



Land at Oakapple Lane Barming Heath, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: 13/2079
Ref: 202260.3
May 2019



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Planning reference 13/2079
Museum name Maidstone Museum
Museum accession code Land at Oakapple Lane, Barming Heath, Maidstone

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WA project code 202260

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 3 ha parcel of land located at Oakapple Lane, Barming Heath, Maidstone, Kent (NGR 572872 155366). The evaluation was undertaken between 7th May and 9th May 2019.

The evaluation was carried out as part of a planning condition imposed by Maidstone Borough Council in advance of the development of the site for residential housing.

The evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 13 trial trenches. Six further trenches were cancelled due to on site constraints. None of the trial trenches contained any archaeological finds, features or deposits.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS), for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Duncan Hawkins. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Wendy Rogers, who monitored the project for Maidstone Borough Council.

The fieldwork was directed by Mark Denyer and Charlotte Porter. This report was written by Andrew Souter and edited by Rob De'Athe. The project was managed by Rob De'Athe on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Oakapple Lane Barming, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 3 ha parcel of land located at Oakapple Lane, Barming Heath, Maidstone, Kent. The evaluation area was centred on NGR 572872 155366 (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the demolition of existing buildings within the site and the erection of up to 80 dwellings and associated works for access, parking, infrastructure, open space and landscaping.

1.1.3 A planning application (13/2079) submitted to Maidstone Borough Council, was granted 1st December 2015, subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

Condition 15: No development shall take place until the applicant has secured and had implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority;

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded.

1.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The Kent County Council (KCC) County Archaeologist approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.5 The evaluation comprising 13 trial trenches was undertaken between the 7th and 9th May 2019. A further 6 trenches were planned but were ruled out due to on site constraints such as Japanese Knotweed and a tree lined public right of way.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.



1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The proposed evaluation area is located on the western edge of the Maidstone urban area, 0.95km from the village of East Barming and 3.2km west of Maidstone Town Centre. The site is bounded to the north by a modern housing development, to the east by a sparsely wooded cemetery, to the south by residential development and to the west by undeveloped land.
- 1.3.2 The underlying geology is mapped as Hythe Formation, interbedded sandstone and limestone, with no superficial deposits (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (DBA: CgMs 2013), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 0.5 km study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric and Romano-British (970,000 BC – AD 410)

- 2.2.1 No Palaeolithic evidence was recorded within the study area, with the recorded geology not including any known Palaeolithic containing deposits. Minimal Mesolithic or Neolithic finds have been recovered from the study area.
- 2.2.2 Northeast of the site, at the northern end of Maidstone Hospital, an occupation site is recorded with was in use from the late Bronze Age to approximately AD 150 in the Romano-British period. The settlement may have been a farmstead in the late Bronze Age-early Iron Age which was maintained until its abandonment around AD 150.
- 2.2.3 Several Bronze Age and Romano-British cremation burials are recorded to the northeast of the site, along with a Romano-British cemetery located to the east of the now demolished late Medieval St Lawrence's Chapel, which may have been clustered around an earlier Iron Age burial ground.
- 2.2.4 Overall there was considered to be a moderate to high potential for late Prehistoric and Romano-British remains within the site.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval (AD 410 - 1500)

- 2.2.5 No archaeological evidence for the Anglo-Saxon period exists within the study area. However, Barming is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, being recorded as part of an agricultural estate:

'In Medestan hundred the same Richard (de Tonebrige) holds Bermelinge. Alret held it of King Edward and then and now it was and is taxed at one suling. The arable land is four caracates. In demesne there are two carucates and five velleins, with eight borderers, having five carucates. There are thirteen slaves, and one mill of five shillings, and four acres of Meadow. Wood for pannage of ten hogs. In the time of King Edward it was worth four pounds, and afterwards 100 shillings, now four pounds.'



2.2.6 During the medieval period the site is believed to have comprised agricultural land or woodland. However, there is no documentary or cartographical evidence for this. Northeast of the site was a chapel, St Lawrence, with an associated hermitage. Records of priests visiting the chapel exist from 1330 to 1462, but thereafter cease, with the chapel itself appearing to be surprised in 1545-47.

Post-medieval to Modern (AD 1500 - present)

2.2.7 Post-medieval records were mostly limited to cartographical sources, with the 1769 Andrews and Drury map showing the site within Barming Common and the East Barming Tithe map showing it within *Barming Heath Waste*. The site remained heathland until at least 1865, at which point it had a footpath running diagonally across the southern half (OS 1865).

2.2.8 Between 1865 and 1896 the site had been enclosed into two fields and planted as orchards with a cemetery for the neighbouring asylum adjacent to the east of the site. The northern field had been cleared of orchard by 1907 (OS 1907), but by 1932-3 it had been replanted and part of the southern field had been cleared, with lightweight agricultural buildings erected. The neighbouring cemetery had been extended to the south, with additional extensions by 1936-37 (OS 1932-3 and OS 1936-7).

2.2.9 At some point between 1961 and 2006 the site was completely cleared of orchards and additional agricultural buildings erected in the northern field, with no further changes to the present day (OS 1961).

2.3 Previous investigations in the vicinity

2.3.1 In June 2015 Archaeology South East undertook an evaluation on the field to the north east of the site. Seventy four trenches were mechanically excavated and eleven features were identified across the site. A concentration of Middle Iron Age to Early Roman features (three linears and one pit) in Trenches 56, 66 and 72 were investigated, producing a fair amount of pottery. Other features were undated.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and the KCC Manual of Specifications Part B: Evaluation – Trial Trenching Requirements, were:

- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;

- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI, though Trenches 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 11 had to be slightly moved from their original positions and some cases shortened because of on-site constraints such as located services, hedgerows and access issues (**Fig. 1**). Trenches 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 were cancelled due to other constraints.

4.2.2 The trenches measured 30m in length although some were shortened to 20m and 15m due to on site obstacles. The trenches were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Prior to the excavation all trenches were subject to a topsoil strip under the supervision of a qualified ecologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. Had archaeological features been exposed a sample of features and deposits identified would have been hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were to be collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were to be retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were to be recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the KCC County Archaeologist were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.6 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of all excavated trenches. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.7 A full photographic record was made using digital SLR cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality

control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 KCC County Archaeologist, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the KCC County Archaeologist.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 None of the 13 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features or deposits (**Fig. 1**). Below is a description of the stratigraphic sequence on site.

5.1.2 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows all evaluation trenches and recorded constraints.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 A relatively common stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the site, typically consisting of a layer of topsoil between 0.25 and 0.4m in depth, which overlaid subsoil deposits in Trenches 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 11, comprising a mid grey brown silty clay between 0.1 and 0.3m thick, reaching a maximum depth below ground level (BGL) of 0.6m. The natural geology, consisting of bright red brown silty clay with occasional to common flint and sandstone, at an average depth of 0.41m BGL. Trenches 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14 did not contain any subsoil deposits (**Plates 1-4**).

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 No artefactual evidence was recovered during the evaluation

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental assessment were identified during the course of the evaluation

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 No archaeological finds or features were recorded during the course of the evaluation. The presence of subsoil in some of the trenches but not others could indicate that the site has been subject to a degree of truncation at some point in the past, however no specific evidence of this was recorded.



- 8.1.2 Overall the archaeological evaluation has fulfilled its aims and objectives by determining there is a very low potential for archaeological remains within the overall site.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Maidstone. The site falls within the collecting area of Maidstone Museum, and Wessex Archaeology will attempt to arrange deposition.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Maidstone Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 files/document cases of paper records;

9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however,



will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 1		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.55m
Easting 572883.19		Northing 155490.62		MaOD 87.35
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay. Rooted	0-0.3
102		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. Diffused	0.3-0.45
103		Natural	Bright reddish brown silty clay, occasional patches of flint.	0.45-0.55+

Trench No 2		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.40m
Easting 572883.55		Northing 155468.29		MaOD 86.74
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay. Rooted.	0-0.3
202		Natural	Light reddish brown silty clay. Patches of flint and sandstone.	0.3-0.4+

Trench No 3		Length 15m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting 572928.37		Northing 155465.56		MaOD 86.58
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay. Rooted	0-0.3
302		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. Diffused.	0.3-0.4
303		Natural	Bright reddish brown silty clay. Patches of flint and rare patches of sandstone.	0.4-0.5+

Trench No 4		Length 20m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.35m
Easting 572893.26		Northing 155454.97		MaOD 86.91
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay. Rooted.	0-0.25
402		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay. Goes more yellow when exposed to sun. Occasional flint and sandstone outcrops.	0.25-0.35



Trench No 5		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.60m
Easting 572925.80		Northing 155453.43		MaOD 86.62
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Topsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay. Rooted.	0-0.25
502		Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay. Diffused	0.25-0.5
503		Natural	Bright reddish brown silty clay. Rare to occasional patches he's of flint and sandstone.	0.5-0.6+

Trench No 6		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.60m
Easting 572842.14		Northing 155408.97		MaOD 86.44
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay. Rooted.	0-0.4
602		Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay. Rooted. Diffused boundary.	0.4-0.5
603		Natural	Bright reddish brown silty clay. Occasional flint outcrops.	0.5-0.6+

Trench No 7		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.60m
Easting 572881.62		Northing 155431.45		MaOD 86.87
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay. Rooted.	0-0.3
702		Subsoil	Grey silty clay. Rooted. Diffused.	0.3-0.5
703		Natural	Bright reddish brown silty clay. Occasional to common small flints and sandstone.	0.5-0.6+

Trench No 8		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting 572865.64		Northing 155395.17		MaOD 86.92
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Topsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay. Rooted	0-0.35
802		Natural	Bright reddish brown silty clay. Occasional flint outcrops.	

Trench No 9		Length 20m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.60m
Easting 572875.73		Northing 155387.97		MaOD 87.33
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Topsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay. Rooted.	0-0.4
902		Natural	Bright reddish brown silty clay. Occasional flint.	0.40-0.60+



Trench No 10		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting 572871.23		Northing 155358.67		MaOD 87.19
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Topsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay. Rooted	0-0.4
1002		Natural	Bright reddish brown silty clay. Common flint and sandstone.	0.4-0.5+

Trench No 11		Length 20m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.80m
Easting 572879.89		Northing 155340.75		MaOD 87.55
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay. Rooted.	0-0.3
1102		Subsoil	Mid to light Freya brown silty clay. Stone less.	0.3-0.6
1103		Natural	Bright reddish brown silty clay. Occasional flint and sandstone	0.6-0.8+

Trench No 12		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting 572862.97		Northing 155340.32		MaOD 87.71
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay. Rooted.	0-0.4
1202		Natural	Bright reddish brown silty clay. Common flint outcrops.	0.4-0.5+

Trench No 14		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.45m
Easting 572858.23		Northing 155300.71		MaOD 87.73
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1401		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay. Rooted	0-0.3
1402		Natural	Bright reddish brown silty clay. Common flint and sandstone outcrops.	0.3-0.45+



Appendix 2 KHER Form

Site Name: Oakapple Lane, Barming	
Site Address: Oakapple Lane, Barming, Kent	
Summary of discoveries: NA	
District/Unitary: Maidstone	Parish: Barming
Period(s): NA	
NGR (centre of site to nearest 1m): 572872 155366 (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)	
Type of archaeological work (delete) Evaluation	
Date of fieldwork (dd/mm/yy) From: 7 th May 2019 To: 9 th May 2019	
Unit/contractor undertaking recording: Wessex Archaeology	
Geology: Hythe Formation, interbedded sandstone and limestone, with no superficial deposits (BGS online viewer)	
Title and author of accompanying report: Title: Oakapple Lane, Barming, Kent: Evaluation Report Authors: Andrew Souter	
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate) The evaluation was carried out as part of a planning condition imposed by Maidstone Borough Council in advance of the development of the site for residential housing. The evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 13 trial trenches. An additional 6 trenches were cancelled due to on site constraints. None of the trial trenches contained any archaeological features or deposits.	
Location of archive/finds: Wessex Archaeology Maidstone Office	
Contact at Unit: Rob De'Athe	Date: 22.05.2019



Appendix 3 Oasis Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-351833

Project details

Project name	Oakapple Lane, Barming
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land located at Oakapple Lane, Barming Heath, Maidstone, Kent, centred on National Grid Reference 572872 155366. The proposed development comprises the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of up to 80 dwellings and associated works for access, parking, infrastructure, open space and landscaping. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 07-05-2019 End: 09-05-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	202260 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	13/2079 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT MAIDSTONE BARMING Oakapple Lane, Barming
Postcode	ME16 9NR
Study area	3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 72872 55366 51.270631164498 0.478483511357 51 16 14 N 000 28 42 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	CgMs Heritage



Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Rob De'Athe
Project supervisor	Mark Denyer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS)

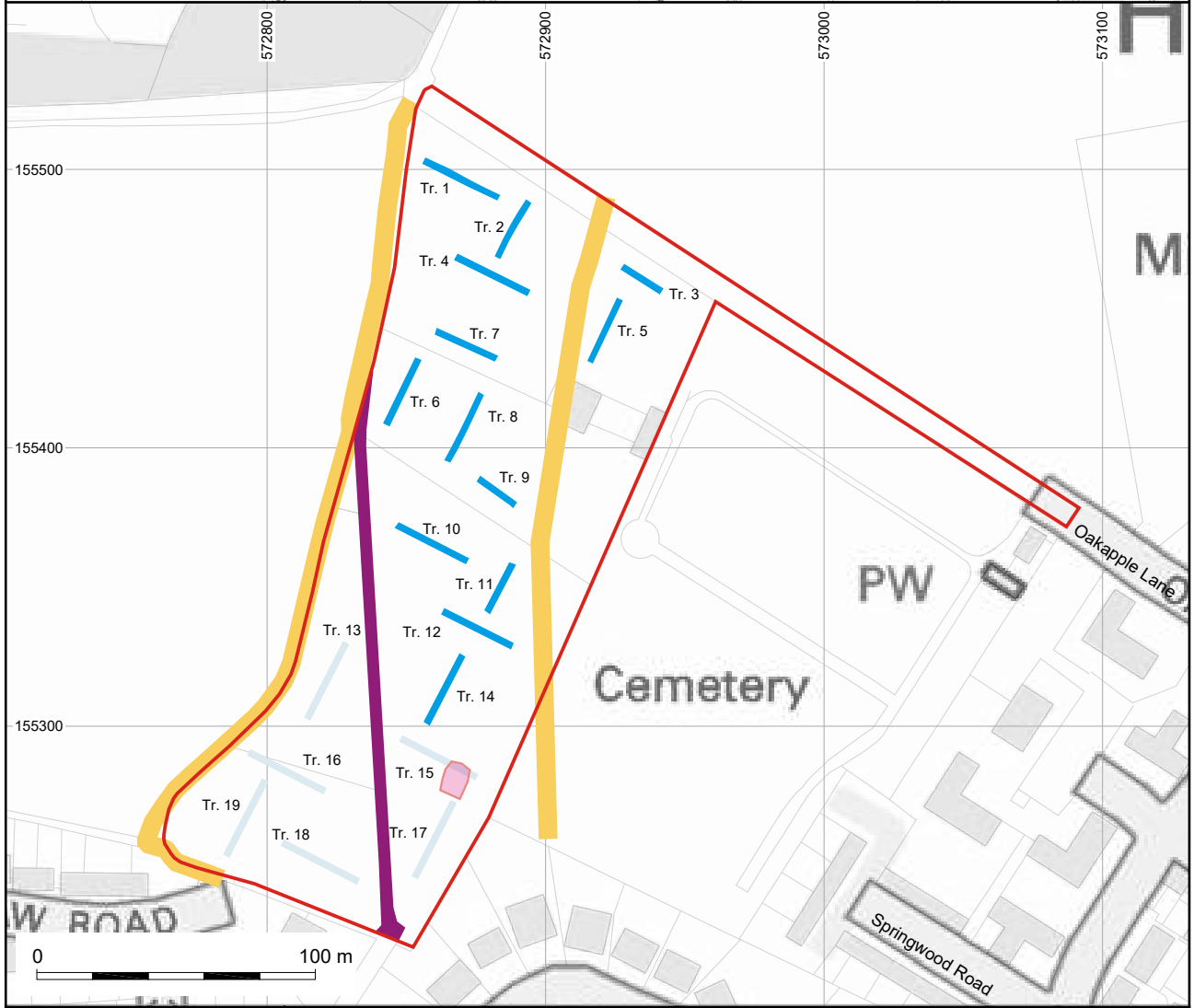
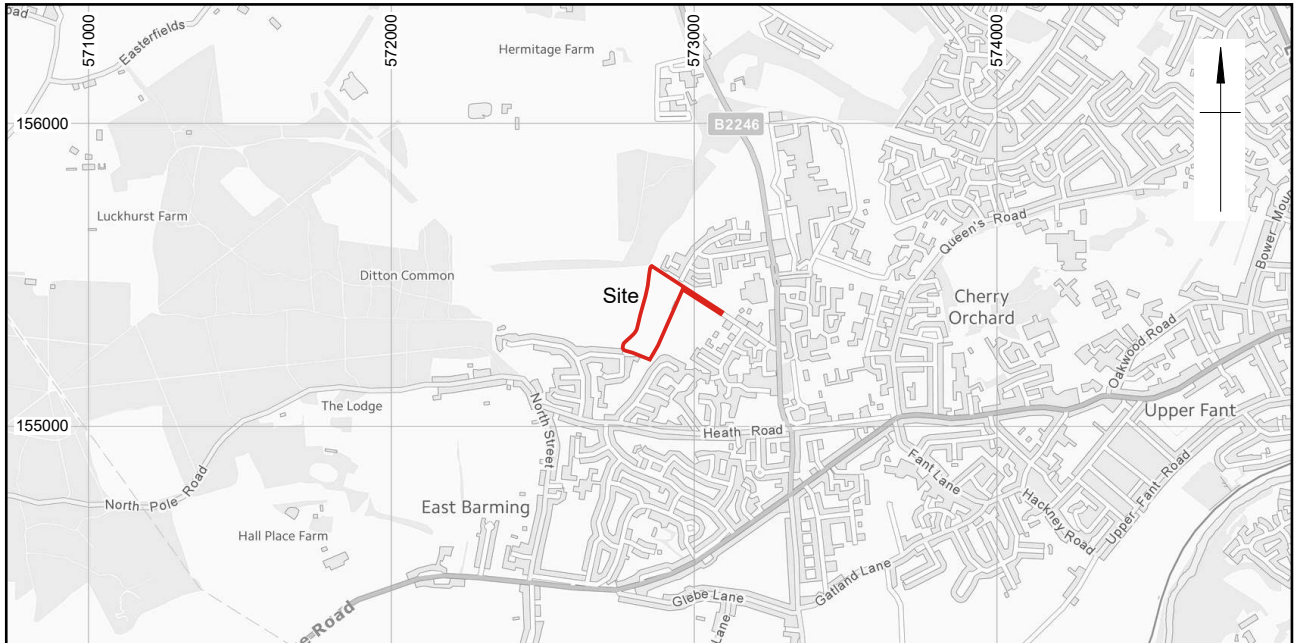
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Maidstone Museum
Digital Archive ID	202260
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Maidstone Museum
Paper Archive ID	202260
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text", "Unspecified Archive"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Oakapple Lane, Barming, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Souter, A
Other bibliographic details	202260.3
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Maidstone
Description	Report detailing the results of an archaeological evaluation. Grey Literature report

Entered by	Andrew Souter (a.souter@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	17 May 2019



- ▭ Site boundary
 - ▭ Excavated evaluation trench
 - ▭ Evaluation trench (proposed)
 - ▭ Pedestrian Footpath
 - ▭ Buffer around known services
 - ▭ Area of Japanese Knotweed
- Coordinate system:
OSGB36
(OSTN15/OSGM15)

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Date:	17/05/2019	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main plan @ 1:2,500 at A4	Illustrator:	ALS/RG
Path:	R:\PROJECTS\202260\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\evaluation\2019_05_17\202260_evaluation.dwg		

Site location and trench layout

Figure 1



Plate 1: North facing representative section of Trench 1



Plate 2: Trench 3, viewed from the west



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Plate 3: Trench 9, viewed from the west



Plate 4: Trench 12, viewed from the east

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