003). Significant individual discoveries are the subject of Integrated Site Reports (cf Bower Road, North of Westenhangar Castle). Unlike the areas of chalk geology on the HS1 route (Project Area 330), it was generally not possible to obtain a coherent feature map under watching brief conditions in this zone, except in 'targeted watching brief' areas where soil stripping methods were modified to an archaeological specification (in which excavators were fitted with toothless ditching buckets, and dump trucks were prohibited from running on stripped areas).

PRINCIPAL SITE: BOYS HALL BALANCING POND**Project Area 440****Chainage limits: 92+000 - 93+250****Parishes crossed: Ashford and Sevington****PX Assessment reference (no ISR): URS 2000a****Map Window 31****Fieldwork event: 2 Boys Hall Road****Event code: ARC BOY299**

HS1 chainage: 92+000

NGR: TR 0258/4112

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Building investigation (including archaeology)

Start of fieldwork: January 1999

End of fieldwork: January 1999

Building survey report reference (no ISR): OA 1999b

Map Window 31

Structurally, No. 2 Boys Hall Road was not fully investigated prior to its dismantling, since much of the historic fabric was visible within the building, and its interest was clearly apparent. The building is thought to have been constructed around 1600 and reused some medieval timbers. The plan is of two bays, of interest as an unusual small version of the new post-medieval plan type of lobby-entrance house. It has rubble-stone walling in the ground floor and gable ends with clay tile hanging over timber framing in the first floor. There is a modern rendered brick outshot on the north side which conceals an earlier timber framed jetty with original wattle and daub panels. The roof is pitched, clad in clay peg tiles with two hipped dormers.

The excavations of the building footprint revealed five development phases of 2 Boys Road. Evidence of early activity (Phase I) is very slight, and the length of time between the demolition or abandonment of the medieval structures and the construction of the cottage (Phase II) is uncertain. The cottage is thought to have been built consecutively in the early to mid-16th century, and at a later phase possibly in the mid-late 16th century (Phase III), encountered further modifications. To the rear of the house an extension or ancillary structure was added

in the early modern period (Phase IV), and a fireplace inserted in the late-18th or beginning of the 19th century. In the modern period (Phase V) the house was extended to the north-east and the area around the cottage landscaped.

Fieldwork event: 4 Boys Hall Road

Event code: ARC BOY499

HS1 chainage: 92+000

NGR: TR 0258/4112

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Building investigation

Start of fieldwork: May 1999

End of fieldwork: May 1999

Building survey report reference (no ISR): OA 1999c

Map Window 31

The building would appear to originate, in the early 19th century, as a three-cell, in-line single-storey brick-built structure. The nature of the primary building remains uncertain though the identification of a primary fireplace within the central room would appear to indicate a domestic function. This is perhaps supported by the evidence of a property survey undertaken in advance of the construction of the railway which describes the building as a 'lodge', related to No. 2 Boys Hall Road. In c 1890, the building was extended by the addition of a first floor of timber stud construction clad externally with decorative banded tiles and providing three additional rooms. Additional heating was provided in the central, first floor room and by the construction of a second stack to the southern part of the building with fireplaces at ground and first floor levels. During the 20th century, a single-storey, pent-roofed bathroom extension was appended to the north elevation.

Fieldwork event: Boys Hall Road, Sevington Railhead

Event code: ARC BHR 97

HS1 chainage: 92+200

NGR: TR 0290 4100

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology Service

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: August 1997

End of fieldwork: August 1997

Evaluation report reference (no ISR): MoLA 1997b

Map Window 31

The evaluation comprised a total of 16 trenches. The evaluation revealed concentrations of Late Iron Age ditches, medieval ditches and a small pit. A large ditch or pond was probably associated with the post-medieval Boys Hall Moat site.

Fieldwork event: Boys Hall Balancing Pond

Event code: ARC BHB 99

HS1 chainage: 92+700

NGR: TR 0310 4070

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Strip, map and sample excavation

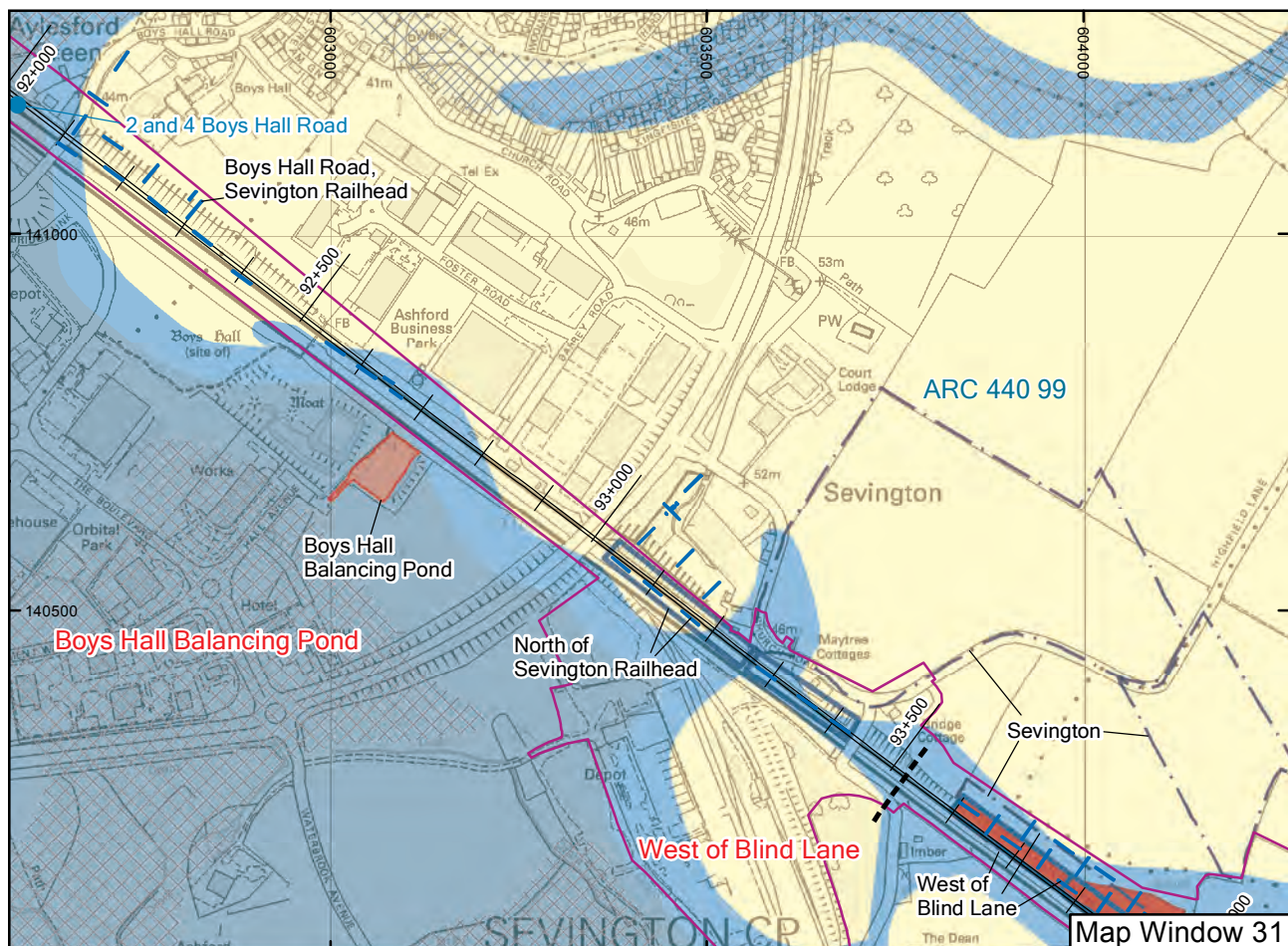
Start of fieldwork: April 1999

End of fieldwork: May 1999

PX assessment report reference (no ISR): URS 2000a

Map Window 31

An excavation immediately to the west of Boys Hall Moat revealed a group of four Late Iron Age/Roman cremations and four linear features of similar date. Previous investigations have provided ample evidence for settlement of this date in the vicinity. Two large ditches, and a contemporary cobbled surface, are



almost certainly associated with the adjacent former medieval manor house or the attached post-medieval garden (Boys Hall Moat Scheduled Ancient Monument, Kent SAM 146).

Fieldwork event: Sevington Railhead

Event code: ARC SRH 95

NGR: TR 0400 4050

Contractor: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Survey report reference (no ISR): GSB 1995o

Map Window 31

Fieldwork event: North of Sevington Railhead

Event code: ARC SRH 97

HS1 chainage: 93+200

NGR: TR 0370 4040

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology Service

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: November 1997

End of fieldwork: November 1997

Evaluation report reference (no ISR): MoLA 1998g

Map Window 31

The evaluation comprised a total of 11 trenches. Two centres of medieval activity were identified, including possible buildings, and a post-medieval ragstone and mortar trackway.

Fieldwork event: Sevington

Event code: URL 90

HS1 chainage: 93+200 - 94+000

NGR: TR 0400 4050

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1990

End of fieldwork: 1990

Survey report reference: URL 1995

Map Window 31

Fieldwork event: Sevington

Event code: ARC 440 99

HS1 chainage: 93+250 to 94+500

NGR: TR 0350 4040

Category: Watching brief discovery

Start of fieldwork: July 1999

End of fieldwork: September 2000

Interim report reference (no ISR): WB 2003

Map Window 31 (not illustrated)

Two boundary ditches and a possible pathway, all dated late 12th to 14th century, were excavated, and further ditches and undetermined features observed, as well as a post-medieval ditch (93+300), a shallow ditch of probable Late Roman date and a small pit dating from the late 12 to 13th century, and a pottery spread of the same date. A number of worked flints of Mesolithic type were also recovered (94+100).

PRINCIPAL SITE: WEST OF BLIND LANE

Project Area 440

Chainage limits: 93+250 - 94+500

Parishes crossed: Sevington

PX Assessment reference (no ISR): URS 2000b

Map Windows 31–32

Fieldwork event: West of Blind Lane

Event code: ARC BLN 95

HS1 chainage: 93+800

NGR: TR 0405 4010

Contractor: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Survey report reference (no ISR): GSB 1995p

Map Window 31

Fieldwork event: West of Blind Lane

Event code: ARC BLN 97

HS1 chainage: 93+800

NGR: TR 0405 4010

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology Service

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: October 1997

End of fieldwork: October 1997

Evaluation report reference (no ISR): MoLA 1998b

Map Window 31

The evaluation comprised a total of 13 trenches, eight of which exposed archaeological features. Curvilinear ditches and slots were concentrated towards the eastern end of the evaluation area and may represent two prehistoric enclosures. Linear ditches were spread more evenly across the site and may indicate the survival of one or more field systems. Occupation appears to cover the Middle and Late Bronze Age.

Fieldwork event: West of Blind Lane

Event code: ARC BLN 98

HS1 chainage: 93+800

NGR: TR 0405 4010

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Strip, map and sample excavation

Start of fieldwork: January 1999

End of fieldwork: March 1999

PX assessment report reference (no ISR): URS 2000b

Map Windows 31–32

The excavation area exposed at least 16 ditches, five gullies, three postholes and two undated charcoal-filled pits. A Deverel-Rimbury bucket urn recovered during the evaluation from one of a pair of parallel ditches, indicates that this possible trackway is Middle–Late Bronze Age in date. Pottery from the remaining ditches was sparse. A Late Iron Age or Early Roman date (*c* 100 BC–AD 200) is indicated for eight of the ditches and two smashed vessels were found in adjacent cuts forming part of a single Roman boundary. Some intercutting and recutting of the ditches suggests there are three phases to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity, but it probably represents a relatively short-lived period of activity.

PRINCIPAL SITE: MERSHAM

Project Area 440

Chainage limits: 94+500 - 95+900

Parishes crossed: Mersham

Integrated Site Report reference: Helm 2006

Map Window 32

Fieldwork event: West of Mersham

Event code: ARC MSW 97

HS1 chainage: 94+600

NGR: TR 0465 3965

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology Service

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: November 1997

End of fieldwork: November 1997

Integrated Site Report reference: Helm 2006

Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1998b

Map Window 32

The evaluation comprised a total of five trenches, located to examine a group of geophysical anomalies. Elements of a series of field boundary ditches, probably of post-medieval date, were recorded, as well as a ditch of Late Iron Age date. The Iron Age ditch contained several large unabraded pot sherds which suggested that there was an unlocated contemporary settlement nearby.

Fieldwork event: Mersham

Event code: ARC MSH 95

HS1 chainage: 95+000

NGR: TR 0500 3940

Contractor: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Survey report reference: GSB 1995h

Map Window 32

A magnetometry survey recorded a concentration of ditch and pit type responses, but the high level of ferrous disturbance and the limited survey area cast some doubt on their interpretation as archaeological features.

Fieldwork event: Bridge House, Mersham

Event code: ARC BRH 00

NGR: TR 0506 3932

HS1 chainage: 95+100

NGR: TR 0510 3935

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Building investigation (including archaeology)

Start of fieldwork: January 1999

End of fieldwork: January 1999

Building survey report reference (no ISR): OA 1999b

Map Window 32

Fieldwork event: Mersham

Event code: ARC MSH 97

HS1 chainage: 95+200

NGR: TR 0520 3930

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology Service

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: October 1997

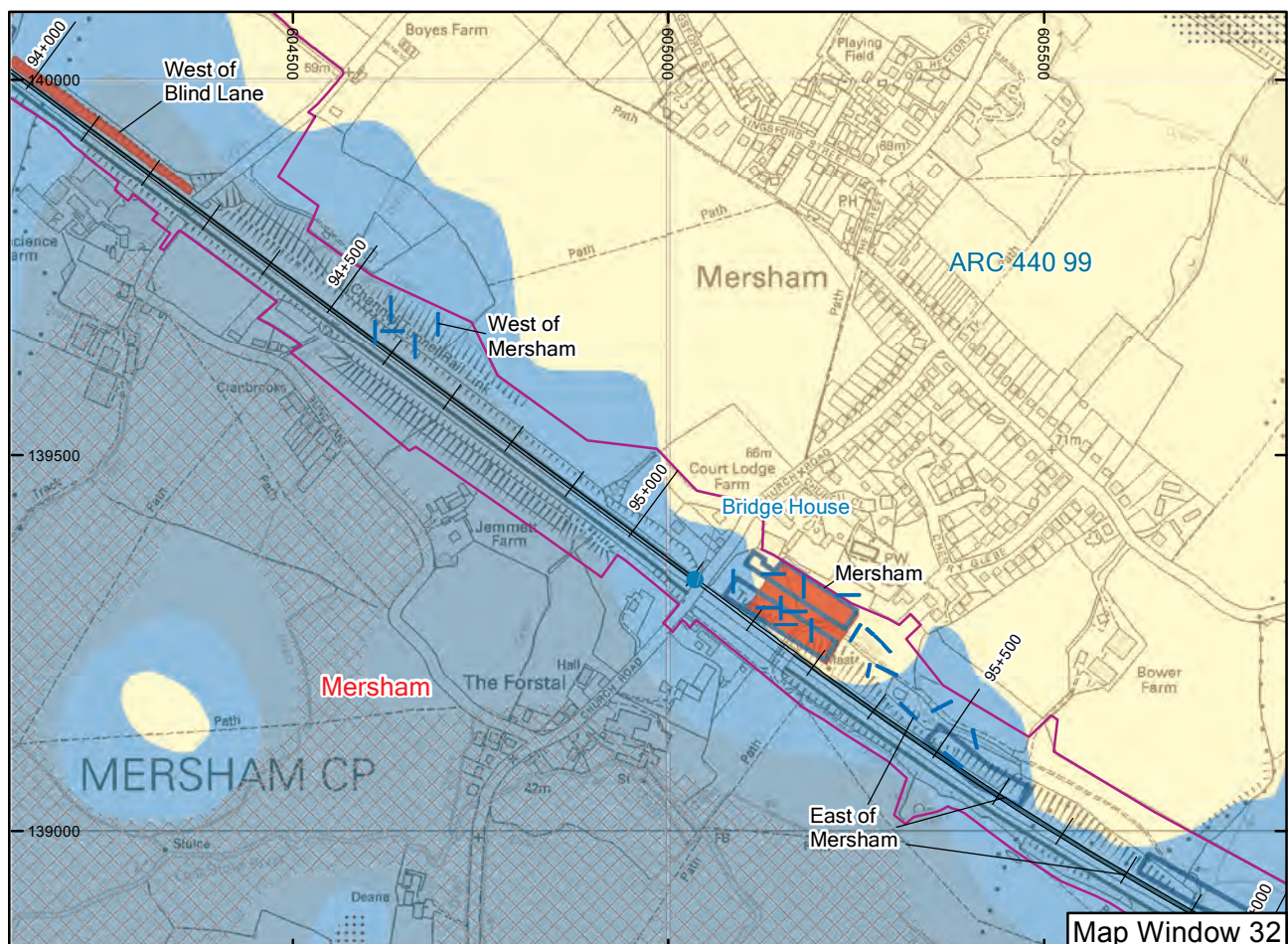
End of fieldwork: November 1997

Integrated Site Report reference: Helm 2006

Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1998f

Map Window 32

The evaluation comprised a total of nine trenches. Industrial activity dating from the medieval period was concentrated in the central southern area of the site with iron slag found in most excavated features, including two large pits almost completely filled with lumps of iron slag, ironstone and cinder. Postholes and beamslots may also suggest the presence of associated timber buildings. Two parallel ditches were aligned



with the southern perimeter of the field. The ditches may have formed part of a land boundary, perhaps associated with Court Lodge Farm.

Fieldwork event: Mersham
Event code: ARC MSH 98
 HS1 chainage: 95+200
 NGR: TR 0520 3930
 Contractor: Canterbury Archaeological Trust
 Type of investigation: Detailed excavation
 Start of fieldwork: December 1998
 End of fieldwork: January 1999
 Integrated Site Report reference: Helm 2006
 Map Window 32

The principal discovery made during the excavation was an early medieval metalworking site comprising pits backfilled with iron slag, ditches cut to bring water to the site, and an enclosure ditch. A significant proportion of the features contained Late Anglo-Saxon artefacts. This suggests that the origin of the industry may have lain in the period AD 850–1050. Small quantities of Mid Anglo-Saxon and earlier material were also found, but these are thought to be entirely residual. Following the abandonment of the site the southern boundary ditch was retained, while a smaller, parallel, ditch was added in the north. A low-level renewal of activity appears to have taken place during the period 1475–1500, but this ended by *c* AD 1775.

Fieldwork event: East of Mersham
Event code: ARC MSHE 95
 HS1 chainage: 95+500
 NGR: TR 0540 3910
 Contractor: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
 Type of investigation: Geophysical survey
 Start of fieldwork: 1995
 End of fieldwork: 1995
 Survey report reference: GSB 1995g
 Map Window 32

Magnetometry and magnetic susceptibility surveys were carried out. The transect was generally quiet magnetically, although disturbance was encountered in areas close to the fence, south of the centreline. Two pit type responses were identified, but the magnetic susceptibility data did not indicate any significant areas of enhancement.

Fieldwork event: East of Mersham
Event code: ARC EMM 98
 HS1 chainage: 95+250
 NGR: TR 0535 3915
 Contractor: Canterbury Archaeological Trust
 Type of investigation: Evaluation
 Start of fieldwork: January 1998
 End of fieldwork: January 1998
 Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1999c
 Map Window 32

The evaluation comprised a total of 10 trenches. Archaeological features being identified in two trenches and consisted of a series of pits and a large ditch. The ditch is believed to be the continuation of a ditch observed in the detailed excavation (ARC MSH 98), and thought to represent the southern boundary to the site.

PRINCIPAL SITE: BOWER ROAD
Project Area 440
Chainage limits: 95+900 - 96+400
Parishes crossed: Smeeth
Integrated Site Report reference: Diez 2006b
Map Window 33

Fieldwork event: Bower Road, Smeeth
Event code: ARC 440 99
 HS1 chainage: 96+200
 NGR: TR 0594 3881
 Contractor: Oxford Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Watching brief discovery
 Start of fieldwork: July 1999
 End of fieldwork: September 1999
 Integrated Site Report Reference: Diez 2006b
 Map Window 33

The features recorded were principally of Roman date. However, a small assemblage of redeposited worked flint, ranging in date from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age, was also recovered. Late pre-Roman Iron Age activity was indicated by a small quantity of pottery recovered from a pond and a series of drainage ditches. Evidence for Early Roman activity was limited, comprising part of a field system. By the first half of the 2nd century AD, a rural agricultural settlement seems to have been established, represented by the severely truncated remains of a timber structure, with large postholes and associated slight, ragstone wall footings. There were also ditched enclosures, fence lines, a waterhole and several pits. It is possible that the establishment of this settlement represents a shift from the nearby later prehistoric settlement at Little Stock Farm, which lies only 400m away, to the south-east, and appears to have been continuously occupied from the later Bronze Age until the late Iron Age. Ample evidence of crop processing activity and animal husbandry was found in the 2nd-century features. The ditched enclosure boundaries seem to have fallen into disuse in the late 2nd century AD, to be replaced by a large rectangular enclosure and a substantial 20-post timber building. A cremation burial was identified just outside the enclosure. This agricultural complex seems to have been in use until the late 3rd century, and may have continued into the 4th century, although at a much reduced level. Evidence of occupation continuing into the 4th century AD comprised three pits, including one pit with evidence of ritual deposition, and a small amount of pottery and coins deposited in the upper fills of earlier features.

There was limited evidence of post-Roman agricultural activity, including two field boundary ditches running across the main site, a group of slight, ragstone wall footings interpreted as animal pens and a field boundary of medieval or post-medieval date. The latter were discovered during stripping to the south-east of the main excavation area.

PRINCIPAL SITE: LITTLE STOCK FARM
Project Area 440
Chainage limits: 95+500 - 97+100
Parishes crossed: Smeeth
Integrated Site Report reference: Ritchie 2006
Map Window 33

Fieldwork event: Littlestock Farm
Event code: URL 90
 HS1 chainage: 96+600 - 97+000
 NGR: TR 0650 3870
 Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey
 Start of fieldwork: 1990
 End of fieldwork: 1990
 Survey report reference: URL 1995
 Map Window 33

Fieldwork event: Littlestock Farm
Event code: ARC LFM 95
 HS1 chainage: 96+700
 NGR: TR 0650 3865
 Contractor: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
 Type of investigation: Geophysical survey
 Start of fieldwork: 1995
 End of fieldwork: 1995
 Survey report reference: GSB 1995f
 Map Window 33

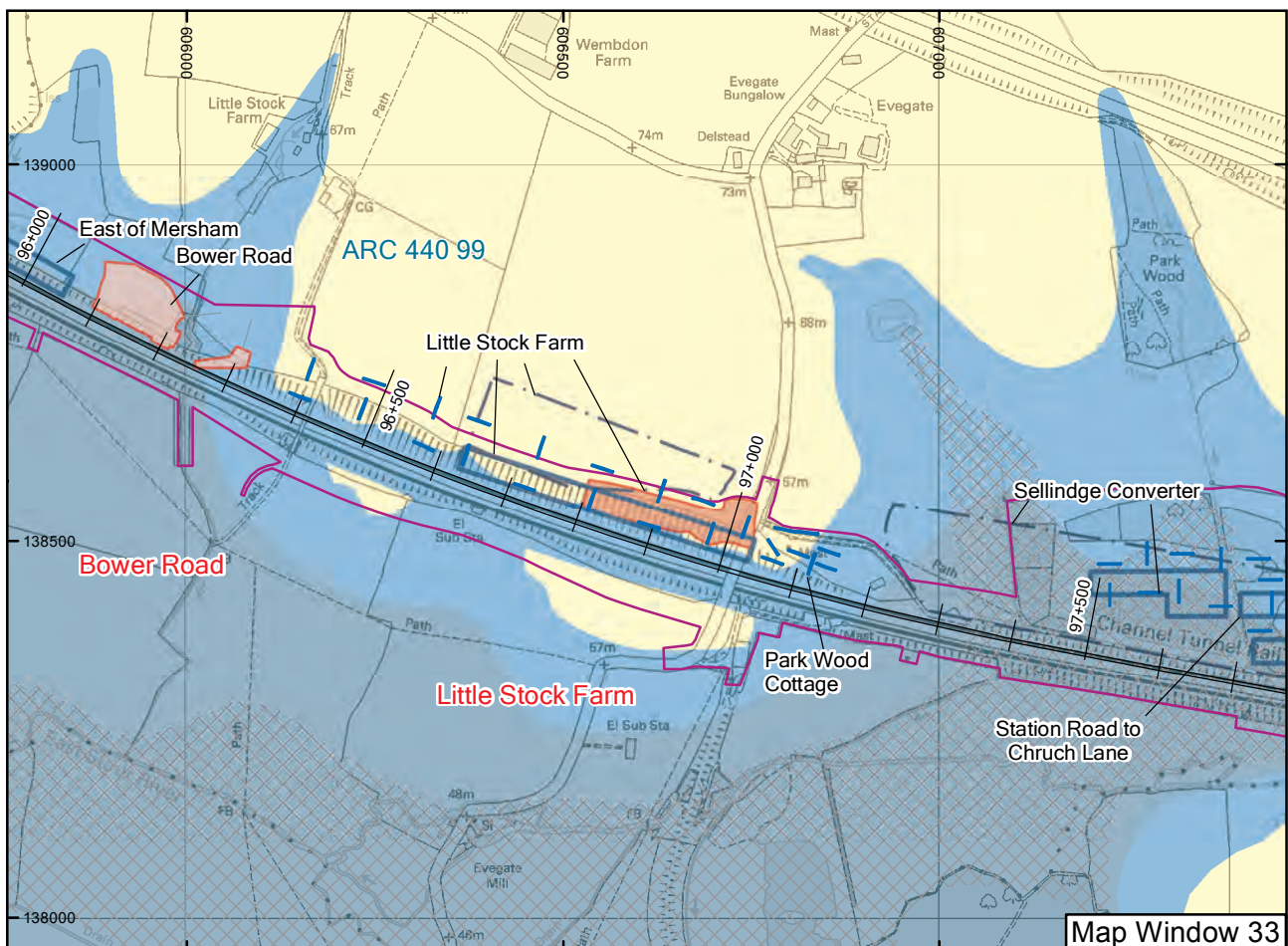
Two bands of increased noise were identified, and while these may be significant, a natural or modern origin seems more plausible.

Fieldwork event: Little Stock Farm
Event code: ARC LSF 98
 HS1 chainage: 96+700
 NGR: TR 0640 3862
 Contractor: Wessex Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Evaluation
 Start of fieldwork: January 1999
 End of fieldwork: January 1999
 Integrated Site Report reference: Ritchie 2006
 Evaluation report reference: WA 1999f
 Map Window 33

The evaluation comprised a total of 17 trenches, revealing 27 archaeological features, including ditches, pits, post- and stake-holes and other structural remains representing both Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age settlement activity on the south-east brow of a slight promontory overlooking the East Stour River Valley. Medieval and/or post-medieval activity, possibly including substantial structural remains, appeared to be concentrated to the west of this prehistoric activity.

Fieldwork event: Little Stock Farm
Event code: ARC LSF 99
 HS1 chainage: 96+700
 NGR: TR 0653 3853
 Contractor: Wessex Archaeology
 Type of investigation: Strip, map and sample excavation
 Start of fieldwork: April 1999
 End of fieldwork: May 1999
 Integrated Site Report reference: Ritchie 2006
 Evaluation report reference: WA 1999f
 Map Window 33

The earliest activity was represented by isolated pits of Middle Neolithic date and two pits of Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age date were also found, one containing several pots in a placed deposit. Most of the evidence was of Iron Age date; enclosures, droeways and a small enclosure containing a possible roundhouse were found, as well as two burials. With the exception of a later Iron Age four-post structure, other post-built buildings were difficult to identify from the array of postholes. The enclosures were re-worked several times and it seems likely that ditches found in the evaluation of Park Wood Cottage immediately to the east represent further enclosures. Activity seems to have continued at



Park Wood Cottage into the early Roman period but an apparently isolated cremation burial of Roman date may be associated with the settlement at Bower Road 400m to the west. A single probable sunken-featured building of Anglo-Saxon date was found, as was a medieval quarry and ditches.

Fieldwork event: Park Wood Cottage, Mersham

Event code: ARC PWC 99

HS1 chainage: 97+100

NGR: TR 0682 3847

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: April 1999

End of fieldwork: April 1999

Integrated Site Report reference: Ritchie 2006

Evaluation report reference: WA 1999g

Map Window 33

The evaluation comprised a total of eight trenches. The evaluation revealed a total of 17 archaeological features, comprising ditches and pits dating from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and medieval period, which were considered to be indicative of field systems as opposed to settlement remains.

Fieldwork event: Sellindge Converter

Event code: URL 90

HS1 chainage: 97+200 - 98+500

NGR: TR 0400 4050

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1990

End of fieldwork: 1990

Survey report reference: URL 1995

Map Windows 33–4

PRINCIPAL SITE: EAST OF STATION ROAD/ CHURCH LANE

Project Area 440

Chainage limits: 97+150 - 99+000

Parishes crossed: Sellindge and Smeeth

PX Assessment reference (no ISR): URS 2000c

Map Windows 33–34

Fieldwork event: Station Road to Church Lane

Event code: ARC SRCL 95

HS1 chainage: 97+800

NGR: TR 0750 3840

Contractor: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Survey report reference: GSB 1995k

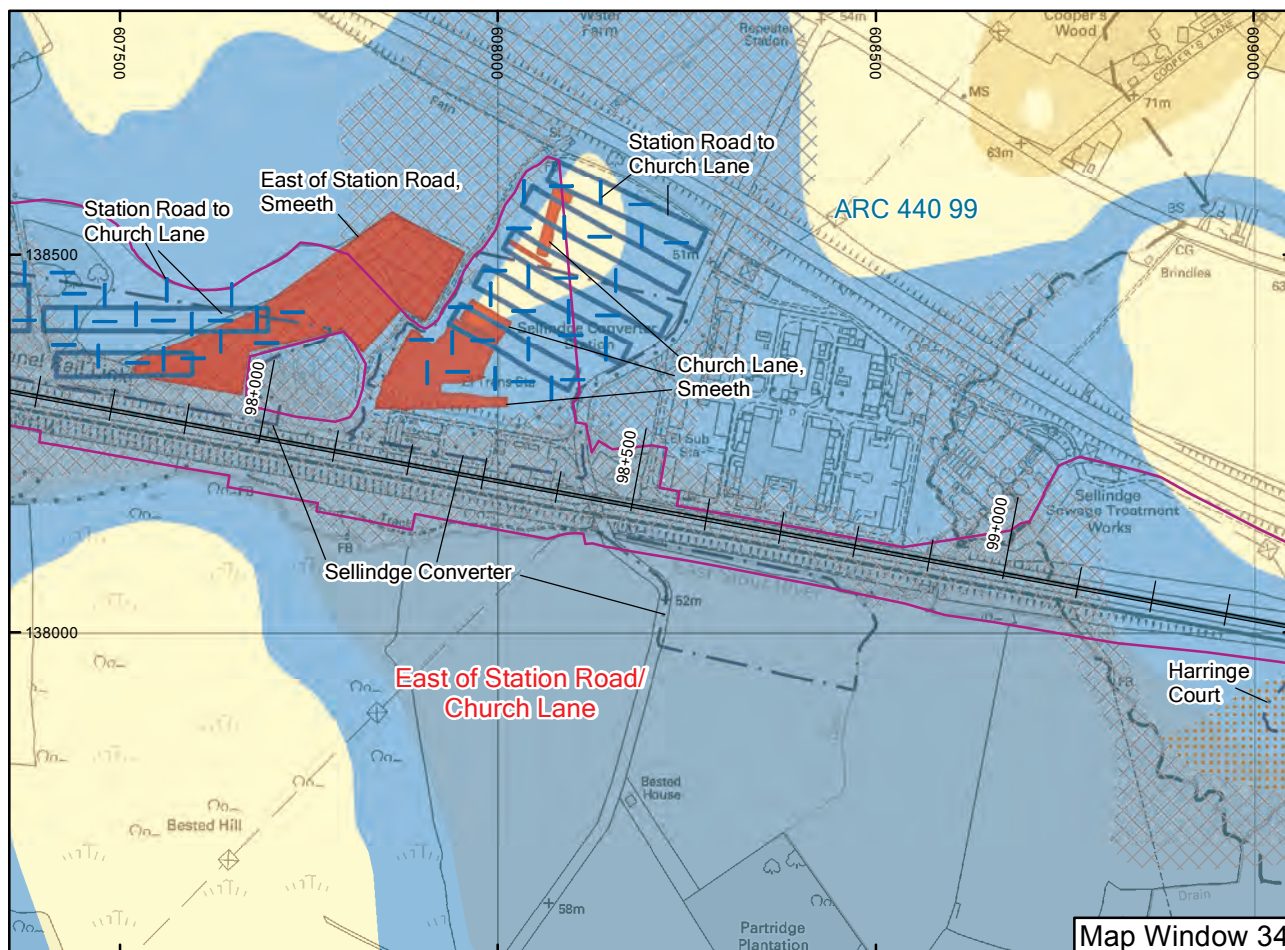
Map Window 34

Magnetometry and magnetic susceptibility surveys were carried out. Linear and pit type responses have been noted together with a large diffuse pit type response towards the southern limit. Whilst these responses could be archaeologically significant, their close proximity to the river could suggest a natural origin such as pockets of magnetic gravels.

Fieldwork event: Station Road to Church Lane, Sellindge

Event code: ARC SCL 97

HS1 chainage: 97+800



NGR: TR 0750 3840

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: October 1997

End of fieldwork: October 1997

Evaluation report reference (no ISR): OA 1998g

Map Window 34

The evaluation comprised a total of 58 trenches. Worked flint of probable Mesolithic date was recovered from alluvial deposits adjacent to a small tributary of the East Stour river. A buried soil horizon, of later prehistoric date, was recorded within colluvial deposits in the eastern part of the area. A number of archaeological features of similar date were also recorded, both within the colluvium and on a bedrock knoll overlooking the East Stour river. Archaeological features of Late Iron Age date were identified on a low ridge overlooking the alluvial floodplain. A number of undated, though probably post-Roman, drainage ditches were found.

Fieldwork event: East of Station Road, Smeeth

Event code: ARC STR 99

HS1 chainage: 98+000

NGR: TR 0780 3850

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Detailed excavation

Start of fieldwork: April 1999

End of fieldwork: June 1999

PX assessment report reference (no ISR): URS 2000c

Map Window 34

A number of ditches and gullies were revealed. Finds were sparse and the pottery was mainly Late Iron Age/Early Roman. A small concentration of pottery from the central part of the site, in association with some minor gullies and possible postholes, suggests limited occupation, although no structures could be identified. Limited palaeoenvironmental assessment was undertaken in a minor stream valley.

Fieldwork event: Church Lane, Smeeth

Event code: ARC CHL 98

HS1 chainage: 98+200

NGR: TR 0800 3840

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Detailed excavation

Start of fieldwork: November 1998

End of fieldwork: January 1999

PX assessment report reference (no ISR): URS 2000c

Map Window 34

Two concentrations of mixed Mesolithic and later prehistoric worked flint were recorded. Two ditches were identified that produced pottery of Middle or Late Bronze Age date. A thin scatter of unstratified Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery, all showing signs of considerable abrasion, was recovered during the excavation.

Fieldwork event: Sellindge and Barrowhill

Event code: ARC 440 99

HS1 chainage: 98+600 to 102+000

NGR: TR 0900 3800

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Watching brief discovery

Start of fieldwork: July 1999

End of fieldwork: September 2000

Watching brief interim report reference (no ISR): URS 2003

Map Window 34 (not illustrated)

Two concentrations of worked flint, comprising 40 and 33 pieces, were recovered during stripping (at 99+300 and 99+500). The majority of the flint is Neolithic, but occasional Mesolithic blades were also noted. A shallow pit, of possible medieval date, was discovered, containing a charcoal and fired clay rich fill (99+290). A short segment of medieval ditch was investigated (99+780).

PRINCIPAL SITE: TALBOT HOUSE

Project Area 440

Chainage limits: 99+000 - 102+000

Parishes crossed: Sellindge

PX Assessment reference (no ISR): OA 2002

Map Windows 35–36

Fieldwork event: Harringe Court

Event code: URL 90

HS1 chainage: 99+400 - 100+100

NGR: TR 0950 3790

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1990

End of fieldwork: 1990

Survey report reference: URL 1995

Map Window 35

Fieldwork event: Harringe Court

Event code: ARC HNG 95

HS1 chainage: 99+700

NGR: TR 0950 3790

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Survey report reference: ABA 1996a

Map Window 35

Fieldwork event: Harringe Lane

Event code: ARC HNG 97

HS1 chainage: 99+400 - 100+100

NGR: TR 0950 3790

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: June 1998

End of fieldwork: July 1998

Evaluation report reference: WA 1999d

Map Window 35

The evaluation comprised a total of 20 trenches. A possible settlement of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date was identified, comprising six shallow ditches and two possible hearths.

Fieldwork event: Talbot House, Sellindge

Event code: ARC TBH 00

NGR: TR 0506 3932

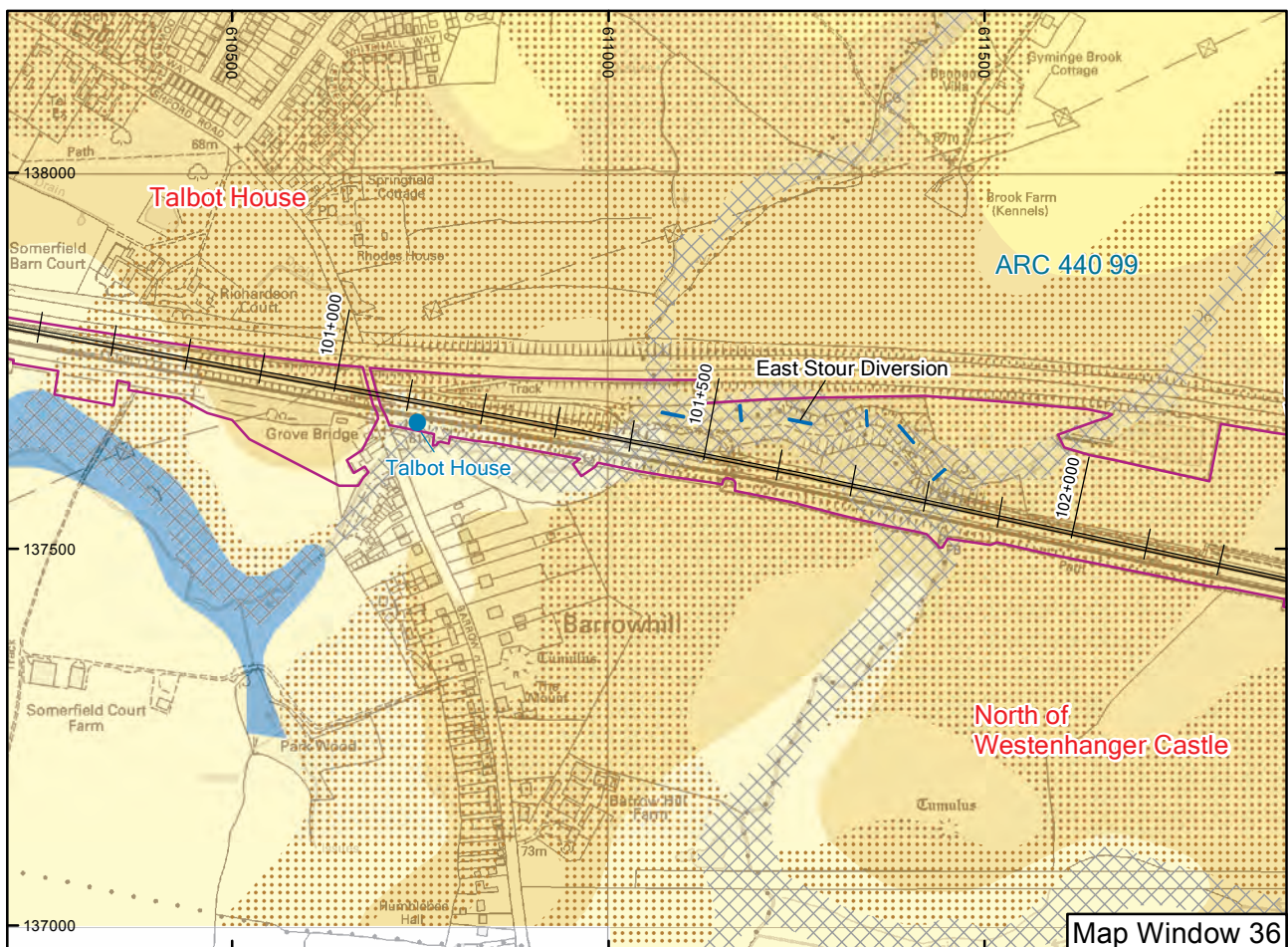
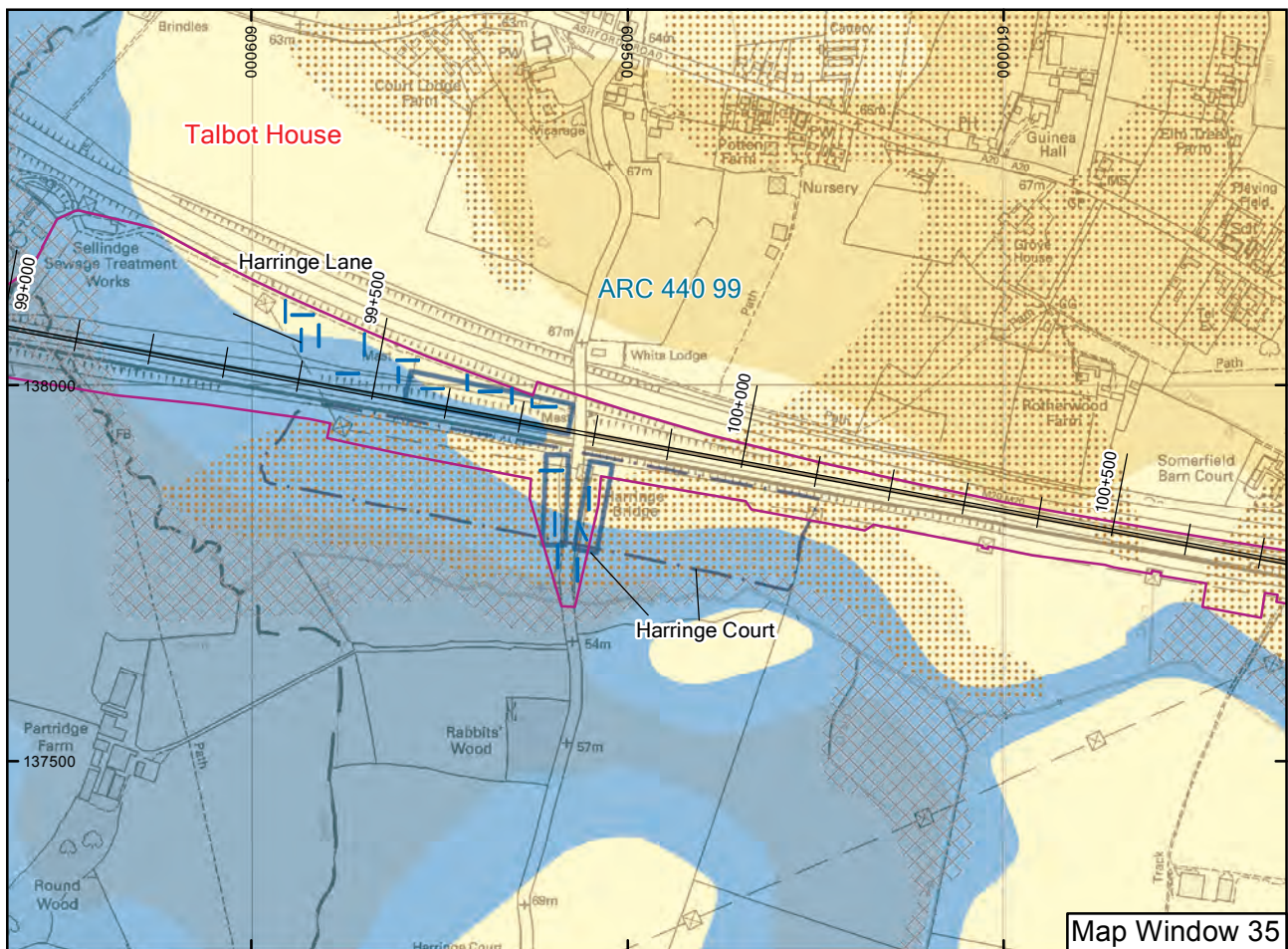
HS1 chainage: 101+100

NGR: TR 1070 3770

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Building investigation (including archaeology)

Start of fieldwork: January 1999



End of fieldwork: January 1999

Building survey report reference (no ISR): OA 1999b

Map Window 36

Talbot House originated in the middle years of the 15th century as a traditional, timber-framed 'Wealden' house, combining a centrally located 2-bay open hall with storeyed, jettied end bays beneath a single, unitary roof. The building as recorded retains a high proportion of primary structural fabric, including such details as primary wattle and daub infill panels, allowing for a fairly detailed reconstruction of its original appearance. Unfortunately the central 'open' truss with moulded tie beam and crown-post were removed during modifications undertaken in the mid-16th century. The house displays a standard range of structural and decorative features, though it also includes a number of less common structural details. A series of five 'combed' daub panels revealed below the dais beam of the hall during the dismantling of the house represents a discovery of particular, intrinsic interest and the inclusion of a representational human figure would appear to be a unique and unparalleled discovery. These panels were removed prior to conservation and have been deposited with the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum, Singleton, West Sussex.

In the mid-16th century, an upper floor was inserted into the open hall and the former open fire was enclosed within a timber framed, single-flue stack. Such improvements represent a standard development in the evolution from traditional, medieval open hall to post-medieval storeyed house and reflect a contemporary shift in attitudes towards comfort and privacy. The inserted floor at Talbot House includes a number of features of interest and is remarkable for its almost complete survival. A programme of dendrochronological sampling and analysis has allowed for the insertion of the floor to be firmly dated to between 1546–66AD.

The replacement of the simple, single-flue timber stack by the double-flue brick stack in the late 17th century represents the conclusion of the process of conversion begun c 150 years earlier, again increasing the comfort of the house to reflect contemporary tastes.

The later phases of modification effectively masked the medieval arrangements of the building externally. Following the construction of the London to Ashford mainline railway in the early 1840s, the property was divided into three 'cottages' and converted for use as labourer's accommodation, in which form it remained up until a programme of conversion undertaken in 1985 restored the house to a single dwelling.

Fieldwork event: East Stour Diversion, Barrowhill, Sellindge

Event code: ARC ESD 98

HS1 chainage: 101+400 - 101+800

NGR: TR 1120 3770

Contractor: Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: February 1999

End of fieldwork: February 1999

Evaluation report reference (no ISR): CAT 1999b

Map Window 36

The evaluation comprised a total of six trenches. No archaeological features were present, but a former channel of the River West Stour was identified.

PRINCIPAL SITE: NORTH OF WESTENHANGER CASTLE

Project Area 440

Chainage limits: 102+000 - 105+500

Parishes crossed: Stanford

Integrated Site Report reference: Gollop 2006

Map Windows 37–38

Fieldwork event: Westenhanger, Stanford

Event code: URL 90

HS1 chainage: 102+300 - 103+100

NGR: TR 1200 1375

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1990

End of fieldwork: 1990

Survey report reference: URL 1995

Map Window 37

Fieldwork event: North of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford

Event code: ARC WGC 95

HS1 chainage: 102+500

NGR: TR 1210 3750

Contractor: A.Bartlett and Associates

Type of investigation: Geophysical survey

Start of fieldwork: 1995

End of fieldwork: 1995

Survey report reference: ABA 1996a

Map Window 37

Fieldwork event: North of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford

Event code: ARC WGC 97

HS1 chainage: 102+500

NGR: TR 1210 3750

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology Service

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: October 1997

End of fieldwork: October 1997

Integrated Site Report reference: Gollop 2006

Map Window 37

The evaluation comprised a total of 17 trenches. Archaeological features were found in six of the 17 trenches, consisting of a possible medieval corn-drying oven and a series of probable field ditches of medieval date.

Fieldwork event: North of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford

Event code: ARC WGC 98

HS1 chainage: 102+500

NGR: TR 1210 3750

Contractor: Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Type of investigation: Detailed excavation

Start of fieldwork: March 1999

End of fieldwork: April 1999

Integrated Site Report reference: Gollop 2006

Map Window: 37

See ARC WSG 99 below.

Fieldwork event: North of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford

Event code: ARC WSG 99

HS1 chainage: 102+500

NGR: TR 1210 3750

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Targeted watching brief

Start of fieldwork: May 1999

End of fieldwork: July 2000
 Integrated Site Report reference: Gollop 2006
 Map Window: 37

Evidence for Bronze Age activity was limited to four features. In the Iron Age, a farming landscape started to emerge including a trackway, a penannular gully and a well defined enclosure. This activity may have extended into the Early Roman period.

The early medieval period represented the main phase of development of the site (c AD 1050–1175) with the establishment of a possible small farmstead with associated enclosure system. Although the nature, morphology, and chronological development of the farmstead is difficult to define, as no clear building plans survived, four potential structures have been identified along with associated refuse pits, possible latrines and possible livestock enclosures. This occupation appears to have been short-lived and was abandoned by the late 12th century. No direct evidence for settlement activity was apparent from that date onwards and the site seemed to have been subsequently occupied by successive field systems, showing an eastward shift in activity across the site in the 13th century. Late medieval and post-medieval evidence are represented by a limited number of features, generally in the eastern part of the site, and related to agricultural activities.

Fieldwork event: East and West of Stone Street, Westenhangar

Event code: ARC SST 98

HS1 chainage: 102+900 - 103+500

NGR: TR 1275 3745 and TR 1290 3705

Contractor: Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: February 1999

End of fieldwork: March 1999

Evaluation report reference: CAT 1999e

Map Window 37

The evaluation comprised a total of 12 trenches. A buried soil layer of Late Bronze Age or Roman date was identified, sealed beneath alluvial deposits, and a number of post-medieval features were recorded.

Fieldwork event: West of Stone Street

Event code: ARC SST 98

HS1 chainage: 103+040

NGR: TR 1275 3735

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: February 1999

End of fieldwork: February 1999

Evaluation report reference: WA 1999a

Map Window 37

A sequence of alluvial deposits was recorded, including a buried soil layer that is likely to be of Late Bronze Age or Roman date.

Fieldwork event: Stone Street (West of), Westenhangar

Event code: ARC SST 99

HS1 chainage: 103+040

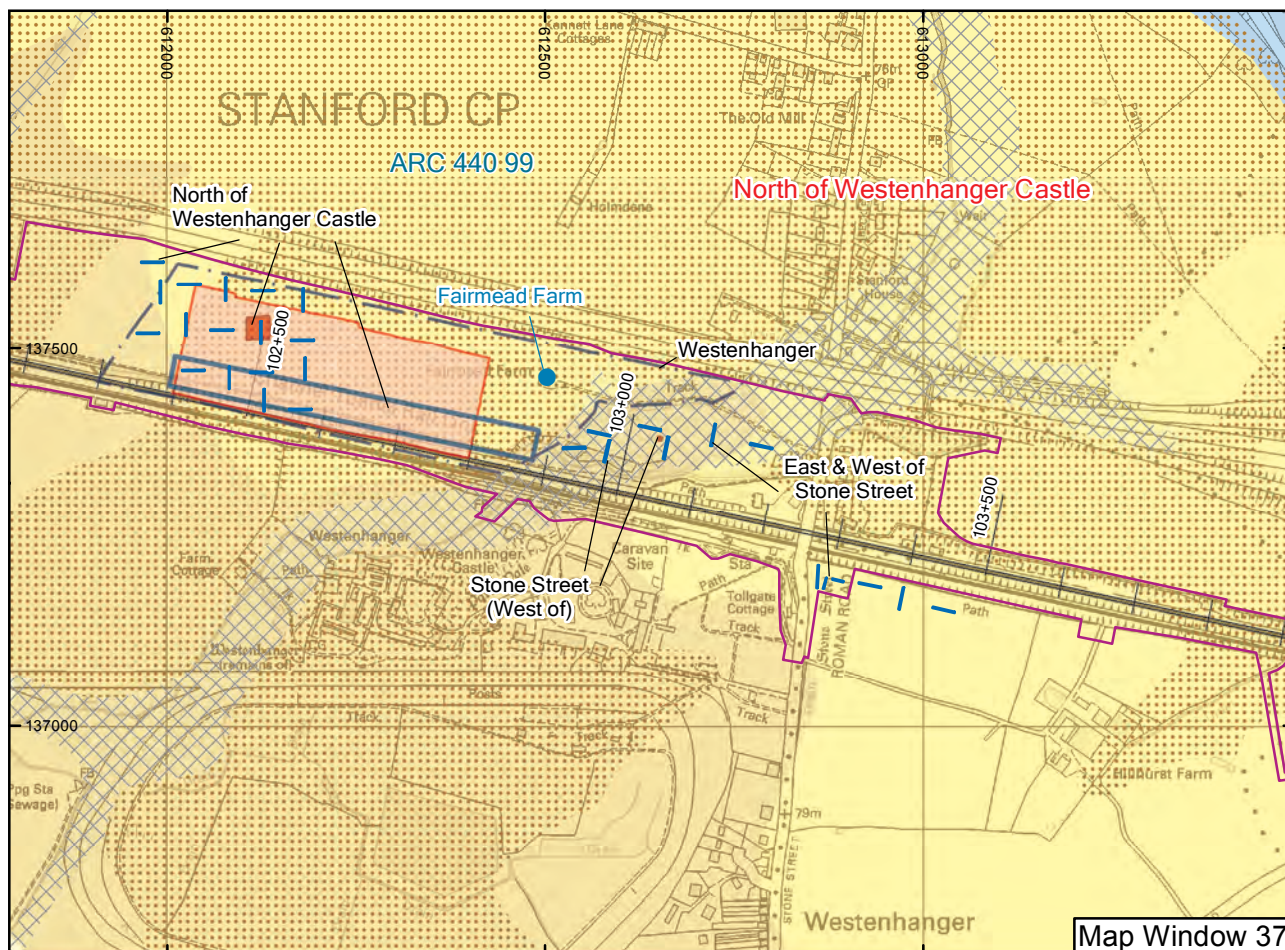
NGR: TR 1275 3735

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology

Type of investigation: Detailed excavation

Start of fieldwork: February 2001

End of fieldwork: February 2001



Interim report reference (no ISR): WA 2002
Map Window 37

The investigation revealed a 1.3m thick sequence of deposits that was identified in terms of formation process and therefore potential chronological sequence, although no archaeological features or artefacts were recorded during the excavation.

Gravel and sand, identified at the base of the sequence, may be indicative of high-energy water action, and therefore possibly correlate either with seasonal discharge during the Devensian glaciation, or be associated with glacial retreat immediately following this glaciation (*c* 110000–11000 BP). However, the following Late Boreal/Early Atlantic period (*c* 11000–9000 BP) is also associated with a series of high-energy cut and fill phases within alluvial zones. The presence of waterlogged plant macrofossils within later fluvial gravel probably precludes the possibility that this deposit is pre-Holocene, and is more likely to be Neolithic or Bronze Age in date (*c* 4000–700 BC). Parallels with similar sequences recorded elsewhere in Kent suggest the distinct marker-event, probably indicative of a stasis/stabilisation horizon, which may either be Late Bronze Age (*c* 1100–700 BC) or Roman (AD 43–410) in date.

Fieldwork event: Sandling Construction Site

Event code: ARC SCS 98

HS1 chainage: 104+300

NGR: TR 1410 3730

Contractor: Museum of London Archaeology Service

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: September 1998

End of fieldwork: September 1998

Evaluation report reference: MoLA 1999f

Map Window 38

The evaluation comprised a total of 15 trenches. No archaeological remains were encountered.

Fieldwork event: Stanford and Sandling

Event code: ARC 440 99

HS1 chainage: 102+800 to 105+500

NGR: TR 1400 3700

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Category: Watching brief discovery

Start of fieldwork: July 1999

End of fieldwork: September 2000

Interim report reference (no ISR): WB 2003

Map Window 38 (not illustrated)

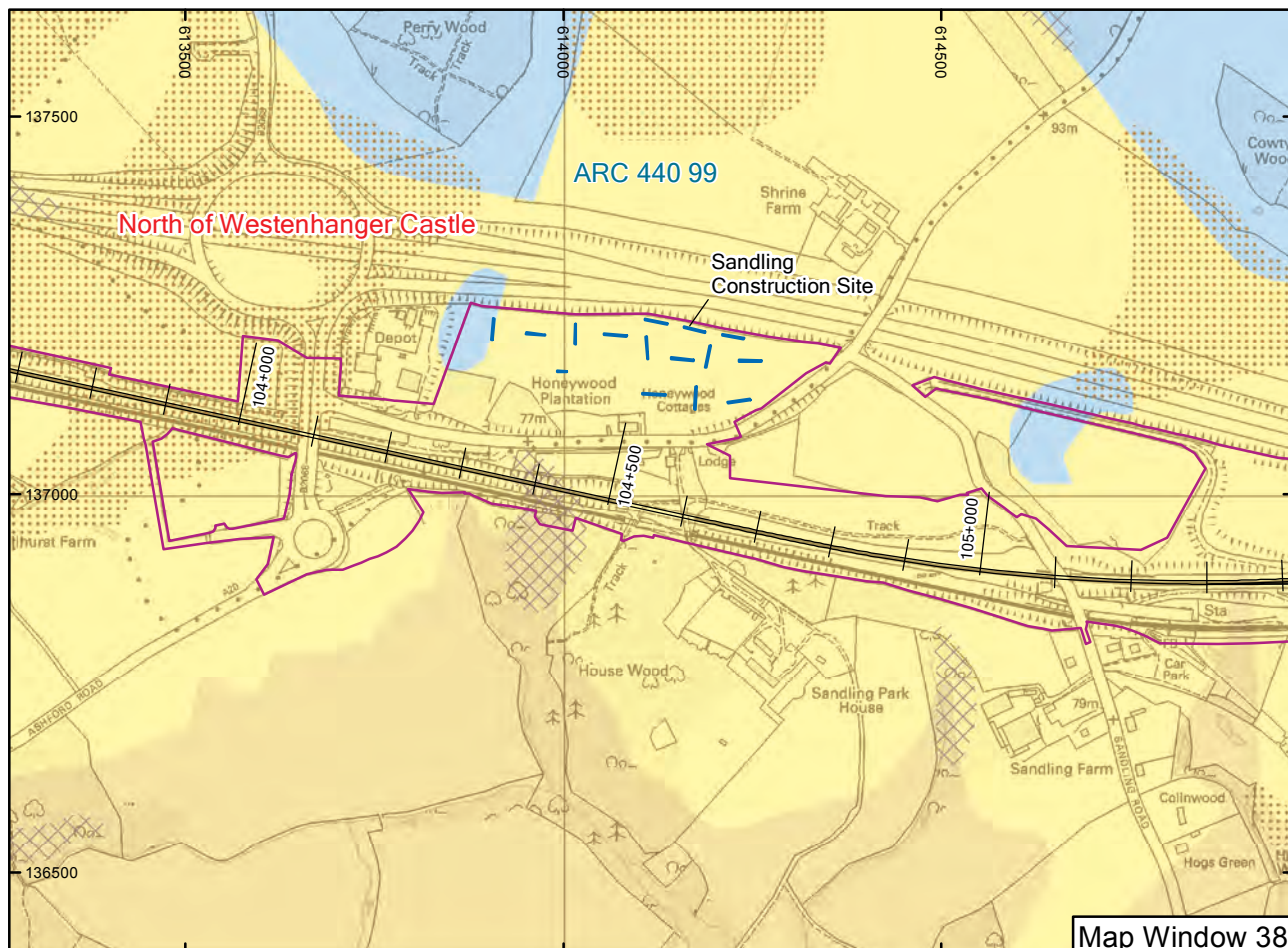
A robbed and backfilled stone well was discovered. It did not produce any dating evidence (104+400). A further 100m to the east, a quarry cut of uncertain date, mainly filled with stone debris, was found. A pit of possible Roman date was found in close proximity (104+500).

An area 38m x 13.5m was stripped under archaeological control, revealing four pits and several ditches. Most of the ditches produced Late Iron Age–Early Roman pottery, although one was medieval (103+500).

PRINCIPAL SITE: SALTWOOD TUNNEL

Project Area 440

Chainage limits: 104+500 - 108+750



Map Window 38

Parishes crossed: Saltwood

Integrated Site Report reference: Riddler and Trevarthen 2006
Map Window 39

While most of the sites in this gazetteer are summarised at the fieldwork event level, Saltwood Tunnel is summarised at the Principal Site level, as the complex sequence of field investigations would otherwise obscure the archaeological results. Oxford Archaeology undertook initial phases of fieldwalking and evaluation trenching (ARC SLT 97). The first phase of detailed excavation was carried out by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) under the event code ARC SLT98. A second phase of evaluation trenching revealed early Anglo-Saxon inhumation burials immediately west of the Stone Farm bridleway, and an area around these was also fully excavated (ARC SLT98C). In 1999 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned to maintain a rolling 'strip-map-sample' excavation programme on land east of the bridleway (ARC SFB99), whilst CAT concurrently excavated the remaining ground between their previous sites, and beneath the western portion of the Saltwood tunnel bund (ARC SLT99). In the final phase of fieldwork WA recorded remains preserved in three separate areas: under the eastern tunnel-bund, within the footprint of a temporary soil storage area, and beneath the former Stone Farm bridleway (ARC SFB01). This group of sites was combined within the Saltwood Tunnel Principal Site for post-excavation analysis purposes (Riddler and Trevarthen 2006).

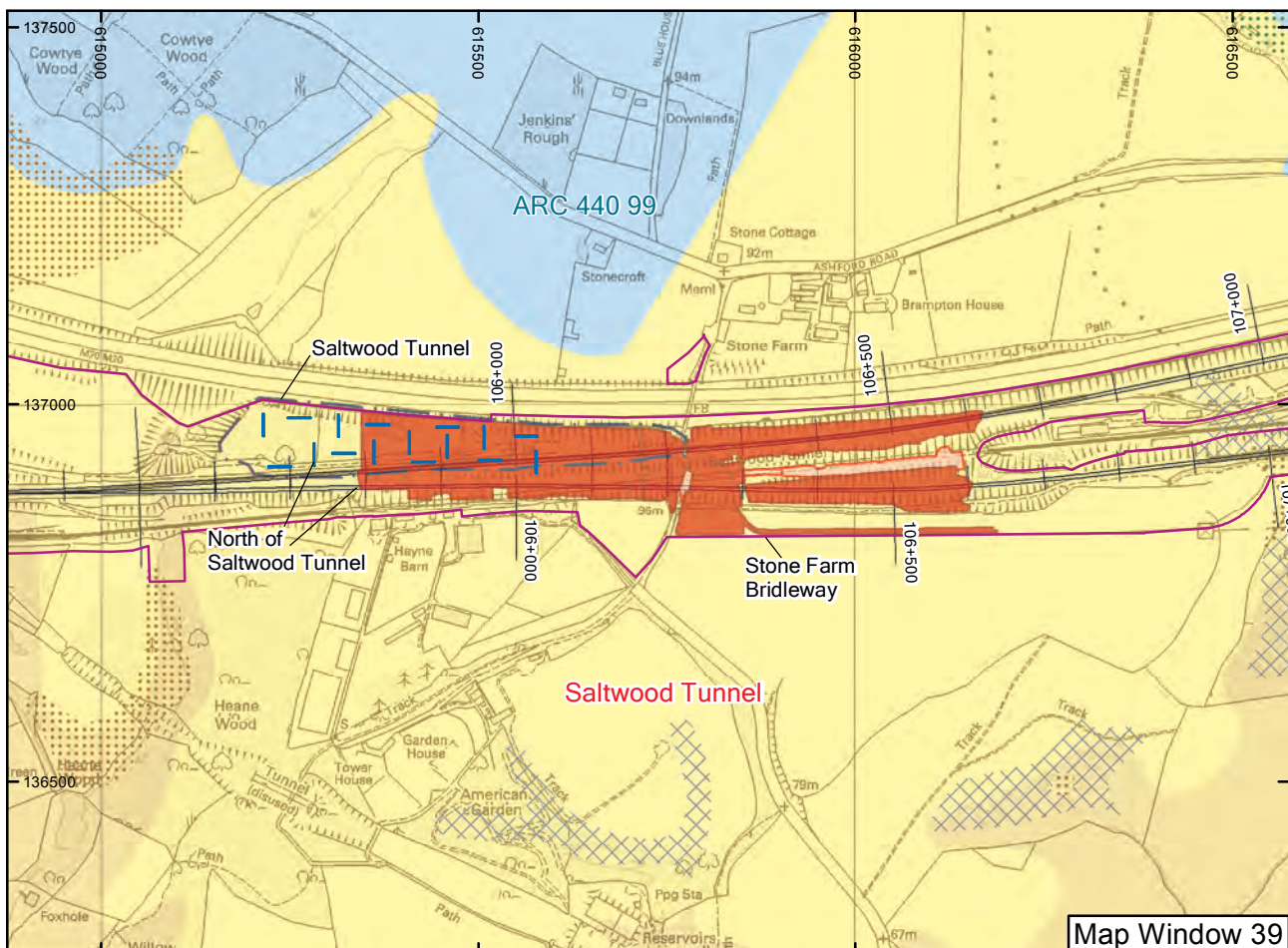
A complex multi-period site was revealed, with evidence for ceremonial and funerary land use as well as for settlement and agriculture. Activity earlier than the Bronze Age was mainly restricted to unstratified or residual flint and pottery, but a group of eight Mesolithic Horsham-type retouched points from

a small pit-like feature may date to the 7th millennium BC, and three Early Neolithic pits attest to activity, perhaps domestic, in the mid-late 4th millennium BC. In the Early Bronze Age a barrow cemetery developed. Five barrows and a flat grave dated to the late 3rd–early 2nd millennium BC.

Limited Middle Bronze Age evidence, comprising a cremation burial, a small pit and other occasional finds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery, suggest the cemetery was respected until the late 2nd millennium BC but, in the Late Bronze Age, a settlement and field-system were established. Early to Middle Iron Age agriculture is also attested by ditches and at least one track or droveway. No contemporary settlement remains were discovered, but an Early–Middle Iron Age inhumation cemetery and a square enclosure, perhaps a mortuary enclosure, were established at some time between the 8th and 4th centuries BC. A Middle Iron Age inhumation grave of 2nd to 4th century BC date also lay near the western end of the site.

Early Roman domestic finds abounded at the western end of the excavation, mainly near a sunken trackway and in pits and field-enclosures to either side of it. The quantity and range of finds, and the presence of two small cremation cemeteries, strongly suggest a small rural settlement lay close-by. That this settlement waned after the mid-late 3rd century is inferred from a greatly reduced suite of remains, and from progressive infilling of the sunken trackway. Limited occupation, or at least occasional use of the site, is likely to have continued into the later 4th century.

Early Anglo–Saxon evidence from Saltwood Tunnel is dominated by three separate inhumation cemeteries, each located in the vicinity of a Bronze Age barrow. Seventeen graves were excavated within the eastern cemetery, 59 in the western cemetery and 141 in the central cemetery. Both the eastern and



western cemeteries appear to have begun in the early 6th century. The eastern cemetery lasted only for one or two generations, whilst the western cemetery continued well into the 7th century. The central cemetery was established during the late 6th century and continued throughout the 7th century. From the early 6th century onwards there were always two cemeteries in use at the same time. The central cemetery may have begun as a replacement for the eastern cemetery, but its plan subsequently changed with the deposition of four auspicious graves, each set in a north-south line at roughly 40m spacings. Three graves were large weapon burials and the fourth was an inhumation of female gender buried with gold and silver jewellery. The earliest of these graves, at the north of the cemetery, was probably deposited in the early years of the 7th century whilst the latest, at the south, may have been placed there around AD 625. Each burial attracted a range of satellite graves, arranged around it but not encroaching into its burial mound. Later graves spread to the south and the east, with a number of graves placed on the opposite side of the trackway 226. The latest graves within the central and western cemeteries were arranged in neat rows. Three Early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings were also identified, all of which lay in the vicinity of the cemeteries and a little to the north of them.

Several early medieval ditches and pits towards the eastern end of the excavation mark the location of a small rural site, probably 10th or 11th century in date. Other medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from features and topsoil in the north-western corner of the excavation, where elements of the ancient Roman landscape may have been exploited as rectilinear fields, or possibly stock-pens. Remains associated with construction of the Saltwood railway tunnel in the early 1840s and relating to the presence of a military barracks in the earlier 20th century were recorded.

Fieldwork event: Saltwood Tunnel

Event code: URL 90

HS1 chainage: 105+600 - 106+200

NGR: TR 1550 3695

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Surface artefact collection survey

Start of fieldwork: 1990

End of fieldwork: 1990

Survey report reference: URL 1995

Map Window 39

Fieldwork event: North of Saltwood Tunnel

Event code: ARC SLT 97

HS1 chainage: 105+700

NGR: TR 1410 3730

Contractor: Oxford Archaeology

Type of investigation: Evaluation

Start of fieldwork: October 1997

End of fieldwork: October 1997

Integrated Site Report reference: Riddler and Trevarthen 2006

Evaluation report reference: OA 1997i

Map Window 39

The evaluation comprised a total of 16 trenches. A concentration of Roman features was located within a well defined area towards the centre of the evaluation area. The features comprised mainly ditches with several pits and a linear hollow. A cremation burial was located at the eastern limits of the site.

Fieldwork event: North of Saltwood Tunnel

Event code: ARC SLT 98

HS1 chainage: 105+900

NGR: TR 1545 3695

Contractor: Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Type of investigation: Detailed excavation

Start of fieldwork: January 1999

End of fieldwork: March 1999

Integrated Site Report reference: Riddler and Trevarthen 2006

Map Window 39

See summary above.

Fieldwork event: North of Saltwood Tunnel

Event code: ARC SLT 98C

HS1 chainage: 106+100

NGR: TR 1575 3695

Contractor: Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Type of investigation: Detailed excavation

Start of fieldwork: May 1999

End of fieldwork: August 1999

Integrated Site Report reference: Riddler and Trevarthen 2006

Map Window 39

See summary above.

Fieldwork event: North of Saltwood Tunnel

Event code: ARC SLT 99

HS1 chainage: 106+100

NGR: TR 1575 3690

Contractor: Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Type of investigation: Detailed excavation

Start of fieldwork: August 1999

End of fieldwork: April 2000

Integrated Site Report reference: Riddler and Trevarthen 2006

Map Window 39

See summary above.

Fieldwork event: Stone Farm Bridleway, Saltwood

Event code: ARC SFB 99

HS1 chainage: 106+400

NGR: TR 1595 3695

Contractor: Wessex Archaeology

Type of investigation: Strip, map and sample excavation

Start of fieldwork: August 1999

End of fieldwork: April 2000

Integrated Site Report reference: Riddler and Trevarthen 2006

Map Window 39

See summary above.