



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Relation to the Proposed Development of Land at Tonkers, Hawksdown Road, Walmer, Kent.

June 2019

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National Grid Reference TR 37182 49883



Report for Rogate Estates Ltd

Date of Report: 24th June 2019

SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Relation to the Proposed Development of Land at Tonkers, Hawksdown Road, Walmer, Kent.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Rogate Estates Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in relation to the Proposed Development of land at Tonkers, Hawksdown Road, Walmer, Kent.

This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

- Prehistoric: **moderate**
- Iron Age: **moderate**
- Roman: **moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

The PDA is located on the south east corner of Hawksdown Road and Gram's Road in Walmer. Walmer is situated on the east coast of Kent, 2.5km south of Deal and circa 8.5km north east of Dover and is essentially divided into Lower, Middle and Upper Walmer. The PDA resides within Upper Walmer. The PDA is currently an 'L' shaped residential plot containing a house and gardens of circa 1.25 acres. The existing house is considered to be from the late 1960's. The site slopes upwards, sometimes steeply from circa 14aOD in the eastern side to circa 23 aOD on the western side as the land rises as it moves westwards from the sea which is circa 600m to the east to the higher ground of circa 36m aOD in the central area of the village of Walmer.

The KHER records are dominated by the Post Medieval and listed buildings within the village to the west and north west of the PDA as well as a significant number of Second World War military features to the south and south east of the PDA in the area of Hawksdown Freedown. The assessment area has much by way of prehistoric archaeology from the Bronze and Iron Age, into the Roman period. In particular, the area to the south west in recent years has found significant archaeology from these periods, although excavations closer to the PDA at nearby Alkerden did not reveal any archaeological finds or features and this could be due to the position of Tonkers on the steep valley slope rather than on the higher and more level ground, which means that there is moderate archaeological potential. Map regressions confirms that the PDA was historically outside of the village area of Walmer and has been used for agricultural land until the early 20th century, when Hawksdown Road was created, with just three houses initially at the north western end and the plot on the north eastern side of Hawksdown Road used for gardening. After the Second World War, many modern houses were built along the remainder of Hawksdown Road and this included Tonkers, built around the late 1960s. Given the sharpness of the slope on which Tonkers sits, the house was built on levelled ground contained on the northern and eastern sides by a high retaining wall. It appears, aside from the greenhouses, the remaining area of land in the plot has not been built on. Therefore, the historical impact on surviving archaeological remains in the area of the house would potentially have been high, and low elsewhere. The proposed development for seven new residential houses that will require foundations and services and also levelling across the site due to the slope. As a consequence, the proposed development will have a high/total impact across the PDA. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Rogate Estates Ltd (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Assessment in relation to the proposed development area (the PDA) of land at Tonkers, Hawksdown Road, Walmer, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 37182 49883 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The PDA is located on the south east corner of Hawksdown Road and Gram's Road in Walmer. Walmer is situated on the east coast of Kent, 2.5km south of Deal and circa 8.5km north east of Dover and is essentially divided into Lower, Middle and Upper Walmer. The PDA resides within Upper Walmer. The PDA is currently an 'L' shaped residential plot containing a house and gardens of circa 1.25 acres. The existing house is considered to be from the late 1960's. The eastern and southern sides are residential properties with the northern boundary adjoining Gram's Road and the western boundary adjoining Hawksdown Road. The site slopes upwards, sometimes steeply from circa 14aOD in the eastern side to circa 23 aOD on the western side as the land rises as it moves westwards from the sea which is circa 600m to the east to the higher ground of circa 36m aOD in the central area of the village of Walmer, situated on the western side of a dry valley (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock comprising of Seaford Chalk Formation, which was formed circa 1335 million years ago in the Cretaceous period. There are no superficial deposits at the PDA but either side are superficial deposits of Head – Clay, Silt. However, the British Geological survey is of low resolution and not sufficiently detailed as superficial deposits can extend beyond areas mapped by the BGS.
- 1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information. A 2010 evaluation, circa 60m west of the south west corner of the PDA, revealed head deposits between 24.87 and 25.5m aOD. A separate evaluation circa 70m to the south east, revealed hillwash of clay and chalk, grit and flints of 80cm depth some 30cm below the ground surface below the ground surface. Below that was 30cm of flinty clay, with natural chalk deposit below that.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The development is for the demolition of the existing property of Tonkers, to be replaced with seven residential units with associated services landscaping with the access road from Hawksdown Road (Fig. 2).

1.4 Project Constraints

1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and ensure that a Heritage Asset is protected to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.1.2 Statutory protection is also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following legislation:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's core principles in relation to planning and the historic environment and is covered in section 16, paragraphs 185-202. These principles are designed to underpin the planning and decision-making process to ensure that Local Planning Authorities (LPA), developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to the conservation of the Historic Environment.

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

2.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

'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.'

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

'The LPA should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

2.2.6 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- **Setting.** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

2.2.7 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.

2.3 Local Policies

2.3.1 The Dover District Council Core Strategy was adopted in February 2010. It is the Local Plan and It sets out the District's vision, aims and objectives which will determine the future pattern of development the period up until 2026. The council applies existing and emerging national and regional policies at the local level regarding Conservation Areas, listed buildings and Archaeological Remains.

2.3.2 The council is also in the process of developing a new Local Plan to cover the period 2015 to 2038. In 2013 the council commissioned a Heritage Strategy with the help of English Heritage to ensure that the heritage of the district shapes any future regeneration, development and management decisions.

Local Planning Guidance

2.3.3 The Kent Design Guide, 2008. Prepared by the Kent Design Group, it provides the criteria necessary for assessing planning applications. Helps building designers, engineers, planners and developers achieve high standards of design and construction. It is adopted by the Council as a Supplementary Planning Document.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Rogate Estates Ltd to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and 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.
- 3.1.2 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 development and associated planning applications.

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)

- 3.2.1 This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, revised 2017). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

‘Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.’

(2017:4)

- 3.2.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to provide:

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

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2017).

4.2 Sources

- 4.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources were consulted prior to the preparation of this document.

Archaeological databases

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KCCHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.2.4 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.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

- 4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

Aerial photographs

- 4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-6).

Secondary and Statutory Resources

- 4.2.7 Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, archaeological reports associated with development control, landscape studies, dissertations and research frameworks are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 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 (600m radius centred on 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 in Table 1.

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	c. 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		

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 600m assessment are dominated by the listed buildings within with centre of Walmer to the west and the World War II defences along the coastline to the east. The table in Figure 12 details all the KHER data in the assessment area.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 One of the tasks is 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).

5.2.2 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).

5.2.3 There are a total of 10 Listed Building records within the assessment area, all Grade II from the Post Medieval period, the majority of which are within the Conservation Area of Upper Walmer to the north west of the PDA. Only one of the Listed buildings is within 200m of the PDA and this is shown in table 2. A site visit confirmed that there is no intervisibility of any of the listed buildings with the PDA due to the urban built-up and well vegetative nature of the area.

On the outer reaches of the assessment area to the east, north east is the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Walmer Castle. Originally built in 1539 as a moated coastal fortification with 18th century residential additions. Around the castle the gardens are Registered as Grade II listed (Fig.19). Both the property and the gardens are covered in greater detail in a separate Heritage Statement.

Table 2: Designated Heritage Assets

TR 35 SE 514	Post Medieval	Leelands School. Grade II listed building (1363456). Main construction periods 1800 to 1974. An early C19 house consisting of a centre portion of 3 storeys and 3 windows and 2 wings of 2 storeys and 2 windows each. Stuccoed. The wings have curved fronts, stringcourse above the ground floor, cornice and parapet with imitation balustrade above 1st floor which are continued along the centre portion of the house, and Venetian shutters to the windows. The centre portion has flitted pilasters above the parapet and a pediment on the ground floor, a portico of 4 Ionic columns with entablature and balustraded balcony above. French windows. Modern additions to the north -west.
TR 35 SE 15 Scheduled Ancient Monument (1013381)	Post Medieval	Walmer Castle. The southernmost of three castles built to protect the Downs and part of the coastal defence measures of Henry VIII. Now the official residence of the Lords Warden of the Cinque Ports.
TR 35 SE 115 Registered Park and Gardens (1000291)	Post Medieval	Walmer Castle Gardens. Late C18 and C19 formal garden within ornamental woodland, 8 1/2ha, with adjacent meadows of c.7ha. The gardens extend westwards from the castle for 350m on ground rising slightly to the west. First extensive development at Walmer was for William Pitt the Younger from 1798. Intensive redevelopment 1865 onwards.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

5.3.1 There have been a number of intrusive archaeological events within the assessment area which are covered in greater detail below.

Alderden House, Hawksdown Road (2010 & 2013)

5.3.2 An evaluation was undertaken in 2010 ahead of Phase 1 of a residential development on the plot of land belonging to Alderden House. A single trench, circa 60m west of the south west corner of the PDA did not identify any archaeological features. Phase 2 in 2013 was the excavation that covered the area south of the Alderden House ahead of the erection of flats. A further 2 trenches were created, neither of which had any archaeological finds or features. (*Unpublished Document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2010. Alderden House, Hawksdown Road, Walmer, Deal; Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2013, Alderden House Hawksdown Road Walmer Deal Kent*).

Watching Brief at Gram's Road (2002)

5.3.3 This was undertaken by the Dover Archaeological group ahead of the building of a residential house on an empty plot. The plot was located immediately east of the group of three terraced houses on Gram's Road, circa 70m south east of the PDA. A total length of 65m of trenches revealed no archaeological finds or features (*Unpublished Document: Dover Archaeological Group. 2006. Watching Brief at Gram's Road*).

Land Adjacent to Downlands, (2004-2005)

5.3.4 The land is circa 300m south west of the PDA on the southern edge of the village and a number of trenches were evaluated ahead of new residential housing. The evaluation was significant in that it revealed Romano-British activity that extended beyond the boundary of the evaluation in the south eastern area with a number of complexed features. The pottery and glass finds suggested a high-status site. In addition, the site also had hillwashed prehistoric pottery from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The north eastern part of the site had no archaeological finds or features. (*Unpublished Document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2004. An Archaeological Evaluation on Land Adjacent to Downlands, Walmer, near Deal, Kent*).

- 5.3.5 A 2005 strip, map and sample of the southern part of the site, confirmed that the area was intensely pitted in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, which also occurred in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. The Prehistoric activity suggested a probably settlement to the south. The Roman archaeological horizon sealed this earlier activity and there was an east-west ditch bounding the northern area. The flint foundations relating to a Roman aisled building that was probably a barn was observed along with isolated burials of a child and of a horse. Roman activity extended southwards beyond the boundary as well. It is possible that a villa residence to accompany the barn may be to the south.
- 5.3.6 Other events in the wider area include a 1993-4 excavation in Castle Meadow, circa 500m north east of the PDA, recorded a late Neolithic/ Bronze Age ring ditch and at 73 Liverpool Road, circa 280m north east of the PDA a probable round barrow was found accidentally in 1984. Testing in the area of The Glen in the western end of the Castle garden grounds, did not reveal any archaeological earlier than the Post Medieval period, due to the area having previously been a chalk pit prior to the layout of the gardens.

Landscape Characterisation

- 5.3.7 The PDA is in wider area around the historic core of Walmer as “Post 1810 Settlement (general)”. The eastern section are coastal downs the rise in height from the coast to formed undulating farmland. The western side of the parish of Walmer lies on a south west to north east axis and is close to the Mill Hill ridge. (Fig. 18).

Conservation Area

- 5.3.8 The Conservation Area for Upper Walmer was designated in November 1970 (Fig. 20) and essentially includes buildings that formed part of the original historic core of the village of Walmer. The Conservation Area is discussed in greater detail in the accompanying Heritage Statement.

Stour Palaeolithic Survey

- 5.3.9 The PDA sits within an area designated 13, which is the chalk downs north and north west of Dover. These areas of dry valleys had brickearth slope deposits on their sides and bases. Palaeolithic finds for this area are considered abundant not rarely in context being mainly residual spreads in brickearth. The north east edge

of this area near Finglesham, just north east of Deal. Where brickearth is present the survey considered a moderate likelihood of Palaeolithic remains, although at the BGS mapping, it suggests there is possibly no brickearth at the PDA.

0-100m Radius

5.3.10 There are no KHER entries for this area.

100-200m Radius

5.3.11 There are five KHER entries for this area from the PDA. To the north west is the Grade II listed Leelands School that was previously an 19th century mansion (TR 35 SE 514). To the north was a VAD hospital related to the First World War (TR 35 SE 160). In the area to the west, north west are a number of Iron Age items of gold Staters (MKE 65825; TR 35 SE 21) and a La Tene Brooch (TR 35 SE 85), where the exact locations of these finds are not known. One of the KHER records is incorrectly located (TR 35 SE 107m) to the same grid square as the three finds where it relates to conservation work at Walmer Court Manor, some 600m north west of the PDA.

200-300m Radius

5.3.12 There are seven KHER entries for this area from the PDA. Possible Roman burials were discovered in 1886 during the building of a new church circa 220m north of the PDA (TR 35 SE 13). This church, St Mary's is still in use (TR 35 SE 916) and is noted as a building record. To the east are the Registered gardens of Walmer Castle (TR 35 SE 115). To the east, north east at 73 Liverpool Road a possible round barrow relating to the bronze Age was accidentally discovered in 1984 (TR 35 SE 81). In addition, there are in the area eastwards, Second World War sites of unknown but likely to be military function seen on aerial photographs (MWX43666; MWX43667) that included barbed wire and earthworks. The remaining record reflects the location of a Blue Plaque (TR 35 SE 890).

300-400m Radius

5.3.13 There are 13 KHER records for this area which is dominated by Grade II listed buildings to the north east and north west, buildings records for Blue Plaques and pillar boxes and two farmsteads, to the west, north west. A Prehistoric pit was

discovered in 1999, at 8 The Maltings, which is south east of the Downlands excavation, and therefore may be an extension of the same Neolithic/ Bronze Age activity (TR 34 NE 233). Other below ground archaeology, is to the north, north east of the PDA where in 1886, a Late Iron Age, Roman pottery cremation burial ground was discovered (TR 35 SE 14), close to St Marys Church were Roman burials were seen. To the west was the site of Walmer Brewery with Medieval origins and in 1974, was demolished (TR34 NE 131). More World War II defensive earthworks were seen to the south east (MWX43639) and nearby were cropmarks seen in a 1976 aerial photograph (MWX43683) representing banks of unknown date and function but given its location may well be related to the Second World War.

400-500m Radius

- 5.3.14 There are 17 KHER records for this area of which 6 are related to listed buildings to the north west of the PDA in the village. This radius also records the Bronze age to Roman period activity at Downlands, south west of the PDA. (TR 34 NE 258; TR 34 NE 132). To the east, south east, is a cropmark of unknown date and purpose being a ditch that is c shaped and close to other ditched cropmarks.
- 5.3.15 The remaining records predominately relate to Second World War defence features along the eastern side of the assessment area. These include gun emplacements a Fougasse flame trap, plenty of barbed wire and more unexplained banks, ditches and earthworks. To the south east was the First World War aerodrome, which was an area reused in the Second World War for radar hence the significant number of defensive features in the vicinity.

500-600m Radius

- 5.3.16 There are nine KHER entries in this area. Four of which are military sites, some large, of unknown functions from the Second World War and a pillbox in the meadow, north of Walmer Castle. In the area to the south east are field boundaries seen in an aerial photograph from 1976 (MWX43684) visible as linear ditches, an undated oval enclosure was also noticed nearby (TR 34 NE 47) as well as another undated cropmark of unknown function (MWX43685).

Beyond 600m

5.3.17 There are 22 KHER entries in this area. Further Iron Age activity of child and juvenile burials in storage pits was located to the south west (TR 34 NE 231). No doubt continued activity over the wider area south of Downlands. To the north east of the PDA in the meadow north of the castle, a ring ditch from either the Neolithic or Bronze Age period (TR 35 SE 400). To the south of the PDA, is a Bronze Age cist grave that contained a copper alloy pin (TR 34 NE 347; MWX104469). Just slightly west of this location a Roman urn and other vessels were found in 1913 in a stone pit in an area known as Knights Bottom (TR 34 NE 4). To the north west are the ruins of a 13th century fortified manor house of Old Walmer Court (TR 35 SE 12) by the parish church in the village of Walmer. The area to the south east located a number of coins in a metal detecting rally. These coins were predominately Roman, but there was also a single Iron Age coin, three Medieval and one Post Medieval, given the nature of the rally the exact locations are not known (TR 34 NE 120). In the meadow north of the castle, as well as the ring ditch, possible Tudor defensive earthworks were seen (TR 35 SE 406). In the area along the eastern extremes of the assessment area are more World War II defensive features. These include tank traps, anti-tank walls, anti-invasion lines of girders, barbed wire, barrage balloon site and other unknown features and cropmarks, as well as bomb craters.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 Walmer's position on the coast, close to the continent of Europe has influenced its history. The land from the sea rises inland towards the west and there is Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age evidence that in the area of Mill Hill, there were settlement activity.
- 5.4.2 To the north at Deal, it is accepted that Julius Caesar landed on Walmer beach in 55 BC as part of an initial expeditionary force. A possible Roman Villa is thought to be located in the area south west of the PDA. In the Roman period, this area of Coast on the higher ground would have overlooked the mouth of the Wantsum Channel.

- 5.4.3 The origin of the name "Walmer" is unclear Glover believes that it derives from 'Weala mere', indicating an ancient community settled around a pool. Other alternatives for the origin include by Hasted that it possibly derives from the Latin *Vallum Mare*, meaning a fortress against the sea. Another alternative is that it derives from the meaning "the sea coast of the Weallas (or slaves)" - the slaves being those of the Jutish invaders of circa 450/500 AD. Alternative spellings include 'Wealemere' in c. 1100 AD, 'Walmere' in 1553 AD, becoming *Walmer* by 1610 AD.
- 5.4.4 Anglo-Saxon activity is seen with the inhumation cemetery at Mill Hill on the higher ground. The area of Old St. Mary's church is seen as a Saxon settlement area and the church was built around 1100AD by the Normans. Aside the church is a former manor house which belonged to the Auberville family who came across in the Norman Conquest.
- 5.4.5 Walmer did not have its own entry in the Domesday Book but Deal did. Deal was classed as quite large in size with 31 households and was named as Addelam in the Domesday Book and among the holdings of the Canons of St. Martin's Priory, Dover and originally centred around the parish church of St Leonard's. It is likely that the area at this time was agricultural consisting of a number of small settlements.
- 5.4.6 Given its coastal position, the residents would have also been involved with the sea. Strong currents in the channel, causing an eastward drift, deposited vast quantities of shingle building up a bank from the end of the cliffs near Walmer and along towards Sandwich. This bank became higher on the seaward side and sloping on the landside, forming what was to become known as the 'Sea Valley'. It is here and on the shingle bank itself, that the 'New Town of Deale' would eventually be established. The area between the notorious Goodwin Sands and the coast was calmer inshore and became known as 'The Downs', an area that became known for safe anchorage.
- 5.4.7 It was this importance of the Downs that was the reason behind Henry VIII building three castles on the coast here, at Sandwich, Deal and Walmer in 1539 to protect against invasion. Financed by the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the King

was concerned in wake of the political crises of his divorce from Catherine of Aragon as to the invasion by The Pope.

- 5.4.8 No action was seen at the castle until the Civil War in 1648 where the castle was captured during the Royalist revolt and was re-taken by Parliamentary forces after several months.
- 5.4.9 The threat of invasion during the Napoleonic Wars led to the construction of Army barracks and a Naval Hospital in Walmer. After the Napoleonic Wars, the barracks served as headquarters for an anti-smuggling team and then as a Coastguard Station. By 1869 the barracks became home to the Royal Marines. The barracks eventually closed in 1996 and are now private housing.
- 5.4.10 The castle became the residential home for the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in the 18th century and the castle modified. Extensive gardens around the property were also constructed. One of its most famous residents include The Duke of Wellington. By the early 20th century, the later Lord Wardens such as Winston Churchill and Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother only had intermittent use of the castle and it was opened to the public.
- 5.4.11 At the beginning of the 19th century, inhabitants totalled 775 for the parish of Walmer. By 1811, the population was 2,154. This sudden increase followed the opening of the Royal Naval Barracks. By 1881, the population had doubled to 4,309, then reaching 5,335 in 1931 and 6,693 by 2001 as the area urbanised and the sea location making the area attractive.
- 5.4.12 In the 1920s, the area known as the Hawksdown Estate, the first houses were built. Hawksdown Road, not part of the estate at this time already had three Edwardian houses built, Bradfield, Alderden and Hawksdown House, all on the western side of Hawksdown Road. Originally there were no houses on the eastern side. The rest of the area was essentially fields until after the war when the rest of the house on Hawksdown Road were built. Eventually Hawksdown House was demolished.
- 5.4.13 In the First World War in April 2017 at Hawkshill Freedown, an aerodrome was built. Due to its coastal location the coastline here at Walmer was heavily

defended and the aerodrome re-opened, not for aircraft but for radar tracking and jamming systems, which increased the importance of the defence required.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

- 5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This shows the PDA is an area of coastal downs between the village of Walmer and the coast (Fig. 3).

Hasted, 1798

- 5.5.2 The area of the PDA is still sparsely populated and the locations of roads and hamlets not dissimilar to the map above. This does suggest that the area of the PDA is on higher ground. To the north of the village, the barracks have been built and there is now a direct road from the barracks to the castle (Fig. 4).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797

- 5.5.3 The maps from this series shows the individual buildings and field boundaries. It is also much more accurate in its depiction of the road layout. Gram's Lane on the eastern side of the village exists but the area south of this is still agricultural (Fig. 5).

Tithe Map from 1843

- 5.5.4 The tithe shows the majority of the PDA as part of field 508, which is called 'Meadow' and is classed as pasture. It is owned by Thomas Bruyer and William Henderson as Trustees of Walmer Court. It is occupied by John West. John West himself lives in the village of Walmer in a cottage with a slaughterhouse and yard. At was at this time that the Duke of Wellington was in residence at Walmer Castle and the gardens to the castle has been laid out with extensive wooded areas around the perimeter. To the west is the mansion and gardens of a house built in 1806 by a Norwegian merchant called Andrew Gram that was called St Clare and became Leeland's School (Fig. 6).

Historic OS Map 1871

- 5.5.5 There is little change at the PDA. The eastern boundary of the field has a line of the electric telegraph. Aside from the garden to the mansion of St Clare, the area south of Gram's Lane is still pasture (Fig. 7).

Historic OS map 1896

- 5.5.6 The PDA is still part of a field. Gram's Lane is now called Gram's Road. A new road has been built traversing northwards off Gram's Lane called St Clare Road that has a number of large detached properties on its northern side (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1905

- 5.5.7 There have been significant changes. Hawksdown Road has been built and there are three properties along the western side. This has reduced the size of the garden attached to St Clare, which by this time is now a school and has been extended. The PDA is still part of the same area except that there is now a greenhouse located in the north east corner, though it is unclear as to who would have used it (Fig.9).

Historic OS map 1938

- 5.5.8 The PDA now has two greenhouses located within it and a separate internally demarcated area within. To the east on Gram's Road, three terraced properties have been built. The area south of the PDA is still rural (Fig.10).

LIDAR

- 5.5.9 This does not show much by way of features within the PDA other than showing the house is set up slightly higher than the garden to the east. It is not clear as to the feature in the south west corner but it appears to be a levelled platform area. Alongside the western boundary you can see the line of the bank from the road level to that of the house (Fig. 12).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940s

- 5.6.1 This shows the PDA as a vegetable garden and explains the greenhouses seen on the historic mapping and the use of this is also seen more clearly in Plate 6. There appears little change from the 1938 historic OS mapping (Plate 1).

1960s

- 5.6.2 The current house within the PDA has now been built and the garden area predominately grass. In addition, there is also another house to the south on the eastern side of the road. South of that, the area is still pasture. On the norther side of Gram's Road, there is the construction of a number of properties, with some having already been completed (Plate 2).

1990

- 5.6.3 The PDA boundaries have been set to their current position. The north east corner of the field in which the PDA belonged now has a residential house. The eastern end of the garden of the PDA has been planted to that of an orchard. The other vegetations are mainly trees and lawn. To the south, Hawksdown Road has been extensively built on (Plate 3).

2003

- 5.6.4 There is little change (Plate 4).

2017

- 5.6.5 There is no change (Plate 5)

5.7 Walkover Survey

- 5.7.1 The walkover survey is 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 walkover survey was undertaken on the 21st June 2019. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover (Plates 7-16).

5.7.2 The PDA is the house and gardens on Tonkers, a late 1960s detached house set in gardens of approximately 1.25 acres. Set on the slope from the high point of Walmer village down towards the sea. The house is set on levelled ground on a north east-south west axis facing the north west corner of the plot. The house is considered to have little architectural merit. The PDA is accessed from the western side off Hawksdown Road with the northern boundary along Gram's Road. Gram's Road narrows at this point with Hawksdown Road to the east. The PDA is set higher than Gram's Road by about a metre. On the western boundary about a metre in, the land is level with that of the road before then vertically banking down by just over a metre. The front garden area in front of the house is very slightly higher than the house, held back by a dilapidated brick retaining wall of a few courses. The house on the northern end is then raised significantly above ground level by retaining walls of over a metre. The ground then sharply slopes down towards the low point of the north eastern corner adjoining property of Woodlea. The plot on which Woodlea was built was originally part of the PDA, and the plot carved out and Woodlea built sometime after the construction of Tonkers but before 1990. In this corner are the dilapidated remains of an old greenhouse, which is possibly the same greenhouse seen on the 1938 Historic OS map. The eastern part of the garden contains a mature orchard. The area in the south west of the PDA is currently trees and bushes and has a number of brick steps up into this area suggesting that this may have historically been a levelled area as seen on the LIDAR. The remaining boundaries adjoin residential properties. With a mix of wire fencing, brick walls and wooden fences. The view of the house is limited along Gram's Road and along Hawksdown it is only visible through the entrance gate. The boundaries are currently mature bushes and conifer trees.

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Mesolithic

- 5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area to the south east of the PDA (TR 14 SE 65) around the top of the ridgeline. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Neolithic

- 5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area being that of the Late Neolithic. Bronze Age ring ditch located north of the castle. Given that the assessment area has a large number of Bronze Age finds and features it is more likely that this feature is also Bronze Age. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Bronze Age

- 5.8.4 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 Kent HER has six records from this period within the assessment area. Three relate to the area to the south west of the PDA. A Bronze Age pit was located at Plot 8, The Maltings (TR 34 NE 233), and Bronze Age occupation activity was discovered nearby on land at Downlands (TR 34 NE 132). Features found included pits and ditches (TR 34 NE 258). To the south of the PDA, a Bronze Age cist grave containing copper alloy pins were found in 2010. To the east, north east of the PDA is a possible Bronze Age barrow (TR 35 SE 81) and to the north west is a pit (TR 35 SE 872) dated to the Prehistoric period and could be considered Bronze Age. In the wider area Downlands is only 1.5km from the Bronze Age site at Mill Hill. In addition, the wider area to the south west of the PDA have identified a large oval enclosure (TR 34 NE 58) and further south a trackway and ring ditch thought to be a Bronze Age barrow (TR 34 NE 70). This confirms that the landscape all around the PDA was active in the Bronze Age with the core of activity appearing to be to the south west of the PDA. However, the area of the valley slope is quiet in terms

of finds and features. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Iron Age

5.8.5 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 Kent HER has five records from this period within the assessment area. Many of these finds are not exactly located but to a grid square. To the west, north west, Iron Age gold Staters have been found (TR 35 SE 21; MKE658725), along with a La Tene brooch (TR 35 SE 85). In the area to the north, north east of the PDA is a late Iron Age cremation burial ground that was discovered in antiquity (TR 35 SE 14). To the south west are more Iron Age burials, this time of a child and juvenile in storage pits (TR 34 NE 231). In the area to the south east of the PDA, a metal detecting rally also found an Iron Age coin (TR 34 NE 120). The site at Downlands continues from the Bronze Age into the early and Middle Iron Age period. The possible settlement area is bounded by a possible enclosure ditch in the northern part of the Downlands site and the site had intensive pitting. In the wider area to the south west of the PDA a four-post structure and Iron Age ditch were observed. The landscape around the PDA was obviously still in use in this period with the core of activity appearing to be to the west and south west of the PDA as well as to the north west with a cemetery and occupation sites at Mill Hill. However, the area of the valley slope is quiet in terms of finds and features. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Romano-British

5.8.6 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 Kent HER has three records from this period within the assessment area. A large aisled building, thought to be a barn was located at Downlands (TR 34 NE 341) confirming that the use of the site continued into the Roman period. The activity suggested that it was possible that a villa could be located south of this building. Further to the south west of the PDA, Roman vessels were found in 1913 in a

stone pit at Knights Bottom (TR 34 NE 4), possibly related to cremations. Moving northwards, possible Roman burials were discovered in 1886 (TR 35 SE 13). In the wider area, further north west, more Roman finds and graves were identified in the railway cutting (TR 35 SE 57). A metal detecting rally to the south east found 11 Roman coins (TR 34 NE 120) and another rally in 1991 found 142 Roman coins (TR 34 NE 112). The landscape around the PDA was still well used and occupied in this period but this appears to be centred on the higher ground rather than the valley slope. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.7 The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has three records from this period within the assessment area. The ruins of Old Walmer Court are at the out reaches to the assessment are on the north west part of the village of Walmer (TR 35 SE 12), by the church 12th century church. A 13th century manor house that had a major programme of conservation work undertaken in 1974 (TR 35 SE 107). Just slightly closer, Medieval ditches were found containing 13th century pottery. The village of Walmer clearly has Medieval origins but the area of the PDA is likely to have be agricultural in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has 19 records from this period within the assessment area, with 10 of those as listed buildings mainly within the village to the north west. In addition, there are four farmstead records, reflecting the still rural and agricultural nature of the area in the Post Medieval period. It was in this period, during the reign of Henry VIII, that the castle was built (TR 35 SE 15), which is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument and later in the Post Medieval period the castle was turned into a residence with the Grade II listed gardens laid out (TR 35 SE 115). The map regression confirms the agricultural use of the PDA in this period. The potential

for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Modern

5.8.10 This period is by far the largest category. KHER has 32 records dating to this period. The majority of which are located along the eastern side of the assessment area. It appears that the area to the south east of the PDA at Hawkshill Down was used as a radar station in the Second World War. The radar station utilised the site of a First World War aerodrome. Consequently, the Area around was heavily defended with features such as barbed wire, ant-tank traps, gun emplacements, ditches and earthworks, pillboxes, flame throwers amongst many others. However, there is no suggestion based on the map regression that any of the military features of activity extended into the area of the PDA. From the map regression, Hawkshill Road was created with originally just three houses along its length at the northern end in the Edwardian period. It is not until after the second World War, that further houses are built in Hawksdown Road. The PDA until the construction of the current house, was used for gardening and included a couple of greenhouses. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Undated

5.8.11 There are 10 records that are undated. Two relate to Blue Plaques, whilst the remaining majority are cropmarks in areas to the east or south east of the PDA. These include possible ditches or earthwork banks, field systems or enclosures. As well as the Prehistoric and Roman activity known in the area, it is possible that some may relate to First of Second World War features which also utilised this area.

Overview

5.8.12 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.

5.8.13 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **moderate**
- Iron Age: **moderate**
- Roman: **moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 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.

6.2 Historic Impacts

- 6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA has been agricultural land until the early 20th century when Hawksdown Road was created. Initially the plot was not built on, being used for gardening and having two greenhouses located within it. It was not until after the Second World War that Tonkers was built, sometime in the late 1960s. As the land slopes sharply upwards from east to west, the area of the house has been subject to significant levelling, particularly at the northern end where the retaining wall is over 1 metre high. It appears, aside from the greenhouses, the remaining area of land in the plot has not been built on. Therefore, the historically impact on surviving archaeological remains in the area of the house would potentially have been **high**, and **low** elsewhere.
- 6.2.2 The proposed development for seven new residential houses that will require foundations and services and also levelling across the site due to the slope. As a consequence, the proposed development will have a **high/total** impact across the PDA.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, Rarity, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential. These criteria are the same as used by the Government in the scheduling of ancient monuments and provide a useful framework in assessing significance and also pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

- 7.2.1 The main period of significance in the area is that of the Prehistoric and Roman period of settlement activity. It appears that the area was utilised from the Bronze Age period, which continued in the Iron Age and to the Roman period. However, excavations nearby have not revealed any archaeological features and therefore

the probability of archaeology for the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman period is considered to be moderate, rather than high.

- 7.2.2 For the Modern period there are a significant number of KHER records, primarily relating to military feature from the Second World War, although it is unlikely that these would extend as far as the PDA and is unlikely to have any significance. The Post Medieval period is represented by the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Walmer Castle and its Grade II Registered Gardens. There is little by way of representation from the other periods The Anglo-Saxon period is silent and Medieval activity is located to the west on higher ground that became the village of Walmer.

Rarity

- 7.2.3 In Kent, Bronze Age evidence is seen in field systems, with settlements associated with these proving elusive, thus also understanding the changes in landscape use from the Bronze Age into the Iron Age and the area around Downlands and there are not many sites across Kent that potentially provide that opportunity. Therefore, any evidence to help further our knowledge in this area key is significant.

Documentation

- 7.2.4 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, photographic and other sources from the Post Medieval period onwards.

Group Value

- 7.2.5 The possibility of finding archaeological evidence in relation to the Prehistoric and Roman period will add group value to the other finds from these periods in the area in helping to understand the landscape in those periods and the extent of activity.

Survival / Condition

- 7.2.6 The map regression confirms that the PDA has been in agricultural use until the early 20th century when the PDA became part of a small field. It appears that this field was used for gardening until Tonkers was built in the late 1960s. Aside from the area of the house, the remaining plot has not been built on, other than for a

couple of greenhouses. Therefore, the likelihood of potential archaeology surviving is high.

Fragility / Vulnerability

7.2.7 The proposed development is for seven residential units as well as associated services. The development will have a high impact on any potential surviving archaeology.

Diversity

7.2.8 There is not considered to be great diversity of the archaeology in this area other than for the Prehistoric and Roman period.

Potential

7.2.9 The overall archaeological potential is considered moderate for the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods and low for all other periods.

Significance

7.2.10 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of moderate archaeological interest and regional significance for the Prehistoric and Roman period.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 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.

8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of moderate archaeological potential. The overall potential for surviving archaeology is considered high other than in the area of the house, where it is considered to be low. The impact of the proposed development will potential have a high impact on any potential surviving archaeology. Therefore, the need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological

works to mitigate that high impact on the potential surviving archaeology should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

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

9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 9.2.1 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

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

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCifA.

SWAT Archaeology

June 2019

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Proposed Development of Land at Tonkers, Hawksdown Road, Walmer, Kent
 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

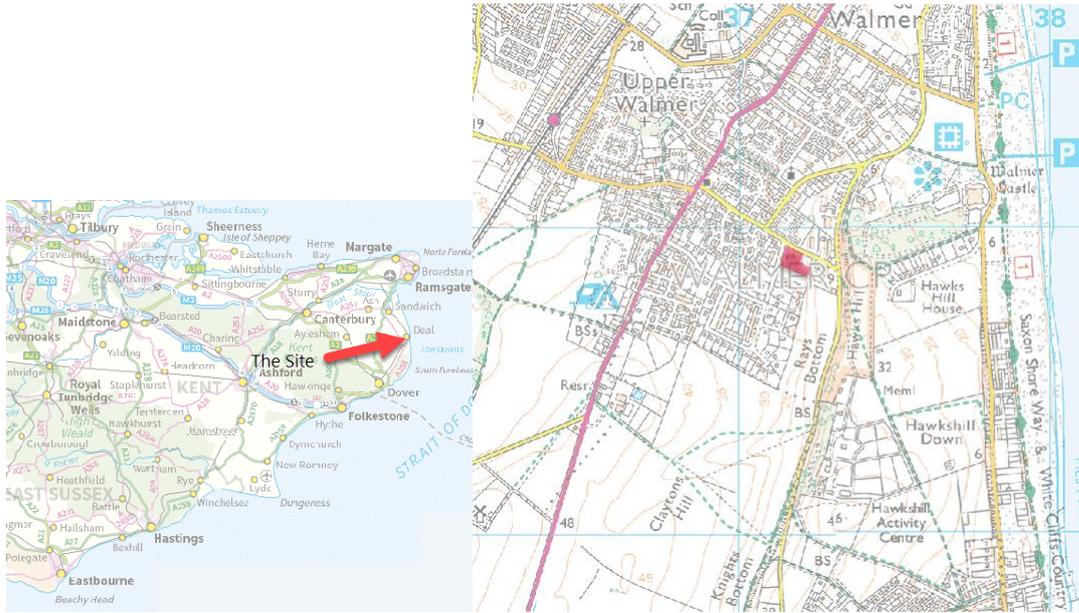


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale 1:640,000, 1:10,000, 1:1250



Figure 2: Proposed Development Area

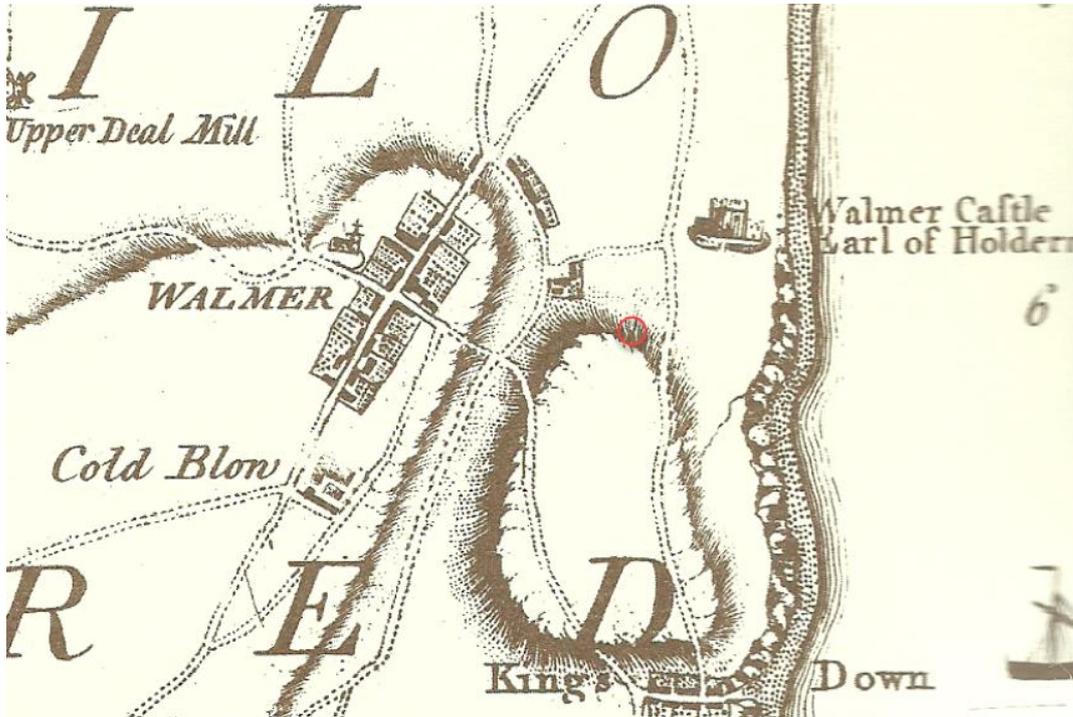


Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769

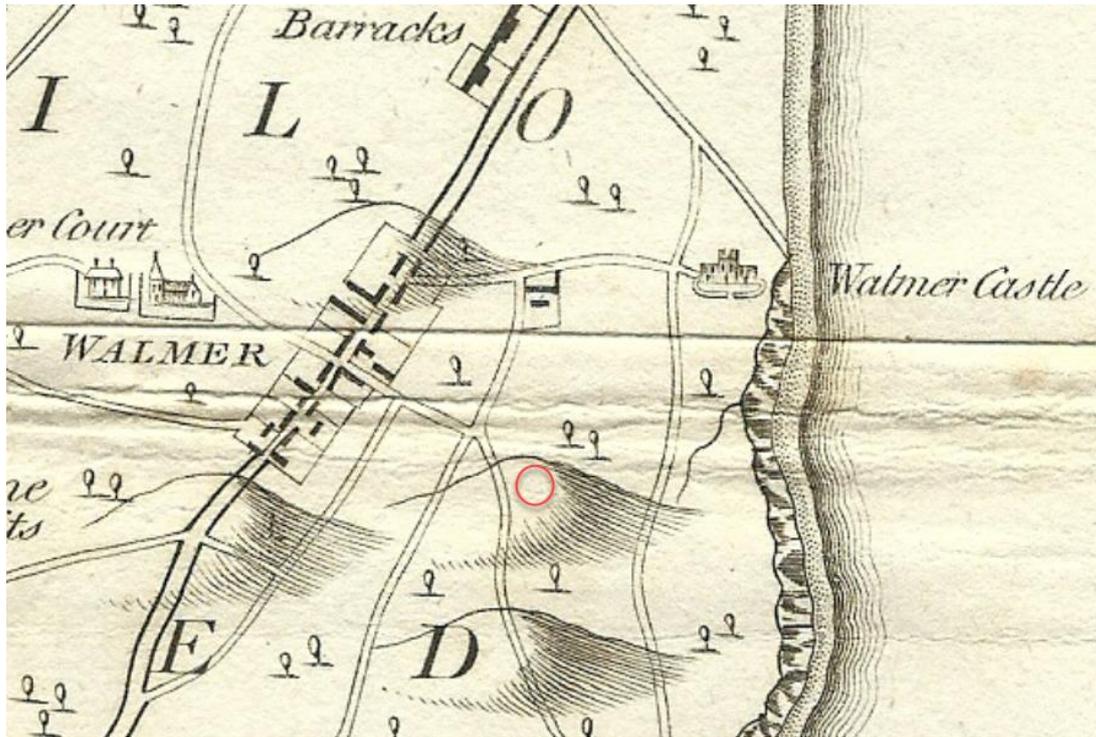


Figure 4: Hasted, 1798



Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797



Figure 6: Walmer Tithe Map, 1843



Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1871

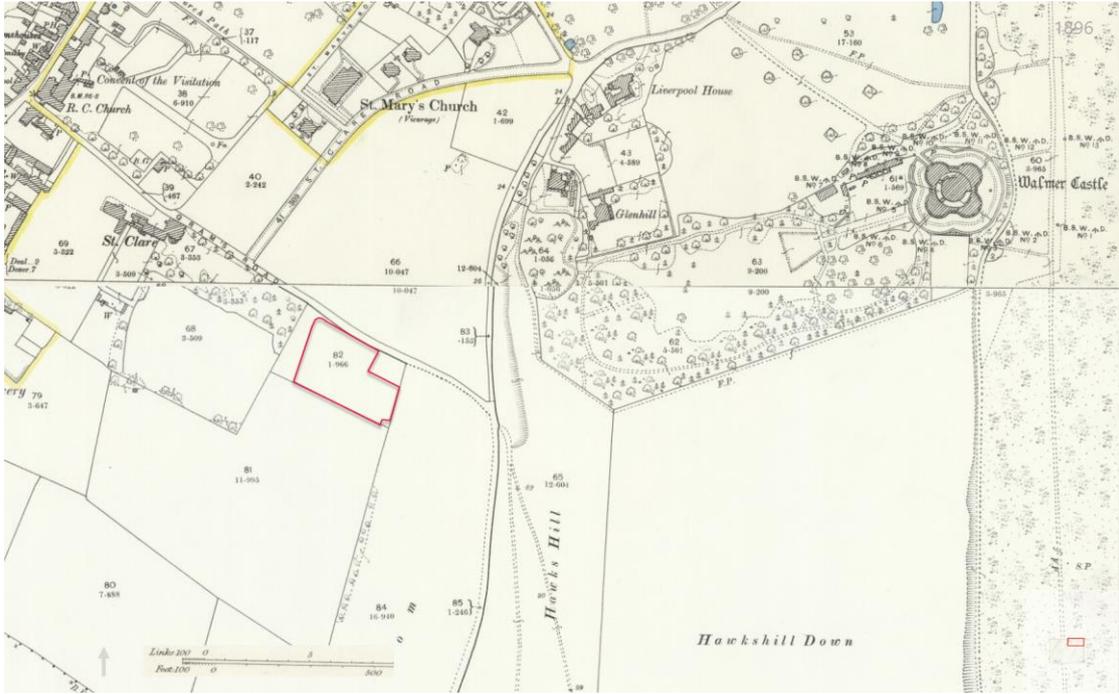


Figure 8: Historic OS Map from 1896

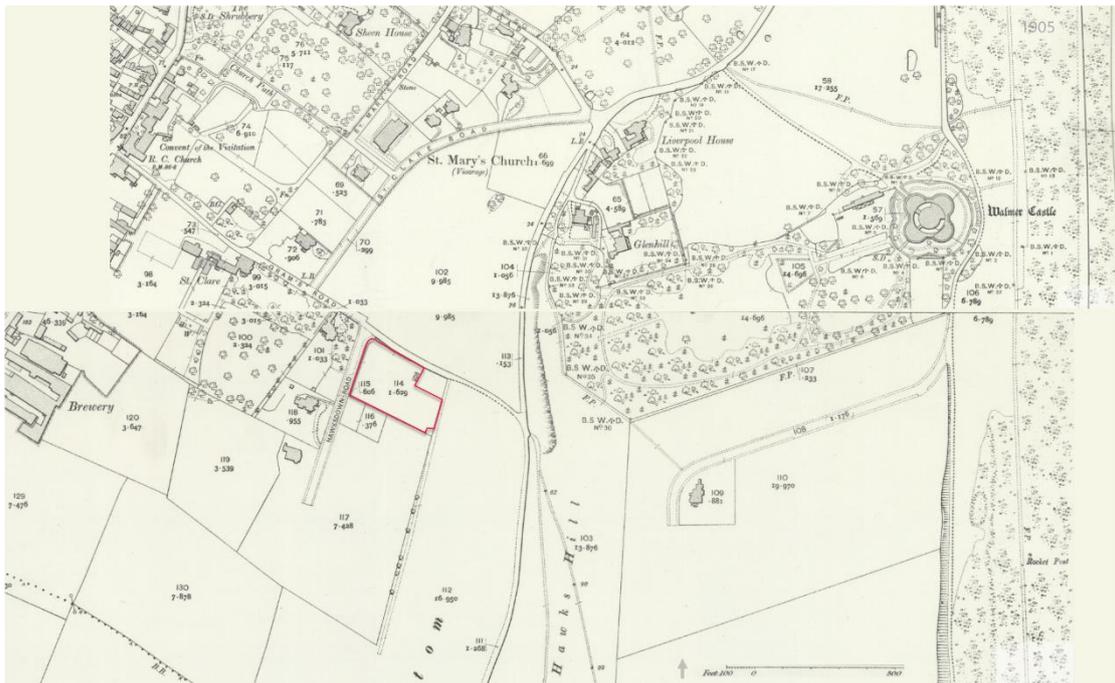


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1905

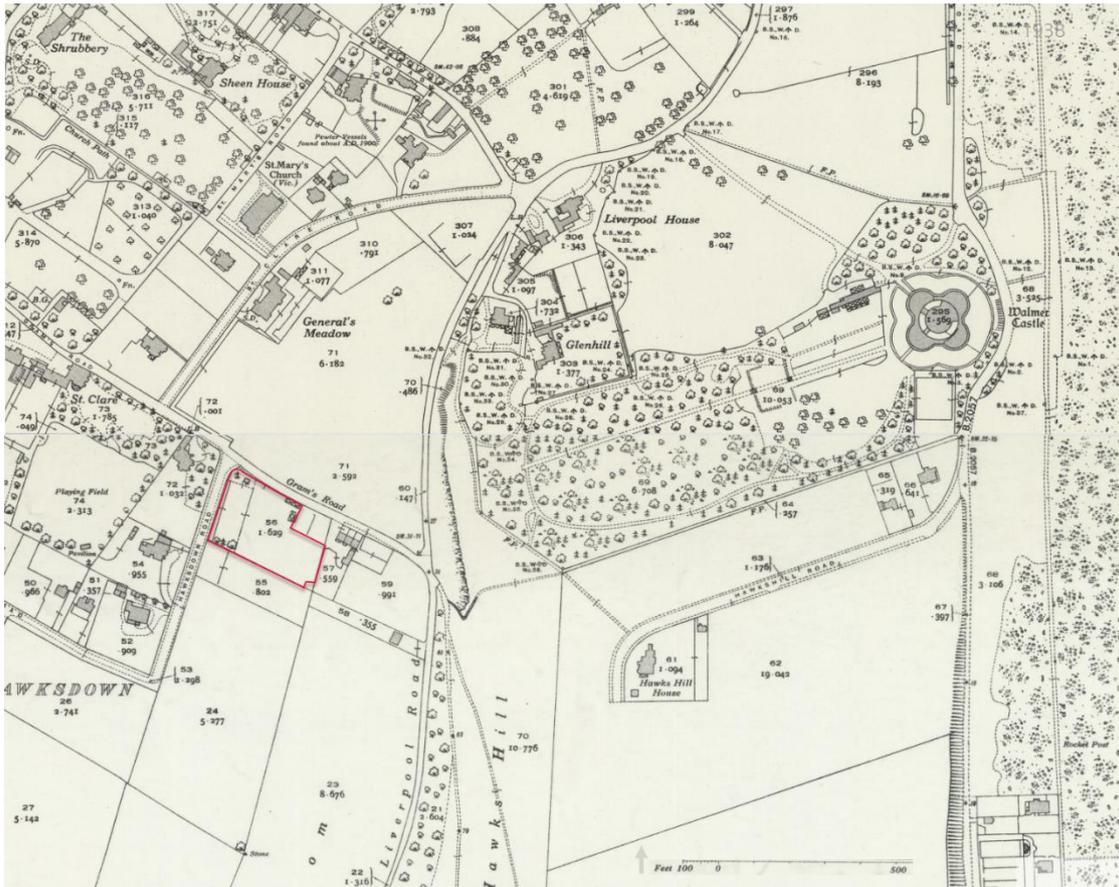


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1938

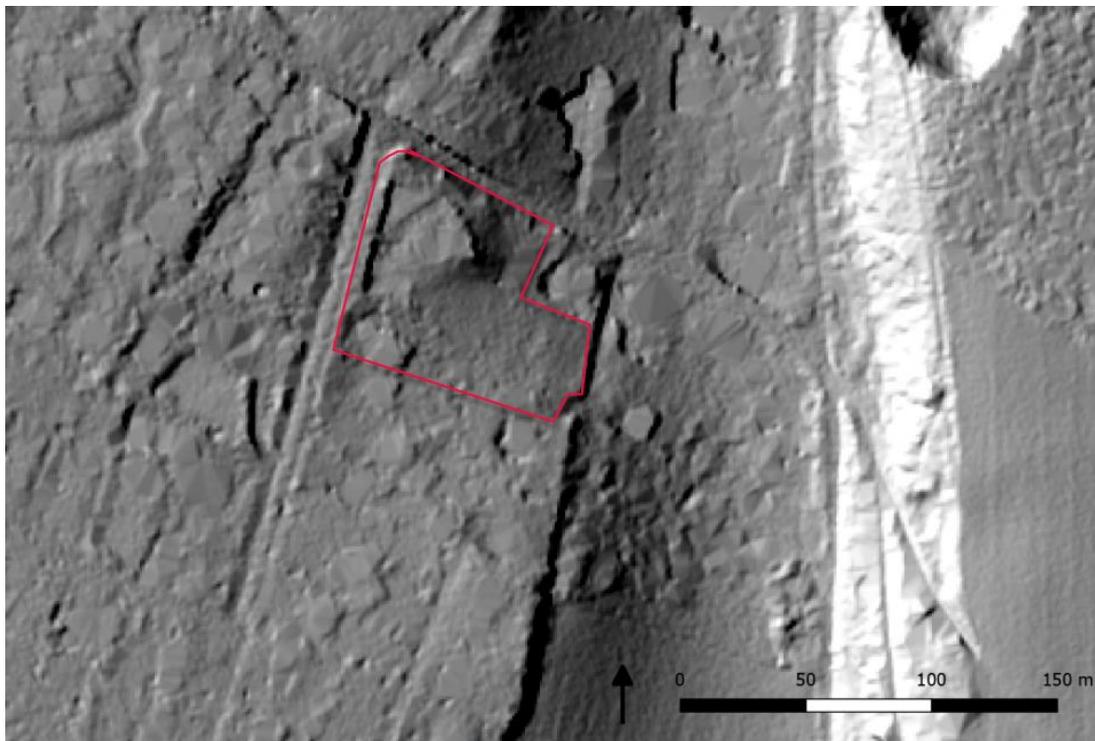


Figure 11: LIDAR 1m DSM (Environment Agency)

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 12-22). ALL DISTANCES TAKEN FROM A CENTRE POINT WITHIN THE PDA

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
	HLC			The PDA characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Post 1810 Settlement (general)'.
TR 34 NE 120	Findspot	c.670m SE	Unknown	16 Iron- Age-Post Medieval coins found at Hawkshill from a metal detecting rally (11 Roman, 1 Iron Age, 3 Medieval & 1 Post Medieval).
TR 34 NE 127	Monument	c.605m E	Modern	WW2 Anti-Tank wall on Kingsdown Road. A garden wall heavily 'beefed up'. Date c1940. Made of concrete and in good condition.
TR 34 NE 128	Monument	c.605m E	Modern	Tank trap on Kingsdown Road. Lengths of railway line and 'I' section girder set in ground on landward side of Rd., hidden in hedge. Made of steel and in good condition. Date c1940.
TR 34 NE 131	Monument	c.370m W	Post Medieval	Walmer Brewery (Site of). Founded in 1820 by E. Thompson. In 1950 it was acquired by Charrington & Co Ltd and ceased brewing in 1960. Used as a depot and Maltings until 1974 when the brewery was demolished. The brewery would of most likely of had a Maltings associated with it, on the site.
TR 34 NE 231	Monument	c.620m SW	Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	Iron Age burials, No 429 Dover Road, Walmer. Iron Age burials child and juvenile c.600-200BC found in storage pits.
TR 35 SE 400	Monument	c.605m NE	Late Neolithic to Post Medieval	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age Ring-ditch found in Walmer Castle Paddock during evaluation in 1993-4.

TR 35 SE 406	Monument	c.605m NE	Unknown	Walmer Castle paddock defensive earthworks. Possible Tudor defensive earthworks found in Walmer Castle Paddock during evaluation in 1993-4.
TR 34 NE 233	Monument	c.360m SW	Prehistoric	Plot 8, The Maltings Possible Prehistoric pit. A pit of possible prehistoric date was found during an intermittent watching brief carried out in 1999 during construction of a new housing estate called 'The Maltings', to the south-east of 'Downlands'.
TR 34 NE 258	Monument	c.460m SW	Late Bronze Age to Roman	Prehistoric and Romano-British activity at Downlands, Deal. An excavation that took place between 2004 and 2005 discovered extensive evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British activity. The prehistoric activity consisted of a ditch and numerous pits containing a small amount of domestic evidence and dated from the late Bronze Age to the middle Iron Age. The Romano-British activity consisted of a child burial, a horse burial and a series of field boundaries. In the late 2nd or early 3rd century a large aisled building was built on the site
TR 35 SE 747	Listed Building	c.430m N	Post Medieval	Sydney House. Grade II listed building (1069750). Main construction periods 1800 to 1832.
TR 35 SE 749	Listed Building	c.450m NW	Post Medieval	Gothic House. Grade II listed building (1069752). Main construction periods 1833 to 1899.
TR 35 SE 805	Listed Building	c.335m NE	Post Medieval	Glenthorne Lodge. Grade II listed building (1069816). Main construction periods 1650 to 1799.
TR 35 SE 673	Listed Building	c.425m NW	Post Medieval	The Rattling Cat. Grade II listed building (1069831). Main construction periods 1700 to 1799.
TR 35 SE 713	Listed Building	c.495m NW	Post Medieval	Wingrove House. Grade II listed building (1069861). Main construction periods 1800 to 1832.
TR 35 SE 714	Listed Building	c.485m NW	Post Medieval	22 Church Street. Grade II listed building (1069862). Main construction periods 1833 to 1866.

TR 35 SE 435	Listed Building	c.370m NE	Post Medieval	Liverpool House. Grade II listed building (1253230). Main construction periods 1800 to 1866.
TR 35 SE 639	Listed Building	c.425m NW	Post Medieval	Vine Cottage. Grade II listed building (1262892). Main construction periods 1800 to 1832.
TR 35 SE 514	Listed Building	c.175m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	Leelands School. Grade II listed building (1363456). Main construction periods 1800 to 1974.
TR 35 SE 471	Listed Building	c.345m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	Church of The Sacred Heart. Grade II listed building (1389387). Main construction periods 1881 to 1982. Roman Catholic church, remaining part of a convent. All the other convent buildings were demolished in 1982.
TR 35 SE 703	Building	c.530m NE	Modern	Walmer Castle Pillbox. Type 24 Pillbox built in 1940 just north of the castle to cover the meadow north of the castle.
TR 34 NE 292	Building	c.620m E	Modern	Walmer Anti-tank Wall. The wall is constructed in concrete and is built against the garden wall which is still there behind the concrete wall.
TR 34 NE 291	Building	c.620m E	Modern	Walmer Anti-tank Girders. Anti-tank and anti-invasion line built of sections of steel girders set vertically in concrete along the landward side of the Kingsdown Road from Hawkshill Road to where the cliffs take over.
TR 34 NE 288	Building	c.420m W	Modern	Walmer Fougasse. Second World War Flame Trap. Originally a section of road with walls on both sides, concrete bastions behind the walls stopped any vehicle going through the wall. The wall had nozzles built into it. When an enemy tank came along the road was set on fire with a flammable liquid being sprayed from the nozzles. This stopped the tank by starving its engine of oxygen, burnt the tank and crew, this also caused an obstruction for following vehicles. Now only one side of the road still has the wall.

TR 34 NE 132	Monument	c.445m SW	Early Bronze Age to Roman	Prehistoric to Roman settlement activity. An archaeological excavation was undertaken in advance of a residential development. The work revealed extensive evidence for prehistoric through to Romano-British activity on the site.
MKE65825	Findspot	c.180m WNW	Iron Age	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Iron Age gold coin, Stater.
TR 34 NE 4	Findspot	c.610m SSW	Roman	Roman vessel. A Roman vessel and portions of other urns were found in 1913 in a stone pit above Knights Bottom.
TR 34 NE 47	Monument	c.575m SE	Unknown	Oval enclosure. An oval enclosure of uncertain date was noted on Aerial Photographs east of Hawkshill Farm, Hawkshill Down, Deal. An undated field system was also shown.
TR 35 SE 13	Monument	c.220m N	Roman	Possible Roman burials; Roman pottery; Belgic pottery. In 1886, during the building of a new church at Walmer, an ancient trench, at least 50 feet long and 6 feet deep, lying E-W, was discovered. Near the bottom, two skeletons were found. An Upchurch pot was also found, and Belgic sherds from the site were presented to Deal Corporation.
TR 35 SE 14	Monument	c.330m NNE	Early Iron Age to Roman	Late Iron Age and Roman pottery; cremation burial ground. Late Iron Age and Roman pottery and a lead vessel and saucer (stated to be pewter) all indicating a cremation burial ground, were found c.1886 in Mr Stock's grounds at St Mildreds, near the new church at Walmer.
TR 35 SE 21	Findspot	c.180m WNW	Unknown	Gaulish uninscribed gold 1/4 Stater

TR 35 SE 81	Monument	c.260m ENE	Bronze Age	Possible Bronze Age barrow. The site of a possible Bronze Age barrow at Walmer, near Deal was discovered by chance in June 1984. A human skeleton was disturbed by a mechanical excavator grading chalk whilst widening the drive and parking area to the west of 73 Liverpool Road.
TR 35 SE 85	Findspot	c.180m WNW	Unknown	La Tene Brooch from Walmer. It is 4.5 inches long and has an ornamental collar on the bow. In the British Museum.
TR 35 SE 107	Monument	c.180m WNW	Medieval	Conservation work, Walmer Manor. A major programme of conservation began at Walmer fortified manor house in July 1974. The work included the removal of tons of rubble and soil, filling in old excavations, clearing the dense undergrowth and levelling the site.
TR 35 SE 852	Building	c.375m WNW	Modern	George V pillar box, PO, Dover Road, Walmer. Letter Box Study Group Box Type: 27/2. Dates from 1933 to 1936.
MKE87118	Farmstead	c.335m WNW	Post Medieval	Farmstead in Walmer. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmhouse detached in central position. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE87119	Farmstead	c.330m WNW	Post Medieval	Farmstead in Walmer. A loose courtyard origin farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard including an L-plan element. Farmhouse detached in central position. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE88050	Farmstead	c.570m SW	Post Medieval	King's Barn. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmhouse detached side on to yard. Farmstead completely demolished.

MKE88057	Farmstead	c.500m SSE	Post Medieval	Farmstead of Hawkshill Farm. A regular L-plan farmstead. Farmhouse detached side on to yard. No apparent alteration.
TR 35 SE 872	Monument	c.510m NW	Later Prehistoric	Prehistoric pit, Pond Pasture, Walmer. In 2012 Canterbury Archaeological Trust carried out a watching brief. A pit was found sealed beneath colluvium. It contained burnt flints and charcoal. It probably dated to the later prehistoric period.
TR 35 SE 873	Monument	c.505m NW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval and post medieval ditches, Pond Pasture, Walmer. In 2012 Canterbury Archaeological Trust carried out a watching brief. Medieval and post medieval ditches were found cutting colluvium. One of the ditches contained a sherd of 13th century pottery.
TR 35 SE 883	Building	c.355m NW	Unknown	Blue plaque for Robert Bridges, Sacred Heart Church, Dover Road, Walmer. On a wall opposite the entrance to the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, is the plaque to Poet Laureate Robert Bridges (from 1913 – to his death in 1930), who was born on this site in 1844.
TR 35 SE 890	Building	c.200m N	Unknown	Plaque on Cedar Court, St Mary's Road, Deal, Kent. Plaque on Cedar Court, St Mary's Road to novelist Dornford Yates, 1885-1960, (alias Cecil William Mercer). His humorous and thriller stories were best sellers in the years between the two world wars and he died in Rhodesia in 1960.
TR 34 NE 341	Monument	c.515m SW	Roman	Possible site of Downlands Roman Villa. During archaeological investigations a large aisled barn was discovered implying the existence of a possible Roman villa complex. No absolute proof exists but investigation of aerial photographs of the fields to the north of the

				site suggests that there may be further buildings present.
TR 35 SE 167	Building	c.325m NE	Modern	VAD hospital St. Anslems, St Clare Road, Walmer. Voluntary Aid Detachment hospital St Anslems, St. Clare Road was one of the two houses that provided 100 beds with Sir Charles Sargant's, wife Lady Millie Sargant as hospital commandant. It was in use from October 1914 to the end of March 1919.
TR 35 SE 160	Building	c.160m N	Modern	VAD hospital General's Meadow, St. Clare Road, Walmer. One of the two houses that provided 100 beds with Sir Charles Sargant's, wife Lady Millie Sargant as hospital commandant. It was in use from October 1914 to the end of March 1919.
MWX43646	Monument	c.660m E	Modern	WWII barbed wire, Walmer. Visible in 1942, but not 1946, located in Walmer. The wire was located on land just above the beach and was attached to barbed wire obstructions upon the beach (MWX43647) (MWX43648). This section of barbed wire ran N-S along the coast for 545m. This wire was not visible in 2003.
MWX43666	Monument	c.225m SE	Modern	WWII site, Walmer. Site of unknown function, but likely military, in 1942 and 1946, located in Walmer. This site was comprised of two roughly circular ditches, a large possible ditch, an area of small structures and a single line of enclosing barbed wire. The structures and the ditch mapped as extent of area were not visible on the 1942 photography. The site was not visible in 2003.
MWX43669	Monument	c.590m SE	Modern	WWII military site, Walmer. visible in 1942 and 1946, located in Walmer. The 1942 photography showed this site to be comprised of two large earthworked features, each with an associated structure, a bank, an irregular

				ditch and enclosing barbed wire. The larger of the associated structures appeared to be a Dover style pillbox. Aerial photography taken in 1946 showed the two large features had been disused. Two lengths of barbed wire had also been removed in the SW of the site. Five small structures had been added to the site, as had three banks and two lines of barbed wire located around a new series of parch marks. Also added was a spigot mortar. The site was not visible in 2003.
MWX43673	Monument	c.620m SE	Modern	WWII parch marks, Walmer. Unknown function visible in 1942 and 1946, located in Walmer. These parch marks formed no specific pattern and were located in the centre of fields as well as the edges. Some of the features were mapped from 1942 photography and some from 1946 photography. None of the features were visible in 2003.
MWX43674	Monument	c.520m SE	Modern	WWII military site, Walmer. Visible in 1942, located in Walmer. This site was comprised of a slit trench, a small c-shaped bank open to the S and an enclosing bank which zigzagged around the site in the N, W and S. The E side was enclosed by an existing field boundary. The slit trench and small internal bank were still visible in 1946, but the outer bank was no longer visible. Next Perspectives photography taken in 2003 showed the site to be absent.
MWX43683	Monument	c.325m SSE	Unknown	Cropmarks, Walmer. An area of cropmarks representing banks of unknown date or function visible on aerial photographs taken in 1976, located in Walmer. The features were not visible on photography taken in 2003.

MWX43684	Monument	c.510m SE	Unknown	Field boundaries, Walmer. unknown date visible in 1976 and 1978, located in Walmer. The boundaries were visible as linear ditches within one field. The features were not visible in 2003, though five segments of one field boundary were visible on false coloured photography taken in 2007.
MWX43685	Monument	c.590m ESE	Unknown	Cropmark, Walmer. Cropmark of a ditch, of unknown date or function visible in 1988, located in Walmer. The pointed C-shaped ditch was not visible in 2003. Located 62m to the W was an area of ditched cropmarks (MWX43686).
MWX43687	Monument	c.450m SE	Modern	WWII ditch, Walmer. Ditch of unknown function visible in 1942 and 1946, located in Walmer. This ditch was an irregular oval. The feature was visibly degrading in 1946 and absent in 2003.
TR 35 SE 916	Building	c.240m N	Post Medieval to Modern	St Mary's Church, St Mary's Road, Walmer, Dover. St Mary's Church, Walmer was designed in 1887. It is shown on the 1897-1900, 1907-23, 1929-52 and current O/S maps and is still in use.
TR 35 SE 917	Monument	c.540m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of former Methodist Chapel, Station Road, Walmer, Dover. The former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on Station Road, Walmer is shown on the 1897-1900, 1907-23 and 1929-52 maps. It was then demolished and replaced by the Walmer Chapel in 1965 on the same site.
TR 34 NE 347	Monument	c.610m S	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	Bronze Age cist grave and copper alloy pins, Hawkshill. In 1910 workmen discovered a Bronze Age cist grave and two copper alloy pins at Hawksdown.
MKE104469	Monument	c.610m S	Unknown	Knight's Bottom Pit. Cist burial found by workmen during quarrying at Knight's Bottom Pit, Walmer in 1910. Two copper alloy pins, potentially of a 'Picardy' type known

				elsewhere in Kent were recovered. The pins are now lost.
TR 35 SE 12	Monument	c. 600m NW	Medieval	Old Walmer Court (13th c manor house). The ruins of a late C13 manor house of flint and ashlar which has been so robbed of its cut stonework that there is now little to go on. There are the remains of a moat just over the churchyard wall, the remainder was filled in when the churchyard was enlarged.
TR 35 SE 15	Monument	c. 570m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Walmer Castle, Deal. The southernmost of three castles built to protect the Downs and part of the coastal defence measures of Henry VIII. Now the official residence of the Lords Warden of the Cinque Ports. Scheduled Monument - 1013381.
TR 34 NE 332	Monument	c. 480m SE	Modern	Hawkshill Down First World War airfield (also known as Walmer Aerodrome). During (or possibly before) the First World War the Royal Navy constructed an airfield at Hawkshill Down. The site was heavily re-used during the Second World War and it is possible that some of the surviving structures are of First World War date.
TR 35 SE 115	Landscape	c. 200m E	Post Medieval	Walmer Castle gardens. Late C18 and C19 formal garden within ornamental woodland, 8 1/2ha, with adjacent meadows of c.7ha.
TR 34 NE 333	Monument	c. 590m S	Modern	Large military site and complex of unknown function, Kingsdown. It is visible in 1941, 1942 and 1946 photographs. The site was comprised of a large central complex and roughly circular bank surrounded by barbed wire. To the N lay six circular ditches, one structure and probable eroded pathways. To the E lay a single bank and a banked slit trench. No elements of this site were visible in 2003.

MWX43638	Monument	c. 600m SSE	Modern	WWII bomb crater, Kingsdown. Visible in 1946, located in Kingsdown. This was not visible in 1942. Next Perspectives photography taken in 2003 showed the feature to be absent.
MWX43639	Monument	c. 320m SE	Modern	WWII defensive earthworks, Kingsdown and Walmer. Visible in 1942 and 1946, located between Kingsdown and Walmer. This record details nine sets of earthworks running NNE-SSW. The features were not visible in 2003.
MWX43645	Monument	c. 620m E	Modern	WWII barrage balloon site, Walmer. Visible in 1942, but not 1946, located in Walmer. The site was comprised of a total of 19 ditches. One central ditch was surrounded by a ring of eight ditches, then by an incomplete wider ring of six ditches. Three further ditches, of the same form as those set in rings, were located to the SW. The site was no longer visible in 2003.
MWX43652	Monument	c. 415m NE	Modern	WWII defensive features around Walmer Castle. Visible in 1942 and 1946, located in Walmer. These features enclosed the N and W sides of Walmer Castle in the field immediately adjacent to the Castle. A small probable gun emplacement, two parched areas, two structures and enclosing barbed wire were visible. None of the mapped features were visible in 2003.
MWX43667	Monument	c. 290m ESE	Modern	WWII site, Walmer. Site of unknown function, but likely military, visible in 1946, located in Walmer. This site was not visible in 1942. The site was comprised of four small structures set within an enclosure of barbed wire with an external earthwork of unknown function. The site was not visible in 2003.

MWX43668	Monument	c. 420m SE	Modern	WWII barbed wire, Walmer. Visible in 1942, located in Walmer. The single line of wire ran for 480m. This wire was no longer visible in 1946. Next Perspectives photography taken in 2003 showed this feature to be absent.
MWX43670	Monument	c. 550m SE	Modern	WWII military site, Walmer. Visible in 1942, located in Walmer. This site was comprised of an irregularly shaped bank with a pathway leading to it and an enclosure of barbed wire between one and two lines thick. The banking was seen to be disused and overgrown on aerial photography taken in 1946 and the barbed wire removed. Next Perspectives photography taken in 2003 showed the site to be absent.
MWX43671	Monument	c. 660m SE	Modern	WWII earthworks, Walmer. Visible in 1942, located in Walmer. This record is comprised of two circular ditches, two linear ditches and a series of parallel linear ditches. The linear ditches were located in two groups, both orientated WSW-ENE; the W group was formed of nine ditches and the right of two ditches. The circular ditches were no longer visible on aerial photography taken in 1946, but the linear ditches were still visible. The W group of linear ditches were still visible in 1976. These features were not visible in 2003.
MWX43672	Monument	c. 630m SE	Modern	WWII bomb craters, Walmer. Visible in 1942, located in Walmer. These two craters were mapped as ditches with extent of area polygons to represent the upcast. These features were no longer visible in 1946. Next Perspectives photography taken in 2003 showed the features to be absent.

MWX43677	Monument	c. 440m ESE	Modern	WWII structure, Walmer. Visible in 1942, located in Walmer. This structure was an irregular rectangle, almost triangular. The feature was no longer visible in 1946. The feature was not visible in 2003.
MWX43678	Monument	c. 400m SE	Modern	WWII possible gun emplacement, Walmer. Visible in 1942 and 1946, located in Walmer. The feature was a circular externally banked ditch. The 1946 photography showed the feature to be more degraded than on the 1942 photographs. Next Perspectives photography taken in 2003 showed the feature to be absent.
MWX43681	Monument	c. 530m E	Modern	WWII possible gun emplacement, Walmer. Visible in 1942 and 1946, located in Walmer. This circular externally banked ditch measured 7.5m in diameter at maximum dimension with banking between 1.5m and 3m wide. The site was located just off the beach, 140m W of the high-water mark. The feature was not visible in 2003.
MWX43682	Monument	c. 680m SE	Modern	WWII earthwork, Walmer. Visible in 1942 [1], located in Walmer. This feature was a linear ditch surrounded by external banking, located at the edge of a field. The site was no longer visible in 1946. The feature was not visible in 2003.
MWX43686	Monument	c. 450m ESE	Unknown	Cropmarks, Walmer. Cropmark of a ditch, of unknown date or function visible in 1988, located in Walmer. The pointed C-shaped ditch was not visible in 2003. Located 62m to the W was an area of ditched cropmarks (MWX43686).
MWX43688	Monument	c. 480m SE	Modern	WWII bank, Walmer. Unknown function visible in 1942, located in Walmer. The bank ran NNW-SSE roughly parallel with the W field boundary of the field it lay

				within. This feature was no longer visible in 1946. Next Perspectives photography taken in 2003 showed the site to be absent.
MWX43689	Monument	c. 670m SE	Unknown	Cropmark, Walmer. Linear banked cropmark of unknown function visible in 1976, 1978 and 1988, located in Walmer. This feature was 2m wide and crossed two fields, running N-S for approximately 280m. The southern 60m of the feature was visible in 2003 and 2007.
MWX43970	Monument	c. 640m SE	Modern	WWII structure, possible pillbox, Walmer. Visible in 1946, located in Walmer. The feature was an almost square structure. 1942 photography showed the feature to have not yet been created. Next Perspectives photography taken in 2003 showed the feature to be absent.

Figure 12: Gazetteer of KHER Records

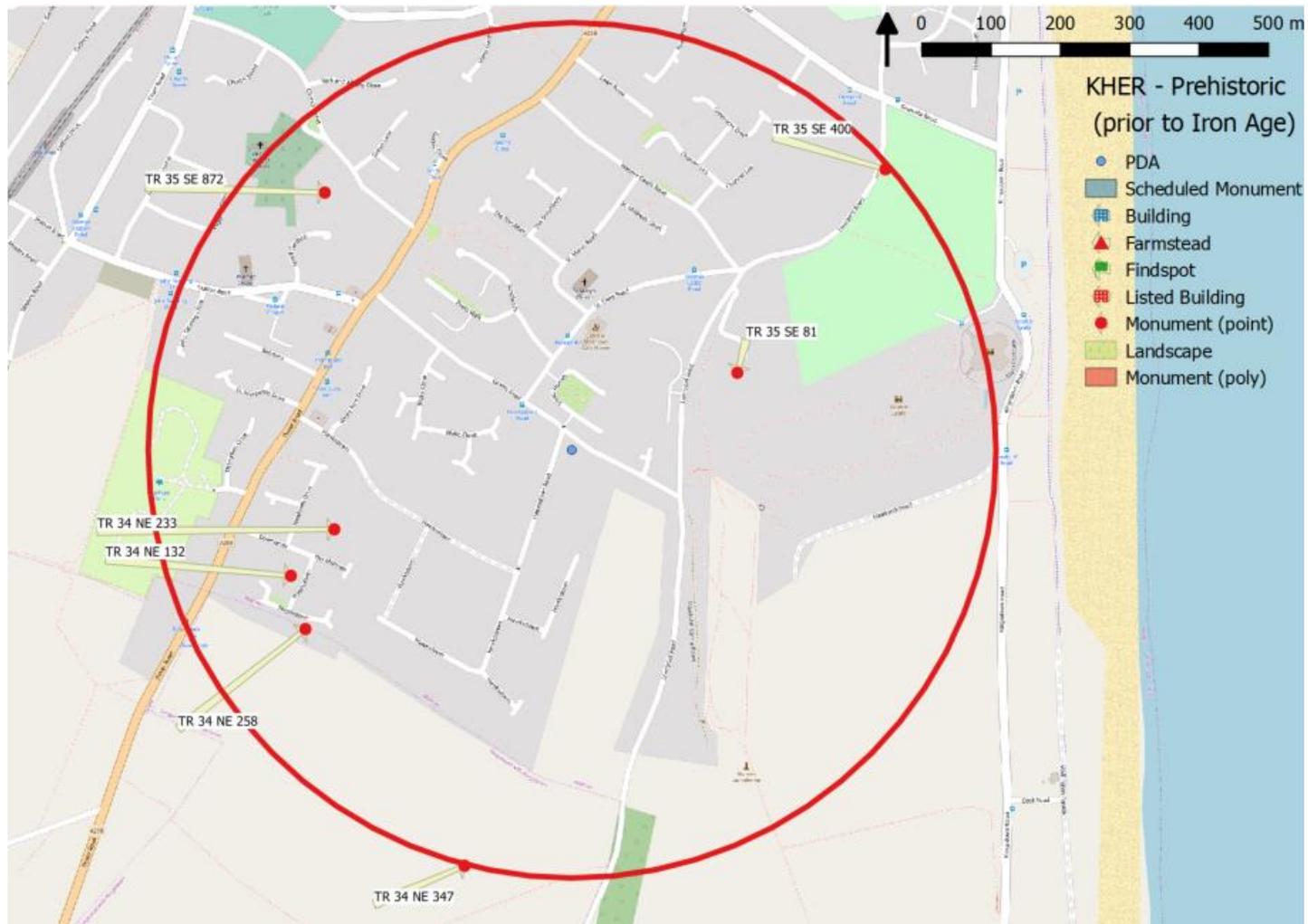


Figure 14: KHER Monument Record – Prehistoric (prior to Iron Age)

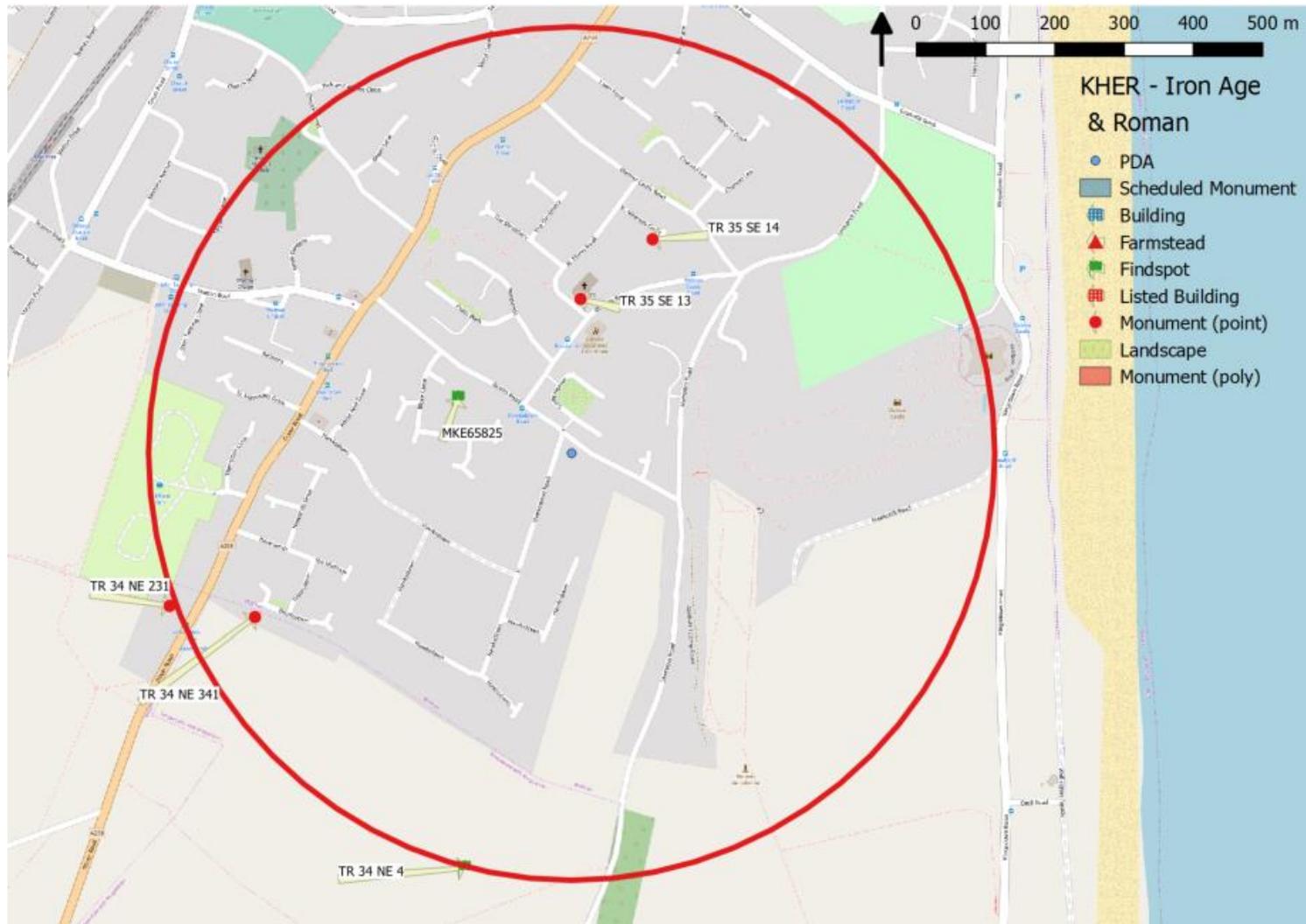


Figure 15: KHER Monument Record – Iron Age and Roman

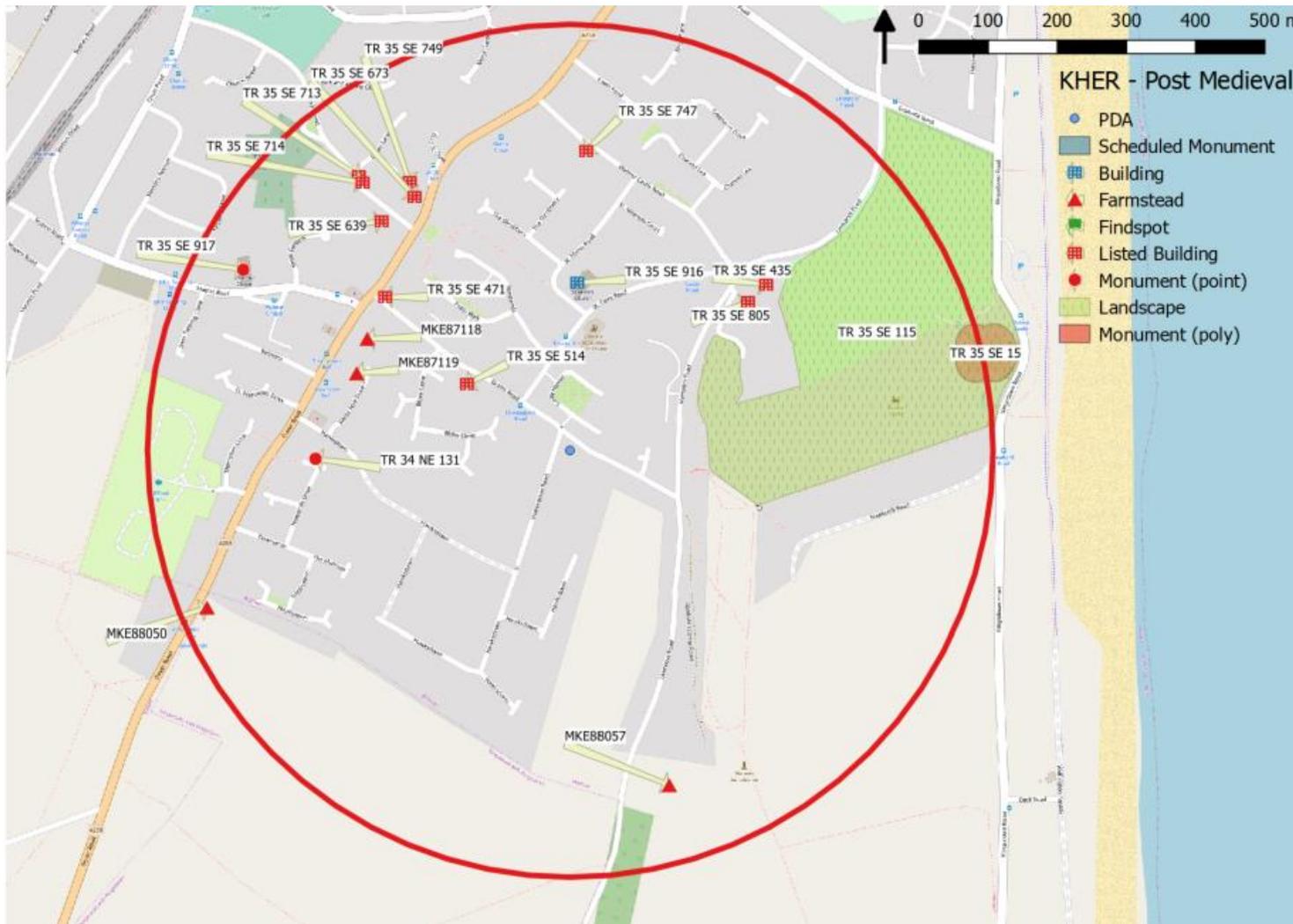


Figure 16: KHER Monument Record – Post Medieval

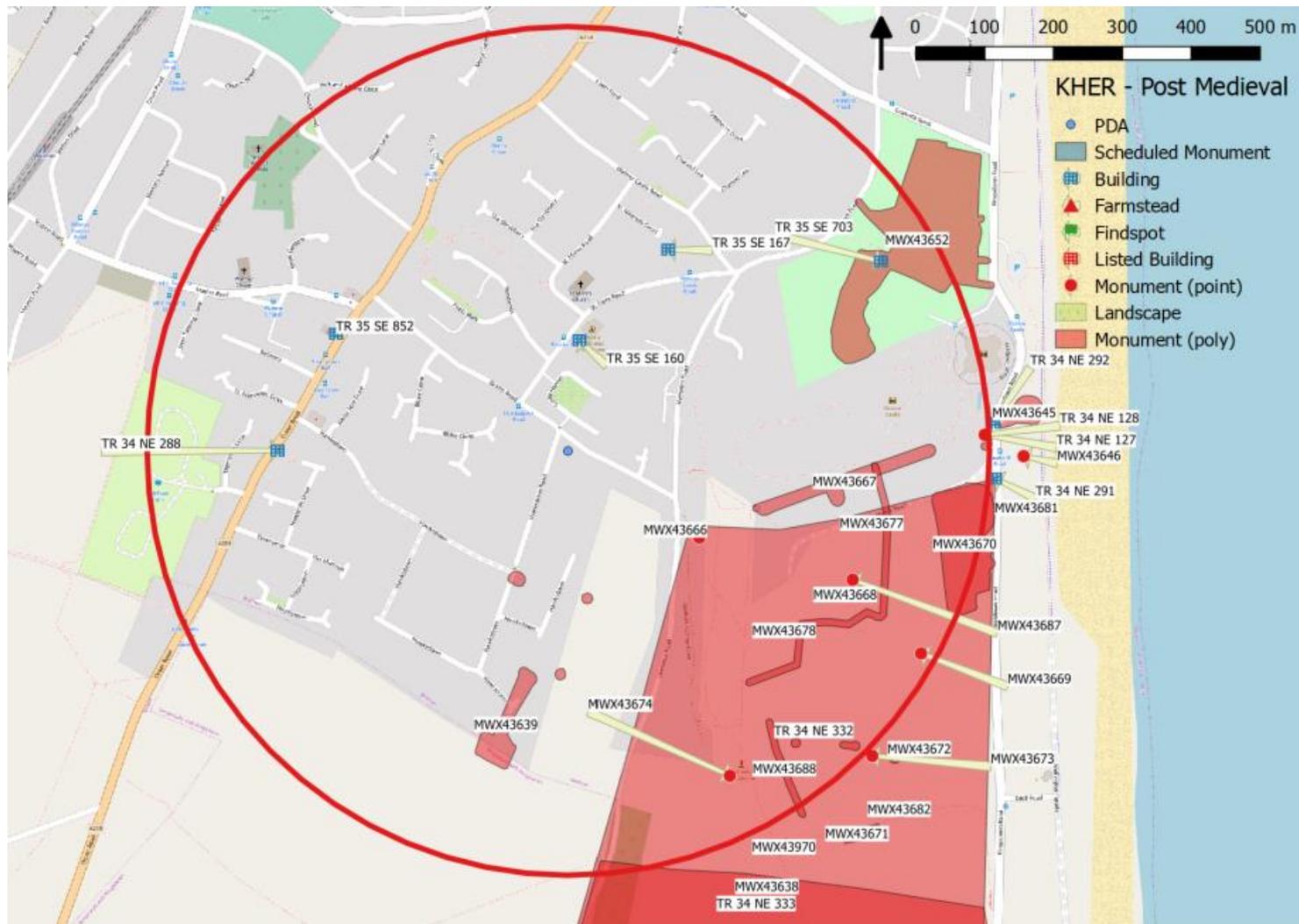


Figure 17: KHER Monument Record – Modern

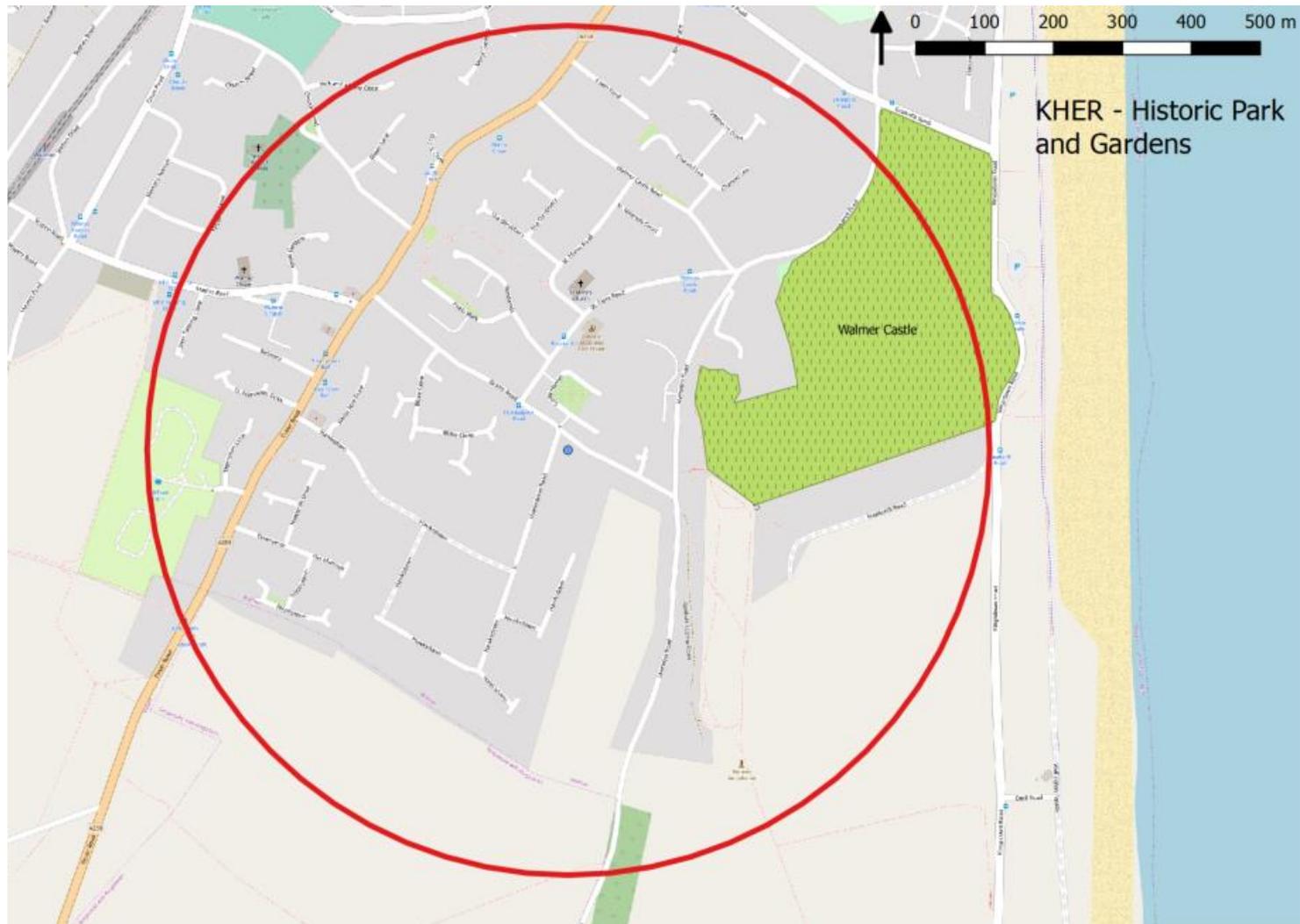


Figure 19: KHER Historic Parks and Gardens



Figure 20: KHER Conservation Area

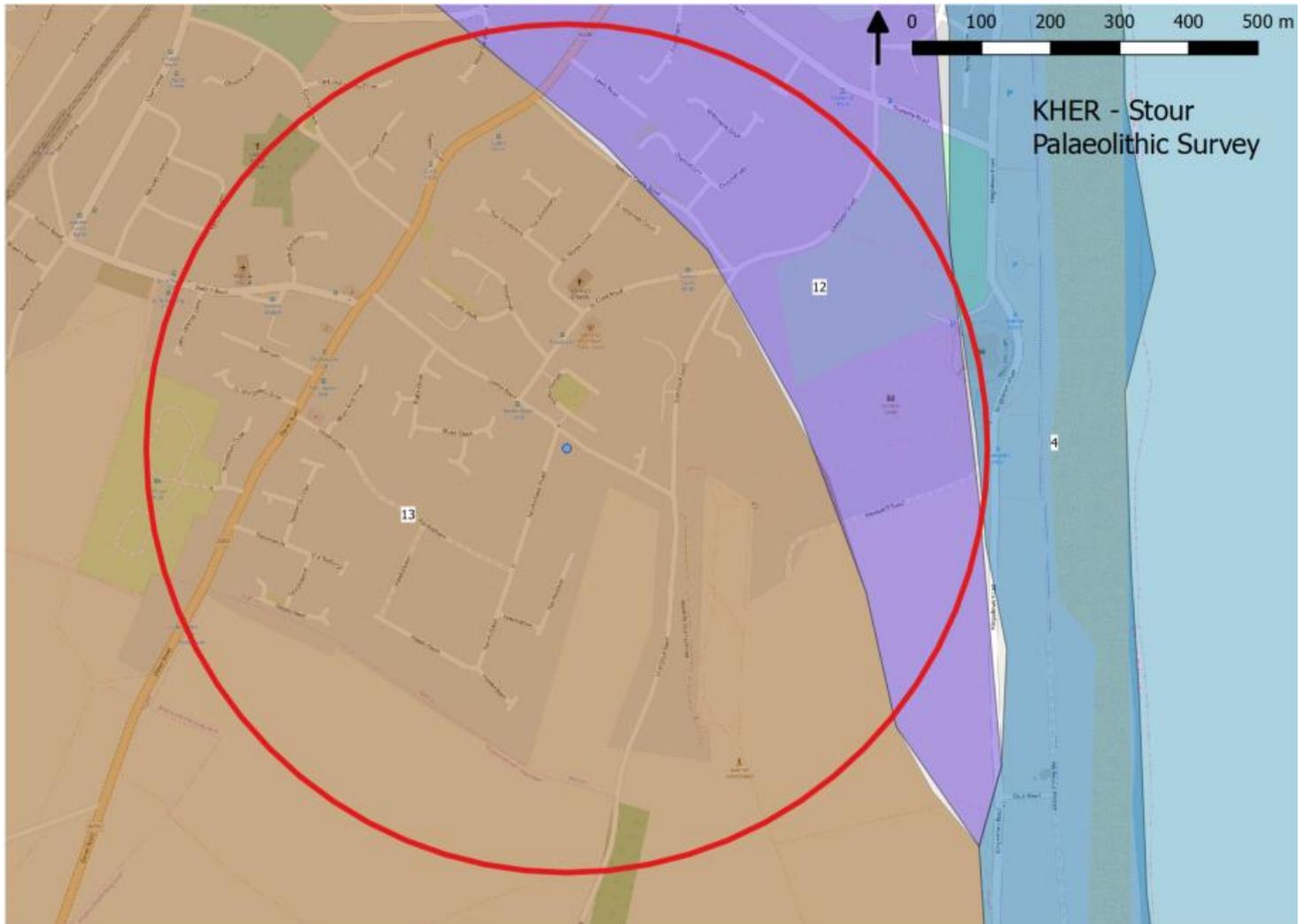


Figure 21: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Survey

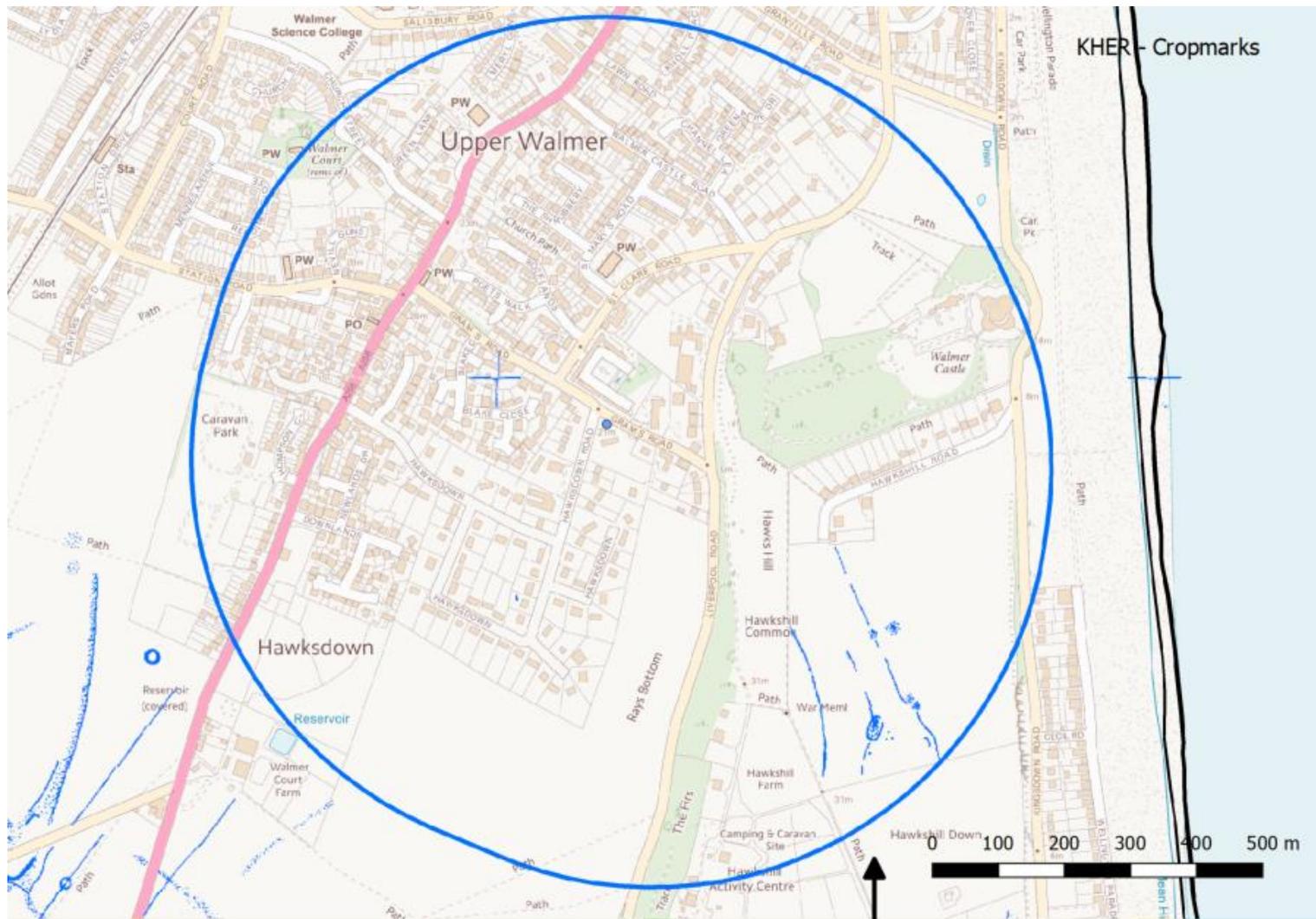


Figure 22: KHER Cropmark



Plate 1: 1940s. All at an altitude of 656m (Google Earth).

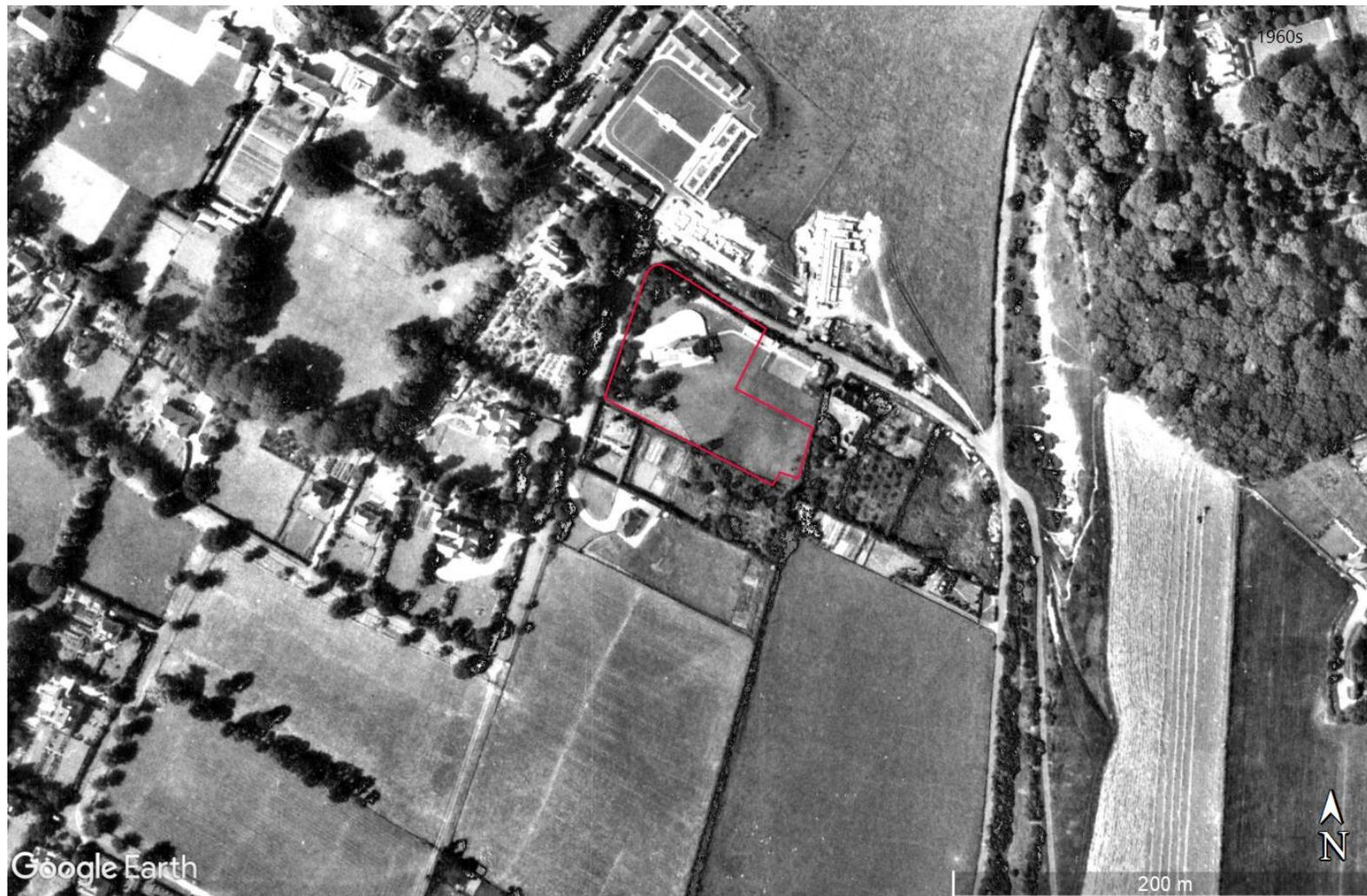


Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2002 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2017 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: Hawksdown Road in 1948 (facing W).



Plate 7: View of the bank on the western boundary, scale 1m (facing NW)



Plate 8: View of the retaining wall, north western side, scale 1m (facing NW)



Plate 9: View of the north eastern end of the house and retaining wall, scale 1m (facing W)



Plate 10: View of the rear of the house, scale 1m (facing NW)



Plate 11: View across PDA towards northern boundary (facing NNW)



Plate 12: View across the PDA to the north eastern boundary (facing ENE).



Plate 13: View across the PDA to the south east corner (facing SE).



Plate 14: View across the PDA to the south west corner (facing W).



Plate 15: View of the entrance to the PDA (facing E).



Plate 16: View of the northern boundary of the PDA from Gram's Road (facing NW).