



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Relation to the Proposed Development of Land at Church Lane, Deal, Kent.

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National Grid Reference TR 36117 52358



Report for Quinn Estates Ltd

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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

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Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Quinn Estates Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in relation to the proposed development of land at Church Lane, Deal, 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: **high**
- Iron Age: **moderate/high**
- Roman: **high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **moderate**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

The PDA is located on the north side of Church Lane in Sholden, Deal. Deal is situated on the east coast of Kent, which is 1.7km to the east. Sholden, a village is on the western outskirts of Deal with the western slopes of the Lyddon Valley to the north east. The PDA is triangular shaped plot of just under 1 acre located aside a recent housing development to the east.

The KHER records are dominated by findspots of domestic refuse from the Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval period as the result of a 2006 metal detecting rally. However, the current KHER records do not incorporate the recent findings to the east and north east in excavations undertaken by SWAT ahead of a large housing development, which are still undergoing post excavation analysis. One particular area was excavated that was immediately adjacent to that of the PDA, which like all the other areas contained a number of Prehistoric finds and features. These finds and features have much by way of prehistoric archaeology from the Neolithic,

throughout the Bronze and Iron Age, into the Roman period. Neolithic grain storage pits provided evidence to suggest that cereal farming had taken place in the Deal/Sholden area during the fourth millennia BC. A number of ring ditches identified as Late Neolithic/ Bronze age barrows suggest a change in the use of the landscape from just that of farming to that of a monumental landscape, which went beyond that of the recent excavations over to the west, where there are also barrow cropmarks. Added to this there were Mid and Late Bronze Age field systems and potentially a series of droeways, suggesting that the farming of livestock took place. The Roman linears are thought to be the outer most reaches of the field system relating to the villa estate at Hull Place. In addition, to the west of the PDA on Sholden Downs, there are a number of soil and cropmarks suggesting extensive and widespread use of the Sholden area from the PDA. Consequently, the archaeological potential is considered high. Map regression confirms that the PDA was farmland during the Post Medieval period and was also probably earlier during the Medieval period as well. The PDA has been agricultural land until the very recent years when it has formed part of the area to support the development of the new housing estate where soil was collected. It is not clear whether previously as arable land, if it has been subject to modern ploughing depths which may have had an impact on any potential archaeology but recent excavations suggest a high potential for surviving archaeology and as the land has not been built on, the historical impact on any surviving archaeological remains is considered to be low. The proposed development is for 14 new residential houses that will require foundations and services. As a consequence, the proposed development will have a high impact across the PDA on any potential archaeological remains. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities but areas to the east and west have all been or will be subject to archaeological evaluation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Quinn 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 Church Lane, Deal, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 36117 52358 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The PDA is located on the north side of Church Lane in Sholden Deal. Deal is situated on the east coast of Kent, which is 1.7km to the east. Sholden, a village is on the western outskirts of Deal. Dover is 10km to the south, south west and Canterbury circa 21km to the north west. The PDA is triangular shaped plot of just under 1 acre located aside a recent housing development to the east. To the north is an arable field. Sholden church is circa 200m to the west. The area to the west, between the PDA and the church is currently shrub land. However, on the 11th June 2019, planning permission under appeal was granted for 48 residential homes, and an up to 64-bedroom care home (APP/X2220/W/18/3213086). The site is on level ground at an average of circa 8m aOD but to the north west it falls way into the Lyddon 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 135 million years ago in the Cretaceous period. There are superficial deposits at the PDA of Head – Clay, Silt. To the south and west, the chalk bedrock rises up to form the ridge line followed by the London Road (Sholden Downs). To the north and east, the brickearth tends down to alluvial deposits on the edge of the Lyddon Valley towards the area that was the Wantsum Channel. During the last glacial phase, water from the chalk dip slope to the west of the site drained through a river valley that passes approximately 250m north of the site. Rising sea levels in the Holocene resulted in intermittent phases of freshwater and marine inundations through the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, with the Lyddon Valley becoming inundated in the Bronze Age.
- 1.2.3 Geotechnical information from Geo-Environmental Ltd is available as part of the 2012 borehole evaluation of land ahead of the housing development to the east of the PDA by Hillreed Homes as Land Between Deal and Sholden. This was monitored by SWAT Archaeology. There were three boreholes (WS5, WS3 and WS2), that were located immediately aside the western boundary of the PDA.

Table 1: Borehole Data	WS2		WS3		WS5	
	Depth (m)	Cum. Depth (m)	Depth (m)	Cum. Depth (m)	Depth (m)	Cum. Depth (m)

Top soil	0.3m	0.3m	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Natural Head deposit	1.7	2.0	1.10	1.14	0.9	1.3
Natural clayey fine sandy silt	1.2	3.2	1.02	2.16	1.9	3.2
Fine sandy silt	0.8 +	4.0+	1.0	3.16		
Sandy silt with chalk flakes			0.5+	3.66+	0.8+	4.0+

1.2.4 As you can see from the above there is a significant amount of natural head deposit below the topsoil, with the bedrock of solid chalk not reached some 4m below the surface.

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 The development is for residential housing of 14 units (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 2018 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 Quinn 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.

Walkover Survey

- 4.2.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:
- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
 - Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features.
 - Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
 - Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

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 (500m radius

centred on the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site’s immediate vicinity. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens in the assessment area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 2.

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 2: Classification of Archaeological periods		

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 500m assessment are dominated by findspots relating to metal detecting that were reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme. In addition, the Kent HER records do not reflect the recent finds and features found at the Church Lane residential development undertaken by SWAT Archaeology but this information is provided in this report where appropriate. The table in Figure 14 details all the current 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 21 Listed Building records within the assessment area, the vast majority are to the south of the PDA in Upper Deal, on the outer reaches of the

assessment area. The closest listed building is that of the grade II* St Nicholas Church, circa 300m to the south west of the PDA along with some Grade II listed tombs and headstones. 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 dense vegetation in the area. In addition, the recent planning permission under appeal regarding the field between the PDA and the church, will ensure that due to the proposed housing in that field, that there will definitely be no intervisibility once these are built. This confirms that the heritage assets would not be affected by the proposed development at the PDA. Therefore, any impact caused to the significance of the heritage asset would be considered as 'less than substantial' in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 196.

Table 3: Designated Heritage Assets

TR 35 SE 481	Medieval to Post Medieval	Church of St Nicholas. Grade II* listed (1237584). Parish church. C13 with C14 fenestration and tower, C17 porch, all heavily restored late C19.
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5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

5.3.1 Due to the significant amount of housebuilding in the Sholden area in recent years, there has been a considerable amount of archaeological excavation close to the PDA. However, as these are still recent and subject to post excavation analysis, some of the archaeological finds and features have yet to make their way into the KHER. These archaeological events within the assessment area are covered in greater detail below.

Headland Archaeology, Evaluation, 2013

5.3.2 The development site adjacent to the PDA to the east was archaeologically evaluated in 2013 by Headland Archaeology. The evaluation comprised the excavation of thirty-three trial trenches across the proposed development area. In total archaeological features were recorded in twenty-nine trenches and only four trenches were found to contain no archaeological remains.

5.3.3 Within the central part of the site, a small number of pits were located, although spaced some distance apart. Dating evidence indicates they are likely to originate

from the Neolithic. Although none of the deposits are considered to be placed, they are suggestive of deliberate backfilling.

- 5.3.4 Numerous linear features were recorded across the development area. Pottery and lithics recovered from these features suggest a date in the prehistoric period most likely within the Bronze Age. Although some pottery and finds were recorded these were generally at background levels only, recovered from largely sterile, naturally accumulated fills. This perhaps suggests the linear features relate to a substantial agricultural field-system(s) extending across the development area, rather than settlement/occupation enclosures.

SWAT Archaeology. Church Lane, Sholden Strip, Map and Sample (2014 & 2013)

- 5.3.5 An evaluation was undertaken in a number of phases from 2014. The development area was divided into six areas (Fig 12). Phase 1 in 2014 included areas 1, 2 and 3. Phase 2 in 2017 included areas 4,5 and 6. Phase 3 included all the remaining areas.
- 5.3.6 The archaeological horizon in Phase 1 were located circa 0.7m from the ground surface in brickearth. The area within Phase 1 was dominated by Field Systems; comprised of ditches, gullies and segmented linear features arranged to form distinctive land divisions and droeways. These field systems often appeared as 'clusters' comprising of overlapping features. At least three phases were identified; from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age, Roman and Medieval. In addition, numerous clusters of pits from the Neolithic which contained large quantities of pot, flint tools and polished axe heads. Other pits date from the Middle Bronze Age to the Late Bronze Age. A series of pits and postholes were also present throughout Phase 1. Three of the pits may have been used as grain silos during the Neolithic.
- 5.3.7 Situated at the extreme southern limit of the extension to Phase 1 was a ring-ditch, identified as a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrow. The interior space of ring ditch was sterile, with the exception of two pits. One contained a single cremation burial within a ceramic vessel also thought to be a Bronze Age satellite cremation. A second Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrow was discovered within the Pond area. This comprised of an outer and an inner Ring Ditch. The

outer ditch had a single entrance. This monument contained two possible grave cuts but skeletal material was absent.

- 5.3.8 The Medieval ditch revealed during the extension to Phase 1 was sealed beneath the present field boundary (a Public Footpath) suggesting that this land division has been fossilized and has existed since the Medieval period.
- 5.3.9 Phase 2 of the strip, map and sample identified further archaeological features. Evidence for Prehistoric activity includes two Early Bronze Age ring ditched monuments, one Early Bronze Age barrow, one Neolithic/Early Bronze Age rectangular shaped monument and one Mid Bronze Age barrow, together with a series of linear features associated with the division of the ancient landscape. The addition of another five monuments to add to the two barrows discovered in 2014, expanded the size of the previously unknown monumental landscape. The presence on Area 4 of a fifth Neolithic grain storage pit provided more evidence to suggest that cereal farming had taken place in the Deal/Sholden area during the fourth millennia BC. Four additional Early Bronze Age monuments in Area 2, to add to the Barrow discovered on Area 1 suggests that there was a change in the use of the landscape from that of farming during the latter stages of the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. Added to this Mid and Late Bronze Age field systems were characteristically uniform and rectangular, forming plots that adhered to an axial symmetry based on a northwest-southeast alignment. Parallel linear and concentric features that also appear within the Mid-Late Bronze Age field system may have acted as a series of drove ways, suggesting that the farming of livestock took place. The Roman linears are thought to be the outer most reaches of the field system relating to the villa estate at Hull Place to the north west.
- 5.3.10 Of particular focus is that of Area 6, which is immediately adjacent to the PDA to the east. Figure 13 shows the phased archaeological period of features found in this area. Like many of the other areas, Area 6 continued to have many linear features, some segmented mainly through the Bronze Age, suggesting field systems and or enclosures. Whilst figure 13 shows many features did not contain dating material, the alignment with those that did, suggests that many were also Bronze Age. The very southern part of Area 6 had the remains of a Medieval field boundary. There was only one dateable Iron Age pit.

- 5.3.11 Phase three started in 2018 and the post excavation work is still being undertaken. These remaining areas showed continuation of the field systems and pits from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. Another large ring ditch with post holes was found, providing further supporting evidence of a monumental landscape across Sholden.

Headland Archaeology, Land North West of Sholden, 2013.

- 5.3.12 This area of some 7.3 hectares and lay to the south of the known Roman Villa at Hull Place. Unsurprisingly, Roman remains were uncovered. Parallel ditches were thought to represent a trackway, domestic pits, a cremation burial. The area was either directed associated with the villa or it was part of the settlement positioned within the wider villa estate. No evidence in relation to Iron age activity was discovered on the site, which is considered unusual for Roman settlement sites in the south east (*Jeffrey. E. 2015. Evidence for Roman Domestic Activity in Sholden, Probably Related to the Villa at Hull Place in Archaeologia Cantiana. Vol. 136.pp. 87-100*).

Landscape Characterisation

- 5.3.13 The PDA is in wider area in between Sholden and Upper Deal classed as “Large rectangular with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)”. To the east and south are area of “Post 1810 settlement (general)” (Fig. 23).

Conservation Area

- 5.3.14 The Conservation Area for Upper Deal has recently been appraised by The Deal Society but has yet to be made public (Fig. 24). The Conservation Area is some 300m from the PDA and given the built-up nature of the area south of Church Lane, the PDA will have no intervisibility with or affect the Conservation Area.

Stour Palaeolithic Survey

- 5.3.15 The PDA sits within an area designed 12, which represents the brickearth in the area of Sholden and Worth. Palaeolithic finds in the area is of a single handaxe, found in Deal in situ in the brickearth. The likelihood of Palaeolithic remains is considered moderate by the survey as it is considered an area where flint raw material would have been available (Fig.25).

Cropmarks

5.3.16 There is little by way of cropmarks within the assessment area. However, to the west of the PDA on the western side of the London Road, cropmarks are seen on a ridge of higher ground. These crop and soil marks include sections of possible field-system and enclosures of likely Prehistoric or Romano-British date along with a probable barrow cemetery thought to be Bronze Age in date. This widens the area across Sholden and reflects the widespread use of the landscape in the area of the PDA (Fig. 26).

0-100m Radius

5.3.17 The find included in each radius are those in the KHER, also supplemented by the recent finds and features found in the recent SWAT excavations that have yet to make it into the KHER. There are four KHER entries for this area. All four are Portable Antiquities Scheme finds (PAS) found by metal detecting during a rally in 2006. Three were of Roman coins and the fourth a Medieval dress hook. The PAS finds are usually located to a grid square and therefore do not necessarily show the exact location of the find concerned and may relate to finds found elsewhere in the field given that there were no Roman features seen in the excavation of Area 6 adjacent to the PDA. Included in this radius are the features seen in Area 6, that relate to Bronze Age field systems, and also a Medieval ditch on the alignment of Church Lane.

100-200m Radius

5.3.18 There are seven KHER entries for this area from the PDA. One relates to the recognition of the brick works at Sholden to the north east of the PDA. The remainder are PAS findspots that cover periods from the Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval periods in the areas, south east, north and north west of the PDA. Items include coins, buckle, bracelet and a cooper alloy vessel. This radius also incorporates Area 5 of the SWAT excavation which included a couple of Roman ditches as well as an Early Bronze age linear and a number of undated small pits.

200-300m Radius

5.3.19 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

- 5.3.20 There are 25 KHER records for this area of which half is dominated by PAS finds which were located to a grid square to the north of the PDA. Aside from a single Roman coin, the remainder covered the Medieval and Post Medieval period and consisted of a wide range of personal items such as seals, lead tokens, buckles and rivets.
- 5.3.21 In addition, there are a number of listed building records related to the Grade II* church to the south west of the PDA, along with a couple of tombs and gravestones. To the south west is the Grade II listed Sholden Hall from 1804, which was also used as a hospital in the First World War.
- 5.3.22 A couple of records relate to burials. To the south west, a late Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval inhumation was discovered in 1939 and little else is known about the find. The second burial record was that of Roman cremations that were found to the east of the PDA during the development of a new housing estate on the western side of Orchard Avenue. The Headland Archaeology Evaluation in 2013 identified Neolithic Pits and gullies, along with pottery and flint as well as a Prehistoric field system. The later SWAT excavation identified Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ring ditches, barrows as well as more Bronze Age field systems, Iron Age enclosures and Roman linear features, also interpreted as field systems. There were also large Medieval field boundary ditches as well representing a large area of monumental landscape.
- 5.3.23 Within this radius, there are also three Farmstead records, all to the north west of the PDA in recognition of the agricultural heritage of the area, one where only the farmhouse remains and the other two at various levels of alteration.

400-500m Radius

- 5.3.24 There are 25 KHER records for this area all of which are findspot records predominately located to the grid squares to the north, east and north east of the PDA. As previously, these cover the Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval period and are of personal items and are also coins.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 The coastline in prehistory was very different to today. To the north was originally the entrance to the Wantsum Channel. Deal'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. Sholden occupies a ridge of land that overlooked the Lydden Valley, which would have been marshland. There have been Palaeolithic finds across the Lydden Valley at Sheldon, Northbourne and also at Worth Minnis of pot and flint scatters. There is little by way of Mesolithic evidence.
- 5.4.2 Recent excavations in Sholden have expanded our knowledge of the Late Neolithic, early Bronze Age. This ridge of land has recorded crouched inhumation burials of likely Bronze Age date as well as ceremonial monuments and an extensive ritual landscape, alongside field systems. During the Bronze Age after 1300BC it is thought that the Lydden Valley was inundated due to rising sea levels.
- 5.4.3 The Sholden area also has Iron Age and Romano-British cremations. Late Iron Age pottery and associated brooches were discovered during pipe laying north of the PDA as well as Iron Age burials in Mill Hill that also included Belgic pottery and brooches. It is believed that to the north was an Iron Age Farmstead at Hull Place.
- 5.4.4 At Deal, it is accepted that Julius Caesar landed on Walmer beach in 55 BC as part of an initial expeditionary force. A Roman Villa is located in the area of Hull Place, circa 900m north west of the PDA. The villa's low-lying position adjacent to the marshland of the Lydden Valley is of interest. Originally a pre-Conquest Iron Age farmstead, which developed into a villa. Research into the evolution of the marshes by the Lydden Valley Research Group has suggested that their reclamation may have begun as early as the Roman period and raises the question of whether the occupants of the Hull Place villa site would have been of sufficient wealth and status to have undertaken marshland reclamation. The Romans had a

fort at Richborough, some 8km north west of Sholden across the Wantsum Channel, guarding the entrance to the channel at this end and another at Reculver for the other end of the channel. As a result, there was a high level of activity in this area of Kent. Aside from Hull Place, other villas have been found in Deal and potentially another in Walmer.

- 5.4.5 There is less archaeological information about the area for the Anglo-Saxon period. A burial described as being of late Jutish or early Anglo-Saxon date is recorded as being discovered close to St Nicholas's Church, whilst an early medieval bone comb was recovered at Hull Place. Based on documentation, nearby Northbourne was owned by St Augustine's Priory in 618AD granted by King Eadbald. Sholden at this point had a subsidiary chapel to Northbourne. Eastry, just 5.5km to the north west had a Royal residence for King Egbert in 664 AD.
- 5.4.6 Following the Saxon period, the Wantsum Channel silted up following the deposition of shingle at the southern end by a gravel spit that extended northwards from Deal. By the 16th century the channel had all but dried up entirely except for large drainage ditches and the marsh land reclaimed. Agriculture was the primary activity in the Lyddon Valley.
- 5.4.7 In the Domesday Book, Deal was classed as quite large in size with 31 households and was named as 'Addelam' in the Domesday Book, amongst 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. In the 10th century, a sea defence known as the Lyddon Wall was built and the PDA sites within an area that was enclosed by the wall.
- 5.4.8 Sholden in old English was 'scoft dun', which meant 'Shovel hill'. Alternative spellings include Shoueldune in 1176, Schoueldone in 1253 and also Soldone and Scholdon, before becoming Sholden by 1346. The parish boundary between Sholden and Deal is along Church Lane with the north side in Sholden and the southern side in Deal. This particular area was originally surrounded on a peninsular by wet land and marshes, hence its name.
- 5.4.9 St Nicholas's Church itself is thought to date to the early twelfth century and would likely have acted as a focus for medieval settlement activity. Reclamation

of the Lydden Valley would likely have continued through the earlier medieval period and the proposed development site would likely have lain as agricultural land between Sholden and the reclaimed lands of Lydden Valley primarily used for pasture. A 1397 survey of St Augustine's Priory property confirms the dominance of pasture and livestock farming where transhumance was undertaken, with droveways across the landscape between the summer pastures in the valley and overwintering on the higher ground.

- 5.4.10 Given its coastal position, the residents in nearby Deal 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.
- 5.4.11 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.
- 5.4.12 The threat of invasion during the Napoleonic Wars led to the construction of Army barracks and a Naval Hospital in Deal. 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. Sholden remained on the outskirts of Deal away from the urbanisation to the east.
- 5.4.13 At the beginning of the 19th century, inhabitants in Sholden totalled 238. By 1901, the population had only grown to just 528. In 1831, the majority of the male population were either farmers or agricultural labourers. During the 19th century market gardening was introduced, especially with the coming of the railways.

- 5.4.14 The main road from Canterbury to Deal passes through the village which in Hasted's time of the late 18th century only had 20 houses. The land all around either being arable or marsh land in the Lydden valley. There was no woodland in the parish. It was in the late 19th century that a number of brick works were created to take advantage of the abundant brickearth. The closest of which was to the east of the PDA.
- 5.4.15 Coal was discovered in Kent in the 1890s. A number of collieries opened across east Kent. The closest to Sholden was Bettshanger, which was also the largest. To support the miners, many which came from outside of Kent as they had the required skills, meant miner villages were created. A village at Mill Hill was created in 1929 for those working at the Bettshanger Colliery. Deliberately sited outside on the edge of Deal on isolated farmland at the time due to local prejudice as Deal at the time was considered a genteel seaside resort creating tensions. The mine closed in 1989.

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 in an area between Upper Deal to the south east and the main part of the village of Sholden to the north west. St Nicholas church is shown on the corner of the road towards Sandwich and Church Lane. The PDA is depicted farmland (Fig. 3).

Hasted, 1798

- 5.5.2 The area of the PDA is still fields and the locations of roads and hamlets not dissimilar to the map above. To the north east, the area is shown as marshes (Fig. 4).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797

- 5.5.3 The maps from this series shows the individual buildings and field boundaries. The PDA in this map shows agricultural lane with footpaths crossing the field from St Nicholas Church towards Sholden and also further east from Church Lane. The

map also shows the introduction of the new wider and straighter Turnpike Road that is shown leaving Deal towards Upper Deal, passes by the church, west of the PDA and travels north west pass Sholden. A gate to the turnpike road had a bar in Sholden. This section from Deal to Sandwich struggled financially and due to the coming of the railways wound up in 1874 (Fig. 5).

Tithe Map from 1840

- 5.5.4 The tithe shows the majority of the PDA as part of field 154. The landowner is Thomas Acres, with the field occupied by Joachim Capp and classed as arable land use with no name and known only as an open field. Joachim Capp leased a number of other fields in the vicinity and rented the house designated 109 on the corner of Turnpike Road and The Street in Sholden to the north of the church. The map also shows the line of the footpaths towards the corner of The Street in Sholden from the church and further east in Church Lane. The plots east of the PDA have been made into long strips as the field is divided up. Plot designated 152 to the north west of the PDA is Churchfield Farm, which is not seen on the earlier maps (Fig. 6)

Historic OS Map 1872

- 5.5.5 There is little change at the PDA. The strip fields to the east have altered boundaries (Fig. 7).

Historic OS map 1897

- 5.5.6 The PDA is still part of a field. A couple of the plots to the east now have houses. Upper Deal is beginning to expand northwards (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1905

- 5.5.7 The PDA appears unchanged. The area to the east has altered with one of the plots now containing brickworks with a pit. Next to the brickworks are a couple of rows of terraced housing fronting the northern side of Church Lane. The Turnpike Road is called London Road and now has terraced housing along the eastern side on the road out of Upper Deal towards Sholden (Fig.9).

Historic OS map 1938

- 5.5.8 The pit for the brickworks has expanded. There is no change to the PDA. Upper Deal has continued to expand northwards towards Sholden (Fig.10).

LIDAR

- 5.5.9 This does not show much by way of features within the PDA other than the line of the road on the eastern boundary of the PDA that was put into place for the new housing (Fig. 11).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940s

- 5.6.1 This shows the PDA as arable land as part of a larger field. The area around the PDA is still rural although housing is seen along the roads as ribbon development. The strip immediately east of the PDA is allotments, with a nursery next to that. The brickworks can also be seen further to the east. The footpath from Deal towards the corner at Sholden still exists, but the one from there to the church does not appear to be used. (Plate 1).

1960s

- 5.6.2 The PDA is still arable land. On the southern side of Church Lane there is a new housing estate on what was previously farmland that extends Upper Deal towards Sholden. In the area of the PDA, Church Lane is a footpath rather than a Road. (Plate 2).

1990

- 5.6.3 The PDA is still part of an arable field. The area of brickworks to the east has been replaced by housing. The other plots to the west of the brickfields have consolidated. However, the allotments remain. The field west of the PDA that was previously arable has been left to be scrub (Plate 3).

2003

- 5.6.4 There is little change at the PDA. More houses have been built on the norther side of Church Lane. The area to the west has been left as scrub land (Plate 4).

2013

- 5.6.5 The PDA is still part of an arable field. However, immediately to the south east the location of the archaeological evaluation trenches can be seen, as can others further east (Plate 5)

2017

- 5.6.6 The house building immediately south east of the PDA has started. And the area of the PDA itself no longer part of the arable field and has been used to assist with access to the building area and the construction of the new road with the piling up of soil. To the east, some of the new housing estate has already been finished (Plate 6).

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 12th July 2019. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover (Plates 7-11).
- 5.7.2 The PDA is currently a triangular shaped area to the north west of part of Hyton Drive. Between the houses situated in Hyton Drive and the eastern boundary of the PDA is currently a tarmacked path. The land of the PDA is currently overgrown, with meadow type vegetation, which obscures any potential features and the area is essentially open on all sides. The land is currently level, confirming that the soil seen piled up in the 2017 Google Earth photograph has been removed. To the north of the PDA is currently an arable field and to the west of the PDA is extremely overgrown scrub.

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 despite there being a moderate possibility according to the Stour Palaeolithic Survey. The recent excavations that cover a

large area have also not revealed anything from this period. 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 no records from this period within the assessment area nor have the recent excavations found anything from this period. 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 pits and gullies identified during the evaluation at Church Lane (TR 35 SE 874) and identified by pottery and flints along with environmental samples of charcoal, burnt bone and hazelnut shells. The recent SWAT excavations has revealed more from this period across a wide area of the site, particularly grain storage pits. Although Area 6 adjacent to the PDA did not reveal any features from this period. However, a large number of features were not able to be dated and it is possible that some of these may be Neolithic. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate/high**.

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 just one record from this period within the assessment area being that of a Late Prehistoric field system at Church Lane identified via the Headland evaluation (TR 35 SE 875), assigned to the Later Prehistoric period and others that are undated (TR 35 SE 877), although this given later evidence is likely to have been Bronze Age. Not in the KHER yet, the SWAT excavation has revealed an extremely busy and complex landscape relating to the Bronze Age to the east of the PDA. More field systems for all periods of the Bronze Age have been found.

In addition, there are a number of ring ditches and barrow. Some of which have cremations and their vessels including an enigmatic structure that may be a round house or a henge in respect of the post holes around the ring ditch. Area 6 immediately adjacent to the PDA, has a number of Bronze Age linears and there is no reason why these should not continue in the PDA. In the wider area, cropmarks to the west on the western side of London Road has identified what is possibly a barrow cemetery that is likely to be Bronze Age in date. This suggests that there is an extreme large area of monumental landscape here in the Bronze Age. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

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 two records from this period within the assessment area. One of which is a PAS find of a silver coin (MKE 65856) and the other a cremation burial found in 1962 during the creation of a sewer trench just north of the PDA (TR 35 SE 919). Others in the KHER are showing as undated but with the Belgic pottery and bronze brooches, it is likely that these are Iron Age (TR 35 SE 49). Iron Age pits have been identified across the area in the recent excavations, although nowhere near as prolific as the earlier prehistoric periods with a settlement in the area not seen. There is one such small pit found in Area 6 dated to the Iron Age. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate/high**.

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 12 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.17). The vast majority being coins found and reported under the PAS. The significant number of PAS finds in the assessment area suggests that the wider area has been systematically metal detected. Just outside of the assessment area to the

north west is a Roman Villa that has been excavation at Hull Place. A large recent excavation just south of the villa found evidence of a Roman trackway, pits and cremations (TR 35 SE 920) suggesting either activity directly related to the villa or as part of the wider domestic settlement around the villa. More cremations were discovered when building a new housing estate west of Orchard Avenue in 1950 and Roman cremations are usually found outside of the settlement areas. In addition, the recent SWAT excavation have identified in the area in between Roman field systems and it is possible that these relate to the outer reaches of the Roman villa estate. In Area 6 immediately adjacent to the PDA, no Roman activity was identified. However, evidence all points to the wider area on the edge of the Wantsum Channel in Roman times was in an area of high Roman activity and activity as a result cannot be discounted. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.7 The Kent HER has one possible record from this period or it may be Early Medieval and that is an inhumation found in 1939 (TR 35 SE 27), within the assessment area (Fig.18). In the assessment area there is little to suggest Anglo-Saxon activity. However, in the wider area to the south west at Mill Hill, on the ridge of higher ground, a large Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was found of 76 graves and their accompanying grave goods suggesting the focus of activity was away from our 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 32 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.19). Two relate to Grade II* listed buildings of the Church of St Nicholas (TR 35 SE 481) and the Church of St Leonards (TR 35 SE 604). The remainder are a large number of metal finds, that were recorded during a metal detecting rally in fields just to the north, north east and north west of the development area. These finds perhaps reflect past ploughing and manuring in the medieval and post-medieval periods and it was likely that the PDA was agricultural in this period and field boundaries may exist. The village of Sholden appears clustered around Hull Place

in this period with farmland between Sholden and Upper Deal. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **moderate**.

Post Medieval

5.8.9 The Kent HER has 53 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.20), with 18 of those as listed buildings mainly within the area of Upper Deal to the south as well as monument records of key houses in Upper Deal. The brick fields to the east of the PDA is well documented cartographically. In addition, there are nine farmstead records, reflecting the rural and agricultural nature of the area in the Post Medieval period. There are 21 records from the PAS scheme of metal finds from this period from the metal detecting rally. 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** although chance finds from the Period cannot be discounted.

Modern

5.8.10 The KHER has six records dating to this period (Fig.21). The majority of which are located in the Upper Deal area to the south and included the estate built for the miners. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Undated

5.8.11 There are five records that are undated although the nature of the finds suggest that they are likely to be Prehistoric or Roman (Fig.22).

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: **high**
- Iron Age: **moderate/high**

- Roman: **high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **moderate**
- 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 until recent years when it has formed part of the area to support the development of the new housing estate

where soil was collected. It is not clear whether as arable land, if it has been subject to modern ploughing depths which may have had an impact on any potential archaeology. The land has not been built on. Therefore, the historically impact on surviving archaeological remains is considered to be **low**.

- 6.2.2 The proposed development is for 14 new residential houses that will require foundations and services. As a consequence, the proposed development will have a **high** impact across the PDA on any potential archaeology.

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 field systems and burial activity with the creation of a monumental landscape covering a wide area around Sholden. It appears that the area was utilised from the Neolithic period, throughout the Bronze Age period, which continued in the Iron Age and to the Roman period. Its location on the higher ground overlooking the Wantsum channel would have been attractive. There is little by way of the Anglo-Saxon period and by the Medieval period the land was agricultural.

Rarity

- 7.2.2 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. 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 considered significant.

Documentation

- 7.2.3 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

- 7.2.4 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

- 7.2.5 The map regression confirms that the PDA has been in agricultural use until the recent years. The PDA has not been built on. Therefore, the likelihood of potential archaeology surviving is high assuming the area has not been subject to modern plough depths.

Fragility / Vulnerability

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

Diversity

- 7.2.7 There is considered to be great diversity of the archaeology in this area for the for the Prehistoric and Roman period.

Potential

- 7.2.8 The overall archaeological potential is considered high for the Prehistoric period, moderate for the Roman period and low for all other periods.

Significance

- 7.2.9 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of high archaeological interest and regional significance for the Prehistoric and Roman period, moderate for the Medieval period and low for all other periods.

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 **high** archaeological potential. The overall potential for surviving archaeology is considered **high**. The impact of the proposed development will potentially have a high impact on any 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.
- 8.1.3 Of note is that the land immediately to the west that has recently been granted planning permission for 48 houses and up to a 64-bed care home has a planning condition No. 12 that requires a programme of archaeological field evaluation works.

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 Quinn Estates Ltd (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

SWAT Archaeology

July 2019

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<http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/regeneration-policies/kent-design-guide>

Portable Antiquities Scheme. Available at:

<http://www.finds.org.uk>

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<https://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/south-east-research-framework>

Dover District Council: Adopted Development Plans. Available at:

<https://www.dover.gov.uk/Planning/Planning-Policy-and-Regeneration/Adopted-Development-Plans/Home.aspx>

Dover District Council Local Development Framework. Available at:

<https://www.dover.gov.uk/Planning/Planning-Policy-and-Regeneration/PDF/Adopted-Core-Strategy.pdf>

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<https://www.dover.gov.uk/Planning/Planning-Policy-and-Regeneration/Evidence-Base/Heritage.aspx>

Proposed Development Land at Church Lane, Deal, Kent
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale 1:640,000, 1:20,000, 1:1250



Figure 2: Proposed Development Area



Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769

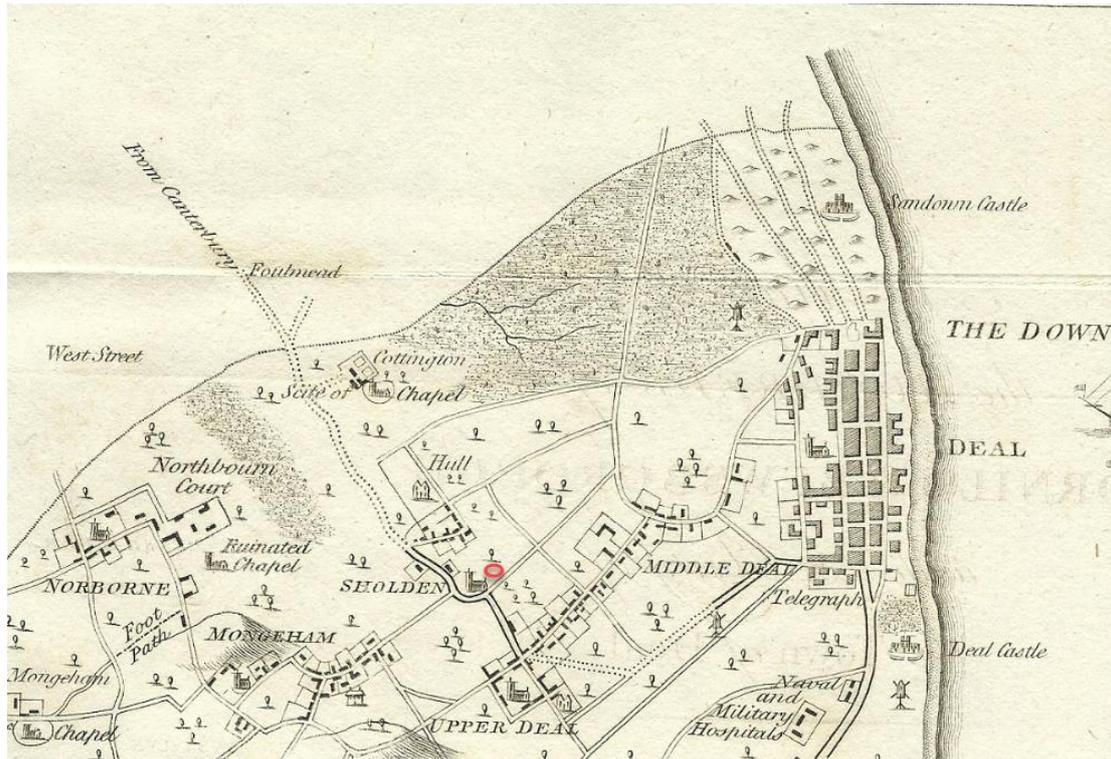


Figure 4: Hasted, 1798



Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797



Figure 6: Sholden Tithe Map, 1840



Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1872

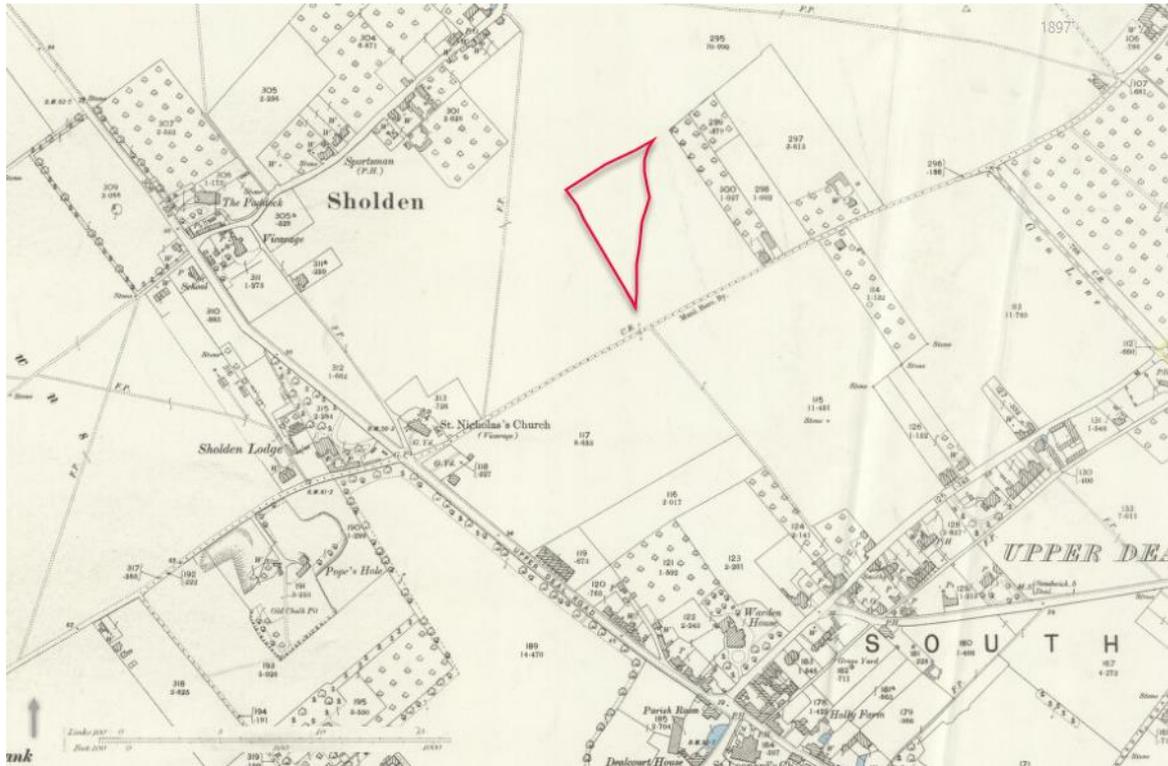


Figure 8: Historic OS Map from 1897

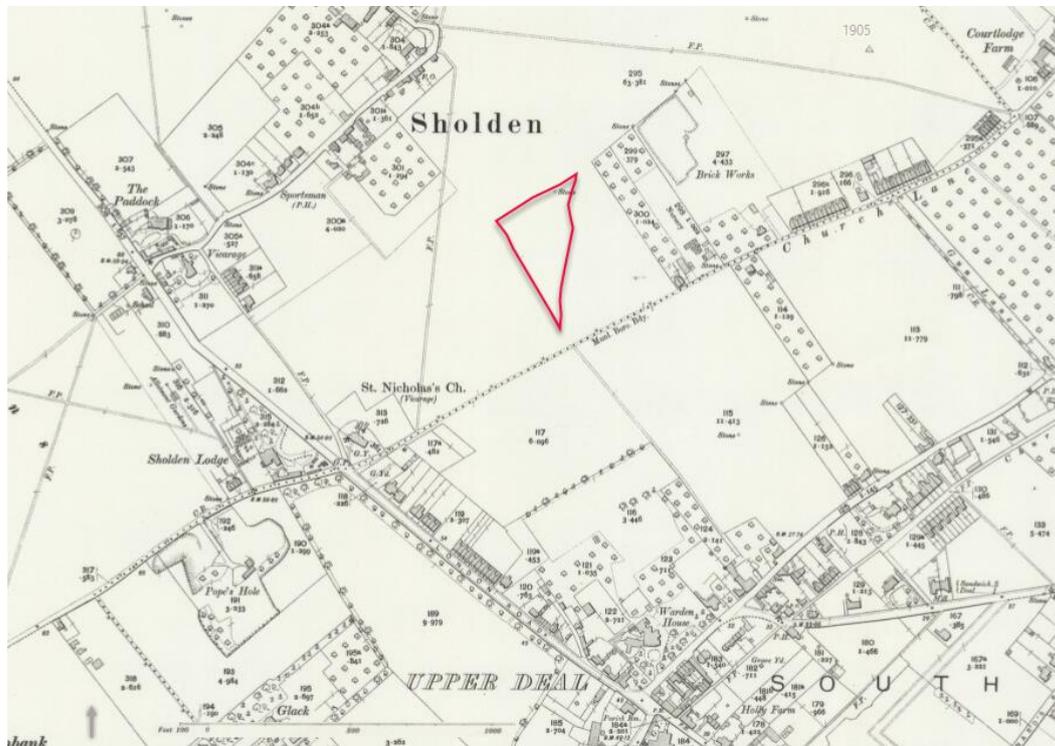


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1905

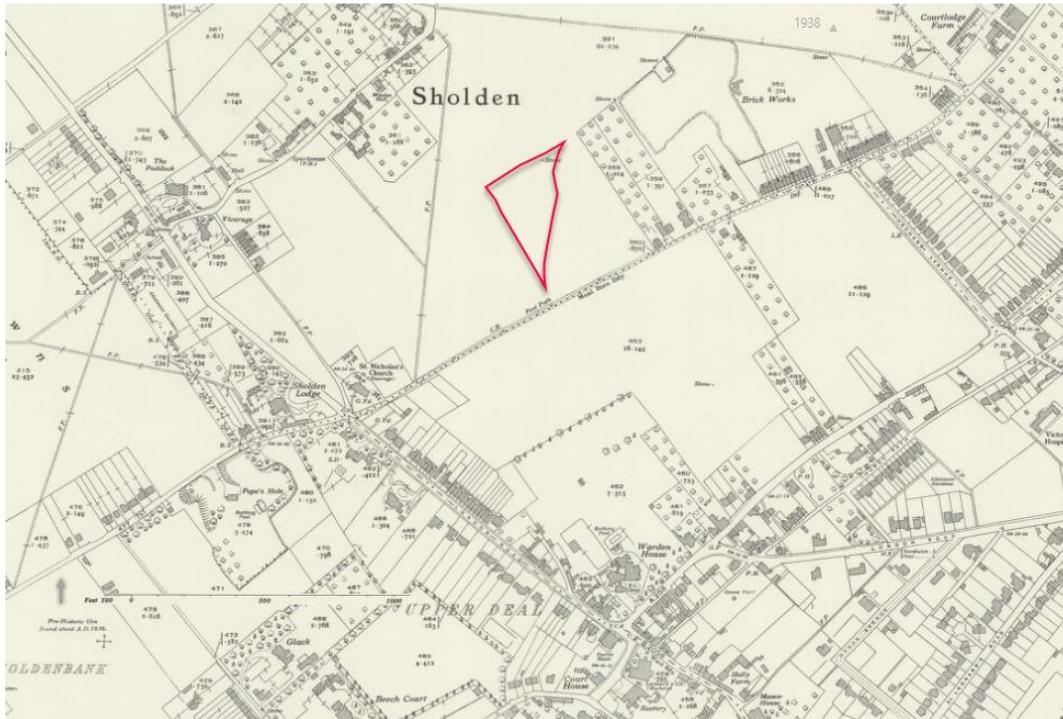


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1938



Figure 11: LIDAR 1m Composite DTM (Environment Agency)

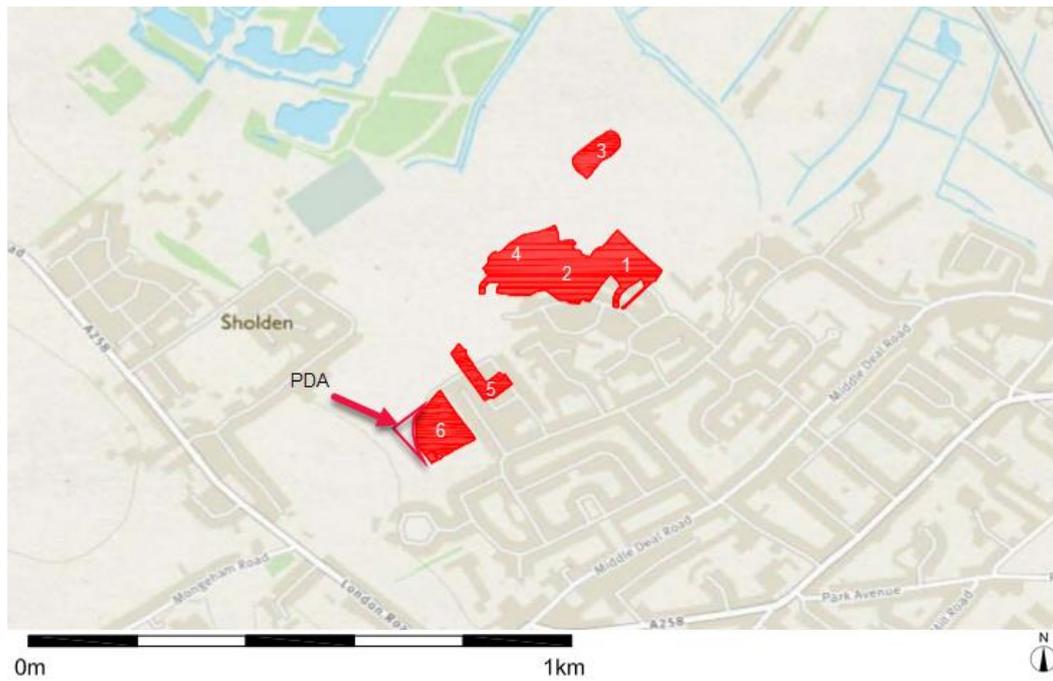


Figure 12: SWAT Archaeology Excavation Areas Phases 1 and 2.

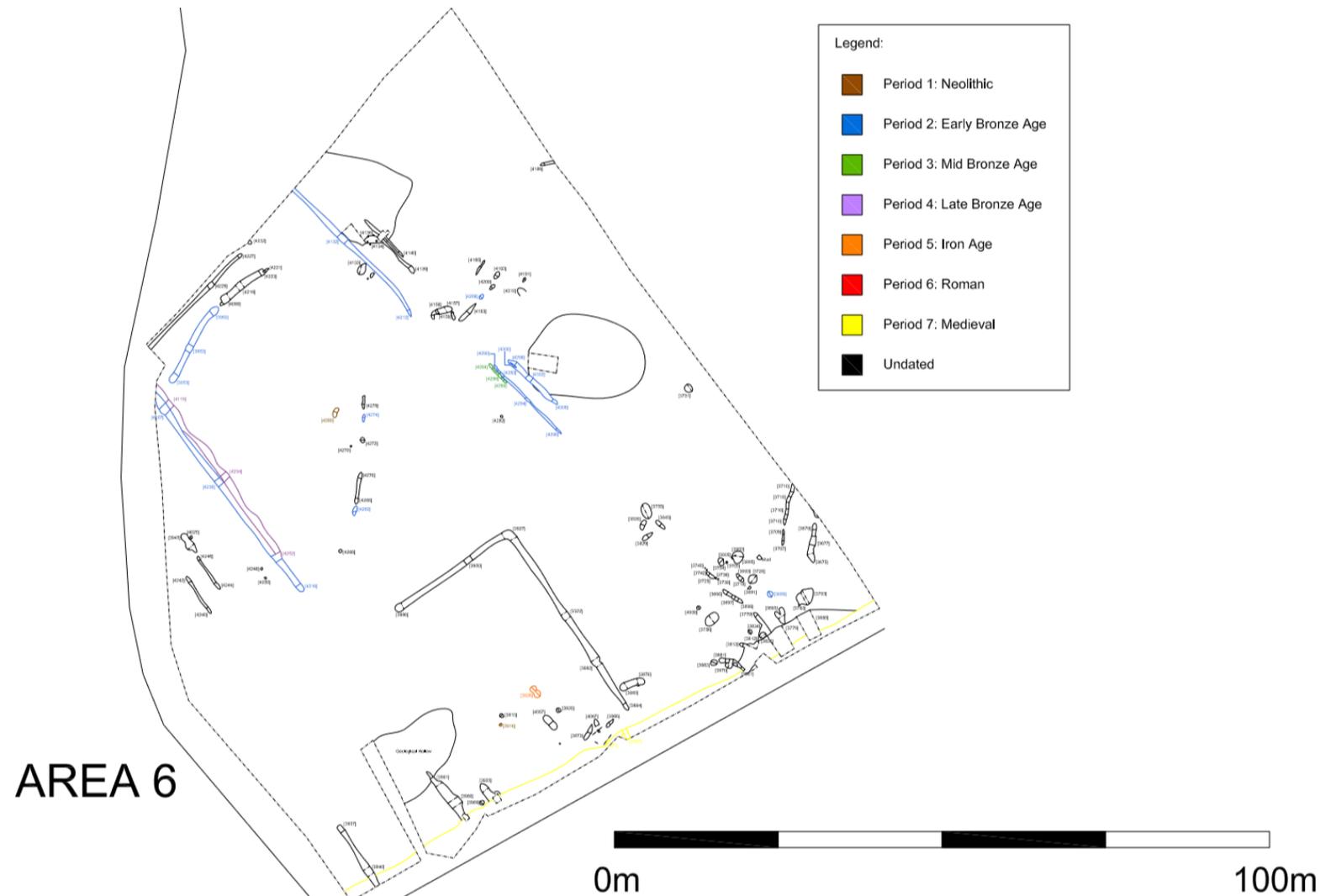


Figure 13: Area 6 – Archaeological Phased Plan (SWAT Archaeology forthcoming)

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 14-26). 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 'Large rectangular with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)'
TR 35 SE 371	Monument	c. 180m NE	Post Medieval	Brickworks, Sholden. Seen on the 1907 OS map.
TR 35 SE 403	Monument	c. 460m S	Unknown	Two Pits Found Near Warden Point School Housing Development, Deal. One contained waste flakes, the other larger contained oyster shells, bone and one possible sherd of local Roman ware.
TR 35 SE 740	Listed Building	c. 600m S	Post Medieval	The Rectory. Grade II listed (1069743). Large C18 house. 2 parallel ranges. 2 storeys red brick. Hipped tiled roof and parapet.
TR 35 SE 808	Listed Building	c. 535m SE	Post Medieval	Milestone House. Grade II listed (1069817). C18. 2 storeys yellow brick. Tiled roof and parapet.
TR 35 SE 690	Listed Building	c. 495m S	Post Medieval	Jenkin's Well. Grade II listed (1069818). Dated 1624. An L-shaped 2 storeyed timber-framed house with a brick facade. Tiled roof with wooden eaves cornice. 5 windows. Some C17 casement windows remain. Some C18 sash windows have been inserted. The east wing has had a shop window added on the ground floor in the early C19.
TR 35 SE 664	Listed Building	c. 550m S	Post Medieval	The Admiral Keppel Inn. Grade II listed (1069820). Dated 1742. 2 storeys painted brick. Tiled roof.

TR 35 SE 657	Listed Building	c. 540m S	Post Medieval	Norman House. Grade II listed (1069821). Dated 1784. 3 storeys red brick. Parapet.
TR 35 SE 656	Listed Building	c. 520m S	Post Medieval	98 Manor Road. Grade II listed (1069822). Early C19. 1 storey and attic rendered. Tiled roof with 1 hipped dormer.
TR 35 SE 652	Listed Building	c. 435m SE	Post Medieval	302 Middle Deal Road. Grade II listed (1069824). C18 or earlier. L-shaped. 2 storeys painted brick. Gable end to the road. Hipped tiled roof, pantiled in the centre, sloping almost to ground level. 2 hipped dormers.
TR 35 SE 730	Listed Building	c. 460m SE	Post Medieval	Ivy Cottages. Grade II listed (1069857). Dated 1659. An L-shaped block of which the east wing is perhaps later than the rest. 2 storeys (with attic in the East wing). Red brick. Tiled roof, 3 sashes in all.
TR 35 SE 477	Listed Building	c. 305m SW	Post Medieval	Tomb Chest and Headstone About 1+5 Metres East of Church of St Nicholas. Grade II listed (1237026). Late C17. Moulded and inscribed top slab on red brick chest on plinth. Inscription illegible.
TR 35 SE 481	Listed Building	c. 305m SW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Church of St Nicholas. Grade II* listed (1237584). Parish church. C13 with C14 fenestration and tower, C17 porch, all heavily restored late C19.
TR 35 SE 434	Listed Building	c. 585m S	Post Medieval	Holly Farm. Grade II listed (1253759). Dated 1777. 2 storeys refronted with roughcast. Tiled roof.
TR 35 SE 433	Listed Building	c. 535m SE	Post Medieval	94 And 96 Manor Road. Grade II listed (1253762). Originally a public house. The datestone of 1774 has been removed. 2 storeys red brick. Tiled roof with 1 dormer.
TR 35 SE 626	Listed Building	c. 440m SSE	Post Medieval	Eythorne Cottage. Grade II listed (1261619). Early C19. 3 storeys brown brick. Hipped slate roof.

TR 35 SE 644	Listed Building	c. 485m SSE	Post Medieval	285-293 London Road. Grade II listed (1261645). One range of early C19 cottages. Nos 285 and 287 have a higher roofline than the rest. Tiled roof with 2 dormers.
TR 35 SE 518	Listed Building	c. 300m SW	Post Medieval	Tomb Chest and Vault and Headstone About 2 And 5 Metres North of Church of St Nicholas. Grade II listed (1264004). Tomb chest to William Hild, Pilot of Deal, d.1674, and members of his family to 1696. Red brick chest with plinth on barrel vaulted and part rendered vault. Moulded marble top slab with inscription. Headstone to William Salmon, d.1713. About 3 feet high with heavily scrolled shoulders with death's head motif.
TR 35 SE 519	Listed Building	c. 525m NW	Post Medieval	The Dower House. Grade II listed (1264295). House. C17. Red brick and flint on rendered base with plain tiled roof. One storey and attic on plinth with 3 buttresses and plat band. Roof with 3 hipped dormers and stacks to left and to centre right, and kneelered parapet gable to left.
TR 35 SE 520	Listed Building	c. 390m SW	Post Medieval to Modern	Sholden Hall. Grade II listed (1264296). House. 1804 for the Wyborn family of Hull Place, and mid C19. Painted brick and slate roof extended with rendered brick. Two storeys and parapet to hipped roof with central octagonal glass lantern and stacks to left and end left. Extended twice to left with various roof heights.
TR 35 SE 530	Listed Building	c. 510m S	Post Medieval to Modern	House Adjoining No 98 On Corner of Manor Road and London Road. Grade II listed (1343693). Formerly a barn. 1 storey rendered. Half-hipped asbestos clad roof. Gable end has 1 window on 1st floor and 2 on the ground floor. The house adjoining has a tiled roof, 1 hipped dormer and 1 sash with glazing bars intact.

TR 35 SE 604	Listed Building	c. 570m S	Medieval to Post Medieval	Church of St Leonard's. Grade II* listed (1343697). C12, C17 and C19. The Nave, South Aisle and Chancel arch are Norman. Red brick West tower of 3 stages with long and short quoins was added in 1684. In 1719 a large north aisle or transept was built at right angles to the nave containing galleries. The organ gallery, dated 1705, was built by tile pilots of Deal. It is supported on Tuscan columns. Interior contains box pews, a Norman pillar piscina and an Early English sedilia.
TR 35 SE 603	Listed Building	c. 570m S	Post Medieval	Court House. Grade II listed (1343698). Mid C19. 3 storeys rendered. Hipped slate roof. 3 sashes with glazing bars intact and cemented cills. Cement stringcourse above ground floor. Central doorcase with plain pilasters, entablature and 4 panelled door. Left side elevation of brick has 1st floor 3 light canted bay.
TR 35 SE 729	Monument	c. 460m S	Modern	Warden House Hospital Auxiliary Fire Station. Used as a Hospital during World War One and then an Auxiliary Fire Station in World War Two until moved to Brickmakers public house.
TR 35 SE 702	Monument	c. 335m SW	Modern	Sholden Fougasse. Second World War Flame Trap Fougasse on A258 Sandwich Road.
TR 35 SE 833	Listed Building	c. 520m S	Modern	K6 Telephone Kiosk. Grade II listed (1393876).
MKE64095	Findspot	c. 440m NNE	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Roman Silver Denarius Coin. Dated 75 AD.
MKE64096	Findspot	c. 450m N	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Roman Copper Alloy Stud. Date: from 100 AD to 200 AD.
MKE64278	Findspot	c. 155m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Modern Silver Bracelet. Part of a silver penannular bracelet with zoomorphic terminal in the form of an animal head (the

				other terminal is missing, the band consisting of thick strands of twisted wire. The British Museum has identified this as an Indian bracelet of 19th or 20th century date.
MKE64445	Findspot	c. 425m ENE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Silver Coin. Date: from 1216 AD to 1247 AD. Penny of Henry III minted in Canterbury.
MKE64453	Findspot	c. 515m SW	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Key (Locking). Made from folded sheet metal. Circular bow, tapering shank with rectangular plain bit. Keys of this type dated to the 13th-14th centuries.
MKE64458	Findspot	c. 425m ENE	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Roman Copper Alloy Coin. Date: from 138 AD to 161 AD.
MKE64459	Findspot	c. 425m ENE	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Roman Copper Alloy Coin. Date: from 307 AD to 337 AD.
MKE64870	Findspot	c. 80m E	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Roman Copper Alloy Coin. Nummus, House of Valentine. Date: from Circa 364 AD (Certain) to Circa 378 AD (Certain).
MKE64871	Findspot	c. 80m E	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Roman Copper Alloy Finger Ring. Oval bezel with engraved crescent moon and star.
MKE65063	Findspot	c. 500m N	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle. Date: from Circa 1200 AD (Certain) to Circa 1400 AD (Certain).
MKE65064	Findspot	c. 500m N	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Fixtures and Fittings. Medieval cast copper alloy gilded fitting. This sub rectangular fitting is incomplete, with a worn break at its apex. The break extends across a rivet hole, with only half of a circular rivet hole remaining. Date: from Circa 1300 AD (Certain) to Circa 1500 AD (Certain).

MKE65065	Findspot	c. 170m SE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Silver Coin. Cut to form a half penny. The coin can be attributed to a class 2a of Henry III. Date: from Circa 1216 AD (Certain) to Circa 1272 AD (Certain).
MKE65066	Findspot	c. 170m SE	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Roman Copper Alloy Coin. Very worn Roman nummus of a 4th century emperor. Date: from Circa 295 AD (Certain) to Circa 400 AD (Certain).
MKE65067	Findspot	c. 485m NE	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Silver Coin. Very worn Elizabeth I half groat. Date: from Circa 1558 AD (Certain) to Circa 1582 AD (Certain).
MKE65068	Findspot	c. 425m SSW	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Lead Token. 17th century Post Medieval token cast in lead. The reverse of the token is decorated with a cross containing a pellet in each quadrant. The obverse of the pellet is plain. Date: from Circa 1600 AD (Certain) to Circa 1700 AD (Certain).
MKE65069	Findspot	c. 500m N	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Silver Coin. Elizabeth I silver half groat. Date: from Circa 1583 AD (Certain) to Circa 1603 AD (Certain).
MKE65071	Findspot	c. 500m N	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Hanger. It is most likely that this form of hanger would have been used to suspend a glass or ceramic lamp from the ceiling. Date: from Circa 1300 AD (Certain) to Circa 1450 AD (Certain).
MKE65153	Findspot	c. 305m N	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Lead Cloth Seal. Cast and folded lead bag seal of Post Medieval date. This seal is of German origin. Date: from Circa 1600 AD (Certain) to Circa 1800 AD (Certain).

MKE65154	Findspot	c. 305m N	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Lead Cloth Seal. Cast and folded circular lead bag seal of Post Medieval date. One surface is flat, the other domed. The edge of the seal is slightly damaged. Date: from Circa 1600 AD (Certain) to Circa 1800 AD (Certain).
MKE65155	Findspot	c. 305m N	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Lead Cloth Seal. Cast lead cloth or bag seal. The seal is plain and undecorated. It is oval in shape. Date: from Circa 1600 AD (Certain) to Circa 1800 AD (Certain).
MKE65156	Findspot	c. 305m N	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Lead Cloth Seal. The seal is roughly circular in shape. The worn surface appears plain and undecorated. Date: from Circa 1600 AD (Certain) to Circa 1800 AD (Certain).
MKE65157	Findspot	c. 305m N	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Lead Cloth Seal. The seal is circular with a sub-rectangular profile. Date: from Circa 1600 AD (Certain) to Circa 1800 AD (Certain).
MKE65158	Findspot	c. 305m N	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Vessel. Date: from Ante 1100 AD (Possibly) to Post 1800 AD (Probably)
MKE65159	Findspot	c. 305m N	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Lead Token. The obverse of the token has a relief cross, while the reverse is blank. The edges of the token are slightly damaged. It is a dark grey-brown colour. The token is flat oval in shape. Date: from Ante 1100 AD (Possibly) to Post 1800 AD (Probably).
MKE65160	Findspot	c. 305m N	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Roman Copper Alloy Coin. Nummus, worn and corroded, bust right, reverse unclear but possibly a standing figure. Date: from Circa 296 AD (Certain) to Circa 402 AD (Certain).

MKE65161	Findspot	c. 305m N	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Toy. Incomplete Post Medieval copper alloy toy gun or 'petronel'. The toy has a patchy grey-black and mid-green patina. The surface is worn, particularly on the end break. The toy is 47.56mm long, 13.04mm wide and 5.1mm thick. Petronel Date: from Circa 1600 AD (Certain) to Circa 1800 AD (Certain).
MKE65162	Findspot	c. 305m N	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Rivet. Date: from Post 1600 AD (Probably) to Circa 1800 AD (Certain).
MKE65176	Findspot	c. 265m NE	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Silver Coin. Shilling of Charles I. Date: from Circa 1625 AD (Certain) to Circa 1649 AD (Certain).
MKE65177	Findspot	c. 265m NE	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Silver Thimble. Straight-sided, low rounded top.
MKE65178	Findspot	c. 265m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Lead Vessel. Lead pot mend, incomplete but originally roughly circular, with a central projection on reverse for fixing to pot. Date: from Ante 1100 AD (Possibly) to Post 1800 AD (Probably).
MKE65179	Findspot	c. 265m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Lead Token with simple linear relief cross just visible. Date: from Circa 1100 AD (Certain) to Circa 1800 AD (Certain).
MKE65180	Findspot	c. 265m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Vessel. Cauldron leg Date: from Post 1500 AD (Probably) to Circa 1800 AD (Certain).
MKE65181	Findspot	c. 265m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Vessel. Fragment of a cast copper alloy vessel rim. Metal bowl. Date: from Circa 1100 AD (Certain) to Circa 1800 AD (Certain).

MKE65182	Findspot	c. 265m NE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle. Date: from Circa 1350 AD (Certain) to Circa 1450 AD (Certain).
MKE65183	Findspot	c. 265m NE	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Unidentified Object. Copper alloy disc with stamped (floral?). Probably of 18th or 19th century date.
MKE65184	Findspot	c. 265m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Lead Token
MKE65185	Findspot	c. 265m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Lead Token
MKE65186	Findspot	c. 265m NE	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Thimble. Date: from Circa 1600 AD (Certain) to Circa 1800 AD (Certain)
MKE65187	Findspot	c. 265m NE	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle. Date: from Circa 1570 AD (Certain) to Circa 1700 AD (Certain).
MKE65188	Findspot	c. 265m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Lead Cloth Seal. Date: from Circa 1500 AD (Certain) to Circa 1800 AD (Certain).
MKE65216	Findspot	c. 465m NE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Jetton. Date: from Circa 1200 AD (Certain) to Circa 1500 AD (Certain).
MKE65217	Findspot	c. 130m NNE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle. Date: from Ante 1350 AD (Possibly) to Post 1650 AD (Probably).
MKE65218	Findspot	c. 130m NNE	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Toy, firearm petronel Date: from Circa 1600 AD (Certain) to Circa 1700 AD (Certain).

MKE65219	Findspot	c. 435m NE	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Vessel. Rim fragment of a copper alloy vessel. Date: from Circa 1600 AD (Certain) to Circa 1850 AD (Certain).
MKE65220	Findspot	c. 505m NE	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Lead Ammunition. Cluster of 3 lead firearm balls. Date: from Circa 1600 AD (Certain) to Circa 1850 AD (Certain).
MKE65221	Findspot	c. 350m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle. Date: from Post 1350 AD (Probably) to Ante 1650 AD (Possibly).
MKE65229	Findspot	c. 490m NE	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Vessel leg. The leg terminates in an animal's foot. Date: from Circa 1600 AD (Certain) to Circa 1900 AD (Certain).
MKE65230	Findspot	c. 390m N	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle. Date: from Ante 1350 AD (Possibly) to Ante 1650 AD (Possibly).
MKE65231	Findspot	c. 405m NNE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle. Date: from Circa 1350 AD (Certain) to Circa 1650 AD (Certain).
MKE65232	Findspot	c. 50m W	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Silver Coin. class 4a short cross penny of Richard I. Date: from Circa 1194 AD (Certain) to Circa 1200 AD (Certain).
MKE65233	Findspot	c. 410m NNE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Coin Weight. Date: from Circa 1200 AD (Certain) to Circa 1500 AD (Certain).
MKE65234	Findspot	c. 425m NNE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle. Date: from Circa 1350 AD (Certain) to Circa 1450 AD (Certain).

MKE65235	Findspot	c. 115m NW	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Vessel rim. Date: from Post 1200 AD (Probably) to Circa 1500 AD (Certain).
MKE65236	Findspot	c. 480m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Post Medieval Silver Coin of Henry VIII. Date: from Circa 1509 AD (Certain) to Circa 1547 AD (Certain).
MKE65238	Findspot	c. 495m N	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Belt Mount. Date: from Circa 1200 AD (Certain) to Circa 1500 AD (Certain).
MKE65240	Findspot	c. 295m NNW	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Lead Seal Matrix. Date: from Circa 1200 AD (Certain) to Circa 1500 AD (Certain).
MKE65241	Findspot	c. 475m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval copper alloy dress hook. Date: from Circa 1500 AD (Certain) to Circa 1600 AD (Certain).
MKE65243	Findspot	c. 20m W	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval copper alloy dress hook. Date: from Circa 1500 AD (Certain) to Circa 1600 AD (Certain).
MKE65246	Findspot	c. 400m N	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Copper Alloy Figurine of an eagle standing upright, wings outstretched, on a circular base. Probably 19th century.
MKE65284	Findspot	c. 80m E	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Roman Copper Alloy Coin. Nummus of the dead Constantine I. Date: from Circa 337 AD (Certain) to Circa 341 AD (Certain).
MKE65856	Findspot	c. 20m W	Iron Age	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Iron Age Silver Coin.
TR 35 SE 27	Monument	c. 355m SW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Late Jutish Or Possible Early Medieval Inhumation. Found in 1939. 19 inches below the footpath, was orientated east - west and contained the skeleton of a young individual with a very thin skull and slightly worn teeth. There were no associated grave goods. The

				Electricity Board has no record of the discovery and no further information could be obtained regarding the exact find-spot.
TR 35 SE 39	Monument	c. 380m E	Roman	Roman Cremations (C1st/C2nd) discovered on the new housing estate, west of Orchard Avenue in 1950 during excavations for drainage trenches. Accompanying pottery.
TR 35 SE 49	Findspot	c. 205m N	Unknown	Belgic Pottery and Brooches Found in 1962, during the digging of a sewer trench, a Belgic butt- beaker, a smaller beaker, and the fragments of two bronze brooches were found.
TR 35 SE 90	Monument	c. 585m S	Post Medieval	Court House. A small brick dwelling with a central chimney stack of late C16th date. It was formerly the steward's house of the manor of Deal Prebend. At a later date it was enlarged by the addition of a second storey and a lean-to kitchen was built on the back. In 1721 the house was in occupation as the Parish Poor House. It has been modernised internally in recent times
TR 35 SE 97	Monument	c. 505m S	Post Medieval	Jenkin's Well. A late C17th structure, Flemish style coping and in the upper storey two-light wooden-framed windows at the back. A stone plaque is inscribed with the initials of John Jenkin 'JJ, 1694' but the ownership of the site at this time is not established. The building is dated 1694.
TR 35 SE 850	Building	c. 580m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Milestone, London Road (A258), Deal
MKE87042	Farmstead	c. 220m WNW	Post Medieval	Outfarm In Sholden. Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on four sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan Position: Located

				within a village. Survival: Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE87043	Farmstead	c. 325m NW	Post Medieval	Farmstead in Sholden. Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached side on to yard Position: Located within a village. Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%).
MKE87104	Farmstead	c. 575m SSE	Post Medieval	Holly Farm. Dispersed cluster Position: Located within a village. Survival: Only the farmhouse remains.
MKE87105	Farmstead	c. 505m SE	Post Medieval	Farmstead in Upper Deal. Regular courtyard U-plan with detached elements Position: Located within a village. Survival: Only the farmhouse remains.
MKE87106	Farmstead	c. 215m E	Post Medieval	Farmstead North of Upper Deal. Regular courtyard U-plan with detached elements Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Isolated position. Survival: Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE88978	Farmstead	c. 390m NW	Post Medieval	Sholden Farm. Regular courtyard multi-yard Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Located within a village. Survival: Only the farmhouse remains.
MKE88979	Farmstead	c. 340m NW	Post Medieval	Farmstead in Sholden. Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on two sides Farmhouse: Uncertain which building is/was the farmhouse Position: Located within a village. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE88980	Farmstead	c. 415m NW	Post Medieval	Farmstead West of Sholden Farm. Regular courtyard multi-yard Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Located within a village. Survival:

				Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%).
MKE89006	Farmstead	c. 605m SSE	Post Medieval	Farmstead South East of Holly Farm. Regular courtyard L-plan with detached house Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Located within a village Survival: Farmstead completely demolished.
TR 35 SE 874	Monument	c. 395m NE	Neolithic	Neolithic Pits and Gullies, Church Lane, Deal. Six Neolithic pits and two gullies, containing charcoal, burnt bone, hazelnut shells, sherds of Neolithic pottery and worked flints.
TR 35 SE 875	Monument	c. 345m NE	Later Prehistoric	Later Prehistoric Field System, Church Lane, Deal. A field system broadly dated to the later prehistoric period.
TR 35 SE 877	Monument	c. 50m E	Unknown	Undated Field System, Church Lane, Deal. Ditches of an undated field system.
TR 35 SE 892	Building	c. 615m S	Unknown	Plaque on No. 7 Tormore Mews, Rectory Road, Deal, Kent to G.P.R. James (George Payne Rainsford) lived here from 1843-1845. Novelist.
MKE95124	Findspot	c. 400m N	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Roman Copper Alloy Key (Locking)
TR 35 SE 904	Building	c. 390m SE	Modern	VAD Hospital Sholden Hall, London Road, Deal. Sholden Lodge (now Sholden Hall), London Road, was run as a VAD hospital of 52 beds as part of The Grange Hospital. It was designated No. II. The building is still in use.
TR 35 SE 905	Monument	c. 455m S	Modern	VAD Hospital Warden House, Birdwood Avenue, Deal. Warden House Red Cross Hospital (demolished and replaced by Warden House Primary School) used at some time during WW1.
TR 35 SE 919	Monument	c. 230m NNW	Late Iron Age	Material, Including an Iron Age Cremation Burial, Sholden. In 1962 workmen recovered an iron age

				cremation burial at Sholden during the excavation of a sewer trench. There is little information and it is unknown if there were any finds associated.
MKE104465	Monument	c. 230m NNW	Unknown	East of Sholden Street. Cremation burial associated with a butt-beaker, small carinated bowl and two bronze 'Colchester' brooches found in 1962. Found about 2 ft. below the surface during the excavation of a sewer trench.
TR 35 SE 920	Monument	c. 470m NW	Roman	Roman Trackway, Pits and Cremation, London Road, Sholden. An excavation in carried out in advance of new housing in 2013 found Roman remains including a trackway, several pits that contained domestic material, a cremation and a pit with a chalk slab in the bottom.
TR 35 SE 921	Building	c. 570m S	Post Medieval	Court House, Rectory Road, Deal was used as the Parish Poorhouse as early as 1710 until 1834 when the Poor Law Amendment Act created Eastry Union. The building is now a private residence.
TR 35 SE 896	Monument	c. 440m SE	Modern	Mill Hill Miners Village, workers village. Former miner's village serving Betteshanger and Snowdown collieries. Farmland was purchased at Mill Hill on the outskirts of Deal by Snowdown and Betteshanger Tenants Ltd. On this land an estate of 950 houses were built. A full range of public buildings were also constructed including a hospital, churches and social facilities for the miners. Many of the buildings retain their original use however none are considered worthy of inclusion in the register of Listed Buildings.

Figure 14: Gazetteer of KHER Records

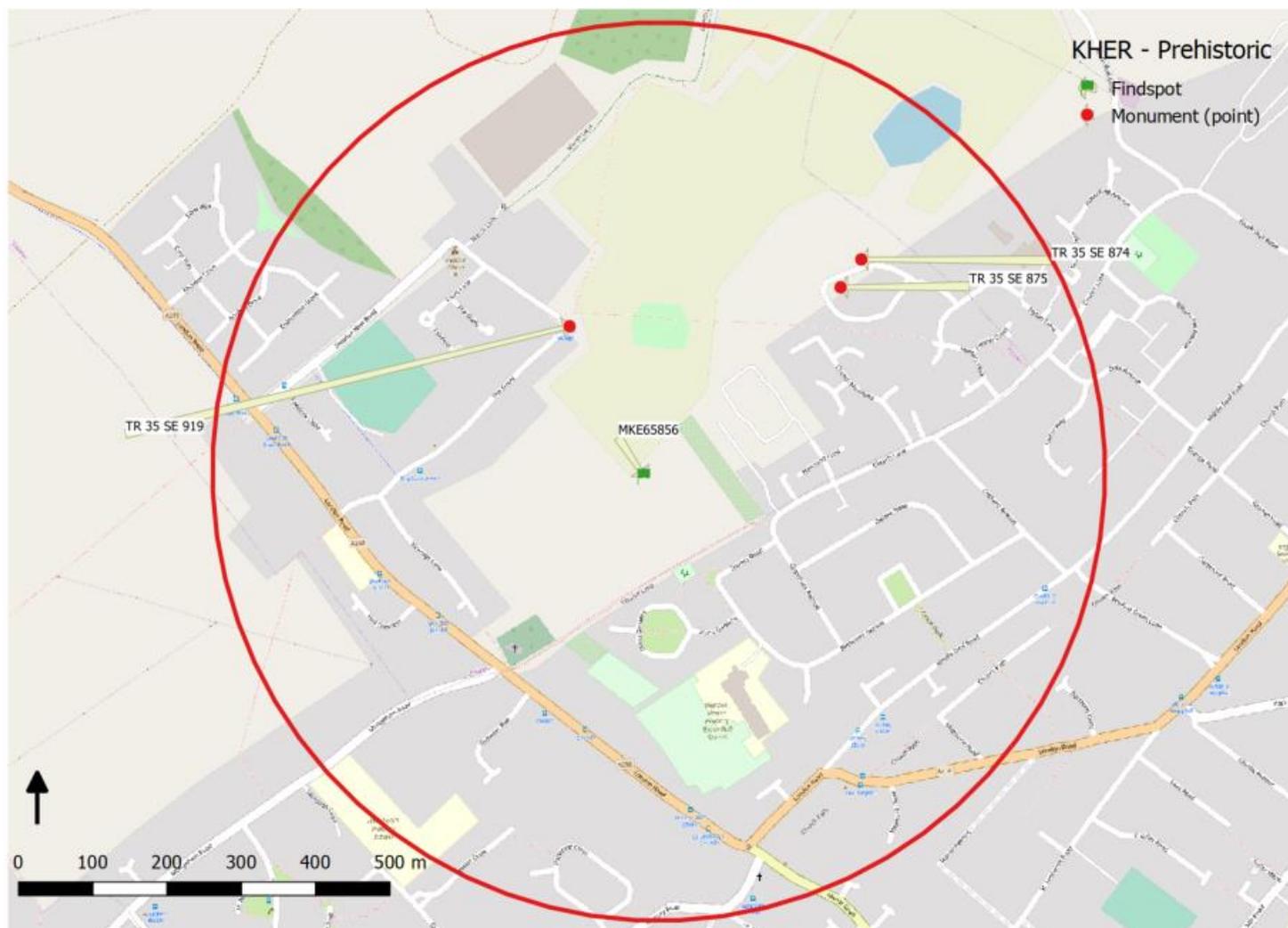


Figure 16: KHER Monument Record – Prehistoric

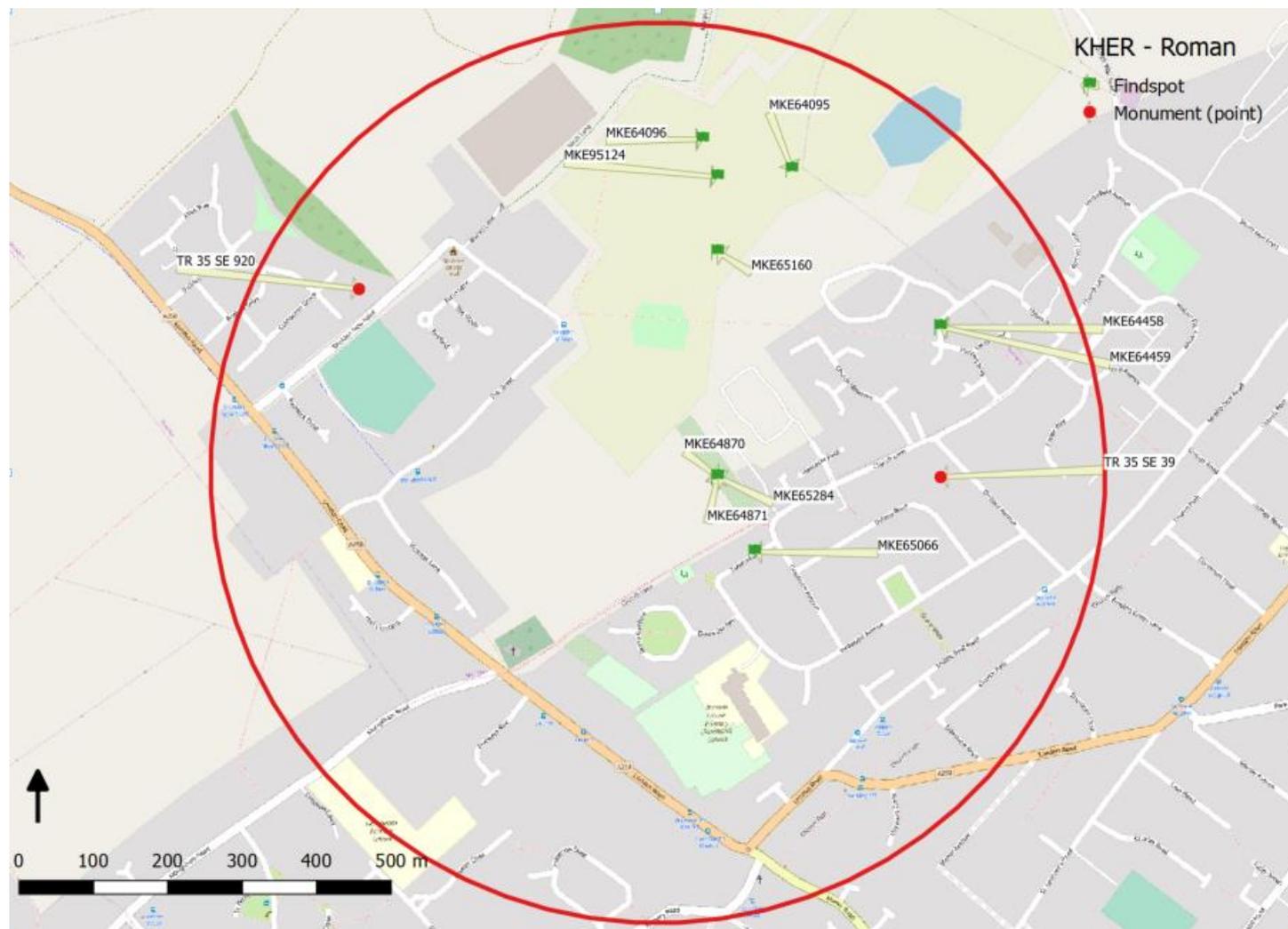


Figure 17: KHER Monument Record –Roman

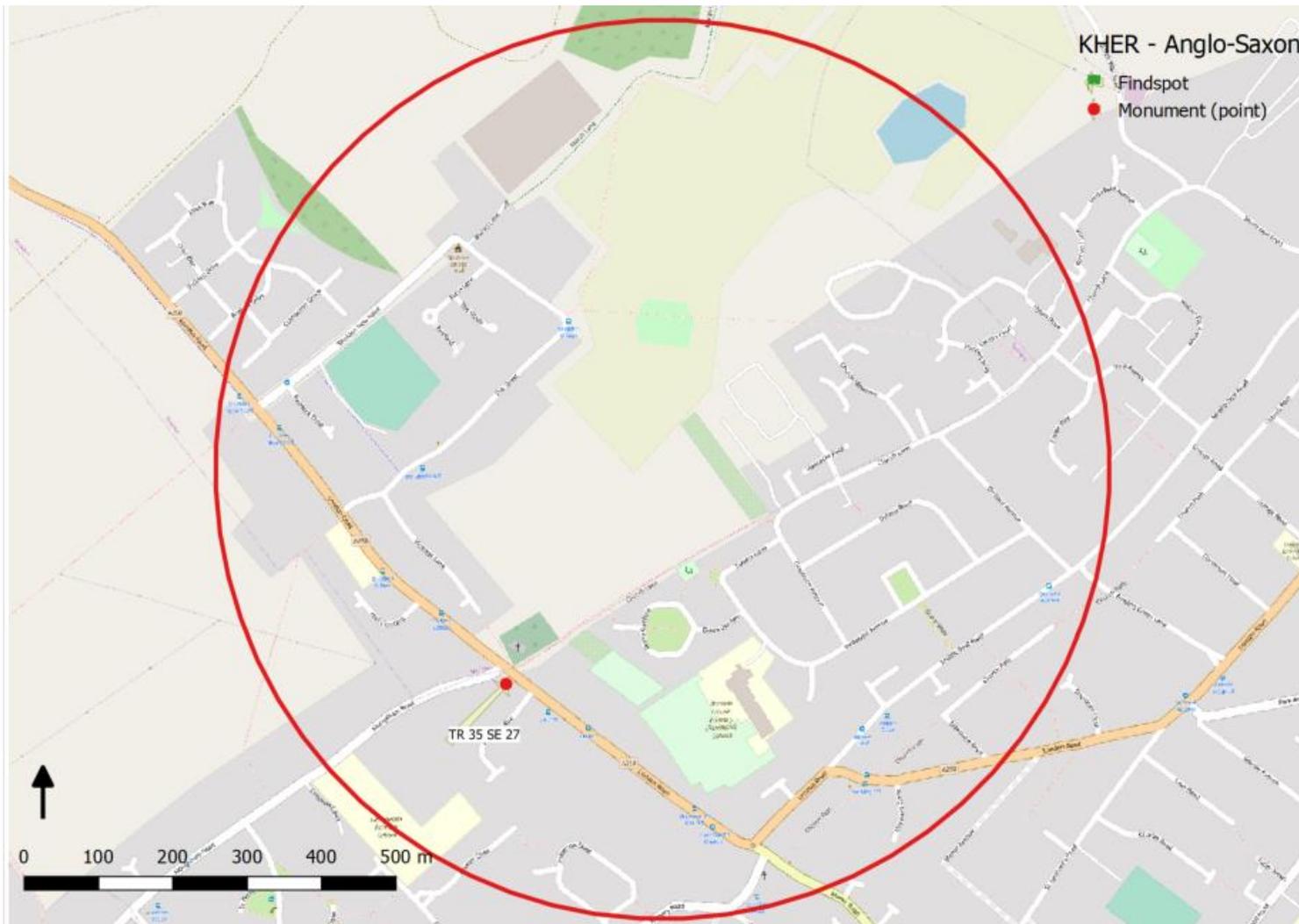


Figure 18: KHER Monument Record – Anglo-Saxon

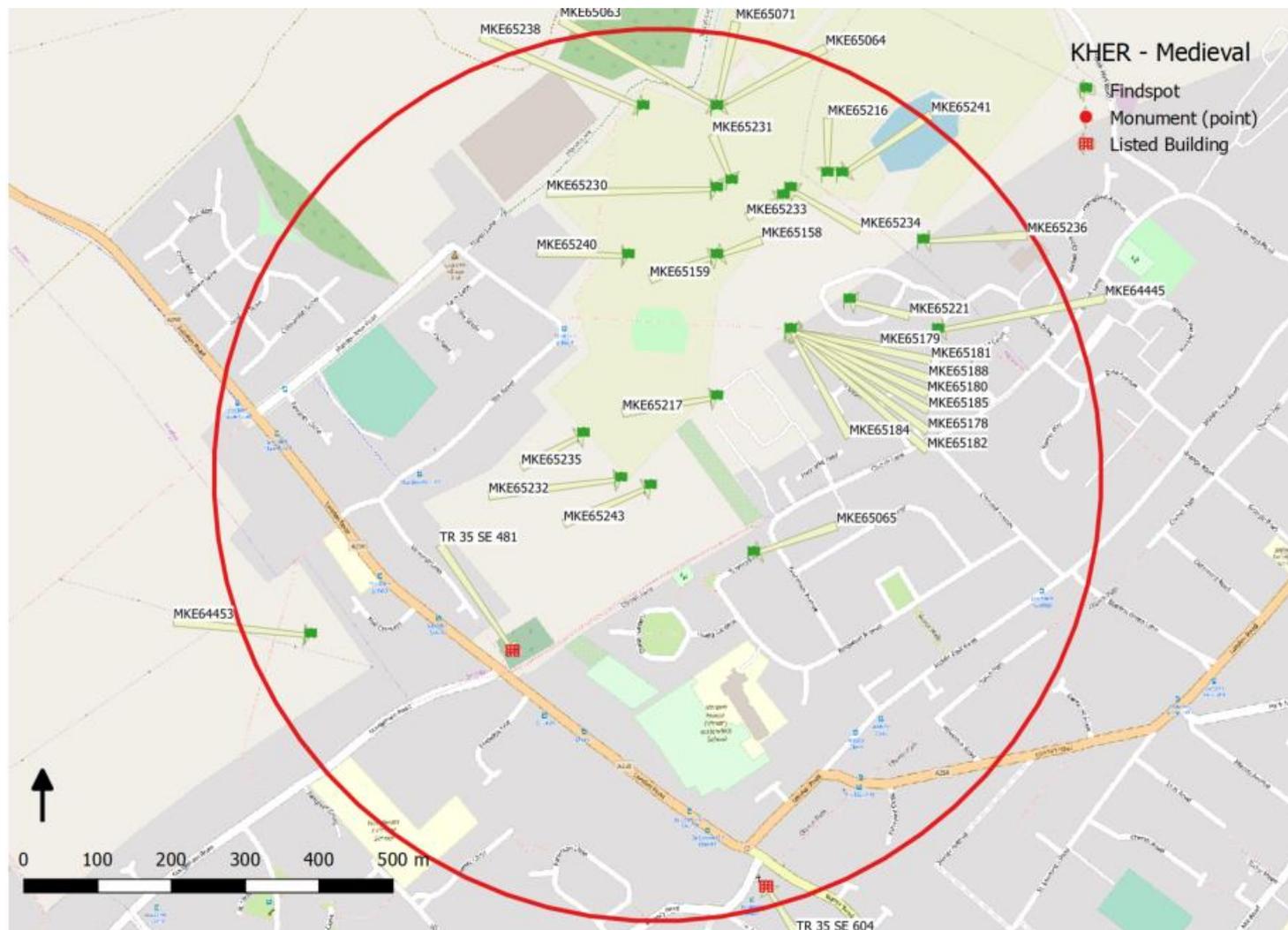


Figure 19: KHER Monument Record – Medieval

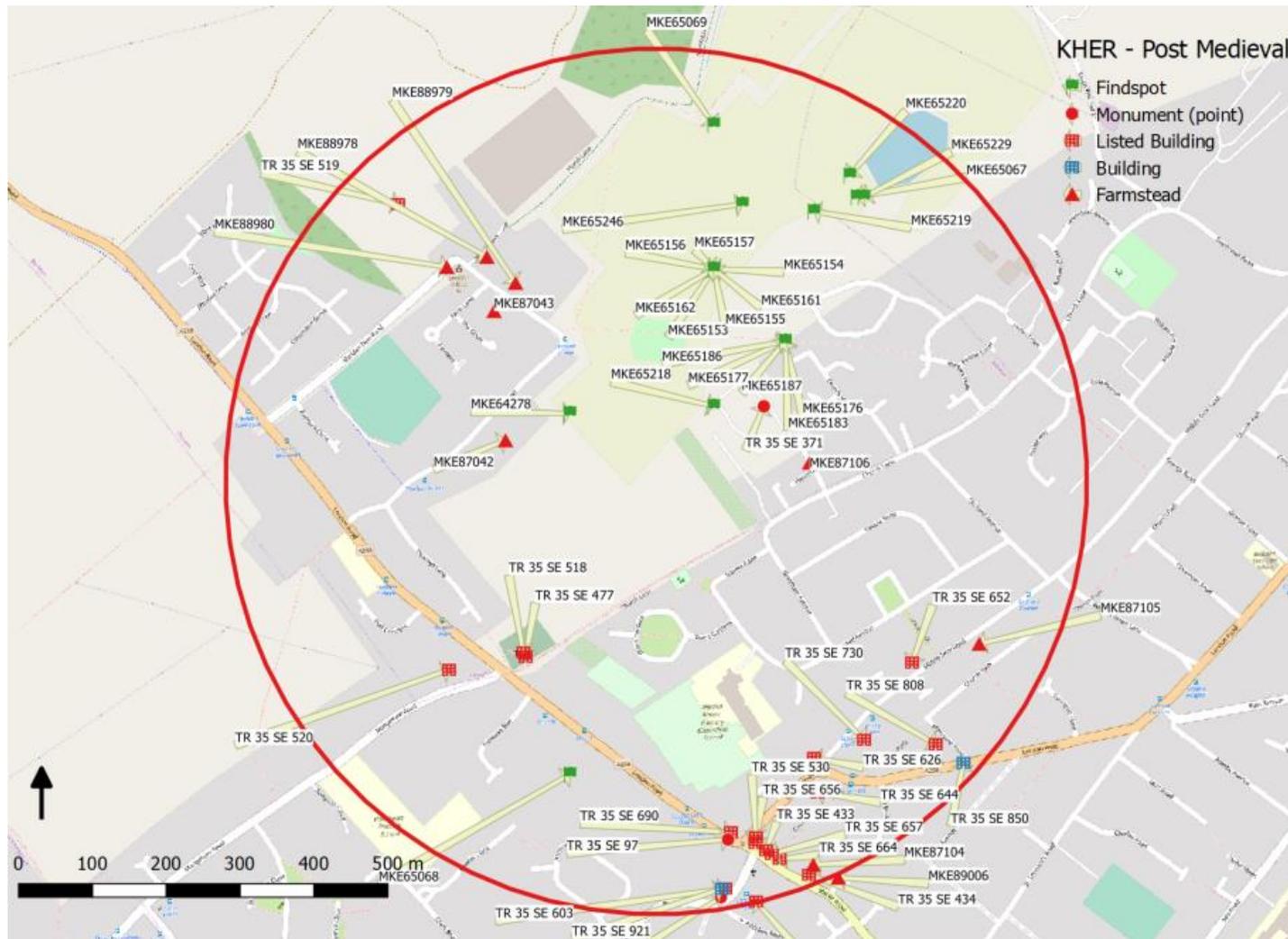


Figure 20: KHER Monument Record – Post Medieval

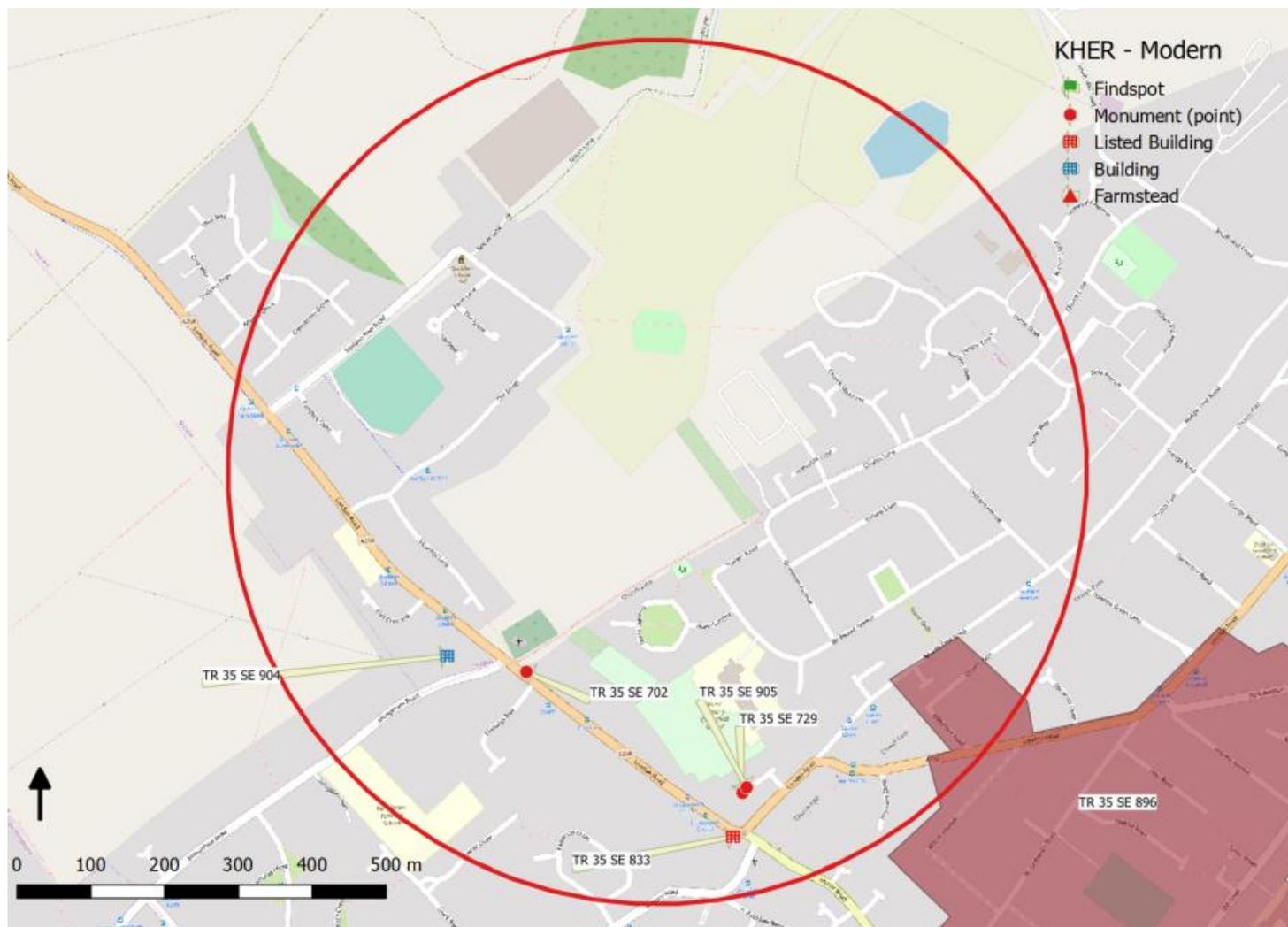


Figure 21: KHER Monument Record – Modern

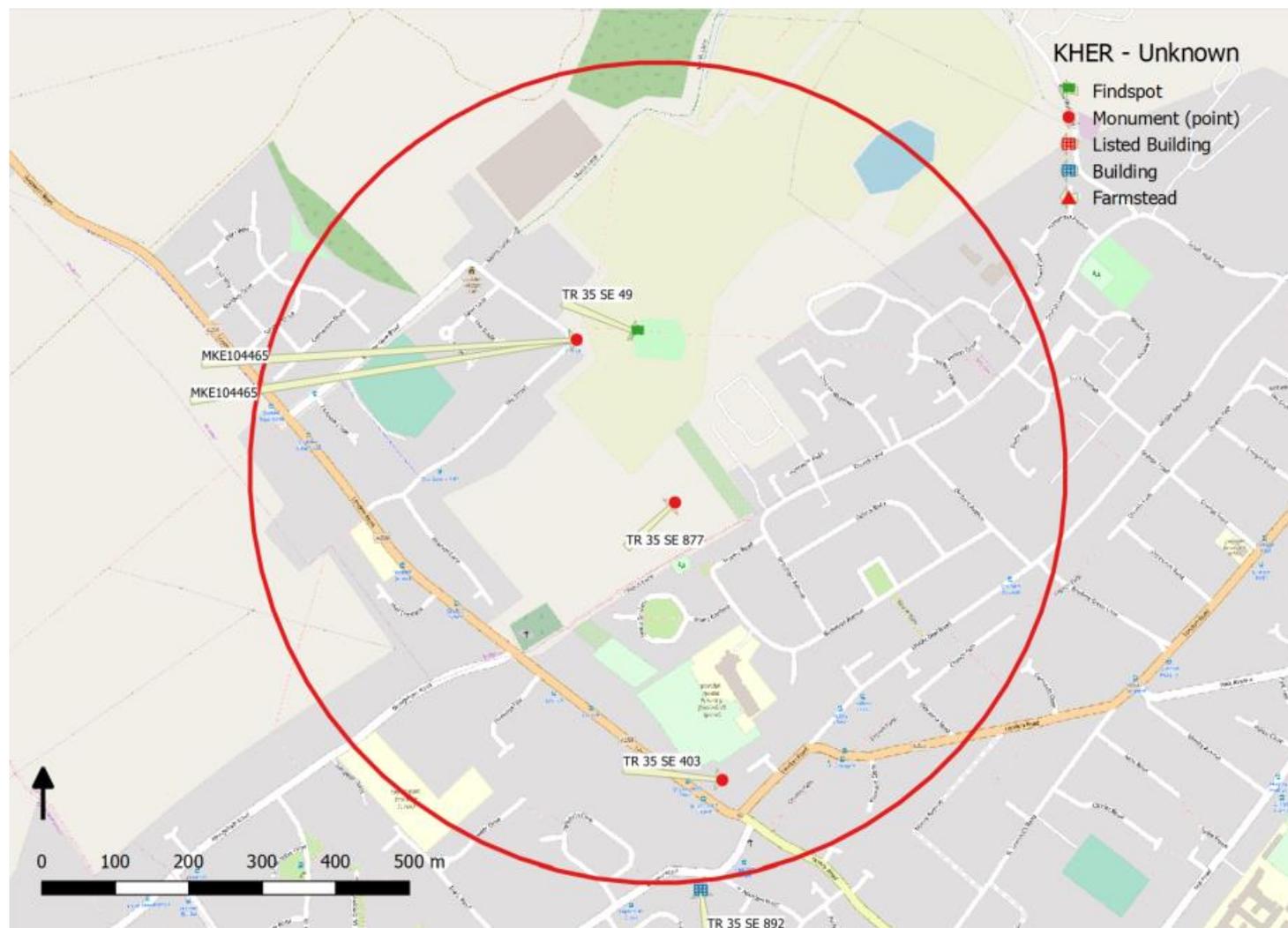


Figure 22: KHER Monument Record – Unknown

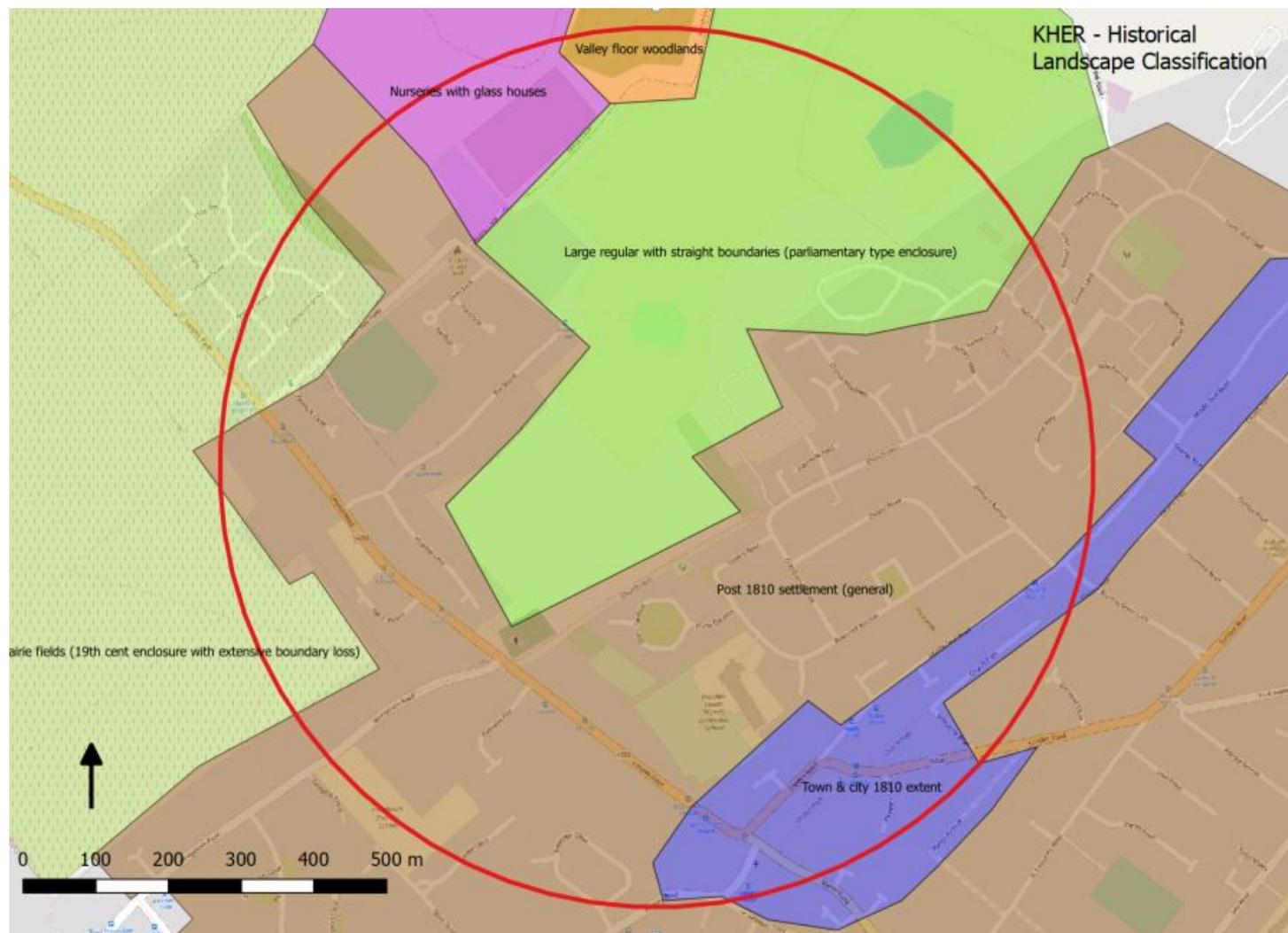


Figure 23: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

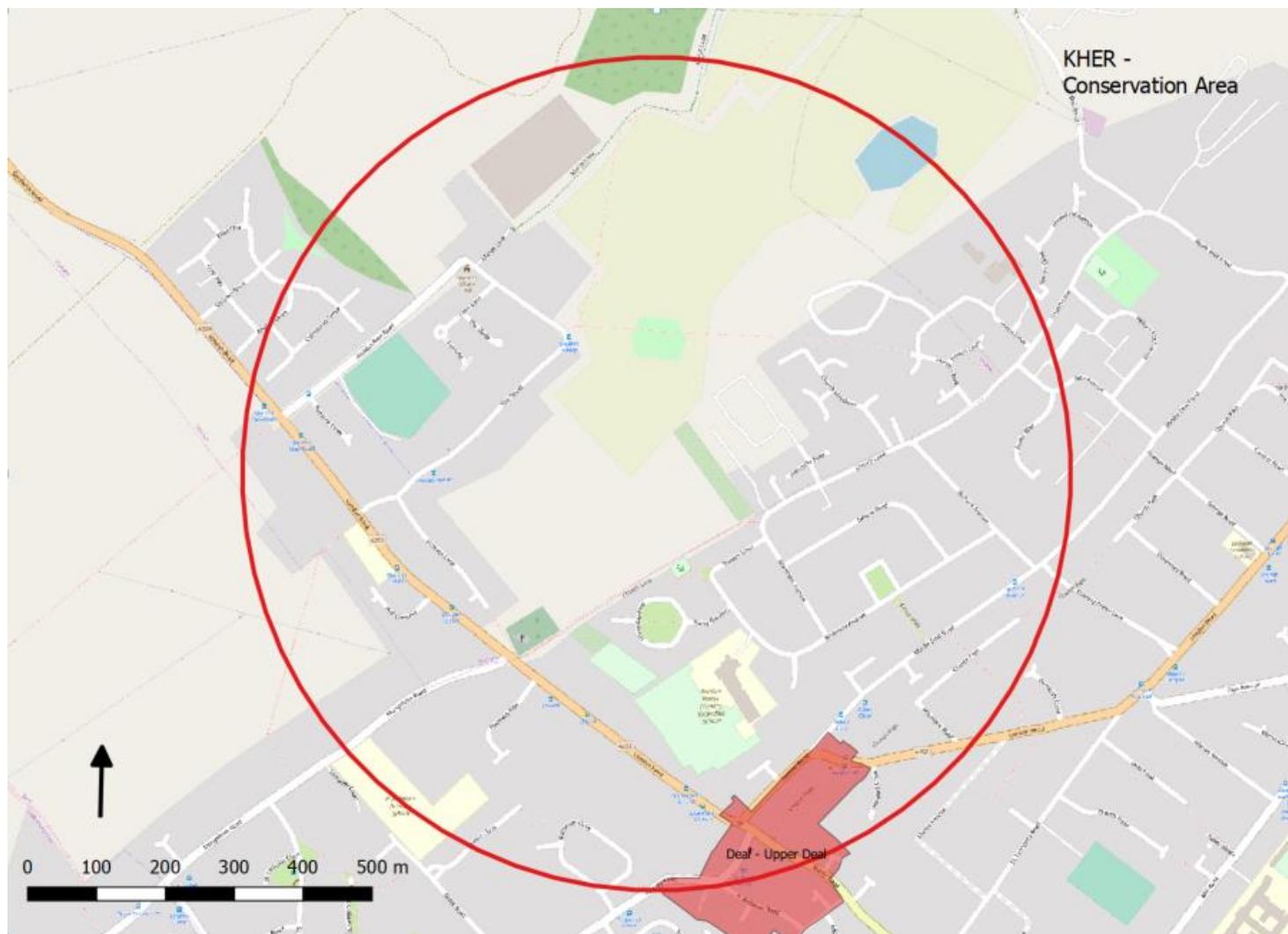


Figure 24: KHER Conservation Area

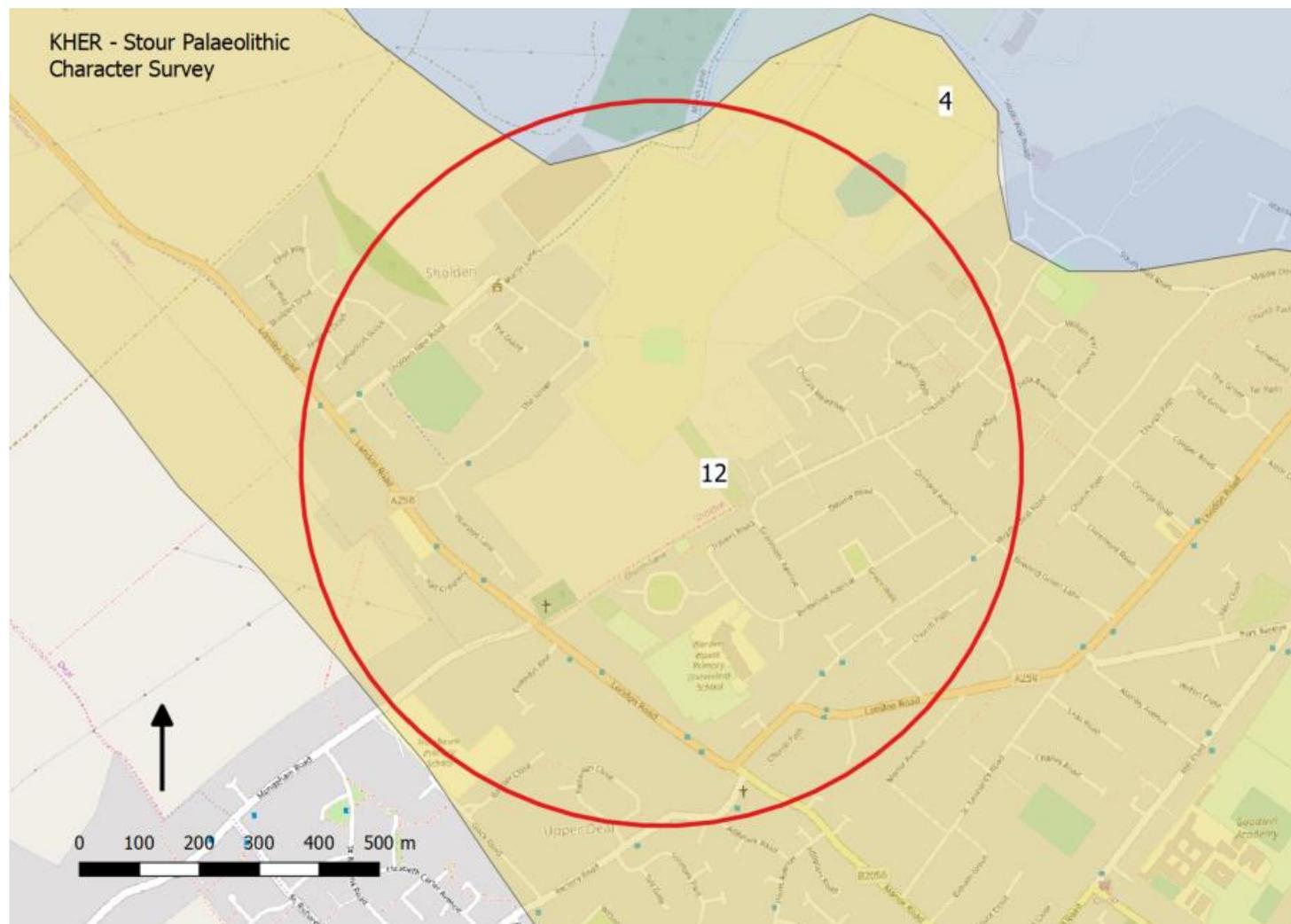


Figure 25: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Survey

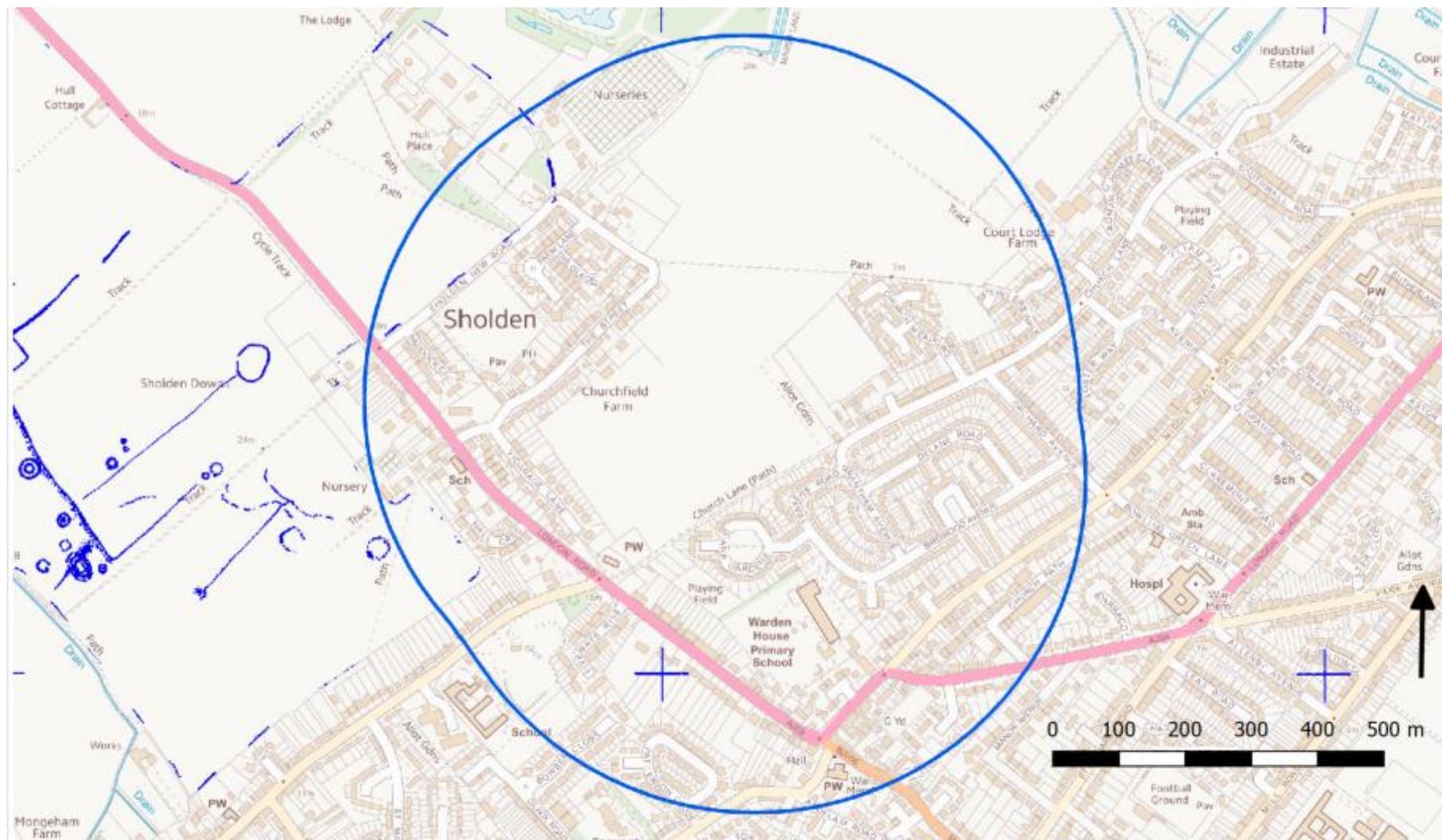


Figure 26: KHER Cropmark



Plate 1: 1940s. All at an altitude of 936m (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2013 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2017 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: View along the northern boundary of the PDA (facing NE).



Plate 8: View along the western boundary (facing SE)



Plate 9: View across the PDA from the north west corner (facing SW)



Plate 10: View along the northern end of the eastern boundary (facing SW)



Plate 11: View from the southern corner (facing NNW)