

Report



Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report: Mote Park

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Contents

Summary	1
Acknowledgements	2
1 Introduction.....	3
<i>Project Background.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>The Site, Location and Geology.....</i>	<i>4</i>
2 Objectives.....	5
<i>Aims and Scope</i>	<i>5</i>
3 Copyright.....	5
4 Archaeological and Historical Context	6
<i>Introduction.....</i>	<i>6</i>
5 Methodology	8
<i>Introduction.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Artefacts, Human Remains, Treasure and Environmental Sampling</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Post-Excavation Analysis.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Archives and Deposition.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>ADAS Project Team</i>	<i>9</i>
6 Results.....	9
7 Discussion and Conclusions	13
8 References.....	15
<i>Online Resources.....</i>	<i>15</i>
Appendix A: Context Descriptions.....	i
Appendix B: The Finds	vi
Appendix C: Oasis Report Form.....	vii
Plates.....	ix

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2a: Location of the 132kV Cable Route

Figure 2b: Location of the 132kV Cable Route

Figure 3: Representative Section of possible Quarry Pit [1015]

Figure 4: South-west Facing Section of Walls (1024) and (1025)

List of Plates

Plate 1: View looking south where the cable trench enters Mote Park at the southern park boundary wall.

Plate 2: View looking north of the Route through the tree protection zone at the southern part of the Route.

Plate 3: View looking north down the north facing slope towards the site of Old Mote House (MKE43311).

Plate 4: North-east facing section of possible Quarry Pit (1015).

Plate 5: North-east facing section of possible Quarry Pit (1015).

Plate 6: North-east facing section of possible Quarry Pit (1015).

Plate 7: Overhead view of wall foundations (1024) and (1025) and brick wall remnants (1026).

Plate 8: View looking south of wall foundations (1024) and (1025) and brick wall remnants (1026).

Plate 9: General view looking north-west of the cable trench works at the northern part of the Route.

Plate 10: North-east facing section of the cable trench in the northern part of the Route showing made ground (1006, 1008, 1010, and 1014).

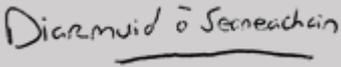
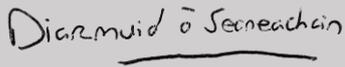
Plate 11: General view looking north-west of the cable trench works at the northern part of the Route.

Plate 12: General view of the cable trench works at the northern part of the Route looking north-west.

Plate 13: View looking south across Mote Park by Johannes Kip in 1719.

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Revision History

Revision	Date	Amendment



Summary

In January to March 2019 ADAS carried out an archaeological watching brief for UK Power Networks (UKPN) of groundworks required for the installation of an underground 33 kV electricity cable through Mote Park Grade II Registered Park and Garden in Maidstone, Kent (centred on NGR TQ 77915 54858). The objective of the watching brief was to record all archaeological remains exposed during groundworks for the works between grid references TQ 76836 55897 to TQ 78041 5338.

The results of the archaeological works indicate that the monitoring methodology used was effective in ensuring that the development resulted all harm to the historic environment resource being either avoided or appropriately mitigated through preservation by record.

The most significant remains observed within the cable trench were the remains of two wall foundations (1024 and 1025). These were recorded at the base of the north facing slope where the Route levelled out leading north-west towards the existing public footpath.

It is considered that these walls most likely represent part of the foundations of a building shown in a drawing of Mote Park by Johannes Kip in 1719 (Ginnaw and Ambrose 2018). The building in question was located to the east of Old Mote House (to the left of Old Mote House in the 1719 drawing; Plate 13).

Evidence of localised quarry activity ([1015], [1018] and [1021]) was observed in the southern part of the Route on the north facing slope and evidence of landscaping and demolition was also observed in this part of the Route (1003, 1006, 1010, 1017, 1019, 1027, 1028, and 1029).

No archaeological remains were observed in the northern part of the scheme. The stratigraphic sequence observed suggests there was been extensive recent landscaping at the part of the Route. The modern artefacts observed in the landscaped deposits from this part of the Route indicate that this landscaping has been carried out in the last fifty years.

The lack of significant archaeological features recorded during the archaeological monitoring may be attributed to the relatively limited ground impact of the cable trench as well as the impact of previous quarrying, landscaping and demolition activity within Mote Park.

Acknowledgements

This archaeological watching brief was commissioned by UK Power Networks, and thanks are due in this regard. Fieldwork was carried out by Andrew Brown, Peter Vellett, Andy Macintosh, Adrian Gollop and Kate Griffiths. The report and supporting illustrations were prepared Andrew Brown, and checked by Diarmuid O Seaneachain. The archive was compiled by Andrew Brown.

1 Introduction

Project Background

- 1.1.1 In January to March 2019 ADAS carried out an archaeological watching brief for UK Power Networks (UKPN) of groundworks required for the installation of an underground 33 kV electricity cable through Mote Park Grade II Registered Park and Garden in Maidstone, Kent (centred on NGR TQ 77915 54858). The objective of the watching brief was to record all archaeological remains exposed during groundworks for the works between grid references TQ 76836 55897 to TQ 78041 5338 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The works were carried out under UKPN's permitted development rights in accordance with the Electricity Act 1989, and therefore were not subject to a planning application.
- 1.1.3 A historic environment desk-based assessment carried out by ADAS (ADAS 2015) indicated there was a high potential for buried archaeological remains dating to the Late Iron Age, Romano-British, and Modern periods at the northern part of the cable route outside Mote Park. The assessment also indicated there was a general potential for buried archaeological deposits dating from the Prehistoric, Medieval and Post-medieval periods within Mote Park itself.
- 1.1.4 Ms. Wendy Rogers, the Local Authority Archaeologist for Kent, recommended archaeological monitoring should be carried out on groundworks required for the installation of the underground 33 kV electricity cable through Mote Park in Maidstone, Kent in an email communication sent to the client in late 2015.
- 1.1.5 It was considered that this part of the development had particular potential to impact upon unknown buried archaeological remains relating to landscaping activity and gardens associated with the historic Mote House.
- 1.1.6 RSK ADAS Ltd were instructed to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to carry out the required archaeological works and record any archaeological remains during the monitoring of the groundworks (ADAS 2017).
- 1.1.7 The fieldwork followed the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014), *the Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), *the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and the Kent County Council (KCC 2017) Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief on Phased Schemes in Kent.
- 1.1.8 In carrying out this work UKPN complied with their obligations to the historic environment, as outlined in Section 38 and Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act 1989.

The Site, Location and Geology

- 1.1.9 The works comprised the initial excavation of five trial pits (Trial Pits 8, 9, 9A, 10, and 11) to identify existing services inside Mote Park itself (Figure 2).
- 1.1.10 The five trial pits were located at:
- a) Trial Pit 8: TQ 77040 55346
 - b) Trial Pit 9: TQ 77766 54433
 - c) Trial Pit 9A: TQ 77747 54452
 - d) Trial Pit 10: TQ 77884 54306
 - e) Trial Pit 11: TQ 77980 54194
- 1.1.11 The cable route through Mote Park extended for approximately 1.6 km, of which approximately 1.1 km was monitored under continuous archaeological supervision. The remaining 500 m of the Route was a Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) underground cable route.
- 1.1.12 The cable route entered Mote Park at the southern end at the corner of School Lane and Oxford Road. The cable was inserted underneath the existing park boundary wall before leading in a north-west direction across the park towards the existing tarmac footpath in the centre of the park.
- 1.1.13 The topography at the southern part of the Route indicates that the Route initially ran along a plateau for approximately 100 m before leading down a north facing slope to an area of flat ground in front of the site of Old Mote House (MKE43311).
- 1.1.14 From here the Route remained on the western side of the existing path and ran in parallel with the path towards a HDD Directional Drilling pit located at NGR: TQ 77410 55139. The corresponding directional drilling pit was located at NGR: TQ 76945 55385 (Figure 2).
- 1.1.15 The underlying geology of the development area is recorded as sandstone and limestone sedimentary rock of the Hythe Formation (BGS 2019).
- 1.1.16 The British Geological Survey have traditionally mapped five river terraces in the Maidstone area including the important fossil site at Aylesford. Borehole evidence from this part of the Medway catchment area indicates the presence of buried Pleistocene sands and gravels in the vicinity of Snodland (Wenban-Smith et al 2007, 26).
- 1.1.17 Borehole data from within Mote Park indicates that the stratigraphic sequence of the Route consists of 0.40 m of topsoil overlying a subsoil between 1.10-1.60 m thick. This subsoil horizon consists of firm brown silty clay with occasional limestone cobbles (BGS ID: 12724904/ TQ75SE33 and BGS ID: 12724906/ TQ75SE55; BGS 2019).

2 Objectives

Aims and Scope

2.1.1 The aims of this watching brief were:

- *To ensure that any archaeological features/deposits exposed during groundworks associated with the development area were identified, recorded and interpreted to an acceptable standard;*
- *To ensure that any significant discoveries of artefactual evidence were recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard;*
- *The general aim of the fieldwork will be to record will be to record and analyse any archaeological remains associated with the historic development of Mote Park that are revealed during the course of the works.*
- *The specific aim of the fieldwork was to identify and record any unknown buried archaeological remains or artefacts that may be associated with the historic Old Mote House (MKE43311) and its gardens.*
- *To ensure that the fieldwork took place within, and contributes to the goals of the South East Research Framework (SERF) for Kent County Council (SERF 2019).*
- *To report the results as appropriate.*

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4 Archaeological and Historical Context

Introduction

- 4.1.1 A historic desk-based assessment (ADAS 2015) was produced which assessed the historic environment potential of the landscape within a 300m radius around the Route. The results of this assessment are summarized below. The Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic England datasets were consulted for information relating to this Study Area in September 2015.
- 4.1.2 The Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic England record no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I Listed Buildings, Designated Wrecks or Battlefields within 300m of the cable route.
- 4.1.3 Part of the Route passes through the Grade II Mote Park Registered Park and Garden.
- 4.1.4 The Maidstone Borough Council records one Architectural Conservation Area within the 300m Study Area. This is the Ashford Road Conservation Area, which is located 293m from the northern end of the Route.
- 4.1.5 The Kent HER and Historic England records one Grade II* Listed Building and twelve Grade II Listed buildings within the Study Area.
- 4.1.6 Within Mote Park the site of Old Mote House (MKE43311) had the potential to be directly impacted by the development as buried remains of this former building were recorded by the HER to be situated within 61m from the Route. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping and previous archaeological investigations indicated that there was also likely to be a historic carriage way associated with Old Mote House in the southern part of Mote Park which had the potential to be directly impacted by the development. An underground quarry is recorded (MKE13603) within Mote Park and was surveyed in 1990. This survey reported that least 50 m of workings still survived but that they were described as being unstable (Kent HER 2019). Due to the proximity of these workings to the Route there was the possibility that they may have been disturbed by the construction of the cable trench.
- 4.1.7 The Kent HER contains fifteen separate for previous archaeological investigations which have taken place within the Study Area. An archaeological trial trenching evaluation was carried out in Mote Park in 2011 along the route of a historic carriageway depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. This investigation found that the carriageway was well preserved below a thin layer of topsoil (Kent HER 2019). A topographic survey was carried out in 2011 which showed ground disturbance in the vicinity of the Old Mote House, the results suggested evidence of the foundations having been 'robbed out' during demolition (Kent HER No. EKE1153).

- 4.1.8 Four archaeological watching briefs were carried out between 2000 and 2007 within the Study Area. Archaeological monitoring out within the Invicta Grammar School for Girls in 2004 recorded part of the anti-tank ditch which once defended Maidstone during the Second World War. Another watching brief carried out in 2007 on the route of the Phase II pipeline between Hockers Land and Linton recorded that natural deposits were not found due to extensive landscaping. Evidence for a southern garden boundary wall dated c.1800, a 19th/20th century sewer or storm drain and a disused cellar were also recorded. A third watching brief carried out on Sittingbourne Road in 2002 recovered a single sherd of medieval pottery but otherwise identified no archaeological remains (Kent HER 2019).
- 4.1.9 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) County Series map for Kent from c. 1868-1870 shows Mote Park as a private park which includes fishponds and the Turkey Paper Mill in the northern part of the park. A carriage way is shown running through the middle of the park which entered from the south next to the Keeper's Cottage and headed towards the paper mill. The surrounding area was largely in use as agricultural fields and orchards. The Sevenoaks, Maidstone, and Tunbridge Wells railway line, though begun between Swanley and Sevenoaks in 1862, had not yet been extended as far as Maidstone at this time. The line was extended to Maidstone in 1874. The Forge Lodges are shown on the 1870 map in the southern area of Mote Park (Oldmaps 2019).
- 4.1.10 The 1897 Ordnance Survey map shows the extended railway line along the northern boundary of Mote Park. The Mote Park Cricket Club (58) had also been built by this time, and is shown next to a farm named as Penfolds. The site of a Romano-British cemetery is marked for the first time on the OS maps to the immediate north of the railway line within Vintners Park. The site of a Roman villa is also shown outside of the Study Area to the west of Mote Park which today is occupied by Maidstone Grammar School. Ordnance Survey maps record a notable increase in orchards planted on the landscape around the Route through the late 19th and early 20th century. By 1937 OS maps shows a dramatic increase in residential development built to the west of Mote Park surrounding the cricket ground. The carriage way through Mote Park no longer appears on maps from this time and further residential development to the east of Mote Park around Bearsted is evident (Oldmaps 2019).
- 4.1.11 Photographs taken during January 1946 show anti-tank defences were still visible in the landscape at that time, although the anti-tank ditch had been partially filled in to the north of Ashford Road (RAF/106G/UK/1112 frame 3055). Another photograph taken in April 1946 shows more of the ditch had been filled in. Nevertheless parts of the defences were still visible next to Mote Park Cricket Club (RAF/106G/UK/1379 frame 7393). Both photos also show some possible earthworks within Mote Park itself near the cricket ground which may also be related to the defence of Maidstone. Aerial photographs from August 1961 indicate that the defences had been completely

filled in by that time. However, the anti-tank ditch is still visible as a light crop mark to the north of Ashford Road (RAF/543/1426 frame 0213).

- 4.1.12 During the post-war years the area experienced another major increase of residential development with the villages Shepway and Bearsted undergoing significant expansion. An agricultural showground is shown within Mote Park on Ordnance Survey maps from 1958. Later modern mapping and satellite photos show that the land to the north of Mote Park and east of Vintners was not fully developed with residential housing until the late 1980's and early 1990's (Old Maps 2019; Google Earth 2019).

5 Methodology

Introduction

- 5.1.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation (ADAS 2017). An archaeologist was present during all intrusive groundworks to excavate the new cable trench within the watching brief area along the part of the Route which ran through Mote Park.
- 5.1.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological watching brief 2014* and the Kent County Council (KCC 2017) *Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief on Phased Schemes in Kent*.

Artefacts, Human Remains, Treasure and Environmental Sampling

- 5.1.3 No significant artefacts and no human remains were encountered during the watching brief. The remains of two brick built walls were identified during the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks. However they were contained within a demolition layer and so no environmental sampling was undertaken.

Post-Excavation Analysis

- 5.1.4 No significant artefacts or archaeologically significant deposits other than two Post-medieval brick walls and a Post-medieval quarry pit were encountered during the watching brief. Therefore no further post-excavation analysis was required.

Archives and Deposition

- 5.1.5 The archive is currently held by ADAS at their offices in Milton Park. No artefacts were recovered during the monitoring and therefore no artefacts will need to be deposited with an approved local museum. A paper or digital archive will be deposited with Maidstone Museum within six months

of the completion of the fieldwork under an accession number which will be issued upon deposition. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS database of archaeological projects in Britain. An OASIS form, ID reference adasuklt1-337307 has been provisionally completed and will be submitted at the time of completion.

ADAS Project Team

5.1.6 Fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Brown, Peter Vellett, Andy Macintosh, Adrian Gollop and Kate Griffiths. The report was written by Andrew Brown. The illustrations were prepared by Andrew Brown. The archive was compiled and prepared for deposition by Andrew Brown. The project was managed for ADAS by Diarmuid O Seaneachain.

6 Results

6.1.1 This section provides an overview of the monitoring results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are to be found in Appendix A.

6.1.2 The initial ground works consisted of the excavation of five trial pits (TP 8, 9A, 9, 10 and 11) to locate services under constant archaeological supervision. Each trial pit measured between 1 m to 2m wide by 1 m in length and up to 1 m in depth (Figure 2a and 2b).

6.1.3 The trial pits were completed over five days (23rd to 25th May and 8th and 9th June 2017). The weather generally consisted of cloudy, dull days from the 23rd to the 25th and bright sunshine on the 8th and 9th June.

6.1.4 The main cable trench was dug using a mechanical excavator with a flat bladed 0.50m bucket also under archaeological supervision. The trench was 0.50 m wide and was dug to a depth of approximately 1.20 m to 1.40 m in depth.

6.1.5 The cable trench works took place between the 25th January 2019 and 15th March 2019.

The Trial Pits

Trial Pit 8

6.1.6 Trial Pit 8 was located near the north-west entrance to Mote Park to locate existing electricity services. The pit was hand dug under archaeological supervision and measured 2 m in length by 0.50 m in width and was 1 m deep.

6.1.7 The topsoil (801) was approximately 0.15 m deep and consisted of soft dark brown sandy silt. This overlay 0.75 m of mid-reddish brown coarse sandy silty clay (802).

- 6.1.8 Existing services were encountered at a depth of 1 m where digging was stopped.
- 6.1.9 No archaeologically significant features or artefacts were observed or recovered from the trial pit.

Trial Pit 9

- 6.1.10 Trial Pit 9 was located approximately 206 m to the east of the Pavilion to search for and identify existing electricity services. The trial pit measured 2 m by 1 m and was 1 m in depth. It was dug with a 1 ton machine with a flat bladed bucket.
- 6.1.11 The topsoil (901) consisted of soft dark brown silty clay approximately 0.20 m thick. This overlay 0.80 m of light yellowish brown silty clay with ragstone fragments throughout (902).
- 6.1.12 Existing services were encountered at a depth of 1 m where digging was stopped.
- 6.1.13 No archaeologically significant features, artefacts or deposits were observed or recovered from the trial pit.

Trial Pit 9A

- 6.1.14 Trial Pit 9A was an additional trial pit located approximately 28 m to the north-west of Trial Pit 9 and measured 1.5 m by 2 m and 1 m in depth. The trial pit was dug with a 1 ton machine with a flat bladed bucket under archaeological supervision.
- 6.1.15 The topsoil (9A01) consisted of soft dark brown silty sand and was 0.20 m thick. This overlay 0.80 m of light yellowish brown silty clay with ragstone fragments throughout (9A02).
- 6.1.16 Existing services were encountered at a depth of 1 m where the digging was stopped.
- 6.1.17 No archaeologically significant features or artefacts were observed in the trial pit.

Trial Pit 10

- 6.1.18 Trial Pit 10 was located approximately 71 m to the north of the existing Gate Keepers Cottages at the top of the slope at the southern part of Mote Park. The trial pit measured 2 m by 1 m and was 0.50 m in depth. The trial pit was machine dug using a 1 ton machine under archaeological supervision.
- 6.1.19 The topsoil (10;01) consisted of soft dark brown silty sand 0.20 m thick. This overlay 0.30 m of light yellowish brown silty clay with ragstone fragments throughout (10;02).
- 6.1.20 Existing services were encountered at a depth of approximately 0.50 m where the digging stopped.
- 6.1.21 No archaeologically significant features or artefacts were observed in the trial pit.

Trial Pit 11

- 6.1.22 Trial Pit 11 was located immediately inside and adjacent to the southern boundary wall of Mote Park at the corner of School Lane and Oxford Road. The trial pit measured 1 m by 0.50 m and was 0.50 m in depth. The trial pit was excavated to establish the depth of the wall footings where the cable trench was to enter Mote Park.
- 6.1.23 The topsoil (1101) was a soft dark brown silty sand approximately 0.15 m thick. This sealed 0.35 m of made ground of light yellowish brown silty clay with modern brick and ragstone fragments throughout (1102).
- 6.1.24 The depth of the wall footings was 0.50 m where the digging was stopped.
- 6.1.25 No archaeologically significant features or artefacts were identified during the works.

The Main Cable Trench

- 6.1.26 The main cable trench was dug using a mechanical excavator with a flat bladed 0.50 m bucket also under archaeological supervision. The trench was 0.50 m wide, and dug to a depth of approximately 1.20 m to 1.40 m in depth. The cable trench was approximately 1.40 km in length (Figure 2a and 2b; Plates 1 - 12).
- 6.1.27 For convenience the description for the stratigraphic sequence of the cable trench through Mote Park has been broken into two parts. The southern part ran from the southern boundary wall of Mote Park at School Lane and extended past the existing Keepers Cottages as far as the existing tarmac path in the centre of Mote Park (Figure 2).
- 6.1.28 The northern part of the Route ran from the start of the tarmac path in the centre of Mote Park, and headed north-west parallel with the path towards the Mote Park café where it terminates at a HDD directional drill pit. The remainder of the Route to the north-western entrance of Mote Park was carried out by underground directional drilling and so could not be monitored.
- 6.1.29 Throughout the length of the overall cable trench works the topsoil was relatively uniform soft dark brown silty sand (1001; 1005) in composition and was between 0.15 m and 0.25 m thick.
- 6.1.30 At the southern part of the Route in the vicinity of the boundary wall, the topsoil overlay a single course of fragmentary bricks approximately 1 m wide and 0.11 m thick (1004). This brickwork may be the remains of a previous path leading towards the Keepers Cottages to the west of the Route or part of an historic carriageway that was identified during archaeological monitoring 2011 (Plates 1-3).
- 6.1.31 Below this possible brick surface was 0.60 m of light yellowish brown sandy silt (1003) with frequent ragstone and modern brick fragments throughout. The brick fragments were frogged

and had 'LBC' stamped onto them. The initials stood for the London Brick Company which was formed in 1899 to provide bricks for London and the South-East's expanding urban populations. This layer was generally consistent throughout the southern part of the Route and made a general layer of sandy silty clay with brick and ragstone fragments inclusions. This general layer of made ground (1003, 1006, 1017, 1027, 1028, and 1029) indicated that there had been extensive landscaping and quarrying on the north facing slope leading down towards the location of the former Old Mote House (MKE43311).

- 6.1.32 A possible quarry pit [1015] was recorded approximately 144 m to the north of the southern park boundary wall along the Route. The location of the quarry pit was on the north facing downward slope approximately 4 m to the south-east of Trial Pit 10. The quarry pit was only observed in section and was not clear in plan. It cut through layer (1003) and measured approximately 5 m in length and was over 1 m in depth. The cut had a near vertical southern edge and a moderately sloping and slightly convex northern edge (Figure 2b-Figure 3; Plates 4-6).
- 6.1.33 The quarry pit was filled by a single fill of soft light to mid brown sandy silty clay with rare well-sorted ragstone fragments present (1016). This was sealed by the existing topsoil (1001; 1005). No artefacts were recovered from this feature.
- 6.1.34 Further evidence of likely quarrying activity was observed through the southern part of the scheme [1018 and 1021]. Each time features were observed which were filled with soft mid-brown silty sandy clay with brick and ragstone fragments with patches of mortar within the features (1019 and 1020).
- 6.1.35 Two brick and ragstone wall foundations (1024 and 1025) were recorded approximately 395 m along the Route from the southern park boundary wall and 43 m to the north-west of Trial Pit 9A. Wall (1025) was aligned east-west whilst wall foundation (1024) was aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Both walls were located only 0.80 m from each other (Figure 2b; Plates 7 and 8).
- 6.1.36 Wall foundation (1024) measured at least 0.58 m in length by 0.30 m wide and was 0.20 m in depth. It consisted of rough ragstone blocks held in a compact pale cream lime-based mortar with chalk flecks. It is considered likely that this feature represents the remains of a wall foundation and is associated with wall (1025). No construction cut was observed during the monitoring.
- 6.1.37 Wall (1025) measured at least 0.50 m in length by 0.30 m wide and was 0.20 m in depth and consisted of rough ragstone blocks bonded within a pale cream lime-based mortar with frequent chalk flecks. It was topped by two in-situ bricks which it is considered are the remains of the wall of the previous building (1026) and mortar bonded ragstone blocks (1023). The bricks (1026) were

dark red un-frogged stock bricks measuring 0.21 m by 0.11 m by 0.07 m in size. The bricks were bonded in a dark grey mortar with charcoal flecks. No construction cut was observed during the monitoring.

- 6.1.38 These two wall structures (1024 and 1026) were backfilled with a demolition layer (1022). This demolition layer consisted of mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent brick rubble, 19th century glass bottle fragments and glazed pottery sherds. This demolition layer was sealed by the topsoil (1001; 1005).
- 6.1.39 The northern part of the Route ran in parallel to the western side of the existing public footpath leading north-west towards the Mote Park Café. The stratigraphic sequence was significantly different from the sequence observed in the southern part of the Route (Plates 9-12).
- 6.1.40 The stratigraphic sequence for the majority of the northern part of the Route was topsoil (1001; 1005) which overlay up to 1.10 m of moderate to firm mid-brownish red sandy silty clay deposits with no inclusions (1006, 1008, 1010, and 1014). It is considered that this substantial deposit was laid down during landscaping works carried out in Mote Park during the later 20th century. A shandy drinks can branded 'Top Deck Lemonade Shandy' was recovered from a depth of 1 m which was a brand only in production in Britain between c. 1965 and c 1985 (Chandy Museum 2019). A coin dated to 1971 was also recovered within this deposit in the cable trench at a depth of 1.20 m. Neither of these artefacts were retained.
- 6.1.41 Two ceramic drains were discovered where the Route turned north at the public footpath in Mote Park. One of these drains was aligned approximately north-south roughly parallel to the public footpath [1007] and was an existing sewer. A second ceramic sewer [1013] was aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Only the top of the pipe was observed in the base of the cable trench so the diameter is unknown. The pipe appears to have been laid in the base of a natural gully and subsequently buried by deposits (1006, 1008, 1010, and 1014). It is considered likely that this pipe is a land drain leading to the existing lake within Mote Park.

7 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1.1 The results of the archaeological works indicate that the monitoring methodology used was effective in ensuring that the development resulted all harm to the historic environment resource being either avoided or appropriately mitigated through preservation by record.
- 7.1.2 The most significant remains observed within the cable trench were the remains of two wall foundations (1024 and 1025). These were recorded at the base of the north facing slope where the Route levelled out leading north-west towards the existing public footpath.

- 7.1.3 It is considered that these walls most likely represent part of the foundations of a building shown in a drawing of Mote Park by Johannes Kip in 1719 (Ginnaw and Ambrose 2018). The building in question was located to the east of Old Mote House (to the left of Old Mote House in the 1719 drawing; Plate 13).
- 7.1.4 Evidence of localised quarry activity ([1015], [1018] and [1021]) was observed in the southern part of the Route on the north facing slope and evidence of landscaping and demolition was also observed in this part of the Route (1003, 1006, 1010, 1017, 1019, 1027, 1028, and 1029).
- 7.1.5 No archaeological remains were observed in the northern part of the scheme. The stratigraphic sequence observed suggests there was been extensive recent landscaping at the part of the Route. The modern artefacts observed in the landscaped deposits from this part of the Route indicate that this landscaping has been carried out in the last fifty years.
- 7.1.6 The lack of significant archaeological features recorded during the archaeological monitoring may be attributed to the relatively limited ground impact of the cable trench as well as the impact of previous quarrying, landscaping and demolition activity within Mote Park.

8 References

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Appendix A: Context Descriptions

Trial Pit 8

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
801	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt	500+	0.50+	0.15
802	Made Ground	mid-reddish brown coarse sandy silty clay	500+	0.50+	0.75

Trial Pit 9

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
901	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt	500+	0.50+	0.20
902	Made Ground	Light yellowish brown sandy silty clay with brick and ragstone inclusions	500+	0.50+	0.80

Trial Pit 9A

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
9A01	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt	500+	0.50+	0.20
9A02	Made Ground	Light yellowish brown sandy silty clay with brick and ragstone inclusions	500+	0.50+	0.80

Trial Pit 10

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
10;01	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt	500+	0.50+	0.20
10;02	Made Ground	Light yellowish brown sandy silty clay with brick and ragstone inclusions	500+	0.50+	0.30

Trial Pit 11

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
1101	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt	500+	0.50+	0.15
1102	Made Ground	Light yellowish brown sandy silty clay with brick and ragstone inclusions	500+	0.50+	0.35

Main Cable Trench

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
1001	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt	500+	0.50+	0.15-0.20
1002	Made Ground	Light yellowish brown sandy silty clay with brick and ragstone inclusions	500+	0.50+	0.60-0.80
1003	Natural	Kentish Ragstone	500+	0.50+	0.40+
1004	Structure	Single course brick surface?	Unknown	1 m	0.11
1005	Topsoil	Topsoil- Same as (1001)	500+	0.50+	0.15-0.20

1006	Deposit	Moderate-firm mid brownish red sandy silty clay	500+	0.50+	1.08
1007	Pipe	Ceramic N-S sewer pipe	Unknown	---	0.25 Dia
1008	Colluvial deposit	Mid brownish orangey red silty clay with occasional manganese flecks	500+	0.50+	1+
1009	Deposit	Moderate-firm mid brownish red sandy silty clay (same as 1006)	500+	0.50+	1+
1010	Deposit	Moderate-firm mid brownish red sandy silty clay (same as 1009, 1006)	500+	0.50+	1.13
1011	Deposit	Moderate-firm mid brownish red sandy silty clay with ragstone boulders present (same as 1010, 1009, 1006)	500+	0.50	0.13
1012	Ceramic Pipe	Ceramic pipe with neck and collar aligned approximately NW-SE only seen in base of trench	Unknown	Unknown	1.30
1013	Cut	Cut for ceramic pipe (1012). Not observed either in Plan or Section	Unknown	Unknown	1.30
1014	Deposit	Light Brownish yellow sandy silty clay with occasional manganese flecks	500+	0.50+	Unknown
1015	Cut	Cut for possible quarry pit	3.5-5	0.50	1+
1016	Fill	Soft light brown sandy silty clay with occasional ragstone fragments. Fill of [1015]	3.5-5	0.50	1+
1017	Deposit	Moderate-firm mid brownish red sandy silty clay with ragstone boulders present (same as 1011, 1010, 1009, 1006)	500+	0.50+	1.15

1018	Natural	Ragstone outcrops observed in base of trench on north-facing slope. Southern part of cable route. Same as (1003)	500+	0.50+	Unknown
1019	Demolition material	Fragmentary mortar spread within made ground (1002) overlying natural (1018)	2	0.50+	0.05
1020	Fill	Loose-Moderate mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent ragstone fragments. Fill of possible quarry pit	3	0.50+	1.20+
1021	Cut	Cut of possible quarry pit. Filled by (1020)	3	0.50+	1.20+
1022	Deposit	Moderate mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent rubble brick and tile fragments	500+	0.50+	0.20
1023	Deposit	Loose to moderate mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent mortar flecks.	500+	0.30	Unknown
1024	Foundation	Rough blocks of ragstone. Wall foundation	Unknown	0.30	0.20
1025	Foundation	Rough ragstone blocks. Wall foundation	Unknown	0.30	Unknown
1026	Structure?	Un-frogged red stock brick x2. Lying above wall foundation (1025)	0.21	0.11	0.10
1027	Deposit	Compact-firm yellow silty clay with frequent brick and tile fragments with occasional mortar flecks.	20+	0.50	1
1028	Drainage?	Whitish grey ragstone boulders overlaid by topsoil. Waterlogged fill of natural hollow	Unknown	3	1

1029	Deposit	Compact-firm yellow silty clay with frequent brick and tile fragments with occasional mortar flecks.	20+	0.50	1
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Appendix B: The Finds

No archaeologically significant artefacts were identified during the course of the archaeological monitoring.

Non-significant finds noted during the monitoring comprised modern drinks can of a brand produced in the UK between c. 1965 to c. 1985 and a 2 pence coin dated to 1971. Neither of these artefacts were retained.

Appendix C: Oasis Report Form

OASIS ID: adasuklt1-337307

Project details

Project name	Mote Park Archaeological Monitoring
Short description of the project	<p>In 2019 ADAS carried out archaeological monitoring of groundworks for the installation of a new 11kV underground electricity cable through the historic Mote Park in Maidstone, Kent. The most significant remains observed within the cable trench were the remains of two possible wall foundations (1024 and 1025) was recorded at the base of the north facing slope where the Route levelled out leading north-west towards the existing public footpath. It is considered that these walls may represent the remains of a building shown in a drawing of Mote Park by Johannes Kip in 1719. The building in question was located to the east of Old Mote House (MKE43311) (to the left of Old Mote House in the 1719 drawing). Evidence of localised quarry activity ([1015], [1018] and [1021]) was observed in the southern part of the Route on the north facing slope and evidence of landscaping and demolition was also observed there (1003, 1006, 1010, 1017, 1019, 1027, 1028, and 1029). No archaeological remains were observed in the northern part of the scheme. The observed stratigraphy suggests there was been extensive recent landscaping at the part of the Route. The observed finds from this part of the Route indicate that this landscaping has been carried out in the last 50 years. The lack of significant archaeological features recorded during the archaeological monitoring may be attributed to the relatively limited ground impact of the cable trench and due to the impact of previous quarrying, landscaping and demolition activity within Mote Park.</p>
Project dates	Start: 07-01-2019 End: 01-02-2019
Previous/future work	Not known / No
Any associated project reference codes	MOTE19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	English Heritage List of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest
Current Land use	Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument
Monument type	PARK AND GARDEN Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Electricity Act 1989 Section 36

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT MAIDSTONE DOWNSWOOD Mote Park, Maidstone
Postcode	ME15 7AL
Study area	1000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 76836 55897 51.274181072207 0.535519529043 51 16 27 N 000 32 07 E Point
Site coordinates	TQ 78041 53387 51.251254878859 0.551529187137 51 15 04 N 000 33 05 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 32m Max: 51m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project brief originator	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project design originator	Diarmuid O Seaneachain
Project director/manager	Diarmuid O Seaneachain
Project supervisor	Andrew Brown
Type of sponsor/funding body	Electricity Authority/Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	UK Power Networks

Entered by	Andrew Brown (andrew.brown@adas.co.uk)
Entered on	12 July 2019

Plates



Plate 1: View looking south where the cable trench enters Mote Park at the southern park boundary wall.



Plate 2: View looking north of the Route through the tree protection zone at the southern part of the Route.



Plate 3: View looking north down the north facing slope towards the site of Old Mote House (MKE43311).



Plate 7: Overhead view of wall foundations (1024) and (1025) and brick wall remnants (1026).



Plate 8: View looking south of wall foundations (1024) and (1025) and brick wall remnants (1026).



Plate 9: General view looking north-west of the cable trench works at the northern part of the Route.



Plate 10: North-east facing section of the cable trench in the northern part of the Route showing made ground (1006, 1008, 1010, and 1014).



Plate 11: General view looking north-west of the cable trench works at the northern part of the Route.



Plate 12: General view of the cable trench works at the northern part of the Route looking north-west.

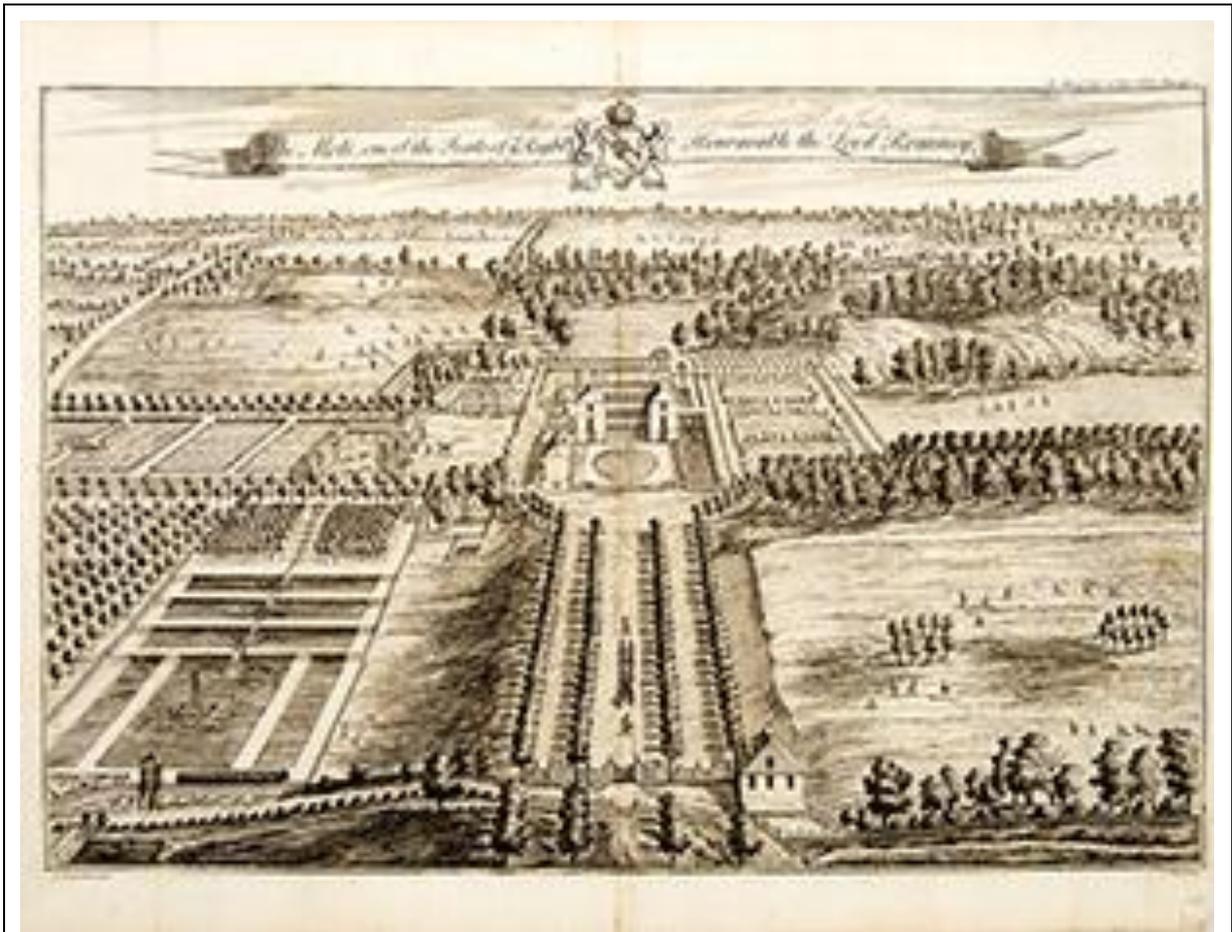
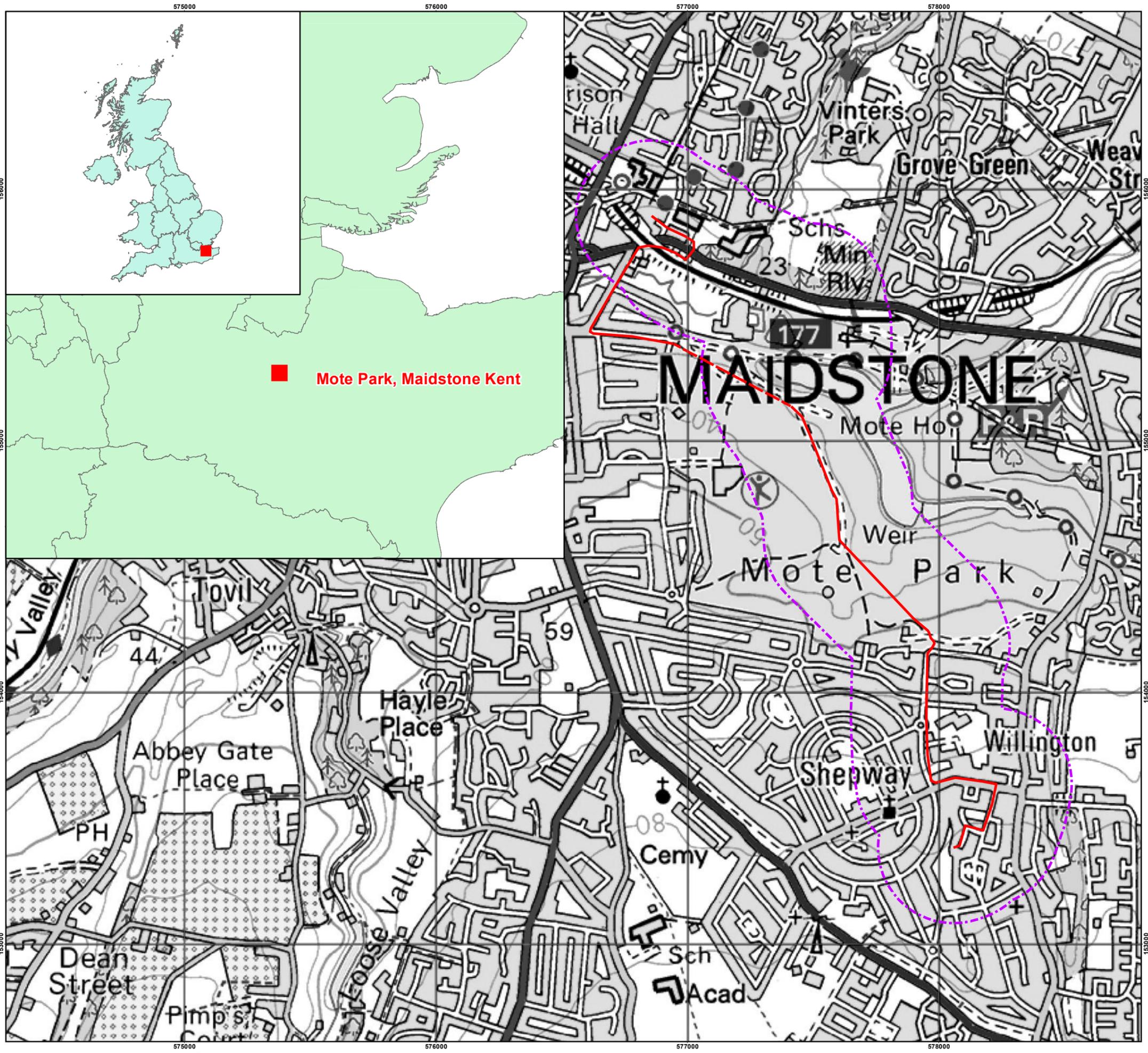


Plate 13: View looking south across Mote Park by Johannes Kip in 1719 (Ginnaw and Ambrose 2018).



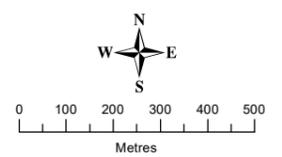
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Maidstone to Shepway 132kV Cable Scheme

**Figure 1: Location of the
132kV Development**

- Route
- Study Area

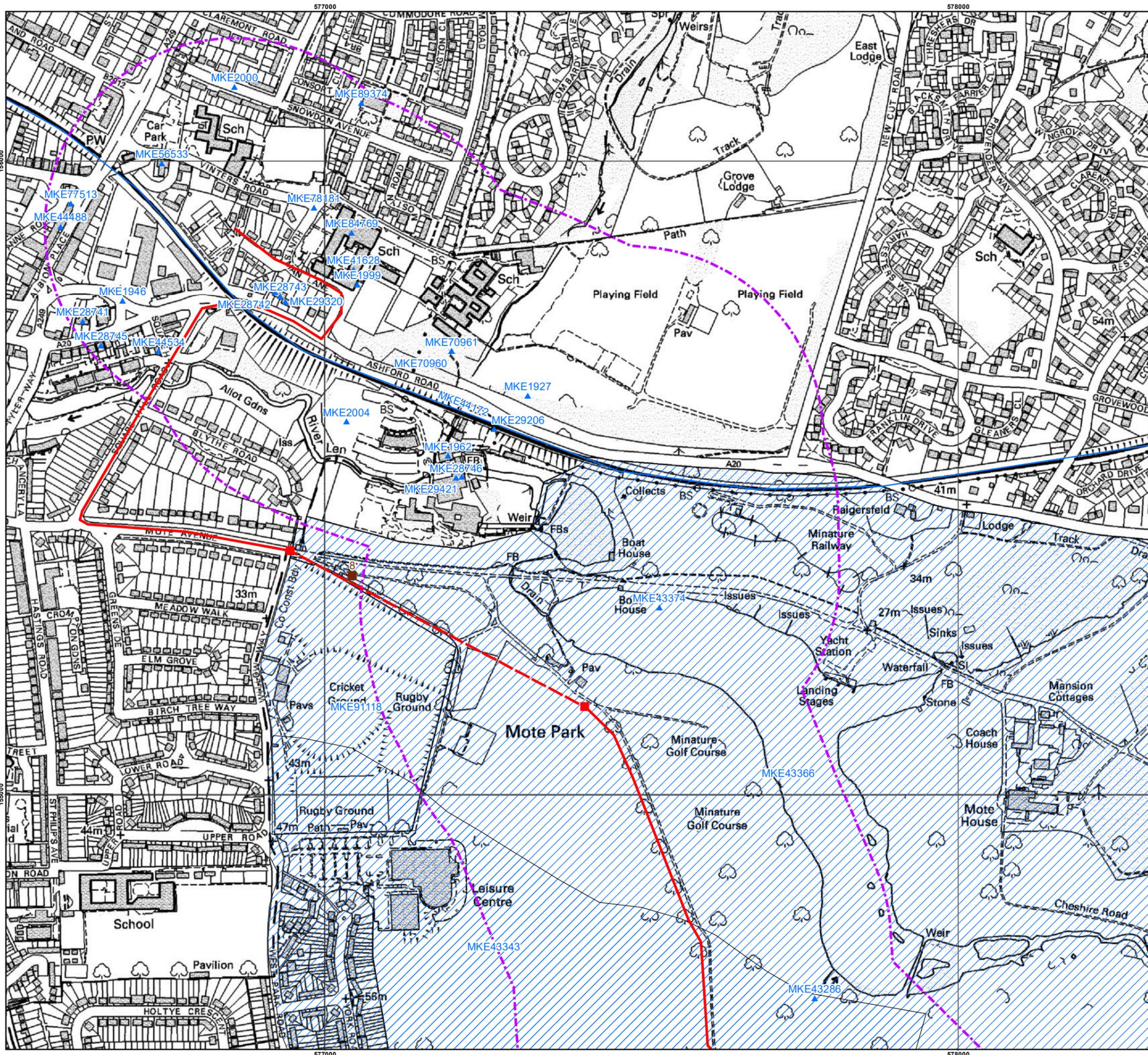
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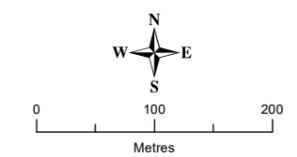
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Maidstone to Shepway 132kV Cable Scheme

Figure 2a: Location of the 132kV Cable Route

- Route
- Study Area
- HDD Pit Locations
- - - Underground HDD Route
- Trial Pit Locations
- Trial Pit Locations
- ▲ HER Heritage Asset Point
- HER Heritage Asset Polygon
- HER Heritage Asset Polyline

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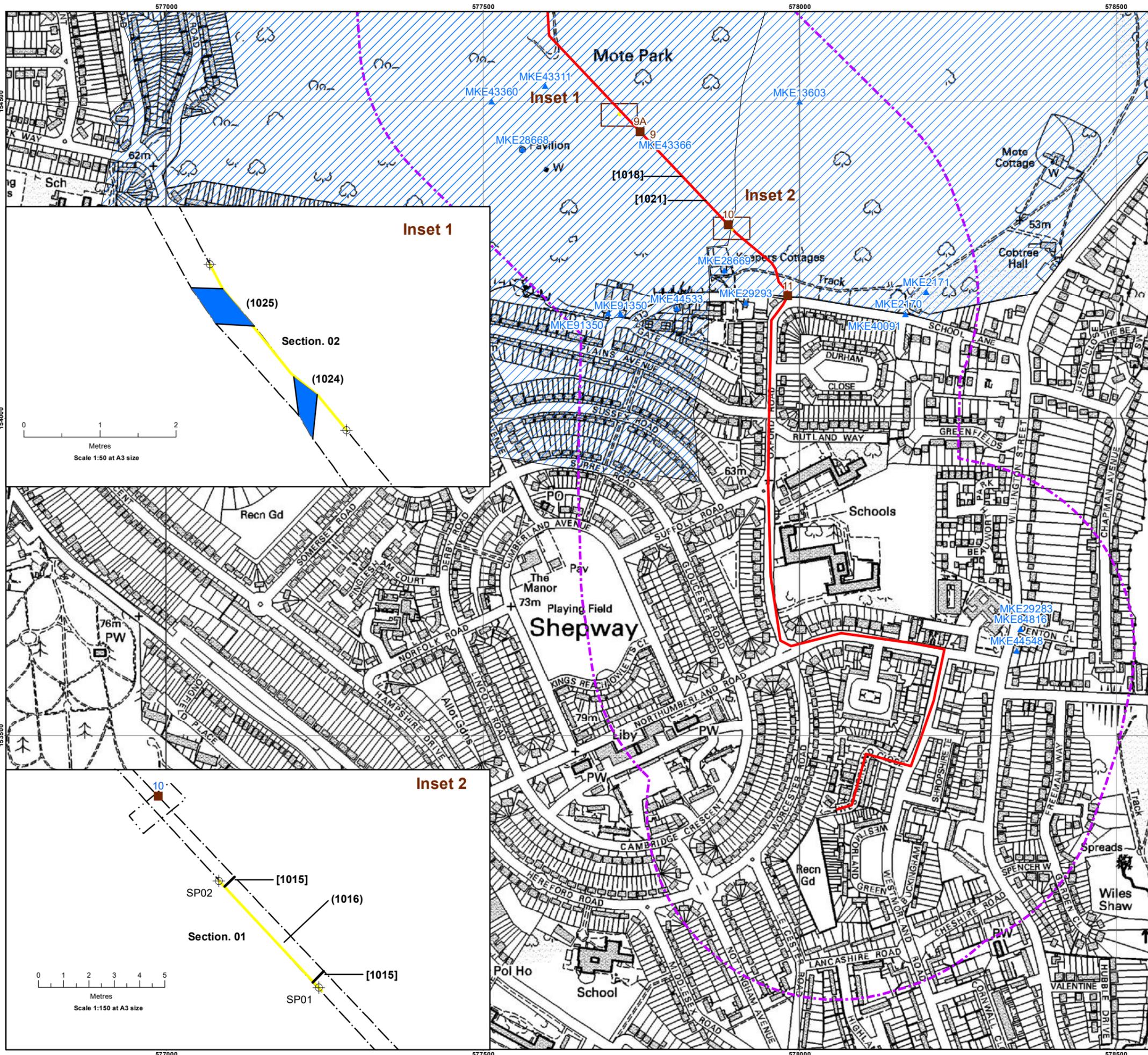


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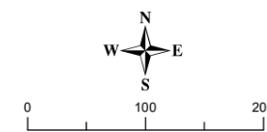
Maidstone to Shepway 132kV Cable Scheme

**Figure 2b: Location of the 132kV
Cable Route**

-  Route
-  Study Area
-  HDD Pit Locations
-  Underground HDD Route
-  Trial Pit Locations
-  Walls Polygons
-  Section Line
-  HER Heritage Asset Point
-  HER Heritage Asset Polygon
-  HER Heritage Asset Polyline



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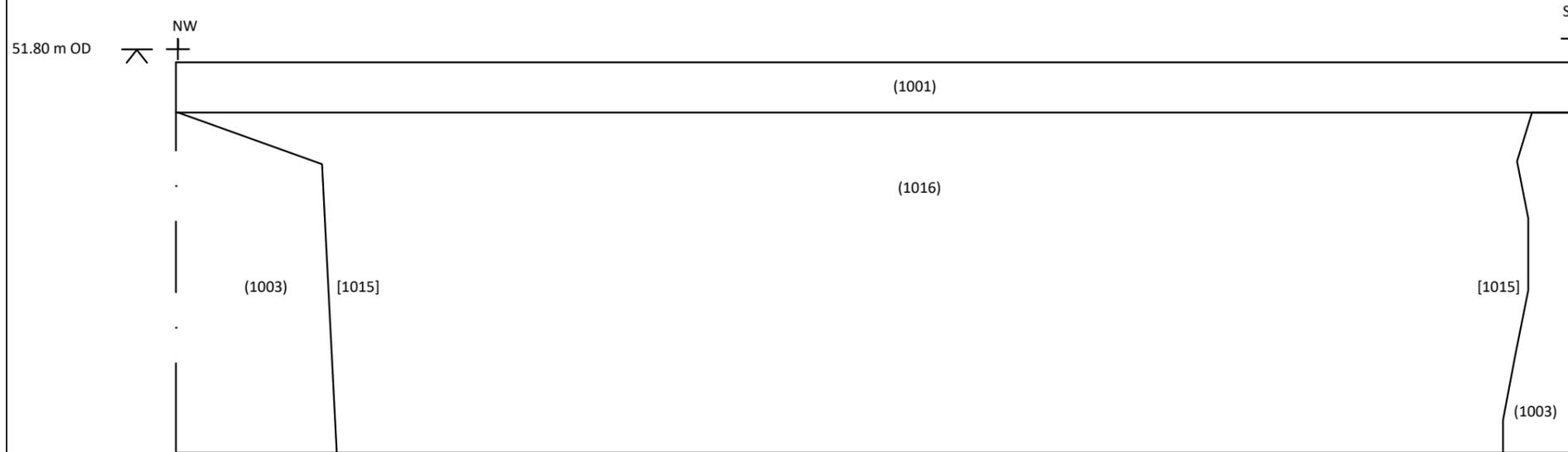
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Maidstone to Shepway 132kV
Cable Scheme

Figure 3: Representative Section of possible
Quarry Pit [1015]



Section 1: North-east facing
section of possible Quarry Pit
[1015]



Plates 4, 5, and 6: North-east facing section of possible Quarry Pit
[1015].

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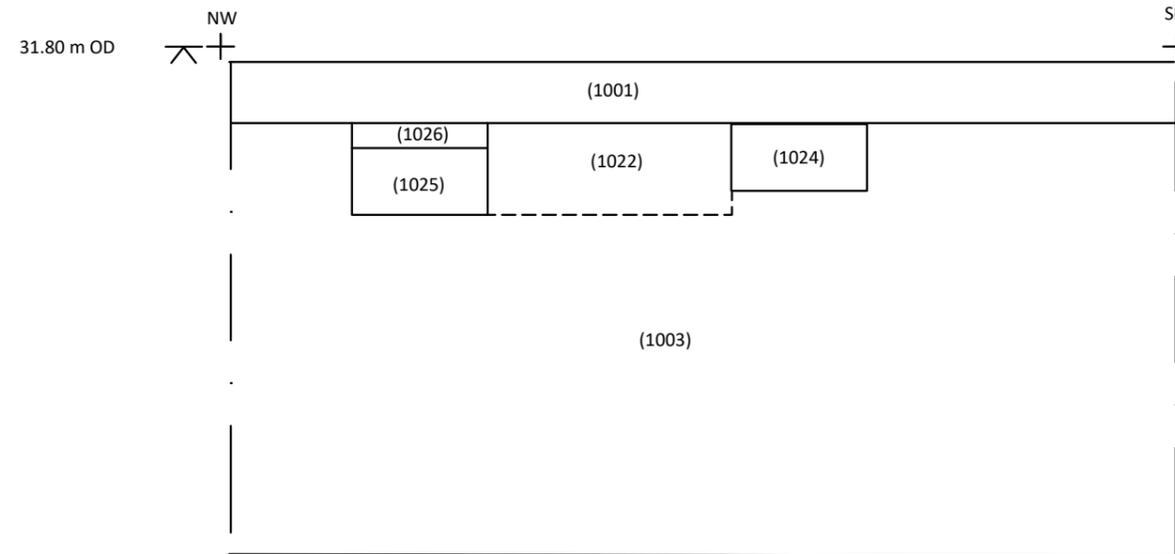
Figure 4: South-west Facing Section of Walls
(1024) and (1025)

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Section 1: South-west facing
section of Walls (1024) and
(1025)



Plates 4, 5, and 6: South-west facing section of Walls (1024) and (1025).