

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
in advance of the Proposed Development at the  
former Kumor Nursery, Dover Road, Sandwich,  
Kent CT13 0DA

NGR: 632700 157100



Report for Chartway Group

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**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)

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at the former Kumor Nursery, Dover Road, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 ODA**

NGR 632700 157100

### **1 SUMMARY**

*Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) has been commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment in advance of the proposed residential development at the former Kumor Nursery, Dover Road, Sandwich, Kent CT13 ODA as part of the planning application submitted by the Chartway Group. 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: High*
- *Post-medieval: High*
- *Modern: High*

*The Desk Based Assessment concludes that:*

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

*The PDA is located in historic town and parish of Sandwich, a district of Dover, in the county of Kent and the southeast of England. It lies to the north of the town at Stone Cross, to the west of the Dover Road. The area is at the edge of the urban*

*development of the town and remains agricultural and low density in development. Sandwich Technology School can be found opposite on the east side of the Dover Road. The plot forms approximately 5.65 acres of horticultural land, a large rectangular building, an outbuilding and tanks that once formed a Horticultural Nursery. It is accessed via a long driveway that runs between the residential housing and opens on to the Dover Road. The plot is bounded to the north by a patchwork of fields, to the west by fields that lead on to a small medium density residential development set around Johns Green, to the east by a small medium density residential development and to the south by a continuation of that development flanking the Dover Road (Fig.1-2).*

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by the Chartway Group to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment to supplement a planning application for the proposed residential development at the former Kumor Nursery, Dover Road, Sandwich, Kent CT13 0DA (Figure 1-2). 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. The PDA is centered on National Grid Reference: 632700 157100.

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

It may be that intrusive investigations, such as a Geophysical Survey and/or an Archaeological Evaluation, with machine cut trial trenching, may be requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) as a Planning Condition.

The site is in an area characterised as prairie fields with 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosures and extensive boundary loss. To the north is an area of post 1810 settlement; to the east are small regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure) and to the south, orchards. St Bartholomew's Hospital is designated a conservation area c.500m northeast.

An excavation by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 1979 at the by-pass site Harp field/Shoulder of Mutton field c.450m south uncovered a Neolithic/Bronze Age settlement and a small Roman settlement (EKE4172/4175).

Richborough Environs Project carried out aerial photography on the area of Ash, Sandwich and Woodnesborough in 2002, revealing a high concentration of archaeological features observed in cropmarks that were mostly attributed to the Roman settlement and the impact of WW2 (EKE14473)

An evaluation in 2001 and a watching brief in 2004 at Sandwich Technology School c.300m southeast by Archaeological Solutions proved negative (EKE5744/9067) as did watching briefs carried out at 1 Foster Court c.400m northeast by Dover Archaeological Group and Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 1999 and at Sandown Road, c.400m southeast by Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust in 2001 (EKE5563/5569/5743).

## **2.1 Geology and Topography**

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is Bedrock Geology of Thanet Formation (Sand, Silt And Clay). A sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 56 to 59 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas with mainly siliciclastic sediments (comprising of fragments or clasts of silicate minerals) deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel.

To the east of the PDA are superficial deposits of Head (Clay and Silt) formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, in a local environment that was

previously dominated by subaerial slopes, from the material accumulated by down slope movements including debris flow, solifluction, soil creep and hill wash

The PDA sits at an average height of 20ft (6m) AOD.

## **2.2 Planning Background**

The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

Policy 12 is the relevant policy for the historic environment:

### **2.2.1 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.

2.2.2 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 Policies**

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 Practise Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practise 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 Guidance in the 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 it’s 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 of a planning application for residential development with associated parking, 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 the Chartway Group in order to supplement a planning application for the proposed residential development at the former Kumor Nursery, Dover Road, Sandwich, Kent CT13 0DA (TR 3275 5707), to establish the potential for archaeological features and deposits.

### **3.2 Desktop Study – Institute for Archaeologists (revised 2014)**

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 Sandwich.

The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and 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. 3-12).

### **Map Regression 1867 - 1994**

In the A Drury, W Herbert Map of 1769 (54cm x 71cm) the PDA is located in an area of small hamlets and villages connected by roads and tracks. The site is in an unpopulated area on the Dover Road, southwest of the walled town of Sandwich and Bartholomew Hospital and Stone croft, sited outside of the walls. The village of Woodnesborough or Winsborough and Woodnesborough Hill are just beyond a ridge to the northwest and west and Winsborough church is southwest. The Dover Road leads south from Sandwich, past Fenelon or Fenland, to Statenborough and

onwards to Eastry in the southwest. Worth or Word is located to the east and the coast is just beyond. (Plate 1).

In the OS Map of 1872 the PDA forms part of field 42, the entrance being close to 'Site of Stone Cross'. The field is west of the Dover Road and Stone Cross farm is opposite and the village of Stone Cross continues north from the farm along the east side of the road (Fig.3).

In the OS Map of 1898 the field has been redesignated 115 (43.282). Stone cross Farm has expanded its orchard and the village has a smithy and a large horticultural Nursery with several glasshouses. Two dwellings with outbuildings have sprung up to the south, again on the east side of the road. A milestone on the Deal Road informs us that Sandwich is 1 mile and Deal is 5 miles (Fig.4).

In the OS Map of 1907 the PDA has been developed into orchards 402a (4.574), (0.767) and 402e (0.666). The western side of the Dover Road has seen some development. A small row of spaced, low-density, dwellings stretch across the southeast boundary of the PDA, including the later access route from the Dover Road. Further along the western side of the road is a row of high-density terraced houses and the development in the south has expanded (Fig.5).

In the OS Map of 1937 a water tower, a large building and several small buildings have appeared on the PDA, particularly towards the southwest. The adjacent row of houses has expanded to fill the gaps between the properties. The fields opposite have been developed into Sandwich County Modern School and the small development to the south has spread southwest. Electric pylons cross the fields to facilitate the growth in population (Fig.6).

In the OS Map of 1955 the PDA is now Kumor Nursery (4.80/6512). The water tower has been replaced with a tank and the buildings are largely glasshouses; a small orchard has been cultivated to the northeast. The village remains unchanged (Fig.7).

In the OS Map of 1974-75 the nursery has expanded and a larger building has been constructed to the southwest. The Deal road has been widened and the school has become the Sandwich Secondary School following the construction of the new Sandwich County Primary School to facilitate the development of medium to high density housing to the north of the village (Fig.8).

In the OS Map of 1980-93 there is very little change (Figs. 9-11).

In the OS map of 1994 the nursery buildings have been demolished and one large building has been constructed to the southwest. The village remains unchanged (Fig.12).

#### *4.1.4 Aerial Photographs*

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Historic England and Google Earth was undertaken. In 1940 the PDA has been developed into a nursery and the southeast boundary has been developed into housing. The school is opposite and the village spreads north to where the Deal Road and the Dover Road meet. By 1960 there is very little change to the nursery but the village has been subject to further housing development. By 1990 the buildings on the site of the PDA have been demolished and a new larger building constructed. By 1990 this building has been demolished and the nursery appears to have gone out of use, this continues through to 2013 (Plates 1-5).

#### *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 assessment area is diverse and should comprise possible activity dating from one of the earliest human period in Britain through to the post-medieval period. The geographic and topographic location of Sandwich is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel and communication since the Neolithic Ages.

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 this page in **Table 1**.

### 5.2 History of the site

The name Sandwich derives from the Old English of 'sond wic' meaning 'a trading-centre on sand', a 'wic' being a trading post or similar. It first appears as 'Sondwic' in

the Saxon Chronicle of 851 AD, then '*Sanduic*' in 1023 AD. By 1086 '*Sandwice*', appears in the Domesday Book and is recorded as comprising of 383 habitable dwellings.

Archaeological finds testify to prehistoric occupation; a Bronze Age axe (TR 35 NW 98), flint artefacts (TR 35 NW 117, TR 35 NW 118, TR 35 NW 124) and a Neolithic or Bronze Age site (TR 35 NW 101) have been found southwest of the PDA. An ancient canoe (TR 35 NW 44) was discovered on the bank of a small stream and 29 Iron Age coins that were found in Archer's Low Farm dating from 100 BC to 38 AD (TR 35 NW 143, 145, 146, 148, 149, 159).

Initially Roman invasion fleets landed at Deal, 5 miles distant but later seeking safer anchorage they arrived at Richborough 1.6 miles north and built a fort and a settlement there to protect the Wantsum Channel that separated Kent from the Isle of Thanet. Richborough saw both the beginning and the end of Roman rule. The Dover Road that bounds the PDA to the east connected Richborough with Dover.

Several Roman copper alloy coins have been found within the PDA (MKE64625, MKE64626, MKE64627) dating from 238-337 AD and further coins finds have been found within c. 100m of the site (MKE95251, MKE95249). A Roman occupation site, containing ovens, ditches and pits and dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century, is located c.450m southeast of the PDA. The suspected foundation trenches of a winged corridor villa were uncovered within the Western boundary of Sandwich (TR 35 NW 91) and finds suggest a construction date of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century. A stone coffin (TR 35 NW 5), swords (TR 35 NW 6), a first century denarius of Caligula (TR 35 NW 25) and cinerary urns used for cremations (TR 35 NW 33) have also been found locally.

Sandwich was a natural harbour that originated in the Saxon period. The first written reference to Sandwich is in the Life of St Wilfred in which the author notes that in 666 AD Wilfred arrived at a 'port of safety at Sandwich'. St Mary's church stands on the site of a convent established here in 664-73. It has been destroyed several times by the Danes, the Normans and the French and rebuilt. Between 845-1066 AD the town is frequently mentioned in the Anglo Saxon chronicles as a gathering place for Danish and English fleets and in the early 1050s the Earl of Mercia refers to visiting a church in the town. During the Danish invasions of the 9<sup>th</sup>

and 11<sup>th</sup> century the town was in the front line and by the 11<sup>th</sup> century it was regarded as 'the most famous of all the ports of the English'.

St Peter's church stands on the site of a Norman church, which was probably destroyed in 1216 when Sandwich was attacked by the French and rebuilt in the 13<sup>th</sup> century by the Carmelite Friars. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century it became the church of the Flemish Protestants that settled in Sandwich. St Clement's church dates to the 12<sup>th</sup> century and was for some time the election place for the Mayor of Sandwich.

St Bartholomew's Hospital, set outside the town walls, was originally a hostel for travellers and pilgrims, but soon became a hospital housing 16 brethren. In 1217 the hospital chapel was built and is now Grade I Listed.

Walls are thought to have surrounded the town as early as 1266 and much of the land outside out it was uninhabitable because of poor drainage.

A castle known as Kings Castle (TR35NW7) was located just outside the town for the purpose of defending the town against French raiders. Documentary evidence suggests that it was newly built in 1290AD and may have been constructed on the site of an earlier Norman castle of timber construction. The castle appears to have gone in to decline at the same time as the medieval port and the stone used to build Sandown castle and the local houses. Archaeological excavations have uncovered, a large ditch, cobbled surfaces and the remains of a large building.

By the medieval period, it had become a major seaport with international connections and was counted as one of the original Cinque Ports.

The medieval chapel of St James or St Jacob with burial ground and hermitage, was located on the site of Sandwich Primary School (TR 35 NW 13). The medieval Carmelite Priory (TR 35 NW 14) visited by Henry V and Henry VIII, was also located in Sandwich between New Street and the Market Place.

It grew into a medium sized market town, however, during the 13<sup>th</sup> century the coast was hit by several severe storms and finally in the great storm of 1287 the harbour was drastically narrowed. Despite this Sandwich continued to play an important role as a port, importing and exporting goods and acting as a Naval base during the war with France. In 1357 the King of France was landed at Sandwich as a prisoner of Edward III and in 1475 Edward set sail from the harbour with 11,000 troops. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century the French sent a raiding party to Kent, burning much of

Sandwich to the ground. A force of around 4,000 men from Honfleur, under the command of Marshal de Breze, came ashore to pillage the town, in the process murdering the Mayor, John Drury.

In 1597, 1635 and 1643 the town was hit by the plague. A total of almost 500 people died and were buried in St Clements parish.

During the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century the River Stour had gradually silted up and despite efforts to make new cuts to the sea the port had become virtually landlocked and in the 16<sup>th</sup> century it fell into decline.

Thief Downs, on gallows field is where the condemned were buried alive, during the reign of Henry III (TR 35 NW 17).

During the 16<sup>th</sup> century Sandwich became the only town in England to have their Englishmen outnumbered by foreign settlers, an estimated 2400 Flemish and 500 Walloon exiles. The town gained significantly from the skills of these settlers. Market gardening techniques including the introduction of celery, silk manufacture enhanced the cloth industry and Flemish architectural techniques became as much a part of Kent as the thatched cottage.

During WWI the town again became an important transit location for troops heading to Ypres.

**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 **moderate** archaeological potential.

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

Three find spots; no monuments, events or listed buildings are recorded within the confines of the proposed development area (PDA). Nine find spots and one monument are recorded within a c.100m vicinity of the PDA; 116 findspots, 20 listed buildings, 5 monuments, 2 farmsteads, 1 building, 1 crash site, 1 conservation area are recorded within c.500m. No Listed buildings share intervisibility with the PDA.

### **5.5 Walkover Survey**

A walkover survey by the writer of this report was accomplished on 15<sup>th</sup> August 2016. Weather conditions were sunny and warm. 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 artifacts.

The PDA consists of one large field bounded by fields to the north and west and residential development to the south and east. At the time of the site visit the field was left to meadow (Plates 6-12). The site was more or less level with an OD height of about 6.50m- 7m OD. Because of the amount of brambles and grass a superficial walkover was only achieved. The site is bounded by hedging with some larger trees to the west, a low hedge to the north and the rear gardens of houses to the east and south. The glasshouses are still standing in the western area of the PDA, and a static caravan is on site. The existing entrance is narrow and secured by a galvanized gate locked with a numbered padlock.

Although the field was 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 Kent HER has no record of archaeological evidence from this period 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, also shared with the Bronze Age, evidence of continued occupation (\*). A Neolithic/Bronze Age site of considerable importance was found, c.400m south, when constructing the new Sandwich By-Pass. Several struck flints and pottery were collected (EKE4175/TR35NW101\*).

The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The record cited in the Neolithic period above has also been designated Bronze Age (EKE4175/TR35NW101\*).

The potential for finding remains that date prior to this period 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). The Kent HER has one record that is also shared with the Roman period

(\*); a Romano British settlement (TR35NW92\*), c. 400m south of the PDA, has produced a coin and pottery dating to the Iron Age period. Therefore the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is 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 Dover Road that linked Dover to Richborough during the Roman period is within c.50m of the PDA. There are several records relating to this period within the assessment area; three coins have been found within the PDA (MKE64625, MKE64626, MKE64627); several coins have been found within c.100m of the site (MKE95015/95016/95164/95206/95241/95242/95249/95251/95278); a coin (TR35NW25) was found c.200m northeast; Cremation burials (TR35NW33) were found c.300m southeast near Sandwich station; a Romano British settlement (TR35NW92\*), c.400m south, revealed 3 ovens, pits and ditches. Therefore, the potential for finding archaeological features or deposits from this period is considered **high**.

### **6.4 Anglo-Saxon**

There is one record dating to the Anglo-Saxon period within the assessment area, a copper alloy cosmetic article (MKE64047) found c.50m north. 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 was a time of prosperity around the Port of Sandwich and the Medieval walled town, c.550m is designated a Conservation Area.

A silver coin was found within c.50m of the PDA (MKE64046);

A copper alloy casket key (MKE95193), a copper alloy mount (MKE95178), two copper alloy buckles MKE95192/95245), a copper alloy jetton (MKE95347) and a silver coin (MKE95244) were found within c.100m; silver coins of Henry II & III & V, Edward I, III & IV and King John (MKE95311/95279/95334/95336/95341/95348/95349/95351/95366), a lead seal matrix (MKE95355) a gilded copper alloy mount (MKE95280) and a copper alloy jetton (MKE95317) were found within c.200m; three copper alloy buckles (MKE95220/95276/95354), three copper alloy jettons (MKE95309/95328/95364), a lead pilgrims ampulla (MKE95329) and silver coins of Elizabeth I, Henry VII, Robert I of Scotland (MKE95258/95272/95282/95308/) were found within c.300m; a copper alloy seal matrix (MKE95179), a copper alloy decorative horse harness pendant (MKE95312) and a silver coin (MKE95365) were found within c.400m of the PDA.

Records dating from the Medieval to the post medieval period include the Site of the Stone Cross, c.50m east of the PDA (TR34NW22); a copper alloy casket key (MKE95253), vessel foot in the shape of an animal paw (MKE95175), a tag or 'point' (MKE95246) and a lead seal matrix (MKE95182) were found within c.100m; a copper alloy spur (MKE95028), a jetton (MKE95277), a clothes fastener (MKE95310) and a lead alloy token (MKE95260) were found within c.300m; St Bartholomews hospital, founded 1227, (TR35NW24) and the chapel dated 1170-1899 (TR35NW392) is located c.400m northeast and a 16<sup>th</sup> century GII Listed barn is just west of the hospital (TR35NW629); a copper alloy sword belt (MKE95177) and an eagle mount (MKE95327) were found within c.400m; a copper alloy hood (MKE95180, an orb and cross jetton (MKE95208), three coin weights (MKE95211/95213/95215), a hooked

tag clothes fastener (MKE95225) and a lead alloy trade token (MKE95224) were found within c.500m.

Therefore the potential for finding remains dating to the Medieval period is considered as **high**.

## 6.6 Post Medieval to Modern

The Grade II Listed Stone Cross House dating to 1800-1832 is c.100m east; two silver coins (MKE95189/95256), several copper alloy artefacts - a coin of James I (MKE95340), a coin weight (MKE95194), a Cinque ports button (MKE95024), a Chinese 'cash' coin from the Qing dynasty (MKE95025), four tokens of Martha Forde, Anne Atkins and the plough Inn (MKE95026/95189/95333/95344), a jetton (MKE95335), a hook (MKE95216) and a shoe buckle (MKE95240) have been found within c.100m;

Silver coins of Elizabeth I, Queen Mary and George III (MKE95259/95338/95343), several copper alloy artefacts - coins of Charles I and James I (MKE95337/95339), a shoe buckle (MKE95255) and tokens of Skoch Arms, John Clarke, Martha Ford, Anne Atkins, Peter Underwood (MKE95261/95307/95313/95315/95342) and a lead alloy token (MKE95316) have been found within c.200m

The GII Listed houses at Dover Road (TR35NW525/666) and Katescott (TR35NW346) and a milestone on the Deal Road (TR35NW826) are within c.300m;

A Danish based silver coin of Friedrich 4<sup>th</sup> (MKE95291), a silver coin of Elizabeth I and (MKE95289) and a copper alloy Charles I coin (MKE95252) and several copper alloy artefacts - four copper alloy tokens (MKE95254/95270/95281/95350), three coin weights (MKE95283/95290/95367) a strap fitting (MKE95176), a boot or garter buckle (MKE95255) a spur (MKE95298) and a six-pointed spur rowel (MKE95306), have been found within c.300m

St Bartholomew's Hospital, Alms-houses, Chapel, Wardens House, Boundary wall and site (TR35NW654/706/642/683/490/307/424394/377/349/348), a GII listed water pump dating to 1840 on St Bartholomew's chapel wall (TR35NW641), a long barn attached to St Bartholomew's boundary dating to 1700-1732 (TR35NW693), a

GII listed stone wall on the south side of St Bart's Road (TR35NW347) and a dene hole near Billers Bush (TR35NW122) are all sited within c.400m; a copper alloy James I coin weight (MKE95209) and a Charles I coin (MKE95222) have been found within c.400m.

A silver coin of Elizabeth I and Charles I (MKE95195/95221), three copper alloy coin weights (MKE95207/95214/95226), a copper alloy Charles I coin (MKE95181) and a Nuremberg jetton (MKE95174), have been found within c.500m

The post medieval farmstead of St Bartholomew's is a multi yard with an Oast and detached farmhouse set within the village; it has suffered more than 50% loss of its original form (MKE86978), c.400m northeast. Stone cross farm is a post medieval linear plan yard with attached farmhouse and detached elements set in an isolated position with less than 50% loss (MKE86979), c.50m East

The crash site of a Supermarine Spitfire I is recorded c.300m southeast. The plane was destroyed but the pilot was unhurt (TR35NW872).

The potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval to modern period is therefore considered as **high**.

There are no undated records.

## **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: **High**
- 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 largely been the subject of agriculture, but at some time after 1907 the site was developed into a nursery with buildings sited to the southwest. The buildings were agricultural and horticultural in nature and probably had shallow foundations, therefore, previous impacts to archaeological remains from construction are considered to be **moderate** in this area.

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, and prior to 1907 was cultivated as an orchard, therefore the residual impact of the agricultural process is considered to be **moderate**.

## 7.3 Proposed Impacts

7.3.1 The general development of the site

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the extent of the proposed development was for the construction of residential housing, 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 sited 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, reduces risk and lessens 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.

## **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).

There are no listed buildings that share intervisibility with the PDA.

### **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**

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Paul Wilkinson BA (Hons), PhD., MCIfA., FRSA.

16<sup>th</sup> August 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

**APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

<b>KHER Ref</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Conservation Area	c. 550m NE		Medieval walled town and street pattern
	Historic Landscape Character	Within PDA		Post 1810 Settlement (General)
EKE5744	Evaluation	c. 200m E	N/a	2001, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, negative
EKE9067	WB	c. 200m SE	N/a	2004, Archaeological Solutions, negative
EKE5743	WB	c. 300m E	N/a	2001, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, negative
EKE4175	Excavation	c. 450m S	Neolithic/Bronze Age	1979, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, Neolithic/Bronze Age Site
EKE4172	Excavation	c. 450m S	Roman	1979, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, Small Roman Settlement
EKE5563	WB	c. 550m NE	N/a	1999, Dover Archaeological Group, negative
EKE5569	WB	c. 550m NE	N/a	1999, Dover Archaeological Group, negative
MKE64625	Findspot	Within PDA	Roman	Copper alloy coin, 307-337 AD
MKE64626	Findspot	Within PDA	Roman	Copper alloy coin, 293-296 AD
MKE64627	Findspot	Within PDA	Roman	Copper alloy coin, 238-296 AD
MKE64046	Findspot	c. 45m N	Medieval to Post Medieval	Silver Coin
MKE64047	Findspot	c. 50m N	Anglo Saxon to Medieval	Copper alloy cosmetic article
TR 34 NW 22	Monument	c. 60m E	Medieval to Post Medieval	Site of cross, where Sandwich – Eastery Road branches to Deal and Dover
MKE95251	Findspot	c. 100m N	Roman	Copper alloy coin
MKE95189	Findspot	c. 70m W	Post Medieval	Pierced hammered silver commonwealth penny 1649-60 AD
MKE95194	Findspot	c. 100m S	Post Medieval	Circular copper alloy coin weight 1612-19 AD
MKE95249	Findspot	c. 100m NW	Roman	Copper alloy coin
MKE95193	Findspot	c. 100m S	Medieval	Cast copper alloy casket key 1400-1500 AD
MKE95253	Findspot	c. 100m E	Medieval to Post Medieval	Incomplete cast copper alloy casket key 1400-1600AD
MKE95244	Findspot	c. 100m N	Medieval	Silver coin, 1501-2 AD
MKE95242	Findspot	c. 100m N	Roman	Copper Alloy Coin, 293-296 AD
MKE95182	Findspot	c. 100m S	Medieval to Post Medieval	Cast lead 'vessica' shaped seal matrix, 1400-1600 AD
MKE95015	Findspot	c. 100m S	Roman	Copper alloy coin, 313-317 AD
MKE95016	Findspot	c. 400m SW	Roman	Copper alloy coin, 117-122 AD

TR35NW24	Monument	c. 400m NE	Medieval-Post Medieval	St Bartholomew's Hospital founded 1227
TR35NW25	Findspot	c. 300m NE	Roman	Roman coin found 1849 – Caligula
TR35NW33	Monument	c. 300m SE	Romano-British	Cremation burials near sandwich station
TR35NW92	Monument	c. 400m S	Romano-British	Settlement site with several Roman ovens. Iron age coin and pottery
TR35NW101	Findspot	c. 400m S	Neolithic/Bronze Age	Neolithic/Bronze Age site in 'Shoulder of Mutton' field
TR35NW122	Monument	c. 400m S	Post-Medieval	Dene hole near Biller's Bush discovered 1979
TR35NW654	Listed Building	c. 400m NE	Post-Medieval	St Bartholomew's Hospital, Alms-house, House, Site
TR35NW641	Listed Building	c. 400m NE	Post-Medieval	GII Listed Water pump adjoining chapel wall on NE side c.1840
TR35NW693	Listed Building	c. 400m NE	Post medieval	GII Listed Long barn adjoining boundary of St Bartholomew's Hospital 1700-1732
TR35NW629	Listed Building	c. 400m NE	Medieval to Post-Medieval	GII Listed Barn to west of no.12 St Bart's 1500-1599
TR35 NW525	Listed Building	c. 300m NE	Post-Medieval	GII Listed 62 Dover Road 1800-1832
TR35NW643	Listed Building	c. 100m E	Post-Medieval	GII Listed Stone Cross House 1800-1832
TR35NW666	Listed Building	c. 500m NE	Post-Medieval	GII Listed House Dover Road 1800-1832
TR35NW706	Listed Building	c. 500m NE	Post-Medieval	GII Listed St Bart's 1717-1799
TR35NW642	Listed Building	c. 500m NE	Post-Medieval	GII Listed Front Boundary Walling to Dover Road of No.16 St Bart's 1800-1832
TR35NW683	Listed Building	c. 400m NE	Post-Medieval	GII Listed St Bart's 1733-1976
TR35NW490	Listed Building	c. 400m NE	Post-Medieval	GII Listed St Bart's 1500-1532
TR35NW307	Listed Building	c. 400m NE	Post-Medieval	GII Listed St Bart's House (Wardens House) 1467-1899
TR35NW424	Listed Building	c. 400m NE	Post-Medieval	GII Listed St Bart's 1800-1832
TR35NW392	Listed Building	c. 400m NE	Medieval - Post-Medieval	GII Listed St Bartholomew's Chapel 1170-1899
TR35NW394	Listed Building	c. 400m NE	Post-Medieval	GII Listed St Bart's 1066-1866

TR35NW377	Listed Building	c. 400m NE	Post-Medieval	GII Listed St Bart's 1633-1666
TR35NW349	Listed Building	c. 400m NE	Post-Medieval	GII Listed St Bart's 1633-1666
TR35NW348	Listed Building	c. 400m NE	Post-Medieval-Modern	GII Listed St Bart's
TR35NW347	Listed Building	c. 400m NE	Post-Medieval	GII Listed Stone wall on south side of St Bart's Road 1767-1832
TR35NW346	Listed Building	c. 300m NE	Post-Medieval	GII Listed Katescott 1800-1832
MKE65839	Findspot	c. 400m S	Iron Age	Copper alloy coin
TR35NW826	Building	c. 300m SE	Post-Medieval-Modern	Milestone on Deal Road
MKE86978	Farmstead	c. 400m NE	Post-Medieval	St Bart's – multi yard, detached farmhouse, within village, 5more than 0% loss, Oast
MKE86979	Farmstead	c. 50m E	Post-Medieval	Stone Cross House (Stone Cross Farm) linear plan, with detached elements, farmhouse attached, isolated, less than 50% loss
TR35NW872	Crash Site	c. 300m SE	Modern	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I, pilot unhurt
MKE95024	Findspot	c. 100m E	Post-Medieval	Copper Alloy Cinque Ports button
MKE95025	Farmstead	c. 100m E	Post-Medieval	Copper Alloy coin - Chinese 'cash' coin of Guang Xu Zong Bao from the Qing dynasty circa 1875-78.
MKE95026	Findspot	c. 100m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy token 17 <sup>th</sup> c issued by Martha Forde of Dover
MKE95028	Findspot	c. 300m SE	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Copper alloy spur 16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95164	Findspot	c. 100m S	Roman	Copper alloy coin – nummus of the House of Theodosius AD378-83
MKE95174	Findspot	c. 500m	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy Nuremburg jetton 1586-1635
MKE95175	Findspot	c. 100m NE	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Copper alloy vessel foot – four toed animal paw
MKE95176	Findspot	c. 300m NW	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy strap fitting 1550-1650
MKE95177	Findspot	c. 350m NW	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Copper alloy sword belt 16 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95178	Findspot	c. 100m NE	Medieval	Copper alloy mount – belt stiffener 14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> c

MKE95179	Findspot	c. 400m NW	Medieval	Copper alloy seal matrix 14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> c – crouched figure blowing long trumpet
MKE95180	Findspot	c. 500m	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Copper alloy hood 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95181	Findspot	c. 500m	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy coin Charles I 1625-49
MKE95192	Findspot	c. 100m SW	Medieval	Copper alloy buckle 1250-1500
MKE95189	Findspot	c. 100m W	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy token 17 <sup>th</sup> c issued by Martha Forde of Dover
MKE95195	Findspot	c. 500m	Post-Medieval	Silver coin Elizabeth I 1582-1602
MKE95206	Findspot	c. 100m NE	Roman	Copper alloy coin nummus House of Theodosius AD388-95
MKE95207	Findspot	c. 500m	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy coin weight James I 1619-25
MKE95208	Findspot	c. 500m	Medieval-Post-Medieval	Copper alloy orb and cross jetton from Nuremburg 16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95209	Findspot	c. 350m NW	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy square coin weight 12.5g James I 1604-19
MKE95211	Findspot	c. 500m	Medieval-Post-Medieval	Copper alloy coin weight 6.6g
MKE95213	Findspot	c. 500m	Medieval-Post-Medieval	Copper alloy coin weight 5.5g
MKE95214	Findspot	c. 500m	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy weight James I 1603-25
MKE95215	Findspot	c. 500m	Medieval-Post-Medieval	Copper alloy lozenge shaped coin weight 3.9g
MKE95216	Findspot	c. 100m NE	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy hook
MKE95220	Findspot	c. 300m SE	Medieval	Copper alloy buckle
MKE95221	Findspot	c. 500m	Post-Medieval	Silver coin Charles I 1635-36
MKE95222	Findspot	c. 350m NW	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy coin Charles I 1625-49
MKE95224	Findspot	c. 500m	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Lead alloy trade token – letters DP/cross with a pellet to each corner
MKE95225	Findspot	c. 500m	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Copper alloy hooked tag clothing fastener

MKE95226	Findspot	c. 500m	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy square 4.7g coin weight
MKE95240	Findspot	c. 100m N	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy shoe buckle 1660-1720
MKE95241	Findspot	c. 100m N	Roman	Copper alloy coin House of Constantine AD335-345
MKE95254	Findspot	c. 300m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy halfpenny token issued Portsea Hampshire 1796
MKE95249	Findspot	c. 100m N	Roman	Copper alloy coin 'Dupondius 1st-3 <sup>rd</sup> c AD
MKE95245	Findspot	c. 100m N	Medieval	Copper alloy D buckle 1250-1500
MKE95246	Findspot	c. 100m N	Medieval-Post-Medieval	Copper alloy lace tag or 'point'
MKE95252	Findspot	c. 300m E	Post-medieval	Copper alloy coin Rose farthing Charles I 1625-49
MKE95255	Findspot	c. 200m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy shoe buckle 1660-1720
MKE95256	Findspot	c. 100m E	Post-Medieval	Silver half groat coin Charles I 1639-40
MKE95257	Findspot	c. 300m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy boot or garter buckle 1720-90
MKE95258	Findspot	c. 300m E	Medieval	Silver cut quarter penny 1180-1247
MKE95259	Findspot	c. 200m E	Post-Medieval	Silver coin Elizabeth I 1560-61
MKE95260	Findspot	c. 300m E	Medieval-Post-Medieval	Lead alloy token 16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> c WB, stylised sun/Bird with shield
MKE95261	Findspot	c. 200m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy token 17 <sup>th</sup> c Skoch arms of Dover 1658
MKE95270	Findspot	c. 300m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy token 1656
MKE95272	Findspot	c. 300m E	Medieval	Silver coin Scottish half penny Alexander 3 <sup>rd</sup> 1250-80
MKE95276	Findspot	c. 300m E	Medieval	Copper alloy buckle 1250-1400
MKE95277	Findspot	c. 300m E	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Copper alloy jetton from Tournai France 15 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95278	Findspot	c. 200m E	Roman	Copper alloy coin Antoninianus AD269-96

MKE95279	Findspot	c. 200m E	Medieval	Silver coin penny Henry 5 <sup>th</sup> AD1413-22
MKE95280	Findspot	c. 200m E	Medieval	Gilded Copper alloy bar mount 14 <sup>th</sup> /15 <sup>th</sup> century
MKE95281	Findspot	c. 300m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy token farthing Richard Langley, candle maker of Ramsgate 17 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95282	Findspot	c. 300m E	Medieval	Silver coin clipped half groat of Henry 7 <sup>th</sup> AD1495-8
MKE95283	Findspot	c. 300m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy coin weight 3.8g 'angel' AD1619-34
MKE95289	Findspot	c. 300m E	Post-Medieval	Silver coin Elizabeth I 1572 three pence
MKE95290	Findspot	c. 300m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy coin weight James I 1612
MKE95291	Findspot	c. 300m SE	Post-Medieval	Based Silver coin Danish four skilling 1730 Friedrich 4 <sup>th</sup>
MKE95298	Findspot	c. 300m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy spur 17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95306	Findspot	c. 300m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy six pointed spur rowel 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95307	Findspot	c. 200m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy token of John Clarke 1659
MKE95308	Findspot	c. 300m E	Medieval	Silver coin Scottish half penny Robert I 1320-29
MKE95309	Findspot	c. 300m E	Medieval	Copper alloy jetton Tournai, France 'HIS' 1497-1521
MKE95310	Findspot	c. 300m E	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Copper alloy clothing fastener 16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95311	Findspot	c. 200m E	Medieval	Silver coin cut half short cross penny Henry 2 <sup>nd</sup> or Richard I 1180-99
MKE95312	Findspot	c. 400m SE	Medieval	Copper alloy decorative horse harness pendant AD1200-1400
MKE95313	Findspot	c. 200m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy token of Martha Ford 1659
MKE95315	Findspot	c. 200m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy token of Anne Atkins 1667
MKE95316	Findspot	c. 200m E	Post-Medieval	Lead alloy token 17 <sup>th</sup> c

MKE95317	Findspot	c. 200m E	Medieval	Copper alloy jetton 1200-1500AD
MKE95327	Findspot	c. 400m SE	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Copper alloy eagle mount 1400-1600AD
MKE95328	Findspot	c. 300m E	Medieval	Copper alloy jetton dolphin from Dauphine France 1373-1415
MKE95329	Findspot	c. 300m E	Medieval	Lead pilgrims ampulla 1300-1500AD
MKE95331	Findspot	c. 200m E	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Copper alloy token 16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95332	Findspot	c. 100m E	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Lead token 16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95333	Findspot	c. 100m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy token of Anne Atkins 1667
MKE95334	Findspot	c. 200m E	Medieval	Silver coin clipped Edward 4th 1461-85
MKE95335	Findspot	c. 100m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy rose/orb jetton 16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95336	Findspot	c. 200m E	Medieval	Silver coin short cross cut half penny King John 1199-1216
MKE95337	Findspot	c. 200m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy coin rose farthing Charles I 1625-49
MKE95338	Findspot	c. 200m E	Post-Medieval	Silver coin groat Queen Mary 1553-54
MKE95339	Findspot	c. 200m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy coin farthing James I 1603-1625AD
MKE95340	Findspot	c. 100m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy coin farthing James I 1603-1625AD
MKE95341	Findspot	c. 200m E	Medieval	Silver penny Edward III 1327-77
MKE95342	Findspot	c. 200m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy token of Peter Underwood 17 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95343	Findspot	c. 200m E	Post-Medieval	Silver coin three pence George III 1763
MKE95344	Findspot	c. 100m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy token of The Plough Inn, Ratcliff 1649-72
MKE95347	Findspot	c. 100m E	Medieval	Copper alloy jetton Burgundy France 14 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95348	Findspot	c. 200m E	Medieval	Silver coin penny King John 1199-1216

MKE95349	Findspot	c. 200m E	Medieval	Silver coin farthing 1461-1485AD
MKE95350	Findspot	c. 300m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy token of Thomas Kingsford, postmaster, Sandwich half penny 17 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95351	Findspot	c. 200m E	Medieval	Silver coin cut quarter penny Henry III 1247-1272
MKE95353	Findspot	c. 300m SE	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Lead token 16 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95354	Findspot	c. 300m SE	Medieval	Copper alloy buckle 1250-1500AD
MKE95355	Findspot	c. 200m E	Medieval	Lead seal matrix 'vessica' 13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95364	Findspot	c. 300m E	Medieval	Copper alloy jetton Tournai France 1497-1521
MKE95365	Findspot	c. 400m SE	Medieval	Silver coin penny 13 <sup>th</sup> c
MKE95366	Findspot	c. 200m E	Medieval	Silver coin clipped penny Edward I 1272-1307
MKE95367	Findspot	c. 300m E	Post-Medieval	Copper alloy coin weight Lowlands Antwerp type 16 <sup>th</sup> c

## Plates



Plate 6. View looking out of Site (looking South-East)



Plate 7. View of Site (looking East)



Plate 8. View of Site (looking North)



Plate 9. View of Site (looking West)





Figure 2: Site location OS map, scale 1:1250 @ A3

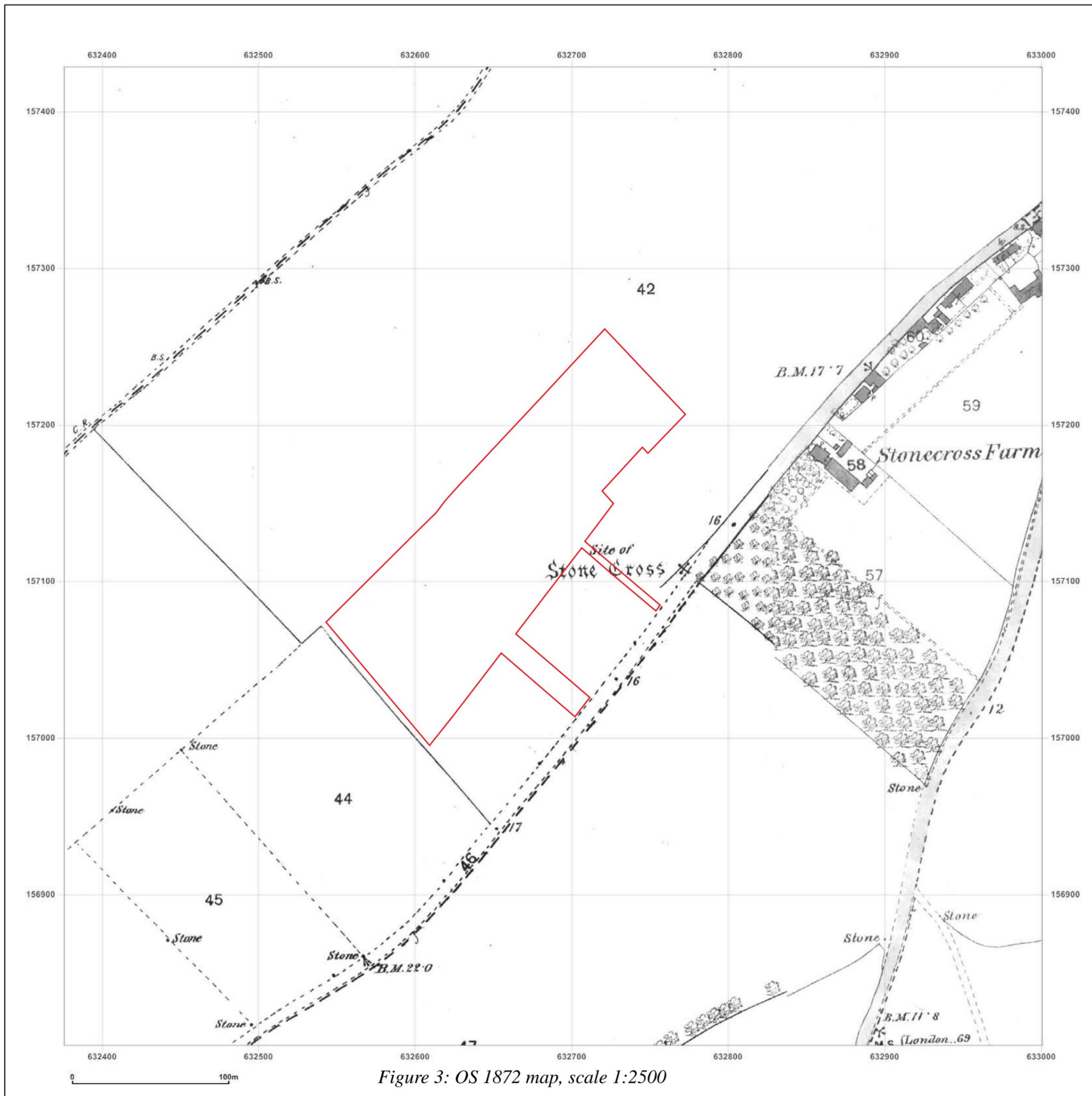


Figure 3: OS 1872 map, scale 1:2500

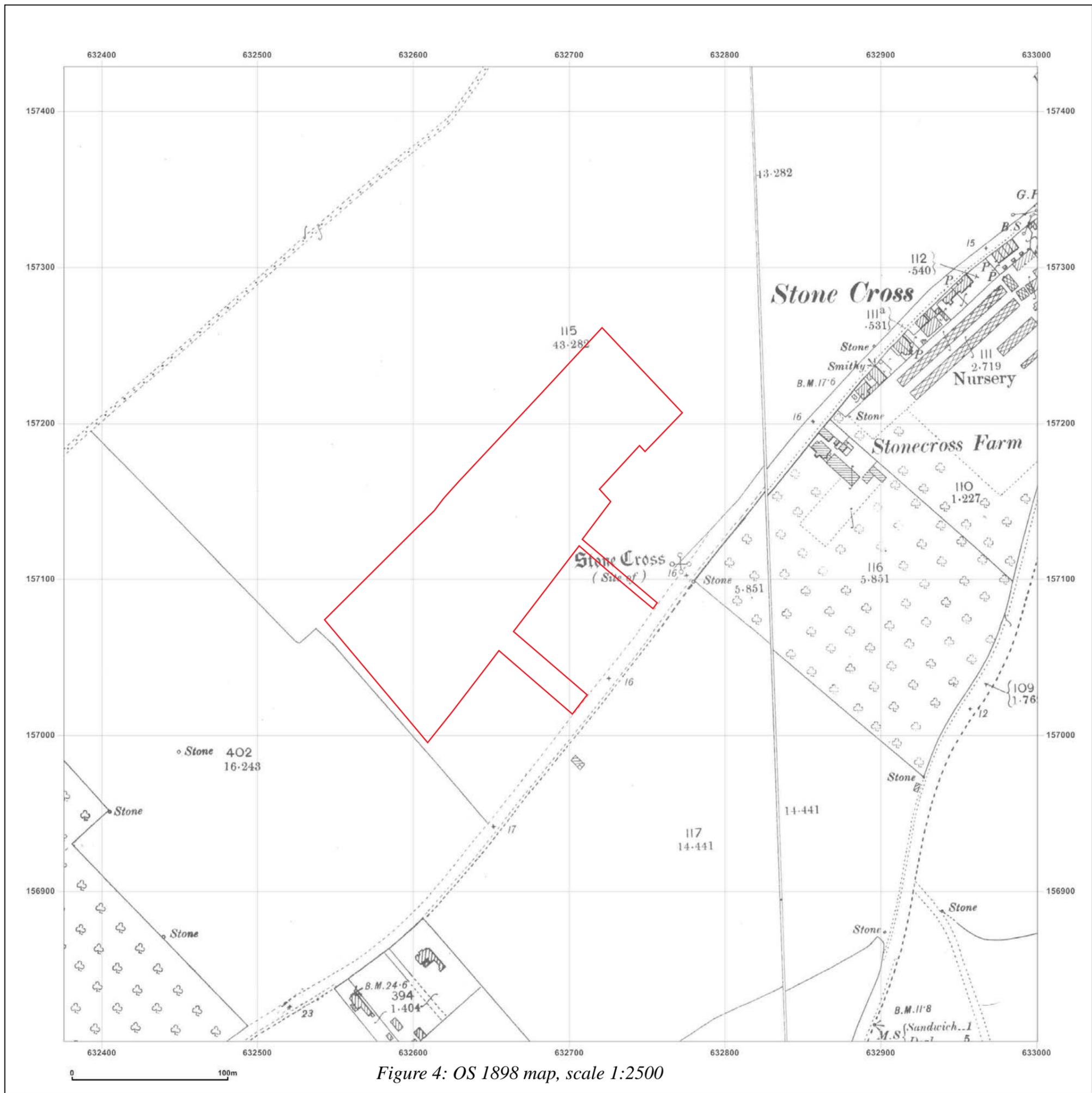


Figure 4: OS 1898 map, scale 1:2500

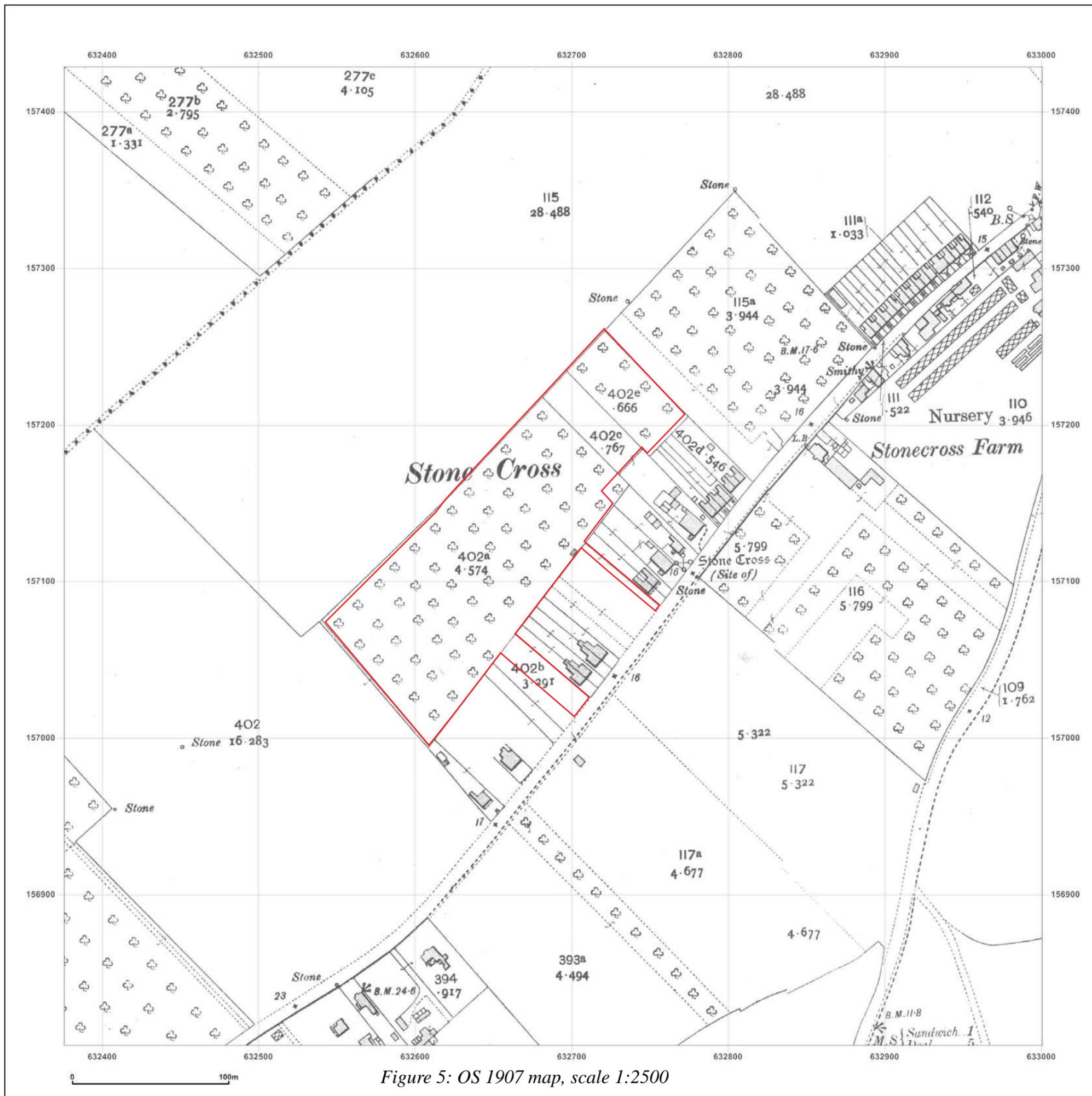


Figure 5: OS 1907 map, scale 1:2500

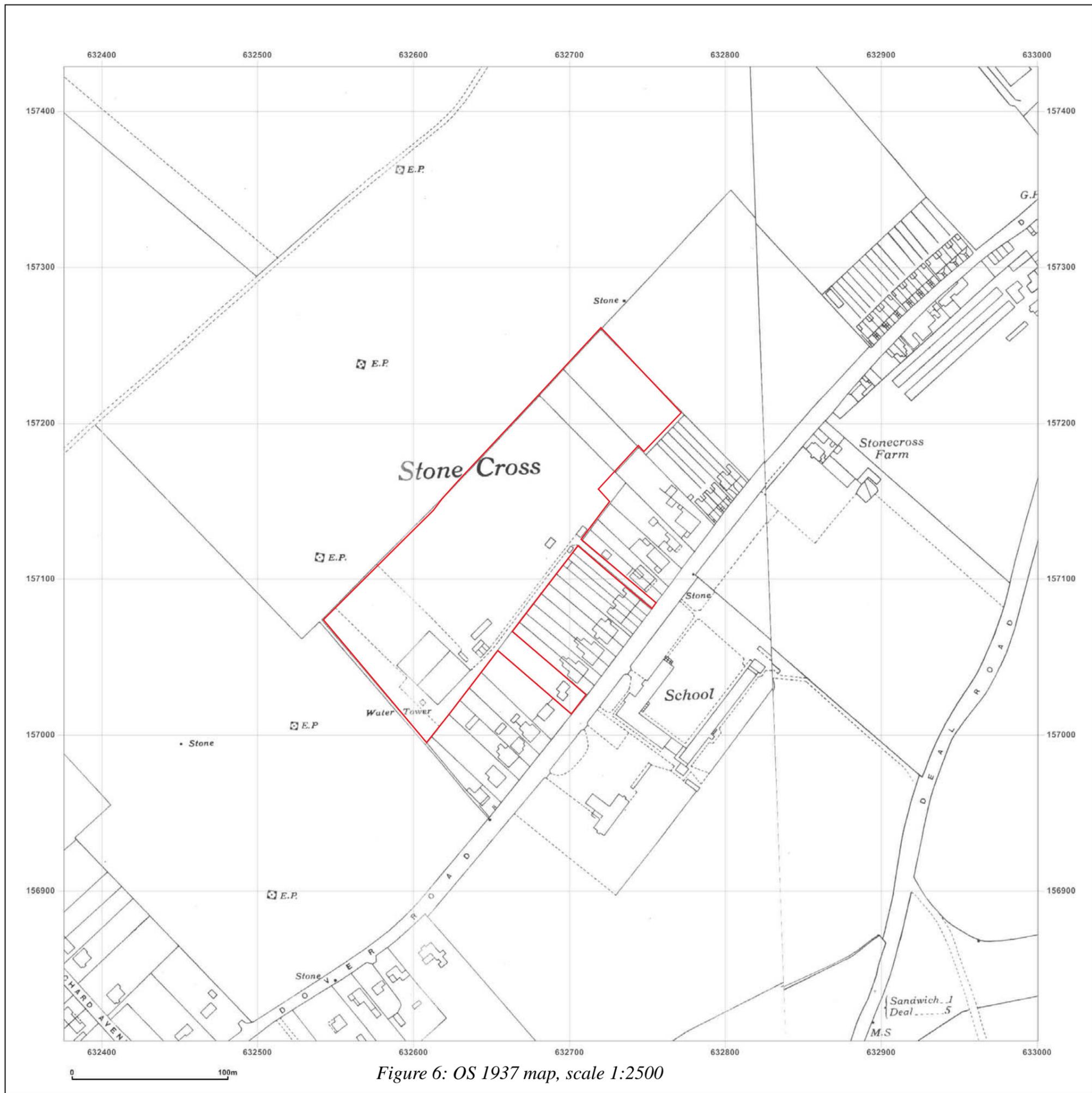


Figure 6: OS 1937 map, scale 1:2500

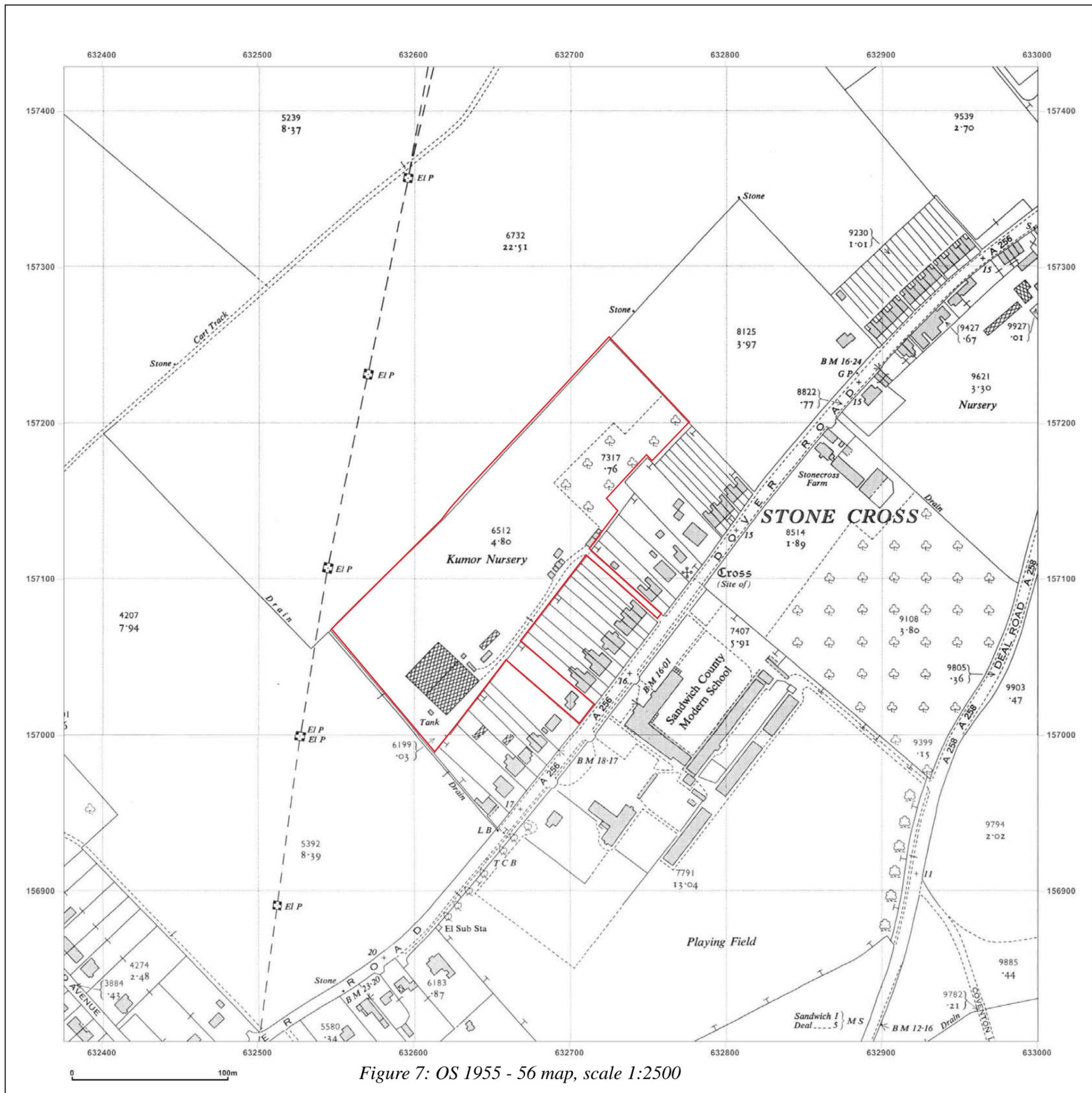


Figure 7: OS 1955 - 56 map, scale 1:2500



Figure 8: OS 1974 - 75 map, scale 1:2500

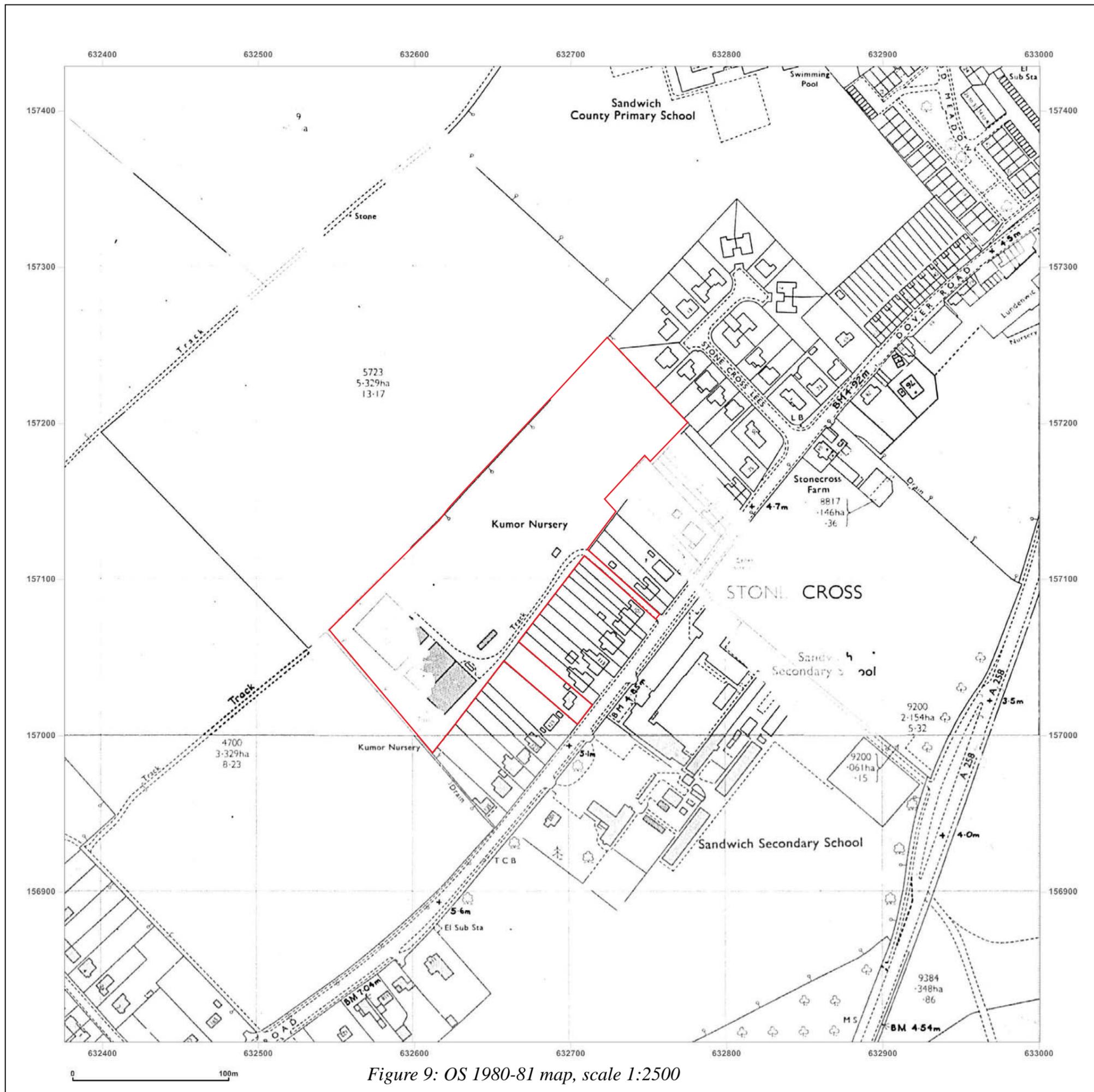


Figure 9: OS 1980-81 map, scale 1:2500



Figure 10: OS 1993 map, scale 1:2000

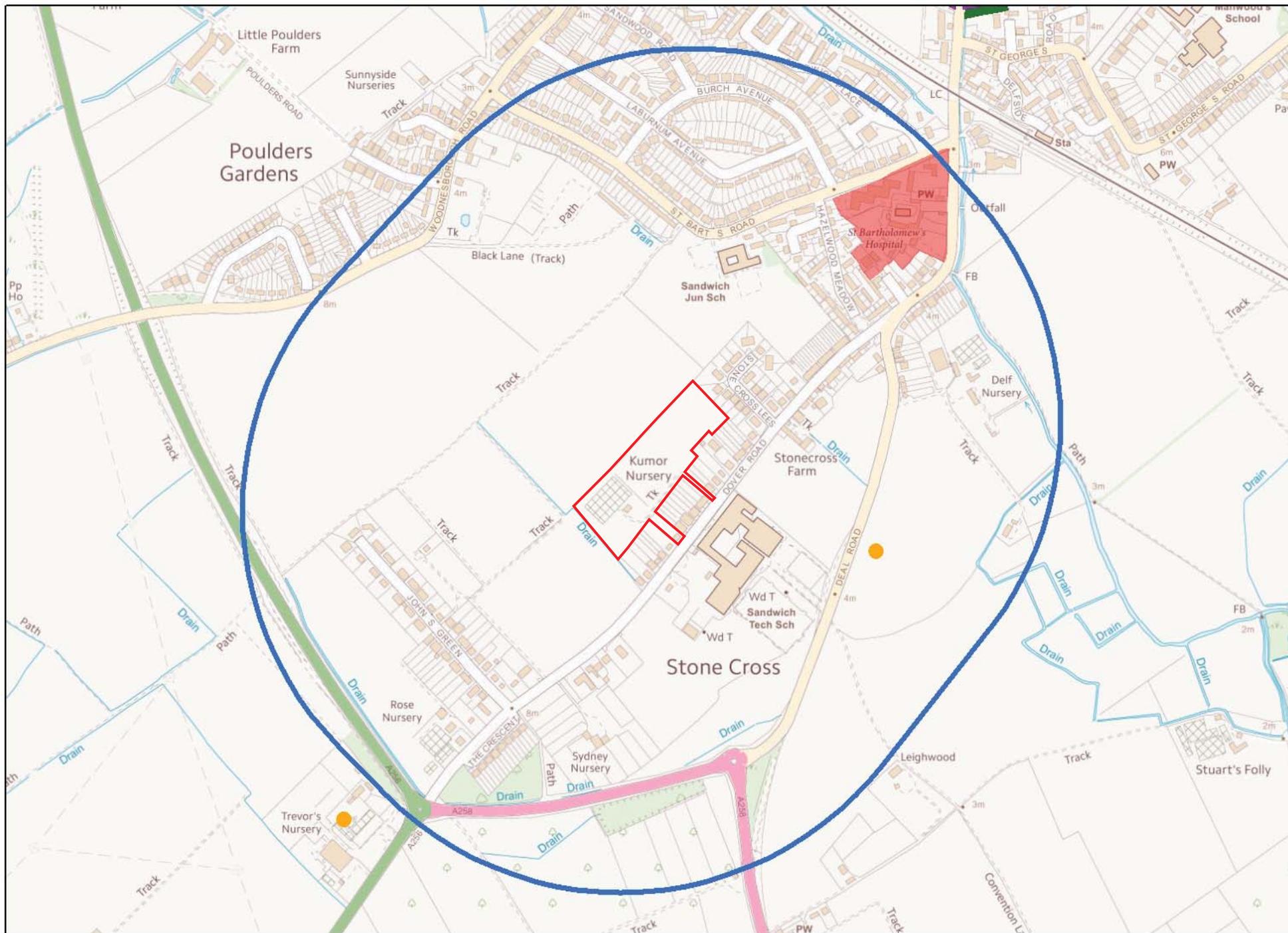


Figure 11: OS 1993 map, scale 1:2500



Figure 12: OS 1994 map, scale 1:2000

# Kent Historic Environment Record - Dover Road - Designations



## Legend

- Conservation Areas
- DesigPMR (point)



# Kent Historic Environment Record - Dover Road - Events

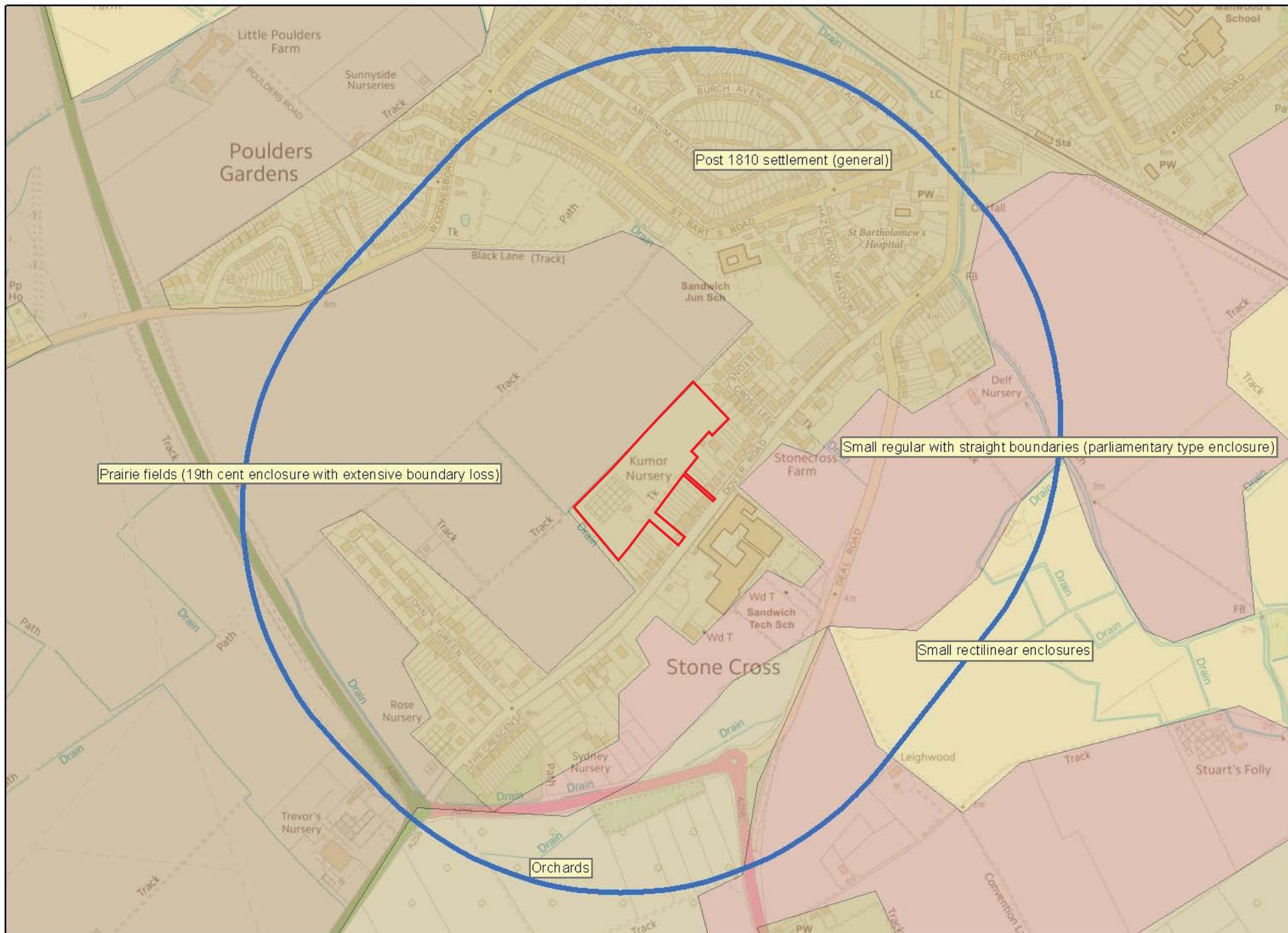


Legend



0 150 300 600 Metres

# Kent Historic Environment Record - Dover Road - Historic Landscape Character

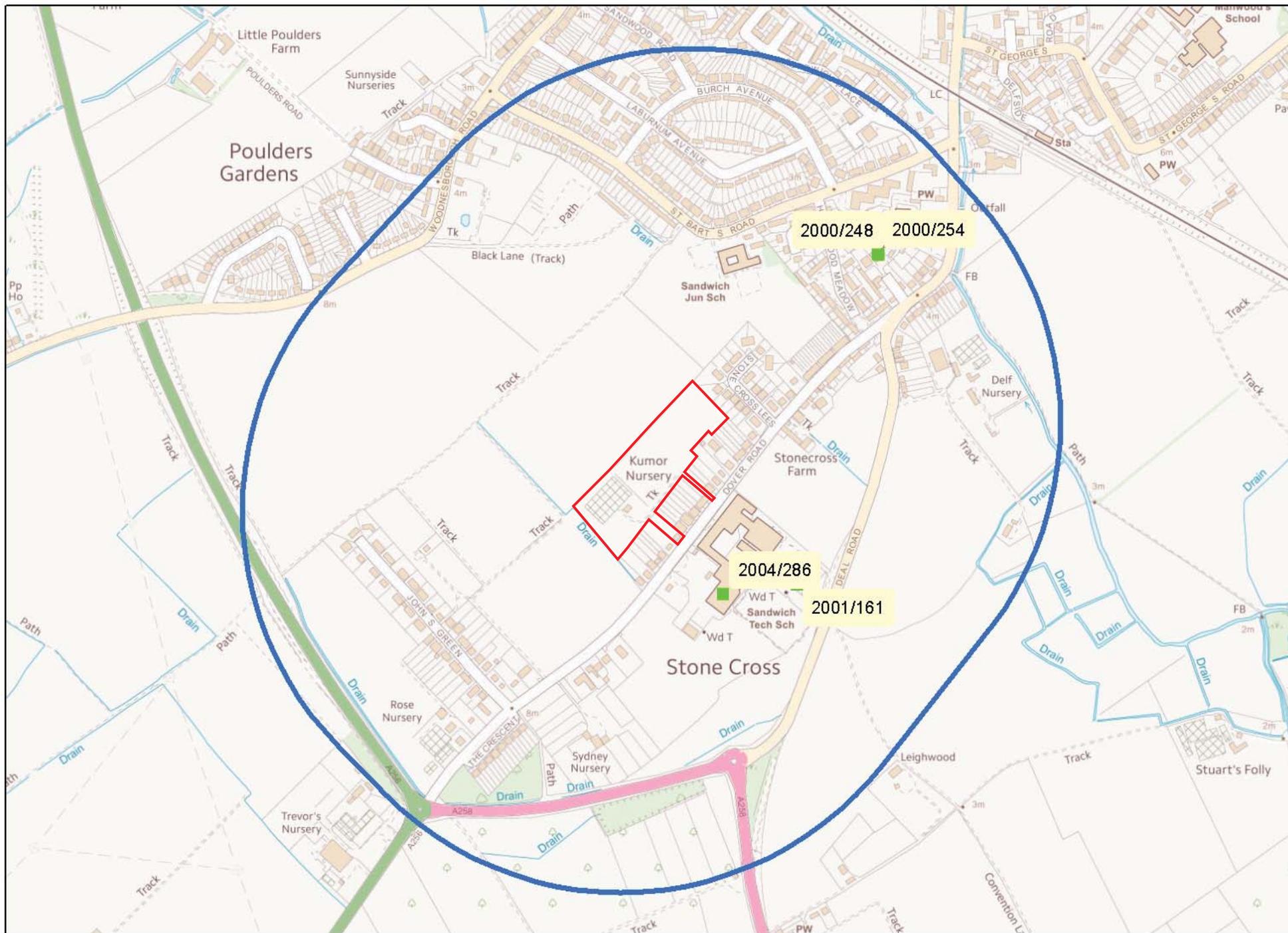


Legend



0 150 300 600 Metres

# Kent Historic Environment Record - Dover Road - Reports



Legend



0 150 300 600 Metres

# Kent Historic Environment Record - Dover Road - Monuments 1



## Legend

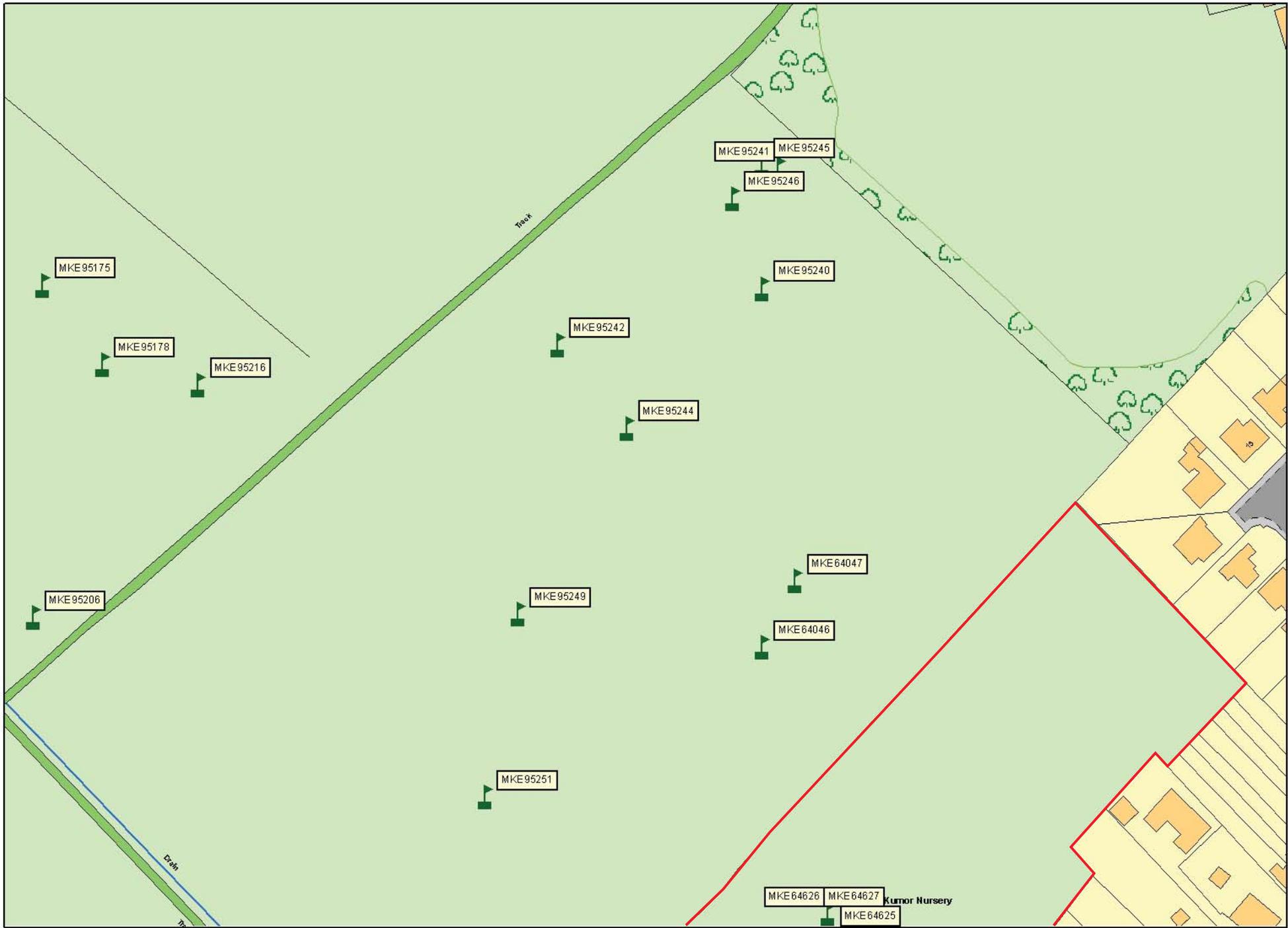
-  Building
-  Crash Site
-  Farmstead
-  Findspot
-  Listed Building
-  Landscape
-  Maritime
-  Monument
-  Place
-  HEDGE
-  MON
-  Mon (poly)



0 30 60 120 Metres



# Kent Historic Environment Record - Dover Road - Monuments 3



## Legend

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



# Kent Historic Environment Record - Dover Road - Monuments 4



## Legend

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





# Kent Historic Environment Record - Dover Road - Monuments 6



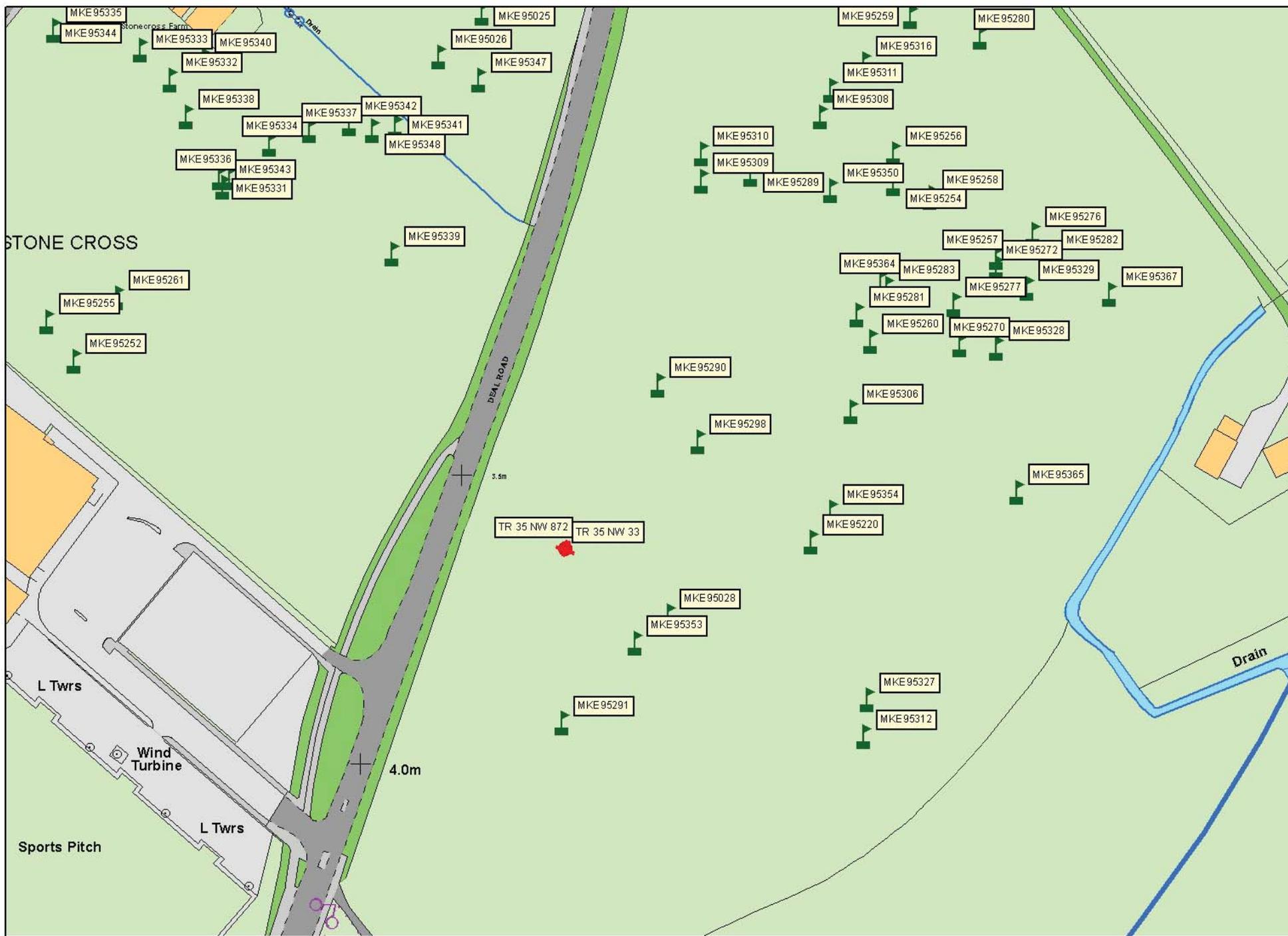
## Legend

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



0 30 60 120 Metres

# Kent Historic Environment Record - Dover Road - Monuments 7



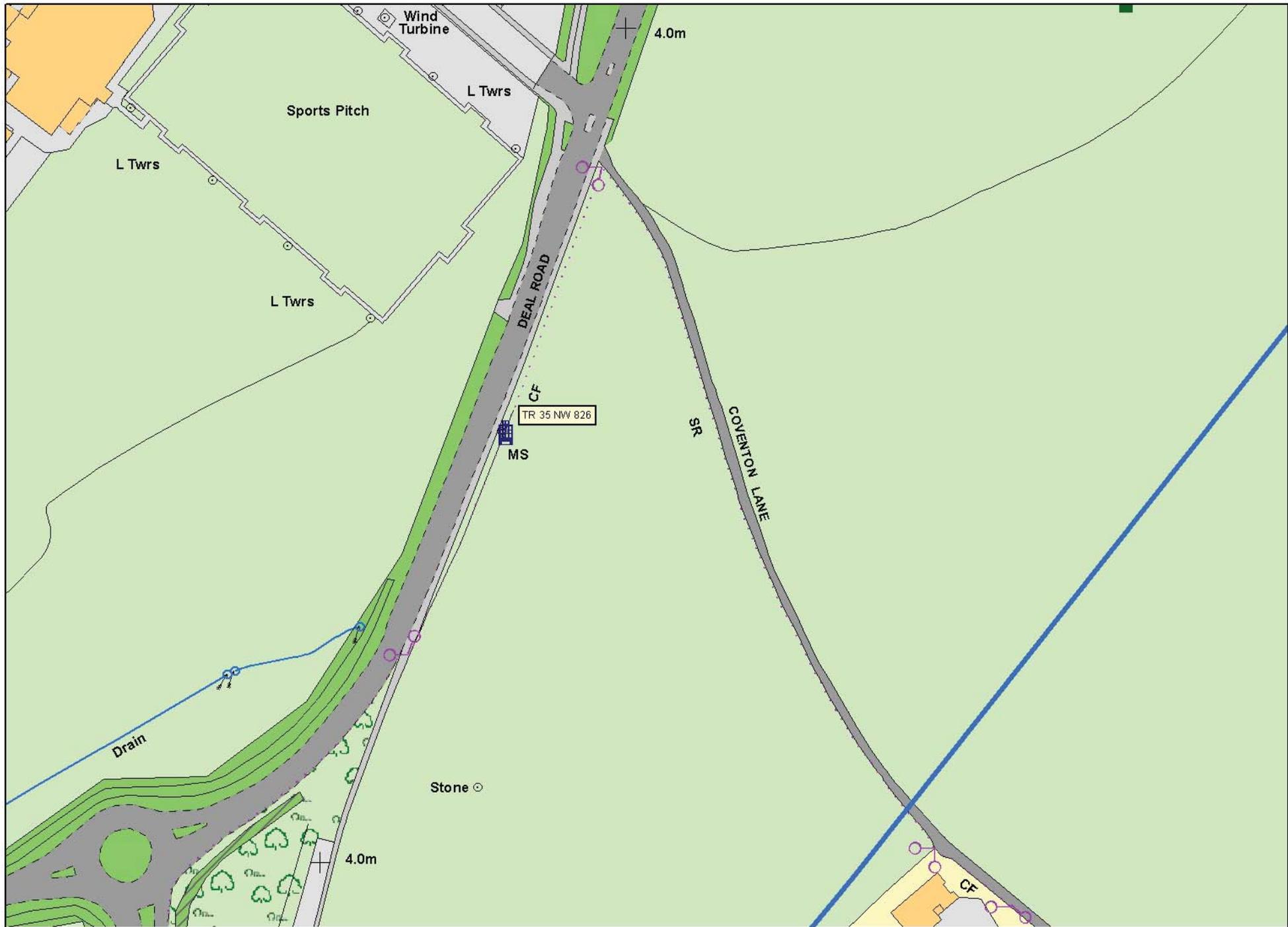
## Legend

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



0 30 60 120 Metres

# Kent Historic Environment Record - Dover Road - Monuments 8



## Legend

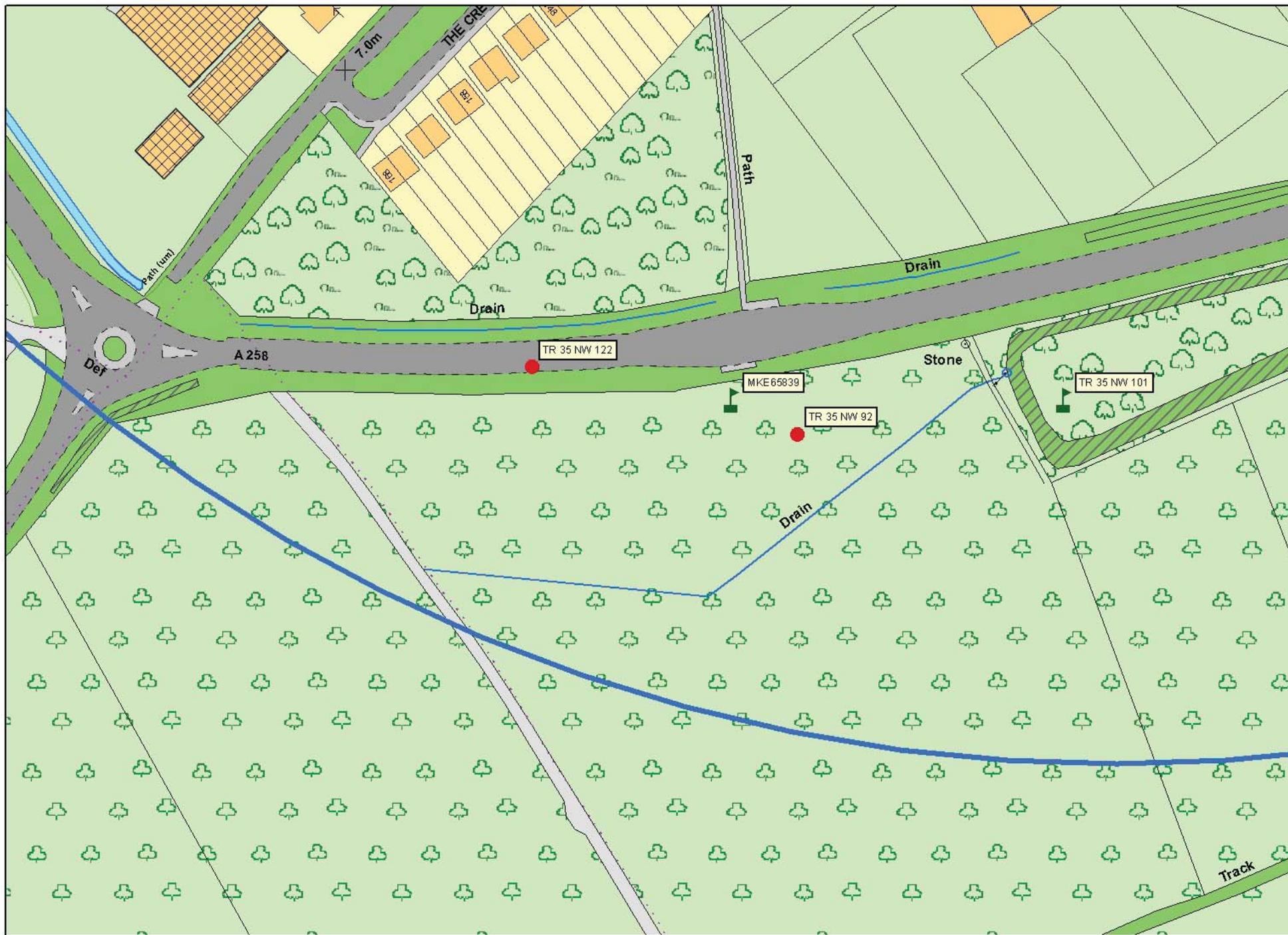
-  Building
-  Crash Site
-  Farmstead
-  Findspot
-  Listed Building
-  Landscape
-  Maritime
-  Monument
-  Place
-  HEDGE
-  MON
-  Mon (poly)



0 30 60 120 Metres



# Kent Historic Environment Record - Dover Road - Monuments 10



## Legend

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



0 30 60 120 Metres

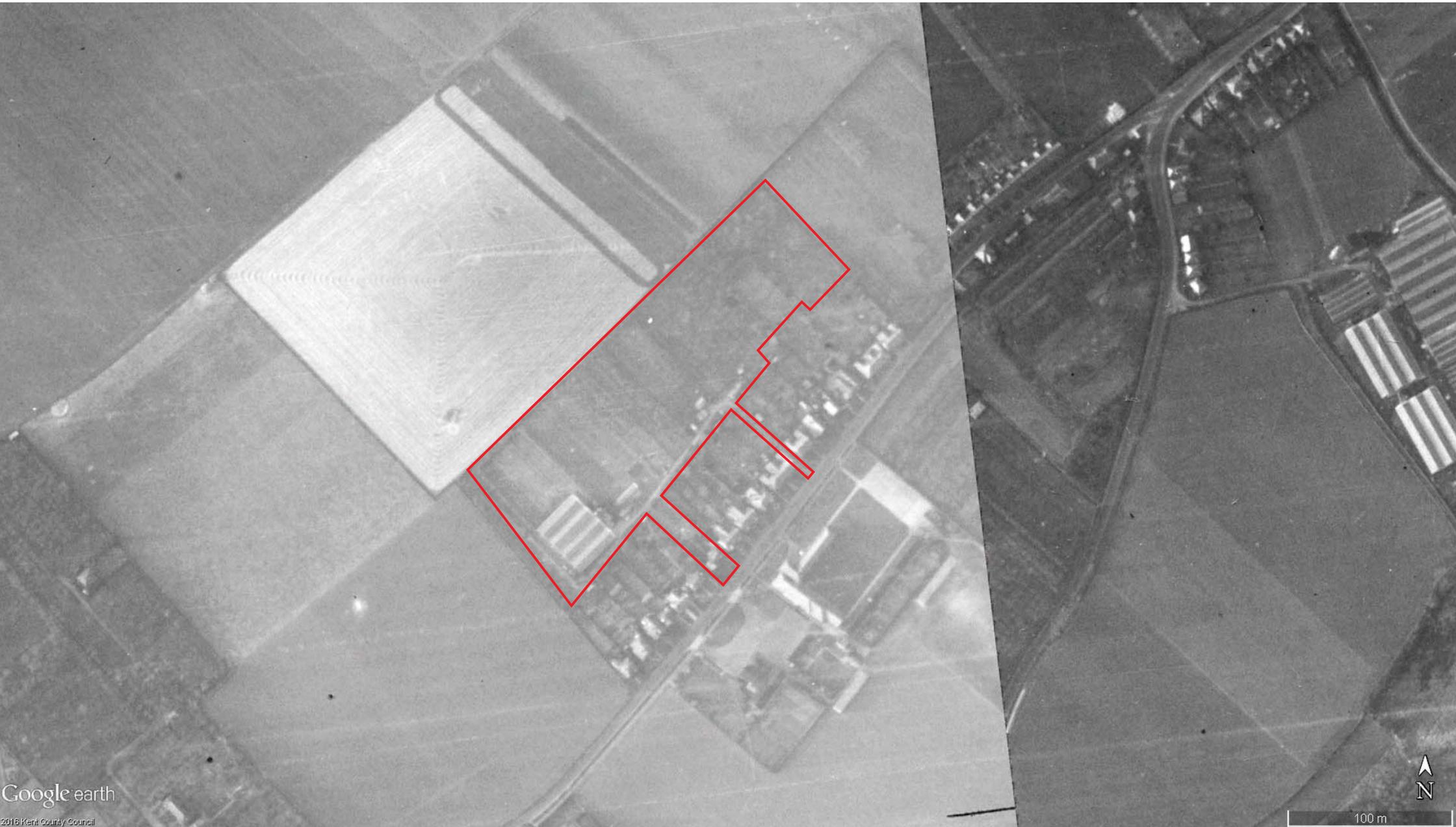


Plate 1: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1940.



Plate 2: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1960.



Plate 3: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1990.



Plate 4: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2003.



Plate 5: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2013.