



Platt Primary School Maidstone Road, St Mary's Platt, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Baxall Construction Limited, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 1.45ha parcel of land located at Maidstone Road, St Mary's Platt, Kent TN15 8JY centred on NGR 562012 157431. The evaluation comprising 8 trial trenches was undertaken 16/11/2020 to 18/11/2020.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken as part of staged works associated with the proposed development a new primary school, with related hard and soft landscaping, a multi-use games area, boundary fences, and associated works.

The archaeological evaluation identified no archaeological remains, deposits or features. The trenches identified made ground deposits within Trenches 2 to 8, which overlaid the natural geology, while Trench 1 identified the only surviving subsoil at the southern end of the site. The made ground deposits could be attributed to disturbance associated with 20th century activity within the site, as the site was used as allotments from 1936, until it was later converted for agricultural purposes from 1990.

The evaluation took place between the 16th and 11th November 2020.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Baxall Construction Limited, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Graham Tuthill. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the County Archaeologist for Kent County Council, who monitored the project for Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council.



Platt Primary School, Maidstone Road St Mary's Platt, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Baxall Construction Limited, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 1.45ha parcel of land located at Maidstone Road, St Mary's Platt, Kent TN15 8JY centred on NGR 562012 157431 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the erection of a new primary school with related hard and soft landscaping, a multi-use games area, boundary fences, and associated works.
- 1.1.3 A planning application (19/02964/CR3) submitted to Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council was granted 12/12/2019. Conditions regarding archaeological investigation have yet to be finalised.
- 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 2020). The County Archaeologist for Kent County Council (KCC) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation comprising 8 trial trenches was undertaken 16/11/2020 to 18/11/2020.

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 evaluation was located at a parcel of land 1.45ha in size, which was bordered to the south by Maidstone Road/A25 and Platt Memorial Hall, a railway line to the north, woodland to the west, and a sports field, car park and scrubland to the east.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels were approximately 97m OD.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as sandstone of the Folkestone Formation, formed approximately 101 to 126 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. No superficial deposits are recorded across the majority of the study site. However, Head Deposits – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel – are mapped at the northern part of the study site and extend further to the north (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 2018), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.1.2 The archaeological and historical context is summarised below from the DBA (CgMS 2018).

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Palaeolithic – Iron Age (900,000 BC to AD 43)

2.2.1 The findspot of a single flint implement, dated to the Palaeolithic period is recorded 670m south of site (TQ 65 NW 9), and an undefined quantity of flint implements are recorded near to the site (TQ 65 NW 59).

2.2.2 Two flint flakes and a scraper believed to be Palaeolithic in date, were recorded c. 1km east of the site (TQ 65 NW 22).

2.2.3 An unknown quantity of undefined Chellian and Acheulian implements were recorded between 500m and 620m west of the site (TQ 65 NW 34, TQ 65 NW 42, TQ 65 NW 64, TQ 65 NW 65).

2.2.4 Possible Palaeolithic flints were encountered at Borough Green Sand Pits 530m northwest of the site (TQ 65 NW 269).

2.2.5 Two Mesolithic tranchet axes and numerous other blades and flakes, were encountered 360m south of the site (TQ 65 NW 70), along with a small quantity of Mesolithic microliths (TQ 65 NW 71). Mesolithic flakes were encountered in plough soil during evaluation c. 720m north-east from the study site (TQ 65 NW 85).

2.2.6 Several Neolithic arrowheads, blades and a scraper were recorded c. 360m south of the site (TQ 65 NW 43). An arrowhead was encountered c. 440m west (TQ 65 NW 46).

2.2.7 No archaeological evidence dating to the Bronze Age has been recorded within the study area.

2.2.8 An Iron Age Gallo-Belgic gold stater was recovered at Borough Green, along with a Palaeolithic handaxe (TQ 65 NW 42). Two Iron Age copper coins were recovered to the immediate north of the site, on the northern side of the railway line (MKE71082, MKE71083).

2.2.9 Numerous features relating to Iron Age occupation, which comprised of ditches, gullies, roundhouses, a possible oven and a large spread of burnt material and pottery, were encountered 550m north-west of the site (TQ 65 NW 268).

Roman – Anglo-Saxon (AD 43 to AD 1066)

2.2.10 The nearest recorded evidence comes from the remains of a small rural farmstead situated 2.3km west of the site. During the 18th century the village of Wrotham 1.8km north of the site was described in the *Antonine Itinerary* as *Vagniacae*, although there is no further evidence for this (Hasted, 1798).



- 2.2.11 A large amount of Roman pottery was unearthed at brickfields c. 330m north-east of the site in 1931 (TQ 65 NW 23).
- 2.2.12 The Iron Age settlement site at Borough Green Sand Pits is believed to have continued in use throughout the Early Roman period (TQ 65 NW 268).
- 2.2.13 No archaeological evidence dating to the Anglo-Saxon period has been recorded within the vicinity of the site.

Medieval (AD 1066 to AD 1485)

- 2.2.14 Platt (later renamed St Mary's Platt) is not mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Survey. Nearby Wrotham, 2km north of the site, is recorded as a very large settlement comprised of 141 households with three mills and a church (Domesday Online).
- 2.2.15 East Park, Wrotham, is a medieval deer park, and was in existence by 1283. Its boundary lying within 290m north of the site (TQ 65 NW 340).
- 2.2.16 A 15th century pottery kiln was excavated in the 1960s, c. 1km south of the site. Earlier pottery was also encountered (TQ 65 NW 82). Nearby "Abrahams" is recorded as a potter's holding in the 13th, 15th and 16th centuries, 270m north from the pottery kiln, and 690m south from the study site (TQ 65 NW 277).

Post medieval – present (AD 1486 to present)

- 2.2.17 A post-medieval tile kiln was encountered during the excavation for an air-raid shelter in the garden of a bungalow called "Glenfield" 1km west of the site (TQ 65 NW 66).
- 2.2.18 A possible pottery kiln was encountered 780m south of the site, possibly an expansion or repositioning of the late medieval kiln recorded nearby (TQ 65 NW 79). A possible potter's drying shed, or outbuilding was recorded nearby the medieval kiln (TQ 65 NW 263).
- 2.2.19 Further post medieval industry is represented by a brick and pottery-works, possibly site of Pascall's brickyard of the 17th and 18th centuries, 290m north of the site (TQ 65 NW 87).
- 2.2.20 Evidence of agricultural activity during this period is provided by the presence of numerous farmsteads: Farmstead Hunts Farm 800m west (MKE84058), northeast of Stone Cottage 170m west (MKE84059), Platt Farm 870m south (MKE84134, MKE88553), Oak Beams c. 730m south (MKE84135), Pigeon's Green Farm c. 830m south-east (MKE88558), Ladylees 820m east (MKE88834), Bassett's Farm 120m west (MKE88559), and Nepicar Meadows 840m north-east from the study site (MKE88560).
- 2.2.21 Evidence of field division (TQ 65 NW 287, TQ 65 NW 288, TQ 65 NW 289) and ridge & furrow earthworks (TQ 65 NW 290) has been recorded between c. 410m and 710m northwest from the study site.
- 2.2.22 A windmill was also sited at Comp Mills 1km east of the site (TQ 65 NW 86).
- 2.2.23 A 1769 map of site and surrounding landscape suggests a well-populated, rural environment, with numerous farmsteads and occasional larger settlements. Platt is not labelled at this time, although the nearby farmstead of Bassets Farm is depicted to the west of site.



- 2.2.24 The 1798 Ordnance Survey Drawing places the site within enclosed fields. The settlement at Platt still has not yet been established by this time. The 1841 Wrotham Tithe Map and accompanying apportionments list details the site as arable land.
- 2.2.25 The Church of St Mary (1841-42), 350m south from the site may indicate the beginning of a larger settlement at Platt.
- 2.2.26 The 1866-68 Ordnance Survey places the study site within a single field, likely associated with one of the nearby farmsteads.
- 2.2.27 The Sevenoaks, Maidstone & Tunbridge Branch Railway opened in 1862, and was extended to Maidstone in 1874 (TQ 75 NE 816). By this time, agricultural industry had expanded within the site's environs, with flour mills to the southwest, orchards to the south, and allotment gardens to the east.
- 2.2.28 By 1936, the site had been adapted for use as allotment gardens, likely associated with the expanding settlement of Platt to the south.
- 2.2.29 A Royal Observer Corps Underground Monitoring Post was constructed at Borough Green in 1960, 670m west of the site and closed in 1991 (TQ 65 NW 124).
- 2.2.30 The 1961 Ordnance Survey maintains the use of the study site as allotment gardens, with the dispersed settlement of Platt to the south and east.
- 2.2.31 In 1990, an aerial photograph represents the study site as in use for agriculture.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and the KCC *Manual of Specifications Part B: Evaluation – Trial Trenching Requirements* (KCC), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- 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;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and



- 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 2020) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a) and the *KCC Manual of Specifications Part B: Evaluation – Trial Trenching Requirements* (KCC). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although Trench 6 had to be slightly moved because of ecological fencing (**Fig. 1**).

4.2.2 Eight trial trenches, each measuring 30m in length and 1.8m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. 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. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the 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 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

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

4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 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 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020). 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 The County Archaeologist monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the County Archaeologist.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 None of the excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features or deposits. The majority of the trenches identified that the site had been previously truncated, as modern made ground was observed directly overlaying the natural geology. Modern disturbance and possible land drains were also identified in a number of trenches (**Figure 1**).
- 5.1.2 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows the site location and trench layout.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The soil sequence varied slightly across the site (**Plates 1 to 8**), with Trench 1 identifying the only surviving subsoil layer. Trenches 1 to 3 identified a loosely compacted topsoil of mid greyish brown sandy clay silt, measuring between 0.25m and 0.45m in thickness, which overlaid subsoil and made ground deposits. The subsoil layer identified in Trench 1 comprised of a mid-reddish yellow sandy clay measuring 0.45m thick.
- 5.2.2 Modern made ground deposits were identified across the site in Trenches 2 to 8, measuring between 0.07m in thickness in Trench 4, and 1.2m in thickness in Trench 5. The made ground deposits comprised of layers of compacted dark greyish brown sandy clay silt, and loosely compacted mid reddish brown sandy clay silt containing CBM fragments, plastic and charcoal flecks.
- 5.2.3 The encountered natural geology comprised of a light reddish yellow sandy clay, with rare patches of medium sized sub-angular sandstones and was established at a depth between 0.6m and 1.2m below ground level.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No artefacts were retrieved during the archaeological evaluation.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No archaeological remains or deposits requiring sampling were identified during the archaeological evaluation.



8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary and Discussion

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was successful in testing the site for archaeological remains, deposits or features as specified in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020). The evaluation concluded that archaeological features, remains or deposits were not present within the site.
- 8.1.2 The trial trenches identified that the site had been previously disturbed, with made ground deposits observed overlaying the natural geology within Trenches 2 to 8, and modern disturbance cutting the natural geology in Trenches 3, 4 and 7. Trench 1 identified the only surviving subsoil within the southern end of the site.
- 8.1.3 The made ground deposits within Trenches 2 to 8 could be attributed to disturbance associated with 20th century activity within the site, as the site was used as allotment from 1936, until it was later converted for agricultural purposes from 1990.

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 Meopham. In the absence of any museum in the area actively collecting archaeological archives, no final repository for the project archive has yet been identified. The archive will continue to be stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology until such time as the situation is resolved.

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, 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 and A4 graphics;

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 (e.g., 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 access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 3). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the County Archaeologist on behalf of the LPA. 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 (ADS) 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 (e.g., 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 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.78 m
Easting 561963.60		Northing 157367.10		m OD 95.13
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy clay. Loose compaction. Abundant rooting.	0.0 - 0.25
102		Subsoil	Mid yellowish red. Sandy clay. Loose compaction. Rare rooting.	0.25 - 0.70
103		Natural	Light yellowish red. Sandy clay. Rare patches of medium sized sub-angular sand stones.	0.70 - 0.78+

Trench No 2		Length 24 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.15 m
Easting 561990.34		Northing 157408.85		m OD 91.32
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy clay. Abundant rooting.	0.0 - 0.30
202		Made ground	Mid reddish brown. Sandy clay. Common CBM flecks.	0.30 - 0.90
203		Natural	Light yellowish red. Clayey sand.	0.90 - 1.15 +

Trench No 3		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.20 m
Easting 561975.16		Northing 157389.64		m OD 93.25
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Mid reddish brown. Sandy clay. Common rooting. Loose compaction	0.0 - 0.45
302		Made ground	Dark greyish brown. Sandy clay. Sparse charcoal flecks. Rare rooting. Compacted.	0.45 - 0.72
303		Made ground	Mid reddish brown. Sandy clay. Loose compaction.	0.72 - 1.06
304		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Clayey sand. Rare patches of medium sized sub-angular sandstones.	1.06 - 1.20+

Trench No 4		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.85 m
Easting 561952.46		Northing 157379.86		m OD 95.44
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Made ground	Dark brownish grey. Sandy clay. Loose compaction. Abundant rooting.	0.0 - 0.68
402		Made ground	Mid brownish red. Sandy clay.	0.68 - 0.75



403		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Clayey sand. Patches variations in colouring to more reddish sand.	0.75 - 0.85+
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Trench No 5		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.20 m
Easting 561970.11		Northing 157412.37		m OD 92.08
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Made ground	Mid greyish brown. Sandy clay. Loose compaction. Abundant rooting.	0.0 - 0.70
502		Made ground	Mid reddish brown. Sandy clay.	0.70 - 1.20
503		Natural	Light yellowish red. Clayey sand.	1.20+

Trench No 6		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.17 m
Easting 561979.99		Northing 157435.41		m OD 90.72
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Made ground	Mid greyish brown. Sandy clay. Loose compaction. Abundant rooting.	0.0 - 0.80
602		Made ground	Mid reddish brown. Sandy clay.	0.80 - 1.17
603		Natural	Light yellowish red. Clayey sand.	1.17+

Trench No 7		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.95 m
Easting 561957.14		Northing 157440.75		m OD 90.58
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Made ground	Mid reddish brown. Sandy clay. Common rooting. Spars pieces of plastic as CBM.	0.0 - 0.75
702		Made ground	Mid brownish red. Sandy clay. Rare pieces of CBM and modern waste.	0.75 - 0.95
703		Natural	Light yellowish red. Sandy clay. Rare large sub-angular sand stones.	0.95+

Trench No 8		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.07 m
Easting 561966.1125		Northing 157463.6565		m OD 90.16
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Made ground	Mid reddish brown. Sandy clay. Common rooting.	0.0 - 0.70
802		Made ground	Mid brownish red. Sandy clay. Sparse CBM and fired clay pieces.	0.70 - 1.07
803		Natural	Light yellowish red. Sandy clay. Sparse sub-angular sandstones.	1.07+



Appendix 2 Kent HER form

Site Name: Platt Primary School	
Site Address: Maidstone Road, St Mary's Platt, Kent TN15 8JY	
Summary of discoveries: Modern disturbance and made ground layers	
District/Unitary: Tonbridge and Malling	Parish: Platt
Period(s): None	
NGR (centre of site to nearest 1m): 562012 157431 (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)	
Type of archaeological work (delete) Evaluation	
Date of fieldwork (dd/mm/yy) From: 16/11/2020 To: 18/11/2020	
Unit/contractor undertaking recording: Wessex Archaeology	
Geology: Folkestone Formation, Sandstone, having formed approximately 101 to 126 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. No superficial deposits are recorded across the majority of the study site. However, Head Deposits – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel – are mapped at the northern part of the study site and extend further to the north (BGS online viewer)	
Title and author of accompanying report: Title: Platt Primary School, Maidstone Road, St Marys Platt, Kent. Archaeological Evaluation Report Authors: Jon Sanigar	
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate) Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Baxall Construction Limited, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 1.45ha parcel of land located land located at Maidstone Road, St Mary's Platt, Kent TN15 8JY centred on NGR 562012 157431. The evaluation comprising 8 trial trenches was undertaken 16/11/2020 to 18/11/2020. The archaeological evaluation was part of staged works associated with the proposed development a new primary school with associated hard and soft landscaping, multi-use games area, boundary fences, and associated works. The archaeological evaluation identified no archaeological remains, deposits or features. The trenches identified made ground layers with Trenches 2 to 8 which overlaid the natural geology, and Trench 1 identified the only surviving subsoil layer at the southern end of the site. The made ground layers could be attributed to disturbance associated with 20th century activity within the site, as the site was used as allotment from 1936, until it was later used for agricultural purposes from 1990.	
Location of archive/finds: Wessex Archaeology Meopham Office	
Contact at Unit: Rob De'Athe	Date: 04/12/2020



Appendix 3 OASIS record

OASIS ID: [wessexar1-409927](#)

Project details

Project name	Platt Primary School, Maidstone Road, St Mary's Platt, Kent
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Baxall Construction Limited, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 1.45ha parcel of land located land located at Maidstone Road, St Mary's Platt, Kent TN15 8JY centred on NGR 562012 157431. The evaluation comprising 8 trial trenches was undertaken 16/11/2020 to 18/11/2020. The archaeological evaluation was part of staged works associated with the proposed development a new primary school with associated hard and soft landscaping, multi-use games area, boundary fences, and associated works. The archaeological evaluation identified no archaeological remains, deposits or features. The trenches identified made ground layers with Trenches 2 to 8 which overlaid the natural geology, and Trench 1 identified the only surviving subsoil layer at the southern end of the site. The made ground layers could be attributed to disturbance associated with 20th century activity within the site, as the site was used as allotment from 1936, until it was later used for agricultural purposes from 1990.
Project dates	Start: 16-11-2020 End: 18-11-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	19/02964/CR3 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT TONBRIDGE AND MALLING PLATT Platt Primary School, Maidstone Road, St Mary's Platt, Kent
Postcode	TN15 8JY
Study area	1.45 Hectares
Site coordinates	562012 157431 562012 00 00 N 157431 00 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 97m Max: 97m



Project creators

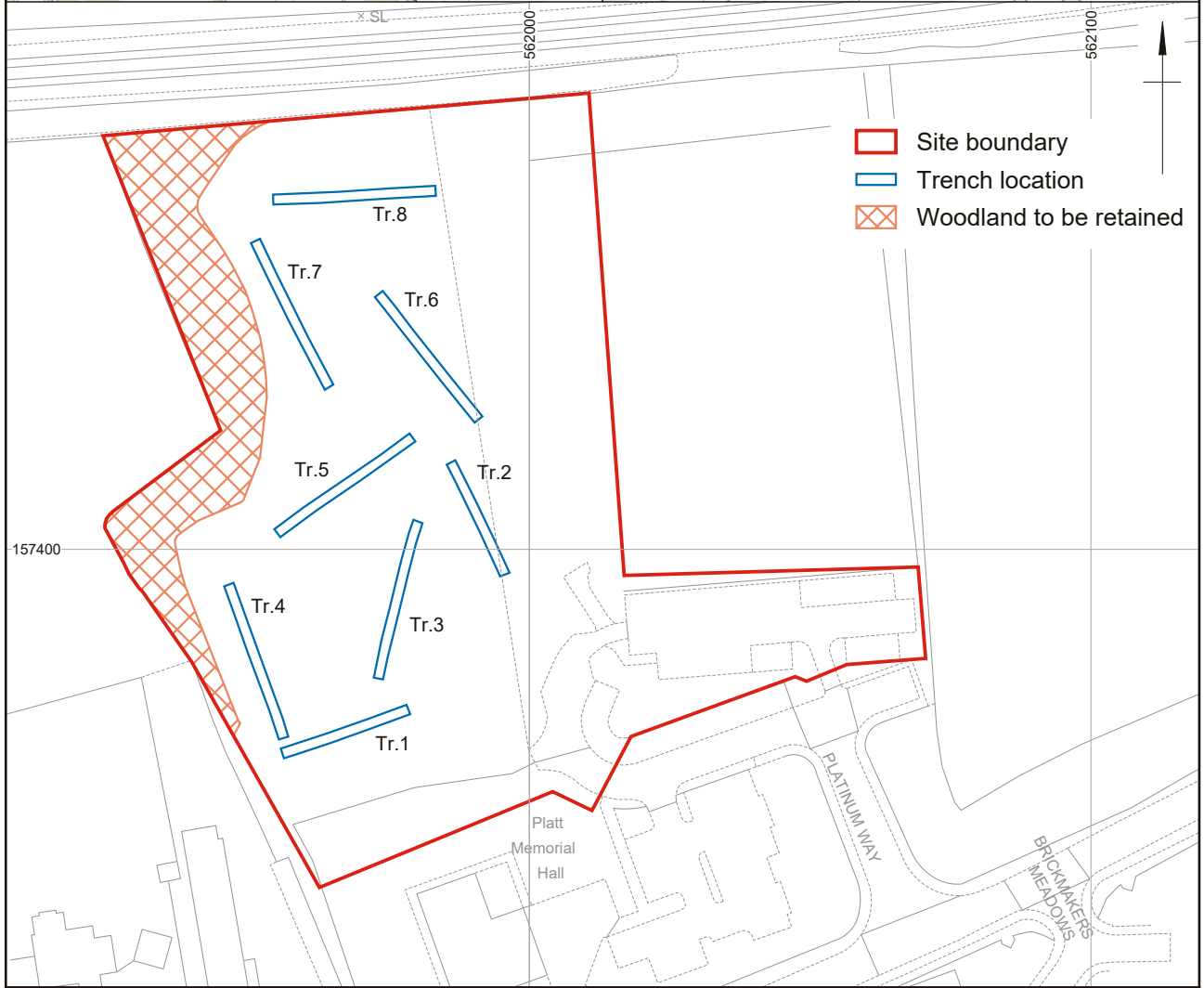
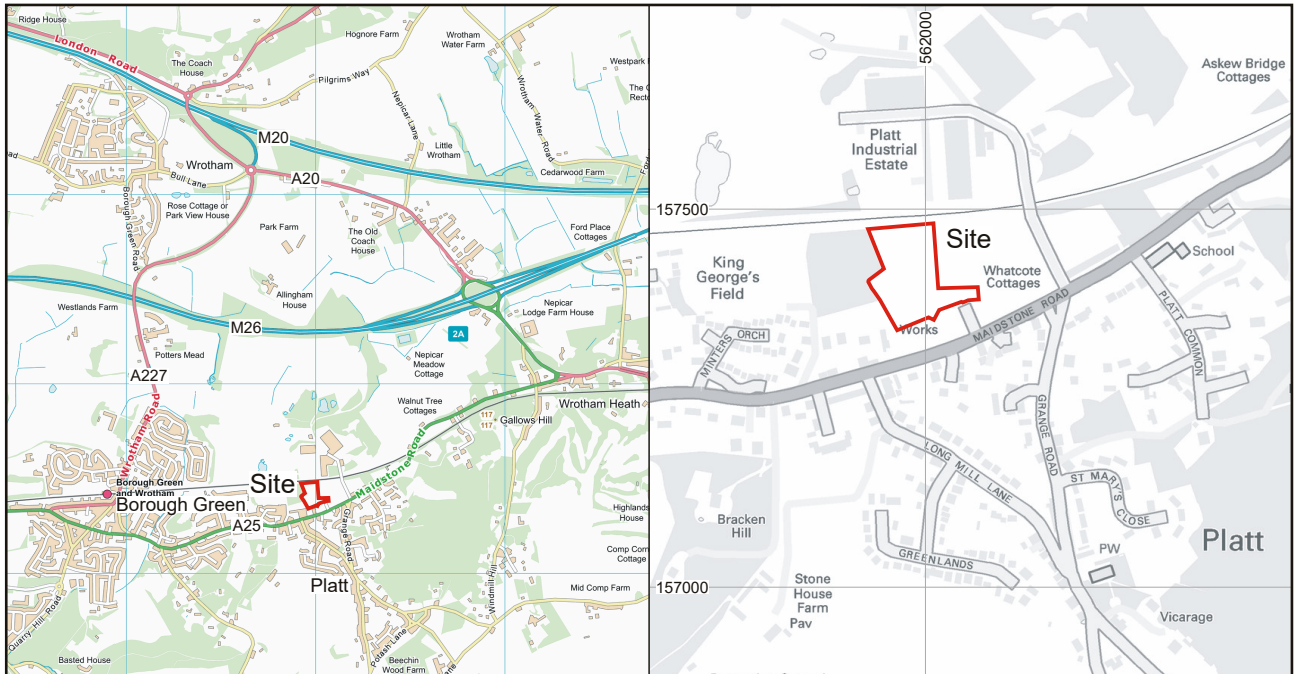
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Baxall Construction Limited
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Rob De'Athe
Project supervisor	Charlotte Porter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Unknown
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Unknown
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Platt Primary School, Maidstone Road, St Mary's Platt, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sanigar, J.
Other bibliographic details	229980.3
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Meopham, Kent
Description	Unpublished A4 client report
Entered by	Jonathan Sanigar (j.sanigar@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	4 December 2020



- Site boundary
- Trench location
- Woodland to be retained

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	Date:	08/12/2020	Revision Number:	0	
	Scale:	1:40,000; 1:10,000; 1:1250 @ A4	Illustrator:	ND/KJF	
	Path:	R:\PROJECTS\229980\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2020_12_08			

Site location and results

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 1, viewed from the east



Plate 2: Representative section of Trench 1, viewed from the south


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Plate 3: Trench 3, viewed from the south-south-west



Plate 4: Representative section of Trench 3, viewed from the south-south-east


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Plate 5: Trench 5, viewed from the northeast



Plate 6: Representative section of Trench 5, viewed from the southeast



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Plate 7: Trench 8, viewed from the east



Plate 8: Representative section of Trench 8, viewed from the south

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