

Marden Solar Land West of Marden Kent

Heritage Desk Based Assessment



Report prepared for:
Origin Power Services Ltd

CA Project: AN0347

CA Report: AN0347_1

January 2022



**Marden Solar
Land West of Marden
Kent**
Heritage Desk Based Assessment

CA Project: AN0347

CA Report: AN0347_1

prepared by	Natalia Hunt, Heritage Consultant
date	January 2022
checked by	Duncan Coe, Principal Heritage Consultant
date	January 2022
approved by	Julia Sulikowska, Senior Heritage Consultant
signed	
date	January 2022
issue	1

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

<p>Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ</p> <p>t. 01285 771022 f. 01285 771033</p>	<p>Milton Keynes Unit 8 – The IO Centre Fingle Drive Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT</p> <p>t. 01908 564660</p>	<p>Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH</p> <p>t. 01264 347630</p>	<p>Suffolk Unit 5, Plot 11 Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ</p> <p>t. 01449 900120</p>
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk			

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	4
2.	METHODOLOGY.....	8
3.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	16
4.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL EFFECTS	31
5.	THE SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS.....	37
6.	CONCLUSIONS.....	57
7.	REFERENCES.....	59

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan
- Fig. 2 Topographical Map of the Region
- Fig. 3 Prehistoric Assets
- Fig. 4 Medieval and Later Assets
- Fig. 5 Extract from 1841 Marden Parish Tithe Map
- Fig. 6 LiDAR imagery of the Site (DSM 2009 1m Multi-hillshade)
- Fig. 7 Extract from 1872 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 8 Extract from 1961 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 9 Designated Heritage Assets
- Fig. 10 Photograph Locations

PHOTOGRAPHS

- Photo 1 View south-west across the Site
- Photo 2 Deep field boundary ditch, looking north
- Photo 3 View north onto Little Long End from Burton Lane
- Photo 4 View east towards the Site, from Burton Lane adjacent to Little Long End
- Photo 5 Little Cheveney Farmhouse, looking south-west
- Photo 6 Oasthouse 60m north-east of Little Cheveney Farm, looking north
- Photo 7 Oasthouse 15m south-east of Little Cheveney Farm, looking north-east
- Photo 8 View north from footpath overlooking the Site and oasthouses of Little Cheveney Farm
- Photo 9 View south-west from within the Site towards Little Cheveney Farm
- Photo 10 View east towards Little Cheveney Farm from adjacent field
- Photo 11 Great Sheephurst Farmhouse, looking south-west
- Photo 12 View from Beech Road onto Great Sheephurst Oasthouse, looking north-west
- Photo 13 View of Great Sheephurst Oasthouse from footpath, looking south-west
- Photo 14 View east along footpath towards Turkey Farm House, from eastern boundary of Site
- Photo 15 Limited views of Turkey Farm House from adjacent footpath, looking south-east
- Photo 16 Principal elevation of Longends Farmhouse, looking south-east

SUMMARY

Project Name: Marden Solar, Kent
Location: Marden, Kent
NGR: 572528 144637

Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned in May 2021 by Origin Power Services Limited to undertake a heritage desk-based assessment in respect of a proposed new solar farm.

This assessment has identified slight potential of previously unrecorded remains or palaeo-environmental evidence of early prehistoric date occurring within the Site, possibly associated with recorded activity within the study area. A lack of archaeological investigation in the landscape surrounding the Site means that the potential for buried remains within the Site is not well understood and the level of survival of any archaeology is not yet known. As such the potential for remains of later prehistoric or Romano-British date, associated with exploitation of The Weald's resources, is uncertain. Buried remains of medieval/post-medieval field boundaries are known to be present within the Site. Any buried archaeological remains within the Site are very unlikely to represent an absolute constraint on development. As such further archaeological investigations and mitigation can be secured as condition attached to consent granted.

This assessment has considered the potential effects of the development on surrounding designated heritage assets, through the alteration of their settings. It was established that, on account of intervening development, vegetation, and topography, the proposals would not result in any harm to the significance of any of the Listed Buildings in the study area.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In May 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) was commissioned by Origin Power Services Limited to undertake a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment in respect of land to the west of Marden, lying between the London to Dover rail line to the north and Sheephurst Lane to the south (hereafter referred to as ‘the Site’). The Site is located in an agricultural landscape in rural central Kent, approximately 11km south of Maidstone and 12km east of Tonbridge (Fig. 1; centred on NGR 572528, 144637). It encompasses approximately 75ha and is formed of eight, irregular-shaped fields. The proposed development will comprise the construction of a new solar farm (covering 56.06ha of the Site), with associated infrastructure, access and biodiversity area.



Photo. 1 View south-west across the Site

Objectives and professional standards

- 1.2. The composition and development of the historic environment within the Site and wider landscape are discussed in this report. A determination of the significance of any heritage assets located within the Site, and any heritage assets beyond the Site boundary that may potentially be affected by the development proposal, is presented. Any potential development effects upon the significance of these heritage assets (both adverse and/or beneficial) are then described.
- 1.3. Cotswold Archaeology is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This report has been prepared in accordance with appropriate standards and guidance, including the ‘Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment’ published by CIfA in 2014 and

updated in 2017 and 2020. This states that, insofar as they relate to the determination of planning applications, heritage desk-based assessments should:

‘...enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made [as to] whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention [any identified heritage] impact’ (ClfA 2020, 4).

- 1.4. The ‘Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment’ (Historic England 2015), further clarifies that a desk-based assessment should:

‘...determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation’ (Historic England 2015, 3).

Statute, policy and guidance context

- 1.5. The Site is located in the local authority of Maidstone Borough Council. The Maidstone Borough Local Plan was formally adopted on 25 October 2017 and sets out the overall planning framework for the district from 2011 to 2031.
- 1.6. This assessment has been undertaken within the key statute, policy and guidance context presented within Table 1.1. The applicable provisions contained within these statute, policy and guidance documents are referred to, and discussed, as relevant, throughout the text. Fuller detail is provided in Appendix 1.

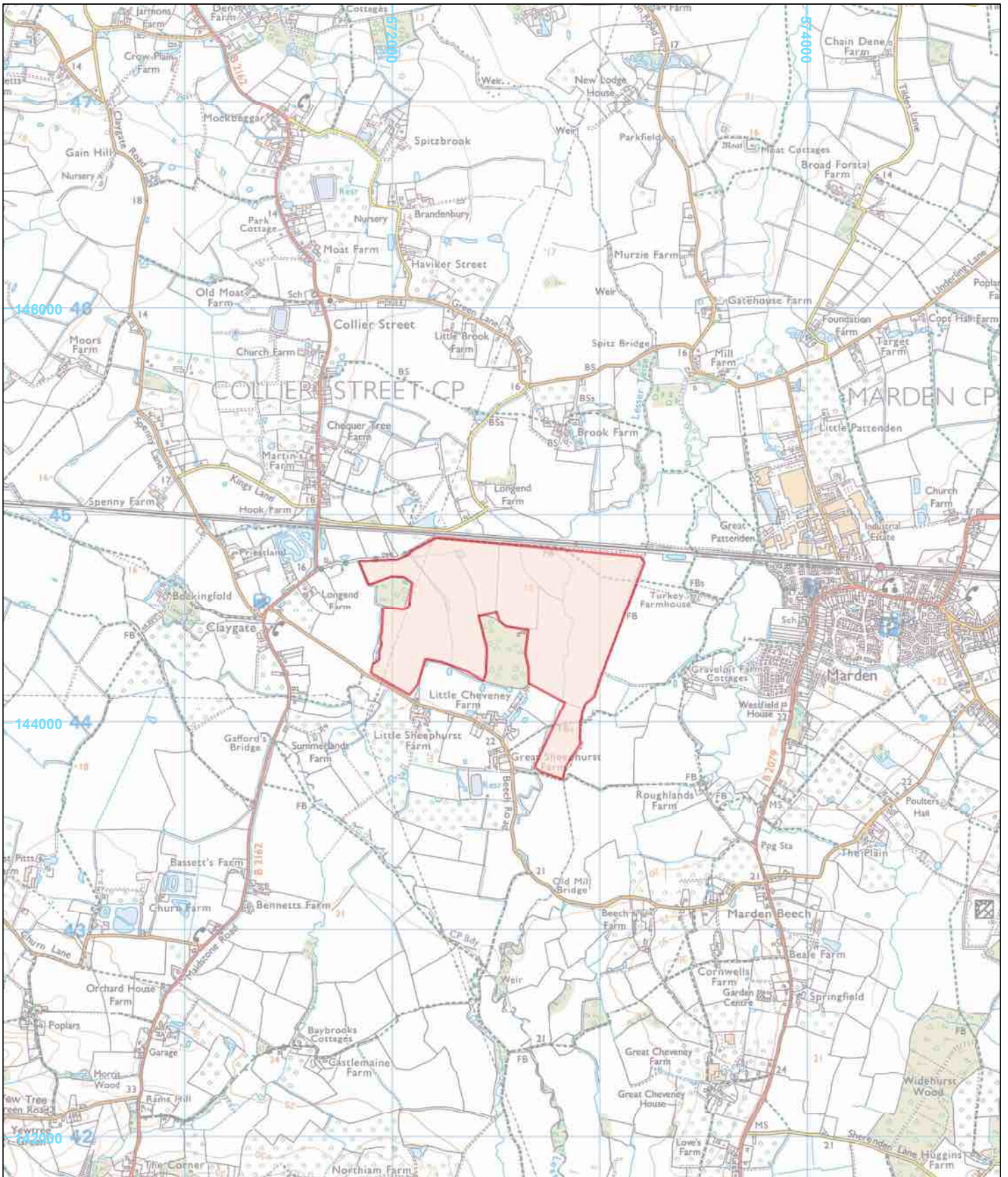
Consultation

- 1.7. The scope of this desk-based assessment was agreed via email correspondence on 3 June 2021 with Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council (KCC), the archaeological advisor to the LPA. It was suggested that the report should consider the rural landscape, a range of historic maps and in view of the potential for remains associated with early prehistoric activity, the assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Kent County Council’s ‘Manual of Specifications Part B: Specification for a standard desk-based assessment and walk-over survey for areas with known Palaeolithic potential’ (2016).
- 1.8. Following completion of the draft assessment, it was issued to KCC’s Senior Archaeological Officer for comment and to discuss further steps. The report has been

accepted by Wendy Rogers via email on 30 November 2011 and advice relating to further archaeological fieldwork was also provided (see Section 4).

Statute	Description
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	Act of Parliament providing for the maintenance of a schedule of archaeological remains of the highest significance, affording them statutory protection.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	Act of Parliament placing a duty upon the Local Planning Authority (or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State) to afford due consideration to the preservation of Listed Buildings and their settings (under Section 66(1)), and Conservation Areas (under Section 72(2)), in determining planning applications.
National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002)	One of four Acts of Parliament providing for the protection and management of the historic environment, including the establishment of the Historic Monuments & Buildings Commission, now Historic England.
Conservation Principles (Historic England 2008)	Guidance for assessing heritage significance, with reference to contributing heritage values, in particular: <i>evidential</i> (archaeological), <i>historical</i> (illustrative and associative), <i>aesthetic</i> , and <i>communal</i> .
National Planning Policy Framework (2021)	Provides the English government's national planning policies and describes how these are expected to be applied within the planning system. Heritage is subject of Chapter 16 (page 54).
National Planning Practice Guidance (updated July 2019)	Guidance supporting the National Planning Policy Framework.
Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 2 (GPA2): Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015)	Provides useful information on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.
Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 (GPA3): The Setting of Heritage Assets, Second Edition (Historic England, 2017)	Provides guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.
Maidstone Borough Local Plan 2031	Comprises the local development plan (local plan), as required to be compiled, published and maintained by the local authority, consistent with the requirements of the NPPF (2019). Intended to be the primary planning policy document against which planning proposals within that local authority jurisdiction are assessed. Where the development plan is found to be inadequate, primacy reverts to the NPPF (2019).
Hedgerows Regulations (1997)	Provides protection for 'important' hedgerows within the countryside, controlling their alteration and removal by means of a system of statutory notification.

Table 1.1 Key statute, policy and guidance



 Site Boundary



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120

W www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 E enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Marden Solar, Kent

FIGURE TITLE
Site Location



© Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

DRAWN BY	NH	PROJECT NO.	AN0347	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JS	DATE	16/02/2022	1
APPROVED BY	JS	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	

2. METHODOLOGY

Data collection, analysis and presentation

- 2.1. This assessment has been informed by a proportionate level of information sufficient to understand the archaeological potential of the Site, the significance of identified heritage assets, and any potential development effects. This approach is in accordance with the provisions of the NPPF (2021) and the guidance issued by ClfA (2020) and KCC (2016). The data has been collected from a wide variety of sources, summarised in Table 2.1.

Source	Data
National Heritage List for England (NHLE)	Current information relating to designated heritage assets, and heritage assets considered to be 'at risk'.
Kent Historic Environment Record (HER)	Heritage sites and events records, Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data, and other spatial data supplied in digital format (shapefiles) and hardcopy.
Kent History and Library Centre	Online catalogue consulted, however no additional relevant material was found. It was not possible to visit in person due to covid-19 restrictions
Defra Data Services Platform (environment.data.gov.uk)	LiDAR imagery and point cloud data, available from the Defra Data Services Platform
Google Earth Pro and Google Maps	Digital online mapping tools including satellite imagery from 1985 to the present.
Genealogist, Envirocheck, National Library of Scotland & other cartographic websites	Historic (Ordnance Survey and Tithe) mapping in digital format.
British Geological Survey (BGS) website	UK geological mapping (bedrock & superficial deposits) & borehole data.
Britain from Above, Cambridge Air Photographs, National Collection of Aerial Photography	Online aerial photography collections

Table 2.1 Key data sources

- 2.2. Prior to obtaining data from these sources, an initial analysis was undertaken in order to identify a relevant and proportionate study area. This analysis utilised industry-standard GIS software, and primarily entailed a review of recorded heritage assets in the immediate and wider landscape, using available datasets.

2.3. On this basis a 1km study area, measured from the boundaries of the Site, was considered sufficient to capture the relevant HER data, and provide the necessary context for understanding archaeological potential and heritage significance in respect of the Site. All of the spatial data held by the HER – the primary historic data repository – for the land within the study area, was requested. The records were analysed and further refined in order to narrow the research focus onto those of relevance to the present assessment. Not all HER records are therefore referred to, discussed or illustrated further within the body of this report, only those that are relevant. These are listed in a cross-referenced gazetteer provided at the end of this report (Appendix 2) and are illustrated on the figures accompanying this report.

2.4. A site visit was also undertaken as part of this assessment. The primary objectives of the site visit were to assess the Site’s historic landscape context, including its association with any known or potential heritage assets, and to identify any evidence for previous truncation of the on-site stratigraphy. The site visit also allowed for the identification of any previously unknown heritage assets within the Site, and assessment of their nature, condition, significance and potential susceptibility to impact. The wider landscape was examined, as relevant, from accessible public rights of way.

LIDAR imagery

2.5. Existing Environment Agency (EA) Lidar data was analysed with the specific aim of clarifying the extent any potential archaeological remains.

2.6. EA Lidar DTM and DSM (DTM was a composite tile, DSM was from the National Lidar Programme and was a TIFF) tiles were obtained from the Defra Data Services Platform (environment.data.gov.uk), under the Open Government Licence v3.0. The data was available at 1m resolution, surveyed in 2020, for the full extent of the study area. DTM and DSM tiles were downloaded in ASCII (.asc) format, with each .asc file covering an area measuring 100x100m-square. EA state that their specifications for Lidar data require absolute height error to be less than +/-15cm, and relative error to be less than +/-5cm (EA, 2016). The planar accuracy of the data is guaranteed to +/-40cm (absolute), while relative planar accuracy depends on the altitude of the survey aircraft but can generally be said to be +/-20cm (ibid.).

2.7. The Lidar .asc and TIFF files contain British National Grid as the “native” coordinate reference system.

-
- 2.8. Where necessary, the tiles were combined into a mosaic raster dataset using Esri ArcGIS 10.5.1 and exported as a .TIFF
- 2.9. The resulting .TIFF was then processed using Relief Visualisation Toolbox (RVT) (Kokalj et al 2019 and Zakšek et al 2011) to create a number of visualisations including a multi-direction hillshade and local relief model following Historic England guidelines (HE 2010). The parameters were set to those appropriate for the topography of the area.
- 2.10. The output images from the RVT software were then imported into the ArcMap 10.5.1 where further settings manipulation was undertaken to enhance the visualization for archaeological feature detection.
- 2.11. DTM and DSM tiles formed the basis within the desk-based assessment and are illustrated on Figure 6.

Assessment of heritage significance

- 2.12. The significance of known and potential heritage assets within the Site, and any beyond the Site which may be affected by the proposed development, has been assessed and described, in accordance with paragraph 194 of the NPPF (2021), the guidance issued by ClfA (2020), Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (HE 2015) and Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Historic England 2019). Determination of significance has been undertaken according to the industry-standard guidance on assessing heritage value provided within Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008). This approach considers heritage significance to derive from a combination of discrete heritage values, principal amongst which are: i) evidential (archaeological) value, ii) historic (illustrative and associative) value, iii) aesthetic value, iv) communal value, amongst others. Further detail of this approach, including the detailed definition of those aforementioned values, as set out, and advocated, by Historic England, is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

Assessment of potential development effects (benefit and harm)

- 2.13. The present report sets out, in detail, the ways in which identified susceptible heritage assets might be affected by the proposals, as well as the anticipated extent of any such effects. Both physical effects, i.e. resulting from the direct truncation of archaeological remains, and non-physical effects, i.e. resulting from changes to the setting of heritage assets, have been assessed. With regard to non-physical effects

or 'settings assessment', the five-step assessment methodology advocated by Historic England, and set out in the Second Edition of GPA3 (Historic England, 2017), has been adhered to (presented in greater detail in Appendix 1).

- 2.14. Identified effects upon heritage assets have been defined within broad 'level of effect' categories (Table 2.2 below). These are consistent with key national heritage policy and guidance terminology, particularly that of the NPPF (2021). This has been done in order to improve the intelligibility of the assessment results for purposes of quick reference and ready comprehension. These broad determinations of level of effect should be viewed within the context of the qualifying discussions of significance and impact presented in this report.
- 2.15. It should be noted that the overall effect of development proposals upon designated heritage assets are judged, bearing in mind both any specific harms or benefits (an approach consistent with the Court of Appeal judgement *Palmer v. Herefordshire Council & ANR* Neutral Citation Number [2016] EWCA Civ 1061).

Level of effect	Description	Applicable statute & policy
Heritage benefit	The proposals would better enhance or reveal the heritage significance of the heritage asset.	Enhancing or better revealing the significance of a heritage asset is a desirable development outcome in respect of heritage. It is consistent with key policy and guidance, including the NPPF (2021) paragraphs 190 and 206.
No harm	The proposals would preserve the significance of the heritage asset.	Preserving a Listed building and its setting is consistent with s66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990). Preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area is consistent with s72 of the Act. Sustaining the significance of a heritage asset is consistent with paragraph 190 of the NPPF, and should be at the core of any material local planning policies in respect of heritage.
Less than substantial harm (lower end)	The proposals would be anticipated to result in a restricted level of harm to the significance of the heritage asset, such that the asset's contributing heritage values would be largely preserved.	In determining an application, this level of harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals, as per paragraph 202 of the NPPF (2021). Proposals involving change to a Listed building or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses, or change to the character or appearance of Conservation
Less than substantial harm	The proposals would lead to a notable level of harm to the significance of the heritage asset. A	

Level of effect	Description	Applicable statute & policy
(upper end)	reduced, but appreciable, degree of its heritage significance would remain.	<p>Areas, must also be considered within the context of Sections 7, 66(1) and 72(2) of the 1990 Act. <i>The provisions of the Act do not apply to the setting of Conservation Areas.</i></p> <p>Proposals with the potential to physically affect a Scheduled Monument (including the ground beneath that monument) will be subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979); <i>these provisions do not apply to proposals involving changes to the setting of Scheduled Monuments.</i></p> <p>With regard to non-designated heritage assets, the scale of harm or loss should be weighed against the significance of the asset, in accordance with paragraph 203 of the NPPF.</p>
Substantial harm	The proposals would very much reduce the heritage asset's significance or vitiate that significance altogether.	<p>Paragraphs 199 - 202 of the NPPF (2021) would apply. Sections 7, 66(1) and 72(2) of the Planning Act (1990), and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), may also apply.</p> <p>In relation to non-designated heritage assets, the scale of harm or loss should be weighed against the significance of the asset, in accordance with paragraph 203 of the NPPF.</p>

Table 2.2 Summary of level of effect categories (benefit and harm) referred to in this report in relation to heritage assets, and the applicable statute and policy.

- 2.16. In relation to non-designated heritage assets, the key applicable policy is paragraph 203 of the NPPF (2021), which states that:

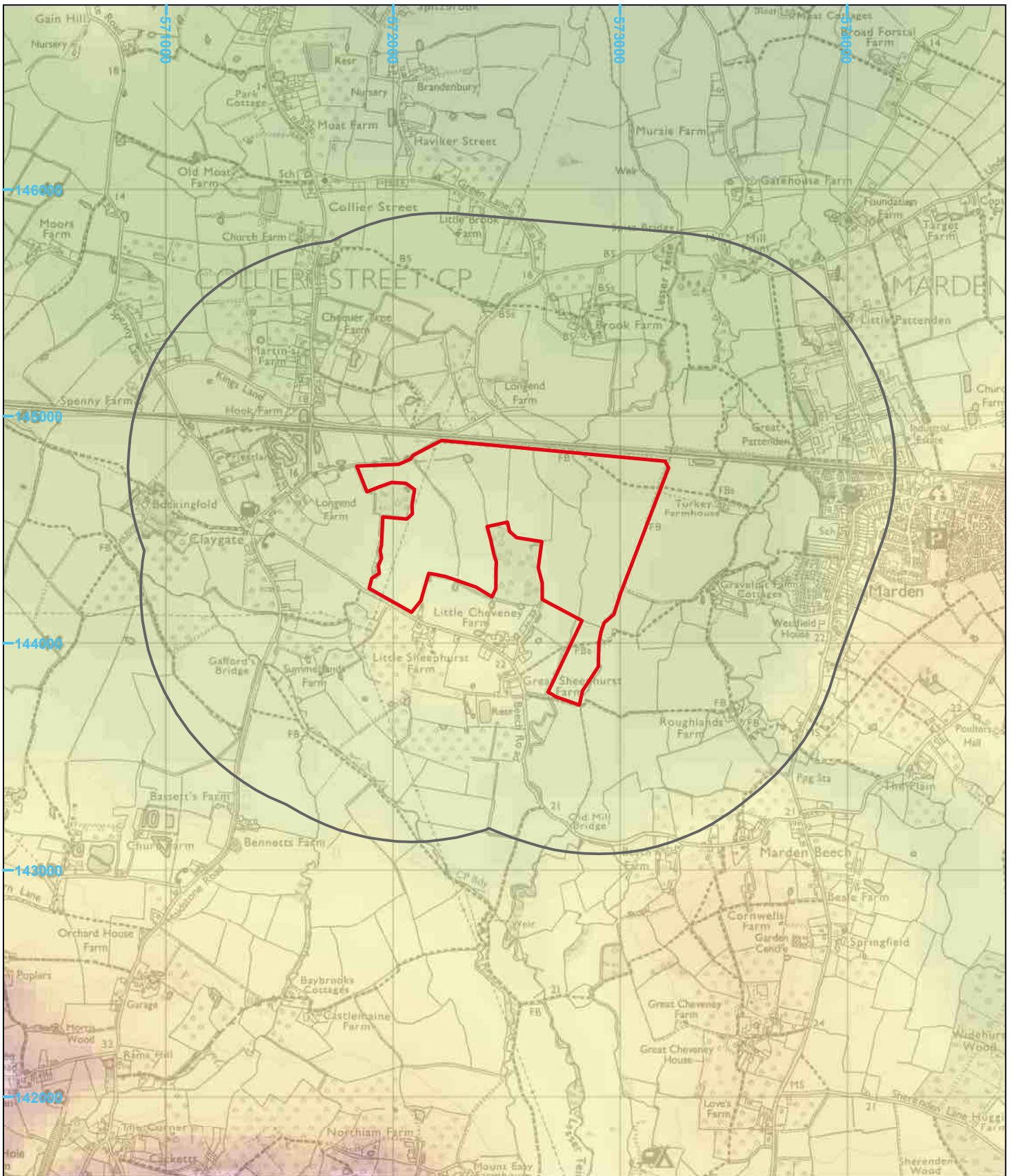
*'The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the **scale of any harm or loss** and the **significance of the heritage asset** [our emphasis].'*

- 2.17. Thus with regard to non-designated heritage assets, this report seeks to identify the significance of the heritage asset(s) which may be affected, and the scale of any harm or loss to that significance.
- 2.18. The July 2019 revision of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) defines non-designated heritage assets as those identified as such in publicly accessible lists or

documents provided by the plan-making body. Where these sources do not specifically define assets as *non-designated heritage assets*, they will be referred to as *heritage assets* for the purpose of this report. The assessment of *non-designated heritage assets* and *heritage assets* will be equivalent in this report, in line with industry standards and guidance on assessing significance and impact. They may not, however, carry equivalent weight in planning as set out within the provisions of the NPPF.

Limitations of the assessment

- 2.19. This assessment is principally a desk-based study, and has utilised secondary information derived from a variety of sources, including Kent Historic Environment Record. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. The records held by HER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within this repository is not complete, and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.
- 2.20. A walkover survey was conducted within the Site on 19th July 2021, undertaken in dry, sunny weather conditions. Sufficient access was afforded within the Site and to heritage assets, from public rights of way, to inform this assessment. Although access was afforded within the Site, archaeological remains can survive below-ground with no visible surface indications of their presence, and crop and meadow grass covered large areas of the Site.
- 2.21. Due to government restrictions imposed in response to the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic, the Kent Archives were reopened with significantly reduced capacity. As such, data held within here could not be accessed in person for this report. However, the online catalogues were consulted and it was determined that no crucial piece of information is likely to have been missed. Historic England resumed provision of remote archive services in October 2020, following a hiatus of several months caused by the pandemic. It has been advised that whilst handling a significant backlog of search requests, lengthy turnaround times are to be anticipated and as such, no search of HEA data has been made as part of this appraisal. It is considered, however, that the data consulted from other sources provides a suitable level of detail for the purposes of the assessment.



- ▭ Site
- Study Area



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120

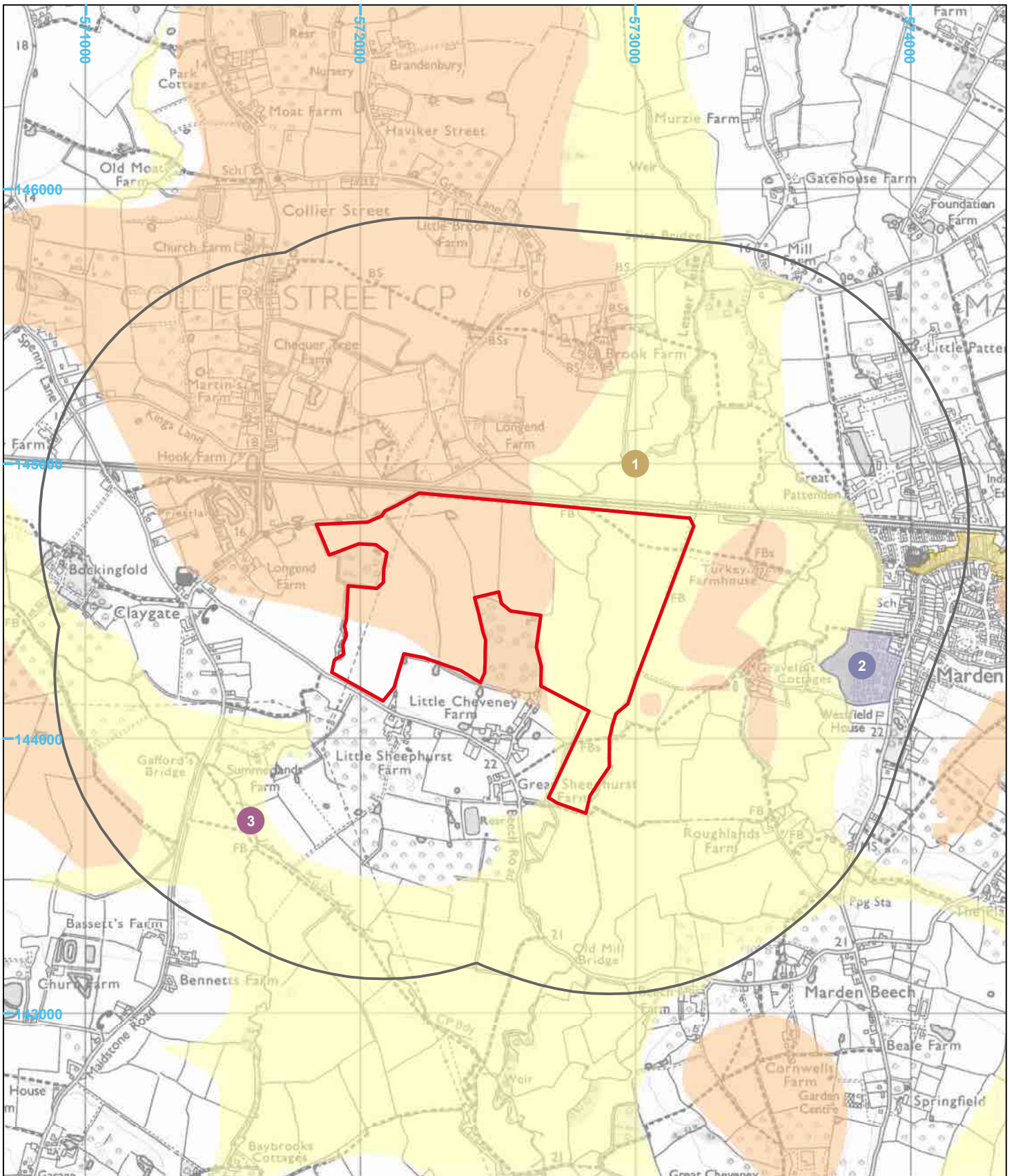
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Marden Solar, Kent

FIGURE TITLE
Topographical Map of Region



DRAWN BY	NH	PROJECT NO	AN0347	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JS	DATE	16/02/2022	
APPROVED BY	JS	SCALE@A4	1:23,000	2



- Site
- Study Area
- Previous Investigation
- Alluvium
- River terrace (clay & silt)
- Paleolithic/ Mesolithic
- Mesolithic/ Neolithic
- Late Neolithic/ EBA



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120

www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Marden Solar, Kent

FIGURE TITLE
Prehistoric Assets and Geological Deposits

DRAWN BY	NH	PROJECT NO	AN0347	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JS	DATE	16/02/2022	3
APPROVED BY	JS	SCALE@A4	1:19,000	



3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Landscape context

- 3.1. The Site is located approximately 900m to the west of the village of Marden, and is surrounded in all directions by a low-lying agricultural landscape (Figure 2). The Site skirts two small pockets of woodland, and is defined to the east by the Lesser Teise river, a tributary of the Medway. It occupies a largely flat area of ground, lying at an elevation of between 16 – 20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 3.2. The Site lies within the Low Weald National Character Area; a broad, low-lying clay vale, predominantly agricultural, and supporting mainly pastoral farming owing to heavy clay soils. The region has many densely wooded areas and is dissected by flood plains (Natural England 2013).
- 3.3. The underlying bedrock geology across the majority of the Site is mapped as mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation. This is overlain by superficial deposits of clay and silt river terrace deposits in the western half of the Site (formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period), and alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and peat in the eastern half (formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period) (Figure 3). Limestone of the Weald Clay Formation is mapped in the southernmost fields of the Site, and is not overlain by superficial deposits (British Geological Survey 2021).
- 3.4. A borehole survey undertaken adjacent to the north-eastern corner of the Site indicates a series of silty clay layers until a depth of 2.24m below the surface, at which point river gravels were encountered. Wealden Clay was encountered at 4.5m (British Geological Survey 2021). In addition, a borehole survey was undertaken within the Site (Southern Testing Environmental & Geotechnical 2021), which recorded the following sequence:
- Topsoil: a dark brown silty clay deposit, 0.2-0.3m thick;
 - Subsoil: pale brown slightly silty clay, overlain by topsoil and 0.3-0.4m thick;
 - Clay of Weald Clay Formation: encountered below the subsoil within the southern part of the Site, at c. 0.5m below ground level. In the central and northern parts of the Site this was sealed by gravel (see below);
 - Alluvium: yellow/orange and brown clay encountered in the central and northern parts of the Site at c. 0.6-0.7m below ground level;

-
- Gravel: dark orange/brown sandy gravel, encountered in the central and northern parts of the Site underneath the alluvium, at c. 1.4m below ground level.

Designated heritage assets

- 3.5. There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. There are no Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites or Registered Parks and Gardens within the study area. The closest example of a Scheduled Monument is an Anglo-Saxon ringwork fortification 3km south-west of the Site (NHLE: 1020155).
- 3.6. There are 33 designated heritage assets within the 1km study area surrounding the Site, the majority of which form farmsteads within the rural landscape. Six of the assets lie within Marden Conservation Area c.800m to the east of the Site. All of the remaining designated assets are Grade II Listed Buildings, and include cottages, farm buildings and a public house.
- 3.7. Designated heritage assets are illustrated on Figure 9 and are discussed further within the settings assessment presented in Section 5.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 3.8. There are no recorded archaeological investigations within the Site, and only a single archaeological investigation is recorded within the Site's environs. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Archaeology South-East in 2014 on land at the MAP Depot, Goudhurst Road, c.600m east of the Site (Fig. 3: **2**). Whilst no archaeological features were observed, a small amount of flint debitage was recovered, providing limited evidence for early prehistoric presence at the site, with possible knapping activity. A small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval finds were also recovered from the topsoil (Hirst 2014).
- 3.9. Little Cheveney Farm, adjacent to the Site on Sheephurst Lane (Fig. 4: **B**) was included within the Kent Farmsteads and Landscape Project. In the report, the historic character of farmsteads is defined in terms of layout and local distinctiveness, followed by an analysis of the mapping data. The latter suggested that across most of the county, settlement is predominantly dispersed, with farmsteads being a key component in the historic settlement pattern (Edwards & Lake 2012). The details of Little Cheveney were not included as a case study in the report, and no further

background was available for use at the time of writing. A more detailed consideration of the listed buildings that form the farmstead is presented in section 5.

- 3.10. Beyond the study area, two archaeological evaluations were undertaken to the south and east of Marden (not illustrated), recording only limited evidence of medieval agricultural activity (Price 2016), and a small number of later Bronze Age pits (Socha-Paszkiwicz 2016).

Palaeolithic

- 3.11. Kent boasts some of the best preserved Lower and Middle Palaeolithic archaeology in the UK, although largely restricted to locations in which Palaeolithic fluvial deposits have not subsequently been eroded away. Palaeolithic deposits are present within fluvial and colluvial deposits in the valley systems of the Thames, Medway, Stour, Darent and other rivers as successive terrace deposits, and a lack of glaciation in Kent has resulted in a well-preserved geological sequence. At the height of glaciations, sea levels may have been as much as 100m lower than current, with a landscape of seasonal tundra grassland crossed with fast-flowing rivers. Conversely, during interglacial periods, sea levels were higher than current, with a heavily wooded landscape and large slow moving, seasonally flooding rivers (Williams 2007).
- 3.12. Human activity throughout the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods was characterised by small bands of hunter-gatherers moving through the landscape and exploiting resources. With the exception of seasonal hunting camps, people in these periods seldom established long-term sites, and aside from stone tool find spots, evidence of activity is sparse in the archaeological record.

Lower & Middle Palaeolithic (c. 950,000 – 38,000 BC)

- 3.13. Generic baseline information for the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic has been drawn principally from the South-East Research Framework (SERF) for this period (Wenban-Smith *et al.* 2010). Assessment and discovery of Palaeolithic evidence in Kent has been cross-referenced with mapped geological deposits to produce broad characterisations of geological strata and their potential to contain Palaeolithic remains. From this, a deposit-centred approach to predictive modelling has been adopted.
- 3.14. The Medway Valley Palaeolithic Project (Wenban-Smith *et al.* 2007) and The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain (Wymer 1999) do not highlight the Marden area or the underlying superficial geology of the Site as of particularly high potential for

containing artefacts of this date. However, the SERF describes the handaxe findspots within the river gravel patches associated with a previous course of the Teise, north-east of Marden, as key sites. These same gravels are not present on the Site, which is associated with the Lesser Teise. However, three Abberillian and Acheulean hand-axes and an ovate axe were discovered in the general area of Marden (Fig 3: 1 - approximate location), likely in association with the same geological sequence as recorded on Site, including alluvial and river terrace gravel deposits. Where encountered in the borehole survey, gravel deposits were present at c. 1.4m below ground level (Southern Testing Environmental & Geotechnical 2021).

Upper Palaeolithic (c. 38,000 – 9,600 BC)

- 3.15. The Upper Palaeolithic period, characterised in Britain by the Aurignacian, Gravettian and Creswellian flint industries, is poorly evidenced within Kent. The number of Upper Palaeolithic sites recorded within the South-East region is less than 20, with just four having been subjected to modern, multi-disciplinary investigations (Pope *et al.* 2019). No such locations are situated within the study area and it is unlikely that any such evidence would be present within the Site.

Mesolithic

- 3.16. The Mesolithic resource of the South-East region is dominated by surface scatters of flint artefacts, commonly encountered in association with one of four regional geological types: Lower Greensand; Tunbridge Wells Sandstone; Chalk; and Alluvium (Pope *et al.* 2019). Alluvium is mapped in the eastern half of the Site (Figure 2), and has the potential for surviving palaeo-environmental deposits.
- 3.17. Finds of worked flint within the study area, also within areas of Alluvium, suggest that the region was inhabited in the warmer post-glacial periods of the Mesolithic, with the nomadic people moving around the landscape in order to exploit seasonal resources. The Site's location in a river valley, along with varied food and fuel resources, would have been an attractive location for Mesolithic hunter-gatherers. A Mesolithic Thames pick was discovered c.150m north of the Site (Fig. 3: 1), and a small collection of worked flints was discovered During a watching brief of the MAP Depot site in Marden (Fig. 3: 2). The assemblage, dated to either the Mesolithic or early Neolithic, suggests flint knapping may have taken place there (Hirst 2014).

Neolithic

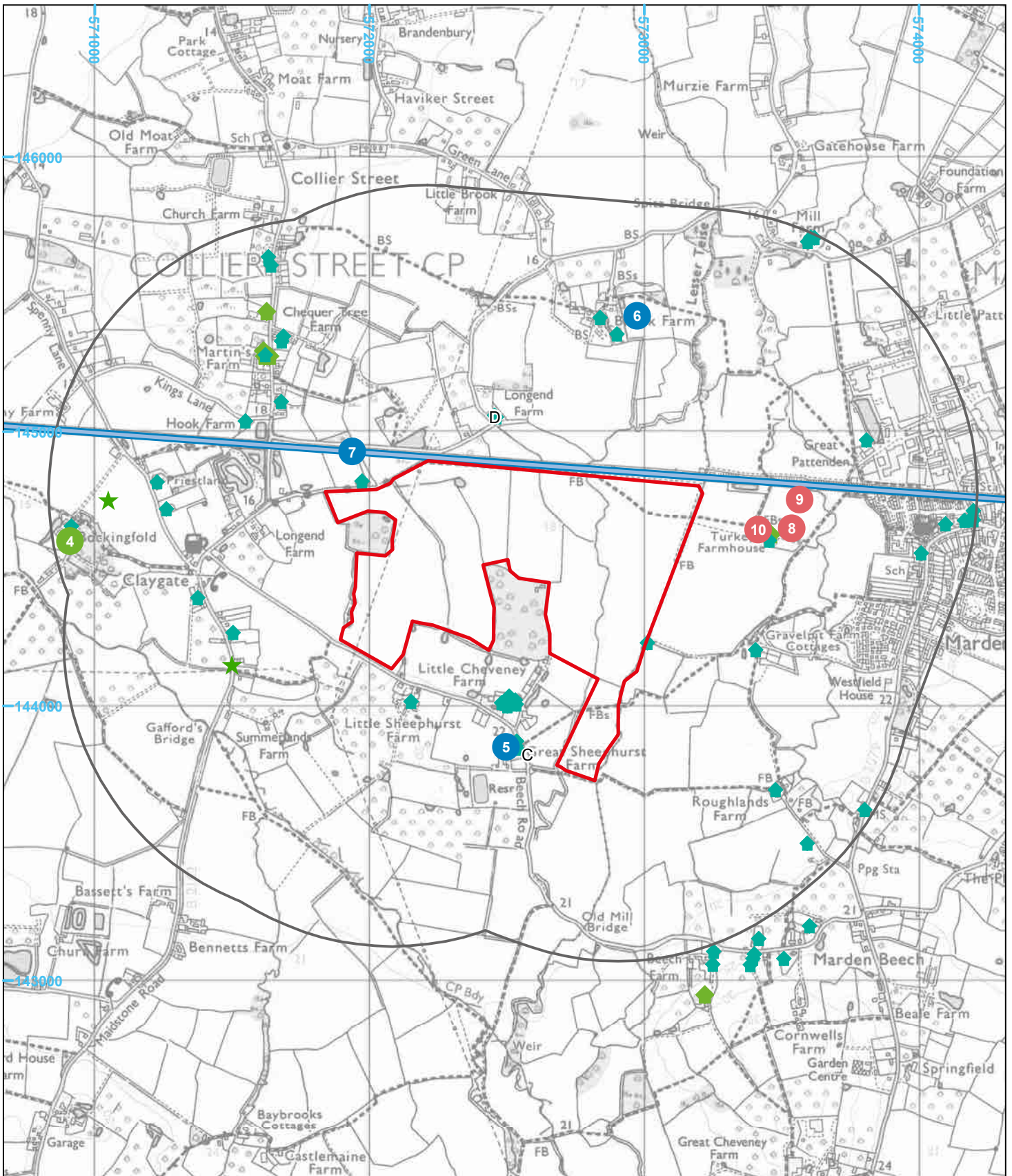
- 3.18. Within Southern England, the Neolithic period witnessed hunter-gatherer economies becoming gradually superseded by more sedentary lifestyles, often associated with the beginnings of arable cultivation, woodland clearance, new styles of pottery and the domestication of animals. Evidence suggests relatively long-distance gift exchange/trade contact to source raw materials, although the archaeological record is dominated by ceremonial and ritual landscape monuments.
- 3.19. Much of the evidence for this period, including causewayed enclosures and burial monuments, is found in the north of the county, and Neolithic finds in the Low Weald largely consist of flint scatters and axes, perhaps suggesting woodland hunting (Price 2016). No features of Neolithic date are recorded within the archaeological study area, and recorded Neolithic evidence comprises a single findspot of a perforated stone adze, of the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (Fig. 3: 3).

Bronze Age

- 3.20. During the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, Kent began to assume its present form as sea levels stabilised (Williams 2007). Funerary monuments continued to be a visible feature in the landscape during the Early Bronze Age, in particular round barrows. However, the archaeological record for the later Bronze Age comprises mainly the remains of domestic occupation and agriculture in an increasingly open landscape. Later Bronze Age settlement appears to have favoured coastal and riverside areas within the South East, away from the higher slopes and exploiting the better soils and continental trading links. Evidence from the Weald during this period is scarce, and there is no recorded activity dating to this period in the study area (Champion 2019, Price 2016).

Iron Age

- 3.21. Large, nucleated settlement and mixed-use sites appear more frequently in the Iron Age, along with a greater number of smaller farmsteads, reflecting the wider cultivation of the landscape achieved through larger populations and more effective technology. This was associated with widespread clearance of woodland, ordering of increasingly open landscapes and formalising of territory boundaries. The known Early Iron Age settlement pattern is largely concentrated in the north-east of Kent, whilst later Iron Age settlement is more evident across the county, with many sites along the Greensand ridge (Champion 2019).



- ▭ Site
- ▭ Study Area
- Medieval
- ★ Medieval Findspot
- ◆ Medieval Building
- ◆ Post-Medieval Building
- Modern
- Unknown
- Modern



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120

www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Marden Solar, Kent

FIGURE TITLE
Medieval and Later Assets

3.22. Occupation of The Weald during the Iron Age is mostly concentrated in Sussex and Surrey, and several iron ore extraction and smelting sites have been identified, as well as hillforts along the northern edge of the Weald. Evidence now suggests that The Weald may have been continually used for pasture as well as the extraction of wood and minerals throughout later prehistory (Champion 2019). There is no recorded activity dating to this period in the study area although this may be the reflection of the lack of previous intrusive archaeological investigations.

Romano-British

3.23. The Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43 was followed by the rapid implementation of centralised administration, based on towns and cities, and supported by a network of well-engineered roads which enhanced trade and communication. The South-East region has a large body of well-studied Roman evidence, indicating a notable influence on the local cultures of the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD, prior to the Claudian invasion in the mid-1st century AD (Allen *et al.* 2016, Williams 2007).

3.24. Roman road routes within Kent are believed to form some of the earliest examples in Britain, facilitating the movement of military forces during the initial years of the invasion. The route of a Roman road is recorded c.5.4km to the east of the Site, running north/south between Hastings and Maidstone (Allen *et al.* 2016).

3.25. The postulated extent of The Weald forests during the Romano-British period (Furley 1871) places the Site within dense woodland. Despite The Weald being known as a centre of iron production during this period (Kaminski 1995), no Romano-British evidence has been recorded within the study area. This may however be a reflection of the lack of previous archaeological investigations.

Early medieval

3.26. In the centuries following the end of Roman rule, Britain fragmented into a number of small kingdoms, and between the retreat of the Roman legions and the arrival of the Normans, very little historical information survives. The post-Roman period in South-East England witnessed the blending of the domestic Romano-British culture with that of incoming Germanic migrants and the establishment of regional hierarchies, whose territories may, in some cases, be broadly compared to present counties such as Kent (*Cantware*) and Sussex (South Saxons) (Thomas 2019).

-
- 3.27. The Jutish kingdom in Kent was split into provinces known as ‘lathes’, and the lathe of Milton, which belonged to the Crown, included common land in the marshes at a place known as “Meredenne” (Marden). During this period, herdsman would drive pigs into the wooded areas of the region and create small clearings known as ‘dens’ with temporary housing and stockpens. These dens gradually became the location of more permanent settlements, as evidenced in the -den suffix common in the region (Marden History 2021). The name Marden is believed to stem from ‘woodland pasture for mares/ at a boundary’ from the Old English *mære* (a border) or *mere* (a mare), and Kentish *denn* (woodland pasture, especially for swine) (Uni of Notts. 2021).
- 3.28. There is no recorded archaeological evidence of early medieval activity within the study area, and it is likely that the Site formed part of the dense Wealden forest during this period, which may have been exploited for varied resources.

Medieval

- 3.29. In view of its proximity to the Norman landings in the mid-11th century and to the European mainland, Kent was rapidly absorbed into the Norman hegemony and distributed out to King William’s followers. A sizeable body of evidence exists for this period within the county, comprising documentary and archaeological source material.
- 3.30. Although a church is mentioned in Marden in the Domesday Monachorum, the village is not referenced in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The Weald as a whole is noticeably absent from the survey (Powell-Smith 2021), suggesting that the area remained largely uninhabited at this time. The Norman Conquest and the division of the county into hundreds brought relatively little change to Marden, as the Hundred of Marden continued to form part of the king's manor of Milton. Marden was granted to Queen Eleanor, by her son Edward I during the 13th century, allowing the right to hold a weekly market and annual fair (Marden History 2021, Hasted 1800). Although this new-found prosperity was undermined by the arrival of the Black Death, Marden, benefitted from an act of Edward III in 1336, which invited continental cloth weavers to England. With an abundant supply of timber, a network of rivers, and suitable landscape sheep rearing, a successful cloth industry developed in Marden and Kent as a whole, continuing into the 18th century (Marden History 2021).
- 3.31. The existing composition of settlement in the area likely has its origins in the medieval period, and the 13th century fabric in the Church of St Michael and All Angels in

Marden indicates that the village was well established by this time. Several (listed) medieval buildings survive in the landscape surrounding the Site (Figure 4), and the extant farmsteads within the region likely represent the location of ones dating to the Medieval period.

- 3.32. The manor of Cheveney and Cheveney House, are recorded from the 12th century. The manor was later divided into two, between brothers, in the 16th century, with the former estate now evidenced in the names of Great and Little Cheveney Farms (see Figure 9) (Hasted 1800).
- 3.33. Within the study area, there is little recorded archaeological evidence of medieval activity. Bockingfold medieval manor site, c.960m west of the Site (Fig 4: 4) was granted to Susan Tong by Queen Mary in 1553. Bockingfold's demesne included land in Brenchley, Horsmonden and Goudhurst, as well as Marden and a park known as 'the forest of Buckenwald' (HER 2021, Hasted 1800). Medieval coins were also found in a field north-east of the manor site (Figure 4).
- 3.34. During this period, it is unlikely that the Site would have been used for settlement activity, but may have been exploited for woodland resources, or cleared for agriculture. The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) within the Site, as defined by the Kent Historic Landscape Assessment, indicates the western half of the Site as Type 1.17: *rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries and ponds*. These ponds were marling pits for soil improvement, and may date to the medieval period. In the eastern half of the Site, the HLC is defined as Type 7.1: *miscellaneous valley bottom paddocks and pastures*, which highlights the low potential for settlement during this period and possibly the use of the land for pasture.

Post-medieval and modern

- 3.35. The pattern of settlement in the study area established in the medieval period largely continued through the post-medieval period to the present day, with the Site continuing to be a large area of agricultural land between individual farmsteads scattered throughout the region. Many of the Listed Buildings in the study area were established during this period (Figure 4).
- 3.36. Construction of the railway at the northern border of the Site (Fig. 4: 7) began in 1836. The arrival of a railway between London and Dover was very popular in Marden, as a means to avoid the poor roads and create a direct link to London markets. Opposition to the construction was strong in Maidstone, previously the main link

between London and the Weald via the Thames, but by 1842 a station was built at Marden, and the line to Dover completed by 1844. Shorter travel times likely influenced the subsequent rise in fruit cultivation in the region (Marden History 2021).

- 3.37.** Agriculture was the main occupation of the village in the 19th and 20th centuries and the National School followed the agriculture year. In response to American wheat competition at the start of the 20th century, farmers in the Marden area began to focus on growing hops and fruit in large quantities. Hopping had a great influence on Marden and the surrounding villages, providing year-round work for many local people, and bringing in thousands of additional seasonal workers for the harvests in September (Marden History 2021). Many oasthouses, used for the drying of the hops, are still clearly visible in the landscape, including at the farms surrounding the Site.
- 3.38.** Marden's geographical position meant that it was impacted by the onset of the Second World War. Kent, being en route for German bombers returning from London, often received any unused bombs, and the local region became known as "Hell's Corner". Five people in the village died as a result of two bombs on 4th February 1941, and another eleven were killed when a flying bomb fell on the Army Camp in Pattenden Lane on 3rd July 1944 (Marden History 2021).
- 3.39.** Within the study area there are two recorded WWII crash sites. A Hawker Hurricane I (R4193) of 111 Squadron, RAF Croydon, crashed on 16th August 1940 on Sheephurst Farm, c.180m west from the southern boundary of the Site, following a mid-air collision (Fig. 4: **5**). A Messerschmitt (Bf109E-4 5242) of 7/JG26 exploded 30th October 1940 over Brook Farm, c.590m north of the Site (Fig. 4: **6**). In both instances the pilots were killed.

Map Regression

- 3.40.** The earliest maps of Kent dating from the mid-16th to early 18th centuries depict Marden as little more than the Church surrounded by woods. However, by 1797, the map of Sutton Valence¹, illustrates the area in much greater detail, indicating the familiar road layout within Marden, field layouts and individual dwellings. The location of the farmsteads immediately surrounding the Site; Little Cheveney Farm, Great

¹ Not reproduced, viewed at <https://britishlibrary.georeferencer.com/maps/92490965-cdab-542e-ae44-baa24ed7d0e0/view>

Sheephurst Farm, Longends Farm, Turkey Farm and the cottage at Little Long End, are all indicated on this early map, although in little detail.

- 3.41. The layout of the fields within the Site was considerably different during this period; formed of many small fields, and bisected north-south by a road or track that passed to the east of Little Cheveney Farm and connected it to Longends Farm. This corresponds with the HLC assessment, as the current character (Type 1.17) likely derives from these smaller fields. A rail crossing also pictured in the 1797 map, immediately to the north of the Site also connected Little Long End to Longend Farm, illustrating a level of connectedness of the farms no longer apparent in the landscape. These roads are still in use by the time of the 1841 Marden Parish Tithe map (Figure 5).
- 3.42. A review of the 1841 Marden Parish Tithe (Table 3.1, Fig. 5) illustrates the Site as the agricultural hinterland of the village, used as a combination of arable farming and grass (pasture), with a small number of hop fields and pockets of woodland. The fields that make up the Site were owned by five landowners, subdivided into 32 irregular plots. The pockets of woodland adjacent to the Site are established by this period, and a number of ponds are depicted within and close to the Site. These features correspond with the Historic Landscape Characterisation of the Site.

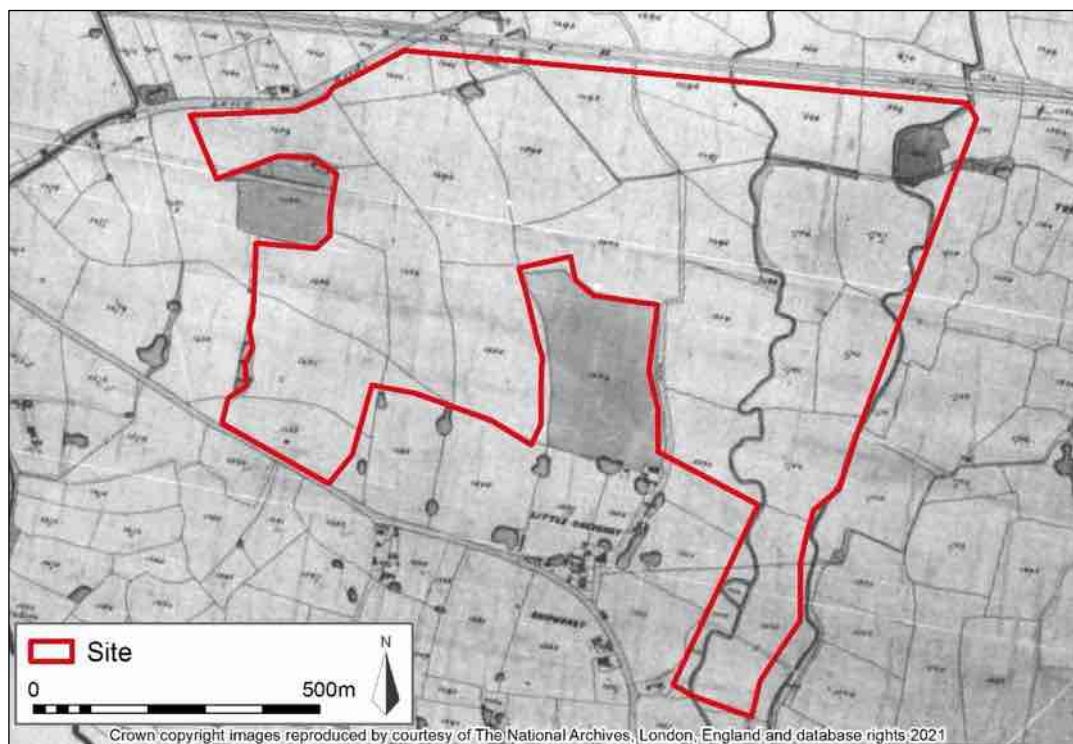


Fig. 5 Extract from 1841 Marden Parish Tithe Map

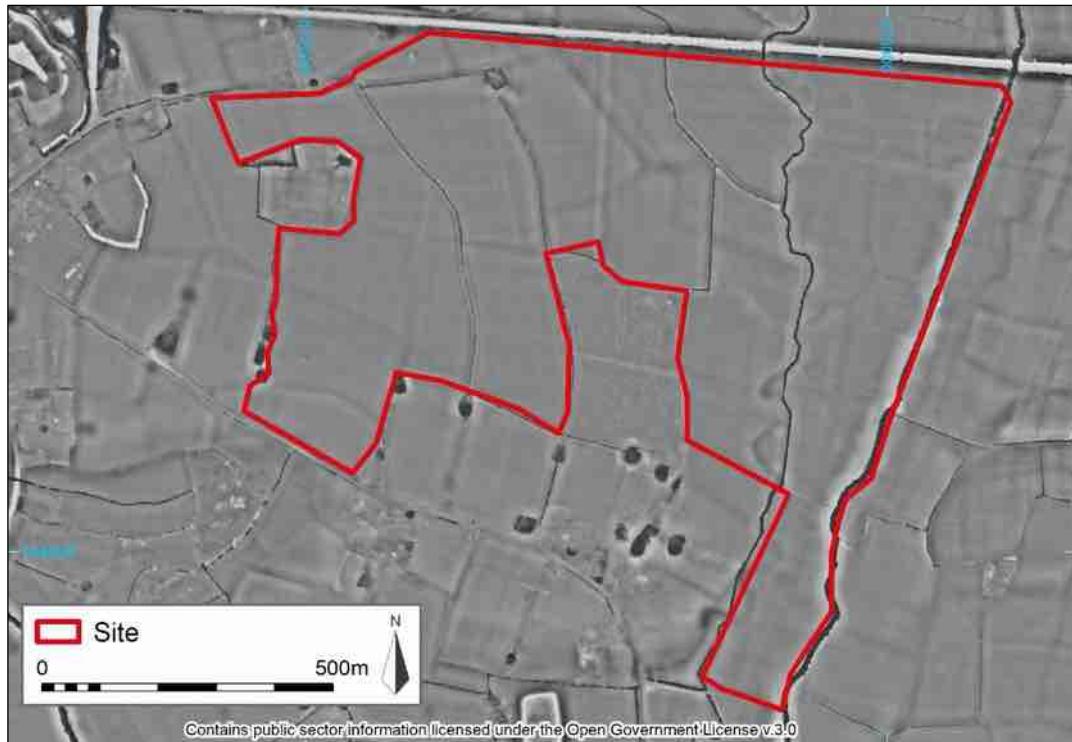


Fig. 6 LiDAR imagery of the Site (DSM 2009 1m Multi-hillshade)

Plot	Owner	Tenant	Description	Use
566	Anne Whitting	Joseph Moren	Part of Eight Acres	Grass
567			Shaw	Wood
568			Coopers Hall	
569			Part of Crooked Mead	Grass
1450	Reverend Philip James Honeywood	James Starnes	Long Ends Field	Grass
1451			Part of Footway Field	Arable
1452			House Field	Arable
1481	Thomas Gilbert	Thomas Gilbert	/	/
1482				
1484	Thomas Law Hodges	William Williams	Great Shoulder of mutton	Arable
1485			Little Shoulder of Mutton	
1489			Great Gardens	
1490			Great Budes	
1491			Little Budes	
1492			Part of Little Long Lands	
1496			Part of Great Long Lands	
1497			Long Lands Hop Garden	Hops
1498			Little Field	Arable
1499			Corner Hop Piece	Hops
1500			Woodside Ten Acres	Arable
1501			Cow Field	Grass
1502			Landway	Track
1503			Ten Acres	Arable

1505			Ten Acre Meadow	Grass
1514			Garden	Arable
1515			Orchard	Grass
1520			Sheepwash Meadow	
1704	John Hickmott	John Hickmott	Upper Seven Acres	Arable
1705			Two and Half Acres	
1706			Lower Seven Acres	
1707			Rough Fields	Hops
1711			Bridge Field	Arable

Table 3.1 Land Apportionment details from 1841 Parish Tithe Map

3.43. Several of the field boundaries illustrated on the Tithe map are extant and defined by hedgerows. The former field boundaries illustrated on this map are clearly visible on the Lidar imagery of the Site (Figure 6), and the changes in the route of the river are also apparent.

3.44. A large portion of the Site was owned by Thomas Law Hodges and farmed by William Williams, who owned and lived in the adjacent Little Cheveney Farm at the time (Fig. 7: **B**). John Hickmott was the owner and farmer at Gravelpit Farm, to the east of the Site towards Marden, but none of the other farmsteads closest to the Site (Fig. 7: **A**, **C**, **D**) had any association with the land at the time of the tithe survey.

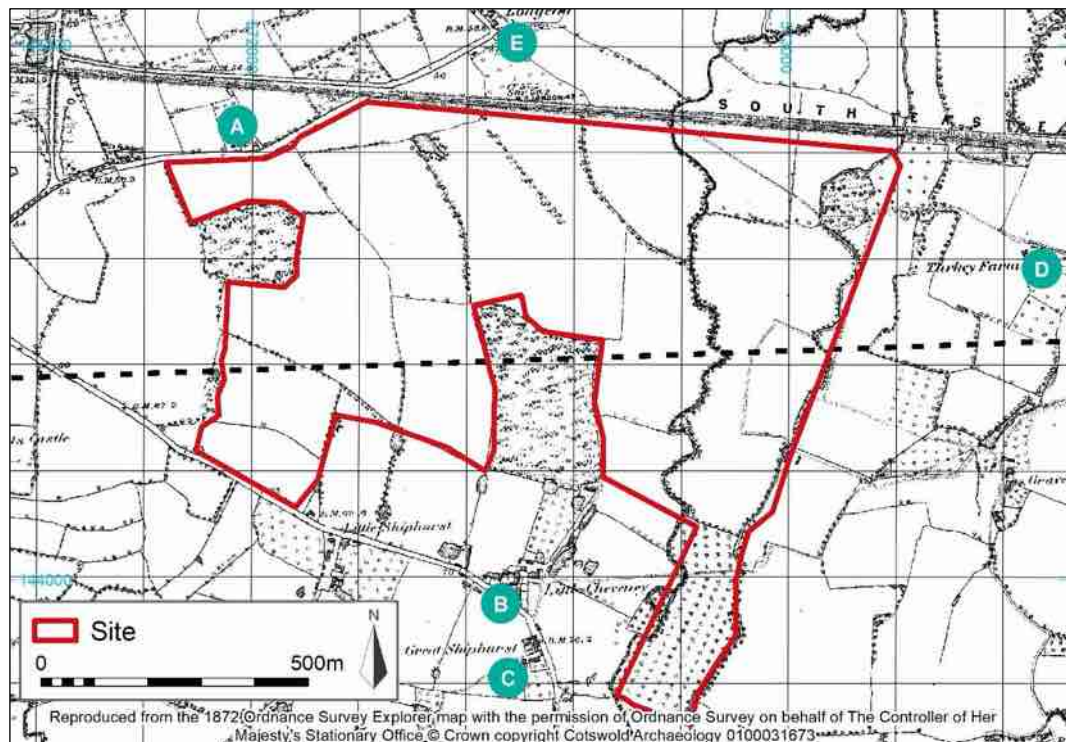


Fig. 7 Extract from 1872 Ordnance Survey Map

3.45. Overall, examination of 19th and 20th century mapping (see Appendix 3) suggests that the Site has remained in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval and modern periods, and the region continues to be rural in character. However, the land-use has altered during the 20th century, away from relatively small enclosures and towards a greater degree of field amalgamation, with hedgerow loss to accommodate modern agricultural processes. By the production of the first edition of the Ordnance Survey in 1872, this process had already begun (Figure 7). This map indicates that there was no longer a level crossing to the north of the Site, and that part of the Site was in use as orchards, or hop fields. A pocket of woodland is also illustrated in the north-eastern corner of the Site, and this is visible on subsequent ordnance survey maps until the 1961 edition (Figure 8). The footpath that runs along the northern edge of the Site is already established by this date.

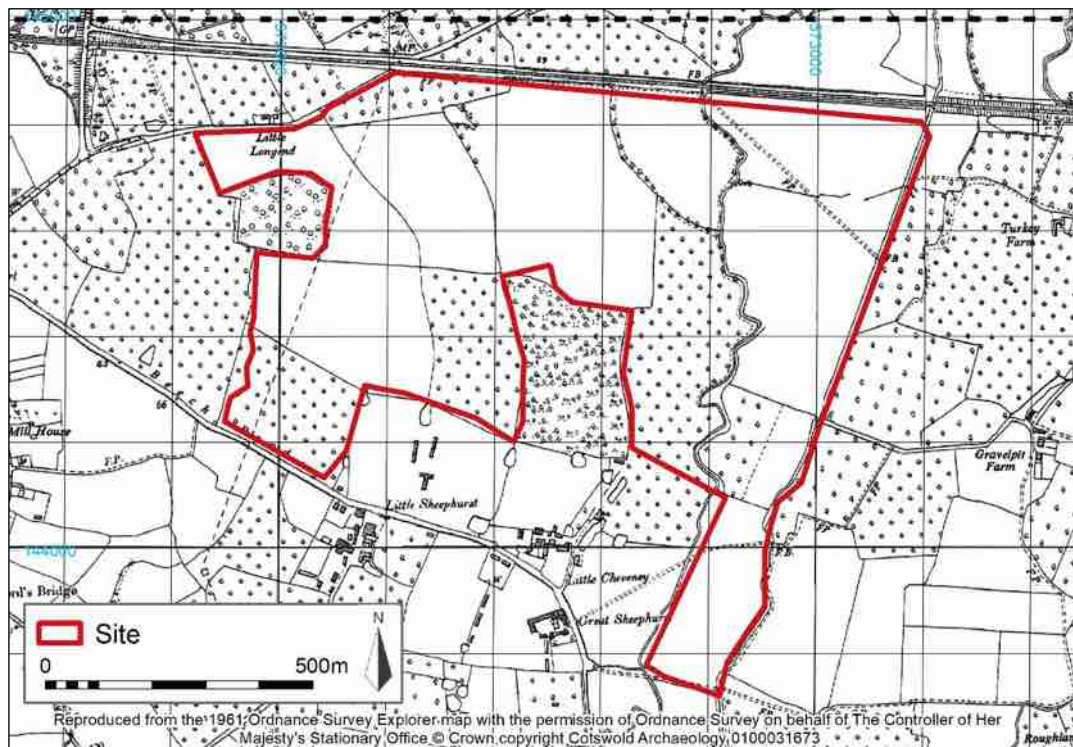


Fig. 8 Extract from 1961 Ordnance Survey Map

3.46. The use of the Site, and surrounding landscape, as hop fields and orchards steadily increases throughout the 20th century (see Appendix 3), and reaches its peak in the 1961 edition of the Ordnance Survey (Figure 8). By this edition, the field layout within the Site has begun to resemble the current one more closely, although field amalgamation continues until the 1980s. Several agricultural buildings are visible on the 1961 map, and appear to belong to the adjacent Little Shephurst Farm, although these are no longer visible by the 1971 edition.

Undated remains

- 3.47.** A number of features have been identified within the study area through study of cropmarks on aerial photographs, but have not been subjected to archaeological investigation. These features are focussed towards Marden, to the east of the Site and include a large oval enclosure 51m across (Fig. 4: **8**) 360m east of the Site, a D-shaped enclosure 66m across (**9**) 350m to the east, and a trackway 367m long (**10**) 250m to the east.
- 3.48.** Aerial photographs and satellite imagery (available on Google Earth) indicate a number of linear features within the Site, but these align exactly with former field boundaries depicted on historical mapping. These are therefore likely to be of post-medieval date.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Previous impacts

- 4.1. A review of the available cartographic and documentary evidence indicates that the Site has remained undeveloped throughout its documented history. As such, pre-existing impacts to any potential buried archaeological remains would be minimal, and would chiefly derive from earlier agricultural practices, including plough activity, the laying out of tracks and fencing, and land drainage. These activities are expected to have had a limited impact on any underlying archaeological remains, given their cumulatively small footprint in relation to the overall size of the Site.
- 4.2. More localised, higher areas of impact are anticipated to have been experienced within the footprint of the electricity pylons and current field boundaries, where these are represented by ditches and hedgerows (Photo 2). Former field boundaries, ponds, orchards and removal of woodland (visible on historic mapping and lidar imagery) will have also impacted any potential earlier archaeological remains. No impact is anticipated to have occurred from the use of the public footpath skirting the northern edge of the Site, or the construction of the adjacent railway.



Photo. 2 Deep field boundary ditch, looking north

The significance of known and potential archaeological remains within the Site

- 4.3. This assessment has identified that no designated archaeological remains are located within the Site; no *designated* archaeological remains will therefore be adversely physically affected by development within the Site.

4.4. Overall, very little archaeological excavation has been undertaken in the study area, and as such the potential of unknown archaeological remains within the Site is not well understood. Given the scarcity of nearby findspots it is difficult to determine the potential for archaeology of many of the periods, or establish any local pattern.

Early Prehistoric Remains

4.5. Despite Kent's rich archaeological resource, prehistoric archaeological remains are sparsely documented within the study area. A riverside location is often favourable for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity, and flint assemblages are frequently retrieved from river gravels. However, the county-wide studies relating to the Palaeolithic potential have not highlighted this area to be of particularly high potential and where present in the boreholes on site, gravel deposits were encountered at c. 1.4m below ground level (Southern Testing Environmental & Geotechnical 2021).

4.6. Any potential prehistoric evidence within the Site is most likely to comprise chance findspots, likely associated with the superficial gravel and alluvial deposits. The significance of any such remains would be associated with their potential evidential value, based on their ability to contribute to understanding of prehistoric activity in the area (as per research aims of the South-East Research Framework). The Site also has the potential to preserve evidence of palaeo-environmental interest. This is likely to be considered to hold evidential value, for its potential to contribute to our understanding of the types and changes of environment within the Site and study area over time.

Later Prehistoric and Romano-British Remains

4.7. Although there is no suggestion of later prehistoric or Romano-British activity with the Site through cropmarks or lidar imagery (which have highlighted later activity), there is still some potential for unidentified buried remains of this date to be present. The paucity of recorded remains in the study area from these periods could be a reflection of the lack of previous archaeological investigation, meaning that the potential for remains cannot be wholly ruled out. There is evidence that woodland areas of The Weald were exploited in the later prehistoric and Romano-British in the wider landscape. Given the low-lying character of the majority of the Site, however, the potential for settlement remains is very limited.

4.8. The significance of any later prehistoric or Romano-British remains would be associated with their potential evidential value, based on their ability to contribute to

understanding of prehistoric activity in the area (as per research aims of the South-East Research Framework).

Medieval/ Post-Medieval Remains

- 4.9. The layout of post-medieval agricultural fields within the Site has been provided by the 1841 Marden Parish Tithe Map and 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. Whilst it is possible that elements of this field system, such as the marl ponds, date to the medieval period, no firm evidence is currently available to support this. There have been subsequent changes to the layout of the field system within the Site in the intervening centuries, and cropmarks visible on satellite imagery indicate the route of these former boundaries. These buried agricultural features are likely to experience minor impact from the proposed development. However, this type of feature is common in the archaeological record, and there is a limited potential for the investigation of the remains to enhance the understanding of medieval/post-medieval agricultural practices.
- 4.10. The HLC types recorded within the Site (large enclosed fields and valley bottom paddocks) are common within the region. Hedgerow elements of the post-medieval field system remain within the Site and meet the criteria of 'important' historic hedgerows as laid out in the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations (see Appendix 1). These boundaries are in themselves common and well-understood landscape features that are of only limited evidential and historical value. However, it is anticipated that much of the existing hedgerows will be preserved. The pond, likely associated with a marling pit, will also be retained, and there would be no impact to historically important elements within these HLC types.

Potential development effects

- 4.11. Any truncation (physical development effects) upon the less significant archaeological remains identified within the Site would primarily result from groundworks associated with construction of and implementation of solar panels and access routes. Such groundworks might include:
- Installation of solar panel modules;
 - Installation of perimeter fencing
 - Excavation of service trenches and foundations for any buildings;
 - Topsoil stripping and excavation associated with the construction of access tracks and with establishment of works compound;

-
- Planting or landscaping; and
 - Excavation of any drainage trenches/swales

4.12. It should be noted that the construction methodology of the scheme will entail the installation of minimally intrusive piles in order to mount the solar panel modules. Other ground works undertaken in relation to the proposed development, in particular the excavation of cable trenches, access routes and substations, have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint, resulting in a total or partial loss of significance of these assets. Any adverse impacts upon the buried archaeological resource would be permanent and irreversible in nature.

4.1. Typically, the piles supporting the PV panels will be driven to 1.5m depth, cable runs will be no deeper than 0.8m and the pads for sub stations, switch gear, transformers etc. will be between 0.5 and 0.8m in depth. Overall, the footprint of the development – comprising pilings, topsoil stripping and excavations of trenches and foundations – is anticipated to be very limited in area, resulting in only minor adverse effects upon most types of archaeological remains. With regard to impacts on Palaeolithic remains, where boreholes have been undertaken, the gravel deposits were encountered at around 1.4m below ground level. Therefore impacts which could affect any potential artefacts are very limited, bearing in mind the extremely limited footprint of the PV panel piles.

4.2. It is expected that the proposed development would be contained within the existing field boundaries and would therefore have no impact on the historical integrity of historically important hedgerows of the Site, or the defined HLC types. Given that these remains are of overall low heritage significance, their limited removal/loss (i.e. to facilitate access) would not be considered a significant archaeological impact.

4.3. Any archaeological features present within the Site are unlikely to comprise remains of highest significance (i.e. equivalent to Scheduled Monuments). It is therefore considered that the potential archaeological resource within the Site would not require preservation in situ, nor would it influence development design.

Conclusion and proposed mitigation strategy

4.4. There is some potential of previously unrecorded remains of prehistoric and later date occurring within the Site. A lack of archaeological investigation in the landscape surrounding the Site results in the potential for buried remains within the Site being

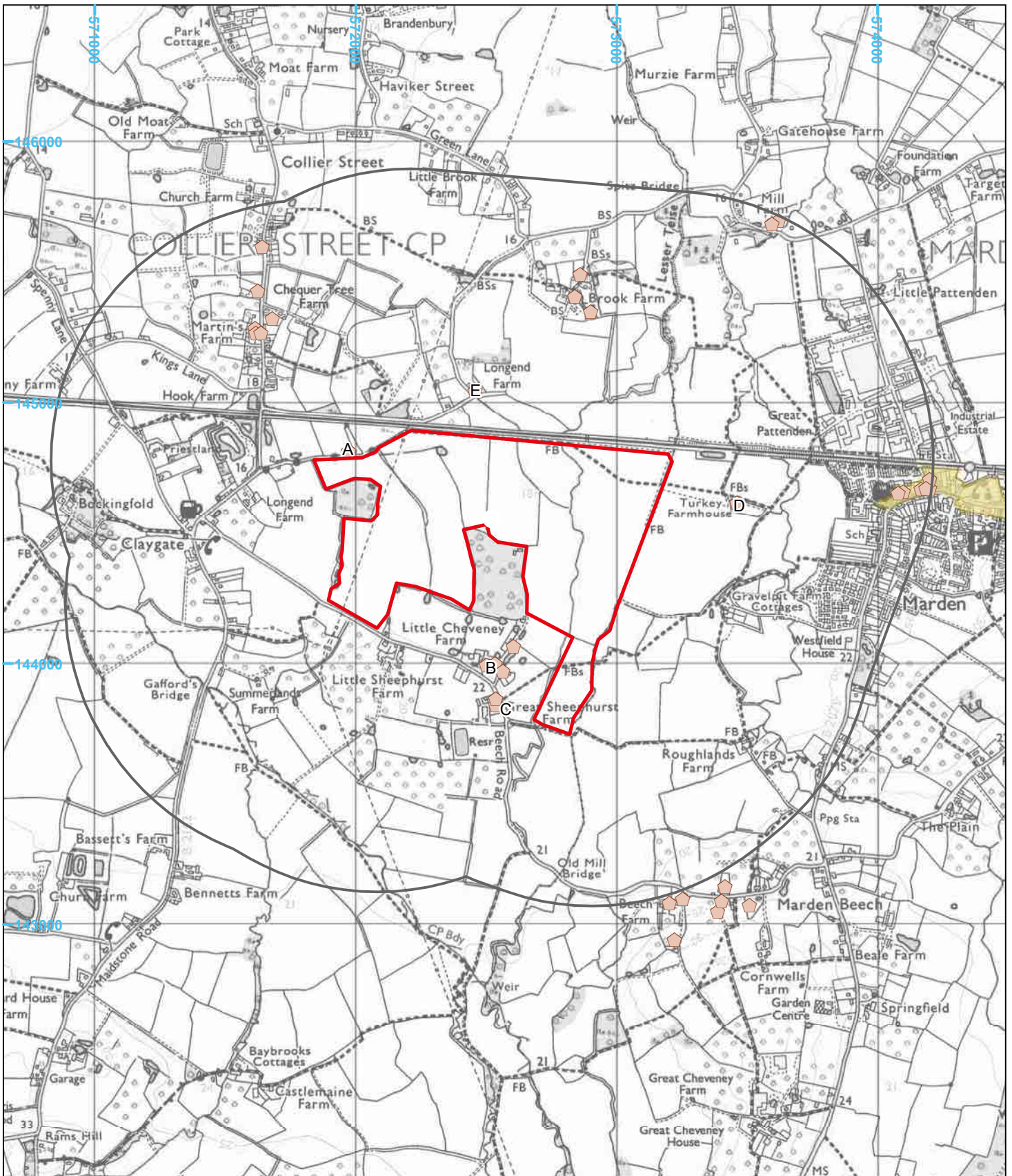
poorly understood. The installation of solar panel piles would have minimal impact on the identified post-medieval field system, and on any potential isolated prehistoric artefacts.

4.5. Following the completion of the assessment, further consultation with Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer was undertaken to discuss the need for, timing and scope of further archaeological works. In an email response on 17 December 2021, the Senior Archaeological Officer confirmed that *'there are no designated archaeological assets or known significant archaeological sites on this site which would support an archaeological objection'* and although further investigations have been recommended, it was agreed that this could be undertaken post-consent.

4.6. As such, it is considered that archaeological investigations required to further characterise the potential remains and ensure they are recorded as an appropriate stage can be secured through an appropriately worded condition attached to the planning consent. A phased approach to archaeological investigation will be required, firstly to further understand the nature and significance of potential archaeological resource which may be affected, and secondly to ensure appropriate measures

4.7. In the first instance, a post-consent geophysical survey would be undertaken across the Site to help clarify the presence/absence, nature and significance of the archaeological resource. Following on from the survey, and depending on the results, a range of additional investigations or mitigation measures may be applicable, subject to the agreement with KCC, the LPA and agreed within a mitigation phase Written Scheme of Investigation:

- Further evaluation (such as trial trenching) to supplement the geophysical survey and inform the understanding of the archaeological resource and its sensitivity to development impacts;
- Mitigation by amendments to design/construction methods: use of non-intrusive foundations, re-routing of cable runs or adjustments to locations of other components of the scheme to avoid areas of higher archaeological significance;
- Archaeological excavation ahead of construction; and/or
- A watching brief during construction groundworks.



- ▭ Site
- Study Area
- Marden Conservation Area
- ⬠ Grade II Listed Buildings



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120

www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Marden Solar, Kent

FIGURE TITLE
Designated Heritage Assets

0 1km

5. THE SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1. This section considers potential non-physical effects upon the significance of susceptible heritage assets within the Site environs. Non-physical effects are those that derive from changes to the setting of heritage assets as a result of new development. All heritage assets included within the settings assessment are summarised in the gazetteer in Appendix 2, and shown on Figure 9. Those assets identified as potentially susceptible to non-physical impact, and thus subject to more detailed assessment, are discussed in greater detail within the remainder of this section.

Step 1: Identification of heritage assets potentially affected

5.2. Step 1 of the Second Edition of Historic England's 2017 'Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3' (GPA3) is to 'identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected' (see Appendix 1). GPA3 notes that Step 1 should identify the heritage assets which are likely to be affected as a result of any change to their experience, as a result of the development proposal (GPA3, page 9).

5.3. Heritage assets potentially susceptible to impact as a result of changes to their setting have been identified using a combination of GIS analysis and field examination. This has considered, amongst other factors, the surrounding topographic and environmental conditions, built form, vegetation cover, and lines of sight, within the context of the assets' heritage significance.

5.4. There are 33 Listed Buildings within the 1km study area surrounding the Site, the majority of which are dotted around the rural landscape. Six of the assets lie within Marden Conservation Area c.800m to the east of the Site. All remaining the designated assets are Grade II Listed Buildings, and include farm buildings, cottages and a public house.

5.5. Five groups of designated assets were considered to be to be potentially sensitive to the proposed development, due to proximity to, or potential inter-visibility with the Site. These include:

- Grade II Listed Little Long End, adjacent to the north-western edge of the site (Fig 9: **A**);
- A group of Grade II Listed Buildings at Little Cheveney Farm c.230m from the southern parts of the Site (Fig 9: **B**);

-
- Grade II Listed Buildings at Great Sheephurst Farm, c.170m to the south of the Site (Fig 9: **C**);
 - Grade II Listed Turkey Farm Farmhouse, c.300m to the east of the Site (Fig. 9; **D**);
 - Grade II Listed Longends Farmhouse, c. 140m to the north of the Site (Fig 9: **E**);

5.6. The Site visit and study area walkover identified that there would be no non-physical impact upon the significance of any further assets, including those within Marden Conservation Area (c.830m to the east of the Site), Grade II Listed Buildings at Marden Beech (c.870m south-east) and Grade II* Listed Grade Cheveney House (c.1.6km to the south-east). Their setting would not be altered, due to lack of inter-visibility between the Site and these assets, as a result of intervening built form, vegetation and topography. There are no other discernible (non-visual) historical or landscape associations between any of these assets and the Site. As such, the proposals will not result in any non-physical harm to the significance of these assets, and they have not been assessed in any further detail.

5.7. Those designated assets which have been considered as potentially susceptible have been carried forward to be discussed at greater length in Steps 2 & 3, below.

Steps 2 – 3: Assessment of setting and potential effects of the development

5.8. This section presents the results of Steps 2 to 3 of the settings assessment, which have been undertaken with regard to those potentially susceptible heritage assets identified in Step 1. Step 2 considers the contribution that setting makes to the significance of potentially susceptible heritage assets. Step 3 then considers how, if at all, and to what extent any anticipated changes to the setting of those assets, as a result of development within the Site, might affect their significance.

5.9. Discussion is offered below regarding the specific nature of the change that the proposed development would bring about the settings of the conservation area. In general terms, the introduction of solar panels into arable or pastureland parcels will result in a notable change in character. This change can be acknowledged as being permanent in particular regard to the experience of heritage assets (the duration being 30 years or generational). However, in the same context of landscape character and experience of heritage significance, this change is wholly reversible.

5.10. Furthermore, it must be acknowledged that the character of these features (solar panels) within the landscape is perceived very differently by different individuals. Some will perceive them as unwanted, industrial and urbanising; others will see them as important, sensitive, rural and even agricultural. This is relevant to the assessment presented below only in as far as the change interacts with the experience of heritage significance.

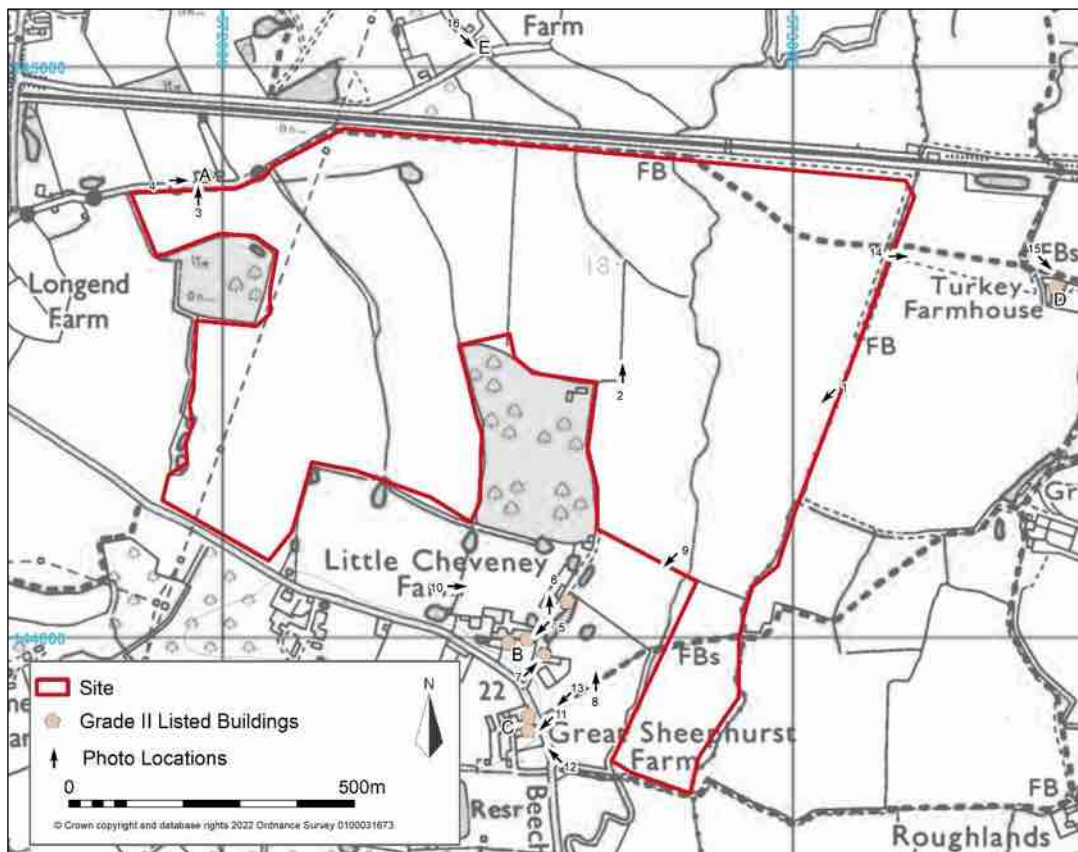


Fig. 10 Photograph Locations

Little Long End (A)

5.11. Little Long End (List UID: 1252931) is a Grade II Listed cottage, converted in the mid-19th century from a three-bay barn of 17th or early 18th century date. The two-storey cottage comprises a weatherboarded timber frame, central doorway with later gabled porch, plain tile roof with half-hipped ends, and brick gable-end chimney stacks. Two small outbuildings are late 19th or early 20th century additions. The interior appears to have been altered little since the 19th century. The significance of the Listed Building is derived from its historical, architectural, and evidential values embodied by its physical form.

-
- 5.12. Little Long End is depicted on the 1797 Map of Sutton Valance, but is depicted in more detail on the 1841 Marden Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 5), in a narrow north-east/south-west orientated plot. The property is recorded at this time as owned by Stephen Southon and occupied by Francis Burton.



Photo. 3 View north onto Little Long End from Burton Lane

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.13. Little Long End is surrounded in all directions by agricultural land, with the exception of the small number of houses to the east. The boundaries of the property are denoted by low fences and mature hedgerows. The front of the property, to the south, is bound by the road, the opposing side of which demarcates the northern boundary of the Site. At the end of the long private garden to the north, the property is bound by the railway line. To the west, it is anticipated that there are largely unobstructed rural views of the adjacent field and beyond.

- 5.14. The enclosed plot forms the asset’s immediate setting and the most crucial aspect to understanding its historical function as a house. Whilst the wider rural setting which includes the Site also makes some contribution, this is minor, and does not contribute to the understanding of the building.

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.15. The asset itself is best experienced from within its immediate surroundings formed by the private garden, whereupon the historic and architectural qualities of the building can be appreciated at close proximity. Publicly accessible views of the asset

are limited to breaks in the vegetation along Burton Lane (Photo 3), and from the top of the driveway, to the south-west of the building. The asset is perceived within a rural context, although tall vegetation either side of the lane largely obscures longer-distance views of the asset in relation to the surroundings. Although a key view into and out from the building, from the principal elevation, faces south towards the Site, mature hedgerows obscure any views of the Site (Photo 4). Likewise, the building is not visible from within the Site.



Photo. 4 View east towards the Site, from Burton Lane adjacent to Little Long End

- 5.16. The historical connection between the asset and Longends Farmhouse and Oasthouse to the north-east (Fig 9: **E**) has since been visually broken by the creation of the railway and removal of the connecting road. This historical connection survives in the names of the properties, and in documentary sources.

Summary of development effects

- 5.17. The proposed development would introduce a solar panels into the wider, presently rural setting of the Listed Building. Although the Site may have had historic connections to the asset, through former land ownership, at some point in the past, this does not inform our understanding of the building as a house. Despite being the closest listed building to the Site, there is no inter-visibility, and the house will continue to be surrounded by fields in all other directions. Solar panels will not be positioned in the of the Site immediately to the south of the house, which will comprise a biodiversity area, with vegetation retained. The nearest solar panels will be over

215m to the east of the asset, beyond the overhead line. Therefore the primary experience of the asset within its immediate setting would not be impacted, and there will be **no harm** on the significance of the Listed Building which is currently embodied only through its physical form.

Little Cheveney Farm (B)

- 5.18. Grade II Listed Little Cheveney Farmhouse (List UID: 1060676) is a two-storey, timber-framed farmhouse of late 16th century date, with late-18th or early-19th century additions and 1930s restoration. The ground floor is formed of red brick in Flemish bond and the first floor is tile-hung. The gabled roof is plain tiled, with a central multiple brick ridge chimney stack. Later rear wings lie to the right and left, and there is a rear central lean-to. Inside, the timber framing is exposed, and there are several brick fireplaces (HE 2021).
- 5.19. The Grade II Listed Barn about 15m south-west of Little Cheveney Farmhouse (List UID: 1344414) is a 17th century six-bay barn with later additions and alterations. It is timber framed, weatherboarded, and sits on a rendered plinth. The plain tile roof is half-hipped to the south and gabled to the north. Full-height double doors sit to the right of centre, and a single-storey weatherboarded extension sits to right gable end (HE 2021).



Photo. 5 Little Cheveney Farmhouse, looking south-west

5.20. The Grade II Listed Oasthouse about 15m south-east of Little Cheveney Farmhouse (List UID: 1060677) is of late-19th or early-20th century date. The kilns and ground floor of are formed of red and grey brick in Flemish bond, and the first floor is weatherboarded, with pyramidal roofs with cowls. The two-storey rectangular stowage, built at right-angles to road, has two square kilns to rear (east) and one to south gable end. The ground floor of the stowage is open to the front, with painted iron posts on padstones forming five bays. The half-hipped roofs are plain tiled. The building was last used as kiln in 1974 (HE 2021).

5.21. The Grade II Listed Oasthouse about 60m north-east of Little Cheveney Farmhouse (List UID: 1344415) is of 19th century date, with 20th century alterations. The ground floor of the rear (east) wall of stowage is coursed sandstone with brick dressings, whilst the rest of stowage and kilns are of red and grey brick in Flemish bond. The broad rectangular stowage has two square kilns to each gable end, and was formerly two storeys. The plain tile roofs are half-hipped roof on the stowage, and pyramidal with cowls on the kilns (HE 2021). The building has been converted for residential use.



Photo. 6 Oasthouse 60m north-east of Little Cheveney Farm, looking north

5.22. Little Cheveney Farm is depicted on the 1797 Map of Sutton Valance, but is depicted in more detail on the 1841 Marden Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 5) as a large farmstead of at least nine buildings in a rough courtyard layout. On this map, the farmstead is surrounded by a series of ponds and two large meadows to the north form the

immediate surroundings. The property is recorded at this time as owned by Thomas Law Hodges and occupied by William Williams; one of the owners and tenant farmers of land forming a large portion of the Site at the time (see table 3.1).



Photo. 7 Oasthouse 15m south-east of Little Cheveney Farm, looking north-east



Photo. 8 View north from footpath overlooking the Site and oasthouses of Little Cheveney Farm

-
- 5.23. The significance of the Listed Buildings at Little Cheveney Farm is derived from their historical, architectural, and evidential values embodied in their physical forms. Consideration of the assets as a group adds to their historical value.

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.24. Little Cheveney Farm lies in a rural location, surrounded in all directions by agricultural land. The former farmstead is now formed of a small number of private residences, positioned either side of the north/south farm track which effectively acts as a private driveway. Several large modern agricultural buildings lie to the north-east of the farm, and ponds are situated amongst the assets and surrounding the farm as a whole. With the exception of the barn, the assets now comprise private homes, and each property is separated from the others by gardens to the front and rear (the boundaries of which are denoted by low fences and/or vegetation). The southern end of the (no-through) farm track joins Sheephurst Lane, from which the adjacent Great Sheephurst Farm is visible. To the rear of the farmstead is a large meadow and old woodland, both used to graze sheep. To the east is a meadow, which separates the farm from the southern fields of the Site. To the west, a large field separates the farm from the south-western corner of the Site.



Photo. 9 View south-west from within the Site towards Little Cheveney Farm

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.25. The farm buildings are best understood in their immediate surroundings, as a farmstead group. The immediate surroundings are formed of the Listed Buildings, the

private road, the various more recent outbuildings and the open spaces between them formed by gardens and paddocks. It is in these spaces that the historic and architectural qualities of the buildings can be appreciated at close proximity, along with the spatial relationships between the structures, and the group understood as an historically functioning farmstead. It is anticipated that the key views into and out from the buildings are those that overlook the other buildings and open spaces within the farm. Views overlooking the wider rural landscape enhance the rural qualities of the setting, but vegetation and agricultural buildings act as buffers.



Photo. 10 View east towards Little Cheveney Farm from adjacent field

- 5.26.** The key publicly accessible experience and view of the two former oasthouses is from the public footpath to the south-east of Little Cheveney Farm. From here, the oasthouses are viewed alongside one another and the Great Sheephurst Farm outhouse. The assets are set amongst a verdant pastoral backdrop, with the tranquil and rural setting providing context to its vernacular features and materials. The assets are perceived within their original agricultural context, and the height of the roofs and cowls ensure that they are visible for some distance. It is principally the rural qualities of the setting which inform our experience and appreciation of the oasthouses significance. This experience would be impacted slightly by the proposed development, as these assets and Site would be visible within the same view (Photo 8) albeit it fairly distant.

5.27. Longer-distance views of the assets are available within the Site from a number of areas, particularly in the parts of the Site closest to the farmstead (Photos 1 & 9). However, as these views are not from Public Rights of Way, they are therefore infrequently experienced and, whilst very picturesque, do not offer the best appreciation of the buildings for the public.

Summary of development effects

5.28. The Site has a visual, functional and historic connection to the assets at Little Cheveney Farm. The 1841 Tithe Apportionment indicates that the previous owners and tenants of the property also held land that formed a large part of the site during the post-medieval period, and this is likely the case before and after this period. However, as the historical connection can only be appreciated through historical sources, this would be preserved through documentation, and not be altered by the development.

5.29. The wider landscape surrounding the assets, which includes the Site, does enhance their significance, through visually preserving their rural character and historic agricultural function. Oasthouses in particular form an important part of Kent's rural character.

5.30. The proposed development would introduce a solar panels into the wider, presently rural setting of the Listed Buildings, surrounding the farm to the north, east and west. It should be noted however that the PV panels will not be introduced to the fields closest to the assets, to the east and west, with the nearest panels over 270m north from the core of the farm (and 150m of the northernmost oasthouse). Additionally, the surrounding meadow, fields and woodland, and to a lesser extent, hedgerows, significantly soften the impact of the development. As part of the proposals, a battery energy storage compound will be established, approximately 435m north-east of the farm, including a timber fence and agricultural style energy storage barn, which will be timber clad with low pitch roof.

5.31. There remains a low level of inter-visibility between the Site and the Listed Buildings, but the visual experience of the buildings from public footpaths would not be impacted. Additionally, the energy storage compound has been designed to reflect agricultural structures in the wider landscape and would not appear out of place within the agricultural surroundings of heritage assets. Therefore, the proposed

development is judged to result in **no harm** to the significance of the Listed Buildings at Little Cheveney Farm.

Great Sheephurst Farm (C)

- 5.32. Grade II Listed Great Sheephurst Farmhouse (List UID: 1054823) is a two storey early-to-mid 18th century farmhouse, built at right-angle to road. The ground floor is formed of chequered red and grey brick, and the first floor is tile-hung. The half-hipped roof is plain tiled, with a brick chimney stack to right of centre. The windows are irregular and there is an open timber-framed porch. There are several later additions; a single-storey rear lean-to to left, another at to the left, set back from gable end, and a two-storey rear lean-to to the right.
- 5.33. The Grade II Listed Oasthouse about 10m North of Great Sheephurst Farmhouse (List UID: 1060680) is of early-to-mid 19th century date. The ground floor is of red and grey brick and the first floor weatherboarded. The plain tile roof is hipped, with the kiln roofs conical and surmounted by cowls. The kilns are of red and grey brick, and five loading doors open from the ground and first floors.



Photo. 11

Great Sheephurst Farmhouse, looking south-west

- 5.34. Great Sheephurst Farm is depicted on the 1797 Map of Sutton Valance, but is depicted in more detail on the 1841 Marden Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 5). The arrangement of the buildings and shape of the plot appear largely unchanged to the current layout. The property is recorded at this time as owned and occupied by John

Foreman. The significance of the Listed Buildings is derived from their historical, architectural, and evidential values embodied by its physical form. Consideration of the assets as a group adds to their historical value, but individually, the structures possess evidential and historical values.

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.35. The buildings at Greet Sheephurst Farm are surrounded in all directions by agricultural land. To the west of the Farmhouse and Oasthouse are a number of agricultural buildings, forming a cohesive farmstead. Although the individual buildings and composition of the farmstead has changed over time, the existing buildings make a positive contribution to the significance of the farmhouse, by placing it within an agricultural setting and aiding the understanding of the historic character of the building. Beyond the immediate surroundings, the views to the rear are of a rural, agricultural landscape. To the south of the Farmhouse are gardens and a paddock, the boundaries of which are denoted by low fences and mature hedgerows. The front of the property, to the east, is bound by Beech Road and hedges. On the opposite side of the road is the public entrance to enclosed meadow land, through which the footpath north-east towards the Site. It is anticipated that buildings at nearby Little Cheveney Farm are glimpsed from the assets.



Photo. 12 View from Beech Road onto Great Sheephurst Oasthouse, looking north-west

5.36. The enclosed plot and adjacent meadow form the assets' immediate setting and the most crucial aspect to understanding their historical function as a part of a rural farmstead. Whilst the wider rural setting, which includes the Site, also makes some contribution, this is minor.

Experience – 'What Matters and Why'

5.37. The assets are best experienced from within its immediate surroundings formed by the private garden and farmyard. Key experience of the farmhouse and oasthouse for the public however is from the adjacent road, with the principal elevations of the buildings being revealed upon rounding the curve of the bend and set amongst a verdant backdrop, with the tranquil and rural qualities of the setting providing context to its vernacular features and materials. It is here the historic and architectural qualities of the buildings can be appreciated at fairly close proximity. The assets are perceived within the rural context, although vegetation and the winding nature of the road largely obscures longer-distance views of the assets in relation to the surroundings (see Photo 12 where farmhouse is obscured by vegetation). It is principally the rural qualities of the setting, and understanding of the former use of the oasthouse that informs the experience and appreciation of their significance.



Photo. 13 View of Great Sheephurst Oasthouse from footpath, looking south-west

5.38. The key views into and out from the farmhouse building are from the principal elevation; facing north-east away from the Site. It is anticipated that there are no, or very limited, views to the southern edge of the Site.

5.39. The Oasthouse is visible for some distance from the Public Right of Way to the north-east (Photo 13), where it can be appreciated alongside those that form part of Little Cheveney Farm. However, this key view will not be impacted by the proposed development, as the Site is not included in the view towards the Listed Building from the footpath. Longer-ranging views of the oasthouse cowls from the footpath within the Site are unlikely to be impacted.

Summary of development effects

5.40. The proposed development would introduce a new built form into the wider rural setting of the Listed Buildings. Although the farm has visual and functional connections to the Site, it will continue to be surrounded by meadows and fields and it should be noted that the development layout has been designed to ensure PV panels will not be introduced to the fields closest to the farm, with the nearest panels over 345m to the north-east. As such, a buffer is formed between these assets and the Site by the buildings at Little Cheveney Farm, as well as the surrounding farmstead and vegetation. As part of the proposals, a battery energy storage compound will be established, approximately 490m north-east of the farm, including a timber fence and agricultural style energy storage barn, which will be timber clad with low pitch roof.

5.41. It is not anticipated that the solar farm would create any permanent negative impact in terms of noise pollution or increased traffic. The limited height of the solar panels means that the visual impact is softened, and views of the landscape beyond the Site maintained. Additionally, the energy storage compound has been designed to reflect agricultural structures in the wider landscape and would not appear out of place within the agricultural surroundings of heritage assets. The primary experience of the asset for the public, from the road and footpath, would not be impacted. Thus, **no harm** on the significance of the Listed Building which is currently embodied only through its physical form.

Turkey Farm House (D)

5.42. Grade II Listed Turkey Farmhouse is a two-storey timber-framed farmhouse of 15th or early 16th century date. It was partly rebuilt in the 17th century, with a late-18th or

early-19th century facade. The ground floor is in red and grey brick and the first floor is weatherboarded. It has a plain tile, half-hipped roof, two brick chimney stacks, and irregular windows (HE 2021). The significance of the Listed Building is derived from its historical, architectural, and evidential values embodied by its physical form.

- 5.43. Turkey Farmhouse is depicted on the 1797 Map of Sutton Valance, but is depicted in more detail on the 1841 Marden Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 5). The access to the farmstead is illustrated as north/south at this time, and the farm buildings sit within a large field. The property is recorded in the Tithe as owned by Richard Schoones and occupied by Joseph Cloutt. The land which now forms the extensive front gardens of the property are depicted as a separate meadow.



Photo. 14 View east along footpath towards Turkey Farm House, from eastern boundary of Site

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.44. Turkey Farmhouse lies in a rural, isolated position to the west of Marden, surrounded in all directions by agricultural land. The asset lies within in a long, narrow east/west orientated plot, the boundaries of which are denoted by low fences and dense, mature hedgerows and trees. Either side of the Listed Building are large, private gardens. The front of the property, to the east, is bound by the lane, beyond which are further fields that visually separate the farm from the edge of Marden. The rear of the property looks onto arable fields, including the Site. It is anticipated that the easternmost field within the Site would be visible only from the upper rear windows, filtered through a sparse hedgerow.

-
- 5.45. The enclosed plot forms the asset's immediate setting and the most crucial aspect to understanding its historical function as a house. Whilst the wider rural setting which includes the Site also makes some contribution, this is minor. Any possible former historical link with the Site is no longer in evidence and does not contribute to the understanding of the building.



Photo. 15 Limited views of Turkey Farm House from adjacent footpath, looking south-east

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.46. The asset itself is best experienced from within its immediate surroundings formed by the private garden, whereupon the historic and architectural qualities of the building can be appreciated at close proximity. The historical function of the farmhouse is also best understood from within the property, which retains the character of a farm with a small orchard at the front and several small outbuildings.
- 5.47. For the public, views of the building are very limited as the footpath passes the plot to the north, due to tall hedgerows screening all but the roof from view (Photo 14-15). The asset is not visible from the top of the private driveway. The key public experience of Turkey Farm House is from a distance, approaching it on the public footpath to the west (Photo 14). The asset is perceived within a whole rural context, with glimpses of the modern built edge of Marden in the distance. It is principally the rural qualities of the setting, and perception of the village ‘edge’ which inform our experience and appreciation of its significance.

5.48. Whilst views of Turkey Farm House are available from within the easternmost area of the Site (see Photo 14), these are fairly long-distance, and glimpsed through vegetation. These views are therefore infrequently experienced and do not offer the best appreciation of the building, particularly as they are of the rear of the building.

Summary of development effects

5.49. The proposed development would introduce a new built form into the wider, presently rural setting of the Listed Building. However, Turkey Farm House would continue to be surrounded by fields. It is not anticipated that the solar farm would create any permanent negative impact in terms of noise pollution or increased traffic. The limited height of the solar panels means that the visual impact is softened, and views of the wider landscape are maintained. As part of the proposals, a battery energy storage compound will be established, approximately 680m south-west of the farmhouse, including a timber fence and agricultural style energy storage barn, which will be timber clad with low pitch roof.

5.50. Any possible historic connections between the asset and the Site in the past, no longer inform our understanding of the building as a farmhouse. Additionally, the energy storage compound reflects typical agricultural structures and would not appear out of place within the agricultural surroundings of the Listed Building. Whilst the rural setting does make some contribution, the primary experience of the asset within its immediate setting would not be impacted. Thus, **no harm** on the significance of the Listed Building.

Longends Farmhouse (E)

5.51. Grade II Listed Longends Farmhouse (List UID:1025864) is a two-storey farmhouse of 17th or 18th century date. The ground floor is in red and grey brick in Flemish bond, and the first floor is recently tiled. The half-hipped roof is of plain tiles with a red and grey brick chimney stack towards the centre. The windows on the principal elevation are irregular, and the porch sits aligned with the chimney (HE 2021). The adjacent oasthouse is not listed. The significance of the Listed Building is derived from its historical, architectural, and evidential values embodied by its physical form.

5.52. Longends is depicted on the 1841 Marden Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 5), in a long curved plot, following the shape of the road north/south. A number of other buildings are also illustrated within the farmstead, arranged in a courtyard. The property is recorded at this time as owned by William Tomkin and occupied by John Vane.

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.53. Longends Farmhouse is surrounded in all directions by agricultural land. The boundaries of the property are for the most part denoted by low brick walls and low vegetation, bounded to the west by the road and to the north by the adjacent (oasthouse) property. The southern boundary is demarcated by a dense, mature treeline. The front of the asset looks west onto Longend Lane, and the fields beyond. Longend Farmhouse is surrounded by private gardens to the south and east, and by the driveway to the north.



Photo. 16 Principal elevation of Longends Farmhouse, looking south-east

- 5.54. The enclosed plot and the adjacent oasthouse forms the asset’s immediate setting and the most crucial aspect to understanding its historical function as a farmhouse. The wider rural setting also makes some contribution, adding to a sense of rural isolation. Although the Site forms the wider landscape, it is separated from the asset by the railway line.

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.55. The asset itself is best experienced from within its immediate surroundings formed by the private garden, whereupon the historic and architectural qualities of the building can be appreciated at close proximity. The key publicly accessible experience of Longends Farmhouse is from the adjacent lane, with the principal elevation of the building being revealed upon rounding the curve of the bend and set

amongst a verdant backdrop. The asset is perceived within its rural context, although vegetation and the winding nature of the lane largely obscures longer-distance views of the asset in relation to the surroundings. It is principally the rural quality of the setting which informs our experience and appreciation of its significance.

- 5.56. The key views into and out from the building are from the principal and rear elevations; facing south-west and north-east away from the Site. Whilst the cowl of the adjacent oasthouse is glimpsed from within the Site, this is not a publicly accessible view and does not offer the best appreciation of the building, which is entirely hidden from view from the Site by the railway and vegetation.

Summary of development effects

- 5.57. Despite proximity to the Site, the asset is visually and functionally removed from the Site by the railway. Any possible historic connections between the asset and the Site in the past no longer informs our understanding of the building as a farmhouse. There is no inter-visibility, and the house will continue to be surrounded by fields in all other directions. The primary experience of the asset within its immediate setting would not be impacted. Thus, **no harm** on the significance of the Listed Building.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1. This assessment has included a review of a comprehensive range of available sources, in accordance with key industry guidance, in order to identify known and potential heritage assets located within the Site and its environs which may be affected by the proposals. The significance of the identified known and potential heritage assets has been determined, as far as possible, on the basis of available evidence. The potential effects of the proposals on the significance of identified heritage assets, including any potential physical effects upon buried archaeological remains, and potential non-physical effects resulting from the anticipated changes to the settings of heritage assets, have been assessed. Any physical or non-physical effects of the proposals upon the significance of the heritage resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application for the proposal.

Physical effects

- 6.2. A lack of archaeological investigation within the landscape surrounding the Site means that the potential for buried remains is not well understood and the level of survival of any potential archaeology is not yet known. The assessment has identified slight potential of previously unrecorded remains and palaeo-environmental evidence of early prehistoric date occurring within the Site, associated with favourable geological deposits. There may be some potential for remains of later prehistoric or Romano-British date, associated with exploitation of The Weald's resources, although this is not well understood. Remains of medieval/post-medieval agricultural boundaries are known to be present within the Site.

- 6.3. Physical impacts to any underlying archaeological remains would be dictated by the proposed construction method and installation of photovoltaic panel modules. It is anticipated that considerate design could result in a minimal below ground impact, marked by the footprint of cable trenches, topsoil stripping and foundation placement. Any buried archaeological remains within the Site are very unlikely to represent an absolute constraint on development. As such further archaeological investigations and mitigation can be secured as condition attached to consent granted.

Non-physical effects

- 6.4. The assessment has considered the potential impact of the proposed development on the significance of Listed Buildings situated within a 1km radius of the Site, and

concluded that whilst there is a small degree of inter-visibility between the Site and a number of the nearby Listed Buildings, this would not result in any harm to the significance of these designated heritage assets.

7. REFERENCES

- Allen, M., Blick, N., Brindle, T., Evans, T., Fulford, M., Holbrook, N., Richards, J.D. & Smith, A. 2016 *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource* <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romanql/map.html>
- Allen, M., Bird, D. & Croxford, B. 2019 *South-East Research Framework Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the Roman period* Kent County Council
- British Geological Survey 2017 *Geology of Britain Viewer, 1:50,000 geological mapping, bedrock and superficial* - <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html>
- Champion, T. 2019 *South-East Research Framework (SERF), The Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age periods: Resource Assessment & Research Agenda*. Kent County Council
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020 *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*
- Cotswold Archaeology 2015 *Widehurst Solar Farm, Marden, Kent: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment*
- Croft, A., Munby, J. & Ridley, M. 2001 *Kent Historic Landscape Characterisation* Oxford Archaeological Unit
- Edwards, B. & Lake, J. 2012 *Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project for English Heritage & Kent County Council*
- Hasted, E. 1800 *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 7*. Canterbury: W. Bristow
- Hirst, J. 2014 *Archaeological Watching Brief Report: Land at the MAP Depot, Goudhurst Road, Marden, Kent, TN12 9NW* Archaeology South-East
- Historic England 2008 *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*
- Historic England 2010 *The Light Fantastic: Using Airborne LiDAR in Archaeological Survey*
- Historic England 2015 *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*
- Historic England 2016 *Historic England Advice Note 1: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management*
- Historic England 2017 *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second Edition)*

Historic England 2019 *Historic England Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*

Kaminski, J. 1995 *The Environmental Implications of Romano-British Iron Production in the Weald* University of Reading

Kent Archaeological Society 2021 <https://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/>

Kent County Council 2016 *Manual of Specifications Part B: Specification for a standard desk-based assessment and walk-over survey for areas with known palaeolithic potential*

Kokalj, Žiga and Somrak 2019 *Why not a single image? Combining visualizations to facilitate fieldwork and on-screen mapping*. *Remote Sensing* 11 (7): 747.

Kokalj, Žiga and Hesse 2017 *Airborne Laser Scanning Raster Visualisation: A guide to good practice*

Maidstone Borough Council 2017 *Maidstone Borough Local Plan 2011 – 2031* https://maidstone.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/171149/Local-Plan-v2-November-2017.pdf

Marden History Group 2021 *The History of Marden* <http://www.mardenhistory.org.uk/>

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*; published February 2019

Natural England 2013 *National Character Area Profile 121: Low Weald* <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/12332031?category=587130>

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 Act of UK Parliament

Pope, M., Wells, C., Scott, B., Maxted, A., Haycon, N., Farr, L., Branch, N. & Blinkhorn, E. 2019 *South-East Research Framework (SERF), The Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods: Resource Assessment & Research Agenda* Kent County Council.

Price, S. 2016 *Archaeological Evaluation Report Land North of Howland Road, Marden, Kent* Archaeology South-East

Socha-Paszkiwicz, A. 2016 *Land at Stanley Farm, Marden, Maidstone, Kent: An Archaeological Evaluation* Thames Valley Archaeological Service

Southern Testing Environmental & Geotechnical 2021 *Trial Pitting Investigation at: Land West of Marden, Kent, TN12 9SD*

The Weald 2021 <https://theweald.org/home.asp>

Thomas, G. 2019 *South East Research Framework Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the Anglo-Saxon period*. Kent County Council.

University of Nottingham 2021 *Key to English Place-Names* <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Kent/Marden>

Wenban-Smith, F., Bates, M., & Marshall, G. 2007 *The Medway Valley Palaeolithic Project Final Report: The Palaeolithic Resource in the Medway Gravels (Kent)*

Wenban-Smith, F., Bates, M., Bridgland, D., Harp, P., Pope, M. & Roberts, M. 2010 *South-East Research Framework (SERF), The Early Palaeolithic: Resource Assessment & Research Agenda* Kent County Council.

Williams, J. (ed) 2007 *The Archaeology of Kent to AD 800* Kent County Council

Wymer, J. 1999 *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain* Wessex Archaeology & English Heritage

Zakšek, K., Oštir, K. and Kokalj, Z. 2011 *Sky-View Factor as a Relief Visualization Technique* Remote Sensing 3(2): 398-415.

Cartographic sources

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1569 | Philip Symonson – A New Description of Kent |
| 1611 | John Speed – Map of Kent |
| 1719 | Samuel Parker – A Map of the County of Kent |
| 1769 | Thomas Kitchin - A map of the county of Kent; taken from an actual survey as an index to the large one |
| 1778 | Hasted - Kent, Map of Twyford Hundred |
| 1797 | Sutton Valence, Kent |
| 1801 | William Mudge - An Entirely New & Accurate Survey of the County Of Kent, with Part of the County of Essex |
| 1871 | Furley - The Forest of Anderida during the Roman Occupation of Britain c. 500 - The Manors and Possessions in Kent held by Ecclesiastics in AD 1086 - 1086 |
| 1872-3 | Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 scale |
| 1885-94 | Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale |
| 1897-8 | Ordnance Survey 1: 10,560 scale |

1897-8	Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 scale
1908	Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 scale
1909	Ordnance Survey 1: 10,560 scale
1938	Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 scale
1938	Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 scale
1961	Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale
1968	Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 scale
1971	Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale
1984	Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale
1986-9	Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale
1993	Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale

Aerial Photographs

1940	Aerial Photography accessed via Google Earth Imagery
1960	Aerial Photography accessed via Google Earth Imagery
1990	Aerial Photography accessed via Google Earth Imagery
1985 – 2021	Google Earth Imagery

APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE STATUTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

Heritage Statute: Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Monuments are subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act sets out the controls of works affecting Scheduled Monuments and other related matters. Contrary to the requirements of the Planning Act 1990 regarding Listed buildings, the 1979 Act does not include provision for the 'setting' of Scheduled Monuments.

Heritage Statute: Listed Buildings

Listed buildings are buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' and are subject to the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'). Under Section 7 of the Act 'no person shall execute or cause to be executed any works for the demolition of a listed building or for its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, unless the works are authorised.' Such works are authorised under Listed Building Consent. Under Section 66 of the Act 'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any feature of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.

Note on the extent of a Listed Building

Under Section 1(5) of the Act, a structure may be deemed part of a Listed Building if it is:

- (a) fixed to the building, or
- (b) within the curtilage of the building, which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1st July 1948

The inclusion of a structure deemed to be within the 'curtilage' of a building thus means that it is subject to the same statutory controls as the principal Listed Building. Inclusion within this duty is not, however, an automatic indicator of 'heritage significance' both as defined within the NPPF (2021) and within Conservation Principles (see Section 2 above). In such cases, the significance of the structure needs to be assessed both in its own right and in the contribution it makes to the significance and character of the principal Listed Building. The practical effect of the inclusion in the listing of ancillary structures is limited by the requirement that Listed Building Consent is only needed for works to the 'Listed Building' (to include the building in the list and all the ancillary items) where they affect the special character of the Listed building as a whole.

Guidance is provided by Historic England on '[Listed Buildings and Curtilage: Historic England Advice Note 10](#)' (Historic England 2018).

Heritage Statue: Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas are designated by the local planning authority under Section 69(1)(a) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'), which requires that '*Every local planning authority shall from time to time determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance*'. Section 72 of the Act requires that '*special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area*'.

The requirements of the Act only apply to land within a Conservation Area; not to land outside it. This has been clarified in various Appeal Decisions (for example APP/F1610/A/14/2213318 Land south of Cirencester Road, Fairford, Paragraph 65: '*The Section 72 duty only applies to buildings or land in a Conservation Area, and so does not apply in this case as the site lies outside the Conservation Area.*').

The NPPF (2021) also clarifies in [Paragraph 207](#) that '*Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance*'. Thus land or buildings may be a part of a Conservation Area, but may not necessarily be of architectural or historical significance. Similarly, not all elements of the setting of a Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance, or to an equal degree.

National heritage policy: the National Planning Policy Framework

Heritage assets and heritage significance

Heritage assets comprise 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest' (the NPPF (2021), Annex 2). Designated heritage assets include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas (designated under the relevant legislation; NPPF (2021), Annex 2). The NPPF (2021), Annex 2, states that the significance of a heritage asset may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Historic England's 'Conservation Principles' looks at significance as a series of 'values' which include 'evidential', 'historical', 'aesthetic' and 'communal'.

The July 2021 revision of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) expanded on the definition of non-designated heritage assets. It states *that 'Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as*

having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets.’ It goes on to refer to local/neighbourhood plans, conservation area appraisals/reviews, and importantly, the local Historic Environment Record (HER) as examples of where these assets may be identified, but specifically notes that such identification should be *made ‘based on sound evidence’*, with this information *‘accessible to the public to provide greater clarity and certainly for developers and decision makers’*.

This defines *non-designated heritage assets* as those which have been specially defined as such through the local HER or other source made accessible to the public by the plan-making body. Where HERs or equivalent lists do not specifically refer to an asset as a *non-designated heritage asset*, it is assumed that it has not met criteria for the plan-making body to define it as such, and will be referred to as a *heritage asset* for the purpose of this report.

The assessment of *non-designated heritage assets* and *heritage assets* will be equivalent in this report, in line with industry standards and guidance on assessing significance and impact. They may not, however, carry equivalent weight in planning as set out within the provisions of the NPPF, should there be any effect to significance.

The setting of heritage assets

The ‘setting’ of a heritage asset comprises ‘the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’ (NPPF (2021), Annex 2). Thus it is important to note that ‘setting’ is not a heritage asset: it may contribute to the value of a heritage asset.

Guidance on assessing the effects of change upon the setting and significance of heritage assets is provided in ‘Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets’, which has been utilised for the present assessment (see below).

Levels of information to support planning applications

Paragraph 194 of the NPPF (2021) identifies that ‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance’.

Designated heritage assets

Paragraph 189 of the NPPF (2021) explains that heritage assets 'are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance'. Paragraph 199 notes that 'when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance'. Paragraph 200 goes on to note that 'substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building...should be exceptional and substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance (notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites)...should be wholly exceptional'.

Paragraph 202 clarifies that 'Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'.

Development Plan

The principal document of the local development plan is the Maidstone Borough Local Plan 2011 – 2031. This contains the following policies of relevance to this assessment:

Policy SP18 Historic environment

To ensure their continued contribution to the quality of life in Maidstone Borough, the characteristics, distinctiveness, diversity and quality of heritage assets will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. This will be achieved by the council encouraging and supporting measures that secure the sensitive restoration, reuse, enjoyment, conservation and/or enhancement of heritage assets, in particular designated assets identified as being at risk, to include:

- i. Collaboration with developers, landowners, parish councils, groups preparing neighbourhood plans and heritage bodies on specific heritage initiatives including bids for funding;
- ii. Through the development management process, securing the sensitive management and design of development which impacts on heritage assets and their settings;

iii. Through the incorporation of positive heritage policies in neighbourhood plans which are based on analysis of locally important and distinctive heritage; and

iv. Ensuring relevant heritage considerations are a key aspect of site master plans prepared in support of development allocations and broad locations identified in the local plan.

Good Practice Advice 1-3

Historic England has issued three Good Practice Advice notes ('GPA1-3') which support the NPPF. The GPAs note that they do not constitute a statement of Government policy, nor do they seek to prescribe a single methodology: their purpose is to assist local authorities, planners, heritage consultants, and other stakeholders in the implementation of policy set out in the NPPF. This report has been produced in the context of this advice, particularly 'GPA2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment' and 'GPA3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets'.

GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment

GPA2 sets out the requirement for assessing 'heritage significance' as part of the application process. Paragraph 8 notes 'understanding the nature of the significance is important to understanding the need for and best means of conservation.' This includes assessing the extent and level of significance, including the contribution made by its 'setting' (see GPA3 below). GPA2 notes that 'a desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so' (Page 3).

GPA3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets

The NPPF (Annex 2: Glossary) defines the setting of a heritage asset as 'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced...'. Step 1 of the settings assessment requires heritage assets which may be affected by development to be identified. Historic England notes that for the purposes of Step 1 this process will comprise heritage assets 'where that experience is capable of being affected by a proposed development (in any way)...'.

Step 2 of the settings process 'assess[es] the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated', with regard to its physical surrounds; relationship with its surroundings and patterns of use; experiential effects such as noises or smells; and the way views allow the significance of the asset to be appreciated. Step 3 requires 'assessing the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s)' – specifically to 'assess the effects

of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it', with regard to the location and siting of the development, its form and appearance, its permanence, and wider effects.

Step 4 of GPA3 provides commentary on 'ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm'. It notes (Paragraph 37) that 'Maximum advantage can be secured if any effects on the significance of a heritage asset arising from development liable to affect its setting are considered from the project's inception.' It goes on to note (Paragraph 39) that 'good design may reduce or remove the harm, or provide enhancement'.

Heritage significance

Discussion of heritage significance within this assessment report makes reference to several key documents. With regard to Listed buildings and Conservation Areas it primarily discusses 'architectural and historic interest', which comprises the special interest for which they are designated.

The NPPF provides a definition of 'significance' for heritage policy (Annex 2). This states that heritage significance comprises 'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic'. This also clarifies that for World Heritage Sites 'the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance'.

Regarding 'levels' of significance the NPPF (2021) provides a distinction between: designated heritage assets of the highest significance; designated heritage assets not of the highest significance; and non-designated heritage assets.

Historic England's 'Conservation Principles' expresses 'heritage significance' as comprising a combination of one or more of: evidential value; historical value; aesthetic value; and communal value:

- Evidential value – the elements of a historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including physical remains, historic fabric, documentary/pictorial records. This evidence can provide information on the origin of the asset, what it was used for, and how it changed over time.
- Historical value (illustrative) – how a historic asset may illustrate its past life, including changing uses of the asset over time.
- Historical value (associative) – how a historic asset may be associated with a notable family, person, event, or moment, including changing uses of the asset over time.

-
- Aesthetic value – the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a historic asset. This may include its form, external appearance, and its setting, and may change over time.
 - Communal value – the meaning of a historic asset to the people who relate to it. This may be a collective experience, or a memory, and can be commemorative or symbolic to individuals or groups, such as memorable events, attitudes, and periods of history. This includes social values, which relates to the role of the historic asset as a place of social interactive, distinctiveness, coherence, economic, or spiritual / religious value.

Effects upon heritage assets

Heritage benefit

The NPPF clarifies that change in the setting of heritage assets may lead to heritage benefit. Paragraph 206 of the NPPF (2021) notes that ‘Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably’.

GPA3 notes that ‘good design may reduce or remove the harm, or provide enhancement’ (Paragraph 28). Historic England’s ‘Conservation Principles’ states that ‘Change to a significant place is inevitable, if only as a result of the passage of time, but can be neutral or beneficial in its effects on heritage values. It is only harmful if (and to the extent that) significance is reduced’ (Paragraph 84).

Specific heritage benefits may be presented through activities such as repair or restoration, as set out in Conservation Principles.

Heritage harm to designated heritage assets

The NPPF (2021) does not define what constitutes ‘substantial harm’. The High Court of Justice does provide a definition of this level of harm, as set out by Mr Justice Jay in *Bedford Borough Council v SoS for CLG and Nuon UK Ltd*. Paragraph 25 clarifies that, with regard to ‘substantial harm’: ‘Plainly in the context of physical harm, this would apply in the case of demolition or destruction, being a case of total loss. It would also apply to a case of serious damage to the structure of the building. In the context of non-physical or indirect harm, the yardstick was effectively the same. One was looking for an impact which would have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced’.

Effects upon non-designated heritage assets

The NPPF (2021) paragraph 203 guides that ‘The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgment will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset’.

Extract from the Hedgerow Regulations 1997

Extracted from Statutory Instruments 1997 No. 1160 The Hedgerows Regulations 1997, Schedule 1: Additional criteria for determining ‘Important’ hedgerows;

PART II: Archaeology and history

1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose “historic” means existing before 1845.
2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is-
 - a. included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Scheduled Areas Act 1979(g); or
 - b. recorded at the relevant date in a sites and Monuments Record.
3. The hedgerow-
 - a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and
 - b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
4. The hedgerow-
 - a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a sites and Monuments Record or on a document held at that date at a Record Office; or
 - b) is visibly related to any building or feature of such an estate or manor.
5. The hedgerow-
 - a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure acts (a); or
 - b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system-
 - i. is substantially complete; or
 - is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act(b), for the purposes of development control within the authority’s area, as a key landscape characteristic.

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SELECTED RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

Previous Investigations

Description	Period	NGR	HER ref.
Archaeological Watching Brief: Land at the MAP Depot, Goudhurst Road, Marden, Kent and Accompanying Desk based assessment	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	573823 144266	EKE14562 EKE12303
Farmstead Survey, Marden, Beech Road, Little Chenevey Farm	Post-Medieval	572525 144012	EKE13837

Recorded Archaeological Remains

Ref	Description	Period	NGR	HER ref.
1	Palaeolithic axes (6); Mesolithic Thames pick found at Marden	Palaeolithic/ Mesolithic	572000 145000	MKE1846
2	Prehistoric flint assemblage, MAP Depot, Goudhurst Road, Marden	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	573800 144200	MKE97628
3	Perforated Neolithic stone adze, found at Marden	Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age	571600 143600	MKE1870
4	Bockingfold Medieval manor site	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	570900 144600	MKE15200
5	Crash site of Hawker Hurricane I	Modern	572510 143850	MKE90163
6	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-4	Modern	572970 145420	MKE90166
7	London to Dover Railway	Modern	572437 144885	MKE44253
8	Cropmark of an oval enclosure to the west of Marden	Unknown	573530 144640	MKE77378
9	Cropmark of a d-shaped enclosure, to the west of Marden	Unknown	573560 144750	MKE77380
10	Cropmark of a trackway, to the west of Marden	Unknown	573410 144640	MKE77381

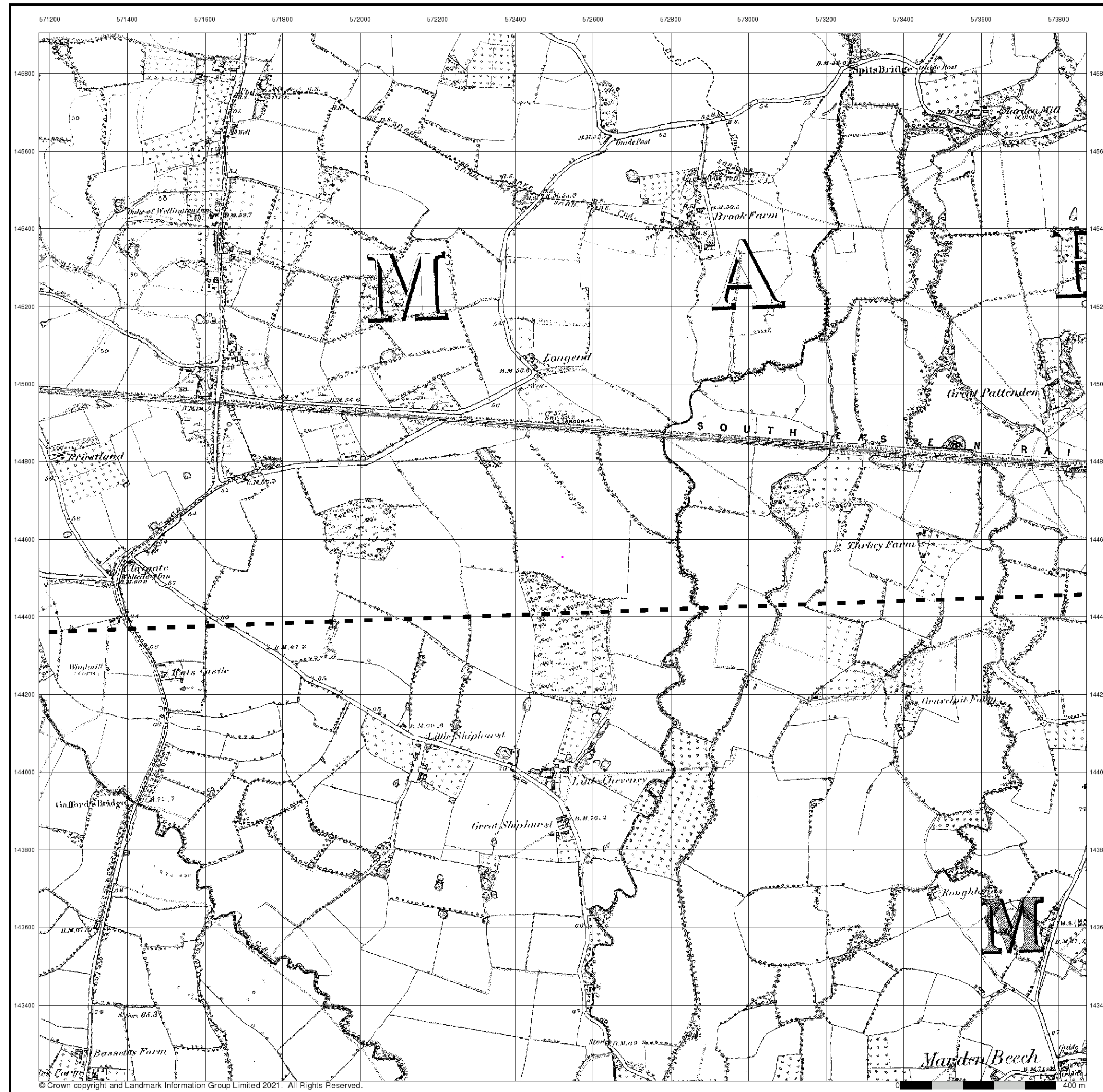
Designated Heritage Assets

Ref	Name	Grade	NGR	HE ref.
A	Little Long End	Grade II Listed Building	571973 144811	1252931
B	Little Cheveney Farm		572533 143999	1060676
	Barn about 15m SW of Little Cheveney Farmhouse		572500. 143992	1344414

Ref	Name	Grade	NGR	HE ref.
	Oasthouse about 15m SE of Little Cheveney Farmhouse		572563 143971	1060677
	Oasthouse about 60m NE of Little Cheveney Farmhouse		572604 144064	1344415
C	Great Sheephurst Farmhouse		572536 143839	1054823
	Oasthouse about 10m N of Great Sheephurst Farmhouse		572536 143864	1060680
D	Turkey Farmhouse		573461 144615	1060684
E	Longends Farmhouse		572457 145043	1025864
Marden CA	The Wentways		574199 144670	1060639
	House Attached to Congregational Church		574166 144668	1060640
	Westfield		574097 144656	1060641
	Church Green Cottage		574199 144704	1203232
	Westend Cottages		574078 144652	1203365
	Amber Cottage		574185 144670	1281741
Marden Beech	Beech Farmhouse		573253 143098	1054841
	Willows		573508 143072	1054874
	Blackmoor Farmhouse		573386 143050	1060678
	Barn about 26m N of Blackmoor Farmhouse		573401 143089	1060679
	Oasthouse at Beach Farm		573202 143082	1262042
	Beechin House		573416 143145	1344413
	Barn about 150m S of Beech Farmhouse		573220 142939	1344416
-	Marden Mill	Grade II Listed Building	573620 145698	1031387
-	Barn about 20m SW of Mill Farmhouse		573595 145683	1344407
-	Barn about 80m S of Brook Farmhouse		572901 145348	1060689

Ref	Name	Grade	NGR	HE ref.
-	Former Oasthouse about 30m NW of Brook Farmhouse		572860 145490	1329941
-	White Barn at Brook Farm		572840 145405	1344036
-	Chequer Tree Farmhouse		571680 145321	1060681
-	Barn about 10m S of Bartons Farm Cottage		571642 145597	1069049
-	Martins Farmhouse		571614 145284	1069050
-	Barn about 20m S of Martins Farmhouse		571618 145265	1069051
-	Barn about 15m SE of Martins Farmhouse		571637 145265	1344033
-	The Duke of Wellington Inn		571625 145426	1344032

APPENDIX 3: HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING



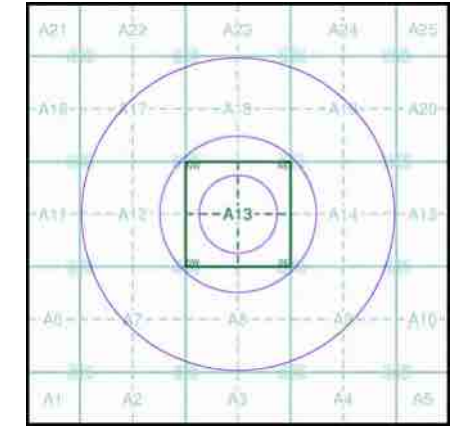
Kent
Published 1872 - 1873
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

05200	1872	1:10,560
06200	1873	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 282217521_1_1
 Customer Ref: AN0347
 National Grid Reference: 572520, 144550
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 572530, 144640

Kent

Published 1885 - 1894

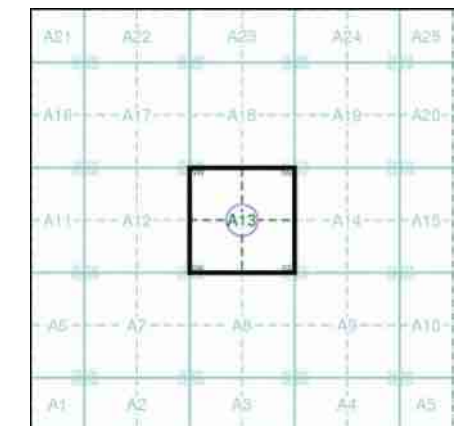
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

052_13	1885	1:2,500
062_01	1894	1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

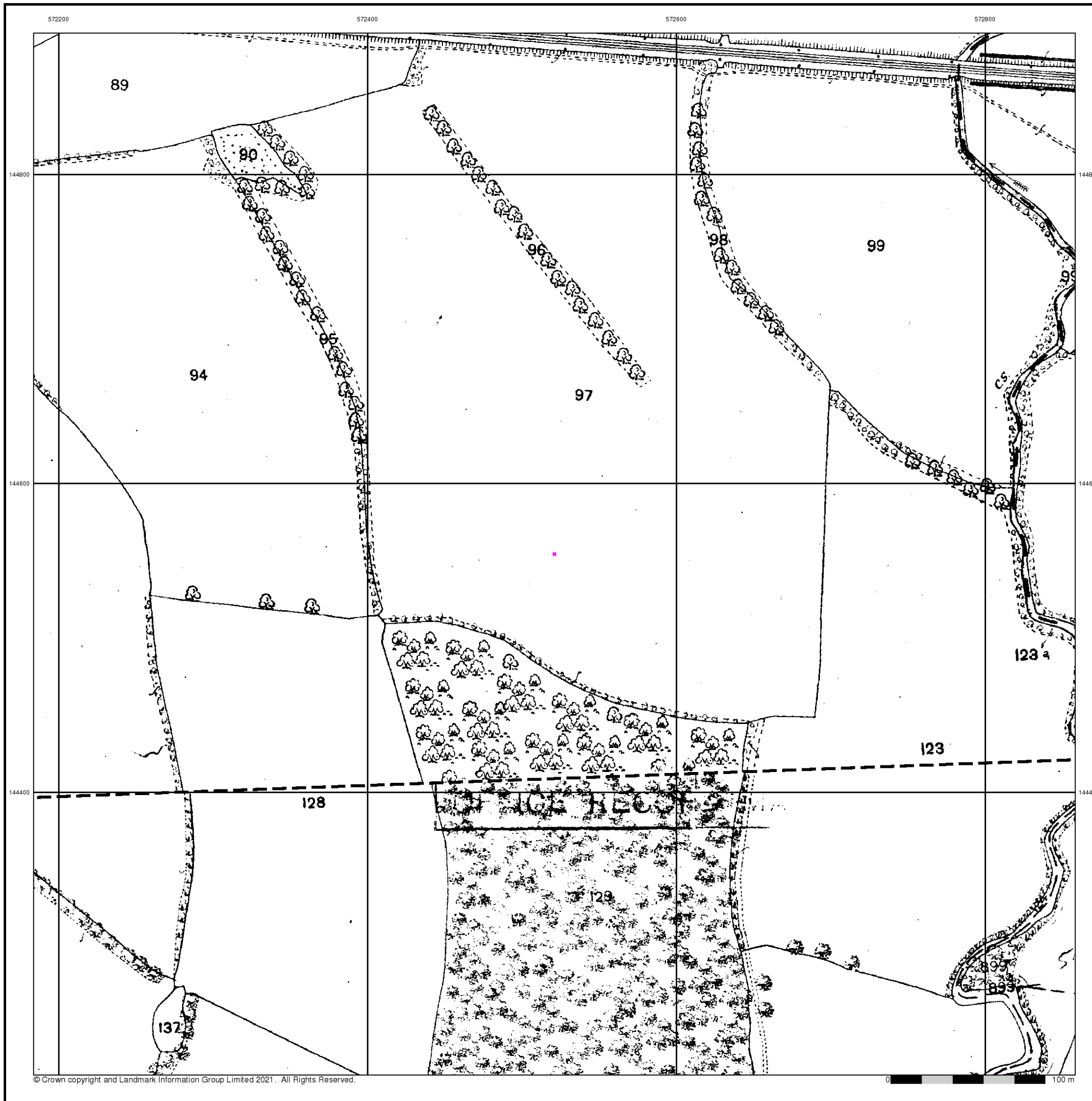


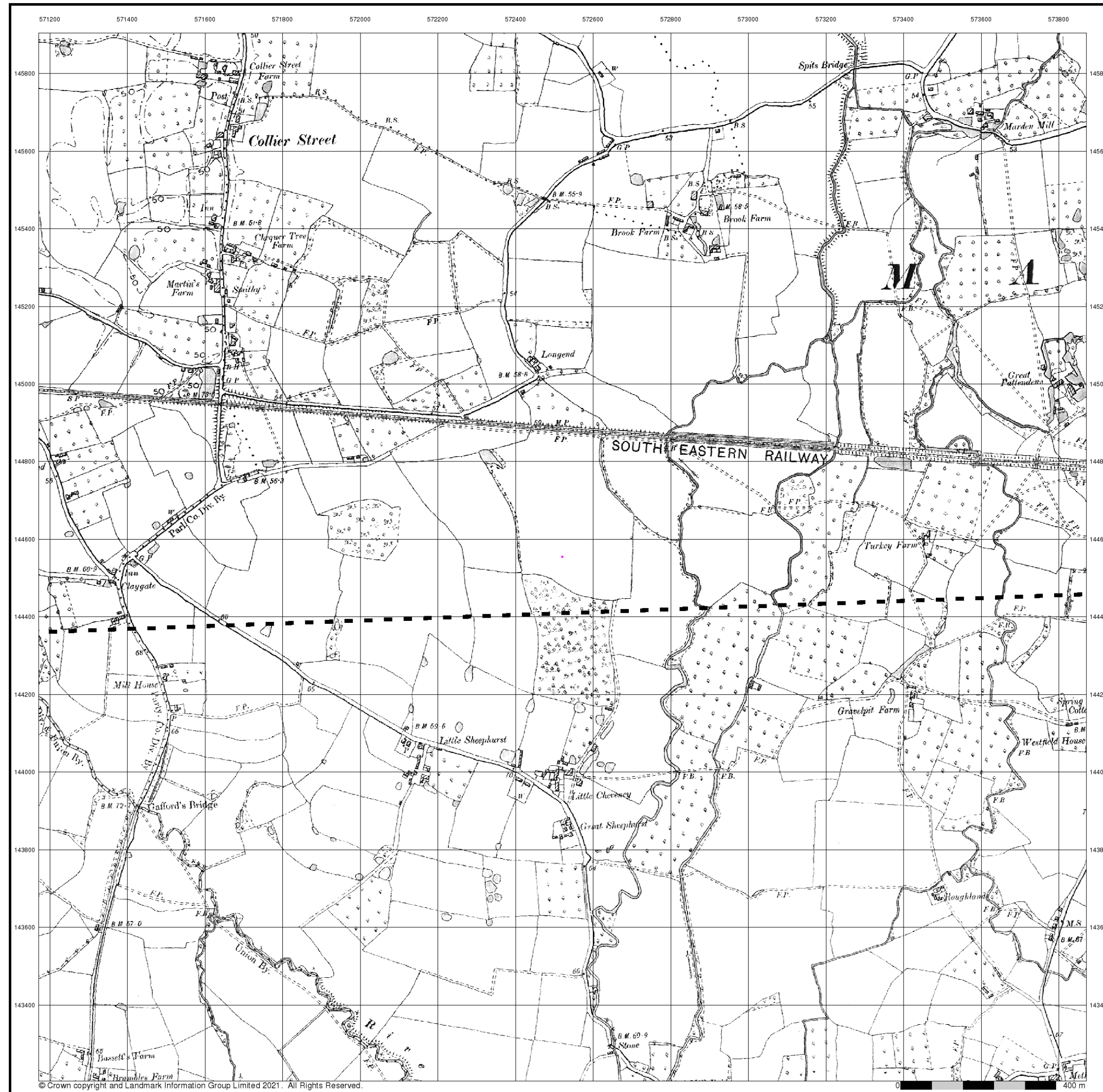
Order Details

Order Number: 282217521_1_1
 Customer Ref: AN0347
 National Grid Reference: 572520, 144550
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 572530, 144640





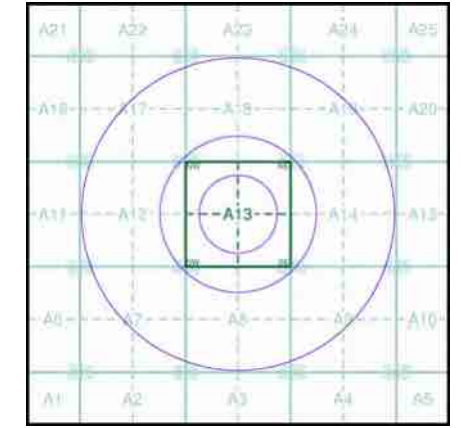
Kent
Published 1897 - 1898
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

052SW	1897	1:10,560
062NW	1898	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details
 Order Number: 282217521_1_1
 Customer Ref: AN0347
 National Grid Reference: 572520, 144550
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
 Site at 572530, 144640

Kent

Published 1897 - 1898

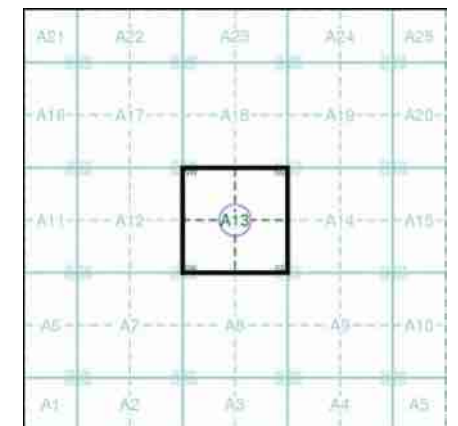
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

052_13	1897	1:2,500
062_01	1898	1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

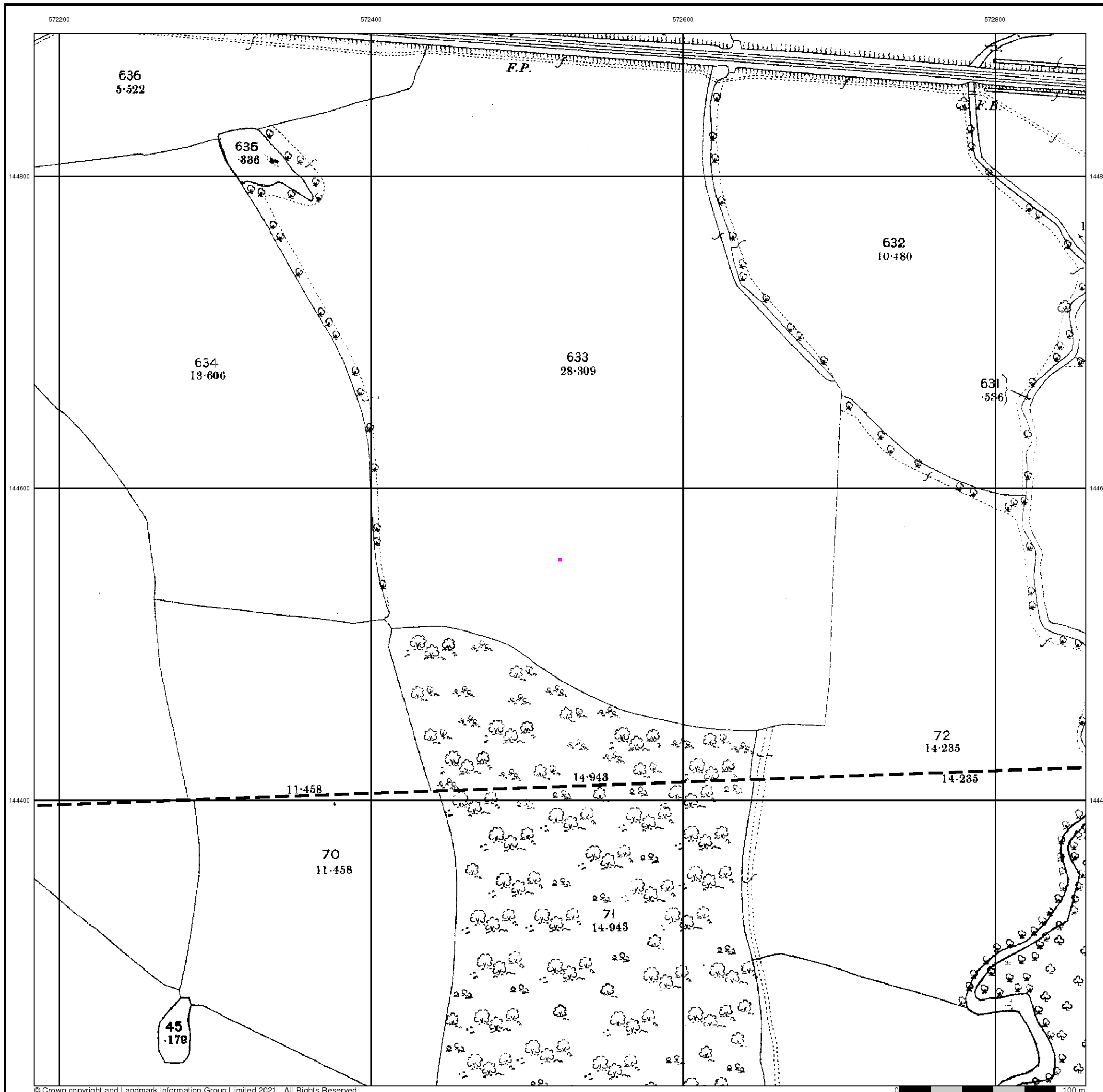


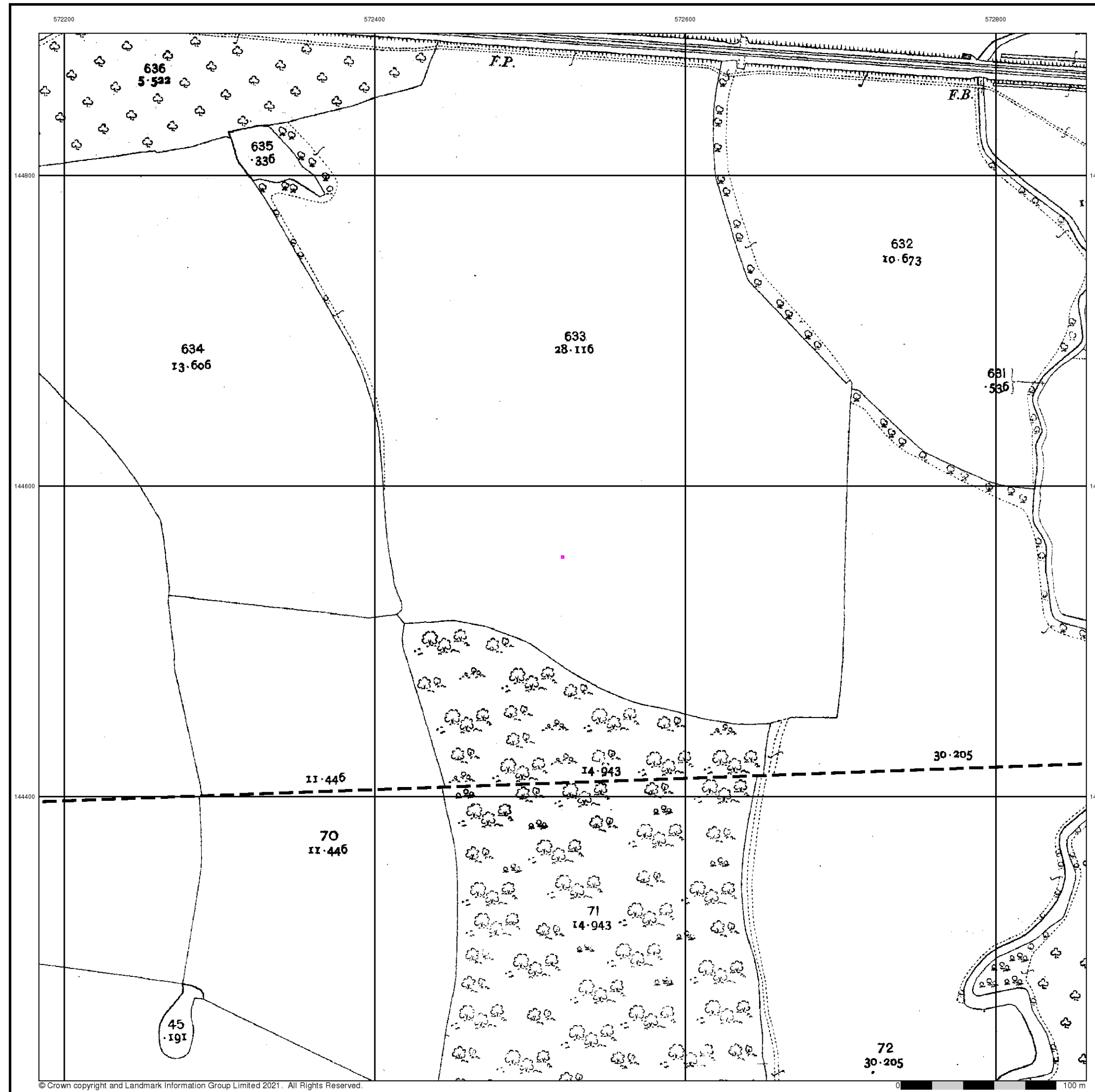
Order Details

Order Number: 282217521_1_1
 Customer Ref: AN0347
 National Grid Reference: 572520, 144550
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 572530, 144640



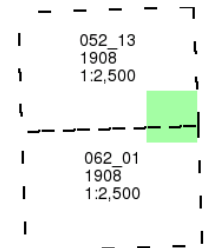


© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2021. All Rights Reserved.

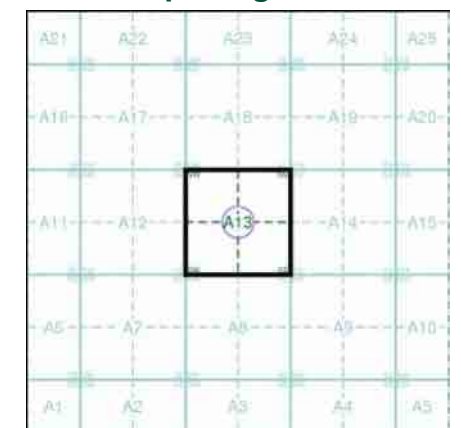
Kent
Published 1908
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

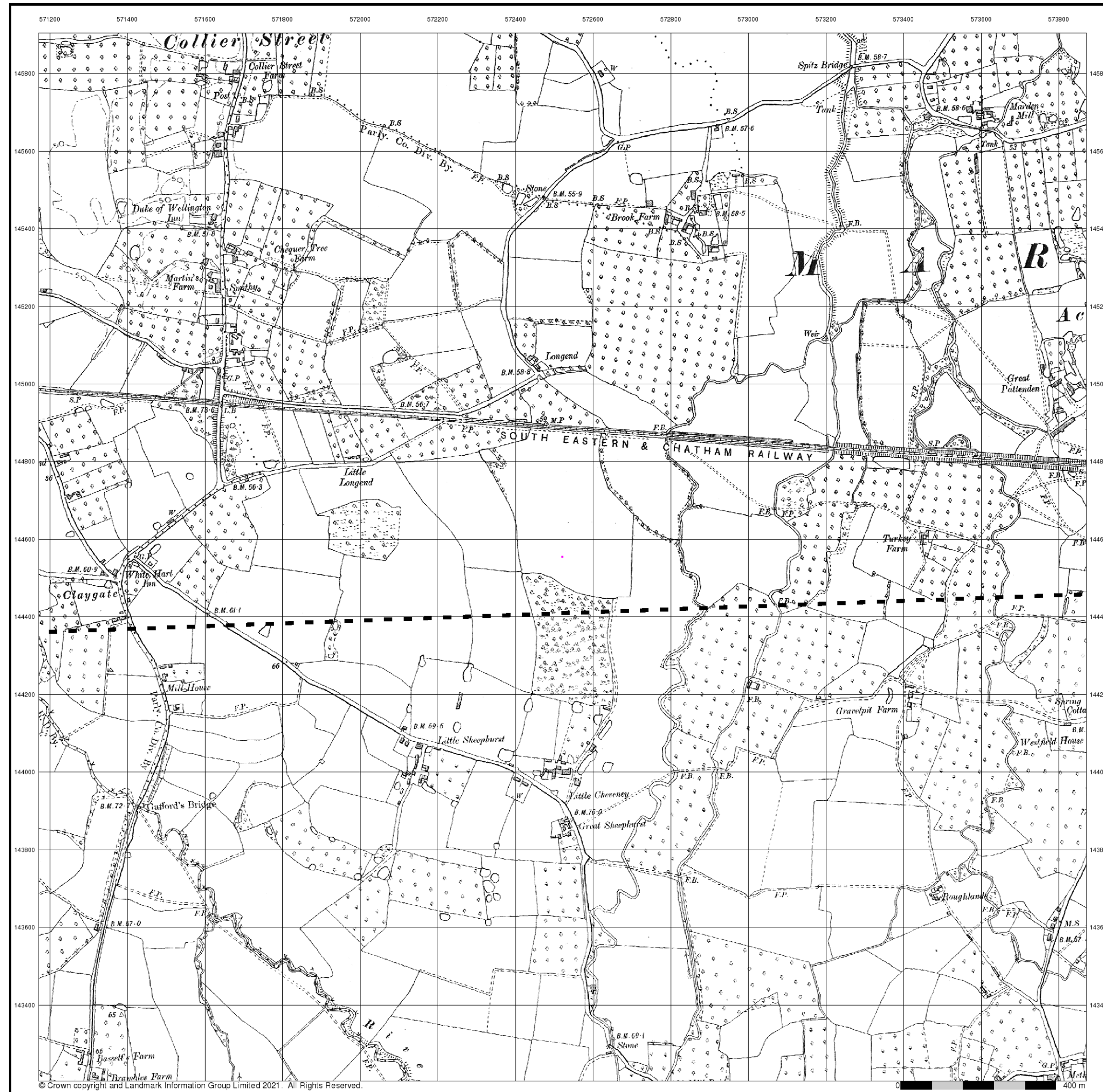


Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details
Order Number: 282217521_1_1
Customer Ref: AN0347
National Grid Reference: 572520, 144550
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details
Site at 572530, 144640



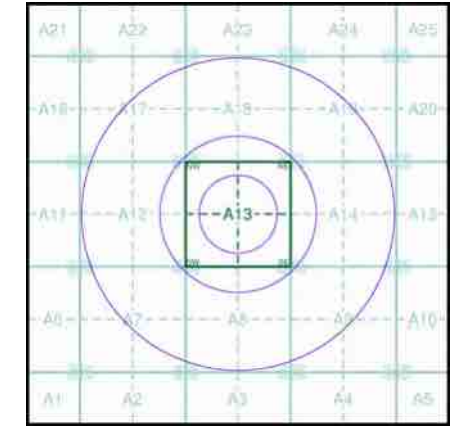
Kent
Published 1909
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

052SW	1909
1:10,560	
062NW	1909
1:10,560	

Historical Map - Slice A

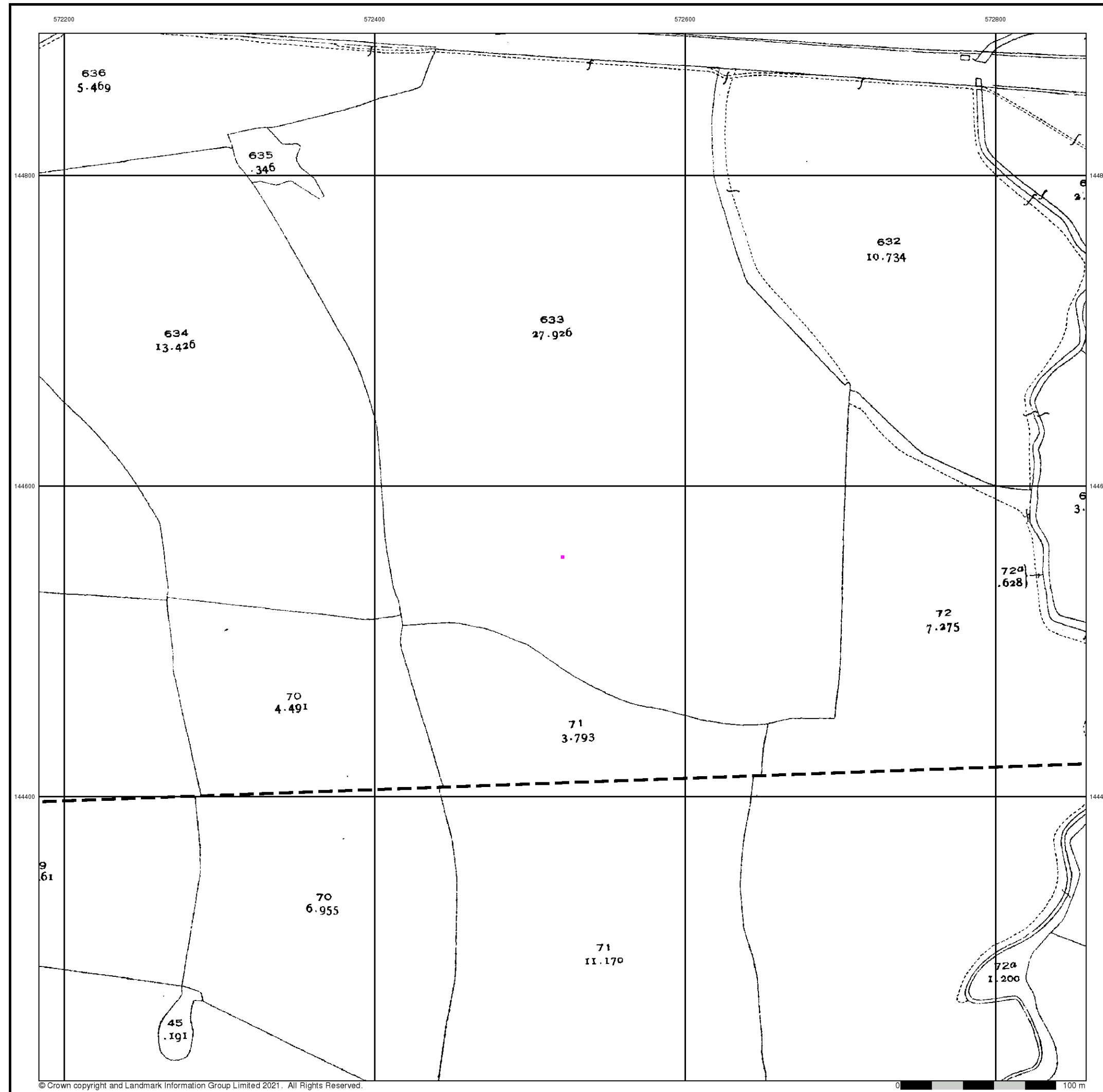


Order Details

Order Number: 282217521_1_1
 Customer Ref: AN0347
 National Grid Reference: 572520, 144550
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 572530, 144640



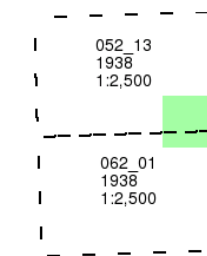
© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2021. All Rights Reserved.



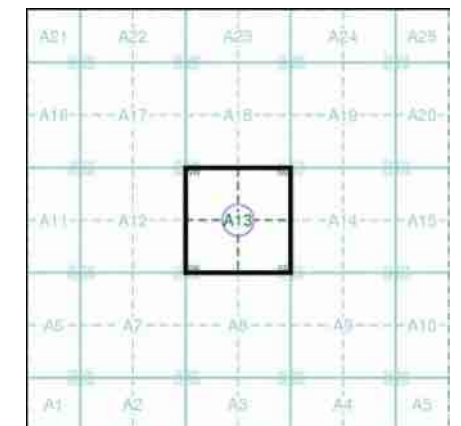
Kent
Published 1938
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

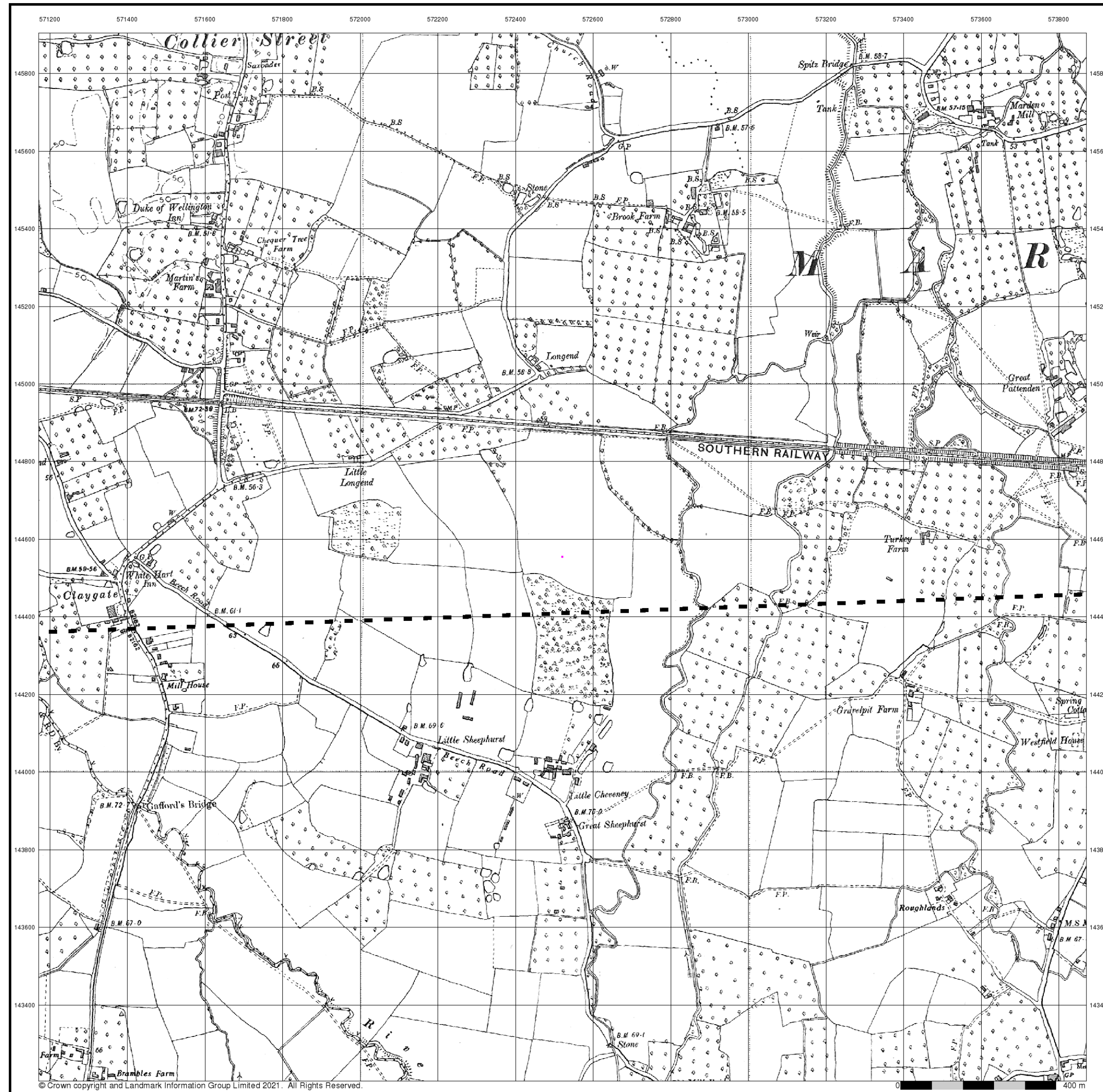


Order Details

Order Number: 282217521_1_1
 Customer Ref: AN0347
 National Grid Reference: 572520, 144550
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 572530, 144640



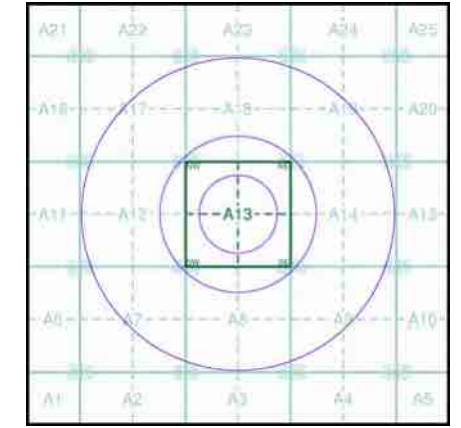
Kent
Published 1938
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

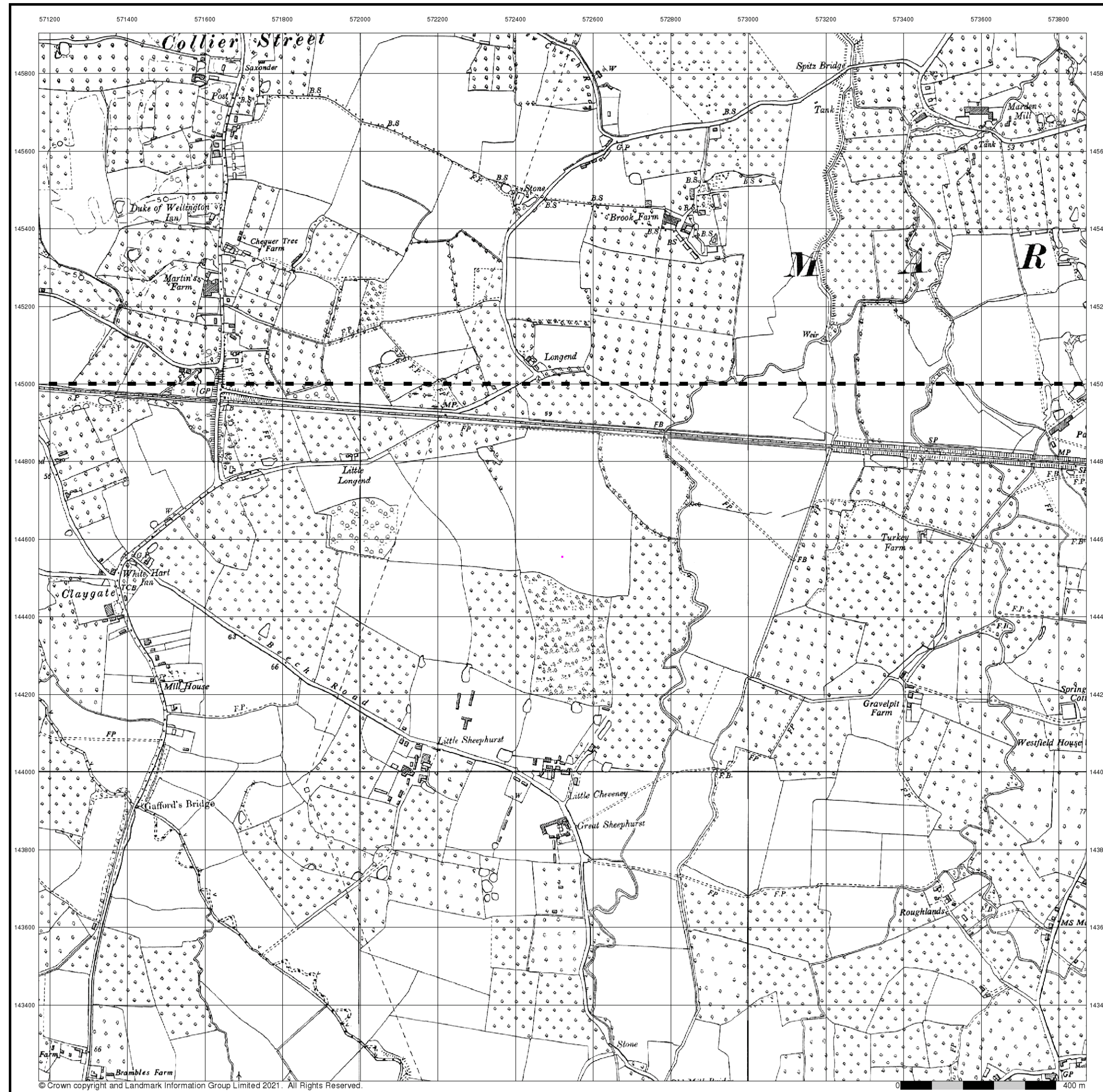
052SW	1938
1:10,560	
062NW	1938
1:10,560	

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details
 Order Number: 282217521_1_1
 Customer Ref: AN0347
 National Grid Reference: 572520, 144550
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
 Site at 572530, 144640



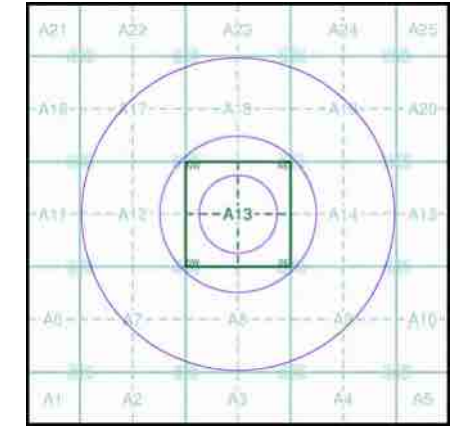
Ordnance Survey Plan Published 1961 Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overlaid with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ74NW	1961
1:10,560	
TQ74SW	1961
1:10,560	

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 282217521_1_1
 Customer Ref: AN0347
 National Grid Reference: 572520, 144550
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 572530, 144640

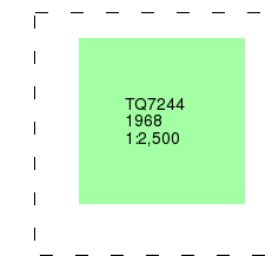
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1968

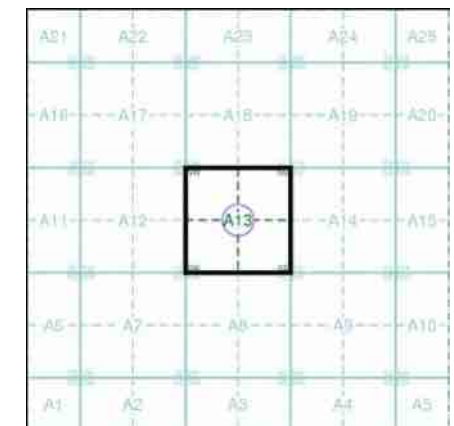
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

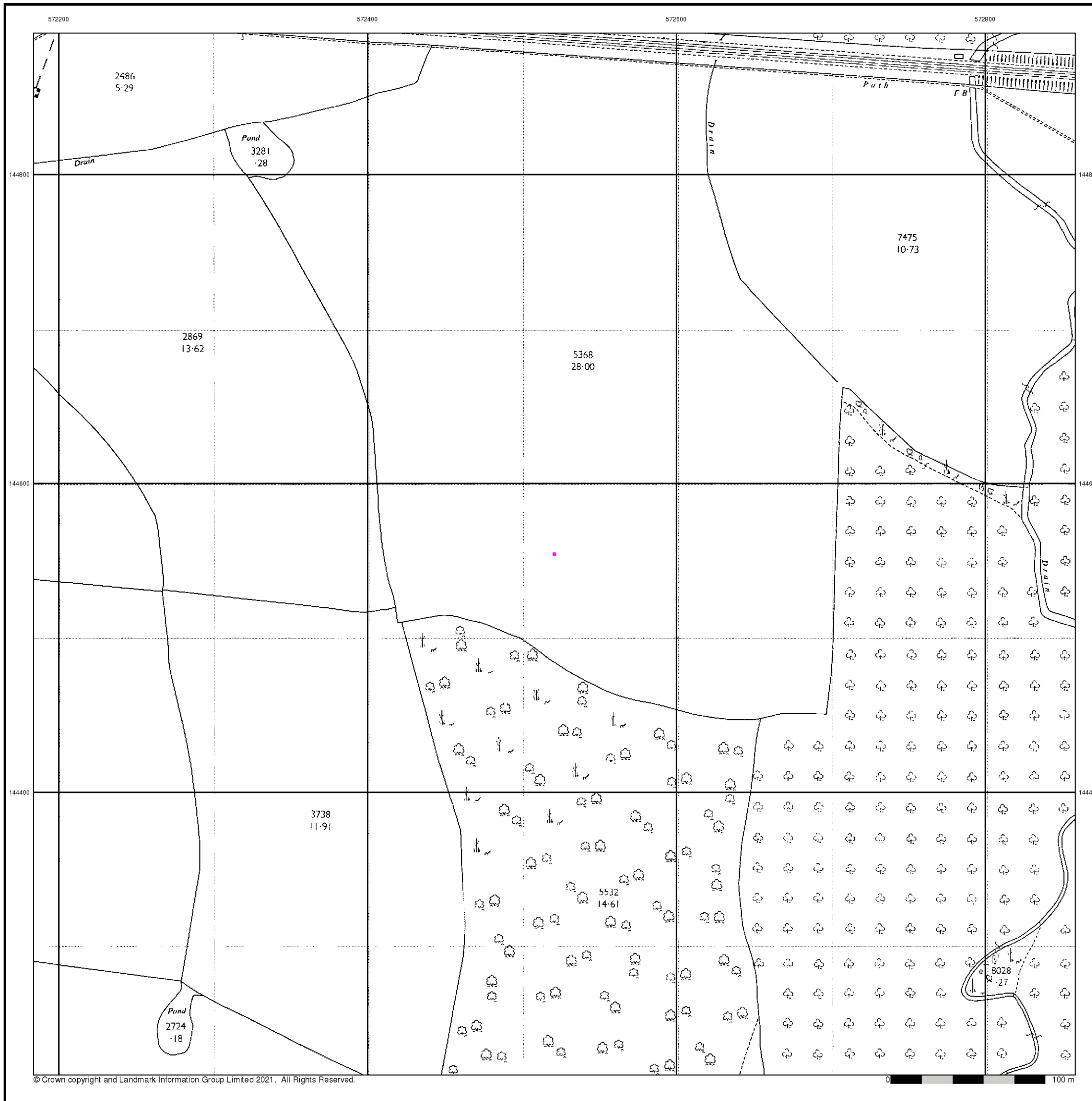


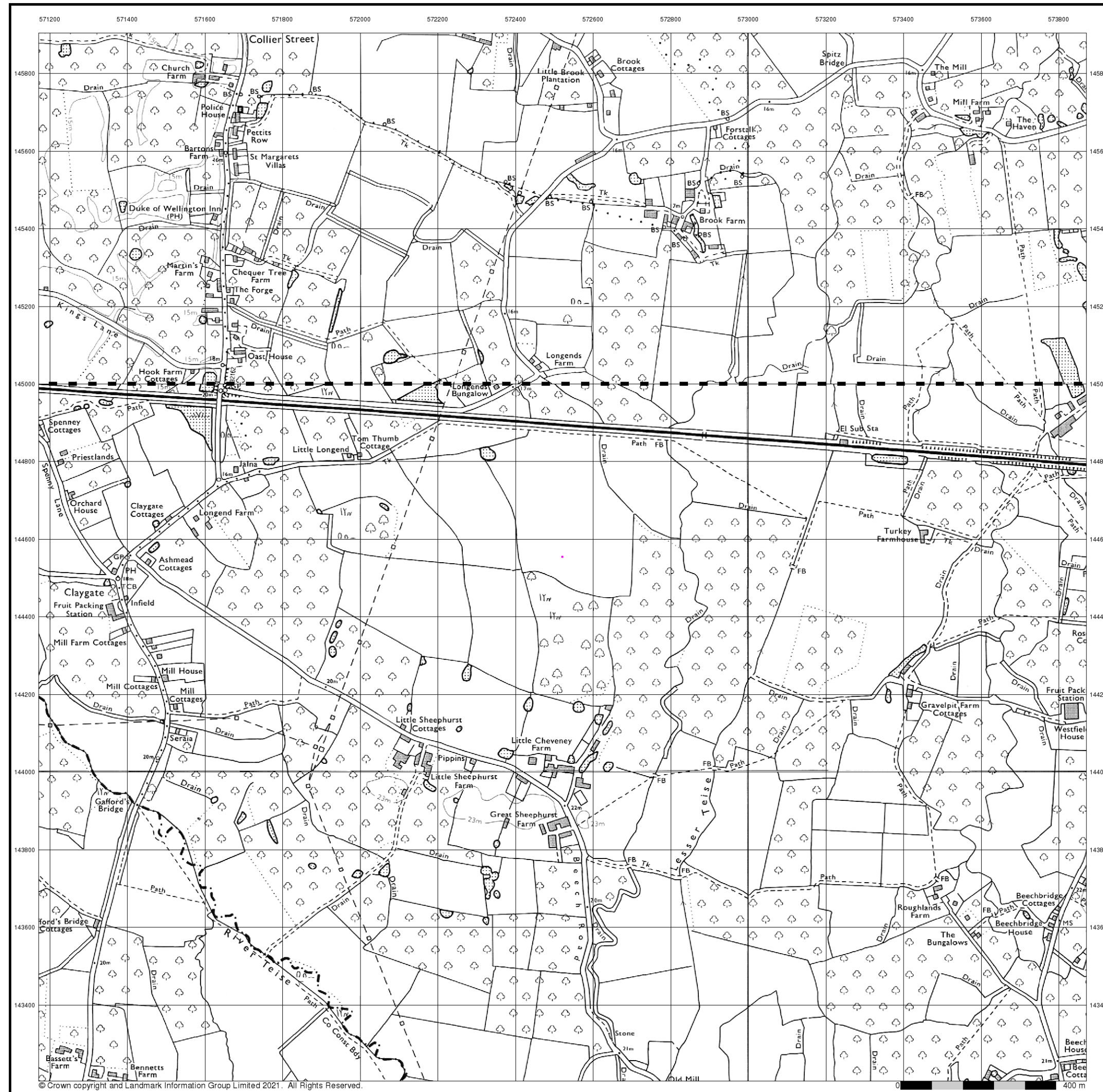
Order Details

Order Number: 282217521_1_1
Customer Ref: AN0347
National Grid Reference: 572520, 144550
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 572530, 144640





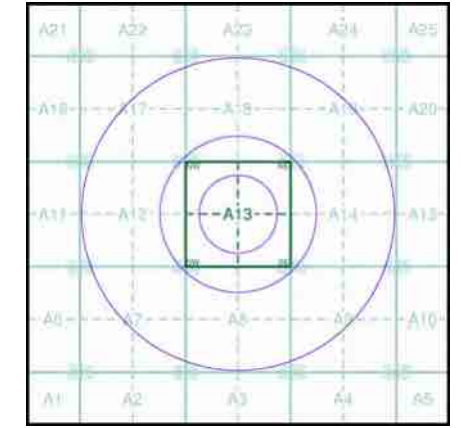
Ordnance Survey Plan Published 1971 Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ74NW	1971	1:10,000
TQ74SW	1971	1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 282217521_1_1
 Customer Ref: AN0347
 National Grid Reference: 572520, 144550
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 572530, 144640



© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2021. All Rights Reserved.

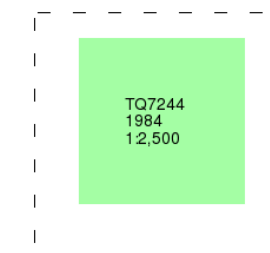
Additional SIMs

Published 1984

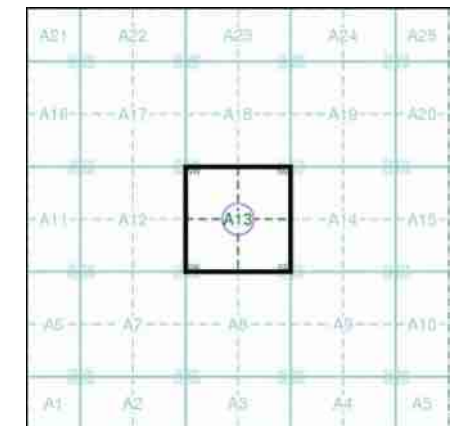
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

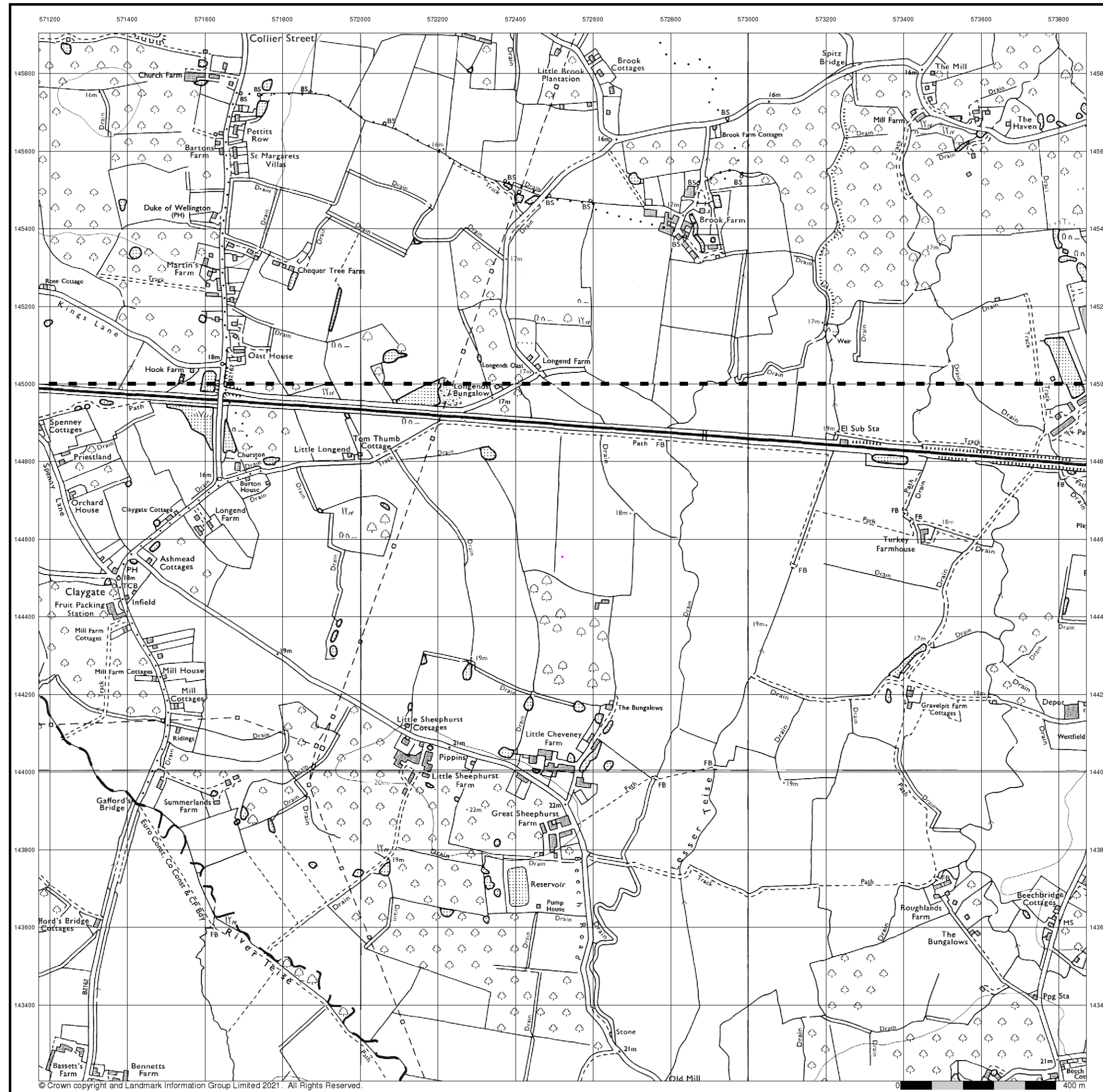


Order Details

Order Number: 282217521_1_1
 Customer Ref: AN0347
 National Grid Reference: 572520, 144550
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 572530, 144640



Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1986 - 1989

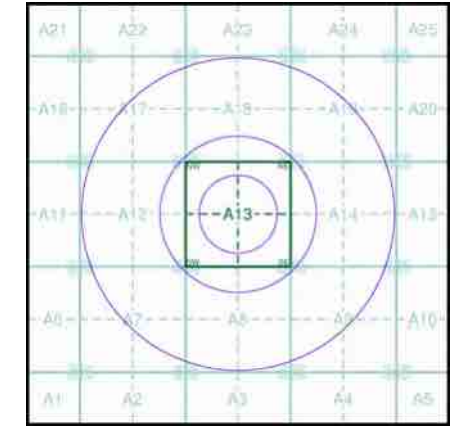
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ74NW	1989	1:10,000
TQ74SW	1986	1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 282217521_1_1
 Customer Ref: AN0347
 National Grid Reference: 572520, 144550
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 572530, 144640

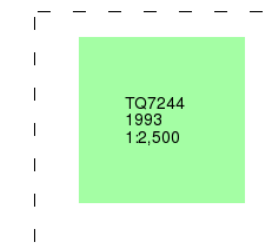


© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2021. All Rights Reserved.

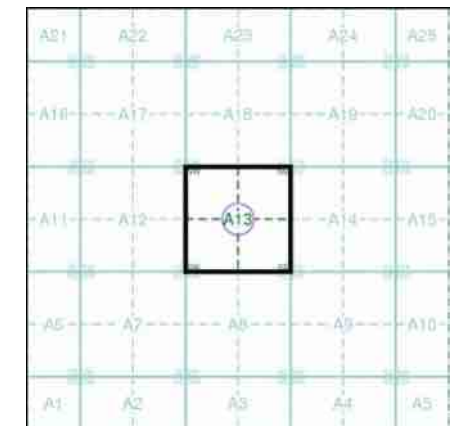
Large-Scale National Grid Data Published 1993 Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 282217521_1_1
 Customer Ref: AN0347
 National Grid Reference: 572520, 144550
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 572530, 144640

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Cotswold Business Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

