

Initial Archaeological Survey

*A228 Leybourne & West Malling Bypass
Environmental Statement
Volume 2 (part)*

Canterbury Archaeological Trust

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GAZETTEER OF RECORDED SITES AND FINDS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Proposals for the construction of a link road between the existing M20 motorway, west of junction 4 at Leybourne, and the A228 West Malling bypass are presently under consideration by Kent County Council. As part of the assessment of the environmental impact that such a link road might have on the affected landscape, the Canterbury Archeological Trust was commissioned by Kent County Council to undertake an initial archeological field study and documentary search.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

This survey was undertaken during November 1992. Its main objectives were to provide an initial understanding of the landscape history of the preferred route, to identify and provide a first evaluation and inventory of the archaeology present, and to conduct a preliminary search of relevant and largely cartographic documentary sources.

1.3 ROUTE DESCRIPTION

The preferred route of the proposed Leybourne-West Malling bypass link road connects with the present M20 motorway south of Birling Ashes (at TQ 68705965). From this starting point it follows a southerly course parallel and east of the Birling Road, over the former Leybourne Grange Park to Leybourne Wood. Thereafter the route cuts across the Leybourne stream and associated water meadows, crosses the A20 London Road at Pump Lane and then swings westward following an alignment east and across the grounds of the Hermitage at West Malling. From here the proposed route turns to the south-east, cutting across Lucks Hill and the railway line to merge with the existing A228 bypass south of West Malling station. The total length of the proposed preferred route is 2.7km.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

During the course of the field survey two zones of archeological potential were identified which fall wholly or partly within the impact area as defined by the line of deviation for the preferred road route. In addition to these major zones, two standing buildings and the sites of two former buildings, together with a number of historical landscape features, were also noted during the course of the survey.

2.2 ZONE A

The first, and more significant, of these zones of archeological potential is situated on the valley floor east of Leybourne Wood (Survey Field 15). Here sufficient archeological and topographical evidence is extant to demonstrate an intricate and evolving system of water management and utilisation of the stream for milling. Documentary evidence also shows that the stream was named from the mid-tenth century AD and in the eleventh century a mill and meadow land are specifically mentioned, as at Leybourne, in the Domesday book. A later post-medieval corn mill was also located to the north-east of Survey Field 15. Besides the archeological and historical importance of the area the waterlogged meadow lands suggest that there is a high palaeoenvironmental potential.

2.3 ZONE B

The other zone is located west and south-west of Leybourne Castle across an area which incorporates Survey Fields 10-13. At the time of writing the evidence is either based on documentary sources or on an interpretation of the landscape history. This evidence indicates a changing landscape use from the arable Great Field (Survey Field 13), which presumably formed part of the medieval and post-medieval manorial demesne of Leybourne Castle, through to the establishment of Leybourne Park in 1724. Field name evidence (Kiln Field) also indicates pottery or tile production within and in the locality of, Survey Field 12.

2.4 BUILDINGS

Two standing buildings lie within the line of deviation for the proposed road route (Survey Area 16). Of these, one is modern, the other an Edwardian terrace. Neither structure is of architectural importance. The property that the latter occupies, however, is known to have formerly been the site of a large artificial fishpond and both an archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential may exist. The sites of two further buildings were noted during the field survey. The first of these is within Field 10, immediately adjacent to Park Road. Here a spread of building debris suggests a structure of late post-medieval date probably nineteenth century. The second building is situated abutting the north-east corner of Survey Field 27 and is known from documentary evidence to have been extant in 1842 when it is described as a cottage and garden.

2.5 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE FEATURES

As was to be expected during such a field survey a variety of historic landscape features were recorded. The more significant of these included the ecclesiastical boundary between the parishes of Leybourne and West Malling (Survey Fields 18 and 19), dating from the mid-tenth century; a wide landway or headland, possibly of medieval origin, forming the northern boundary of Survey Field 11; woodbanks delineating the edge of Leybourne Wood; and the alignment of a former trackway preserved as a steep bank across Survey Field 9. Finally, numerous field boundaries were observed during the field survey, many of which are known from documentary evidence to be of mid-nineteenth century date, if not earlier. The alignment of one such former boundary, now removed, was recorded as a low linear bank across Field 38.

3. FIELD SURVEY AND INVENTORY

3.1 ARRANGEMENT

The following catalogue lists those agricultural fields (pasture/arable), parcels of woodland, enclosures and standing buildings from north to south along the line of the proposed road scheme, which are to be directly or indirectly affected by construction. Each field has been described, identified by an eight figure national grid reference and an assessment given of the results of the archaeological survey. Find-spots of archaeological material, buildings and historic features in the landscape have been similarly identified and are indicated by both field and location numbers where necessary. A short title gazetteer of these find-spots appears at the end of this report.

3.2 METHODOLOGY

In the case of arable fields the survey method employed was to walk the line of the proposed route by transects located no more than 20m apart, noting and plotting the occurrence of re-deposited

surface artifacts. In the case of pasture and woodland examination was by visual survey noting above ground or negative features such as field ditches, quarries, ponds, roads and trackways extant in the landscape which may be indicative of surviving archaeology.

3.3 CONFIDENCE RATING

Much of the preferred route follows an alignment over agricultural land and the archaeological field survey was largely carried out following harvesting but prior to ploughing, harrowing and seeding, and also at a time when many fields remained under stubble. A proportion of the route also followed a course across areas which were scrub, meadow, woodland or under permanent pasture. All of these factors largely obscured the ground surface and therefore prevented a detailed archaeological field survey. Only in four cases (Fields 10, 31 32 and 38) were the fields either ploughed or harrowed and so subjected to more intensive survey by fieldwalking transects at 20m intervals. At the close of the field survey it is possible, therefore, to state that only a small percentage of the road route has been satisfactorily examined for surviving traces of material archaeological remains and that much of the present report is thus based on a visual examination and interpretation of the historic landscape.

3.4 FIELD INVENTORY

Field 1 (centred TQ 68705980)

Location and status: Within Leybourne Civil Parish. Rough pasture. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: The southern boundary is modern and delineated by a fence line. Only a small part of Field 1, along its southern boundary, falls within the line of deviation for the proposed road route.

No landscape features or surface artifacts were observed or noted in Field 1

Parcel 2 (centred TQ 68525973)

Location and status: Within Leybourne Civil Parish. Woodland. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: A modern roadside parcel of woodland, formerly cultivated as two detached fields, one arable, the other hop ground. Only a very small section of Parcel 2, in its extreme south-eastern corner, falls within the line of deviation for the proposed road route.

No landscape features or surface artifacts were observed or noted in Parcel 2

Fields 3 and 4 and Parcel 5 (centred TQ 68585972 TQ 68645972 and TQ 68645968)

Location and status: Within Leybourne Civil Parish, Fields 3 and 4 are rough pasture, Parcel 5 is woodland. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: The division between Fields 3 and 4 is marked by a modern fence line, as is that between these and Field 1 to the north. Both closes have been created out of a parcel of former broad leaf woodland (named Willow Woods in 1842). The line of the proposed road cuts extensively across both these fields. The division between Fields 3 and 4 and Parcel 5 is marked by a watercourse South of this watercourse Parcel 5 has been recently created, as landscaping associated with the construction of the M20 motorway, out of a former piece of hop ground. The parcel falls entirely within the line of the proposed road.

No landscape features or surface artifacts were observed or noted in Fields 3 and 4 or Parcel 5.

Fields 6 and 7 (centred TQ 68745975 and TQ 68875970)

Location and status: Within Leybourne Civil Parish Rough scrubland Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: The southern boundary of Field 7 is modern, delineated by the M20 motorway. The southern boundary of Field 6 is also in part marked by a modern fence line and on its eastern side by an un-named watercourse draining into a pond in the north-east corner. A large section of Field 6, and a lesser area of Field 7, falls within the impact area for the construction of the proposed interchange. Both Fields 6 and 7 within this area were formerly one field cultivated as hop ground but now waste.

No landscape features or surface artifacts were observed or noted in Fields 6 and 7.

Parcel 8 (centred TQ 68555958)

Location and status: Within Leybourne Civil Parish, Woodland. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: A recent plantation, part of modern roadside landscaping and disturbed during construction of the M20. Only the northern end of the parcel falls within the line of deviation of the proposed road route.

No landscape features or surface artifacts were observed or noted in Parcel 8.

Field 9 (centred TQ 68655945)

Location and status: Within Leybourne Civil Parish. Rough pasture. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: Formerly two fields, that on the northern side adjacent to the present M20 motorway cultivated as hop ground, that on the southern side cultivated as arable and named Five Acres in 1842. The division between these two fields is now marked by a footpath! formerly a trackway now preserved as a steep bank and also in part by an alignment of mature trees (location 9/1 between TQ 68595957 and TQ 68665947). For the southern part of Field 9, abutting Park Road, see the description and assessment below entered under Fields 10, 11 and 12.

No surface artifacts were noted in Field 9.

Fields 10, 11 and 12 (centred TQ 68475914, TQ 68655926 and TQ 68595905)

Location and status: Within Leybourne Civil Parish, Field 10 arable, ploughed but not harrowed. Dark brown clay sandy loam. Small isolated linear spreads of subsoiling were observed. Fieldwalked by two transects, 20m distant, south to north Fields 11 and 12 permanent pasture. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: The boundaries between Fields 10-12 are now delineated by either modern fence lines or hedgerows. The entire area now occupied by these fields previously comprised a section of Leybourne Park and traces of this former parkland are evidenced in the landscape by mature trees either as alignments or groups of standings. Leybourne Park in this form, and also Park Road between the present A228 and Leybourne Grange Lodge, were laid out in the later nineteenth century. Prior to this, in 1842, all of this area, a part of the present permanent pasture north of Park Road (see above Field 9), and also the northern sections of Fields 10 and 11 formed a large field under arable cultivation of approximately, and named, Thirty Acres. Leybourne Park, however, was laid out much earlier probably by Francis Whitworth who purchased the manor and castle of Leybourne, and also the Grange, in 1724.

The southern sections of Fields 10 and 12 were formerly divided, in 1842, into two closes by a wide landway or headland. The westernmost of these closes, abutting the Birling Road, was under arable cultivation and named Bull Field in 1842; that on the eastern side was also under arable cultivation at this date but named Kiln Field (centred on TQ 68705900). This may indicate pottery or tile production in the locality but no further evidence for this was recorded during the present field survey. The proposed road route follows an alignment across the former south-western edge of this close.

Two find spots of archaeological material were recorded during fieldwalking, small corpus of medieval pottery, consisting of small abraded shards of sandy ware, was recovered from a location some 1 00m from the southern boundary of Field 10 (Location 10/1 at TQ 68445902). At the northern end of Field 10 a large spread of re-deposited surface finds of building debris comprising half, whole and fragmentary house brick, dressed stonework, slate and a small but even distribution of late post-medieval (circa 1825 and later) pottery was noted. The main concentration of material was located approximately 30m south of Park Road (Location 10/2 centred TQ 68525932), but was also observed in lesser quantities immediately adjacent to the road. This may represent the site of a former building. In addition to this material two worked flints, comprising a fragment of a blade and a re-worked flake, both in dark blue unpatinated flint and of Mesolithic/Neolithic date, were also recovered from Field 10 (Locations 10/3 and 10/4 at TQ 68995912 and TQ 68505918 respectively). A sparse but even distribution of late medieval/post medieval peg tile of 16th century and later date; and also late post-medieval pottery, including clay pipe stems all of post-1825 date, was noted across the entirety of Field 10.

Field 13 (centred TQ 68555870)

Location and status: Within Leybourne Civil Parish. Under stubble 26th October, partially ploughed adjacent to the Birling Road 23rd November 1992 but outside the line of deviation. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: A large open field lying on the western flank of a small valley. The western side of Field 13 falls sharply away towards the valley floor between the 38m and 20m contours. This field, of about thirty acres, was named Great Field in 1842 and presumably formed part of the medieval and post-medieval manorial demesne of Leybourne Castle. On its south and south-western boundary and also in part on its eastern boundary, Field 13 abuts Leybourne Wood. Along this boundary a steep wood bank delineates Leybourne Wood. On its far western boundary Field 13 abuts Birling Road. Its northern boundary is marked by a wide linear strip of scrubland, steeply banked on its southern side, and representing the alignment of a former landway or headland (Location 13/1 between TQ 68515889 and TQ 68575888). Across Field 13 natural terraces divide the open aspect of this large field and many must formerly have been utilised as ridgeways. In 1842 one of these terraces marked an undefined boundary enclosing an east-west linear strip cultivated as hop ground. Closer to the Birling Road a small circular mound about 30m diameter and 1 m height was observed but situated west of the line of deviation for the proposed road route. A late post-medieval brick lined well was recorded on the southern edge of this mound.

On the extreme eastern corner of Leybourne Wood (at TQ 68595858) a former field boundary, now removed, delineated a small rectangular close of hop ground of a little over two acres. This former close lies on the valley side and the location suggests that the area may once have been a favourable situation for settlement. A single find of a flint flake artefact of Mesolithic/Neolithic date was recovered from this area (Location 13/2 at TQ 68605850).

Parcel 14 (centred TQ 68435844)

Location and status: Within Leybourne Civil Parish. Woodland. Visually surveyed but the area was obscured by vegetation.

Description and assessment: A large expanse of mature broadleaf woodland named as Leybourne Wood with its boundaries marked in part by woodbanks (Location 14/1 between TQ 68525860 and TQ 68545852). Only a small section of this wood, on its far eastern side, falls within the line of deviation for the proposed road route. In this impact area the wood has been recently replanted and is now covered by saplings.

No surface artifacts were recovered from parcel 14.

Field 15 (centred TQ 68605837)

Location and status: Within Leybourne Civil parish Water meadows. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: Field 15 covers water meadows situated on the valley floor and on either side of a stream known as the Addington Brook. The present course of the stream, and as depicted on the 1842 Tithe Apportionment plan suggests that the watercourse has been managed and that its present alignment is the result of extensive artificial channelling. Traces of former leats for example are visible on the eastern bank of the stream. A mill pond is known to have been formerly situated to the north, and immediately adjacent to, Field 15 and Leybourne corn mill itself was located at the head of this pond (at TQ 68735853). Leybourne mill is documented in the 18th century and the locality may have been similarly utilised either at the same location or up or down stream during the medieval period. The place-name Leybourne contains the old English element of 'burna' meaning stream and is so documented in a charter of 942/946 AD which records a gift of land now represented by the whole of the parish of West Malling from King Edmund to Buhric, Bishop of Rochester. This charter gives the location and extent of the grant of land by a description of its topographical bounds and names the above stream as the 'lylle burnan'. Domesday Book, compiled in 1086, also records the existence of a mill valued at 7s and also 12 acres of meadow land as part of the holdings of the manor of Leybourne (Location 15/1 centred on TQ 68605838).

Remains of the former and presumably post-medieval management of the stream channel were observed on the western boundary of Field 15 (Location 15/2 at TQ 68585836). At this location a linear earthen bank with a stone revetment and the remains of an earlier stone bridge, now replaced by a modern footbridge, were recorded (Plates I and II). Across the entirety of Field 15, on both sides of the stream, much of the ground appears to have been disturbed by late post-medieval and recent drainage works and other hydrological schemes. At the extreme north-eastern corner of Field 15 an elaborate stone structure marks the position of Leybourne village pump, now disused. A commemorative inscription on this structure states 'Drink weary pilgrim, Drink and pray, For living waters They only they, Can satisfy earths, Sons and daughters. 1859'.

Area 16 (centred TQ 68575826)

Location and status: Within Leybourne Civil Parish Houses and gardens. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: Area 16 incorporates an artificial grouping of adjoining residential properties and attached gardens. The line of deviation for the proposed road route follows an alignment through two of these properties, one a large Edwardian terrace building of three houses (Plate III) (Location 16/1 at TQ 68615828), the other a modern building comprising two semi-

detached houses. The former of these properties occupies a site previously containing a large circular artificial fish pond, fed by a leat on its southern edge.

No landscape features or surface artifacts were observed or recorded in Area 16.

Fields 17,18,19,25 and Parcels 21, 22 (centred TQ 68705821, TQ 68605815, TQ 68705809, TQ 68765802 and TQ 68735810, TQ 68745804)

Location and status: Within Leybourne Civil Parish. Field 17 arable, under stubble Fields 18 and 19 permanent pasture. Field 25 scrubland. Parcels 21 and 22 woodland. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: The adjoining field boundaries of Fields 17, 18 and 19 are all recent field divisions. Fields 17 and 18 were occupied by an expanse of woodland in 1842, although by this date the southern corner had been cleared of woodland and an area of one and a half acres of pasture had been established. The 10 eastern parts of Fields 17 and 19, the northern section of Field 25 and also the entirety of Parcels 21 and 22 were given over to hop cultivation in 1842 and again the present land use and field divisions are recent. The southern boundaries of Fields 18 and 19, however, also mark the ecclesiastical boundary between the parishes of Leybourne and West Malling and as such are historic survivals of early medieval date being recorded in a pre-conquest charter of 942/946 AD. From the extreme south-eastern corner of Field 19 (at TQ 68725803) the parish boundary follows a west-east alignment through Parcel 22 and defines the southern boundary of Field 25 (Locations 18/2, 19/1, 22/1 and 25/1 between TQ 68635808 and TQ 68845796).

Remnants of the woodland described above are evidenced in the present landscape by the presence of numerous mature broad leaf standings within Fields 18 and 19. An undefined number of earthwork features, comprising banks and hollows, were observed in the north-eastern corner of Field 18 (Location 18/1 centred on TQ 68645816).

No surface artifacts were noted in Fields 17, 18, 19 and 25 and Parcels 21 and 22.

Field 20 (centred TQ 68615800)

Location and status: Within West Malling Civil Parish. Permanent pasture. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: Formerly two closes, the eastern under arable cultivation, the western named Jacksons Meadow in 1842. The western boundary of Field 20 is defined by a wide trackway. Only part of Field 20 falls within the line of deviation of the proposed road route.

No landscape features or surface artifacts were observed or noted in Field 20.

Parcels 23 and 24 and Fields 26, 27 and 28 (centred TQ 68695798, TQ 68725796, TQ 68785796, TQ 68755795 and TQ 68785792)

Location and status: Within West Malling Civil Parish. Parcels 23 and 24 ornamental lawns. Fields 26, 27 and 28 scrubland. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: Parcels 23 and 24 are recent creations formerly part of fields given over to either arable or hop cultivation. The division between Parcels 23 and 24 is marked by an ornamental footway leading to the Hermitage and perpetuates an earlier field division. To the east of this footway Parcel 24 and Fields 26, 27 and 28 comprised two fields of hop grounds in 1842. The extant field boundary between Fields 27 and 28 represents the earlier field division. A small enclosure, comprising cottage and garden, was situated, in 1842, at a location abutting the north-

eastern corner of Field 27 and now incorporated within Field 26 (Location 26/1 at TQ 68775797). No trace of this building was recorded during the present field survey but the entirety of this area was covered by undergrowth which obscured the ground surface.

No surface artifacts were noted in Parcels 23 and 24 and Fields 26, 27 and 28.

Field 29, Parcels 30, 33 and 34, and Field 35 (centred TQ 68815788, TQ 68785780, TQ 68865788, TQ 68815776 and TQ 68835775)

Location and status: Within West Malling Civil Parish. Field 29 rough pasture. Parcel 30 cultivated garden. Parcels 33 and 34 woodland, divided by A228. Field 35 scrubland. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: These fields and parcels are situated to the east of the Hermitage and are recent field divisions formerly one large field cultivated as arable in 1842. Only the western boundaries of Field 29 and Parcel 30 perpetuate the lines of earlier field divisions. The southern boundaries of Parcels 30, 34 and Field 35 abut a roadway named Lucks Hill.

No landscape features or surface artifacts were observed or noted in Field 29 and 35 and Parcels 30, 33 and 34.

Fields 31 and 32 (centred TQ 68923807 and TQ 69085798)

Location and status: Within West Malling Civil Parish Arable, ploughed but not harrowed. Sticky clay loam. Field walked by two transects, 20m distant north to south.

Description and assessment: Large sub-rectangular field divisions situated between the A228 and the A20 London Road. Only a small part of the westernmost edges of Fields 31 and 32 fall within the line of deviation of the proposed road route. An even and moderate distribution of re-deposited surface scatters of post-medieval and late post-medieval peg tile, brick, slate, glass and pottery, the latter dateable to the period 1825 and later, was noted but not collected across the entirety of Fields 31 and 32.

No landscape features were observed in Fields 31 and 32.

Fields 36 and 37 (centred TQ 68935765 and TQ 68945754)

Location and status: Within West Malling Civil Parish Permanent pasture. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: Field 36 comprises a triangular area of rough pasture on the southern side of a deep cutting recently landscaped for road improvements where the A228 crosses the Lucks Hill road. Field 37 is bounded on the west and south by the A228 and the railway line respectively and both field boundaries are recent. Parts only of Fields 36 and 37, along their westernmost edges, fall within the line of deviation of the proposed road route.

No landscape features or surface artifacts were observed or noted in Fields 36 and 37.

Field 38 (centred TQ 68825729)

Location and status: Within West Malling Civil Parish, Arable, ploughed and harrowed. Sticky clay loam. Field walked by two transects, 20m distant, north to south.

Description and assessment: A large open field, formerly two fields, and on the west bisected by the A228. Remnants of an earlier east-west field division were clearly visible by a low linear bank and scarp and a corresponding spread of dark humic loam (Location 38/4 between TQ 68735725

and TQ 68765724). Only part of Field 38, along its extreme westernmost edge abutting the A228, falls within the line of deviation for the proposed road route.

A small corpus of medieval pottery was recovered from the vicinity of this feature (Location 38/1 centred on TQ 68765724) and is presumably derived from earlier deposits or ground surfaces preserved along the edges of the former field division. A number of other archaeological finds were also recovered from Field 38 comprising flint flake artifacts of Mesolithic/Neolithic date (Locations 38/2 and 38/3 at TQ 68835736 and TQ 68685716 respectively).

4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

4.1 RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROGRESS OF FUTURE ARCHEOLOGICAL WORKS

The present field survey has identified two zones of archaeological importance and potential. The following recommendations detail the specific archaeological works that may be undertaken within these zones.

4.1.1 Zone A, the more significant of the two, is situated on the valley floor east of Leybourne Wood (Survey Field 15) and based on present knowledge may be classified of regional importance. Insufficient data has accumulated, however, to determine whether preservation in situ within the landscape setting or preservation by record is the appropriate mitigatory archaeological option. Future archaeological works within this general zone should therefore be directed towards an enhancement of the initial archaeological field survey. This would be achieved by selective field evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenching with the objective of making an assessment of the site type and date and in particular of the palaeoenvironmental potential of the presumed waterlogged deposits. This schedule of works may also be augmented by undertaking a programme of boreholes and assessment of the resulting data. In addition, geophysical prospection may be undertaken to locate areas of particular archaeological interest. Further documentary research, given the postulated date and site types likely to be encountered within Zone A, would be particularly appropriate. All of the foregoing programmes of archaeological investigation should be followed by detailed desk study and report preparation.

4.1.2 Zone B is located west and south-west of Leybourne Castle. The zoning, however, is based on documentary evidence or an interpretation of the landscape history. Here, future archaeological works should be directed in the first instance towards the testing of this non-archaeological data by evaluation by machine-cut linear prospection trenching. Further documentary study may be appropriate and be undertaken with the purpose of more closely locating possible buried archaeological remains. Based on current knowledge, this zone is of only local importance and preservation by record is the preferred option to mitigate the impact on the archaeological resource.

4.2 In addition to the zones located above it is important that further phases of fieldwork should be undertaken with the purpose of locating any unknown archaeological sites not identified during the present field survey. The desirability of undertaking this work along this particular road development is due not only to the unfavourable ground conditions encountered along much of the proposed road route but also because buried archaeological remains may not be indicated by

either scatters of re-deposited surface finds or as relict landscape features. This may be achieved by the following programme of works:

- 4.2.1 Further phases of field survey at a seasonally appropriate time, geophysical prospection to locate areas for further archaeological assessment, aerial photographic research and further limited documentary research as appropriate to special sites.
- 4.2.2 Archeological evaluation of the proposed road development by excavation of linear, machine cut, prospection trenches. These to be located within the line of deviation for the proposed route including areas where the impact on the archaeological resource may be affected by associated landscaping. This phase of archaeological works should be undertaken with the objective of identifying unknown sites and investigating specific sites and monuments already identified.
- 4.2.3 An assessment by desk study, further documentary research as appropriate and report preparation of the field surveys and evaluation excavations should be undertaken so that the full importance or otherwise of the archaeology along the proposed route can be assessed.
- 4.2.4 Direct, immediate and permanent loss to the archaeological resource is likely to occur within the lines of deviation for the proposed road route where largescale earthmoving groundworks are to be undertaken. Where appropriate, major excavation of identified archaeological sites, prior to the commencement of road construction ground works, will therefore be necessary.
- 4.2.5 In addition, watching and recording briefs should be undertaken during road construction works. These should then be integrated into the development schedule and be directed towards adding extra detail to the archaeological record.



Plate I Field 15. Linear earthen bank with stone revetment.
(Location 15/2 at TQ 68585836)



Plate II Field 15. Remains of foundations of earlier stone bridge
(Location 15/2 at TQ 68585836)



Plate III Area 16. Edwardian terrace building of three houses
(Location 16/1 at TQ 68615828)

APPENDIX 1

A228 LEYBOURNE-WEST MALLING BYPASS LINK ROAD

GAZETTEER OF RECORDED SITES AND FINDS

Field Location	Period/Date & Find/Site Type	Description	National Grid Reference
9/1	Post-medieval Trackway	Linear earthen bank	Between TQ 6859 5957 and TQ 6866 5947
10/1	Medieval pottery	Sandy wares	At TQ 6844 5902
10/2	Post-medieval. Site of building?	Debris – ashlar, slate, pottery.	Ctrd on TQ 6852 5932
10/3	Mesolithic/Neolithic Flint artefact.	Blade fragment.	At TQ 6899 5912
10/4	Mesolithic/Neolithic Flint artefact.	Waste flake, retouched.	At TQ 6850 5918
13/1	Medieval/Post-medieval Landway/Headway	Wide, linear earthen bank.	Between TQ 6851 5889 and TQ 6857 5888
13/2	Mesolithic/Neolithic Flint artefact.	Scraper	At TQ 6860 5850
14/1	Medieval Post-medieval woodbanks	Linear earthen banks.	Between TQ 6852 5860 and TQ 6854 5852
15/1	Early medieval 942/946AD Medieval/1086AD post-medieval channelled water course and leats.	Stream, course of, named 'lylle burnan'. Site of mill and associated works?	Centred on TQ 6860 5838
15/2	Post-medieval bridge.	Linear earthen bank with stone revetment & earlier bridge foundations	At TQ 6858 5836
16/1	Modern building	Terrace	At TQ 6861 5828
18/1	Post-medieval banks & hollows.	Undefined earthworks	Ctrd on TQ 6864 5816
18/2 19/1 22/1 25/1	Early medieval 942/946 AD Medieval Post-medieval boundary	Ecclesiastical Parish boundary	Between TQ 6863 5808
26/1	Post-medieval Extant 1842 building	Site of cottage and garden	At TQ 6877 5797
38/1	Medieval pottery	Sandy wares	Ctrd on TQ 6876 5724
38/2	Mesolithic/Neolithic Flint artefact	Waste flake	At TQ 6883 5736
38/3	Mesolithic/Neolithic Flint artefact	Waste flake	At TQ 6868 5716
38/4	Post-medieval field boundary	Low, linear earthen bank	Between TW 6873 5725 and TQ 6876 5724



UNCLASSIFIED

TOLLGATE HOUSE

HA 044/027/000136 1

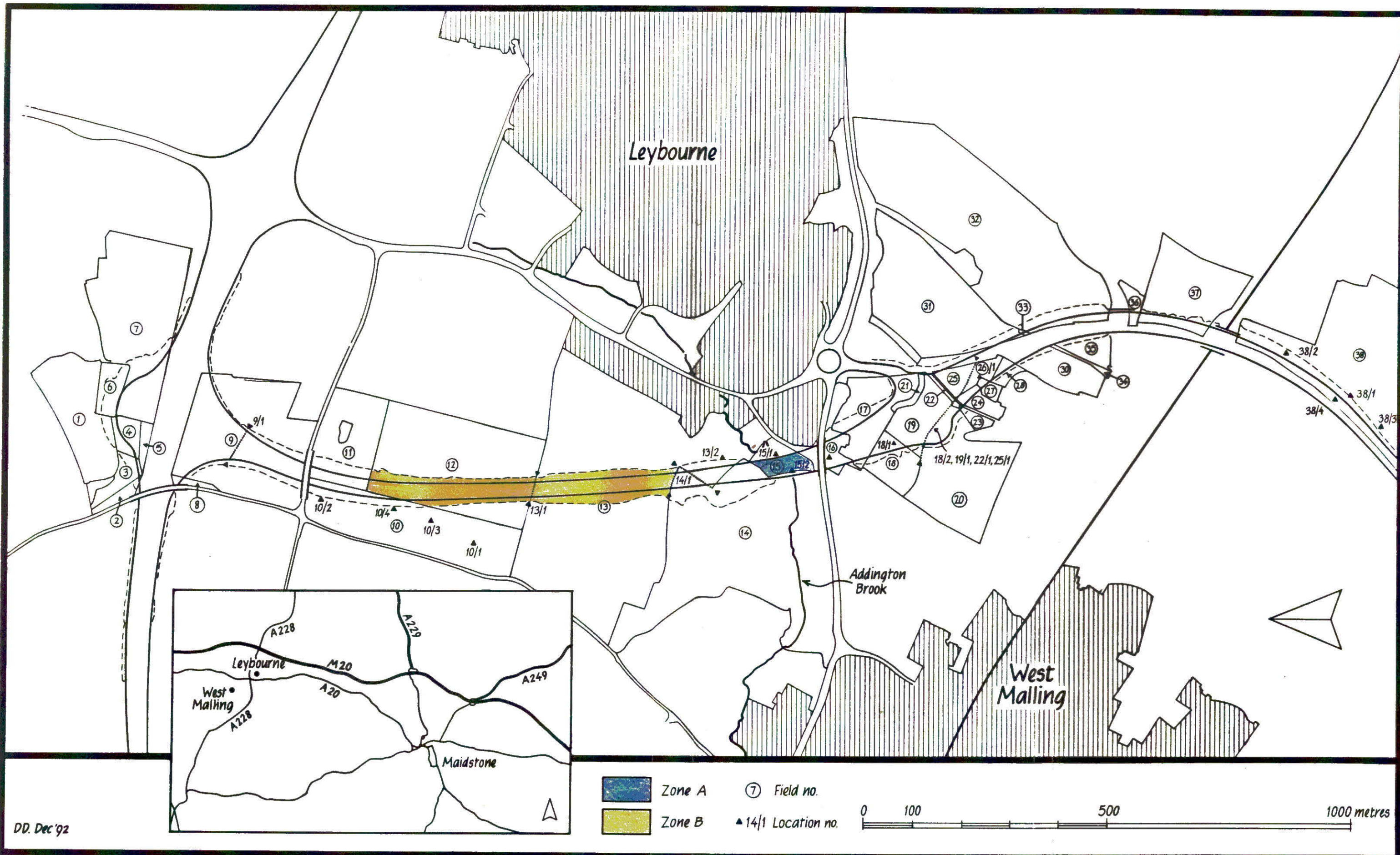
ENVIRONMENT & LANDSCAPE
Environmental Statement

11/03/2001 15:57:37

**A228 LEYBOURNE & WEST MALLING BYPASS
– ENV. STATEMENT VOLUME 2 – INITIAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY 11/92**



MHA 44/27/136\$ 1W



DD. Dec '92