

**An Archaeological Evaluation
at Land at the former Macknade Garden Centre,
Selling Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 8XE**

**NGR: 602356 160288
(TR 02356 60288)**

**Planning Reference: 14/504619/FULL
Appeal Reference: APP/V2255/W/15/3141300**

**ASE Project No: 160758
Site Code: MGC16**

**ASE Report No: 2016402
OASIS id: archaeol6-265813**

**Gary Webster
With contributions by
Karine Le Hégarat**

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Illustrations by Justin Russell**

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Revision:			

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at the former Macknade Garden Centre, Selling Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 8XE. The fieldwork was commissioned by Carter Lauren Construction in advance of redevelopment.

The evaluation has demonstrated a large amount of disturbance at the north of the site which has impacted upon the archaeological horizon. The site less disturbed in the south, although still truncated by service trenches.

There was no evidence of any archaeological activity apart from a single struck flint dating to the Middle Bronze Age recovered from the Head Deposits.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), was commissioned by Axiom Architects on behalf of Carter Lauren Construction Ltd (hereafter 'the client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the former Macknade Garden Centre, Selling Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 8XE. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 602356 160288 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site comprises a broadly rectangular plot of land measuring around 3,575m² in area, aligned roughly north-north-east/south-south-west. The northern half of site is concrete slab, with a single story standing structure. The southern half of site is rough scrubland. The site is bound to the north by Canterbury Road, to the east by Selling Road, to the south by residential housing, and to the west by Macknade Manor.
- 1.2.2 According to the online British Geological Survey 1:50,000 mapping, the natural geology of the site is sedimentary bedrock of sand, silt and clay, part of the Thanet Formation, above which are superficial Head deposits of clay and silt. There is a change in levels across the site, which slopes generally from south-west to north-east.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) for the site (ASE 2015) was prepared in support of a planning application (Swale Borough Council planning reference 14/504619/FULL) that subsequently went to appeal (appeal reference APP/V2255/W/15/3141300). The DBA highlighted the potential for archaeological survival on site as 'moderate'. The northern two-thirds of the site are situated within an Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP) relating to a section of the Roman Road of Watling Street which is on broadly the same alignment as the modern A2 Canterbury Road.
- 1.3.2 Communication between ASE and Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council (hereafter 'the KCC Archaeologist') who advises Swale Borough Council on archaeological planning matters established that an initial stage of archaeological fieldwork should comprise a trial trench evaluation equating to a 5% sample of the site by area and that trenches should be between 15-20m in length.
- 1.3.3 Subsequently, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced for archaeological trial-trench evaluation. It detailed the methodology that would be carried out during the evaluation. It was submitted to the KCC Archaeologist for approval and Swale Borough Council prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological trial trench evaluation which took place between 26th and the 27th of September 2016. The work was carried out by Gary Webster (Archaeologist) and Catherine Udell (Assistant Archaeologist). It was project managed by Neil Griffin.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Desk Based Assessment

- 2.1.1 The following information is taken from the WSI (ASE 2016) which was paraphrased from the desk-based assessment (DBA) for the site (ASE 2015).

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 Two Mesolithic find spots were recorded in the site vicinity, a scraper and a tranche axe.
- 2.2.2 Six Iron Age sites were recorded in the DBA study area: an early iron age pottery assemblage; sherds of late Iron Age pottery and a leaf shaped arrowhead; a late Iron Age coin; a late Iron Age cremation at Macknade Farm; middle to late Iron Age and early Roman activity west of Step Cottage; Iron Age brooch and small Roman artefacts.

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 There were six Romano-British sites recorded within the study area. These include, but are not limited to, the aforementioned activity west of Step Cottage; burials at Preston Mill; and the Roman Road of Watling Street.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

- 2.4.1 Two Anglo-Saxon sites are noted by the DBA, an Anglo-Saxon brooch and an early medieval copper alloy bridle fitting.

2.5 Medieval

- 2.5.1 Macknade is recorded as *Macheheue* and *Machehevet* in the Domesday Survey of 1086:

"The same Ansfrid holds Macknade of the bishop. It is assessed at 1 yoke. There is land for half a plough. There are 2 villans paying 50d. In the time of King Edward it was worth 50d; now it is worth 60d. Sæweald held it in the time of King Edward." (Williams & Martin 1992).

- 2.5.2 Further documentary references to Macknade occur in 1087, 1315, 1317, and 1327 (Wallenburg 1931). The name Macknade is thought to be a compound of Old English *(ge)mach*, meaning 'companion, mate', and perhaps used here as a nickname, and *hēafod*, meaning 'head'. This is thought to refer to a rounded knoll, which may have been a barrow (Wallenburg 1934). A mound is shown lying to the west of Macknade Manor on historic Ordnance Survey maps up to 1938.
- 2.5.3 Two buildings with medieval origins were also noted on the DBA, Westwood Court and St Catherine's Church.

2.6 Post-medieval

- 2.6.1 The environs of the site saw much change in the post-medieval period, with

the construction of the London Chatham and Dover Railway and the expansion of Faversham, absorbing the small parish of Preston, in which the site was historically located. Development in the second half of the 20th century occupied the former open fields to the north, although the landscape to the south remained largely unchanged.

- 2.6.2 There were forty-six post-medieval sites noted in the DBA, including six listed buildings.

2.7 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.7.1 Little detail is forthcoming for the site before the 19th century. Historically, the site lay within the parish of Preston-next-Faversham, until its incorporation to Faversham parish in the 20th century. Preston is represented on the Saxton map of 1575, Symondson's map of 1596 and Parker's map of 1719; no detail other than a church is shown. Hasted's map of 1800 is more detailed, clearly depicting the house at Macknade, situated at the junction of Canterbury Road and Selling Road. The site appears to form part of the land of Macknade, enclosed by a boundary to the south and east. Mudge's map of 1801 also identifies Macknade and shows a number of buildings west and south of the site, suggesting the site remained undeveloped at the turn of the 19th century.
- 2.7.2 The Preston Tithe Map of 1840 shows the site in detail, and the accompanying Tithe Apportionment provides details of the owners and occupiers of different plots and their uses. The site formed part of the land of Macknade, which was in the ownership and occupation of Giles Morgan. The Macknade estate comprised a house and garden, farmyard, three cottages south of the site, orchards, and fields and meadows providing arable land, pasture and hops. The site formed the northern part of an orchard, identified on the apportionment as 'Stable Orchard'.
- 2.7.3 The earliest Ordnance Survey 1:2, 500 (25-inch) map of 1881-1895, shows the site remained largely as an orchard, with a separate strip of land running along its western boundary. This appears to be a slips area associated with the adjacent walled garden to the west (slips were external working areas, usually containing nursery beds and gardeners' bothies) and corresponding to the existing area of raised ground running along the western boundary of the site. By 1896-1897 (25-inch), two glasshouses had been constructed on this strip. The site appears to have remained unchanged until at least 1938 with changes occurring in the mid-20th century: the 25-inch map of 1962-1965 shows the northern two-thirds of the site were no longer an orchard, whilst a small building had been constructed in the remaining orchard to the south. The 6-inch map of 1987-1988 appears to show the hard landscaping in the southern part of the site had been constructed, north of which is a small building; this is likely to be the extant building in the centre of the site.

2.8 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.8.1 The broad aims of the evaluation, as they appear in the WSI (ASE 2016) are:

- To ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site;
- To establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site; and
- To establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development.
- To assess what options should be considered for mitigation (e.g. further archaeological investigation and recording and/or engineering design to allow for meaningful preservation in situ).

2.8.2 Specific aims are:

- To investigate the possibility of any 'roadside' activity/occupation associated with the postulated nearby Roman road;
- To investigate whether there is any evidence for buildings associated with the medieval manor.

2.8.3 The project will seek to inform on the following areas of research in line with the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF):

- Communications: work could be done on the medieval re-use of Roman roads and the siting of medieval fords and bridges; routes used for transporting raw materials or finished products between town and county (SERF Research Agenda Medieval Themes A)
- Communications: complete the main road network; gather all vehicle evidence (SERF Research Agenda Roman Themes)

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The trial trench evaluation comprise six 15-20m long and 0.18m wide (at base) trenches and represented a 5% sample of the site (Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 All trenches were excavated using a suitable mechanical excavator (13-tonne tracked excavator) fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were excavated through undifferentiated topsoil, concrete slab and modern made ground in spits of no more than 0.20m with artefact recovery taking place every scrape until archaeological deposits were encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments reached. Care was taken that archaeological deposits are not damaged due to over machining.
- 3.1.3 Any exposed archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded in plan and section. During the evaluation archaeological features/deposits were excavated enough to characterise them sufficient to meet the project aims.
- 3.1.4 Trench locations were initially scanned by metal detector prior to excavation although existing development/disturbance made this impractical. All trenches were also CAT scanned prior to excavation.
- 3.1.5 Once authorised by the KCC Archaeologist, all trenches were backfilled and compacted upon completion of all necessary recording. No formal re-instatement was undertaken. A representative of the client was on site, and agreed that the trenches were sufficiently backfilled.

3.2 Site Constraints

- 3.2.1 A five metre gap was left unexcavated in the centre of Trench 3 due to a service being identified whilst CAT scanning.
- 3.2.2 Trench 2 was relocated due to the presence of overhead cables. It was turned at joined to the centre of Trench 5, forming a 'T' shape.

3.3 Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Canterbury Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	23
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	48
Context register	0
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	6

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 bag
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Made Ground	20	1.8	0.47-0.60	28.1
1/002	Layer	Solid Geology	20	1.8		27.5

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.1.1 The solid geology (Thanet Formation) [1/002] a soft, greyish yellow and green clayey sand, was immediately overlain by a made ground [1/001], consisting of brick, tile, stone and concrete.

4.1.2 No archaeological finds, features or deposits were present in this trench.

4.2 Trench 2

(Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Made ground	15	1.8	0.29-0.44	30.8
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	15	1.8	0.05-0.16	-
2/003	Layer	Solid Geology	15	1.8	0.12-0.43	30.1
2/004	Layer	Head Deposit	7.4	1.8	0.8	-

Table 4: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 The solid geology (Thanet Formation) [2/003] a mid-brownish orange sandy clay, was observed in a sondage cut through the overlying Head deposit (2/004). This Head was a moderately soft, friable mid brown orange clayey sand, with moderate chalk flecks which was by subsoil [2/002]. This was in turn overlain by made ground [2/001]

4.2.2 A piece of worked flint was recovered from thie Head deposit.

4.3 Trench 3

(Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Made ground	20	1.8	0.27-0.56	28.4
3/002	Layer	Solid Geology	20	1.8		27.9
3/003	Cut	Natural variation?	7	0.52	0.13	28.1
3/004	Fill	Fill of 3/003	7	0.52	0.13	-

Table 5: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 The solid geology (Thanet Formation) [3/002] was immediately overlain by [3/001].

4.3.2 The solid geology [3/002] was cut by a linear feature [3/003]. This feature was

irregular with undercut sites and may be a variation in the geology or a naturally formed feature. It was filled with a light yellow clayey sand [3/004]. No artefacts were recovered.

4.4 Trench 4

(Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
4/001	Layer	Made Ground	15	1.8	0.42-0.50	28.1
4/002	Layer	Solid Geology	15	1.8		27.7
4/003	Cut	Possible gully	1.8	0.44	0.08	28.1
4/004	Fill	Fill of possible gully	1.8	0.44	0.08	

Table 6: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 The solid geology [4/002] was immediately overlain by made ground [4/001].

4.4.2 A gully [4/003] was cut into the solid geology [4/002]. The linear feature was gradually cut into the natural geology, with gradually sloping sides, leading to a slightly concave base. It was filled with a yellowy orange clayey sand [4/004]. This feature was very similar to [3/004] in Trench 3 and may be a variation in the geology or a naturally formed feature. No finds were recovered.

4.5 Trench 5

(Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	15	1.8	0.24-0.43	30.8
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	15	1.8	0.11-0.36	
5/003	Layer	Solid Geology	15	1.8	0.32	30
5/004	Layer	Head Deposit	15	1.8	0.14	

Table 7: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 The solid geology (Thanet Formation) [5/003] a mid-brownish orange sandy clay, was observed in a sondage cut through the overlying Head deposit (5/004)]. This Head was a moderately soft, friable mid brown orange clayey sand, with moderate chalk flecks which was by subsoil [2/002]. This was in turn overlain by topsoil [5/001]

4.6 Trench 6

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	4	1.8	0.18	31
6/002	Layer	Made ground	9	1.8	0.17-0.30	
6/003	Layer	Subsoil	15	1.8	0.09-0.30	
6/004	Layer	Solid Geology	15	1.8	0.30-1.40	30.5
6/005	Layer	Natural	2	1.8		

Table 8: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 The solid geology (Thanet Formation) [6/005] was overlain by the natural mid brown orange clayey sand [6/004]. This was overlain by subsoil [6/003]. The sequence was capped by made ground [6/002] at the northeast end of the trench, and topsoil [6/001] at the south west of the trench.
- 4.6.2 A modern truncation, over c.2.5 wide was cut through the sequence, and filled with rubble. A service trench was identified crossing the trench.
- 4.6.3 No archaeological finds, features or deposits were located in this trench.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A single find was recovered during the evaluation at the former Macknade Garden Centre, Canterbury Road, Faversham. It was washed and air dried and subsequently quantified by count and weight and by context. It has been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.2.1 The evaluation has produced a single piece of struck flint weighing 4g. The piece, recovered from context [2/004], consists of a small piercer. The tool was made on a light grey flake which displays a very thin stained outer surface. It is likely to pre date the Middle Bronze Age.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 The solid geology (Thanet Formation) and the superficial geology (Head deposit) were identified during the evaluation. Thanet Formation was seen in the in the lower trenches (Trenches 1, 3 and 4).
- 6.1.2 Two potential features were identified but are most likely to be geological variations in the Thanet Formation.
- 6.1.3 A single piece of worked flint, which has been dated to the Middle Bronze Age, was the only artefact recovered during the evaluation.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 The north of the site (in the vicinity of Trenches 1 and 4) appears to have been disturbed by previous construction with no evidence of surviving Head deposits or subsoil. The sequence appears less disturbed in the south (in the vicinity of Trench 2 and 5) although still cut by service trenches. No archaeological remains (save for a single worked flint) were present however.
- 6.2.2 The west of the site, in the original location of Trench 2, was not investigated due to the presence overhead cables.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

- 6.4.1 There was nothing of archaeological significance identified on site, and as such the research question are unable to be addressed.

6.5 Conclusions

- 6.5.1 The evaluation has demonstrated a degree of truncation at the north of the site which will have impacted on any archaeological remains that may once have been present. The archaeological horizon is more intact in the south (though still disturbed by services) but there was no evidence of any archaeological activity apart from a single struck flint recovered.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Cater Lauren construction for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Simon Mason County Archaeologist at Kent County Council for his guidance and monitoring.

HER Summary

HER enquiry no.					
Site code	MGC 16				
Project code	160758				
Planning reference	14/504619/FULL				
Site address	Former Macknade Garden Centre, Selling Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 8XE				
District/Borough	Kent, Swale, Faversham				
NGR (12 figures)	602356 160288				
Geology	Thanet Formation and Head deposits				
Fieldwork type	Eval				
Date of fieldwork	26 th to 28 th September 2016				
Sponsor/client	Carter Lauren Construction				
Project manager	Neil Griffin				
Project supervisor	Gary Webster				
Period summary				Bronze Age	
Project summary (100 word max)	<p>The evaluation has demonstrated a large amount of disturbance at the north of the site which has impacted upon the archaeological horizon. The site less disturbed in the south, although still truncated by service trenches.</p> <p>There was no evidence of any archaeological activity apart from a single struck flint dating to the Middle Bronze Age recovered from the Head Deposits.</p>				
Museum/Accession No.					

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Bulk	Flint	Middle Bronze Age	1 piece

OASIS Form

Project name	An archaeological evaluation at Macknade Garden Centre, Selling Road, Faversham
Short description of the project	<p>This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at the former Macknade Garden Centre, Selling Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 8XE. The fieldwork was commissioned by Carter Lauren Construction in advance of redevelopment.</p> <p>The evaluation has demonstrated a large amount of disturbance at the north of the site which has impacted upon the archaeological horizon. The site less disturbed in the south, although still truncated by service trenches.</p> <p>There was no evidence of any archaeological activity apart from a single struck flint dating to the Middle Bronze Age recovered from the Head Deposits.</p>
Project dates	Start: 26-09-2016 End: 28-09-2016
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	MGC16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SWALE FAVERSHAM Macknade Garden Centre, Selling Road, Faversham, Kent
Postcode	ME13 8XE

Study area 3575 Square metres

Site coordinates TR 02356 60288 51.305091936192 0.903448447418 51 18 18
N 000 54 12 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 27.4m Max: 30.5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief originator Archaeology South East

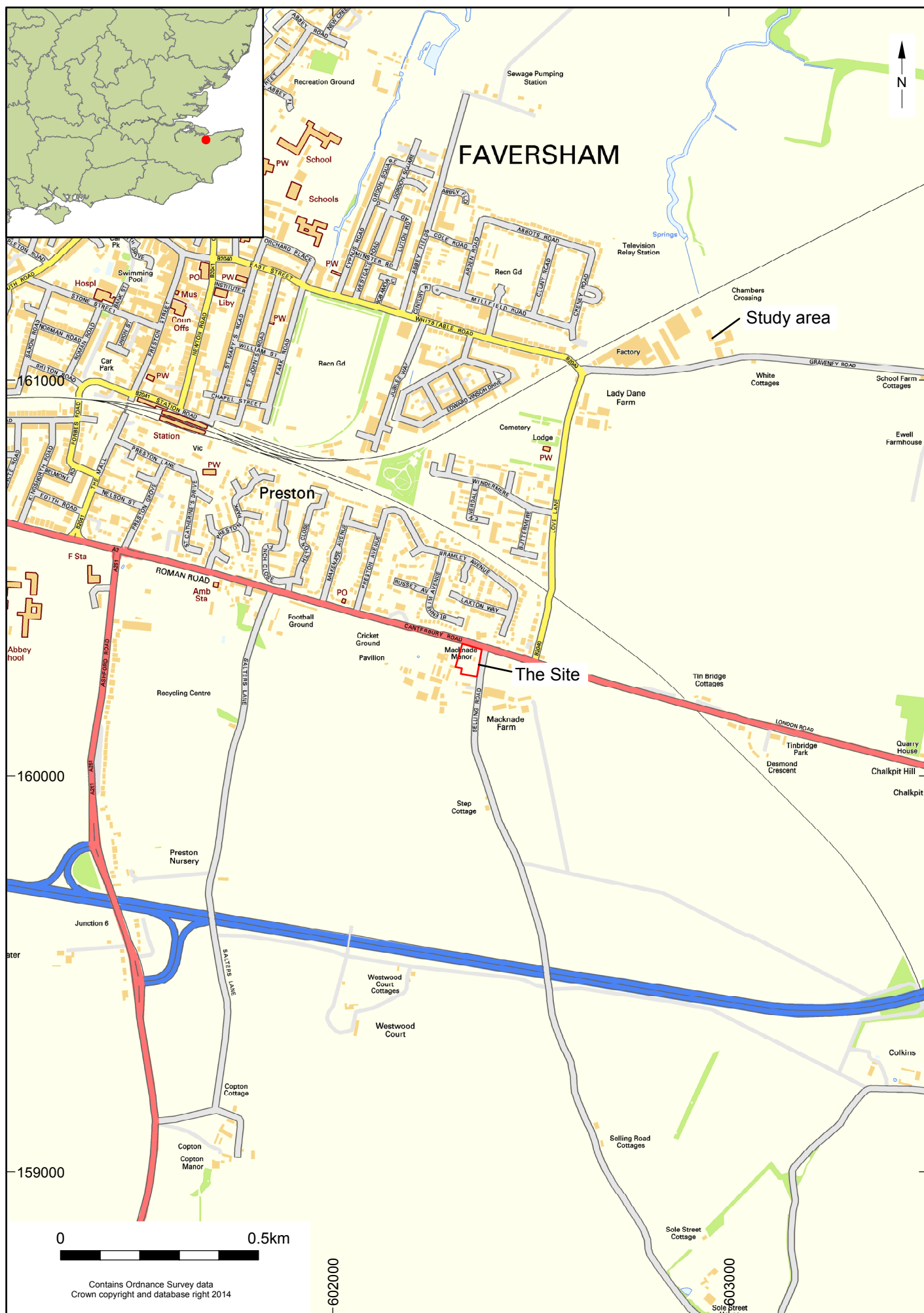
Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Neil Griffin

Project supervisor Carter Lauren Construction

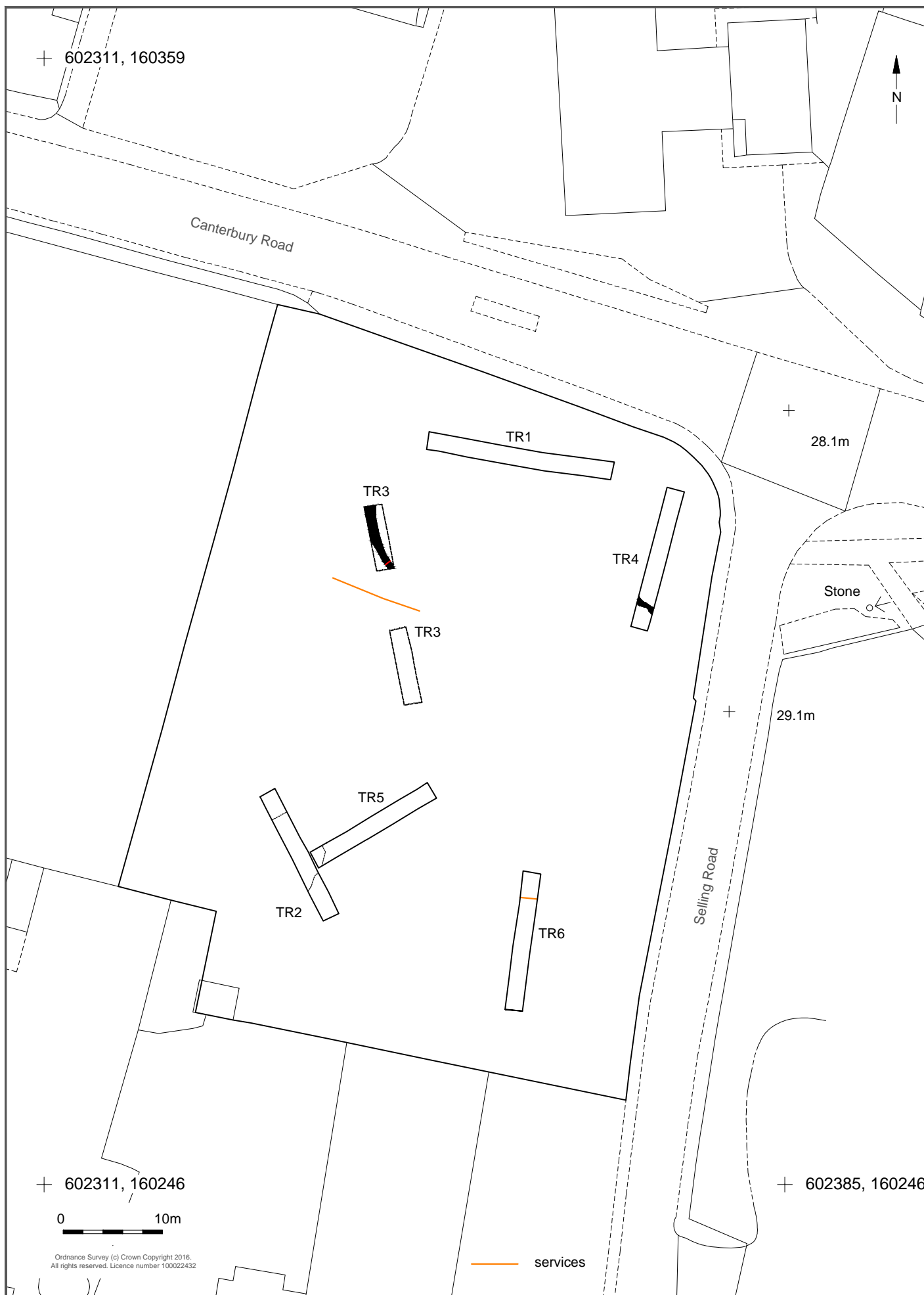
Project supervisor Gary Webster

Type of sponsor/funding body Carter Lauren construction

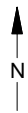


© Archaeology South-East		Former Macknade Garden Center, Selling Road, Faversham	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160758	Sept 2016		
Report Ref: 2016402	Drawn by: AR		

Site location



© Archaeology South-East		Former Macknade Garden Center, Selling Road, Faversham	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160758	Oct 2016	Evaluation trench locations	
Report Ref: 2016402	Drawn by: FEG		



+ 602341, 160315

Trench 3

3/003

Section 1

Service

+ 602341, 160295

Trench 3

0 1m

Section 1

SW



NE

3/004

3/003

0 0.5m



3/003 looking north along Trench 3



Trench 3 looking south

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Project Ref: 160758

Oct 2016

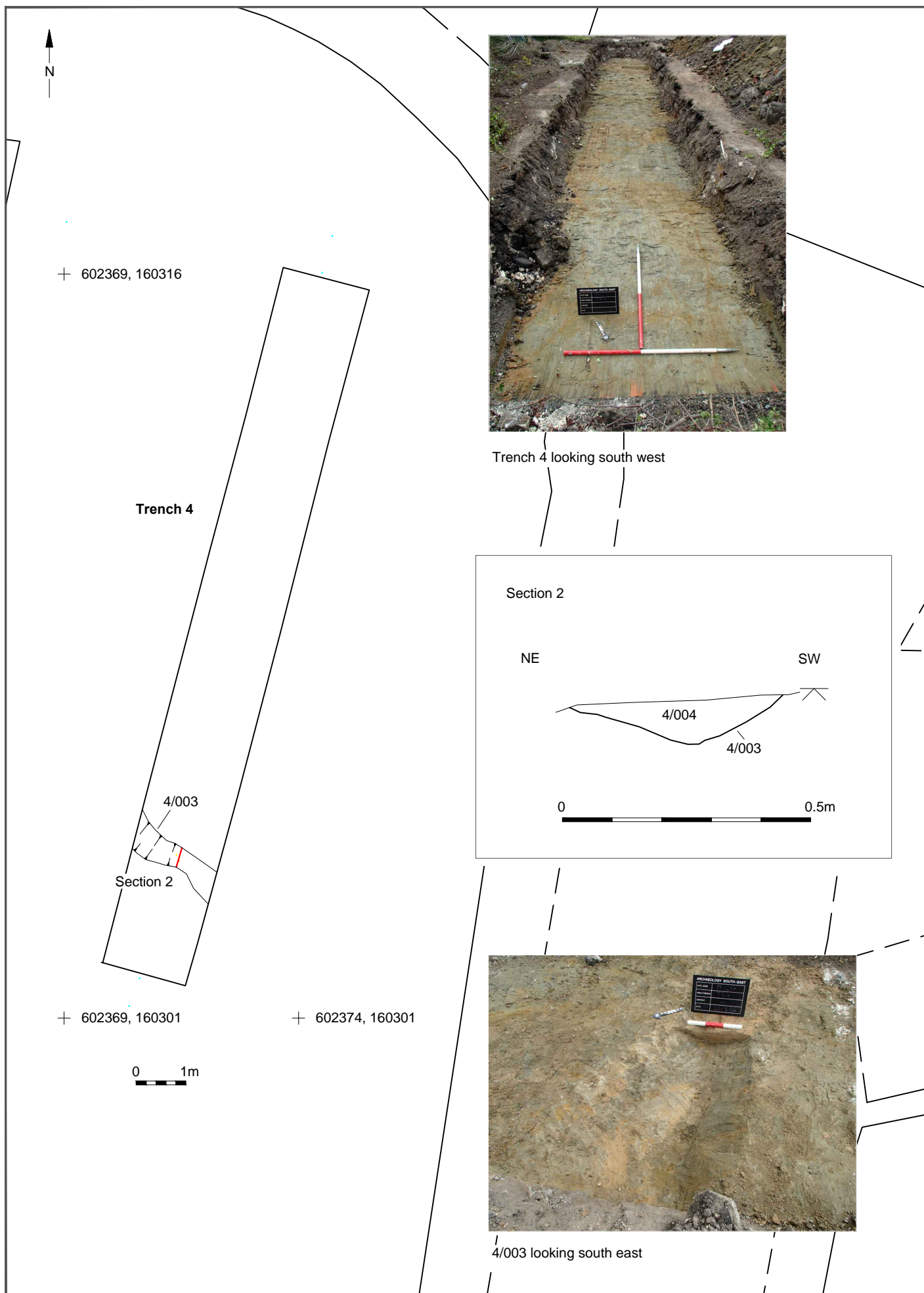
Report Ref: 2016402

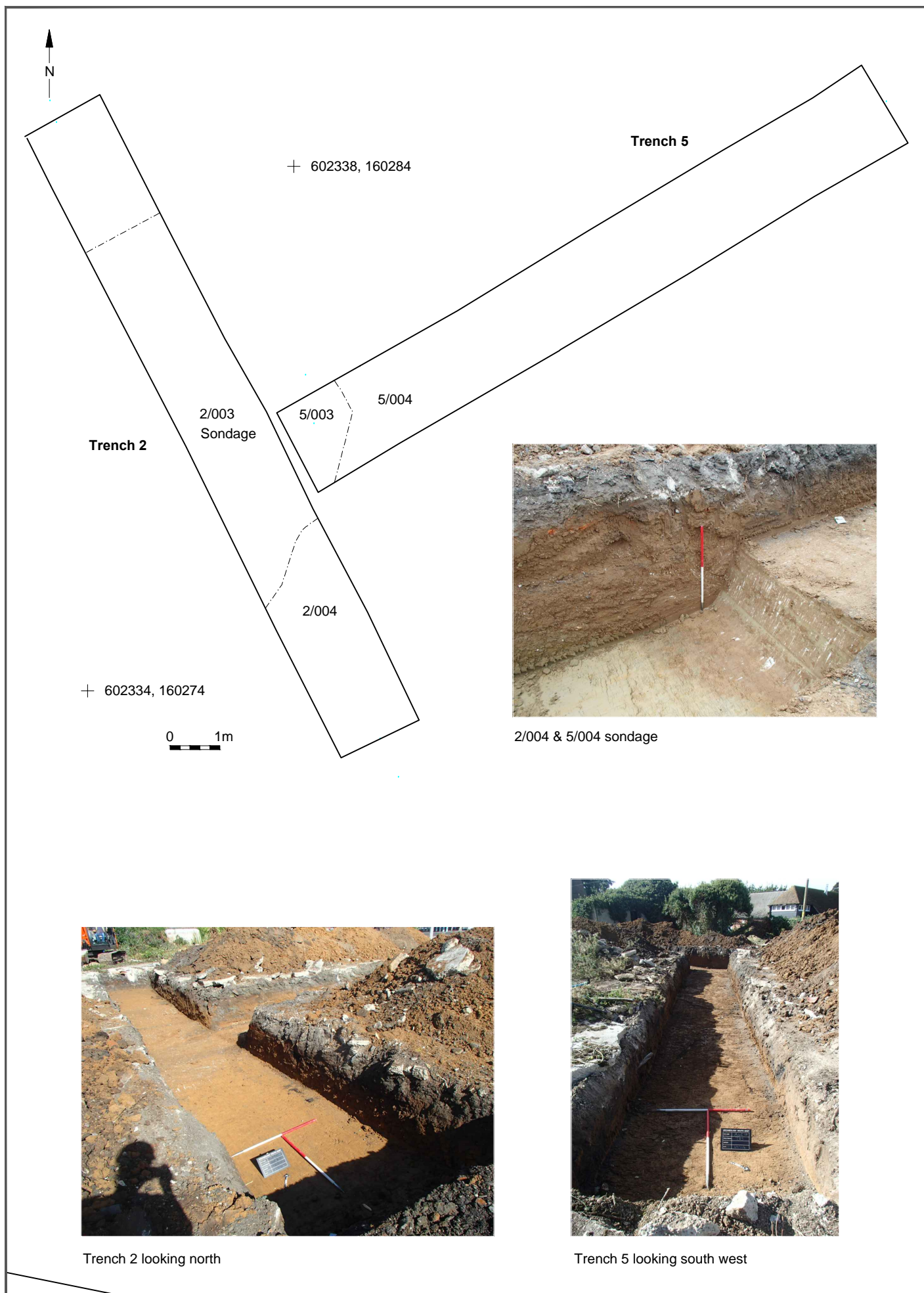
Drawn by: FEG

Former Macknade Garden Center, Selling Road, Faversham

Trench 3 plan, section and photographs

Fig. 3







Trench 1 looking north east



Trench 6 looking north

© Archaeology South-East		Former Macknade Garden Center, Selling Road, Faversham	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 160758	Oct 2016		
Report Ref: 2016402	Drawn by: FEG	Trenches 1 and 6 photographs	

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