

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT
SHEPHERD'S FARM QUARRY
LENHAM HEATH, KENT**

NGR: 591780 150432

**A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT**

Planning Reference: MA/87/114

ASE Project No: 160903

Site Code: LHQ16

ASE Report No: 2018021

OASIS ID: archaeol6-316708



By Steve Price

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East at Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent between 15th – 17th May and 9th October – 3rd November 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by Brett Group.

The excavation uncovered evidence of ditches and pits dating to the Middle/ Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Iron Age features were encountered cut into the natural geology, and consisted of a ditch system which looked to bear some relation to those features recorded during a 2016 watching brief also carried out by ASE.

The Roman period is represented by a single feature, a pit from which sherds of a flagon were recovered dated between c.AD 50-80.

An SFB presumably dating to the Early Medieval period was also found cut through the natural with an associated curvilinear ditch and re-cut. These features were found to truncate some of the Iron Age ditches.

The natural geology was overlain by a clay head deposit, and Medieval features were discovered cut through the latter. These primarily consisted of a lengthy ditch and a large pit from which the vast majority of the Medieval pottery assemblage was recovered. The pottery was dated between c.AD 1150-1350, which is in keeping with the assemblage gathered during the 2016 watching brief and continues to demonstrate a relatively short-lived period of activity with respect to the Medieval period.

Post-Medieval features consisted of a boundary ditch visibly cut through the topsoil in section at the northern LOE and a small pit cut through subsoil.

Some features were truncated as a result of the ongoing quarrying activity on site.

The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (HM Gov 2012) and older documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site consists of a sand quarry located approximately 2.2 miles from the village of Lenham in Kent (NGR 591780 150432; Figure 1). At the time of the excavation, the site was grassland situated between the main railway line and the M20 motorway.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The underlying geology, according to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017), consists of Gault Clay in the north and Folkestone Beds in the south, with nearby capping deposits of head (brickearth and alluvium).

1.2.2 During the excavation process, the exposed geology consisted of colluvium overlying brickearth to the east; colluvium overlying brickearth and Gault Clay to the northwest; and a clay head deposit overlain by colluvium and capping brickearth and Gault Clay to the west.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 The site has long-standing planning permission for quarrying (Kent County Council reference MA/87/114). The initial planning consent included a condition (32) requiring that the developer permit reasonable access to an archaeologist in order that archaeological remains could be recorded. Since Brett Group took ownership of the site, they have undertaken to permit more structured archaeological monitoring through a formal watching brief.

1.3.2 In accordance with this Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Brett Group to undertake an archaeological watching brief during machine stripping prior to sand extraction at an extension of the Shepherd's Farm Quarry.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 The initial watching brief took place between the 17th and the 26th October 2016 (ASE 2017).

1.4.2 The current watching brief took place between the 15th – 17th May and the 9th October – 3rd November 2017.

1.5 Archaeological methodology

1.5.1 The watching brief took place during mechanical topsoil and subsoil stripping. All excavation areas were machine stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using a flat bladed ditching bucket under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists. Archaeologically significant deposits were encountered, at which point hand-excavation and recording commenced. Archaeological monitoring also included an inspection of the excavated topsoil and other deposits in order to recover any possible artefacts.

1.5.2 The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology. This

was made available to the Project Manager, the Supervisor and the KCC County Archaeologist immediately, or at the latest the day after the recording had taken place.

- 1.5.3 This pre-excavation plan was made available in Autocad and PDF format and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East Surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the Supervisors.
- 1.5.4 All significant archaeological remains identified were recorded to accepted professional standards and in accordance with the Standards and Guidance documents of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (ClfA, 2017). Provision was made for the collection of environmental samples from appropriate deposits.
- 1.5.5 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:
- all structures and all zones of specialised activity (e.g. funerary, ceremonial, industrial, agricultural processing) were fully excavated and all relationships recorded.
 - ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered.
 - pits were excavated and fully recorded.
 - post and stake holes were fully excavated ensuring that all relationships were investigated.
 - for other types of feature such as working hollows, quarry pits etc., all relationships at least were ascertained. Further investigation was a matter of on-site judgement, but sought to establish as a minimum their extent, date and function.
 - for layers a decision on-site was made as to the extent that they were excavated. The factors governing the judgement included the possibility that they masked earlier remains, the need to understand function and depositional processes, and the necessity to recover sufficient artefacts to date the deposit and to meet the project aims.
- 1.5.6 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.
- 1.5.7 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.
- 1.5.8 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

Environmental Sampling Strategy

- 1.5.9 On-site sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by English Heritage (2002).

- 1.5.10 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts containing evident carbonised remains. The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling suitable pits and post-holes containing charcoal-rich fills that were revealed during the course of the watching brief.
- 1.5.11 A standard bulk sample size of 40 litres was taken (where possible) from suitable sealed contexts to recover any environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

- 1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).
- 1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form this should take.
- 1.6.3 Following on from the previous archaeological watching brief conducted by Archaeology South-East in 2016, work at the site ran as a single excavation, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: LHQ16.
- 1.6.4 Where necessary the results from the watching briefs have been integrated and assessed.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

This section has been fine-tuned to be pertinent to the results of the excavation. See Appendix 1, which shows a numbered table of Archaeological Sites Mentioned in the Kent HER and shown on Figure 1.

2.1 Iron Age

2.1.1 The Iron Age saw continued woodland clearance and improvements in agricultural production which led to the establishment of large settlements like those at Canterbury and Dover. This developed alongside increasing craft specialisation and allowed for the development of complex economies. As iron replaced bronze as the material of choice for tools and weapons, bronze became a mediator of financial exchange in the form of coinage. There is evidence of a settlement and field systems at both Charing and Harrietsham in the Iron Age (1).

2.1.2 A collection of redeposited pottery sherds was found at the Douglas Almshouses (16) and an assemblage of objects comprising a bow brooch (2) and seven coins (3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13) were found on Court Lodge Farm. A further coin was found in the vicinity of Lenham Community Centre (19).

2.1.3 Various finds including Iron Age pottery sherds and iron slag were recovered from the site at Royton and Mount Castle near Lenham (17). A snaffle bit dated to the 1st century BC was recovered south of Wheatgratten Farm, Lenham (18). Other Iron Age findspots recorded in the HER are a hand grindstone (4), a copper alloy harness fitting (6), a brooch (14) and three coins (7), (9) and (15).

2.2 Roman

2.2.1 The importance of Kent in the Romano-British period is well documented. Canterbury, Dover and Rochester were important towns and there was a fort at Lympne but activity further from the coast seems to have been less intensive. The sites at Harrietsham and Charing show signs of continued occupation and larger communities are known at Ashford and Maidstone. Use of the North Downs Way is likely to have continued into the Romano-British period and a road was built connecting Maidstone to Dover via Ashford and Lympne, linking the rural settlements into the wide economy.

2.2.2 There are 55 HER entries for the Roman period within a 1km radius of the site. These are all findspots, and a number of coins (32-53) were found in the same location (TQ 90950 50150). This was also the case for coins (58-74), located at TQ 92300 51100. Other findspots include: coins (23), (25), (28); Roman pottery and iron slag (20); Pottery and coins found during fieldwalking in 2003 (21); Romano-British potsherds (22); a copper alloy brooch dated to the 1st century AD (24); a Roman bead (26); a possible brooch (27); a 4th century AD copper alloy bracelet (29); a copper alloy bar (30); a copper alloy dolphin brooch (31) dated to the 1st century AD; a coin of Valentinian (54); a 4th century AD copper crossbow brooch (55); a Roman button and loop fastener (56); and a silver denarius from the Civil Wars period (57) AD 68-69.

2.3 Anglo Saxon

- 2.3.1 The modern village of Lenham was most likely established in the Anglo-Saxon period. It is recorded as *Lertha* in the Domesday Book along with East Lenham, recorded as *Lerha*, which is thought to correspond to Lenham Heath. Both are quite large and form part of an elongated cluster of large villages lying along the greensand ridge north of the Weald and south of the North Downs.
- 2.3.2 Three Anglo Saxon warrior burials were found in the centre of the village (**93**). Another burial was found, without any warrior accoutrements, north of the village (**94**). The remaining entries in the HER are findspots, many of which form a group: (**75**) is a silver coin; (**76**) and (**77**) are brooches, found separately. A number of potsherds have also been found (**78-92**).

2.4 Medieval

- 2.4.1 Kent was left largely untouched by the Norman Conquest and it retained a degree of independence and individuality throughout the early medieval period. According to the Domesday Book (Williams & Martin 1992), Lenham and the land around it was owned by the abbey of St Augustine in Canterbury both before and after the invasion. The village does not appear to develop significantly during the medieval period and it is less well represented in the HER.
- 2.4.2 Lenham is recorded as a medieval town in the HER (**140**). The Church of St Mary (**139**) is dated between the 12th – 15th centuries. Other buildings entered in the HER are: Court Lodge Cottage (**141**), the timber framed barn located c.40 yards northwest of the cottage (**142**) and a mounting block, which is undated but considered likely to be medieval (**143**). Numbers 4-5 Forstal Cottages (**144**) is a timber framed building, the earliest construction period dating to 1500. The construction of the Forstal farmhouse (**147**) began around 1400. Other timber framed houses with construction beginning in the medieval period are Sheathers Farmhouse (**145**) and Mount Castle Farm Cottage (**146**).
- 2.4.3 Additionally, there are a number of findspots, mostly coins (**95, 96, 98-101, 105, 106, 111, 115, 127-131, 134, 137, 138**) and pottery sherds (**116-126**). Other finds recorded in the HER include a purse bar (**97**), a stirrup dated c.1000-1100 (**102**), a copper alloy seal (**103**), buckle (**104**), spurs (**107 & 113**), harness pendant (**108**), clothing fastener (**109**), lead ampulla (**110**), a key (**112**), copper alloy vessel (**114**), dagger (**132**), a gold finger ring (**133**), a sword hilt (**135**) and an unidentified copper alloy object (**136**).

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The general aim of the investigation was to excavate and record any archaeological remains present within the excavated areas in order to ensure their preservation by record prior to destruction by the extension of the quarry area.

3.2 Specific

3.2.1 Specific excavation and research aims are:

OR1: Based on the results of the previous watching brief conducted by Archaeology South East (ASE 2017) together with the records of the Kent HER, is there any further evidence for Iron Age features and/ or finds?

OR2: Based on the results of the previous watching brief conducted by Archaeology South East (ASE 2017) together with the records of the Kent HER, is there any further evidence for medieval features and/ or finds?

OR3: Based on the records of the Kent HER, is there any evidence for Anglo-Saxon features and/ or finds?

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Individual contexts, referred to thus [***] not (***) , have been sub-grouped and grouped together during post-excavation analysis and features are generally referred to by their sub-group (SG**) or group label (G**). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as ring-gullies, pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <*>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7). Context numbers were begun at [200].

4.1.2 The results are described and discussed within the following provisional period structure:

Period 1: Iron Age

Period 2: Roman

Period 3: Medieval

Period 4: Post-Medieval

4.1.3 The prehistoric pottery recovered dates to the Middle/Late Iron Age. The primary evidence for Iron Age activity takes the form of ditches in the eastern half of the site, cut into the natural geology. Pottery was sparse for Period 1 overall.

4.1.4 Period 2 is represented by only one feature, pit [320], from which pottery sherds of a single Roman flagon were recovered dated to c.AD 50-80.

4.1.5 The medieval pottery is generally dated within the period c.AD 1150-1350. This tallies with the assemblage recovered from the 2016 excavation. The medieval features were generally located to the west, cut through a clay head deposit [319]. The majority of the pottery assemblage was recovered from one feature, a large pit [339], although pot was also recovered from ditches [G16] and [371], and pits [348], [350] and (G17).

4.1.6 A Sunken Featured Building (SFB) [296] was excavated at the eastern end of site. Only residual Iron Age pottery was recovered from this feature but the feature is presumed to be of early medieval/ Anglo Saxon date.

4.1.6 The post-medieval evidence consists of a single boundary ditch [354], from which CBM dated to the 16th-18th centuries and glass dated to the 19th-20th centuries were recovered. Pit [326] did not produce dating, but it was cut through subsoil [201], and so is presumed to be of post-medieval date.

4.1.7 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist.

4.1.8 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

Context sheets	179
Section sheets	5
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	264
Context register	6
Drawing register	2
Watching brief forms	23
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

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

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.2 Natural Deposits

4.2.1 Excavations in Areas 3 and 4 of the site revealed a stratigraphic sequence that varied slightly across the site. No archaeological features were uncovered in Area 3, where the sequence consisted of a coarse sandy natural deposit [214] overlain by colluvium [207] up to 0.68m thick. The colluvium consisted of a mid-greyish-brown/ mid-yellowish-brown sandy silt, with inclusions of moderate angular flints c.40-50mm, moderate angular and sub-angular stones c.20-50mm and occasional manganese.

4.2.2 The colluvium was overlain by subsoil [201] 0.31m thick, and topsoil [200] measuring 0.15m thick. The subsoil consisted of mid brown silty sand and was noticeably rooted. The topsoil was a dark greyish-brown silty sand containing inclusions of moderate angular and sub-angular stones c.20-40mm.

4.2.3 In Area 4, the sequence was more complicated. A sterile Gault Clay deposit [215] was overlain by the natural [214], which was more variable here, ranging from mottled light yellow/ off-white sandy clay to the east, to mid-orange-red coarse sand to the west. Towards the west end of area 4, a light greenish-brown/ light orange mottled clay head deposit [319] was capping the brickearth, measuring 0.70m thick. Overlying this was the colluvium [207] as identified in area 3, but here only measuring between 0.20-0.40m thick. The colluvium was overlain by the same subsoil [201] and topsoil [200] layers as Area 3.

4.3 Residual Earlier Prehistoric Material

4.3.1 Mesolithic/ Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age

4.3.2 A very limited flint assemblage was recovered from the site. Two flakes were recovered from the colluvium [207]. Two further residual flakes were recovered from the upper fill [236] of a medieval ditch (G4), and a single residual flake was recovered from fill [362] of an Iron Age ditch terminus [359]. All of these flints were assigned a broad date ranging from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age.

4.4 Period 1: Iron Age (Figures 4 and 5)

Area 4 – east

4.4.1 The features ascribed to this period were cut through the natural geology [214], which was overlain by colluvium [207].

4.4.2 At the east end of Area 4, remnants of what looked like a coaxial field system were encountered, consisting of a lengthy ditch (G8) oriented roughly east-west and ditch (G9) running roughly north-south across (G8). Ditch (G9) curved away to the south-east where it was truncated by medieval ditch (G11). Ditch (G8) measured 0.50-0.75m wide and 0.23-0.30m deep; (G9) was 0.80-1.20m wide and 0.19-0.45m deep.

4.4.3 Three undated small post-holes were located in close proximity to ditch (G8) are provisionally phased to period 1. Post-hole [208] measured 0.70m long, 0.63m wide and 0.13m deep, post-hole [210] 0.36m x 0.30m x 0.10m and post hole [212] 0.50m in diameter and 0.16m deep.

4.4.4 Ditch (G5), oriented roughly E-W, was truncated by medieval ditch (G4), and also by a possible structure [296]. It measured 1.21m wide and 0.35m deep (maximum measurements). The ditch terminated to the east, and pottery was recovered from the terminus. The pottery was recovered from the uppermost tertiary fill of the ditch, and was dated to the Middle Iron Age (c.300-100 BC).

4.4.5 Ditch (G7) was also truncated by medieval ditch (G11) and showed signs of truncation from previous activity on site. It measured between 0.10-0.18m deep, 0.65-0.96m wide and was oriented east-west, terminating at the eastern end. No finds were recovered from (G7).

4.4.6 Ditch (G12) appeared to have been part of the same field system as (GP8). The western terminus of (G8) and eastern terminus of (G12) physically respect the alignments of one another, forming what looks to be a segmented ditch. Ditch (G8) measured 0.55-0.85m wide and 0.22-0.35m deep. Ditch (G12) measured 0.37-0.64m wide and 0.08-0.15m deep.

4.4.7 Ditches (G13) and (G14) also appear to form elements of a segmented ditch. Ditch (G13) measured 0.35-0.65m wide and 0.13-0.38m deep, and the fills were due to natural processes over time. It was oriented roughly east-west, but began to curve away to the south beyond the limit of excavation. In the previous phase of work at the site (ASE 2017), a curvilinear ditch (G1) was identified as potentially a ring gully/ drip gully, with some associated pits and postholes

which may have represented structural elements associated with the ditch. Whilst it seems unlikely that (G13) was a continuation of (G1), it may have formed part of another enclosure that was associated with it? Some tiny scraps of prehistoric pottery were recovered from (G13), unfortunately these were not large enough to characterise or date any more accurately. But it may be assumed that, as the majority of the pottery recovered from (G1), dated to the later Middle Iron Age (200-50 BC), ditch (G13) was of a similar date.

- 4.4.8 Ditch (G14) measured 0.37-0.64m wide and 0.08-0.15m deep. The shallow depth of both (G13) and (G14) suggests they were truncated through subsequent activity on site. No dating evidence was recovered from ditch (G14).
- 4.4.9 Ditch terminus [359] measured 1.43m wide and 0.30m deep. It was oriented north-south, and continued beyond the southern limit of excavation. The uppermost (tertiary) fill [362] contained frequent charcoal inclusions, and a 40-litre environmental sample was taken. A single potsherd was recovered from this sample which was dated to the Middle/ Late Iron Age. There were no associated features, and the ditch does not appear to be a continuation of any features found during the previous phase of work.

Period 1 discussion

- 4.4.10 The picture is far from complete, but it seems that ditches (G5), (G7), (G8), (G9) and (G12) are part of a broadly contemporary ditch system. Although ditch (G5) was the only one to produce pottery dating, the fills and profiles of the other ditches are very similar to those of ditches (G1), (G2) and (G3) from the previous phase of work (ASE 2017). These ditches provided more secure dating in terms of pottery, which like that recovered from (G5) was dated to the Middle Iron Age.
- 4.4.11 The residual pottery recovered from context [297], the fill of a possible Medieval SFB (see 4.6.3) that truncated (G5) was dated to the Middle Iron Age also. Therefore, it seems reasonable to suggest that (G5), (G7), (G8), (G9) and (G12) can be provisionally phased to this period.
- 4.4.12 Ditches (G13) and (G14) also may be related to (G1), (G2) and (G3) from the previous phase of work. The small fragments of pottery recovered from (G13) could only be identified as prehistoric, the ditch did curve away to the south, and may well have been related to (G1) in some way.

4.5 Period 2: Roman (Figure 6)

Area 4 - west

- 4.5.1 Pit [320] was cut into the clay head deposit [319] at the west end of area 4. It measured 1.38m long, 1.26m wide and 0.27m deep, containing two fills. The primary fill [321] was probably a result of erosion from the north-east side of the pit, and the upper/ secondary fill [322] appeared to be due to natural processes over time. Fill [322] contained 8 sherds of a single early Roman flagon dated AD 50-80. This pit was the only feature on site to produce Roman material; no finds of Roman date were recovered during the previous phase of work.

4.6 Period 3: Medieval (Figures 7 and 8)

Area 4

- 4.6.1 All of the medieval features encountered in the previous phase of work (ASE 2017) were cut through a layer of colluvium. In Area 4, the ground level was slightly higher and sloped away to the south, down to Area 2 where the previous phase had been excavated. The colluvium [207] was not as thick, measuring around 0.20m thick to the east, and up to 0.40m thick to the west. It is possible that ditches (G4), (G11) and a potential SFB [296] were also cut through colluvium, but they were not visible until the natural geology [214] was reached. The other medieval features located at the eastern end of Area 4 were clearly visible cut into a clay head deposit [319]. This head deposit was overlying [214] but also sealed by colluvium [207], and the features were not visible until the colluvium was removed.
- 4.6.2 At the far-eastern end of Area 4, curvilinear ditch (G11) and re-cut (G4), cut through the natural geology [214], were found to be enclosing a potential structure [296]. It is provisionally phased to the early medieval period as it was apparently enclosing a potential Sunken-Featured Building (SFB) [296]. The limit of excavation and also truncation due to quarrying activity to the south, meant that it was not possible to fully expose (G4)/ (G11). Some residual flint flakes were recovered from (G4) [236], assumed to be Mesolithic – Late Bronze Age. No finds were recovered from ditch (G11) which cut ditches (G7) and (G9), and the re-cut (G4) was cutting ditch (G5). Ditches (G4) and (G11) were also found to both be truncating an elongated pit [280] (see 4.8.3). Ditch (G11) measured 0.86-1.04m wide and 0.34-0.36m deep; (GP4) measured 1.25-1.99m wide and 0.37-0.55m deep.
- 4.6.3 The SFB [296] was reasonably substantial in size, measuring 5.56m long, 5.51m wide and 0.36m deep. Three post-holes [302], [304] and [306] were found cut into the base of [296], suggesting something potentially structural. No finds were recovered from any of the postholes. The feature was excavated in opposing quadrants, an environmental sample of its single fill [297] taken, and after the sections were recorded, the remainder of the fill was removed. Four small pottery sherds were recovered, dating most likely to the Middle Iron Age, but these were presumed to be residual.
- 4.6.4 All of the other medieval features encountered in Area 4 were located at the west end of the site, cut through the clay head deposit [319]. The most prominent of these features was a lengthy ditch (G16) running roughly east-west, curving to the northwest and continuing beyond the northern limit of excavation. At the point where the ditch began to curve it had been heavily truncated through recent activity at the quarry during which a new drainage ditch was cut. Although the site had not been stripped, the continual tracking of machines across the area had caused the truncation.
- 4.6.5 Within two of the excavated slots through (G16), the ditch showed signs of having been re-cut. This was not visible throughout the length of the ditch, and so was probably due to general maintenance. Pottery was recovered from fills [314], [332] and [345], all of which dated to the medieval period.
- 4.6.6 A small post-hole or pit [350] was located north of the terminus of ditch (G16). It measured 0.52m long, 0.45m wide and 0.32m deep. This feature contained

a single fill [351] which yielded 8 sherds of medieval pottery. The pottery was recovered from the top of the fill, suggesting it may have been discarded there when the feature was no longer in use.

- 4.6.7 A large rectangular feature [339] that was most likely an elongated pit was found located to the north of ditch (G16). It measured 5.99m long, 1.98m wide and 0.32m deep. A few medieval potsherds were recovered from the basal fill [340], and 65 sherds were recovered from the secondary fill [341]. It seems likely that this fill was a deliberate deposit, and so it seems likely that the feature served as a refuse pit (at least as its final function). It was excavated in opposing quadrants, and following the recording of sections the remainder of the fills were removed for further pottery retrieval.
- 4.6.8 A padlock dated between the 12th – 14th centuries was also recovered from fill [341], which would most likely have originally been used to fasten a chest or cupboard. This had also presumably been discarded with the backfill of the pit.
- 4.6.9 To the east of [339], pit (G17) was found to be cutting a ditch terminus [371]. A modern land drain [375] was also truncating terminus [371]. Pit (G17) measured 2.25m long, 0.80m wide and 0.28m deep, and a single small potsherd dated to the medieval period was recovered from fill [374]. Medieval pottery was also recovered from fill [372] of the ditch terminus.
- 4.6.10 A further 12 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from a shallow feature [348], that measured 2.25m long, 1.70m wide and 0.21m deep. This feature may have been a very truncated large pit, although its purpose is uncertain. It may have functioned as another refuse dump.

Period 3 discussion

- 4.6.11 The SFB [296] at the eastern end of site would presumably date to the early medieval/ Anglo Saxon period if this interpretation is correct. Such buildings apparently went out of use during the 8th century AD (Sayer 2008: 207). This would suggest an earlier phase of medieval activity than was known about during the previous phase of work (ASE 2017). The environmental sample taken from [296] contained poorly preserved charcoal exclusively of oak and was possibly structural in nature (see 6.2.28).
- 4.6.12 Ditch (G16) was presumably originally part of a medieval field system, although no other medieval ditches were found during this phase of work.
- 4.6.13 The large pit [339] may at one time have been used for storage.
- 4.6.14 The vast majority of the medieval pottery was recovered from pit [339]. The assemblage broadly dates between c. 1150-1350, which is in keeping with the assemblage recovered from the 2016 excavation. This supports the suggestion already made that there was a relatively short phase of activity associated with the medieval period on site.

4.7 Period 4: Post-Medieval (Figure 9)

Area 4 - east

- 4.7.1 Two post-medieval features were encountered, the most prominent a ditch [354] running north-south continuing beyond the northern and southern limits of excavation. It was visibly cut through the topsoil [200], and fill [355] contained a brick fragment dated between the 16th – 18th century, and four fragments of glass probably from the same bottle dated to the 19th – 20th century. Presumably this feature was a backfilled boundary ditch.
- 4.7.2 Pit [326] measured 1.18m long, 0.72m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained two fills [327] and [328], both of which looked to be deliberate backfilling. Although no dating evidence was recovered, the pit was cut through the subsoil [201] suggesting it was post-medieval.

4.8 Unphased and natural features (Figure 10)

- 4.8.1 Many features did not contain any dating material, though it has been possible to provisionally phase a number of these at this stage (see 4.4 and 4.6). Some other features are thought to more likely be geological. The remaining features will hopefully be phased during further analysis.

Unphased

- 4.8.2 A small pit [268], visible for 1m in length measuring 0.56m wide and 0.20m deep, was cut by ditch (G8). It contained a single fill [269], which occurred due to natural processes over time. No finds were recovered.
- 4.8.3 An elongated pit [280] was truncated by curvilinear ditches (G4) and (G11). It measured 1.79m long, 1.38m wide and 0.30m deep. It contained a single fill [281], which was almost identical to the surrounding natural, suggesting it was re-deposited.
- 4.8.4 To the west of ditch (G14), and elongated pit [377] was excavated. It measured 1m long, 0.60m wide and 0.29m deep, containing a single fill [378]. The fill looked to have formed through natural processes, and contained no finds so it was difficult to ascertain the purpose of this feature.
- 4.8.5 A small pit [356] was encountered in the mid-western part of site. It measured 0.70m long, 0.50m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained two fills, [357] and [358], both of which looked to be a result of natural processes over time. No finds were recovered and the pit was not in close proximity to any other features. It is difficult to suggest what the purpose of this feature was.
- 4.8.5 At the west end of site, a moderate-sized post-hole [308] was excavated, measuring 0.60m in diameter and 0.36m deep. This was an isolated post-hole from which no dating evidence was recovered.
- 4.8.6 An elongated pit [317] measuring 1m long, 0.74m wide and 0.20m deep was excavated at the western end of site, just to the south of (G16). It contained a single light greyish-brown silty fill with no finds. The purpose of this feature was uncertain.

- 4.8.7 Another post-hole and an undated pit were excavated in the western part of the site. Post-hole [323] measured 0.30m long, 0.20m wide and 0.16m deep. Pit [346] was 1.13m long, 0.31m wide and 0.17m deep. It contained a single fill [347], which had formed due to natural processes over time.

Natural features

- 4.8.7 At the eastern end of site, a linear-looking feature (G10) oriented north-south was encountered with an apparent terminus curving round to the west. However, following excavation of two slots (one at the 'terminus'), it became clear that the edges of the feature were very diffuse and it had an inconsistent profile and depth. Therefore, it was decided that this feature was most likely natural in character.
- 4.8.8 A potential pit [248] was also excavated next to (G10), however following excavation it was not entirely clear where the edges of this feature were and it was subsequently concluded that (G10) and [248] in fact represented an area of differentiation in the natural [214].
- 4.8.9 Similarly, a feature excavated and recorded as a pit [260] had very diffuse edges and the extent was not clear. It appeared to be somewhat irregular in shape.
- 4.8.10 A pit-like feature [329] was encountered in the eastern part of the site that, following excavation, was subsequently identified as a tree-throw.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the current phase of excavation at Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Table 3; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendix 3, while a single object, assigned a unique registered finds number, is detailed separately in section 5.10. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
207	1	10	3	12								
220			3	16								
234							4	214				
236	2	29										
297			4	13								
301			4	2								
314			4	218								
322			8	17								
332			2	8								
340			3	29								
341			65	383					2	3		
343			11	118								
349			12	113								
351			8	8								
355					1	98					4	13
362	1	5										
372			3	14								
374			1	2								
Total	4	44	131	953	1	98	4	214	2	3	4	13

Table 3: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The latest phase of work at Shepherds Farm Quarry produced just four flakes and a blade-like flake weighing 44g. They were recovered from contexts [207], [236] and [362]. The pieces were manufactured from light to mid-brown and mid grey flint. Where present the outer surface was stained and of variable thickness (from 1mm to 5mm). Based on technological and morphological traits the pieces from contexts [207] and [362] are likely to belong to the Mesolithic, Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The remaining two flakes from context [236] are more crudely made. They could be slightly later.

5.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

Introduction and methodology

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage of Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from Area 4, totalling 23 sherds, weighing 67g, from just six estimated vessels. The pottery is quantified by fabric in Table 4.
- 5.3.2 The prehistoric pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope. Prehistoric fabrics were recorded using the same site-specific fabric type-series used for pottery from an adjacent excavation at Shepherd's Farm Quarry (ASE 2017), formulated according to the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV).

Site-specific fabric definitions

FLQU1 Rare/sparse flint of 0.2-1mm with moderate/common quartz of 0.2-0.5mm
 GLFL1 Common glauconite 0.3-0.4m; rare quartz up to 1.5mm; rare/sparse flint 0.2-1mm
 GLFL2 Common glauconite 0.3-0.4m; rare quartz up to 1.5mm; rare/sparse flint 0.2-3mm
 QUGL1 Moderate/common quartz; rare/sparse glauconite of 0.3-0.4mm
 OXID Roman coarse buff fabric, possibly of Canterbury origin

Iron Age

- 5.3.3 The majority of the sherds are associated with glauconitic fabric types, including variants both with and without flint inclusions (QUGL1, GLFL1, GLFL2). Examples of sparsely flint-tempered sandy fabrics were also noted (FLQU1). Iron Age pottery was considered *in situ* in Period 1 ditches [216], [300] and [359] and was found as residual material in period 3 sunken feature building, [296], and colluvium, [207].
- 5.3.4 No diagnostic feature sherds are present in this small assemblage but the range of fabrics is probably suggestive of a Middle Iron Age or Middle/Late Iron Age date range.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLQU1	5	6	2
GLFL1	2	12	1
GLFL2	4	13	1
QUGL1	3	16	1
OXID	9	20	1
Total	23	67	6

Table 4: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery fabrics

Roman

- 5.3.5 Eight sherds from a single collared flagon in a Roman coarse buff fabric, possibly of Canterbury origin, were found in Period 2 pit, [320]. This form is

diagnostic of the early Roman period (c.AD50-80). Another conjoining sherd from the same vessel was recovered in medieval ditch [371].

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The most recent stage of archaeological work at the site recovered 186 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 1022g, from one of 10 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 5 as part of the visible archive. Medieval fabrics have been allocated a Canterbury fabric code as well as a common name. The assemblage was virtually all recovered by hand, with just 26 small sherds being recovered from a single environmental sample (context [341]). Although a number of different types of cut feature produced the assemblage the most common type were ditches. However, the vast majority of the assemblage derived from a single pit: fills [340] and [341] (SG 341) producing 76.3% of the overall assemblage by sherd count.

Context	Fabric	No/ Weight	Comments
314	EM.M5 Potter's Corner sandy-shelly ware	4/214g	Curfew x1 (strap handle with raised thumb ridges. Oxidised with sooted interior)
314	M40B Ashford/Wealden sandy ware	1/6g	Undiagnostic of form x1 (oxidised)
332	M40B Ashford/Wealden sandy ware	2/8g	Jug? x1 (oxidised, worn)
340	EM.M5 Potter's Corner sandy-shelly ware	2/26g	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised brown)
340	M40B Ashford/Wealden sandy ware	1/2g	Undiagnostic of form x1 (oxidised)
341	EM.M5 Potter's Corner sandy-shelly ware	83/198g	Cooking pots x2 (ox/reduced, thickened and expanded rims)
341	M40B Ashford/Wealden sandy ware	30/182g	Cooking pots x3 (oxidised and reduced, expanded rim x1, applied thumb strip x1. Externally sooted)
341 <11>	EM.M5 Potter's Corner sandy-shelly ware	25/90g	Same vessels as above
341 <11>	M40B Ashford/Wealden sandy ware	1/4g	Same vessel as above
343	EM.M5 Potter's Corner sandy-shelly ware	11/118g	Bowl x1 (everted rim with impressed thumb decoration to top. Oxidised/ reduced)
345	M40B Ashford/Wealden sandy ware	3/42g	Cooking pots x2 (oxidised)
349	EM.M5 Potter's Corner sandy-shelly ware	12/112g	Cooking pots x5 (tapering club, rectangular club rims, oxidised)
351	EM.M5 Potter's Corner sandy-shelly ware	2/2g	Undiagnostic of form x1 (oxidised)
351	M40B Ashford/Wealden sandy ware	6/6g	Undiagnostic of form x1 (oxidised)
372	M40B Ashford/Wealden sandy ware	1/2g	Undiagnostic of form x1 (oxidised)
372	M40CS Ashford/Wealden Fine sandy ware	1/8g	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, externally sooted)
374	M40B Ashford/Wealden sandy ware	1/2g	Undiagnostic of form x1 (oxidised)

Table 5: Post-Roman Pottery assemblage

5.4.2 Overall the assemblage consists of small to medium sized sherds (to 60mm across), most of which show signs of adverse effects of being in an acidic burial environment. A good proportion of sherds, particularly those from small groups, additionally show signs of abrasion suggestive of moderate reworking. There are eight rim sherds present as well as a single handle but all are of common types. A single applied thumbed strip was noted and a possible incised line but no other decoration. Certainly the absence of glaze on many of the M40B sherds could be due to the loss of the original surfaces due to acidic erosion of the surfaces.

5.4.3 The pottery is essentially the same as the previous assemblage from the earlier phase of archaeological work. It appears to be of one fairly short phase of activity – something that the notably limited fabric suite would very much be in accordance with. The sandy-shelly ware sherds from the Potter's Corner workshop at Ashford dominate with lesser numbers of sandy wares. Taken together the assemblage would suggest activity between c. 1200 and 1275.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 A single fragment of brick weighing 98g was recovered from [355]. There was a thin layer of vitrified mortar-turned-glaze still present on one intact surface, and although the fragment was too poorly preserved to date with any precision, the brick is of a type most likely to date between the 16th-18th centuries.

5.6 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A small assemblage of glass comprising four pieces weighing 13g was recovered from [355]. They are probably all from the same aqua coloured oval bottle and date to the mid-19th- to mid-20th-century.

5.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The archaeological work produced a small quantity of stone from just three contexts. The only hand-collected material consists of four worn pieces (212g) of Kentish Ragstone from context [234]. The remaining stone was recovered from environmental residues – context [258] producing four granules (<1g) of intrusive coal and context [362] five granules of well-rounded ferruginous siltstone (1g).

5.8. The Magnetic Material/Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The archaeological work produced a very small assemblage of material classified as slag. Virtually all of the material was recovered from the environmental residues. The assemblage is fully listed in Table 6.

5.8.2 The magnetic fines simply consist of local ferruginous stone that has had its magnetic properties enhanced through burning. Such material is not diagnostic of metalworking as it can be generated by any high temperature event, including domestic hearths and bonfires. The only definite piece of slag consists of the piece of undiagnostic iron slag from undated layer [319].

Context	Sample	Type	Weight	Comments
236	10 (Magnetic fraction)	Magnetic fines	<1g	
258	9 (Magnetic fraction)	Magnetic fines	<1g	
297	8 (Magnetic fraction)	Magnetic fines	<1g	
319	-	Undiagnostic iron	1/202g	Rusty brown, dense but aerated
341	11 (Magnetic fraction)	Magnetic fines	<1g	
362	12 (Magnetic fraction)	Magnetic fines	<1g	

Table 6: Slag assemblage

5.9 The Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

5.9.1 Four indeterminate fragments of animal bone were recovered from context [341], both by hand-collection and through floatation (sample <11>). The bone was in a moderate state of preservation, but had clearly been subject to taphonomic action in the form of acidic erosion of bone surfaces.

5.10 The Registered Find by Trista Clifford

5.10.1 An iron barrel padlock recovered from period 3 pit fill [341] was assigned a Registered Find number, RF<1>. The padlock weighs 94.7g and measures 68.5mm in length. It is of Goodhalls type B2 (Goodhall 2011, 232), with a cylindrical barrel with attached tube separated by a fin and a T shaped keyhole cut across the end plate and underside. The opposite end plate is obscured by corrosion product and may in fact be missing. Padlocks of this type have a date range of 12-14th century; similar examples have been recovered from Eynesford Castle, Kent (*ibid.*, 246) and London (Egan 1998, 93-8). This padlock is at the smaller end of the scale and would have been used to fasten a cupboard or chest rather than a door.

5.11 Environmental Samples by Stacey Adams

5.11.1 Five bulk soil samples were taken during the second phase of excavations at Lenham Heath for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. The samples were taken from two Iron Age ditches as well as from Medieval features, including a possible sunken-featured building (SFB). The following report assesses the preservation of the charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal and their potential to inform on the diet, arable economy and local environment of the site as well as fuel selection and use.

Methodology

5.11.2 The 40L bulk samples were processed by flotation, in their entirety, using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 3 Table 7). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 3). Where necessary, flots were subsampled and

100ml of the volume scanned. Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

- 5.11.3 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler, 2000; Hather, 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Schoch *et al*, 2004; Hather, 2000; Schweingruber, 1990). Identifications were given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are insufficient to permit satisfactory identification. Ten fragments were submitted for identification from samples with >3g of wood charcoal from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residues. Charcoal from ditch features were not submitted for assessment as their deposits can be built up slowly over time, thereby limiting its potential to provide accurate data on the local environment and fuel selection. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 3 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

5.11.4 **Period 1 Iron Age**

Samples <9> (258) [257] and <12> (362) [359].

- 5.11.5 The heavy residues from the Iron Age ditches each contained alien stone and magnetic material. Pot fragments and fire-cracked flint were recovered from ditch [359]. Charcoal was present within both samples and was frequent in ditch [359]. Ditch [359] also contained charred plant macrofossils.
- 5.11.6 The flots from the Iron Age ditches predominantly consisted of modern roots. Recent seeds of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), sedges (*Carex* sp.), red valerian (*Centranthus ruber*), meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*) and elder (*Sambucus* sp.) were recorded. Modern insects and worm capsules were present in ditch [359].

Charred Plant Macrofossils

- 5.11.6 A single rounded wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain was recorded in ditch [257] along with a small wild grass (Poaceae) caryopsis. Ditch [359] contained two small wild legumes (Fabaceae), a small fragment of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell and a possible plum-type (*Prunus* sp.) fruit pip.

5.11.7 **Period 3 Medieval**

Samples <8> (297) [296], <10> (236) [235] and <11> (341) [339].

- 5.11.8 The heavy residues from the medieval features each contained magnetic material and pot fragments were recovered from pit [339]. Charcoal was frequent in SFB [296] and ditch [235] and abundant in pit [339]. Pit [339]

contained charred plant macrofossils as well as small quantities of animal bone and burnt bone.

- 5.11.9 The flots contained between 80 and 95% uncharred material mostly of modern roots and twigs. Recent seeds of blackberry (*Rubus* sp.) clover-type (*Trifolium*-type), red valerian and sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) were recorded. Pit [339] contained occasional worm capsules.

Charred Plant Macrofossils

- 5.11.10 No charred plant macrofossils were present within SFB [296] and ditch [235]. Charred botanicals were abundant in pit [339] with >250 individuals, preservation of which ranged from poor to good. The plant macrofossils were affected by high quantities of sediment obscuring the remains and making identifications difficult.

Cultivated Charred Plant Remains

- 5.11.11 Cereal caryopses were abundant in pit [339] and were predominantly of rounded wheat grains indicating the cultivation of a free-threshing variety. Several of the free-threshing wheat caryopses were seemingly affected by insect holes suggesting the assemblage was infested by granary weevils (*Sitophilus granarius*). One grain was noted to have a distinct hole in the embryo which has been observed to be a distinctive exit hole of the granary weevil. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and large oat (*Avena* sp.) caryopses were also present. The large size of the oat grain is suggestive of the cultivated variety although no diagnostic chaff was present to confirm this or to further identify the wheat. A large proportion of the cereals were indeterminate due to poor preservation, likely caused by general thermal degradation during the charring process.
- 5.11.12 Charred legumes were frequent within the assemblage from pit [339] and were largely indeterminate due to the absence of the diagnostic testa. The majority of the better-preserved legumes were of a variety of vetch/ pea (*Vicia/ Pisum*) with one positively identified as common pea (*Pisum sativum*).

Wild/ Weed Seeds

- 5.11.13 Charred wild/ weed seeds were infrequent in pit [339] and consisted of individual seeds of wild grass and chess/ fescues (*Bromus/ Festuca*). Tentative identifications of a chess caryopsis and a corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) seed were also made.

Charcoal

- 5.11.14 Preservation of the Medieval charcoal ranged from poor to moderate with a quarter of the fragments indeterminate. Over half of the fragments were affected by post-depositional sediment indicating fluctuation of the water table during burial. General distortion of the charcoal was common and is associated with thermal degradation caused by high burning temperatures.
- 5.11.15 Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was the only taxon identified from SFB [296] and was poorly preserved due to high distortion and vitrification levels. Vitrification is a process that distorts the anatomical features of the charcoal giving it a glassy

appearance. It has often been attributed to high temperatures and prolonged burning time (Gale & Cutler 2000; Prior & Alvin 1983), although recent experiments claim that vitrification is not induced by such factors and that the cause is still unknown (McParland *et al*, 2010). Two of the indeterminate fragments were of knotwood with the third heavily distorted by vitrification and post-depositional sediment.

- 5.11.16 The charcoal in pit [339] was all of round wood fragments deriving from small branch or twig wood. One fragment of twig wood was dominated by the pith with very little of the later wood visible, this made identification of the fragment impossible as the tangential and radial sections could not be viewed and the pith was not diagnostic. Plum-type round wood was the most common charcoal identified, one fragment of which was affected by vitrification, along with two fragments of field maple (*Acer campestre*) round wood. Two fragments were identified as sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) round wood as the rays were exclusively uniseriate and the latewood pores were organized in radially orientated flame-like groups. The absence of multi-seriate rays in the fragments excluded the taxonomic identification of oak.

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

6.1.1 *OR1: Based on the results of the previous watching brief conducted by Archaeology South East (2016) together with the records of the Kent HER, is there any further evidence for Iron Age features and/ or finds?*

6.1.2 The excavations made a small contribution to the archaeological record of the area with respect to the Iron Age, and also helped to expand on the previous (2016) phase of excavations at the site. Remnants of a potential coaxial field system were discovered, and ditches (G13) and (G14) are potentially related to (G1), (G2) and (G3) from the 2016 phase.

6.1.3 Very little in the way of Iron Age pottery was recovered, but taken together with the archaeological features excavated, further evidence of the Iron Age site encountered during the 2016 excavations was revealed. The pottery that was recovered dated to the Middle Iron Age, consistent with what was found previously.

6.1.4 During the 2016 phase, a potential cremation pit [153] was excavated, apparently enclosed by ditch (G1). It was postulated that there may have been further cremation pits beyond the then northern LOE, however no others were encountered during the latest excavations.

6.1.5 As the majority of references in the Kent HER within a 1km radius of site with regard to the Iron Age consist mostly of finds spots (Late Iron Age coins, jewellery, potsherds), the opportunity to carry out further excavation of this Iron Age site has yielded some useful results.

6.1.6 *OR2: Based on the results of the previous watching brief conducted by Archaeology South East (2016) together with the records of the Kent HER, is there any further evidence for medieval features and/ or finds?*

6.1.7 The medieval features excavated only amounted to a lengthy ditch (G16), a ditch terminus [317] cut by an elongated pit (G17), a substantial pit [339] excavated in quadrants, a shallow pit [348] and a post-hole or small pit [350]. However, they yielded dating evidence that is consistent with that from the 2016 excavations. The pottery recovered dates to within c.1150-1350, and the padlock from pit [339] dates to the 12th-14th centuries, which still suggests the same narrow phase of occupation/ land use.

6.1.8 *OR3: Based on the records of the Kent HER, is there any evidence for Anglo-Saxon features and/ or finds?*

6.1.9 A potential sunken-featured building [296] was encountered at the far eastern end of the site. Although the only pottery recovered pottery was a few residual Iron Age sherds (the feature cuts an Iron Age ditch (G5), such features are commonly recorded dating to the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, although Iron Age examples are also known. If Anglo-Saxon, this feature is of interest, because apart from three warrior burials recorded in the centre of Lenham village, and another burial with no warrior accoutrements, the other entries in the Kent HER within a 1km radius of site are all finds spots. It would also point to an early medieval phase of activity on site that was not previously known.

The feature was apparently enclosed by a curvilinear ditch (G11) and re-cut (G4). These ditches had been truncated due to previous quarrying activity.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

6.2.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

Period 1: Iron Age

6.2.2 The small amount of pottery dated within this period falls within the Middle Iron Age. The excavations revealed more of the Iron Age site that was explored in the 2016 excavation (ASE 2017), and certainly more could be learned were further excavation possible. Ditches (G8), (G9) and (G12) look to have been part of a coaxial field system, and ditches (G5) and (G7) are also possibly related to this. Ditches (G13) and (G14) look to have been in some way related to (G1), (G2) and (G3) from the 2016 excavation.

Period 2: Roman

6.2.3 The Roman pottery was all collected from the fill [322] of a single feature, pit [320]. The sherds were all found to be from a single Roman flagon dated c.AD 50-80. This feature was found at the western end of site in the vicinity of the medieval features, and was cut through the clay head deposit [319]. Beyond suggesting Roman activity, nothing more can be added about the significance of the pottery from this period at this stage, as no other comparable features were found on site.

Period 3: Medieval

6.2.4 The medieval pottery recovered formed a small assemblage all falling broadly into the period c.1150-1350. The padlock recovered from pit [339] is also dated to the 12th-14th centuries. The significance of this evidence is that, despite there being only relatively few features, it both tallies with the assemblage recovered during the 2016 excavations, and there appears to be nothing comparable in the locality mentioned in the Kent HER in terms of occupation activity.

Period 4: Post-Medieval

6.2.5 The post-medieval CBM and modern glass recovered from ditch [354] are of interest only in terms of demonstrating that field boundaries were still in place on the site up until relatively recently.

6.2.6 The Flintwork

6.2.7 The assemblage provides further evidence for prehistoric presence at the site. A broad date ranging the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age can be attributed to the débitage from [207] and [362]. However, the assemblage is very limited, and it has no potential to further increase our understanding of the chronology of occupation of the site. No further analysis is proposed.

6.2.8 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

6.2.9 The assemblage is small and undiagnostic and is therefore of low significance with no potential for further analysis.

6.2.10 The Medieval Pottery

6.2.11 The pottery assemblage is small, generally lacking in feature sherds and consists of types well known of in the area. Far better groups have already been published (Barber 2013). As such it is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment. No additional work is proposed and no separate report for publication is needed.

6.2.12 CBM

6.2.13 The single fragment of ceramic building material has no significance or potential for further analysis.

6.2.14 Glass

6.2.15 The fragments are not of inherent interest and the assemblage is too small to be of significance beyond its contribution to the dating evidence. The assemblage is therefore not considered to be of potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

6.2.16 Registered Finds

6.2.17 The padlock is of a recorded type and is of some significance to the site narrative. X ray is required in order to determine the mechanism form. There is some potential for further work based on the x ray results and it is recommended that the object be illustrated for publication.

6.2.18 Animal Bones

6.2.19 Based on the size, indeterminate nature and preservation of the assemblage it has no significance or potential for further analysis.

6.2.20 The Geological Material: Significance and Potential

6.2.21 The stone assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

6.2.22 The Magnetic Material/Metallurgical Remains: Significance and Potential

6.2.23 The slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

6.2.20 The Environmental Samples

6.2.21 Period 1 Iron Age

Charred Plant Macrofossils

6.2.22 The wheat caryopsis in ditch [257] was likely intrusive from later Medieval activity at Lenham Heath as the rounded shape of the grain is indicative of the free-threshing variety. The wild grass caryopsis and legumes cannot inform on cultivation conditions or the local environment. The hazelnut shell fragment and

possible plum-type fruit pip may indicate the exploitation of wild resources as a food source in the Iron Age.

6.2.23 The charred plant macrofossils from the Iron Ages ditches do not have potential to inform on the arable economy or local environment due to the paucity of remains and possible intrusion from later activity.

6.2.24 **Period 3 Medieval**

Charred Plant Macrofossils

6.2.25 The cereal assemblage from pit [339] likely represents waste deposition of spoilt grain. The absence of cereal chaff and the paucity of arable weed seeds indicates that the crop was clean when burnt. Free-threshing wheat was a staple crop in the Medieval period (Giorgi 2006: 125) and its dominance at Lenham Heath is unsurprising. Mixed cereal assemblages are a common feature of Medieval rural sites (Greig 1991: 321) although the low numbers of barley and oat within the pit suggests that they may be contaminants of the wheat crop rather than deliberately cultivated. This assemblage formation may indicate a certain level of affluence as wheat bread is associated with the higher echelons of society (Giorgi 2006: 128). The presence of possible insect holes in the grain may suggest that the crop was burnt and discarded due to the infestation although further work will need to be carried out to determine if the grain has been attacked by granary weevils.

6.2.26 The large numbers of cultivated legumes within the assemblage indicate that pulses were an important component of the diet at Lenham Heath. Cultivation of the legumes may have been alternated with the cereals as pulses are known to replenish nitrogen to the soil and assist cereal growth (Jones 1981). The cultivation of common pea is often indicative of an intensive form of agriculture (Pelling 2004: 24). The weed seeds identified within the assemblage are large in size and likely remained with the cereal grains even after fine-sieving.

6.2.27 The cereal and legume assemblage from medieval pit [339] has the potential to inform on the diet, arable economy and status of the site. The mixed nature of the assemblage also informs on subsistence strategies. The possible insect infestation can provide information on storage and disposal at Lenham Heath. The assemblage can be compared to that of Kingsborough Farm (Stevens 2009) to the northeast where a similar mixed cereal and legume economy was identified along with possible wasted grain disposal.

Charcoal

6.2.28 The poorly preserved charcoal from SFB [296] was exclusively of oak and the lack of ring curvature within the fragments indicates that it derived from large branch or stem wood and was possibly structural in nature. The ubiquity of round wood fragments in pit [339] likely represents the opportunistic collection of branches and twigs for use as fuel. Field maple and plum-type taxa thrive on open ground rather than woodland (Taylor 1981: 48) suggesting the site was located in open landscape. The round wood of plum-type does not likely signify tree management at Lenham Heath as the species do not respond well to coppicing or pollarding (Taylor 1981: 28). Sweet chestnut prefers well-drained soils (Stace 1997: 120) indicating dry rather than waterlogged ground in the

vicinity. The wood of sweet chestnut burns well (Mabey 1977) and was likely selected for this property.

- 6.2.29 The charcoal from SFB [296] does not have potential to inform on the local environment due to the ubiquity of oak. The poor preservation and low fragment count will make analysis of the charcoal difficult. The round wood fragments in pit [339] has the potential to inform on fuel selection and use as well as the local environment. The charcoal assemblage can be compared to local contemporary sites at Pound Lane, Canterbury (Carruthers 1990) and from excavations during the M25 improvement scheme from 2005-2007 (Druce, 2011). Comparison to the charcoal from the earlier phase of excavation at Lenham Heath can also be made (Adams 2017).

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.

7.1.2 RRA1 (OR1): Can the evidence for a Middle Iron Age field system, taken together with evidence from the previous 2016 excavation, help to define the potential for Iron Age settlement activity in the local area?

7.1.3 RRA2: Can parallels for this Iron Age settlement activity be drawn from other inland sites in Kent?

7.1.4 RRA3 (OR2): The medieval phase of activity, taken together with the evidence from the 2016 excavations, was still found to date within a relatively short chronological period (12th – 14th centuries). Is it possible to find parallels from other sites in inland Kent which may help to explain this?

7.1.5 RRA4 (OR3): The potential sunken-featured building [296] may date to the Iron Age, early medieval or Anglo Saxon periods. Can the site help to define potential for Anglo Saxon settlement in the local area? Are there parallels from other inland Kent sites/ nearby sites that can help with this?

7.1.6 RRA5: What can the charred plant macrofossils inform on the arable economy and cultivation methods at Lenham Heath? What comparisons can be drawn to local contemporary sites? Can it be determined if the cereal assemblage has been affected by an insect infestation? Can the charred plant macrofossils inform on storage and refuse deposition at the site?

7.1.7 RRA6: What can the charcoal assemblage inform on the local vegetation and environment at Lenham Heath? What can be understood about fuel selection and use at the site and can the opportunistic collection of firewood be detected? How does the charcoal assemblage at Lenham Heath compare to other assemblages within the area and can a local signature be detected?

From the South East Research Framework (SERF, KCC 2018):

7.1.8 RRA7: There is frequently little evidence of Early and Middle Iron Age occupation in both Kent and Surrey. Why does this hiatus appear in the record, and what happened to the Late Bronze Age field systems when they went out of use?

7.1.9 RRA8: The medieval development of individual plots and house and building types over time. Consideration of space within buildings and settlements generally in terms of their various functions and also as representations and expressions of social differentiation, vertical and horizontal.

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published alongside the 2016 excavations (ASE 2017) in a single article. This would take into account the revised research agenda set out in the previous PXA report as well as addressing those listed in 7.1. This would bring together all significant stratigraphic, finds and environmental evidence. It will present a detailed chronological narrative of land-use. Pertinent information from other inland Kent sites will be located and included. A discussion will bring together the different strands of evidence and attempt to address the questions posed in the revised research agenda.

- Introduction – circumstances of fieldwork, site location, natural geology, topography, archaeological and historical background
- Excavation results:
 - Iron Age
 - Roman
 - Medieval
 - Post-medieval
- Specialist summary reports
- Discussion/ conclusions
- Bibliography

7.3 Publication project

7.3.1 Stratigraphic Method Statement

After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations. The time required for further work/ illustrations is in addition to that identified in the previous 2017 PXA report.

7.3.2 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

A brief publication report has been recommended for the slightly larger assemblage from the adjacent excavation area (ASE 2017). Should the current excavation be integrated into this publication, the assemblage could be included in the overall dataset and quantification tables from the site; however, this would not require further resources beyond what was budgeted for in the previous report. **0.5 day**

7.3.3 Medieval Pottery

A brief publication report has been recommended for the similar but slightly larger assemblage from the adjacent excavation area (ASE 2017). Should the stratigraphic evidence from current excavation be included in the same publication, the assemblage could be integrated into quantification tables for the site as a whole; however, this would not require further resources beyond what was budgeted for in the previous report. **0.5 day**

7.3.4 Registered Finds

If further detail of the mechanism form can be ascertained from x ray this report can be updated for inclusion in the site publication.

X ray of padlock	0.5 day
Update publication report	0.5 day
Total	1 day

7.3.5 Environmental Samples

It is recommended that full analysis, including identification and quantification, of the charred plant macrofossils from pit [339] be carried out. The charred plant macrofossils from the Iron Age ditches and the earlier phase of excavation (Adams 2017) can be referred to in the text. Charcoal from the same pit [339] is also recommended for analysis. One hundred fragments from the sample should be submitted for identification, this number is based on the minimum number of fragments principle for temperate regions proposed by Asouti & Austin (2005). An analysis report of the charred plant macrofossils and charcoal should be produced to analyse and contextualise the results and compare the assemblage to local contemporary sites.

Analysis of charred plant macrofossils from 1 sample:

- Sorting, identifications and data entry	0.5 day
- Refining of identifications, quantifications and data entry	0.25 day
- Literature consultation and report production	0.25 day
Total	1 day

Analysis of wood charcoal fragments from 1 sample:

- Identifications and data entry	0.5 day
- Literature consultation and report production	0.25 day
Total	0.75 day

7.3.6 Illustration

Stratigraphic: A further 5 stratigraphic figures should be added to the 2017 requirement, so the figures will now comprise 1 location plan, 4 period plans and 6 detailed sections

Finds: Illustration (line drawing)	0.5 day
Total	1.5 days

Stratigraphic Tasks	
Finalise grouping	1 day
Landuse	1 day
Landuse and Period text	2 days
Combined (to include the 2017 results) Integrated results text	1 day
Post-edit amendments	1 day
Total	6 days
Specialist Analysis	
Prehistoric and Roman pottery	0.5 day
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	0.5 day
Registered finds	1 day
Environmental Material	1.75 days
Illustration	
finds illustration	0.5 day
stratigraphic figures	1 day
Production	
Editing of the period-driven narrative	1 day
Project Management	1 day

Table 23: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

- 7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with a local museum.

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Appendix 1: Summary of Archaeological Sites Mentioned in Kent HER

No. on Figure 1 and in text	HER No.	NGR Location (TQ)	Description	Period
1	TQ 95 SW 119	90632 51755	Earthworks and possible archaeological remains in 'The Stumbles'. Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery recovered from ditches.	Bronze Age & Iron Age
2	MKE70302	90000 52000	Findspot: Iron Age La Tene III copper alloy bow brooch	Iron Age
3	MKE70330	90200 51900	Findspot: Iron Age copper alloy coin 50 BC	Iron Age
4	MKE70469	92600 50600	Findspot: Iron Age grinding equipment – hand grindstone.	Iron Age
5	MKE70487	90188 51715	Findspot: Iron Age silver coin 25 to 15 BC	Iron Age
6	MKE70786	91320 50940	Findspot: Iron Age copper alloy harness fitting	Iron Age
7	MKE70911	92440 50880	Iron Age copper alloy coin 100 to 50 BC	Iron Age
8	MKE71086	90000 52000	Findspot: Iron Age copper alloy coin	Iron Age
9	MKE71096	92000 50000	Findspot: Iron Age copper alloy coin	Iron Age
10	MKE71210	90000 52000	Findspot: Iron Age copper alloy coin	Iron Age
11	MKE71215	89550 52100	Findspot: Iron Age copper alloy coin	Iron Age
12	MKE71218	90000 52000	Findspot: Iron Age copper alloy coin	Iron Age
13	MKE71222	90200 51900	Findspot: Iron Age copper alloy coin	Iron Age
14	MKE95684	92580 50800	Findspot: Iron Age Copper alloy brooch 50 BC to AD 100	Iron Age
15	MKE95893	92551 50526	Findspot: Gold coin Gallo-Belgic Stater 60 BC to 50 BC	Iron Age
16	TQ 85 SE 147	89790 52304	Findspot: Fragments of re-deposited prehistoric/Iron Age pottery sherds and flint flakes at rear of Douglas Almshouses.	Iron Age
17	TQ 95 SW 61	90821 50310	Findspot: iron nails, pieces of bronze and a bronze rim from Iron Age site at Royton and Mount Castle nr Lenham Heath. Three 1m x 1m x 1m test pits were dug in the area of the gate of the Iron Age fort and pieces of iron slag, worked flints and Iron Age sherds were also discovered.	Iron Age
18	TQ 95 SW 80	91350 50904	Findspot: Iron Age snaffle bit 1 st C. BC, Roman or Medieval nail found south of Wheatgratten Farm	Iron Age & Medieval
19	TQ 95 SW 81	90302 52156	Findspot: Iron Age potin (coin), 14th C seal matrix and Tudor pin found close to Lenham Community Centre site.	Iron Age & Medieval
20	TQ 95 SW 68	90914 50424	Findspot: Roman pottery and iron slag found at Mount Castle Farm	Roman
21	TQ 95 SW 69	91285 50394	Findspot: Romano-British pottery and coins found during fieldwalking 2003	Roman
22	TQ 95 SW 120	91338 50233	Findspot: Romano-British pottery sherds east of Lenham Forstal	Roman
23	MKE70353	91230 50300	Findspot: Roman silver coin	Roman
24	MKE70354	91200 50290	Findspot: Roman copper alloy brooch c.AD 43-100 (?)	Roman

No. on Figure 1 and in text	HER No.	NGR Location (TQ)	Description	Period
25	MKE70411	92000 50600	Findspot: Denarii of Mark Antony	Roman
26	MKE70436	92500 50800	Findspot: Roman bead	Roman
27	MKE70450	92000 50500	Findspot: Copper alloy object, possibly a Roman brooch	Roman
28	MKE70457	92000 50500	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin	Roman
29	MKE70459	92100 50500	Findspot: Roman copper alloy bracelet c.AD 300-410	Roman
30	MKE70550	92090 51060	Findspot: Copper alloy bar, the design of which suggests a Roman date	Roman
31	MKE70559	92400 51000	Findspot: Copper alloy dolphin brooch dating to 1 st century AD	Roman
32	MKE70684	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 215-402	Roman
33	MKE70685	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 215-402	Roman
34	MKE70686	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 215-402	Roman
35	MKE70687	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 348-350, Constantine	Roman
36	MKE70688	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 286-293, probably Carausius	Roman
37	MKE70689	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 215-402	Roman
38	MKE70690	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 215-402	Roman
39	MKE70691	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 318-324, Constantine	Roman
40	MKE70692	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 215-402	Roman
41	MKE70693	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 295-402	Roman
42	MKE70694	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 307-361	Roman
43	MKE70695	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 50-260	Roman
44	MKE70696	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 41-260	Roman
45	MKE70697	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 41-260	Roman
46	MKE70698	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 41-260	Roman
47	MKE70699	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 41-260	Roman
48	MKE70700	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 41-260	Roman
49	MKE70701	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 50-260	Roman
50	MKE70702	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 50-260	Roman
51	MKE70703	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 50-260	Roman
52	MKE70704	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 50-260	Roman

No. on Figure 1 and in text	HER No.	NGR Location (TQ)	Description	Period
53	MKE70705	90950 50150	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 41-260	Roman
54	MKE70778	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 364-378, Valentinian	Roman
55	MKE70907	92400 50900	Findspot: Roman copper alloy crossbow brooch c.AD 300-400	Roman
56	MKE70908	92700 50800	Findspot: Fragment of cast copper alloy sub-triangular loop from a Roman button and loop fastener c.AD 43-200	Roman
57	MKE70910	92400 51050	Findspot: Roman silver denarius of the Civil Wars period AD 68-69	Roman
58	MKE71018	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 330-340, Constantine	Roman
59	MKE71019	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 275-285	Roman
60	MKE71020	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 260-275, Tetricus II	Roman
61	MKE71021	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 286-293, Carausius	Roman
62	MKE71022	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 337-340, Helena	Roman
63	MKE71023	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 347-348, Constantine	Roman
64	MKE71024	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 364-378, Valens	Roman
65	MKE71025	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 347-348, Constantine	Roman
66	MKE71026	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 335-341, Constantine	Roman
67	MKE71027	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 330-340, Constantine	Roman
68	MKE71028	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 335-337, Constantine	Roman
69	MKE71029	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 335-341, Constantine	Roman
70	MKE71030	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 355-361, Constantine	Roman
71	MKE71031	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 364-375, Valentinian	Roman
72	MKE71032	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 327-328, Helena	Roman
73	MKE71033	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 348-350, Constantine	Roman
74	MKE71034	92300 51100	Findspot: Roman copper alloy coin c.AD 313-315, Licinius I	Roman
75	MKE70199	90000 51900	Findspot: Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) silver coin 680 to 710	Anglo Saxon
76	MKE70365	90800 51700	Findspot: Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) copper alloy brooch 500 to 550	Anglo Saxon
77	MKE70446	90230 52210	Findspot: Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) copper alloy brooch. 500 to 570	Anglo Saxon
78	MKE70508	90170 52180	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 700 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon

No. on Figure 1 and in text	HER No.	NGR Location (TQ)	Description	Period
79	MKE70747	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 700 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
80	MKE70788	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 700 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
81	MKE70789	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 700 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
82	MKE70790	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 700 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
83	MKE70791	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 700 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
84	MKE70792	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 700 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
85	MKE70793	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 700 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
86	MKE70795	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 900 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
87	MKE70796	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 900 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
88	MKE70797	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 900 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
89	MKE70798	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 900 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
90	MKE70799	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 900 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
91	MKE70800	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 900 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
92	MKE70801	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 900 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
93	TQ 85 SE 8	8982 5212	6th C burials (3) with grave goods. Three skeletons, with two daggers, sword, spear, shield boss and small buckle.	Anglo Saxon
94	TQ 95 SW 2	9024 5280	Burial (? Saxon) found AD 1946	Anglo Saxon
95	MKE70156	89900 52200	Findspot: Medieval copper alloy jetton.	Medieval
96	MKE70185	90188 51715	Findspot: Medieval silver coin 1433 to 1460	Medieval
97	MKE70186	90188 51715	Findspot: Medieval copper alloy purse bar	Medieval
98	MKE70262	90188 51715	Findspot: Medieval silver coin Henry VI penny 1433 to 1460	Medieval
99	MKE70355	91300 50370	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1272 to AD 1307	Medieval
100	MKE70356	91300 50300	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1461 to AD 1483	Medieval
101	MKE70357	91280 50280	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1199 to AD 1216	Medieval
102	MKE70363	91320 50350	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup AD 1000 to AD 1100.	Medieval
103	MKE70402	90188 51715	Findspot: Medieval copper alloy seal matrix 1200 to 1400	Medieval
104	MKE70403	90188 51715	Findspot: Medieval copper alloy buckle 1350 to 1400	Medieval

No. on Figure 1 and in text	HER No.	NGR Location (TQ)	Description	Period
105	MKE70424	92100 50900	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1199 to AD 1216	Medieval
106	MKE70426	92500 50800	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1413 to AD 1422	Medieval
107	MKE70434	92000 50700	Findspot: Medieval spur AD 1066 to AD 1540	Medieval
108	MKE70437	92000 51000	Findspot: Medieval harness pendant AD 1066 to AD 1540	Medieval
109	MKE70439	92400 51100	Findspot: Medieval clothing fastener AD 1066 to AD 1300	Medieval
110	MKE70444	92000 51000	Findspot: Medieval lead ampulla AD 1066 to AD 1540	Medieval
111	MKE70465	92600 50900	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1461 to AD 1483	Medieval
112	MKE70470	92100 50700	Findspot: Medieval key (locking) AD 1066 to AD 1540	Medieval
113	MKE70547	92510 51020	Findspot: Medieval copper alloy spur AD 1300 to AD 1500	Medieval
114	MKE70548	92510 51020	Findspot: Medieval copper alloy vessel AD 1400 to AD 1500	Medieval
115	MKE70748	90500 51500	Findspot: Medieval silver coin. Silver cut halfpenny. 1180 to 1247	Medieval
116	MKE70750	91310 50940	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
117	MKE70751	91360 50930	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
118	MKE70752	91320 51000	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
119	MKE70753	91320 51000	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
120	MKE70779	91310 50940	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
121	MKE70780	91300 50900	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
122	MKE70781	91300 50900	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
123	MKE70782	91300 50900	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
124	MKE70783	91300 50900	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
125	MKE70784	91300 50900	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
126	MKE70794	90500 51500	Findspot: Medieval pottery sherd 1100 to 1500.	Medieval
127	MKE70874	92000 50000	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1468 to AD 1469	Medieval
128	MKE70878	92000 50000	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1180 to AD 1247	Medieval
129	MKE70879	92000 50000	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1272 to AD 1307	Medieval
130	MKE70881	92000 50000	Findspot: Medieval silver coin of Henry III AD 1248 to AD 1250	Medieval
131	MKE70883	92000 50000	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1279 to AD 1489	Medieval

No. on Figure 1 and in text	HER No.	NGR Location (TQ)	Description	Period
132	MKE70884	92000 50000	Findspot: Medieval copper alloy dagger AD 1066 to AD 1539	Medieval
133	MKE70902	92630 50850	Findspot: Medieval gold finger ring AD 1100 to AD 1300	Medieval
134	MKE70903	92250 50450	Findspot: Copper alloy medieval French jetton of the reign of Charles VI (AD 1385 to AD 1415).	Medieval
135	MKE70905	92620 50750	Findspot: Early Medieval copper alloy sword hilt AD 800 to AD 1100	Medieval
136	MKE70906	92250 50980	Findspot: Medieval copper alloy unidentified object AD 1100 to AD 1500	Medieval
137	MKE71311	92100 50900	Findspot: Edward I (AD 1272 to AD 1307) Silver hammered long cross penny	Medieval
138	MKE95673	92400 50800	Findspot: Medieval silver short cross penny of John (AD 1199 to AD 1216)	Medieval
139	TQ 85 SE 7	8991 5212	The Church of St. Mary, Lenham. 12th C to 15th C <i>Grade I Listed</i>	Medieval
140	TQ 85 SE 124	8985 5217	Lenham Medieval Town	Medieval
141	TQ 85 SE 263	8985 5211	Court Lodge Cottage. House row. Main construction periods 1400 to 1499. <i>Grade II Listed</i>	Medieval
142	TQ 85 SE 237	8988 5202	Barn circa 40 yards north west of Court Lodge. Timber framed, weather-boarded. Main construction periods 1367 to 1899. <i>Grade I Listed</i>	Medieval & Post-Medieval
143	TQ 85 SE 261	8992 5215	Mounting Block circa 23 yards north of Church of St Marys. Ragstone. Date unknown. <i>Grade II Listed</i>	Medieval & Post-Medieval
144	TQ 95 SW 84	9133 5029	Forstall Cottages. Timber framed house. Main construction periods 1500 to 1999. <i>Grade II Listed</i>	Medieval & Post-Medieval
145	TQ 94 NW 61	9129 4966	Sheathers Farmhouse. Timber framed house. Main construction periods 1400 to 1549. <i>Grade II Listed</i>	Medieval & Post-Medieval
146	TQ 95 SW 85	9090 5041	Mount Castle Farm Cottage. Timber framed, open hall house. Main construction periods 1467 to 1899. <i>Grade II listed</i>	Medieval & Post-Medieval
147	TQ 95 SW 86	9130 5026	The Forstal. Timber framed farmhouse. Main construction periods 1400 to 1899. <i>Grade II Listed</i>	Medieval & Post-Medieval

Appendix 2: Context Register

CONTEXT NO	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB-GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
200	3, 4	Layer	Topsoil					
201	3, 4	Layer	Subsoil					
202	3, 4	Layer	Subsoil					
203	4	Fill	Fill, tertiary	206		202	8	Iron Age
204	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	206		201	8	Iron Age
205	4	Fill	Fill, primary	206		200	8	Iron Age
206	4	Cut	Ditch	206		200	8	Iron Age
207	3, 4	Layer	Colluvium					
208	4	Cut	Pit	208		203		Iron Age
209	4	Fill	Fill, single	208		203		Iron Age
210	4	Cut	Posthole	210		204		Iron Age
211	4	Fill	Fill, single	210		204		Iron Age
212	4	Cut	Posthole	212		205		Iron Age
213	4	Fill	Fill, single	212		205		Iron Age
214	3,4	Layer	Natural					
215	4	Layer	Head deposit					
216	4	Cut	Ditch	216		206	5	Iron Age
217	4	Fill	Fill, primary	216		206	5	Iron Age
218	4	Fill	Fill, primary	216		206	5	Iron Age
219	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	216		207	5	Iron Age
220	4	Fill	Fill, tertiary	216	Middle Iron Age	208	5	Iron Age
221	4	Cut	Ditch	221		209	8	Iron Age
222	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	221, 225		210	8	Iron Age
223	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	221, 225		211	8	Iron Age
224	4	Fill	Fill, tertiary	221, 225		212	8	Iron Age
225	4	Cut	Ditch	225		213	9	Iron Age
226	4	Fill	Fill, primary	225		213	9	Iron Age
227	4	Fill	Fill, single	228		214	11	Medieval
228	4	Cut	Ditch	228		214	11	Medieval
229	4	Fill	Fill, single	230		215	9	Iron Age
230	4	Cut	Ditch	230		215	9	Iron Age
231	4	Fill	Fill, single	232		216	7	Iron Age
232	4	Cut	Ditch	232		216	7	Iron Age
233	4	Cut	Ditch	233		217	9	Iron Age
234	4	Fill	Fill, primary	233		217	9	Iron Age
235	4	Cut	Ditch	235		218	4	Medieval
236	4	Fill	Fill, upper	235		219	4	Medieval
237	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	233	Middle Iron Age	220	9	Iron Age
238	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	233		220	9	Iron Age
239	4	Fill	Fill, tertiary	233		221	9	Iron Age
240	4	Cut	Ditch	240		222	4	Medieval
241	4	Fill	Fill, basal	240		222	4	Medieval
242	4	Fill	Fill, upper	240		223	4	Medieval
243	4	Cut	Ditch	243		224	5	Iron Age
244	4	Fill	Fill, basal	243		224	5	Iron Age
245	4	Fill	Fill, upper	243		225	5	Iron Age
246	4	Cut	Ditch terminus	246		226	10	
247	4	Fill	Fill, single	246		226	10	
248	4	Cut	Pit	248		227		
249	4	Fill	Fill, basal	248		227		

CONTEXT NO	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB-GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
250	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	248		227		
251		Void				0		
252		Void				0		
253	4	Fill	Fill, primary	235		228	4	Medieval
254	4	Cut	Ditch	254		229	11	Medieval
255	4	Fill	Fill, basal	254		229	11	Medieval
256	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	254		230	11	Medieval
257	4	Cut	Ditch	257		231	8	Iron Age
258	4	Fill	Fill, single	257		231	8	Iron Age
259	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	235		232	4	Medieval
260	4	Cut	Pit	260		233		Iron Age
261	4	Fill	Fill, primary	260		233		Iron Age
262	4	Fill	Fill, primary	260		233		Iron Age
263	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	260		234		Iron Age
264	4	Cut	Ditch	264		235	10	
265	4	Fill	Fill, single	264		235	10	
266	4	Cut	Ditch terminus	266		236	7	Iron Age
267	4	Fill	Fill, single	266		236	7	Iron Age
268	4	Cut	Pit	268		237		
269	4	Fill	Fill, single	268		237		
270	4	Cut	Ditch	270		238	8	Iron Age
271	4	Fill	Fill, primary	270		238	8	Iron Age
272	4	Cut	Ditch terminus	272		239	8	Iron Age
273	4	Fill	Fill, single	272		239	8	Iron Age
274	4	Cut	Ditch	274		240	8	Iron Age
275	4	Fill	Fill, primary	274		240	8	Iron Age
276	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	274		241	8	Iron Age
277	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	270		242	8	Iron Age
278	4	Cut	Ditch terminus	278		243	12	
279	4	Fill	Fill, single	278		243	12	
280	4	Cut	Pit	280		244		
281	4	Fill	Fill, single	280		244		
282	4	Cut	Ditch	282		245	11	Medieval
283	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	282		246	11	Medieval
284	4	Fill	Fill, tertiary	282		247	11	Medieval
285	4	Cut	Ditch	285		248	4	Medieval
286	4	Fill	Fill, primary	285		248	4	Medieval
287	4	Fill	Fill, primary	285		248	4	Medieval
288	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	285		249	4	Medieval
289	4	Fill	Fill, tertiary	285		250	4	Medieval
290	4	Cut	Ditch	290		251	12	Iron Age
291	4	Fill	Fill, single	290		251	12	Iron Age
292	4	Cut	Ditch terminus	292		252	12	Iron Age
293	4	Fill	Fill, single	292		252	12	Iron Age
294	4	Cut	Ditch	294		253	5	Iron Age
295	4	Fill	Fill, single	294		253	5	Iron Age
296	4	Cut	Sunken featured building	296		254	6	Medieval
297	4	Fill	Fill, single	296		254	6	Medieval
298	4	Cut	Ditch terminus	298		255	13	Iron Age
299	4	Fill	Fill, single	298		255	13	Iron Age
300	4	Cut	Ditch	300		256	13	Iron Age
301	4	Fill	Fill, single	300		256	13	Iron Age
302	4	Cut	Posthole	302		257		
303	4	Fill	Fill, single	302		257		
304	4	Cut	Posthole	304		258		

CONTEXT NO	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB-GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
305	4	Fill	Fill, single	304		258		
306	4	Cut	Posthole	306		259		
307	4	Fill	Fill, single	306		259		
308	4	Cut	Posthole	308		260		Medieval
309	4	Fill	Fill, basal	308		260		Medieval
310	4	Fill	Fill, upper	308		260		Medieval
311	4	Cut	Ditch	311		261	16	Medieval
312	4	Fill	Fill, single	311		261	16	Medieval
313	4	Cut	Ditch	313		262	16	Medieval
314	4	Fill	Fill, single	313	AD 1200-1275	262	16	Medieval
315	4	Cut	Recut	315		263	16	Medieval
316	4	Fill	Fill, single	315		263	16	Medieval
317	4	Cut	Pit	317		264		
318	4	Fill	Fill, single	317		264		
319	4	Layer	Head deposit					
320	4	Cut	Pit	320		265		Roman
321	4	Fill	Fill, primary	320		265		Roman
322	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	320	AD 50-80	266		Roman
323	4	Cut	Pit	323		267		
324	4	Fill	Fill, primary	323		267		
325	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	323		267		
326	4	Cut	Pit	326		268		
327	4	Fill	Fill, basal	326		268		
328	4	Fill	Fill, upper	326		268		
329	4	Cut	Tree throw	329		269		
330	4	Fill	Fill, single	329		269		
331	4	Cut	Ditch	331		270	16	Medieval
332	4	Fill	Fill, single	331	AD 1200-1350	270	16	Medieval
333	4	Cut	Recut	333		271	16	Medieval
334	4	Fill	Fill, single	333		271	16	Medieval
335	4	Cut	Ditch	335		272	16	Medieval
336	4	Fill	Fill, primary	335		272	16	Medieval
337	4	Fill	Fill, primary	335		273	16	Medieval
338	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	335		273	16	Medieval
339	4	Cut	Pit	339		274		Medieval
340	4	Fill	Fill, basal	339	AD 1200-1275	274		Medieval
341	4	Fill	Fill, upper	339	AD 1200-1275	275		Medieval
342	4	Cut	Ditch	342		276	16	Medieval
343	4	Fill	Fill, single	342	AD 1150-1250	276	16	Medieval
344	4	Cut	Ditch terminus	344		277	16	Medieval
345	4	Fill	Fill, single	344	AD 1200-1350	277	16	Medieval
346	4	Cut	Pit	346		278		
347	4	Fill	Fill, single	346		278		
348	4	Cut	Pit	348		279		Medieval
349	4	Fill	Backfill	348	AD 1175-1250	279		Medieval
350	4	Cut	Posthole	350		280		Medieval
351	4	Fill	Fill, single	350	AD 1200-1275	280		Medieval
352	4	Cut	Pit	352		281	17	Medieval
353	4	Fill	Fill, single	352		281	17	Medieval

CONTEXT NO	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB-GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
354	4	Cut	Ditch	354		282		Post-Medieval
355	4	Fill	Fill, single	354	19 th -20 th centuries	282		Post-Medieval
356	4	Cut	Pit	356		283		Iron Age
357	4	Fill	Fill, primary	356		283		Iron Age
358	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	356		284		Iron Age
359	4	Cut	Ditch terminus	359		285		Iron Age
360	4	Fill	Fill, primary	359		285		Iron Age
361	4	Fill	Fill, secondary	359		286		Iron Age
362	4	Fill	Fill, tertiary	359	Middle/ Late Iron Age	287		Iron Age
363	4	Cut	Ditch terminus	363		288	14	Iron Age
364	4	Fill	Fill, single	363		288	14	Iron Age
365	4	Cut	Ditch	365		289	14	Iron Age
366	4	Fill	Fill, single	365		289	14	Iron Age
367	4	Cut	Ditch terminus	367		290	14	Iron Age
368	4	Fill	Fill, single	367		290	14	Iron Age
369	4	Cut	Ditch	369		291	13	Iron Age
370	4	Fill	Fill, single	369		291	13	Iron Age
371	4	Cut	Ditch terminus	371		292		Medieval
372	4	Fill	Fill, single	371	AD 1200-1350	292		Medieval
373	4	Cut	Pit	373		293	17	Medieval
374	4	Fill	Fill, single	373	AD 1200-1350	293	17	Medieval
375	4	Cut	Drain	375		294		
376	4	Fill	Backfill	375		294		
377	4	Cut	Pit	377		295		Iron Age
378	4	Fill	Fill, single	377		295		Iron Age

Appendix 3: Bulk Samples Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Preservation	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
1	9	258	Ditch [257]	40	*	1	**	<1									Stone (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
1	12	362	Ditch Terminus [359]	40	**	11	***	3			*	<1					Pot (*6g) Stone (*2g) FCF(*1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
3	8	297	Sunken-Featured Building [296]	40	**	12	***	3	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (7) [V:6, PDS:5, D:5] Indet. (3) [KW:2, V:1, PDS:1]	+							Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
3	10	236	Ditch [235]	40	**	2	**	2									Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (*/<1g)
3	11	341	Pit [339]	40	***	18	****	12	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (4) [RW:4, PDS:3, V:1] <i>Acer campestre</i> (2) [RW:2, PDS:2, D:1] <i>Castanea sativa</i> (2) [RW:2, PDS:2] Twigwood indet. (1) Indet. (1) [V:1, PDS:1]	++	***	2	*	<1	*	<1	Pot (**95g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)

Key: V = vitrified, PDS: post-depositional sediment, D = distorted, RW = round wood

Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. (Preservation: + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Phase	Sample Number	Context/ Parent Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Cereal Caryopses Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Legumes Charred	Weed/ Wild Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Modern Insects	Worm Capsules	
1	9	258 [257]	20	140	100	99	<i>Chenopodium album</i> * <i>Carex</i> sp. * <i>Centranthus ruber</i> * <i>Ranunculus acris</i> * <i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> *	*	**		<i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded) (1)	+++			Poaceae (small) (1)	+				
1	12	362 [359]	11	40	40	90	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> * <i>Chenopodium album</i> * <i>Centranthus ruber</i> *	*	***						Fabaceae (small) (2) <i>Coylus avellana</i> nutshell fragment (1) cf. <i>Prunus</i> sp. (1)	++	*	*		
3	8	297 [296]	15	40	40	90	<i>Rubus</i> sp. *	**	***											
3	10	236 [235]	23	50	50	95	<i>Rubus</i> sp. * <i>Trifolium</i> sp. *	*	**	****										
3	11	341 [339]	15	120	100	80	<i>Centranthus ruber</i> * <i>Rubus</i> sp. * <i>Rumex acetosella</i> *	*	**	***	****	FTW <i>Cerealia</i> indet. <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Avena</i> sp. (large)	+ to +++	***	Fabaceae (large - 1 w/elongated hilum) <i>Pisum/ Vicia</i> <i>Pisum sativum</i> (1)	+ to +++	*	cf. <i>Lithospermum arvense</i> (1) cf. <i>Bromus</i> sp. (1) <i>Bromus/ Festuca</i> (1) Poaceae (small) (1)	++	**

Appendix 4: HER Summary

HER enquiry no.					
Site code	LHQ16				
Project code	160903				
Planning reference					
Site address	Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent, ME17 2JB				
District/Borough	Maidstone				
NGR (12 figures)	591780 150432				
Geology	Gault Clay, Folkestone Beds				
Fieldwork type			WB		
Date of fieldwork	15 th – 17 th May and the 9 th October – 3 rd November 2017.				
Sponsor/client	Brett Group				
Project manager	Paul Mason				
Project supervisor	Steve Price				
Period summary					Iron Age
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	
Project summary (100 word max)	An archaeological watching brief was conducted at Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent NGR 591780 150432, between the 15 th -17 th May and 9 th October-3 rd November 2017. Evidence of a Middle/Late Iron Age phase of activity, represented by a ditch system was identified cut into the natural geology. An SFB and curvilinear representing Early Medieval/ Anglo Saxon activity were found to be truncating some of the Iron Age ditches. Medieval activity was represented by a lengthy ditch and several pits cut through a head deposit overlying the natural. Pottery recovered from these features was dated to 1150-1350, representing a relatively short period of activity.				
Museum/Accession No.					

Appendix 5: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-316708

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Excavations at Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted at Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent NGR 591780 150432, between the 15th-17th May and 9th October-3rd November 2017. Evidence of a Middle/ Late Iron Age phase of activity, represented by a ditch system was identified cut into the natural geology. An SFB and curvilinear representing Early Medieval/ Anglo Saxon activity were found to be truncating some of the Iron Age ditches. Medieval activity was represented by a lengthy ditch and several pits cut through a head deposit overlying the natural. Pottery recovered from these features was dated to 1150-1350, representing a relatively short period of activity.
Project dates	Start: 09-10-2017 End: 03-11-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 7 - Mineral extraction
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	GRUBENHAUS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT MAIDSTONE LENHAM Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent
Postcode	ME17 2JB
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 591780 150432 50.912292671277 0.264549068864 50 54 44 N 000 15 52 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Paul Mason
 Project supervisor Steve Price
 Type of sponsor/funding body Brett Group

Project archives

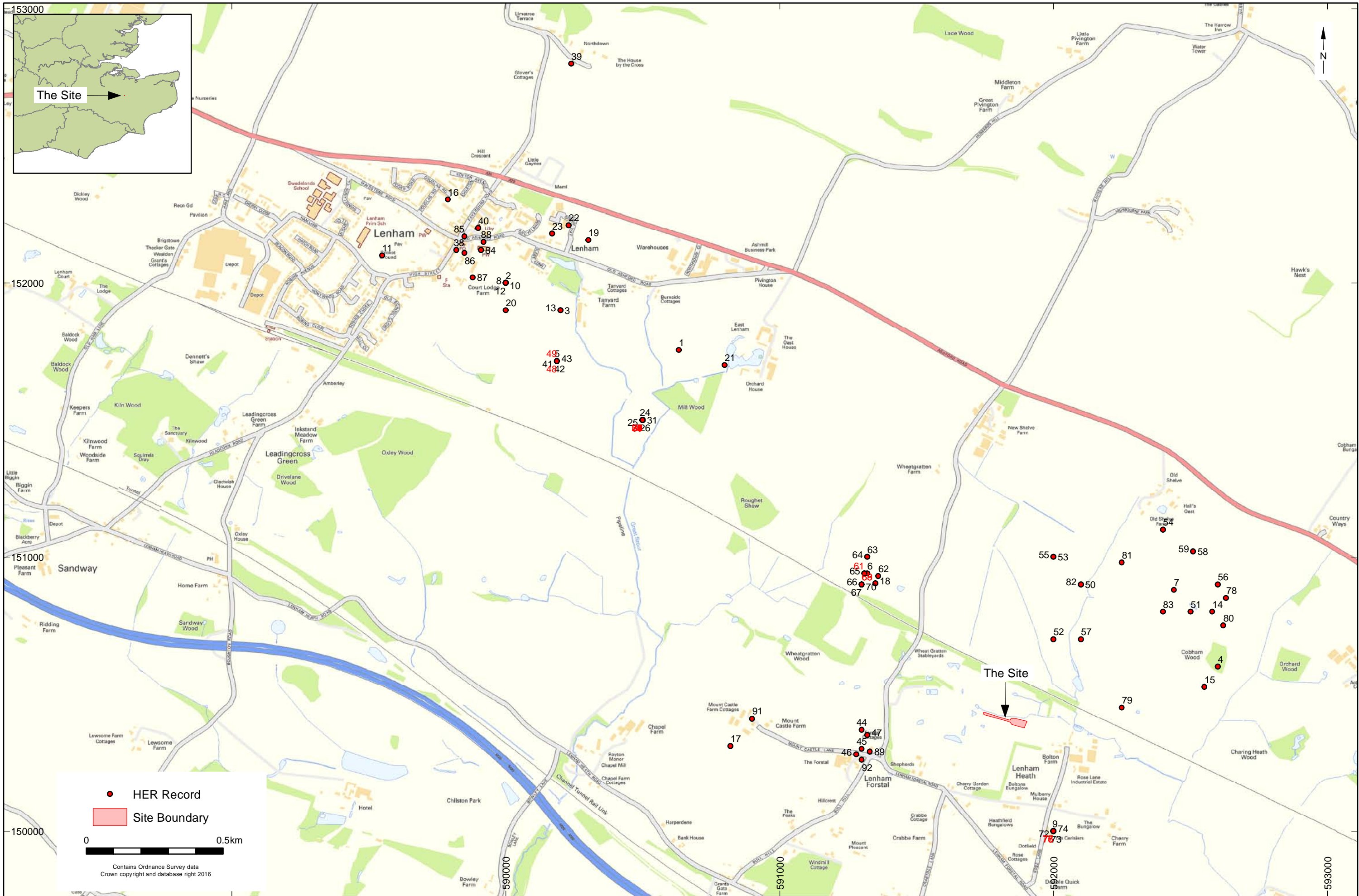
Physical Archive recipient Local Museum
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass"
 Digital Archive recipient Local Museum
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
 Paper Archive recipient Local Museum
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological Excavations At Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent: A Post-Excavation Assessment And Updated Project Design Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Price, S.
 Other bibliographic details Report number 2018021
 Date 2018
 Issuer or publisher Archaeology South East
 Place of issue or publication Archaeology South East
 Description The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (HM Gov 2012) and older documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in

order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication.

Entered by Steve Price (steven.price@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 9 May 2018



© Archaeology South-East		Shepherds Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160903	March 2017	Location of the site and local HER		
Report Ref: 2017069	Drawn by: NH			



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Project Ref: 160903

May 2018

Report Ref: 2018021

Drawn by: LG

Area of excavation & previous proximate excavation

Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent

Fig. 2



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Project Ref: 160903

May 2018

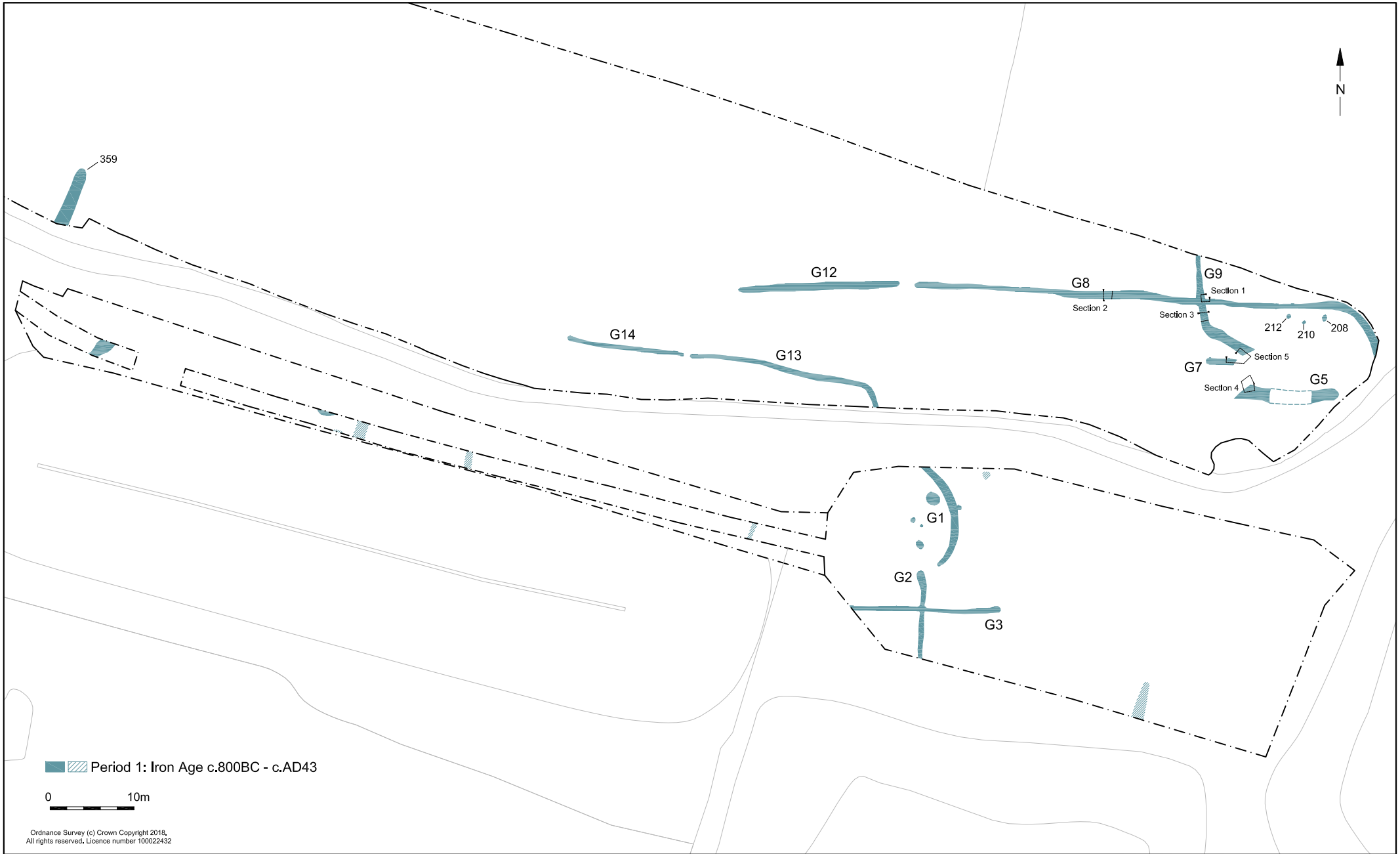
Report Ref: 2018021

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Phased site plan showing all recorded features

Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent

Fig. 3



© Archaeology South-East		Period 1 plan	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 160903	May 2018	Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent	
Report Ref: 2018021	Drawn by: LG		



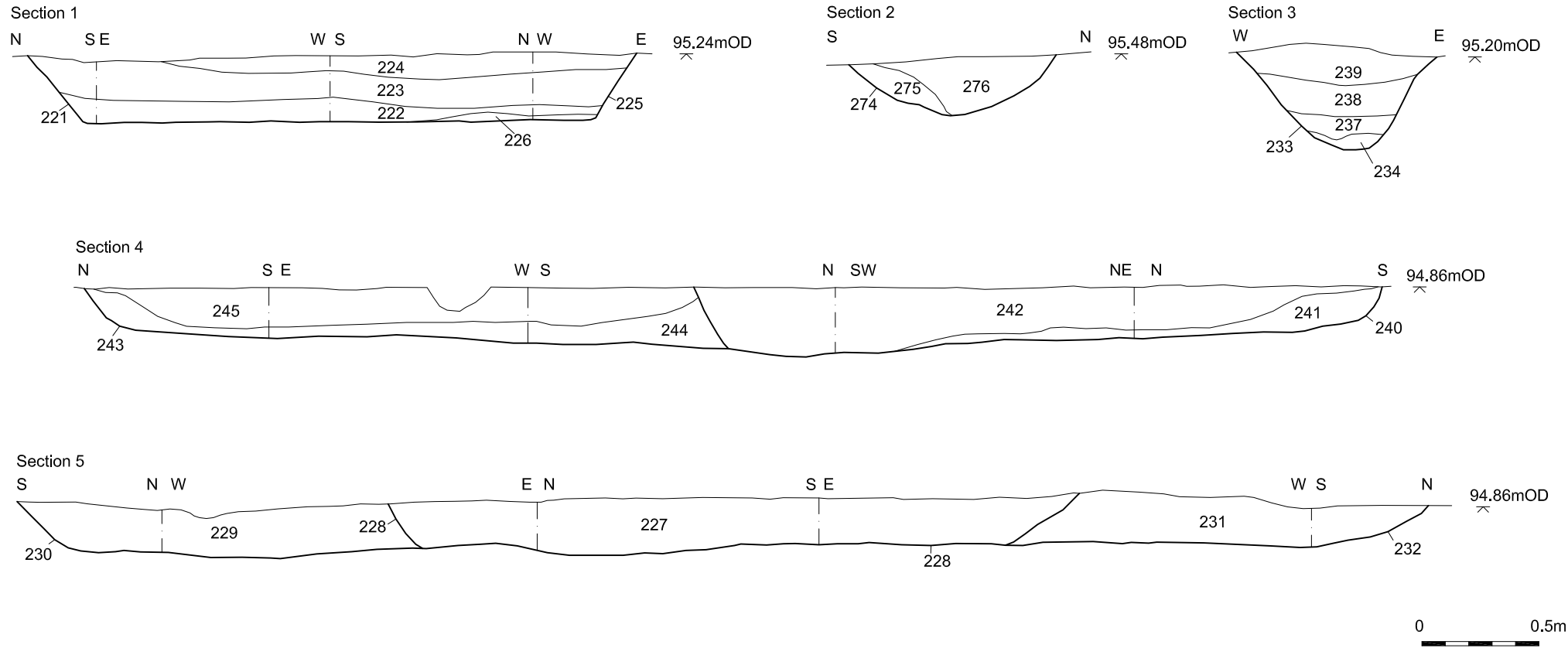
G8 and G9 (221 and 255) looking west

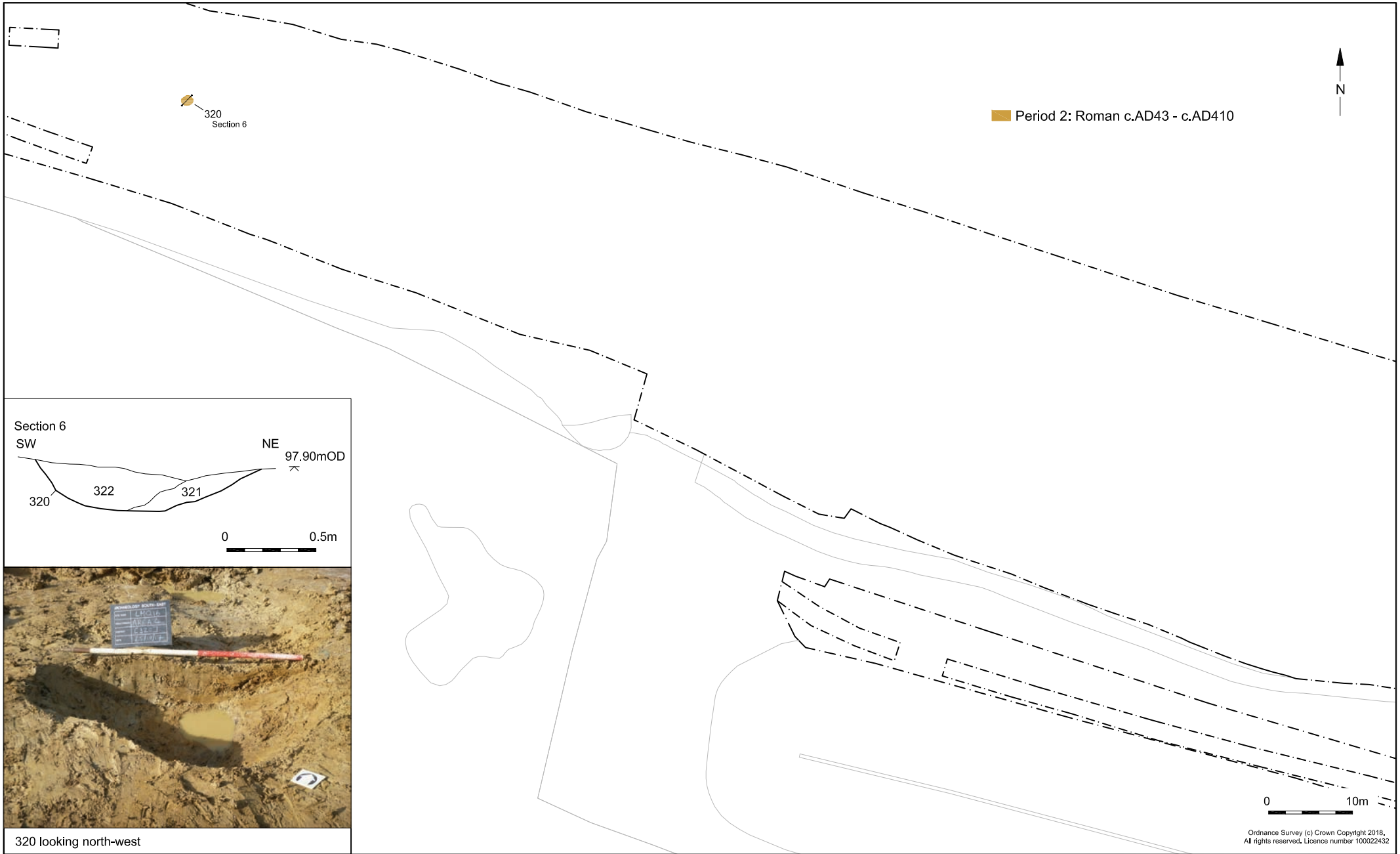
G8 (274) looking west

G9 (233) looking south-east

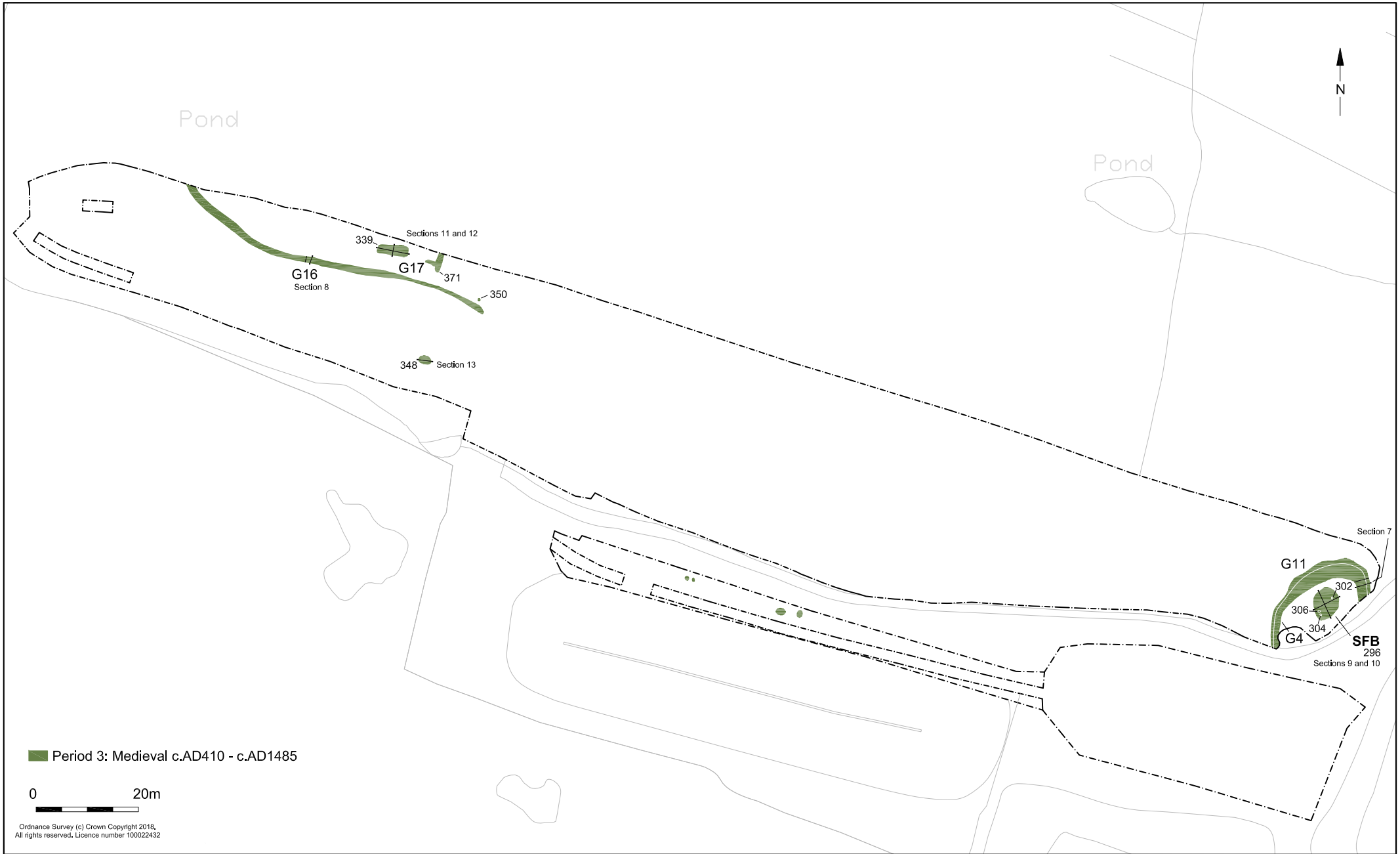
G5 (243 and 240) looking west

G7 and G9 (228 and 232) looking south-east





© Archaeology South-East		Period 2 plan with selected section and photograph	Fig. 6
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Period 3 plan

Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent

Fig. 7

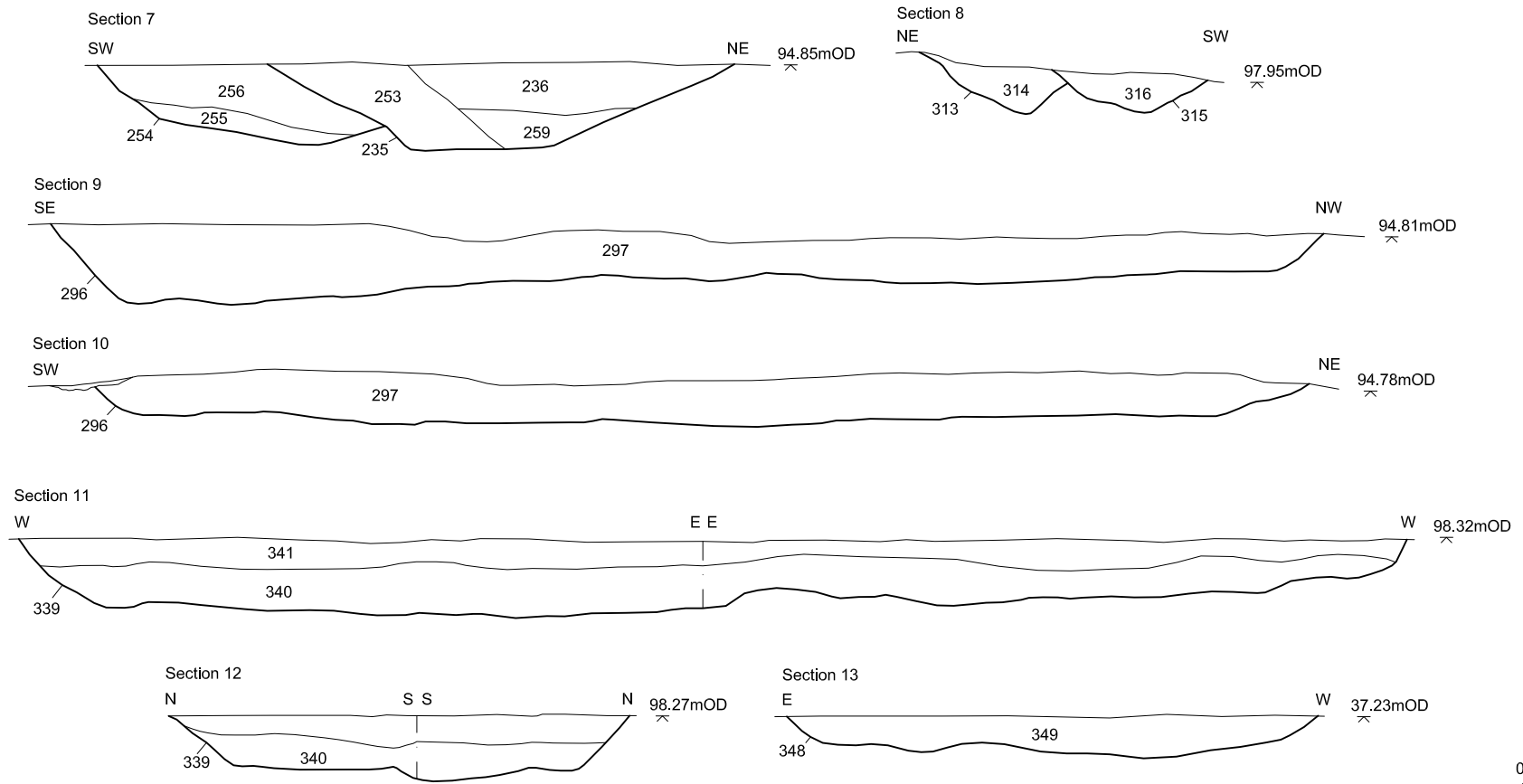


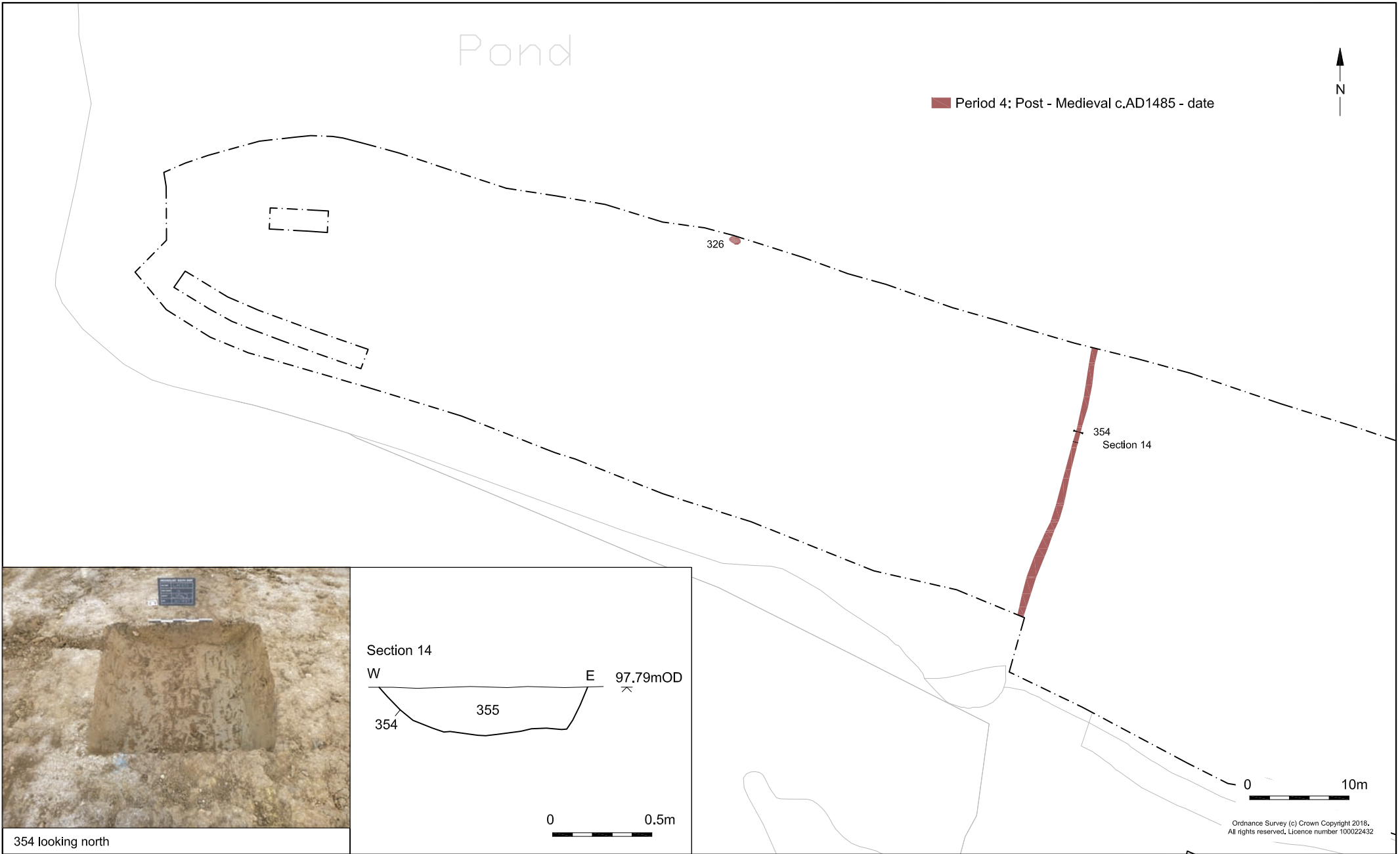
G4 and G11 (235 and 254) looking south

G16 (313 and 315) looking east

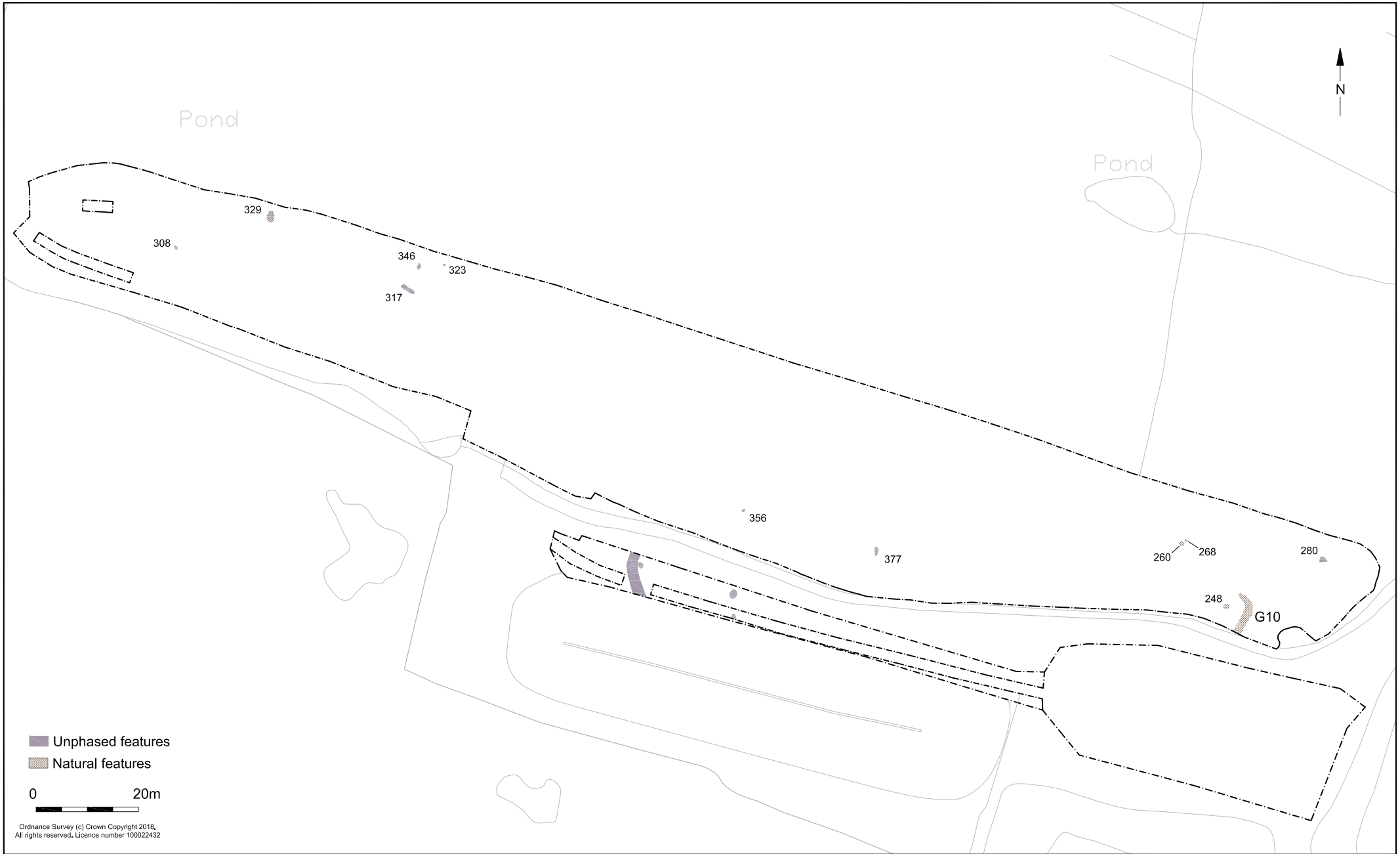
SFB 296 looking north

339 looking south





© Archaeology South-East		Period 4 plan with selected section and photograph	Fig. 9
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