

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

S O U T H

**United Reform Church, Maidstone Road,
Lenham, Kent**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: URC16/137

(TQ 8969 5213)

**United Reform Church, Maidstone Road,
Lenham, Kent**

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Akehurst Homes Ltd**

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code:
URC16/137

August 2016

Summary

Site name: United Reform Church, Maidstone Road, Lenham, Kent

Grid reference: TQ 8969 5213

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 25th–27th July 2016

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: URC 16/137

Area of site: *c.* 0.93 ha

Summary of results: The evaluation has successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the housing development. It is clear that the area to the north of a significant field boundary which runs across the site has been truncated in the past. In contrast, the southern part of the site appears to have been relatively undisturbed, and several archaeological features were recorded. Although most of these seem to be post-medieval in date, a late Saxon gully was recorded in the southern part of the site.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Maidstone Museum in due course.

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United Reform Church, Maidstone Road, Lenham, Kent An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 16/137

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out to the south of Maidstone Road, Lenham, Kent (TQ 8969 5213) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr James Lench of Akehurst Homes Ltd, 22 Claremont Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN2 5DD.

Planning permission (14/502152/FULL) has been gained from Maidstone Borough Council for the demolition of the existing structures on the site, and the erection of 24 new residential dwellings with associated parking, access and landscaping. The permission is subject to a standard planning condition (19) relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which requires the implementation of both an archaeological field evaluation, to be carried out prior to groundworks, and safeguarding measures (preservation *in situ* of important archaeological remains or investigation and recording).

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Wendy Rogers of Kent County Council, who advises Maidstone Borough Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Sean Wallis and Jim Webster between 25th and 27th July 2016, and the site code is URC 16/137. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading, and will be deposited with Maidstone Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located close to the historic core of Lenham, and is centred on NGR TQ 8969 5213 (Figs 1 and 2). Until very recently the part of the site nearest Maidstone Road was occupied by the United Reform Church, which was built in the early 1950s. The rest of the site was largely covered by grass and trees, although there were a few buildings in the south-east and western areas. All these buildings, including the church, have subsequently been demolished. The site generally slopes down towards the north-east, although there was a clear difference in height between the areas on either side of the property boundary which runs across the middle of the site, on an approximate NW-SE alignment (Fig. 2). The height above Ordnance Datum therefore varies

dramatically across the site, from 124m in the south-west corner, to 119m close to Maidstone Road. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology largely consists of Lower Chalk, with Head Deposits being present in the south-west part of the site (BGS 1976). Although some patches of Lower Chalk were recorded in the evaluation trenches in the northern part of the site, overlying deposits of mid orange brown silty clay with flint gravel and/or chalk inclusions (Head) were observed across the whole site.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been gleaned from a search of the Kent County Historic Environment Record (HER). In summary, the site lies close to the historic core of Lenham, which has late Saxon origins and developed into a medieval market village, mentioned in Domesday Book (AD1086). The Pilgrim's Way passes along a downland ridge to the north of the village, and this was probably a routeway from prehistoric times onwards. A cluster of Roman features, including pits and ditches, were recorded to the north-east of the site, during an archaeological investigation at Lenham Community Centre. Three Saxon inhumations with grave goods were discovered near the junction of High Street and Maidstone Road, to the east of the present site, in 1946. The village contains numerous Listed Buildings.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of proposed development.

Specific aims of the project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the prehistoric period are present;
- to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Roman period are present;
- to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Saxon period are present; and
- to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the medieval period are present.

Eleven trenches were to be dug, each measuring 25m in length and 1.80m in width, which represents a *c.* 5% sample of development area. The trenches were positioned partly to target those parts of the site which would be most affected by the proposed redevelopment and partly in a stratified random pattern. Topsoil and any other overburden were to be removed using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant

archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds. Machine excavation was to be undertaken in spits, to enable the recovery of artefactual and ecofactual remains from individual layers.

Where archaeological features are certainly or probably present, the stripped areas will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed will be excavated or sampled by hand to an agreed sampling strategy, in order to satisfy the aims of the brief, and without compromising the integrity of any archaeological features that may warrant preservation *in situ*.

Results

The eleven trenches were dug close to their original planned positions, although some had to be moved slightly due to site logistics (Fig. 3). All the trenches were 1.80m wide, and measured between 14.10m and 27.90m in length, and between 0.30m and 1.05m in depth. A complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 14.10m long and up to 0.46m deep. The trench was not dug to its full intended length as it became clear that the southern end had been badly disturbed by the footings of the church and its subsequent demolition. At the northern end of the trench the natural geology was observed immediately beneath 0.18m of modern topsoil (52). It was clear that this area had been reduced in the past, and that the area to the north, close to Maidstone Road, had been truncated to a greater degree. Demolition rubble was recorded in the southern end of the trench, to a depth of at least 0.46m. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 2

This trench was 25.80m long and up to 0.50m deep, and was orientated approximately W-E. The natural geology was observed immediately beneath 0.32m of modern topsoil (52), which suggests that the area had been reduced in the past. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was 25.30m long and up to 0.30m deep, and was orientated approximately WNW-ESE. The natural geology was observed immediately beneath 0.26m of modern topsoil (52), which suggests that the area had been reduced in the past. A modern animal burial was noted in the western half of the trench, but was not excavated.

Trench 4 (Figs. 4 and 6; Pl. 2)

This trench was 27.90m long and up to 0.75m deep, and was orientated approximately SSW-NNE. At the southern end of the trench the natural geology was observed immediately below 0.32m of modern topsoil (52),

indicating that the area had been truncated in the past. The northern end of the trench was almost entirely occupied by a large post-medieval pit (7), which was recorded from 13.40m onwards. A machine slot was excavated through this feature, which was seen to be at least 1.15m deep, with three distinct fills (61, 62 and 63). Some residual early post-medieval pottery and tile fragments were recovered from the upper fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (61), but the secondary fill (62) contained no finds. The primary fill (63) was up to 0.30m thick, and consisted of dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional fragments of chalk and charcoal. This deposit yielded several fragments of pottery, tile and animal bone.

Trench 5 (Pl. 1)

Trench 5 was 21.00m long and up to 0.44m deep, and was orientated approximately SSW-NNE. The natural geology was observed immediately beneath 0.24m of modern topsoil (52), which indicates that the area had been reduced in the past. Two modern animal burials were noted in the northern half of the trench, but were not excavated.

Trench 6

This trench was 24.20m long and up to 1.05m deep, and was orientated approximately WNW-ESE. At the western end of the trench the natural geology was observed beneath 0.21m of modern topsoil (52), 0.24m of made ground and 0.51m of subsoil (51). At the eastern end the natural geology was recorded below 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.53m of subsoil (51). The trench was positioned to the south of the significant field boundary which runs across the site, and the depth of the subsoil (compared to the other trenches in the southern part of the site) suggests that some of this material may be derived from the landscaping work which obviously took place to the north of the boundary. Four small sherds of medieval pottery and a fragment of peg tile were recovered from the subsoil in this trench, along with a struck flint. However, no archaeological features were recorded.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was 26.00m long and up to 0.93m deep, and was orientated approximately SSW-NNE. It was positioned across the significant field boundary which runs across the site, and the difference between the stratigraphy recorded to the north and south of this boundary was striking. To the south of the boundary, the natural geology was observed beneath 0.50m of topsoil (50) and 0.35m of subsoil (51), whilst to the north of the boundary the natural geology was recorded immediately below 0.25m of modern topsoil (52). A large late post-medieval truncation was noted at the northern end of the trench, which may be associated with the field boundary. This feature was not excavated or recorded in detail, but fragments of 18th-century or later brick and tile, and mid-to-late 19th century roofing slate were recovered from its fill (64).

Trench 8 (Figs. 4 and 6; Pl. 3)

This trench was 26.10m long and up to 0.42m deep, and was orientated approximately SW-NE. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.18m of subsoil (51). A post-medieval pit (5) was recorded at the northern end of the trench. It measured 1.00m in diameter, and was 0.14m deep. Fragments of late post-medieval pottery were recovered from its fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt (59), along with a small residual piece of late medieval peg tile.

Trench 9 (Figs. 4 and 6; Pl. 6)

This trench was 26.10m long and up to 0.38m deep, and was orientated approximately SSE-NNW. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.15m of subsoil (51). A possible linear feature (6) was recorded between 6.40m and 8.20m, and appeared to be 0.90m wide and 0.25m deep. A struck flint was recovered from the surface of its fill of mid brown silt clay (60), although it is possible that the feature may be geological in origin.

Trench 10 (Figs. 4 and 6; Pl. 5)

Trench 10 was 24.30m long and up to 0.54m deep, and was orientated approximately W-E. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.26m of subsoil (51). Gully 3 was investigated between 5.80m and 8.00m, and was seen to be 0.50m wide and 0.21m deep. Six sherds of late Saxon pottery were recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (57). Ditch 4 was recorded at the eastern end of the trench, between 19.00m and 22.40m, and is probably the same feature as that recorded in trench 11 (1). The ditch was up to 1.32m wide and 0.46m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (58). This deposit yielded a small amount of animal bone, daub and early post-medieval tile.

Trench 11 (Figs. 5 and 6)

This trench was 25.80m long and up to 0.50m deep, and was orientated approximately W-E. The natural geology was generally observed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51), although some made ground (53) was observed at the far eastern end of the trench. Ditch 1 was recorded between 11.40m and 13.80m, and was seen to be up to 1.30m wide and 0.33m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (54), which produced over fifty fragments of animal bone, along with a small piece of early post-medieval peg tile and an iron nail. This is probably the same feature as that recorded in trench 10 (4). A sub-circular post-medieval pit (2) was partially exposed in the trench, between 15.30m and 16.40m. It measured at least 1.10m in diameter and 0.28m in depth (below the stripped surface of the trench). No finds were recovered from its upper fill of dark orange brown clayey silt (56), which was removed by the machine. However, its primary fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt (55) contained fragments of pottery, brick, tile, and clay pipe.

Finds

Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological evaluation recovered 19 sherds of pottery, weighing 125g, from six contexts. Although the assemblage is small it has a notably wide chronological range (Appendix 3).

The sherds from gully 3 (57) in Trench 10 are the earliest from the site and are best placed in a 10th to 11th century date bracket. Although small they do not show excessive signs of abrasion. The coarser of the two fabrics is very similar to late Saxon LS1 sandy wares from Canterbury but the sherds are not particularly diagnostic. The single sherd of shelly ware has a quite well developed rim suggesting a later 12th to early 13th century date, but it is unstratified in the subsoil of Trench 6 (51) where the other sherds are of 13th to early 14th century date. The HFSE sherd from pit 7 (63), although residual, represents late medieval activity between the 15th to mid 16th centuries. The HFE sherd from the upper fill of pit 7 (61) is likely to be of the 17th or very early 18th centuries, though a slightly earlier date cannot be ruled out. The remaining sherds appear to relate to late post-medieval activity, the majority belonging to the mid/late 19th or early 20th centuries.

Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

A relatively small assemblage of brick and tile was recovered (Appendix 4). The material was in mixed condition, but on the whole the collected sample appears to be of medium size with moderate to heavy abrasion.

The ceramic building material assemblage shows some variation in fabrics but only the T3a example from pit 5 (59) is definitely of later medieval date (and it is residual in this deposit). Peg tiles dominate the assemblage and a good proportion of these are in one of two chalk-peppered fabrics (T2). It is clear that these derive from a local workshop but the dating is currently a little ambiguous. Calcareous flecked roof tile is very common in East Sussex in the area around Winchelsea and Rye where it dominates 15th to 16th century deposits. However, more recent work has discovered some calcareous peppered peg tiles in the same area that are clearly of 18th to 19th century date. Distinguishing the earlier and later types has had to rely on finish rather than fabric alone. Recent excavations in Lenham have recovered the coarser calcareous type (ie T2a) associated with 15th-century pottery though the pottery was never present in 'secure' quantities. However, this association would suggest a similar late medieval start to these types as has been noted in East Sussex. How long this type continued in Lenham is still uncertain, but a fining down and improvement in finish suggests at least throughout the majority of the 18th century. Although these fabrics are associated with later pottery at the current site it is clear that there is a significant quantity of residual and/or re-used brick and tile on the site.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

Two struck flints were recovered from the site. A flake (broken) was recovered from the subsoil (51) of Trench 6 and another flake from the surface (60) of a possible ditch (6) in Trench 9. The flints are not closely datable and only a broad Neolithic or Bronze Age date can be suggested.

Animal Bone by Lizzi Lewins

A small assemblage of animal bone (61 pieces), weighing a total of 663g was recovered during the course of the evaluation. The bone was classified according to size (large mammal - cattle, horse; medium mammal - sheep/goat, pig, deer) and where possible to species level. The text by Cohen and Serjeantson (2015) was used to aid the identification of the bird bone recovered. A full inventory of the bone can be found in Appendix 5, only the identified bone will be discussed here.

Ditch 1 (54) contained a sliced long bone fragment from a medium/large mammal and a long bone shaft classified as medium-sized mammal. The bones identified to species level consist of a distal metapodial articulation from a horse, three loose cattle molars and a distal humerus (partial shaft) from a bird. The bird bone could not be classified further to a particular species due to the condition of the fragment.

Pit 7 (63) contained a tibia shaft classified as medium-sized mammal. A piece of deer antler (tine) was recovered within this deposit, it appears to have been cut/chopped from the main body of the antler and a c.5mm hole drilled within the point of the tine.

Due to the small size of the assemblage further analysis was not possible. No further taphonomic processes other than those described were identified.

Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

A slightly worn stem fragment of 1750-1900 type, weighing 4g, was recovered from the lower fill of pit 2 (55).

Metalwork by Luke Barber

The fill of ditch 1 (54) produced a 1g fragment from a heavily corroded farrier's nail. The nail, which measured in excess of 22mm long, has a narrow domed head but is of uncertain date.

Stone by Luke Barber

The only stone from the site consists of a 42g fragment from a Welsh roofing slate (context 64), probably of mid/late 19th century date, and a 2g piece of local unworked ferruginous sandstone from the fill of ditch 6 (60).

Conclusion

The evaluation to the south of Maidstone Road, Lenham successfully investigated those parts of the site who to be developed for housing. It is clear that the area to the north of a significant field boundary which runs across the site has been truncated in the past. This truncation does not appear to be a recent event, as two mature trees (protected) were present in the lower (northern) part of the of the site, close to this boundary. As a result, it is likely that any early features which may have been present in the northern part of the site would have been removed during the extensive landscaping works. In contrast, the southern part of the site appears to have been relatively undisturbed, and several archaeological features were recorded. Although most of these seem to be post-medieval in date, a late Saxon gully (3) was recorded in Trench 10 in the southern part of the site. It is therefore likely that further archaeological fieldwork will be required to investigate the area around the gully, to see if any similarly dated features are present.

References

- BGS, 1976, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 288, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth.
- Cohen, A and Serjeantson, D, 2015, *A Manual for the Identification of Bird Bones from Archaeological Sites, Revised Edition*, London
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Government, London

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Length (m)</i> | <i>Breadth (m)</i> | <i>Depth (m)</i> | <i>Comment</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| 1 | 14.10 | 1.80 | 0.46 | NE end: 0-0.18m topsoil (52); 0.18-0.43m+ natural geology (Silty clay with flint gravel inclusions). SW end: 0-0.46m+ demolition rubble. |
| 2 | 25.80 | 1.80 | 0.50 | 0-0.32m topsoil (52); 0.32-0.50m+ natural geology (Silty clay with flint gravel inclusions). |
| 3 | 25.30 | 1.80 | 0.30 | 0-0.26m topsoil (52); 0.26-0.30m+ natural geology (Silty clay with flint gravel inclusions). |
| 4 | 27.90 | 1.80 | 0.75 | S end: 0-0.19m topsoil (52); 0.19-0.33m natural geology (Chalk with bands of silty clay). [Pl. 2] N end: 0-0.25m topsoil (52); 0.25-0.75m fill of large post-medieval pit (7). |
| 5 | 21.00 | 1.80 | 0.44 | 0-0.24m topsoil (52); 0.24-0.44m natural geology (Chalk with patches of silty clay). [Pl. 1] |
| 6 | 24.20 | 1.80 | 1.05 | W end: 0-0.21m topsoil (52); 0.21-0.45m made ground; 0.45-0.96m subsoil (51); 0.96-1.05m+ natural geology (Silty clay with flint and chalk inclusions). E end: 0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.78m subsoil (51); 0.78-0.82m natural geology (Silty clay with flint gravel inclusions). |
| 7 | 26.00 | 1.80 | 0.93 | N end: 0-0.25m topsoil (52); 0.25-0.42m+ natural geology (Chalk). S end: 0-0.50m topsoil (50); 0.50-0.85m subsoil (51); 0.85-0.93m+ natural geology (Silty clay with flint gravel inclusions). |
| 8 | 26.10 | 1.80 | 0.42 | 0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.42m+ natural geology (Silty clay with flint gravel inclusions). Pit 5. |
| 9 | 26.10 | 1.80 | 0.38 | 0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.38m+ natural geology (Silty clay with flint gravel inclusions). Linear 6. |
| 10 | 24.30 | 1.80 | 0.54 | 0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.54m+ natural geology (Silty clay with flint gravel inclusions). Gully 3. Ditch 4. |
| 11 | 27.20 | 1.80 | 0.64 | E end: 0-0.15m topsoil (52); 0.15-0.35m made ground; 0.35-0.44m buried topsoil (50); 0.44-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-0.64m+ natural geology (Silty clay with flint gravel inclusions). W end: 0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.48m+ natural geology (Silty clay with flint gravel inclusions). Ditch 1. Pit 2. |

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Fill (s)</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Dating evidence</i> |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 11 | 1 | 54 | Ditch | Early post-medieval | Tile. |
| 11 | 2 | 55, 56 | Pit | Late post-medieval | Pottery, tile, clay pipe. |
| 10 | 3 | 57 | Gully | Late Saxon | Pottery. |
| 10 | 4 | 58 | Ditch | Early post-medieval | Tile. |
| 8 | 5 | 59 | Pit | Late post-medieval | Pottery. |
| 9 | 6 | 60 | Ditch | Undated / prehistoric ? | Struck flint. |
| 4 | 7 | 61, 62, 62 | Large pit | Post-medieval | Pottery, brick and tile. |

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>Fabric</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Wt (g)</i> | <i>Comments</i> | |
|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| 6 | | 51 | Shelly ware (rare quartz) | EM | 1 | 8 | Cooking pot x1 (worn). Developed (expanded) rim. Late C12th – early 13th |
| 6 | | 51 | Fine/medium quartz | HM | 2 | 22 | Cooking pots x2 (squared club rim) |
| 6 | | 51 | Fine quartz | HM | 1 | 8 | Jug x1 (oxidised. external spots of clear glaze) |
| 11 | 2 | 55 | Glazed Red Earthenware (late) | LPM | 1 | 6 | Uncertain form (all over clear glaze) |
| 10 | 3 | 57 | Abundant medium quartz (reduced) | LS | 2 | 10 | Cooking pot x1 (incised lines) |
| 10 | 3 | 57 | Sparse fine & medium quartz (reduced) | LS | 4 | 18 | Uncertain form x1 |
| 8 | 5 | 59 | Unglazed earthenware | LPM | 1 | 4f | Flower pot x1 |
| 8 | 5 | 59 | English stoneware | LPM | 2 | 7 | Bottle x1 (grey. Bristol glaze) |
| 4 | 7 | 61 | Hard-fired earthenware | EPM | 1 | 20 | Uncertain form (clear glaze spots externally). Oxidised |
| 4 | 7 | 63 | Hard-fired Sandy Earthenware | LM/EPM | 1 | 8 | Uncertain form x1. Oxidised |
| 4 | 7 | 63 | Blue transfer-printed whiteware | LPM | 1 | 2 | Plate x1 (pale floral). Late |
| 4 | 7 | 63 | Refined whiteware | LPM | 2 | 12 | Plate x1 (blue rim edge); uncertain form x1 |

Period Key:

LS – Late Saxon c. 850-1050

EM – c. 1050-1200/25

HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75

LM – Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50

EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750

LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+.

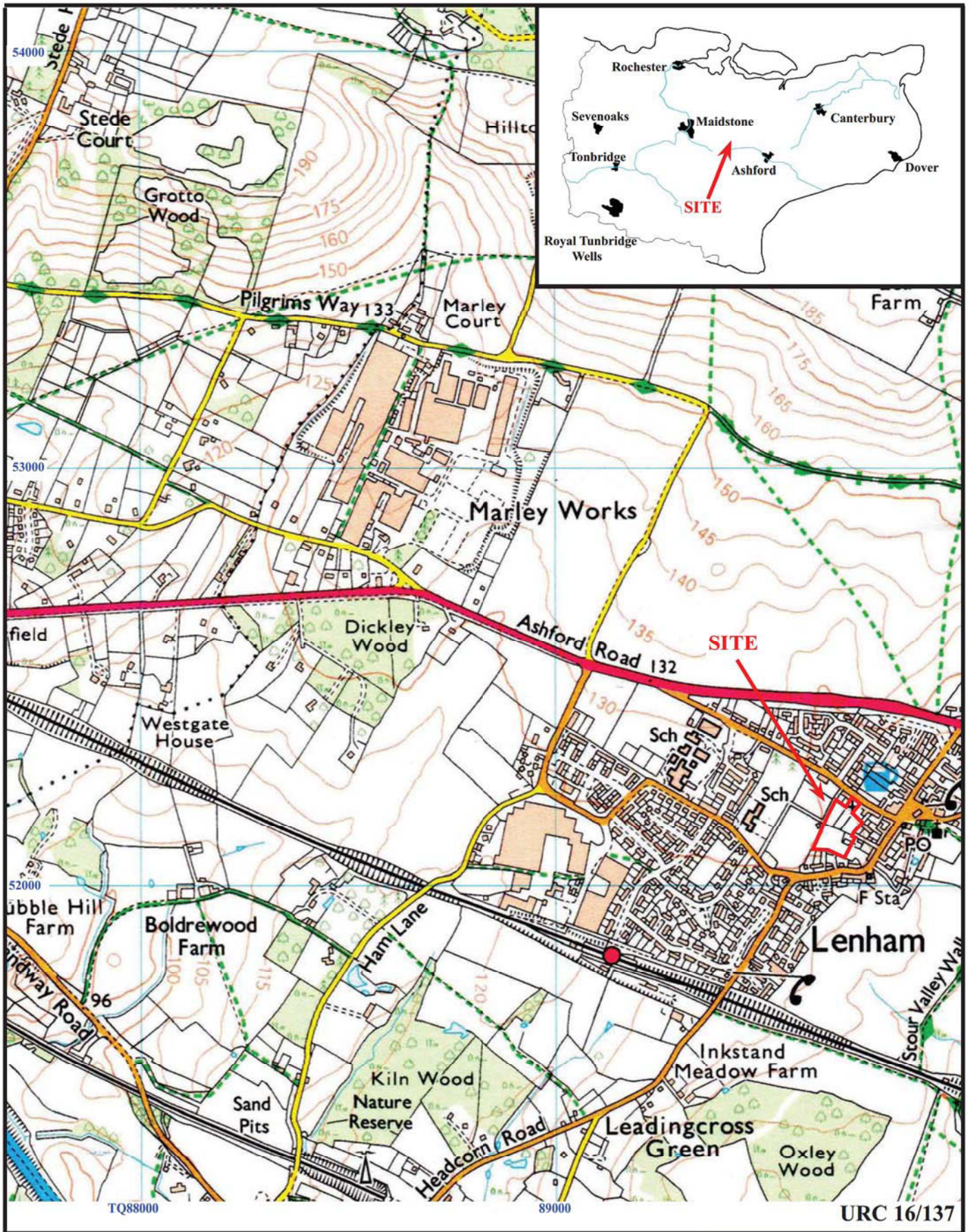
APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of ceramic building material

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | | | <i>No</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|---------------|------------|----------------|----------|-----|-----------|--------------------------------|
| | | 51 | Peg tile | T1a | 1 | 812mm thick. Worn |
| 11 | 1 | 54 | Peg tile | T2a | 1 | 2411mm thick |
| 11 | 2 | 55 | Peg tile | T2a | 2 | 2411mm thick |
| 11 | 2 | 55 | Brick | B1a | 1 | 18Amorphous |
| 11 | 2 | 55 | Daub | D1a | 3 | 80Amorphous |
| 10 | 4 | 58 | Peg tile | T1a | 1 | 4811mm thick. Worn |
| 10 | 4 | 58 | Daub | D1a | 1 | 4811mm thick. Worn |
| 8 | 5 | 59 | Peg tile | T3a | 1 | 4810mm thick. Square peg holes |
| 4 | 7 | 61 | Peg tile | T2a | 2 | 19411-12mm thick |
| 4 | 7 | 63 | Peg tile | T2a | 4 | 20011-12mm thick |
| 4 | 7 | 63 | Peg tile | T2b | 2 | 24610-12mm thick |
| 4 | 7 | 64 | Peg tile | T2b | 1 | 10813mm thick |
| 4 | 7 | 64 | Brick | B2a | 3 | 148054, 58 and 62mm thick |

| <i>Fabric</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Comments</i> | <i>Suggested date</i> |
|---------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| B1a | Abundant fine 'sugary' quartz, common iron oxides to 1mm | Quite well formed, low/medium fired | C16th – early 18th |
| B2a | Moderate fine/medium quartz, sparse iron oxides to 2mm | Quite well formed, medium/well fired | C17th – 18th |
| T1a | Sparse fine quartz, moderate iron oxides and marl to 3mm | Quite well formed, medium fired | Mid C16th – mid 18th |
| T2a | Sparse fine quartz, common voids/chalk to 1mm | Quite well formed, medium fired | Mid C15th – 17th |
| T2b | As T2a but with only sparse chalk and rare/sparse medium quartz | Quite crudely formed but medium/well fired | C17th – 18th |
| T3a | Sparse/moderate fine/medium quartz (ill-sorted) | Quite crudely formed but well fired | C15th – 16th |
| D1a | Moderate fine quartz, sparse chalk to 2mm, rare organics/grass | All amorphous | Undatable |

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of animal bone

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>No. Frags</i> | <i>Wt (g)</i> | <i>Horse</i> | <i>Cattle</i> | <i>Deer</i> | <i>Bird</i> | <i>Large/Medium Mammal</i> | <i>Medium Mammal</i> | <i>Unid</i> | <i>Notes</i> |
|---------------|------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 11 | 1 | 54 | 56 | 550 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 49 | Sliced |
| 10 | 4 | 58 | 3 | 47 | | | | | | | 3 | |
| 4 | 7 | 63 | 2 | 66 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | Cut/chopped? |

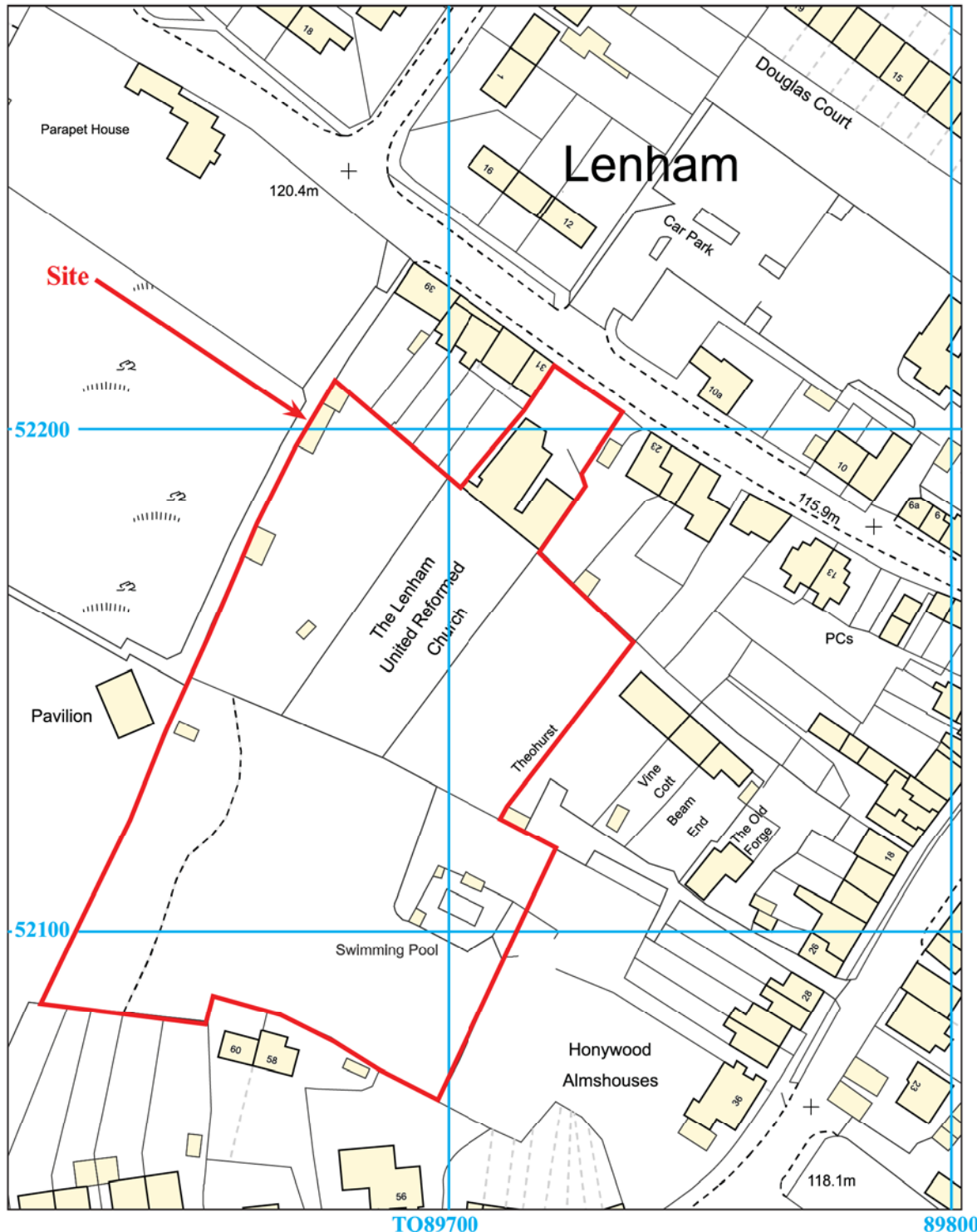


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Figure 1. Location of site within Lenham and Kent.

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Figure 2. Detailed location of site

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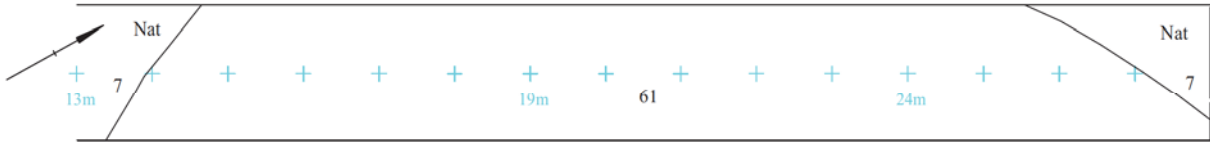
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Figure 3. Trench Locations

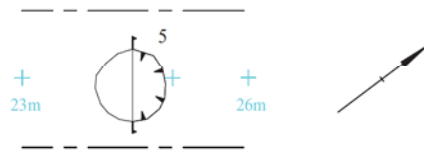


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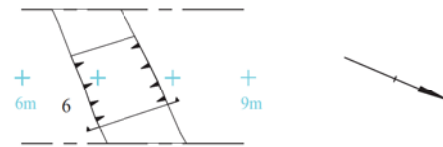
Trench 4



Trench 8



Trench 9



Trench 10



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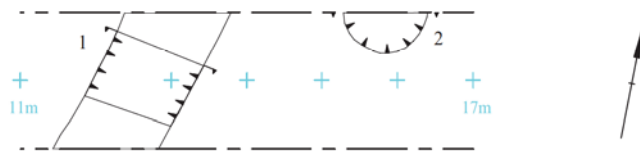
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Figure 4. Plan of trenches 4, 8, 9 and 10.



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Trench 11



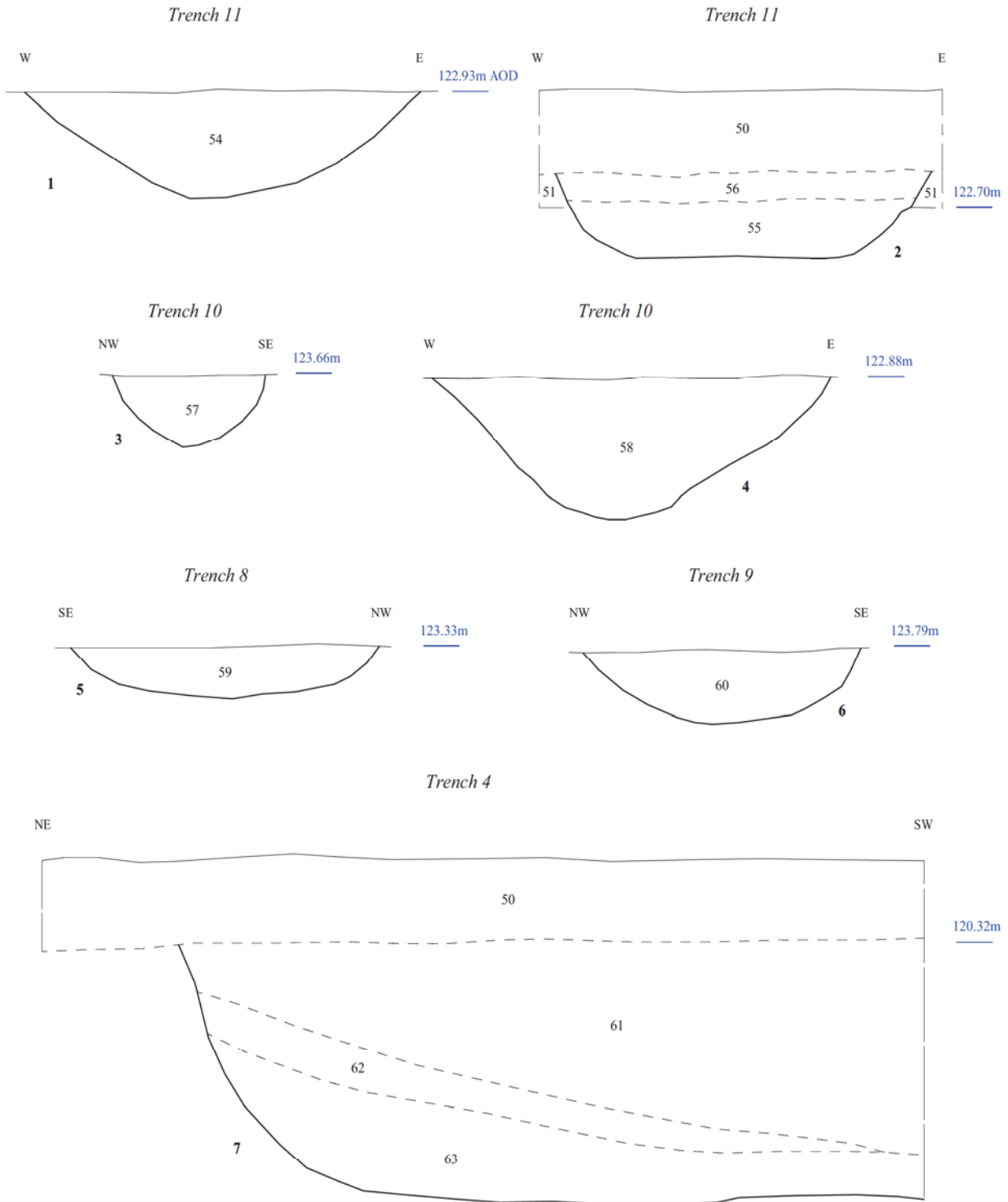
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Figure 5. Plan of trench 11.



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Figure 6. Sections



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Plate 1. Trench 5, looking NNE. Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 2. Trench 4, Pit 7, looking SE. Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 1 - 2.**

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Plate 3. Trench 8, looking N. Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 9, looking N, Scales 2m, 1m and : 0.5m.

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Plates 3 - 4.**

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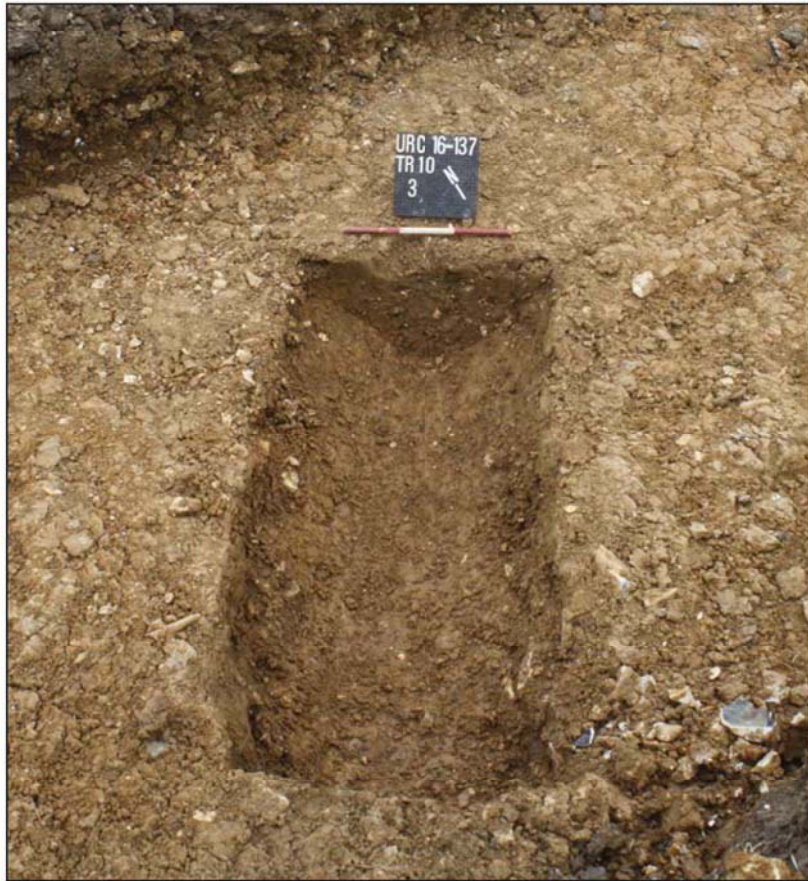


Plate 5. Trench 10, gully 3 looking NE. Scale: 0.3m.



Plate 6. Trench 9, ditch 6, looking SW. Scale: 0.5m.

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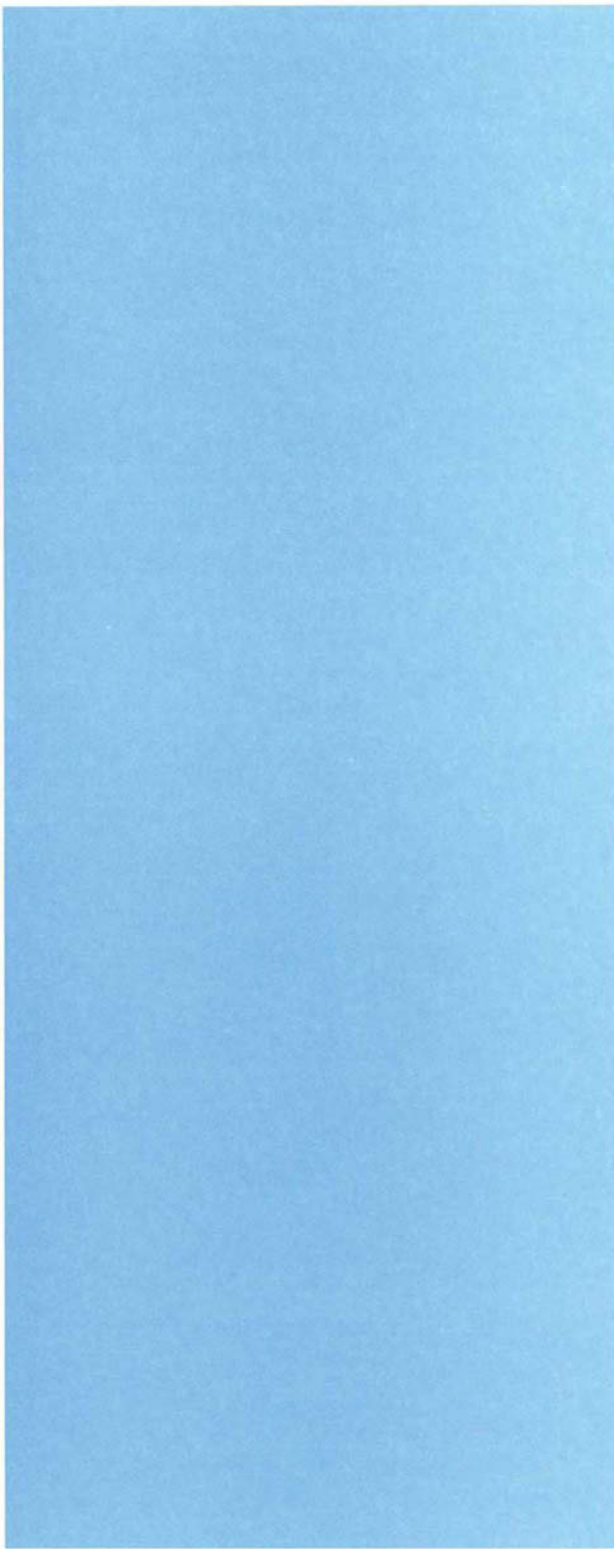
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Plates 5 - 6.**

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TIME CHART

| | Calendar Years |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Modern _____ | AD 1901 |
| Victorian _____ | AD 1837 |
| Post Medieval _____ | AD 1500 |
| Medieval _____ | AD 1066 |
| Saxon _____ | AD 410 |
| Roman _____ | AD 43 |
| Iron Age _____ | BC/AD 750 BC |
| | |
| Bronze Age: Late ----- | 1300 BC |
| Bronze Age: Middle ----- | 1700 BC |
| Bronze Age: Early ----- | 2100 BC |
| | |
| Neolithic: Late | 3300 BC |
| Neolithic: Early | 4300 BC |
| | |
| Mesolithic: Late | 6000 BC |
| Mesolithic: Early | 10000 BC |
| | |
| Palaeolithic: Upper | 30000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Middle | 70000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Lower | 2,000,000 BC |





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