

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
in advance of the Proposed Development at New
Dover Road, Capel-le-Ferne, Kent CT18 7JE

NGR: TR 25351 38996



Report for Quinn Estates Ltd

Date of Report:
22/11/16

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

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. SUMMARY..... | 5 |
| 2. INTRODUCTION..... | 6 |
| 2.1 Geology and Topography..... | 6 |
| 2.2 Planning Background..... | 7 |
| 2.2.1 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment..... | 7 |
| 2.3 The Proposed Development..... | 10 |
| 2.4 Project Constraints..... | 10 |
| 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES..... | 10 |
| 3.1 Introduction..... | 10 |
| 3.2 Desktop Study – Institute For Archaeologists (revised 2011)..... | 11 |
| 4. METHODOLOGY..... | 11 |
| 4.1 Desk-Based Assessment..... | 11 |
| 4.1.1 Archaeological databases..... | 11 |
| 4.1.2 Historical documents..... | 11 |
| 4.1.3 Cartographic and pictorial documents..... | 12 |
| 4.1.4 Aerial photographs..... | 13 |
| 4.1.5 Geotechnical information..... | 14 |
| 4.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources..... | 14 |
| 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT..... | 14 |
| 5.1 Introduction..... | 14 |
| 5.2 History of the Site..... | 15 |
| 5.3 Archaeological and Historical Development..... | 19 |
| 5.4 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas..... | 19 |
| 6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL..... | 19 |
| 6.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age..... | 19 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----|
| 6.2 | Roman-British..... | 20 |
| 6.3 | Iron Age..... | 20 |
| 6.4 | Anglo-Saxon..... | 21 |
| 6.5 | Medieval..... | 21 |
| 6.6 | Post-Medieval and Modern..... | 21 |
| 6.7 | Summary of Potential..... | 22 |
| 7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT..... | | 22 |
| 7.1 | Introduction..... | 22 |
| 7.2 | Existing Impacts..... | 23 |
| 7.3 | Proposed Impacts..... | 23 |
| 7.3.1 | The general development of the site..... | 23 |
| 7.4 | Proposed mitigation for the impact of the construction process..... | 25 |
| 8. MITIGATION..... | | 25 |
| 9. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS..... | | 25 |
| 9.1 | Archive..... | 25 |
| 9.2 | Reliability/limitations of sources..... | 26 |
| 10. REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY..... | | 27 |

List of Plates

Plate 1. View of Site (looking South)

Plate 2. View of Site (looking West)

Plate 3. View of Site (looking South-West)

Plate 4. Google Earth view 1940

Plate 5. Google Earth view 1960

Plate 6. Google Earth view 2013

List of Figures

Fig.1 Historic mapping OS County Series 1:2500 1872

Fig.2 Historic mapping OS County Series 1:2500 1898

Fig.3 Historic mapping OS County Series 1:2500 1907

Fig.4 Historic mapping OS County Series 1:2500 1933

Fig.5 Historic mapping OS County Series 1:2500 1937

Fig.6 Historic Mapping National Grid 1:2500 1972

Fig.7 Historic Mapping National Grid 1:2500 1987

Fig.8 Historic Mapping National Grid 1:2500 1993

Fig.9 Historic Mapping National Grid 1:2500 1994

Fig.10 Historic Mapping National Grid 1:2500 1994

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at New Dover Road, Capel-le-Ferne, Kent CT18 7JE

NGR: TR 25351 38996

1 SUMMARY

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) has been commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to inform of the proposed development at New Dover Road, Capel-le-Ferne, Kent as part of the planning application submitted by Quinn Estates Ltd. This Desk Based Assessment examines the wide variety of archaeological data held by Kent County Council and other sources.

Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarised as:

- *Prehistoric: Low*
- *Iron Age: Low*
- *Romano-British: High*
- *Anglo-Saxon: Low*
- *Medieval: Low*
- *Post-medieval: High*
- *Modern: High*

The Desk Based Assessment concludes that:

- *The site has **Moderate** potential for any archaeological discoveries.*

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located in the south east of England, in the southeast of the county of Kent, within the district of Dover and the village of Capel-le-Ferne. The village is located 3 miles (4.8km) northeast of Folkestone and the PDA is found towards the northeast of the village c500m from the coastline. The PDA (NGR: TR 25351 38996) is a parcel of agricultural land of some 12 hectares with access

gained from Winehouse Lane or New Dover Road (B2011), the ancient Roman Road that forms the south east boundary. There has been significant medium-density residential development to the west boundary and although the north, east and south remain for the most part rural, caravan parks are located on the south and east boundaries.

2 INTRODUCTION

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Quinn Estates Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in support of a planning application for the proposed development at Winehouse Lane, Capel-le-Ferne, Kent (Figure 9). The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within the vicinity of the PDA. The PDA is centered on National Grid Reference: TR 25351 38996.

Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated in the assessment.

There have been no archaeological investigations within the assessment area.

This report is a desk-based appraisal from known cartographic, photographic and archaeological sources and is a research-led statement on the archaeological potential of the proposed development.

2.1 Geology and Topography

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is situated upon Bedrock Geology of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation – Chalk. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 86 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas. The rocks form with little input from the land and often consist of a calcareous ooze of the microscopic remains of plankton, especially the disc shaped calcite plates or

coccoliths that make up the spherical coccolithophores. Superficial Deposits are Clay-with-flints formation – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel formed up to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods. The rocks were formed from the rock debris left behind by weathering processes, which varies according to source rock type and climate. The weathering process may include mechanical weathering by frost wedges to break rock apart, chemical weathering to decompose some minerals and dissolution of carbonates.

The PDA sits at an average height of 470ft (143m) AOD.

2.2 Planning Background

The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

Policy 12 sets out the relevant policy for the historic environment:

Para 126. Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

“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.

128. 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" (NPPF 2012).

Regional Guidance

The South-East Research Framework (SERF) is on-going with groups of researchers producing a Resource Assessment, which will identify research questions and topics in order to form a Research Agenda for the future.

This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government. The Good Practise Advice notes emphasises the need for assessments of the significance of any heritage assets, which are likely to be changed, so the assessment can inform the decision process. Significance is defined in the NPPF Glossary as "the value of the heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historical. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also its setting". The setting of the heritage asset is also clarified in the Glossary as "the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve".

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 a planning application for a residential development with associated access roads and landscaping.

2.4 Project Constraints

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

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Quinn Estates Ltd in order to inform a planning application for the proposed development at New Dover Road, Capel-le-Ferne, Kent CT18 7JE (TR 25351 38996), to establish the potential for archaeological features and deposits.

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 Archaeologists (2014). 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". (CIFA 2014)

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 (PDA) and the surrounding environs of Capel-le-Ferne.

The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site.

Relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched 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 considered not relevant to this specific study.

4.1.3 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

A cartographic and pictorial document search was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figs. 3-14).

Map Regression 1789 - 1993

The Ordnance Surveyors' Drawings (OSDs), compiled between 1789 and c.1840, represent the first continuous topographic mapping of England and Wales and are the most detailed record of the landscape preceding full-scale industrialisation in the mid-19th century. These original manuscript maps, drawn primarily at scales of ca.

1:21,120 and 1:31,680, with the Kent series being the first maps produced. However, the map for this area has not survived and the published 1801 OS map at a scale of 1" to 1 mile is too small a scale to show the site in any detail.

In the OS Map of 1872 the PDA is located within a rural landscape interspersed with a small clumps of trees and forms a patchwork of fields 155, 161, 203, 204, 208 and part of 153. No dwellings are present but roads form both the east and west boundary and a footpath follows the north boundary. A triangulation pillar is in the centre of field 208 and benchmark 458.8 is on the east boundary road (Fig.1).

By the OS Map of 1898 the landscape remains the same although the fields have been redesignated. The PDA is now made up of fields 150 (9.435a), 193 (9.321a), 194 (1.977a), and 195 (32.566a) and part of 192. The Benchmark has been updated to 458.7 (Fig.2).

By the OS Map of 1907, field 193 (3.895) has been divided in two and the second section is designated 193a (5.445a) and the benchmark has been updated to 458.5. A small low-density development has sprung up to the west boundary and consists of one pair of semi-detached dwellings on 'Beatrice Road' and a smallholding on 'Helena Road' (Fig.3).

By The OS Map of 1933, field 150 (5.090a) has been divided in two and the second section is designated 150a (4.345a). The acreage to Field 195 has been reduced to 29.409 by the installation of the Dover Road to the south boundary. Two small structures have appeared in an adjacent field to the northwest and the cottage and smallholding to the west have added several outbuildings (Fig.4).

By the OS Map of 1937 the acreage to field 195 has been reduced to 28.021 due to a small development of dwellings to the southeast corner. The road to the east boundary is named 'Satmore Lane' and the development to the west has expanded into a low-density residential estate (Fig.5).

By the NG Map of 1972 the fields that make up the PDA have undergone significant change. Fields 150, 150a and 194 and 195 have joined to become 4300 (5.057ha/12.50 & 7.997ha/19.76) and fields 151, 193 and 193a have joined to become 2000 (4.636ha/11.46 & 1.471ha/3.64). The road to the west boundary is named 'Green lane' and the development to the west has developed further into a medium-density residential estate. The Dover Road has a layby and a filling station on both sides of the road. A square of land has been sectioned off to the east boundary 5588 (2.029ha/5.01) and two masts installed with a central entrance route leading to a circular cul-de-sac containing two buildings. A gas-pump has also been installed on the east boundary and a new trackway leads to a caravan park. To the northwest of the PDA is a new development. (Fig.6).

By the NG Map of 1994 there have been no significant changes (Fig.10).

4.1.4 Aerial Photographs

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken. In 1940 the PDA is a collection of fields with hedge boundaries and a small development to the southeast corner. The low-density residential housing estate is visible on the west boundary and the Dover Road is in place on the south boundary. The WWI Royal Naval Air Service Base is visible to the east. By 1960 the mast area is in place and caravan parks have sprung up to the south and east boundaries. The residential areas and caravan parks continue to develop through to 2013, however the PDA remains agricultural in character (Plates 4-6).

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 the PDA 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. Capel-le-Ferne is situated c.500m from the coastline to the north of the Roman road running from London to Dover. The geographic and topographic location of the site 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, followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity.

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

5.2 History of the site

Capel-le-Ferne is not mentioned in the Domesday Book. The name Capel-le-Ferne derives from the phrase "Chapel in the Ferns" referring to the Chapel of St Mary constructed in 1150AD. The village name has taken various forms over the centuries Capel-ete-Verne (1377), Capelle-ate-Verne (1381), Capellin-le-Ferne (1535), Capleferne (1569).

The village is rich in archeological evidence that includes Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman, Anglo Saxon and Early Medieval finds. Close proximity to the continent means that it has often been a point of transit for migrating people from Europe, however the steady erosion of the cliffs means that much archaeological evidence has been lost to the sea.

The North Downs Way is a prehistoric track way that follows the North Downs escarpment c.50m from the south boundary of the PDA and is paralleled by a track way at the foot of the scarp associated with a pilgrim route to Canterbury.

Neolithic flakes and scrapers found in c.1919, c.50m from the PDA are held in the Maidstone Museum, however, their provenance is uncertain.

Worked flints dating to 8000BC have been found at the Bayle in nearby Folkestone, and there is evidence of a Paleolithic settlement at nearby castle hill (2.5 miles / 4km from the PDA).

Excavations in advance of the construction of the Channel Tunnel uncovered an important Bronze Age site at Holywell Coombe, Folkestone with findings of "round houses, fields, track ways, and pottery fragments". A Bronze Age Barrow measuring 22m in diameter by 2.3m in height, is located on the south side of the Dover Road, on unploughed grassland close to the cliff edge and close to a coastal footpath (TR23NE2). In 1952, An archaeological excavation trench cut through the centre uncovered a secondary cremation urn and in 1967 a cremation deposit was exposed by weathering.

An Iron Age 'Oppidum', that also served as a quern-stone production centre, was

uncovered beneath the remains of a Roman villa, 2 miles (3.2km) from the PDA. Quern-stones, used to grind cereal into flour, were produced using local greensand stone, on an almost industrial scale. Over 200 querns have been recovered from the site although most appear to have been discarded at some point during the process of production. Many have partially worked surfaces, or appear to have cracked during the hole boring stage. Folkestone querns have been found in numerous other archaeological excavations throughout the greater Kent area and beyond, suggesting that the Iron Age residents had widespread trading connections. Archeological evidence suggests that in return for the querns, the inhabitants received fine pottery from Gaul and wine from Italy. Metal detecting produced a gold Iron Age coin (MKE65693) c.50m from the west boundary of the PDA and a silver coin (MKE66006) from this period at c.500m distance. Settlement features from this period are also found further afield at Capel-le-Ferne (TR24SW25).

Evidence of trade between Roman Gaul and the wealthy community at Folkestone suggests that they were on good terms with the Romans in the years before the Roman occupation. A 1st century cemetery was discovered in 1948 at Cheriton, 4 miles (6.4km) from the PDA, which contained both British and Roman Remains. Tiles stamped "Classis Britannica" have also been found at the Roman villa site, suggesting that the villa may have had some sort of connection to the Roman navy in Britain. After the Romans conquered Britain, a large Roman villa was built over the older Iron Age oppidum. The first version of the Folkestone Roman Villa, 2 miles (3.2km) from the PDA, was built c. 75 AD, and consisted of one block built of tufa stone, with slate and ironstone foundations. Archeological evidence suggests that the villa may have been damaged by fire, but it was rebuilt in the second century on a more luxurious scale, this time using quarried and dressed greensand stone. It was built to roughly the same plan, but was enlarged with more rooms and corridors, an expanded Roman Bath suite, and more luxurious finishing such as hypocausts, mosaic floors, and painted walls. The main entertaining room of the villa, no. 40, would have had a magnificent view overlooking the courtyard and then over the cliffs to the sea. A second block was also built at this time, and also contained a bathing suite, kitchens, and a very large hypocaust. It was abandoned in the 3rd or 4th century.

The Roman Road from London to Dover creates the south boundary of the PDA (TR04SE120), occupation sites have been discovered within the village (TR23NE24) and there is numerous evidence for Roman presence in the area, particularly a hoard of coins (TR23NE3) found c50m from the west boundary of the PDA and a black urn and skeleton (TR23NE28), from a similar location, presented to the Dover Museum in 1866. (The provenance is unknown)

The Anglo-Saxon period was centred around the home of the pagan King of Kent Ethelbert at Folkestone. An Anglo Saxon cemetery is found at Dover Hill 1.8km from the village, but there has been little evidence of Saxon occupation in the village.

The Church of St Mary, from which the village takes its name, was constructed before 1150AD. The tower was added in the 13th century and the Chancel screen and porch were built in the 14th century. Windows were installed in the 15th century and the church was restored in 1890. It is constructed in flint with a tiled roof and small 12th century Norman window with wall painted foliage and a 13th century tre-foil headed piscina still survive. Above the arcade the rood screen is pierced by a round-headed opening, which silhouettes the rood cross – a feature that is unique in England. A brass dates to 1526 and a white marble wall plaque remembers General Sir Charles Staveley who died 1896.

In 1216, the French took an opportunity to attack nearby Folkestone and laid waste much of the settlement which, although still a village in size, was significant enough to have a Mayor and a Corporation. In 1313 Folkestone received a charter as a Corporate Limb of the Cinque port of Dover, and in consequence was obliged to supply seven boats. Trade of wool began through the port and extended to luxury goods such as wines and cloth. Capel-le-Ferne remained largely agricultural and there has been little evidence of Medieval occupation, however, a Medieval lead seal (MKE65468) with an animal impression, possibly a horse on one face, was found within the PDA and a silver coin (MKE65613) and lead weight (MKE95146) in the shape of a fish were found with c500m.

The London to Dover Railway, built by the South Eastern Company, was incorporated in 1836 and completed in 1844. In 1915 a landslip buried 'Warren Halt' station, which remained closed until 1923 when it was rebuilt. A second landslip finally closed the station in 1939.

During the first world war Capel-le-Ferne was the site of a Royal Naval Air Service Base (TR23NE29) that can be viewed as cropmarks to the east of the PDA on historic Google Earth images. It operated from 1915 to 1919 as a base for anti-submarine airships. It contained three airship hangers, workshop and accommodation huts and was the base for Beta, Delta and Gamma type airships and was the assembly and test site for Submarine Scout series and Kite Balloons.

With the outbreak of World War II Capel-le-Ferne became a hive of military activity. Residents recall how when the Battle of Britain began, the village was inundated with reporters who would watch the dogfights from the cliff edge and then report their stories to Fleet Street from the telephone box at Capel Street. The Germans would Bombard Folkestone and Dover from Cap Griz Nez and some of the shells would fall at Capel-le-Ferne. As a result naval pattern 8-inch gun batteries (MWX51335) 40 feet deep, protected by concrete walls were installed along with underground accommodation and a hospital. The area still has the remains of roadblocks, anti-tank blocks, pimples, ditches and stop-line, a slit trench and an observation post (TR23NE210) and a Radio Mast.

On 12th October 1940 a Supermarine Spitfire I (TR23NE39) of 72 Squadron, RAF Biggin Hill, crashed in a field off Winehouse lane within c.50m of the PDA. The pilot was killed. Capel-le-Ferne is home to a Battle of Britain Memorial, opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth on 9th July 1993 as a monument to aircrew who flew in the Battle of Britain.

5.3 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 (500m radius centered on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments

and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on page 25 in **Table 1**.

A preliminary review of the cultural heritage data shows that the site has archaeological potential.

5.4 Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas

No events, monuments, Listed Buildings, farmsteads, historic parks & gardens or conservation areas are recorded within the confines of the proposed development area (PDA). One find-spot of a medieval lead seal (MKE65468) is within the confines of the PDA. One building, one crash site, seven farmsteads, eight find-spots, Eleven monuments are within the vicinity of the PDA. No Listed buildings share intervisibility with the PDA.

The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area. Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated in the assessment.

5.5 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey by the writer of this report was accomplished on Tuesday 24th April 2016. Weather conditions were dry and overcast. The reason for the survey was to:

1. Identify any historic landscape features not shown on maps
2. Conduct a rapid survey for archaeological features
3. Make a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material
4. Constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation

The walkover survey was not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts.

The PDA consists of three fields bounded by a caravan park to the north-east, the New Dover Road to the south, Winehouse Lane to the east and residential housing to the west. At the time of the site visit all three fields were sown with winter wheat (Plates 1-4). The site was more or less level with an OD height of about 142m OD. Although all three fields were walked no archaeological features or artefacts were identified.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1 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 North Downs Way, the ancient prehistoric track way (TQ55SE124) joins the Roman Road, however, there is no evidence of Palaeolithic presence within the assessment area.

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 represented within the assessment area by one record of implements and flakes found in 1919 without provenance (TR23NE30).

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. However, a Bronze-age barrow is located within the village area.

There are few records that reflect prehistoric activity within the search area. 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 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). An Iron age Oppidum is recorded at Folkestone, however, the Kent HER holds only two records for this period within the assessment area. A gold coin (MKE65693) was found within c.50m west of the PDA and a silver coin (MKE66006) within c.500m to the west. The potential for finding remains dating to the Iron Age period within the confines of the development site is also considered **low**.

6.3 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 London to Dover Roman Road (TR04SE120) forms the south boundary and there are several find spots surrounding the PDA. A hoard of coins were found c.50m west of the PDA and a black urn and skeleton (TR23NE28) were found in the same area. Coins (MKE66584/66585/79546/79547), an unidentified copper object (MKE95145) and two copper locks (MKE95152/95153) have been found c.400m west of the site. The potential is therefore to be considered as **high**.

6.4 Anglo-Saxon

The Anglo-Saxon period is not represented within the assessment area. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered as **Low**.

6.5 Medieval

The medieval period is not well represented within the assessment area and the only HER data is of a lead seal (MKE65468) and a lead furniture fitting (MKE65467) found within the PDA, a silver coin c.300m to the west and a fish shaped lead weight (MKE95146) c.400m to the west. The presence of medieval archaeology within the assessment area is poorly represented. The potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period is therefore considered as **low**.

6.6 Post Medieval to Modern

The Post Medieval period is represented within the assessment area by seven farmsteads. The closest within c.100m to the west is a dispersed plan (MKE88511) and Capel Street, a demolished loose courtyard plan with buildings to four sides of the yard and a detached farmhouse (MKE87889). Further north is Hollingbury Farm (MKE87890) a regular courtyard plan with buildings to three sides and detached farmhouse, with less than 50% original form at c.500m distant. A cluster of farmsteads c.300m to the northeast are Little Satmar farm (MKE87899), Great Satmar (MKE87899), a yard in Satmar (MKE87898) and a yard north west of little Satmar farm (MKE88981).

The later period is abundant with a number of structures relating to both WWI and WWII. The WWI Royal Naval Air Service Base (TR23NE29/MWX51351) c.200m east, WWII anti-tank ditches (TR23NE33/34/MWX51520), anti-tank pimples (TR23NW563), anti-tank blocks (TR23NW564) c.200m west, anti-aircraft battery (MWX51336), observation post (MWX51358), slit trench (MWX51419) c.300m southeast. The crash site of a Supermarine spitfire I (TR23NE39) is located c.50m from the west boundary. The potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval period is therefore considered as **high**.

6.7 Summary of Potential

The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork. Research has shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **Low**
- Iron Age: **Low**
- Roman: **High**
- Anglo-Saxon: **Low**
- Medieval: **Low**
- Post-Medieval and Modern: **High**

7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Introduction

Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information we have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g. construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.
- **High Impact** – Where the ground level has been reduced to below natural geographical levels that would leave archaeological remains partly in situ either in plan or section e.g. the construction of roads, railways, buildings, strip foundations etc.
- **Medium Impact** – Where there has been low level or random disturbance of the ground that would result in the survival of archaeological remains in areas undisturbed e.g. the installation of services, pad-stone or piled foundations, temporary structures etc.

- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g. farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

7.2 Existing Impacts

7.2.1 Cartographic regression (4.1.3), Topographic analysis (4.1.4) and Historical research (5.2) indicate that the site has been the subject of agriculture, therefore, previous impacts to archaeological remains from construction are considered to be **negative**.

7.2.2 Agriculture became gradually more intense over time and by the modern era it was mechanised. Although the farming process rarely penetrates below the upper layers of the ground, plough truncation can have a significant impact on preserved shallow deposits. The site is within an enclosure that was once subject to agricultural use, therefore the impact of agriculture is considered to be **medium**.

7.3 Proposed Impacts

7.3.1 The general development of the site

The proposed development is for the construction of a residential development with associated access roads and landscaping.

7.3.2 The very nature of construction can have a negative impact on below ground deposits through the movement of plant, general ground disturbance and contamination and excavation. Therefore, extensive impact can be expected within the development area once construction begins.

7.3.3 With due consideration to the impacts cited above the following is an assessment of the specific impacts and their relation to this development:

- Ground contamination from the storage and use of materials may have an adverse effect on soil sampling and recording of shallow deposits – **Medium impact**
- Ground vibration, weight displacement and surface disturbance from the movement and use of plant and machinery may cause disruption of shallow features and deposits – **Medium impact**
- Ground penetration from the erection of access equipment, barriers etc. could result in isolated damage to shallow features and deposits – **Medium impact**
- Landscaping may result in the displacement of shallow features and deposits – **Medium impact**
- Ground stripping and levelling could remove shallow deposits and features and leave the archaeological horizon open to damage or destruction from the foot, plant or vehicle traffic – **High impact**
- Trenching for the installation of services may involve the removal of shallow deposits or features and further damage the archaeological horizon sited immediately below or neighbouring archaeology – **High impact**
- The excavation of the foundations may result in the entire removal of the archaeological feature or deposit from a localised area, subsequently intruding on related neighbouring archaeology – **High impact**
- The long-term effect of the development will be in the new use of the site and changes resulting therein. In this case the possibility of higher foot and vehicular traffic to the site – **Low impact**

7.4 Proposed mitigation for the impact of the construction process

The adherence to the general requirements required by HSE to increase safety, reduce risk and lessen the impact of the construction process.

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 may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **Moderate** archaeological potential and the local planning authority may impose a planning condition for archaeological works to a written specification and timetable approved by the local planning authority.

9. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Setting of Listed Buildings

One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with *The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance* (English Heritage 2011). This guidance states that “*setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset*” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

The Listed Buildings share no intervisibility with the PDA (Plates 1-4)

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 of the project.

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.

Paul Wilkinson PhD., MCifA., FRSA.

27th May 2016

10 REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY

IFA (2014) STANDARD AND GUIDANCE for historic environment desk-based assessment.

National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

Data provided by Kent HER

PLATES



Plate 1. The site (looking south)



Plate 2. The site (looking west)



Plate 3. The site (looking south-west)



Plate 4. 1940 Google Earth



Plate 5. 1960 Google Earth



Plate 6. 2013 Google Earth

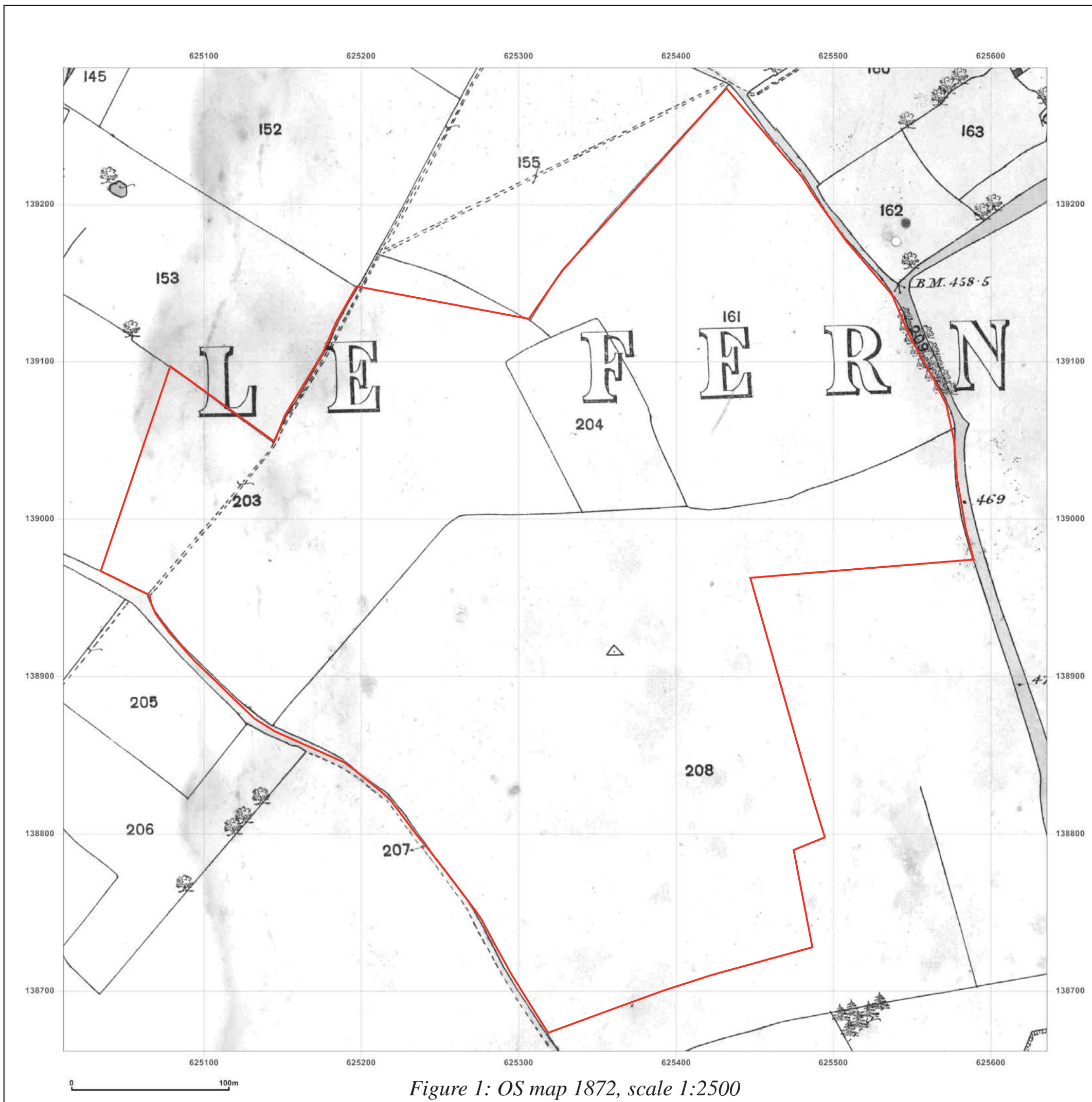


Figure 1: OS map 1872, scale 1:2500

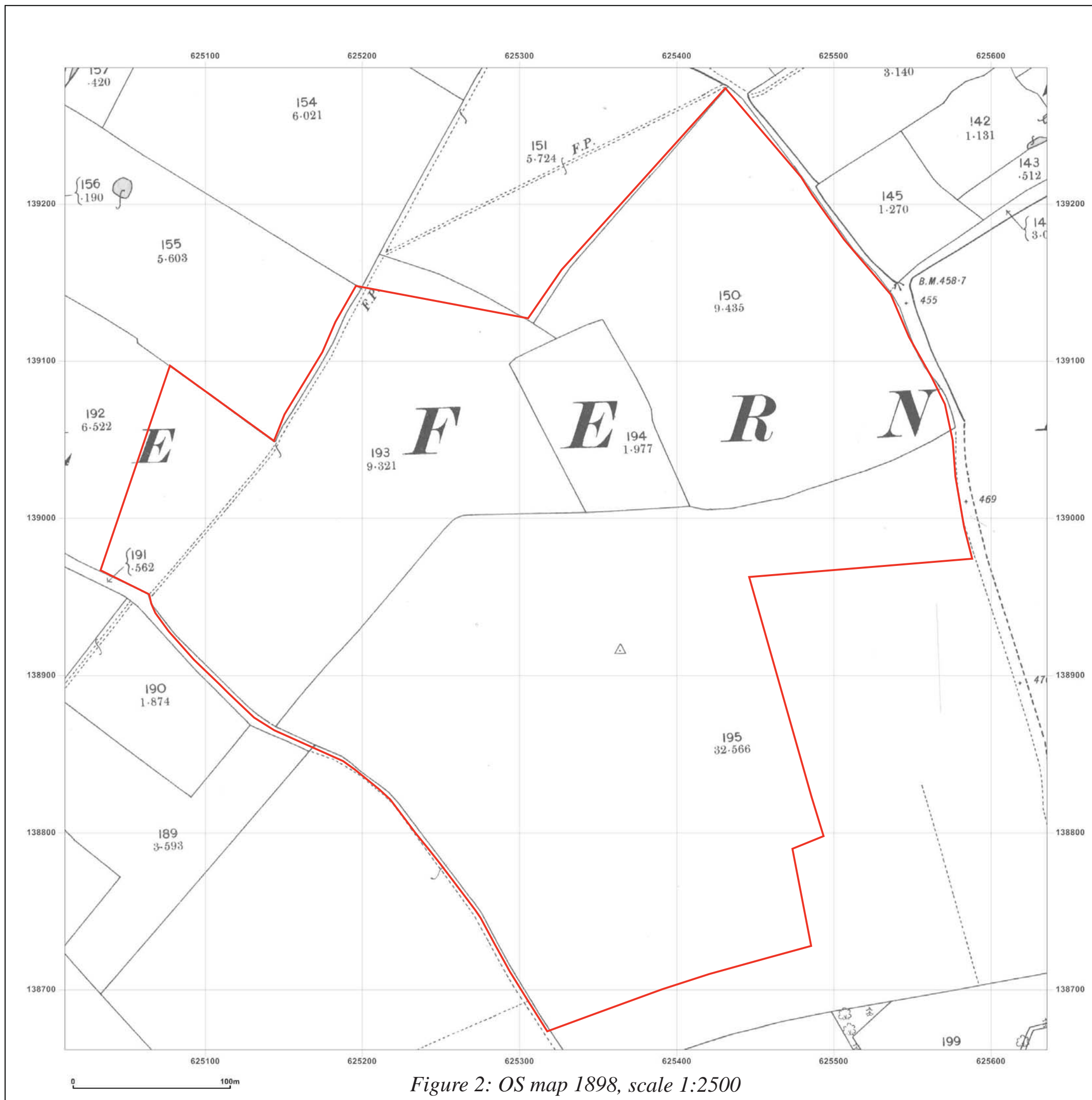


Figure 2: OS map 1898, scale 1:2500

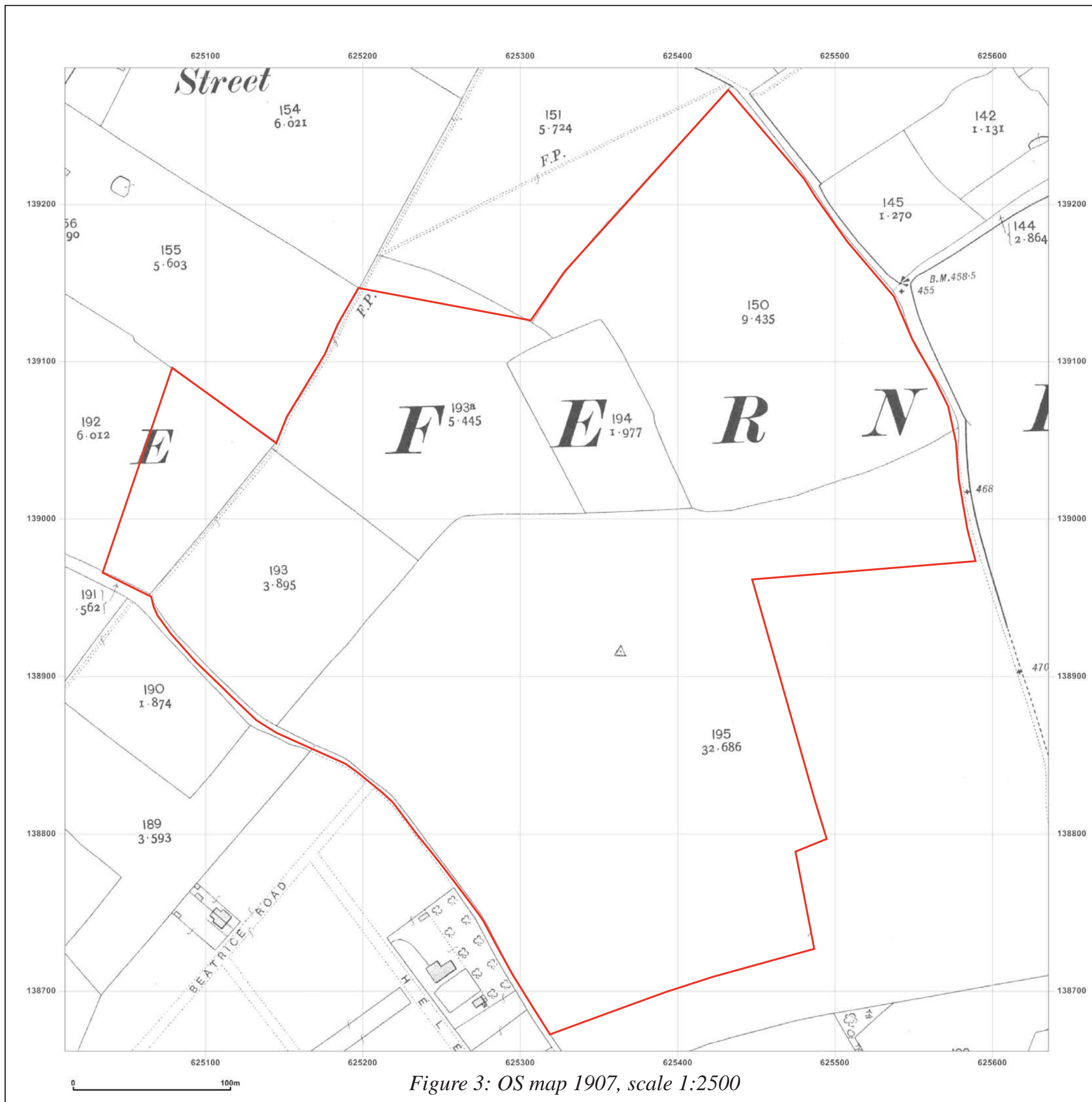


Figure 3: OS map 1907, scale 1:2500

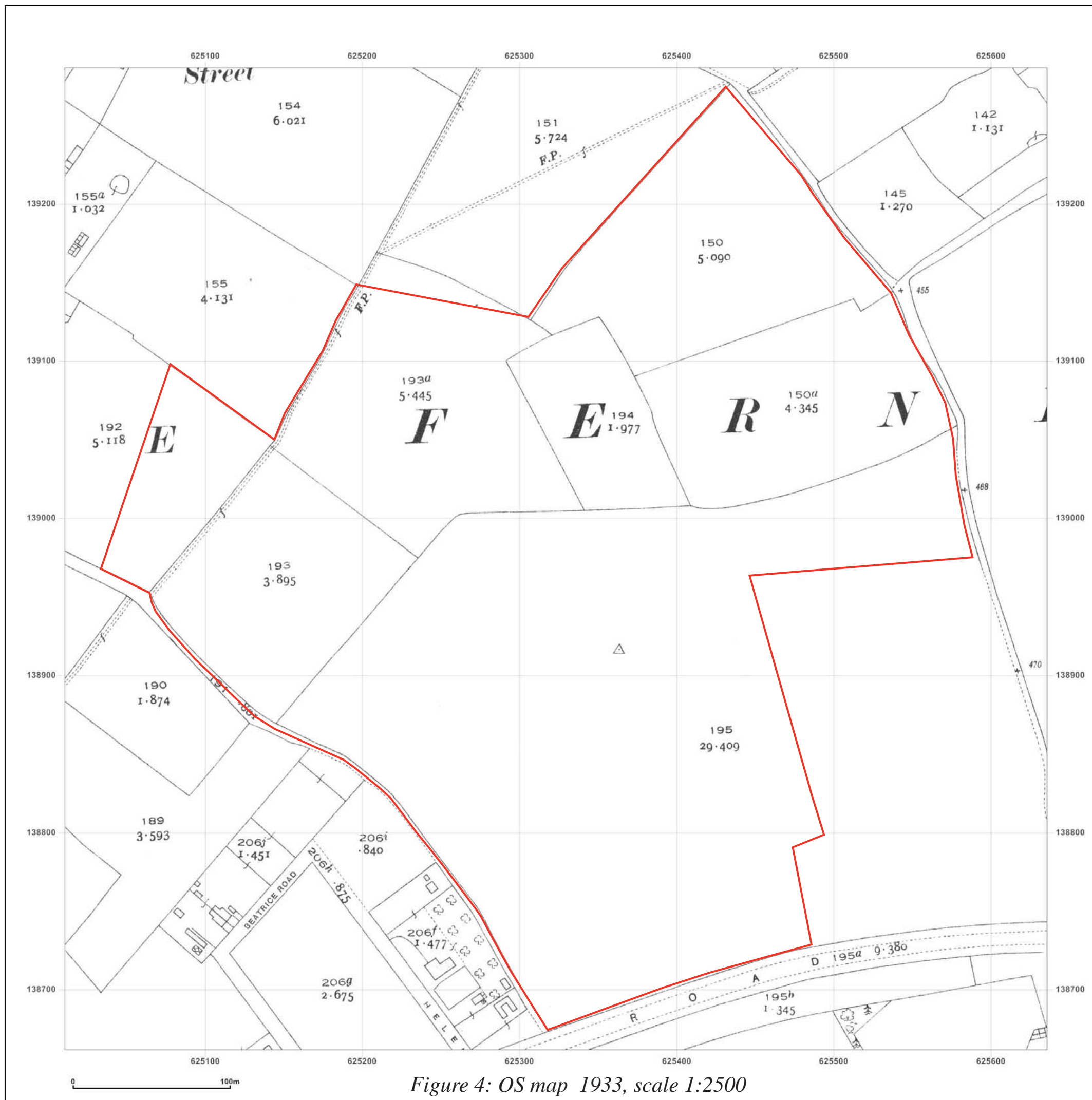


Figure 4: OS map 1933, scale 1:2500

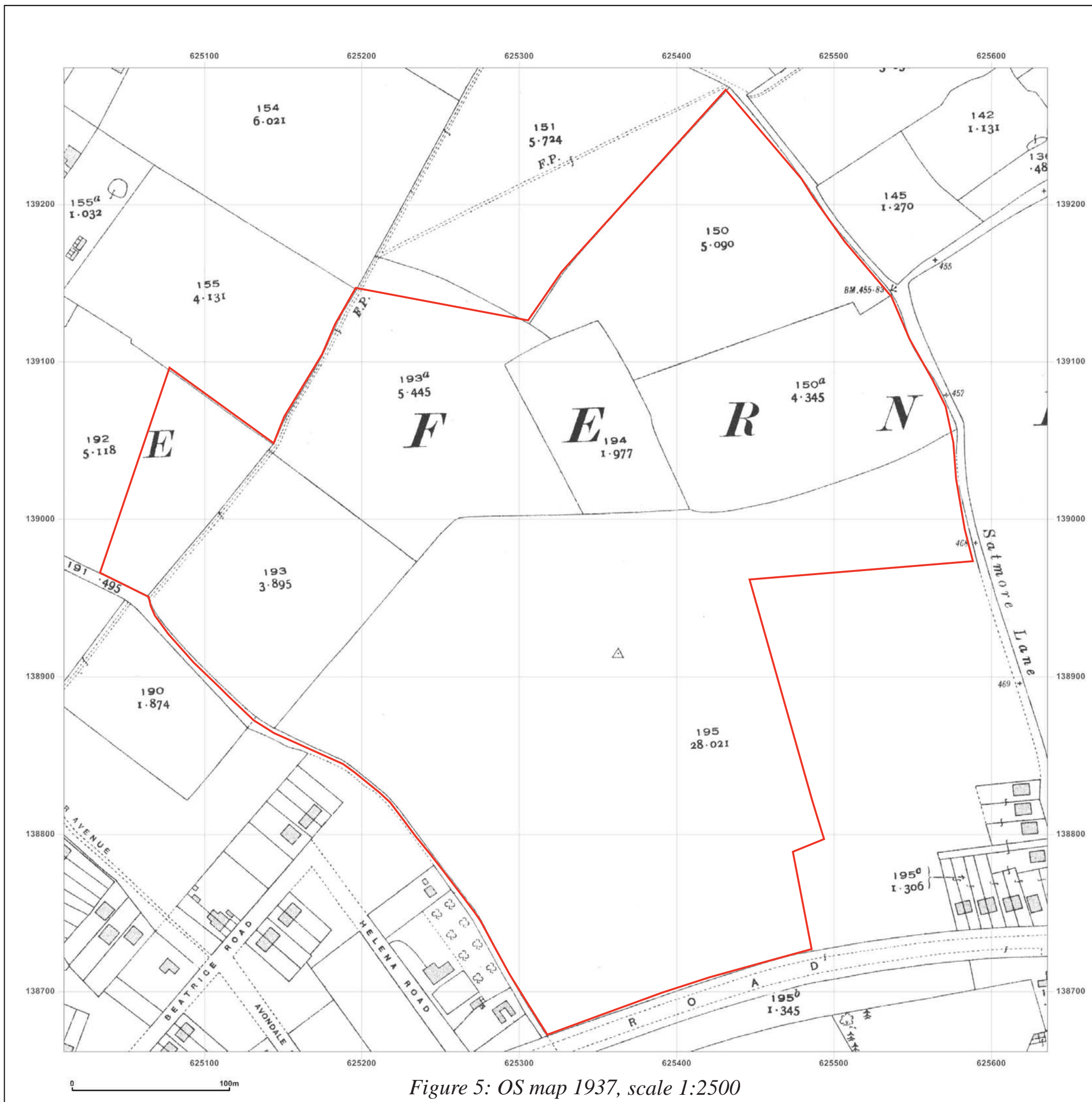


Figure 5: OS map 1937, scale 1:2500

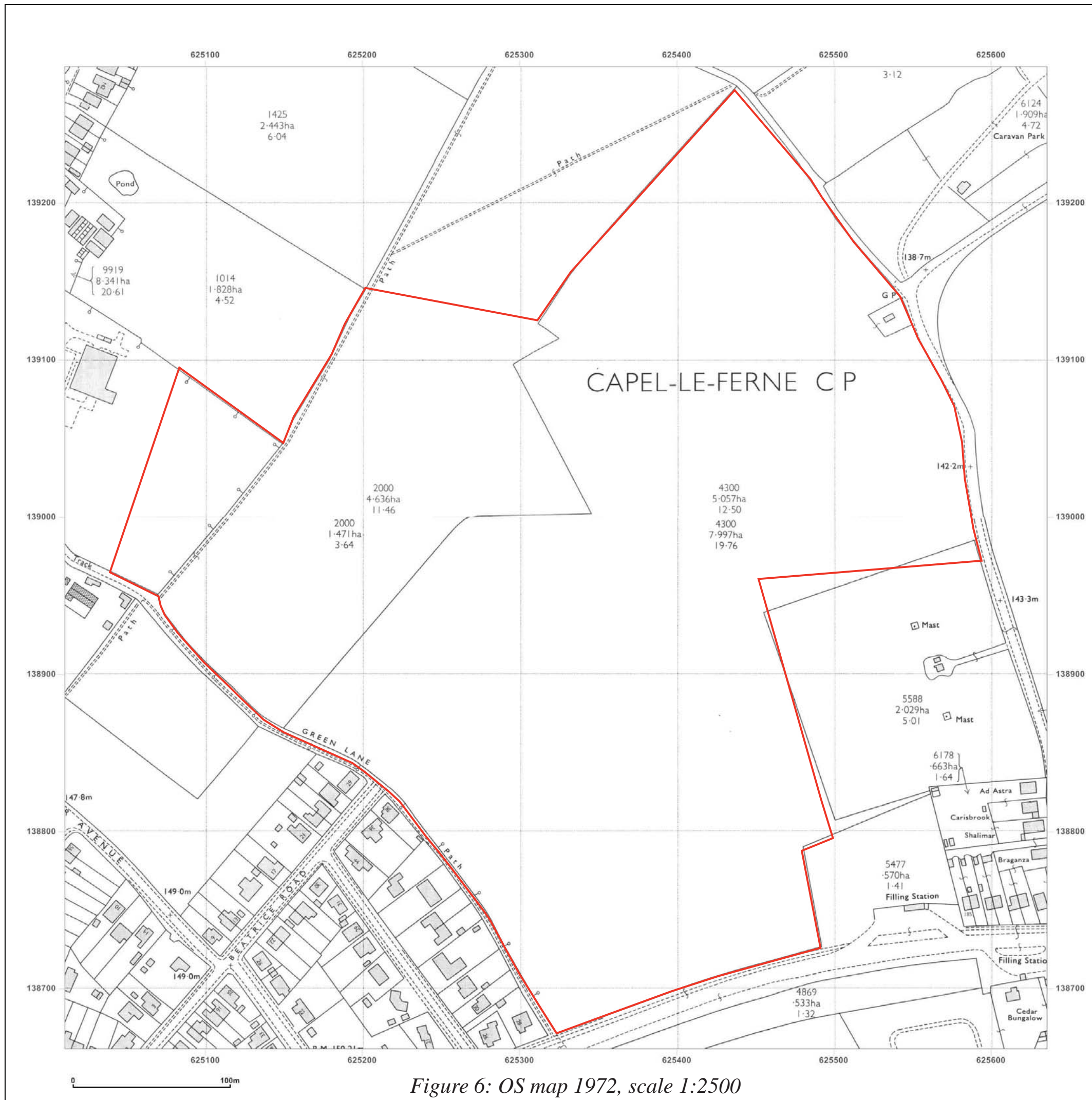


Figure 6: OS map 1972, scale 1:2500

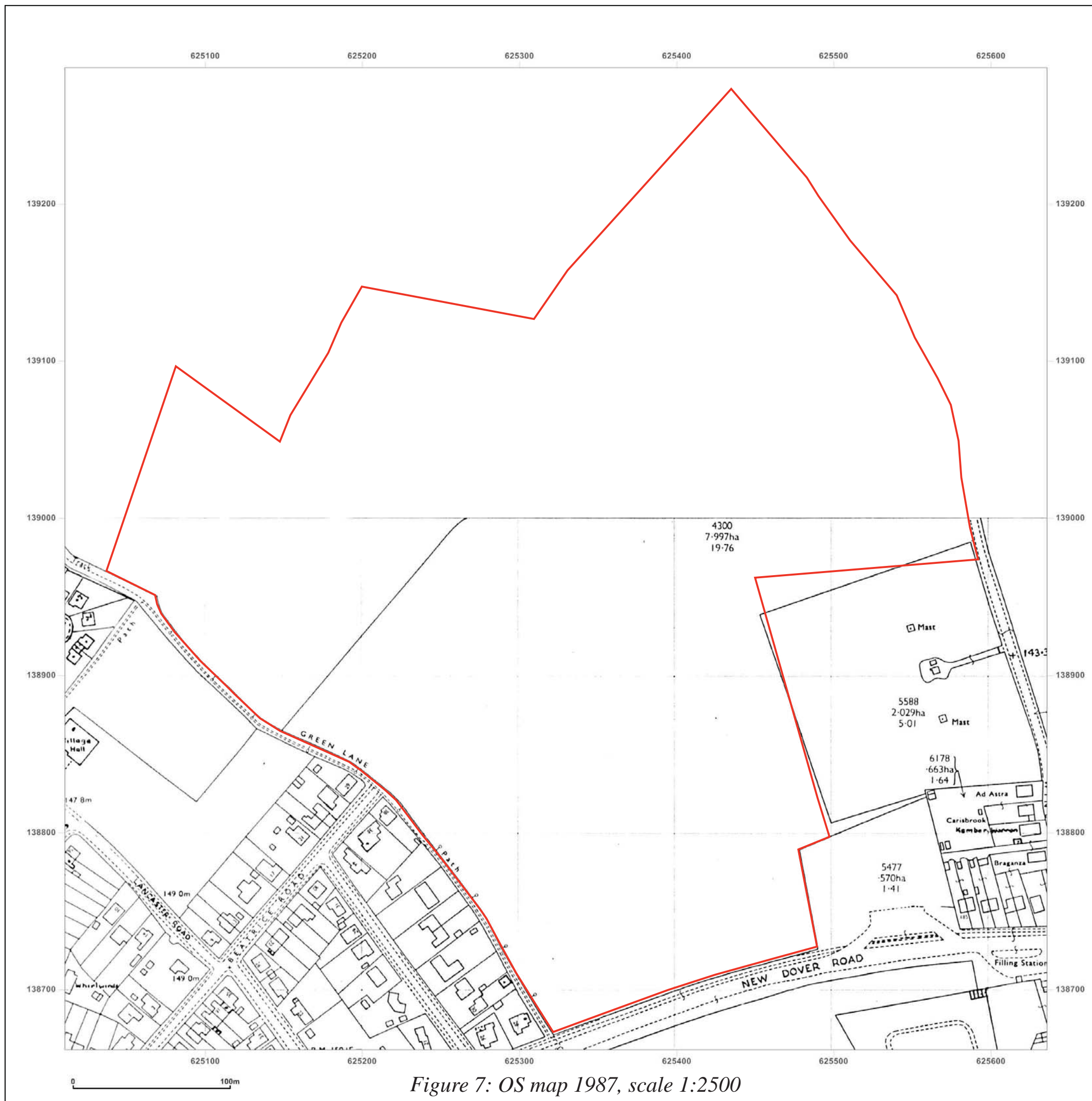


Figure 7: OS map 1987, scale 1:2500

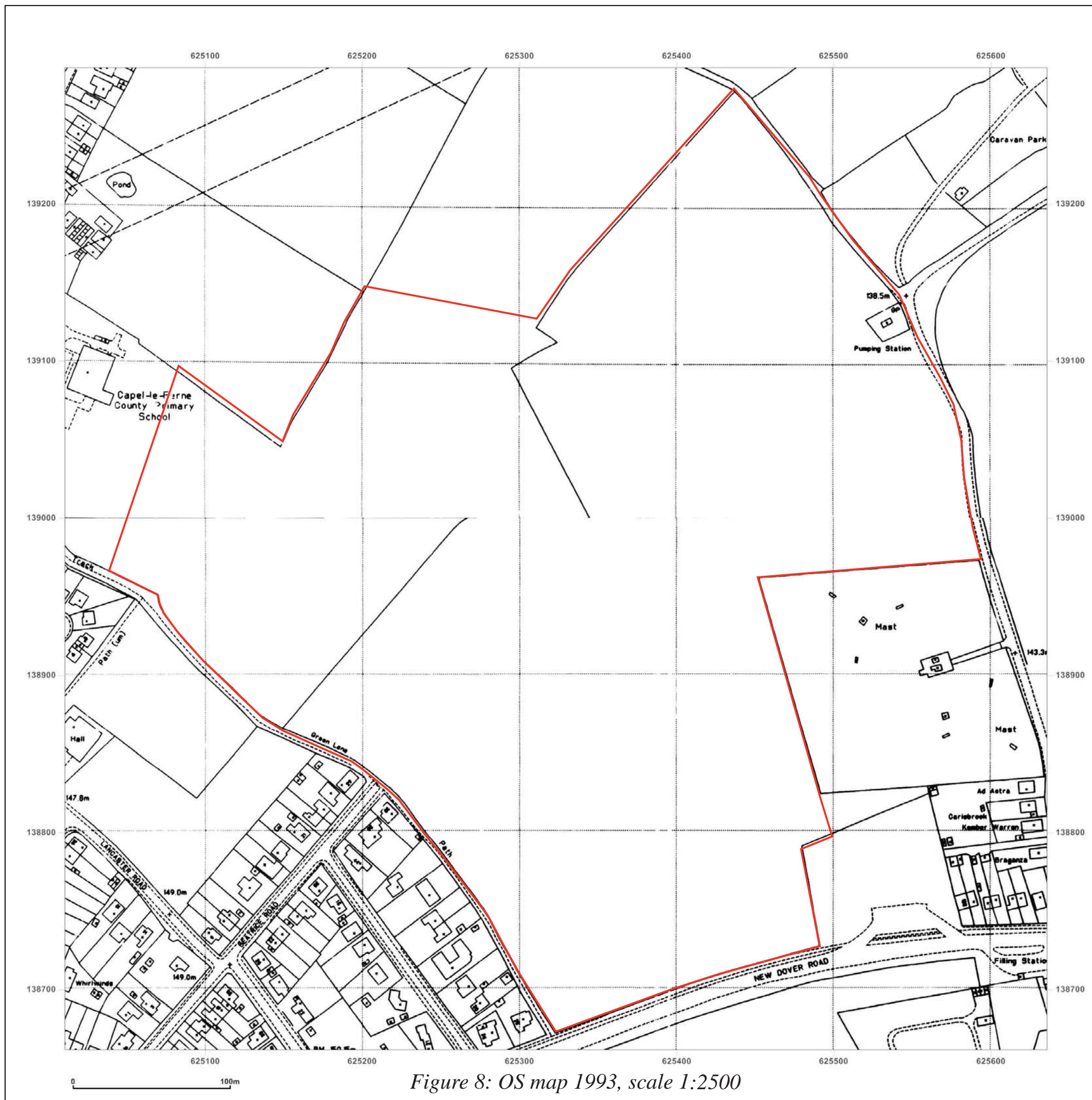


Figure 8: OS map 1993, scale 1:2500



Figure 9: OS map 1993, scale 1:2500

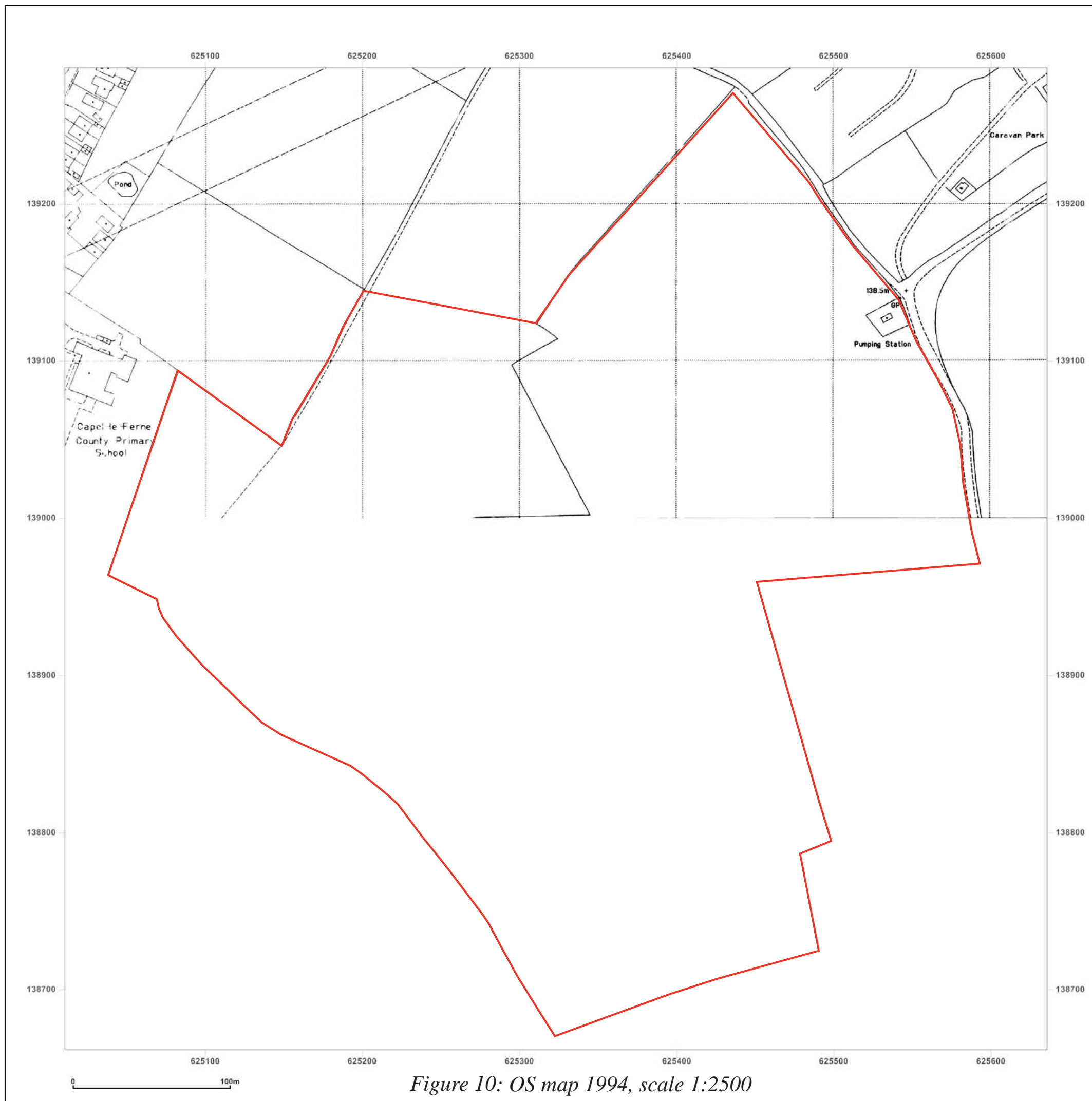
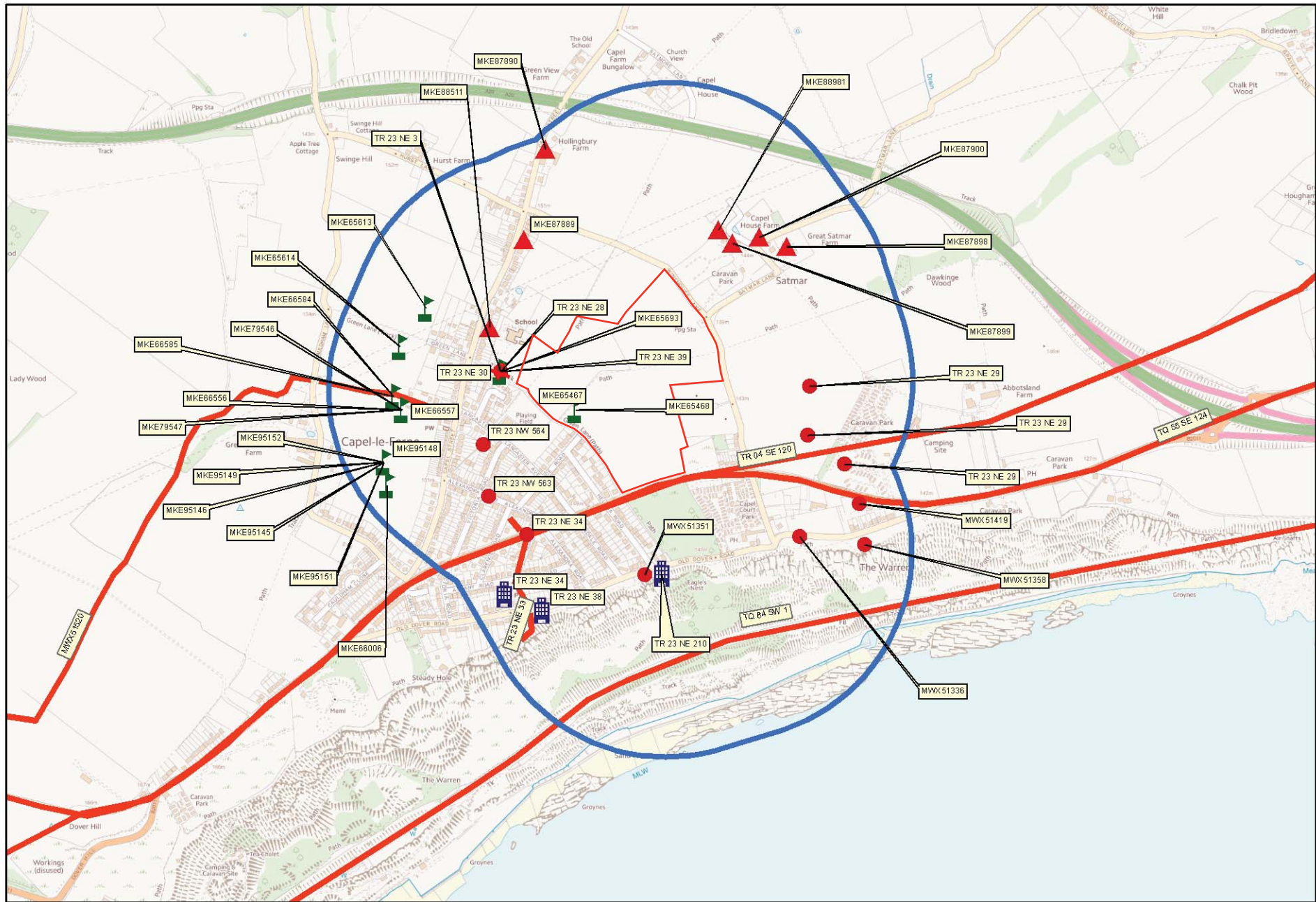














Figure 10: OS map 1994, scale 1:2500

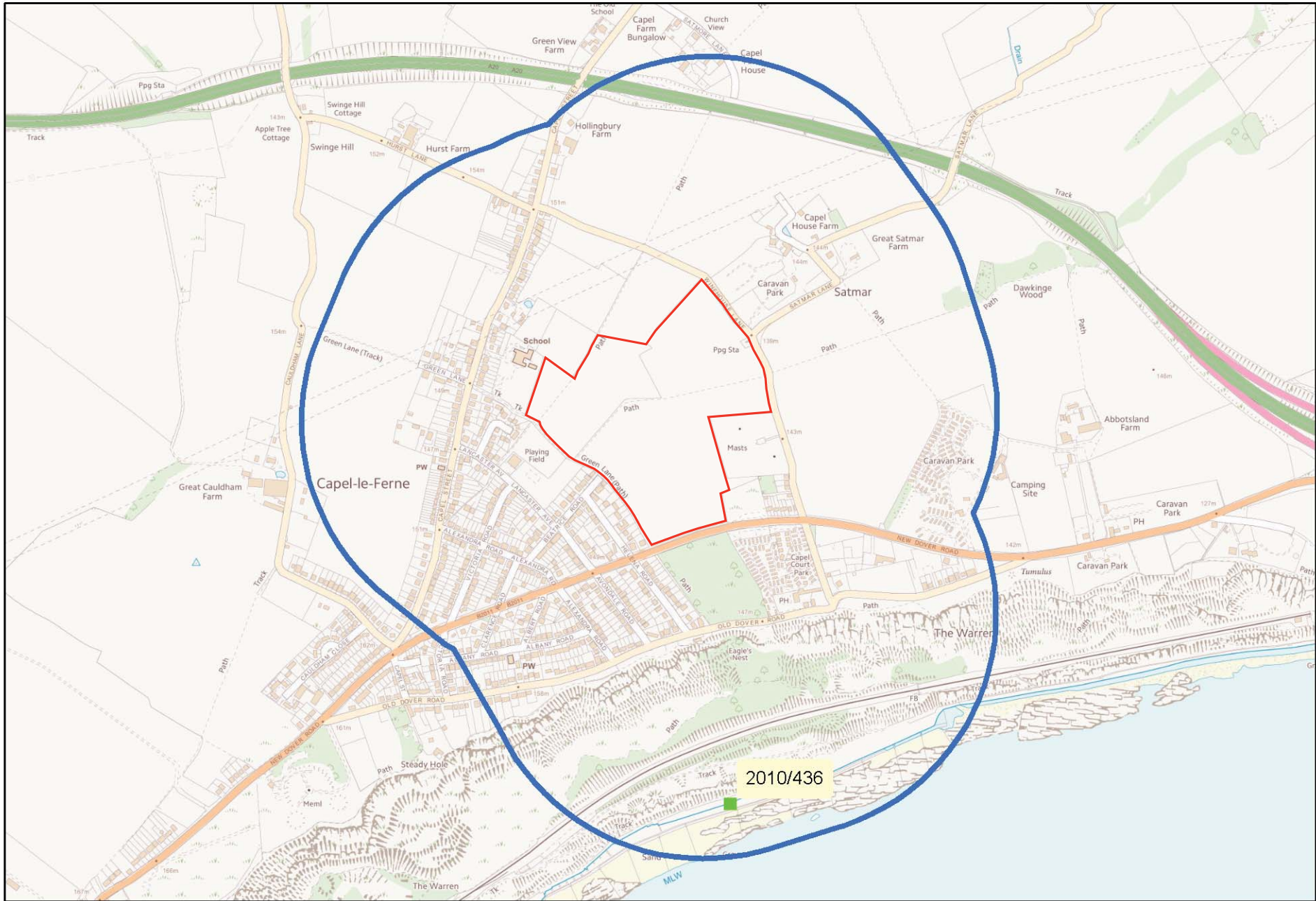
Kent Historic Environment Record - Capel-le-Ferne - Monuments



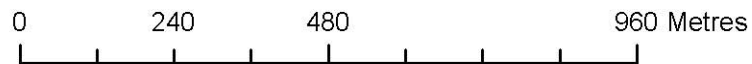
- Legend**
-  Building
 -  Crash Site
 -  Farmstead
 -  Findspot
 -  Listed Building
 -  Landscape
 -  Maritime
 -  Monument
 -  Place
 -  HEDGE
 -  MON
 -  Mon (poly)



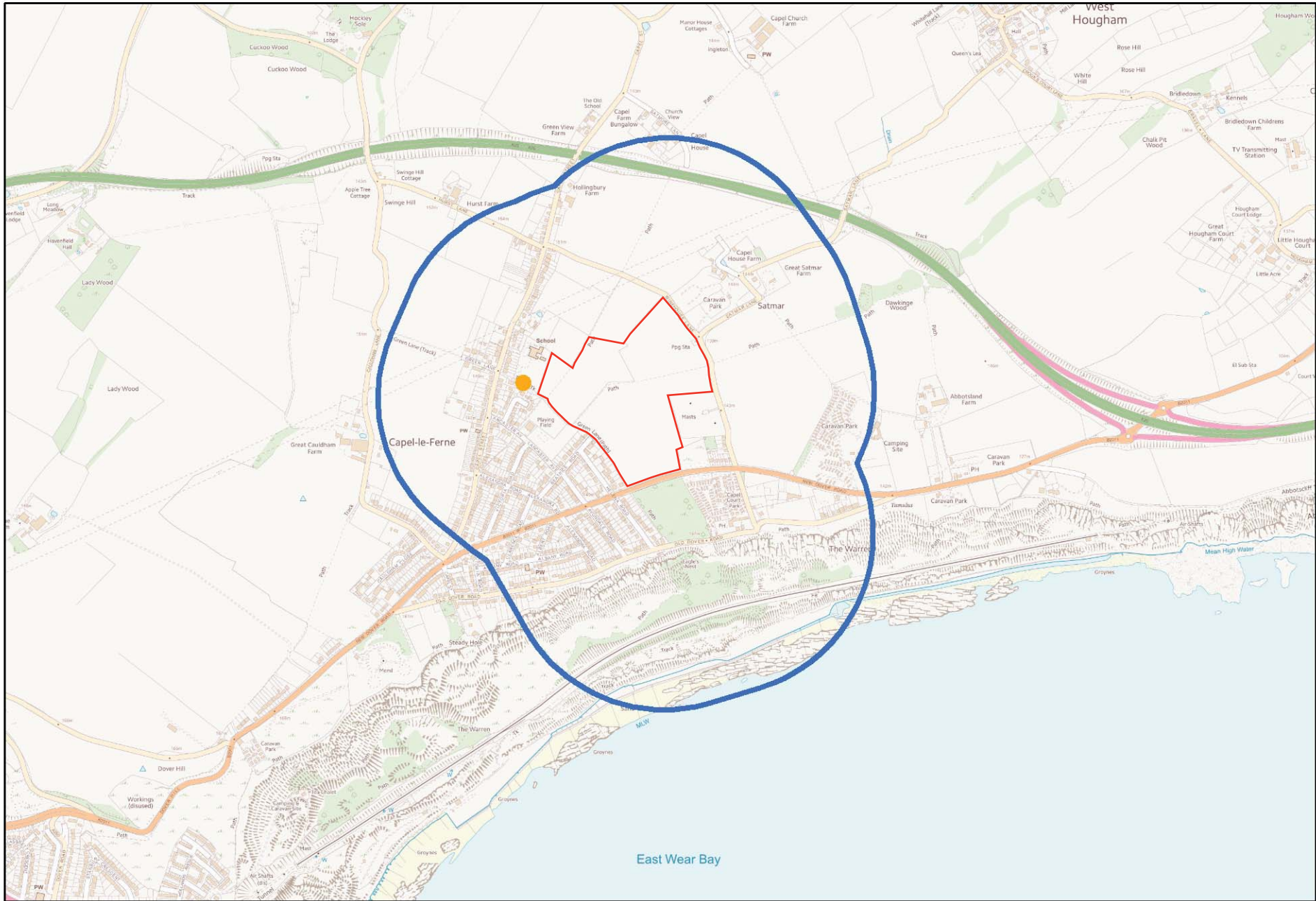
Kent Historic Environment Record - Capel-le-Ferne - Reports



Legend



Kent Historic Environment Record - Capel-le-Ferne - Protected Military Remains



Legend

