

Archaeological Evaluation of land at
Chilmington Farm Yard, Chilmington
Green lane, Chilmington Green,
Ashford, Kent



NGR: Parcel 5: 597918 140214

Site Code: CFYA-EV-23

Planning Application: 21/01163/AS

12/05/2023

V1

SWAT Archaeology

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Summary

Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Chilmington Farm Yard, Chilmington Green Lane, Chilmington Green, Ashford, Kent. A Planning Application (21/01163/AS) was approved by Ashford borough Council on the 8th of February 2023 for the erection of 4 residential dwellings and all associated infrastructure, access, and landscaping. Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC) advised Ashford Borough Council (ABC) that a programme of archaeological investigations take place prior to development, therefore Ashford Borough Council requested that an Archaeological Evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA). This followed on from an initial phase of archaeological investigation on site conducted by Wessex Archaeology in 2021.

The work was carried out by SWAT Archaeology in May 2023, in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological specification produced by SWAT Archaeology (SWAT Archaeology, 2023) and in discussion with the Senior Archaeological Officer at KCCHC.

The results of the evaluation identified a sequence of layers of made ground across the site, structural remains of one of the late 19th century farm buildings of the Great Chilmington Farm and established that the pre-post-medieval archaeological landscape, recorded by Wessex Archaeology, towards the southern boundary of the site did not continue north into the development area.

Archaeological Evaluation of land at Chilmington Farm Yard, Chilmington Green

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1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Jarvis Homes to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land at Chilmington Farm Yard, Chilmington Green Lane, Chilmington Green, Ashford, Kent.
- 1.1.2 The evaluation undertaken by SWAT Archaeology followed on from a previous archaeological evaluation of the development area conducted by Wessex Archaeology in December 2021, commissioned by RPS Consulting Services on behalf of the client Jarvis Homes. Due to two large agricultural buildings situated within the development area at the time of the initial archaeological investigation, the evaluation conducted by Wessex Archaeology could only evaluate accessible areas to the south and southeast of the buildings, equating to approximately a third of the site (Figure 2). KCCHC stated in email correspondence with Ashford Borough Council (ABC) that the initial archaeological investigation was an insufficient assessment of the impact the development may have on the surviving archaeological horizon therefore recommending to ABC that the application should not be determined until the applicant had provided a more detailed assessment. Following the demolition of the agricultural buildings situated within the development area SWAT Archaeology were commissioned to investigate the remaining unevaluated areas of the site.
- 1.1.3 The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification previously produced by SWAT Archaeology (SWAT Archaeology, 2023). The evaluation was carried out between the 2nd and 3rd May 2023.
- 1.1.4 The evaluation consisted of 4 machine cut trenches numbered 1, 5, 6 and 7. This numbering was to reflect and continue the previous trenching undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. Trench 1 was originally planned to be excavated by Wessex Archaeology in 2021 but had to be cancelled due to on site constraints. This trench and three others

(trenches 5, 6 and 7) were excavated by SWAT Archaeology to the northwest of the 3 trenches previously excavated during the 2021 investigations of the development area.

- 1.1.5 Trenches 5 and 6 had to be reduced slightly in size due to onsite constraints.
- 1.1.6 This report summarizes the results of this evaluation and considers the potential impact to the archaeological resource resulting from the proposed development to inform KCCHC's decision on what further archaeological mitigation will be required.

2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 The development area is located on the site of the former Chilmington Farm Yard, situated to the southeast of Chilmington Green, Ashford, Kent and is bounded at the northeast by Chilmington Green Lane, which the site is accessed from. To the immediate west of the site are Old Chilmington Oast and Old Chilmington House, to the east is Great Chilmington Farm House and to the south, at the time of the evaluation, is an area of active residential development. The development area is 0.51 ha in size.
- 2.1.2 The underlying bedrock geology, according to the British Geological Society (BGS) towards the north of the site is Atherfield Clay Formation – Mudstone, with the rest of the site Weald Clay Formation – Mudstone (BGS, 2023). No superficial deposits are recorded within the development area.
- 2.1.3 The topography across the development area is relatively flat with existing ground levels between 43m to 44m aOD.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1.1 The Proposed Development Area was granted planning permission (21/01163/AS) by Ashford Borough Council for the erection of 4 residential dwellings. 2 single-storey and 2 two-storey detached properties, and all associated works and landscaping on the 8th of February 2023.
- 3.1.2 Prior to the development being granted planning permission, The Heritage and Conservation Department at Kent County Council (KCCHC), who provide an advisory service to Ashford Borough Council (ABC), recommended in 2021 a pre-determination evaluation of the site following a Desk Based Assessment of the site produced by RPS Consultancy Services in 2021. In response RPS Consultancy Services, on behalf of the

client (Jarvis Homes), commissioned Wessex Archaeology to conduct an archaeological evaluation of the development area. Due to two large agricultural buildings situated within the development area at the time of the initial archaeological investigation, the evaluation undertaken by Wessex Archaeology could only evaluate accessible areas to the south and southeast of the buildings, equating to approximately a third of the site (Figure 2). KCCHC stated in email correspondence with Ashford Borough Council (ABC), in response to the submission of the evaluation report, that the initial archaeological investigation was an insufficient assessment of the impact the development may have on the surviving archaeological horizon therefore recommending to ABC that the application should not be determined until the applicant had provided a more detailed assessment.

- 3.1.3 In response the Ashford Borough Council placed planning conditions (13 & 14) on the decision notice of application 21/01163/AS when planning was granted in February 2023:

“(13) Prior to commencement of construction and any below ground works (excluding demolition of the existing buildings on site above ground level) the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, shall secure the implementation of:

i. archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and

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

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded and that due regard is had to the preservation in situ of important archaeological remains in accordance with policy ENV13 of the Ashford Local Plan 2030 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2021.

(14) Prior to first occupation of the development, the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, will secure the implementation and completion of a programme of archaeological post excavation and publication work in accordance with a written

specification and timetable which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that results of archaeological investigation are properly assessed and disseminated in accordance with policy ENV13 of the Ashford Local Plan 2030 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2021.” (Page 5 of the Decision Notice of 21/01163/AS produced by Ashford Borough Council, 2023)

3.1.4 In response to conditions 13 and 14 Jarvis Homes commissioned SWAT Archaeology, in May 2023, to conduct a further archaeological investigation that evaluated the areas of site that were previously inaccessible to Wessex Archaeology at the time of their evaluation.

3.1.5 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation of land at Chilmington Farmyard carried out by SWAT Archaeology. The evaluation, which comprised of 4 evaluation trenches, measuring between 17m and 21m in length and 2m in width (figure 2), was conducted in May 2023 according to the agreed written specification (SWAT Archaeology, 2023).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been extensively documented and assessed in prior phases of archaeological investigation of the development area (see table 1). In response to this section 4.3 of this document, which will form the wider context of the known archaeological and historical landscape surrounding the site, will be a reiteration of section 2.3 of the 2022 Wessex Archaeology evaluation report, which in turn is a summary of the Desk Based Assessment produced by RPS Consultancy Services.

| Date of investigation: | Form of Archaeological Investigation | Conducted by: |
|--|--|--|
| 2021 | Desk Based Assessment | RPS Consultancy Services |
| 2021 | WSI for Pre-Determination Evaluation | Wessex Archaeology (commissioned by RPS) |
| 1 st to 2 nd December 2021 | Pre-Determination Evaluation Fieldwork | Wessex Archaeology (commissioned by RPS) |
| 2 nd January 2022 | Pre-Determination Evaluation Report | Wessex Archaeology (commissioned by RPS) |
| 23 rd March 2023 | WSI for Additional Evaluation | SWAT Archaeology (commissioned by Jarvis Homes) |
| 2 nd to 3 rd May 2023 | Additional Evaluation Fieldwork | SWAT Archaeology (commissioned by Jarvis Homes) |
| This document | Additional Evaluation Report | SWAT Archaeology (commissioned by Jarvis Homes) |

Table 1. Listing phases of archaeological investigation throughout the project

4.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations on Site

4.2.1 As stated previously in this document and displayed in table 1 above, the results of the evaluation detailed in this report follow a series of previous archaeological investigations.

Pre-Determination Archaeological Evaluation

4.2.2 In December 2021 Wessex Archaeology excavated 3 trenches within the southern/southwestern third of the development area. The evaluation was originally designed to comprise of four trenches however, due to on site constraints, trench one had to be cancelled and one had to be halved in length. The evaluation identified archaeological features comprising of a Roman pit, a possible cremation burial, a feature that was interpreted as a pond and the structural remains of a demolished farm building.

In trench 2, the structure identified was as being late 18th /early 19th century in date and relating to a large structure shown on the 1839 Tithe Map of Great Chart. The structural features were interpreted to be contemporary with each other, with walls 205 and 207 likely representing interior walls of a larger structure, possibly along with walls 204 and 206. Wall 210 may represent an exterior wall as it forms a link between an internal concrete slab and the external stone floor (Wessex Archaeology, 2022).

In trench 4, that ran parallel with the southern boundary of the development area, an oval pit 407 was recorded at the northwestern end of the trench measuring 1.36m long, 1.02m wide and 0.4m deep. This pit produced a quantity, 112 sherds, of pottery dating to the second half of the 1st century AD. Adjacent to this feature was possible urned cremation burial 409 that was not excavated. At the southeastern end of the trench a large anomalous feature, initially interpreted as a pond, was machine excavated to a depth of 1.8m. The feature comprised of multiple layers of which could not be fully recorded due to the depth of the test pit (Wessex Archaeology, 2022).

Previous investigations related to the development area

- 4.2.3 To the immediate south and east of the site is The Hamlet, Chilmington Green development, also by Jarvis Homes. In 2011 Wessex Archaeology undertook a geophysical and fieldwalking survey of the development area for the Hamlet identifying features suggestive of agrarian land management dating to the Roman and Medieval periods (Wessex Archaeology, 2011). Following this Wessex Archaeology conducted a 36 trench evaluation of the area which identified low to medium level of activity dating to the Medieval period across the site, and several features dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period. Two empty Bronze Age placed vessels were also identified within this site

4.3 Archaeology Within the Immediate Area

- 4.3.1 As stated in paragraph 4.1.1 of this document, the following archaeological and historical background of this site is a reiteration of that previously produced by Wessex Archaeology in their 2022 report and addresses the known sites within a 1km radius of the site:

Undated Prehistoric

- 4.3.2 Several undated but evidently Prehistoric finds have been recorded in the Area. These finds comprise an incomplete flint flake, found c.560m to the east of the Site, an

incomplete worked stone object found c.560m to the east of the Site, and a complete flint scraper, found c.560m to the east of the Site.

Palaeolithic

- 4.3.3 Few instances of Palaeolithic evidence have been recorded in the Area.
- 4.3.4 A complete Palaeolithic scraper and retouched flake are recorded as having been found c.560m to the east of the Site as well as an incomplete Palaeolithic leaf-shaped point.
- 4.3.5 A flint core of uncertain but probable Palaeolithic date is recorded as having been found c.275m to the southwest of the Site.
- 4.3.6 The Site is considered to have a low potential to contain archaeological evidence of Palaeolithic date. Any evidence relating to this period within the Site is most likely to comprise isolated, unstratified finds similar to those recorded across the landscape.

4.3.7 *Mesolithic*

- 4.3.8 A Mesolithic flint denticulate is recorded as having been found c.230m to the southwest of the Site.
- 4.3.9 Nine pieces of struck flint were found during an evaluation at Chilmington Green, Ashford. The small assemblage indicates an early Prehistoric presence in the area between the Mesolithic to Neolithic period, c.375m to 725m to the northwest of the Site.
- 4.3.10 A flint core of Mesolithic date is recorded as having been found c.500m to the northeast of the Site.
- 4.3.11 The Site is considered to have a low potential to contain archaeological evidence of Mesolithic date.

Neolithic

- 4.3.12 A tertiary flake that has been made into a complete late Neolithic or early Bronze Age

'thumbnail' scraper, is recorded as having been found c.560m to the east of the Site as well as a flint blade of probable same date and a complete Neolithic end scraper.

4.3.13 A worked flake of uncertain but probable Neolithic to Bronze Age origin is recorded as being found c.480m to the northwest of the Site.

4.3.14 Based on the available information the Site is considered to have a low potential to contain archaeological evidence of Neolithic date.

Bronze Age

4.3.15 Evidence of Bronze Age settlement within the Area is concentrated some distance north and east of the Site. Gullies and ditches and a possible drove road of early Bronze Age to early Iron Age date are recorded c.825m to the east of the Site.

4.3.16 Pits of Bronze Age date, together with several large Bronze Age loom weights are recorded between c.725 to c.900m to the north of the Site.

4.3.17 A Bronze Age copper alloy axe is recorded as having been found c.480m to the northwest of the Site.

4.3.18 Bronze Age copper alloy casting waste is recorded as having been found c.850m to the north of the Site.

4.3.19 Two Bronze Age vessels (both empty) are recorded as having been found c.100m northwest of the Site and c.250m to the south of the Site. The archaeological evaluation of 36 trenches that recovered these vessels did not identify any other evidence of Bronze Age date.

4.3.20 A late Bronze Age to early Iron Age re-formed flint is recorded as having been found c.500m to the northeast of the Site.

4.3.21 Based on the available information, the Site is considered to have a low potential to contain archaeological evidence of Bronze Age date.

Iron Age

- 4.3.22 As with the recorded Bronze Age settlement evidence, much of the evidence of local Iron Age settlement is concentrated to the northeast of the Area. A possible Iron Age defended settlement has been identified at Coleman's Kitchen Wood, c.725m to the northeast of the Site.
- 4.3.23 In the Iron Age period the wider area increasingly came into agricultural use. Late Iron Age or possibly early Roman Period agricultural features, including a number of shallow ditches are recorded c.130m to the southwest of the Site and c.150m to the north of the Site.
- 4.3.24 An Iron Age Copper alloy vessel is recorded as having been found c.900m to the west of the Site.
- 4.3.25 An Iron Age gold quarter stater of Cunobelin is recorded as having been found c.560m to the east of the Site.
- 4.3.26 A struck gold Iron Age quarter stater of Cunobelin is recorded as having been found c.480m to the northwest of the Site.
- 4.3.27 An incomplete Iron Age cast copper alloy chape from a scabbard is recorded c.850m to the north of the Site.
- 4.3.28 An Iron Age uniface gold quarter stater (c.50-20 BC), is recorded as having been found c.100m to the north of the Site.
- 4.3.29 A small hoard of four quarter staters, the first found in 2005 and a further three in 2009 is recorded c.850m to the southeast of the Site.
- 4.3.30 Based on the available information the Site is considered to have a moderate potential for evidence of cultivation dating to the Iron Age period. A low potential is identified for evidence of Iron Age settlement.

Roman

- 4.3.31 Settlement evidence of Roman date in the Area is limited. The Site does not lie in the vicinity of any known Roman settlement. Fieldwalking and geophysical surveying has identified a small potential settlement of Roman date at Chilmington Green, c.400m to the west of the Site.
- 4.3.32 Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British period agricultural features are recorded c.200m to the southwest of the Site. A number of late Iron Age or early Roman features including ditches, pits and linear features were found in an archaeological evaluation in 2011, c.575m to the north of the Site.
- 4.3.33 In the Roman period the Area is likely to have been characterised primarily by woodland with small farmsteads and possibly groups of farmsteads scattered across the landscape, some being continuously occupied from the late Iron Age period.
- 4.3.34 The Roman Road running from Maidstone to Dover via Lympne lies c.1km to the east of the Site. A second road of probable Roman origin lies c.250m to the west of the Site at its closest point. This second road route is no longer extant and was identified by a geophysical survey undertaken in relation to the Chilmington Green development area.
- 4.3.35 Numerous small objects, primarily coins, dating to the Roman period have been recorded in the Area, many being heavily corroded. As with many of the recorded finds of small objects across the Area, these have primarily resulted through amateur metal detecting and are recorded with generic grid reference markers to deter treasure hunting.
- 4.3.36 A damaged and incomplete Roman cast copper alloy figurine, possibly of a dog, is recorded as having been found c.560m to the east of the Site.
- 4.3.37 More than thirty fragments for Roman pottery are recorded as being found spread across a large area c.560m to the east of the Site.
- 4.3.38 A Roman copper brooch, an incomplete cast copper Roman brooch dating to the 1st Century and an incomplete wheel thrown ceramic Roman vessel are recorded c.480m to the northwest of the Site.

- 4.3.39 A copper alloy stylus of possible Roman date is recorded as being found c.425m to the northwest Site.
- 4.3.40 A rim sherd, probably from a 1st Century Roman ceramic jar of Patchgrove Grog-tempered ware is recorded as being found c.230m to the southwest of the Site.
- 4.3.41 A fragment of a wheel thrown ceramic vessel of Roman date is recorded as being found c.275m to the southwest of the Site.
- 4.3.42 A ditch, cut by a probable Roman cremation burial has been recorded c.425m to the northwest of the Site.
- 4.3.43 Two Roman lead Alloy spindle whorls are recorded as having been found c.700m to the southeast of the Site.
- 4.3.44 The Site is identified as having an overall moderate potential to contain archaeological finds or features relating to the Roman period, most likely similar to those agricultural features identified in the immediate vicinity.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.3.45 A Medieval Homestead Moat and Post medieval manor house and farm of Great Chilmington are noted in early OS maps of the area. Through the early OS maps the moat can be seen to extend through the site, in particular the northerly and easterly arms. This manorial complex may have been the precursor to the settlement of Chilmington and was perhaps the focus of a Medieval community which developed into the Post Medieval settlement seen today. Moat ditches tend to be substantial water-logged features with at least one entranceway across. Remains of the original Medieval moat ditches are likely to survive.
- 4.3.46 An Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat') is recorded as having been found at Great Chart c.750m to the north of the Site.
- 4.3.47 The Site lies some distance south of Great Chart, a settlement recorded as comprising 52

households in the Domesday Survey of 1086 AD. The Site is likely to have formed part of the extended agricultural hinterland of this settlement in the Medieval period.

- 4.3.48 Evidence for an established field boundary system that existed in the 12th – 14th centuries, probably associated with the neighbouring farmstead is recorded c.130m northwest of the Site. Feature evidence relating to this field system is also recorded c.75m to the west of the Site.
- 4.3.49 Field scatters suggest the settlement of Chilmington Green extended further north and south in the Medieval period. A geophysical survey of the Chilmington Green development area identified various anomalies, suggestive of ditches, enclosures and pits over an area c.230m to the southeast of the Site.
- 4.3.50 Two Medieval lead alloy vessels and an incomplete Medieval cast copper-alloy buckle are recorded as having been found c.160m to the south of the Site.
- 4.3.51 A single body sherd of coarse ware with a straight ridge, possibly part of the shoulder or base of a vessel of likely of Medieval date, is recorded as being found c.900m to the west of the Site.
- 4.3.52 An incomplete Medieval lead alloy Ampulla is recorded as being found c.560m to the east of the Site.
- 4.3.53 Recorded c.480m northwest of the site are multiple Medieval and Post Medieval finds including a Medieval cast copper alloy shield-shaped harness pendant, a Medieval silver cut half long cross penny of an uncertain date, a cast pewter Medieval to Post Medieval token, a complete cast lead weight, of either Medieval or Post Medieval date, and a struck silver half penny of Richard II, (1377-1399).
- 4.3.54 A Medieval silver struck penny, possibly of Henry VIII, minted in Durham under Bishop Thomas Ruthall is recorded as being found c.850m to the north of the Site.
- 4.3.55 A Medieval silver struck penny of Edward IV is recorded as having been found c.850m to the north of the Site.

- 4.3.56 A silver struck Medieval halfpenny of Edward I, minted in London between 1280-1282 is recorded as having been found c.850m to the north of the Site.
- 4.3.57 A struck silver Medieval penny of Edward I, II, or III (1279-1377) is recorded as having been found c.850m to the north of the Site.
- 4.3.58 A cast copper alloy central pendant loop from a purse frame is recorded as having been found c.850m to the north of the Site.
- 4.3.59 A fragment from a Medieval finger-ring, consisting of a rectangular bezel with a recessed field engraved with the letters IH is recorded as being found c.850m to the north of the Site.
- 4.3.60 A Medieval cast copper alloy chaffing dish fragment, probably a handle, is recorded as being found c.100m to the north of the Site.
- 4.3.61 A Medieval lead alloy ampulla is recorded as having been found c.700m to the southeast of the Site.
- 4.3.62 A Medieval silver farthing of an uncertain ruler and mint is recorded as having been found c.550m to the east of the Site.
- 4.3.63 A silver voided Long Cross Penny of Henry III (1216-1272) is recorded as being found c.550m to the east of the Site.
- 4.3.64 A medieval finger-ring, consisting of a simple band, which widens to form a bezel set with a green stone, is recorded as being found c.700m to the northeast of the Site.
- 4.3.65 Minden Cottage is a Grade II listed building and thought to date from between 1450 to 1599. The cottage is located c.900m to the northwest of the Site.
- 4.3.66 A Medieval copper alloy coin weight is recorded as being found c.675m to the northwest of the Site.

- 4.3.67 An incomplete Medieval silver-gilt Iconographic finger-ring is recorded as being found c.700m to the northwest of the Site.
- 4.3.68 Medieval field systems, represented by boundary ditches, many of which were maintained into the post-medieval period, with some of these field divisions surviving into the late 20th century, is recorded c.775m to the north of the Site.
- 4.3.69 A Medieval lead seal matrix is recorded as being found c.550m to the north of the Site.
- 4.3.70 The Site is considered to have a high potential for the presence of archaeological evidence relating to the Medieval period, including both evidence of farmstead occupation and agricultural cultivation. Of particular interest is the potential for part of a moat feature to lie on the extreme western side of the Study Site. Any such evidence is likely to be like that recorded in the immediate vicinity.

Post Medieval & Modern

- 4.3.71 A silver sixpence of Elizabeth I is recorded as being found c.160m to the south of the Site.
- 4.3.72 A silver three farthing of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) is recorded as having been found c.900m to the west of the Site.
- 4.3.73 A silver sixpence of Elizabeth I is recorded as having been found c.900m to the west of the Site.
- 4.3.74 A silver penny of Elizabeth I, minted in London is recorded as having been found c.480m to the northwest of the Site.
- 4.3.75 Numerous copper alloy finds are recorded 160m south of the site including a button, two buckles, a hook, a prick spur, a post-Medieval jews harp and a post-Medieval button.
- 4.3.76 A post-Medieval lead spindle whorl is recorded as being found c.800m to the northwest

of the Site.

- 4.3.77 A silver half groat of Charles II, 1660 - 1685 AD is recorded as being found c.900m to the west of the Site.
- 4.3.78 A copper alloy cloak fastener button with an integral shank, a copper alloy coin of post-Medieval date, a rim fragment of a Medieval to Post Medieval cast copper alloy cooking vessel, and a cast Post-Medieval uniface lead token are all recorded as being found c.560m to the east of the Site.
- 4.3.79 A copper alloy farthing of William and Mary, issued from 1694, an incomplete cast copper alloy double-looped buckle frame, a c.16th to c.17th Century complete copper alloy dress hook, An incomplete cast copper alloy two piece post-Medieval knee buckle, A copper alloy disc with decoration, possibly a coin or traders weight, as well as a copper alloy cast toggle clasp of early post-Medieval date are all recorded as being found c.480m to the northwest of the Site.
- 4.3.80 A Georgian, mid-18th Century, 18-shilling coin weight is recorded as being found c.160m to the south of the Site.
- 4.3.81 The Grade II, 18th and 19th Century building 'Little Chilmington' is located c.230m to the southwest of the Site. The garage building and storehouse building at Little Chilmington are of 19th Century origin.
- 4.3.82 A complete cast copper-alloy 1oz stacking cup weight is recorded as having been found c.275m to the southwest of the Site.
- 4.3.83 A section from a post-Medieval copper alloy candlestick and a post Medieval cast copper alloy rowel spur are recorded as being found c.100m to the north of the Site.
- 4.3.84 A late Medieval to early post-Medieval copper alloy lug or handle attachment is recorded as having been found c.425m to the northwest of the Site.
- 4.3.85 A modern silver thimble and a post-Medieval copper alloy rectangular shoe buckle, are

recorded as having been found c.700m to the southeast of the Site.

- 4.3.86 Three silver clipped farthings of Elizabeth I are recorded as having been found c.550m to the east of the Site.
- 4.3.87 A grade II farmhouse of probable 16th Century origin is recorded c.100m to the northeast of the Site.
- 4.3.88 The Grade II barn at Netters Farmhouse dates between 1650 to 1799 and lies c.100m to the northeast of the Site.
- 4.3.89 Chilmington Cottage is Grade II listed and dates to the 18th Century. The cottage lies c.175m to the east of the Site.
- 4.3.90 Stone Cottages, c.125m to the east of the Site are Grade II listed and date between 1800 to 1832.
- 4.3.91 Chilmington farmhouse is Grade II listed and has phases dating from 1650 to 1899. This building lies c.350m to the northeast of the Site.
- 4.3.92 A copper alloy book fitting is recorded as having been found c.600m to the north of the Site.
- 4.3.93 The site of a 17th Century bakehouse at Great Chart and Singleton is recorded c.750m to the north of the Site.
- 4.3.94 Great Chilmington Farmhouse is listed at Grade II, with the building's main construction periods being 1600 to 1799. The farmhouse lies to the immediate west of the Site.
- 4.3.95 An oast house at Old Chilmington. Shown on the 1840 Tithe Map and likely of early 19th century origin lies to the immediate west of the Site.
- 4.3.96 A post-medieval farmstead occupied the Study Site. The post-Medieval Netters lies c.75m to the north of the Site.

4.3.97 The crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E of 6/LG2, which crashed 14th September 1940 at Thanet Wood, New Street Farm, Great Chart near Ashford is recorded c.800m to the north of the Site. The pilot bailed out and was captured, the aircraft was written off.

4.3.98 The Site has been in agricultural use throughout the post-Medieval period. Evidence of former field boundaries and agricultural buildings are therefore likely to be present.

5. Aims and Objectives

5.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological fieldwork were set out in a written scheme of investigation produced by SWAT Archaeology (2023) and approved by KCCHC prior to the work starting (see below):

“The primary objective of the archaeological evaluation is to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the proposed development. The aims of this investigation are to determine the potential for archaeological activity and in particular the earlier Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval and later archaeological activity.

The programme of archaeological work should be carried out in a phased approach and will commence with evaluation through trial trenching. This initial phase should determine whether any significant archaeological remains would be affected by the development and if so what mitigation measures are appropriate. Such measures may include further detailed archaeological excavation, or an archaeological watching brief during construction work or an engineering solution to any preservation in situ requirements.

This specification sets out the requirements for trial trenching on the site and any further archaeological work, such as detailed excavation work or a watching brief, would need to be subject to further specifications.”(SWAT Archaeology, 2022. Paragraphs 6.1-6.3)

5.1.2 Additionally, to these general aims laid out within the written specification the archaeological evaluation aimed to:

- Make available information about the archaeological resource within the PDA by

- reporting on the results of the evaluation
- Place the results of the evaluation into the wider known archaeological and historical landscape
 - Assess the significance of the results.
 - Assess if the archaeological landscape, previously identified by Wessex Archaeology, at the southern boundary of the site continued north further into the development.
 - Assess if both the historic farmstead and modern yard have impacted the potential archaeological horizon.

6. Methodology

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the WSI (SWAT Archaeology, 2023) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CifA, 2014). This includes:

"The initial evaluation will comprise four machine excavated trenches (20m x 2m) in a layout agreed with the County Archaeologist who will be notified no less than one week in advance of start of works and all relevant health and safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations and Codes of Practise will be followed. The area of investigation is the proposed development area (Figure 1). A suggested plan of trenching is attached (Figure 2). The trenches will be machine excavated down to the archaeological horizon or natural geology. Site security is the responsibility of the client but trenches will be demarcated if required by netlon fencing and road pins.

Minimum PPE for work on the site will comprise safety helmet, safety boots and high-visibility vest. Gloves shall be kept at the ready. Contamination-appropriate PPE (such as disposable suits, impermeable gloves, wellington safety boots and dust masks (P3 or half-filter)) will be available if suspected contaminants are encountered. Information on ground contamination has not been provided.

If asbestos material (suspected or confirmed) is encountered during the excavations its location will be marked, photographed and left in situ. The client will be informed as soon as possible. SWAT Archaeology will not remove any asbestos from site.

If during the course of the archaeological investigation items are observed or found which are considered to be potential UXO objects, all work in the vicinity of the excavation will cease and the client will be informed immediately. They will notify relevant bodies and arrange for appropriate attendance from specialists and/or emergency services.

All SWAT staff are CSCS card holders

In addition a RAMS (Risk Assessment and Method Statement) will be produced before the work starts on site and issued to all interested parties with itemised additional safeguards during the present pandemic of Coronavirus.

There will also be an allowance of c.5m of contingency trenching which could be used if it would help address the aims set out above. Contingency trenching can be activated following agreement with the County Archaeologist. Further requirements are set out in KCC Spec Manual for Trial Trenching Part B (attached).

A soil sampling programme will be put in place to facilitate palaeo-environmental analysis, bulk screening, and soil micromorphology in the case that suitable deposits are identified (within the limits of the objectives of this evaluation), from which data can be recovered (see also KCC Evaluation Specification Part B: 9. Archaeological Science and Environmental Sampling)” (SWAT Archaeology, 2023. Paragraphs 7.1-7.8)

6.2 Fieldwork

- 6.2.1 As stated above four trenches (20m by 2m) were excavated within the proposed development areas, although trenches 5 and 6 had to be shortened due to on site constraints.
- 6.2.2 An 8t 360 tracked mechanical excavator with a 1.5m wide ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden, comprising of an several layers of made ground with a toothless ditching bucket in 100mm spits, under the constant supervision of a experienced archaeologist to reveal the natural geology and the archaeological horizon. All spoil generated from the machine excavation of the trenches was monitored by the

archaeologist present for finds retrieval.

6.2.3 Where appropriate trenches or specific areas/ features were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected trench sections were recorded to establish the character of the archaeology and to establish the made ground across the site.

6.2.4 Spoil from the machine excavation of the trenches was stored at the side of the trench. The invitation for a site visit was extended to KCCHC once fieldwork had been completed and reinstatement works began following agreement from KCCHC.

6.3 Recording

6.3.1 A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included working shots, during mechanical excavation and following archaeological investigations.

6.3.2 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches and excavated interventions was maintained, comprising of both plans and sections, drawn to the appropriate scales (1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). The site was also surveyed using GPS to record the position of the trenches, features and interventions and to record coordinates and aOD heights.

6.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented Appendix 1. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [100]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (i.e., Trench 1, 101+, Trench 2 202+, Trench 3 301+).

7. Monitoring

7.1.1 Communication with the Senior Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation comprised of emails.

8. Results

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 A total of 4 evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision.
- 8.1.2 Figure 1 is a site location plan, figure 2 is a plan showing trench locations, figure 3 shows the site plan, figure 4 is an individual trench plan of trench 1 showing plans and sections and figure 5 is an individual trench plan of trench 6 showing plans and sections, figure 6 is an individual trench plan of trench 7 showing plans and sections, figure 7 is an overlay with the 1871 OS map, figure 8 is an overlay with the 1897 OS map, figure 9 is an overlay with the 1907 OS maps and figure 10 is an overlay with the 1960 aerial photo.
- 8.1.3 Appendix 1 provides the stratigraphic sequence and contextual information of the trenches.

8.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

- 8.2.1 As discussed below the site stratigraphy was not consistent across the site for the most part with the overburden comprising of multiple different horizons of made ground to depths of 0.48m in trench 1 to 0.88m in trench 5. None of the trenches identified an intact topsoil or subsoil. The natural geology encountered ranged from a light greyish blue clay with patches of silty yellowish clay to mottled yellow grey and majority blue clay with occasional patches of ragstone. The trenches previously excavated by Wessex Archaeology also illustrate the continuation of made ground in the south and southeastern areas of the site.

8.3 Archaeological Narrative

Trench 1

- 8.3.1 Trench 1 was located in the northwestern corner of the development, parallel to the northernmost agricultural building. The trench was northeast – southwest aligned, 21m wide by 2m and was cut to a depth of 0.48m. The trench was negative for archaeological features.
- 8.3.2 A modern service trench (100) was encountered and ran for 19m of trench 1. The service trench truncated all layers of made ground (101) and (102) that were observed in this trench.

- 8.3.3 The uppermost layer of made ground (101) comprised of a moderately compact mix of redeposited or disturbed topsoil and rubble consisting of primarily ragstone fragments and 2.5inch unfrogged bricks, the average brick size for the 18th century up until the Brick Tax of 1784. Layer (101) had a thickness of 0.23m.
- 8.3.4 Layer (101) sealed made ground deposit (102) a Firm redeposited natural with a mix of yellow sand and the same rubble inclusions as (101) and a thickness of 0.25m.
- 8.3.5 This in turn sealed the geology which was encountered at depth of 0.48 below the current ground level. The geology comprised of a predominantly a light greyish blue clay with patches of silty yellowish clay and gravel patches.

Trench 5

- 8.3.6 Trench 5 was excavated within the footprint of the northern most agricultural building, which was in the process of being dismantled at the time the trench was cut. Due to standing water within areas of the building the trench had to be shortened. The trench was northeast – southwest aligned, 17m long by 2m and was cut to a depth of 0.79m-0.88m. The trench was negative for archaeological features. Five layers of made ground were recorded within the trench.
- 8.3.7 The uppermost of the deposits of made ground (500) comprised of a friable mixture of red silt clay, concrete and modern brick rubble and modern rubbish inclusions (including plastics). This layer had a thickness of 0.26m. This formed the floor surface inside the agricultural building.
- 8.3.8 Layer (500) sealed made ground deposit (501) a moderately compact light grey silty clay with concrete, modern brick rubble and modern rubbish inclusions (including plastics), with a thickness ranging between 0.22m and 0.34m.
- 8.3.9 Layer (501) in turn sealed layer (502) a friable humic black silt only present at the SW 10m of the trench. It is thought that this fill may be the same deposit as (603) in trench 6, (706) in trench 7 and (403) in Wessex Archaeology's trench 4. The layer had a thickness of 0.12m and is the only deposit recorded in multiple trenches. In trench 7 the fill is truncated by the late 19th century structure, indicating that this layer and those below are of an earlier date, related to the initial construction and use of the farmyard

that has been located on the site since post-medieval period.

8.3.10 Below this was made ground layer (503) which was recorded, along with (500), (501) and (504), along the full length of the trench. Layer (503) comprised of a compact layer of fragmented and crushed ragstone in a matrix of light grey silty clay, with a thickness ranging between 0.09m and 0.12m. This layer may have been placed down during the initial construction of the farmyard as a subbase to consolidate the ground.

8.3.11 The geology, encountered beneath layer (504) consisted of a blue grey clay with slight green hue with patches of frequent small ragstone inclusions, with the patches becoming more frequent and dense as the trench continues to the SW.

Trench 6

8.3.12 Trench 6 was northwest-southeast aligned, 17m long by 2m and located under the road, in-between the two agricultural buildings. A large concrete foundation was encountered at the southern eastern end of the trench causing it to be shortened by 3m. No archaeology, pre post-medieval in date, was recorded in the trench, four layers of made ground were identified.

8.3.13 The trench was sealed by a concrete road slab which overlaid made ground deposit (600) a modern layer of builders sand and aggregate used to create a level surface for the road, this deposit had a thickness of 0.2m.

8.3.14 At the northwestern end of the trench was the remnant of a 2-course wide running/stretcher bond wall faced with mortar (601), which extended 1.8m into the trench. The bricks were unfrogged and measured 2 7/8 inch in thickness suggesting a date of late 18th to early 19th century post brick tax in 1784, which saw the size in brick steadily increase from the standard 2 ½ inch of the 18th century to eventually 3 – 3 ½ inch. Being unfrogged is another indicator that the bricks predate the mid 19th century. Figure 7 shows that this wall may be an enclosure wall within the farmyard that by 1897 has been demolished.

8.3.15 Abutting the wall (601) and continuing across the trench was layer (602) a firm redeposited natural clay with fragments of rubble, ragstone and fragmented bricks, too small to see if frogged or to gauge a size of. Layer (602) had a thickness of 0.3m.

- 8.3.16 Beneath this was made ground deposit (603) a friable black silt, encountered elsewhere during the evaluation (502), (706) and (403) in Wessex Archaeology's trench 4 (see paragraph 8.3.9 for further detail). In this trench (603) has a thickness of 0.18m.
- 8.3.17 This in turn sealed layer (604) a moderately compact light grey silty clay with ragstone and very fragmented brick inclusions, too small to gauge a date, with a thickness of 0.06m.
- 8.3.18 The geology, comprising of a mixture of yellow and blue clays with frequent ragstone inclusions, was encountered at a depth of 0.74m below ground level sealed by (604).

Trench 7

- 8.3.19 Trench 7 was located within the southernmost agricultural building and again was excavated when the building was being dismantled. The trench was northeast-southwest aligned, 19.5m long by 2m and did not contain any archaeology other than a late 19th century structure. The geology was encountered at 0.84m.
- 8.3.20 A layer of made ground (700) sealed the trench, comprising of a very compact mottled mid and light grey clays mixed with modern building rubble with occasional metal waste that had a thickness of 0.2m. This deposit formed the internal floor of the modern agricultural building.
- 8.3.21 The structure encountered within the trench looked to be timber frame in construction with post (714) [715] forming part of the structural support for the northeast facing wall, post (711) [712] providing the same for the southwest facing wall and (718) [719] and (720) [721] forming studs for internal divisions or aisle posts, as they were far smaller in size in comparison with the larger load bearing posts of [712] and [715] (Brunskill, R.W. 2007). Internally a brick division (702) was identified comprising of a right-angled wall laid on bed, with a thicker (0.5m wide) section running NW-SE across the trench and a wall projecting SW from it against the edge of the trench, extending directly up to Post [717]. All bricks were laid in a stretcher course with beige mortar. The thin projection to the SW was 6 courses tall, with the lower 3 courses laid 3 courses thick, and the upper three courses laid 2 courses thick. The bricks were unfrogged and measured 2 7/8 inch in thickness. In sample section 2 (Figure 6) a remnant of brick structure (709), using the same brick as (702) is visible behind the post suggesting that structural walls could have been timber frame infilled with brick nogging (Brinskill, R.W, 2007). Two potential yard

surfaces have been identified abutting the outside face of the structure. To the northeast is (710) a compact Layer of random uncoursed ragstone in matrix of very dark grey clay abutting brickwork (709) and to the southwest was (701) a single course thick layer of 2 7/8inch unfrogged bricks on end, in a vertical English bond with a light-yellow grey mortar, abutting post [713]. This structure does not appear on the 1871 OS map (Figure 7) but does appear when the OS map is revised in 1897 therefore having to be constructed in the interim. The form of the bricks used within the structure seems to suggest that the bricks are older and that are being reused. The size and unfrogged nature of the bricks is more in keeping with a date of late 18th to early 19th century post brick tax in 1784, which saw the size in brick steadily increase from the standard 2 ½ inch of the 18th century to eventually 3 – 3 ½ inch, coupled with them being unfrogged. As the building is clearly constructed between 1871 and 1897 it would seem that older bricks have been incorporated into the structure or these are a regional variant that doesn't follow the national trend.

- 8.3.22 Beneath the structure was layer (704) a very compacted mottled dark grey & blue grey clay with unstructured frequent ragstone fragments and fragments of red brick. Present from the thicker wall section of (702) to Postholes [713], [717], forming a foundation for wall (702). The fill had a thickness of 0.3m and most likely formed a consolidated sub-base for the building. An isolated layer (703) was recorded in section 3 (figure 6) as an isolated deposit, comprising of a very compact yellowish / blueish grey redeposited clay with occasional ragstone pieces, with a thickness of 0.36m, internal to the structure which overlaid (704).
- 8.3.23 The structure truncated an earlier sequence of made ground deposits (705), (706), (707) and (708), which likely are associated with the construction and use of the earlier iteration of the farm. Layer (705) comprised of a very compacted redeposited mottled yellow and blue clay with occasional red brick fragments. Forms possible external yard floor to the SW of (701). Layer (705) had a thickness of 0.24m.
- 8.3.24 This sealed (706) a layer of humic friable black silt underlying yard surfaces (701), (705), sealing (707) Same as (502), (603) and (403) of Wessex Archaeology's trench 4). The layer had a thickness of 0.07m. As mentioned, this is the only continuous horizon across the site.

8.3.25 This in turn sealed a very compact mid blue grey redeposited clay (707) with fragments of red brick and thickness of 0.11m.

8.3.26 Beneath this was (708) a layer of firm mid to dark grey slightly silty clay with unstructured frequent ragstone pieces, with a thickness of 0.22m, forming a possible foundation for external yard surfaces SW of posts [713], [717].

8.3.27 The geology, comprising of a Mottled slightly yellow grey & majority blue grey clay with occasional ragstone patches, was encountered at a depth of 0.84m below the ground level.

9. Finds

9.1 No pre Post-medieval/ Modern archaeological finds were encountered or retained during the evaluation. Brick work in situ or rubble was had dimensions measured and was then discarded. Surviving construction timbers were photographed to provide a record.

10. Discussion

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The evaluation has established that the foundational structural elements of earlier iterations of the 18th to 19th century farmyard do survive within the footprints of the modern agricultural buildings and associated yards. As well as establishing that the truncation across the site, as recorded by Wessex Archaeology, does continue into the northern two thirds of the development area. This phase of evaluation did not identify a continuation of the Roman landscape that was recorded in Wessex Archaeology's previous phase of investigation on site.

10.2 Archaeological Narrative

10.2.1 As mentioned, this phase of evaluation did not identify a continuation of the Roman landscape that was identified within trench 4 of Wessex Archaeology's 2022 evaluation. The Roman features recorded are most likely a continuation of the landscape identified as part of the investigations at The Hamlet development, conducted by Wessex Archaeology in 2011. The results of this phase of the evaluation suggest that trench 4 is at the fringe of the landscape and the pre-post-medieval archaeology is only present towards the southern boundary of the site. As noted by Wessex Archaeology despite truncation across development site with the made ground to a depth of 0.85m, the

archaeological horizon has survived. The trenches excavated during this phase of evaluation were cut to a similar depth.

10.2.2 It should also be noted that the 'pond' feature, 406, that was recorded by Wessex Archaeology was not encountered by SWAT Archaeology. Though initially interpreted by Wessex Archaeology as a pond feature, comments from KCCHC on the report state that this feature may be still remnants of the moat ditch associated with 17th century Great Chilmington Farmhouse.

10.2.3 Both evaluations have identified multiple phases of the earlier iterations of the farm yards of Great Chilmington Farm (MKE83057). Trench 2 of the Wessex Archaeology evaluation recorded the largest, northeast-southwest orientated, of the farm buildings shown on the 1971 OS map. The structure identified during this phase of work appears to have been constructed between 1871 and 1897 and is a later addition to the building recorded by Wessex Archaeology, forming a 'L' shaped building. It is also visible during on the 1897 OS Map (Figure 8) that there is another building constructed at a similar time, that takes the place of the enclosure that wall (601) is part of. During the period of 1840-1880 there was a boom in farming with the emphasis of grain production, which had been characteristic of the late 18th and early 19th centuries combining with the awareness of the possibilities of more intensive rearing of animals due to the growth of the railway system making it easier to take animals to market (Brunskill, R.W. 2007). This saw farms across the country invest money into improving and expanding existing farmyards, which may have been a cause for the expansion of the farm during this period. Locally this included opening of the first rail link to Ashford in 1846 and subsequently the founding of The Ashford Cattle Market Company Ltd in 1856, less than 3miles from Great Chilmington Farm (Ashford Borough Council website). The historical farm yard is visible on the aerial photography in the 1960's.

10.3 Conclusions

10.3.1 The archaeological evaluation at Chilmington Farm Yard, Chilmington Green Lane, Chilmington Green, Ashford, Kent has fulfilled the aims and objectives as set out in the WSI (SWAT Archaeology, 2023). This phase of evaluation suggests that the pre-post-medieval landscape is contained towards the southern boundary of the development area. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in

connection with any future development proposals.

11. Acknowledgements

11.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Jarvis Homes for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Wendy Rodgers, Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation. Site Survey and illustrations were produced by Jonny Madden of Digitise This. The fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair McKeever and Dan Worsley MA. The report was written by Dan Worsley MA and contributed to by Alistair McKeever. The project was managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson PhD MCifA.

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CFYA-EV-23 Plates



Plate 1. Pre-excavation wet on-site conditions over Trench 5 (internal to building being dismantled)



Plate 2. SW facing plan of Trench 1 showing modern service and undisturbed underlying geology at 0.48m below the surface. Scale 1m



Plate 3. SE facing working shot of Trench 6, with excavator removing overlaying concrete pads



Plate 4. SE facing plan of Trench 6 showing large buried concrete pad at the NW trench end. Scale 1m



Plate 5. NE facing Sample Section 1 of Trench 6 showing made ground deposits down to 0.74m below the surface, including the thin dark band (603) seen consistently across the disturbed areas of the PDA. Scale 1m



Plate 6. SW facing plan of Trench 5 showing the underlying geology found 0.79m below the surface. Scale 1m



Plate 7. SW facing plan of Trench 7 showing surviving masonry (702) extending SE-NW across the centre of the trench. Scale 1m



Plate 8. N facing plan photograph of Trench 7 showing Masonry (701) extending SW of Post [713] and sealing underlying thin dark band (706) seen across the disturbed areas of the PDA, and Masonry (702) extending NE of post [713]. Scale 1m



Plate 9. Segment of NW facing Sample Section 1 of Trench 7 showing Masonry (701) and (702) and their respective underlying deposits abutting either side of Post [713], with the remains of wooden post (711) still at its base. Scale 1m



Plate 10. SE facing Sample Section 3 of trench 7 showing compacted clay surface (703) and Masonry (701) abutting Post [717]. Scale 1m

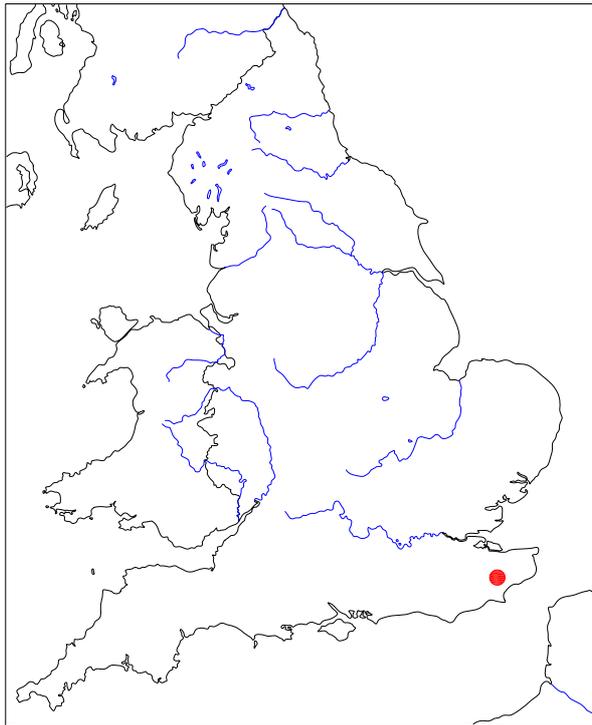


Plate 11. Detail shot of surviving wooden post (714) from Posthole [715] with squared upper end (left). Scale 1m

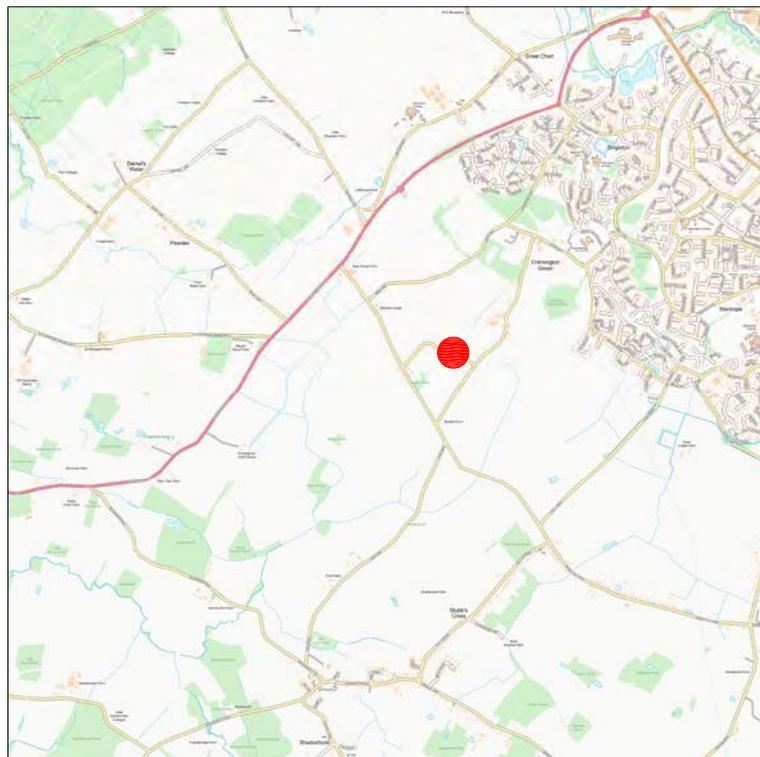
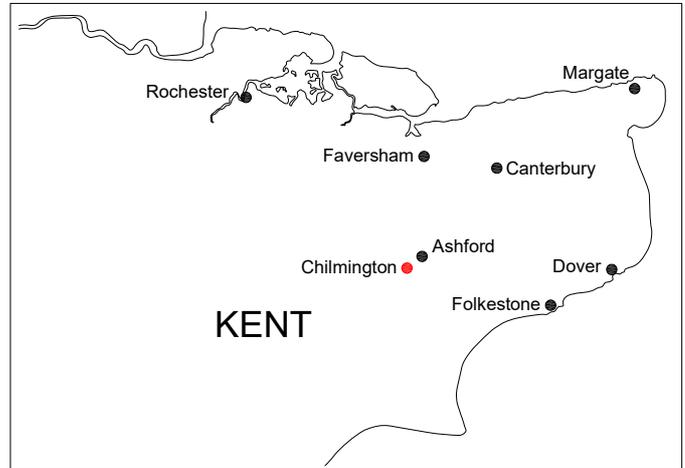


Plate 12. Detail shot of surviving squared wooden post (720) from Posthole [721]. Scale 0.5m

NOT TO SCALE



NOT TO SCALE



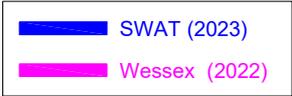
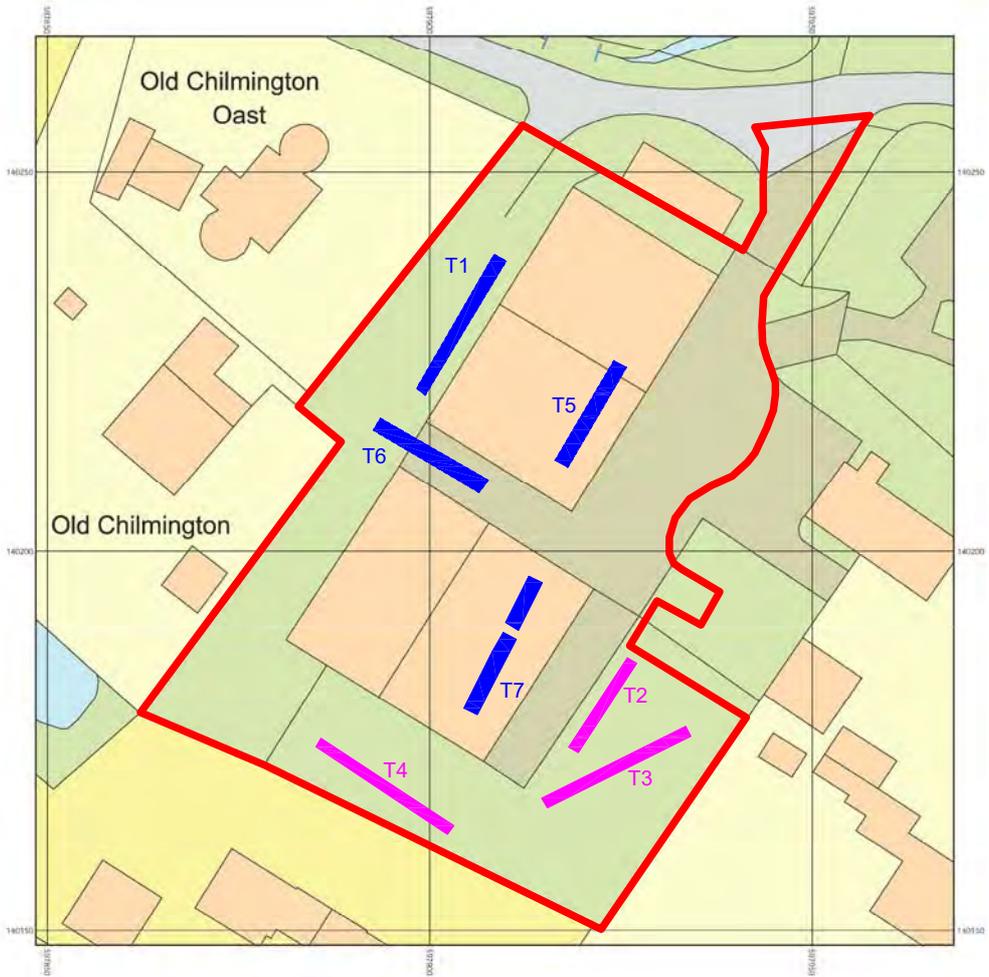
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Figure 1: Site Location Plan

0m

5km



1:1000@A4



Figure 2: Trench Layout

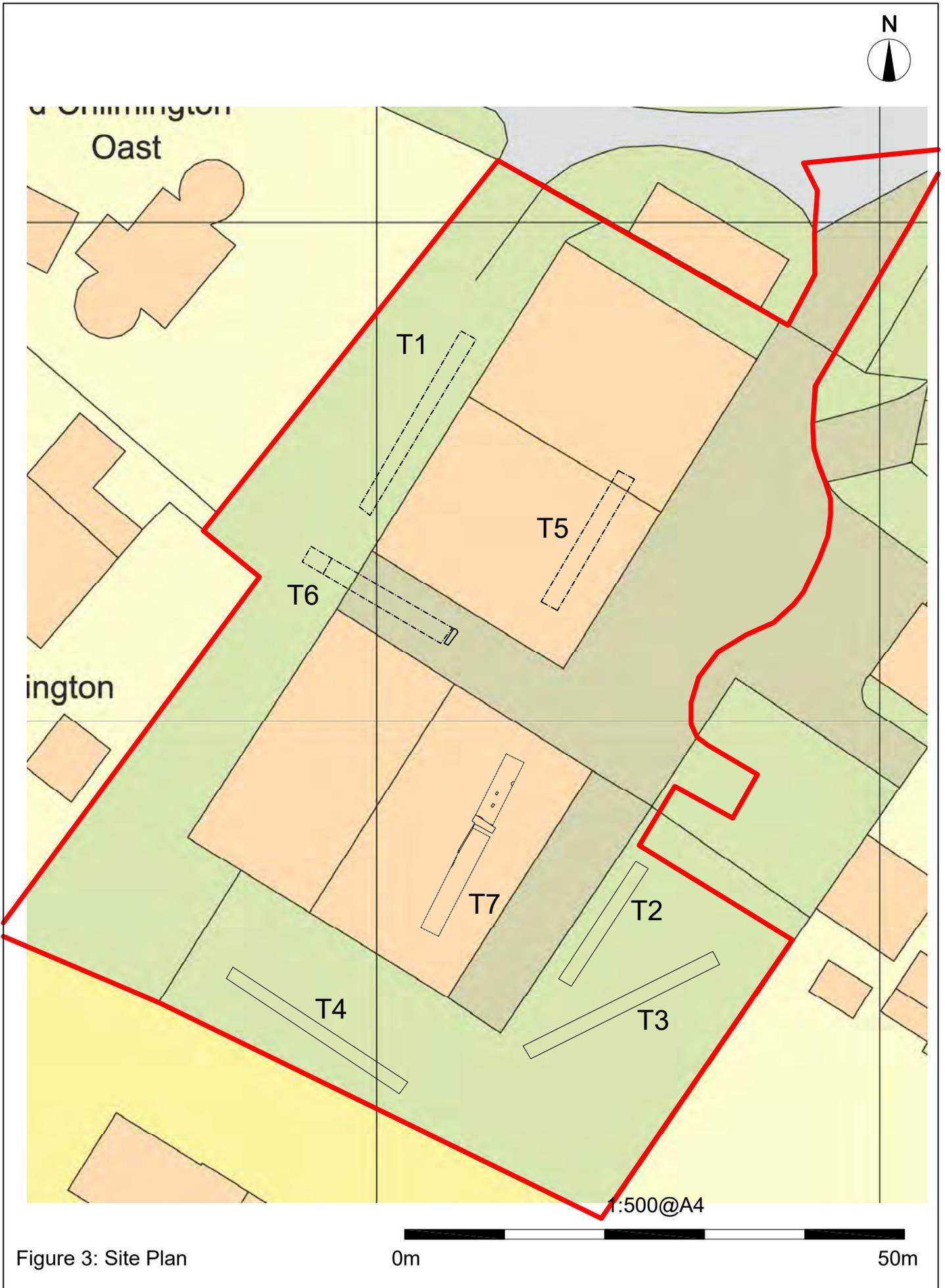
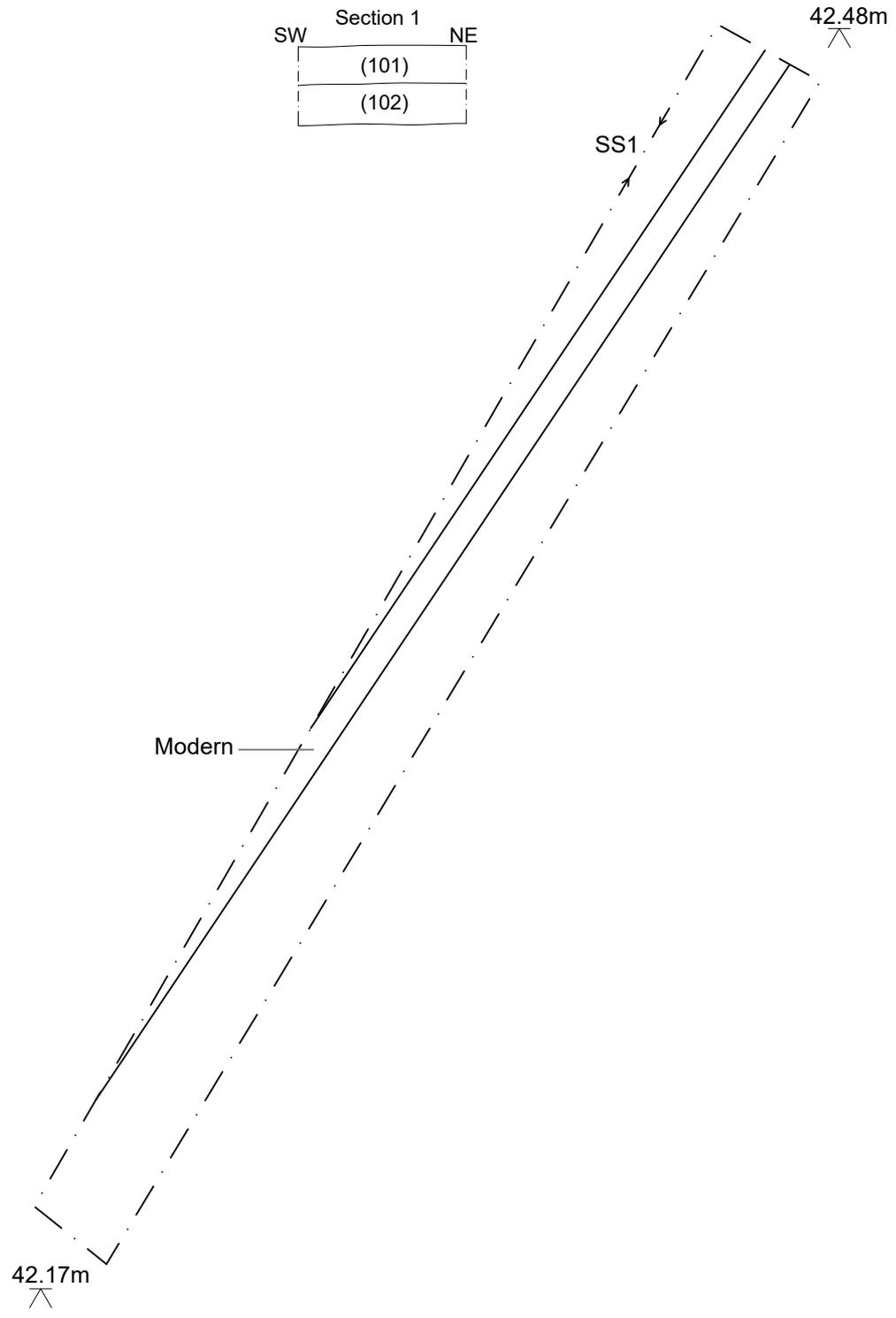
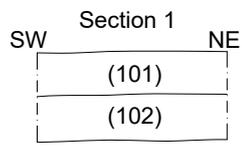


Figure 3: Site Plan

0m

50m



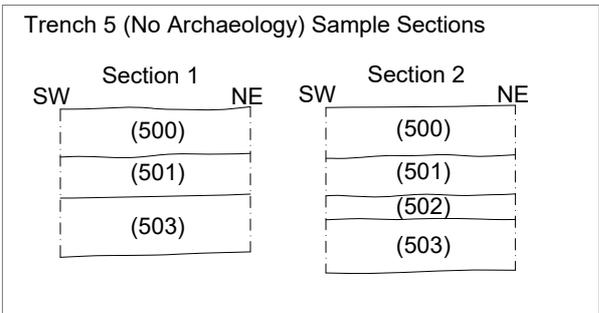
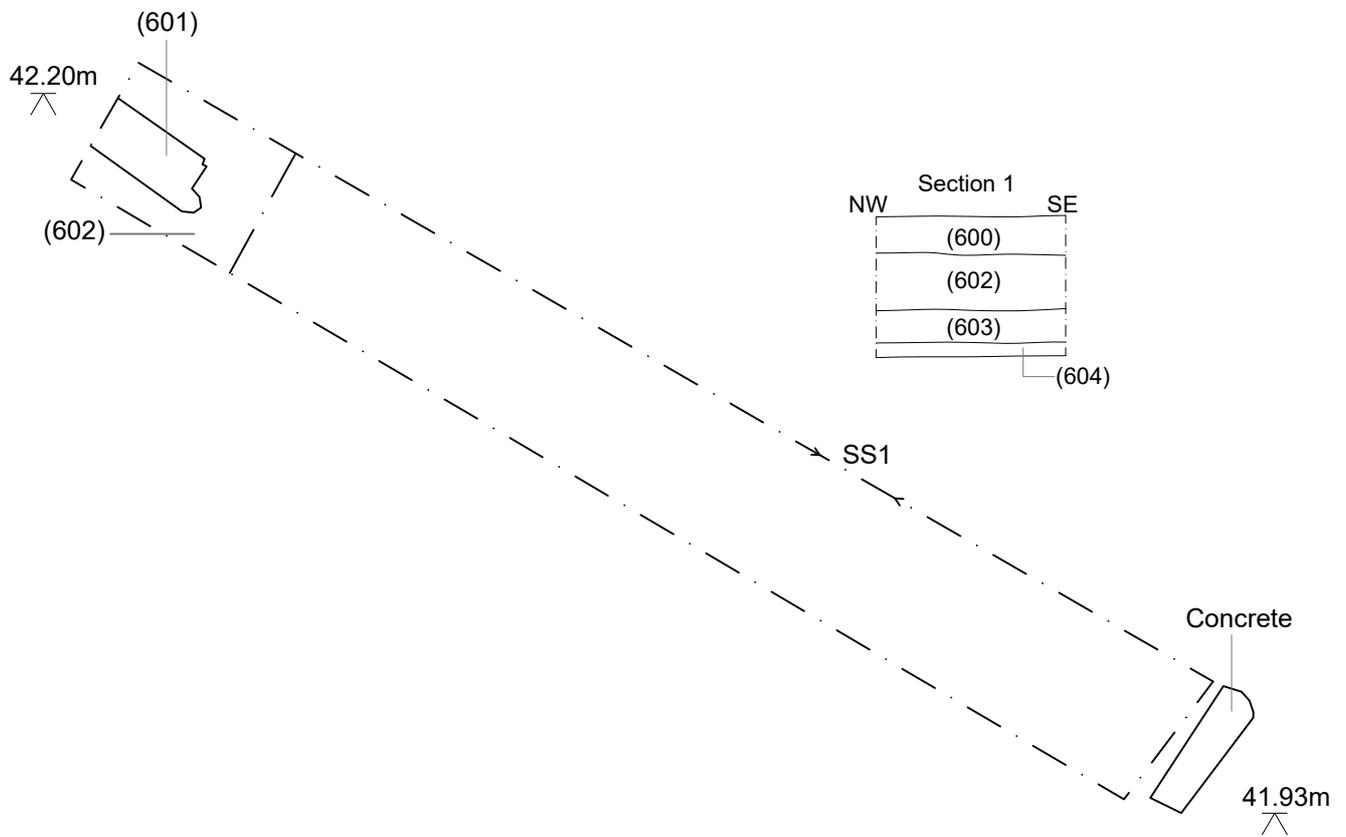
1:100@A4



0m

10m

Figure 4: Trench 1 Plan



1:100@A4



Figure 5: Trench 6 Plan

0m

10m

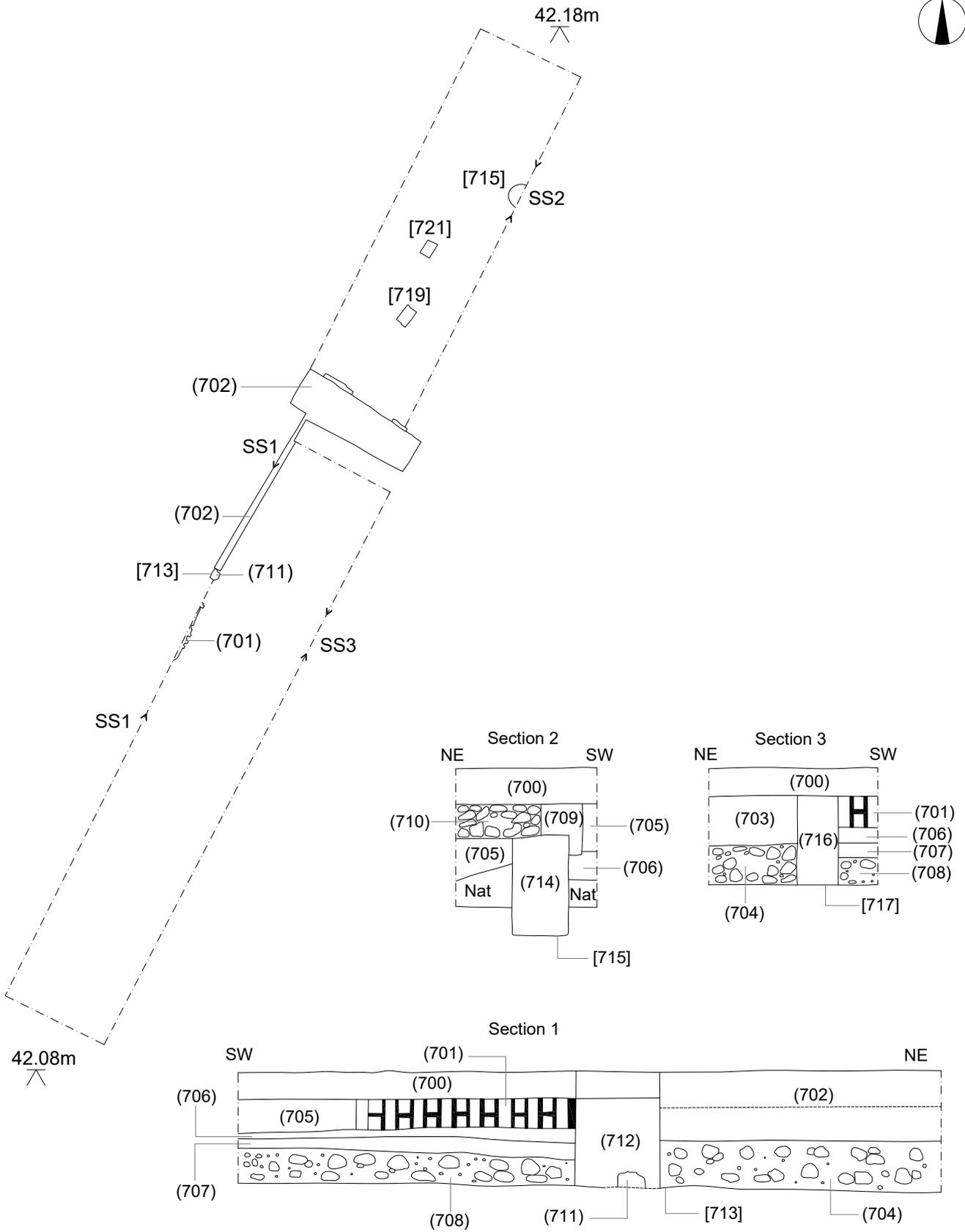
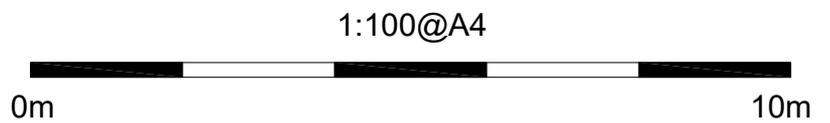


Figure 6: Trench 7 Plan



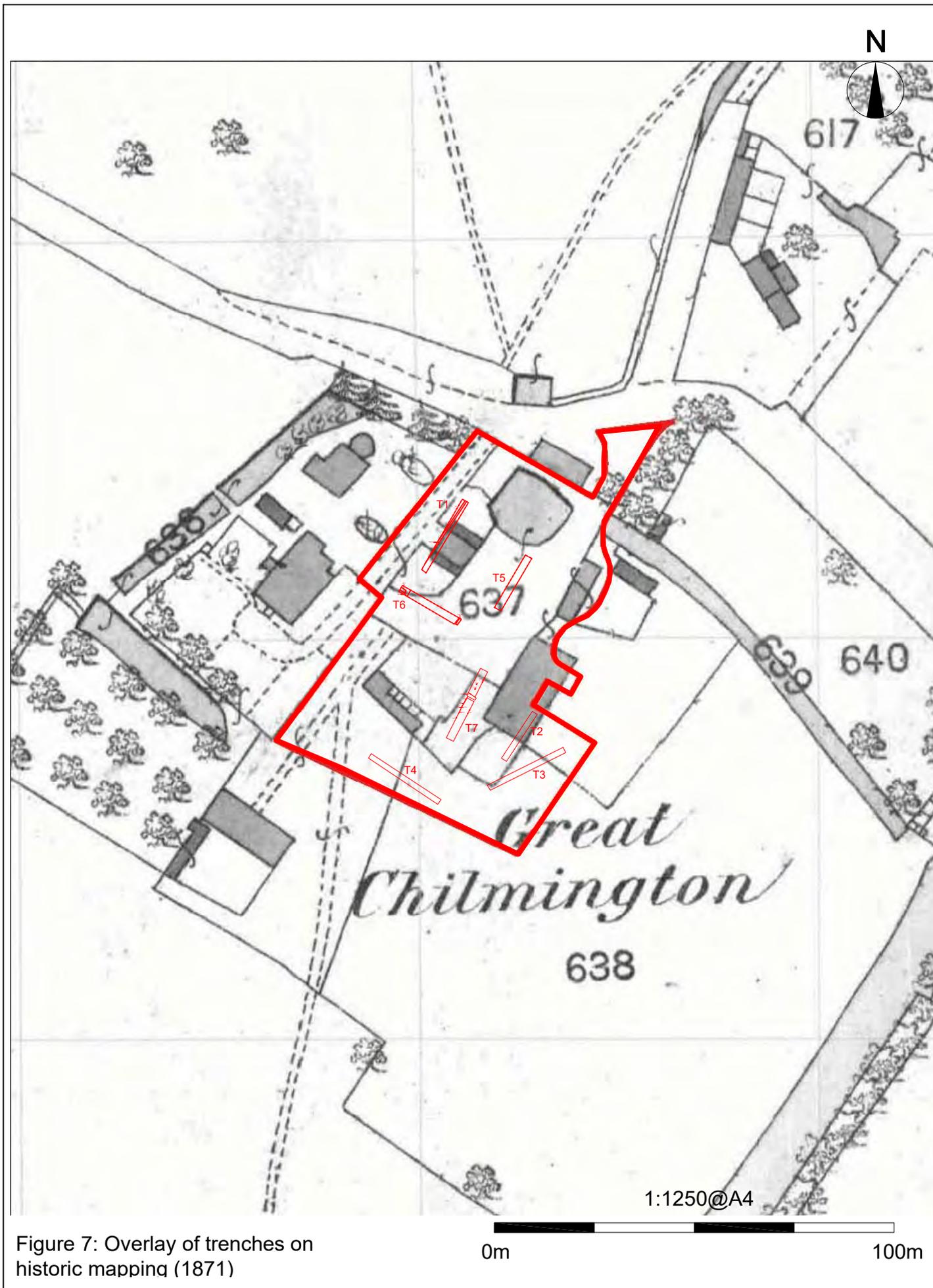


Figure 7: Overlay of trenches on historic mapping (1871)

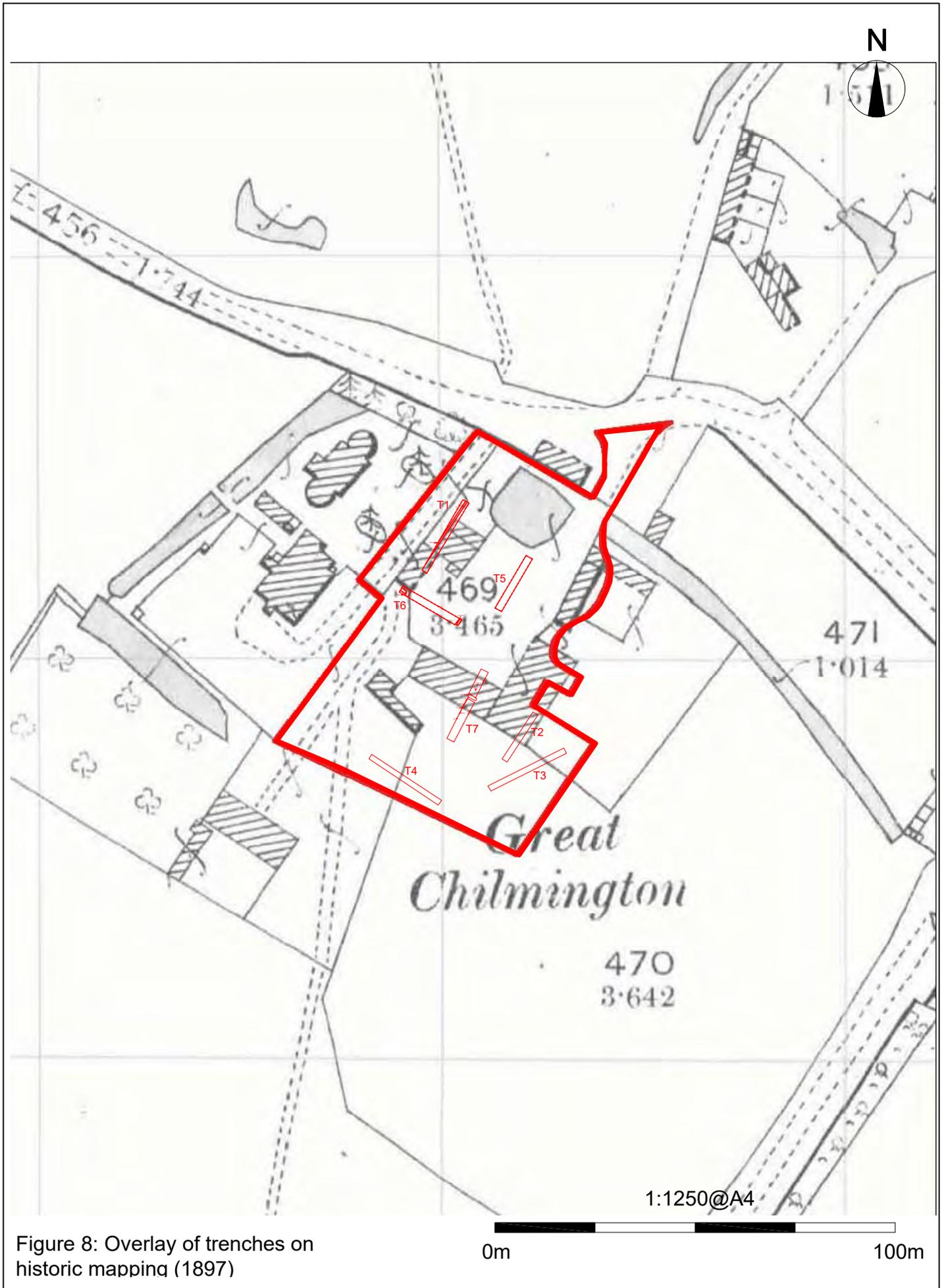


Figure 8: Overlay of trenches on historic mapping (1897)

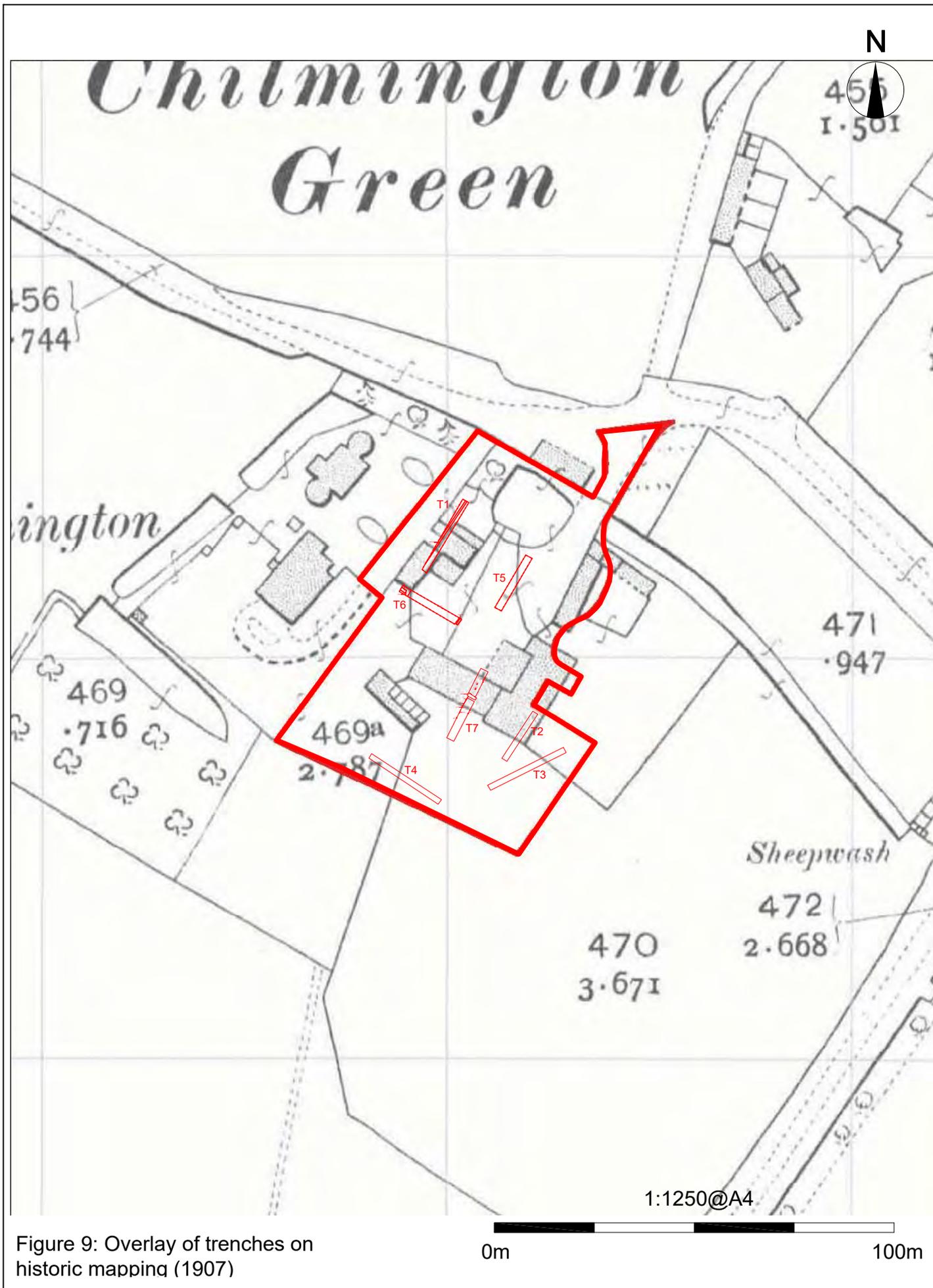
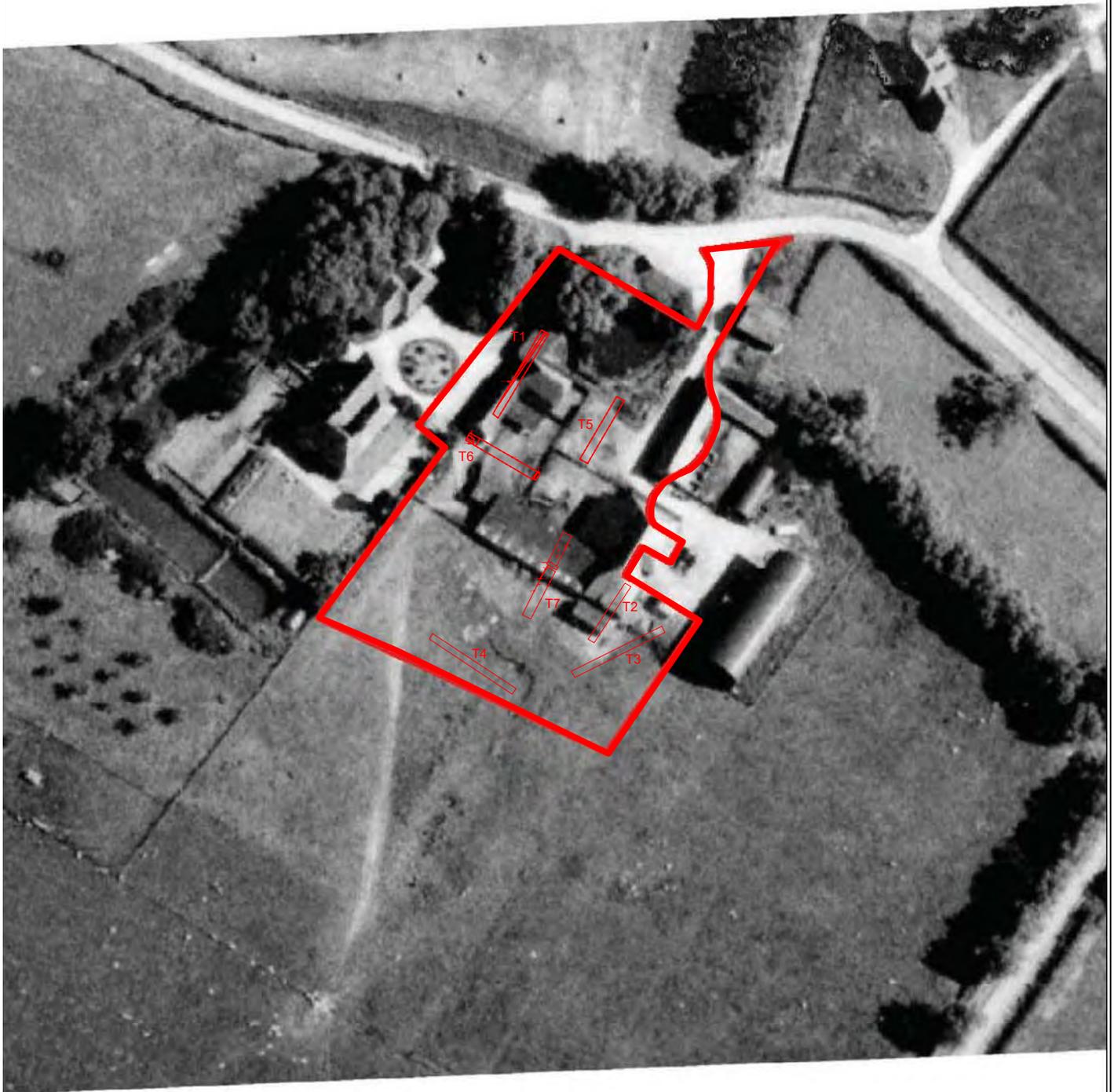
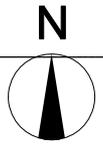


Figure 9: Overlay of trenches on historic mapping (1907)

0m

100m

1:1250@A4



1:1250@A4



Figure 10: Overlay of trenches on aerial photo (1960)

Appendix 1

| Trench 1 | | | |
|---|----------------|--|----------------------|
| Dimensions: 21m x 2m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at end: mOD Ground level at end: mOD | | | |
| Context | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| (100) | Service | Service trench infilled with a black humic silty clay, concrete, ragstone, frogged bricks and fragmented 2.5inch unfrogged bricks. This truncated made grounds (101) and (102) and ran for 19m of the trench | W - 0.5m L - 19m+ |
| (101) | Made Ground | Moderately compact mix of topsoil and rubble consisting of primarily ragstone and 2.5inch unfrogged bricks | 0.00-0.23m |
| (102) | Made Ground | Firm redeposited natural with a mix of yellow sand and the same rubble as (101). | 0.23-0.48m |
| Nat | Natural | Predominantly a light greyish blue clay with patches of silty yellowish clay and gravel patches | 0.48m+ |

| Trench 5 | | | |
|---|----------------|--|-------------------------|
| Dimensions: 17m x 2m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at end: mOD Ground level at end: mOD | | | |
| Context | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| (500) | Made Ground | Friable mixture of red silt clay, concrete and modern brick rubble (including plastics) | 0.00-0.26m |
| (501) | Made Ground | Moderately compact light grey silty clay with concrete and modern brick rubble inclusions (including plastics) | 0.26-0.48m / 0.60m |
| (502) | Made Ground | Friable humic black silt only present at the SW 10m of the trench. Same as (603), (706) | 0.48-0.60m |
| (503) | Made Ground | Compact layer of fragmented and crushed ragstone in a matrix of light grey silty clay | 0.48-0.60m / 0.79-0.88m |
| (504) | Made Ground | Mid grey sandy silt with fragments of brick | 0.88m+ |
| Nat | Natural | Blue grey clay with slight green hue with patches of frequent small ragstone inclusions, with the patches becoming more frequent and dense as the trench continues to the SW | 0.79m+ / 0.88m+ |

| Trench 6 | | | |
|---|----------------|---|------------|
| Dimensions: 17m x 2m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at end: mOD Ground level at end: mOD | | | |
| Context | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| (600) | Made Ground | Layer of modern sand and aggregate that was overlain with a concrete road slab | 0.00-0.20m |
| (601) | Wall | Wall at the NW end of the trench. 1.8m of it survives in the trench and comprises 2 courses wide unfrogged brick and mortar | |
| (602) | Made Ground | Firm redeposited natural clays with fragments of rubble, ragstone and bricks | 0.20-0.50m |

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|--|------------|
| (603) | Made Ground | Layer of friable black silt. Same as (502), (706) | 0.50-0.68m |
| (604) | Made Ground | Moderately compact light grey silty clay with ragstone and very fragmented brick inclusions. | 0.68-0.74m |
| Nat | Natural | Mixture of yellow and blue clays with frequent ragstone inclusions | 0.74m+ |

| Trench 7 Dimensions: 19.5m x 2m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at end: mOD Ground level at end: mOD | | | |
|---|----------------|--|---|
| Context | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| (700) | Made Ground | Overburden of very compact mottled, mid and light grey clays mixed with building rubble with occasional metal waste | 0.00-0.20m |
| (701) | Masonry | A single course thick layer of 2 7/8 inch unfrogged bricks laid on end with light yellow grey mortar, forming a possible yard floor surface to the SW of Posts [713], [717]. Extends beyond both sides of the trench | L- 2m+ W- 1.56m D- 0.22m |
| (702) | Masonry | Right angled brick wall laid on bed, with thicker (0.5m wide) section running NW-SE across the trench and a wall projecting SW from it against the edge of the trench, extending directly up to Post [717]. All bricks are 2 7/8 inch thick, unfrogged and were laid in a stretcher course with beige mortar. The thin projection to the SW was 6 courses tall, with the lower 3 courses laid 3 courses thick, and the upper three courses laid 2 courses thick. Given its relative thinness, this could represent a small division, internal or external to the building structure. | L - 3.4m SW extension, 2m+ main wall W- 0.20m SW extension, 0.5m main wall D- 0.36m |
| (703) | Made Ground | Very very compact yellowish / blueish grey redeposited clay with occasional ragstone pieces, forming a possible yard floor to the NE of posts [713], [717] and within the building division formed by (702). Extends beyond the SE edge of the trench | L- 2m+ W- 3.12m D- 0.36m |
| (704) | Made Ground | Very compacted mottled dark grey & blue grey clay with unstructured frequent ragstone fragments and fragments of red brick. Present from the thicker wall section of (702) to Postholes [713], [717], forming a foundation for wall (702) and possible yard floor (703). Extends beyond the sides of the trench. | L- 2m+ W- 3m D- 0.30m |
| (705) | Made Ground | Very compacted redeposited mottled yellow and blue clay with occasional red brick fragments. Forms possible external yard floor to the SW of (701). Extends beyond the sides of the trench | L- 2m+ W- 6.5m D- 0.24m |
| (706) | Made Ground | Layer of humic friable black silt underlying yard surfaces (701), (705), sealing (707) Same as (502), (603). Extends beyond the sides of the trench | L- 2m+ W- 8m+ D- 0.07m |
| (707) | Made Ground | Very compact mid blue grey redeposited clay with fragments of red brick, sealed by (706) and overlaying possible foundation (708). Extends beyond the sides of the trench | L- 2m+ W- 8m D- 0.11m |

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| (708) | Made Ground | Firm mid to dark grey slightly silty clay with unstructured frequent ragstone pieces forming a possible foundation for external yard surfaces SW of posts [713], [717]. Extends beyond the sides of the trench | L- 2m+ W- 8m D- 0.22m |
| (709) | Masonry | Exposed single stretch course of unfrogged red brick laid on bed forming a support against the SE side of wooden post (714) [715] or possible infilling of the wall. | L- W- 0.30m D- 0.36m |
| (710) | Made Ground | Layer of random uncoursed ragstone in matrix of very dark grey clay to NE of post [715] and brickwork (709). | L- W- 1.30m D- 0.24m |
| (711) | Wooden Post of Posthole [713] | Surviving base of square cut wooden post | L- 0.17m W- 0.17m D- 0.35m remaining |
| (712) | Backfill of Posthole [713] | Compact yellow slightly clayish sand with occasional possible concrete pieces | L- 0.50m W-0.20m+ D- 0.64m |
| [713] | Cut of Posthole | Vertical square posthole abutting the SW end of (702) and aligned with Posthole [717], the posts forming a divide between surface (703) and its foundation (704) to the NE, and surface (701) and its underlaid layers (706), (707), (708) to the SW. Present in NW trench section | L- 0.50m W-0.20m+ D- 0.64m |
| (714) | Wooden Post of Posthole [715] | Large wooden post, half round base to square cut top | L- 0.26m W- 0.47m D- 1.2m |
| [715] | Cut of Posthole | Semicircular posthole with vertical sides located NE of (702), abutted by (709), (710) | L- 0.26m W- 0.47m D- 1.2m |
| (716) | Backfill of Posthole [717] | Compact yellow slightly clayish sand with occasional possible concrete pieces | L- W- 0.30m D- 0.64m |
| [717] | Cut of Posthole | Vertical square posthole abutting the SW end of (703) and aligned with Posthole [713], the posts forming a divide between surface (703) and its foundation (704) to the NE, and surface (701) and its underlaid layers (706), (707), (708) to the SW. Present in SE trench section | L- W- 0.30m D- 0.64 |
| (718) | Wooden Post of Posthole [720] | Square cut wooden post left in situ at base of trench | L- 0.30m W- 0.27m D- n/a |
| [719] | Cut of Posthole | Square posthole located NE of (702) | L- 0.30m W- 0.27m D- n/a |
| (720) | Wooden Post of Posthole [721] | Square cut wooden post | L- 0.15m W- 0.17m D- 0.48m remaining |
| [721] | Cut of Posthole | Square posthole with vertical sides and pointed base, located NE of (702) | L- 0.15m W- 0.17m D- 0.48m+ |
| Nat | Natural | Mottled slightly yellow grey & majority blue grey clay with occasional ragstone patches. | 0.84m+ |