Archaeology South-East

ASE

An Archaeological Evaluation at The Paddock, Grove House, Lenham, Kent.

NGR: 590094 152305

Planning Ref: 14/503411/FULL

ASE Project No: 170670
Site Code: PAD17

ASE Report No: 2017387
OASIS id: 296458

Naomi Humphreys

With contributions by
Luke Barber, Isa Benedetti-Whitton,
Hayley Forsyth-Magee, Karine Le Hégarat and Elke Raemen

Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR

Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk

An Archaeological Evaluation at The Paddock, Grove House, Lenham, Kent.

NGR: 590094 152305

Planning Ref: 14/503411/FULL

ASE Project No: 170670
Site Code: PAD17

ASE Report No: 2017387
OASIS id: 296458

Naomi Humphreys

With contributions by
Luke Barber, Isa Benedetti-Whitton, Hayley Forsyth-Magee, Karine Le Hégarat and Elke Raemen

Prepared by:	Naomi Humphreys	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Lucy Sibun	Senior Archaeologist	
Date of Issue:	September 2017		
Version:			

Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR

Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk

Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at land at The Paddock, Grove House, Lenham, Kent which took place between 30th August and the 1st September 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by Greenwood Homes Investment Ltd. in advance of residential development of the site.

The evaluation successfully identified the presence of a prehistoric ditch and a potentially associated tree-bole feature towards the northeast corner of the site. The investigation also recovered the remains of a male dog burial which is likely early 20th century in date.

Despite a well-preserved archaeological horizon across the site, with little evidence of widespread disturbance, no further archaeological features were identified.

CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction

2.0 Archaeological Background

3.0 Archaeological Methodology

4.0 Results

5.0 The Finds

6.0 Discussion and Conclusions

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

HER Summary
OASIS Form

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches - list of contexts

TABLES

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive
Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples
Table 3: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts
Table 4: Finds quantification
Table 5: The NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count and MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals)
Table 6: Measurable bones greatest lengths and withers height calculated using Harcourt (1974)
Table 7: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

FIGURES

Front Cover Image: Trench 2 facing south

Figure 1: Site Location
Figure 2: Trench Plan
Figure 3: Trench 5 plan, sections and photographs

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Greenwood Homes Investment Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at The Paddock, Grove House, Lenham, Kent (NGR 590094 152305; Figure 1).

1.1.2 A desk-based assessment for the site was produced by ASE (ASE 2014) which concluded that the site has a high potential for archaeological deposits of a Romano-British date and a moderate potential for remains dating to all other archaeological periods.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey 1:52,000 scale geological mapping available online, the geology of the site is comprised of West Membury Marly Chalk Formation, which marks the southern edge of the geologically distinct region of the North Downs. There is not thought to be any superficial geology present at this locality (BGS 2017). This geology was recorded as present during the evaluation.

1.2.2 The site comprises of a roughly rectangular plot and covers an area of 8095sqm, located on the south side of Ashford Road (A20), Kent. The area is comprised of thick bramble scrubland with a large mature oak tree to the centre-west. The boundary is similarly bordered by mature trees. The northeast end of the site lies at a height of c.120mAOD and gently slopes down to c.113mAOD to the southeast.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The proposed works involve residential development of the site. Planning permission has been granted by Maidstone Borough Council subject to conditions (14/503411/FULL). The archaeological condition is as follows:

(14) No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of:

i) Archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved 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 has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record.

1.3.2 A specification for the evaluation was prepared by ASE (2017) in advance of the fieldwork.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken between the 30th August and 1st September 2017. Fieldwork was undertaken by Naomi Humphreys. Paul Mason project managed the fieldwork and Dan Swift project managed the post-excavation process.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following information is paraphrased from a desk-based assessment prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2014):

2.1.1 There is a quantity of prehistoric material in the vicinity of the site that is typical of the general background scatter left as casual losses by a nomadic population in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods and evidence of subsistence farming in the Bronze Age and Iron Age. The number of Iron Age coins recorded is unusually high and hints at the presence of a high status settlement but their distribution suggests that the focus of activity lies to the south of the village on the grounds of Court Lodge Farm. There have been a substantial number of Roman coins found in the vicinity although the nature of their discovery by metal detection makes it difficult to tell whether they are part of a single cache or an indicator of intense occupation. Given the presence of Roman pits and ditches at the Community Centre directly next to the site it seems likely that it would have been used for agricultural production or habitation. A significant quantity of Anglo-Saxon pottery has been found in the vicinity, along with coins, brooches and burials. Lenham is known to have been a large settlement when the Domesday Book was written. The main focus of the settlement is likely to have been the crossroads, as is the case in later periods. The site is likely to have been used as arable farmland during this period as it has been in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

2.2. Project Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The general aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any archaeological remains and deposits
- To assess how these remains might be affected by development of the site
- To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site

2.2.2 With reference to the South-East Research Framework (SERF), the archaeological works also had the potential to address the following research priorities:

- The evolution of settlement in later prehistory
- Contribute towards the study of the transition from late Iron Age to Roman period
- The characterisation non-villa rural settlement in the Roman period
- The transition from the Roman to Anglo-Saxon periods
- The construction of a ceramic type series for the Anglo-Saxon period

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 All trenches were accurately set out as specified within the site-specific specification using a Leica CS15 RTK GNSS. A tree protection order (TPO) was assigned to the centrally positioned oak tree and trees that border the boundary of the site. In seeking full compliance with the TPO, some trenches were adjusted on-site to avoid digging under or close to any tree canopies or other protected areas. As a result, Trench 1 was shortened slightly to 29m to avoid the TPO along the west boundary. The orientation of Trench 2 was altered from north-south to north-northeast to south-southwest to ensure no excavation took place beneath the canopy of the centrally located oak tree. Similarly, Trench 3 was dug with a slightly altered orientation to avoid the TPO along the northern boundary of the site. Trenches 4 and 5 were excavated in their originally planned positions. Trench 6 was re-orientated to avoid a young but thick area of spruce trees and a shed which is located towards the southeast corner of the site. All trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision and their final positions are shown on Figure 2.

3.1.2 A Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) was used to scan all trench locations to check for underlying services prior to excavation.

3.1.3 All trenches were excavated using a 360º mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.80m wide toothless ditching bucket. Each trench was excavated in spits of c.100mm until the top of the underlying natural substrate or archaeological remains were revealed.

3.1.4 All exposed potential archaeological features were investigated by hand and subsequently excavated, photographed, and recorded as appropriate.

3.1.5 All trenches and exposed archaeological features were accurately planned and surveyed using a Leica CS15 RTK GNSS.

3.1.6 Spoil heaps were examined to recover and collect any unstratified finds

3.1.7 A dog burial that was present within the subsoil layer at the west end of Trench 5 was excavated and recorded by hand prior to the machine excavation of the remainder of the subsoil to reveal the natural chalk geology beneath.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive has been assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015) and in accordance with the guidelines published in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994).

3.2.2 The archive is currently held at the Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade, and will be offered to Maidstone museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	31
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	6

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

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

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 5 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height m AOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	0.03-0.19	115.99-116.04
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	-	0.10-0.66	-
5/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	0.12+	114.92-115.45
5/004	Cut	Ditch	2.21+	0.82	0.27	115.15-115.40
5/005	Fill	Fill of [5/004]	2.21+	0.82	0.27	-
5/006	Cut	Tree bole	3.12	0.80+	0.16	114.72-114.91
5/007	Fill	Fill of [5/006]	3.12	0.49	0.16	-
5/008	Cut	Cut of dog burial	0.75	0.48	0.20	115.25-115.38
5/009	Fill	Dog burial	0.75	0.48	0.10	-
5/010	Fill	Backfill of [5/008]	0.75	0.48	0.10	-
5/011	Deposit	Buried topsoil	-	-	0.14-0.18	-
5/012	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.10	-

Table 3: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.1.1 Trench 5 was c.30m in length and orientated west to east. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m at the east end of the trench.

4.1.2 Natural light yellow-white chalk geology [5/003] was encountered at a height of 115.41mAOD at the west end of the trench and 114.91mAOD at the east. The natural chalk lay beneath a thick layer of light grey-brown silty-clay subsoil [5/002], which varied in thickness between 0.20m at the west end of the trench, increasing in thickness to a substantial 0.66m to the east. The subsoil was visibly heavily rooted. A dark grey-brown buried topsoil [5/011] was preserved to the west of the trench beneath a layer of made-ground consisting of redeposited natural chalk material [5/012]. The made ground extended to the west but petered out at approximately 4m from the west end of the trench. The extent of the trench was capped by a 0.12-0.24m thick layer of dark grey-brown silty topsoil [5/001].

4.1.3 A single feature was located at the west end of the trench. Ditch [5/004] was orientated on a northeast to southwest alignment. It measured 0.82m wide and 0.27 deep. It contained a single light grey-brown clayey-silt fill with frequent chalk flecks and occasional chalk gravels [5/005] from which three flint flakes and a single blade-like flake were recovered.

4.1.4 An irregular curvi-linear feature was revealed towards the east end of the trench, which in plan resembled a typical tree-bole shape. Excavation of the feature revealed an undulating and irregular shape with evidence of rooting undercutting the natural chalk layer at its centre. The recovery of fire-cracked flint from within the light grey-brown clayey-silt fill of the feature suggests that

the tree-bole may be contemporary with the neighbouring prehistoric ditch [5/004] to the west.

4.1.5 During the excavation of the very east end of the trench, the shallow (c. 0.20m) cut [5/008] and remains of a mid-19th to early 20th century dog burial [5/009] was revealed within the upper part of the subsoil layer. Unfortunately, the burial was partially truncated by the machine. Where possible, bones were recovered from within the spoil. The dog was buried in a roughly east-west orientation with its head to the east. Its legs were hunched and its tail was wrapped in between its hind legs. A large tree root had visibly truncated through the burial. A fragment of glass and a piece of CBM were recovered from the dark grey-brown sandy-silt backfill deposit [5/010] along with small fragments of coal, suggesting that the burial was modern in date.

4.2 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6

4.2.1 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 were archaeologically negative. Recorded contexts are presented within Table 7 in Appendix 1. Trenches 1, 2 and 6 all contained a similar stratigraphy of a light brown-grey silty-clay subsoil over the natural chalk geology, capped by a dark black-grey silty topsoil. Across the site, the top and subsoil layers were heavily rooted and in a few cases, the stumps and major roots of previously felled trees were removed by the machine leaving visibly disturbed areas within the underlying chalk natural.

4.2.2 Trenches 3 and 4 (as well as the previously discussed Trench 5) contained made-ground deposits. Deposits [3/002], [4/002] and [5/012] all consisted of a compact layer of chalk, likely a redeposited layer of the natural geology. In all cases this chalk made-ground was present beneath a thin (c.0.06-0.12m) layer of dark grey-brown silty topsoil. In Trench 4, the chalk made ground capped the underlying subsoil layer and in Trench 5 it sat above a layer of buried topsoil. Trench 3 was an exception where the chalk made ground [3/002] covered an earlier phase of made-ground deposits [3/003] which sat on top of a sheet of tarpaulin. Beneath the tarpaulin a layer of buried topsoil [3/004] had been preserved above the subsoil [3/005]. The survival of the tarpaulin indicated that the hard-core levelling made-ground deposits that sat on top are likely very modern, and the layer of re-deposited chalk across this northeast area of the site is younger still.

4.2.3 A prehistoric flint flake was found within the topsoil layer towards the north end of trench 6 [6/001]. A post-medieval pottery sherd dating between 1600 and 1750 was recovered from within the subsoil layer at the north end of the trench [6/002].

4.2.4 Trenches 1, 3 and 6 all revealed truncations from modern activity relating to geotechnical investigations. Trenches 2 and 4 were visibly cut by modern land drains.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at The Paddock, Grove House, Lenham. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 4). All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Coal	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
5/002					1	17											1	8
5/005	4	25																
5/007		7											1	5				
5/009											222	898						
5/010					1	12	2	3	1	2			1	7	1	2		
6/001	1	26																
6/002			1	17														
Total	5	58	1	17	2	29	2	3	1	2	222	898	2	12	1	2	1	8

Table 4: Finds quantification

5.2 **The Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The evaluation produced four flakes and a blade-like flake weighing 58g. They came from contexts [6/001] and [5/005]. The pieces of flint débitage are entirely recorticated to a light blue colour and in a fair condition. The pieces are not particularly chronologically diagnostic, but based on technological grounds, the artefacts are likely to be of Mesolithic, Neolithic or Early Bronze date. Two small fragments of burnt unworked flint (12g) were also recovered from contexts [5/010] and [5/007].

5.3 **The Pottery** by Luke Barber

5.3.1 Context [6/002] produced a slightly abraded 16g base sherd from a mug or tyg in fine red earthenware with all over thick metallic glaze. A date between c. 1600 and 1750 is suggested for the vessel. The pot has no potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

5.4 **The Ceramic Building Material** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 Only two pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 29g were collected from two contexts: [05/002] and [05/010]. The material was quantified

by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabric descriptions were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25 and 0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm).

5.4.2 The fragment from [5/002] was identifiable as a piece of peg tile, with a partial round peg hole, perforated on a slant, in a very calcareous pink-coloured fabric. This fabric is similar to, although coarser, than Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric 32. Unfortunately, beyond broadly post-medieval, the tile fragment cannot be closely dated.

5.4.3 The CBM from [05/010] was non-diagnostic, and only had one intact surface. The surviving thickness suggested this is more likely to be a brick fragment than a piece of tile, and it was formed from a fine orange fabric with sparse iron rich inclusions. As the original form cannot be identified it cannot be dated.

5.5 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A single shard weighing 2g was recovered from [5/010]. It is a small body fragment from a green glass wine bottle and dates to the mid-19th to 20th century.

5.6 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.6.1 Context [5/010] contained two small fragments (2g) of coal suggesting a post-medieval date. The stone has no potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

5.7 The Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 Context [5/010] contained an iron fragment (weight 2g) consisting of a rectangular-sectioned shank from a hand wrought general purpose nail. It is not diagnostic of date.

5.8 The Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.8.1 A small assemblage of animal bone containing 222 fragments was recovered from the excavation. The faunal remains were hand-collected from one context, animal burial [5/009]. The bones are in a good state of preservation with minimal signs of surface erosion evident. The animal burial has been identified as a near complete dog associated bone group deposit. A small number of complete long bones have been recorded, the remainder of the assemblage contains complete irregular bones and fragmented specimens.

5.8.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented (Schmid, 1972). Age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable, the state of epiphyseal bone fusion has been recorded as fused, unfused and fusing. The assemblage contains two

measurable long-bones and one age-able mandible consisting of the right and left halves. Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology.

5.8.3 A single near complete articulated dog burial has been identified as the only faunal remains from this assemblage (Table 5).

Taxa	NISP	MNI
Dog	222	1
Total	222	1

Table 5: The NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count and MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals)

5.8.4 The dog is an adult specimen based on the complete fusion of the long bones and the presence of permanent dentition. The left mandibular third premolar exhibited signs of odd wear to the occlusal surface; the tooth may have broken ante-mortem and shows signs of having been worn down. The presence of a baculum (*os penis*) indicates that this animal is a male. Two long bones produced measurements (Table 6) including a humerus and femur from the dog burial, which suggests that the animal is that of a medium sized breed.

Taxa	Bone	Greatest Length	Withers height*
Dog	Humerus	200mm	66cm
Dog	Femur	218mm	67cm

Table 6: Measurable bones greatest lengths and withers height* calculated using Harcourt (1974).

5.8.5 The dog was buried with care, placed on one side in a curled position rather than discarded. This burial placement suggests the animal was a pet. No evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology were observed.

5.9 The Shell by Elke Raemen

5.9.1 A right valve fragment from an oyster (Ostrea edulis) was recovered from [5/002].

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

6.1.1 All trenches revealed a similar sequence of natural chalk geology overlain by subsoil and topsoil layers. The subsoil became notably more clayey in nature towards the east end of the site. Towards the northeast area of the site, natural, subsoil and topsoil layers were buried (and largely preserved) by made ground deposits and a thin layer of topsoil. The made-ground deposits are all modern in nature and were likely lain within the last 50 years.

6.1.2 The natural geology was encountered at a maximum elevation of 119.20m AOD at the north-western end of the site in Trench 2, gently sloping down to 114.10m AOD at the south-western end of the site in Trench 6.

6.1.3 A total of two archaeological features were observed, accompanied by the potentially associated remains of a tree-bole all of which were located within Trench 5. The remaining trenches were archaeologically negative. The two archaeological features comprised of a ditch [5/004] cut into the underlying natural chalk geology containing 4 pieces of struck flint including one blade-like flake and a dog burial [5/008] located within the subsoil layer at the east end of the trench. The backfill deposit within the dog burial contained a single piece of glass and a fragment of CBM along with inclusions of coal indicating an early 20th century date. The tree bole [5/006] was cut into the natural chalk geology and contained a single piece of fire-cracked flint, which may indicate the feature is contemporary with ditch [5/004].

6.1.4 A single struck flint flake was recovered from within the topsoil [6/001] of Trench 6 indicating the presence of prehistoric activity at this locality. A base sherd from a 17-18th century mug or tyg was recovered from the subsoil of Trench 6 [6/002].

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

6.2.1 The archaeological horizon has been well-preserved across the site with no evidence of disruptive modern truncation. Disruption to the archaeological horizon is only present in the form of visibly heavy rooting and subsequent removal of trees from across the site.

6.2.2 Archaeological features were well-preserved beneath a substantial amount of overburden, particularly in the northeast of the site where the natural chalk geology was revealed at a depth of c.1.06m beneath the surface. Where made-ground levelling deposits are present in trenches 3, 4, and 5, it appears that no largescale stripping of the site took place prior to their deposition. This is indicated by the presence of a buried topsoil and subsoil horizon preserved beneath the levelling deposits. Trench 4 provides the only exception as no evidence of a buried topsoil was evident, which may indicate a limited amount of localised stripping took place, removing the original topsoil layer.

6.2.2 The depth of overburden generally became thicker towards the east end of the site. Overburden of 0.26m was recorded at the west end of Trench 1 and 0.67m was recorded at the southern end of Trench 6. The archaeological horizon was

significantly deeper at the east end of Trench 5 with 1.06m of overburden present.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age

6.3.1 The recovery of struck flint flakes from fill [5/005] suggests that ditch [5/004] can be attributed a prehistoric date. The recovered pieces are not particularly chronologically diagnostic, but based on technological grounds, the artefacts are likely to be of Mesolithic, Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. The minimal amount of finds recovered from this feature could indicate that this part of the ditch may not be located particularly close to settlement activity and it is likely this feature is agricultural in nature.

6.3.2 A single piece of struck flint which can only be broadly dated to somewhere between the Mesolithic and Early Bronze Age period was recovered from the topsoil layer of Trench 6.

Post-Medieval

6.3.3 The post-medieval period is represented by a single sherd of pottery dating between the 17th and mid 18th century recovered from the subsoil layer at the north end of Trench 6. No archaeological features dating to the post-medieval period were identified.

Modern

6.3.4 The modern period is represented by the burial of a dog, which contained a fragment of mid-19th-20th century glass and CBM within the backfilled deposit [5/010]. It is suggested that the burial of the dog may relate to the presence of a cemetery containing soldiers who were casualties of the first and second world wars which is located directly on the opposite side of the road, but evidence of this is only circumstantial.

Undated

6.3.5 Tree bole [5/006] cannot be assigned a definitive date but the presence of a fire-cracked flint from within the fill [5/007] may suggest the feature is contemporary with the probable prehistoric ditch [5/004].

6.4 Consideration of research aims

6.4.1 The evaluation was successful in identifying as far as possible, the nature, date and character of the archaeological features found on site. The evaluation also effectively identified the general stratigraphic sequence across the site which provides strong evidence for the good preservation of the archaeological horizon.

6.4.2 As outlined in Section 2, the archaeological works had the potential to address research priorities outlined within the South-East Research Framework (SERF). Each statement of potential research has been considered below:

- *The evolution of settlement in later prehistory*

  The site yielded evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of a shallow prehistoric ditch running northeast-southwest towards the north-east corner of the site. The minimal number of finds recovered from the fill of this ditch likely indicates that settlement activity was not taking place in close proximity, and the ditch is likely to be agricultural in nature.

- *Contribute towards the study of the transition from late Iron Age to Roman period* and

- *The characterisation of non-villa rural settlement in the Roman period*

  No archaeological finds or features from this time period were recovered during the evaluation. It is noted that Roman settlement remains were found beneath the community centre located to the east of the site. The evaluation produced no evidence of Roman activity extending onto the site.

- *The transition from the Roman to Anglo-Saxon periods and*

- *The construction of a ceramic type series for the Anglo-Saxon period*

  No archaeological evidence of either period was found during the evaluation.

6.5 Conclusions

6.5.1 The evaluation successfully identified the presence of a prehistoric ditch and a potentially associated tree-bole feature towards the northeast corner of the site. The investigation also recovered the remains of a male dog burial which is thought to be early 20th century in date.

6.5.2 Despite a well-preserved archaeological horizon across the site, with little evidence of disturbance, no further archaeological features were identified.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ASE, 2014. *The Paddock, Grove House, Lenham, Kent: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.* ASE Project 6817

BGS 2017
http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

CIfA 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

Harcourt, R A. 1974. The Dog in Prehistoric and Early Historic Britain. Journal of Archaeological Sciences. Vol 1. pp 151-175

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*

Museums and Galleries Commission, 1994 *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

Schmid, E. 1972. 'Atlas of Animal Bones- for pre-historians, archaeologists and quaternary geologists.' Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing Company

Serjeantson, D. 1996. 'The Animal Bones, in Needham, S and Spence, T 'Runnymead Bridge Research Excavations, Volume 2: Refuse and Disposal at Area 16 East, Runnymead'. London: British Museum, 194-223

UKIC 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Greenwood Homes Investment Ltd. for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Wendy Rogers County Archaeologist Kent County Council for her guidance and monitoring.

HER Summary

HER enquiry no.						
Site code	PAD17					
Project code	170670					
Planning reference	14/503411/FULL					
Site address	The Paddock, Grove House, Lenham. Kent, ME17 2PX					
District/Borough	Maidstone					
NGR (12 figures)	590094 152305					
Geology	West Membury Marly Chalk Foundation					
Fieldwork type	**Eval**	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	30/08/17 – 01/09/17					
Sponsor/client	Greenwood Homes Investment Ltd.					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	Naomi Humphreys					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	**Mesolithic**	**Neolithic**	**Bronze Age**	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	**Post-Medieval**	Other	
Project summary **(100 word max)**	An archaeological evaluation was conducted at The Paddock, Grove House, Lenham, Kent, NGR 590094 152305, between the 30th August and the 1st September 2017. Six trenches measuring up to 30m in length were excavated. The evaluation successfully identified the presence of a prehistoric ditch and a potentially associated tree-bole feature towards the northeast corner of the site. The investigation also recovered the remains of a male dog burial which is likely early 20th century in date.					
Museum/Accession No.						

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Lithic	Flint	Mesolithic – Early Bronze Age	6
Fire-cracked flint	Flint	Prehistoric	1
Pottery	Pottery	1600-1750	1

Ceramic building material	Ceramic building material	Post-Medieval	2
?	Iron(Fe)	Post-Medieval	1
Glass	Glass	Mid 19th-20th century	1
Dog bone	Bone	Undated	222

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-296458

Project details	
Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at The Paddock, Grove House, Lenham, Kent
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted at The Paddock, Grove House, Lenham, Kent, NGR 590094 152305, between the 30th August and the 1st September 2017. Six trenches measuring up to 30m in length were excavated. The evaluation successfully identified the presence of a prehistoric ditch and a potentially associated tree-bole feature towards the northeast corner of the site. The investigation also recovered the remains of a male dog burial which is likely early 20th century in date.
Project dates	Start: 30-08-2017 End: 01-09-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	PAD17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	14/503411/FULL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Woodland 7 - Scrub
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	DOG BURIAL Modern
Significant Finds	LITHICS Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	DOG SKELETON Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT MAIDSTONE LENHAM The Paddock, Grove House
Postcode	ME17 2QR
Study area	8095 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 9008 5232 51.237769641396 0.723292906505 51 14 15 N 000 43 23 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 114.1m Max: 119.2m

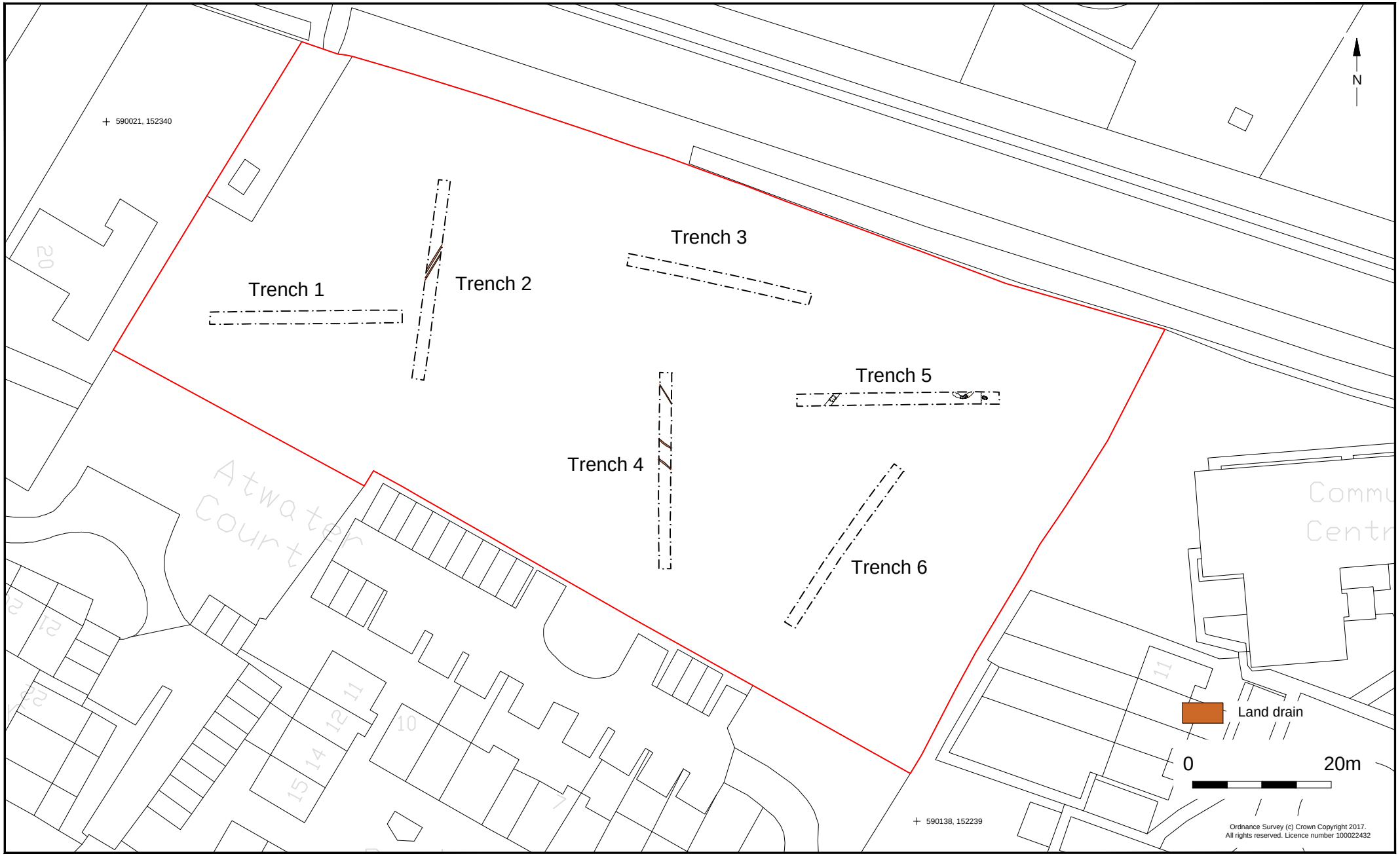
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Naomi Humphreys
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private
Name of sponsor/funding body	S. Horrocks
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Archive ID	PAD17
Physical Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Glass'',''Worked stone/lithics''
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Archive ID	PAD17
Digital Media available	''GIS'',''Images raster / digital photography''
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Archive ID	PAD17
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Report''
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at The Paddock, Grove House, Lenham, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Humphreys, N
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report Number 2017387
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Entered by	Naomi Humphreys (n.humphreys@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	21 September 2017

Appendix 1

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Height (mAOD)
01	01/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.11-0.13	
01	01/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13-0.18	
01	01/003	Layer	Natural	0.05+	118.12-118.81
02	02/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.09-0.15	
02	02/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.19	
02	02/003	Layer	Natural	0.06+	117.58-119.20
03	03/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.05-0.11	
03	03/002	Layer	Made ground	0.05-0.10	
03	03/003	Layer	Made ground	0.15-0.20	
03	03/004	Layer	Buried topsoil	0.08-0.11	
03	03/005	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.24	
03	03/006	Layer	Natural	0.06+	116.17-117.37
04	04/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.06-0.22	
04	04/002	Layer	Made ground	0.17-0.19	
04	04/003	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.40	
04	04/004	Layer	Natural	0.05+	114.80-116.31
06	06/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.22	
06	06/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.35-0.48	
06	06/003	Layer	Natural	0.09+	114.10-114.60

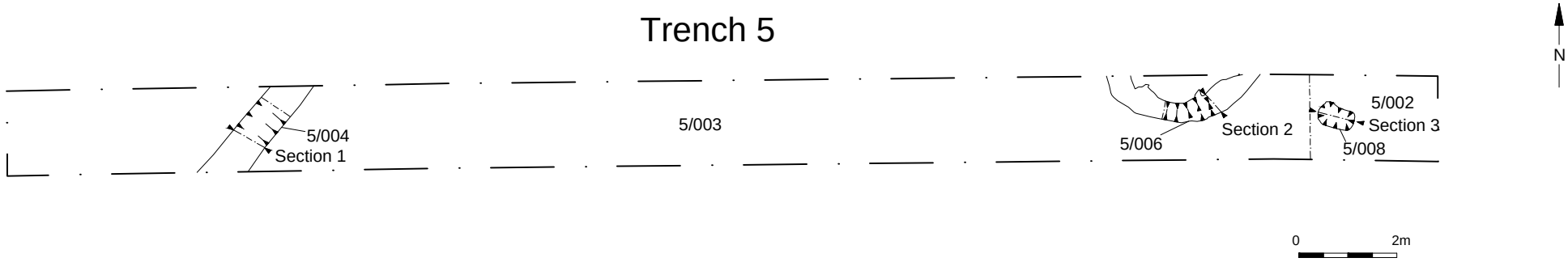
Table 7: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

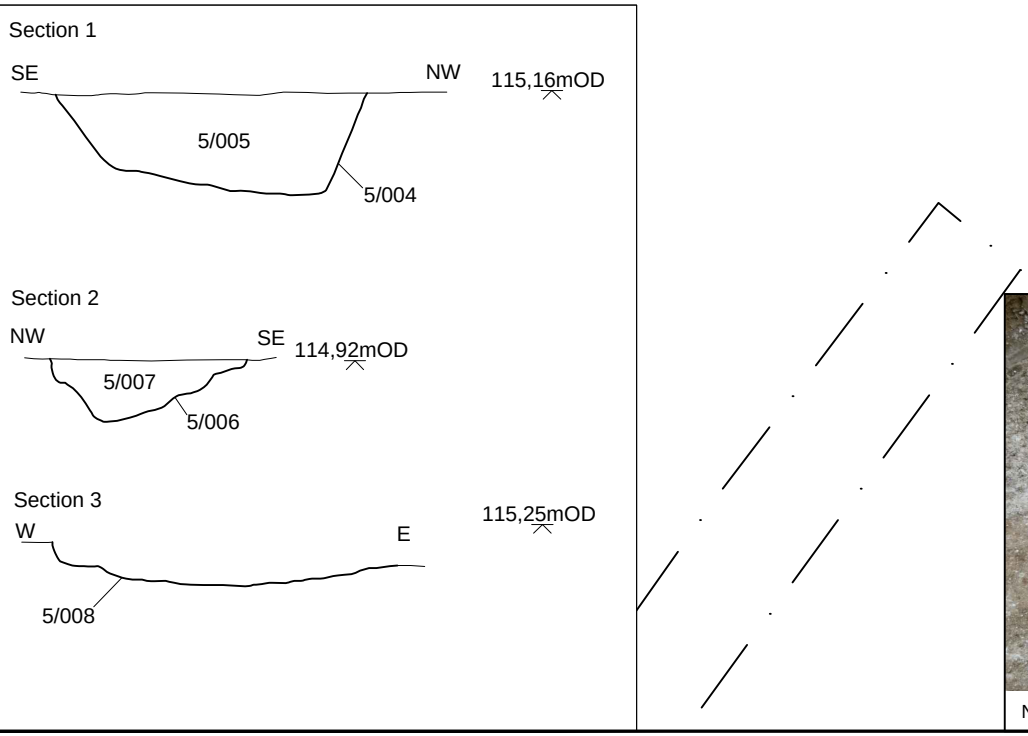
© Archaeology South-East		The Paddock, Grove House, Lenham	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170670	September 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017387	Drawn by: NH		



© Archaeology South-East		The Paddock, Grove House, Lenham	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170670	July 2017	Trench location	
Report Ref: 12017387	Drawn by: NH		

Trench 5





Tree bole [5/006], looking northeast

Northeast facing section of ditch [5/004]

Dog burial [5/009] in cut [5/008], looking north

© **Archaeology South-East**		The Paddock, Grove House, Lenham	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 170670	September 2017	Trench 5 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017387	Drawn by: NH		

Sussex Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.ucl.ac.uk/caa