



BROOKWORTH HOMES LTD

**THE Paddock, Basted Lane,
Crouch, SEVENOAKS,
KENT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT



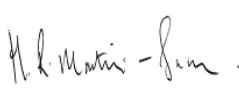
MAY 2016

DATE ISSUED: MAY 2016
JOB NUMBER: CP11484
SITE CODE: PCK-A
OASIS REFERENCE: wardella2-245408
PLANNING APPLICATION REF: APP/H2265/W/15/308864
REPORT VERSION NUMBER: 01/ARCH

BROOKWORTH HOMES LTD

The Paddock, Crouch, Kent

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

PREPARED BY:	EDITED BY:	APPROVED BY:
Mark Lawson	Jonathan Webster	Helen Martin-Bacon
Pp. 		
Site assistant	Assistant Project Manager	Regional Director

This report has been prepared by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, within the terms of the Contract with the Client. The report is confidential to the Client and Wardell Armstrong Archaeology accepts no responsibility of whatever nature to third parties to whom this report may be made known.

No part of this document may be reproduced without the prior written approval of Wardell Armstrong Archaeology.



Wardell Armstrong Archaeology is the trading name of Wardell Armstrong LLP, Registered in England No. OC307138.

Registered office: Sir Henry Doulton House, Forge Lane, Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent, ST1 5BD, United Kingdom

UK Offices: Stoke-on-Trent, Birmingham, Cardiff, Carlisle, Edinburgh, Greater Manchester, London, Newcastle upon Tyne, Sheffield, Taunton, Truro. International Offices: Almaty, Moscow

DESK BASED ASSESSMENTS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
TOPOGRAPHIC AND LANDSCAPE SURVEY
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	1
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
1 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background	3
1.2 Project Documentation.....	3
2 METHODOLOGY	4
2.1 Standards and guidance.....	4
2.2 Documentary Research.....	4
2.3 The Watching Brief	4
3 BACKGROUND	6
3.1 Location and Geological Context	6
3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background	7
4 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	8
4.1 Introduction	8
4.2 Results.....	8
5 FINDS	9
5.1 Introduction	9
5.2 Ceramic Building Material.....	10
5.3 Ceramics.....	10
5.4 Statement of Potential.....	11
6 CONCLUSIONS	11
6.1 Interpretation	11
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	12
Articles	13
APPENDIX 1: context table Phase 1	14
8 APPENDIX 2: gazetter of heritage assets	15
9 APPENDIX 3: PLATES.....	16
10 figures	18

PLATES (APPENDIX 2)

Plate 1; General shot of Trench 1. Two 1 metre scales. Looking north-north-east.

Plate 2; General shot of Trench 2. Two 1 metre scales. Looking east.

Plate 3; Trench 2, section through road (205) with a 1 metre scale. Looking southeast.

Plate 4; General shot of Trench 3 looking north with two 1 metre scales.

FIGURES (APPENDIX 3)

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Detailed site location

Figure 3: Location of Heritage assets within a 500m radius of the site

Figure 4: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1872 (*6 inches to 1 mile scale*)

Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1897 (*25 inches to 1 mile scale*)

Figure 6: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1908 (*25 inches to 1 mile scale*)

Figure 7: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1937 (*25 inches to 1 mile scale*)

Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Map, 1963 (*1:2,500 scale*)

Figure 9: Trenches 1 and 2 plan, with Trench 2 section

SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) was commissioned by Brookworth Homes Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief at The Paddock, Basted Lane, Crouch, Sevenoaks, Kent, (NGR: TQ 6171 5560). The watching brief was required as a fulfilment of a condition of planning consent for the demolition of the existing property followed by the construction of new properties, landscaping and associated services.

The fieldwork was undertaken in two phases with phase 1 being carried out to watch the removal of the foundations of an annexe, garage and a Bungalow. Phase 2 of the watching brief monitored the excavation of four plots in preparation for the construction of new houses. The archaeological monitoring recorded that no features predating modern disturbance associated with the demolished structures was seen and the area was devoid of any features or deposits of potential archaeological origin.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) thanks Brookworth Homes Ltd for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Also, WAA thank Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer, at Kent Council for her timely help and assistance throughout.

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology also thanks the site manager (Dean Noakes, and Trinity Civil Engineering Limited), for their help during this project.

The watching brief was undertaken by Mark Lawson who also wrote this report assisted by Ruby Neale and the finds assessment was undertaken by Sue Thompson. The project was managed by Jonathan Webster, who also edited this report and was responsible for the quality of the archaeological work undertaken.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background

1.1.1 In April, 2016, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) undertook an archaeological watching brief at The Paddock, Basted Lane, Crouch, Sevenoaks, Kent (NGR: TQ 6171 5560) It was commissioned by Brookworth Homes Ltd who intends to build four new detached houses with associated services and access, for which a planning consent has been granted by Kent Council (planning reference: APP/H2265/W/15/3008864).

1.1.2 The proposed development lies within an area in which little archaeological work has been undertaken previously and as such it was considered that there was potential for hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains to be present. As a result of this, a condition was placed requiring an archaeological watching brief to take place during the intrusive works undertaken as part of the development.

1.1.3 A watching brief is defined as a programme of 'monitoring and investigation carried out during a non-archaeological activity within a specified area of land or development where construction operations may disturb or destroy archaeological remains' (CIFA 2014a).

1.2 Project Documentation

1.2.1 The project conforms to advice provided by the archaeological planning advisor, Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer, acting as the archaeological planning advisor on behalf of Kent County Council (Email: dated 07th December 2015). A WSI (WAA 2015) was then produced to provide a specific methodology based on the advice for a programme of archaeological mitigation implemented via a watching brief. This was approved by the archaeological planning advisor prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

1.2.2 This report outlines the work undertaken on site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork assessment, and the results of this watching brief.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and guidance

2.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014a), the Specification for an archaeological watching brief at a site situated on Geoarchaeological deposits of Interest (KCC 2015), and in accordance with the WAA fieldwork manual (2012).

2.1.2 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (CifA 2014a) and the Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CifA 2014b).

2.2 Documentary Research

2.2.1 A rapid archaeological desk based assessment was undertaken as part of this scheme of works, the results of which are included in this report. This aims to set out the archaeological and historical background of the site, and provide a summary of the significance of all known and potential heritage assets in the area.

2.3 The Watching Brief

2.3.1 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of all intrusive works associated with the current development, this comprised the excavation of three trenches covering the four building plots.

The general aims of these investigations were:

- allow the monitoring archaeologist to signal that an archaeological find has been made before it is destroyed
- to provide the opportunity for appropriate resource allocation if the archaeological find cannot be dealt with under the watching brief remit
- to determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the proposed development site
- to determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological deposits and their potential significance
- determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from plough damage/agricultural drainage/past building activities (or later building activities)

- investigate and record all deposits and features of archaeological interest within the areas to be disturbed by the current development
- to determine the likely impact on archaeological deposits from the proposed development
- to disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting.
- And specifically to:
- To investigate the potential Palaeolithic remains within the development area.

2.3.2 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to maximise the chance for identification of archaeological remains should they be present. All intrusive groundworks were monitored under close supervision by a suitably trained archaeologist. Where potential archaeological remains were present the groundworks were subsequently cleaned by hand. All possible features were inspected but no archaeological remains were noted. All finds encountered were retained on site and returned to the Carlisle office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* was then produced for each stratified context under the supervision of the WAA Finds Officer, and the dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the site.

2.3.3 On completion of this project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines (WAA 2012). Please note, the following categories of material will be discarded after a period of six months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- unstratified material;
- modern pottery;
- material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

- 2.3.4 All deposits and potential features were inspected for their palaeoenvironmental potential, however, none were deemed suitable and no environmental samples were taken.
- 2.3.5 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited in a suitable repository.
- 2.3.6 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by WAA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: **wardella2-245408**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

- 3.1.1 The site is located at (TQ 6171 5560) and lies within a landscape of well dispersed detached houses with large gardens to the west of the centre of Crouch village. The development site is bounded to the south by the back fences of the houses to the north of Basted Lane. The site is also surrounded to north, east and west by residential residences, which are themselves bounded by farmland. The village of Crouch lies to the east of Sevenoaks and south of the M26. The ground is relatively flat on the eastern half of the site and gently slopes to the west on the western side and is approximately c.118m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum).
- 3.1.2 The site is approximately (6,980 m²) in size and is shaped like a large equilateral triangle centred around the current Paddock property with an access route entering the site from Basted Lane to the southwest. The site comprised of a single domestic property with a later annexe that has now been demolished along with a separate garage next to a second domestic property which has been retained allowing access to the proposed development site.
- 3.1.3 The underlying solid geology within the area of investigation is mapped as Sandstone with interbedded Limestone associated with the Hythe Formation, formed approximately 112 to 125 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in an environment dominated by warm shallow seas. No overlying superficial geology has been mapped (BGS 2015). The natural substrate observed during the current phase

of works comprised of an orange sandy clay which is not consistent with the mapped geologies above.

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1.4 A rapid desk-based assessment was produced as part of this project to summarise the known historical and archaeological background of the site and the surrounding landscape to a distance of 500m. The gazetteer of known archaeological events is provided in Appendix 2.
- 3.1.5 This report identified that there were no designated heritage assets within the site boundary, however there are a further 18 within the wider search area of 500km.
- 3.1.6 No heritage assets designated as scheduled ancient monuments are recorded within the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 3.1.7 No previous archaeological works have been undertaken within the development area.
- 3.1.8 **Prehistoric:** the recorded evidence for the prehistoric period in the area consists of two find spots containing Palaeolithic flints (assets 5 and 6). These are located to the south of the excavation area, one in the grounds of Crouch House and one in a field further south.
- 3.1.9 **Roman:** there is no known evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity.
- 3.1.10 **Medieval:** the presence of three 15th century farm houses suggests the hamlet was in existence by this period. Two of these houses, Clackers Hall (asset 1) and Claygate House (asset4), are examples of Hall Houses typical of rural settlements in this period. All of these farmhouses lie to the south of Basted Lane with no archaeological evidence of any activity closer to the development area.
- 3.1.11 **Post-Medieval:** the growth of the village of Crouch appeared to be a slow process, with no more than a scattering of farmhouses appearing through the 17th and 18th centuries. The historic maps suggest that the post-medieval settlement was restricted to the area south of the development site, south of Basted Lane. There is no archaeological evidence of industrial activity in the area. The land north of Basted Lane, including the development area, appears to have been fields until the 20th century. Maps from 1930s show the beginnings of housing development to the east

of the Paddock, and by the 1960s a number of houses had been constructed to the north of Basted Lane just to the south of the Paddock.

4 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken intermittently between the 07th March and 29th April 2016 in two main phases. Phase 1 monitored the removal of the foundations of an annexe, garage and bungalow whilst phase 2 monitored the excavations of the four plots required for the foundation bases of the new properties. Context numbers are provided, where relevant, in brackets, relating also to a summary table provided in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 The development groundworks required the excavation of three trenches covering the four building plots, the excavations largely consisted of the removal of topsoil and subsoil to a depth of up to 0.50m, exposing the natural substrate. No archaeological features were encountered in any trench, but some archaeological finds were recovered from the subsoil deposits.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 **Trench 1** was excavated 49.50m in length, 17.60m wide with topsoil **(100)** descending to a depth of 0.11m below the present ground level. Below the topsoil was a primary subsoil **(101)** that had a depth of 0.20m and may be a man-made layer brought in to the site to level the ground perhaps during an event of landscape gardening. The secondary subsoil **(102)** was 0.18m deep and sealed the natural substrate **(103)** which was excavated to a depth of 0.01m. Trench 1 was devoid of any modern or archaeological features.

4.2.2 **Trench 2** measured 31.0m in length by 16.10m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.37m. The topsoil **(200)** measured 0.12m in depth and overlay a silty clay subsoil **(201)** that was 0.17m thick. The natural substrate **(202)** was excavated to a minimum depth of 0.01m and a maximum depth of 0.08m. Trench 2 was devoid of archaeological remains but did contain a number of modern features relating to the demolished residence, such as the footings for the Bungalow **{203}**, a water pipe and the road **(205)** leading to the Bungalow, annexe and garage. The road **(205)** was excavated to a depth of 0.44m and a width of 3.10m. Context **(205)** comprised a Tarmacadam layer that sealed **(206)**, a band of hard-core used as a foundation base for **(205)**, this overlay **(207)** a bedding sand for the road construction that itself

covered **(208)**, a clay layer below above the natural substrate **(202)**. The edge of the road had been packed by a clayey silt **(209)** on its north-eastern side, while the south western edge of the road was unexcavated.

4.2.3 **Trench 3** was 21.0m in length by 16.30m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.33m. The topsoil **(300)** was 0.12m in depth which overlay subsoil **(301)** that measured 0.20m thick, this directly covered the natural substrate **(302)** which was devoid of any archaeological or modern features.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of 12 artefacts, weighing 193g, were recovered from three trenches during the course of the watching brief at The Paddock, Crouch, Kent. All finds were recovered from subsoil deposits.

5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011), EAC (2014), and Kent Museums.

5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.

5.1.4 The finds assessment was compiled by Sue Thompson.

5.1.5 Quantification of finds is provided in Table 1.

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
101	1	CBM	1	2	Post Med	
102	1	CBM	3	80	Post Med	
102	1	Ceramic	1	13	Medieval?	Unglazed body/base sherd
102	1	Ceramic	1	12	Medieval	Unglazed body sherd
102	1	Ceramic	1	1	Post Med	
201	2	Ceramic	1	45	Modern	White glazed earthenware
201	2	Ceramic	1	5	Modern	Glazed Tile
301	3	CBM	2	29	Post Med	
301	3	Ceramic	1	7	Post Med	Brown glazed

Table 1: Quantification of Bulk Finds by Context

5.2 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.2.1 Six fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 111g, were recovered from subsoil deposits within the three trenches (Table 1). The larger fragments are generally in good condition with little signs of post depositional damage.
- 5.2.2 The largest fragments of CBM are of a hard sandy fabric and represent roof tiles. A minimum of three fabrics are present, all of which are likely to be post medieval in date.
- 5.2.3 No further analysis is necessary.

5.3 Ceramics

- 5.3.1 In total, six sherds of ceramics were recovered from the watching brief, weighing 83g (Table 1). The sherds were in good condition.
- 5.3.2 Three pottery sherds were collected from subsoil deposit **(102)**. Of these, one was a refined white earthenware of 19th/ 20th century date.
- 5.3.3 The remaining two sherds from **(102)** are potentially of medieval date (www.kentarchaeology.org.uk, McCarthy and Brooks 1988). Neither is glazed or decorated. One body sherd is a wheel thrown sandy fabric, oxidised to a light orange externally and internally, with a light grey core. The second is a handmade dark buff sandy fabric, possibly representing the sagging base of a vessel.
- 5.3.4 The two ceramic sherds recovered from **(201)** consist of one white glazed tile, and a curved fragment of a bathroom sink or bath. Both date to the late 20th century.
- 5.3.5 A single pottery sherd was recovered from **(301)** comprising red earthenware, glazed internally, probably from a large dish or platter. These wares were manufactured in

several areas of the country over a long period, and could date from the 17th – 20th century (Poole 1995).

5.3.6 No further analysis is warranted on the ceramic assemblage.

5.4 **Statement of Potential**

5.4.1 All of the finds recovered during the watching brief were collected from subsoil deposits. While the potential medieval pottery sherds of local interest, they are of limited archaeological significance. The post medieval material is of low potential significance.

5.4.2 No further work is considered necessary on this assemblage.

6 **CONCLUSIONS**

6.1 **Interpretation**

6.1.1 The archaeological watching brief monitored all excavations associated with the demolition of a dwelling, annexe and garage and the construction of four new detached houses. No archaeological features were present although a small quantity of artefactual material were recovered from the subsoil deposits. Whilst no features of archaeological origin were revealed the recovery of two possible medieval fragments does help to demonstrate that activity was present within the landscape as a whole. The fragments were relatively unbraided and it is not believed that they had been subjected to substantial post-depositional processes. As noted in the historic research, three 15th century houses are known within 500m to the south of the site and as such at present it is thought that these finds may represent stray fragments of refuse as opposed to deliberate manuring or deposition.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Professional Guidance

Brown, DH (2011), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum

CIfA 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*, Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists: Reading

CIfA (2014b), *Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists

English Heritage 2007, *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to good recording practice*, English Heritage: Swindon

Europae Archaeologia Consilium (EAC) (2014), *A Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe*, EAC Guidelines 1: Belgium

KCC (2015) *Specification for an archaeological watching brief at a site situated on Geoarchaeological deposits of interest*, Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council

Published Books

McCarthy, MR and Brooks, CM (1988) *Medieval Pottery in Britain AD 900 – 1600* Leicester University Press

Poole, E (1995), *English Pottery*, Cambridge University Press

Watkinson, DE & Neal, V (1998), *First Aid for Finds*, RESCUE: The British Archaeological Trust (London)

Grey Literature

WAA 2015, *Excavation Manual*. Unpublished internal document, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology

WAA 2015, *Archaeological Watching Brief at The Paddock, Basted Lane, Crouch, Sevenoaks, Kent: Written scheme of investigation*. Unpublished Report, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology

Websites

BGS 2016, *Geology of Britain Viewer*,

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, British Geological Survey, accessed

16th May 2016

www.kentarchaeology.org.uk – The Christopher St John Breen Medieval Pottery Archive
[Consulted on 17/05/2016]

ARTICLES

Medieval Pottery Research Group, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the processing, recording, analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. MPRG Occasional Paper 2. London: MPRG.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE PHASE 1

<i>Context Number</i>	<i>Context Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>
100	Deposit	Throughout site	Demolition layer
101	Deposit	Throughout site	Natural clay substrata
102	Deposit	Throughout site	Redeposited topsoil
103	Cut	Area 1	Cut for the garage and annexe wall foundation
104	Structure	Area 1	Concrete foundation for the garage and annexe
200	Deposit	Area 2	Topsoil
201	Deposit	Area 2	Silty sand
202	Deposit	Area 2	Subsoil
203	Structure	Area 2	Concrete foundation
204	Deposit	Area 2	Demolition debris

CONTEXT TABLE PHASE 2

<i>Context Number</i>	<i>Context Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>
100	Deposit	Trench 1	Topsoil
101	Deposit	Trench 1	Primary subsoil
102	Deposit	Trench 1	Secondary subsoil
103	Deposit	Trench 1	Natural clay substrata
200	Deposit	Trench 2	Topsoil
201	Deposit	Trench 2	Subsoil
202	Deposit	Trench 2	Natural clay substrata
203	Cut	Trench 2	Cut for the Bungalow footing
204	Deposit	Trench 2	Demolition debris
205	Deposit	Trench 2	Tarmacadam
206	Deposit	Trench 2	Hard core
207	Deposit	Trench 2	Layer of sand
208	Deposit	Trench 2	Clay layer
209	Deposit	Trench 2	Packing clay for the edge of the road
300	Deposit	Trench 3	Topsoil
301	Deposit	Trench 3	Subsoil
302	Deposit	Trench 3	Natural clay substrata

8 APPENDIX 2: GAZETTER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

<i>Asset No.</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Asset</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Grid Reference</i>
1	HER TQ 65 NW 192	Clackers Hall, a grade II* Listed hall-house farmstead	late 15 th / early 16 th century	561252,155495
2	HER TQ 65 NW 193	Grade II listed Oast Houses, 30 yards south of Winfield farmhouse	Post Medieval	561908,155177
3	HER TQ 65 NW 166	Grade II listed pair of cottages, 2 and 4 Platt Basted Lane	Early 19 th century	561827,155591
4	HER TQ 65 NW 231	Grade II listed Claygate House, a hall-house farmhouse	15 th century	561222,155371
5	HER TQ 65 NW 58	Site of Palaeolithic flake finds	Palaeolithic	561448,155380
6	HER TQ 65 NW 57	Site of Palaeolithic flake finds	Palaeolithic	561612,155570
7	HER TQ NW 163	Grade II listed Crouch farmhouse, 18 th century elevation to earlier framed structure	18 th century	561837,155830
8	HER TQ 65 NW 160	Grade II listed farmhouse, Moorlands Cottage	15 th century	561860,155470
9	HER TQ 65 NW 222	Grade II listed Winfield Farmhouse, mid-late 18 th century	Mid-late 18 th century	561910,155216
10	HER TQ 65 NW 177	Grade II listed Walnut Tree Cottage, 17 th century origins	17 th century	561950,155210
11	HER TQ 65 NW 208	Grade II listed High Crouch house, 1721	1721	561750,155550
12	HER TQ 65 NW 167	Grade II listed Winfield House, c. 1830-40	1830-40	561550,155580
13	HER TQ 65 NW 198	Grade II listed Landway Farmhouse	18 th century	561280,155540
14	HER MKE 84055	Winfield Farm, a farmstead with a covered yard block	18 th century	561900,155210
15	HER MKE 84057	Landway Farm, a farmstead with a covered yard block	18 th century	561260,155530
16	HER MKE 88825	Claygate Cross Farm, a regular L-plan farmstead	19 th century	561220,155350
17	HER TQ 65 NW 272	Oasthouse north of Crouch Farmhouse, shown on 2 nd ed OS	Late 19 th century	561850,155940
18	HER MKE 88557	Outfarm south-west of Napps Farm, consisting of a field barn and no yard	19 th century	562050,155740

9 APPENDIX 3: PLATES



Plate 1; General shot of Trench 1. Two 1 metre scales. Looking north-north-east.



Plate 2; General shot of Trench 2, two 1 metre scales. Looking east.

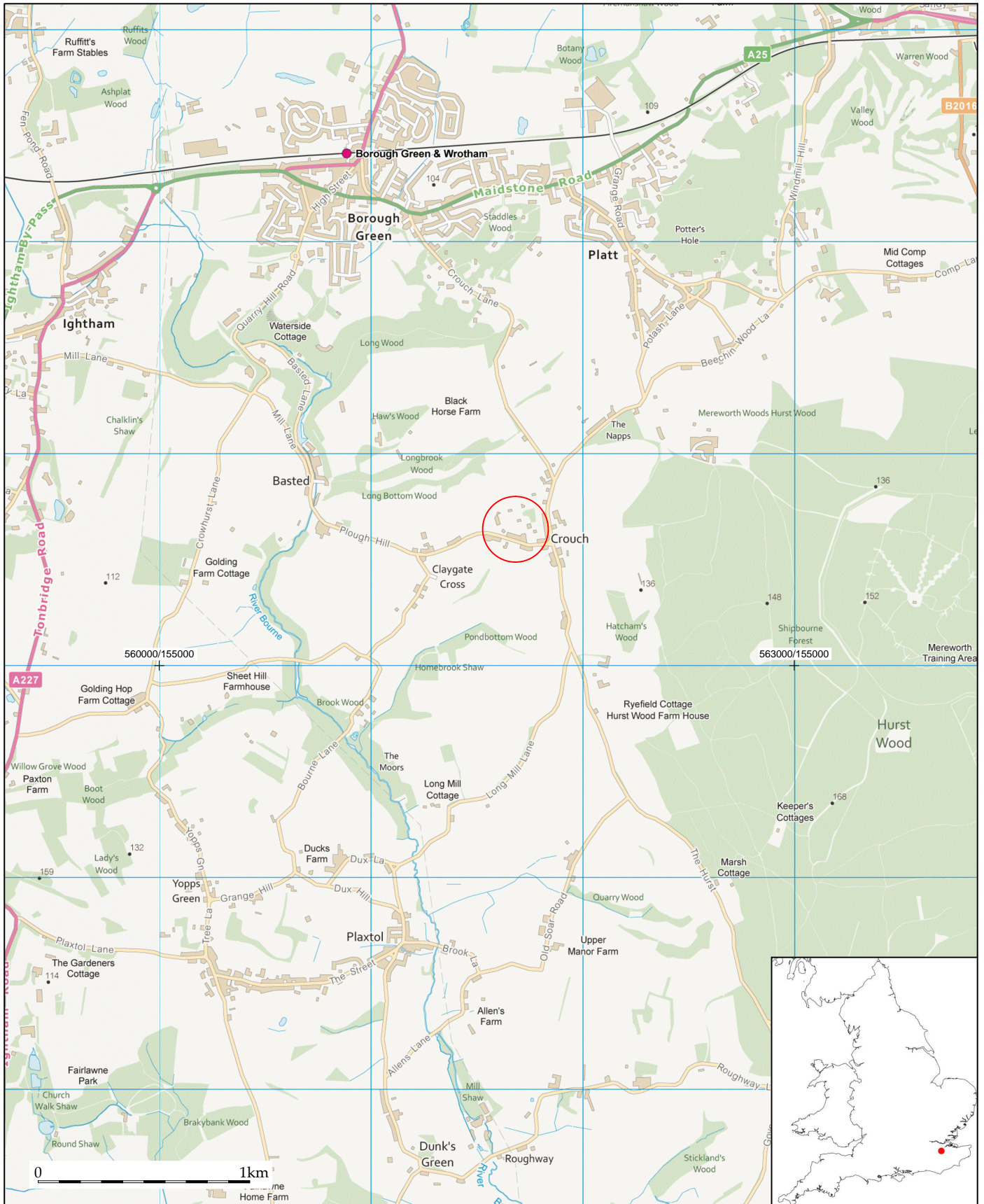


Plate 3; Trench 2, section through road (205) with a 1 metre scale. Looking southeast.



Plate 4; General shot of Trench 3 looking north with two 1 metre scales.

10 FIGURES






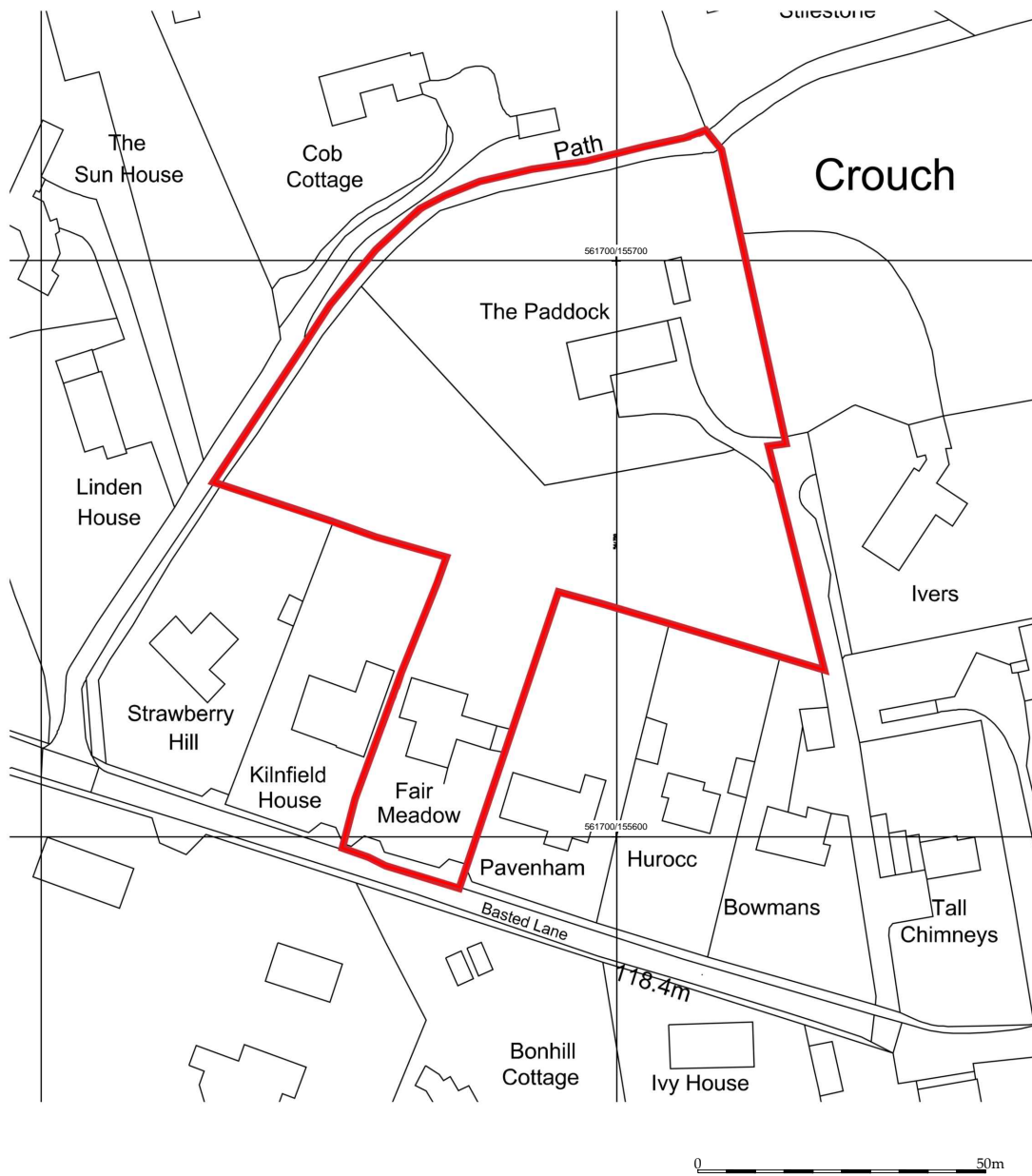
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: The Paddock, Basted Lane, Crouch, Kent</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11484</p> <p>CLIENT: Brookworth Homes Limited</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
---	--	--	---

Figure 1: Site location.






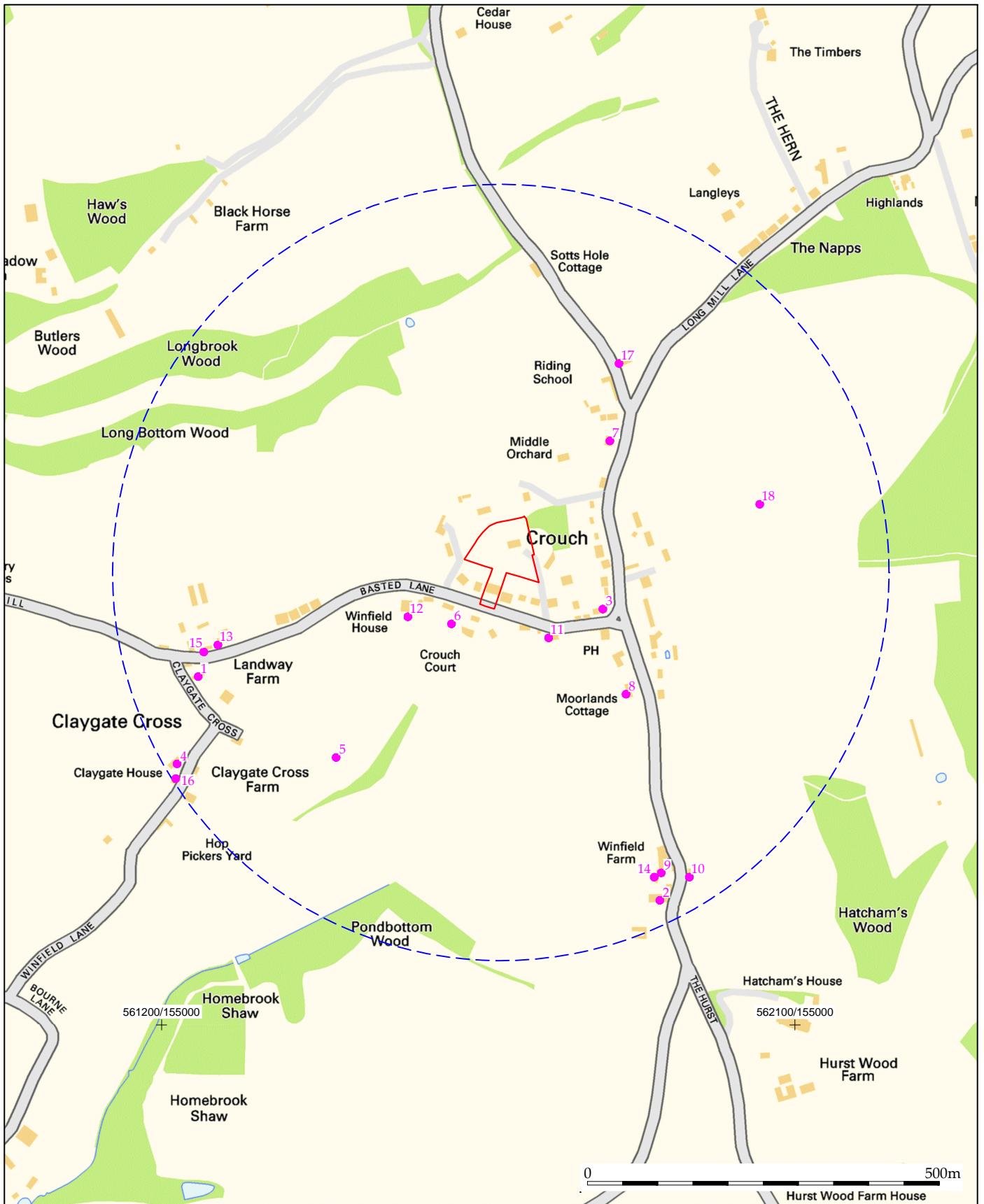
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: The Paddock, Basted Lane, Crouch, Kent</p> <p>SCALE: 1:1,250 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11484</p> <p>CLIENT: Brookworth Homes Limited</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
---	--	---	---

Figure 2: Detailed site location.








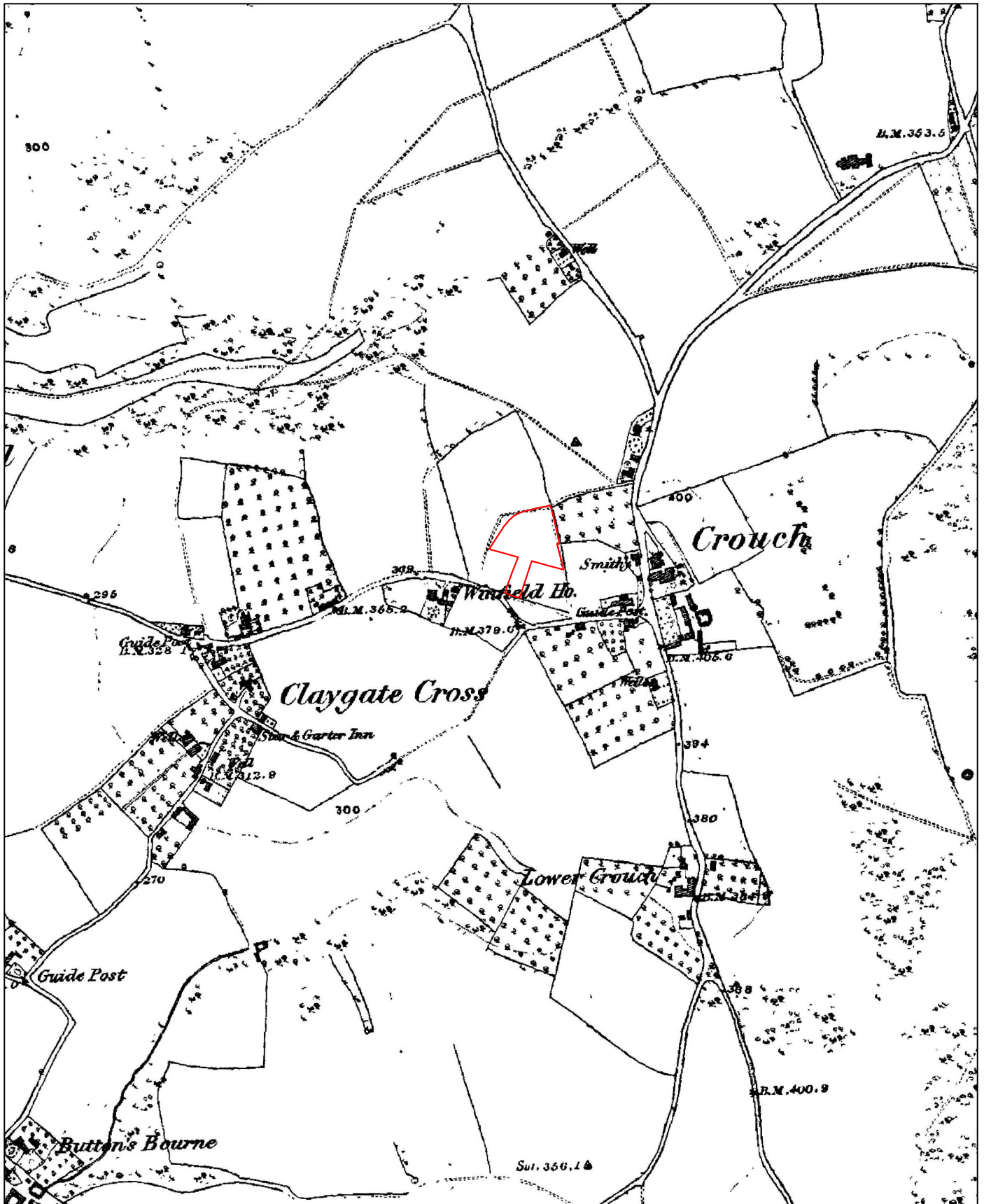
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: The Paddock, Basted Lane, Crouch, Kent</p> <p>SCALE: 1:7,500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11484</p> <p>CLIENT: Brookworth Homes Limited</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Site boundary  500m radius  500m radius 	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
---	--	---	---

Figure 3: Location of heritage assets within a 500m radius of the site.






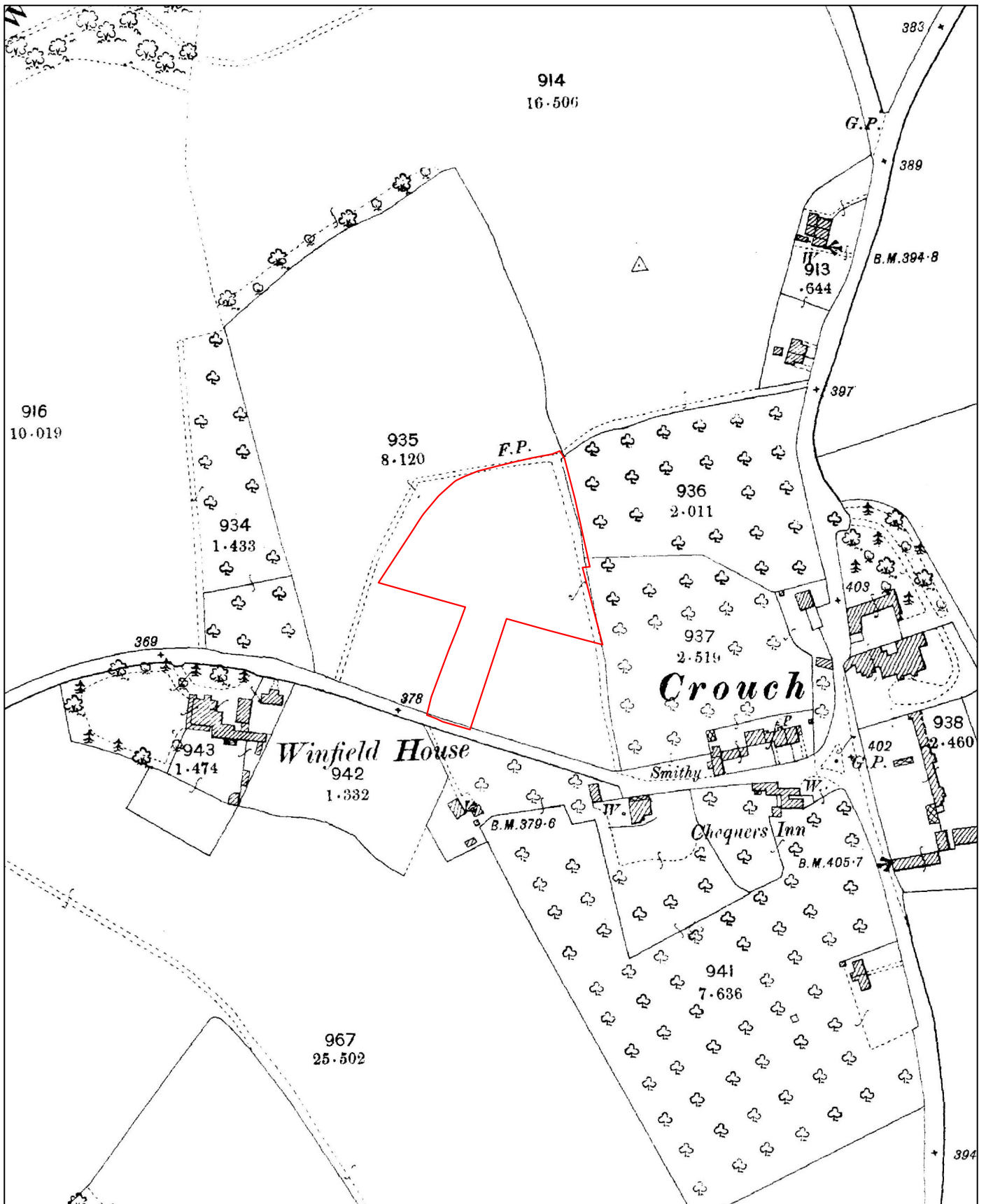
	<p>PROJECT: The Paddock, Basted Lane, Crouch, Kent</p> <p>SCALE: 1:7,500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11484</p> <p>CLIENT: Brookworth Homes Limited</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site boundary	
---	--	--	---

Figure 4: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1872 (6 inches to 1 mile scale).






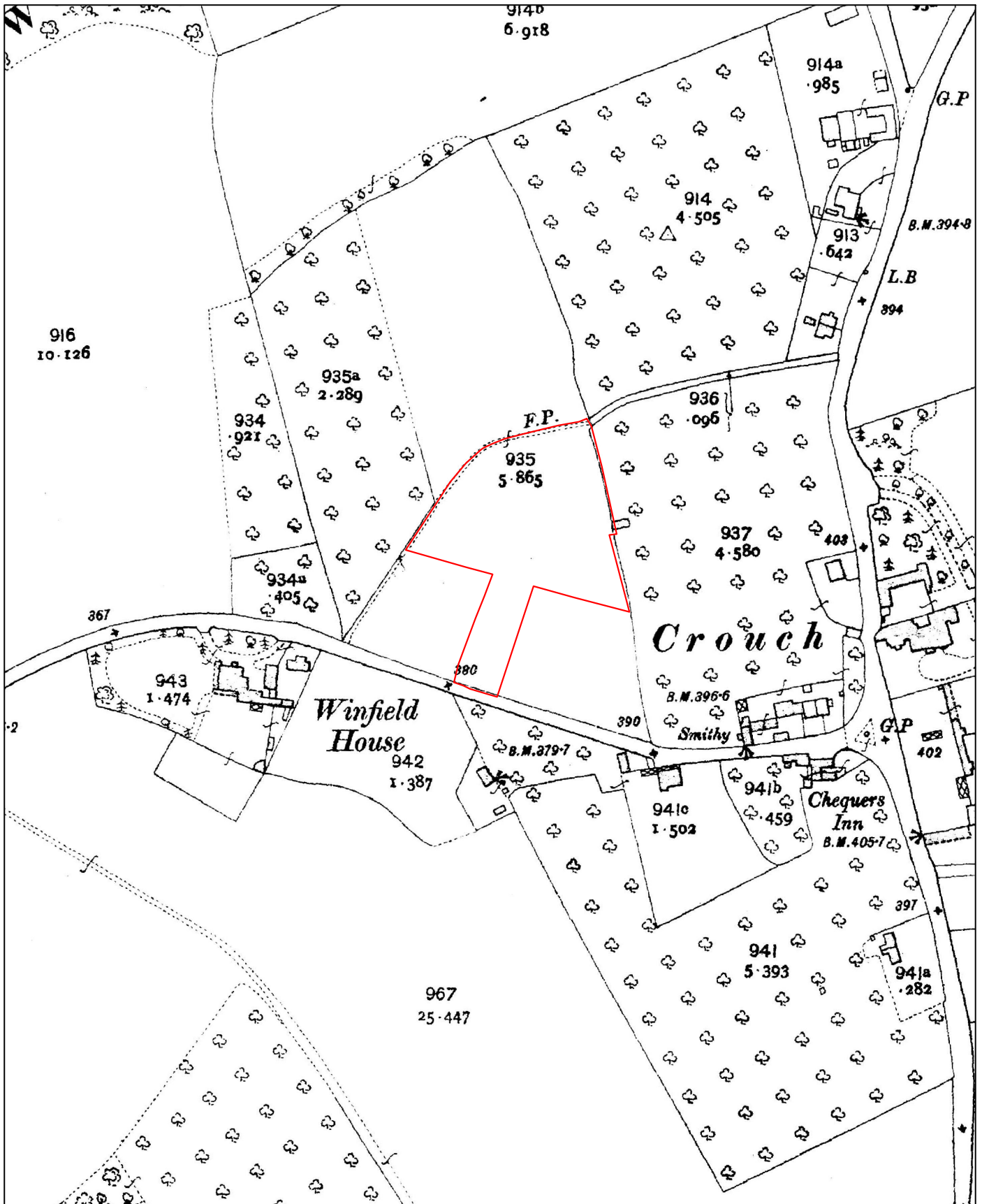
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: The Paddock, Basted Lane, Crouch, Kent</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11484</p> <p>CLIENT: Brookworth Homes Limited</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>	
---	--	---	---

Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1897 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).






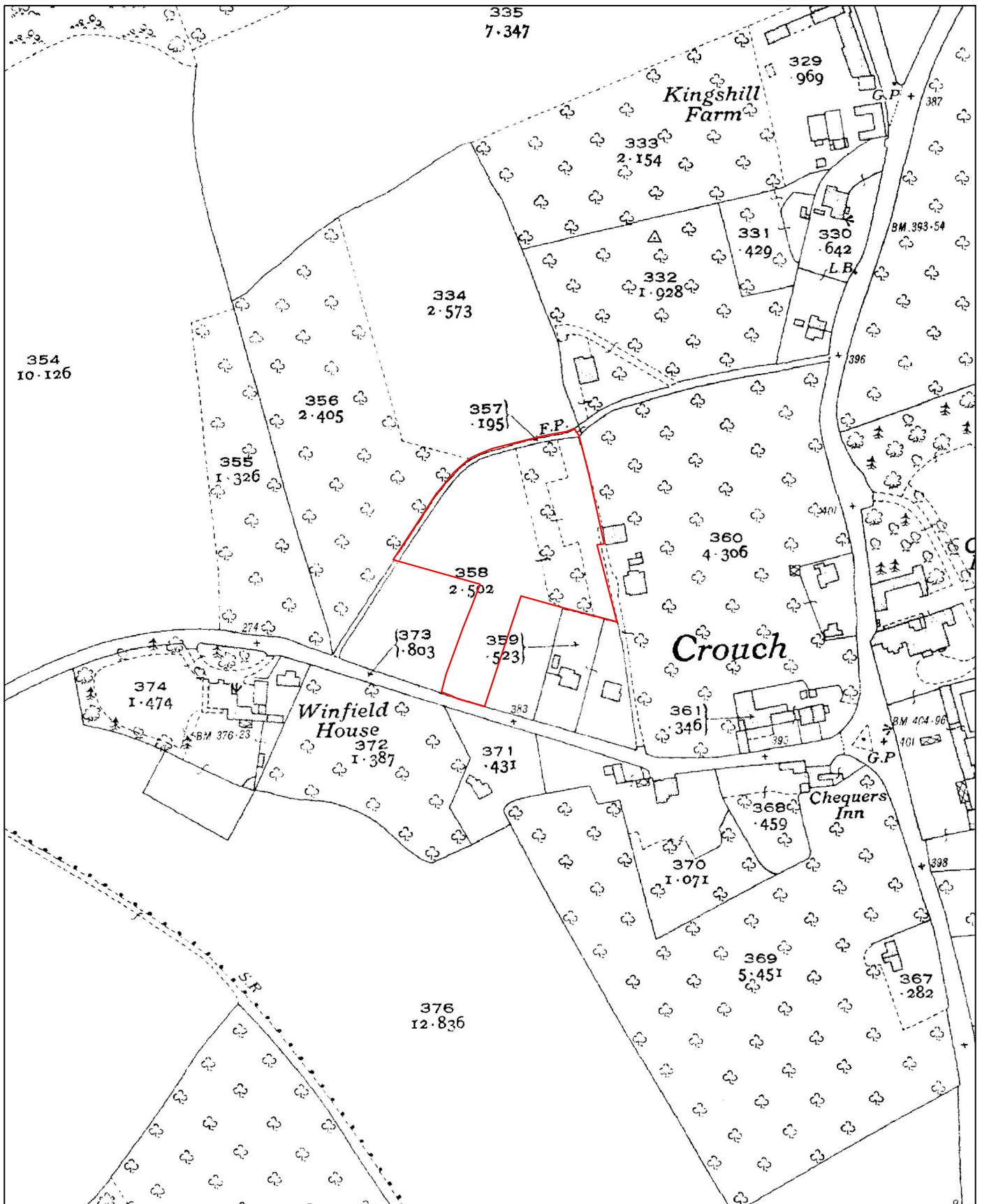
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: The Paddock, Basted Lane, Crouch, Kent</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11484</p> <p>CLIENT: Brookworth Homes Limited</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>	
---	--	---	---

Figure 6: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1908 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).






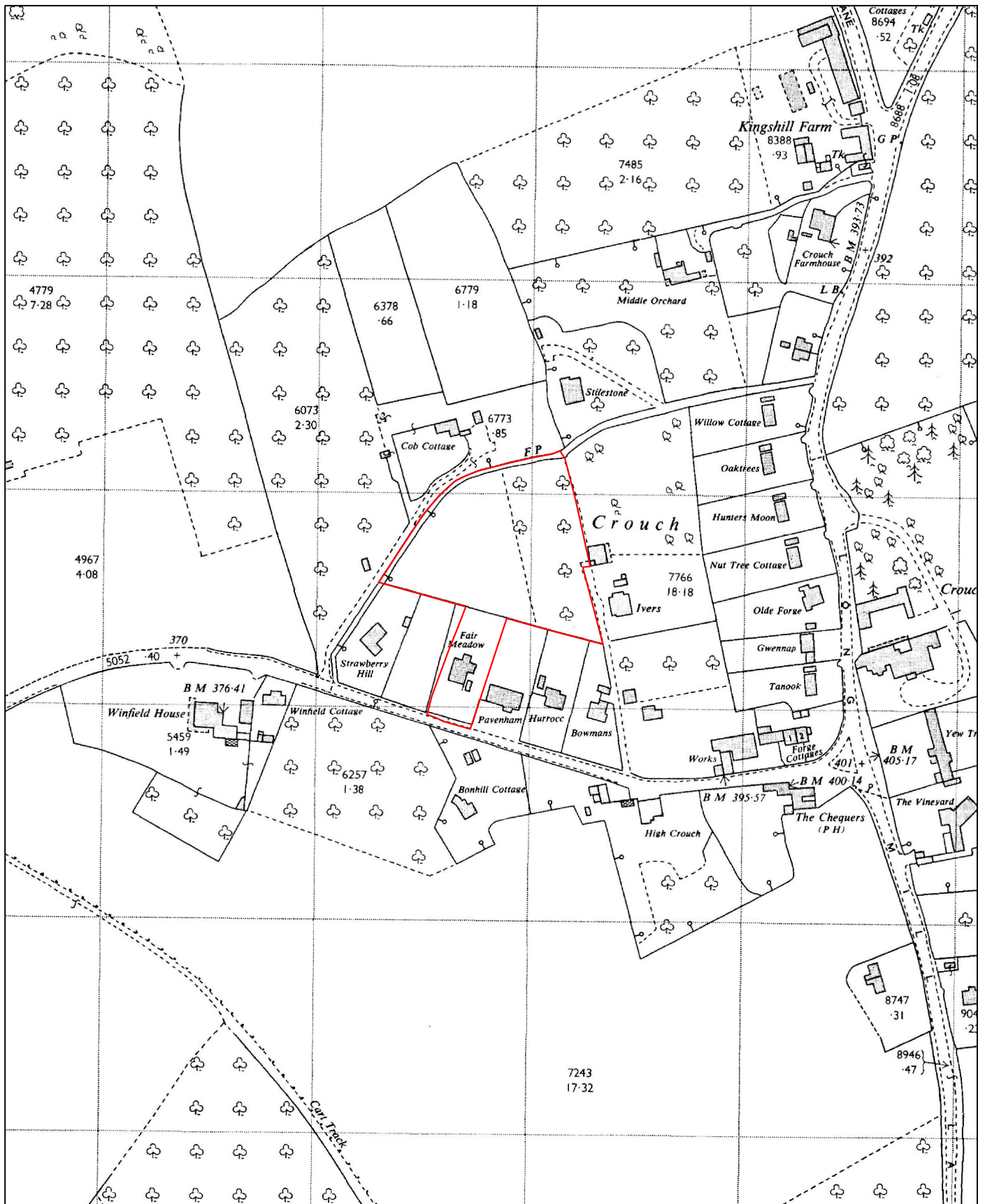
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	PROJECT:	The Paddock, Basted Lane, Crouch, Kent	KEY:  Site boundary 
	SCALE:	1:2,500 at A4	
	REPORT No:	CP11484	
	CLIENT:	Brookworth Homes Limited	
	DRAWN BY:	HP	
	CHECKED BY:	AB	
	DATE:	May 2016	

Figure 7: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1937 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).






 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: The Paddock, Basted Lane, Crouch, Kent</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11484</p> <p>CLIENT: Brookworth Homes Limited</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>	
---	--	---	---

Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Map, 1963 (1:2500 scale).

PROJECT:

The Paddock, Basted Lane,
Crouch, Kent

CLIENT:

Brookworth Homes Limited

SCALE: Plan 1:200/Section 1:25 at A3

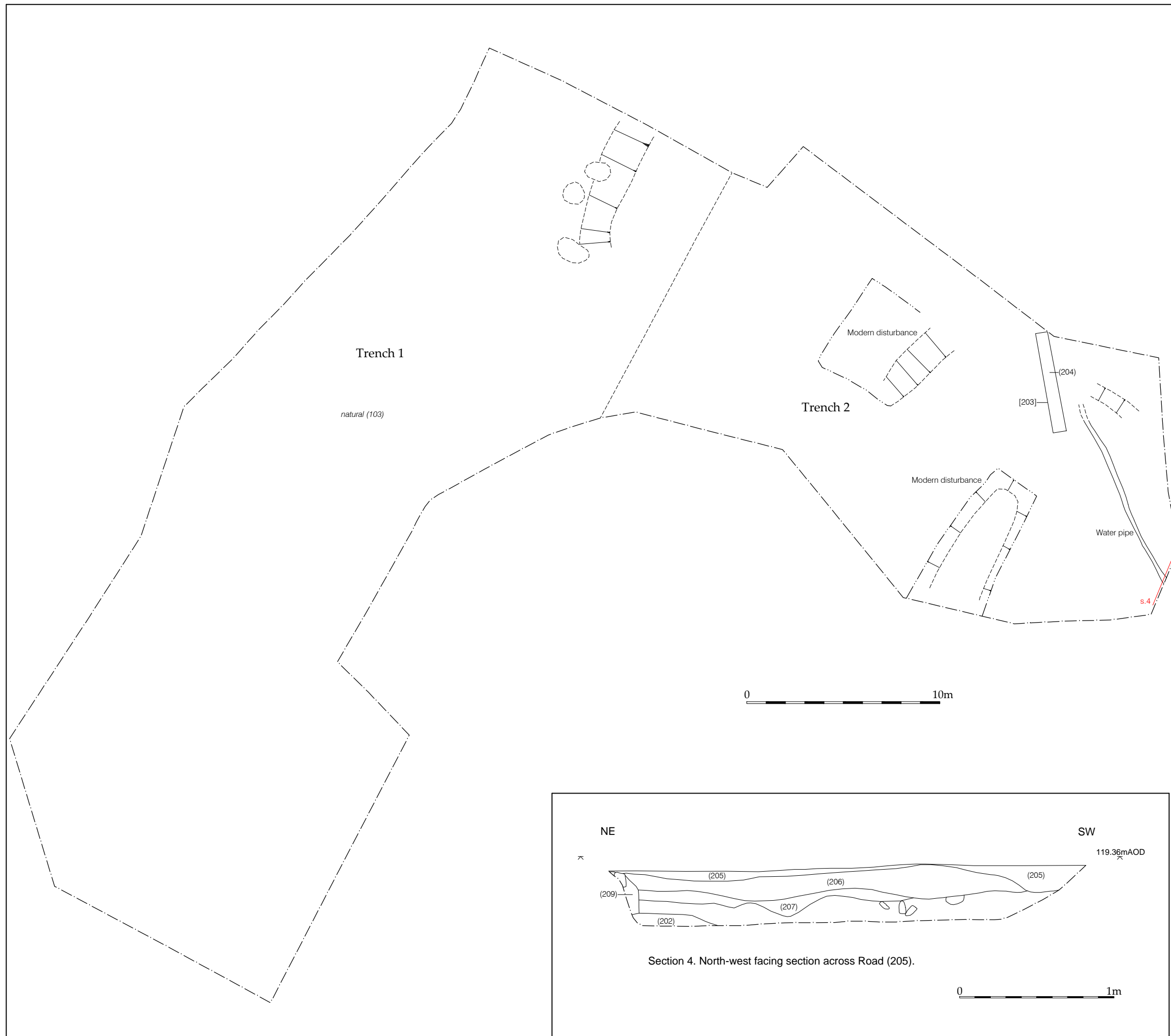
DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: May 2016

KEY:

- (101) Context numbers
- Section location
- Limit of excavation



REPORT No:

CP11484

Figure 9: Trenches 1 and 2 plan, with Trench 2 section.

wardell-armstrong.com

STOKE-ON-TRENT
Sir Henry Doulton House
Forge Lane
Etruria
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 5BD
Tel: +44 (0)178 227 6700

BIRMINGHAM
Two Devon Way
Longbridge Technology Park
Longbridge
Birmingham
B31 2TS
Tel: +44 (0)121 580 0909

CARDIFF
22 Windsor Place
Cardiff
CF10 3BY
Tel: +44 (0)292 072 9191

CROYDON
Suite 8 Suffolk House
College Road
Croydon
Surrey
CR0 1PE
Tel: +44 (0)208 680 7600

EDINBURGH
Suite 3/1 Great Michael House
14 Links Place
Edinburgh
EH6 7EZ
Tel: +44 (0)131 555 3311

GREATER MANCHESTER
2 The Avenue
Leigh
Greater Manchester
WN7 1ES
Tel: +44 (0)194 226 0101

LONDON
Third Floor
46 Chancery Lane
London
WC2A 1JE
Tel: +44 (0)207 242 3243

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
City Quadrant
11 Waterloo Square
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4DP
Tel: +44 (0)191 232 0943

SHEFFIELD
Unit 5 Newton Business Centre
Newton Chambers Road
Thorncliffe Park Chapeltown
Sheffield
S35 2PH
Tel: +44 (0)114 245 6244

TAUNTON
Suite E1 Victoria House
Victoria Street
Taunton
Somerset
TA1 3JA
Tel: +44 (0)182 370 3100

TRURO
Baldhu House
Wheal Jane Earth Science Park
Baldhu
Truro
TR3 6EH
Tel: +44 (0)187 256 0738

International offices:

ALMATY
29/6 Satpaev Avenue
Hyatt Regency Hotel Office
Tower, 7th Floor Almaty
Kazakhstan
050040
Tel : +7(727) 334 1310

MOSCOW
Office 4014
Entrance 2
21/5 Kuznetskiy Most St.
Moscow
Russia
Tel: (495)626-07-67

**Wardell Armstrong
Archaeology:**

CUMBRIA
Cocklakes Yard
Carlisle
Cumbria
CA4 0BQ
Tel: +44 (0)122 856 4820

your earth our world

