

*Kent Historic Towns Survey*

**MARDEN**

**Archaeological Assessment Document**

**December 2004**





**KENT HISTORIC TOWNS' SURVEY**

**MARDEN - KENT  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
DOCUMENT**

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# **1 INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Background**

Marden is a small market town based on a settlement of probable pre-Norman Conquest origin, situated in the Maidstone district of Kent. The town stands on the B2079 road from Maidstone through Goudhurst to the London to Hastings road (A21) near Flimwell, East Sussex. It is *c.* 14km south of Maidstone, 15km east of Tonbridge and 25km west of Ashford.

This study aims to provide an evaluation of the archaeological and historical remains of the settlement as a basis for informing decision-making in the planning process where archaeological deposits may be affected by development proposals. The Kent County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was checked for information relating to the study area (see below) and this provided 8 entries: 3 relating to standing buildings and 5 of prehistoric date. Marden is fairly typical of many small towns in England in that there has, as yet, been no significant archaeological research within the town, or in the area of study. Thus most of the history has been compiled from documentary evidence and secondary published sources. Most of the visible features date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, although there are structures of both earlier and later date. The town is seen as historically significant because of its built environment and its reasonably well-documented history, rather than because of well-known archaeological deposits.

## **1.2 Situation**

Marden is situated in the middle of the Low Weald at NGR TQ 7450 4460, between the rivers Beult 2km to the north, and the Lesser Teise immediately to the west. It stands on slightly sloping ground between 20 and 30m O.D. (Figure 1), on a bed of river gravels surrounded by Weald clay (Figure 2).

## **1.3 Study area**

The general area for study lies between TQ 730430 and TQ 760460, encompassing the known extent of archaeological features on the edge of the urban area. The area for closer in-depth study focuses on the historic core of the town between TQ 74304420 and TQ 75004500, in order to study the evolution, development and historical components of the town, and its subsequent urban growth.

# **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA**

Very few archaeological data exist for Marden town or its surroundings and virtually no archaeological work has been undertaken in either the town or the environs. The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for the area of study records the following evidence, which is also shown on Figure 3.

## **2.1 Prehistoric**

TQ 74 NW 9 - Four Abbevillian and Acheulian hand-axes, and a mesolithic Thames pick, were found in the general area of TQ 7345, north-west of the town (Maidstone Museum Card Index).

TQ 74 NE 12 - A large neolithic flint axe, unpolished but well-made although with a broken cutting-edge, was found during ditch dredging on Manor Farm, at TQ 759452, in 1960 (Kelly 1961, 200).

TQ 74 SW 2 - An ovate flint implement of palaeolithic date was found on the surface of a field at TQ 74134436, c. 300m south-west of Marden church, in 1865 (VCH I, 336).

TQ 74 SW 3 - A hoard of c. 13 late bronze age bronze objects including a socketed axe, sickle, pins, rings and bracelets were discovered in a pottery vessel c. 1.5km from the rivers Beult and Teise at TQ 7444, in 1858 (Jessup 1930, 170 and 259).

TQ 74 SW 5 - A mesolithic tranchet axe, 'said to be from the gravels of the Beult', was found at Marden, centred on TQ 7444 (Wymer 1977, 154).

### 3 HISTORICAL RECORDS

#### 3.1 Domesday Book

There is no mention of Marden in Domesday Book

#### 3.2 Origin of Place Name:

The place name *Maeredenn* derives from Old English *maere* 'boundary' + *denn* 'pasture'. The place name can be traced to its present form thus:

OE	<i>Maere denn</i>	...	c 1100	<i>Maeredaen</i>
1218	<i>Mereden</i>		1240...	<i>Merdenne</i>
1610	Marden			

### 4 HISTORICAL DATA BY PERIOD

#### 4.1 Pre-urban evidence

##### 4.1.1 The Saxon period

Situated in the great forest of *Andredsweald*, the original settlement at Marden appears to have grown up in a clearing at the junction of three important early routes, to the south of a crossing of the river Beult and west of the river Teise. This situation was ideal for the development of a settlement; there must have been an adequate water supply, plentiful wood for fuel and buildings, and vast areas of woodland and pasture.

#### 4.2 Urban evidence

##### 4.2.1 The medieval period

Although not included in Domesday Book, Marden may by then have been a small roadside settlement with church, at the junction and river crossing. An unofficial market may have developed there.

##### 4.2.1.1 Markets and fairs

The first documentary evidence for a market is in a charter of 1283 when Edward I gave Marden to his mother Queen Eleanor with the right to hold a weekly market on Tuesdays and an annual fair.

The market place at Marden evolved in the triangular-shaped area east of the church where two tracks met and which later became the High Street. Evidence from the 1800 surveyor's drawing suggests that there may also have been a market place west of the church in the Middle Ages. In c. 1360 a court house or market hall was built at the south-east end of the eastern market place, where it still stands.

#### 4.2.1.2 The manor

As the manor of Marden was an appendage to the royal manor of Milton, it belonged to the Crown. Apart from a few brief periods in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries it was administered by the Crown and, despite many petitions from the inhabitants, it was not separated from the jurisdiction of the manor of Milton until the end of the eighteenth century.

#### 4.2.1.3 The church

The parish church of Marden is dedicated to St Michael and All Angels. Although not mentioned in Domesday Book, in the Domesday Monachorum *c.* 1089 it is listed as a daughter church subordinate to Maidstone. In 1291 it was valued at £26. 13s. 4d (*Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas IV). Probably founded as a wooden structure before the Norman Conquest, no architectural details survive before *c.* 1200.

In 1178 the then lord of the manor, Richard de Luci, gave it and its possessions to the Augustinian abbey of Lesnes, which he had founded, and it remained with Lesnes until 1524 when the abbey's possessions were given to Wolsey's newly-founded Cardinal's College at Oxford. In 1529 the property was granted to Sheen Priory in Surrey, and in 1539 it reverted to the Crown.

The canons of Lesnes abbey built a new church at Marden *c.* 1200. The chancel arch of that date remains but the original aisleless nave and short chancel were altered during the thirteenth century when the chancel was extended, a chapel added to its south side and a north aisle and square west tower built. The fourteenth century saw the building of the south aisle and chapel, the arcades, a two-storey south porch, and some new windows. Once the chapel of St John the Baptist was erected to the north *c.* 1400 the church looked much as it does today.

#### 4.2.1.4 Industry and trade

Marden largely depended on agriculture for its economy, although the cloth trade flourished for a while.

##### *Cloth trade*

After Edward III in 1331/2 invited continental clothiers to come to England and to bring their knowledge of textiles with them, Flemish and French weavers settled in the Weald. One or more families of weavers settled in Marden in the fourteenth century; little is known about them although they must have helped in the economic growth of the town. Although never particularly wealthy, several surviving high quality timber-framed buildings indicate that Marden was quite prosperous. The late fifteenth century White Lyon House, built in the Flemish style with its gable towards the street, may have been a cloth hall as found in many cloth-making towns such as Headcorn, Smarden and Cranbrook.

##### *Mills*

Marden had two watermills, probably fulling mills, by the fourteenth century. Neither the date of their construction nor their exact locations are known, but a map of 1680 shows a watermill in Sheephurst Lane.

## ***4.2.2 The post-medieval period***

### **4.2.2.1 Markets and fairs**

The market seems not to have lasted for long in the post-medieval period, but the annual fair continued to be held until c. 1885, at first on 29th September (Michealmas Day) but later on the 10th October. The courthouse continued in use until the nineteenth century. It is a shop today.

### **4.2.2.2 The manor**

The manor of Milton with Marden changed hands many times after the Reformation, and by the mid-twentieth century the holder of the manorial rights was Edward Hussey of Scotney Castle, Lamberhurst.

### **4.2.2.3 The church**

After the Dissolution the church remained with the Crown until 1561, when Elizabeth I granted it to the see of Canterbury.

In 1554 a fire destroyed the chancel and its chapels, and this part of the church remained roofless for decades, not being restored until the seventeenth century, when the church also acquired a peal of five bells. By 1777 four had been recast and a new one hung to make a peal of six, and the low steeple and clock were added to the tower. The exterior of the church was refaced in 1869, the tower was restored in 1909, and the churchyard extended in 1882 and the 1930s.

The parsonage was built in the south-east corner of the churchyard in the late sixteenth century. It is now in private hands, renamed Old Church Cottage, and the present vicarage stands at the east end of the village.

### **4.2.2.4 Other religious organisations**

There is a Wesleyan Methodists chapel near the east side of the churchyard and a Congregational church at the west end of the village.

### **4.2.2.5 The schools**

In 1735 the parish vestry engaged a schoolmaster 'to teach and instruct Youth in writing, reading and Arithmetic during the Pleasure of the parish'. The teaching was carried out in a room in the Poorhouse, but in 1796 Sir Charles Booth bequeathed a sum of money for the founding of a school. By the 1830s a National School run by the Church was held in a building in the churchyard and another (organized by the Congregational Minister's wife) was also active in the village. In 1860 a new National School for 275 children was built by public subscription, and by 1867 there were also a commercial academy, a ladies school, and a Church of England school.

### **4.2.2.6 Industry and trade**

From the beginning of the post-medieval period until the late seventeenth century, the cloth trade was the only industry in the town. Agriculture remained Marden's mainstay, with some tradesmen such as carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, innkeepers and so on to serve the needs of a largely agricultural community.

### *Cloth trade*

The cloth trade in Marden reached its peak in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries when nine clothiers and their families lived and worked in the town. In 1640 a new process of dyeing cloth was invented by three clothiers from Goudhurst and Marden, and three vats were set up in Kent, but by the late seventeenth century the cloth industry was in decline. By 1682 there was only one clothier working in Marden.

There was at least one silk mercer in the town in 1562 when the church is recorded as having silk altar cloths and curtains. Some linen weavers using locally grown flax worked in Marden from the early seventeenth to the mid-eighteenth century.

### *Agriculture*

By the end of the eighteenth century, Marden was an agricultural community with little or no industry. 1797 Marden was noted for cattle breeding, orchards (rare in the Weald at that time), and hops. In 1801 cereals and hops were the most common crops but cereal production declined by the end of the nineteenth century, largely being replaced by fruit growing. Hop gardens reached their greatest extent *c.* 1900 and there were more than 65 oast houses. Fruit and hop growing continued into the twentieth century, reaching its peak in the 1930s.

### *Inns*

The earliest is The White Lion in the High Street, originally a cloth hall but becoming an inn in the eighteenth or early nineteenth century. It is now a house. Five inns are recorded in 1885: The Royal Oak; The Unicorn Inn in the High Street; The Telegraph Inn; The Chequers Hotel and The Stile Bridge Inn.

#### 4.2.2.7 Town services

In 1904, gas lighting was supplied to the town by the Mid Kent Gas Lighting and Coke Company. The Town Pump served the town for over two centuries but its water was finally condemned as unfit for human consumption and closed in 1907; a piped water supply was then laid on. There was no sewage works until 1933, before which time raw sewage emptied into an open ditch behind the school.

#### 4.2.2.8 The railway

The railway came to Marden in 1842 when a station on the South Eastern Railway Company's Redhill to Ashford line was opened. By the 1880s, fruit was regularly sent by train from Marden to London market.

### **4.2.3 The modern town**

Marden, on a slight ridge and straddling the principal route between Maidstone and Goudhurst remains relatively small, more a village than a town, not having experienced the growth of some other small market towns such as Ashford and Sevenoaks. Its centre contains some historic buildings of eighteenth century and earlier date, but much has been lost and most buildings date from the early nineteenth century.

Considerable expansion took place at the eastern and western extremities of the village in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and since 1945 even more housing has been built, particularly at the west end of the village and south of the High Street. This development can be seen by comparing early maps (Figures 4-6) with the modern OS map.

Marden today acts as a service centre for the hop and fruit-growing area of the Weald of Kent. The village centres on the historic High Street with its shops and local services. The railway runs north of and close to the village centre and since World War II a ribbon of industrial development has grown up along Pattenden Lane, north of the railway and separated from the village proper.

Most of the people living in Marden work in the village, in agriculture, local service employment, or other industries and warehousing. The village also provides employment for people living in surrounding areas, whilst a growing number of residents commute to London, and other towns such as Maidstone and Ashford.

#### **4.2.4 Population**

In the 1560s Marden had *c.* 770 inhabitants, and by the late eighteenth century this had doubled to about 1,500. At the first official census in 1801 the population had grown to 1,660, rising to 2,109 by 1831. For the rest of the nineteenth century the population of Marden more or less stagnated, coinciding with spates of emigration of agricultural labourers and their families to America and the Dominions. By the 1930s the population was *c.* 2,500 and had risen to only *c.* 2,800 by 1951. In 1991 the population for the whole parish had grown to 3,660. For census returns 1801-1921 see VCH III, 364.

## **5 URBAN CHARACTERISTICS**

The following summary of the principal urban characteristics in Marden has been divided into those of the medieval and post-medieval periods (pre- and post-dating *c.* 1540). The summary is not comprehensive, most nineteenth century maps giving details of additional features. Thus an attempt has been made to list only the principal post-medieval features. The Ordnance Surveyors' field drawing of 1800 is taken as the basis for the historic town plan. This has been chosen because it reflects the town in its pre-industrial and pre-railway phase, that is, the period before nineteenth and twentieth century development changed the medieval urban layout. Evidence from the field drawing has been supplemented by that from the OS 1st edition map.

### **5.1 Medieval plan components and urban features (Figures 8 and 9)**

The settlement at Marden may have begun sometime in the late Saxon period at the junction of three early tracks. This formed the basis for the early pre-Norman Conquest plan around which the church and churchyard (PC1), the market place (PC2), courthouse/market hall (PC3), the High Street (PC4) and seven groups of tenement plots (PC5-10, 12) grew up. Later a late medieval building plot encroached on to the churchyard (PC11).

The early plan form of Marden seems relatively simple, comprising the principal elements of the church, the market, tenement plots, tracks and late medieval building plots. The chronological evolution of the plan form, however, is less clear.

**PC1.** The Parish Church of St Michael and All Angels and its Churchyard.

- a) (MUF 1) The parish church of St Michael and All Angels and the surrounding churchyard (DoE 1987, 20-22).

**PC2.** The medieval Market Place.

**PC3.** The medieval Court Hall/Market Hall.

- a) (MUF2) Originally the Court House, probably also the Market Hall. A timber-framed building of *c.* 1360, with sixteenth, late seventeenth/early eighteenth, and nineteenth century alterations, now Marden Farm Shop. (DoE 1987, 49; Richardson 1995, 256).

**PC4.** The High Street.

**PC5.** A group of tenement plots fronting the north side of the High Street and Market Place.

- a) (MUF3) A house, now a house row and bank. A timber-framed building of the fifteenth century with later alterations and a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century facade, possibly a Wealden hall-house in origin (DoE 1987, 45).
- b) (MUF4) Turnpike House. Formerly a shop, now a house. A late fifteenth/early sixteenth century timber-framed building with sixteenth century and later alterations (DoE 1987, 43).

**PC6.** A group of tenement plots fronting the north side of the High Street and the west side of Maidstone Road.

- a) (MUF5) White Lyon House. Originally a cloth hall, then a public house, subsequently a house and shop, now one house. It was built in the later fifteenth century with additions and alterations dating from the early and late sixteenth century, the early seventeenth century and the nineteenth century. A rear wing was added in the sixteenth century (DoE 1987, 40).

**PC7.** A group of tenement plots fronting the south side of the High Street and Market Place.

- a) (MUF6) A timber-framed house and shop dating from the fifteenth or early sixteenth century, with later sixteenth century alterations and a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century facade (DoE 1987, 47).
- b) (MUF8) Albion Cottage - originally cottages, now a house. A timber-framed building of the sixteenth century with late sixteenth/early seventeenth century alterations and a twentieth century addition (DoE 1987, 3).

**PC8.** A group of tenement plots fronting the east side of Albion Road.

**PC9.** A group of tenement plots fronting the north side of Howland Road.

**PC10.** A group of tenement plots north of West End and west of Pattenden Lane.

**PC11.** Late medieval plot of land encroaching on the churchyard

- a) (MUF7) Old Church Cottage. A house, formerly a shop. Built in the late sixteenth century or earlier, with eighteenth and nineteenth century additions

and alterations. It is a timber-framed structure, weather boarded, with a plain tile roof (DoE 1987, 37).

**PC12.** Group of tenement plots west of the churchyard and east of Pattenden Lane

Not located in a plan component:

- a) (MUF9) Yeoman Cottage and Vine Cottage. House, now a house pair, timber-framed and built in the sixteenth century or earlier (DoE 1987, 50).

### **5.2 Post-medieval plan components and urban features (Figures 10)**

During the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries, the essential plan form of Marden as indicated on Figure 8 was retained and so no post-medieval plan components map has been produced, but a number of new buildings were constructed, replacing earlier structures and infilling some gaps. In the Victorian and Edwardian periods expansion took place at the eastern and western extremities of the town and housing has continued to expand since.

**PC1.** The Parish Church of St Michael and All Angels and its Churchyard.

- a) (PMUF1) The parish church of St Michael and All Angels and surrounding churchyard. The church was restored in 1868 and the tower in 1909. South of the church some nineteenth century double stocks are painted with the legend 'The Old parish stocks. Presented by E Hussey Esq., Lord of the Manor. 1882' (DoE 1987, 20-22).

**PC2.** The Market Place. This was subsequently encroached upon in the twentieth century by a number of new buildings built forward of the frontage-line on its south side.

**PC3.** Court Hall/Market Hall - still remains today as a farm shop.

**PC4.** The High Street.

**PC5.** A group of tenement plots fronting the north side of the High Street; *containing*

- a) (PMUF2) House and shop row, built in the seventeenth century with later alterations and an early nineteenth century facade. The central rear wing is timber-framed (DoE 1987, 42).
- b) (PMUF3) The Place. A timber-framed house pair, or house-and-shop pair, now a restaurant. The left section dates from the seventeenth century with later alterations and the section to the right dates from the eighteenth or early nineteenth century (DoE 1987, 44).
- c) (PMUF4) Vine House, formerly a public house, now a private dwelling. A timber-framed building of the seventeenth century, possibly with an earlier core. Restored in 1986. (DoE 1987, 45).

**PC6.** A group of tenement plots fronting the north side of the High Street and the west side of Maidstone Road.

- a) (PMUF5) Cornerways. A house, formerly a shop, built in the early to mid-seventeenth century with nineteenth century alterations. Timber-framed with a rendered infilling (DoE 1987, 41).

**PC7.** A group of tenement plots fronting the south side of the High Street and Market Place.

- a) (PMUF6) House and shop row, built in the late seventeenth century with a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century facade (DoE 1987, 48).
- b) (PMUF7) A seventeenth century timber-framed house, on south side of the High Street, with a nineteenth century facade (DoE 1987, 46).

**PC8.** A group of tenement plots fronting the east side of Albion Road.

**PC9.** A group of tenement plots fronting the north side of Howland Road.

**PC10.** A group of tenement plots fronting the north side of West End and the west side of Pattenden Lane.

**PC11.** Late medieval plot of land encroaching on the churchyard

**PC12.** Group of tenement plots west of the churchyard and east of Pattenden Lane

Not located in a plan component

(PMUF8) A seventeenth century timber-framed house, on south side of the High Street, with a nineteenth century facade (DoE 1987, 46).

(PMUF9) House, now a house row, on south side of Howland Road, built in the seventeenth century with a nineteenth century facade (DoE 1987, 51).

(PMUF10) Farmhouse, formerly cottages, on south side of church Green, built in the early to mid-seventeenth century with a late eighteenth century facade. Timber-framed structure, with red and grey brick in Flemish bond to ground floor, weather-boarded first floor (DoE 1987, 23).

## **6 THE POTENTIAL OF MARDEN**

### **6.1 Archaeological resource overview**

No archaeological investigations have so far been undertaken within the town or its surroundings. Thus little is known about the extent of surviving archaeological sub-surface deposits. There is a good possibility that some sub-surface archaeological deposits may have survived in those areas that have not been cellared, although the medieval stratigraphy may be comparatively thin and not far below the present ground surface. If surviving areas of intact medieval and earlier stratigraphy can be located they could help to establish the evolution and development of the market town.

## **6.2 Research questions**

The purpose of this document is to develop policy for Marden's urban archaeological deposits, particularly the historic urban core. None of the medieval and post-medieval components of the town have been archaeologically investigated and there is no archaeological evidence for the economic base of the medieval town.

## **6.3 Key areas for research**

### ***6.3.1 The origins of Marden***

The following need to be investigated

- The origins and development of the trackways
- The nature, date and extent of the earliest settlement remains at Marden
- The earliest remains which can be classed as urban or proto-urban
- The origins and location of the church
- The origins, site and development of the manor
- The site and origins of the market

### ***6.3.2 Marden in the medieval period***

- The site and development of the markets and fairs
- The location and development of the church and churchyard
- The site and development of the manor and the influence of the royal manor of Milton on the settlement
- The economic basis of the town and its industries, especially the cloth trade and iron working
- The pattern of settlement and the relationship of individual plots to the settlement framework
- The form and character of individual properties

### ***6.3.3 Marden in the post medieval period***

The following need to be investigated

- The site and decline of the market followed by the decline of the fair
- The economic basis of the town and its industries
- The pattern of settlement and the relationship of individual plots to the settlement framework
- The nature, extent and chronology of occupation within the urban core
- The form and character of individual properties

### ***6.3.4 General questions***

- The evidence of artefactual remains in interpreting Marden's pre-urban and urban role
- The palaeo-environmental history of the town

The discovery and study of both structures and artefacts would illuminate these topics. Small-scale archaeological sampling in individual properties in Marden could provide answers to specific questions. Consideration should be given, however, to large-scale excavation over a number of adjacent properties, which would provide a wider picture, if desk-top assessment and field evaluation demonstrate the case. The position and importance of Marden in the hierarchy of Kent towns can be solved only through excavation, field survey and consultation of historical documentation.

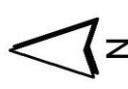
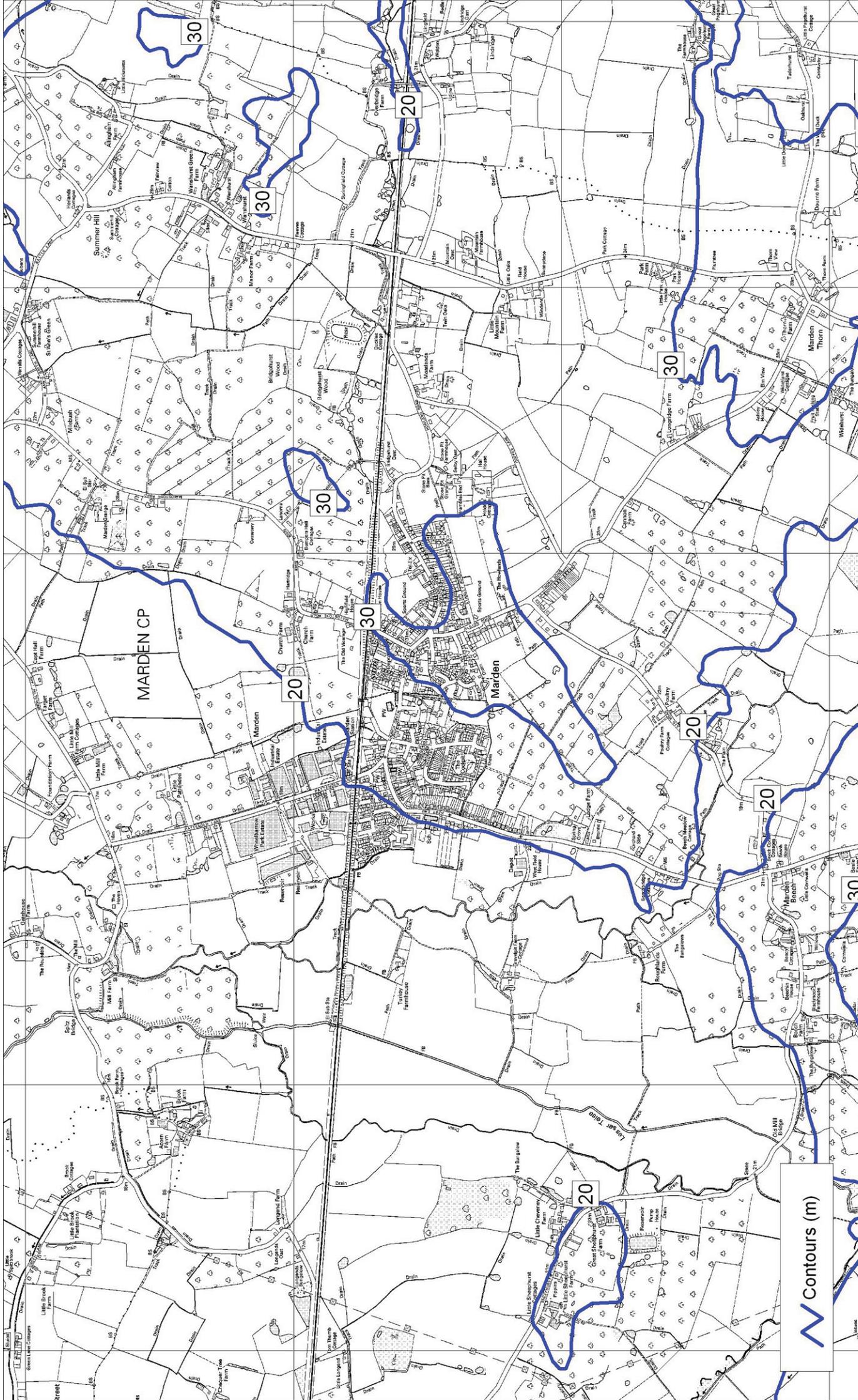
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| Wymer, J. J.  | 1977 | <i>Gazetteer of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales.</i> C.B.A. Res. Rep. 20.                                    |



**Figure 1. Map of Marden showing contours**

**1:14434**

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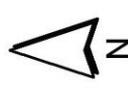
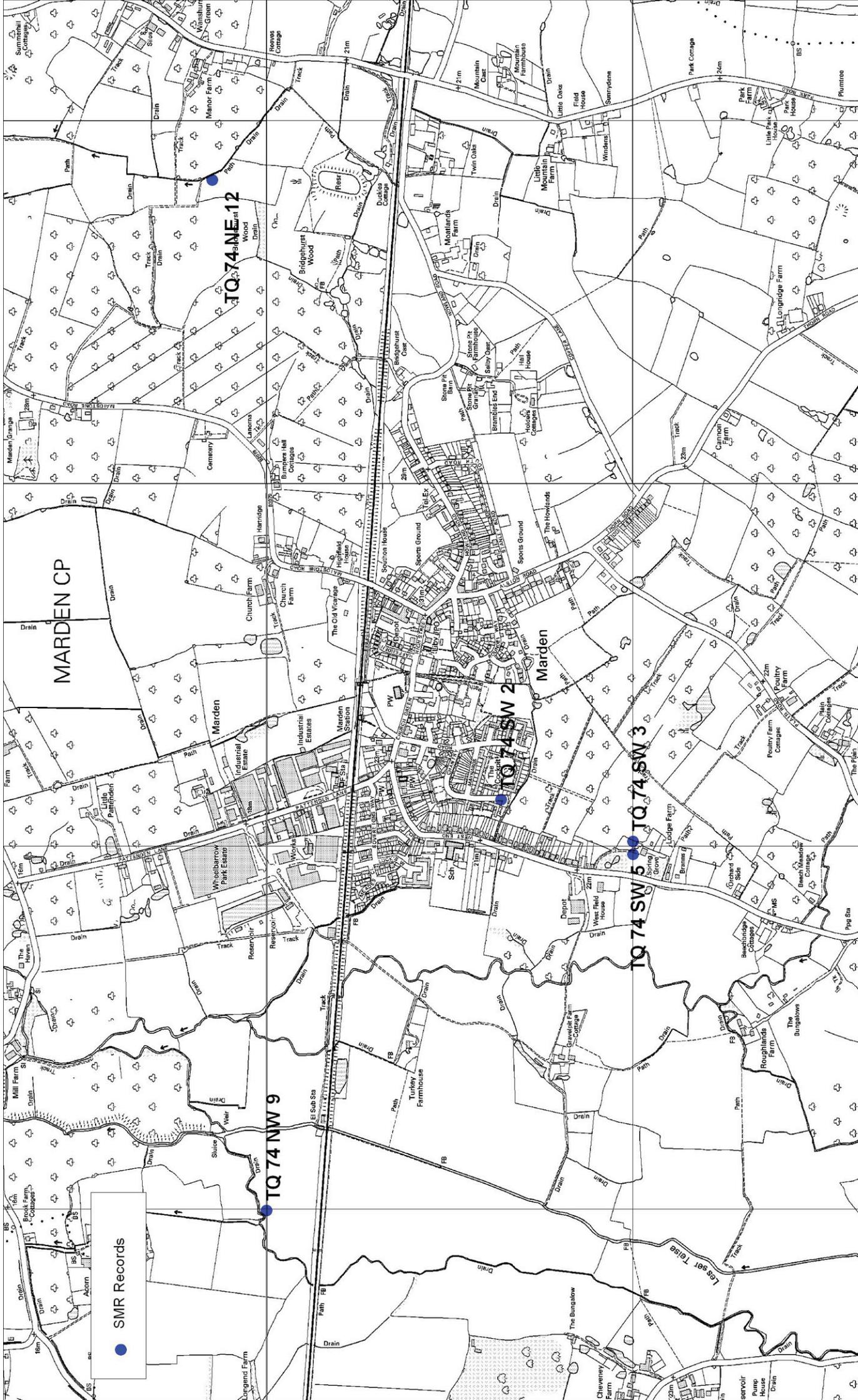


Scale 1:15000 Figure 2 Map of Marden showing geology

Legend	
<b>Drift Geology</b>	<b>Solid Geology</b>
Landfill	Crane's Leap Weald Clay
No drift	Adolph's Sandstone
No drift or solid	Albourne Beds
Brown Sand	Ashdown Beds
Marine Beach / Tidal Flats	Atherfield Clay
Marine Gravel Beach Deposits	Baptist Beds
Marine (Ee Luanne) Alluvium	Blackheath beds
Clay (Sand, Sand & Gravel)	Blackheath Beds
Calcareous Tuff	Chalk & Lias in Weald Clay
Alabaster	Chalk (London Weald Clay)
Dry Valley & Melbourn Deposits	Chalk in Tun Wells Sand
Peat	Chert
Blackheath	Chertstone
Unidentified Flood Plain (Gravel)	Folkestone Beds
1st Terrace River Gravel	Gault
2nd Terrace River Gravel	Gravel
3rd Terrace River Gravel	Hastings beds
4th Terrace River Gravel	Hastings Weald Clay
5th Terrace River Gravel	London Clay
1st/2nd Terrace River Gravel	Lower Chalk (Mazonian) marl
2nd/3rd Terrace River Gravel	Lower Greensand Clay
4th/5th Terrace River Gravel	Lower Tun Wells Sand
Tallow Gravel	Melbourn rock
Bligh Mill Gravel	Middle Chalk
Head	No silt or sand
Combe Deposits	Sand in Weald Clay
Head Blackheath	Sand in weald clay
Head Blackheath (Other)	Singapore Beds
Head Blackheath 1st Terrace	Small full lens weald clay
Head Gravel	Thicket Beds (Brimstone beds)
Pileash Gravel	Tunbridge Wells Sand
Chywith-Frost	Upper Chalk
Sand in Chywith-Frost	Upper Greensand
Disintegrated Blackheath Beds	Upper Greensand Clay
Upper Tun Wells Sand	Upper Tun Wells Sand
Lower Tun Wells Sand	Weald Clay
London Clay	Weald Clay
Lower Chalk (Mazonian) marl	Woodcock beds
Lower Greensand Clay	
Lower Tun Wells Sand	
Melbourn rock	
Middle Chalk	
No silt or sand	
Sand in Weald Clay	
Sand in weald clay	
Singapore Beds	
Small full lens weald clay	
Thicket Beds (Brimstone beds)	
Tunbridge Wells Sand	
Upper Chalk	
Upper Greensand	
Upper Greensand Clay	
Upper Tun Wells Sand	
Weald Clay	
Weald Clay	
Woodcock beds	

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**Figure 3. Map of Marden showing archaeological remains**

**1:10571**

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Figure 4. Andrews, Dury and Herbert's map of Marden, c.1769



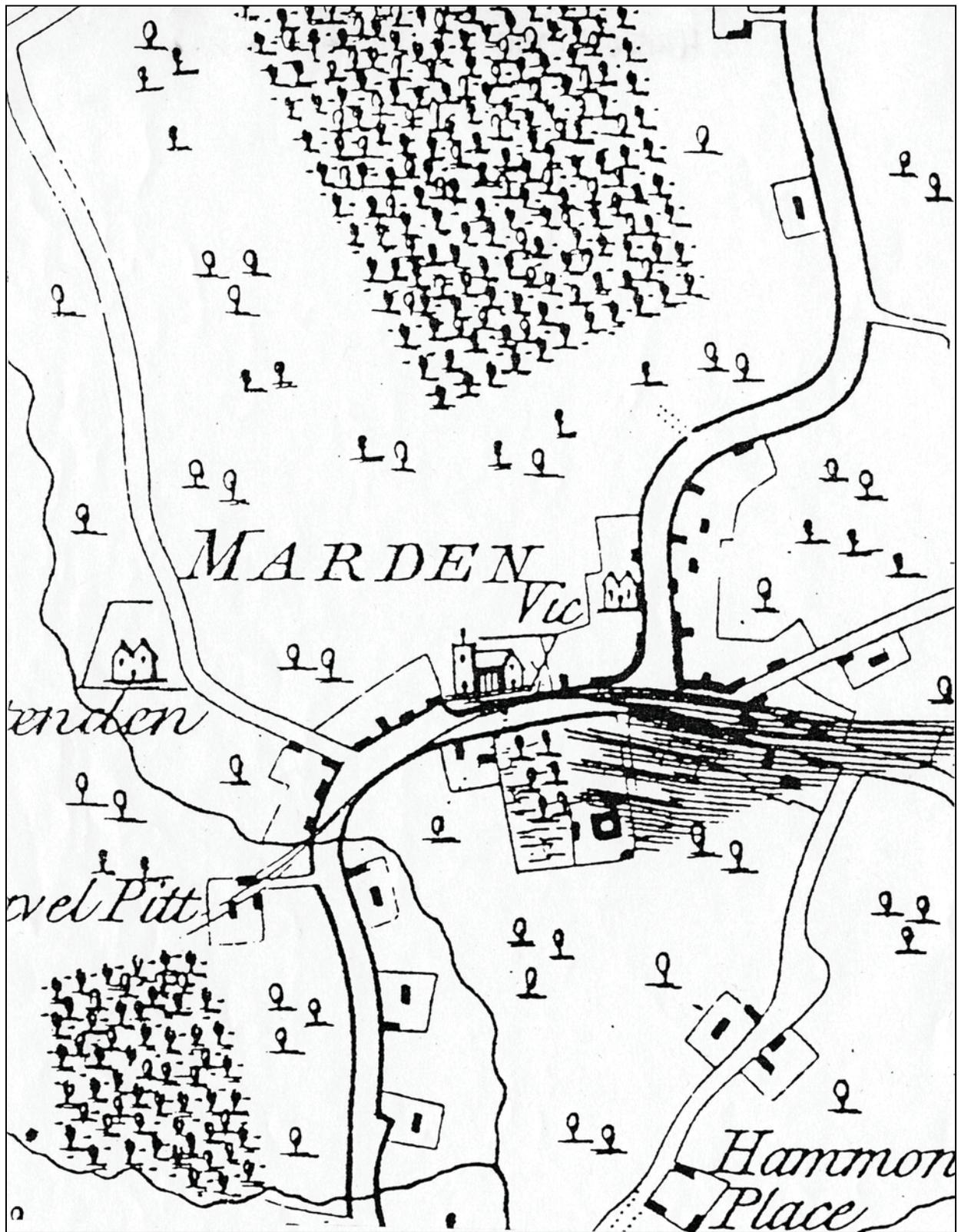


Figure 5. Hasted's map of Marden, c.1798



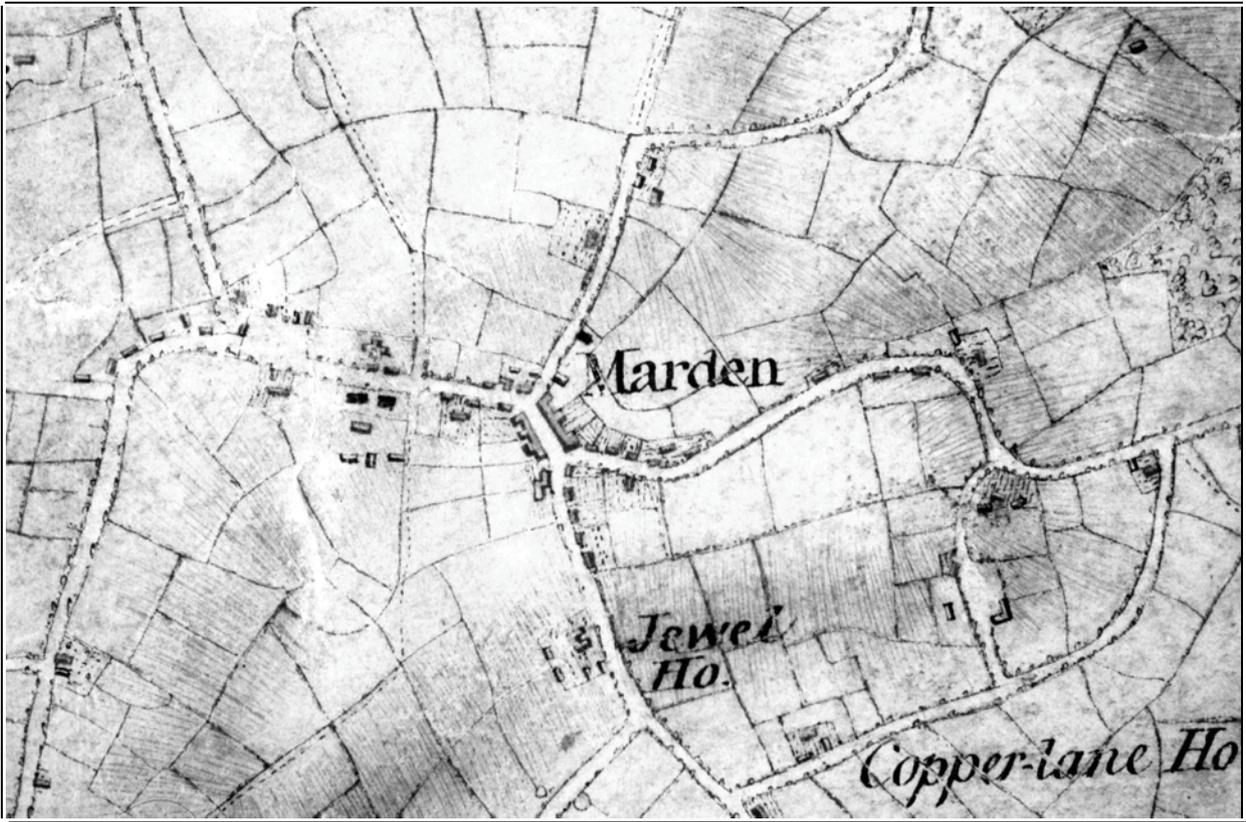
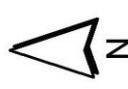


Figure 6. Ordnance Surveyor's field drawing for 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS maps, c.1800



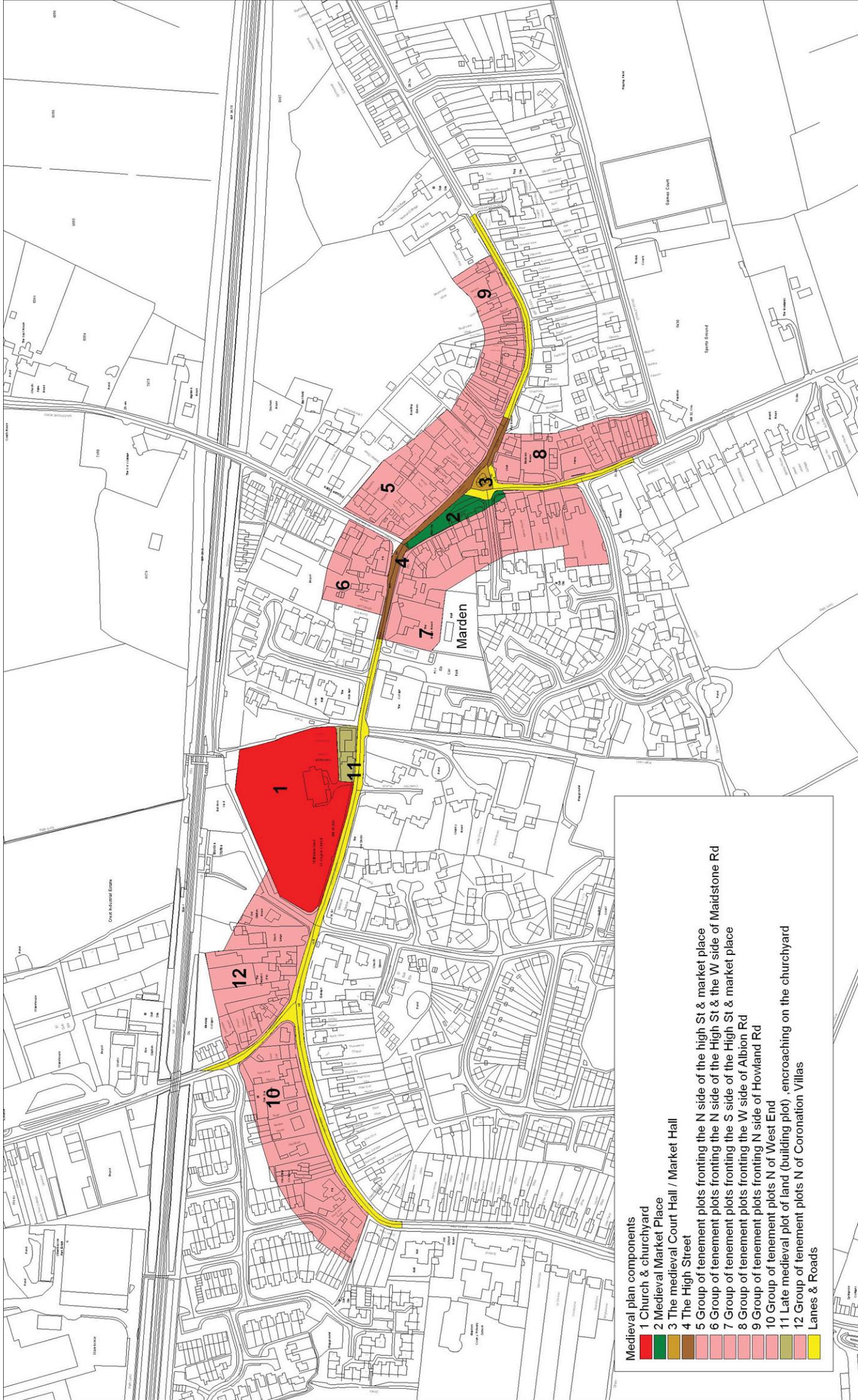


**Figure 7. Map of Marden showing historic buildings**

**1:4301**

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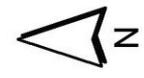




- Medieval plan components**
- 1 Church & churchyard
  - 2 Medieval Market Place
  - 3 The medieval Court Hall / Market Hall
  - 4 The High Street
  - 5 Group of tenement plots fronting the N side of the high St & market place
  - 6 Group of tenement plots fronting the N side of the High St & the W side of Maidstone Rd
  - 7 Group of tenement plots fronting the S side of the High St & market place
  - 8 Group of tenement plots fronting the W side of Albion Rd
  - 9 Group of tenement plots fronting N side of Howland Rd
  - 10 Group of tenement plots N of West End
  - 11 Late medieval plot of land (building plot) ,encroaching on the churchyard
  - 12 Group of tenement plots N of Coronation Villas
- Lanes & Roads

1:3441

**Figure 8 Map of Marden showing medieval plan components**



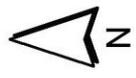




● Medieval urban features

**Figure 9. Map of Marden showing medieval urban features**

**1:3441**



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● Post-Medieval urban features

1:3441

**Figure 10. Map of Marden showing post-medieval urban features**



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# **APPENDIX I: KENT AND MEDWAY STRUCTURE PLAN – MAPPING OUT THE FUTURE: *DRAFT SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE (SPG 3) ON ARCHAEOLOGY IN HISTORIC TOWNS***

## **1. Introduction**

1.1 The Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey, undertaken by Kent County Council, assesses the archaeological potential of the historic towns in Kent and Medway, particularly in relation to potential impacts from development. It constitutes draft supplementary planning guidance (as revised following consultation). Following adoption of the Kent and Medway Structure Plan (KMSP) (anticipated in late 2005) this draft guidance will be taken forward as Supplementary Planning Guidance to KMSP Policy QL8 [Archaeological Sites] which sets out the requirements for the conservation and management of archaeological sites and finds. The draft KMSP and the draft supplementary guidance on archaeology (SPG3) were subject to full public consultation in late 2003. The draft supplementary planning guidance has been revised in the light of the responses received to that consultation. Policy QL8 is also the subject of a Proposed Change put forward in 2004 prior to the Structure Plan Examination in Public.

### **Policy QL8: Archaeological Sites**

**The archaeological and historic integrity of scheduled ancient monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not normally be permitted.**

**Where important or potentially important archaeological remains may exist, developers will be required to arrange for archaeological assessment and/or field evaluation to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications.**

**Where the case for development affecting an archaeological site is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ. Where preservation in situ is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record will be required.**

Source : Kent and Medway Structure Plan:Deposit Plan September 2003 as amended by Proposed Pre – Examination in Public Changes: June 2004

1.2 Precisely defining what is a town is not straightforward; for the purposes of this study, places that can be seen historically to have fulfilled roles as central places socially and economically, and perhaps with a market, have been included. Inevitably the distinction between village and town is not always clear. The Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey includes some medieval towns that are no longer of urban character and extends to towns which developed in the eighteenth century. Roman towns that now only survive as buried remains in a rural context are not included. The Guidance is concerned with the impact of development on archaeological remains within towns rather than sites in the surrounding countryside. In particular it seeks to raise awareness of areas of archaeological importance

within a town, provide more accurate information on the extent of these areas and establish a consistent approach towards dealing with the impact of development proposals across Kent and Medway<sup>1</sup>. Canterbury and Dover have not been included in the Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey, as a more detailed Urban Archaeological Database is being developed for Canterbury and one is proposed for Dover.

1.3 The Guidance is aimed at local planning authorities, developers and their advisers. It may also be of interest to landowners, householders and local historical groups. Pending adoption of the Kent and Medway Structure Plan, this Guidance amplifies Policy ENV18 of the adopted Kent Structure Plan 1996. Local Planning Authorities are encouraged to take the guidance into account in the preparation of their Local Plans/ Development Plan Documents and site specific Supplementary Planning Documents. The Guidance does not apply outside the identified urban areas and should be read alongside existing Local Plan policies on archaeology. The Guidance has been issued both as a Kent and Medway edition containing maps for all the settlements to which it applies and a district edition containing maps only for those settlements falling in the respective district area. There is no difference in the wording or application of the Guidance in either edition.

## **2. SPG Background**

2.1 Kent's historic towns, some of which have been occupied since Roman times or even earlier, contain a wealth of evidence of past ways of life. This may take the form of buried archaeological deposits, standing buildings or structures, such as castles or town walls, or the present street patterns which may reflect past urban forms. At the same time, our towns need to develop as thriving communities. The Guidance aims to reduce conflict between the need for development and the need to preserve important archaeological remains, through the preparation of an ongoing and integrated strategy for conserving the urban archaeological resource.

2.2 The Government's policy on archaeological remains is set out in PPG16: Archaeology and Planning. It states (para. 6) that:

*'Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.'*

2.3 Archaeological remains are not always buried below ground and in many cases historic buildings within a town will contain important archaeological information, irrespective of whether they are Listed Buildings or not. Indeed, as noted in PPG15 (para. 2.15):

---

<sup>1</sup> Please note that Kent County Council provides an archaeological service for the Medway area on behalf of Medway Council.

*‘Some historic buildings are scheduled ancient monuments, and many which are not scheduled are of intrinsic archaeological interest or stand on ground which contains’ archaeological remains.’*

2.4 The means by which provision for archaeological preservation or recording is secured is also discussed in PPG16. In the event that archaeological work may be required prior to a planning decision being taken (para 21 ):

*‘it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken.’*

If the planning authority is willing to grant planning permission but requires that preservation in-situ or archaeological recording take place (para 30):

*‘it is open to them to do so by the use of a negative condition i.e. a condition prohibiting the carrying out of development until such time as works or other action, e.g. an excavation, have been carried out by a third party. ‘*

### **3. Urban Archaeological Zones and Guidance**

3.1 The Guidance relates to 46 towns in Kent and Medway as listed in Section 9. A plan has been produced for each town (for Marden here Figure 11) providing archaeological response zones based on the known importance of archaeological deposits in that town, which again derives from the Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey. The boundaries of these zones are related to the possible extent of archaeological deposits rather than modern boundaries. Key documents in assessing the archaeological potential of Kent’s towns are the Ordnance Surveyors’ Field Drawings of c. 1800 (held by the British Library). These provide consistent, fairly detailed cartography of the various towns before the population explosion of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. While they do not map the extent and layout of the towns in the medieval period, they nonetheless provide a useful baseline for assessing the extent and layout of the towns in the Middle Ages. In the case of applications for Listed Building Consent or where the building is historic in character, and where the proposal impacts on the historic fabric, then the Local Planning Authority will need to consider whether or not to consult the County Archaeologist in respect of considerations of archaeology or industrial archaeology. Similarly, developers considering proposals in these areas are encouraged to consult the County Archaeologist at an early stage in the design process. Four types of Urban Archaeological Zone have been identified although they will not necessarily be present in all the towns. The zones indicate:

**Zone 1** – Areas of known national importance;

**Zone 2** – Areas of known archaeological potential where clarification of the nature of this potential is required;

**Zone 3** – Areas where archaeological potential is thought to be lower; and

**Zone 4** – Areas in which archaeological remains have been completely removed.

Further information detailing the state of knowledge of the archaeology of each of these towns including analysis of their topography and historical development is available in the form of an

Assessment Report. These reports can be purchased from the County Archaeologist (see section 7 for contact details).

3.2 **Zone 1** identifies, as suggested in PPG16 (para 16), archaeological remains of known national importance, and comprises both Scheduled Monuments and unscheduled remains. PPG16 (para 8) states that:

*'Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.'*

3.3 Scheduled Monuments (formerly known as Scheduled Ancient Monuments) are protected under Part 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and prior consent from the Secretary of State is required for all works affecting such monuments, whether or not those works require planning permission. Local planning authorities should secure, through the development control process, the protection of nationally important remains that are not scheduled.

3.4 Development proposals within Zone 1 that are likely to affect nationally important archaeological remains whether scheduled or not, should include a detailed archaeological assessment of the remains and a mitigation strategy setting out how the remains will be protected. Buildings and foundations may need to be designed and/or located to allow preservation of archaeological remains. Such considerations should be addressed at an early stage in the design process, if possible before a planning application is actually submitted, in order to avoid unnecessary costs.

3.5 The archaeological and historic integrity of sites within Zone 1, together with their settings, should be protected and where possible enhanced. Where development would adversely affect them permission will normally be refused.

3.6 Where permission is granted, conditions will normally be applied, or agreements entered into, to ensure that any necessary mitigation strategy is implemented. Applications for planning permission and other consents that affect the fabric of historic buildings, or other historic structures or earthworks, and/or that disturb the ground, should be accompanied by the following:

- i.) a detailed report on the character and extent of any archaeological remains likely to be affected; and
- ii.) a mitigation strategy detailing how any possible archaeological impacts would be avoided.

3.7 **Zone 2** contains archaeological remains, some of which may be of national importance but whose precise extent, quality or level of importance is currently not clear, and where clarification of potential is required. Early consultation with the local planning authority, preferably prior to the submission of a planning application, will enable the implications of the proposals to be assessed, the appropriate course of action identified, and expensive redesign costs avoided.

3.8 The archaeological and historic integrity of sites within Zone 2, together with their settings, should be protected and where possible enhanced. Further information will be needed in this respect before informed decisions can be made. Therefore development proposals within Zone 2 that affect the historic fabric of buildings, or other historic structures or earthworks, and/or that disturb the ground, should be accompanied by a detailed report on the character and extent of any archaeological remains likely to be affected. Field evaluation may need to be carried out and the results made available prior to the determination of a planning application.

3.9 If significant archaeological remains are found to be affected by the proposals, preservation *in situ* of the remains will normally be sought. In some cases the need to preserve important archaeological remains may result in planning permission having to be refused. If permission is granted, a mitigation strategy detailing how preservation *in situ* is to be achieved should be submitted to and agreed with the local planning authority. Where preservation *in situ* is not justified appropriate provision for archaeological investigation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving will be required, in accordance with a written specification and timetable to be agreed with the local planning authority. Conditions will normally be applied to permissions or agreements sought to implement the mitigation strategy or programme of archaeological work.

3.10 **Zone 3** contains archaeological remains which on current evidence are of lesser importance. Development proposals within Zone 3 that affect the historic fabric of buildings, or other historic structures or earthworks, and/or that will disturb the ground should include provision for archaeological investigation, generally in the form of monitoring and/or borehole investigation, and the recording of finds and information of archaeological interest. If extensive or particularly important archaeological remains are unexpectedly encountered during the development process, there may be a need to arrange for their physical preservation and/or a more detailed programme of archaeological investigation and recording. Where permission is granted, conditions will normally be applied or agreements sought to implement the archaeological work.

3.11 **Zone 4** comprises areas where archaeological remains are known already to have been entirely removed by previous development, or other activity, including archaeological excavation. This Zone is only defined on the plan where it lies within the study area.

#### **4. Outside the Urban Archaeological Zoned Area**

4.1 Archaeological remains may be known or thought likely to exist outside the areas covered by the Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey and the Urban Archaeological Zones. Developers considering proposals in these areas are encouraged to consult the County Archaeologist at an early stage in the design process.

#### **5. Updating of the Urban Archaeological Zones**

5.1 As new archaeological and historical information concerning the historic towns becomes available, it may be necessary for the County Archaeologist in conjunction with the Local Planning Authority to revise the boundaries of the Urban Archaeological Zones.

## **6. Glossary of Terms**

### **Scheduled Monument**

Under the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 the Secretary of State has a duty to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments, such monuments having statutory protection. Monuments on the schedule are by definition of national importance and the appropriateness of addition to the list is assessed against a set of criteria as set out in PPG16 Annex 4.

### **PPG15**

Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (Department of the Environment and the Department of National Heritage 1994)

### **PPG16**

Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (Department of the Environment 1990)

NB PPG15 and PPG16 are currently being revised and consolidated into a new Planning Policy Statement for the Historic Environment – PPS15

### **Assessment**

This is normally a desk based activity bringing together all known evidence relating to the importance or potential of a given site or area.

### **Evaluation**

This is normally supplementary work undertaken in the field (either non-intrusive such as fieldwalking or geophysical survey, or intrusive such as boreholing or trial trenching) to obtain further information on the character, extent, date and potential of a given site or area.

### **Mitigation**

Archaeological mitigation aims to minimise the effects of proposed development and normally consists of either preservation *in situ* of the archaeological remains, and/or archaeological investigation, recording, publication and archiving, where preservation is not justified or possible.

## **7. Useful Addresses and Contacts**

County Archaeologist  
Heritage Conservation Group  
Kent County Council  
Invicta House  
County Hall  
Maidstone  
Kent  
ME14 1XX  
Tel: 01622-221541

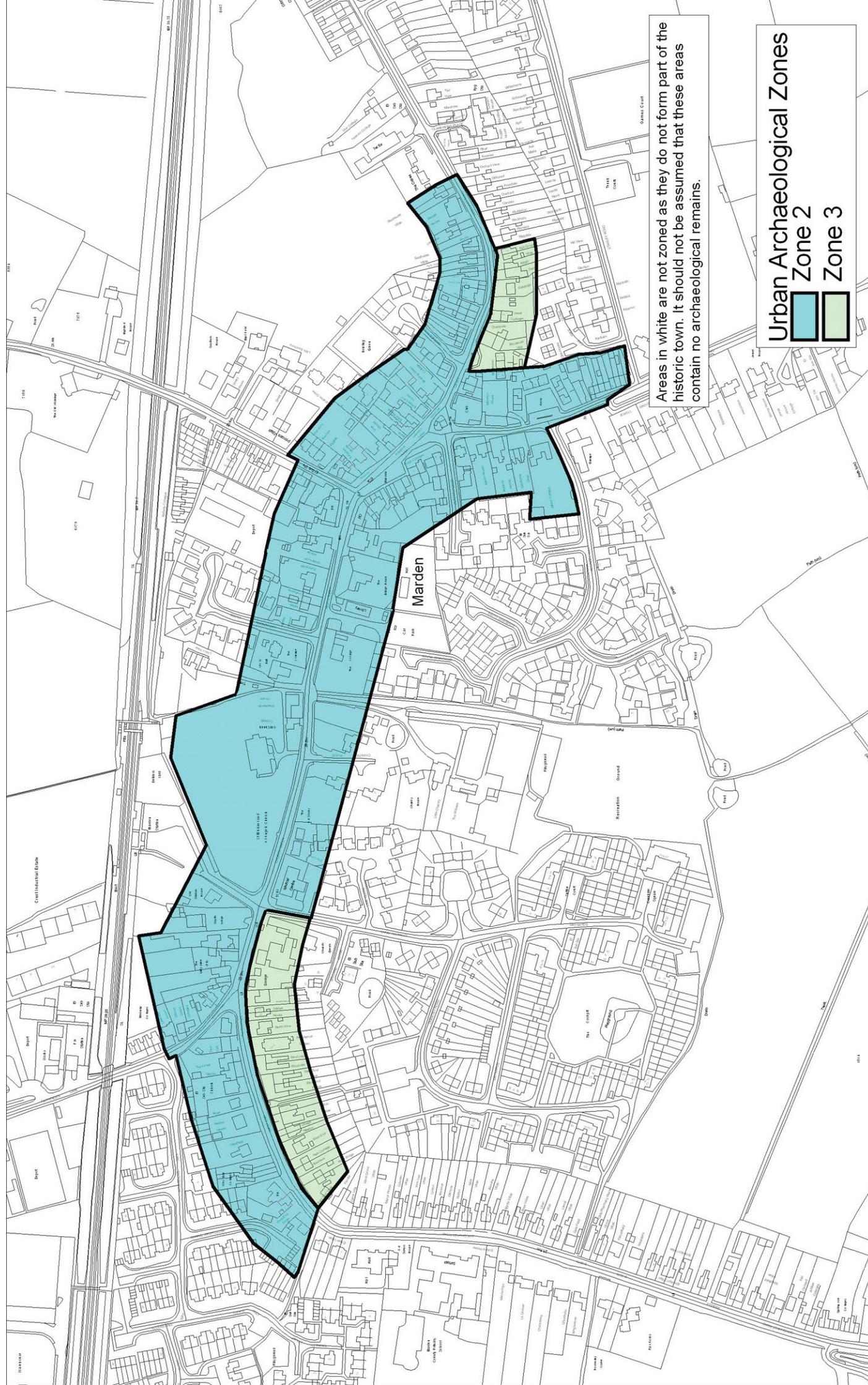
English Heritage  
Eastgate Court  
195-205 High Street

Guildford  
GU1 3EH  
Tel: 01483 252038

## **8. List of Settlements to which draft SPG3 Applies**

Appledore  
Ashford  
Charing  
Chatham  
Chilham  
Cranbrook  
Dartford  
Deal  
Edenbridge  
Elham  
Faversham  
Folkestone  
Fordwich  
Gillingham  
Goudhurst  
Gravesend  
Headcorn  
Hythe  
Ightham  
Lenham  
Lydd  
Maidstone  
Marden  
Margate  
Milton Regis  
Minster in Thanet  
New Romney  
Northfleet  
Queenborough  
Ramsgate  
Rochester  
Sandwich  
Sevenoaks  
Sheerness  
Sittingbourne  
Smarden  
Tenterden  
Tonbridge  
Tunbridge Wells  
West Malling  
Westerham  
Whitstable  
Wingham

Wrotham  
Wye  
Yalding



Areas in white are not zoned as they do not form part of the historic town. It should not be assumed that these areas contain no archaeological remains.

Urban Archaeological Zones  
 Zone 2  
 Zone 3

Figure 11. Map of Marden showing Urban Archaeological Zones

