



Lenham School Science Block, Lenham, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Baxall Construction Ltd. to carry out an archaeological evaluation at Lenham School, Lenham, Maidstone, Kent, located at NGR 589248 152366 (TQ89299 52189) as part of a planning condition prior to the demolition of the existing science block and the erection of a new two storey science building, with additional parking, and creation of a new multi-functional plaza on the site of demolished building.

Two evaluation trenches, each 20m long by 1.8m wide (representing a 5% sample), were excavated. No archaeological artefacts or deposits were present, with a series of modern made ground deposits overlaying the natural geology.

The underlying geology was observed to gently slope down from north to south with the current tennis courts occupying a levelled surface at 127m aOD. This levelling can account for the made ground and truncation and disturbance seen in the natural geology.

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Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Baxall Construction Ltd. for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Wendy Rogers, the County Archaeologist, who monitored the project for Kent County Council (KCC), and to Baxall Construction Ltd. for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Mark Denyer, with the assistance of Lance Lewis. This report was written by Mark Denyer and edited by Sarah Barrowman. The project was managed by Sarah Barrowman on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Lenham School Science Block

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Baxall Construction Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.16ha parcel of land located within Lenham School, Ham Lane, Lenham, Maidstone, Kent, ME17 2LL, centred on NGR 589248 152366 (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises demolition of the existing science block and the erection of a new two storey science building, with additional parking, and creation of a new multi-functional plaza on the site of demolished building.
- 1.1.3 A planning application (MA/16/507143), submitted to Maidstone Borough Council, was granted on the 29th September 2016 subject to conditions. On the 7th September 2018 an application (MA/18/504729), pending approval, was submitted in order to vary Condition 2 (approved plans) and 3 (external materials) and the removal of Condition 7 (access and parking) The following conditions relate to archaeology:

Condition 12

Prior to the commencement of development the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, will secure and implement:

- (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) Further archaeological investigation, recording and reporting, determined by the results of the evaluation, in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority*

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded. Archaeological remains could be damaged by development therefore and approved programme of archaeological investigation must be in place before development starts.

- 1.1.4 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). The County Archaeologist for KCC approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation comprising 2 trial trenches (a 5% sample of the proposed development area) was undertaken on the 11th and 12th April 2019.



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, 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 comprises a sub-rectangular parcel of land located within the village of Lenham, 2.4km to the east of Harrietsham, 6.5km to the west of Charing and 13km to the east of Maidstone.
- 1.3.2 The site is currently part of the Lenham School, which comprises school buildings within the eastern area of the site and playing fields in the west. The proposed development area, measuring 0.16ha, is located in the southern part of the playing fields where the new science building will be erected. The site is delineated by wire fences, mature trees and hedgerows. The site is bound by Maidstone Road and Ashford Road (A20) to the north, Swadelands Close to the east and Ham Lane to the south and west.
- 1.3.3 Lenham is situated at the foot of the Downs and as such the topography of the area is gently sloping to the south. The site is situated upon a gentle slope to the south and east, from an elevation of approximately 131m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north western corner to 126m aOD in the south eastern corner of the site. Glebe Pond, located at the eastern edge of the study area, is one of the sources of the River Stour.
- 1.3.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Zig Zag Chalk Formation; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 94-100 million years ago. The overlying head deposit consists of clay, silt sand and gravel formed 3 million years ago in the quaternary period (British Geological Survey).

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 2016), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1km study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD 43)

- 2.2.1 The prehistoric period is well represented within the study area. Pilgrims Way traverses the northern part of the area on an approximate east-west alignment. Pilgrims Way is a trackway known to have been used during the prehistoric periods. The trackway follows the escarpment of the North Downs as closely as possible, although there are sections of it at the base of the slope. The part of the trackway that traverses the study area lies at the base of the slope. However, an alternative route also follows the top of the

escarpment in this area, located 1.7km to the north of the site (beyond the limits of the study area).

- 2.2.2 Fieldwalking undertaken by the Maidstone Area Archaeological Group recovered more than 20 Mesolithic flints in a field 700m to the east of the site. A worked flint blade was discovered 900 m to the east of the site that is thought to date to between the Mesolithic and Bronze Age periods. Seven Mesolithic flints were recovered 920m to the south east of the site. Part of a Neolithic Axe was found during an investigation of geophysical anomalies 750 m to the south west of the site. A Neolithic barbed and tanged arrowhead was found at the Lenham Community Centre 800m to the east of the site.
- 2.2.3 During a watching brief carried out in 2010 several archaeological features were investigated within the site. These comprised an Early Bronze Age ditch aligned NE/SW, an Early Bronze Age pit and a gully which contained a Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age flint core, a gully containing Neolithic to Iron Age pottery, four undated pits, an undated ditch and two undated probable hearths.
- 2.2.4 A cast copper alloy object dated to the Bronze Age was recovered 170m to the west of the site boundary. Another copper alloy object was found 975m to the south east of the site.

Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

- 2.2.5 Iron Age evidence from within the study area is comprised of a number of finds found through metal detecting of the area. The finds, as well as the small amount of archaeological remains dating to this period, suggest that there may have been some Iron Age activity within the area. A copper alloy La Tene III bow brooch was found along with three Iron Age coins approximately 700m to the east of the site. Several Iron Age coins are recorded within a 1 km radius from the centre of the site. A copper alloy object thought to date to the Iron Age has been recovered 1km to the north west of the site.
- 2.2.6 An evaluation undertaken adjacent to Glebe Gardens revealed a probable ditch aligned southwest to northeast at the east end of the site, which contained pottery dating to the Iron Age. The evaluation also identified a late glacial to earlier post glacial fluvial deposit which could seal below it prehistoric activity dating from the Lower Palaeolithic to the Neolithic period (Chris Butler Archaeological Services 2015).
- 2.2.7 A watching brief undertaken at Douglas Alms-houses recovered fragments of redeposited prehistoric/Iron Age pottery as well as flint flakes, 385m to the north east of the site.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.2.8 A watching brief was undertaken in advance of the construction of the Lenham Community Centre in 2002-2003 by Museum of London Archaeological Services. This revealed two Romano-British ditches, both aligned east-west across the site. In the western part of the site a large pit or quarry pit was found. Another smaller pit was located to the south of the larger pit. A probable Romano-British pit was recorded in the northern part of the site and an undated pit was recorded within the centre of the site. The Lenham Archaeological society undertook some metal detecting at the community centre site and recovered a number of copper alloy objects of Romano-British date including coins, a buckle and a flue tile.
- 2.2.9 An excavation at Groom Way revealed a Romano-British ditch containing finds from the 1st-3rd centuries.



- 2.2.10 Fieldwalking at Court Meadow recovered pieces of iron bloomery slag possibly of Romano-British date. Geophysical survey to the east of this point identified pit-like anomalies, and areas of strong magnetic response that were tentatively interpreted as being evidence for Romano-British iron working. Linear cropmarks have also been identified within the Court Meadow field aligned northwest to southeast, which are possibly field drains. Romano-British coins and two large dressed stones have also been reported here.
- 2.2.11 A number of Romano-British finds have been found across the study area through metal detecting including a copper alloy coin, a lead alloy weight, a copper alloy coin, a copper alloy brooch and coin and a 2nd century flagon.
- 2.2.12 A Roman road is thought to pass through Lenham, as sections of a road are known at Harrietsham and Charing; however no evidence of a road has been found to date. Investigations were undertaken in Stumbles field along what was thought to be the route of the Roman road.
- Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)*
- 2.2.13 Evidence of Anglo-Saxon burials have been found within the study area. Three 6th century burials with grave goods have been recorded 470m to the east of the site.
- 2.2.14 Works for a water main undertaken in 1946 also revealed skeletal remains thought to be of Anglo-Saxon date, located 920m to the northeast of the site, to the south of Pilgrims Way.
- 2.2.15 An excavation at 8 Faversham Road, 550m to the east of the site, revealed a clay lined pit interpreted as a possible storage pit dating to the Anglo-Saxon period.
- 2.2.16 A number of Anglo-Saxon finds have been recorded across the study area through metal detecting and fieldwalking consisting on a copper alloy brooch thought to date to the 6th century and a button brooch.
- 2.2.17 A copper alloy strap end with a zoomorphic animal head terminal was found 813m to the east of the site at the Lenham community centre. An Anglo-Saxon silver hooked tag was found 800m to the north of the site. A silver coin was found 720m to the southeast of the site.
- 2.2.18 Whilst no settlement evidence for the Anglo-Saxon period is present within the archaeological record within the study area to date, documentary records refer to Lenham as early as 804 AD. The Anglo-Saxon charter refers to West Lenham being granted to the abbot of St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury by King Cenwulf of Mercia and King Cuthred of Kent. This suggests that Lenham had previously been part of the Royal Estate that was transferred to the Abbey. Lenham is referred to as *Leanaham* in the 804 AD and 850 AD charters; it is thought that the name means 'the homestead of Leana'. In 961 AD Lenham is referred to as *Laenham*, in 1086 as *Lertham* and 1087 as *Lenham*.
- 2.2.19 The Domesday Book of 1086 records that the abbot at St Augustine's Abbey held the land at this time. This included arable land, meadow, woodland, 40 villagers, seven smallholders, one slave and two mills.
- Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)*
- 2.2.20 Lenham was an established settlement by the medieval period and agriculture was the basis of the economy at this time. Court Lodge Abbey Farm is thought to have been the

administrative centre of Lenham at this time, and two large tithe barns were located here. The manor at Lenham was held by St Augustine's Abbey until 1538. No's 4-7 Church Square are thought to have been monastic buildings associated with the Abbey Farm. One of the tithe barns remains, located 545m to the east of the site, and is Grade I listed.

2.2.21 The known archaeological resource dating to the medieval period is comprised of finds recovered during metal detecting and fieldwalking in the study area including two copper alloy purse bars, several silver coins, a seal matrix, a copper alloy buckle and two probable copper alloy pot leg or stands; a medieval copper alloy jetton (token), a silver mount, two Anglo-Norman pennies, a lead alloy seal matrix, two lead alloy tokens and a copper alloy thimble; a lead alloy bulla and a copper alloy harness pendant; a 14th century seal matrix, a Tudor copper alloy buckle, etc.

2.2.22 A number of Listed Buildings dating to the medieval period still stand within the core of Lenham, 5 Maidstone Road, and Court Lodge Cottage. Medieval to post-medieval buildings include, among others, the Forge House, Lenham Court, Barn north west of court lodge, 12-16 High Street, Saxon Warriors, The Red Lion, R B House and handrails attached.

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800)

2.2.23 The dissolution of the monasteries in 1538 meant that Court Lodge Abbey Farm was no longer owned by the church and passed into private ownership. Lenham was part of an important trade route and as such the market and town continued to thrive. The agricultural focus of the village and the surrounding area continued and this can be seen through a number of post-medieval farmsteads recorded by the Kent Farmsteads Survey.

2.2.24 Marley Farm was a courtyard farmstead with buildings around three sides of a yard, which is located 944m to the northwest of the site. Among others, several post-medieval farmsteads are recorded at Dickley Farm 700m to the northwest, Court Lodge 520m to the southeast and Tanyard Farm 940m to the east.

2.2.25 An archaeological trial trench evaluation at 8 Faversham Road revealed the remains of two post-medieval buildings and a road-side ditch, with associated features such as a small oven and paved yard. The foundations of a post-medieval building with a possible sump and 19th century latrine were found at Lenham Court. A post-medieval well was found during excavations at Douglas Alms-houses located 435m to the east of the site.

2.2.26 Lenham Lock-up started as a mortuary room associated with a workhouse dating to the early 18th century. The Lock-up is designated as a Scheduled Monument.

2.2.27 A number of post-medieval finds have been recovered through metal detecting and fieldwalking across the study area: Among others, a copper alloy bell, a copper alloy knife, a copper alloy token, a silver coin, etc. were recorded within the study area.

19th Century (AD 1800 – 1900) and Modern (1900-present day)

2.2.28 The Sevenoaks, Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells branch railway was opened between Swanley and Sevenoaks in 1862 and was extended to Maidstone in 1874. A section of this branch line traverses the study area 400m to the south of the site. Also, within the area is a likely 19th century bridge that passes over the railway. Lenham Station is also recorded on the KHER located 420m to the south of the site.

2.2.29 Two modern records are recorded on the KHER which comprise the crash site of a Hawker Hurricane I which was shot down in August 1940 and crashed at Lenham. A



Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD) hospital was set up at Forester's Hall and was in use during WWI.

Historic Map Regression

- 2.2.30 Andrews, Drury and Herbert map (1769) and the Mudge map (1801) do not show buildings within the site. However, this may be due to a lack of detail.
- 2.2.31 The 1841 tithe map of Lenham shows the majority of the site to lie within a large rectangular field with a farmstead at the centre. The property is labelled on later maps as 'Swadelands' and was situated to the immediate east of the site. The property is shown as having a double entrance from the main road with a residential building at the end of the driveway with outbuildings to the rear. The site is situated in the field surrounding the property and is recorded as a paddock on the tithe apportionment. The remainder of the site to the northwest is part of a separate field used for agriculture.
- 2.2.32 Ordnance Survey mapping from the end of the 19th century also shows the site to lie within the fields to this west of Swadelands. An additional field boundary had been created by 1873 which divided the site into three parcels of land with boundaries aligned NNE-SSW. The site continues to be occupied by fields in the early part of the 20th century. By 1909 the arrangement of the buildings at Swadelands is shown as amalgamated into a single linear arrangement. The site and Swadelands remained unchanged into the 1920s.
- 2.2.33 Swadelands School is known to have opened in 1952 and historic mapping from the early 1960s shows the existing buildings to be used as the School with two extra rectangular buildings located to the south. By 1969 the school buildings had extended within the site and part of the central field boundary was removed to create playing fields. Further buildings were constructed within the site by the 1980s and the former field boundaries were completely removed to create large playing fields across much of the site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims (or purpose) of the evaluation, in compliance with the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and the *KCC Manual of specifications Part B: trial trenching requirements* (**Appendix 1**), 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) 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 (**Fig. 1**).

4.2.2 Two trial trenches, each measuring 20m in length and 1.8m wide, were excavated firstly by using a pecker attachment on a 360° excavator to break out the tarmac playing court surface, and then excavated in level spits 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.

4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the County Archaeologist, 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 archaeological deposits and features 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 50mm.

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 The County Archaeologist for KCC, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the County Archaeologist.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Both excavated trial trenches showed a complete absence of any archaeological features or deposits (**Plates 1 – 4**).

5.1.2 There was between 0.42m and 0.56m of made ground in both trenches. This was observed to be thicker towards the southern ends of the trenches.

5.1.3 The natural geology was exposed in both evaluation trenches and showed some degree of truncation and modern disturbance (**Figure 2**).

5.1.4 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**).

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 In both trenches the natural geology, 105 and 205, comprised of yellowish to reddish brown sandy silty clay with common to abundant small sub angular and sub rounded flints and gravels was present. The underlying natural geology sloped gently downwards from north to south, with the natural geology at 0.30m BGL (126.79-127.15m aOD) at the north and 0.42-0.56m BGL (126.67-126.89m aOD) towards the southern part of the trenches. Both trenches showed a degree of truncation and disturbance in the natural geology.

5.2.2 Sealing the natural geology was a c. 0.07 – 0.14m thick layer of made ground, 104 and 204. This was composed of greyish to greenish brown clay, with occasional to common small sub rounded and sub angular flints and occasional brick fragments and plastic.

5.2.3 Above this layer was a made ground of the appearance of cement blinding, 103 and 203, as used in the construction industry. This was of grey cement with occasional small sub rounded flints and of a thickness of 0.12m.

5.2.4 This was overlain by a layer of made ground, 103 and 203, with a thickness of c. 0.12-0.15m thickness. It was comprised of grey cement with occasional small sub rounded flints, 203, or very compact large white-grey concrete lumps with rare brick fragments,



metal reinforcement bar and rare patches of sand, 103. This layer had the appearance of cement blinding and was more apparent in trench 2 than it was in trench 1. It became softer toward the north of each trench, where it could be broken through by the excavator machine.

5.2.5 This layer was sealed by a made ground, 102 and 202, c. 0.08 – 0.2m thickness, of yellow crushed hardcore with abundant bricks and brick fragments and a darker lenses of tarmac at the base of layer.

5.2.6 The uppermost made ground was the tarmac tennis court surface, 101 and 202, with a thickness of 0.10-0.12m of dark black tarmac, weathered to grey at the surface, which lay across the whole site.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 Due to the sterile evaluation trenches, there were no archaeological features or deposits for any artefactual evidence.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 Due to the sterile evaluation trenches, there were no archaeological features or deposits to sample for the purpose of environmental analysis.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation have been met insofar as there is an absence of any archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the evaluation area.

8.1.2 Since the mid-20th century the existent school has undergone a number of phases of development and expansion. This appears to have resulted in the removal of potential archaeological deposits. The made ground sequences were observed to directly overlie the natural geological deposits, which also showed signs of truncation and modern disturbance, reflecting the process of development, landscaping and levelling the site to enable the creation to the playing fields and tennis courts.

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 From the evaluation fieldwork carried out, and looking at the site in a wider landscape context, it is apparent that the site has been previously been subjected to levelling and landscaping, and it is likely that the current ground level does not reflect the ground level and topography prior to the building of the school in the 1950s.

8.2.2 Observations made onsite of the surrounding topography, using clues in the landscape, such as roof lines of surrounding houses, treelines and the nature of the underlying natural geology, showed that even though the current site is relatively level at 127m aOD, the underlying topography is of a gentle slope from north to south.

8.2.3 This can be also be confirmed by archaeological mitigation works on an adjacent site (Wessex Archaeology report forthcoming), where the presence of a ridgeline and a gentle slope from north to south was encountered.



- 8.2.4 The sterile nature of the evaluation trenches can be attributed to former levelling and landscaping processes, with any former deposits of archaeological potential likely to have been removed as part of this process. The landscaping and levelling process is reflected in the presence of made ground directly upon the natural, and visible modern disturbance and truncation of the natural geology. This is in line with what would be expected when a former area used as open pasture, paddocks or open field is levelled to create a playing field/tennis court area.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation be deposited with Maidstone Museum. Provision has been made for the cost of long-term storage in the post-fieldwork costs. The museum will receive notification of the project prior to fieldwork commencing. However, if the museum is not able to accept the archaeological archives, every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue. If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

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 Maidstone 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 **site code 211920**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1files/document cases of paper records and 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

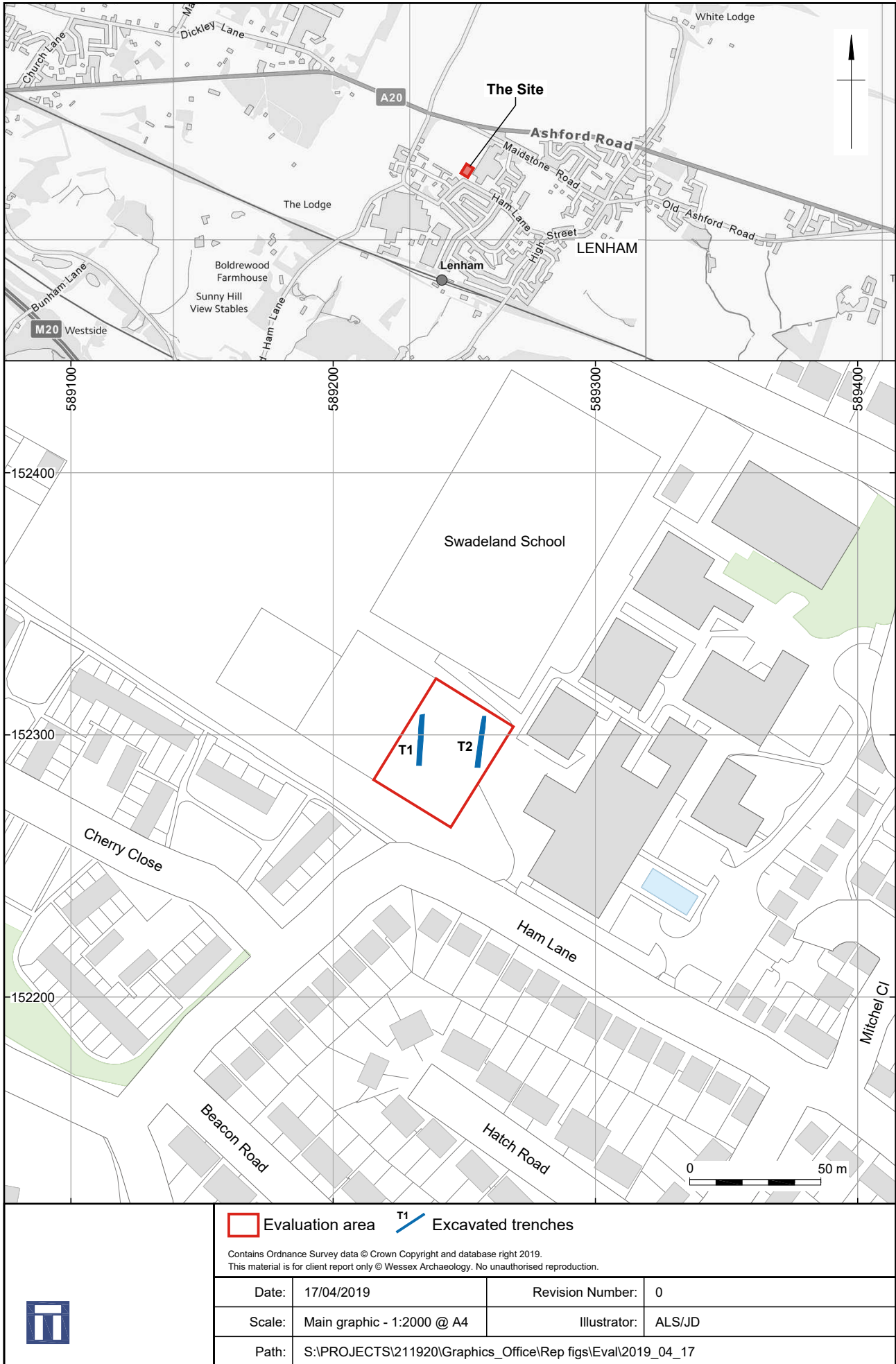
Appendix 1 Trench summaries

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

Trench No 1		Length 20m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.54m
Easting 589233.14		Northing 152308.45		MaOD 127.09
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Tarmac	Dark black. Forms current tennis court playing surface.	0.0-0.12
102		Made ground	Sub base for tarmac (101). Darker lenses of tarmac at base of layer. Abundant bricks and brick fragments. Yellow crushed hardcore throughout. Loose compaction	0.12-0.20
103		Made ground	Made ground. Levelling deposit. Very firm. Large white-grey concrete lumps. Rare brick fragments. Rare reinforcement bar visible. Becomes softer toward the north of the trench	0.20-0.35
104		Made ground	Greenish grey clay. Common brick fragments. Rare plastic. Rare small sun angular and sub rounded flints.	0.35-0.42
105		Natural	Yellowish red brown. Silty clay. Common small angular flints. Some degree to modern truncation and disturbance present. Shallower to the north and dropping away towards the south. Occasional small rootlets.	0.42+



Trench No 2		Length 20m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.65m
Easting 589256.80		Northing 152307.53		MaOD 127.45
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Tarmac	Dark black. Forms current tennis court playing surface.	0.0-0.10
202		Made ground	Made ground. Levelling deposit. Yellowish white concrete. Very firm compaction but softer towards the north of the trench.	0.10-0.30
203		Made ground	Made ground. Cement blinding below (202). Grey cement with occasional small sub rounded flints.	0.30-0.42
204		Made ground	Made ground. Levelling deposit. Greyish green brown clay. Abundant gravel. Rare plastic and brick fragments.	0.42-0.56
205		Natural	Reddish brown. Silty sandy clay. Concentrations of abundant gravel flint. Modern truncation and disturbance present. Occasional small rootlets. Shallower at north and deeper than at the south	0.56+



Evaluation area T1 / T2 Excavated trenches

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Site location

Figure 1




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Plate 1: Trench 1 viewed from the north (2m x 1m scales)

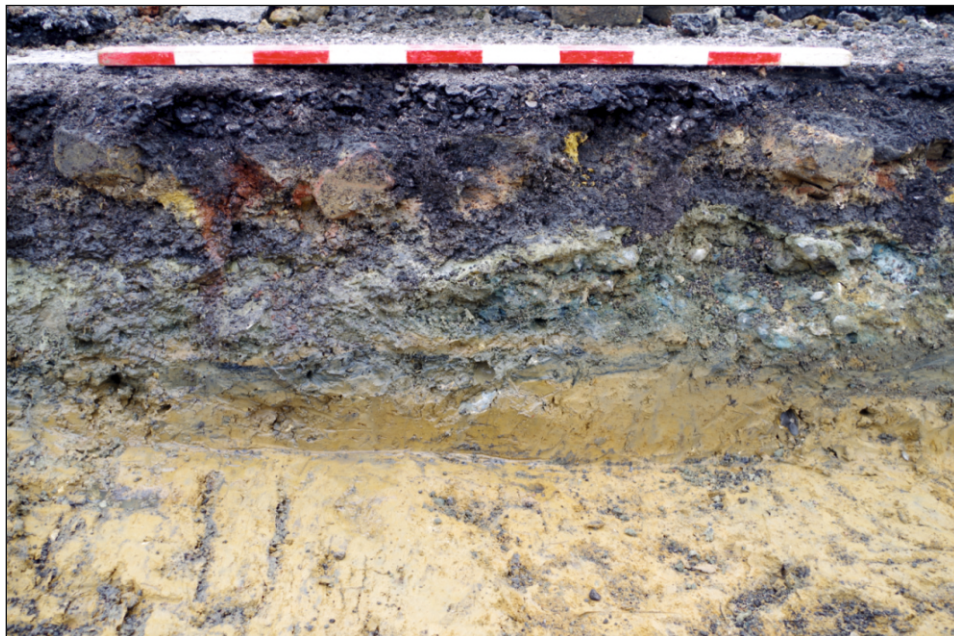


Plate 2: Trench 1 representative section viewed from the west (1 m scale)


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Plate 3: Trench 2 viewed from the north (2m x 1m scales)

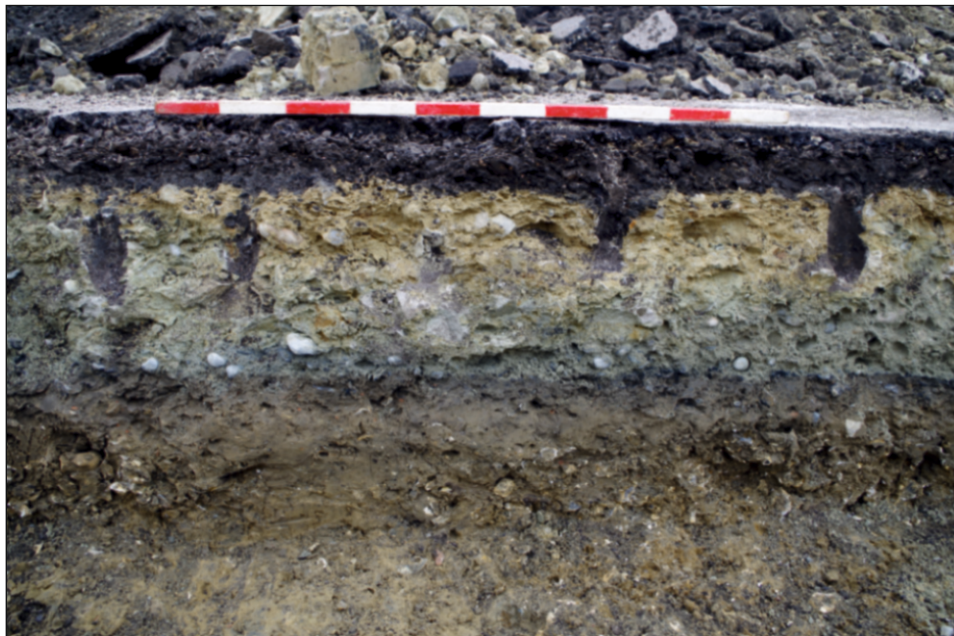



Plate 4: Trench 2 representative section viewed from the west (1 m scale)

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