



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at the Barn at East Street Farm, Ash, Canterbury Kent, CT3 2DA

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Cooper & Cole Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at the Barn at East Street Farm, Ash, Canterbury Kent, CT3 2DA.

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

The PDA is situated half way between Ash and Sandwich which are a mile to the south west and one mile to the south east respectively. The PDA lies to the north of the A257 Canterbury to Sandwich Road in a small hamlet called East Street. The PDA is a grassed area, which is part of a larger field to the rear of a modern barn currently undergoing conversion to residential use. The PDA is accessed via a track, which is also a bridleway, off from East Street, a narrow single width road. The PDA covers an area of 680 square metres and sits at an average height of 10m on level ground and is situated circa 1m higher than that of the barn and the track having previously sloped sharply immediately downwards from the field to the barn.

There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of moderate/high potential for the Roman periods, with low/moderate for the Prehistoric and Iron Age, and low for all other periods. The number of Roman Roads in the area confirms the place as a key nodal point in this period, close to the edge of the Wantsum Channel, on slightly higher ground and that of the Roman Saxon Shore fort of Richborough. Evidence of which has been found close

by at Each End. The PDA being outside of the core settlement areas in the rural hinterland area until the present day means that there is less likelihood of archaeology from the Roman period onwards. The low/moderate for the Prehistoric period is represented by the Bronze Age finds found at the Europa Nursery site to the north west of the PDA as well as Bronze Age sherds also being found at Each End.

Given the ground level difference between that of the field to the south and that of the trackway immediately north of the barn, it is highly likely that the barn was set lower than that of the field. As a consequence, there is some uncertainty of ground levels at the PDA following the construction of several barns in the latter half of the 20th century, which may have had a significant historical impact in the area at the northern end of the PDA, immediately adjacent to the barn. The remainder of the area appears to have had a low historical impact and there is the potential for archaeology to be in-situ. Any potential remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development in the area of the drainage field, treatment plant and soakaways. 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 it is recommended for an archaeological evaluation to take place through trial trenching. This initial phase should determine whether any significant archaeological remains would be affected by the development and if so, what mitigation measures are appropriate.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Cooper & Cole Ltd (the 'Client), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at the Barn at East Street Farm, Ash, Canterbury Kent, CT3 2DA centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 30559 58749 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The PDA is situated half way between Ash and Sandwich which are a mile to the south west and one mile to the south east respectively. The PDA lies to the north of the A257 Canterbury to Sandwich Road in a small hamlet called East Street. The PDA is a grassed area, which is part of a larger field to the rear of a modern barn currently undergoing conversion to residential use. The barn was previously associated with that of East Street Farm but has since been sold off as a separate private plot of land. The PDA is accessed via a track, which is also a bridleway, off from East Street, a narrow single width road. The PDA covers an area of 680 square metres and sits at an average height of 10m on level ground and is situated circa 1m higher than that of the barn and the track having previously sloped sharply immediately downwards from the field to the barn (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock comprising of Thanet Formation - Sand, Silt and Clay being part of a low ridge on a south west to north east alignment projecting into the alluvial deposits of the Goshall Valley which historically separated the Kent mainland from that of nearby Richborough to the north east, which historically was an island. The sands overlie the chalk. The area to the rear of the barn lies on the edge of a patch of superficial deposits of brickearth being Head, 1 - Clay and Silt brickearth. However, this data is at relatively low resolution (1:50,000) and offers only a rough indication of the site geology, and the site's location within the landscape could mean a high level of variation is present in the geological deposits.

Geotechnical Information

- 1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information at the PDA.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development concerns drainage works associated with an existing approved planning application for the conversion from storage to dwellings (18/01052). The area of the drainage works is to the rear of the barn and encompass an area of 680 square meters. Within the drainage area are 2 soakaways of dimensions of 7.5m x3m at a maximum depth of 1.2m. In addition, there is to be a drainage field area at a maximum depth of 1m as well as a wastewater treatment plant and connecting pies, also at 1m depth (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.

Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

- 2.2.8 The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge.

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 2020 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.

Regional 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 Cooper & Cole 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 proposed 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 1km 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 (1km radius centred on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There were no Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens, Protected Military Remains or NMP cropmarks within the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British		c. AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon		AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval		AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern		AD 1901 – present day
Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods		

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 1km assessment area are dominated by Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) finds, which account for 46 out of the 82 KHER records, with many finds dominated by the Roman period. These PAS finds are usually found by metal detecting and are usually located to a grid square rather than their exact location of find for security reasons. Some of the PAS records are attributed to metal detecting clubs in the Dover area suggesting that at or in the vicinity of the PDA, the fields may have already been searched. Below ground archaeology is sparse reflecting the rural nature of the area that has predominately been in between settlements with little opportunity for excavation across the area as a whole.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).
- 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 five designated assets within the assessment area, which the matter westwards of the PDA and associated with that of the Grade II listed Goss Hall and other outbuildings. Closest to the PDA is that of East Street Farmhouse, also Grade II listed which is located at the junction of the trackway by the PDA with that of East Street. Originally the land of the PDA was associated with that of the farm but in recent years, the farm has not been active and the outbuildings converted to residential or storage use and sold off as separate plots thus severing the relationship. The location of East Street Farmhouse is currently incorrect in the KHER and Historic England’s records having been placed to a barn to the north of the PDA on the other side of the bridleway. The north western end of the current barn associated with the PDA faces towards the Farmhouse. Given that the works at the PDA are below ground, the PDA will have no impact upon this heritage asset and will not affect its significance or setting.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 There have been a number of events within the assessment area, the majority to the north on the PDA in and around Fordwich. Location of the events are in Figure 18.

Kent Archaeological Field School

- 5.3.2 In 2001, The Kent Archaeological Field School undertook fieldwork in determining the possible routes of the Roman road between Canterbury and Richborough. The road from Wingham headed straight towards Ash. It is believed that east of Ash, the road then forked north eastwards heading through the hamlet of Cooper

Street. The field school identified the route of a branch road that connected from the TR 25 NW 450 road north east out of Wickhambreaux and headed in a straight line towards Ash. This route can still be traced by existing roads and footpaths along its length as well as its signs of its agger seen out in the field.

Ash By-pass 1992

- 5.3.3 This concerned a large area of strip, map and sample ahead of the construction of the by-pass. Little by way of previous excavations had been undertaken at Each End. Predominately Roman activity was found, although evidence to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods were also found in the form of a flint tranchet axe and a leaf shaped flint respectively. Evidence pertaining to the Bronze Age was also seen with sherds of pottery. Iron Age evidence of a ditch and gullies along with some pottery was also seen suggestive of a possible settlement in the vicinity. The Roman activity included a metalled road that has replaced an earlier trackway, aside of which was a Roman settlement. There was a wooden structure with a heath, wells and pits, ditches and gullies. These were suggestive of drainage problems across the site. Associated with the site was three cremation burial groups either side of the road and containing grave goods. Activity seemed to peter out in the late third to fourth century. The alignment of the road runs towards the Wantsum at Little East Street Farm. Considering the drainage required for the area, the suggestion is that any settlement activity would have been on a western side of this site on the higher ground. As it is not usual for the Roman to bury their dead within settlement area, it is possible that these may have been earlier than the settlement and 'forgotten'.

Puma Power Plant

- 5.3.4 An excavation located at the eastern end of the village of Ash took place in 2003. A pit of the late Bronze Age or Iron Age was the earliest feature on the site. Evidence for the Roman period consisted of intercutting ditches on an east-west axis and thought to be the southern boundary of an enclosed settlement area, possible a farmstead. A possible timber building and stocks pens were also interpreted. These features later covered by hillwash showed no further activity occurred at that location until the 1780 when the workhouse was built adjacent to the Sandwich Road, that was later converted into a brewery.

Europa Nursery Excavation, 2008

- 5.3.5 A strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken ahead of the construction of replacement greenhouses. Despite being on the line of a potential Roman road, it was found that construction of greenhouses in the 1970s had destroyed any in-situ archaeology across most of the area. At the western edge of the site, in an area of alluvium, it was found underneath a circa 1m deposit, that there was a curvilinear feature, which contained fire cracked flints and burnt material which was dated to the mid-late Bronze Age (TN 25 NE 261) and located just outside of the assessment area. Since the alluvium post-dates the Bronze Age, it is thought to have accumulated at least up to the early medieval period when the area was then brought under pastoral management which continued until the 19th century when, with improved drainage, allowing for arable cultivation.

Each End House

- 5.3.6 South of the PDA, a 3500 square meter excavation was undertaken in 1992 following trail trenching which discovered a cremation burial and a metalled surface. The excavation revealed the line of the Roman road on a north east to south west axis, with ditches either side and cremation groups of burials. A Roman settlement area was interpreted from yard surfaces of patches of cobbling, rubbish pits and post holes as well as a complex set of drainage gullies. The archaeological horizon in this area was very shallow with many features in the natural subsoil. The main settlement area is thought to be on higher ground to the south east. Within the pottery assemblage, there were sherds relating to the later Bronze age to Late Iron Age as well as Roman suggesting earlier occupation in the vicinity.

Landscape Characterisation

- 5.3.7 The PDA is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Prairie fields (19th century enclosure with extensive boundary loss', immediately adjacent to 'Scattered settlement with paddocks 1810 extent' associated with the hamlet of East Street. This area is part of the North Kent Plain, an area rich in agriculture consisting of arable, fruit productions and sheep farming. All of which seems to have occurred at the PDA with the 19th century enclosure, which is common in the Ash, Woodnesborough and Staple area (Fig. 16).

Stour Palaeolithic Area

- 5.3.8 The PDA is in the Palaeolithic area designated PCA 8 and covers the area of brickearth deposits on the higher levels above the south side of the Ash Levels. There have been no Palaeolithic findspots for this area and the overall potential is considered very low. Area designated No. 4 is the alluvial plain and marshes, which also has little by way of findspots. In between this area and the PDA is Area No. 7, which is the higher and drier ground. Where the brickearth may be slopewash deposits that may bury Stour terrace deposits in places and possibly dating to between c. 400,000 and 100,000 BP. There have been no findspots and the likelihood of Palaeolithic remains is considered low (fig. 17)

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 In the prehistoric period the coastline to the east would have looked very different to that of today. Circa 15,000 years ago, the mainland would have been part of a larger landmass and the area of the North Sea called Doggerland. Eventually this became submerged around 6000 BC with rising sea levels. It was around this time during the Mesolithic that nearby Thanet became an Island with the creation of the Wantsum Channel and nearby Richborough also becoming a small island. And Ash essentially would have been on the coastline.
- 5.4.2 The Lydden Valley to the south is known to have been attractive in the Neolithic and Bronze Age period as borehole survey suggests that around 2000 BC a major change took place in the environment with a rise in sea levels and the formation of salt marsh in the area east of East Street and Each End. To the south west, a significant group of barrows at Ringlemere near Woodnesborough have had graves goods of national importance including the Ringlemere Cup. Bronze Age activity is also at Richborough on the opposite side of the Wantsum Channel and closer to the PDA to the north east at the Europa Nursery site as well as suggestions of Bronze Age activity at Each End and in the area east of Ash village. Iron Age activity in the area is suggested in the vicinity of Each End, south of the PDA and also at Richborough, all on the higher ground at the edge of the Wantsum Channel.

- 5.4.3 The Roman army invaded Britain in 43 AD, at is possible that they landed at nearby Richborough and Ebbsfleet. The Romans created major Kentish ports at Richborough, Dover and Lymne and therefore Kent was of considerable strategic importance. The western side of the Wantsum Channel at Reculver was a Roman Saxon Shire Fort, built to protect against sea borne invaders and another at the opposite end of the channel at Richborough (Rutupiae). Nearby Canterbury to the west (Durovernum Cantiacorum) become a major Roman settlement.
- 5.4.4 Roman villas have been found across Kent usually close to major routeways. Many of these building went out of use around 300 AD and by the 4th century the Roman civilization was in decline with the Romans abandoning Britain in 410 AD. At Ash, there is believed to be a Villa site on the eastern outskirts of the village identified from cropmarks, although this has yet to be excavated. Outside of Ash in this period Each End is considered to have been a rural farmstead settlement alongside the road but also where it is close to the coastline to the east of the villa site.
- 5.4.5 The area around Ash is covered in a network of Roman Roads. There is a Roman Road connecting Richborough with Canterbury via Wingham. At Ash it took advantage of the higher ground of a promontory into the marshland. A second Roman road passed on a north-south axis to Dover via Ash. At Each End, there is evidence of a further Roman Road heading towards Richborough, that would have needed a ferry across the Wantsum Channel. It is even considered that at Each End, there may have been a port given its prominence to the Watling Street road to Canterbury and the road to Dover although archaeologically this has yet to be proven.
- 5.4.6 A major Roman cemetery is located west of Ash alongside the route of the Roman Road and a much smaller one at Each End. The Roman are known to bury their dead outside of the confines of settlement areas and alongside roadways is common. Romans would have constructed sea walls and they are generally attributed to commencing with the drainage of the land, which carried onto into the Anglo-Saxon and early Medieval periods. The coastline in this area in the Roman period is complex and Each End, a number of drainage ditches have been found dating to the Roman period suggesting that this area was prone to be wet.

- 5.4.7 The earliest known reference to the Wantsum Channel is in the second century AD geography of Ptolemy that confirms the channel was large enough to isolate Thanet during the Roman period and it is during this period that the coastline on the northern and eastern side begins to resemble that of the today. Bede's Ecclesiastical History written in the 8th century in the Anglo-Saxon period refer to the channel as 'Uantsumu' and that there are 600 families divided from the land by the river Wantsum that is fordable only in two places. The Wantsum appears to have been at its deepest in the Roman and Anglo-Saxon period.
- 5.4.8 In the late 4th century, the Jutes arrived, a Germanic people that settled in Britain in the late 4th century. The arrival of the Anglo-Saxons is celebrated in Thanet through the tradition of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in 449 AD at Ebbsfleet near Cliffsend.
- 5.4.9 In 597 AD the Pope sent Augustine with a group of monks to Kent to convert the population to Christianity as recorded by Bede in his account of the landing in the area. King Ethelbert the King of Kent, married to a Christian woman, gave little opposition and in 598 AD Augustine and his monks built a church outside the city walls in Canterbury. As well as the Wantsum Channel, the area provided access to the Great Stour toward Canterbury.
- 5.4.10 There is a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Gilton Mill, south west of the village discovered in the 18th century. Anglo-Saxons were known to located their cemeteries close to routeways, usually on higher ground as is the case here. This also suggests that the Roman road up to Ash was potentially still in use in the Anglo-Saxon period. East Kent has strong archaeological and documentary evidence associated with Anglo-Saxon. Royal estates occur around Eastry and Woodnesborough and Lyminge.
- 5.4.11 The entry in the Domesday Book of 1086AD was for Each, which was a very small settlement of the time with just seven households. Ash takes its name from the Old English *æsc* (ash) and shows its toponymy in its first recorded form, *Æsce*, in about 1100. A variation may be *Esch* in 1418. Ash belonged to the Royal manor of Wingham and became a separate parish in 1282. The hamlet of Each means 'place of the oak'.

- 5.4.12 Hasted, a late 18th century historian comments that the parish of Ash 'is very large, extending.....over hill, dale and marshlands with the river Stour as its northern boundary..... with the upland part of the parish pleasant and healthy... containing 50 houses'.
- 5.4.13 In the Medieval period, the Wantsum Channel was becoming blocked due to the creation of a shingle spit called the Stonar Bank forming southwards from Thanet and separate spits growing at Sandown and Deal. A storm in 1287 meant navigation through the Wantsum Channel was no longer possible. Sarre remained an important crossing point. Eventually the land behind the spits became a muddy lagoon creating mudflats and saltmarsh.
- 5.4.14 In the Medieval period, nearby Sandwich remained an important coastal port, with and was one of the original five Cinque Ports. However, due to the offshore geological processes. Stoner was a nearby port just to the north of Sandwich and close to the Roman fort at Richborough, also on the spit but this settlement was destroyed in 1365/6 by the sea. By the early Post Medieval period, Sandwich as a port had begun to decline as it became situated further from the sea due to silting.
- 5.4.15 Ash has an early Medieval church, which like many is thought to be on the site of an earlier Anglo-Saxon one. In the Post Medieval period, the parish of Ash mainly consisted of scattered farms and small hamlets. Goshall near to the PDA is an ancient manor in the parish. The hamlet of East Street is first recorded in a document of 1483.
- 5.4.16 The road from Ash to Sandwich was turnpiked between 1792 and 1807. At Each End, it is possible that there was a tollhouse. The turnpike trust managing the route until 1876.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Cotton Augustus Map, 1548

- 5.5.1 An early map, where north is at the bottom. This shows the blocked up remains of the Wantsum channel aside the fort and ruins at Richborough where it remarks 'The Chanell hath gon this way in old times'. Sandwich is already shown some

distance from the sea with the suggestion that the area around the channel is one of marsh (Fig.3).

William Lambarde, 1585

- 5.5.2 This slightly later map, also with north at the bottom, refers to Ash and the Ash Valley close to Gosshall. Richborough is also highlighted and the area between one of marsh with the PDA just located on the higher ground (Fig.4).

Symonson Map, 1596

- 5.5.3 This shows more detail. This time the manor house of Molands is highlighted on the outskirts of Ash which sits alongside a road from Wingham to Sandwich. The PDA is in the rural area between Ash and Sandwich (Fig.5)

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

- 5.5.4 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. The map shows greater detail with the various manors of Broad Street, Goss Hall amongst others. It also shows the road between Ash and Sandwich and for the first time the small hamlet of a couple of houses at Each End. The PDA at this point is still rural. The map appears to be erroneous in that south west of Each End, there is a hamlet labelled East Street. The place later known as Each (Fig. 6).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797

- 5.5.5 This map shows greater detail in the land use and field boundaries and a more accurate representation of the road layout. By this time there is now a hamlet at East Street. A number of houses are located in a ribbon development on the northern side of the road that is called East Street. This road at the north eastern end finishes in a dead end in the vicinity of what is Little East Street Farm. Of East Street Farm by the PDA, the farmhouse is located within the ribbon development directly opposite the trackway. On the opposite side of the trackway, there are a number of outbuildings arranged around a courtyard. The PDA sits within a field alongside a trackway that goes from the hamlet of Each End and continues northwards towards Brook Street. In this map, south west of Each End, the farm there is now referred to as Each (Fig. 7).

Ash Tithe Map 1840

5.5.6 The PDA is located at the eastern edge of the Ash parish. Referred to as East Street, the PDA is part of a field designated plot 1066. The landowners are Thomas, Mary and Elizabeth Castle with the land occupied by Thomas Coleman being part of East Street Farm (plot 1070), where the farmhouse is actually located on the northern side of the East Street. Plot 1066 is referred to as yard buildings and arable and incorporates those on the northern side of the trackway that also shows a pond (Fig. 8).

Historic OS Map 1877

5.5.7 This is the first properly scaled OS map. The PDA is part of a field and clearly shows the network of trackways across the wider area (Fig. 9).

Historic OS map 1898

5.5.8 There is little change at the PDA. The field has been sub divided to the north west and is showing an orchard (Fig.10).

Historic OS map 1907

5.5.9 There appears no change at the PDA. A new sub-division of the field has taken place to the north west (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1945-46

5.5.10 A further sub-division of the field has taken place and surrounds the PDA. To the north east of the PDA is now a narrow barn (Fig.9).

LIDAR

5.5.11 The LIDAR shows the disturbance in the area of the modern barn and where it has been cut into the land surface at the north western end. Evidence of the historical field boundary can be seen (Fig. 11).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940s

- 5.6.1 The PDA is part of an orchard. To the north can be seen the farm barn and outbuildings. To the north west of the new barn a small outbuilding is also on the south western side of the trackway (Plate 1).

1960

- 5.6.2 There have been changes to the field boundaries with the PDA now part of a larger field and is grass. To the north east a new larger barn has been erected on the site of the earlier one. To the south is arable field and to the north east are orchards. The outbuilding that was to the north west on the south western side of the trackway is no longer there (Plate 2).

1990

- 5.6.3 There appears little change (Plate 3).

2003

- 5.6.4 The PDA is still part of a grass field. The barn to the north east has now been replaced by that of the current barn. A hedge borders the boundary between the rear of the barn and the grass field. To the south east of the barn is now a tarmacked yard area (Plate 4).

2007

- 5.6.5 There appears little change at the PDA. To the south east of the modern barn is a new outbuilding (Plate 5).

2019

- 5.6.6 The PDA field boundaries have altered with the PDA part of a longer field to the south east.

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. A walkover was undertaken on the 19th May 2020. No features or artefacts were seen (Plates 7-16).

- 5.7.2 Access is currently Along a bridleway off East Street which runs alongside the front of the barn. The front of the barn is level with that of the trackway. Access to the field behind the barn was through the barn, which is currently undergoing residential conversion. The difference in ground levels of the barn and the field at the rear is circa 1m. The owner confirmed that a ledge along the rear of the barn had been removed and that the differences in height was represented by a steep slope. This part of the PDA has been affected by the associated constructions works. The remainder of the PDA is currently separated from the field in which it sits by Harris fencing. Above the ground level in this area are spoil heap mounds of soil removed outside the rear of the barn. The owner mentions that it included a lot of clay, which is not natural to the area and suggests that the previous differences in height meant that clay may have been added previously to assist in preventing damp. The field outside of the PDA is grass and had recently been used for grazing sheep, to which the PDA will eventually revert to pasture once the proposed drainage scheme has been put into place.

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. The Stour Palaeolithic survey suggests a very low probability for finds from this period. Therefore, the Palaeolithic potential in this area 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. Therefore, it is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period is **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 no records from this period. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Bronze Age

- 5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. There are no Kent HER records from this period, although we know in the wider area there is Bronze Age activity at Richborough and at nearby Woodnesborough and also at the Europa site just outside of the assessment area (TR 25 NE 261). The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

Iron Age

- 5.8.5 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has three records from this period within the assessment area and that of a Prehistoric pit, which may be from the Iron Age period. Iron Age activity was found at Each End (TR 35 NW 195) and the Prehistoric pits are also from there (TR 35 NW 180). This site at Each End is just 340m to the south of the PDA. Located to a grid square to the west, are two Iron Age gold coins (MKE65811; TR 35 NE 23), again confirming Iron Age activity in the vicinity. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

Romano-British

- 5.8.6 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has 32 records from this period within the assessment area. The high level of Roman finds in the area is unsurprising given the network of roads that cover the wider area as the location is so close to that of the nearby Roman fort at

Richborough just across the Wantsum Channel. Richborough was linked to the major Roman town of Canterbury (TR 25 NW 450). Some roads lead north west out of Ash, whereas other are branch lines towards Each End and Cooper Street (TR 35 NW 805; TR 35 NW 806). Others go north-south from Richborough to Dover (TR 35 SW 357), which passes circa 190m east of the PDA. Many of the roads can be seen as cropmarks. Therefore, it is likely that this area was attractive for settlement activity being a nodal point. That said the area around Each End being so close to the Wantsum Channel was still it appears, marginal land, potentially prone to flooding on account of the drainage ditches. The Iron Age farmstead site at Each End was also used in the Roman period and to the west of this is thought to be that of a Roman Villa as seen by cropmarks (TR 25 NE 246). Although untested archaeologically, it is considered that the area of Each End being so close to the coastline at the end of the Roman roads, may potentially have been a place for a Roman wharf of harbour (TR 35 NW 107). Given the closeness of the Roman Villa and the farmstead, it is possible that the area around was part of the estates and therefore there is the potential for associated Roman fields systems especially if the area was divided up between the various branches of the Roman roads. The remaining records, other than a stone coffin located on the outer reaches of the assessment area, are PAS finds located to general grid squares within the assessment area and are mainly copper alloy coins other than a brooch. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate/high**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.7 The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. However, Ash is said to have Anglo-Saxon origins and a large cemetery for this period is Scheduled and to the south west of the town at Guilton and in the wider area of East Kent, Anglo-Saxon activity more common, especially at nearby Eastry and Woodnesborough. It is likely that the land immediately around that of the PDA was still marginal with activity predominately in the area to the west in this period. 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 eight records from this period within the assessment area. Seven of the records are PAS finds consisting of buckles. Straps, seal matrices, and pendants. In the Medieval period, circa 705m to the north west of the moated site of Brooke House. Whilst there were roads between Ash and Brooke, it is possible that the current trackway passing in front of the current barn next to the PDA going from Each End and continuing towards the manor at Brooke was established in this period. The possibility of chance finds cannot be discounted being close to the trackway but map regression suggests that in this period, the PDA was part of the agricultural hinterland. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

5.8.9 The Kent HER has 28 records from this period within the assessment area of which four related to the listed buildings including that of East Street Farmhouse. The map regression confirms that it is in this period that we first see the hamlet of East Street with the farmstead of East Street (MKE86882) and also Little East Street (MKE86885). The wider area also containing many scattered farms with 13 in all, attesting to the area being one of rural agriculture. There are also nine PAS finds located within the assessment area of metal items ranging from tokens, seals matrices to copper alloy fixture and fittings. It was also in this period that the A257 was turnpiked and the records reflect this in a couple of milestones. The PDA in this period remained as agricultural land associated with East Street Farm. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Modern

5.8.10 KHER has no records dating to this period. The PDA in this period remaining as agricultural use as an orchard and also as pasture for grazing. It is only around the middle of the 20th century do we see the first barn built to the north east of the PDA, with the current barn appearing to be the third one on the site. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Overview

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

5.8.12 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: **low/moderate**
- Iron Age: **low/moderate**
- Roman: **moderate/high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA has essentially been agricultural land until the present day. It was only in the mid-20th century was a barn first built immediately north east of the PDA. Given the ground level difference between that of the field to the south and that of the trackway immediately north of the barn, it is highly likely that the barn was set lower than that of the field, which would have meant impacting into the ground levels on the south, east and west sides of the barn and that the excess soil potentially places to the south of the barn that may have levelled the ground surface of the field in the area of the PDA. In addition, a modern hedge, no longer in place, was on the southern boundary of the barn which have also had a below ground impact upon the PDA as will have had the

historical grubbing out of the orchard that the PDA used to be part of. Other than the uncertainty closer to the barn with ground level differences, overall, the historical impact is considered to be **low**.

6.3 Future Impact

- 6.3.1 The proposed development for drainage associated with the barn conversion will require groundworks of circa 1.1-1.2m depth. In the area of the soakaway, treatment plant and drainage field, it is likely to be high/total impact with low for the remaining area of the PDA not affected by the drainage plans.

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 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of moderate/high potential for the Roman periods, with low/moderate for the Prehistoric and Iron Age, and low for all other periods. The number of Roman Roads in the area confirm the place as a key nodal point in this period, close to the edge of the Wantsum Channel, on slightly higher ground and that of the Saxon Shore fort of Richborough. Evidence of Roman activity has been found close by at Each End. The PDA being outside of the core settlement areas in the rural hinterland area until the present day means that there is less likelihood of archaeology from the Roman period onwards. The low/moderate for the Prehistoric period is represented by the Bronze Age finds found at the Europa Nursery site to the north west of the PDA.

Rarity

7.2.2 Activity relating to the Iron Age and Roman periods are not necessarily considered rare but will be of regional importance.

Documentation

7.2.3 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, archive, photographic and other sources. It is possible that further detailed research nationally may uncover more documentary evidence, although it is unlikely to alter the conclusion present in this report.

Group Value

- 7.2.4 The potential for archaeology at the PDA of the Iron Age and Roman period may have group value in understanding more of the landscape in this area during that period to add to the information already gained at the Each End and Europa site.

Survival / Condition

- 7.2.5 Whilst there is some uncertainty of ground levels at the PDA following the construction of several barns in the latter half of the 20th century, which may have had an impact in the area at the northern end of the PDA immediately adjacent to the barn, the remainder of the area appears to have had a low historical impact and there is the potential for archaeology to be in-situ.

Fragility / Vulnerability

- 7.2.6 Any potential remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development in the area of the drainage field, treatment plant and soakaways.

Diversity

- 7.2.7 There is diversity by way of some potential from Prehistory through to the Roman Period.

Potential

- 7.2.8 The Impact assessment concludes that the site has a moderate/high potential for archaeological remains.

Significance

- 7.2.9 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is in an area of moderate/high potential of archaeological remains with the potential of regional significance and importance.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **moderate/high** archaeological potential for the Roman Period, **low/moderate** for the Bronze Age, Iron Age and **low** potential for all other periods. Whilst there is some uncertainty over the historical impact close to the construction area of the barn, there is the potential for archaeology to remain in-situ. 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 it is recommended for an archaeological evaluation to take place through trial trenching. This initial phase should determine whether any significant archaeological remains would be affected by the development and if so, what mitigation measures are appropriate.

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 Cooper & Cole Ltd (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

SWAT Archaeology

May 2020

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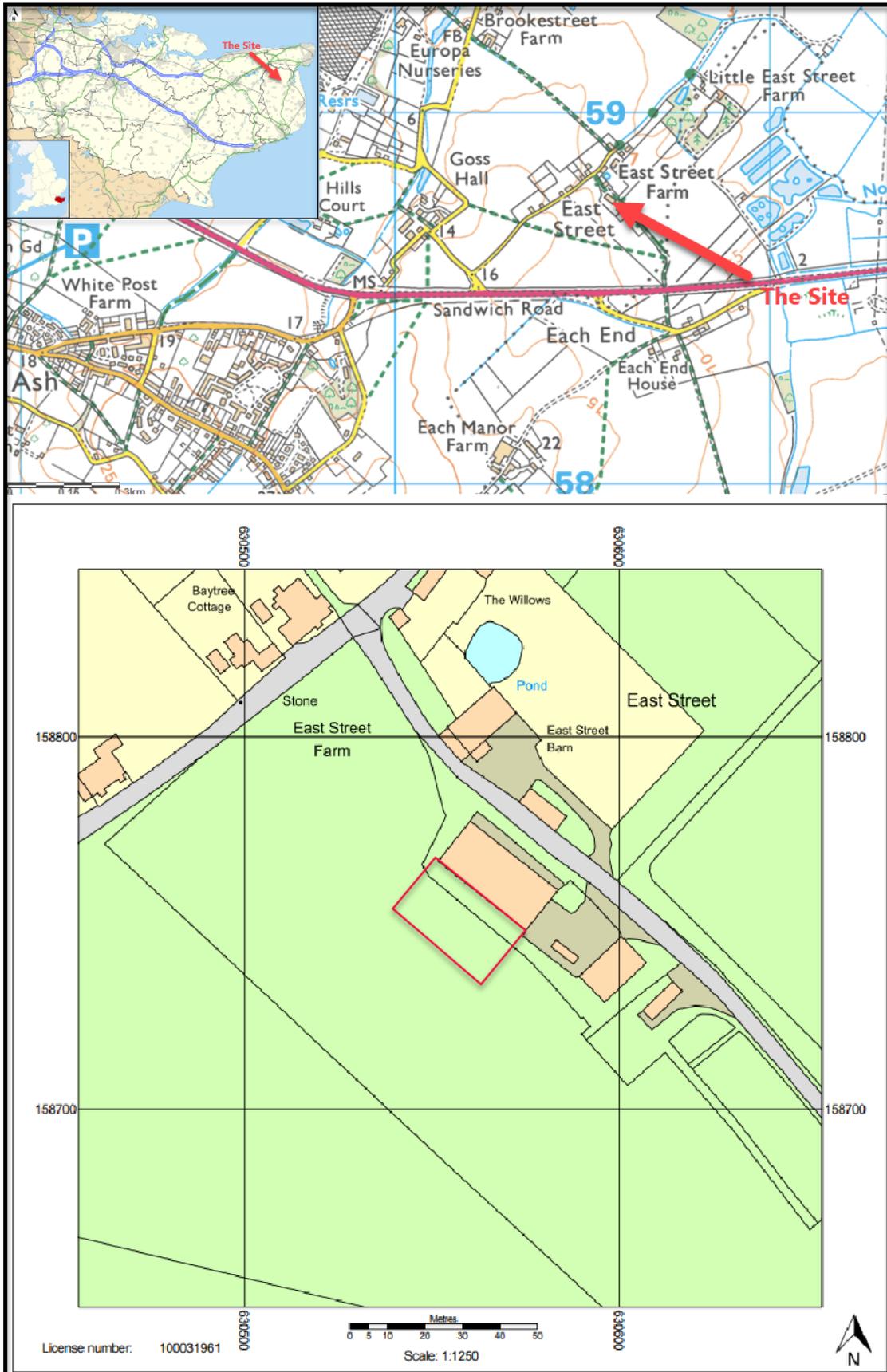


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:640,000, 1:10,000, 1:1,250

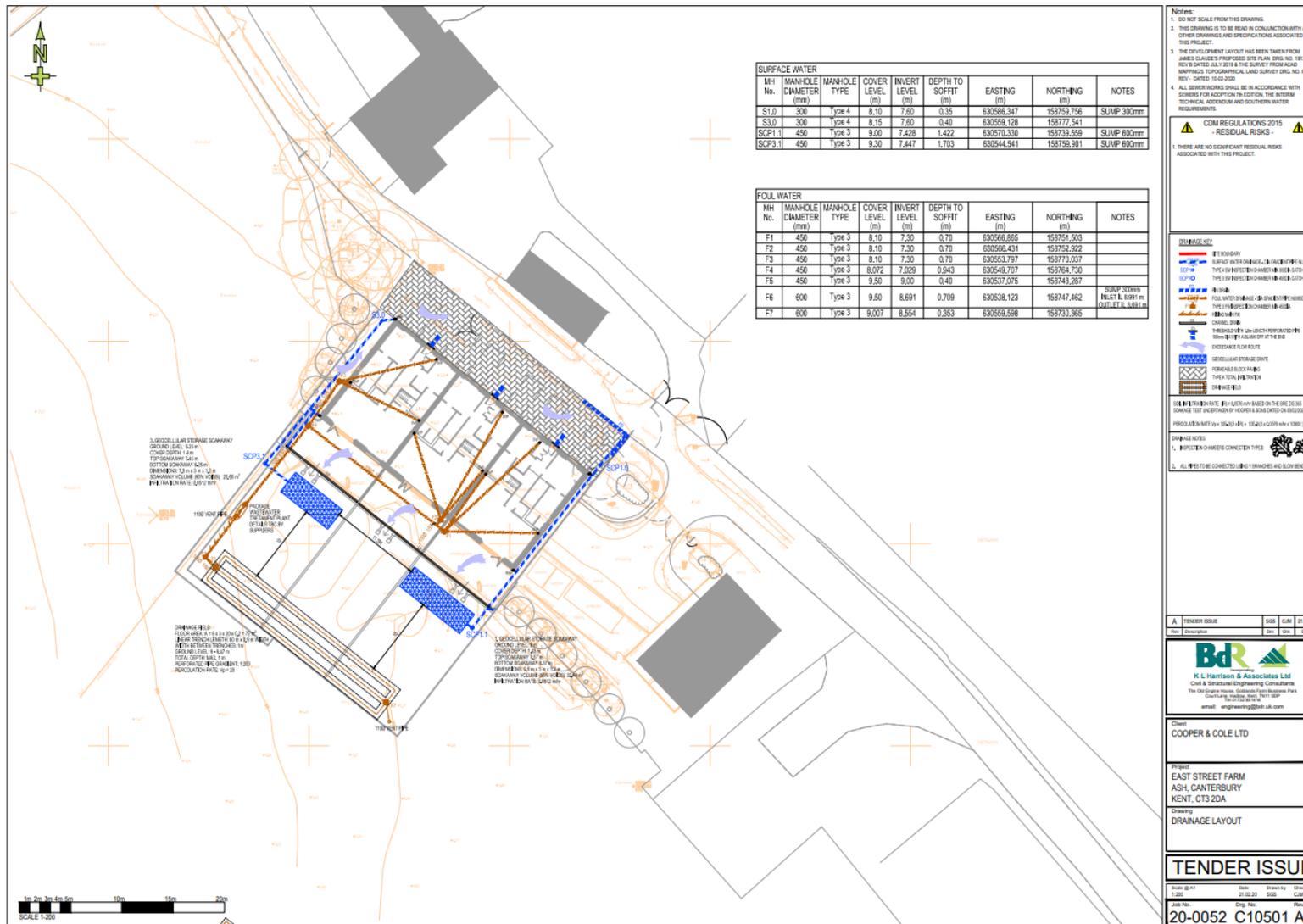


Figure 2: Proposed Development Area



Figure 3: Cotton Augustus map, 1548

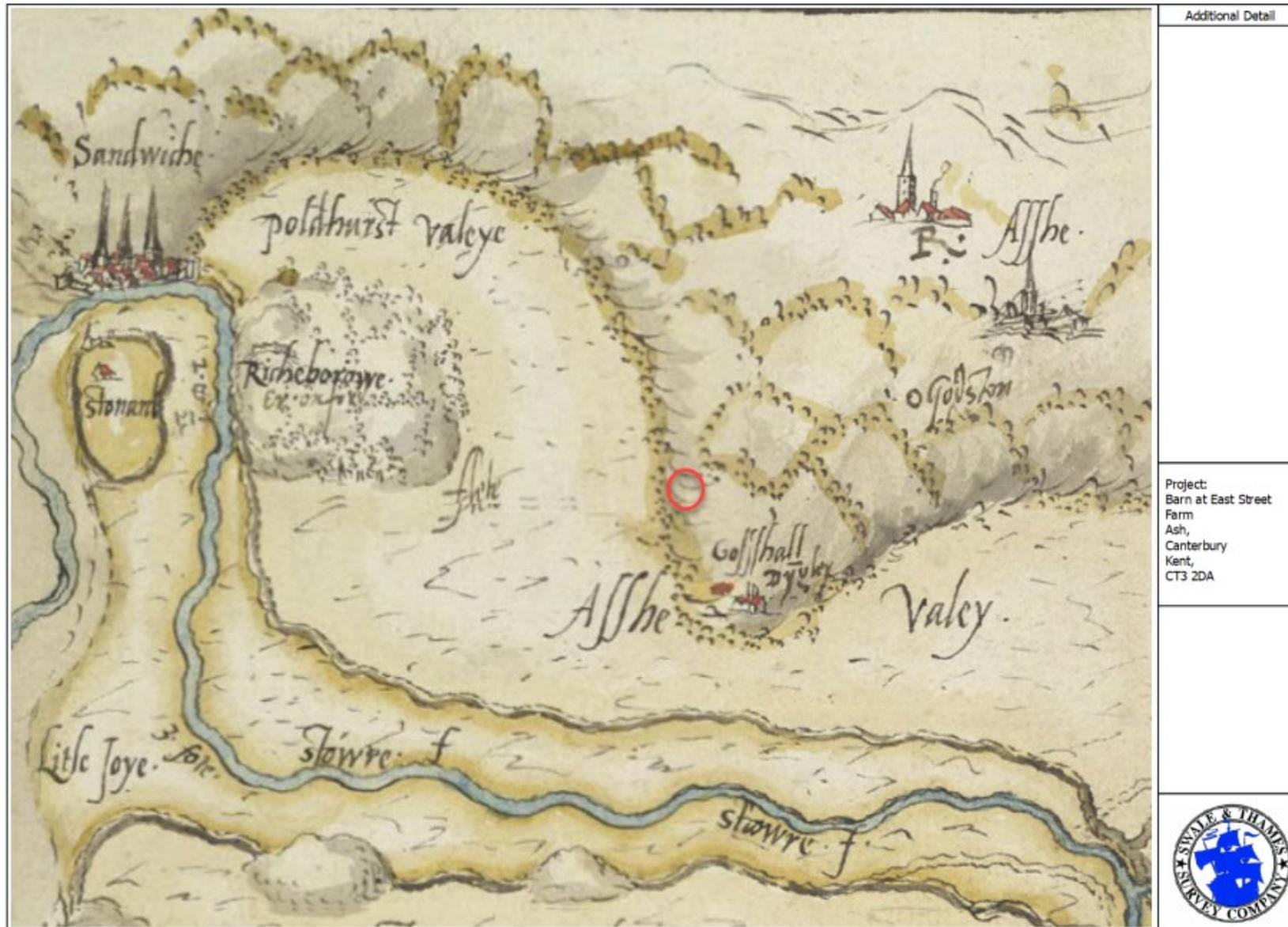


Figure 4: William Lambarde 1585



Figure 5: Symondson Map 1596



Figure 6: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 7: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

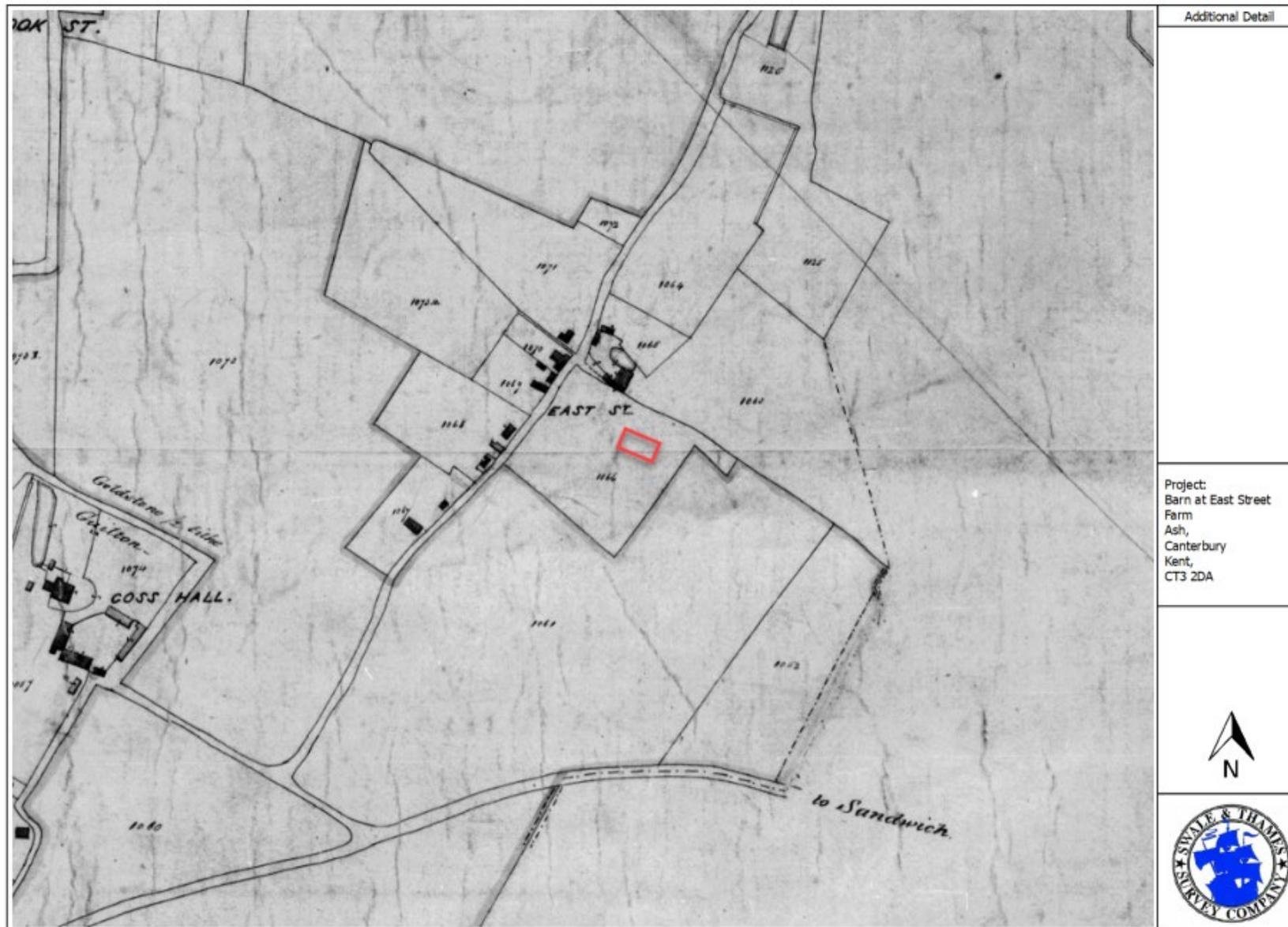


Figure 8: 1840 Ash Tithe Map

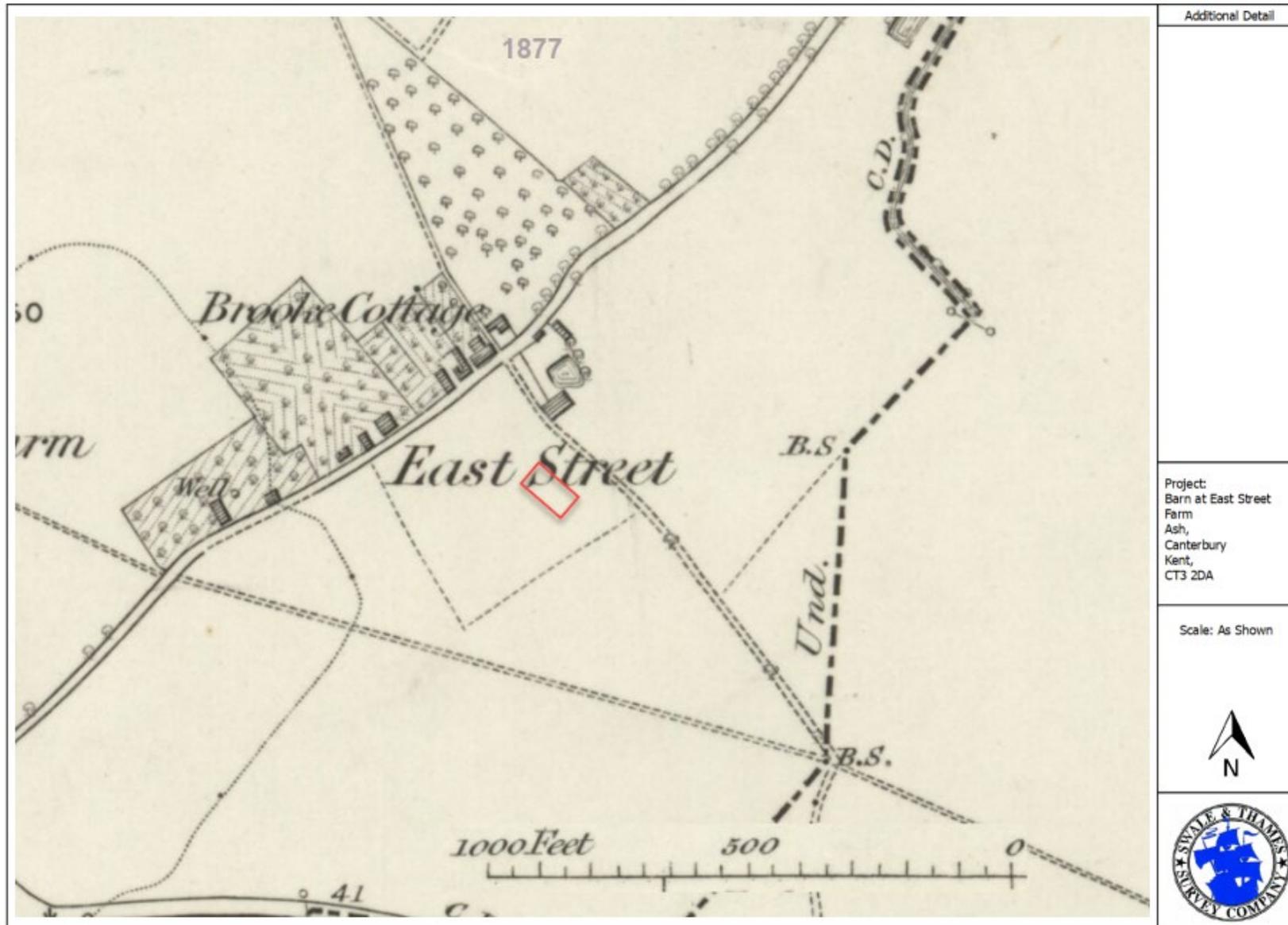
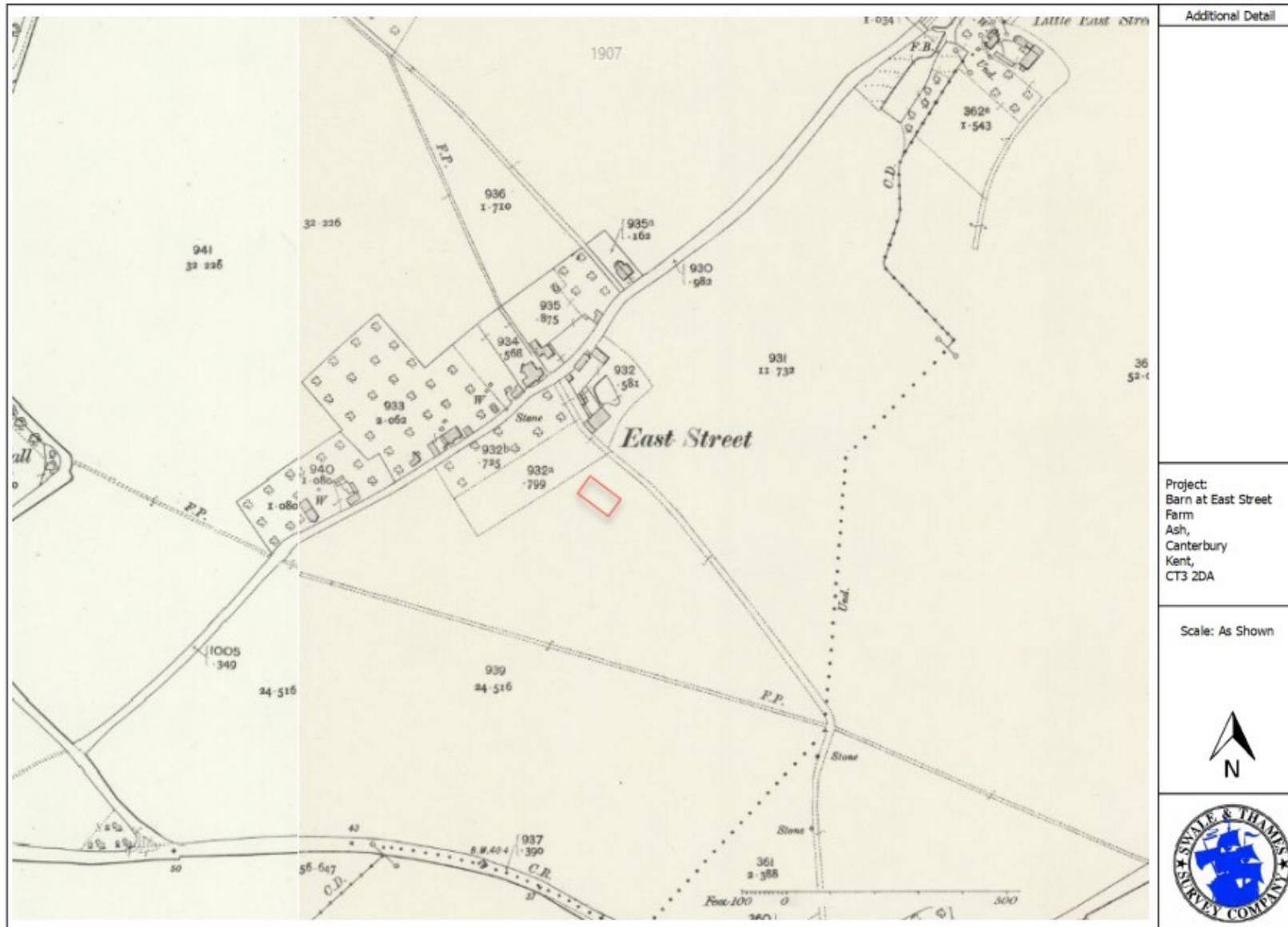


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1877



Additional Detail
Project: Barn at East Street Farm Ash, Canterbury Kent, CT3 2DA
Scale: As Shown
 N


Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1907

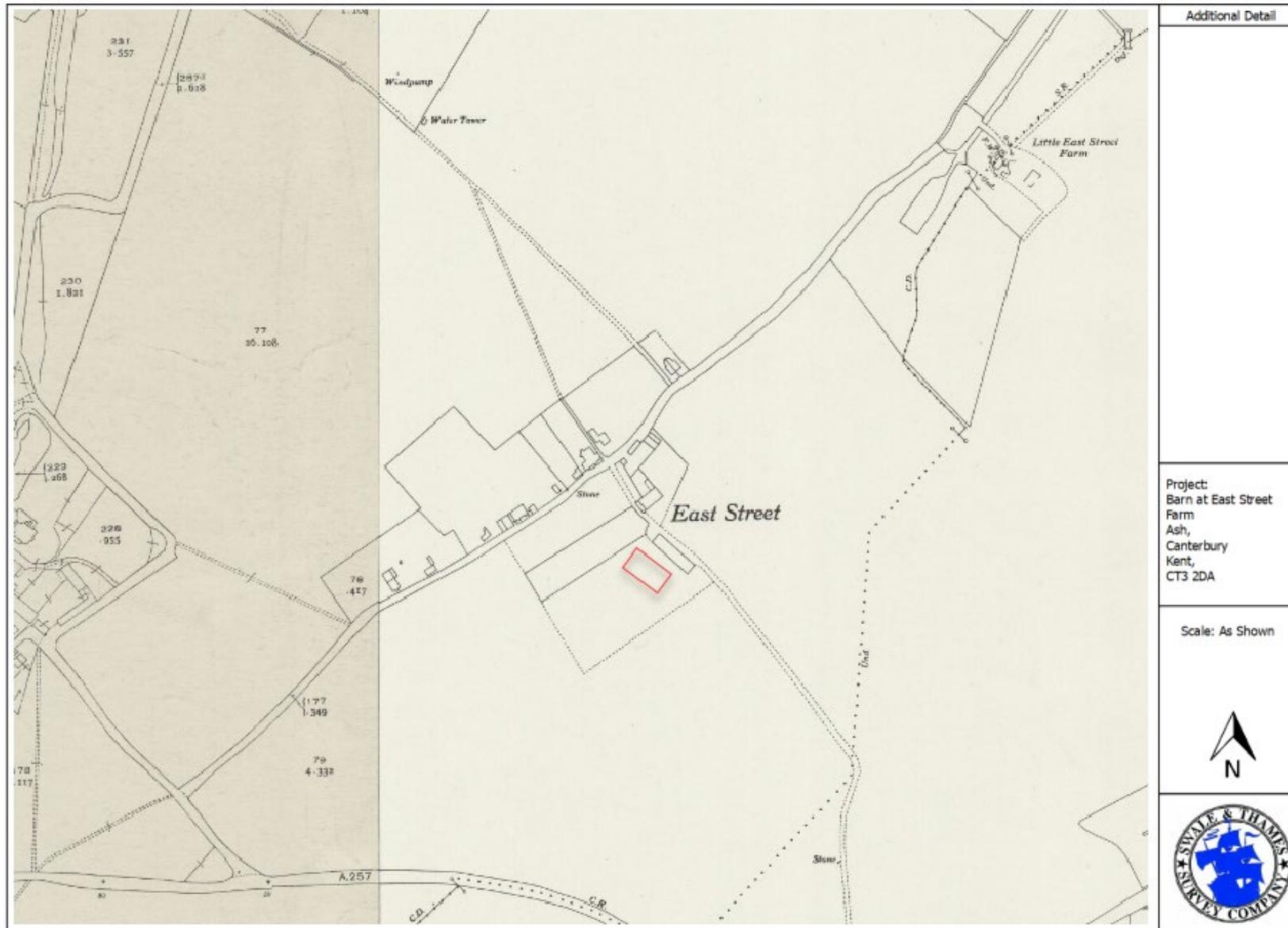


Figure 12: Historic OS Map 1946-47

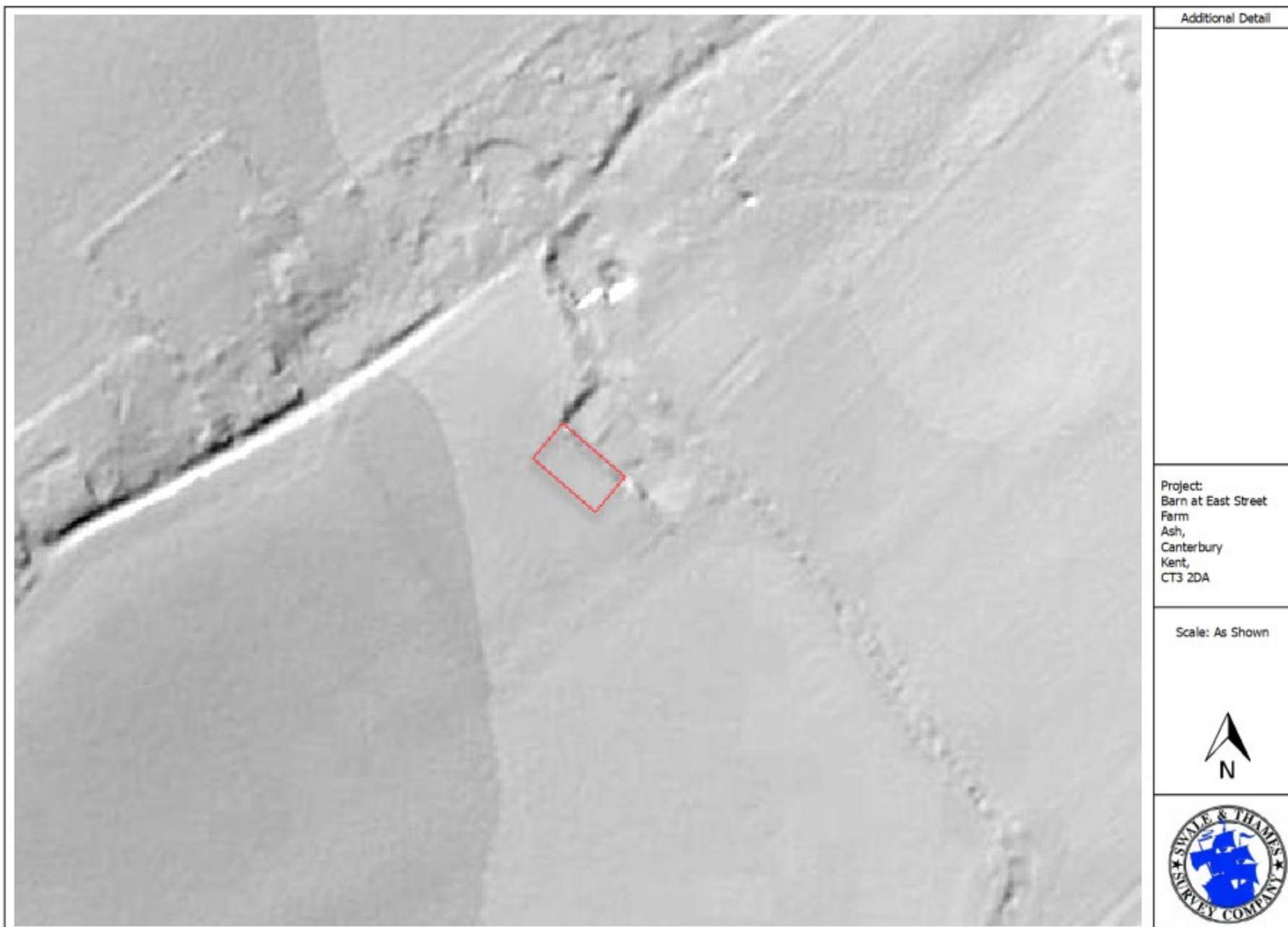


Figure 13: LIDAR 1m DTM (Environment Agency).

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 14-18).

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 35 NW 180	Monument	c. 435m SSE	Prehistoric	Prehistoric pits at Each End House, Ash
TR 35 NW 195	Monument	c. 340m S	Early Iron Age to Roman	Iron Age/Romano-British site, Each End
TR 25 NE 53	Monument	c. 935m SW	Modern	Possible radar station or military site, near Ash
TR 25 NE 70	Monument	c. 880m SW	Modern	Royal Observer Corps (ROC) Underground Monitoring Post
TR 35 NW 881	Listed Building	c. 475m W	Medieval to Post Medieval	Barn About 40 Metres South of Goss Hall. Grade II listed building (1051623). 16 th century.
TR 25 NE 198	Listed Building	c. 865m WSW	Post Medieval	Collar Maker's Hole. Grade II listed building (1070225). Mid-18 th century.
TR 35 NW 531	Listed Building	c. 430m W	Post Medieval	Barn and Cowhouses About 50 Metres South East of Goss Hall. Grade II listed building (1070251). 17 th century, partly rebuilt early 19 th century.
TR 35 NW 437	Listed Building	c. 50m N	Post Medieval	East Street Farmhouse. Grade II listed building (1363268). House 17 th century and altered early 19 th century.
TR 35 NW 438	Listed Building	c. 470m W	Post Medieval	Goss Hall. Grade II listed building (1363269). Early 19 th century front to 17 th century or earlier building.
MKE62923	Findspot	c. 55m NE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE62924	Findspot	c. 275m SSE	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval copper alloy strap fitting
MKE63365	Findspot	c. 435m E	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval copper alloy jetton
MKE63366	Findspot	c. 435m E	Post Medieval	PAS find. Foreign copper alloy coin

MKE63367	Findspot	c. 435m E	Roman to Post Medieval	PAS find. Roman copper alloy pot
MKE63368	Findspot	c. 435m E	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Medieval copper alloy belt
MKE63911	Findspot	c. 240m S	Unknown	PAS find. coin
MKE63919	Findspot	c. 210m SSE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval copper alloy seal matrix
MKE63920	Findspot	c. 190m S	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval lead token
MKE63921	Findspot	c. 320m SSE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval copper alloy fixtures and fittings
MKE64417	Findspot	c. 605m WNW	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval copper alloy seal matrix
MKE65056	Findspot	c. 240m S	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval lead token
MKE65057	Findspot	c. 240m S	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval lead token
MKE65058	Findspot	c. 240m S	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval copper alloy mount
MKE65059	Findspot	c. 240m S	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval copper alloy seal matrix
MKE65077	Findspot	c. 930m E	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE65078	Findspot	c. 930m E	Unknown	PAS find. lead seal matrix
MKE65079	Findspot	c. 930m E	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval copper alloy pendant
MKE65080	Findspot	c. 930m E	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE65081	Findspot	c. 930m E	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval copper alloy hanger
MKE65082	Findspot	c. 930m E	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval copper alloy dress fastener (dress)
MKE65083	Findspot	c. 930m E	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval copper alloy dress fastener (dress)

MKE65084	Findspot	c. 930m E	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval copper alloy dress fastener (dress)
MKE65126	Findspot	c. 570m E	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Medieval copper alloy unidentified object
MKE65345	Findspot	c. 1000m SSE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65346	Findspot	c. 1000m SSE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65347	Findspot	c. 1000m SSE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65475	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65476	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65477	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65626	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy brooch
MKE65627	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65628	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65629	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65630	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65631	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval lead token
MKE65632	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65633	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65634	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65635	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin

MKE65636	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65637	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65638	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65639	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65640	Findspot	c. 495m ENE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65811	Findspot	c. 550m W	Iron Age	PAS find. Iron Age gold coin
TR 35 NW 23	Findspot	c. 550m W	Iron Age	Roman copper alloy coin
TR 35 NW 31	Monument	c. 925m SW	Roman	Stone coffin - possibly Roman
TR 35 NW 90	Monument	c. 705m NW	Medieval	Moated site, Brooke House, Ash
TR 35 NW 107	Monument	c. 350m SSE	Roman	Site of a disused Roman port, 'East End' - Woodnesborough
TR 35 NW 818	Monument	c. 875m S	Unknown	Cropmark of a possible field system, north of Marshborough Farm
TR 25 NE 246	Monument	c. 670m WSW	Roman	Ash Roman Villa
TR 25 NE 258	Building	c. 625m WSW	Post Medieval to Modern	Milestone, Sandwich Road (A257), Ash
TR 35 NW 828	Building	c. 950m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Milestone on A257
MKE86841	Farmstead	c. 720m WNW	Post Medieval	Twitham Court Farm
MKE86842	Farmstead	c. 750m W	Post Medieval	Hills Court
MKE86876	Farmstead	c. 710m SSW	Post Medieval	Each Manor Farm (Each Farm)
MKE86877	Farmstead	c. 710m SSW	Post Medieval	Great Selson

MKE86878	Farmstead	c. 450m W	Post Medieval	Goss Hall
MKE86879	Farmstead	c. 450m W	Post Medieval	Outfarm west of Beacon Hill Farm
MKE86880	Farmstead	c. 415m SE	Post Medieval	Each End Farm
MKE86881	Farmstead	c. 415m SE	Post Medieval	Outfarm south west of Beacon Hill Farm
MKE86882	Farmstead	c. 70m N	Post Medieval	East Street Farm (Ash)
MKE86883	Farmstead	c. 70m N	Post Medieval	Churchgate Farm
MKE86884	Farmstead	c. 415m NE	Post Medieval	Parsonage Farm (Woodnesborough)
MKE86885	Farmstead	c. 415m NE	Post Medieval	Little East Street Farm
MKE86888	Farmstead	c. 635m NNW	Post Medieval	Outfarm west of Brooke Street farmhouse
MWX43475	Monument	c. 900m ESE	Modern	WWII bomb craters west of Sandwich
EVENTS				
ID	TYPE	Distance	Year	Description
EKE10283	Geotechnical Survey	c. 200m S, SE, SW	1991	Geotechnical test pits, A257 Ash Bypass, Great Pedding Farm
EKE11085	Excavation	c. 280m SSW	1992	Excavations at Each End, Ash
EKE11530	Borehole Survey	c. 700m SE	1994	Each End, Ash
EKE14473	Aerial, Photograph Interpretation, Geophysical Survey	Area of PDA	2002	Richborough Environs Project, Kent Report on the Aerial Photographic Transcription and Analysis

EKE4878	Evaluation	c. 350m SSE	1992	Ash by-pass evaluation
EKE4988	Watching brief	c. 445m S	1992	Each End House
EKE8195	Geotechnical Survey	c. 340m SE	1992	Field Report and Stratigraphic Assessment on A257, Ash By-Pass Road Scheme
EKE12352	Watching Brief	c. 760m NW	2008	Europa Nursery, Weddington, Ash
EKE12353	Evaluation	c. 1km NW	2008	Europa Nursery, Weddington, Ash
EKE12970	Desk Based Assessment	c. 965m SE	2013	Land at Ash Marshborough,
EKE14719	Desk Based Assessment, Field Survey		2002	Path of the Richborough Roman Road.
EKE12329	Desk Based Assessment	c. 760m NE	2008	Europa Nursery, Weddington, Ash

Figure 14: Gazetteer of KHER Records

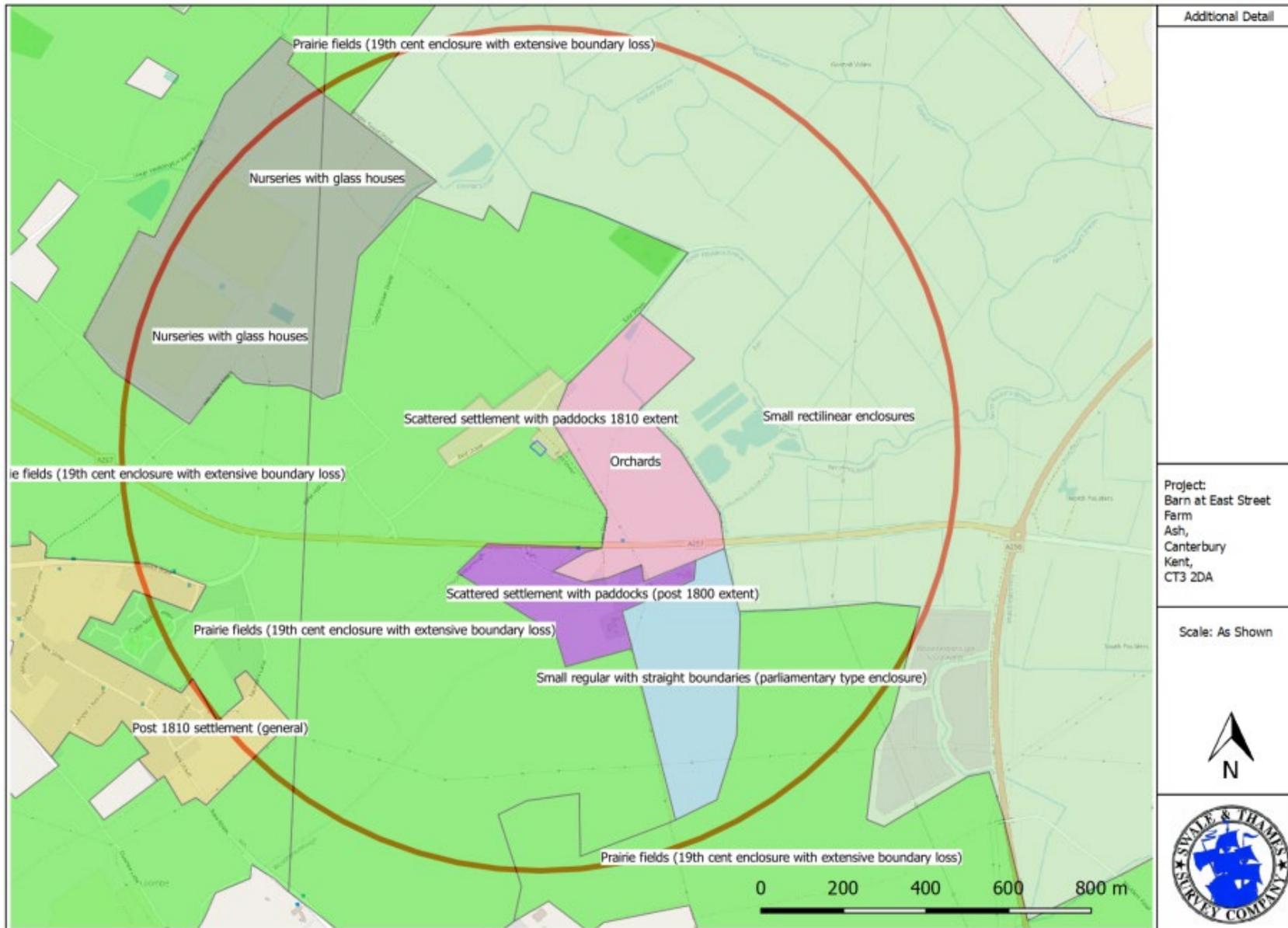


Figure 16: KHER Historic Landscape Characterisation



Figure 17: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Areas



Plate 1: 1940s. (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2007 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2019 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: Looking across the PDA t the barn (facing NE)



Additional Detail

Project:
Barn at East Street
Farm
Ash,
Canterbury
Kent,
CT3 2DA



Plate 8: View across the PDA (facing N)



Plate 9: View across PDA at the northern boundary alongside the barn (facing SE)



Plate 10: View across PDA (facing E)



Plate 11: Plate Locations