

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
In advance of development at Flats 1 & 2  
Crockham House, Hosey Common Road,  
Westerham, Kent

NGR: 544788 151989



Report for  
db architects Ltd

**SWAT. ARCHAEOLOGY**

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company  
School Farm Oast, Graveney Road  
Faversham, Kent  
ME13 8UP  
Tel; 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112  
[www.swatarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.swatarchaeology.co.uk)

## Contents

<i>List of Figures</i> .....	<i>iii</i>
<i>List of Plates</i> .....	<i>iii</i>
1. SUMMARY.....	4
2. INTRODUCTION.....	11
2.1 Planning Background .....	11
2.2 The Proposed Development .....	15
2.3 Projects Constraints .....	15
2.4 Geology and Topography.....	15
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	15
3.1 Introduction .....	15
3.2 Desktop Study – Institute For Archaeologists (revised 2011) .....	15
4. METHODOLOGY .....	17
4.1 Desk-Based Assessment.....	17
4.1.1 Archaeological databases .....	17
4.1.2 Historical documents .....	17
4.1.3 Cartographic and pictorial documents .....	17
4.1.4 Aerial photographs .....	17
4.1.5 Geotechnical information .....	17
4.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources .....	17
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT .....	18
5.1 Introduction .....	18
5.2 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas .....	19
5.3 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age .....	19
5.4 Iron Age.....	19
5.5 Romano-British .....	20
5.6 Anglo-Saxon .....	20
5.7 Medieval .....	20
5.8 Post-Medieval .....	20
5.9 Modern .....	20
5.10 Undated .....	21
5.11 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression .....	21
5.12 Aerial Photographs .....	21

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL .....	21
6.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age .....	21
6.4 Anglo-Saxon .....	21
6.5 Medieval .....	21
6.6 Post-Medieval .....	22
7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	22
7.1 Existing Impacts .....	22
7.2 Proposed Impacts .....	22
8. MITIGATION .....	22
9. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS .....	23
9.1 Archive .....	23
9.2 Reliability/limitations of sources .....	23
9.3 Copyright.....	23
10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	23
11. REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	24

### **List of Figures**

Fig.1	Andrew's map of 1769
Fig.2	O.S.S.D. map (1798)
Fig.3	O.S. map (1801)
Fig. 4	O.S. map (1869)
Fig. 5	O.S. map (1897)
Fig. 6	O.S. map (1909)
Fig. 7	O.S. map (1936)
Fig. 8	O.S map (1963-64)
Fig. 9	O.S. map (1992)
Fig. 10	Proposed development
Fig. 11	Site plan
Fig. 12	O.S. location

### **List of Plates**

Plates 1-3.	Google Earth 1940-2013
Plates 4-5.	Proposed development site

## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in advance of development at Flats 1 & 2 Crockham House, Hosey Common Road, Westerham, Kent**

NGR: 544788 151989

### **1 SUMMARY**

*SWAT Archaeology have been commissioned by db architects Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Crockham House, Westerham in Kent. The assessment is in support of a planning application.*

*This Desk Based Assessment examines the wide variety of archaeological data held by Kent County Council and other sources. This data is reviewed and it is recommended in this case that an Archaeological Watching Brief will be required.*

*The proposed development area (PDA) is situated in a wider landscape which is rich in known archaeology. However, in the vicinity of the PDA very little archaeology has been revealed but the area has archaeological potential.*

*Examination of cartographic sources shows that from the 18th century the proposed development area (PDA) has been static with little change to the landscape.*

*The proposed development site is a building, known as the Coach House, and is in the curtilage of Crockham House, a restored c.15<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed house with Grade II\* listing.*

#### **1.1 History of the site/Map Regression**

A Map Regression Analysis (MRA) will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the cartographic resource within a specified area. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the *Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, and other relevant By-Laws of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

Our definition of a MRA is a programme of assessment of the known or potential cartographic resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic mapping in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

The purpose of MRA is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological or historic resource within a given area or site, (including its presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource) in order to make an assessment of its merit in context, leading to one or more of the following:

- the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.
- the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.



Figure 1. Andrews, Dury and Herbert map (1769) of Crockham House and its environs.

*Andrews and Dury published their famous atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large scale maps of the county. It is thought that Edward Hasted based his maps of the Hundreds of Kent on Andrews and Dury's work. The finely engraved hatching at once distinguishes these sheets from other maps of the period and the use of the large scale enables one to see individual houses and, particularly, the ground plans of the country seats, many of which are identified with their owners' names; even the houses of the lesser gentry are included. A circular of 1765 sought subscriptions for this project. Andrews appears to have been the principal engraver and possibly surveyor as well. Dury and Herbert were booksellers in London who backed the project. The map was reprinted in 1775,*



1779 and 1794, all the issues are rare and highly prized. The map was issued in this first edition as uncoloured sheets, and coloured in outline.

The map (Figure 1) shows 'Crockham Houfe' with three buildings in the curtilage, the embryonic stream of the River Darent in front of the house and on the east side. The springs which feed the headwaters of the stream are situated in front of the Proposed Development Area (PDA). The name of the river is believed to be from a Celtic word meaning 'where oak-trees grow' which fits in well with the topography of the site which indeed does have oak trees growing.

As expected the landscape around Crockham House is devoted to topographic renderings of fine gardens including Squerries (J, Ward Esq), and to the south Mariners (M. Strut Esq). In addition topographic features are identified and include 'Crockham Hill', 'Windmill Common', 'Horns Hill Common', mills and farms.



Figure 2. Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawing (1798)



## **Ordnance Survey**

*Responsibility for the mapping of Britain fell to the Board of Ordnance, from which the Ordnance Survey takes its name. The Board had been established in Tudor times to manage the supply of stores and armaments for the army and maintain national defences. From its headquarters in the Tower of London, engineers and draftsmen set out to produce the first military maps by a system of triangulation.*

*The survey of Kent was first to go ahead. It began in 1795 under the direction of the Board's chief draftsman, William Gardner. Critical communication routes such as roads and rivers were to be shown clearly and accurately. Attention was paid to woods that could provide cover for ambush, and elaborate shading was used to depict the contours of terrain that might offer tactical advantage in battle.*

*Preliminary drawings were made at scales from six inches to the mile, for areas of particular military significance, down to two inches to the mile elsewhere. Back in the Drawing Room at the Tower of London, fair copies of the drawings were prepared at the reduced scale of one inch to the mile. From these, copper plates were engraved for printing.*

*The map of Kent was published in 1801 (Fig. 3) at a scale of 1" to the mile whereas the Ordnance Survey Surveyors drawing were drawn at 6" to the mile. In consequence a tremendous amount of detail shown on the surveyor's drawings does not make it on to the smaller scale engraved maps.*

This Ordnance Survey Surveyors drawing of 1798 (Figure 2) shows in some detail the landscape around Crockham House. The main house is coloured red which indicates it was a domestic building. There are a number of other buildings in the near vicinity all coloured black suggesting agricultural use. The house is not named on this map as it was on the earlier Andrew's map. However, the hill to the south of the hill is called 'Cockham Hill' whereas on the Andrew's map it is called 'Crookham Hill'. An avenue of trees to the east of Crockham House on both the Andrew's map and the OSSD map may suggest the unknown route of the Roman road passing through Westerham near Hurst Farm. It is of interest that neither map has any reference to

the large Iron Age hillfort located to the west of the PDA in Squerryes Park and excavated by Mrs Piercy Fox in 1961.

From the 1840s the Ordnance Survey concentrated on the Great Britain 'County Series', modelled on the earlier Ireland survey. A start was made on mapping the whole country, county by county, at six inches to the mile (1:10,560). From 1854, to meet requirements for greater detail, including land-parcel numbers in rural areas and accompanying information, cultivated and inhabited areas were mapped at 1:2500 (25.344 inches to the mile), at first parish by parish, with blank space beyond the parish boundary, and later continuously. Early copies of the 1:2500s were available hand-coloured. Up to 1879, the 1:2500s were accompanied by Books of Reference or "area books" that gave acreages and land-use information for land-parcel numbers. After 1879, land-use information was dropped from these area books; after the mid-1880s, the books themselves were dropped and acreages were printed instead on the maps. After 1854, the six-inch maps and their revisions were based on the "twenty-five inch" maps and theirs. The six-inch sheets covered an area of six by four miles on the ground; the "twenty-five inch" sheets an area of one by one and a half. One square inch on the "twenty-five inch" maps was roughly equal to an acre on the ground. In later editions the six-inch sheets were published in "quarters" (NW,NE,SW,SE), each covering an area of three by two miles on the ground. The first edition of the two scales was completed by the 1890s. A second edition (or "first revision") was begun in 1891 and completed just before the First World War. From 1907 till the early 1940s, a third edition (or "second revision") was begun but never completed: only areas with significant changes on the ground were revised, many two or three times.

On the 1869 OS map the site is called 'Crockham Farm' and the unusual 'boomerang' shape of the fields associated with the farm is now firmly established as shown on the earlier OSSD map of 1798, but not on the Andrew's map of 1769. The access track to the house can be seen in detail, and the route of this track has not changed to present times. Of interest a 'Limekiln' is shown in the woods to the east of the PDA and is presumably the same one noted in the KENT HER data (TQ 45 SW 87) where:

*'A single kiln was situated just north of what is now the B2026 near Crockham House in the 1860s. The site is now in a belt of trees and it is unclear if any remains are present'.*

The coach house which is the subject of this study is shown as a small rectangular building of two bays overlooking the ponds of the River Darent (Fig. 4).

On the 1897 OS map there are changes. The site of the lime kiln has disappeared; most of the buildings surrounding Crockham Farm have gone leaving only the main house and a round building, presumably a circular oast tower remaining. The coach house has now been reduced to one bay (Fig. 5).

By 1909 the OS map shows that there is little change apart from the springs to the east of the coach house being identified (Fig. 6).

By 1936 the OS map shows that the farm is now called 'Crockham Street' and formal gardens have been established in front of the main house. The area of land on the far bank of the Darent is now planted with trees, and the coach house has been extended and is now L-shaped. To the south an additional building has been constructed on the east side of the formal gardens accessed by a path or avenue running on the east side of the main house and gardens. To the east and outside the area of the PDA gravel workings have been established in gravel pits opposite the entrance to Crockham House and accessed from the B2026 (Fig. 7).

By 1963-64 the coach house and the building shown on the 1936 map have been joined and an area of garden marked out. Tennis courts have been built to the east of the main house and the quarry located to the east of the main entrance to the PDA has ceased to function (Fig. 8).

By 1992 there is little additional change to the PDA (Fig. 9).

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Planning Background**

The National Planning Policy Guidance (27<sup>th</sup> March 2012)

The National Planning Policy Guidance sets out a series of core planning principles designed to underpin plan-making and decision-taking within the planning system. In terms of development proposals affecting known heritage assets, the following principle states that planning should:

#### **12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment**

126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

12.7. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

12.8. 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. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

## **2.2. Local Policy Framework**

Local planning policy is set out in the Sevenoaks District Council Local Plan, which is gradually being replaced by Local Development Framework Development Plan Documents (DPD). There is one policy (EN25A) in the local plan relevant to the historic environment. The reader is also referred to national policy. Guidance to help practitioners implement the NPPF, including the legislative requirements that underpin it, is provided in *Planning for the Historic Environment Practice Guide* (2010).

Heritage assets include extant structures and features, sites, places and landscapes. The European Landscape Convention definition of a historic landscape describes: 'an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors' (Council of Europe 2000: which came into force in the UK in March 2007; see research frameworks, below).

Furthermore the historic landscape encompasses visible, buried or submerged remains, which includes the buried archaeological resource.

Policy 126 states that:

Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning Authorities should take into account:

- i) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- ii) The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- iii) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- iv) Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of the place.

When determining planning applications, the following policies are especially pertinent:

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. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary.

Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of the heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

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. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or

development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification.

Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional.

Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

The existence of the latter within a proposed development area can be partially investigated and to an extent predicted via desk-based assessment, but field evaluation and/or archaeological monitoring of groundworks are likely to be a planning requirement and should be expected.

More recently English Heritage has issued detailed guidance on the *Setting of Heritage Assets* (2011). This guidance is based on principles and guidance already issued by English Heritage in the *Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (2010), and *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2008). It provides a framework for assessing impacts based on the identification of individual asset's cultural significance and the relationship between that and its surroundings followed by assessment of the degree to which change in the surroundings affects significance.

*This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.*



### **2.3 The Proposed Development**

The proposed development will comprise of a planning application for the demolition of the Coach House (Flats 1-2) at Crockham House, Westerham, and the redevelopment of the site.

### **2.4 Project Constraints**

No project constraints were encountered during the data collection for this assessment.

### **2.5 Geology and Topography**

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that proposed development site (PDA) underlying geology is Cretaceous Lower Greensand. There are deposits of Atherfield Clay situated at the western and eastern extents of the PDA, overlain by Hythe Beds running from the B2026, (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1990, Sheet 287).

## **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **3.1 Introduction**

The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by db architects Ltd in order to supplement a planning application for the development of land at The Coach House, Crockham House, Westerham, Kent.

### **3.2 Desktop Study – Institute For Archaeologists (revised 2011)**

This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Institute for Archaeologist (revised 2011). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

*“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic,*

*photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate". (2011)*

The purpose of a desk-based assessment is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate as required:

- 1. an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- 2. an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- 3. strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- 4. an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- 5. strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- 6. design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- 7. proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

IFA (2011)

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Desk-Based Assessment**

#### *4.1.1 Archaeological databases*

The local Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Kent County Council provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding environs of Crockham House.

The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) and was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site (06/08/14). The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database was also used as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

#### *4.1.2 Historical documents*

Historical documents, such as charters, registers, wills and deeds etc were not relevant to this specific study.

#### *4.1.3 Cartographic and pictorial documents*

A full map regression exercise was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figs. 1-9).

#### *4.1.4 Aerial photographs*

The study of the collection of aerial photographs by Google Earth was consulted (Plates 1-3).

#### *4.1.5 Geotechnical information*

To date, no known geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the site.

#### *4.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources*

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, landscape studies; dissertations, research frameworks and Websites are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment where necessary.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 Introduction

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British		AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon		AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval		AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern		AD 1901 – present day

**Table 1 Classification of Archaeological Periods**

The Archaeological record within the area around St Georges Place is diverse and should comprise possible activity dating from one of the earliest human period in Britain (the Neolithic) through to the post-medieval period. The PDA is situated to the south-east of known cropmarks. The geographic and topographic location of St Georges Place is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel and communication since the Neolithic.

This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape.

Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on this page in **Table 1**.

## **5.2 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas**

There are listed buildings, Historic Parks and Conservation Areas in the proposed development area. To the east of the PDA are the registered Parks and Gardens of Chartwell, to the east the Scheduled Monument of the Early Iron Age Hillfort called Squerryes Camp (TQ 45 SW 30) situated in the Historic Parks and Gardens of Squerryes Court. Crockham House (TQ 45 SW 119) is Grade II\* listed dating from 1350-1975 whilst adjacent is the Grade II listed Oast House (TQ 45 SW 146).

## **5.3 Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age)**

The Palaeolithic represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. Palaeolithic dated material occurs in north and east Kent, especially along the Medway and Stour Valleys. The Palaeolithic presence within the assessment area has not been found.

The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no record of archaeological evidence from this period within the assessment area.

The Neolithic period, the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry is not represented within the assessment area.

The Bronze Age, a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level is not represented in the assessment area.

## **5.4 Iron Age**

The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or *civitas* of the Cantiaci, the tribe occupying the area that is now Kent, was

Canterbury). The Kent HER has one entry within the assessment area, the Early Iron Age Hillfort of Squerryes Camp (TQ 45 SW 30).

### **5.5 Romano-British**

The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years.

The predominant feature of the Roman infrastructure within Kent is arguably the extensive network of Roman roads connecting administrative centres: the towns to military posts and rural settlements (villas, farmsteads and temples) increasing the flow of trade, goods, communications and troops. Canterbury or *Durovernum Cantiacorum* was a major town of the Roman province of Britannia and the regional capital. The assessment area has no records from this period.

### **5.6 Anglo-Saxon**

The Anglo-Saxon period is not represented within the proposed development area.

### **5.7 Medieval**

The medieval period is represented within the assessment area by the medieval establishment of Crockham House.

### **5.8 Post-Medieval**

The Post Medieval period within the assessment area is represented by the listed building of Crockham House (TQ 45 SW 119) and the adjacent Oast House (TQ 45 SW 146).

### **5.9 Modern**

Modern archaeology within the assessment area has been limited to the remains of a Lime Kiln located in the grounds of Crockham House (TQ 45 SW 87).

### **5.10 Undated**

There is no Kent HER undated records that fall within the assessment area.

### **5.11 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression**

A map regression exercise (Figs. 1-9) carried out on the proposed development area has shown that the site was developed earlier than the the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, but with little development since.

### **5.12 Aerial Photographs**

The National Monuments Records were consulted during the writing of this report. Google Earth provided vertical images dated from 1940-2013 (Plates 1-3).

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

### **6.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age**

The potential for finding remains that date prior to the Iron Age within the confines of the proposed development is therefore considered **low**.

### **6.2 Iron Age**

The potential for finding remains dating to the Iron Age within the confines of the development site is also considered **low**.

### **6.3 Romano-British**

The potential for Romano-British archaeology is considered to be **low**.

### **6.4 Anglo-Saxon**

The potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period on the development site is considered as **low**.

### **6.5 Medieval**

The potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period is considered as **low**.



## **6.6 Post-Medieval**

Evidence for post-medieval occupation in the area is abundant with a number of industrial activities in the vicinity. The potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval period is therefore considered as **low**.

## **7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **7.1 Existing Impacts**

The search area is for the most part, subject to farming activity and the potential impact on buried archaeological deposits will have been due to these activities. The existing impact is considered as **low**.

### **7.2 Proposed Impacts**

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the extent of the proposed development was for the build of a residential house. Extensive impact is to be expected within the development area once construction begins. The excavation of footings and the installation of services will be the main cause of this impact and it is therefore considered as **high**.

## **8 MITIGATION**

The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record, in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that maybe impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of low archaeological potential.

## **9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **9.1 Archive**

Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to Kent County Council (Heritage) within 6 months of completion.

### **9.2 Reliability/limitations of sources**

The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at Kent County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

### **9.3 Copyright**

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to db Architects Ltd (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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Paul Wilkinson PhD., MifA., FRSA.

10th August 2014

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## Figures



Figure 1. Andrew's map of 1769 (red cross denotes centre of PDA)



Figure 2. Crockham House (OSD 1798).





Figure 3. OS map of 1801

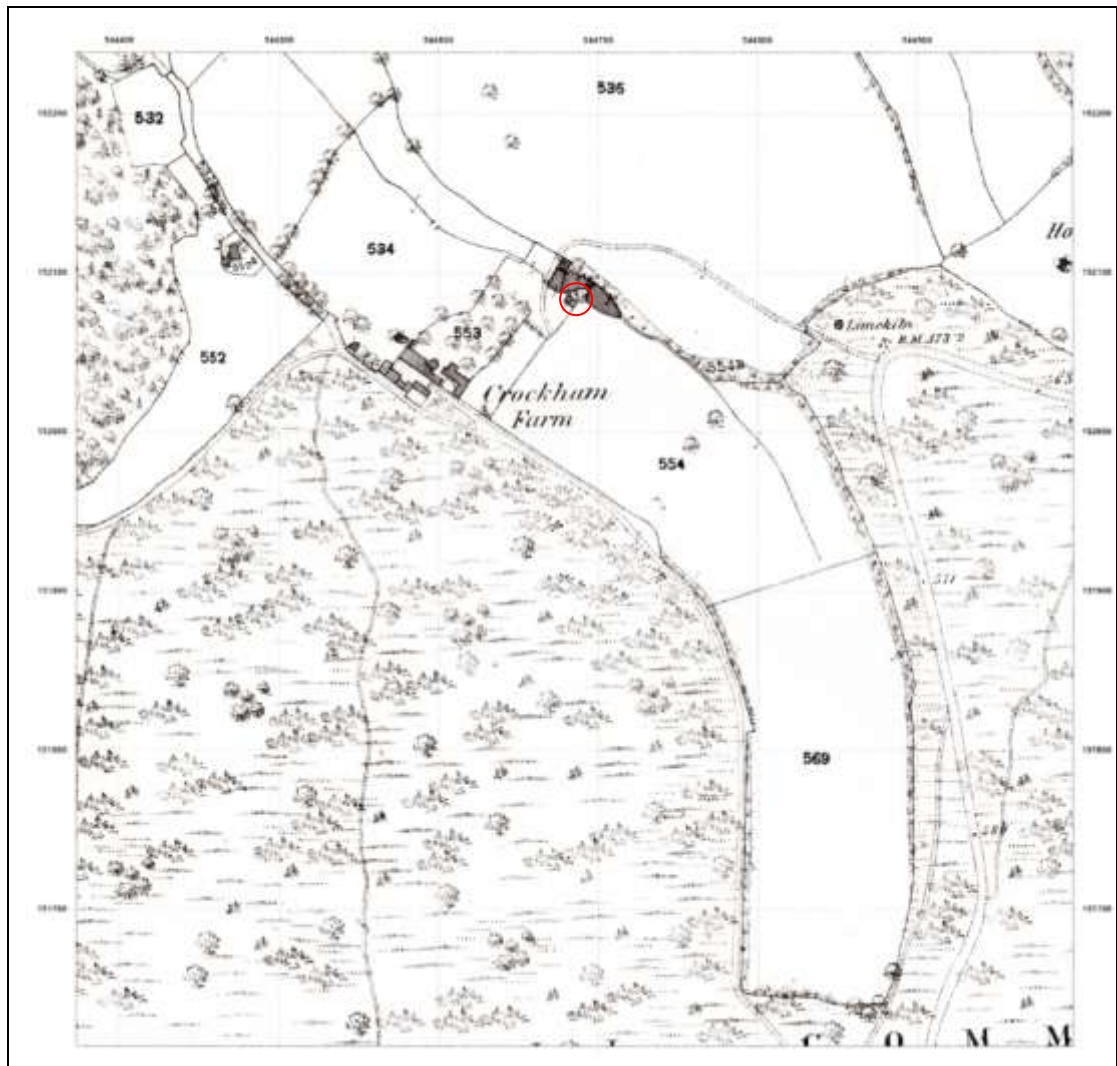


Figure 4. OS 1869 map (site inside red ring)



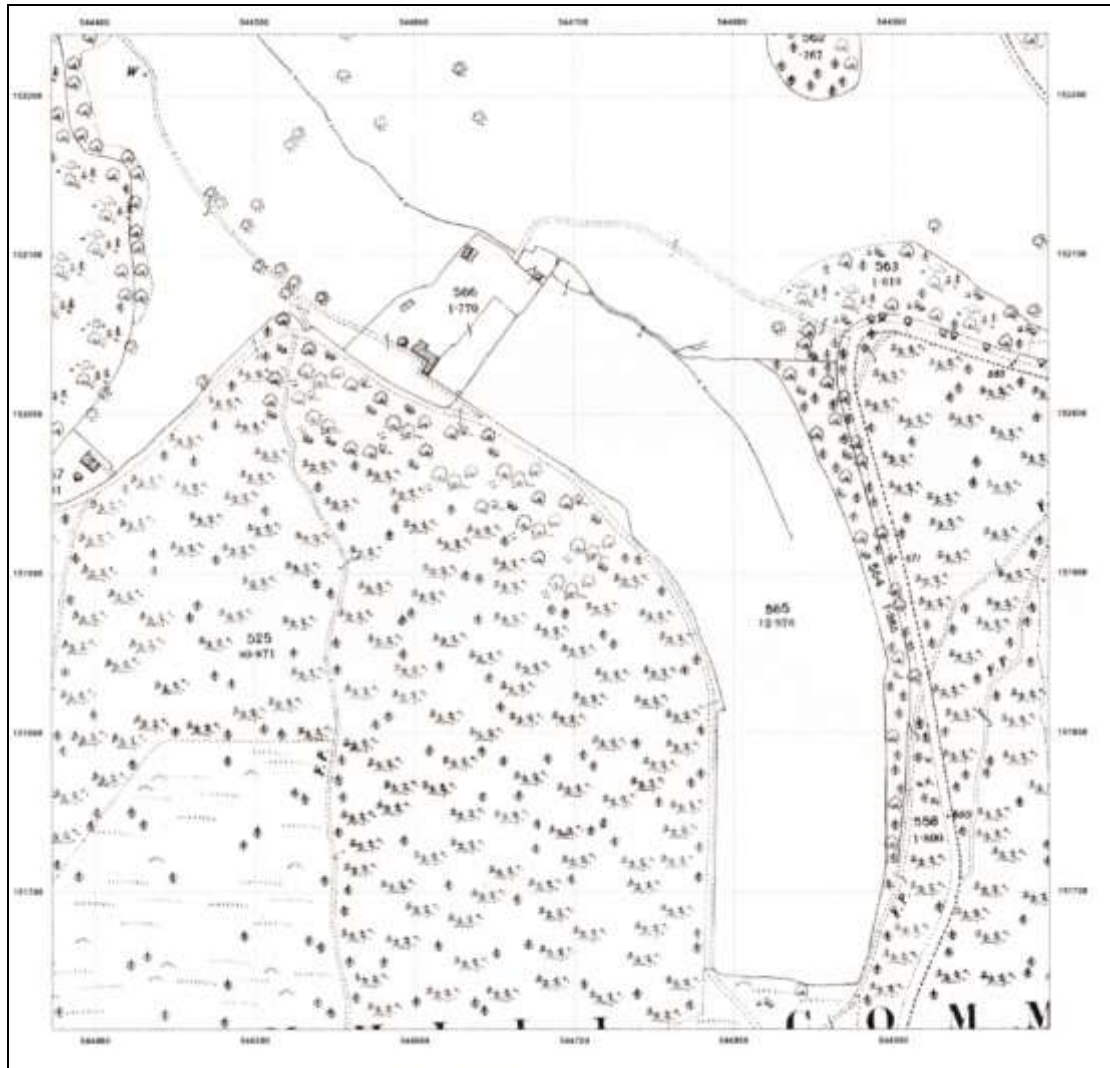


Figure 5. OS map of 1897

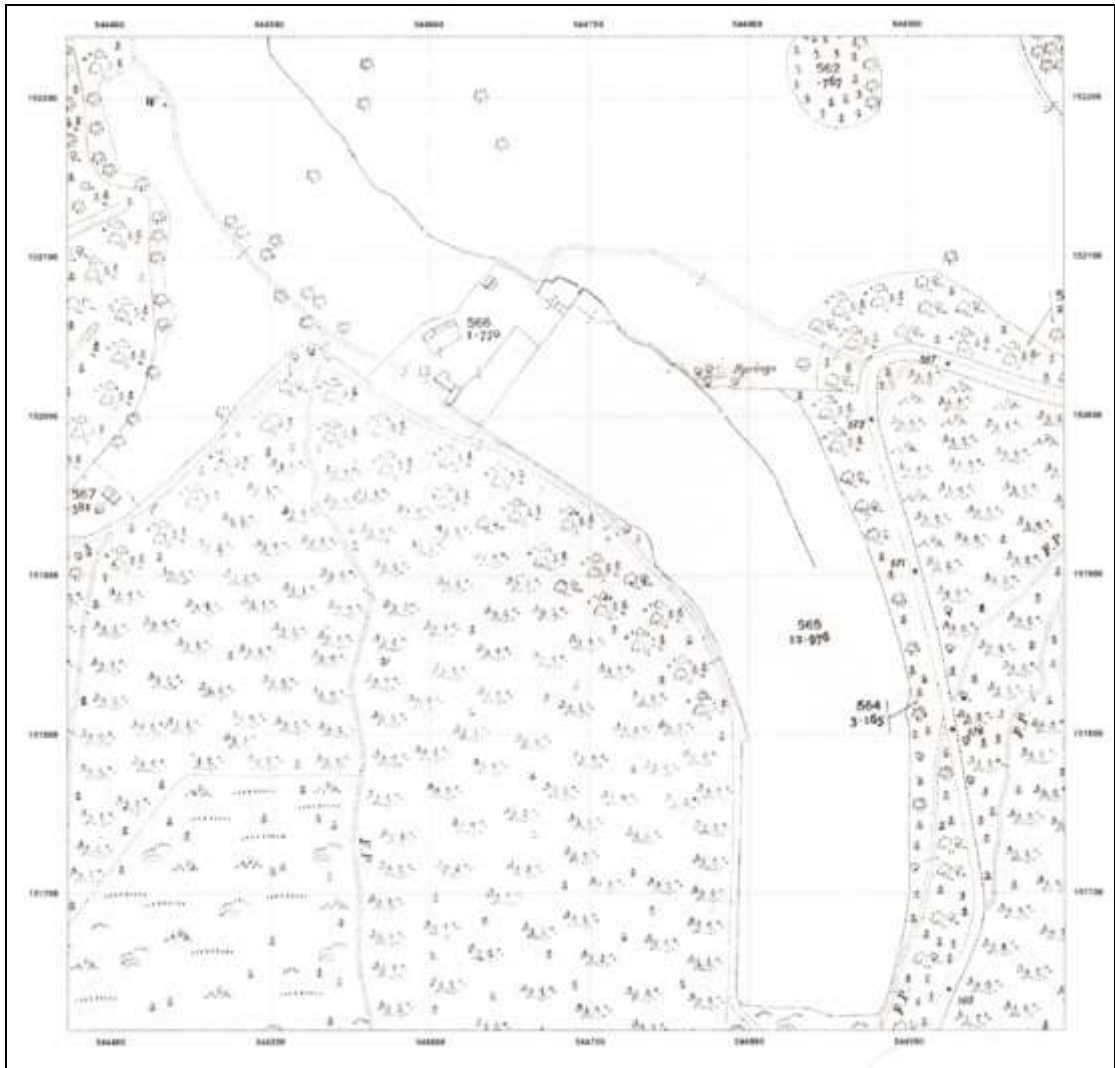


Figure 6. OS 1909

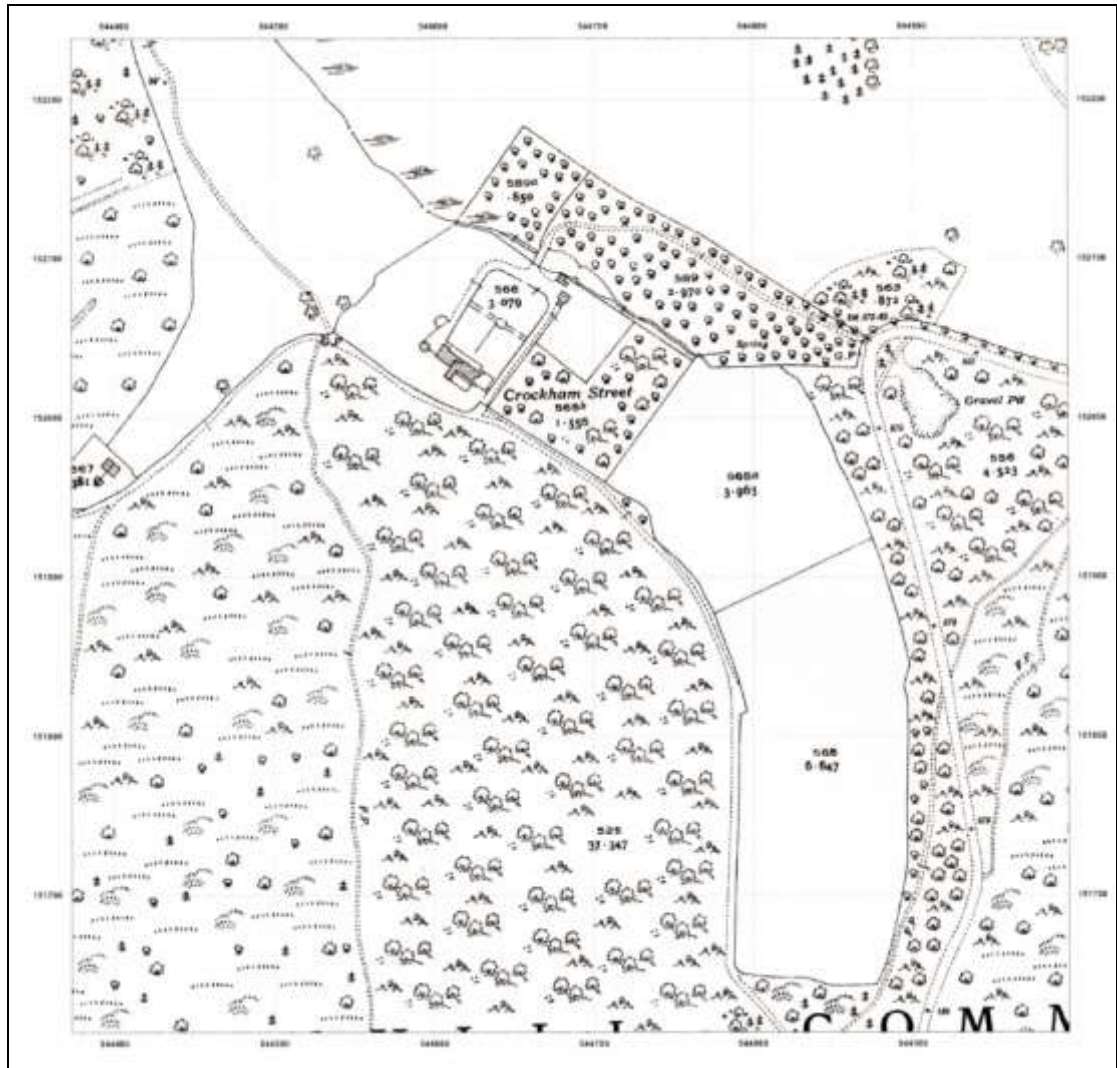


Figure 7. OS 1936



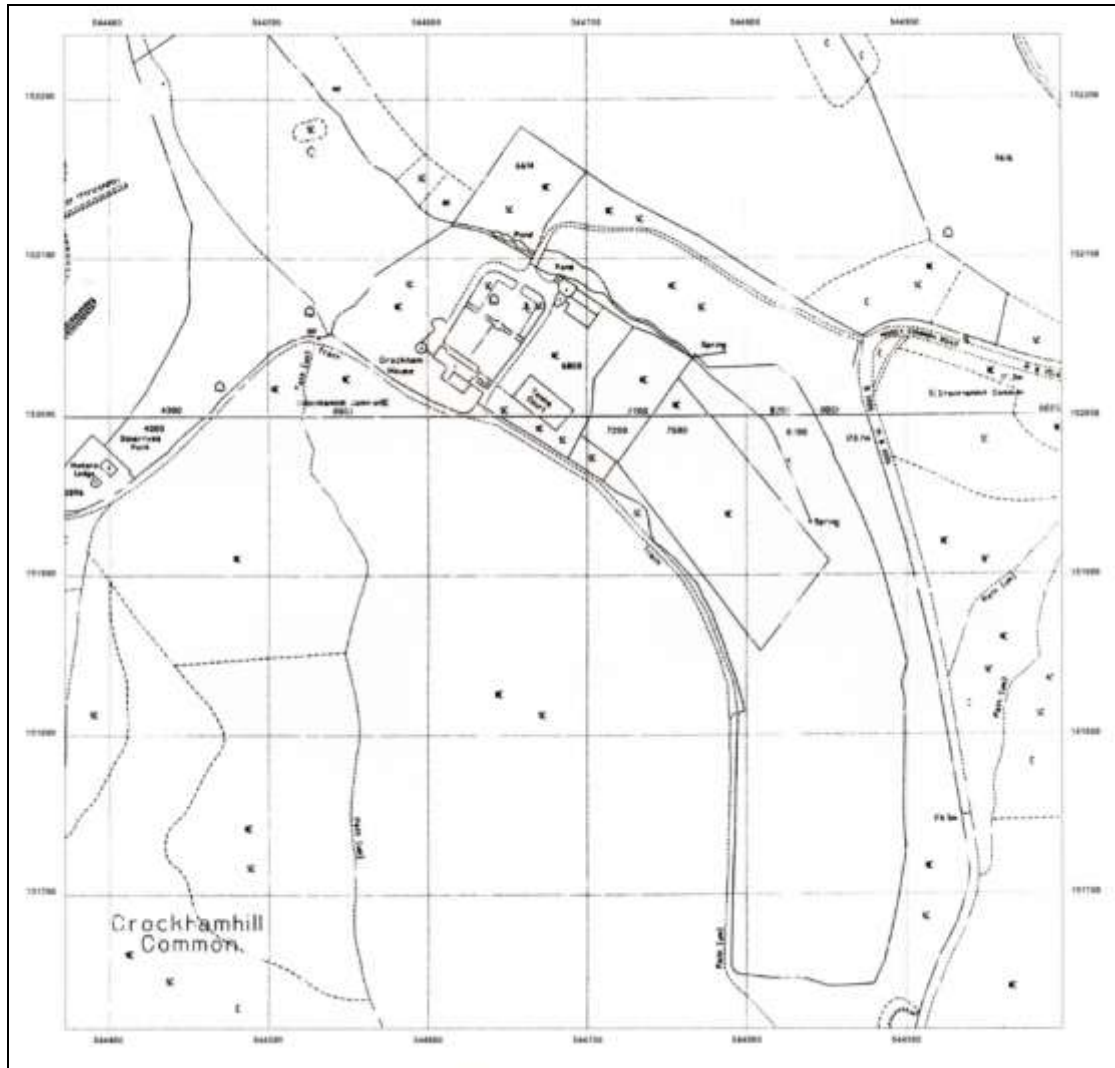


Figure 9. OS 1992



## Plates



Plate 1. Google Earth dated 1940



Plate 2. Google Earth dated 1960



Plate 3. Google Earth dated 2013. PDA ringed in red



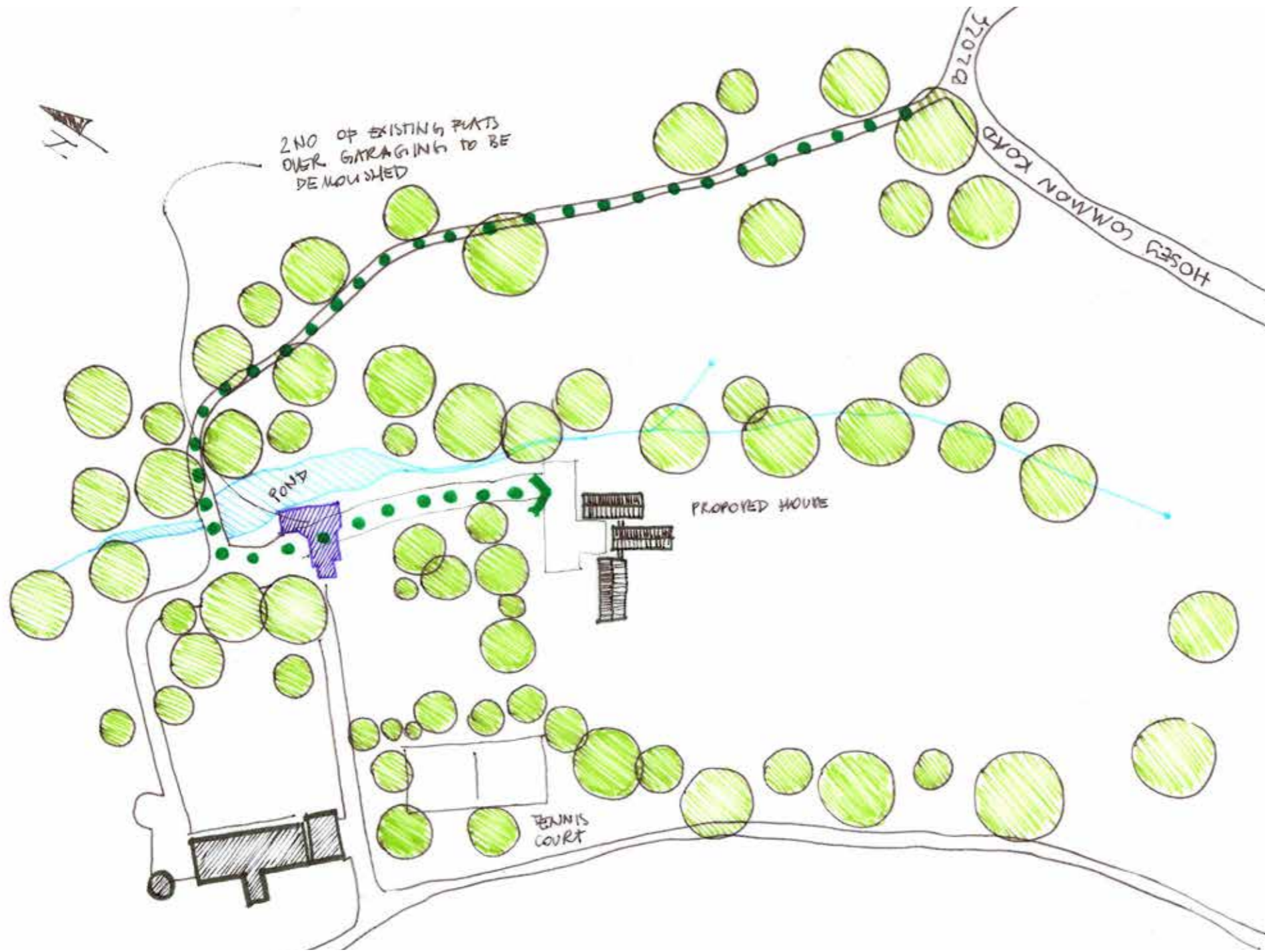


Plate 4. Development site (looking south-east)



Plate 5. Development site (looking north-west)





- simple palette of materials and colour scheme responding to natural surrounding
- modest form of a pavilion building sitting comfortable within the surrounding landscape
- form relating to the local rural typology of utility buildings



Crockham House, TN16 1PR

proposed site plan, scale 1:1000



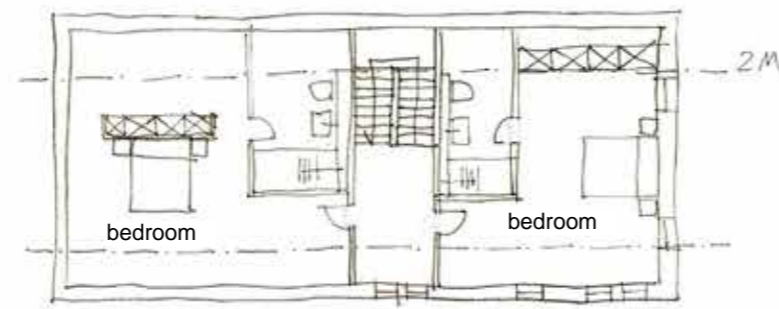
architects



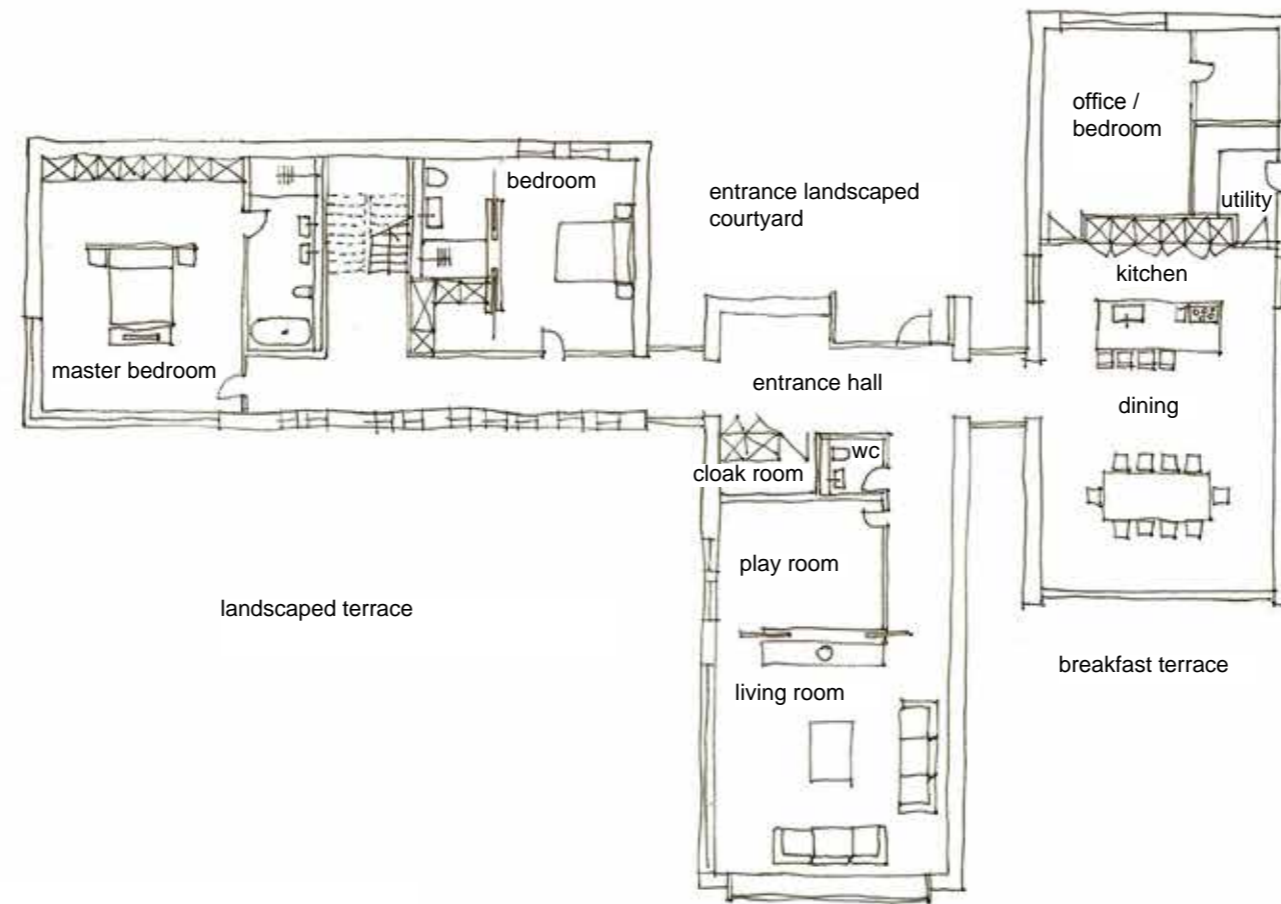


view from garden - sketch





proposed first floor



proposed ground floor





Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Photo 5



Photo 6



Photo 7



Photo 8



Photo 9



Photo 10

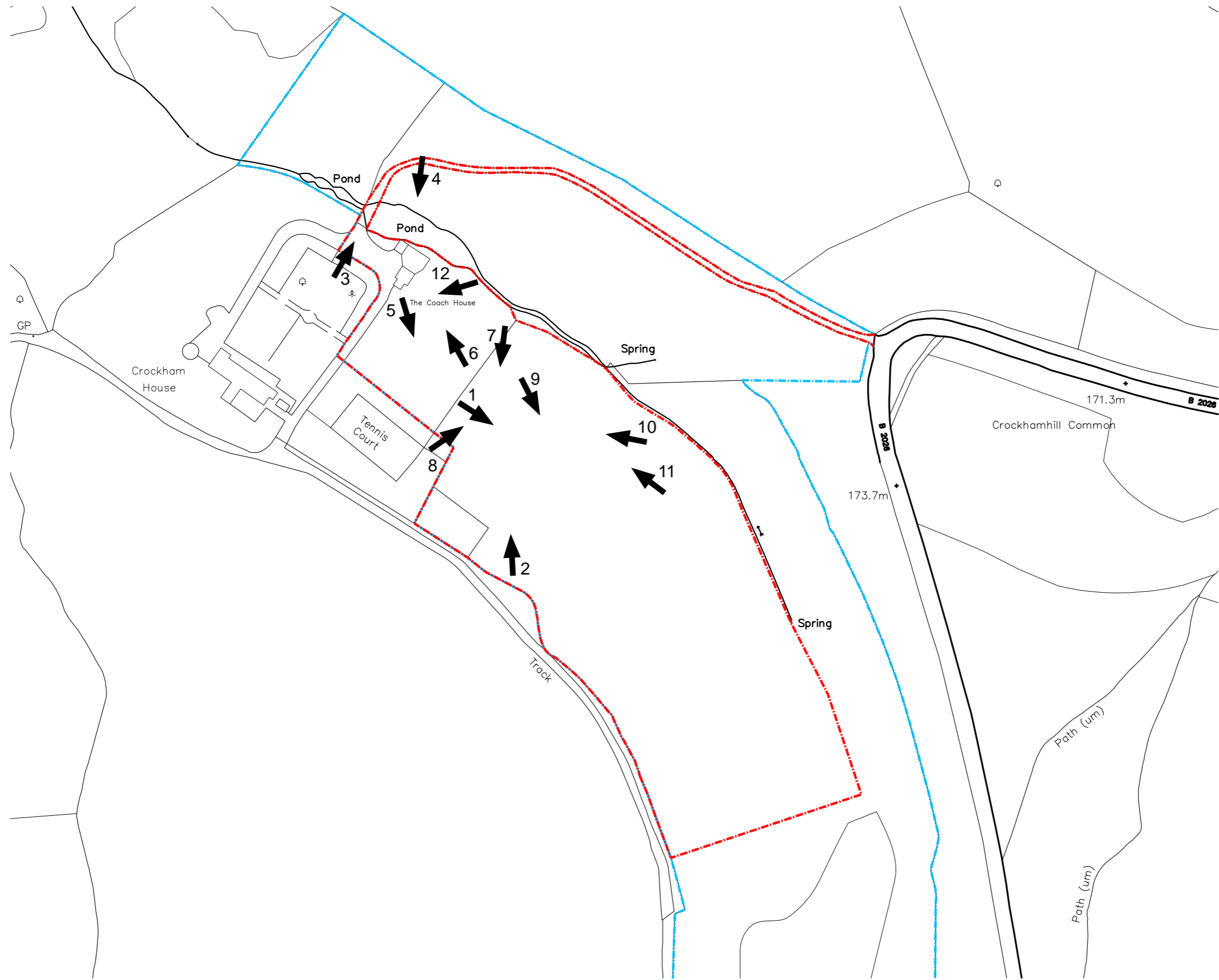


Photo 11

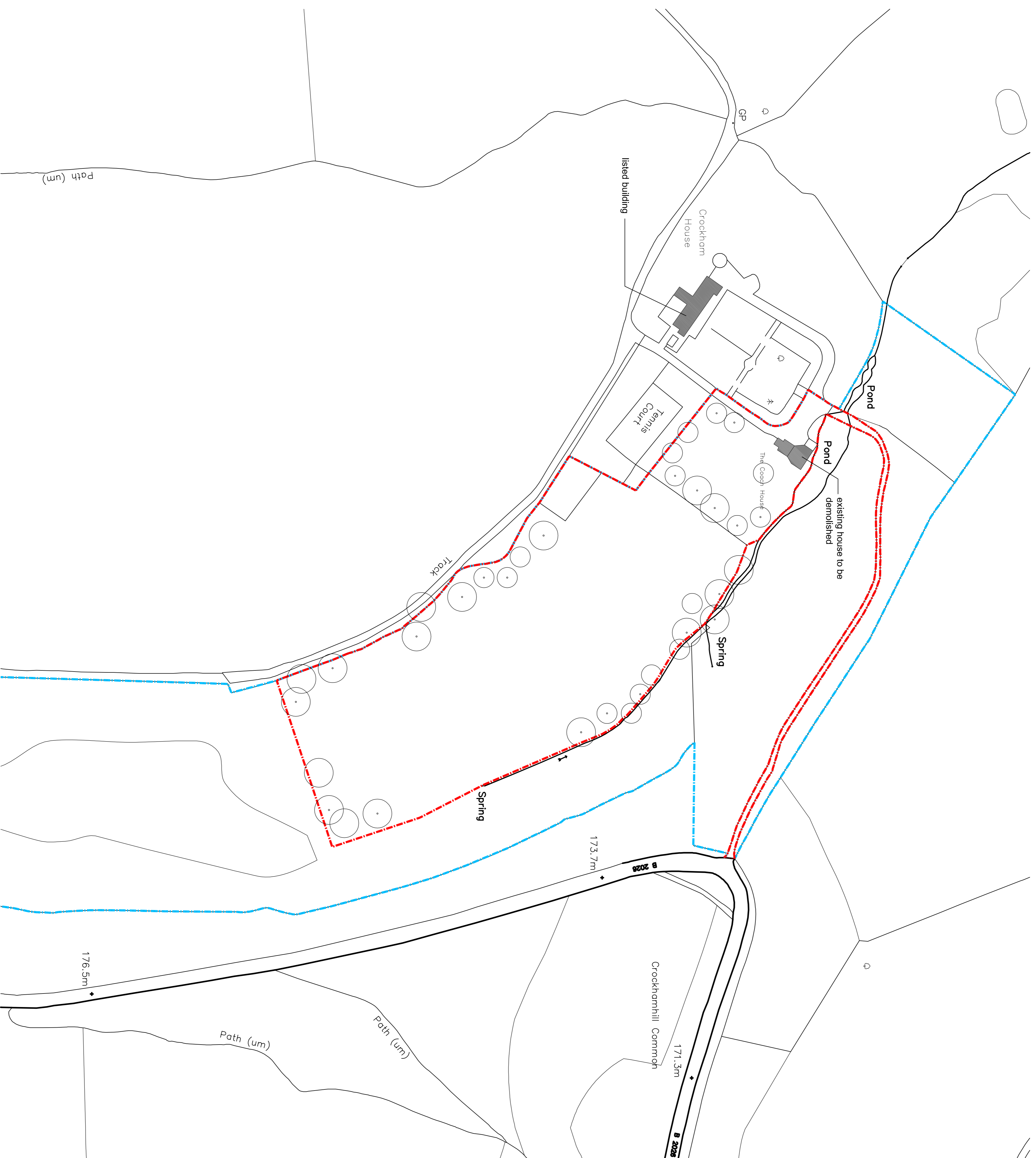


Photo 12





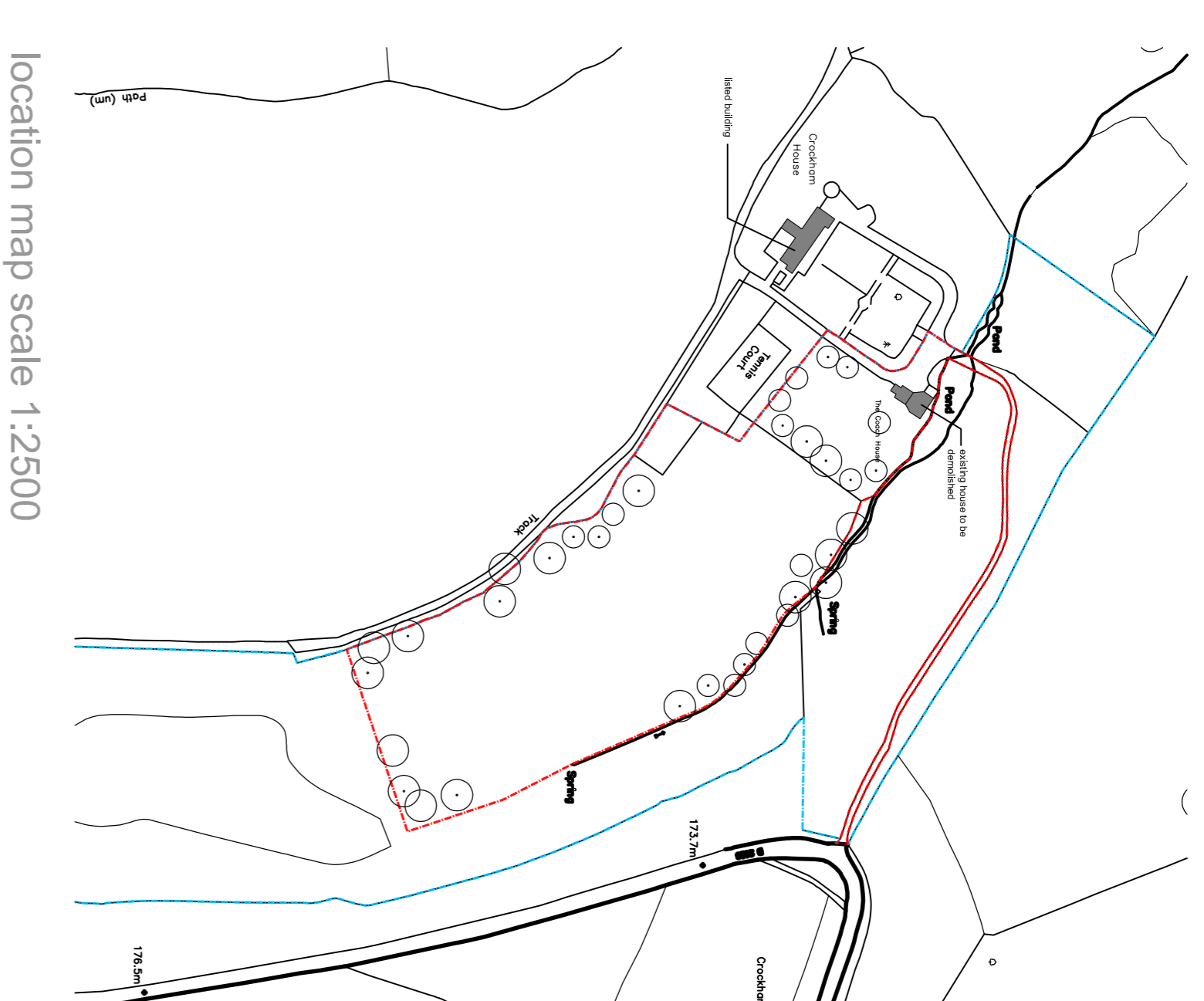
0 10 20 30 40 50



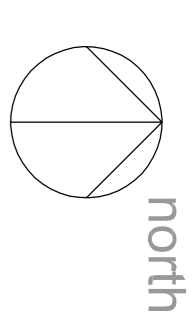
# Crockham House, TN16 1PR

existing site plan and location map

existing site plan scale 1:1000



location map scale 1:2500



Note:  
 All dimensions to be checked on site before the commencement of the work.  
 If this drawing exceeds the quantities in any way the architects are to be informed before work is commenced.  
 Do not scale this drawing.  
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The representation of features as lines is no evidence of a property boundary.



Scale 1:2500

Supplied By: National Map Centre Kent

Serial number: 001147981

Plot Centre Coordinates: 544788, 151989

Crockham House

Hosey Common Road  
Westerham