ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT
THE FORMER VEGLIOS HOTEL SITE
SANDLING LANE, JUNCTION 6 M20, BOXLEY
MAIDSTONE, KENT

NGR 575334 158396
(TQ 75334 58396)

Project No: 4366
Site Code: VHM 06

ASE Report No: 2011211
OASIS ID: archaeol6-111193

By Chris Russel
With Contributions from Gemma Ayton
Luke Barber, Anna Doherty
Karine Le Hégarat and Elke Raemen

October 2011
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Volkswagen group United Kingdom Ltd Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the former Veglios Hotel site, Sandling Lane, Boxley, Maidstone, Kent.

Natural geology, consisting of a mix of head deposits and sand was recorded at between 72.23m and 68.75m OD across the monitored area.

Truncation of the geological horizon was noted in the north-east of the site and evidence of previous landscaping was seen in the west. Monitoring of works in the south of the site failed to encounter the geological horizon noting only made ground.

A single ditch of possible Late Iron Age/Early Roman date was recorded. This had been disturbed in the east by a recent service pipe and truncated by a deep shutter pile trench.
CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction
2.0 Archaeological Background
3.0 Archaeological Methodology
4.0 Results
5.0 The Finds
6.0 Discussion

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

Appendix 1: HER Summary Sheet and OASIS Summary Form

TABLES

Table 1: Site archive quantification
Table 2: List of recorded contexts
Table 3: Finds quantification

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location plan
Figure 2: Plan of monitored works
Figure 3: Area 1: plan, section and photograph
Figure 4: Area 2: plan, sections and photographs
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the University College London (UCL) Institute of Archaeology (IoA) Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), was commissioned by Volkswagen Group United Kingdom Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological works during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the former Veglios Hotel site, Sandling Lane, Boxley, Maidstone, Kent (hereafter referred to as ‘the site’). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 575334 158396 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the site lies on Head deposits consisting of Gravel, Sand, Silt and Clay (BGS 2011).

1.2.2 The site sloped from north to south from c. 72.5m OD to c. 64.14m OD.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The proposed redevelopment of the site entails the construction of a motor vehicle dealership including showroom, workshop, parts storage and other associated buildings (planning reference: MA/03/0491). Due to the archaeological potential of the site, the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (HCGKCC) recommended that a programme of archaeological works be undertaken as a condition of permission. Condition 2 of the decision notice therefore states that:

‘No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a watching brief to be undertaken by an archaeologist approved by the Local Planning Authority so that the excavation is observed and items of interest and finds are recorded. The watching brief shall be in accordance with a written programme and specification, which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority’.

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

1.3.2 A specification outlining the requirements for the archaeological work was subsequently produced by KCC (KCC 2011). All work was carried out in accordance with this document and with the relevant standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief undertaken during groundworks on the site. The work was undertaken between the 20th of July and the 10th of August 2011 by Chris Russel (Archaeologist) who was assisted by Liz Chambers (Assistant Archaeologist) and John Cook (Surveyor), Kathy Grant (Archaeologist) and Giles Dawkes (Senior Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard & Jon Sygrave (Project Managers) and the post-excavation analysis was managed by Jim Stevenson (Project Manager).
2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 1 and 2)

2.1 The archaeological background for the site is outlined in the specification for the watching brief (KCC.2011) and is summarised here.

2.2 The earliest evidence of activity close to the site is a Mesolithic Thames pick which was discovered 40m southeast of the site.

2.3 The alignment of the Rochester to Maidstone Roman road is thought to run to the east of the site approximately on the alignment of the Old Chatham Road. Romano-British burials were discovered east of the site in the 1920’s and rubbish pits containing Roman pottery were found 140m to the south.

2.4 The medieval Abbey of Boxley is situated 600m to the east.

2.5 Early Ordnance Survey data shows that the site was the location for a farmstead known as 'Brooklyn' which was demolished in the 1960’s to make way for the Veglios Hotel which was demolished in its turn, although the foundations were still visible in 2000. The construction of the nearby M20 caused considerable disturbance to the site.

2.6 An archaeological evaluation undertaken by ASE in 2006 revealed a Roman-British linear feature in the north of the site and discrete cut feature of medieval and post-medieval date in the south (ASE.2006)
3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Prior to ASE visiting the site various groundworks had already been completed:
- extensive terracing and ground reduction in the central and southern part of the site
- construction of a site compound in the south part of the site
- ground reduction in the northern part of the site
- a 3-5m deep trench had been dug in the northern and central part of the site

3.2 It was therefore not possible to monitor groundworks in those areas of the site.

3.3 Methodology

3.3.1 Groundworks (Figure 2) monitored during the watching brief were:
- Area 1: ground reduction to the geological horizon c. 136m²
- Area 2: ground reduction to the geological horizon c. 783m²
- Area 3: small scale excavation for a camera base c. 1.3m square and excavated to a depth of 0.75m below ground level (BGL)

3.3.2 All monitored ground reduction and trenching was carried out under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist where possible.

3.3.3 Wherever possible, machine excavation was undertaken using a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Where archaeological features or deposits were revealed, machining was stopped and excavation was continued by hand. The spoil from the machine excavations was scanned for the presence of any artefacts, both visually and using a metal detector.

3.3.4 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded in accordance with the specification and with the relevant standards and guidance of the Institute of Archaeologists (KCC 2011; IfA 2008), using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:50, with selected detail drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10.

3.1.4 A photographic record of the work was kept and forms part of the site archive.

3.2 Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The objectives of the archaeological watching brief, as set out in the specification (KCC 2011) were to contribute to heritage knowledge of the area through the recording of the archaeological remains exposed as a result of excavations in connection with the groundworks.

3.2.2 The sole site specific aim of the watching brief detailed in the specification was to identify the presence or absence of medieval and post medieval occupation and land use (KCC.2011).
3.3 Quantification of Archive

3.3.1 ASE informed Maidstone Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Maidstone museum in due course under the accession number: MNEMG 2010.166.

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Table 1: Site archive quantification
4.0 RESULTS (Figures 3 and 4)

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<td>-</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Cut of linear</td>
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<td>Cut</td>
<td>Cut of linear</td>
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<td>Layer</td>
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Table 2: List of recorded contexts

4.1 Natural Geology and Overburden

4.1.1 The natural geology [004] observed during the monitored groundworks consisted of yellow variegated sand overlain by flinty clay head deposit. This was observed between 72.23m AOD and 68.75m AOD with the sand more prevalent in Area 1.

4.1.2 Overburden Area 1

Three overburden contexts were observed overlying natural sand geology [004] in Area 1 (Figure 3). The deposit [003] appeared to be remnant subsoil comprised of friable light to mid orange brown medium silty sand with a maximum depth of 0.19m. Above this was a layer [002] made up of a friable mid grey brown clay silt with very frequent sub angular flint inclusions which was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.34m. This possibly represents levelling or similar activities associated with modern landscaping on site. This sequence was sealed by a friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt, topsoil [001].

4.1.3 Overburden Area 2

Area 2 contained a flinty clay head deposit geology [004] overlain by topsoil [001] to a maximum depth of 0.34m. A limited strip had taken place in this area prior to the commencement of monitoring works.

4.1.4 Overburden Area 3

Natural geology [004] was directly overlain by modern made ground [009], a mixture of brown silt and ‘type-one’ crush and ceramic building material (CBM) fragments. No other contexts were noted during this monitoring phase.
4.2 **Archaeological Features** (Figures 2 and 4)

4.2.1 A single ditch was observed in Area 2. This was c. 15m long east to west and extended beyond the eastern limits of Area 2 and c. 3m north to south and extended beyond the northern limits of Area 2.

4.2.2 Two sections were dug through the ditch which was found to have a variable profile ranging from rounded to V-shaped and was between c. 1.6m and c. 2m wide and between c. 0.4m and c. 0.7m deep.

4.2.3 Section 1 in the east was of a V-shaped cut [005] with straight sides and filled with a single compact fill [006] consisting of sandy clay-silt with frequent sub-angular flint fragments. This had been truncated along its northern edge by a modern pipe trench.

4.2.4 Section 2, dug through the turn of the ditch, revealed a ‘U’ shaped cut [007] with moderate, concave sides and a slightly flattened base. This was filled by a single fill [008] which consisted of a light grey brown, sandy clay silt with frequent sub angular flint inclusions.

4.2.5 The ditch contained Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery, (probable) 18th or 19th century CBM, animal bone, (probable) 18th- to early 20th-century slag, a piece of Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flint and late 19th- to early 20th-century bottle glass.
5.0 THE FINDS

### Table 3: Finds Quantification

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<th>Context</th>
<th>Pottery Wt (g)</th>
<th>CBM Wt (g)</th>
<th>Bone Wt (g)</th>
<th>Flint Wt (g)</th>
<th>FCF Wt (g)</th>
<th>Slag Wt (g)</th>
<th>Glass Wt (g)</th>
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5.1 The Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.1.1 An assemblage of 19 sherds of Late Iron Age/ early Roman pottery, weighing 162g, was found in two different contexts: [006] and [008]. Both contain a mixture of grog-tempered and glauconitic fabric types, whilst context [008] also contains two finely flint-tempered sherds. Only one partial rimsherd is present, from a handmade plain to slightly beaded rim jar.

5.1.2 The presence of grog-tempered wares in this assemblage probably places it after c. 50BC and more likely in the 1st century AD. Along the route of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, both flint-tempered and glauconitic wares were shown to have declined in use rapidly after c.AD70 (Booth 2009, 7). Coupled with the absence of any ‘Romanised’ wares, this suggests that the assemblage does not post-date the early Roman period.

5.2 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus and Luke Barber

5.2.1 A total of three fragments of peg tile were recovered from context [006] in an orange fabric with fine micaceous speckling, one fragment was over-fired and contained a square peg hole. The peg tile is of probable 18th or 19th century date. Two fragments (21g), probably from the same peg tile, were recovered from [006]. They are in a very hard-fired, almost vitrified, fabric tempered with sparse fine sand and sparse calcareous inclusions to 1mm. The pieces are well formed and quite thin. Although this calcareous fabric is quite typical of some 16th to 17th-century Wealden tiles it appears to have continued (or reappeared) into the 19th century in some areas. The over fired nature of the current examples make close dating impossible without further pieces.

5.3 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.3.1 The animal bone assemblage comprises of ten fragments of cattle tooth enamel recovered from context [006]. It is likely that the fragments derive from the same molar which has been crushed.

5.3.2 Due to the size and condition of the assemblage, it holds no potential for further analysis.
5.4 **The Flint** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.4.1 Two struck flints weighing 22g and a single burnt unworked flint weighing 14g were recovered. A flake fragment found unstratified, was manufactured from fine-grained dark grey flint. The artefact displays some incipient white bluish surface cortication. The broken piece of flint debitage exhibits some platform-edge abrasion as well as some flake scar removals on the dorsal side. Context [008] produced a secondary flake made on a light brown flint with thin abraded cortex. The piece exhibits moderate edge damage. None of these struck flints are chronologically diagnostic, but are likely to be of Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

5.5 **The Slag** by Luke Barber

5.5.1 Context [006] produced one piece of black aerated clinker of probable 18th- to early 20th-century date and a piece of black glassy slag with flow structure. The latter could be iron blast furnace slag but other post-medieval domestic/industrial activities cannot be ruled out.

5.6 **The Glass** by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A single fragment of glass was recovered from the site, consisting of a green glass wine or beer bottle body shard. The fragment, recovered from [006], is of late 19th- to early 20th-century date.
6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Overburden and Deposit Survival

6.1.1 The uninterrupted overburden sequence at the site typified by the sequence noted in Area 2 is of geological sand overlain by head deposits and silty topsoil.

6.1.2 Area 1 revealed a flinty deposit overlying a sandy subsoil suggesting that the area had been built up probably during landscaping of the site.

6.1.3 Possible evidence of truncation of geological deposits was viewed in the shutter pile trench (the excavation of which was not monitored) in Area 2. This was also noted in Trench 2 of the evaluation phase (ASE.2006) and it seems reasonable to assume that the truncation is associated with the construction of the nearby M20.

6.2 The Archaeological Evidence

6.2.1 A single linear feature was observed in Area 2 before turning northwards. Taken together the finds evidence from both sections excavated through this feature are inconclusive as they date from the prehistoric to the 20th century and it is difficult to ascertain which is residual and which is intrusive although the majority of the material is Late Iron Age / Romano-British pottery.

6.2.2 This may suggest that the feature is a Late Iron Age/ Early Roman enclosure ditch of unknown function. Unfortunately it was not possible to investigate the interior of the enclosure as the presence of the deep shutter pile trench made access impossible. It seems safe to assume, however, that any features in the interior would have been affected by the truncation noted in the shutter pile section and in Trench 2 of the evaluation phase.

6.2.3 In relation to the site specific aims outlined in the WSI (ASE 2010), the watching brief failed to find any evidence of medieval activity.
Bibliography


BGS 2011 Geology of Britain viewer
http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html. Last accessed 24.8.11

Booth, P, 2009, Roman pottery from the Channel Tunnel Rail Link Section 1, Kent: a summary overview, Journal of Roman Pottery Studies, 14, 1-26


Acknowledgements

ASE would like to thank Volkswagen Group UK Ltd for commissioning the work and KCC for their guidance throughout the project.
Archaeology South-East
WB Former Veglios Hotel Site, Maidstone, Kent
ASE Report No: 2011211

HER Summary Form

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| Sponsor/Client                  | Volkswagen Group UK Ltd         |
| Project Manager                 | Andy Leonard/Jon Sygrave         |
| Project Supervisor              | Chris Russel                     |
| Period Summary                  | Palaeo. Meso. Neo. BA IA RB AS MED PM Other Modern |

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Volkswagen group United Kingdom Ltd Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the former Veglios Hotel site, Sandling Lane, Boxley, Maidstone, Kent.

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A single ditch of possible Late Iron Age/Early Roman date was recorded. This had been disturbed in the east by a recent service pipe and truncated by a deep shutter pile trench.
Project details

Project name: Archaeological Watching Brief at the Former Veglios Hotel Site, Maidstone.

Short description of the project: Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Volkswagen group United Kingdom Ltd Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the former Veglios Hotel site, Sandling Lane, Boxley, Maidstone, Kent.

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Project dates: Start: 20-07-2011 End: 10-08-2011

Previous/future work: Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes: 4366 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes: VHM 06 - Sitecode

Type of project: Recording project

Site status: None

Current Land use: Other 13 - Waste ground

Monument type: LINEAR FEATURE Late Iron Age

Significant Finds: POTTERY Late Iron Age

Investigation type: 'Watching Brief'

Prompt: Planning condition

Project location

Country: England

Site location: KENT MAIDSTONE BOXLEY Former Veglios Hotel, Sandling Lane, Maidstone.

Postcode: ME14 3AQ

Study area: 2.00 Hectares

Site coordinates: TQ 575334 158396 50.9199020571 0.241515306831 50 55 11 N 000 14 29 E Point
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Entered by Chris Russel (c.russel@ucl.ac.uk)  
Entered on 3 October 2011
Former Veglios Hotel, Sandling

Fig. 2

Plan of monitored works
Former Veglios Hotel, Sandling

Area 2: plan, sections and photographs

Fig. 4

© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 4368

Oct 2011

Report Ref: 2011204

_drawn by: JLR_