



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Heather House, Bicknor Road, Park Wood, Maidstone, Kent, ME15 9PS.

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Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Maidstone Borough Council to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of Land at Heather House, Bicknor Road, Park Wood, Maidstone, Kent, ME15 9PS. This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

- Prehistoric: **low/moderate**
- Iron Age: **high**
- Roman: **high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

The PDA is situated on the south eastern outskirts on Maidstone in an area known as Park Wood. The centre of Maidstone is just under circa 4.5km away. The village of Langley is circa 2km to the east and Boughton Monchelsea is just over 1km to the west, south west. The northern side of the Loose Valley aligned roughly east-west is to the south and contains the Loose Stream, a tributary of the River Medway, which is to the west. The PDA covers an area approximately $2 \frac{3}{4}$ of an acre and is currently the eastern side of a recreation ground. The northern part of the PDA contains the single storey brick-built pavilion building for the local rugby club. Next to it, to the south is a fenced off children's play area with a floodlit games court, followed by another play area. At the southern end of the PDA is Heather House, a community centre. Both buildings have hardstanding in front of them for car parking with access from the east via Bicknor Road. The remaining areas are grassed and contain a number of mature trees. The area to the west is grassed and contains the remaining area of the recreation ground outside of the PDA. To the north and south of the PDA and on the opposite

side of the road are residential housing and a school. The PDA is broadly level ground at 101m aOD.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high archaeological potential for the Iron Age and Roman period, low/moderate for the Prehistoric period, and low for all other periods. Iron Age and Roman activity occurred across the assessment area with the Iron Age Oppidum to the south, the Maidstone to Hastings Roman Road, quarrying on the outskirts of Boughton Monchelsea with a villa and bath house to the south west. Roman cemeteries are east and west of the PDA and more Roman industry to the north of pottery kilns and an iron bloomer. The PDA has been part of a woodland known as Park Wood since at least the Medieval period, if not earlier. Prior to the woodland being cleared at the PDA and built on in the 1960s, it appears that it has been woodland since at least the Early Medieval period. Parts of the PDA have not been built on with a low historical impact and provides an opportunity to further assessment our regional knowledge of archaeology for the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman periods. In the areas of the present buildings the archaeological potential is considered lower due to the truncation and disturbance that is likely to have occurred. Any potential remains within the PDA should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities but it is recommended for there to be an evaluation by trial trenching.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Maidstone Borough Council (the 'Clients'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at Heather House, Bicknor Road, Park Wood, Maidstone, Kent, ME15 9PS centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 78484 51923 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The PDA is situated on the south eastern outskirts on Maidstone in an area known as Park Wood. The centre of Maidstone is just under circa 4.5km away. The village of Langley is circa 2km to the east and Boughton Monchelsea is just over 1km to the west, south west. The northern side of the Loose Valley aligned roughly east-west is to the south and contains the Loose Stream, a tributary of the River Medway, which is to the west. The PDA covers an area approximately $2\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre and is currently the eastern side of a recreation ground. The northern part of the PDA contains the single storey building for the local rugby club. Next to it to the south is a fenced off children's play area with a floodlit games court, followed by another play area. At the southern end of the PDA is Heather House, a community centre. Both buildings have hardstanding in front of them for car parking with access from the east via Bicknor Road. The remaining areas of the PDA are grassed and contains a number of mature trees. The area to the west is grassed and contains the remaining area of the recreation ground outside of the PDA. To the north and south of the PDA and on the opposite side of the road are residential housing. The PDA is broadly level ground at 101m aOD (Fig. 1).

Geology

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists Hythe Formation - Sandstone And [Subequal/Subordinate] Limestone, Interbedded. There are no superficial deposits.

Geotechnical Information

1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information at the PDA. Boreholes just north of the park taken in 1961 show that the top 3ft is brown clay with stones. Below is sandy silty

clay with increasing sizes of cemented sand and boulders. A 2014 watching brief circa 70m north, north east of the PDA identified the natural deposit of silty clay head at around 101m OD.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for the development of a new community centre and 12 new build houses (fig. 2).

1.4 Project Constraints

- 1.4.1 There were no constraints associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

- 1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and ensure that a Heritage Asset is protected to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.1.2 Statutory protection is also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following legislation:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's core principles in relation to planning and the historic environment and is covered in section 16, paragraphs 185-202. These principles are designed to underpin the planning and decision-making process to ensure that Local Planning Authorities (LPA), developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to the conservation of the Historic Environment.

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human

activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

2.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.'

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

'The LPA should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

2.2.6 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- **Setting.** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

- 2.2.7 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.

Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

- 2.2.8 The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge.

2.3 Local Policies

- 2.3.1 Maidstone Borough Council, has a Heritage Strategy dated October 2017. The Maidstone Borough Council Local Plan was adopted in October 2017. There are no specific policies relating to archaeology. The council has a number of Spatial Objectives one of which is:

‘To safeguard and maintain the character of the borough's landscapes including the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and its setting, the setting of the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other distinctive landscapes of local value whilst facilitating the economic and social well-being of these areas including the diversification of the rural economy’

POLICY SP18: Historic Environment.

- 2.3.2 To ensure their continued contribution to the quality of life in Maidstone Borough, the characteristics, distinctiveness, diversity and quality of heritage assets will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. This will be achieved by the council encouraging and supporting measures that secure the sensitive restoration, reuse, enjoyment, conservation and/or enhancement of heritage assets, in particular designated assets identified as being at risk, to include:

- (i) Collaboration with developers, landowners, parish councils, groups preparing neighbourhood plans and heritage bodies on specific heritage initiatives including bids for funding;
- (ii) Through the development management process, securing the sensitive management and design of development which impacts on heritage assets and their settings;
- (iii) Through the incorporation of positive heritage policies in neighbourhood plans which are based on analysis of locally important and distinctive heritage; and
- (iv) Ensuring relevant heritage considerations are a key aspect of site master plans prepared in support of development allocations and broad locations identified in the local plan.

Local Planning Guidance

- 2.3.3 The Kent Design Guide, 2008. Prepared by the Kent Design Group, it provides the criteria necessary for assessing planning applications. Helps building designers, engineers, planners and developers achieve high standards of design and construction. It is adopted by the Council as a Supplementary Planning Document.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Medway Council to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.
- 3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)

- 3.2.1 This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, revised 2017). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

‘Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.’

(2017:4)

- 3.2.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to provide:

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- *strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- *an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- *strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- *design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- *proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2017).

4.2 Sources

- 4.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources were consulted prior to the preparation of this document.

Archaeological databases

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KCCHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

- 4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

Aerial photographs

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-6).

Secondary and Statutory Resources

4.2.7 Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, archaeological reports associated with development control, landscape studies, dissertations and research frameworks are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment.

Walkover Survey

4.2.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
- Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (750m radius centred on the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site’s immediate vicinity. There are no Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens, Protected Military Remains or NMP cropmarks in the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

| | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Prehistoric | Palaeolithic | c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC |
| | Mesolithic | c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC |
| | Neolithic | c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC |
| | Bronze Age | c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC |
| | Iron Age | c. 600 BC – c. AD 43 |
| Romano-British | | c. AD 43 – c. AD 410 |
| Anglo-Saxon | | AD 410 – AD 1066 |
| Medieval | | AD 1066 – AD 1485 |
| Post-medieval | | AD 1485 – AD 1900 |
| Modern | | AD 1901 – present day |
| Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods | | |

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 750m assessment area are mainly of the Roman period. However, the number of records are not numerous, probably reflecting the wooded and rural nature of the area until the 1960s. However, recent excavations of finds and features not yet in the HER are adding to our understanding of the area.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).

5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be

experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

- 5.2.3 There are three designated assets. To the south west on the outer reaches of the assessment area is the Grade II Brishing Court, which is a 15th century farmhouse with later alternations in Boughton Monchelsea and associated Grade II listed 14th century barn. To the east is Briarwood. A Grade II listed 17th century house also on the outer reaches of the assessment area. Given that there are a significant number of buildings both residential and commercial between the PDA and these designated assets the proposed development will not have any impact upon their significance or setting.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 There have been a number of recent intrusive archaeological events in the area, some of which are still to make their way into the HER. Key intrusive events are summarised below.

Land South East of Wallis Avenue – EKE14535

- 5.3.2 This 800 sqm area circa 70m north, north east of the PDA was subjected to a watching brief in 2014 based on the potential for Prehistoric and Roman remains found to the west and south west. This area like the PDA had been undeveloped until the 1960s having previously been woodland and or open pastureland. The watching brief did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological significance but noted that there had been truncation for the disturbance of previous buildings on the site form the 1960s that would have reduced the archaeological potential.

Evaluation at Furfield Quarry - EKE4918

- 5.3.3 A 1996 evaluation was undertaken circa 150m south west of the PDA in the area of a disused ragstone quarry. At the West Field site, no significant archaeology was found with only two small ditches (TQ 75 SE 138). At the East Field site, the corner of a small building was located here, with a small ditch. The fill contained a fragment of PM brick and the building, fragments of yellow stock-brick. Both are probably of 19th century date and may relate to farming activity (TQ 75 SE 102). Also, a large ditch was located containing Iron Age pottery on its lower fill and a

dump of Roman pottery in the upper it possible formed part of a larger enclosure (TQ 75 SE 101).

Evaluation at East Field, Furfield Quarry - EKE9731

- 5.3.4 This area, adjacent to the 1996 evaluation is circa 140m south/south west of the PDA and was evaluated in 2005 revealing evidence for multi-period occupation (TQ 75 SE 141). Prehistoric activity on the site was seen in the form of worked flints that were found residual in later features. There was Romano-British occupation from the Late Iron Age until the middle of the second century AD. The peak was in the middle years of the first century AD and declined quickly after AD 120. The main activity was in the form of two ditched enclosures, one with substantial ditches. Buildings included a circular hut, a masonry building and two aisled buildings with large postholes. There was also evidence of iron working and a kiln. The site was considered to have regional significance in contributing towards the understanding of Late Iron Age/Roman land use in the area. The presence of box-flue tiles and large hypocaust bricks and possible tesserae indicate at least one higher status building on or near the site.

Furfield Quarry – EKE9359

- 5.3.5 A watching brief in 2007 in an area to the north west of the 1996 Furfield Quarry evaluation identified a Medieval or Post Medieval field system in the northern part of the site with the southern part of the site having a small Prehistoric settlement or farmstead (TQ 75 SE 139).

Land Adjacent to Pested Bars Road – EKE5560

- 5.3.6 A 1996 evaluation was undertaken in an area close to the site if the 1842 location of the Roman walled cemetery, west, south west of the PDA. One likely and one possible ditch of Roman date was found (TQ 75 SE 89) along with a pit containing sherds of two early Anglo-Saxon vessels.

Land Adjacent to Pested Bars Road – EKE5559 & EKE5566

- 5.3.7 Circa 580m west, north west of the PDA, investigations of the Roman walled cemetery in 1998 revealed undated but likely Roman field drainage ditches that followed the alignment of the Roman road. Other items were potential found that may be from either the Late Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon period (TQ 75 SE 131). The outer walls and internal funerary monuments, with exception of the circular

tomb, had been robbed out following the 1821 excavation by Taylor Smythe. Outside of the robbed walls, four cremations with grave goods, of Roman date, were found. In the middle of the site a number of ditches, pits and post-holes were found. It is unclear at present whether they date from the Late Iron Age or Early Anglo-Saxon periods (TQ 75 SE 2).

Land North of Sutton Road – EKE13408 & EKE14653

- 5.3.8 On the outer reaches of the assessment area to the north east large areas were evaluated by trial trenching in 2014 with no archaeological finds or features found.

Land at Langley Park – EKE 14842

- 5.3.9 A large area to the east of the PDA towards the outer reaches of the assessment area was evaluated in 2014. A gully and ditch containing residual pottery from the Late Iron Age and Romano-British period as well as an early Iron Age post hole. Despite widening the area investigated around these features, no other archaeological finds or features were found. The report commented that the stratigraphic model seen across the Site is consistent with an area which has been under heavy woodland.

2020 excavations not in the HER

- 5.3.10 Just outside of the assessment area but of regional significance are two excavations that have or are taking place in 2019/2020. One was to the east on large areas of land around Langley Park Farm. Key features identified include a Bronze Age burnt mound and industrial activity; multi-period trackway; Romano-British cemetery (Rogers, pers. comm.)
- 5.3.11 A separate evaluation at Bicknor Farm, has occurred to the north east of the PDA and is north of the Sutton Road by SWAT Archaeology. This excavation as identified a number of Late Iron Age, early Romano-British ditches, pits and structures along with possible droeways. A small quantity of residual prehistoric flakes were found. The south eastern was considered industrial with a number of pottery kilns and an iron bloomer. The site is considered to have regional importance as it is possible that it is a source of Glauconitic Ware pottery for the Maidstone area. It is believed that the entire area was initially an agricultural plot which evolved into industrial site.

Historic Landscape Classification

- 5.3.12 The KHER landscape classification shows the PDA as part of the post 1810 settlement area. Immediately adjacent to the south west there remains on the outskirts of the recreation ground a track of pre-1810 woodland. These are general classification heading used as the reality is that it was all woodland until around the 1960s.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 Little is known in respect of the Prehistoric period across the area. Other than a few stray residual finds. It is highly likely that the area was wooded in this period. There is greater evidence of landscape use across the area in the Neolithic period but little by way of settlement. Until recently this also appeared to be the case for the Bronze Age although a Bronze Age burnt mound has been found at Langley Park Farm along with industrial activity.
- 5.4.2 By the Iron Age more evidence of land use is coming to light. Certainly, on the southern side of the Loose Stream, there is an Iron Age oppidum at Boughton Monchelsea close to the area of the quarry. The area is surrounded by earthworks with the camp at Quarry Wood Scheduled. The Boughton Monchelsea area also shows evidence of Iron working with a number of enclosures. There are also earthworks which extend out from the area following the line of the stream towards Chart Sutton. Iron Age Activity also occurs just to the north of the stream and in the area south of the Park Wood and some 1km east of the Quarry Wood Camp in an area referred to as Furfield Quarry. Earthworks have also been found here and this area is thought to be part of the Quarry Wood oppidum. Bloomery evidence relating to iron smelting was seen along with possible pottery kiln activity.
- 5.4.3 It is in the Roman period that widespread activity continues across the wider area as many Late Iron Age site continue into the Roman period as is suggested by the industrial site at Bicknor Farm. The Rochester to Hastings Roman Road passes across the area to the south of the PDA. West of the Roman Road is thought to be a bathhouse. Also, in broadly the same area are Roman burials and on the eastern side of the road, west to the PDA is a Roman walled cemetery. Roman activity all

along the river Medway includes quarrying for ragstone to supply the municipal buildings in major towns such as Londinium. One such quarry was at Boughton Monchelsea to the south west of the PDA. Even away from the Roman Road, northwards of the PDA, by the Sutton road,

- 5.4.4 The Furfield Quarry area also continues into the early Roman period, although it is believed that the heavy industry in this area had been replaced by agriculture. By the 2nd century AD there is believed to be a Roman farmstead evidence by a ragstone building as well as ailed buildings and a flint foundation building and coincides with that of the time of the nearby bathhouse and walled cemetery. However, there is wider Roman activity across the area. The excavations surrounding Langley Park Farm have also revealed a Romano-British cemetery.
- 5.4.5 Langley comes from the Old English of 'lang leah' meaning 'long field or woodland'. Historian Alan Everett considers that Langley was possible an intercommunal area where both the Maidstone and Langley estate had grazing rights. The first documentary records shows it as 'Longanleag' in 814 AD. It is located on the Greensand ridge at the foot of the chalk hills with a springhead nearby close to Langley Park. Hasted, a late 18th century historian refers to the small parish lying on high ground which is woody towards the east and west with the village midway. The spring passes just to the south of Park Wood on a western trajectory before heading towards Maidstone. The eastern part of the parish having heathland and referred to as Langley Heath. East of this is Kingswood, which as the name suggests, belonged to the king in the Saxon period. An 850 AD chapter refers to 'cyninges firhde' now known as kings wood.
- 5.4.6 At the time of the Domesday Langley was part of the lands belonging to Bishop Odo of Bayeaux in the Eyhorne Hundred having previously belonged to King Edward. It was only small with 7 villagers, 5 smallholders and 7 slaves. There was enough land for 4 ploughlands, 3 acres of Meadow, woodland for 25 pigs and one church. It is estimated from this that parish effectively had agricultural land of around 453 acres, not including extensive woodland and had circa 60 people in the parish.
- 5.4.7 Following the crown reclaiming the land from Bishop Odo in disgrace, it eventually passed to the Ashway family by the time of the reign on Henry III. Hasted refers

to a park having been here in Medieval times with the estate of Langley Park, which has long been disparked. To establish a deer park a royal licence was required, known as a licence to empark especially if the park was in or near a royal forest as is the case in Langley. Because of their cost and exclusivity, deer parks became status symbols. Deer were almost all kept and many parks were maintained for the supply of venison, rather than hunting the deer. Small deer parks functioned primarily as household larders and were attached to many smaller manors.

- 5.4.8 Research undertaken by Dr Pitman along with Anne Clinch on Kent Deer parks informs us that the ownership is unclear. The earliest documentary evidence is in 1297 which refers to William de Leybourne's park being hunted whilst he was in Gascony. In 1335 the Earl of Huntingdon, William de Clinton received a licence to enlarge a park with 200 acres of land. In 1368, the estate passed back to crown and in 1382 it was granted to dean and chapter of collegiate chapel of Westminster. Around this time, St ledger, a family from nearby Ulcombe is described as the keeper of Langley Park. By 1444, the park is back in Royal hands after the death of Henry Cardinal of England and bishop of Winchester. By 1452 documentation refers to an inquiry into the costs of repairing the park and lodge by the 'Kents'. However, there is little by way of other documentation to inform us exactly when it was disparked but it had to have happened by 1570 when Lambarde records all known parks and this is not included. The exact size and boundaries of the park are not known but it is possible that Park Wood may have fallen within the area of the park. Most deer parks were bounded by significant earthworks topped by a park pale, typically of cleft oak stakes. These boundaries typically have a curving, rounded plan, possibly to economise on the materials and work involved in fencing and ditching. The curve of Brishing Lane and road to the south of the PDA suggests that this may have been part of the park boundary.
- 5.4.9 The early Anglo-Saxon church referred to in the Domesday Book was replaced in the 12th century by the de Leybourne family. Further alterations were made in subsequently centuries. However, the present parish church to the east of the PDA replaced the Medieval one in 1855 and is listed based on its architectural style of the high Victorian Gothic era of design.

- 5.4.10 Around 1600, Langley park occupied about a third of the parish, heavily wooded scattered farmsteads. The early manor at Langley, under the Leybourne family is believed to have been at Langley Park Farm and is likely to have been on the site of the present farm.
- 5.4.11 The 1770 tithes showed that Langley Park estate consisted of 367 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches. In 1789, a John Blackbourn occupied Langley Park on land he farmed. A Mrs Bouverie paid tithes on her woodland being Foxbury Wood and Park Wood, which shows that Park Wood was then separated from Langley Park Farm. In 1789 it was Sir Charles Middleton who paid tithes on that woodland as he held the manor for a short time after Mrs Bouverie's death and before Philip Purses inherited.
- 5.4.12 In 1818, when the land of Langley Park was let to a Robert Fauchon, the estate was just 295 acres. It was in the possession of the Earl of Romney, a major landowner in the area. He resided at Mote Park on the edge of Maidstone, to the north west of the PDA. By 1464, through marriage, Mote park came into the ownership of the Royal Family via Elizabeth Woodville who married Edward IV. In 1492, the land was sold to Sir Henry Wyatt who having passed it to his grandson Sir Thomas Wyatt, where it ended in Royal hands after Sir Thomas was beheaded for treason. It was then sold to the Marsham Family who later became Lord Romney's. Elizabeth Marsham, daughter of first baron Romney married Sir Jacob Bouverie in 1741.
- 5.4.13 Timber important was extremely important to the economy in 18th century. It was becoming more difficult to source suitable timber from within Britain. It was considered to be a landowner's national duty to plant woodlands on land, in fact the Royal Society for Arts awarded prizes for those who could develop new techniques in forestry methods. Given that importance, this is probably why Park Wood remained separate to that of the agricultural farm of Langley Park, not being let and in the ownership of the gentry.
- 5.4.14 During the 19th century, Mote Park underwent redevelopment with the then Earl of Romney building Mote House and creating a landscaped garden. The timing of these investments in Mote Park coincides with the buildings of the present farmhouse and later farm buildings at Langley Park Farm suggesting Earl Romney

was investing in the estate as a whole and not just Mote Park. The Earl of Romney purchased Langley Park Farm in the late 18th century. Based upon the listed buildings within the Langley Park Farm complex, there are all from circa 1850 for the barns and stables. The present farmhouse is considered to be late 18th century and coincides with the purchased of Langley Park Farm. It is possible that it was at the end of the 19th century that Park Wood became separate to that of Langley Park Farm.

5.4.15 By the post Medieval period, parts of the wider woodland around Langley Park was being cleared and turned to arable fields. However, Park Wood remained. As with many other Kent farms at the time, hop growing became important. Aside from the woods, the area was one of scattered farms and small hamlets and villages.

5.4.16 Since the time of the tithes there has been a number of boundary changes for Langley Parish. East of the eastern part of the present Bicknor Road until the western side of the Langley Park Farm complex transferred into the parish of Boughton Monchelsea in 1888. Park Wood and the PDA subsequently left Langley Parish to be part of Maidstone in 1934. Further boundary changes took place in the second half of 20th century around eastern end of parish with changes of parts of land between Sutton Valence and Langley and Langley and Otham.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Cantium Vernacle Kent, 1665

5.5.1 This shows the PDA located just within the boundary for the Hundred of Eyehorne, close to the Loose stream. To the east is depicted Langley Church and to the south on the map although it is more south west in reality is 'Bocton' an ancient name used for Boughton. At this point it does not have the suffix Monchelsea in order to distinguish it from a number of other Boughtons also in Kent. There is no evidence of any park in the area of the PDA, although the parkland at Leeds Castle is depicted (Fig.3).

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

5.5.2 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county.

This shows the PDA located within a larger area of woodland which stretches from Langley Park (now Langley Park Farm) in the east to the road between Gold Court and Boughton Monchelsea, called Here Boughton Mount. A Road passes on a north-south axis through the wood with what is believed to be Brisling Court to the south east and towards the area known as Broad Way to the north on what is known as Sutton Road. To the south west on the eastern side of Boughton is depicted the earthworks relating to the quarry area by Brisling Court. (Fig. 4).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1798

- 5.5.3 This map shows far greater details of buildings, and land use. The PDA is still within woods and is an area referred to as Great Park Wood. There has been some thinning out of the woodland to the east and now appears as a separate area called Little Park Wood. Within Great Park Wood, there are trackways that cross through the wood. The area to the north is pasture whilst the area to the east either side of Little Park wood is arable. There is now a road showing that follows the southern boundary of the woodland (Fig.5).

Langley Tithe Map of 1844

- 5.5.4 The PDA at the time of the tithes fell within the western end of Langley Parish and is part of a field designated 71 and simply referred to as Park Wood. This is owned and occupied by The Earl of Romney who is the owner of nearby Mote Park to the north. Langley Park, now just referred to as Park Farm is to the east is also owned by the Earl of Romney but at this time is a farm occupied by Richard Honey. The woodland at the PDA is not recorded as being part of the farm (Fig.6).

Historic OS Map 1870

- 5.5.5 This is the first properly scaled OS map. The PDA is clearly situated still in woodland known as Park Wood. The remaining piece of woodland to the east is referred to as Foxbury Wood with Brushing Wood to the west. The main Sutton Road is to the north with a more minor road passing in between Park Wood and Brushing Wood that later splits and heads towards Boughton Monchelsea to the south west and also follows the edge of the wood to the south east towards scatted farmsteads. Within Park Wood are clearly depicted a number of trackways that converge at a point on the eastern side of the woodland. This eventually continues eastwards towards the Park Farm complex to the east. (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1897

- 5.5.6 There is little change at the PDA except the map is not showing as many trackways that pass through the wood. The woodland at the PDA is still referred to as Park Wood but the northern area is now referred to as Furfield Wood. To the south east the map is now annotated with the site of the Roman Villa close to Brisling Court and the Langley Stream (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1909

- 5.5.7 There is little change except for the return of the depiction of the trackways as seen in the earlier 1870 historical OS map (Fig.9).

Historic OS map 1934

- 5.5.8 There is little change at the PDA except more trackways through the wood are showing. The road in between the woods of Park Wood and Brishing Wood is referred to as Brishing Lane, whilst the road the skirts around the southern part of the wood is called Brishing Road (Fig.10)

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940s

- 5.6.1 This shows the PDA still within a wooded area with the paths through the wood. The land to the east and south of the Brishing Road is arable. (Plate 1).

1960s

- 5.6.2 This shows the clearance of the woodland with the construction of the Park Wood estate immediately to the north of the PDA and also to the west of Brishing Lane. (Plate 2).

1990

- 5.6.3 There have been significant changes. All the wood land been cleared except for a band of mature trees at the south western part of the recreation ground. The PDA shows Heather House built at the southern end and the rugby club building at the northern end with tarmacked courts in between. Immediately north of the PDA appears to be a Bowling green. On the eastern side of Bicknor Road is a primary school and residential housing. Further east beyond the residential area

is an industrial estate. On the southern side of Brishing Road the land is still rural (Plate 3)

2003

5.6.4 There appears little change (Plate 4).

2008

5.6.5 There is little change at the PDA. The land to the south of Brishing Road is now residential (Plate 5).

2020

5.6.6 There is little change to the PDA. The bowling court to the north of the PDA is now residential housing (Plate 6).

LIDAR

5.6.7 There is little by way of features other than the remains of one of the trackways through the historical woodland to the north west of the PDA on a north, north west to south, south east axis, the path of which matches that seen on the 1940s aerial photograph (Fig.11).

5.7 Walkover Survey

5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. A walkover was undertaken on the 22nd October 2020. No features or artefacts were seen (Plates 7-15).

5.7.2 The PDA is adjacent to the Bicknor Road and is part of a wider large expanse of grass of a recreation ground all broadly on level ground. At the northern end of the PDA is a single storey brick pavilion building, surrounded by wire fencing on three sides for security reasons. In between the building and the road is hardstanding and kerbs for car parking. North of the building is a grassed area up to the boundary off which there are single storey housing beyond. The southern end of the PDA contains Heather House, a two-storey building with a single storey

extension on the western side. There is hardstanding for car park to the north of the building and half way along the north western side. The south western side of the building is currently fenced off for a small garden area, which is currently overgrown. The remain area around is one of grass and mature trees, no doubt left from the original woodland. In between these two north and south areas which is not being affected by the proposed development is a fenced hard-court area and other play area and exercising area. The entire area to the west of the PDA is grassed for sports and recreation with clumps of mature trees remaining in places around the edge. On the opposite side of the road is residential housing and a school.

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

- 5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no entries for this period within the assessment area. The Palaeolithic potential in this area is considered **low**.

Mesolithic

- 5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has one records from this period relating to finds from East Furfield of residual flints (TQ 75 SE 141). Therefore, it is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period is **low**.

Neolithic

- 5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has two records from this period. To the west, a polished flint axe was found in 1963 (TQ 75 SE 3) and nearby to that a Neolithic axe was discovered in 1968 (TQ 75 SE 26). The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Bronze Age

5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area of a Palstave found near the Blue Door pub, although no further information is known (TR 75 SE 7). However, the recent Bronze Age finds at Langley Park have yet to make their way into the HER. This has regional importance in relation to this period as there is little evidence otherwise for this period. The large area of the Park Wood industrial estate that was excavated in 2014 which is in between the PDA and the Langley Park Farm area did not reveal any Bronze Age features suggesting that the area may have been wooded. Given the distance of these finds from the PDA, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

Iron Age

5.8.5 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has 12 records from this period within the assessment area. The significant feature for this period is the oppidum, enclosure and earthwork features just circa 230m to the south and south west (TQ 75 SE 101). The PDA is likely to lie outside of the larger enclosed area of the oppidum but it is likely that the wider area would have seen activity such the potential for late Iron Age features to the west at Pested (TQ 75 SE 131). In addition, the wealth of Roman activity as seen across the assessment area usually occurs in areas of Iron Age activity. A small prehistoric settlement was found at Furfield Quarry consisting of a round house (TQ 75 SE 139). Industrial activity with pottery kilns and an iron bloomer from the late Iron Age into the Roman period is seen at Bicknor farm. Other HER records relate to Portable antiquity Scheme finds located to general grid squares rather than their exact location and consists of mainly copper alloy coins, although there are also two gold coins and two silver coins and a bronze broch. These types of finds are not unexpected given the large Iron Age settlement in the assessment area. Whilst the nearby evaluation on land south east of Wallis Avenue did not identify any archaeological remains, it may be due to disturbance from the 20th century construction on the site rather than

absence of archaeology. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Romano-British

5.8.6 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has six records from this period within the assessment area plus finds and features to two others sites recently excavated and not in the HER. The Roman period is represented by extensive activity across the assessment area and beyond. We have the Roman road passing through to the south (MKE44113) with the nearby villa and bathhouse (TQ 75 SE 1) and other Roman buildings (TQ 75 SE 20) as well as the ragstone quarry industry in the area of Boughton Monchelsea. A Roman cemetery to the west at Pested (TQ 75 SE 89) and a new discovery of another to the east at Langley Farm not yet in the HER record. In addition, to the north of the PDA at Bicknor Farm is more Roman activity, this time industrial and yet to make its way into the KHER. There has also been a PAS find in the area of a copper alloy brooch (MKE70251). With the PDA being located in an area where Roman activity is now seen on all sides, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Anglo-Saxon

5.8.7 The Kent HER has one record from this period. Circa 725m to the west, an Early Saxon pit or post-hole found during 1996 evaluation containing 32 sherds of pottery c.450-700AD. To the east, we know from documentary evidence that a settlement at Langley existed mostly likely where Langley Park Farm is and close to the church and this is the area that may have been cleared as suggested by the Long Clearing place name but it is believed that at this time the area of the PDA was wooded. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

5.8.8 The Kent HER has three archaeological records from this period within the assessment area concerning two ditches in West Field at Furfield Quarry. The remaining two records on the outer reaches of the assessment area concern the

Grade II 15th century Brishing Court to the south west of a 15th century farmhouse and a Grade II 14th century barn. It is believed that Park Wood in this period formed part of the deer park associated with Langley Manor and was likely to be a wooded and could explain the lack of finds and features relating to this period. The PDA appears to be away from any potential boundaries associated with the park although its exact boundaries are uncertain. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

5.8.9 The Kent HER has 13 archaeological records from this period within the assessment area. Six of the records are associated with farmsteads attesting to the rural and agricultural nature of the area in this period. At some point in this period the wood of the PDA ceased to be directly associated with Langley Farm, with the gentry leasing the farm for agricultural use and not leasing the woodland thus retaining the rights to the wood on the land of the PDA. To the east on the outer reaches is the Grade II listed Briarwood considered to be 17th century or earlier (TQ 75 SE 309). To the south west is the site of Brishing Mill (TQ 75 SE 99), a corn mill on the Loose Stream. Just 195m to the south west are Post Medieval features in Boughton Monchelsea where a small building was located with a hearth and thought to be associated with farming (TQ 75 SE 102). Near Brishing Court is a hydraulic ram (TQ 75 SE 118). In addition, two PAS finds have been recorded of cooper alloy tokens (MKE109960; MKE110112). Map regression and documentation confirms that the PDA was still woodland in this period. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Modern

5.8.10 There is just one KHER records from this period of 20th century land drains found at land south east of the Park Wood Industrial Estate (TQ 75 SE 156). The assessment has confirmed that the land remained wooded until the building of the current buildings on the PDA in the 1960s. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Unknown

5.8.11 There are four unknown records. The closest to the PDA is that of undated pot holes and a pit near Brishing Lane circa 235m to the south, south west (TQ 75 SE

100). Others include earthworks further away in the same direction visible to circa 1.5m to 1.7m high, with ditch circa 2m deep (TQ 75 SE 146). To the south west a possible field system and trackway have been identified by geophysical work (TQ 75 SE 362).

Overview

5.8.12 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.

5.8.13 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **low/moderate**

- Iron Age: **high**

- Roman: **high**

- Anglo-Saxon: **low**

- Medieval: **low**

- Post-Medieval: **low**

- Modern: **low**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information, we have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g. construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.
- **High Impact** – Where the ground level has been reduced to below natural geographical levels that would leave archaeological remains partly in situ either in plan or section e.g. the construction of roads, railways, buildings, strip foundations etc.
- **Medium Impact** – Where there has been low level or random disturbance of the ground that would result in the survival of archaeological remains in areas undisturbed e.g. the installation of services, pad-stone or piled foundations, temporary structures etc.
- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g. farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the majority of the PDA appears not to have been built on having been woodland until the 1960s. However, as seen just to the north east, construction of the buildings in the PDA of Heather House and the pavilion are likely to have truncated and disturbed any potential archaeology in those areas particularly as any archaeology is likely to be shallow. The remaining area is a mixture of grass or hardstanding. Therefore, the historical impact on the archaeology in the PDA is considered to be **low/medium** for those areas but **high** in the areas of the buildings.

6.2.2 The proposed development comprises of a new community hub at the southern end with associated car parking and 12 residential houses at the northern end.

The area in between will be unchanged. The footprint for the new community hub is to the west of the present building on an area that does not appear to have been built on. The building will require foundations and services and will have a high impact in an historically low/medium impact area. The housing at the northern end will cover the footprint of the present building as well as the surrounding areas around that building which include a mixture of low/medium historical impact. The proposed houses and associated services will have a high impact.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, Rarity, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability and Potential. These criteria are the same as used by the Government in the scheduling of ancient monuments and provide a useful framework in assessing significance and also pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of low/moderate potential for the Bronze Age, with high potential for the Iron Age and Roman periods, and low for all other periods. Iron Age and Roman activity occurred across the assessment area with the Iron Age Oppidum to the south, the Roman Road, quarrying and villas to the south west, Roman cemeteries east and west of the PDA and more industry to the north of pottery kilns and an iron bloomer.

Rarity

7.2.2 Little is known with regards to the Bronze Age in this area with stray finds previously until the recent discovery in the area south of the Sutton Road near Langley Park Farm. Information concerning the Bronze, Iron Age and Roman periods would have be considered to have regional significance and could potentially further our understanding of exploitation of the area in this period.

Documentation

7.2.3 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, archive, photographic and other sources. It is possible that further detailed research may uncover more documentary evidence.

Group Value

7.2.4 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has group value in understanding the occupation of the area in the Bronze, Iron Age and Roman periods.

Survival / Condition

- 7.2.5 It is considered for there to have been a low/medium historical impact upon any potential archaeological remains for the PDA outside of the buildings and high impact in the area of the buildings.

Fragility / Vulnerability

- 7.2.6 Any potential remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development, due to the requirement for foundations and services.

Potential

- 7.2.7 The impact assessment concludes that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains of the Iron Age and Roman periods.

Significance

- 7.2.8 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of archaeological interest and could potentially carry regional significance.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works. The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high archaeological potential for the Iron Age and Roman period, **low/moderate** for the Prehistoric period, and **low** for all other periods. Parts of the PDA have not been built on with a low historical impact and provides an opportunity to further assessment our regional knowledge of archaeology for the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman periods. In the areas of the present buildings the archaeological potential is considered lower due to the truncation and disturbance that is likely to have occurred. Any potential remains within the PDA should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities but it is recommended for there to be an evaluation by trial trenching.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 9.1.1 The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at Kent County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

9.2 Copyright

- 9.2.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Maidstone Borough Council (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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<http://www.finds.org.uk>

British Geological Survey. Available at:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

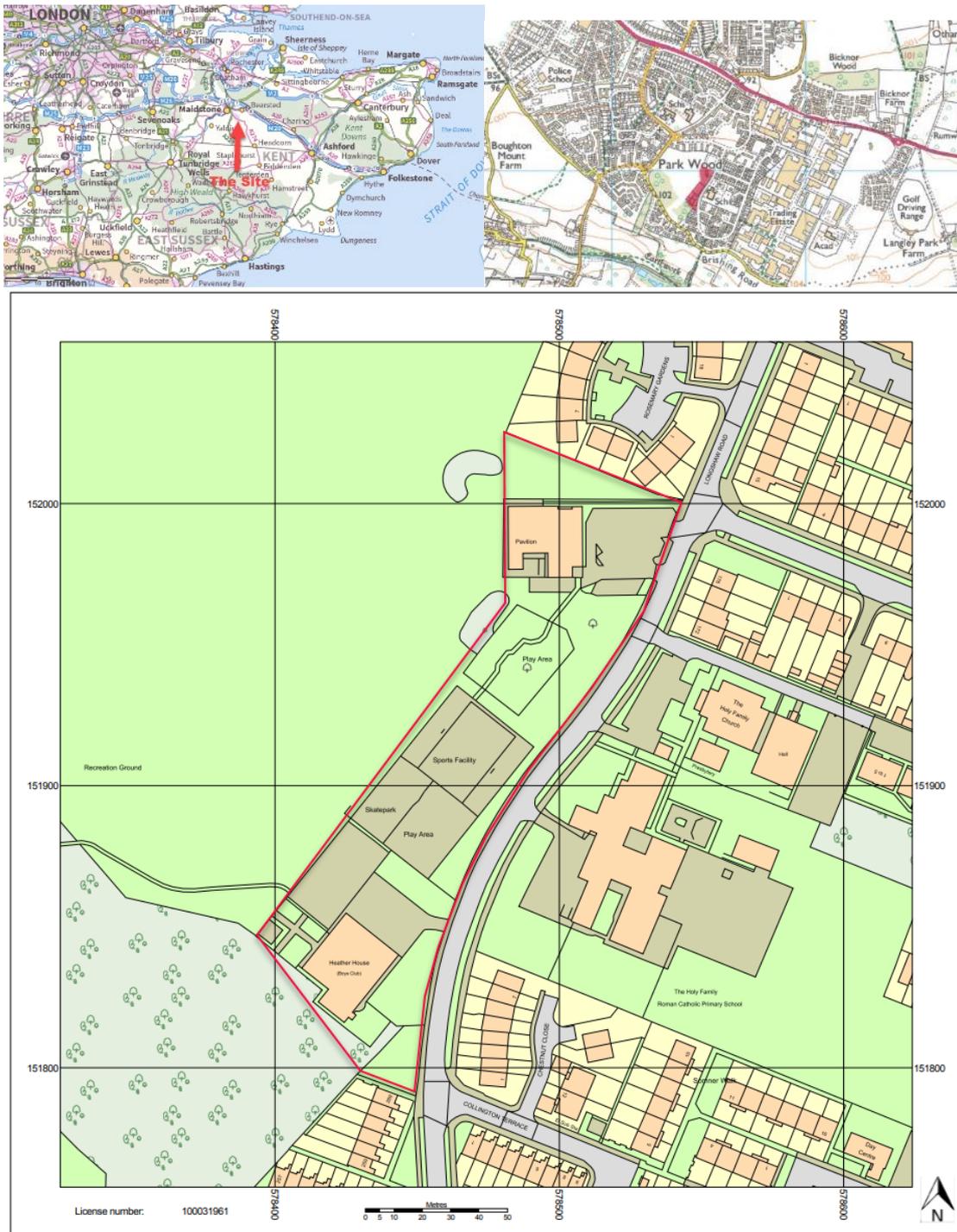


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:20,000, 1:1,250



Figure 2: Proposed Development



Figure 3: Cantium Vernacle Kent, 1665



Figure 4: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing 1798

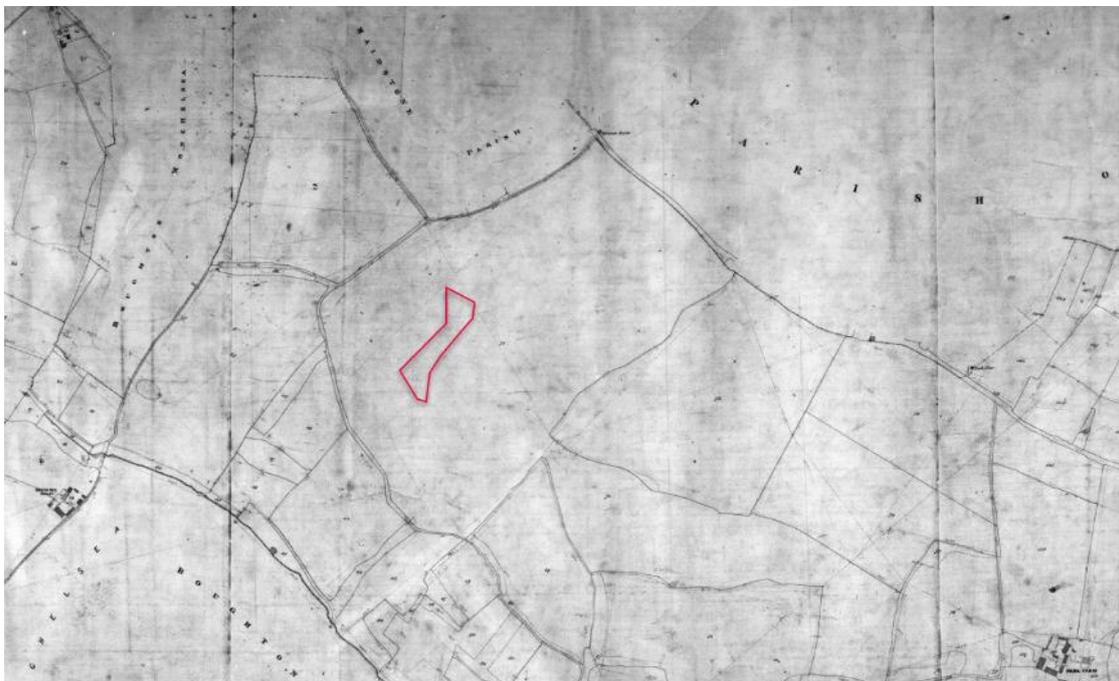


Figure 6: Langley Tithe Map 1844



Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1870



Figure 8: Historic OS Map from 1897

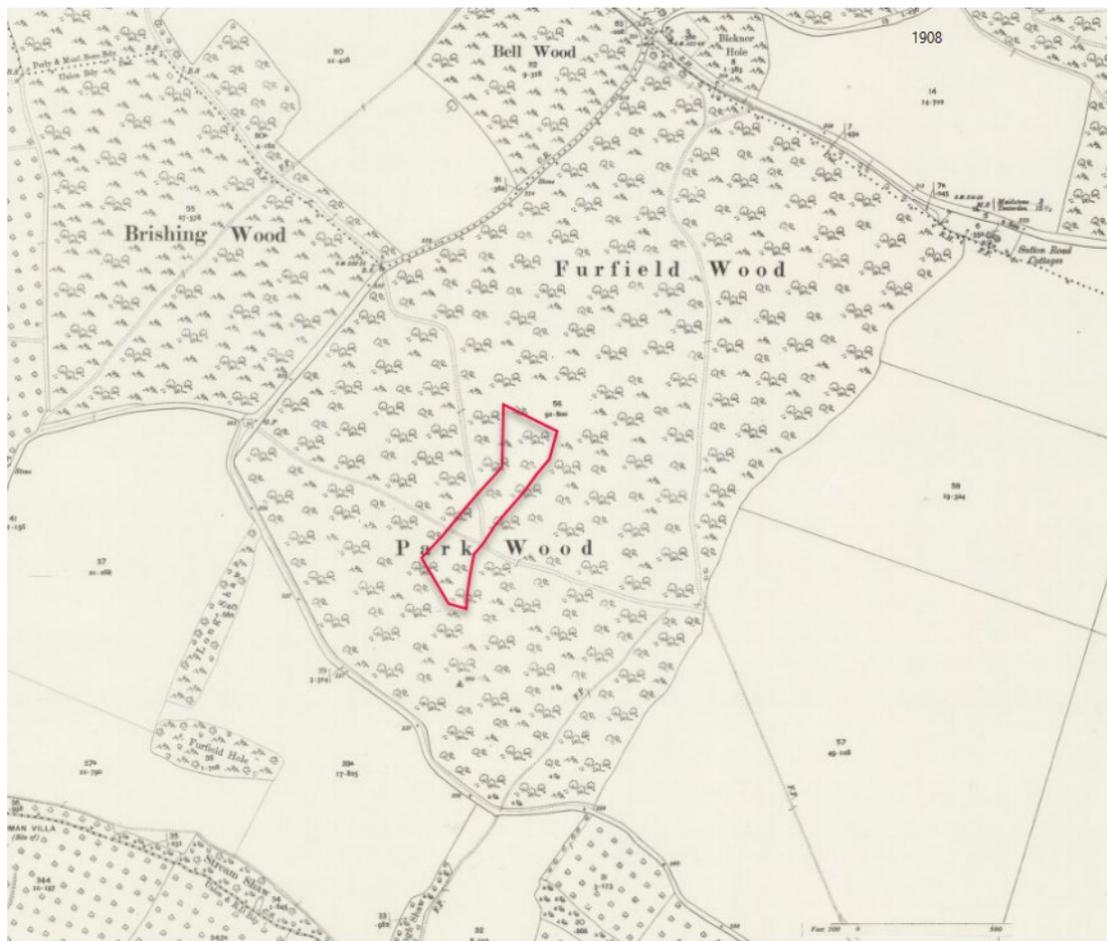


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1908

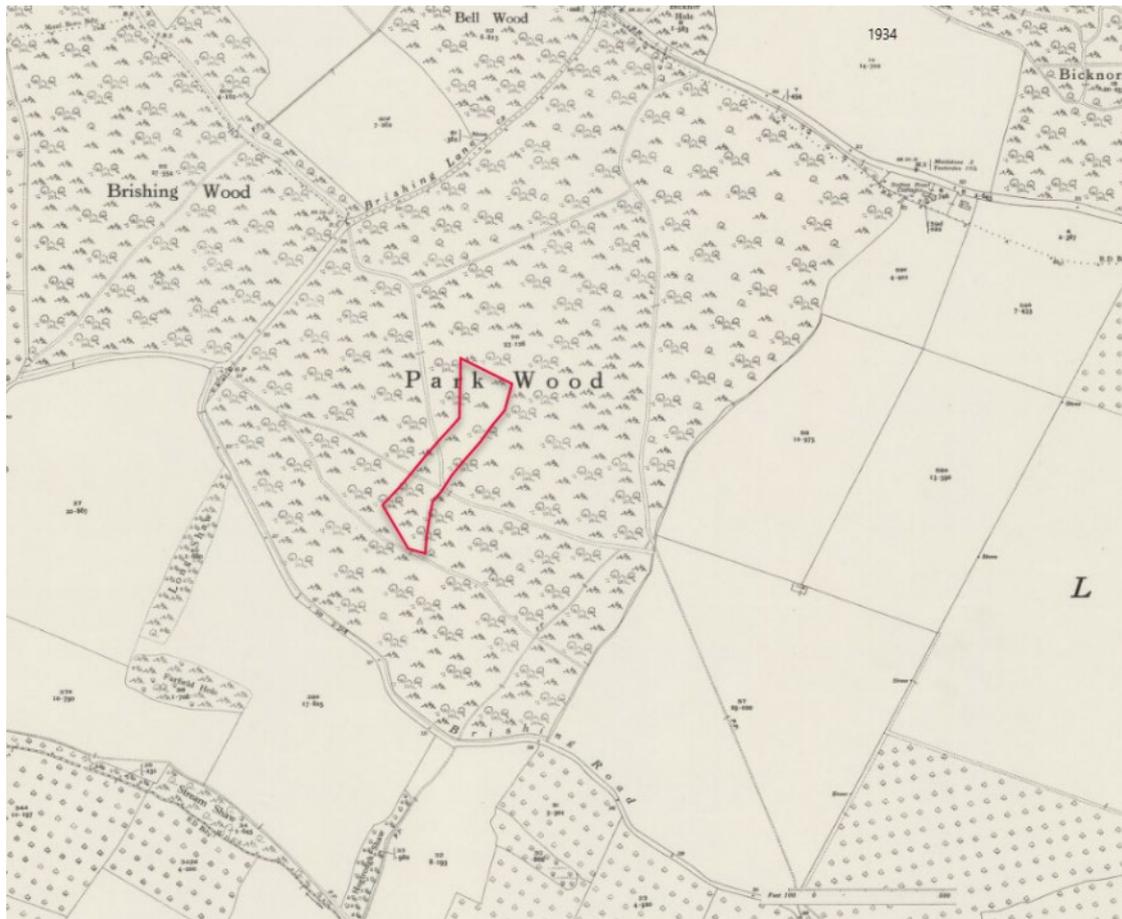


Figure 10: Historic OS Report 1934



Figure 11: 1m DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency)

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 12-15).

| KHER | Type | Location | Period | Description |
|--------------|----------|-------------|-------------------------------|--|
| TQ 75 SE 89 | Monument | c. 715m WNW | Roman | Roman Ditches at Pested Bars Road identified from excavations in 1842. Excavation in 1998 identified more Roman field drainage ditches and a large Late Iron Age ditch and pottery. A reassessment of the results of the 1998 excavation did identify the Roman cemetery. |
| TQ 75 SE 99 | Monument | c. 615m SW | Post Medieval | Brishing mill. Post-medieval watermill and lime kiln. |
| TQ 75 SE 100 | Monument | c. 235m SSW | Unknown | Undated post-holes and pit, nr Brishing lane |
| TQ 75 SE 101 | Monument | c. 230m SSW | Iron Age | Iron Age and un features, Boughton Monchelsea. A large ditch was located containing IA pottery on its lower fill and a dump of Roman pottery in the upper. (AD 60-100) It is likely that it formed part of a larger enclosure, probably sub-rectangular in plan. A hollow and stone footings of a possible wall provided no dating evidence. |
| TQ 75 SE 102 | Monument | c. 195m SW | Post Medieval | Post medieval features, Boughton Monchelsea. The corner of a small building was located here, with a small ditch located at TQ 7830 5163. The fill contained a fragment of PM brick and the building, fragments of yellow stock-brick. Both are probably of C19 date and may relate to farming activity. |
| TQ 75 SE 118 | Monument | c. 725m WSW | Post Medieval | Hydraulic ram near Brishing Court |
| TQ 75 SE 129 | Monument | c. 770m NW | Unknown | Senacre College, Undated Field Boundaries. Several undated field boundaries were found at Senacre College during an evaluation in April 2000 by Museum of London Archaeology Service. |
| TQ 75 SE 130 | Monument | c. 725m WNW | Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon | Early Anglo-Saxon feature pit on land adjacent to Pested Bars Rd, Boughton Monchelsea. Early Saxon pit or post-hole found during 1996 evaluation containing 32 sherds of pottery c.450-700AD. In 1998 evaluation and |

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|--|---|
| | | | | excavation work close to this pit uncovered further ditches containing pottery of possible early medieval or late Iron Age date. |
| TQ 75 SE 131 | Monument | c. 705m WNW | Late Iron Age to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon | Late Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon features on land adjacent to Pested Bars Road Boughton Monchelsea. Found close to site of walled Roman British cemetery. The truncated nature of the features prevents anything more being said about them other than they are evidence of some form of occupation. |
| TQ 75 SE 138 | Monument | c. 420m W | Medieval to Post Medieval | Two ditches found in the West Field at Furfield Quarry, 1996 |
| TQ 75 SE 139 | Monument | c. 500m W | Prehistoric | Small prehistoric settlement found at Furfield Quarry, 2006/7. The settlement consisted of a large round house, two circular structures, small pits, irrigation channels and other features. |
| TQ 75 SE 1 | Monument | c. 580m SW | Roman | Boughton Monchelsea Roman Villa. A Roman bath house excavated in 1841 in a field known as the 'Slade' on the south bank of little Brishing Stream. Five rooms were uncovered but the excavation was not complete, associated finds included Samian pottery, fibulae, glass, iron fragments, coins and animal bones. |
| TQ 75 SE 3 | Findspot | c. 560m WNW | Neolithic | Neolithic Polished Flint axe found at 80 Wranglesden Road, Park Wood, Maidstone. Found in 1963 |
| TQ 75 SE 7 | Findspot | c. 565m N | Bronze Age | Bronze Palstave found at Park Wood, Maidstone. Found at unknown date near the 'Blue Door' pub. No further information available. |
| TQ 75 SE 11 | Findspot | c. 580m SW | Iron Age | Bronze brooch found. Found in 1841. |
| TQ 75 SE 12 | Monument | c. 500m SW | Roman | Romano-British burial found c. 1834. |
| TQ 75 SE 20 | Monument | c. 190m SSW | Roman | Romano-British building, (site of). Foundations found in 1933, circa 330m NE of the Brishing Roman bath house. |
| TQ 75 SE 26 | Findspot | c. 385m WNW | Neolithic | Neolithic axe. Found in 1968 on an allotment. |
| TQ 75 SE 44 | Listed Building | c. 735m SW | Medieval to Post Medieval | Brishing Court, 15th century farmhouse with 16th and 17th century alterations, Boughton Monchelsea. Grade II (1344355). |
| TQ 75 SE 309 | Listed Building | c. 650m ENE | Post Medieval | Briarwood. Grade II (1225747). House. Probably C17, possibly with earlier origins. |

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------|----------------------------------|---|
| TQ 75 SE 141 | Monument | c. 190m SSW | Late Mesolithic to Post Medieval | Multi-Period occupation at East Field, Furfield Quarry, Boughton Monchelsea, Maidstone. The assessment revealed significant Roman deposits in the form of two ditched enclosures and accompanying buildings. There is limited Post-Roman activity on the site, being mostly confined to the 19th century. |
| TQ 75 SE 146 | Monument | c. 435m SSW | Unknown | Earthworks in South-East section of Furfield Quarry, Boughton Monchelsea, Maidstone. Two sections of earthworks visible c.1.5m to 1.7m high, with ditch c.2m deep. No direct evidence for the date of the earthworks on the site. |
| TQ 75 SE 156 | Monument | c. 700m ESE | Modern | C20th land drains and pit at land south-east of Park Wood Industrial estate, Langley Park Farm West, Burcholt, Road, Maidstone |
| MKE70039 | Findspot | c. 750m SW | Early Iron Age to Roman | PAS find. Iron Age silver coin |
| MKE70040 | Findspot | c. 750m SW | Late Iron Age | PAS find. Iron Age gold coin. An Iron Age quarter stater. |
| MKE70251 | Findspot | c. 750m WSW | Roman | PAS find. Roman copper alloy brooch |
| MKE71114 | Findspot | c. 615m SW | Iron Age | PAS find. Iron Age copper alloy coin |
| MKE71116 | Findspot | c. 615m SW | Iron Age | PAS find. Iron Age copper alloy coin |
| MKE71123 | Findspot | c. 615m SW | Iron Age | PAS find. Iron Age copper alloy coin |
| MKE71124 | Findspot | c. 615m SW | Iron Age | PAS find. Iron Age silver coin |
| MKE71125 | Findspot | c. 615m SW | Iron Age | PAS find. Iron Age copper alloy coin |
| MKE71127 | Findspot | c. 615m SW | Iron Age | PAS find. Iron Age copper alloy coin |
| MKE71233 | Findspot | c. 750m SW | Iron Age | PAS find. Iron Age gold coin |
| TQ 75 SE 362 | Monument | c. 575m SW | Unknown | Possible field system and trackway, revealed by geophysical work. |

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------|---|
| TQ 75 SE 366 | Building | c. 730m SW | Post Medieval to Modern | 19th century stable building, Brishing Court |
| TQ 75 SE 312 | Listed Building | c. 760m SW | Medieval | Barn About 25 Metres South West of Brishing Court. Grade II (1060785). C14. Timber framed, weatherboarded, on stone plinth. Tiled roof. 6 timber-framed bays, with front and rear aisles, built at right-angles to road. Midstreys to second and fifth bays from road (east). Hipped roof. |
| MKE84764 | Farmstead | c. 720m WNW | Post Medieval | Lockham. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Farmhouse attached to agricultural range. Only the farmhouse remains. |
| MKE84824 | Farmstead | c. 505m SSE | Post Medieval | Outfarm north west of Mount Pleasant Farm. An outfarm with a regular L-plan range. Farmstead completely demolished. |
| MKE88599 | Farmstead | c. 750m SW | Post Medieval | Outfarm east of Brishing Court. A field barn with no associated yard. No apparent alteration. |
| MKE109960 | Findspot | c. 775m W | Post Medieval | PAS find. Post Medieval copper alloy token |
| MKE110112 | Findspot | c. 775m W | Post Medieval | PAS find. Post Medieval copper alloy token |
| MKE84762 | Farmstead | c. 770m WSW | Post Medieval | Outfarm at Bodkins. Loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard. |
| MKE84761 | Farmstead | c. 760m SW | Post Medieval | Brishing Court. Regular courtyard multi-yard, farmhouse detached side on to yard, altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). |
| MKE84820 | Farmstead | c. 695m SSE | Post Medieval | Mount Pleasant Farm (Rats Castle). Regular courtyard U-plan with detached elements. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them Notes: Oast. U range with an oast house one range. |
| MKE44113 | Monument | c. 435m SE | Roman | Roman Road, Rochester, Maidstone to Hastings |

Figure 12: Gazetteer of KHER Records

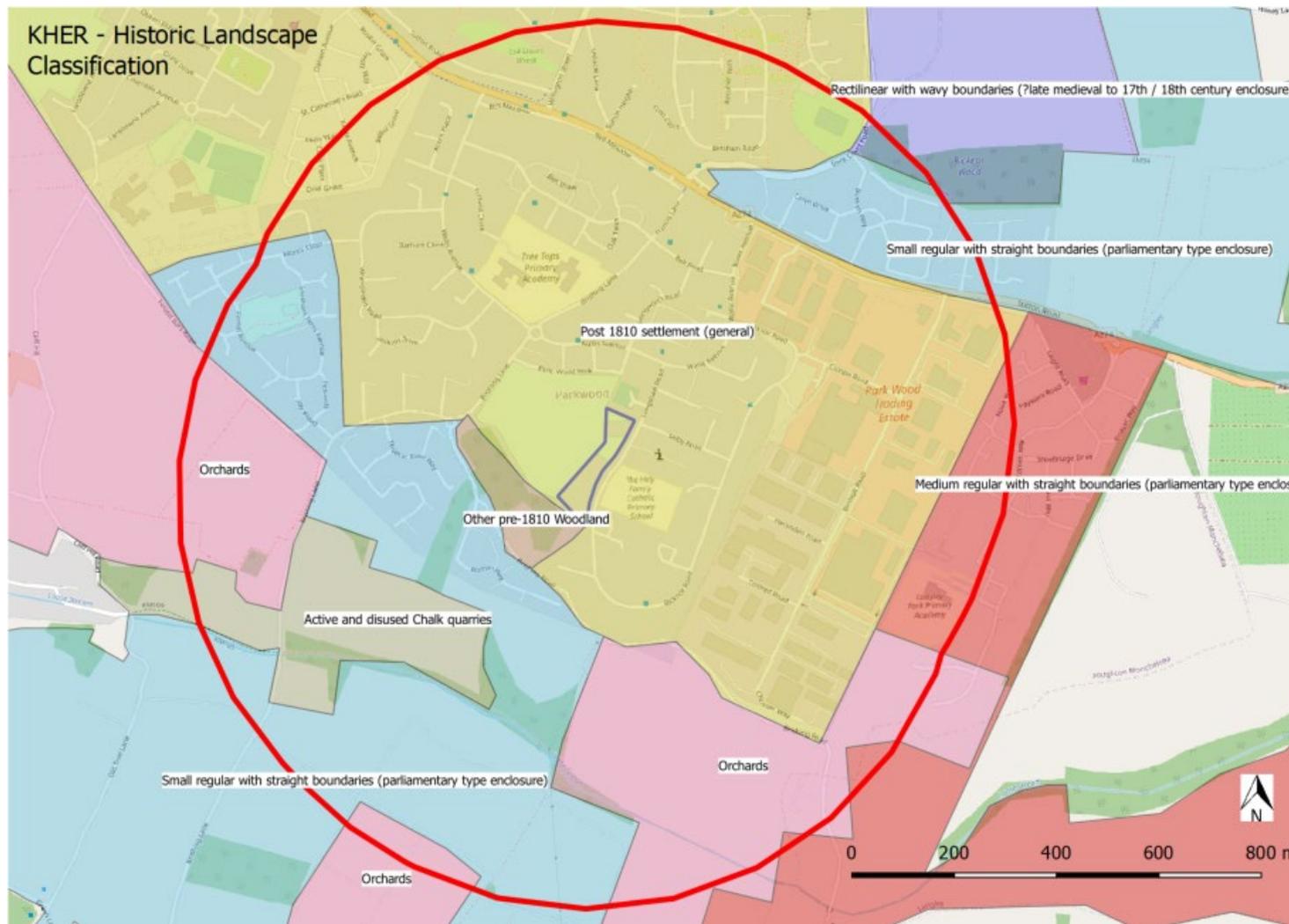


Figure 14: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

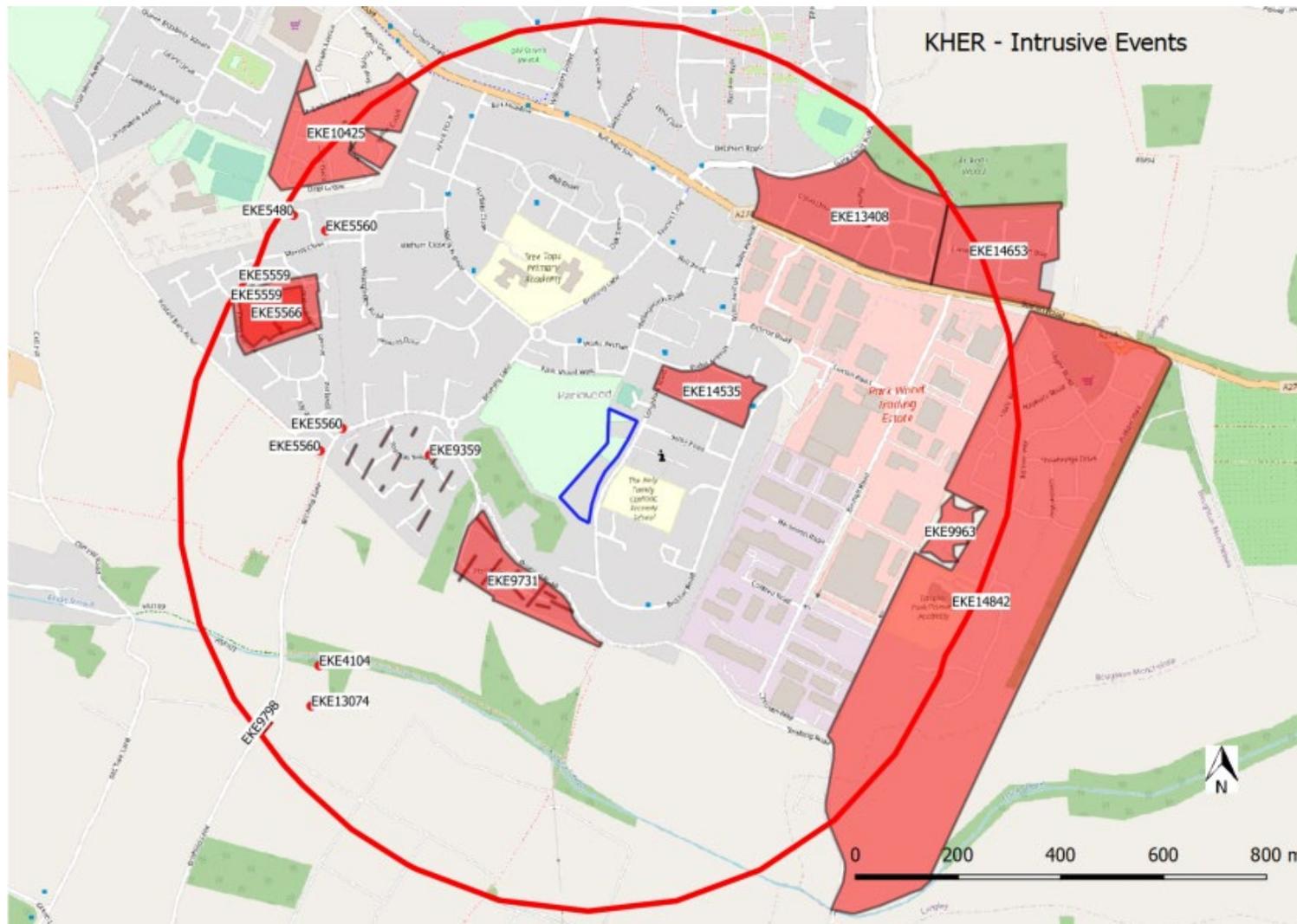


Figure 15: KHER Intrusive Events



Plate 1: 1940s. (Google Earth).

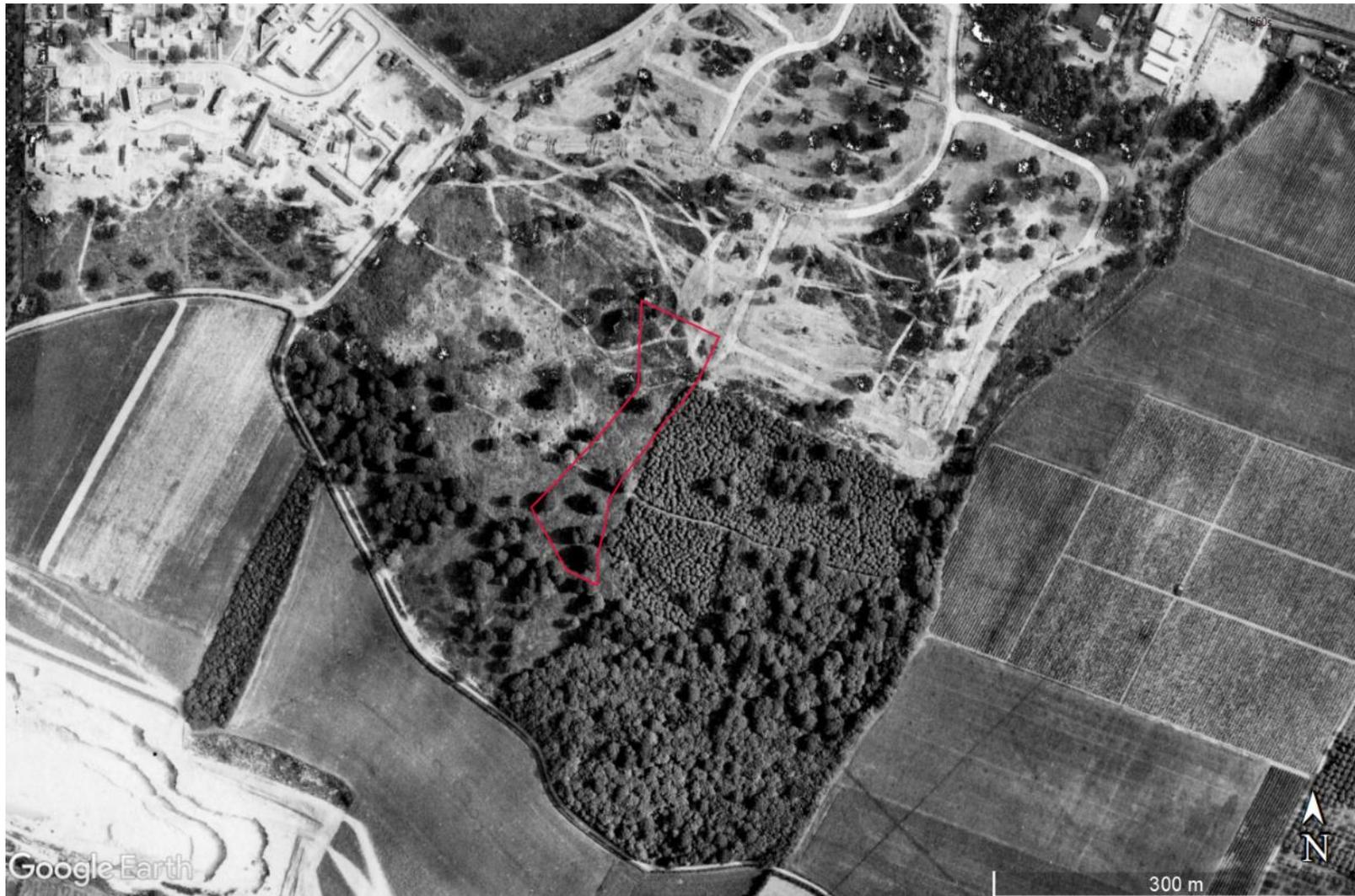


Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2008 (Google Earth)



Google Earth

Plate 6: 2020 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: Looking along the length of the eastern boundary of the PDA (facing SSW)



Plate 8: View of the northern part of the PDA (facing W)



Plate 9: View across the northern part of the PDA (facing SE)



Plate 10: View of the northern part of the PDA (facing NNW)

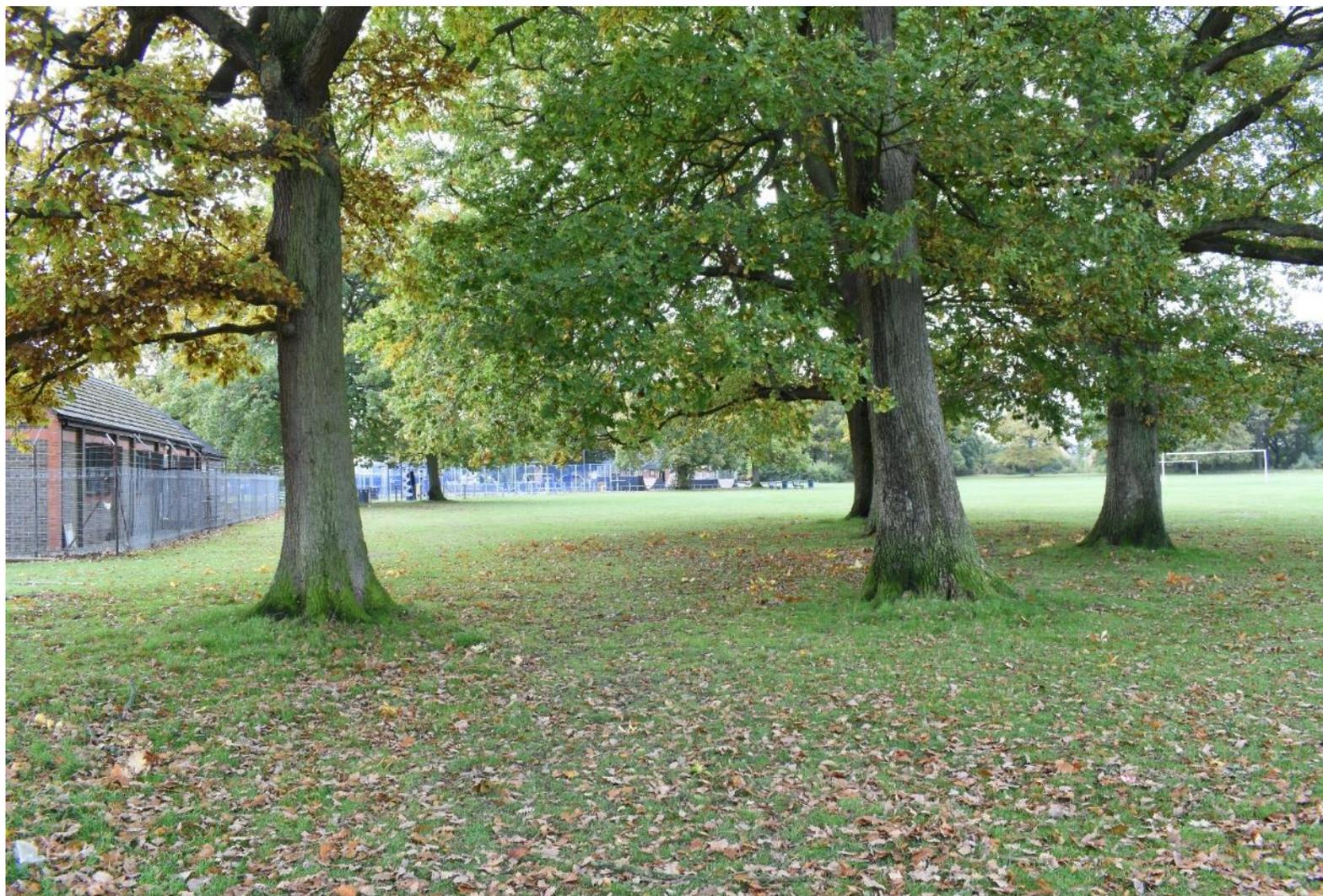


Plate 11: View along the western boundary of the PDA (facing SSW)



Plate 12: View of the southern part of the PDA (facing S)



Plate 13: View of the southern part of the PDA (facing E)



Plate 14: View of the western boundary of the PDA (facing NNE)



Plate 15: View of the southern part of the PDA (facing NW)



Plate 16: View of the southern part of the PDA (facing SW).



Plate 17: Plate Locations