

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Farleigh Forge Garage, Lower Road, East Farleigh Maidstone, ME15 0JS.

August 2023

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National Grid Reference 572966 153333



Report for Leslie Hutchinson C/O

Building Design studio

26 Kings Hill Avenue

Kings Hill, West Malling

Kent, ME19 4A.

Date of Report: 10th August 2023

SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company

School Farm Oast, Graveney Road

Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP

Tel; 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112

www.swatarchaeology.co.uk

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Farleigh Forge Garage, Lower Road, East Farleigh, Maidstone, ME15 0JS.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Building Design Studio to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Farleigh Forge Garage, Lower Road, East Farleigh, Maidstone, ME15 0JS. 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**
- Iron Age: **moderate**
- Roman: **high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **high**
- Modern: **low**

The PDA is located at the western end of the village of East Farleigh on the southern side of the River Medway in Kent. The village centre is approximately ¼ of a mile to the east. Maidstone is circa 3 miles to the north east. Within the PDA are 2 main buildings. The two buildings are currently in use as vehicle repair shops. Adjacent to the northern boundary between these two buildings is a small office. The buildings are surrounded by tarmac and hardstanding for vehicle access and parking. The PDA is open to the road to the south and east with wooden fencing on the northern and western boundaries.

Cartographic regression, topographic analysis and historical research indicate that the PDA has been agricultural land up to the Post Medieval period and most likely earlier until the site was in used as a smithy at the very eastern end of the PDA accompanied by a house located in the western half of the PDA. In the early 20th century, the smithy demolished, and a new garage building built alongside, and the house demolished and replaced in the late 1960s with that of a workshop.

To the north west of the PDA there is a complex of Roman buildings with earlier Iron Age features that is still undergoing investigation by the Maidstone Area Archaeological Group that is of regional significance and with the PDA in use as a smithy and house from the Post Medieval period, which is of local significance, the PDA has a high archaeological potential.

The current owners report that there are two below ground fuel tanks on the site (1No 9000 litre and 1No 13000 litre), both for petrol that were decommissioned in the late 1990's. One (9000l) was located in the south western corner of the PDA filled with concrete the other was only emptied located in the south eastern corner of the PDA.

Evidence from the current owners also inform that the easternmost workshop building contains an inspection pit that was filled in with demolition rubble. In addition, owner comment that the location of the former house in the western area, now a late 1960s/early 1970s workshop building had a cellar that was infilled with demolition rubble from the former building when it was demolished.

The proposed development includes the demolition of the western late 1960/early 1970s building to be replaced with a new dwelling slightly forward of the existing building. The eastern workshop building will be converted to a bungalow. New foundations will be required for the new dwelling. However, this will be in the area highly disturbed by the current building and the earlier house and cellar, along with the fuel tank located underneath what was the forecourt in this area. It is unlikely that any potential archaeological remains survive in-situ. The surface water drainage for the new dwellings will be discharged via new surface water soakaways that will be installed on the site and the exact location of these are currently not known. Also given the nature of the site in previous use as a smithy and garage, it is possible that following further investigation, contaminants may exist, and that additional removal of soil may be required ahead of development.

The proposed development is likely to cause a high impact to any potential archaeology. However, given the prior disturbance at the PDA, the need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works if required should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Building Design Studio (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of Land at Farleigh Forge Garage, Lower Road, East Farleigh, Maidstone, Kent ME15 0JS. National Grid Reference (NGR) 572966 153333 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 Farleigh Forge Garage is located at the western end of the village of East Farleigh on the southern side of the River Medway in Kent. The village centre is approximately ¼ of a mile to the east. Maidstone is circa 3 miles to the north east. Within the PDA are 2 main buildings. The two buildings are currently in use as vehicle repair shops. Adjacent to the northern boundary between these two buildings is a small office. The buildings are surrounded by tarmac and hardstanding for vehicle access and parking. The PDA is open to the road to the south and east with wooden fencing on the northern and western boundaries.

1.2.2 Immediately to the north of the PDA is a residential property called 'Langdale'. Running alongside the eastern boundary is a road leading towards other residential properties including East Farleigh House, The Old Vicarage and also the caravan site of Hartridge Farm. To the north west is farmland. Immediately to the west is the Grade II listed residential property of 'The Limes'. Immediately to the south of the site on the opposite side of Lower Road are the residential houses Coalbrookdale, Hoplands and Hoplands Cottage. There is farmland beyond The River Medway is circa 250m to the north. The area of the PDA is circa 0.2 of an acre and is on level ground of 33m aOD (Fig. 1) with the eastern end being made ground circa 1m above the road level in the north eastern corner.

Geology

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

Geotechnical Information

1.2.4 There is no geotechnical information at the PDA.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for the demolition of western-most building and erection of dwelling; and conversion of existing building to bungalow (Fig.2).

1.4 Scope of Document

- 1.4.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the potential and significance of any archaeology which may be impacted on by the proposed development.

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.

2.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework was updated in July 2018, revised in February 2019 and July 2021 is the principal document which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework in which Local Planning Authorities can produce their own distinctive Local Plans to reflect the needs of their communities.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021): 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.'

2.2.2 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. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.2.3 NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers, and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.2.4 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

‘Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

- a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) The wider social, cultural, economic, and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- c) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- d) Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.’

2.2.5 Paragraph 194 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. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.’

2.2.6 Paragraph 195 of the NPPF states that:

‘Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account to the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They 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.'

2.2.7 The NPPF, Section 16, therefore provides the guidance to which local authorities need to refer when setting out a strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their Local Plans. It is noted within this, that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

2.2.8 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms in the glossary 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 (for heritage policy).*** *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. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance'.*
- ***'Setting of a heritage asset.*** *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'.*

2.2.9 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points in paragraph 197 when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and preserving them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
- c) the desirability of new development in making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness'.*

2.2.10 Paragraphs 199 and 204 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.11 Paragraph 199 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, 'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance'.

2.2.12 Paragraph 200 notes that:

'Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional'.*

2.2.13 Paragraph 201 states that:

'Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.'

2.2.14 Conversely, paragraph 202 notes that *'where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'*.

2.2.15 The NPPF comments in paragraph 207, proffers that *'not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 201 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 202, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole'*.

2.2.16 Paragraph 204 states that *'Local Planning Authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred'*.

2.2.17 Paragraph 206 encourages Local Planning Authorities to *'look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably'*.

2.2.18 Any LPA based on paragraph 208, *'should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies'*.

2.2.19 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.*

2.2.20 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.

2.2.21 In addition to the NPPF, statutory protection and guidance documents are also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following list:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979);*
- *Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*

2.3 Local Policies

2.3.1 The Maidstone Borough Local Plan was adopted in October 2017 providing a framework for development until 2031. It plans for homes, jobs, shopping, leisure and the environment, and provides infrastructure to support these. The policies within Maidstone Borough Local Plan will be used to make decisions on planning applications. One of the policies is Policy SP18 'The Historic Environment' which states:

'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’.

2.3.2 In addition, Policy DM4 ‘Development affecting designated and non-designated heritage assets’ states:

‘1. Applicants will be expected to ensure that new development affecting a heritage asset incorporates measures to conserve, and where possible enhance, the significance of the heritage asset and, where appropriate, its setting.

2. Where appropriate, development proposals will be expected to respond to the value of the historic environment by the means of a proportionate Heritage Assessment which assesses and takes full account of:

i. Any heritage assets, and their settings, which could reasonably be impacted by the proposals;

ii. The significance of the assets; and

iii. The scale of the impact of development on the identified significance.

3. Where development is proposed for a site which includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, applicants must submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

4. The council will apply the relevant tests and assessment factors specified in the National Planning Policy Framework when determining applications for development which would result in the loss of, or harm to, the significance of a heritage asset and/or its setting.

5. In the circumstances where the loss of a heritage asset is robustly justified, developers must make the information about the asset and its significance available for incorporation into the Historic Environment Record’.

2.3.1 Maidstone Borough Council also has a Heritage Strategy in the Local Plan, which was adopted in October 2017. There are no specific policies relating to archaeology. The

paper was to present evidence of heritage assets in the borough and that heritage considerations underpinned the preparation of the Local Plan.

Local Planning Guidance

- 2.3.2 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 Building Design Studio 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 historic environment investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding the historic environment along with mitigations 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 CIfA. 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 (ClfA, 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 (KHER) 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 750m 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 9.

Aerial photographs

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-5).

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 and Heritage Assets.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.
- Understand the setting of known Heritage Assets and the wider landscape.

4.2.9 The results of the walkover survey are detailed in Section 5 of this document.

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 were no Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens or NMP cropmarks within 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		

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 There are 31 listed buildings within study area of the PDA. The closest of which are Thatchers (TQ 75 SW 61), c. 30m NNE, The Limes (TQ 75 SW 137), circa 45m west and East Farleigh House (TQ75 SW 141) circa 70m east of the PDA. All of which are Grade II listed. The majority concerns properties in and around the village of which the core area was to the east around the church (Grade I). time. Given the nature of the existing building located on the PDA and the general urbanisation, the proposed development has no direct relationship with the surrounding heritage assets which will still retain their historical and architectural importance. Therefore, there will be no harm caused to the designated heritage assets.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 There has been little by way of excavations across the area except for the main event being that of East Farleigh Roman villa site by Maidstone Archaeological Area Group (MAAG) which started around 2006 and is ongoing. A Roman building was first discovered on the site circa 210m NNW of the PDA in the 1830s and assumed to be a villa although it is now recognised as not being a villa site.
- 5.3.2 Since 2005, MAAG has identified some pre-Roman activity in the area due to scattered finds of iron age pottery and crucially an iron age silver minim dated to around 1AD found in the backfill of a Roman drainage ditch. A couple of two ditches in parallel with each other and may be part of an Iron Age enclosure of Oppida.
- 5.3.3 A ragstone Roman building was identified above these ditches of which only a small portion survives (building 2). This building was then replaced by another Roman building (building 3) where most of the walls survive and is circa 27 x 8.32m with 3 internal rooms. It is not clear what the building was used for but is considered to be for possible agricultural use. A later phased building (building 4), mostly lost and is thought to be a mirror image of building 3.
- 5.3.4 Building 5 shows a complete floor plan and is 13 x 11.5m with 2 rooms surrounded on 3 sides by a corridor consisting of mortared ragstone. With painted plaster surviving in parts on the outside of the building. This building is believed to be a Romano-Celtic temple and is noted due to its proximity to the river and is usual consideration for temple sites.. In this building a lead scroll or 'Defixio' was found in the collapsed stone of the western wall. These were often written as messages to the gods and placed at sacred sites. The one at East Farleigh was a list of Roman and Celtic names inscribed into the lead. The other significant find was a hoard of 154 coins, many of which were tiny, clipped coins used for making offerings, such as can be seen today at a coin fountain or wishing well. There were only a handful that could be identified, and they were all local copies of coins from the House of Constantine, dated to 335 - 365 AD.
- 5.3.5 But the site went out of use but was not totally abandoned at the end of the third century. There was extensive re-use of what was left of the buildings. The majority of this activity focussed on buildings three and five and is characterised by numerous ovens and hearths and a deep terracotta coloured discolouration of the surrounding soil and clay. There are at least ten ovens in these two buildings.

- 5.3.6 The later phase for the Roman buildings is the use of the buildings for burial purposes. A number of infant burials, mostly tucked away near corners of the building, where presumably the position of the burial could be identified more easily.
- 5.3.7 Building 6 located in the NE corner of the field is adjacent to the trackway running down towards the river. The building is circa 5 x5m located astride another wall suggesting several phases of use. Purpose currently unclear but it is aligned to buildings 1 and 5 and conceived as part of a group.
- 5.3.8 The original building found in the 1830s has still to be located and it is considered that much of that building was removed to make way for hop-pickers accommodation in the 1830s.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 An archaeological evaluation at Ewell Manor encountered discrete archaeological features including an Early Bronze Age (c.2000-1600BC) domestic pit or posthole identified by fragments of an Early Bronze Age collared urn.
- 5.4.2 In 1838 the foundations of what was thought to be a Roman Villa were discovered in a field called Combe Town near the river Medway. No identified as a complex of buildings, possibly of agricultural purpose associated with a temple. However, there are villa sites have been found nearby in Teston and Barming. The lack of modern development in the rural landscape surrounding the PDA highlights the dearth of known archaeological activity in the area, but Roman activity in the form of high-status villas and temple buildings in the surrounding area can attest to the possibility of further possible Roman sites in the area. A quarry of Dean Street produced ragstone for London's buildings and walls as well as the shore forts of Reculver and Richborough.
- 5.4.3 Farleigh is named in the Domesday Book as 'Ferlaga' and in the Textus Rossensis as 'Fearnlega' which are Saxon words that translate as meaning 'a clearing where ferns grow' or 'safe crossing place'. Little is known about the early settlement but in 961 AD, East Farleigh manor was given by Queen Ediva, the mother of King Edmond to Christ Church, Canterbury. The Domesday Book refers the village as having 48 villagers, 66 smallholders and 12 slaves with enough ploughland for 33 men's plough teams and 6 Lord's plough teams. Resources at the time included 16 acres of meadow, enough woodland for 145 swine, 4 mills, 6 fisheries and 1 church all belonging to the Christ Church Canterbury.

- 5.4.4 The Church is to the east on the road leading towards the bridge is dated to circa 1100 with a 16th century tower, although a saunter through Kent in 1935 by Iggleson comments that it is believed that the church sits on an earlier Anglo-Saxon one. Post Conquest, the manor was granted to Robert, son of Hamon de Crevequer, where following a rebellion, it was confiscated to the Crown where it appears it remained in the hands of until Edward I passed it to, Elenor, the Queen who donated it to the priory of Christchurch in Canterbury.
- 5.4.5 The dispersed settlement is one that is also south of the crossing across the Medway at East Farleigh Bridge at the junction of Station Road and Lower Road. The earliest mention of a bridge is in 1324. The Lower Road follows on an east-south trajectory following the line of the river and extends towards West Farleigh.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

- 5.5.1 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 map shows East Farleigh, but the road layout does not appear accurately represented. There are two bridges across the river Medway to the north, the easternmost being the East Farleigh bridge and the westernmost one, Barming. The PDA is located between the two on the southern side of the river at the western end of the village of East Farleigh. There is a road between East Farleigh and West Farleigh with the PDA almost halfway along on the northern side of this road. The map suggests that in the area of the PDA is a building. On the eastern boundary is a road going northwards to a property in existence today known as Oaklands (Fig. 3).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

- 5.5.2 This map shows far greater detail of buildings and land use. The PDA here is shown as part of an orchard. There are residential properties to the west and north of the PDA (Fig.4).

East Farleigh Tithe Map, 1841

- 5.5.3 The PDA lies within part of an area designated number 549 which is owned and occupied by Thomas Tapsfield. Within plot designated 549, there are three buildings all of which fall completely or partly within the PDA. A central large square shaped building with a small extension in the north east corner. A 'T' shaped building on the western

boundary and a third much smaller potential outbuilding north west of the main square building. The tithes recorded the plot as house and garden (Fig.5).

Historic OS map 1870

5.5.4 This is the first OS map and shows greater detail of the PDA. There is little change within the PDA. Immediately north of the PDA is an 'L' shaped range of buildings and the site is labelled as Smithy. There appears to be a track to the west between the PDA and a neighbouring building (Fig.6).

Historic OS map 1897

5.5.5 There is little change at the PDA. However, the buildings to the immediate north are no longer showing. In addition, there is also a new boundary between the PDA and the property to the west that now forms the western boundary of the PDA. It is still referred to as a smithy. In the 1891 census, a Thomas Tapsfield is recorded as a blacksmith in East Farleigh with a son as an apprentice suggesting it had continued in the family. (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1908

5.5.6 There is little change (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1934

5.5.7 There have been changes within the PDA. Whilst the square building remains, the building on the eastern boundary has been demolished and replaced by a rectangular building east of the square building replacing the original smithy building. The site is no longer labelled as a smithy. The smaller outbuilding to the north west of the square building is also no longer showing (Fig.9)

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1946

5.6.1 The photograph showing the square building, which current owners inform was called Veranda Villas with a separate rectangular building in the eastern part of the PDA with a path leading between the two buildings. There has been a new residential building built immediately adjacent to the north of the PDA, which creates the northern boundary of the PDA (Plate 1).

1960s

5.6.2 This appears to show a forecourt area in front of the rectangular building. And the remaining area as garden. (Plate 2).

1990

5.6.3 This shows hardstanding now on all three sides of the two buildings with a large number of cars parked. Due to a change in the roof gables compared to earlier photographs, there appears to be a replacement building on the same footprint of Veranda Villa being that of the current extant building (Plate 3).

2003

5.6.4 A new building adjacent to the PDA on the north western side of the rectangular building has been built. In between the two main buildings adjacent to the northern boundary is now a small office building (Plate 4)

2022

5.6.5 There is little change to the PDA (Plate 5).

Walkover Survey

5.6.6 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 as well as assessing heritage assets and setting. The walkover survey was undertaken on the 9th of August 2023. No archaeological features were observed (Plates 6-11).

5.6.7 The site is open to the road on the southern and eastern side with hardstanding surrounding the buildings for access and parking. A small area in the north western corner is grass. I was informed that there is a tank, now filled with concrete in front of the south western corner of the western building with the associated vent still standing alongside the western boundary. In order to make the site level, the eastern end of the PDA has been raised to made group circa 1m height in the north eastern corner compared to the adjacent road level which begins to drop down from the Lower Road northwards towards the river. In the south eastern corner of the PDA are underground the remains of a fuel tank which is empty. The pumps still in place above ground but not in use.

5.7 Summary of Potential

5.7.1 This section pulls together by period the historical documentation, mapping, aerial imagery and KHER data, and the known historic landscape to provide an overview by period.

Palaeolithic

5.7.2 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. There are no superficial deposits or terrace deposits associated with the PDA. The potential for finding finds from this period within the development area is considered to be **low**.

Mesolithic

5.7.3 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period. It is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the development area is **low**.

Neolithic

5.7.4 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the study area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Bronze Age

5.7.5 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 no records dating to this period within the assessment area. The potential for finding remains from this period within the development site is considered **low**.

Iron Age

5.7.6 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 no records dating to this period. However, the NAAG excavation nearby to the north, north west has identified Iron Age features suggesting that there is an enclosure or oppidum. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Romano-British

5.7.7 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. There are 10 Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area. The closest record is that of the Roman complex of buildings to the north, north west (TQ 75 SW 8; TQ 75 SW 252; TQ 75 SW 253). It is considered that there is a villa at Barming on the northern side of the river (TQ 75 SW 9). Originally, this side of the river was thought to be a villa site, these building following recent excavations now appears to be agricultural alongside a temple and was in use during the Roman period over several phases and uses and rich in finds as well as features especially of national importance was the curse scroll and a coin hoard (MKE113507). The River Medway was used industrially in the Roman period for Ragstone extraction and there are villas located along the length of the river at numerous sites. East Farleigh lies between known ragstone quarries at Dean Street to the south east and Quarry Wood, at West Farleigh to the South west. It is also considered that there may have been a Roman river crossing at East Farleigh. Consequently, there are likely to have been branch roads crossing the area off the main Maidstone to Hastings Road outside of the study area to the east to allow access to these sites. Roman burials have been found in the area. single One Roman cremation burial was identified c. 125m south-east of East Farleigh building complex and excavated by the MAAG located circa 235m, west, north west of the PDA. Another probable Roman cremation burial was found in 1843 in the garden of the vicarage house circa 180m east, south east of the PDA. Roman are well known for undertaking roadside burials located away from settlement areas and it is possible that the present Lower Road may have connected all these different residential, ritual and industrial sites on the southern side of the river in the Roman period. There are three other records concerning chance finds of Roman coins in the study area and a copper alloy key (TQ 75 SW 10; MKE113351; TQ 75 SW 36). A survey undertaken as part of a PhD identified an Iron working site in Gallants Lane which runs on a north-south access virtually opposite the PDA. As well as slag, cinder and charcoal, Roman roof tile and occupational period pottery was found attesting to the widespread use of the area in the Roman period. It is likely that the PDA forms part of the wider agricultural hinterland in the Roman period and the PDA potentially being roadside, chance finds cannot be discounted. Therefore, the potential for finding archaeological features or deposits from this period within the development site is considered **high**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.7.8 There are no Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area. East Farleigh is considered to have Anglo-Saxon origins and the core settlement area is likely to be to the east, close to the church. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Medieval

- 5.7.9 There are 10 Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area. The closest being that of Thatchers, circa 30m north of the PDA, a Grade II cottage thought to be 16th century or earlier (TQ 75 SW 61). There are a number of other listed buildings to the east towards the core of the settlement including the church (TQ 75 SW 16) plus also the scheduled monument of East Farleigh bridge circa 540m the east, north east (TQ 75 SW 25). There are also a couple find spot records of Medieval items found being a pendant (TQ 75 SW 70) and a hone (TQ 75 SW 49). Early mapping suggests in the Post Medieval period, that the PDA was orchard, and it is likely that this was the same in the Medieval period. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

- 5.7.10 There are 53 records held at the Kent HER from this period within the assessment area reflecting the growth of the settlement in this period with 23 records relating to listed buildings. These include those closest to the PDA being The Limes adjacent to the west (TQ 75 SW 137) and East Farleigh House, circa 70m to the east (TQ 75 SW 141) as well as Oaklands circa 105m to the north, north east (TQ 75 SW 139) and The Old Vicarage (TQ 75 SW 187) circa 105m to the east. There are 14 monument and find spot records of which none have any relationship with the PDA. There are 13 farmstead records reflecting the rural agricultural nature of the area. We know at the time of the tithes, that the orchard on the PDA had been replaced by a house and garden and it is likely that the building shown on the eastern boundary was that of the smithy. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period within the development site is considered **high**.

Modern

- 5.7.11 There are seven records in the Kent HER within the assessment area from this period reflecting World War II known features with the exception of a drinking trough

constructed in 1911, none of which impact on the PDA. The house at the PDA was replaced by the current western building in the late 1960s/early 1970s and the eastern building being the smithy demolished sometime between 1908 and 1934 based on historical mapping and the current eastern building built. Two fuel tanks were added in the 20th century when the use of the PDA changed from a smithy to a garage. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period within the development site is considered **low**.

Overview

5.7.12 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site, but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the Application Site may contain archaeological sites, and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **low**

- Iron Age: **moderate**

- Roman: **high**

- Anglo-Saxon: **low**

- Medieval: **low**

- Post-Medieval: **high**

- 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.

6.1.2 Cartographic regression, topographic analysis and historical research indicate that the PDA has been agricultural land up to the Post Medieval period and most likely earlier until the site was in used as a smithy at the very eastern end of the PDA accompanied by a house located in the western half of the PDA and then in the 20th century the smithy demolished and a new garage building built alongside and the house demolished and replaced in the late 1960s with that of a workshop.

6.1.3 The current owners report that there are two below ground fuel tanks on the site (1No 9000 litre and 1No 13000 litre), both for petrol that were decommissioned in the late 1990's. One (9000l) was located in the south western corner of the PDA filled with concrete the other was only emptied located in the south eastern corner of the PDA.

6.1.4 Evidence from the current owners also inform that the easternmost workshop building contains an inspection pit that was filled in with demolition rubble. In addition, owner

comment that the location of the former house in the western area, now a late 1960s/early 1970s workshop building had a cellar that was infilled with demolition rubble from the former building when it was demolished.

Proposed Impact

- 6.1.5 The proposed development includes the demolition of the western late 1960/early 1970s building to be replaced with a new dwelling slightly forward of the existing building. The eastern workshop building will be converted to a bungalow. New foundations will be required for the new dwelling. However, this will be in the area highly disturbed by the current building and the earlier house and cellar, along with the fuel tank located underneath what was the forecourt in this area. It is unlikely that any potential archaeological remains survive in-situ. The surface water drainage for the new dwellings will be discharged via new surface water soakaways that will be installed on the site and the exact location of these are currently not known. Also given the nature of the site in previous use as a smithy and garage, it is possible that following further investigation, that contaminants may exist, and that additional removal of soil may be required ahead of development.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

7.1 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 development works. The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high archaeological potential for the Roman and Post Medieval period, moderate potential for the Iron Age and low for all other periods. However, it is unlikely that archaeology survives in-situ given the previous buildings and use of the site as a garage. The proposed development is likely to cause a high impact to any potential archaeology. However, given the prior disturbance at the PDA, the need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works if required should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

8 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 Archive

- 8.1.1 Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to the LPA and Kent County Council (Heritage) within 6 months of completion.

8.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 8.2.1 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.

8.3 Copyright

- 8.3.1 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 Building Design Studio (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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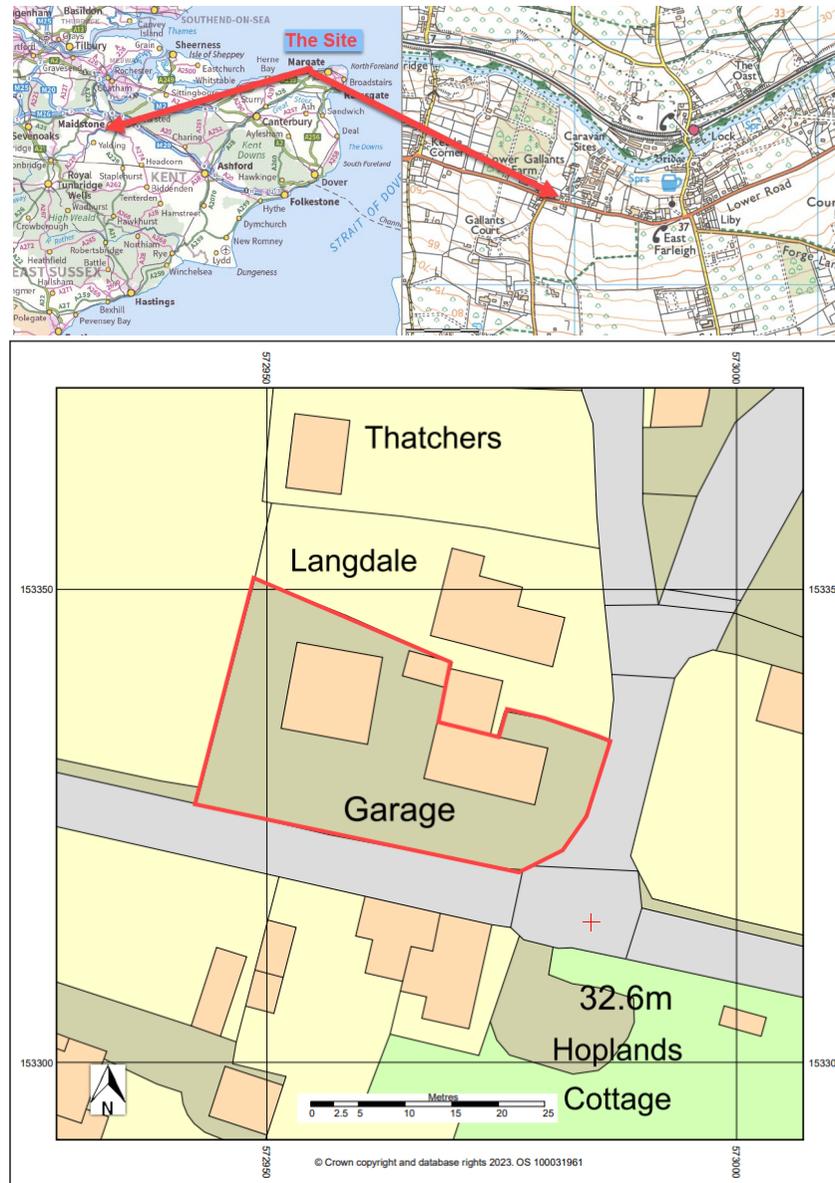


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:10,000, 1:500



Figure 2: Proposed Development

10 HISTORICAL MAPPING



Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

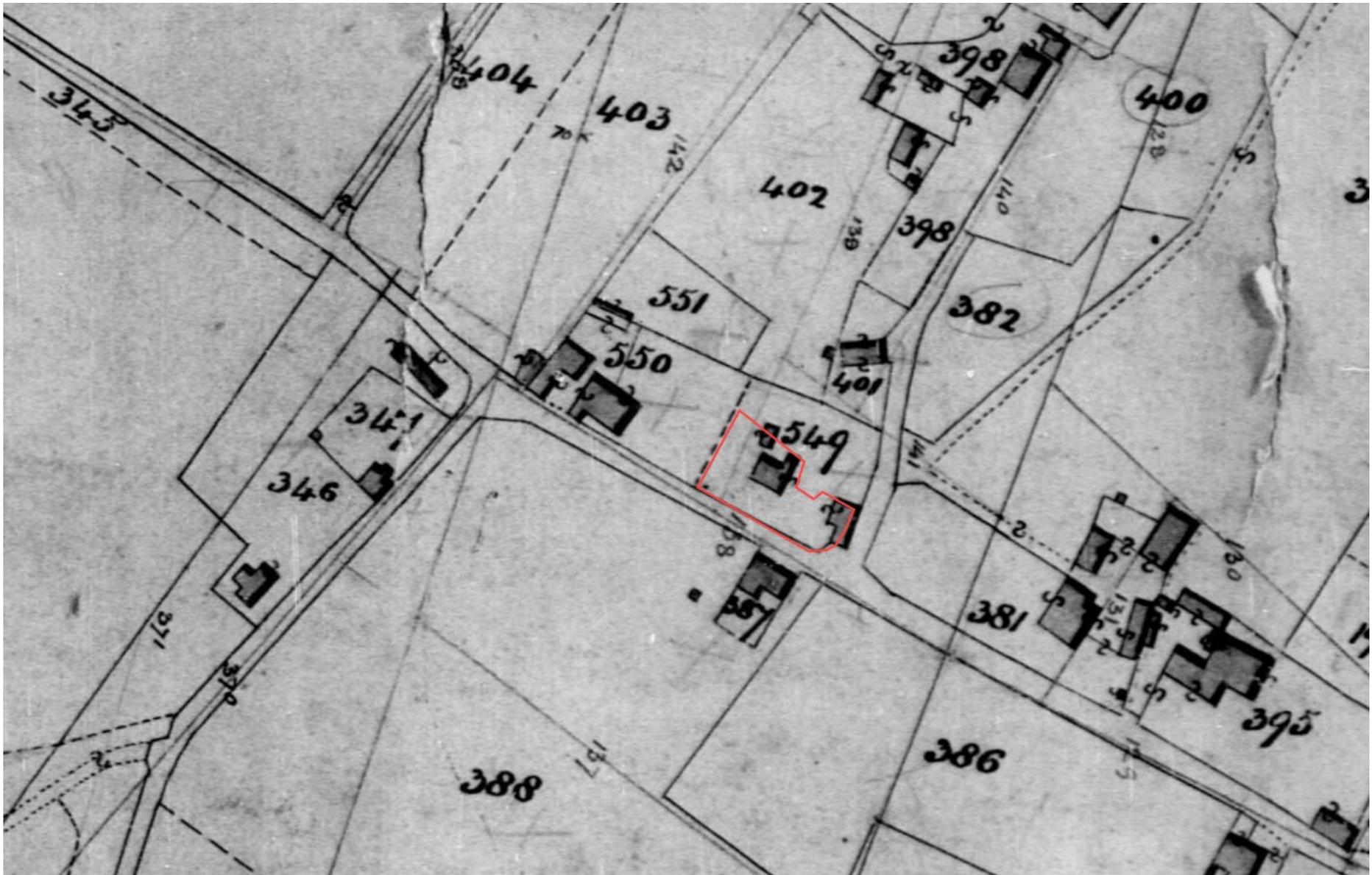


Figure 5: East Farleigh Tithe Map 1841



Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1870,

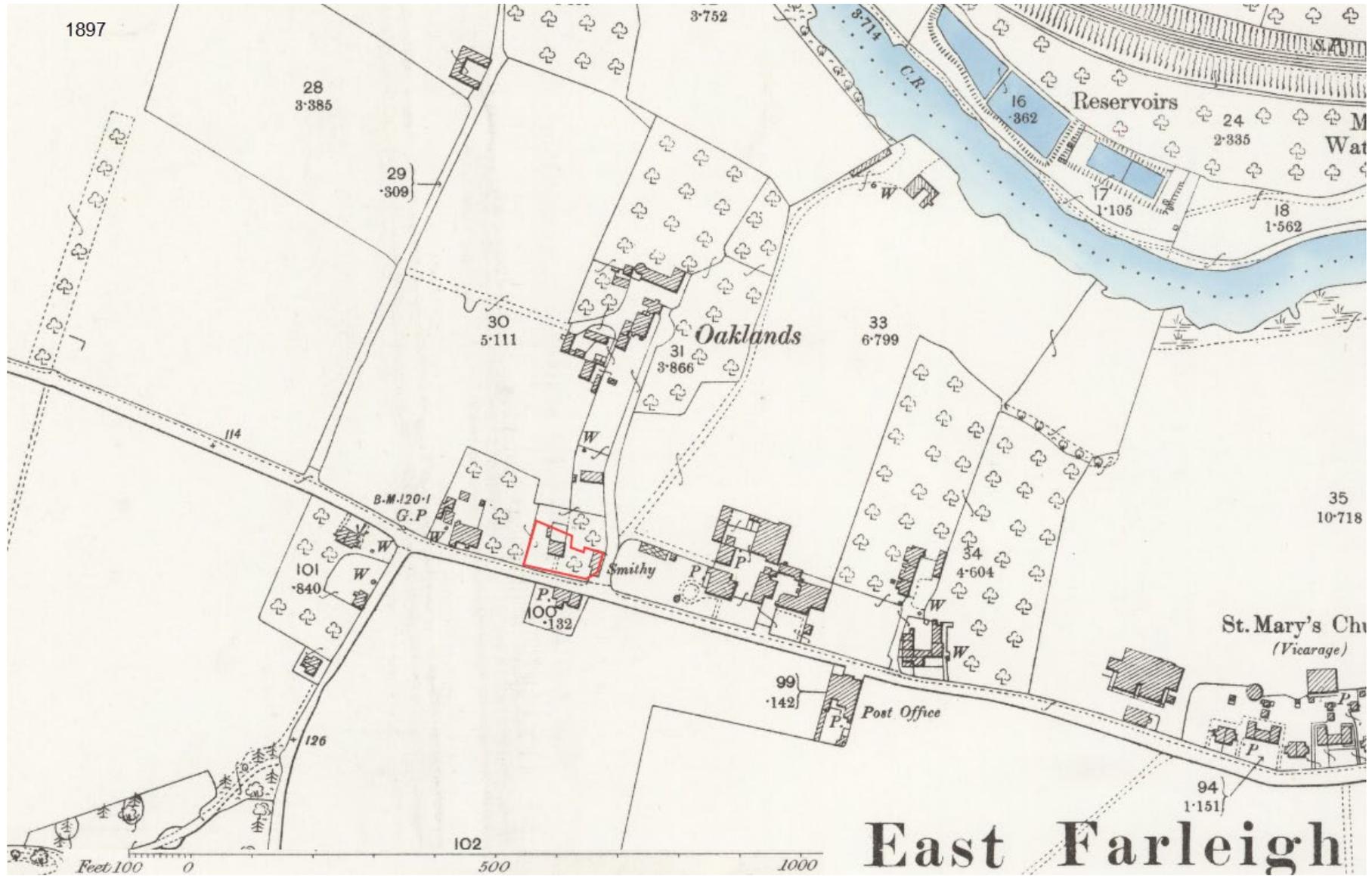


Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1897

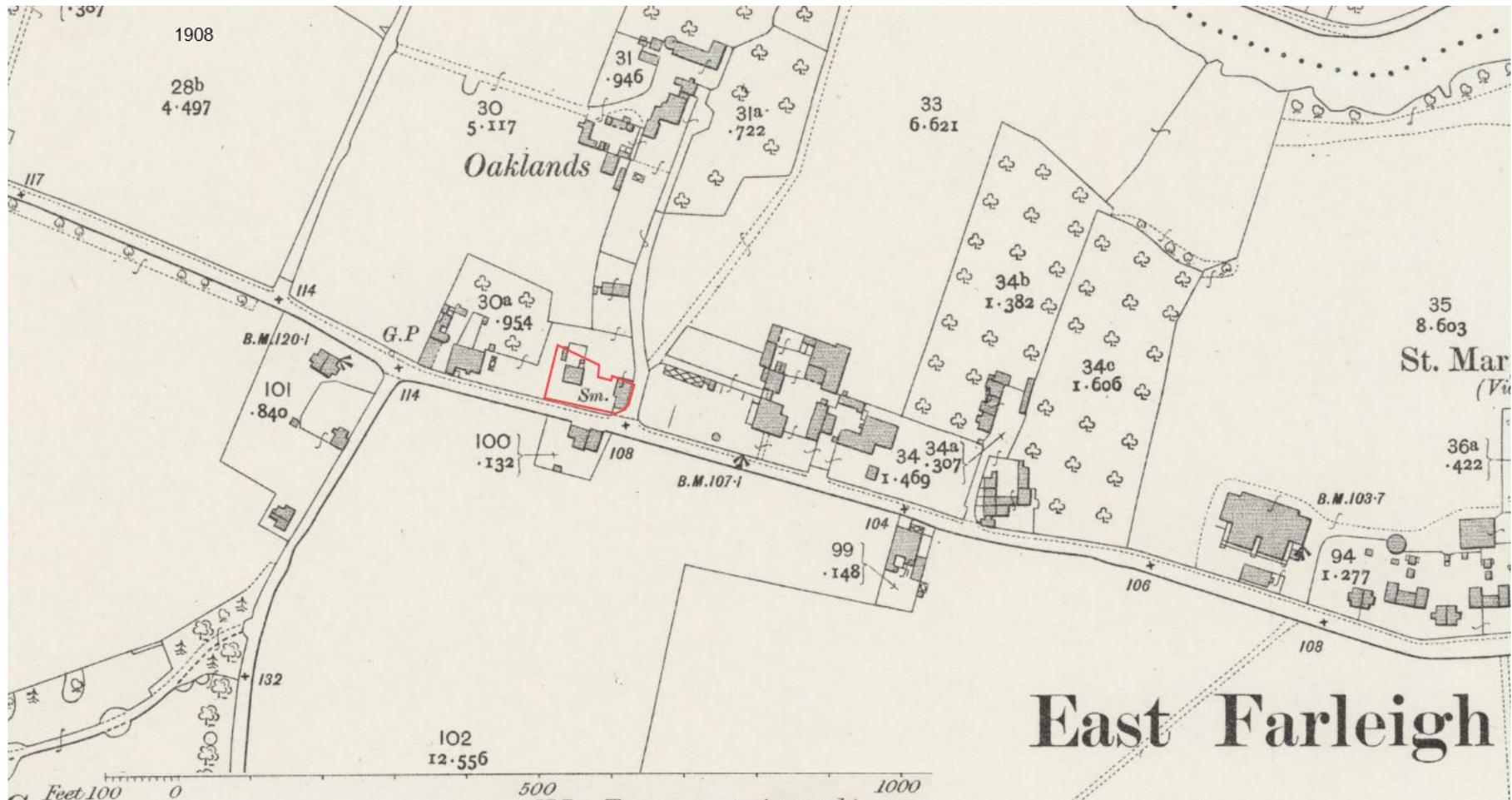


Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1908

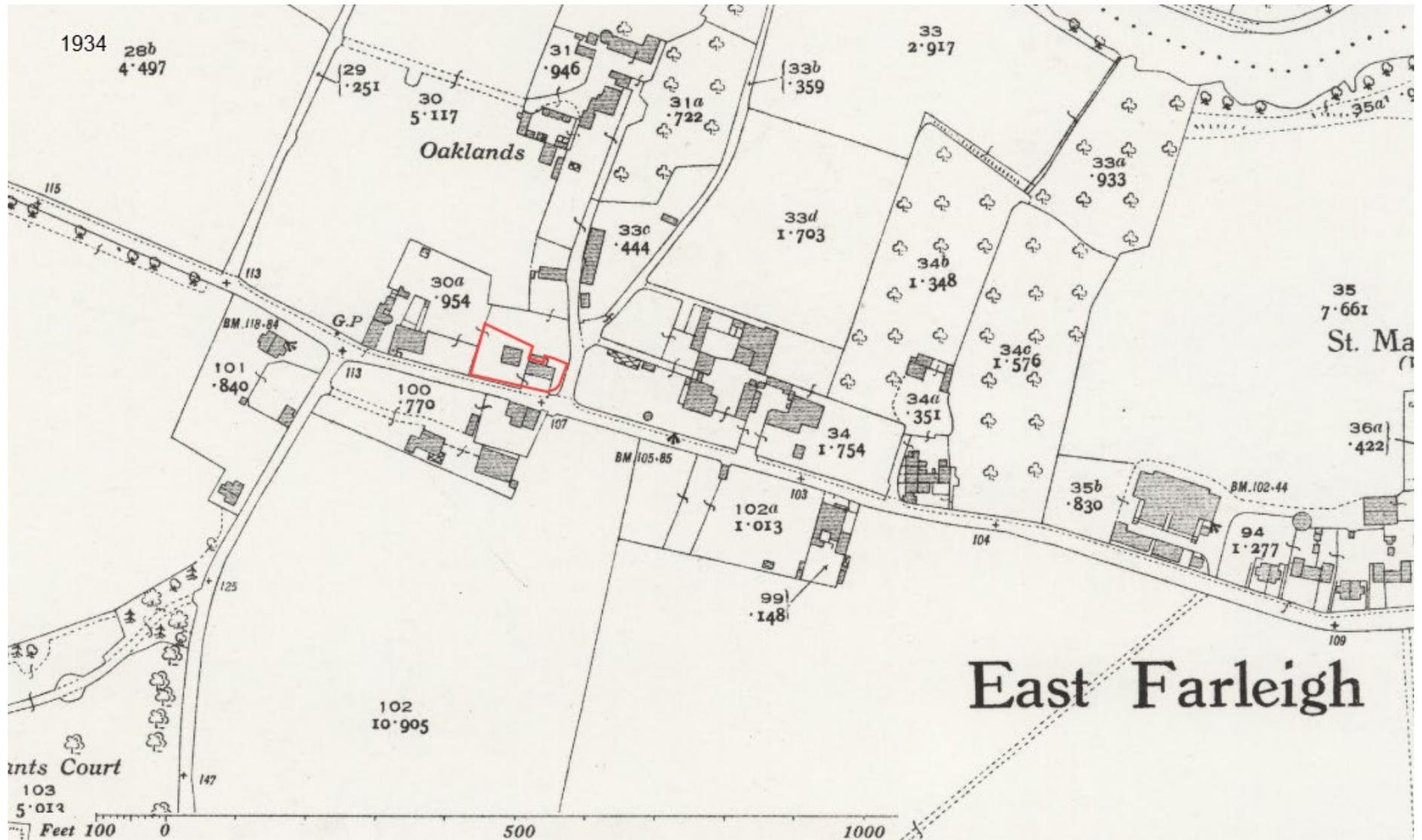


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1934

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 10-15). ALL DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE SITE BOUNDARY

Kent HER ID	Record Type	Period	Distance	Description
TQ 75 SW 57	Listed Building	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 555m S	Gallants Manor, East Farleigh. Grade II (1060781). Manor house, now farmhouse. C14, with C16 addition and C17 and late C18 or early C19 alterations.
TQ 75 SW 58	Listed Building	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 170m ESE	6, Adelaide Cottages, East Farleigh. Grade II (1249637). On a corner site. House, with house row added. House C14, with C16 and C17 additions and alterations. House row mid C19.
TQ 75 SW 61	Listed Building	Medieval	c. 30m NNE	Thatchers, East Farleigh. Grade II (1249662). House, formerly 2 cottages, now house. Early C16 or earlier.
TQ 75 SW 66	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 525m ENE	Former East Farleigh waterworks. Grade II listed (1263788). On the north bank of the River Medway and in conjunction with a pumphouse and mortuary (TQ 75 SW 74) stands a pumping station built by Maidstone Water Co. in 1860. It is a tall, yellow brick structure with red-brick buttressed corners. Against the west side is a single storey building of yellow brick which was probably the boiler house. The buildings are used as workplaces at present.
TQ 75 SW 67	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 400m ENE	East Farleigh waterworks reservoir. Reservoirs on the north bank of The River Medway in 1860/61 were built by Maidstone Water Co. to collect spring water to add to the river water which would then be pumped to the Barming Reservoir. Two more reservoirs were added to the East Farleigh site in the late 19th century. All are now disused but still standing. They have been the subject of several failed planning applications.
TQ 75 SW 68	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 490m ENE	The Maltings, East Farleigh. A half-timbered building on the north bank of the River Medway was built between 1840 and 1865 as a maltings. The ground floor, built of brick, had several loading doors at the raised road level behind. The first floor, supported on massive timbers, had louvred weatherboarding on the north side. The double roof possibly had integral kilns at either end. It was demolished in 1996 to make way for The Malthouse which incorporates 5 family units.

TQ 75 SW 70	Findspot	Medieval	c. 305m NNW	Medieval pendant found at East Farleigh
TQ 75 SW 74	Building	Post Medieval	c. 510m ENE	New pumphouse, East Farleigh Bridge, Barming. A pumphouse was built on the bank of the River Medway by Maidstone Water Co. during a construction phase which started in 1860. This building, along with the adjoining mortuary, was known as the Egyptian Building and was built in 1878. The buildings played a part in the typhoid outbreak of 1897. The pumphouse was in use until 1954. Both buildings are now used as offices.
TQ 75 SW 9	Monument	Roman	c. 580m N	Possible Roman Villa site at Barming. Foundations of Roman buildings were found during woodland clearance in 1879.
TQ 75 SW 10	Findspot	Roman	c. 450m NNW	Coin of Allectus found at East Farleigh. Found in the 1950s.
TQ 75 SW 16	Listed Building	Medieval to Modern	c. 435m E	Church of St Mary, East Farleigh. Listed Grade II* (1249534). Late 11th or 12th century parish church with 13th -15th century additions and alterations. A restoration took place in 1891.
TQ 75 SW 17	Monument	Roman	c. 180m ESE	Probable Roman Cremation Burial at East Farleigh. In 1843 fragments of a rudely formed urn with handles were dug up. Two stones, artificially rounded, one a flint, were with the fragments. Similar stones have been found with Roman pottery, etc. at Badminton, Gloucestershire. The find site was the garden of the vicarage house built in 1843.
TQ 75 SW 25	Listed Building	Medieval to Modern	c. 540m ENE	East Farleigh Bridge. Schedule Monument (1005496, Grade I listed 1249674).14th century.
TQ 75 SW 36	Findspot	Roman	c. 255m N	Roman coin found at East Farleigh in the 1970s.
TQ 75 SW 49	Findspot	Medieval	c. 330m S	Hone (Norman)
TQ 75 SW 200	Listed Building	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 655m WNW	Boundary Cottage, West Farleigh. Grade II (1060618). House, now house row. C16, with later additions and C19 façade.
TQ 75 SW 193	Listed Building	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 400m NE	Beckets Place. Grade II (1060775). Farmhouse. C15, with C16 and C17 alterations.
TQ 75 SW 118	Listed Building	Modern	c. 490m E	Drinking Trough to Centre of Junction with Station Road, East Farleigh. Grade II (1249531). Constructed 1911.

TQ 75 SW 112	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 470m E	Monument To Sarah Brewer About 21 Metres East of South Chapel of Church of St Mary. Grade II (1249560).
TQ 75 SW 148	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 455m E	Monument To Thomas Comber About 2 Metres East of Chancel of Church of St Mary. Grade II (1249574).
TQ 75 SW 146	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 445m E	Monument To Elizabeth Kennard Adjoining East End of South Chapel of Church of St Mary. Grade II (1249587).
TQ 75 SW 136	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 460m E	Monument To Mary Mercer About 4 Metres East of Chancel to Church of St Mary. Grade II (1249621).
TQ 75 SW 144	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 420m E	Church Hall, Former School, Lower Road, East Farleigh, Maidstone. Grade II (1249627). National school, now church hall. Mid C19 (by 1866), by J. Clarke.
TQ 75 SW 141	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 70m E	East Farleigh House. Grade II (1249661). House. Mid C18.
TQ 75 SW 139	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 105m NNE	Oaklands. Grade II (1249664). Farmhouse, now house. Late C18 or early C19
TQ 75 SW 125	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 115m NNE	Cottage About 1.5 Metres North of Oaklands. Grade II (1249665). Cottage, possibly fragment of a larger building since demolished. Mid C18.
TQ 75 SW 137	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 45m W	The Limes. Grade II (1249667). House. C17 with C20 alterations.
TQ 75 SW 150	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 480m WNW	St Helens. Grade II (1249669). House. Late C16 or early C17, with early C18 addition, mid-to-late C18 front range, rear and C19 additions.
TQ 75 SW 134	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 535m ENE	Bridge House. Grade II (1249677). House. C17 with later alterations.
TQ 75 SW 176	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 160m E	Little Adelaide Farmhouse. Grade II (1263634). Farmhouse, formerly public house, now house. Early-to-mid C17.
TQ 75 SW 187	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 105m E	The Old Vicarage. Grade II (1263636). Vicarage, now house. Later C17, with early-to-mid C18 additions to left and right.
TQ 75 SW 178	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 425m E	Monument To Tolhurst About 2 Metres South of Church of St Mary. Grade II (1263664)
TQ 75 SW 169	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 435m E	Monument About 3 Metres South East of South Porch of Church of St Mary. Grade II (1263665).

TQ 75 SW 180	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 455m E	Monument About 1.5 Metres East of Chancel of Church of St Mary. Grade II (1263666).
TQ 75 SW 181	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 460m E	Monument About 4 Metres East of Chancel of Church of St Mary. Grade II (1263668).
TQ 75 SW 183	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 460m E	Monument To Peter Cooke About 6 Metres East of South Chapel of Church of St Mary. Grade II (1263683).
TQ 75 SW 185	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 485m E	Mounting Block to Centre of Junction with Station Road. Grade II (1263699).
TQ 75 SW 155	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 435m NNE	Oast House About 30 Metres North of Becketts Place. Grade II (1263803). Oast house. Late C18 or early C19.
TQ 75 SW 252	Monument	Roman	c. 180m NW	Possible Roman Building Remains. Appears on the 1961 OS map.
TQ 75 SW 253	Monument	Roman	c. 265m NNW	Possible Roman Building Remains. Appears on the 1961 OS map.
TQ 75 SW 255	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 575m ENE	East Farleigh Station built in 1844.
TQ 75 SW 182	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 405m E	School House. Grade II (1263669). Schoolmaster's house, now house. 1855 by J. Clarke.
TQ 75 SW 265	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 625m WNW	Possible Civil War cannon balls, St Helens Lane, East Farleigh. t. It is possible that these finds relate to a Civil War skirmish in this location in the run up to the Battle of Maidstone in 1648.
TQ 75 SW 265	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 535m ENE	Possible Civil War cannon ball, Miller's Cottage, East Farleigh. t. It is possible that these finds relate to a Civil War skirmish in this location in the run up to the Battle of Maidstone in 1648.
MKE79686	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 620m SSE	PAS find. Modern silver coin
MKE84585	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 645m NW	Scrases Farm. Regular multiyard farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Isolated position. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). Notes: Oast - uncertain if it belongs to this farm or Becketts Place.

MKE84586	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 400m NE	Beckets Place (Becketts Place). A dispersed plan farmstead. Uncertain which building is/was the farmhouse. Position: Isolated position. Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%). Notes: Oast.
MKE84587	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 335m NNE	Outfarm south west of Beckets Place. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE84588	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 115m N	Oaklands. A regular multiyard farmstead. Farmhouse detached side on to yard. Position: Isolated position. Survival: Only the farmhouse remains. Notes: Oast
MKE84589	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 235m NNW	Outfarm north west of Oaklands. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE84590	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 165m E	Little Adelaide. A linear plan farmstead. Farmhouse attached to agricultural range. Position: Located within a village. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE84591	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 75m E	Hartridge Farm (East Farleigh House). A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard. Position: Located within a village. Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)
MKE84592	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 560m W	Kettle Farm. A dispersed plan farmstead. Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Isolated position. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE84593	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 510m SW	Parsonage Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard.: Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Isolated position. Survival: No apparent alteration
MKE84594	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 565m S	Gallants Farm. A regular multiyard farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Isolated position. Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%). Notes: Oast x 2
MKE84674	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 640m NE	Little Court Lodge Farm. A full regular courtyard plan farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Isolated position. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE84675	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 640m NE	Farmstead east of East Farleigh. A regular U-plan courtyard farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Isolated position. Survival: No apparent alteration.

MKE84676	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 555m E	Farmstead in East Farleigh. A dispersed plan farmstead. No apparent alteration.
TQ 75 SW 280	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 675m N	Oast to northwest of Scrases Farm. Conjoined twin roundel oast with four kilns built at the end of the nineteenth century - the building is first shown on the OS second edition map. It can be seen subsequently on the OS third and fourth edition maps and all the aerial photos up to 2008.
TQ 75 SW 282	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 645m NW	Hop pickers huts South of Bridge Cottages. Single row of huts running parallel with the field boundary. They first appear on the 1st ed. OS map (1862-1875) last on the 3rd ed. OS map (1907-1923).
TQ 75 SW 293	Crash Site	Modern	c. 305m E	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-4 crash landed 30th October 1940 in hop field on Court Lodge Farm, East Farleigh.
TQ 75 SW 79	Monument	Modern	c. 370m NE	Possible Type 28 anti-tank pillbox, Beckett's Place. The structure has possibly now been turned into an electrical sub-station of some sort.
TQ 75 SW 78	Monument	Modern	c. 750m NW	Second World War Type 28 anti-tank pillbox, heavily overgrown. Defending north bank of the river Medway and Barming Bridge.
TQ 75 SW 316	Monument	Modern	c. 730m NNW	Second World War Type 24 pillbox exists on the north bank of the River Medway east of Barming Bridge. The pillbox was placed a few metres from a second pillbox and was located to defend the bridge from a crossing from the south
TQ 75 SW 320	Building	Modern	c. 705m ENE	Second World War pillbox south of Farleigh Lane. It formed part of the GHQ Line that ran along the river.
TQ 75 SW 267	Monument	Modern	c. 460m N	Type 24 pillbox off Rectory Lane, Barming. The pillbox is positioned to defend a crossing of the river Medway from the south.
TQ 75 SW 324	Monument	Roman	c. 235m WNW	Roman cremation burial, near East Farleigh Roman villa, East Farleigh. A single Roman cremation burial was identified c. 125m south-east of East Farleigh Roman villa and excavated by the Maidstone Area Archaeological Group.
MKE11335 1	Findspot	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 635m NE	PAS find. Roman copper alloy key (locking)
MKE11335 2	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 635m NE	PAS find. Post Medieval copper alloy token

MKE11335 3	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 625m E	PAS find. Post Medieval copper alloy token
MKE11335 4	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 625m E	PAS find. Post Medieval silver token
MKE11335 5	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 635m NE	PAS find. Post Medieval copper alloy jetton
MKE11335 6	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 635m NE	PAS find. Post Medieval lead jetton
MKE11350 7	Findspot	Roman	c. 485m WNW	PAS find. Roman Hoard. Discovered in the course of controlled excavation by Maidstone area Archaeological Group, during August 2010.
TQ 75 SW 333	Findspot	Early Neolithic to Modern	c. 555m ENE	Enigmatic stones, Farleigh Bridge, Maidstone. A set of stones stands by the Bridgekeeper's cottage at Farleigh Bridge. It has been suggested that they are Roman quern stones but there is no real evidence to support this and worked stone specialists have stated that they are not quern stones or millstones.
TQ 75 SW 341	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 135m N	Site of oast at Oaklands, Lower Road, East Farleigh. Site of single oast at Oaklands, Lower Road, East Farleigh as shown on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Edition O/S maps. The building would appear to have been demolished as it is not shown on the current O/S map.
TQ 75 SW 345	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 545m S	Site of oasts at Gallants Farm, Gallants Lane, East Farleigh. Site of Oasts, 1 double and 1 triple, at Gallants Farm, Gallants Lane, East Farleigh as shown on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Edition O/S maps. Both buildings would appear to have been demolished as they bare not shown on the current O/S map.
TQ 75 SW 346	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 515m SW	5-oast complex at Parsonage Farm, Gallants Lane, East Farleigh
TQ 65 NE 307	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 340m N	River Medway navigation
TQ 75 SW 256	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 435m N	Maidstone and Paddock Wood Branch Railway. Opened in 1844.
TQ 75 SW 8	Monument	Roman	c. 200m NNW	East Farleigh Roman Villa

<i>KHER Event ID</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>
EKE11685	Dendrochronology	Pre 1993	Dendrochronology of the service-end wing, Gallants Manor, East Farleigh, (TQ 75 SW 57)
EKE12378		2007	Heritage audit of the Medway Navigation
EKE13113	Excavation	2005 - 2017	East Farleigh Roman villa. programme of excavation annually between 2005 and 2017. In total parts of six Roman buildings were excavated, and a cremation burial c. 125m to the south-east.
EKE13114	Resistivity Survey	2005	East Farleigh Roman villa
EKE16955	Watching brief	2017	An Archaeological Watching Brief at East Farleigh Lock, East Farleigh,
EKE3922	Excavation	1979	
EKE10905	Building Survey	1997	New Pumphouse, Barming

Figure 10: Gazetteer of HER Data

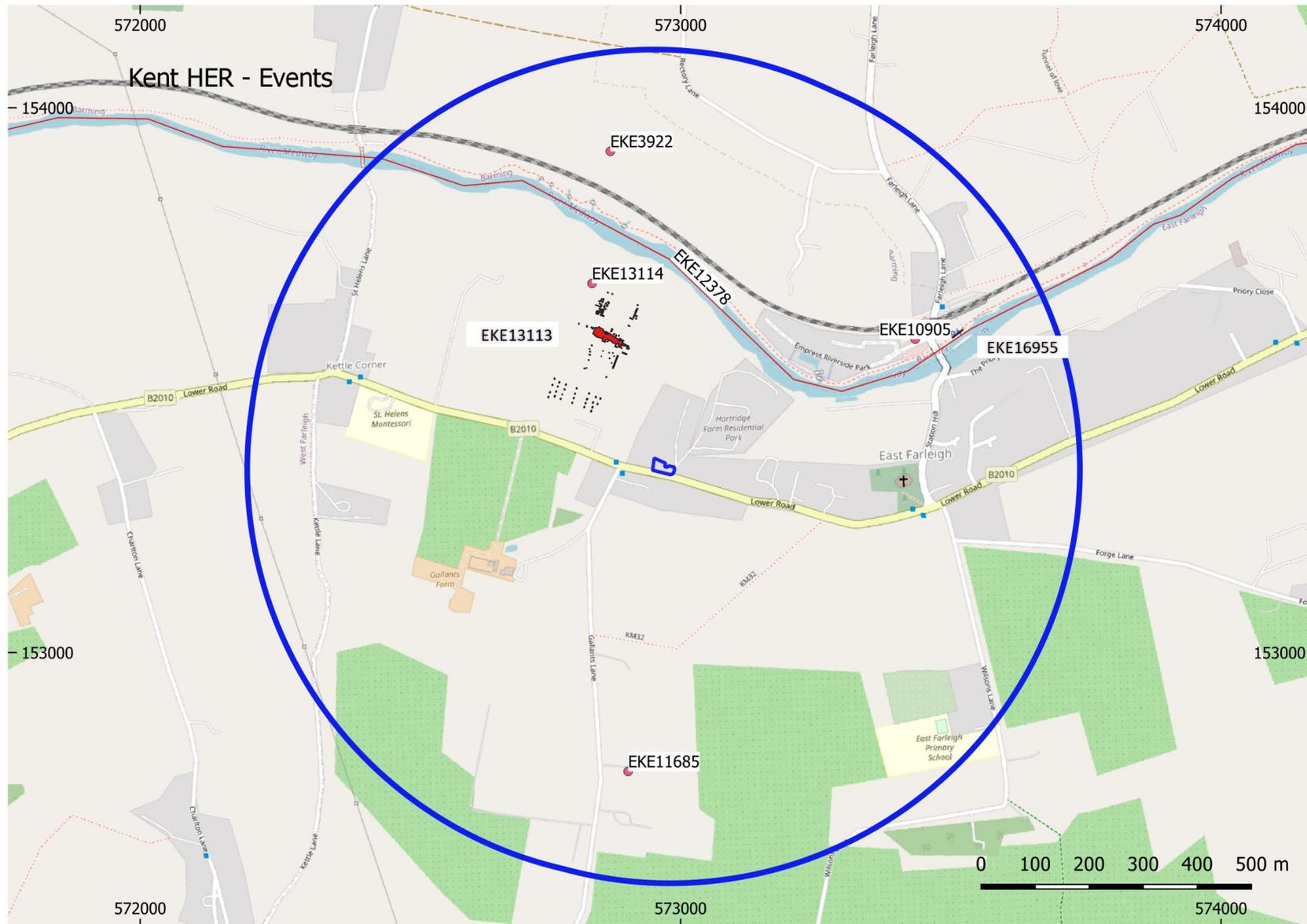


Figure 13: KHER Events

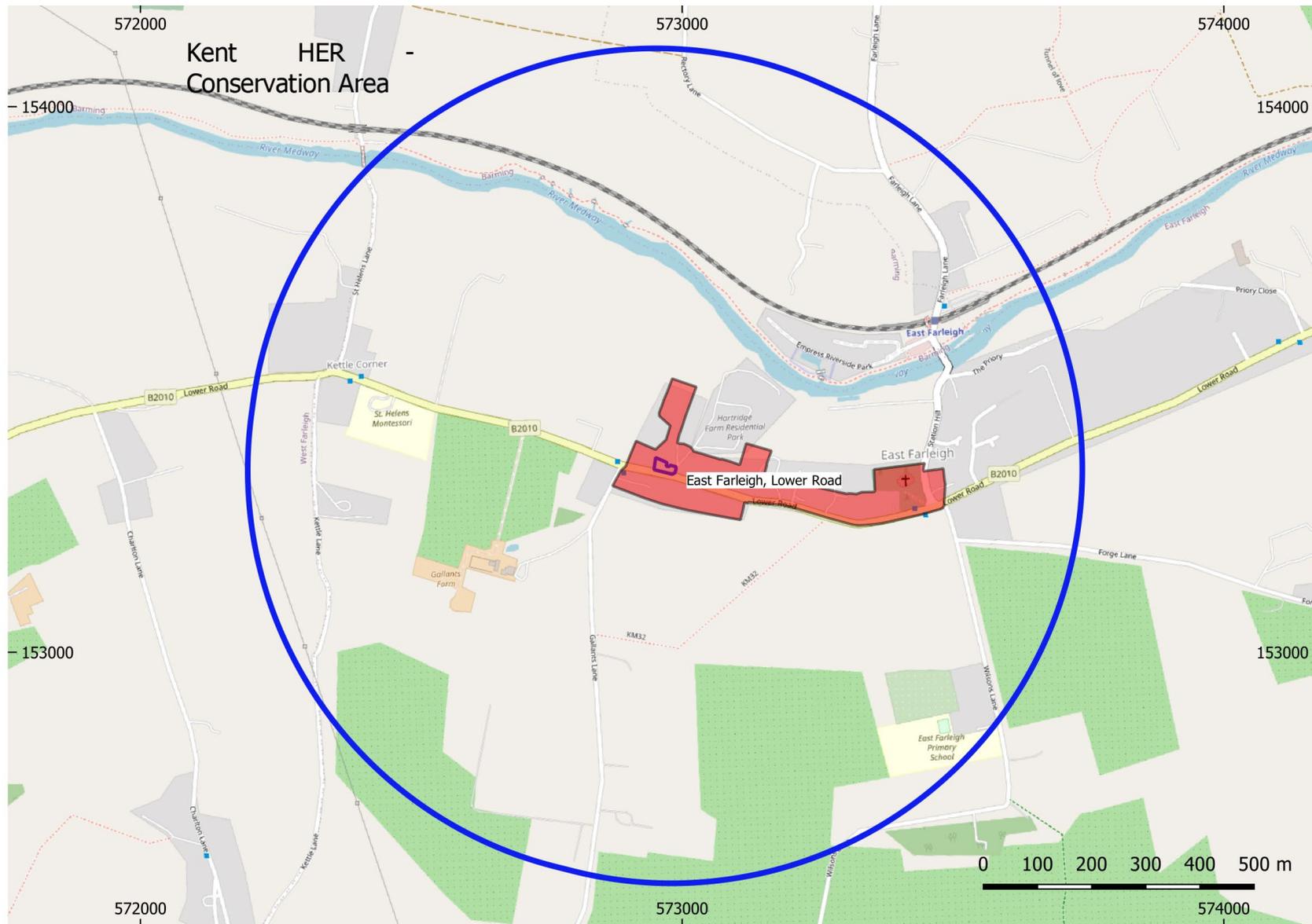


Figure 14: KHER Conservation Area

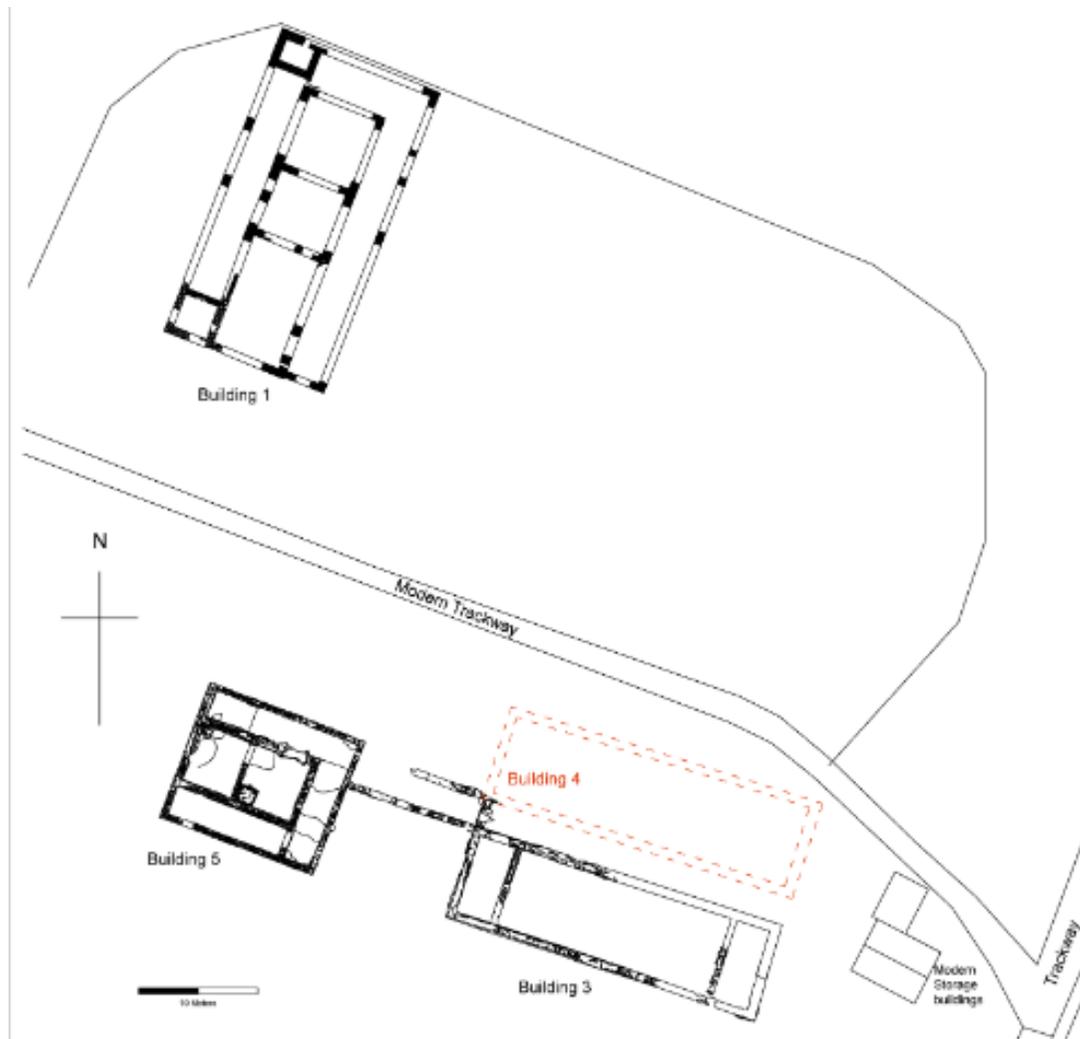


Figure 15: Plan of buildings at the MAAG East Farleigh site.

12 PLATES



Plate 1: 1940s. (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2022 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: View of the PDA (facing ENE)



Plate 7: View across the PDA (facing WNW)



Plate 8: Looking towards the eastern end of the PDA (facing WNW)



Plate 9: View across the rear of the PDA (facing ESE)



Plate 10: View across the PDA western side (facing NNE)



Plate 11: View towards the PDA (facing NNE)

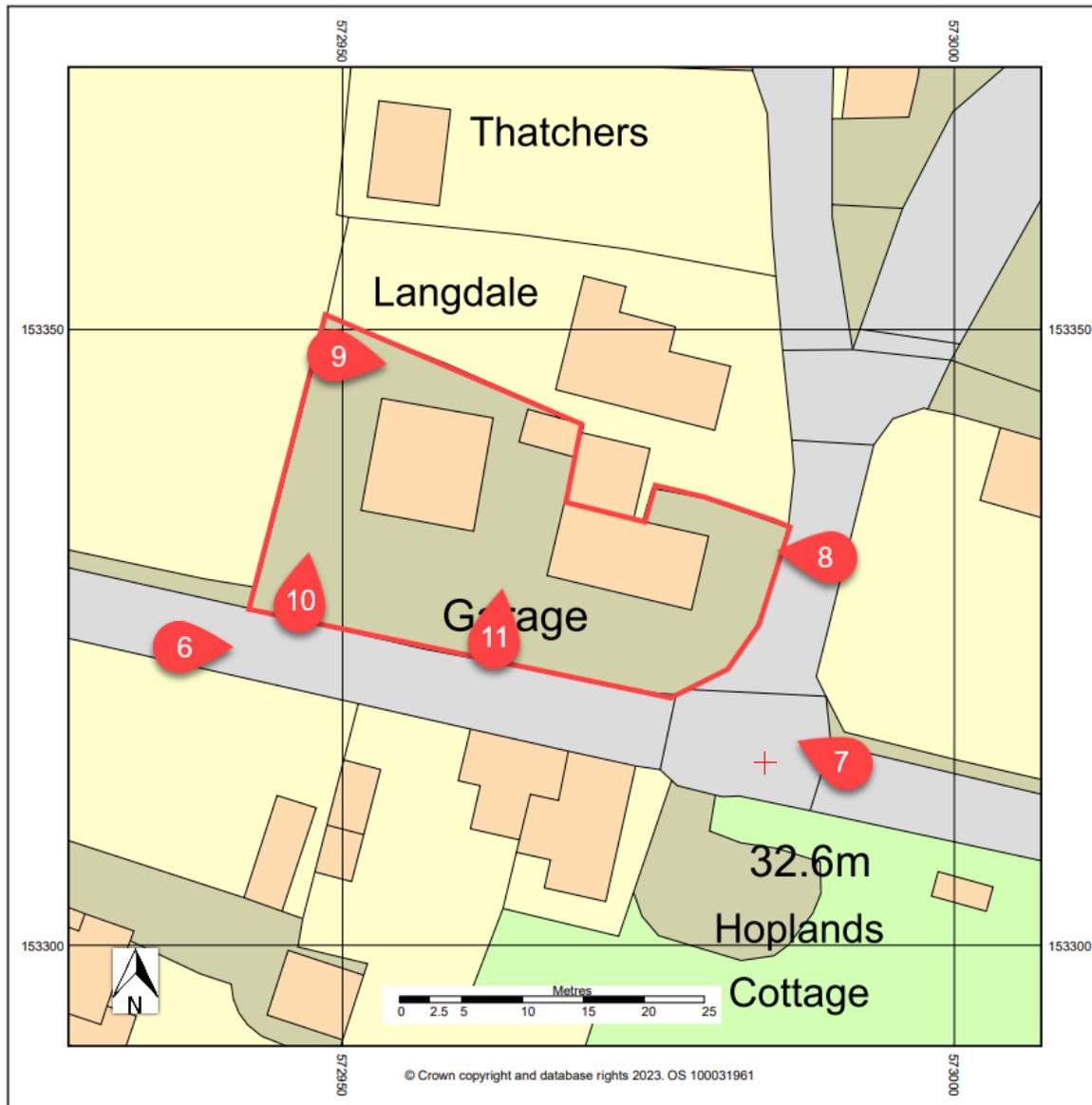


Plate 12: Plate locations