

**Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample of land at
Chilmington Farm Yard, Ashford, Kent TN23 3D
Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design**

NGR Site Centre: **597906 140177**

Planning Application Number: 21/01163/AS



Report for:

Jarvis Homes Ltd

Date: 05 January 2024

Site Code: CHG-EX-23

SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample of land at Chilmington Farm Yard, Ashford, Kent TN23 3D Post-Excavation Assessment

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Abstract

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) of land Chilmington Farm Yard, Ashford, Kent TN23 3D. Strip map and sample investigation was requested by the Senior KCC archaeological officer, following archaeological evaluation which recorded the presence of Archaeological features comprising a pit, a possible cremation burial, a probable pond and structural remains were recorded in two of the three excavated trenches.

Subsequent strip was undertaken within the imprints of proposed building and garages and exposed made-up ground to the depth of 1.2metres capping natural geology. Expected remains of 19th Century Farmstead were severely damaged and ripped off during 1960's development of two large stores/ barns. The only in-situ surviving remnant was a shallow wall footing backfilled with sandstone crush. A suspected moat or large pond was not found during the course of archaeological investigation.

Additionally a number of modern features include sewage pipes and drains were exposed across the site. These were associated with recently demolished two large store buildings. No earlier archaeological cuts or deposits were revealed during the course of investigation.

Acknowledgements

SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Jarvis Homes for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council for her advice and assistance.

Peter Cichy supervised the archaeological fieldwork with assistance of Scott Skinner and Django Rayner. Site survey and illustrations were produced by Bartek Cichy. This report was written by Peter Cichy and on behalf of the client project was directed by Dr Paul Wilkinson, MCiFA.

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample of land at Chilmington Farm Yard, Ashford, Kent TN23 3D

Post-Excavation Assessment

NGR Site Centre: 597906 140177

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Jarvis Homes are developing land at Chilmington Farm Yard in Ashford. The land has planning permission 21/01163/AS for the erection of 2 single storey and 2 two-storey detached dwellings together with associated infrastructure.

1.2 Scope of the Post-Excavation Assessment Report

- 1.2.1 In accordance with the Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2023), this report comprises a summary of the project background (Section 1), the geological and archaeological background (Section 2) and the project aims (Section 3). Generic and specific methodologies are detailed in Section 4. Section 5 provides an overview Stratigraphic Assessment of archaeological features recorded within each area. A period- specific Archaeological Narrative, Statement of Potential, and recommendations for further analysis, reporting, publication and archiving constitute further Sections.

1.3 Planning background

- 1.3.1 The planning conditions required an archaeological programme of work which will clarify the presence/absence of archaeological remains on the Proposed Development Area (PDA) and guide the need for any additional detailed mitigation. The Ashford Borough Council planning conditions are:

(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 insitu 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.*

1.4 Site Description, Topography and Geology

- 1.4.1 The application site is located to the south-east of Chilmington Green and bounded to the north-east by Chilmington Green Lane and to the NW and SE by ongoing residential development.
- 1.4.2 The underlying geology is mapped as Weald Clay Formation - Mudstone. Deposits of Atherfield Clay Formation - Mudstone, Sandy, may be present in the northernmost end of the Study Site. No superficial geological deposits are recorded within the Study Site. (British Geological Survey 2022).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located close to a number of archaeological sites which are identified on the KCCHER database. The farmstead itself is a dispersed multiyard site (MKE 83057) with significant loss of original form (more than 50%) and with an adjacent unlisted possible Medieval moated Manor House on the PDA.
- 2.1.2 About 25m to the west is Great Chilmington Farmhouse a Grade II Listed Building dated to about 1600-1799 (TQ 94 SE 97). Just to the north of the PDA is Old Chilmington Oast (TQ 94 SE 203).
- 2.1.3 About 80m to the west Late Iron Age/Early Roman agricultural features have been found (TQ 94 SE 237) whilst about 100m to the south two Prehistoric pots have been recovered (TQ 94 SE 238). About 120m south and within Brians Wood a Medieval field system has been recorded (TQ 94 SE 236) and about 110m to the NE the Medieval settlement of Chilmington Green has been identified (TQ 94 SE 238).
- 2.1.4 Archaeological investigation by Wessex Archaeology in the southern area of the PDA has revealed: The evaluation recorded truncation across the evaluated area, with made ground deposits directly overlying the natural geology in all three excavated trenches. However, the survival of a Romano-British pit and undated possible urned cremation burial in Trench 4, which had the deepest made ground deposits, indicates that archaeological features do survive within the site and have not been destroyed by previous truncation.
- 2.1.5 The large anomalous feature identified at the southeast end of Trench 4 was Initially believed to be a possible candidate for the medieval moat related to the manor house at Great Chilmington. However after consulting the 1839 Tithe Map of Great Chart it is considered that this feature represents a large pond which was backfilled at some point between 1839 and 1906 (Ordnance Survey Map).
- 2.1.6 The structural remains recorded during the evaluation are likely to date to the late 18th/early 19th century and may relate to a large structure shown on the 1839 Tithe Map of Great Chart. The structural features are likely 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.
- 2.1.7 The pit recorded in Trench 4 contained a significant amount of Romano-British pottery, specifically dated to the Early Romano-British, which may indicate nearby settlement activity. The

possible cremation adjacent to the pit may be contemporary. (Chilmington Farm Yard Ashford, Kent. RPS group/Wessex Archaeology Report dated 28/01/2022 and SWAT Archaeology Evaluation Report dated 09/05/2023.

2.2 Recent investigations in the area

- 2.2.1 RPS group/Wessex Archaeology carried out an initial evaluation of the site (Report dated 28/01/2022). Due to obstruction on-site by the time of initial evaluation, SWAT Archaeology carried out further evaluation and compiled a report dated 09/05/2023.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Primary Aims

- 3.1.1 The Strip, map and sample excavation aimed to ascertain the range of past activities, and specifically whether the evidence suggests transient human activity, domestic/settled occupation, burial, industry, agriculture and/or combinations of these. Linked to this, the excavations also sought to recover stratified assemblages of artefacts and ecofacts which are capable of analysis and research to assist in determining the date and function of the site during different periods.

- 3.1.2 In accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance (CIfA 2014a), the general aims of the programme of archaeological works were to:

- to examine the archaeological resource within the site;
- within a framework of defined research objectives, to seek a better understanding of and compile a lasting record of that resource;
- to analyse and interpret the results; and disseminate them.

- 3.1.3 All excavation and post-excavation procedures were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation (2014a), and Historic England guidance and the Standard Conditions for Archaeological Fieldwork in Kent (KCC Manual Part B) were adhered to.

3.2 Project Specific Objectives

- 3.2.1 The South East Research Framework (SERF) sets out a draft research agenda for improving the understanding of the Prehistoric period in the region (Booth 2013).
- 3.2.2 One of the primary objectives is acquiring pottery and accompanied C14 samples to improve accuracy in pottery dating in the local area.

- 3.2.3 Given the presence of features Romano-British date as well as evidence for 19th Century Farmstead, one the aims of the work is to map and understand the transition of land use and settlement through the Romano-British, Medieval, Post-Medieval period and Modern Period.
- 3.2.4 Establishing presence/ absence of early prehistoric/ Roman features features that may be present but obscured by later activity including 19th Century Farm buildings.
- 3.2.5 Establishing the extend and association of Roman remains with remains of the same date in the immediate area.
- 3.2.6 The opportunity will also be taken during the course of the SMS to place and assess any archaeology revealed within the context of other recent archaeological investigations in the immediate area and within the setting of the local landscape and topography. In general the work is to ensure compliance with the archaeological planning condition and to publish the results on line, or through OASIS and/or in a local journal.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2023), and in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014a) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.

4.2 Fieldwork

4.2.1 The site was divided into six areas; (Figure 2). The designation of each of the areas was maintained throughout the duration of the fieldwork and for the 'signing off' procedure.

4.2.2 A 21 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket was used to remove overlying overburden deposits to expose the underlying natural geology. Overlying deposits were removed in spits of c.100mm thickness under constant archaeological supervision. Machined deposits were examined, and any artefacts revealed were bagged by context.

4.2.3 A site grid was established using an EDM and tied to the National Grid. On completion of hand-cleaning, a site plan was produced at a scale of 1:100. Spray paint line marker was used to mark the edges of unexcavated features prior to mapping. Levels were taken across the site prior to excavation of archaeological features and added to the site plan.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 The broad sampling strategy implemented across the site, in agreement with KCC Senior Archaeological Officer can be summarised as follows:

- All targeted archaeological features were hand-cleaned prior to excavation in order to more clearly define edges and relationships in plan.
- Sections were excavated at all intersections between mapped archaeological features to clarify stratigraphic relationships and inform the overall phasing of the site.
- Slots were excavated across linear ditch features at appropriate intervals measuring no less than 1m in length. All terminal ends of features were investigated through appropriate sized interventions.
- All discrete features including pits and post-holes were half-sectioned at a minimum. Where necessary, features were fully excavated to facilitate retrieval of datable artefacts and/or environmental samples.
- Charred and cremated deposits or potential 'placed deposits' were 100% excavated.

4.3.2 All artefacts recovered during the excavations were bagged and marked by context. Bulk finds were bagged together by context and small-finds were individually bagged by context and their locations recorded in three-dimensions using an EDM.

4.3.3 All features, deposits and finds were recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards. The following broad recording strategy was followed:

- All archaeological contexts were recorded individually on SWAT Archaeology context record sheets.
- All excavated sections were drawn on polyester drawing film at a scale of 1:10 and fully labelled with context numbers and other appropriate recording numbers and levelled with respect to m. OD.
- Features were planned at a scale of 1:20, labelled and levelled with respect to m. OD. All archaeological interventions including linear slots, intercutting relationship slots and half-sections were also marked on the overall site plan.
- Registers of contexts, small finds, environmental samples, site drawings and photographs were maintained and monitored by the site supervisor.
- A full photographic record including digital photographs was maintained; all excavated sections and features were photographed pre and post-excavation, and a selection of working and site photos were also taken.

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Curatorial monitoring was made available to Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council throughout the archaeological investigation. Site visits were undertaken, and weekly updates were maintained. Any variations to the methodology set out in the Specifications were agreed between parties during monitoring meetings.

5 RESULTS/STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the report will include a descriptive stratigraphic assessment of the archaeological records, detailing physical relationships between all contexts recorded during the excavation. For ease of reference the descriptive text has been divided into the site areas as shown on Figures. All features with multiple interventions (excavated slots) have been grouped to form a single Group Number (i.e. G1101), as have groups of features with specific form, i.e. post holes representing a structure(s) etc. The descriptive text and plans are supplemented by selected photographs provided within the Appendices.

5.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

5.2.1 A relatively consistent soil sequence was recorded across the Site. The underlying natural geology comprised mid yellowish grey to mid reddish-brown clay, the surface of which generally formed the level of machining.

Phase No.	Chronological Period	Dates
1	Early Prehistoric (EP)	pre 4 th century BC
2	Middle Neolithic (MN)	c.3350-2800 BC
3	Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age (LN-EBA)	c.2800-1500 BC
4	Mid and Mid-Late Bronze Age (MBA, MBA-LBA)	c.1550-1150 BC
5	Later Prehistoric (LP)	c.1550-50 BC
6a	Early – Mid and Mid Iron Age (EIA-MIA, MIA)	c.600-300 BC
6b	Mid and Mid-Late Iron Age (MIA, MIA-LIA)	c.300-50 BC
6c	Late Iron Age (LIA)	c.50 BC – 50 AD
7	Early - Mid Roman (ER, MR)	c.50-250 AD
8	Early – Late Saxon (ES, LS)	c.450-1050 AD
9	Early Medieval – Medieval (EM, M)	c.1050-1350 AD
10	Post Medieval (PM)	c.1400 AD plus
11	Late Post Medieval	c. 1850 AD plus
12	Modern	After 1960 AD

Table 3 Chronological Periods used for this Assessment

5.3 Plot 1

5.3.1 Comprised rectangular area strip which exposed natural geology comprising orange-grey clay-silt/silt-clay at the maximum depth of 0.5metres. Revealed natural surface was additionally checked for consistency by excavating a square test-pit at north-eastern end of Plot 1. The excavated test-

pit has confirmed that exposed surface is indeed a parent material in this area. No archaeological cuts, deposits or artefacts were revealed in this plot.

5.4 Plot 2

- 5.4.1 Comprised rectangular area strip which exposed natural geology comprising brown-grey clay-silt/ silt-clay at the maximum depth of 0.95metres. Revealed natural surface was additionally checked for consistency by excavating a square test-pit at northern corner of the Plot. The excavated test-pit has confirmed that exposed surface is indeed a parent material in this area. A broadly grey colour resulted from gleying that happens when anaerobic conditions are present. In this waterlogged conditions anaerobic microbes flourish in the absence of air, reducing iron and manganese minerals what give undelaying clay its colour. No archaeological cuts, deposits or artefacts were revealed in this plot. Modern remains of service ducts, drainage and square concrete anchor blocks associated with recently demolished two large buildings were exposed here and mapped.

5.5 Plot 3

- 5.5.1 Comprised an L-shaped area strip which exposed natural geology comprising yellow-brown-grey clay-silt/ silt-clay at the maximum depth of 1.15metres. A broadly grey colour within the eastern extend of the plot was observed and recorded. This resulted from gleying that happens when anaerobic conditions are present. In this waterlogged conditions anaerobic microbes flourish in the absence of air, reducing iron and manganese minerals what give undelaying clay its blue-grey tint. A potential 19th Century shallow wall foundations were exposed within the western extent of the plot. The strip was cutting through remnants of chalk floor or bedding (after 1960) which constituted a floor in recently demolished two buildings. No earlier archaeological cuts, deposits or artefacts were revealed in this plot. Modern remains of service ducts, drainage and square concrete anchor blocks associated with recently demolished two large buildings were exposed here and mapped.

- 5.5.2 An excavated western terminus of suspected wall foundations revealed less than 0.1m-thick layer of crushed sandstone resting in shallow trench. The location of this feature is matching building on OS historic maps.

5.6 Plot 4

- 5.6.1 Comprised an L-shaped area strip which exposed natural geology comprising yellow-brown-grey clay-silt/ silt-clay at the maximum depth of 1.2metres. A broadly grey colour of revealed natural was observed in some places and recorded. This resulted from gleying that happens when anaerobic conditions are present. In waterlogged conditions anaerobic microbes flourish in the absence of air, reducing iron and manganese minerals what give undelaying clay its blue-grey tint.

The strip was cutting through spread of modern gravel in roughly N-S alignment. No earlier archaeological cuts, deposits or artefacts were revealed in this plot. Modern remains of service ducts, drainage and square concrete anchor blocks associated with recently demolished two large buildings were exposed here and mapped. [Text]

5.7 Garages between plots 1 and 2

5.7.1 Comprised rectangular area strip which exposed natural geology comprising orange-grey clay-silt/silt-clay at the maximum depth of 0.53metres. No archaeological cuts, deposits or artefacts were revealed in this plot. Modern remains of service ducts, drainage and square concrete anchor blocks associated with recently demolished two large buildings were exposed here and mapped.

5.8 Garages adjacent to plot 3

5.8.1 Comprised rectangular area strip which exposed natural geology comprising orange-grey clay-silt/silt-clay at the maximum depth of 0.62metres. No archaeological cuts, deposits or artefacts were revealed in this plot. Modern remains of recently demolished two large buildings were noted here.

5.9 Garages adjacent to plot 4

5.9.1 Comprised rectangular area strip which exposed natural geology comprising orange-grey clay-silt/silt-clay at the maximum depth of 0.68metres. No archaeological cuts, deposits or artefacts were revealed in this plot. Modern remains of recently demolished two large buildings were noted here.

5.10 Context table

5.10.1 Each context in table below was ascribed to deposits recorded in sections in Plots 3 and 4. A prefix number was added eg 30x or 40x to indicate in which plot particular section was recorded.

CONTEXT TABLE			
Context Number	Interpretation	Description	Dimensions
1	Top Soil	Moderately compacted, dark grey clay-silt with moderate peat content	Thickness: 0.25m
2	overburden	Firmly compacted demolition rubble	Thickness: 0.6m Depth: 0.67m
3	Natural	Firmly compacted blue-grey to yellow silty clay	
4	Layer	Moderate compaction, mid grey, silty clay with frequent sandstones and occasional pieces of brick	Length: 3.3m Depth: 0.1m
5	Layer	Moderate compaction, pale blueish grey, silty clay with a moderate amount of sandstones, occasional pieces of tile and rare lumps of tarmac	Length: 3m Depth: 0.24m
6	Humic layer	Moderate compaction, black, clayey silt with humic acids and occasional small pieces of brick/tile. Deposited c.1960	Thickness: 0.15m

7	Layer	Moderate compaction, mid greenish grey with patches of orangish grey, clay with a moderate amount of manganese, rare angular flints up to 70mm and rare small pieces of brick	Thickness: 0.5m Length: 6m Depth: 0.8m
8	Layer	Moderate compaction, mid orangish brown, sandy clay with frequent pieces of brick, occasional lumps of tarmac and occasional lumps of concrete	Length: 4.5m Depth: 0.5m
9	Layer	Moderate compaction, mid greenish grey, clay with occasional pieces of brick	Thickness: 0.3m
10	Layer	Moderate compaction, dark grey with patches of orangey brown, clayey silt with frequent pieces of brick and occasional lumps of tarmac	Depth: 0.4m
11	Barn footings	Steep sides, base unexcavated	Length: 1.8m Depth: 1.1m
12	Fill of barn footings cut [11]	Moderate compaction, dark grey, clayey silt with occasional bricks, occasional concrete and occasional tarmac	Length: 1.8m Depth: 1.1m

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 No historically important finds were retrieved during the course of archaeological investigation. Only modern objects associated with recently demolished two buildings were noted.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 No samples were acquired during the course of the investigation.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL NARRATIVE

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 Archaeological excavations have revealed the absence of earlier archaeological features. The remains of 19th Century Farmstead were severely damaged and ripped out of their original locations, crushed and then spread after 1960 to level-off the surface prior to erection of two recently demolished large store barns.

8.2 Late Post-medieval

- 8.2.1 The only surviving remnant of 19th Century farm buildings was shallow wall foundation exposed within western extent of Plot 3 and structural walls recorded during archaeological evaluation in Trench 2.

8.3 Modern

- 8.3.1 A number of modern features associated with recently demolished barns were mapped and recorded throughout the course of archaeological investigation.

9 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN AND RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The archaeological excavations at Chilmington Farm Yard in Ashford has confirmed the absence of earlier archaeological features and exposed only one short fragment of potential 19th century wall foundation that is matching building shown on historic OS maps. A number of modern (after 1960) features, services and concrete blocks were revealed and recorded in plan.

9.1.2 Trench 2 in previously carried out archaeological evaluation has recorded walls belonging to the same 19th Century Farmstead. These remains are also overlapping with historic maps but are not continuing into any area of disturbance associated with proposed development.

9.2 Stratigraphic

9.2.1 There is no further work needed on site stratigraphy.

9.3 Statement of Potential

Late Post Medieval

9.3.1 A single shallow trench backfilled with crushed concrete was revealed in western extent of Plot 3.

9.4 Significance of the Data

9.4.1 These discoveries are of local interest.

9.5 Original Research Aims and Objectives (ORAO's)

9.5.1 The Strip, map and sample excavation aimed to ascertain the range of past activities, and specifically whether the evidence suggests transient human activity, domestic/settled occupation, burial, industry, agriculture and/or combinations of these. Linked to this, the excavations also sought to recover stratified assemblages of artefacts and ecofacts which are capable of analysis and research to assist in determining the date and function of the site during different periods, especially Roman remains and 19th Century Farmstead.

- *ORAO 1* – To establish the extent and record 19th Century Farmstead

9.5.2 *Response* – only one shallow and short foundations trench was exposed in Plot 3.

- *ORAO 2* – Establishing presence/ absence of early prehistoric/ Roman features that may be present but obscured by later activity including 19th Century Farm buildings.

9.5.3 *Response* – No earlier features apart from one short 19th century foundations trench were found during the course of archaeological investigation.

9.6 Updated Project Design - Revised Research Aims and Objectives for Further Analysis (RRAO's)

9.6.1 There are no revised aims and identified objectives for further analysis.

10 RESOURCES AND PUBLICATION

10.1 Final Analysis Report

10.1.1 The results of archaeological investigation could be tailored up with more detailed historic map regression.

10.2 Publication

10.2.1 There is no proposed publication for this site and all publication works (if needed) will be carried out in consultation with KKCHC.

10.3 Personnel

10.3.1 The team consists primarily of self-employed specialist staff. The post-excavation project is managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson of SWAT Archaeology. The following staff (Table 3) are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list (Table 4) and the programme.

Name	Position
Dr Paul Wilkinson	Post-Excavation Manager
Simon Holmes	Project Officer
Simon Holmes	Finds Manager
KORA	Cremations
Carol White	Animal bone specialist
Paul Hart	Flint specialist
Lisa Gray	Environmental specialist
Mike Allen	Archaeobotany
Nigel MacPherson-Grant	Ceramic Specialist
Simon Holmes	Small Finds
SWAT Archaeology	Photography
Digitise This & Bartek Cichy	Illustrator
SWAT Archaeology	Archiving
Dr Paul Wilkinson	Publication Manager

Table 1 List of Contributing Personnel

10.4 Proposed publication and dissemination

10.4.1 There is no proposed publication and generally negative results from this work can be publicized as an addition to other publications from the immediate area.

10.5 Task list

- 10.5.1 Table 4 lists the stages and tasks, the personnel and scheduled work duration required to achieve the project objectives. Specialist recommendations are taken into consideration in the table below;

Task No.	Description	Days	Staff
Management			
1	Project management	0.5	Paul Wilkinson
		0.5	Peter Cichy
Analysis and reporting			
3	No further work needed		
4			
5			
Finds			
6	No further work needed		
7			
8			
Environmental Assessment and Analysis			
9	No further work needed		
10			
Analysis Report			
11	No further work needed		
12			
13			
Publication			
14	No further work needed unless required by KCC		
15			
16			
Archive			
17	Preparation	0.5	SWAT Archaeology
18	Deposition	0.5	SWAT Archaeology

Table 2 Task List

11 ARCHIVING ETC

11.1 General

- 11.1.1 Following approval of the final PXA Report, a final site archive will be ordered in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). SWAT Archaeology will retain the site archive until designated museum is capable of receipt and deposition in a suitable archive facility.

ADS 2013. Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice

Brown, D.H., 2011. Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2009, Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives, Institute for Archaeologists

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and guidance: for field evaluation.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

Department of the Environment, 2010, Planning for the Historic Environment, Planning (PPS 5) HMSO.

English Heritage 2002. Environmental Archaeology; a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

English Heritage, 2006, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE).

SMA 1993. Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Society of Museum Archaeologists. SMA 1995. Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, Society of Museum Archaeologists

Chilmington Farm Yard Ashford, Kent Archaeological Evaluation (RPS/ Wessex Archaeology 2022)
Archaeological Evaluation of land at Chilmington Farm Yard, Chilmington Green lane, Chilmington Green, Ashford, Kent (SWAT 2023)

Specification for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample of land at Chilmington Farm Yard, Ashford, Kent TN23 3D (SWAT 2023)

APPENDIX 1 HER FORM

Site Name: Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample of land at Chilmington Farm Yard, Ashford, Kent TN23 3D

SWAT Site Code: CHG-EX-22

Site Address: As above

Summary: *An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) of land at Chilmington Farm Yard, Ashford, Kent TN23 3D. Strip map and sample investigation was requested by the Senior KCC archaeological officer, following archaeological evaluation which recorded the presence of archaeological features comprising a pit, a possible cremation burial, a probable pond and structural remains were recorded in two if the three excavated trenches.*

Subsequent strip was undertaken within the imprints of proposed building and garages and exposed made-up ground to the depth of 1.2metres capping natural geology. Expected remains of 19th Century Farmstead were severely damaged and ripped off during 1960's development of two large stores/ barns. The only in-situ surviving remnant was a shallow 19th Century foundations trench backfilled with sandstone crush. A suspected moat or large pond was not found during the course of archaeological investigation.

Additionally a number of modern features include sewage pipes and drains were exposed across the site. These were associated with recently demolished two large store buildings. No earlier archaeological cuts or deposits were revealed during the course of investigation.

No further work is recommended

District/Unitary: Ashford Borough Council

Period(s): Late Post-Medieval and modern

NGR (centre of site to eight figures) NGR 597906 140177

Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Strip Map and Sample investigation

Date of recording: November 2023

Unit undertaking recording: Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology)

Geology: The underlying geology is mapped as Weald Clay Formation - Mudstone. Deposits of Atherfield Clay Formation - Mudstone, Sandy, may be present in the northernmost end of the Study Site. No superficial geological deposits are recorded within the Study Site. (British Geological Survey 2022).

Title and author of accompanying report: SWAT Archaeology (Peter Cichy 2024) Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample of land at Chilmington Farm Yard, Ashford, Kent TN23 3D Post-Excavation Assessment

Location of archive/finds: SWAT. Archaeology. Graveney Rd, Faversham, Kent. ME13 8UP

Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson

PLATES



Plate 1: The site viewed from the north prior to the commencement of works. Two metres scale.



Plate 2: The site viewed from the south. One and two metres scales, Plot 3 visible in foreground.



Plate 3: Plot 1 viewed from south-west. Two metre scale bar



Plate 4: Garages 1 and 2 viewed from the north. Two metre scale bar.



Plate 5: Plot 2 viewed from south. Two metre scale bar.



Plate 6: Aerial view of Plot 3. North up, one and two metres scale bars.



Plate 7: Representative section in Plot 3. Looking north, one and two-metre scales.



Plate 8: Plot 4 viewed from east with double two-metres scale bars.



Plate 9: Garage 3 viewed from south with two one-metre scales.



Plate 10: Garage 4 viewed from east. Two-metres scale bar.



Figure 1: Site location (green) and PDA(red)

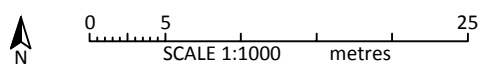


Figure 1b: Site plan in relation to OS map

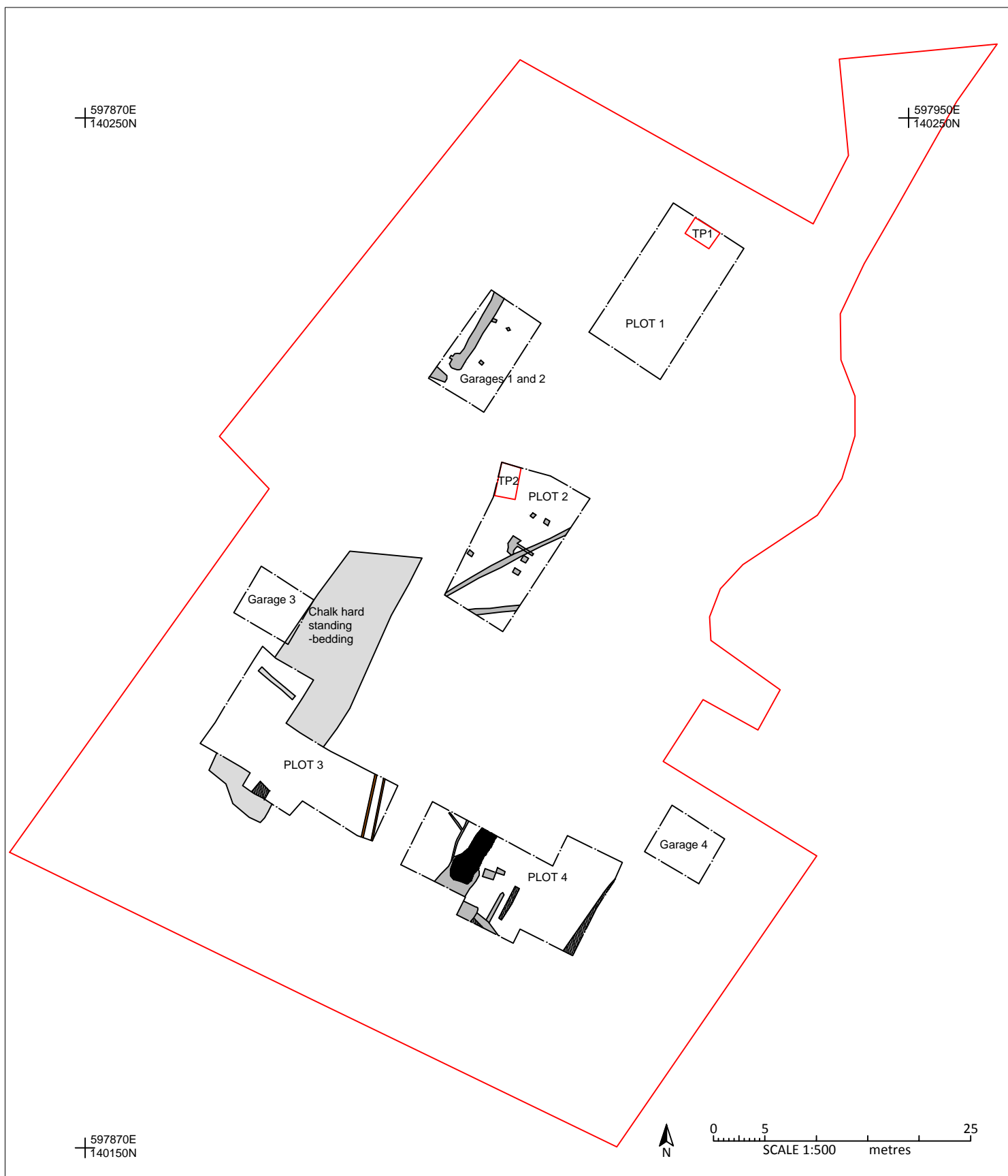


Figure 2: SMS area location

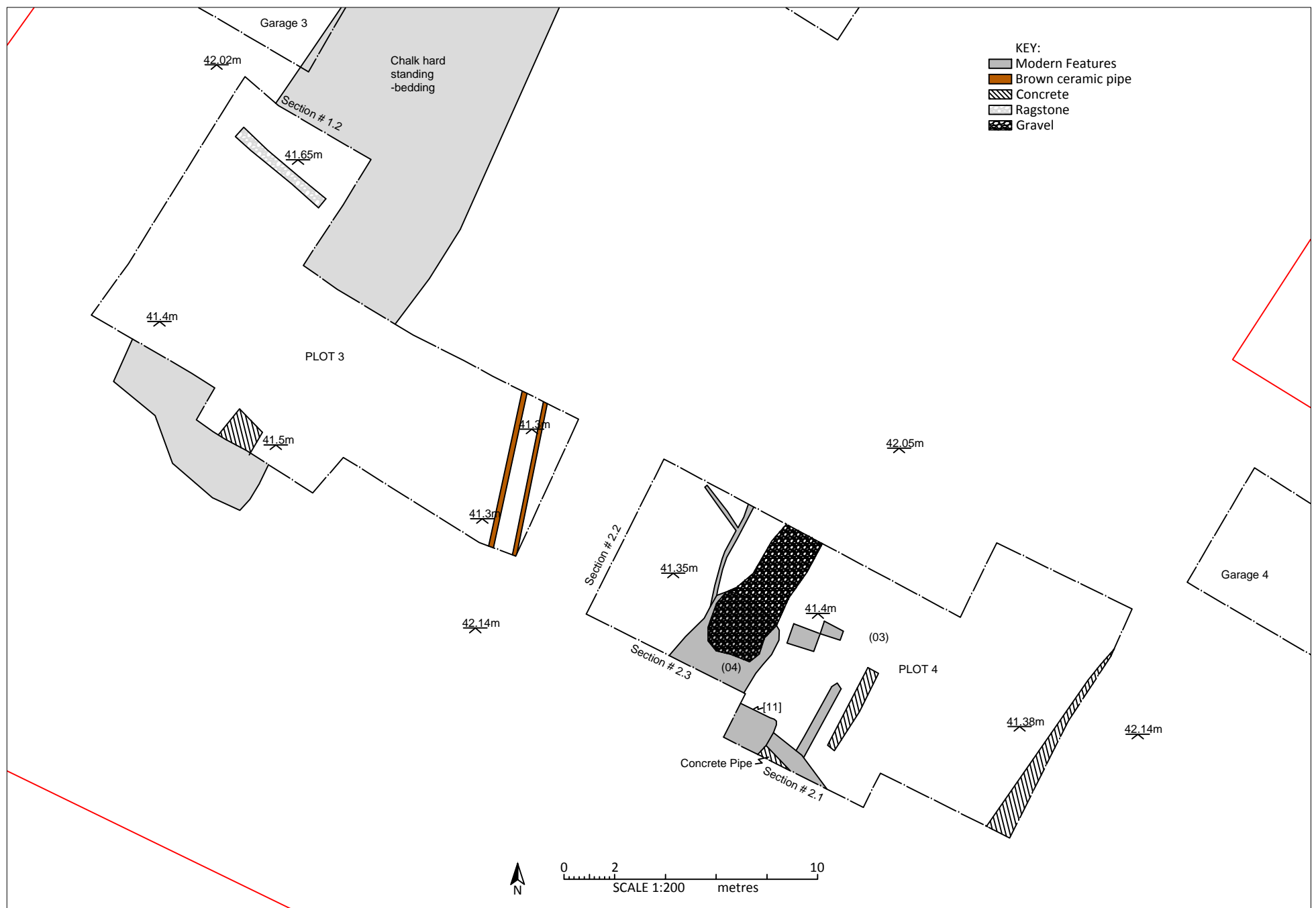


Figure 4: SMS area plot 3 and 4

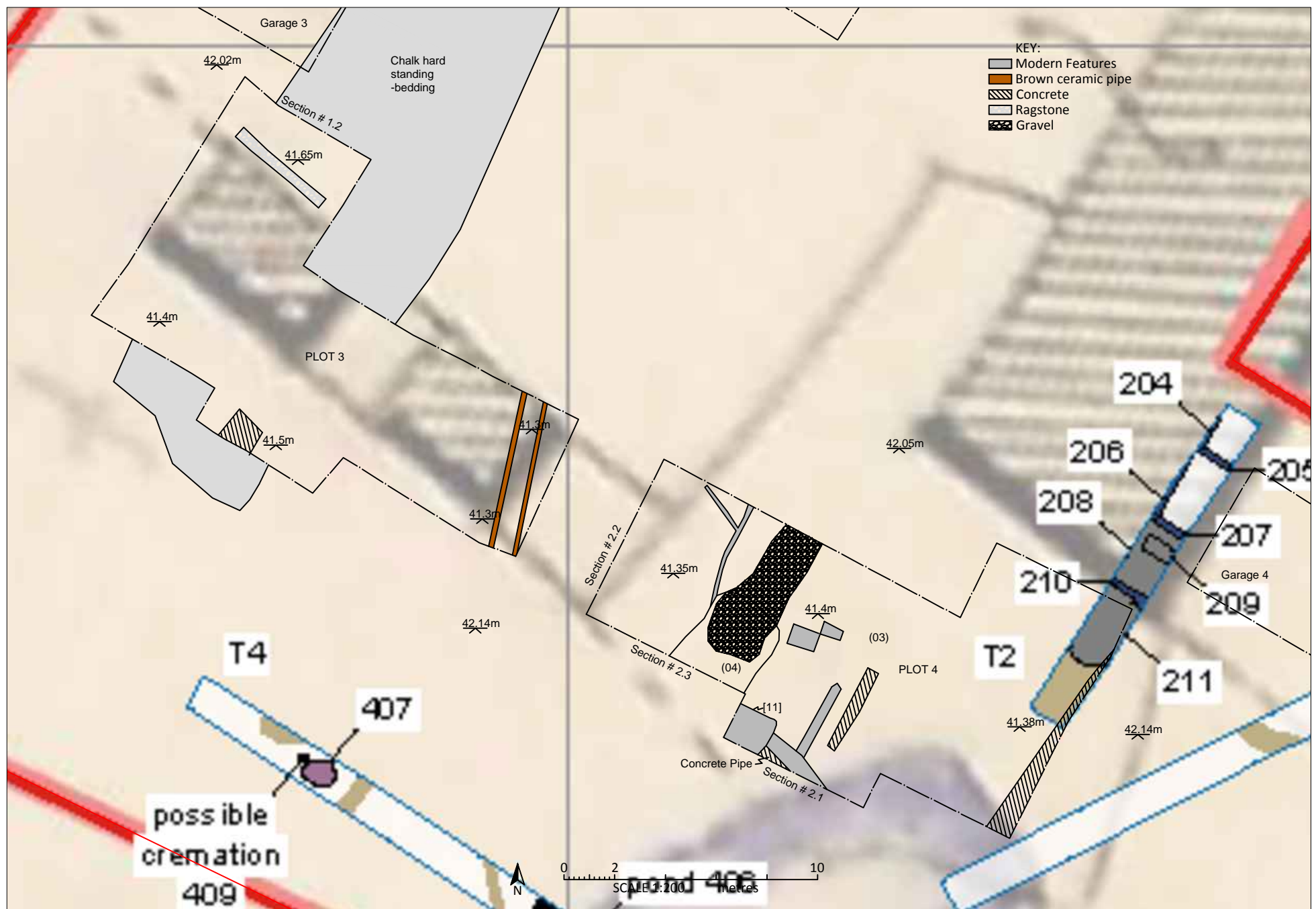


Figure 4b: SMS area plot 3 and 4 in relation to historic map and evaluation

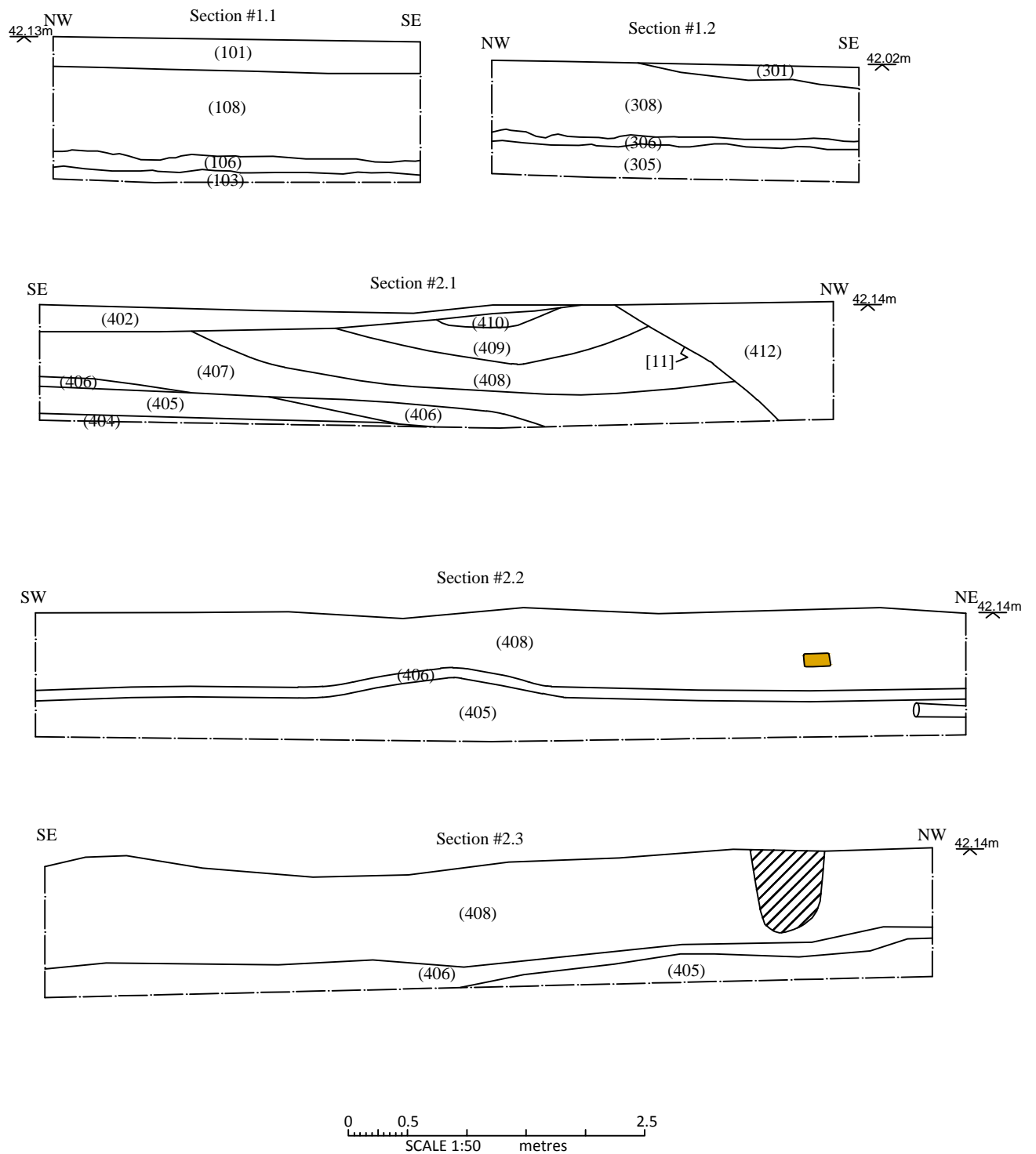


Figure 5: Sections