



# Land at Tanyard Farm Lenham, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Brenchley Homes Limited (hereafter 'the client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation and watching brief on land located at Tanyard Farm, Lenham, Kent (hereafter 'the site'), centred on Grid Reference (NGR) 590275, 151887.

The evaluation comprised two trial trenches measuring 15m x 1.80m, Trench 6 had to be reduced to 10m in length due to on site obstructions.

The stratigraphic sequence of the site showed made ground of between 1.20m and 1.40m across the site which directly overlay the natural geology. There was no topsoil or subsoil present indicating that the site had been subject to truncation in the past.

No artefacts or features of archaeological significance were identified during the evaluation. The land had been previously subject to truncation by the removal of natural deposits and then levelled and built up using several made ground layers so that the natural geology was observed to directly underlie made ground.

The archaeological evaluation took place on 9<sup>th</sup> May 2018.

Following the evaluation a watching brief was undertaken on minor works associated with the underpinning of walls at two existing barns in the northern part of the site. The watching brief was undertaken between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> May 2018. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed during the watching brief.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Brenchley Homes Limited for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Philip Ponsford. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council, who monitored the project for Maidstone Borough Council.

The fieldwork was directed by Emilia Seredynska with an assistance of Sarah Baker. This report was written by Emilia Seredynska and edited by Rob De'Athe. The project was managed by Rob De'Athe on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# Land at Tanyard Farm, Lenham, Kent

## Archaeological Evaluation & Watching Brief Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Brenchley Homes Limited, to undertake an archaeological evaluation and watching brief on a parcel of land at Tanyard Farm, Lenham, Kent centred on NGR 590275 151887 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprised two dwellings with associated car barns and landscaping and the underpinning of walls for two existing barns in the north of the site. This phase of archaeological work follows an earlier trial trench evaluation of the site which comprised 5 trenches immediately located to the north and east.
- 1.1.3 A planning application (14/503309/FULL) submitted to Maidstone Borough Council, was granted in 2017, subject to conditions. The archaeological conditions for this application were fulfilled by an evaluation conducted by Wessex Archaeology in 2017.
- 1.1.4 An additional application (14/506308/FULL) was granted in February 2018, subject to conditions, adding the two additional residential plots to the development. The following condition relates to archaeology:

Condition 11:

*The development shall not commence until there has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority the secured implementation of an;*

- 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*
- 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; and*
- iii) Following on from fieldwork, a programme of post excavation and publication in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Any changes to these components require the express consent of the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall thereafter be implemented as approved.*



*Reason: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of the development and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impact through preservation in situ or by record.*

- 1.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and the Kent County Council (KCC) *Manual of Specifications Part B: Evaluation – Trial Trenches Requirements*.
- 1.1.6 Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer for KCC approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.7 The evaluation comprising the excavation, investigation and recording of two trial trenches was undertaken on 9<sup>th</sup> May 2018.
- 1.1.8 The evaluation followed a previous five trench evaluation within the site (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and an archaeological desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2015).

## **1.2 Scope of the report**

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation and watching brief, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

## **1.3 Location, topography and geology**

- 1.3.1 The site comprised an irregular parcel of land at the southern end of the Tanyard Farm site, located on the eastern side of the village of Lenham, approximately 3.5km to the east of Harrietsham, 5.5km to the north west of Charing and 13km to the north west of Ashford. The site was bounded on all side by agricultural fields. Glebe pond was located to the west of the site and part of the Great Stour River ran broadly north-south along, and outside, the western site boundary.
- 1.3.2 The underlying geology of the site was record as The Gault Formation - Mudstone with superficial deposits of Head - clay, silt, sand gravel (British Geological Survey online viewer 2018).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2015), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1km study area of the proposed development.





## 2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

*Land at Tanyard Farm, Lenham, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation (2017)*

- 2.2.1 An evaluation was undertaken within the proposed development area between the 25<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> April 2017.
- 2.2.2 A total of five trenches were excavated with no features of archaeological significance found, disturbance relating to the construction of, and subsequent demolition of the later barns that previously occupied the site was identified, along with several modern drainage features.

## 2.3 Archaeological and historical context

*Prehistoric (500,000BC - AD43)*

- 2.3.1 Fieldwalking undertaken by the Maidstone Area Archaeological Group recovered over 20 Mesolithic flints in a field 240m to the west of the site.
- 2.3.2 A number of archaeological artefacts dated to the Iron Age have been found within the locality of the Site. These include: a copper alloy La Tene II bow brooch 270m to the west of the site and several Iron Age coins to the north and east of the site.

*Romano-British (AD43 - 410) and Anglo-Saxon (AD410 - 1085)*

- 2.3.3 A watching brief was undertaken in 2003 during the construction of Lenham community centre to the west of the site. Two Romano-British ditches both aligned east-west across the site were revealed. Pottery dated circa AD180 – 400 was retrieved from both ditches.
- 2.3.4 Geophysical survey was carried out to the east of the site which identified a number of pit-like anomalies, and areas of strong magnetic response suggesting possible site of Romano-British iron working in the area.
- 2.3.5 A large number of finds have also been found within the vicinity of the site which include: 13 copper alloy coins, five silver coins, three metal brooches and a number of unknown Romano-British coins 935m to the south east of the site.
- 2.3.6 470m to the west of the site three Anglo-Saxon burials were found. Two daggers, a sword, spear, shield boss and buckle were found in conjunction with the skeletal remains. A fourth Anglo-Saxon skeleton was found 970m to the north of the site during construction of a water main.

*Medieval (AD1066 - 1540) and Post-medieval (AD 1540 - 1900)*

- 2.3.7 The medieval and post-medieval records within and around Lenham largely comprises Listed Buildings within the historical core of the village located approximately 124m to the west of the site and are centred around the Church of St Mary. Included are: several medieval manor houses, two medieval public houses and several medieval and post-medieval cottages.
- 2.3.8 A total of 36 medieval records relate to finds identified through metal detecting. These include: medieval coins, brooches, seal matrixes and copper alloy mounts. An additional 12 finds dated to the post-medieval period have also been uncovered in close proximity to the site.
- 2.3.9 Tanyard Farm occupies the site and has been recorded as a post-medieval farmstead. This was identified as having lost more than 50% of its original form. An earlier phase of



Tanyard Farm is evident on the Andrews Drury and Herbert's map of 1769 comprising a single building in the northern section of the site.

- 2.3.10 The Lock-up at Lenham is a Scheduled Monument located 500m to the north west of the site. The building had originally functioned as a mortuary that had been attached to a workhouse. The building was eventually used as a holding cell due to its prime location in the centre of the village. With the introduction of holding facilities in police stations the Lock-up soon fell out of use.

*19<sup>th</sup> century (AD 1800 - 1900) and Modern (AD 1900 - present day)*

- 2.3.11 The Sevenoaks, Maidstone and Tonbridge Wells branch railway was opened between Swanley and Sevenoaks in 1862 and was extended to Maidstone in 1874. A section of the line is situated 400m to the south of the site and runs on an east-west alignment.
- 2.3.12 A WWII auxiliary hide is located 700m to the east of the site. Auxiliary hides were bases used by teams of resistance fighters to carry out acts of sabotage and information gathering in the event of a German invasion.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 General aims**

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and KCC *Manual of Specifications Part B: Evaluation – Trial Trenches Requirements* and in compliance with the ClfA' Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation and watching brief (ClfA 2014a), were:

- *To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and*
- *To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.*

#### **3.2 General objectives**

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- *To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;*
- *To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and*
- *To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.*

### **4 METHODS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018), KCC *Manual of Specifications Part B: Evaluation – Trial*

*Trenching Requirements* and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

## 4.2 Fieldwork methods

### *General*

- 4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI and were located in the footprints of the two proposed new buildings on site; Trench 6 had to be slightly reduced in length because of on-site obstacles (**Figure 1**).
- 4.2.2 Prior to machine excavation, the trench locations were visually inspected and scanned by Wessex Archaeology using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) in order to verify the absence of any live underground services.
- 4.2.3 Two trial trenches, measuring 15m and 10m in length and 1.80m wide, were excavated in level spits of approximately 50–200mm using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.4 Spoil derived from machine stripping was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. No artefacts suitable for retention were identified during the evaluation.
- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Senior Archaeological Officer for KCC were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

### *Recording*

- 4.2.6 All exposed deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

## 4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the*



*Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

#### **4.4 Monitoring**

4.4.1 Wendy Rogers, the Senior Archaeological Officer for KCC, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the evaluation. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Senior Archaeological Officer for KCC.

### **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The following section provides a summary description of the results of the archaeological mitigation. Details of individual contexts are retained in the site archive and a detailed tabulated version of these is provided in **Appendix 1** of this report.

5.1.2 **Figure 1** presents the overall location of the site and the trench location and selected photographs are provided in **Plates 1-4**.

#### **5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits**

5.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence recorded within the site was consistent and comprised of several made ground layers varying in thickness containing demolition material such as bricks, concrete blocks and metal or plastic objects.

5.2.2 No surviving topsoil or subsoil was encountered within the trenches. The made ground sealed the natural geology consisting of a light greyish orange silty clay with chalk inclusions. Natural geology was recorded approximately 1.20m below ground level (BGL).

#### **5.3 Trench description**

##### *Trench 6*

5.3.1 Trench 6 was located to the north of the evaluated area, aligned west-east (**Plates 1 & 2**). The trench had to be reduced at the west end by approximately 5m due to on site obstacles. The natural geology consisting light greyish orange silty clay was recorded below approximately 1.4m of made ground.

5.3.2 A 3m long test pit was excavated to the western end of the trench up to a depth of 1.70m to test for any gravel deposits and to test the natural geology. This revealed a light blueish grey clay; no gravel deposits were observed (**Plate 1**).

5.3.3 No deposits or features of archaeological significance were identified within Trench 6.

##### *Trench 7*

5.3.4 Trench 7 was located to the south of the area, on north-south orientation (**Plate 3**). Several layers of made ground sealed the natural geology which was recorded at a depth of 1.20m BGL (**Plate 4**).

5.3.5 No artefacts or deposits of archaeological interest were present in Trench 7.



## **5.4 Watching Brief**

- 5.4.1 The watching brief element of the works involved monitoring narrow trenches (c. 0.5m wide) excavated alongside existing walls for two barns in the northern part of the site (**Plates 5-6**). The barns are shown on the 1868 Ordnance Survey Map and comprise of a brick and timber construction with brick walls approximately 1.8m – 2m in height laid on a ragstone block shallow footings. A narrow trench was excavated alongside the walls to enable underpinning to support the structures. No finds or features of archaeological significance were observed during the underpinning exercise. The watching brief identified the ragstone block footings were approximately 0.5m in depth made of several (up to three) courses of ragstone blocks laid onto a rudimentary hardcore base approximately 0.4m thick.

## **6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE**

- 6.1.1 No finds suitable for retention were identified during the evaluation.

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

- 7.1.1 No contexts suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of evaluation.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1.1 The archaeological assessment of the land at Tanyard Farm, Lenham, Kent has been successful in fulfilling the aims and objectives of the specification set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018). No artefacts, features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered during the course of archaeological works.
- 8.1.2 The trial trenches revealed that the site had been formerly used for agricultural buildings. The previous development of the area had truncated overlying deposits down to the natural geology and area was built up recently by the deposition of several layers of made ground which forms the current ground level.
- 8.1.3 It is clear that this area of the site has suffered truncation in the past probably related to the levelling of the ground prior to the construction of previous (now demolished) farm buildings. If any archaeological remains were present in this area of the site, these have been removed by the truncation of any archaeological bearing deposits.
- 8.1.4 The watching brief monitored the underpinning of the two 19<sup>th</sup> century barns in the northern part of the site. No finds of archaeological significance were observed during this phase of work.

## **9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **9.1 Museum**

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Maidstone. Deposition of any finds with a suitable museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.



## 9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by appropriate museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **204450**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 01 files/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

## 9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

## 9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

## 9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

## 10 COPYRIGHT

### 10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.



## 10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.





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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 6		Length 10m	Width 1.80m	Depth 1.70m
Easting 5900265.64		Northing 151848.01		MaOD 103.64
Context Number	Fill Of /Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Made ground	Light brownish grey. Sandy silt. Abundant small to medium sized chalk inclusions, common mid and large sized sub-angular flints, sparse brick and tile debris. Derived from the last demolition, built up recently.	0.00-0.45
602		Tarmac		0.45-0.55
603		Made ground	Dark brownish grey. Sandy clay. Very common small chalk inclusions, heavily rooted.	0.55-0.70
604		Made ground	Light yellowish orange. Sand. Sparse large sized brick debris.	0.70-1.00
605		Made ground	Light greyish brown. Sandy clay. Abundant demolition debris (brick, concrete, other rubbish).	1.00-1.23
606		Made ground	Dark greyish black. Sandy clay. Heavily rooted, very organic. Very common large sized brick debris, common small chalk inclusions.	1.23-1.44
607		Made ground	Light yellowish grey. Sand. Abundant chalk inclusions. Contains plastic and metal rubbish. Recorded to the east of the trench only.	0.70-0.94
608		Natural	Mid greyish orange. Silty clay. Common small chalk inclusions and medium sized sub-angular flints.	1.44-1.70+
609		Natural	Alluvium. Light blueish grey. Silty clay. Seen in test pit only.	1.44-1.70+

Trench No 7		Length 15m	Width 1.80m	Depth 1.20m
Easting 590266.98		Northing 151842.21		MaOD 103.70
Context Number	Fill Of /Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Made ground	Light brownish grey. Sandy silt. Abundant medium sized chalk inclusions, abundant demolition debris (brick, concrete). Built up recently. Thicker to the north.	0.00-0.23
702		Tarmac	Observed to the northern half only.	0.23-0.35
703		Made ground	Light yellowish orange. Sand. Abundant large bricks and concrete slabs. Recorded to the north only.	0.35-0.55
704		Made ground	Light greyish brown. Sandy clay. Abundant brick and concrete debris, containing tile, metal and plastic rubbish. Very loose.	0.55-1.15 (N) 0.45-0.83 (S)
705		Made ground	Dark greyish black. Sandy clay. Rare small chalk inclusions. Organic and heavily rooted, mixed with a buried subsoil. Thicker to the South.	1.15-1.20 (N) 0.83-1.10 (S)
706		Natural	Mid greyish orange. Silty clay. Very common medium sized sub-angular flints.	1.10-1.20+



## Appendix 2 Kent County Council HER Summary Form

<b>Site Name:</b> Tanyard Farm, Lenham, Kent	
<b>Site Address:</b> Tanyard Farm, Lenham, Kent	
<b>Summary of discoveries:</b>  The archaeological assessment of the land at Tanyard Farm, Lenham, Kent has been successful in fulfilling the aims and objectives of the specifications. No artefacts, features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered during the course of archaeological works. The 2 trial trenches revealed that the site had been formerly used for agricultural buildings. The previous development of the area had removed overburden to the natural geology and area was built up recently by layer of made ground formed the existing ground level. The watching brief found no archaeologically significant material.	
<b>District/Unitary Council:</b> Maidstone Borough	<b>Parish:</b> Lenham
<b>Period(s):</b> Modern	
<b>NGR (centre of site to nearest 1m):</b> 590275, 151887 <b>(NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)</b>	
<b>Type of archaeological work</b> Archaeological Evaluation	
<b>Date of fieldwork (dd/mm/yy) From:</b> 09/05/2018 <b>To:</b> 09/05/2018	
<b>Unit/contractor undertaking recording:</b> Wessex Archaeology	
<b>Geology:</b> The Gault Formation - Mudstone with superficial deposits of Head - clay, silt, sand gravel.	
<b>Title and author of accompanying report:</b> Land at Tanyard Farm, Lenham, Kent; Archaeological Evaluation Report compiled by Emilia Seredynska	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate)</b>  The evaluation comprised two trial trenches measured 15m x 1.80m, Trench 6 had to be reduced to 10m due to an on site obstruction.  The stratigraphic sequence of the site showed made ground of between 1.20m – 1.40m across the site which directly overlay the natural geology. There was no topsoil or subsoil observed. No artefacts or features of archaeological significance were identified during the evaluation or watching brief. The land had been previously stripped of overburden and built up so that only the natural geology was observed sealed by several layers of made ground.	
<b>Location of archive/finds:</b> Wessex Archaeology Maidstone Office	
<b>Contact at Unit:</b> Rob De'Athe	<b>Date:</b> 05/06/2018



## Appendix 3 OASIS form

**OASIS ID: wessexar1-318791**

### Project details

Project name	Tanyard Farm, Lenham, Kent
Short description of the project	The archaeological evaluation & watching brief was undertaken on of 1ha parcel of land located at Tanyard Farm, Lenham, Kent centred on NGR 590275 151887. The proposed development comprises two dwellings with associated car barns and landscaping. This is in addition to the previously approved development within the site. The evaluation comprised two trial trenches measured 15m x 1.80m however, proposed Trench 6 had to be reduced to 10m due to the site obstruction. The stratigraphic makeup of the site showed made ground of 1.20 - 1.40m across the site which directly overlay the natural geology. There was no apparent topsoil or subsoil observed. No artefacts or features of archaeological significance were identified during the evaluation or watching brief. The land had been previously stripped of overburden and built up so that only the natural geology was observed sealed by several layers of made ground.
Project dates	Start: 09-05-2018 End: 09-05-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	204450 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	wessexar1-285180 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	14/506308/FULL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	100981 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	100982 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None

### Project location

Country England



Site location KENT MAIDSTONE LENHAM Tanyard Farm, Lenham, Kent  
Postcode ME172DH  
Study area 1 Hectares  
Site coordinates TQ 590275 151887 50.913641796407 0.262473185033 50 54 49 N 000 15 44 E Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 103.63m Max: 104.75m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology  
Project brief originator Brenchley Homes Ltd  
Project design originator Wessex Archaeology  
Project director/manager Rob De'Athe  
Project supervisor Emilia Seredynska  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer


#### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient Wessex Archaeology Maidstone Office  
Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Wessex Archaeology Maidstone Office  
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Entered by Emilia Seredynska (e.seredynska@wessexarch.co.uk)  
Entered on 5 June 2018



▭ Site Boundary  
▭ Previous Trench  
▭ Evaluation Trench  
▭ Watching Brief Area

 Coordinate system:  
 OSGB36  
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

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Site location, trench layout and watching brief area

Figure 1





Plate 1: Trench 6, viewed from the east



Plate 2: Representative section of Trench 6, viewed from the north


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Plate 3: Trench 7, viewed from the south



Plate 4: Representative section of Trench 7, viewed from the east


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Plate 5: Barn wall and foundation, viewed from the south



Plate 6: Underpinning trench, viewed from the west

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