

Ashford Road, Lenham, Kent.

Desk Based Assessment

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SUMMARY

This report presents a provisional desk-based assessment constituting rapid archaeological appraisal of land at Ashford Road, Lenham, Kent (TQ 90398 52149, centred; Fig 1). The report was commissioned by Nathan Anthony of Lee Evans Partnership on behalf of Mr John Bailey of EuroCanterbury in April 2015 in view of proposed development of the site.

The site lies in an area of archaeological potential, with extension of the Romano-British activity observed immediately to the west most likely to be encountered.

A programme of archaeological evaluation of the area prior to development is recommended, in order to assess the nature and extent of any archaeological remains present within the site, and to inform any further mitigation, should it be required.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents a provisional desk-based assessment constituting rapid archaeological appraisal of land at Ashford Road, Lenham, Kent (TQ 90398 52149, centred; Fig 1). The report was commissioned by Nathan Anthony of Lee Evans Partnership on behalf of Mr John Bailey of EuroCanterbury in April 2015 in view of proposed development of the site.
- 1.2 This assessment is a consultation document prepared for the client which may be submitted as part of a planning proposal (supplementing a heritage statement for example). It constitutes a pilot study assessing the potential for further research, either desk-based or in the field. Additional desk-based research and/or fieldwork may be requested by planning authorities or specified as conditions on any planning consent, although any request for further desk-based work should clearly demonstrate the benefits of such an approach as opposed to field evaluation, for example.
- 1.3 The objective of the current research, verbally agreed with the client and in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), has been to view readily available existing evidence in order to assess the extent and nature of any heritage assets with archaeological interest within the Proposed Development Area (PDA), and thereby gauge the likelihood of heritage assets of archaeological interest being affected by development within the PDA. Research has been undertaken to an appropriate level of detail in response to funding limitations which affect the affordable scope and provisional nature of the study, as well as the particular circumstances of the proposed development.

2. POLICY AND RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS

- 2.1 This report has been prepared in accordance with national and local policy regarding heritage assets and with reference to research frameworks.

National policy

- 2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG March 2012) ¹sets out a series of core planning principles designed to underpin plan-making and decision-taking within the planning system. In terms of development proposals affecting known heritage assets, the following principle states that planning should:

Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations.

- 2.3 By definition the historic environment includes all surviving physical remains of past human activity. Heritage assets include extant structures and features, sites, places and landscapes. The European Landscape Convention definition of a historic landscape describes: ‘an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors’ (Council of Europe 2000: which came into force in the UK in March 2007; see research frameworks, below). Furthermore the historic landscape encompasses visible, buried or submerged remains, which includes the buried archaeological resource.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

2.4 Policy 126 states that:

Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

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

2.5 When determining planning applications, the following policies are especially pertinent:

128. 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.

129. 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 the heritage asset) taking account of 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.

132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

139. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

- 2.6 The existence of the latter within a proposed development area can be partially investigated and to an extent predicted via desk-based assessment, but field evaluation and/or archaeological monitoring of groundworks are likely to be a planning requirement and should be expected.

Local policy

- 2.7 Maidstone Borough Council's Maidstone Borough Local Plan Regulation 18 Consultation 2014 states that:

11.34 The local plan will ensure the qualities and local distinctiveness of the historic environment are recognised and protected. This will be achieved in part through the protection of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas from inappropriate development. The local plan will seek to encourage a greater understanding of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their values through partnership working with communities, developers and asset managers. The council will encourage mutually beneficial and sustainable proposals to conserve and enhance heritage assets for future generations whilst acknowledging the social and economic challenges faced by land owners and managers.

11.35 All development proposals will be expected to be accompanied by an initial survey to establish what on-site assets there are. Sufficient information to assess the direct and indirect effects of development on past or present heritage assets together with any proposed prevention, mitigation or compensation measures will also be required. Without this there will be a presumption against granting permission.²

Research frameworks

- 2.8 The national and local policy outlined above should be considered in light of the non-statutory heritage frameworks that inform them. While the regional South East Research Framework for the historic environment (SERF)³ is still in preparation, initial outputs are available on-line and have been considered in preparing this report, in order to take current research agendas into account.

3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The PDA is approximately 53,074m², and situated immediately to the east of the village of Lenham on the south side of the Ashford Road/A20. It is bounded to the north by Ashford Road therefore, to the south by Old Ashford Road, to the east by open land with properties to the south, and to the west by Groom Way with scattered buildings forming the outskirts of the village. A north-south running trackway/field boundary crosses the

² <http://dynamic.maidstone.gov.uk/pdf/Local%20Plan%20Regulation%2018.pdf>

³ http://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure_and_culture/heritage/south_east_research_framework.aspx

site (Fig. 1). The area lies at approximately 110m OD, sloping to 115m OD towards the north-west corner of the site.

3.2 Bedrock geology within the PDA is shown as West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation, with no overlying superficial deposits, with bedrock geology of Gault Formation-Mudstone, in places overlain by superficial deposits of Head Clay. Silt, Sand and Gravel occurring to the south.⁴

4. DESIGNATIONS

4.1 The PDA does not affect or impact upon any World Heritage sites, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas or Registered Parks and Gardens. Historic Landscape Characterisation has been checked on-line and is described as Downland.

4.2 The mortuary and lock-up located at no. 2 Faversham Road, approximately 400m west of the PDA, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument of early eighteenth-century date (TQ 85 SE 182; Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 1005138). This however is not in danger of being impacted upon by the proposed development.

4.3 The PDA lies approximately 140m outside from the designated conservation area for Lenham (TQ 85 SE 124).

4.4 Tanyard farmhouse is a Grade II listed property dating to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The building is located approximately 100m to the south and overlooks the PDA (TQ 95 SW 79; List Entry No. 1344265).

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

5.1 A search of Historic Environment Records (HER) as well as a list of reports of archaeological investigations not yet included in the HER was commissioned from Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group. In addition, the CAT Annual Reports on-line and grey literature report lists and reports have been checked. The HER and reports search covers a radius of 750m around the PDA (centred on NGR 590398 152149). These records have been assessed in terms of their particular relevance to the PDA and only significant evidence is cited in this report. Further (on-line) historic environment records (the Portable Antiquities Scheme database⁵ and National Monuments Records⁶) were also consulted in comparison.

5.2 It has been considered beyond the means of this project to pursue detailed questions requiring an in-depth study of primary documentary and cartographic sources. General historical context for archaeological findings is provided where applicable/significant in terms of results, and a survey of published and unpublished maps (including geology and contour survey) has been undertaken. A full list of maps consulted is provided in the list of sources at the end of the report. Only maps showing significant topographical developments are reproduced here.

⁴ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

⁵ <https://finds.org.uk/>

⁶ <http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

5.3 Aerial photographic evidence was not considered relevant to this project. No pertinent geophysical surveys were available. Only photographs, images or results showing significant features or topographical developments are reproduced, the findings incorporated with map regression, documentary evidence and archaeological sections of the report as appropriate and fully referenced.

5.4 A site survey (equivalent to English Heritage Level 1) has not been requested by the client.

5.5 All results of analyses are presented below in synthesis and in order of chronology.

Prehistoric (c 500,000BP – AD 43)

5.6 Prehistoric archaeological remains are reported within the PDA and within a 750m radius of the PDA.

5.7 The site lies to the south of the North Downs Way, which has its origins as a prehistoric trackway following the line of the ridge of the North Downs escarpment (TQ 55 SE 124).

5.8 The findspot for a Mesolithic flint artefact is recorded within the PDA (MKE 70047). More than twenty finds of this date are also recorded from Court Meadow, approximately 130m to the south-west, some of which had been burnt (TQ 95 SW 56). Other artefacts of this date are also recorded in the vicinity of the PDA including a Mesolithic flint implement (MKE 70723), a flint core of Mesolithic or Neolithic date found approximately 420m to the south-west (MKE 70722), large waste flakes of Mesolithic or Neolithic date (MKE 70724; MKE 70727), and worked flakes (MKE 70725; MKE 70726) and a scraper (MKE 70728). The number of finds of this date, and the evidence for burning may potentially indicate very early settlement activity in the vicinity.

5.9 The findspot for a Neolithic flint arrowhead is recorded approximately 55m west of the PDA (MKE 70051). A flint flake is also recorded as being found to the rear of Douglas Almshouses, approximately 450m west of the PDA, although no further details such as indication of date are given (TQ 85 SE 147).

5.10 An Iron Age coin (a potin of Thurrock type) is recorded as being found within the PDA (TQ 95 SW 81). An Iron Age silver coin has also been found in the vicinity (MKE 70847), as have other copper alloy coins and a votive model (MKE 71245; MKE 70330).

5.11 Some of the pottery recovered from features during a watching brief at Lenham, Community Centre approximately 100m west of the PDA could potentially be pre-Roman in date. The features have been interpreted as Roman, however the HER record states that the pottery from one pit was 'problematic' as it was similar to earlier (Iron Age) fabric in style (TQ 95 SW 115).

5.12 A probable Iron Age surface has been identified in the north-west corner of a field at 'The Stumbles', approximately 270m south-east of the PDA. The HER record states, that another prehistoric 'surface' is also located towards the centre of the field (TQ 95 SW 119).

5.13 An Iron Age La Tene III copper alloy bow brooch has been discovered by a metal detectorist on land approximately 240m south-west of the PDA (MKE 70302). Iron Age pottery has also been recorded from the rear of Douglas Almshouse, Douglas Road, approximately 450m west of the PDA (TQ 85 SE 147).

Romano-British (c AD 43 – 450)

5.14 Romano-British archaeological remains are reported within the PDA.

5.15 A section of an east-west aligned Romano-British ditch is recorded running beneath the access road leading to Lenham Community Centre, which forms the western boundary of the proposed site. The alignment of this feature suggests that it is likely to extend within the PDA itself. Pottery was recovered from this feature giving a date range of AD 180–400 (TQ 95 SW 110). Another ditch of the same date is also recorded a little further to the north of this, although alignment details are not given and this may possibly be a duplicate record (TQ 95 SW 113).

5.16 The findspot for a Romano-British copper alloy coin dated to the late third century AD is recorded within the PDA (MKE 71294). The coin had been deliberately pierced and the perpetrator had clearly been careful to avoid damaging the detail, suggesting that this was done at a later date, potentially much later than that of the coin. Romano-British coins are also recorded from the site of Lenham Community Centre, approximately 75m west of the PDA, although no details are given by the HER record. Part of a late Roman buckle and a flue tile are also recorded from the site (TQ 95 SW 57).

5.17 A pit dating to the Romano-British period was also identified at the Community Centre site, along with two undated features, potentially of similar date. The pit contained a copper alloy coin (a minim) dated to c AD 350 (TQ 95 SW 112). The HER record also states that a further two pits and two boundary ditches (each aligned east-west) were encountered during the watching brief in 2002–3. All were found to be of late Roman date, one of the pits was a large quarry measuring over 5m in diameter.

5.18 A magnetometer survey was carried out approximately 130m south-west of the PDA at Court Meadow in 2008, where cropmark evidence suggested the presence of a rectangular structure. The survey identified various features which potentially indicated industrial waste, perhaps indicating a kiln or furnace close by (TQ 95 SW 103). In 1999 a field survey of the meadow carried out by the Maidstone Area Archaeological Group recorded several pieces of iron slag, suggested as Romano-British in date. Roman coins and two large fragments of dressed stone have also been recorded from the site (TQ 95 SW 55).

5.19 The findspot for a fragment of Roman imbrex roof tile is recorded approximately 270m south-east of the PDA (TQ 95 SW 65). The tile was found in a stream close to ‘The Stumbles’, where the grid-like earthwork anomalies and probable Iron Age activity has been identified.

5.20 Romano-British metal artefacts are recorded from land approximately 380m east of the PDA, directly south of Old Ashford Road (TQ 95 SW 64). Geophysical survey in the same area revealed some anomalies, however these have yet to be investigated (TQ 95

SW 121). A number of Romano-British coins have also been found in the vicinity of the PDA by metal detectorists (MKE 70350; MKE 70776; MKE 71015; MKE 71016; MKE 71017), including one from land directly north of the PDA, dated to the late third century AD (MKE 70777).

Anglo-Saxon (c 450 –1066)

- 5.21 Anglo-Saxon archaeological remains are reported within a 750m radius of the PDA.
- 5.22 The village of Lenham likely has its origins in the late Anglo-Saxon period (KCC 2003, 1). It is also likely that the modern form of the name Lenham came into usage by 1087, with its origins in the Old English *Leana ham* with the meaning ‘the homestead of Leana’ (KCC 2003, 2).
- 5.23 The findspot for an early medieval gilded copper alloy brooch is recorded approximately 85m west of the PDA. This was a metal detector find and has been dated to AD 450–570 (MKE 70508). A brooch of similar date was also recovered during an archaeological watching brief carried out at Lenham Community Centre (MKE 70446), and another is recorded from land approximately 460m south-east of the PDA (MKE 70365).
- 5.24 Archaeological evaluation carried out at no. 8 Faversham Road, approximately 350m west of the PDA, revealed a clay lined pit containing mid to late Anglo-Saxon pottery. Subsequent small scale excavation at the site however failed to encounter any further features of this date, possibly indicating that this area lay on the outskirts of the early settlement (Lane 2014).
- 5.25 Three Anglo-Saxon burials dated to the sixth century were discovered in Lenham in 1946. The graves contained weapons including a sword, a spear and two daggers, recorded at a very shallow depth (approx. 0.3m) beneath the wall footings of a building, located approximately 400m west of the PDA, close to the junction between Old Ashford Road, Faversham Road and Maidstone Road (TQ 85 SE 8). Another burial of possible similar date is also recorded in the vicinity of the PDA (TQ 95 SW 2).
- 5.26 Scant Anglo-Saxon pottery remains have also been recorded approximately 540m south of the PDA, near Mill Wood (MKE 70788) and from elsewhere in the area.

Medieval (c 1066 – 1540)

- 5.27 Medieval archaeological remains are reported within the PDA and within a 750m radius of the PDA.
- 5.28 Little in the way of archaeological evidence for the medieval period has so far been recorded from Lenham, with much of the activity of this period likely to have been centred further west towards the heart of the village itself.
- 5.29 A medieval seal matrix is recorded as being found within the PDA (TQ 95 SW 81).

5.30 A silver coin of Henry VII dated to 1486–1490 was found by a metal detectorist in the field immediately to the north of Ashford Road, approximately 95m north of the PDA (MKE 71293).

Post-medieval (c 1540 – 1900)

5.31 Post-medieval archaeological remains are reported within a 750m radius of the PDA.

5.32 A map by Symonson dated 1596 (Fig. 2) shows Lenham in its position at the base of the North Downs escarpment, just north of the old road from Ashford to Maidstone. Speed's map of 1611 shows a similar view although in less detail (Fig. 3).

5.33 Post-medieval farmsteads are recorded at Tanyard Farm, approximately 100m south of the PDA (MKE 85330), at Court Lodge, approximately 350m to the south-west (MKE 85310), and at East Lenham Farm approximately 510m south-east of the PDA (MKE 85331). The development of farms away from villages is well known in Kent in this period and follows improvements which were made in agricultural practice during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Barber 2013, 5). A building in the location of Tanyard Farm appears on the map by Andrews, Dury and Herbert dated 1769 (Fig. 4).

5.34 The site of a post-medieval manor house is also recorded at East Lenham, approximately 450m south-east of the PDA (TQ 95 SW 104). It is likely that this is the area marked as East Lenham on the 1769 map as a rectangular boundary containing a complex of three buildings, with what looks like an avenue of trees leading from Old Ashford Road to the site (Fig. 4). Geophysical survey carried out on the site in 2004 revealed surviving remains below ground, and small scale investigative excavation carried out by the Lenham Archaeological Society recovered post-medieval material from the site.

5.35 The findspots for several post-medieval pins are recorded as being found within the PDA. One of these is a silver gilt dress pin with a hollow cast spherical head (MKE 70358), while no details are given for the other (TQ 95 SW 81).

5.36 The Tithe records and map of 1839 (Fig 5) shows that at this time the PDA was under the ownership of a James Stoddart Douglas Esquire, and occupied by Obadiah Milgate, the land used as arable. The trackway crossing the modern site was in existence as a field boundary by this date.

5.37 By the time that the 1876 Ordnance Survey map was produced, the trackway is evident alongside the fenced boundary dividing the two fields (Fig. 6). By 1898 the trackway existed alone, spanning a single field as it does today (Fig. 7).

Modern (c 1900 – 2000)

5.38 No modern archaeological remains are reported within the PDA or within a 750m radius of the PDA.

5.39 By 1939 the modern Ashford Road had been established, cutting across the field and foreshortening it, creating the layout of the PDA as it is today (Fig.8). The north-south boundary/trackway still continued to the north, despite being divided by the road. The

Land Utilisation map dated 19397 records the usage of the fields at that time. The western side of the trackway is recorded as meadowland and permanent grass, while the eastern side is recorded as arable.

Undated Sites

5.40 A number of geophysical surveys in the Lenham area have been carried out on behalf of the Lenham Archaeological Society. These have identified areas of activity, some of which have subsequently been subject to further archaeological investigation allowing dating evidence to be collected. However, some sites where geophysical anomalies have been recorded remain, as yet, undated.

5.41 A grid-like arrangement of small earthworks has been recorded at 'The Stumbles', approximately 270m south-east of the PDA. The function and date of these anomalies have yet to be discerned; however probable Iron Age and further prehistoric surfaces have been identified at the site (TQ 95 SW 119) and a findspot for a fragment of Roman tile is recorded from a stream close by (TQ 95 SW 65).

5.42 Further anomalies have also been identified west of East Lenham Farm, approximately 390m south-east of the PDA (TQ 95 SW 121).

6. INTERIM IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Existing impacts

6.1 The cutting through of the new Ashford Road/A20 may potentially have disturbed any remains lying close to the northern limit of the PDA. Other than agricultural use/ploughing and potential removal of in situ metal artefacts through metal detecting, little in the way of activity likely to have had a significant negative impact upon the surviving archaeological resource is evident within the PDA.

Archaeological potential

6.2 Evidence for activity dating to varying phases of the prehistoric period are recorded within and in the vicinity of the PDA. A concentration of Mesolithic flint artefacts found as surface finds is recorded from a field to the south-west at Court Farm, and this spread of material is known to extend into the PDA. Evidence for activity relating to the Iron Age is more widespread, with scattered finds from the area including within the PDA, but there is stronger evidence of possible settlement activity further to the west and south-east. In view of this evidence the potential for prehistoric archaeological remains to be encountered within the PDA is considered to be moderate, with Iron Age remains most likely to be present. Should they be encountered remains of this date are likely to be of at least regional research significance, and the impact upon them brought about by the new development potentially high.

6.3 Evidence from archaeological investigation at Lenham Community Centre strongly indicates that linear features of Romano-British date recorded on the site are likely to extend within the PDA. This proven evidence for modification of the land during this period, combined with potential industrial activity to the south-west and the scattering of

⁷ http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/maps/sheet/lus_stamp/eng_lus_116

metal detector finds and other material across the area points to there being settlement activity of this date, as yet to be identified, close by. In view of this evidence the potential for Romano-British archaeological remains to be encountered within the PDA is considered to be high, with continuation of the linear features recorded to the west most likely to be encountered. Should Romano-British remains be present within the PDA, they are likely to be of at least regional research significance, and the impact upon them posed by the new development potentially high.

6.4 Although Anglo-Saxon activity is recorded in the vicinity of the PDA, remains of this date are most likely to be centred further to the west, within the core of the village itself. The potential for archaeological remains of Anglo-Saxon date to be encountered within the PDA is considered to be low to moderate, however, should such remains be present within the site, they are likely to be of at least regional research significance, relating to the little understood origins of the village, and the impact upon them posed by the new development potentially high.

6.5 Medieval activity within the PDA, should it be present, is most likely to relate to agricultural activity or land use rather than settlement, which similarly was more likely centred further west. The potential for archaeological remains of this date to be encountered within the PDA is considered to be low to moderate. Should such remains be present within the site, they are likely to be of regional research significance, relating to the little understood origins of the village, and the impact upon them posed by the new development potentially high.

6.6 There is little evidence that significant post-medieval or modern activity within the PDA. Disturbance relating to construction of the new A20/Ashford Road may be present towards the north of the site, however little else apart from features relating to recent agricultural use of the site is expected. The potential for post-medieval and modern archaeological remains to be encountered within the PDA is considered to be low to moderate. Should significant remains be present within the site, they are likely to be of regional research significance, and the impact upon them posed by the new development potentially high.

The proposed development

6.7 The proposed plan is for development across the entire site which is to include varying housing plots, car parking, open spaces and planted areas. The trackway which currently crosses the site is to be retained.

6.8 No detailed plans of service runs have been provided, but it is likely that these will need to be put in place as part of the new development.

Recommendations

6.9 Archaeological evaluation of the site is recommended prior to the commencement of any groundworks. This will inform upon the nature and depth of any archaeological remains, and allow an appropriate scheme of mitigation to be put in place should it be required. Should archaeological remains be encountered then further mitigation may be required, either in the form of preservation in situ or preservation by record depending upon the depth and extent of the proposed groundworks.

7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential, with extension of the Romano-British activity observed immediately to the west most likely to be encountered.
- 7.2 Archaeological evaluation of the site is recommended prior to the commencement of any groundworks, in order to assess the nature and extent of any archaeological remains present within the site.
- 7.3 Should archaeological remains be encountered then further mitigation may be required, either in the form of preservation in situ or preservation by record depending upon the depth and extent of the proposed groundworks.

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MAPS AND VIEWS CONSULTED:

Symonson 1596

John Speed 1611

Andrews, Dury and Herbert 1768

Tithe Map 1839

Ordnance Survey 1876

Ordnance Survey 1898

Ordnance Survey (surveyed 1938, published 1958)

Land Utilisation map 1939 (not reproduced)

Lenham HER other

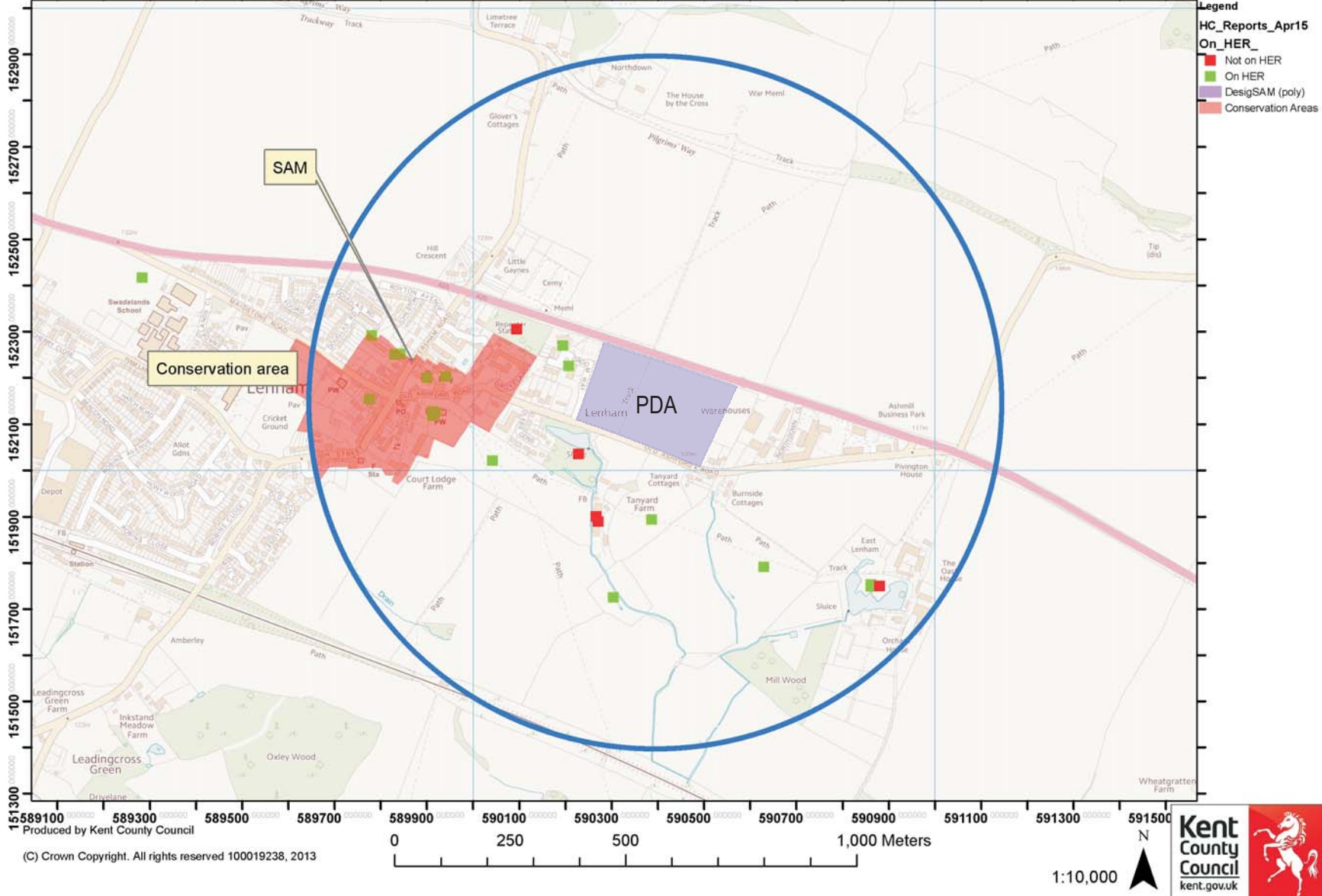


Fig.1: Map from the HER showing the location of the Conesevation area, SAM and location of the PDA.

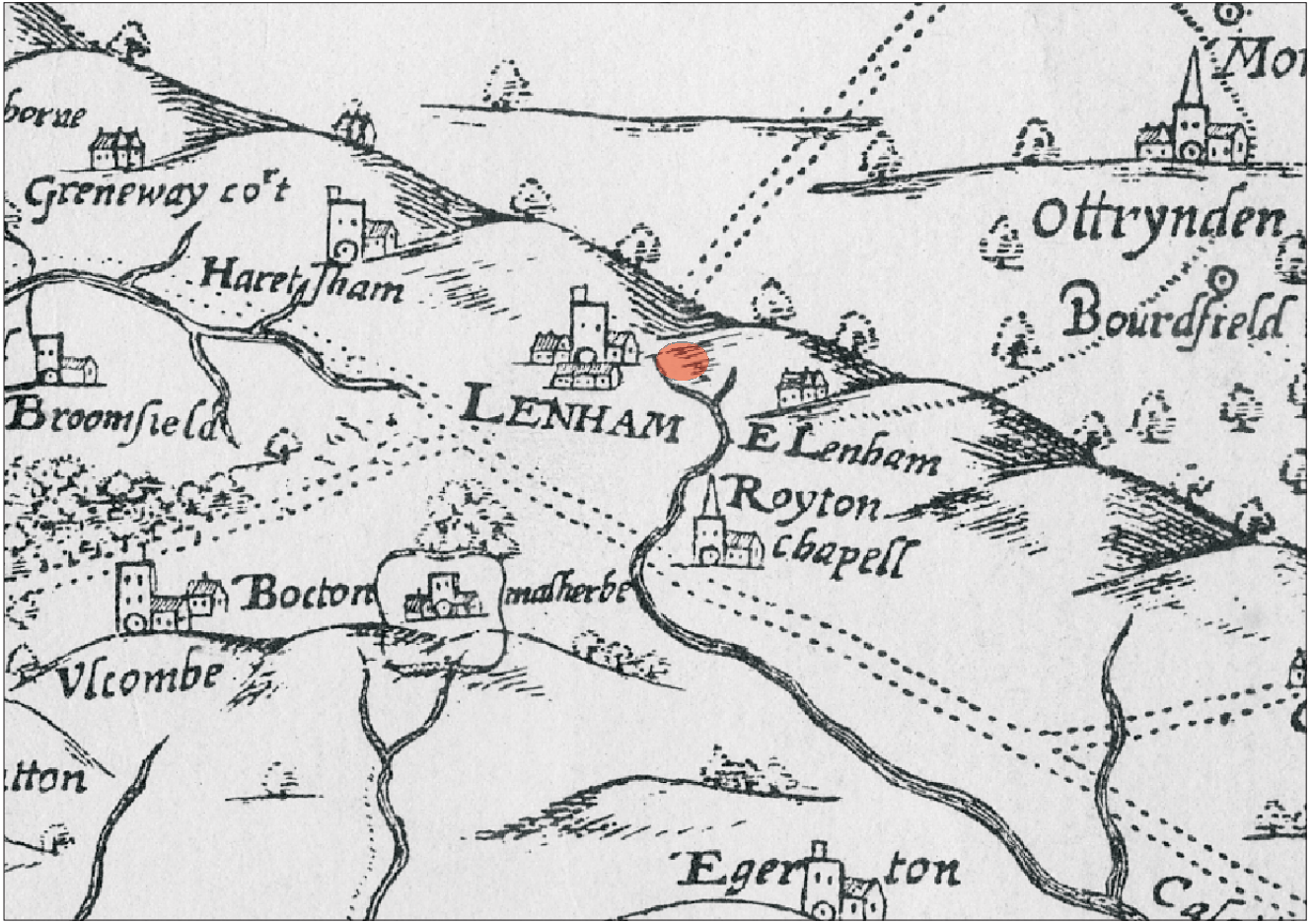


Fig.2: Extract of the map by Symonson dated 1596 showing approximate location of the PDA.

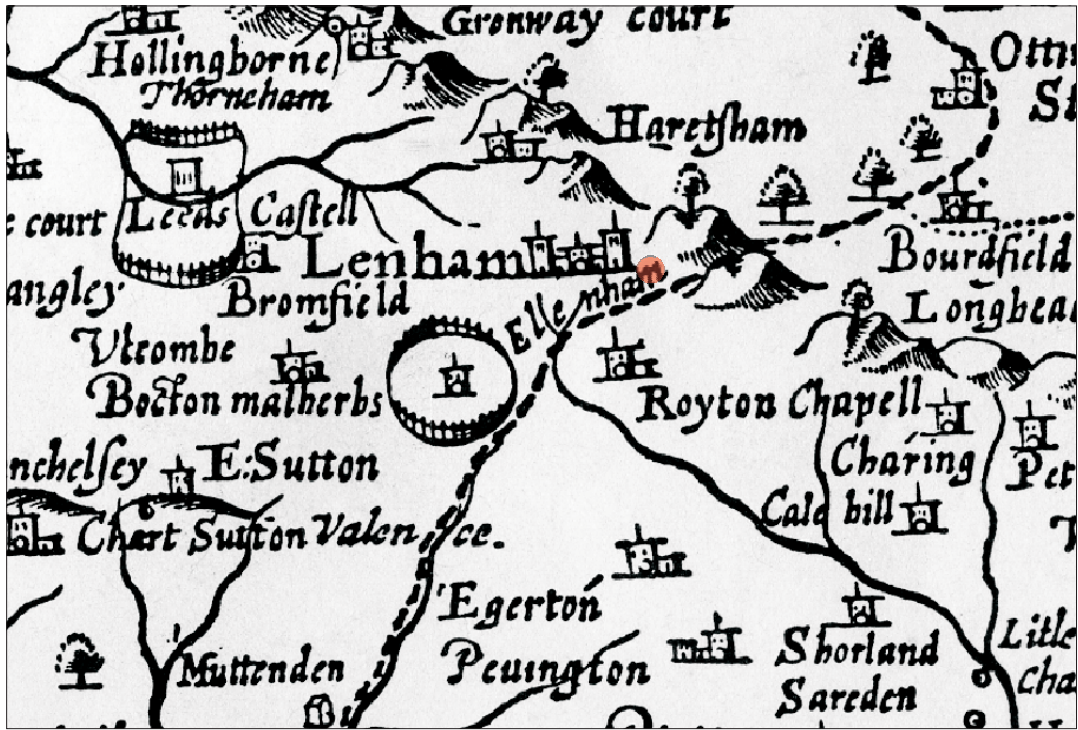


Fig.3: Extract of the map by John Speed dated 1611 showing approximate location of the PDA.

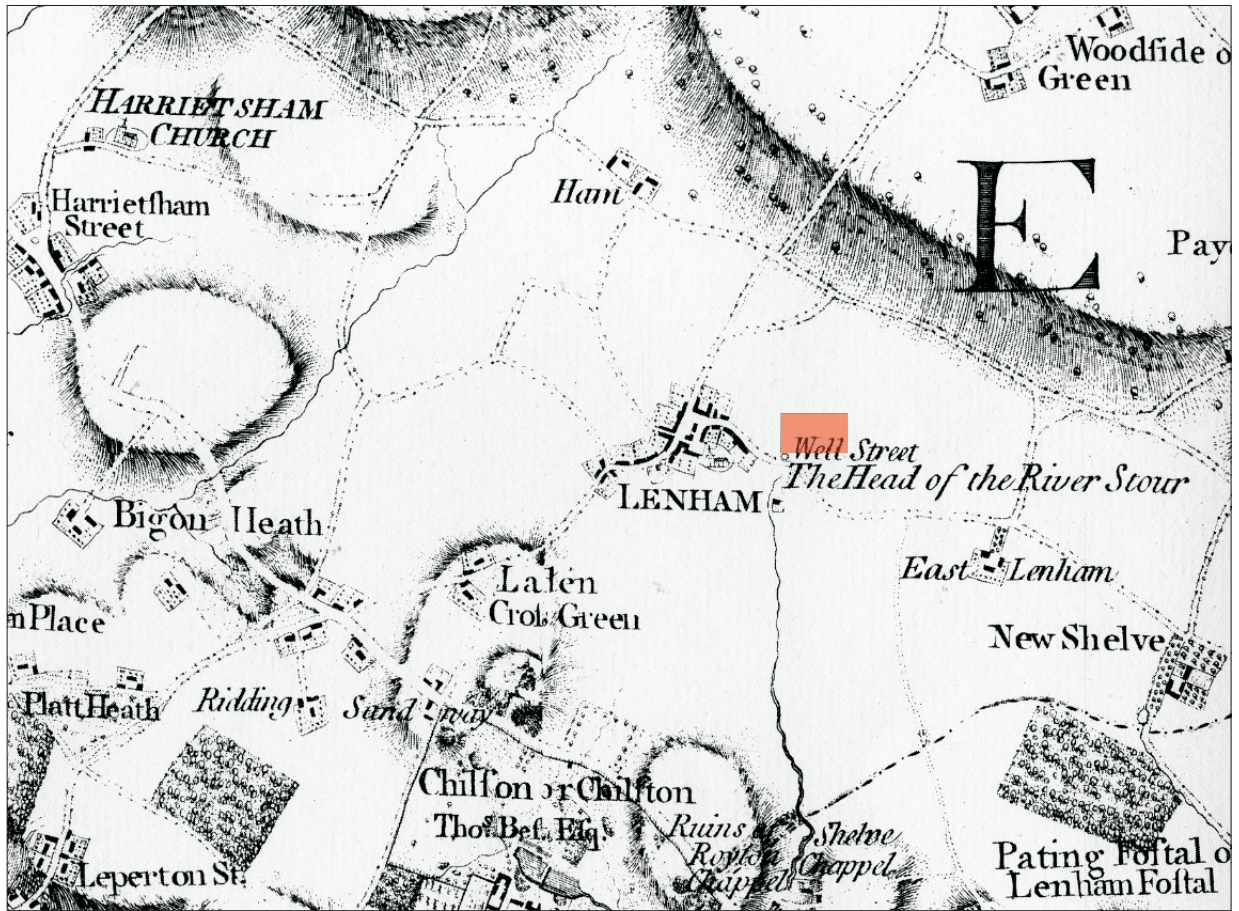


Fig.4: Extract of the Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769 showing approximate location of the PDA.



Fig.5: Extract from the tithe map dated 1839 showing area of the PDA.

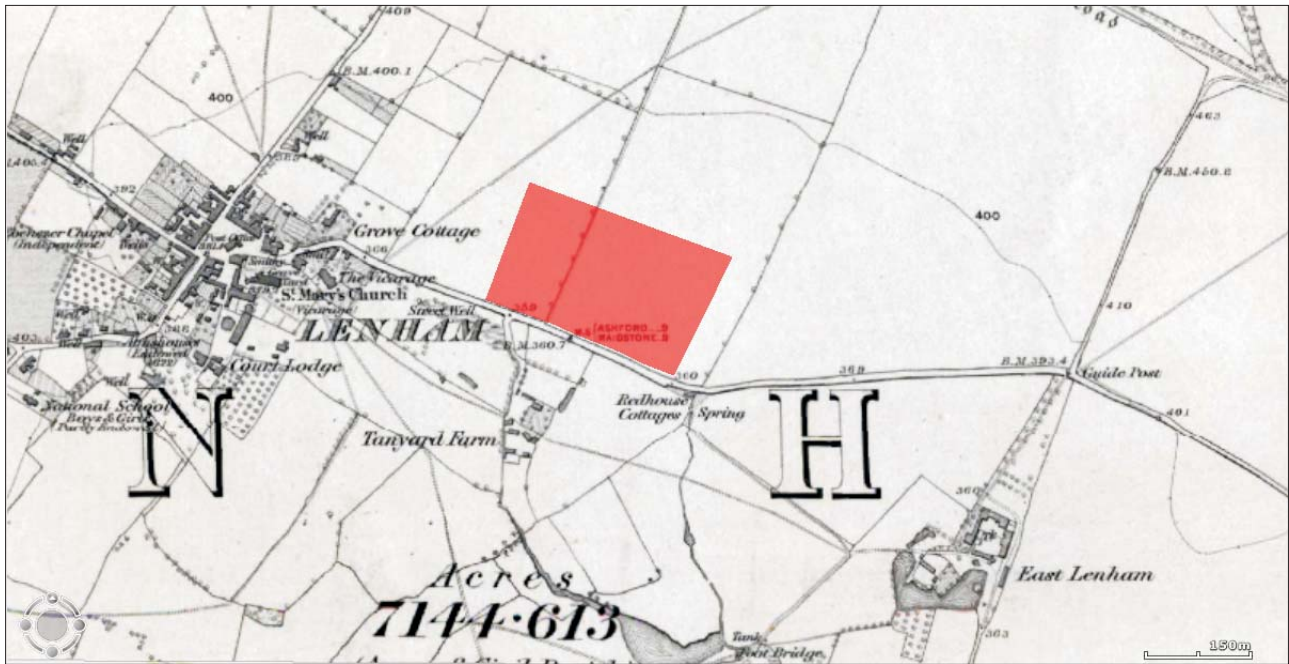


Fig.6: Extract from the 1876 Ordnance Survey map showing the PDA.

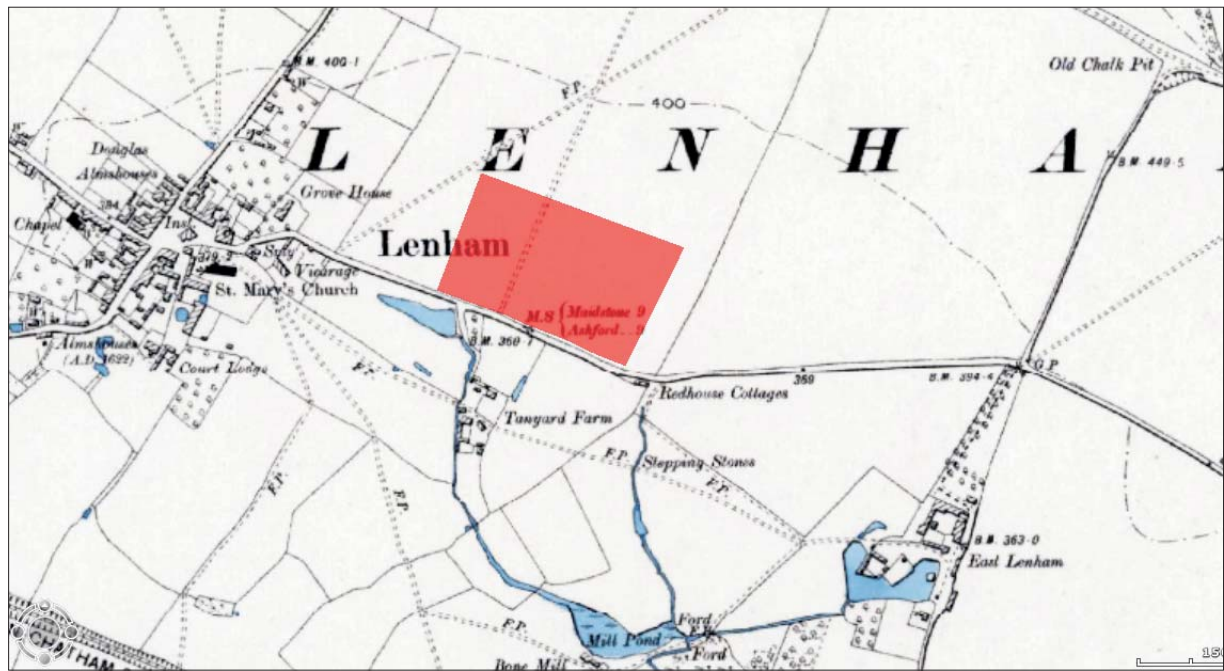


Fig.7: Extract from the 1898 Ordnance Survey map showing the location of the PDA.

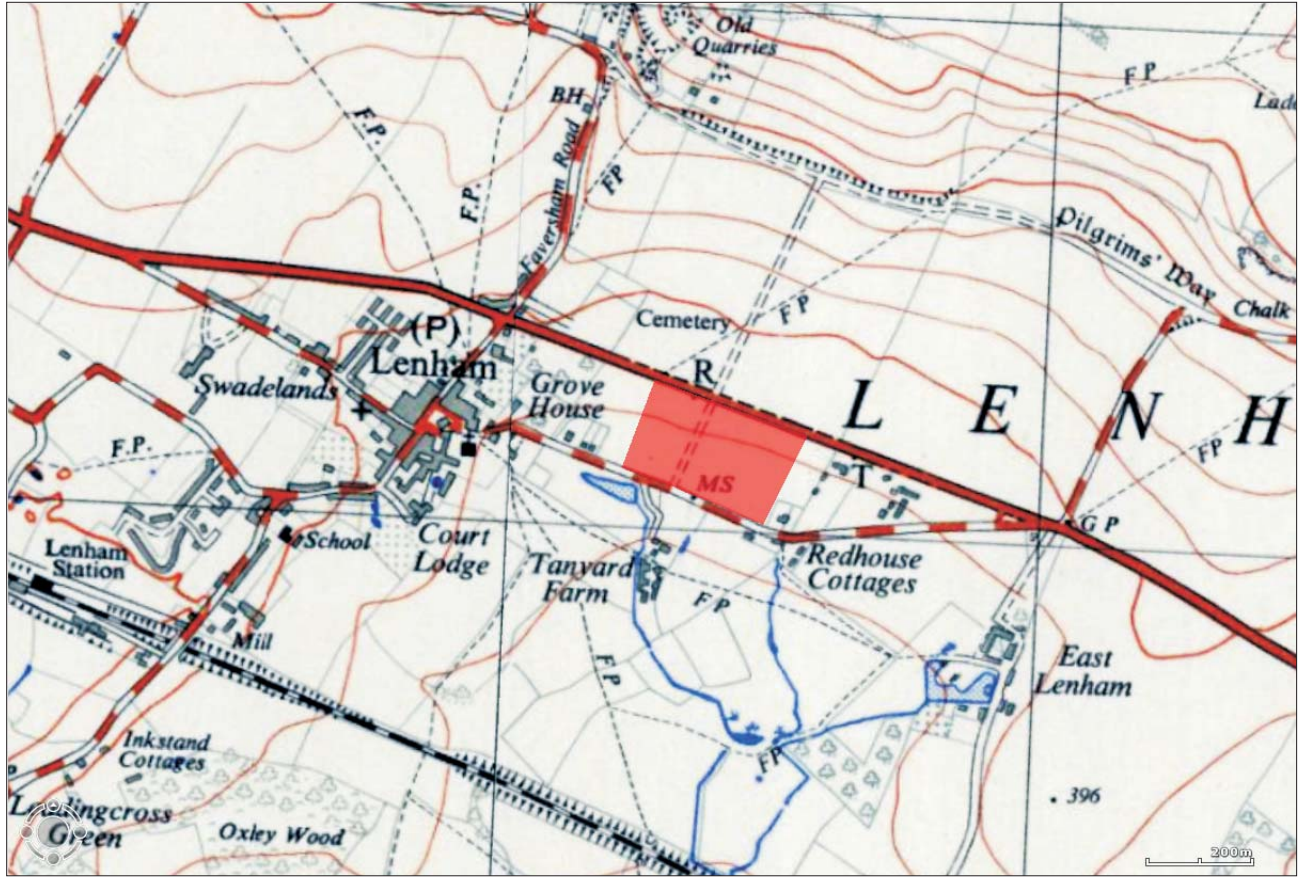


Fig.8: Extract from the 1938 Ordnance Survey map showing the PDA and the position of the new Ashford Road.