

Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Little Dawbourne and Kent House, Ashford Road, Tenterden, Kent

Site Code: LDKH-EV-23

NGR Site Centre: 588563 135461

Planning Application Number: 21/00986/AS



Report for;

Mr Mark Sherwood

Westridge Construction

30/04/2023

Document Reference: 33520.01 Version: v01

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Summary

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Mr Mark Sherwood of Westridge Construction to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the land at Little Dawbourne and Kent House, Ashford Road, Tenterden, Kent TN30 6PY. The works have been carried out as part of a planning condition which required an archaeological evaluation in order to further characterise the potential archaeological impact from any proposed development.

On site constraints meant that only two of the planned five trenches could be excavated. Despite the archaeological potential of the surrounding area and the favourable preservation conditions recorded no archaeological finds or features were recorded.

The archaeological evaluation has therefore been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

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NGR Site Centre: 588563 135461

Site Code: LDKH-EV-23

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Mr Mark Sherwood of Westridge Construction (the Client), to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the land at Little Dawbourne and Kent House, Ashford Road, Tenterden, Kent TN30 6PY (Figure 1).

1.1.2 A planning application (PAN: 21/00986/AS) for the demolition of the existing properties and the construction of a 64-bedroom care home (C2 Use Class) with associated parking and development, was submitted to Ashford Borough Council (ABC) whereby Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), on behalf of ABC, requested that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains.

1.1.3 The following conditions were attached to the planning consent:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of

i) archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and

ii) following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded.

(21/00986/AS, Condition 21, 30th November 2021)

1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation originally comprised the excavation of five trenches measuring 30m in length. Due to onsite constraints it was only possible to excavate two trenches, the location and length of each trench is described below in Section 5.3 and shown on Figure 2.

1.1.5 The archaeological works were carried out over the course of two days in April 2023 (See Table 1 below). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2022) prior to commencement of works.

1.2 Timetable

1.2.1 A timetable for the archaeological programme of works, to date, is provided below:

Task	Dates	Personnel/Company
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	2021	Wessex Archaeology
Written Scheme of Investigation	30 th March 2022	Wessex Archaeology
Archaeological Evaluation – Fieldwork	19 th – 20 th April 2023	David Britchfield BA MCIfA
Archaeological Evaluation Report	This document	David Britchfield BA MCIfA

Table 1 Timetable for the archaeological programme of works

1.3 Site Description and Topography

1.3.1 The site is centred on NGR 588563 135461 within two private residences measuring approximately 0.65ha in area (Figure 1). The application site is located on the eastern side of Ashford Road approximately 2Km north of Tenterden town centre within the northern part of St Michaels.

1.3.2 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (British Geological Survey, Geology viewer of Britain) shows that the site is located on Weald Clay Formation Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed 126-134 million years ago in the Cretaceous period. No superficial deposits are recorded.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report has been produced to provide initial information regarding the results of the archaeological evaluation. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer (KCC) of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with potential future development proposals.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The proposed development area is located close to several archaeological sites that are identified on the KCCHER database, which were identified as part of a Desk-Based Assessment produced by Wessex Archaeology (2021). The following provides a summary of the findings, which was incorporated into the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2022: 2.1-2.3);

Previous investigations related to the proposed development

2.1.2 No record of any previous intrusive archaeological investigation within the Site has been identified during the preparation of this assessment. A single intrusive investigation has been undertaken 650m to the south of the Site, consisting of a four-trench evaluation. No archaeological finds or features were recorded aside from foundations for buildings known from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (EKE12678). The very low level of previous archaeological investigation within the Study Area is reflected in the lack of archaeological information recorded within the surrounding area. This is more likely to be as a result of the lack of investigation rather than an absence of activity.

Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

2.1.3 To date, there are no records of prehistoric activity within the 1km study area surrounding the Site. As mentioned above, this may be due in part to a lack of archaeological investigation within the area.

2.1.4 Evidence from the wider area has shown that the Low Weald, was exploited during the Mesolithic period by hunter-gatherer groups and it is likely that the area remained wooded during the early periods. Woodland clearance during the Bronze Age is thought to have taken place across the Weald with initial signs of local farming communities found on the high ridges and slopes. With the transition into the Iron Age, a thriving ironworking industry was established that saw further exploitation during the Romano-British period. The Iron Age saw an increase in population and during this period several hillforts and centres were created in the Kent and Sussex area.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 2.1.5 The route of a Roman Road extends from Benenden in the west, to Ashford and on to Canterbury in the east, passing through St Michaels on its way to Ashford. Sections of this road have been found through excavation outside of the Study Area particularly on the south western side of Ashford during investigations at Chilmington Green and during a geophysical survey at Kingsnorth. To the west of St Michaels part of the road surface was discovered near East End which revealed a surface 2.3m wide with some surviving wheel ruts. Another section was found close by which was 6m wide and contained slag and ironstone in its surface.
- 2.1.6 The KHER shows the postulated route of the Roman routeway to lie between 22m and 57m to the south of the Site. However, this contradicts the route shown on Ordnance Survey maps and is likely to be an indicative route rather than its actual alignment. Since the 1950s the Roman Road has been marked on the Ordnance Survey maps to lie partially within and alongside the southern Site boundary. On earlier maps this is depicted as a dotted line and on later maps earthworks are shown as parallel linear banks.
- 2.1.7 The route of the road may have been established to connect the iron working areas of the Weald. During the Roman period new roads are known to have been established or improvements were made to existing Iron age trackways to facilitate this industry.

Saxon (AD 410-1066)

- 2.1.8 The Wealden forests are known to have been driven for livestock since at least the Saxon time and Tenterden located to the south of St Michaels has its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period. The earliest reference to Tenterden is from a charter dated to AD724, where the King gave land to the men of Thanet for use as pasture for grazing pigs. It is possible that the Roman road mentioned above could have continued to be used as a drove way through woodland in the Anglo-Saxon period, or alternatively may have fallen out of use and become wooded thereafter.
- 2.1.9 Tenterden is later mentioned in the Heronden Charter of AD968 when the Anglo-Saxon king of Britain, Eadgar gave land at Tenterden to the Christ Church Priory manors of Brook and Appledore. The original Anglo-Saxon settlement of Tenterden is thought to have evolved at the crossing point of two early tracks and close to the Saxon bridge over Newmill channel; however, the exact location of the settlement has not been found.

Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

- 2.1.10 By the medieval period the Low Weald was being managed as a patchwork of assart fields and woodlands dispersed with manorial farms and market settlements which have developed into modern day villages and hamlets.
- 2.1.11 There has been some suggestion that St Mildred's church located in the centre of Tenterden, may be Anglo-Saxon in origin or was at least built on the former location of an Anglo-Saxon church. Nevertheless, the first written reference to the St Mildred's Church dates to c.1240 when the church was appropriated to St Augustine's Abbey. Furthermore, The Domesday Book of 1086 records no settlement within Tenterden and that the land formed part of the holdings of St Augustine's Abbey in Canterbury. It was not until a charter AD1178 that Tenterden is mentioned. The earliest iteration of the settlement, likely a small village, is thought to have been focused to the north around the parish church. Documentary evidence records the name of the settlement as Tenet Wara Deen, which, translated, means 'the pasture belonging to the men of (the Isle of) Thanet'.
- 2.1.12 One medieval record is recorded on the KHER, comprising Briton House, a timber framed house constructed in the 15th century which is Grade II listed (TQ 83 NE 111). Two other buildings form part of a group of assets, consisting of Briton House, Marshalls Farm (a 16th century hall house; TQ 83 NE 194) and a 19th century outhouse (TQ 83 NE 195). A postmedieval farmstead known as Marshall's existed on the opposite side of Grange Road as is likely to have been associated (MKE82872).

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800)

- 2.1.13 The cloth-making industry in Tenterden is said to have peaked during the 16th and early 17th centuries with spinning, carding and weaving becoming domestic occupations in the village. Between AD1610 and AD1700, 20 to 30 clothiers employing labourers for the picking and spinning, lived and worked in Tenterden. However, by the 17th century, the cloth-industry in the Weald started to decline rapidly due to the competition from the new Dutch refugees who had settled in East Anglia.
- 2.1.14 Much of the information on the KHER relates to the rural character of the area during the post-medieval period comprising a number of farmsteads. Other records dating to the post-medieval period are of Listed Buildings including an 18th century timber framed house at Purfields (TQ 83 SE 212), an 18th century farmhouse at Pope House Farm (TQ 83 NE 115), 18th century house at Church View and a late 17th century house known as Isleden (TQ 83 NE 143).

19th century (AD 1800–1900) and Modern (AD1900 -present day)

- 2.1.15 The Tithe map of 1843 shows the Site to have been part of Dawbourne Wood at this time. Before 1863 Tenterden was known as *Boar's Isle* or *Boresisle*. The name is thought to have been derived from the use of the woodland within the area for pig foraging and reference to the grazing of pigs at Tenterden is mentioned as early as 724AD. The name was changed after the construction of the parish church which was dedicated to St Michael in 1863.
- 2.1.16 By 1898, the area to the north of the Site that was not previously part of the woodland was developed as the vicarage for the new church. The Site remained as part of the woodland into the early 20th century. By 1938, a square structure can be seen within the Site likely to be Little Dawbourne. By 1959, Little Dawbourne is shown in its current rectangular form with garden and pond. The route of the Roman Road is also marked on this OS map and the earthworks to the east of the Site are also shown and on the 1966 edition the earthworks to the south of the Site are also shown. From the 1960s historic maps also show that parts of the Site were used as an orchard, and this can also be seen on the aerial photographs of the Site for this time.
- 2.1.17 Other 19th century buildings recorded on the KHER include St Michaels Terrace (Grade II listed), Jireh Baptist Chapel (TQ 83 SE 306), Ebenezer Chapel (TQ 83 NE 208), a milestone on Ashford Road (TQ 83 SE 285) and St Michaels Halt Railway Station (TQ 83 NE 14).
- 2.1.18 Protected military remains are recorded 670m to the southwest of the Site at the site of a Messerschmitt Bf109E-1 which crashed near St Michaels (TQ 83 NE 202). A historic park and garden is recorded on the KHER at Peddars Wood 200m to the southwest of the Site dating to the 20th century (TQ 83 NE 198).
- 2.1.19 The Kent and East Sussex Railway opened a line between Tenterden and Headcorn in the early 20th century, which was aligned through the Study Area, 195m to the west of the Site (TQ 84 SW 13). This route was not popular enough to be profitable and ran at a loss until it was closed in 1954.

2.2 Consultation with Kent County Council

- 2.2.1 Following the submission of the DBA and in a consultation document with the Senior Archaeological Officer at KCC the following points were made:

The site of proposed works lies very close to a probable Roman road which runs east to west across the southeast corner of the site and heads just to the north past St Michaels Church. This part of the Roman road may actually survive as an upstanding earthwork through the woodland south of the site. Associated parallel ditches may survive below ground within the development

site or even part of the raised linear earthwork. If remains do survive, this is rare and it would be preferable to preserve the road and the road alignment. This may be a constraint on development in part of the site.

Wendy Rogers (Senior Archaeological Officer), email dated 12 July 2021)

3 Aims and Objectives

3.1 General Aims

3.1.1 The specific aims of the archaeological fieldwork were set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2022; 3.2) which stated that;

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

3.2 General Objectives

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

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

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the Specification (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CIfA 2014).

4.2 Fieldwork

- 4.2.1 Excavation commenced in April 2023 in bright and sunny conditions. Prior to any excavation works perambulation and investigation of the condition of the site resulted in concerns regarding the agreed location of the five trenches to be excavated. Figure 2 shows the two trenches excavated and Figure 4 shows the proposed location of the remaining three trenches with the addition of the proposed development, an Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) boundary and an Ancient Woodland 15m Buffer. The woodland boundary and the 15m buffer are areas that are protected against any intrusive excavation works.
- 4.2.2 Trench 3 was located within an area that had been heavily landscaped and terraced, including a steep bank, existing sheds and fences and a deep pond (Plate 5). This location was also within the woodland boundary and the 15m buffer, as were the proposed locations for Trench 4 and Trench 5 (Figure 4 and Plate 6).
- 4.2.3 The two trenches excavated were within areas available on the site (Figure 2, Plates 2-4). Excavation was carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist.
- 4.2.4 Where appropriate, trenches, or specific areas of trenches, were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date, and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC and CIfA standards and guidance. A complete photographic record was maintained on site which included working shots; during mechanical excavation, following archaeological investigations and during back filling.
- 4.2.5 On completion, the trenches were made safe and left open in order to provide the opportunity for a curatorial monitoring visit. Backfilling was carried out once all recording, survey, and monitoring had been completed.

4.3 Recording

- 4.3.1 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches comprising both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections) was undertaken. The plans and sections were annotated with coordinates and OD heights.
- 4.3.2 Photographs were taken as appropriate providing a record of excavated features and deposits, along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also includes images of the site overall. The photographic record comprises digital photography and drone photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.
- 4.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in Appendix 1. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (101), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [101]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (i.e., Trench 1, 101+, Trench 2, 201+).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 All trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. Trenches were originally positioned in order to cover as many areas of the site as possible as set out in the WSI, taking into consideration factors mentioned above.

5.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

- 5.2.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across most of the site comprising topsoil sealing an intact subsoil, which overlay the natural geological bedrock. Further details for individual trenches are provided below.
- 5.2.2 The topsoil generally consisted of mid to dark grey, brown silt clay, rare rounded stones, topped with turf, overlying the subsoil which consisted of pale orange brown silt clay with rare rounded and angular stones. Natural geology comprised moderately firm orange brown silt clay with occasional shattered stone and occasional iron panning

5.3 Archaeological Narrative

Trench 1 (Figure 3, Plate 3)

- 5.3.1 Trench 1 was located within the western extent of the site, directly adjacent to the rear of Little Dawbourne House orientated broadly N-S (Figure 2). This trench measured 18m in length, 1.75m in width and a maximum depth of 0.75m (Figure 3). Natural geological deposits were recorded at levels ranging between 62.34m OD (south) and 62.38m OD (north).
- 5.3.2 No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 2 (Figure 3, Plate 4)

- 5.3.3 Trench 2 was located within the central northern extent of the site, directly adjacent to the northern boundary. Orientated broadly NE-SW (Figure 2), this trench measured 25m in length, 1.75m in width and a maximum depth of 0.75m (Figure 3) dropping towards the northeast with natural geological deposits being recorded at levels ranging between 60.98m OD (southwest) and 58.86m OD (northeast).
- 5.3.4 Within the southwestern extent of the trench a single shallow anomaly was investigated. This shallow bowl-shaped feature was more of a natural undulation which contained modern glass and ceramics (discarded).
- 5.3.5 No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

6 FINDS

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 No finds were recovered during the evaluation works.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The archaeological investigation on land at Little Dawbourne and Kent House, Ashford Road in Tenterden has investigated the extents of the proposed development area using two evaluation trenches, measuring between 18m and 25m in length and 1.8m in width. The natural geology was encountered within both trenches directly underlying subsoil and topsoil.

7.2 Archaeological Narrative

- 7.2.1 The total area of the site measured approximately 6,380sq.m of which 3,250sq.m was available for evaluation. The two trenches excavated covered an area of approximately 77.4sq.m giving

an evaluation sample size of 2.4%. The recording of an intact subsoil across the majority of the site suggested that preservation conditions are favourable with upper archaeological horizons recorded at levels between 62.34m OD and 58.86m OD.

7.2.2 Despite the archaeological potential of the surrounding area and the favourable preservation conditions recorded no archaeological finds or features were recorded. The potential presence of a Roman road along the southern boundary of the site is certainly an excellent indicator that archaeological remains may be under threat from development. That said, the proposed development has taken into consideration the extents of an Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) and a 15m offset from the woodland boundary as requested by Natural England. Therefore the proposed development, and thus the extent of the evaluation, is approximately 20m away from the projected line of the Roman road.

7.2.3 In order to protect the ASNW a protective fence is to be erected prior to any construction works commencing on site.

7.2.4 The two trenches excavated are largely focused on the area of archaeological impact. It is assumed that any archaeological features present within the western extent of the site would have been truncated during the construction of the existing houses.

7.3 Conclusions

7.3.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 General

8.1.1 The Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CifA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records and A4 graphics. The Site Archive will be retained at SWAT Archaeology offices until such time it can be transferred to a Kent Museum.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

9.1.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Mr Mark Sherwood of Westridge Construction for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council, for her advice and assistance.

9.1.2 David Britchfield BA (Hons) MCIfA carried out the archaeological fieldwork; illustrations were produced by Ravelin Archaeological Services. David Britchfield produced the draft text for this report. The Project Manager for the project was Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA, FRSA of SWAT Archaeology.

10 REFERENCES

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11 APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH TABLES

Trench 1			
Dimensions: 18m x 1.8m Depth: 0.42m			
Ground Level: 62.43m OD – 62.75m OD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(101)	Topsoil	Mid to dark grey, brown silt clay, rare rounded stones, topped with turf	0.00-0.16
(102)	Subsoil	Pale orange brown silt clay with rare rounded and angular stones	0.16-0.39
(103)	Natural	Moderately firm orange brown silt clay with occasional shattered stone and occasional iron panning	0.39-0.42+

Trench 2			
Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Depth: 0.42m			
Ground Level: 59.23m OD – 61.38m OD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(201)	Topsoil	Mid to dark grey, brown silt clay, rare rounded stones, topped with turf	0.00-0.29
(202)	Subsoil	Pale orange brown silt clay with rare rounded and angular stones	0.29-0.52
(203)	Natural	Moderately firm orange brown silt clay with occasional shattered stone and occasional iron panning	0.52-0.62+

12 APPENDIX 2 – HER FORM

Site Name: Little Dawbourne and Kent House, Ashford Road, Tenterden, Kent TN30 6PY

SWAT Site Code: LDKH-EV-23

Site Address: as above

Summary. Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Mr Mark Sherwood of Westridge Construction to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the land at Little Dawbourne and Kent House, Ashford Road, Tenterden, Kent TN30 6PY. The works have been carried out as part of a planning condition which required an archaeological evaluation in order to further characterise the potential archaeological impact from any proposed development.

On site constraints meant that only two of the planned five trenches could be excavated. Despite the archaeological potential of the surrounding area and the favourable preservation conditions recorded no archaeological finds or features were recorded.

The archaeological evaluation has therefore been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

District/Unitary: Ashford Borough Council & Kent County Council

Period(s): NA

NGR (centre of site to eight figures) NGR 588563 135461

Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Evaluation

Date of recording: April 2023

Unit undertaking recording: Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology)

Geology: Weald Clay Formation Mudstone

Title and author of accompanying report: D Britchfield (2023) Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Little Dawbourne and Kent House, Ashford Road, Tenterden, Kent TN30 6PY. SWAT Archaeology Ref. LDKH-EV-2023

Location of archive/finds: SWAT. Archaeology. Graveney Rd, Faversham, Kent. ME13 8UP

Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson

Date: 30/04/2023

PLATES



Plate 1 The front (roadside) of the proposed development site with Little Dawbourne House (right) and Kent House (left), viewed from the northeast corner of the site

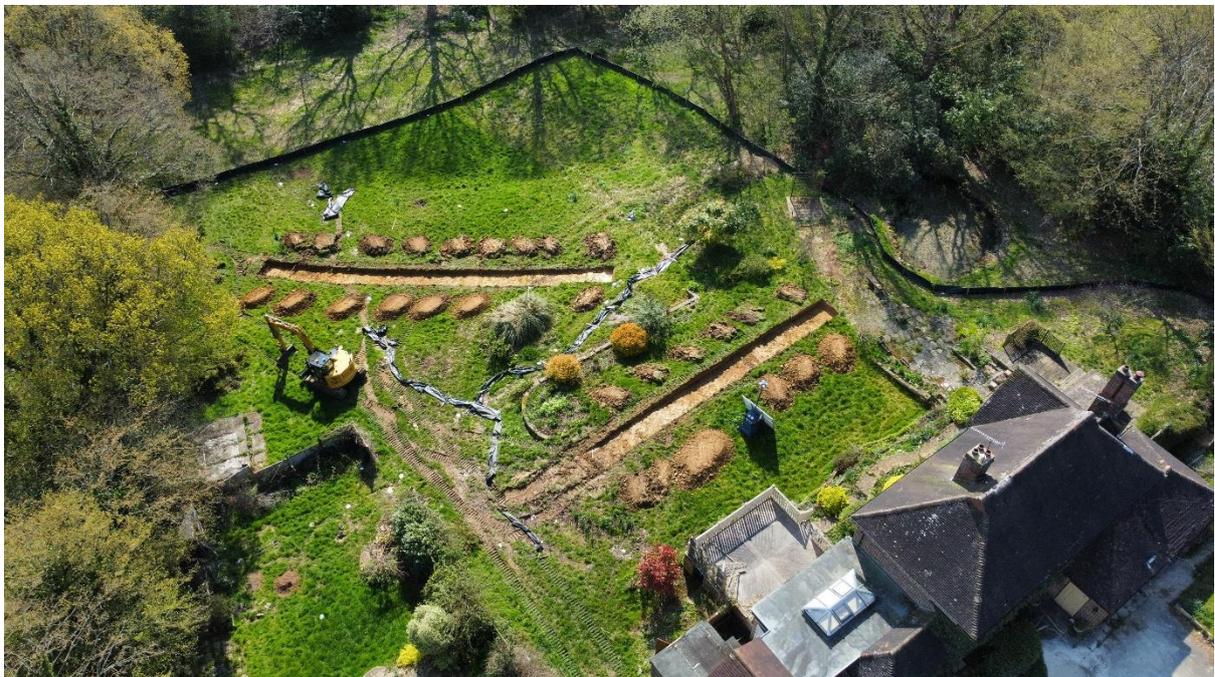


Plate 2 Aerial view of the rear of the garden area (Trenches 1 and 2 excavated) with Little Dawbourne in shot



Plate 3 Trench 1, viewed from the south



Plate 4 Trench 2, viewed from the southwest



Plate 5 Proposed location for Trench 3

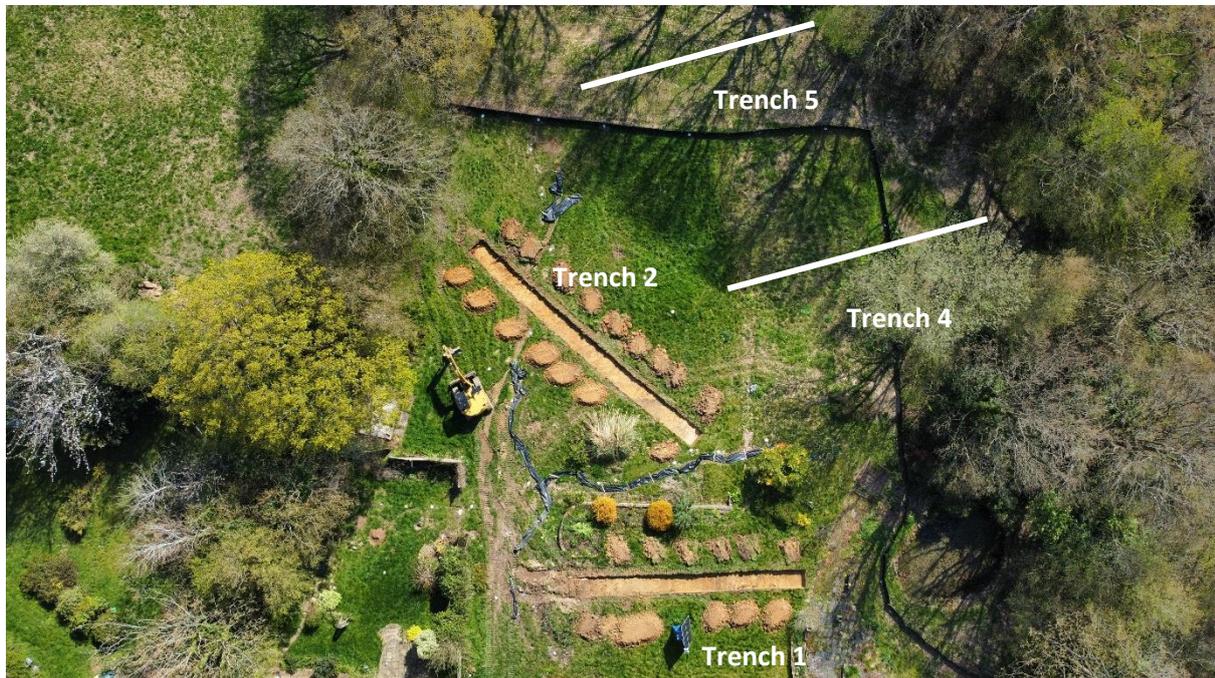
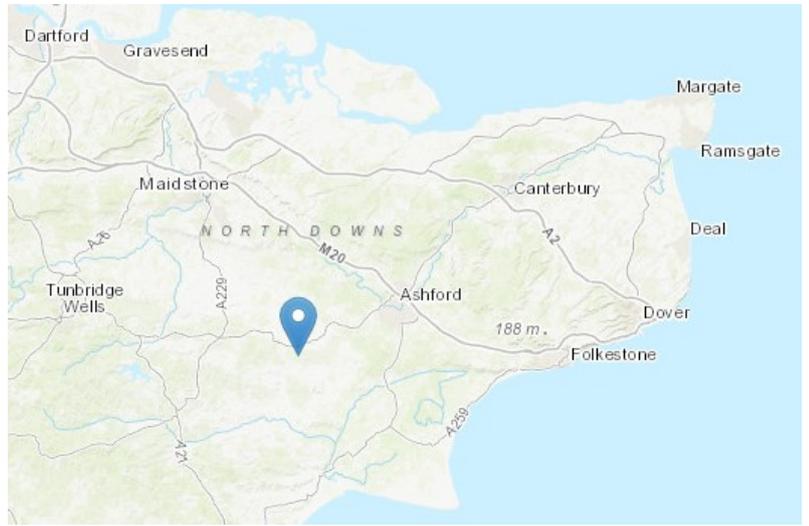


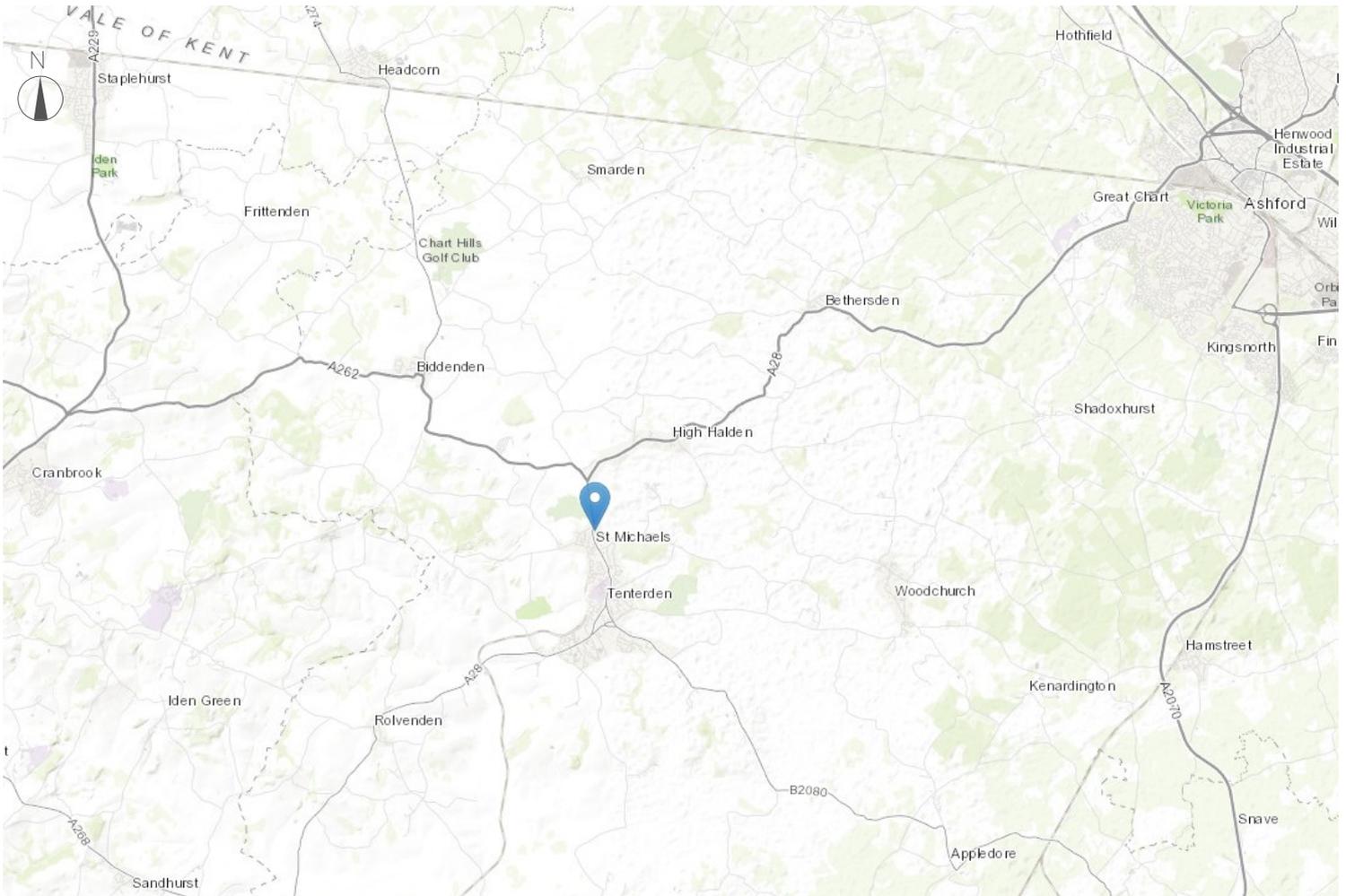
Plate 6 Aerial view of the site showing the excavated trenches (Trench 1-2) and location of unexcavated trenches (Trenches 4-5)



Map of UK (NTS)



Map of North Kent (NTS)



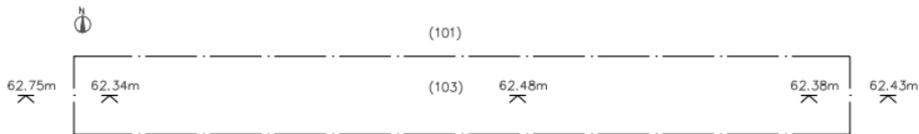
Map courtesy of National Library of Scotland (NTS)

Key
 Site Location

Figure 1 Site Location Plan



Figure 2 Site Plan Showing Locations of Trenches Excavated



Trench 1 Plan



Trench 2 Plan

Figure 3 Trenches 1 and 2

