



**A**rchaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of land at Shalmsford Street, Chartham CT4 7QN.

October 2021

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of land at Shalmsford Street, Chartham CT4 7QN

National Grid Reference TR 10397 54389



Report for Upstart Homes

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## **SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY**

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of land at Shalmsford Street, Chartham CT4 7QN.**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Upstart Homes to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at Shalmsford Street, Chartham CT4 7QN.*

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

*The PDA is located on the southern side of Shalmsford Street at Shalmsford Street. Located some 7.5km east of Canterbury and 3.5km east from the centre of Chilham with the village of Chartham circa 700m to the north east. The PDA is on the eastern slopes of the Stour Valley, with the river closest circa 500m to the north east. The PDA is 1 hectare in size and is rectangular shaped and is currently part of the north western corner of an arable field. The western boundary adjoins a residential plot whilst the eastern boundary is a public footpath through the field. The northern boundary has a post and wire fence with a partial roadside hedge. On the opposite side of Shalmsford Street are modern houses. There is currently no boundary on the southern side being part of the larger field, with the ground rising up to the south toward a ridge. The PDA sits on gently sloping ground from 50m aOD at the western end boundary to 56m aOD at the eastern boundary.*

*The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of moderate archaeological potential for the Roman Period with the PDA not thought to have previously been disturbed other than possibly by modern ploughing having been agricultural land from at least the Medieval period, if not earlier. The possibility of finding a trackway as seen on the Post Medieval historical mapping in the area of the eastern boundary is also a possibility. With the proposed development of residential units likely to cause a high/total impact to any potential archaeology, 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 there to be a geophysical survey followed by an evaluation.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Upstart Homes (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at Shalmsford Street, Chartham CT4 7QN centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 10397 54389 (Fig 1).

### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The PDA is located on the southern side of Shalmsford Street at Shalmsford Street. Located some 7.5km east of Canterbury and 3.5km east from the centre of Chilham with the village of Chartham circa 700m to the north east. The PDA is on the eastern slopes of the Stour Valley, with the river closest circa 500m to the north east. The PDA is 1 hectare in size and is rectangular shaped and is currently part of the north western corner of an arable field. The western boundary adjoins a residential plot whilst the eastern boundary is a public footpath through the field. The northern boundary has a post and wire fence with a partial roadside hedge. On the opposite side of Shalmsford Street are modern houses. There is currently no boundary on the southern side being part of the larger field, with the ground rising up to the south toward a ridge. The PDA sits on gently sloping ground from 50m aOD at the western end boundary to 56m aOD at the eastern boundary (Fig. 1).

#### *Geology*

- 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. There are no superficial deposits at the PDA. However, the PDA sits to the east of an area of superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits 3 – Sand and Gravel. The resolution of the BGS is not of sufficient details to ascertain as to exactly where the boundary between the various superficial deposits lies within the area around the PDA. The River Terrace deposits are known to be potential source of Palaeolithic material.

#### *Geotechnical Information*

- 1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information.

### **1.3 The Proposed Development**

- 1.3.1 The proposal is to develop a strip of underused agricultural land into a residential development of 30 affordable homes which take inspiration from the material vernacular of Shalmsford Street, allowing the scheme to settle well within its immediate setting (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 Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021): 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.’*

2.2.2 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. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)’.*

2.2.3 NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers, and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.2.4 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

*'Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:*

*a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*

*b) The wider social, cultural, economic, and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*

*c) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*

*d) Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.'*

2.2.5 Paragraph 194 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. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.'*

2.2.6 Paragraph 195 of the NPPF states that:

*‘Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account to the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They 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.’*

2.2.7 The NPPF, Section 16, therefore provides the guidance to which local authorities need to refer when setting out a strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their Local Plans. It is noted within this, that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

2.2.8 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms in the glossary 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 (for heritage policy). 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. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance’.
- ‘Setting of a heritage asset. 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’.

2.2.9 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points in paragraph 197 when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

*‘a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and preserving them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*

*b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*

*c) the desirability of new development in making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness’.*

2.2.10 Paragraphs 199 and 204 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.11 Paragraph 199 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, *‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance’.*

2.2.12 Paragraph 200 notes that:

*‘Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*

*a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*

*b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional’.*

2.2.13 Paragraph 201 states that:

*‘Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*

*a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*

*b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*

*c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*

*d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.'*

2.2.14 Conversely, paragraph 202 notes that *'where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'*.

2.2.15 The NPPF comments in paragraph 207, proffers that *'not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 201 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 202, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole'*.

2.2.16 Paragraph 204 states that *'Local Planning Authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred'*.

2.2.17 Paragraph 206 encourages Local Planning Authorities to *'look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably'*.

2.2.18 Any LPA based on paragraph 208, *'should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies'*.

2.2.19 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*

2.2.20 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 - Canterbury**

2.3.1 Canterbury City Council has a Local Plan adopted in 2017. The plan has a number of policies relevant to archaeology:

- POLICY HE1: Historic Environment and Heritage Assets
- POLICY HE4: Listed Buildings
- POLICY HE5: Development Affecting and Changes to Listed Buildings
- POLICY HE6: Conservation Areas
- POLICY HE8: Heritage Assets in Conservation Areas
- POLICY HE11: Archaeology
- POLICY HE12: Areas of Archaeological Interest

2.3.2 These policies are covered in turn in more detail below.

*POLICY HE1: Historic Environment and Heritage Assets*

2.3.3 The City Council will support proposals which protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment and the contribution it makes to local distinctiveness and sense of place. Proposals that make sensitive use of historic assets through

regeneration and reuse, particularly where these bring redundant or under-used buildings and areas into an appropriate use, will be encouraged.

- 2.3.4 Development must conserve and enhance, or reveal, the significance of heritage assets and their settings. Development will not be permitted where it is likely to cause substantial harm to the significance of heritage assets or their setting unless it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefit that would outweigh the harm or loss, or all of the following apply:
- 2.3.5 The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and, no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and, conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and, the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
- 2.3.6 Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use. Any development affecting directly, or the setting of, a listed or locally listed building, Conservation Area, Scheduled Monument, registered park or garden, historic landscape, or archaeological site will be required to submit a Heritage Statement with any Planning Application. The statement will need to outline and provide evidence as to the significance of the heritage asset including its setting, the likely impact of the development upon it and be proportional to the importance of the said heritage asset.

*POLICY HE6: Conservation Areas*

- 2.3.7 Development within a conservation area should preserve or enhance its special architectural or historic character or appearance.
- 2.3.8 Development, in or adjoining a conservation area, which would enhance its character, appearance, or setting will normally be permitted. Important features or characteristics, which contribute to its special character and setting, that need to be protected, include; plan form, buildings, architectural features, built form, archaeological sites, materials, trees, streets and spaces and the relationships between these features.

- 2.3.9 New development in a conservation area should aim to preserve and enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and respect its surroundings in terms of height, massing, volume, scale, form, materials, details, roofscape, plot width and the design of any new pedestrian, cycle or vehicular access.

*POLICY HE8: Heritage Assets in Conservation Areas*

- 2.3.10 The City Council has a presumption in favour of the conservation of heritage assets. The more significant the asset, the greater the presumption in favour of conservation and the greater the justification required for its alteration. Proposals involving substantial harm to designated heritage assets within a conservation area will normally be refused unless it can be shown that the harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all the other criteria in Policy HE1 apply. If the proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, or the building, or the element affected does not contribute to the significance of the area, the harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

*POLICY HE11: Archaeology*

- 2.3.11 The archaeological and historic integrity of designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not be permitted.
- 2.3.12 Planning applications, on sites where there is or is the potential for an archaeological heritage asset, must include an appropriate desk-based assessment of the asset.
- 2.3.13 In addition, where important or potentially significant archaeological heritage assets may exist, developers will be required to arrange for field evaluations to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications. The evaluation should define:
- 2.3.14 The character, importance and condition of any archaeological deposits or structures within the application site; The likely impact of the proposed development on these features (including the limits to the depth to which groundworks can go on the site); and the means of mitigating the effect of the

proposed development including: a statement setting out the impact of the development.

- 2.3.15 Where the case for development affecting a heritage asset of archaeological interest is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ. Where preservation in situ is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative. In such cases archaeological recording works must be undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by the Council's Archaeological Officer or a competent archaeological organisation that has been agreed by the Council in advance.

*POLICY HE12: Areas of Archaeological Interest*

- 2.3.16 Within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance and areas of recognised archaeological potential elsewhere in the District the City Council will determine planning applications involving work below ground level once the applicant has provided information in the form of an evaluation of the archaeological importance of the site, and, an assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed development.

*Local Planning Guidance*

- 2.3.17 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 Upstart Homes 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 1-9).

*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 Registered Parks and Gardens or Protected Military Remains within the search 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
<b>Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods</b>		

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 1km study area are dominated by listed buildings and building records with also one third of the records findspots reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). A full list of the records are provided in the table in Figure 14.

### 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 34 listed buildings within the study area and one scheduled monument. Details regarding all the designated assets are provided in the table in figure 14. The scheduled monument is that of a dovecote at Burnt House Farm (listing: 1018874). on the outer reaches of the study area to the north, north west. The buildings are all Grade II listed with the exception of the Grade I listed St Mary's Church and the Grade II\* listed The Deanery. Both circa 750m north, north east and north, north west respectively. The majority of the designated assets are all are located some distance away from the PDA as it lies away from the historical core of the village of Chartham and the hamlet of Shalmsford Street.

### **5.3 Previous Archaeological Works**

#### *Events*

- 5.3.1 There have been a number of intrusive events, some of which were undertaken in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and others much more recent. Key events relevant to our Site are detailed below.

#### *Chartham Downs Excavations – EKE3763*

- 5.3.2 During the 18<sup>th</sup> century and Anglo-Saxon cemetery of circa 100 barrows (TR 15 SW 3) was excavated circa 300m east of the PDA. Figure 6 shows a drawing by Hasted of the extent of the barrows located on the higher ground. Twenty graves were opened in 1730 by Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, and 53 by Bryan Faussett in 1764 and 1773. The barrows ranged in size from 13 feet to 33 feet in diameter and they contained both cremation and inhumation burials. All were destroyed before 1856.

#### *St Augustine's Hospital – EKE6002; EKE6001*

- 5.3.3 An evaluation in 1996/1997 ahead of residential development at the St Augustine's site circa 500m from the PDA. The evaluation of 32 trenches revealed evidence of a Roman chalk quarry in the southern eastern part of the site that was in and out of use several times during the Roman period (TR 15 SW 59). As well as the quarry, the excavation revealed burial activity, one cremation from the late 1<sup>st</sup> century and another, an inhumation from the 4<sup>th</sup> century, revealing the changing burial practices during the Roman period.

- 5.3.4 Artefacts found included pottery, coins, quern stones and tile. The Roman brick or flue tile was considered to have potentially formed part of an underfloor heating system and it is believed that as a result there is likely to be a farmstead or villa within the vicinity of the excavation site. Aerial photography showed linear features possibly in the form of trackways were also observed leading into the quarry area from the north and north east.

*Howfield Main Lay – EKE9630*

- 5.3.5 The geophysical survey using magnetometry was carried out over 14 separate areas ahead of the laying of a proposed water main. The 20m strip that runs along the area to the south of the PDA was designated area 11b with area 11c (Fig.22) at the eastern end turning diagonally north eastwards. At the time of the survey area 11 contained a rape crop making surveying difficult. Magnetometry on chalk soils using provide good responses.
- 5.3.6 Area 11b had a linear response (Fig.23) that was interpreted as a pipeline/cable/service. The angle of the linear suggests it continues towards the PDA. West of the linear is a zone of variable magnetic response considered to be of natural origin. To the east of the linear there were patches of magnetic debris of thermoremanent/ferrous material. Magnetic thermoremanence can occur when ferrous minerals have been heated to high temperatures such as in a kiln, hearth or associated with other industrial processes. On cooling, a permanent magnetisation may be acquired due to the presence of the Earth's magnetic field. Certain natural processes associated with the formation of some igneous and metamorphic rock may also result in magnetic thermoremanence
- 5.3.7 Area 11c east of the PDA (Fig.24) contained an area of uncertain origin with more patches of thermoremanent/ferrous material as where as possible ferrous objects where it is unclear if these were agricultural or natural features.
- 5.3.8 Unfortunately, there does not appear to be any reporting concerning if there was any follow up archaeological works concerning the water main lay following on from the geophysical survey to ground truth the magnetometry findings.

*Land at Baker's Lane - EKE17906*

- 5.3.9 This area just circa 170m north, north east of the PDA had a watching brief during residential development. No significant archaeological finds of features were identified.

#### *Conservation Area*

- 5.3.10 The PDA does not lie within any Conservation Area (Fig.18). However, within the study area there are two Conservation Areas (Fig.16). To the north and north west at Chartham designated in 1991, to the south west is Mystole, designated in 1996. Only Chartham has a Conservation Area Appraisal produced in 2005. The Chartham Conservation Area is large and includes aspects of Shalmsford Street to the west of the railway line, close to the bridge. The Conservation Area east of the railway along Shalmsford Street is not included and excludes the modern development areas. However, the Conservation Area does extend from Chartham towards the boundary line of built development along the eastern end of Shalmsford Street to the rear of houses in Cremer Close and Highland Road. Within the Conservation Area are a number of different character areas. The closest to the PDA being Bolt's Hill and Rattington Street, both circa 500m away to the north, west and north, north east respectively. Given the topography on the land, there is no intervisibility between the PDA and Rattington Street and at Bolt's Hill the primary views are towards the centre of Chartham and not in the direction of the PDA.

- 5.3.11 Mystole is an area comprising of rolling landscape and natural woodland around the Mystole Estate. The area also includes Thruxted Farm and the Underdown area as well as a Medieval earthwork located at the southern part of the Mystole Estate. And park. Mystole being one of the grand houses in the area originally built in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century on the site of an earlier 16<sup>th</sup> century house. The area also forms part of the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding natural beauty (AONB). Due to the ridgeline to the south of the PDA, there is no intervisibility with the Mystole area from the PDA.

#### *Landscape Characterisation*

- 5.3.12 The PDA is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'rectilinear with wavy boundaries (late Medieval to 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century enclosure'. It lies immediately adjacent to an area of 'post 1810 settlement (general)' (Fig. 17). They form a highly irregular field pattern with no discernible major common

boundaries within the pattern. These fields usually contain scattered small woods and copses, of which small, wooded area remained in the vicinity of the PDA until the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The PDA lies in the Kent Character classification of 'East Kent Arable belt' of open rolling fields.

5.3.13 In the Canterbury Landscape Character, the PDA lies within an area referred to as 'Shalmsford Slopes' and covers an area south of Shalmsford Street, being on the dip slope of the south side of the Stour Valley. The topography is undulating, with panoramic open views across the Kent Downs AONB to the south from higher ground to the north made more apparent by the open arable land use. There are native hedgerows lining roads and mature vegetation around properties. There are expansive irregular shaped fields of which the field the PDA resides is one. The land is intensively farmed with little tree cover creating high visibility. Historical loss of hedgerows is evident. The far southern part of this area is isolated clusters and traditional vernacular unlike the modern developments that do not follow vernacular styles. The landscape guideline for this area is to conserve and restore, the same as the Kent Character action assessment.

5.3.14 There has been significant growth in Shalmsford Street during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century essentially as a ribbon development along the main road but also in areas to the north of the road towards Chartham. The historical core was located close the bridge over the Stour and the village now extending along the road to the east with the housing estate at St Augustine's, reaching some 2.5km from the historical core.

#### *Stour Palaeolithic Area*

5.3.15 The whole of the PDA is in the Palaeolithic area designated PCA 26 being the south bank of the Great Stour with possible terrace outcrops. The terrace deposits probably date to between 400,000 and 100,000 BP. No findspots are known in the area, but a woolly rhino found nearby in Devensian terrace deposits under the Stour alluvium (PCA 5). The potential of Palaeolithic remains is considered moderate in terrace outcrops. The BGS does not suggest that the PDA lies within an area of terrace outcrops although the BGS does suggest that there is one to the west (Fig.19).

## 5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 In the Prehistoric period the attraction to the area would have been the wooded North Downs and the valley of the Great Stour. Ashford marks the start of the middle section of the River Stour. There, the East Stour and the Great River Stour join. After Ashford, the River Stour heads North East up through, Wye and Chilham, reaching Canterbury. Palaeolithic evidence for activity in the wider area has been found to the north of the PDA in the Chartham area including Palaeoenvironmental remains. It is likely that being located in the River Stour valley would have been attractive in this period with finds such as handaxes, as well as environmental remains such as woolly rhinoceros in nearby Chartham. Prehistoric Barrows are located at various places along the North Downs. During the Neolithic period there were clearance of woodland. Neolithic earthen long barrows are seen in the Stour Valley at Wye and east of Chilham with Julieberrie's grave, a scheduled monument. Other possible long barrows are at Boughton Aluph and Elmstead.
- 5.4.2 Bronze age activity is seen in the area to the north of the PDA following the find of an axehead and nearby Chartham had a bronze spearhead. In addition, Bronze Age pits were found at the corner of Howfield Lane and Ashford Road as well as ring ditches. The large Iron age hillfort of Bigberry is circa 3km to the north east and the Prehistoric Pilgrim's Way passes through this from the Lower Lees Road suggesting the area around would have been utilised in this period.
- 5.4.3 The Romans had a road that passed through the area on the southern side of the river running from Canterbury towards Wye. In addition, the major Roman Road of Stone Street ran from Canterbury to Lympne. There is possible evidence that Chilham Castle sits atop a Roman building. In the wider landscape, the Romans established villas and estates along the foot of the downs at springheads. There is Roman activity with a quarry at St Augustine's to the east of the PDA and there is thought to be a Roman villa within circa 1km of the quarry area with the possibility of a Roman settlement associated with the quarry located to the north of the St Augustine's Hospital site.
- 5.4.4 Based on writing by Hasted in 1798, an Historian, he notes:

*‘on the chalky downs, called Chartham Downs, adjoining the south side of the Ashford Road, about four miles from Canterbury, being high and dry ground, with a declivity towards the river Stour; there are a great number of tumuli, or barrows near, one hundred perhaps of different sizes near each other’.*

These barrows have since been identified as Anglo-Saxon in date and there were approximately 100 of them and have been excavated and since levelled.

- 5.4.5 Shalmsford Street at the time of Hasted was a hamlet in the parish of Chartham. Historically called ‘Essamelesford’, where there was a ford across the river Stour, the name meaning ‘ford by the Shambles’, a place of slaughter. The earliest recorded form of the name Chartham in old English is Cert hām. The name Chartham literally means ‘rough common Settlement’.
- 5.4.6 In 871 AD, Duke Alfred gave to Archbishop Ethelred, and the monks of Christchurch, the parish of Chartham, a gift towards their clothing, as appears by his charter or codicil. This gift was confirmed to them in 1052 AD, by King Edward the Confessor, and it continued in their possession at the time of taking the general survey of Domesday, in the year 1084 AD. The Domesday book records Chartham as Certeham. It had 76 households made up of 60 villagers, 1 slave and 15 cottagers. There were 14 ploughlands, 30 acres of meadow, 25 swine render, 5.5 mills and one church, with the Lord being the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 5.4.7 The Domesday Book records Shalmsford Street as very small with only three villagers, one smallholder and three slaves with only one plough team and eight acres of meadow. There was a manor of Shalmsford Bridge being part of Bishop Baieux’s estate like Chartham.
- 5.4.8 The PDA lies in the valley of the Great Stour and has developed with farming, spreading up the sides of the valley. This was mainly arable, orchards and hops, with woodland on the higher ground. There has been extensive gravel extraction at the valley bottom for local flint, much in demand in the building industry, particularly for enhancement, as it changes to several different shades under a baking process. These gravel extractions have left lakes and reinstated meadows. The river was once used for powering water mills for grinding corn, softening cloth for the weaving industry and, since the 18th century, for papermaking.

- 5.4.9 According to the Kent Turnpikes maps, the road from Chatham to Canterbury had a branch from Faversham to Chilham and was opened in 1730 by the formation of New Cut Road that linked later with the Canterbury to Ashford Road dating from 1762. A new link from Stokershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to Bagham's Cross received Royal Assent in 1809. In May 1830 a new Act was passed whereby land from the Chilham estate was purchased to allow for a ½ mile bypass of the centre of Chilham. The turnpiked road effectively meant that Shalmsford Street as a route into Canterbury was bypassed by the new road.
- 5.4.10 The county established its second pauper lunatic asylum to the east of the PDA within the parish of Chartham. The East Kent County Asylum opened on, a 120-acre site, in 1875, initially taking the overspill from the first asylum at Barming Heath, Maidstone. The National Health Service renamed the hospital 'St Augustine's' when taking over in 1948. The hospital closed in 1993. It has since been demolished.
- 5.4.11 The 1801 census, informs us that the parish of Chartham being 25 square kilometres, including many hamlets had a population of 776, increasing to 1138 in 1851, 2,869 in 1901 and 4941 in 2001. The number of houses in 1831 was 162, rising to 399 in 1901 and 745 by 1961
- 5.4.12 On the 6th of February 1846, the Ashford to Canterbury section of the South Eastern Railway's Thanet branch line opened. However, due to pressure on Parliament from Chartham residents a clause inserted into the original Act prohibited a station in their village. Later realising their error, and the benefits of having a direct rail link to London, a station finally opened in 1859. It is thought that around this time that the main Ashford Road was built. Prior to that the main road via Charing, reached Shalmsford street, turned east over Shalmsford Bridge, climbing towards Chartham Down and at Bolt's Hill turned Northwards to Chartham Village, with the road towards Canterbury passing Horton, Milton and on to Thanington and Wincheap, all south of the Stour.
- 5.4.13 In the area of the Stour valley bottom north west of the PDA, extensive quarrying occurred in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

### *Local map of 1729 (Chartham Vineyard)*

- 5.5.1 This early map shows Chartham as Chartham Street. Shalmsford Street is off the map to the north west. The PDA is part of Castle Field and also the field to the north west that appears to be names 'Parys Heirs' although this is unclear. and lies close to crossroads with the road from Chartham crossing the road labelled as going to Canterbury that would have taken people over the Chartham Downs and avoided the wetter ground of the Stour Valley. The road from Chartham cross over the road to Canterbury and continues for only a short way (Fig.3).

### *Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769*

- 5.5.2 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 map is prior to the turnpiked road to the west of Shalmsford Street. The hamlet of Shalmsford Street is located to the north west on the higher ground and to the east of the PDA is the higher ground of Chartham Downs with the PDA situated on the slightly lower ground between the two. The short road to the east of the PDA is still in existence (Fig. 4).

### *Hasted, 1797*

- 5.5.3 Hasted's map is based to a large extent on the Andres. Dury and Herberts map. The PDA shown aside a short road. Chartham Downs seen to the east. To the south west is Mystole and to the south the hamlet of Underdown, no doubt named given it was below the Downs. Within the section for Chartham, Hasted has provided a second map of the area showing the location of The Anglo-Saxon cemetery and barrows located on the Downs. The PDA in relation to this is off to the left-hand side of the map. The road layout does not exactly mirror that of his main map making detailed placement difficult but essentially it primarily covers the area of St Augustines and what is now a modern housing estate. Mystole Lane is depicted, as is the main road from Chilham to Canterbury. At the far-left hand side there is a line and feature labelled 'Land Fence'. IT is possible that this straight feature may correlate to that of the 'road' seen immediately east of the PDA. Across the centre of the map are the numerous barrows and annotated aside Mystole Lane is 'cavities. In addition, Hasted also makes the comment of their being an Agger (Fig. 5 & 6).

*Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797*

- 5.5.4 This map shows greater detail in the land use and field boundaries. The area is one that is sparsely populated and rural. The road to the east of the PDA remains. Shalmsford Street is a ribbon development and there are houses between the eastern end of Shalmsford Street on the road north west towards Court Lodge and Chartham (Fig. 7).

*Chartham Tithe Map 1842*

- 5.5.5 The tithe map shows the PDA as part of field 489 and 624. In addition, a small portion of the north eastern part on the roadside is area designated 618. Area designated 489 is owned by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury and leased to William Abbott and occupied by Thomas Gambrell. At the time of the tithes, it is still called Castle Field and is arable land. It is unclear as to why it was called Castle Field. The western third of the PDA lies in area designated 624 which is owned and occupied by Sir John Fagg Baronet. The Faggs owned the Mystole estate. The field is called 'Reasontines' and is arable. The roadside area designated 618 is a small, wooded area. The rectangular area to the south of Castle Field designated 490 is a shaw called 'Cock Rough'. Rough being the name given to an area of small rough woody place. There is no evidence of the road alongside the eastern side continuing as seen in the earlier maps towards and finishing in the area of Cock Shaw (Fig. 8).

*Historic OS Map 1877*

- 5.5.6 This is the first properly scaled OS map. This shows the PDA still as part of two fields. The shaw remaining to the south. The road along the eastern side from Chartham is now a footpath. A smaller sale map shows the area at the eastern end of the shaw as a small patch of higher ground. The area is still rural (Fig. 9).

*Historic OS map 1898*

- 5.5.7 There appears to be little change at the PDA. The footpath to the east is represented by a number of boundary stones (Fig.10).

*Historic OS map 1907*

- 5.5.8 There appears no change to the PDA. However, the eastern end of the shaw to the south of the PDA has a rectangular shaped pit (Fig.11).

### *Historic OS Map 1972*

- 5.5.9 A period of time has lapsed between maps and there have been significant changes. The PDA is still agricultural and field boundaries have been removed. The shaw has been removed to the south. Adjacent to the west are now houses and opposite on the northern side of Shalmsford Street is a housing estate. The line to the road towards Chartham has remained. (Fig. 12).

## **5.6 Aerial Photographs**

### *1940s*

- 5.6.1 This shows the PDA as part of two arable fields. Nearby to the west are three housing plots on the southern side of Shalmsford Street. To the north east on the north side of the PDA can be seen a housing estate along Baker's Lane and Shalmsford Street. To the south Cocks Rough remains in place (Plate 1).

### *1960*

- 5.6.2 The PDA is still part of two arable fields. The photographs do not perfectly align and therefore do not show the whole of the Cock Rough area. But it appears that there are building in that area. Whilst the field boundary remains, the aerial photograph appears to show possible cropmarks of a straight line and possible rectangular feature in Castle Field. Adjacent to the west of the PDA, there are now two new housing plots alongside the original three seen in the 1940s aerial photograph (Plate 2).

### *1990*

- 5.6.3 The field boundary between the wo fields within the PDA has been removed but the outline of which can still be traced. Running across the photograph to the south is a straight line where the chalk is showing through, that may be as a result of a service trench. To the south east of the PDA can be seen what appear to be cropmarks of geological features. On the opposite side of the road to the north is a new housing estate (Plate 3).

*2003*

- 5.6.4 There is little change at the PDA which is still arable land. Across the field, there is one footpath traversing diagonally with another heading in a straight down pass the PDA from Baker's Lane, this shows the remains of the quarry area (Plate 4).

*2008*

- 5.6.5 There is little change at the PDA. However, to the east and south can be seen the line of an open trench which relates to the installation of a water pipeline. The area of polytunnels have been removed (Plate 5)

*2011*

- 5.6.6 The line of the pipeline can be traced as well as the circular depression of the quarry area. Beside the circular area can be seen other linears that the historical field boundary that ran through the PDA can be made out and the historical area of the shaw (Plate 6).

*2013*

- 5.6.7 This area photo shows up the underlying geology south west of the shaw. The field remains under arable cultivation (Plate 7).

*2019*

- 5.6.8 This photo shows the cropmarks of the quarry area and other cropmarks located around the ridgeline (Plate 8)

*2021*

- 5.6.9 There is little change (Plate 9).

*LIDAR*

- 5.6.10 The LIDAR shows a faint outline of the line of the pipeline south and east of the PDA. On a north, north east to south, south west axis is the line of the historical field boundary. However, the linear feature continues beyond the line of the field boundary seen on the historical OS maps and may represent an earlier field boundary. Circa 150m the south of the south eastern corner of the PDA is an area of depression. This corresponds with a rectangular pit depicted on the 1907 historical OS map. The dimples in the LIDAR are those of the line of electricity pylons (Fig. 13).

## 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 16<sup>th</sup> September 2021. No features or artefacts were seen (Plates 10-17).
- 5.7.2 Access to the site was obtained via the public footpath at the south eastern end of the site from Shalmsford Street. At the southern eastern end of the PDA, the land levels in the field is circa 1.5m higher than the road level and the footpath access was via steps cut into the bank. The field is arable and the crop had been harvested leaving grass. At the north western end of the site, the road level is similar to that of the PDA land level with an access gate in the corner from the road. The PDA gradually slopes downwards from the southern end. The land rises to the south to the ridgeline before falling towards the next valley at Mystole. Towards the south east, the land continues rising upwards. To the north and north west the land falls away towards the bottom of the Stour Valley.

## 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 two records from this period within the assessment area. A surface find of a Palaeolithic handaxe found in the vicinity of the Chartham area (TR 15 SW 19). In addition, environmental remains have been found with the woolly rhinoceros found in the 17<sup>th</sup> century circa 695m north, north east of the PDA (TR 15 NW 1637). This was on lower ground associated with the alluvium of the Stour. The Stour Palaeolithic survey suggests that the potential of Palaeolithic remains is considered moderate in terrace outcrops. The BGS does not suggest that the PDA lies within an area of terrace outcrops although the BGS does suggest that there is one to the west and given that this area is on lower ground, there will not be any hillwash in the direction of the PDA. 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 record 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 although there are Neolithic barrows in the wider area on the higher ground to the south on the opposite side of the valley. 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 is one Kent HER record from this period within the assessment area being that of a spearhead found in 1861 at Chartham Paper Mill circa 725m north, north east of the PDA (TR 15 NW 14). In the wider area, at Milton Quarry, north east of the PDA, where excavations there revealed prehistoric features, some of which were attributed to the Bronze Age which all together suggests that the river valley in this area was occupied in this period, although there is no suggestion of any features immediately around the PDA. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *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. They are all PAS finds located to a grid squares north west of the PDA all being copper alloy coins. There is no indication of any Iron Age features or finds closer to the PDA although it is likely people would have travelled from the nearby hillfort at Bigberry to the Stour river valley area and the PDA being above the floodplain area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *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 four records from this period within the assessment area. There is one record of a possible route of a Roman road on the southern banks of the Stour (TR 05 SE 324) that is thought to pass circa 400m north of the PDA. Closer is that of a second possible Roman Road circa 251m east of the PDA that runs from Canterbury to Benenden (TQ 93 NE 66). In addition, as mentioned previously, there is the Roman quarry site (TR 15 SW 59). The remaining record is that of a PAS find of a copper alloy coin attributed to a general grid square (MKE56702). We know the Romans exploited the Stour Valley with mills and villas along its length and the quarry nearby. To support the people with such activity in the area, there would have been the requirements for agriculture of which the PDA may have been part of, possibly evidence by field boundaries. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

### *Anglo-Saxon*

5.8.7 The Kent HER has eight records from this period within the assessment area. The key one being that of the cemetery excavated in antiquity to the east of the PDA. (TR 15 SW 3). Given all known barrows were destroyed by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, there is no suggestion that the cemetery extended to the area of the PDA. Five records are PAS finds where the exact location is not known and located to various grid squares within the assessment area. Circa 555m to the south west is a copper alloy brooch (MKE56967), located to the same areas as a findspot record for Early Medieval squat jars (TR 15 SW 25) along with a copper alloy brooch circa 535m to the east (MKE56975). These finds are likely to be associated with that of the cemetery. Circa 810m to the north were found a gold coin (MKE57043,) and a copper alloy stirrup (MKE57158). Other finds include a white metal belt (MKE 56973) circa 895m to the south. The settlements of Shalmsford Street, Chartham and nearby Chilham were recorded in the Domesday Survey and are believed to have Anglo-Saxon foundations including the church in Chartham (TR 15 NW 646) located 745m to the north. However, the PDA is outside of these settlement areas and west of the known cemetery 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 27 records from this period within the assessment area. Ten relate to listed buildings with the majority in the Chartham core settlement area along with a monument record for a mill at Chartham. There is one monument record to the south for Medieval origins for Mystole Park. and to the south west for the listed Underdown Cottages. There are 14 findspot records for the PAS with 11 records attributed to the same grid square for silver coins. Other PAS finds include a copper alloy mirror case (MKE56772) to the west and a copper alloy dagger (MKE57551) to the south east. To the east was found a copper alloy sword (MKE57591). Map regression suggest that the PDA itself was likely agricultural land in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

#### *Post Medieval*

5.8.9 The Kent HER has 55 records from this period within the assessment area with 20 related to listed buildings and 15 as buildings records of which seven were locally listed reflecting the continued growth and prosperity of this area in the Post Medieval period including the railway (TR 15 NE 1063). The rural nature to the PDA being outside the core settlement areas is seen with the ten farmstead records. There are three PAS findspot records of an unidentified lead object (MKE56722), a lead bird feeder (MKE57609) and a copper alloy bell (MKE57873). To the far south of the assessment area is a record for the landscape and garden of Mystole House (TR 05 SE 288), which is reflected as having limited importance. Map regression shows the PDA as an agricultural field with a trackway in the area of the eastern boundary and a field boundary running through the site. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

#### *Modern*

5.8.10 KHER only has 11 records dating to this period, nine of which relate to the Second World War being a road blocks and bridge demolition sites. The other two records are that of a telephone kiosk and Chartham's War Memorial. The PDA in this period had the removal of the field boundary as the fields became larger. In addition, to the south there appears to have been a small pit and removal of the

small, wooded area on the ridgeline south of the PDA. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

*Unknown*

5.8.11 The HER contains a number of records that have not been dated. These relate to cropmarks where linear features of dark areas of soil have been observed. The closest is that to the south of the PDA of a curvilinear feature (TR 15 SW 49) thought to be part of an enclosure with areas of dark soil to the west of the possible enclosure all on the ridgeline. These were identified from a 1980 aerial photograph of which it has not been possible to track down and the line does not match any seen on the Google Earth Aerial Photography. Figure 21 shows the cropmarks observed within the study area, that also include possible trackways and pits.

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

## 6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 Introduction

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

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

### 6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA has been arable agricultural land from at least the Medieval period to the present day if not earlier, although there is the possibility of finding a trackway in the area of the eastern boundary as seen in the historical mapping. Therefore, the historical impact is considered **low**. However, the PDA may have been subjected to modern ploughing, which if at some depth may have disturbed any potential archaeology.

#### *Proposed Impact*

6.2.2 The proposed new residential development of 30 houses with access road and services will have a **high** impact on any potential archaeology. Also, there may be in parts total impact in entrance areas to the development resulting from the

current Shalmsford Street to that of the higher ground level in the field for the houses given the difference in ground levels between the two areas. At this stage of the application, full details of the approach to the difference in ground levels is not known.

## 7 SIGNIFICANCE

### 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, 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 potential for the Roman period due to the general Roman activity seen in the area and with the quarry nearby and the possibility of agricultural features such as field systems and or enclosures in the vicinity given the nearby cropmarks. Whilst the PDA is close to the area of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, this is on the higher ground and the area extensively searched in antiquity. With the PDA away from any core settlement areas, and ongoing use of the land for agricultural purposes, the archaeological potential is considered low for all other periods.

#### *Documentation*

7.2.2 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*

7.2.3 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has group value in helping to understand the utilisation of the Stour Valley in the Roman periods should archaeology be present to that period.

#### *Survival / Condition*

7.2.4 Survival of archaeology at the site for the Site is considered to be high, unless disturbed by modern deep ploughing.

*Fragility / Vulnerability*

- 7.2.5 Any potential archaeological remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development is likely to have high/total impact. on any potential archaeology due to the requirements for foundations, service trenches, access road and an impact from adjusting to the height difference between the road and the current ground levels of the field.

*Diversity*

- 7.2.6 There is little by way of diversity by period for potential archaeology.

*Potential*

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

*Significance*

- 7.2.8 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is potentially of national archaeological significance in relation to the Palaeolithic period and our understanding of this period. The potential for Bronze age remains is considered to be of regional significance. Roman remains are at least of local significance if not regional. Any remains for the Medieval period would be of local significance.

## 8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

### 8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **moderate** archaeological potential for the Roman Period with the PDA not thought to have previously been disturbed other than possibly by modern ploughing having been agricultural land. The possibility of finding a trackway as seen on the historical mapping in the area of the eastern boundary is also a possibility. With the proposed development likely to cause a high/total impact to any potential archaeology, 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 there to be a geophysical survey followed by an evaluation.

## **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 Upstart Homes (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

SWAT Archaeology

October 2021

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



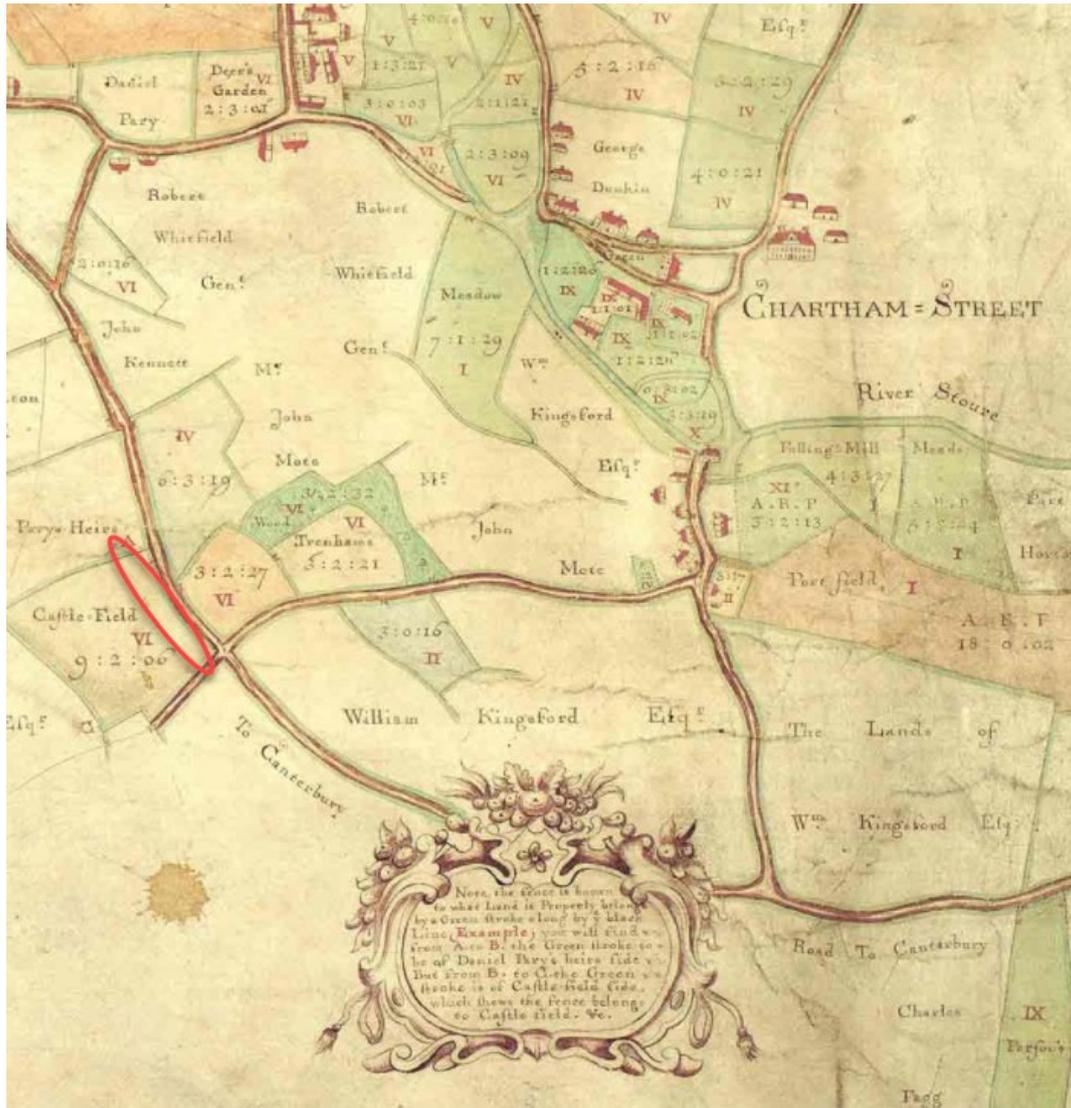
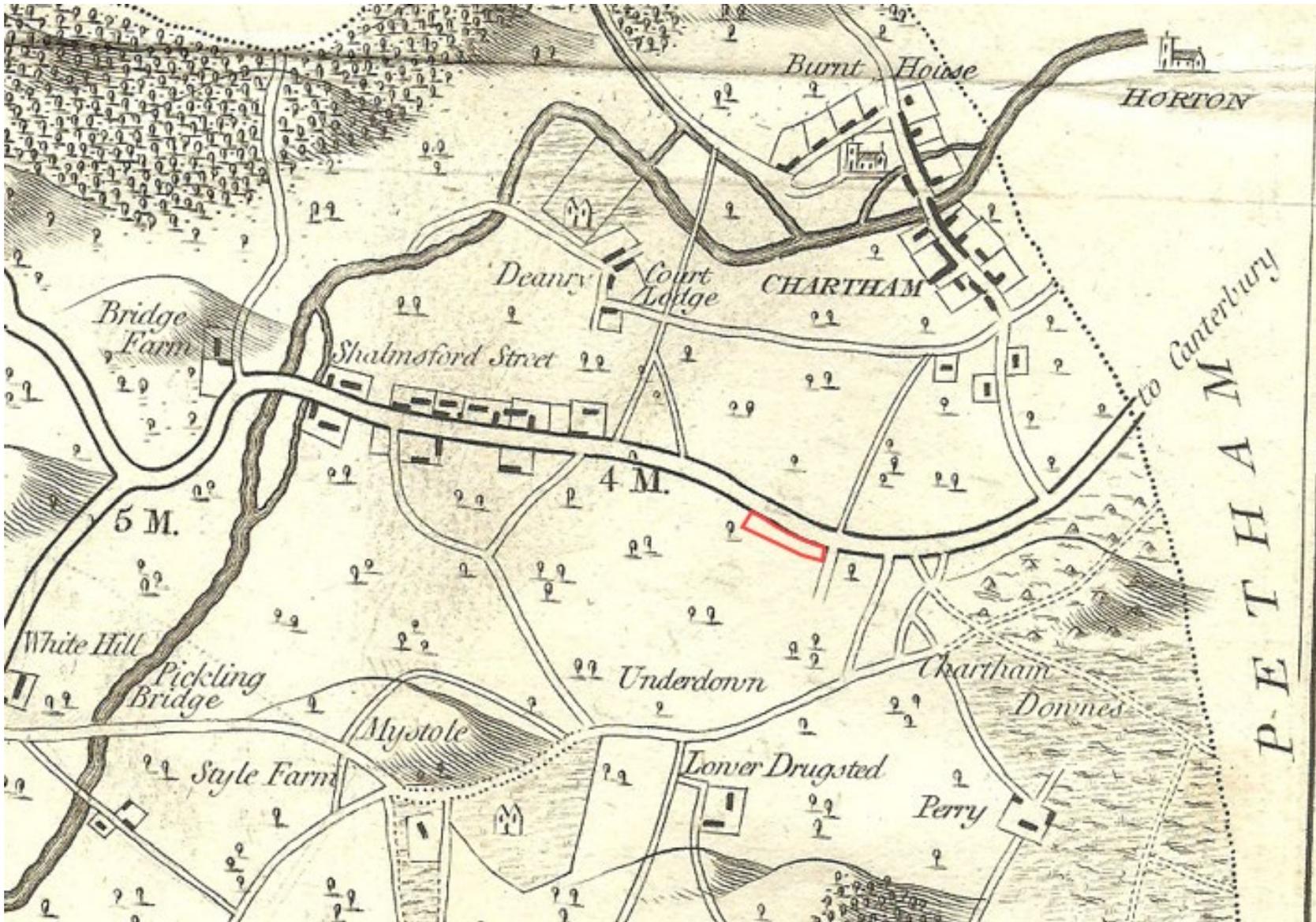
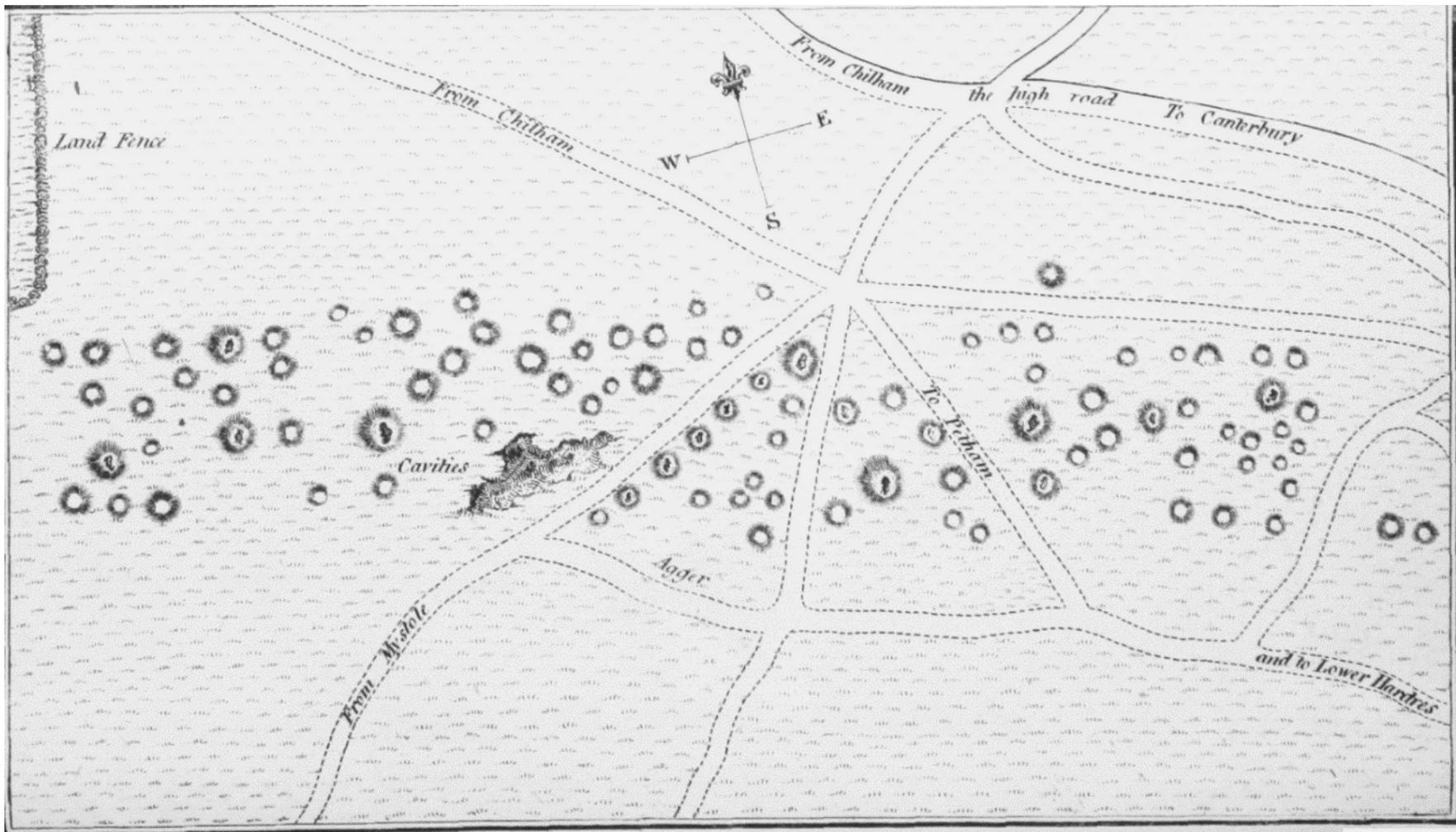


Figure 3: 1729 Estate Map

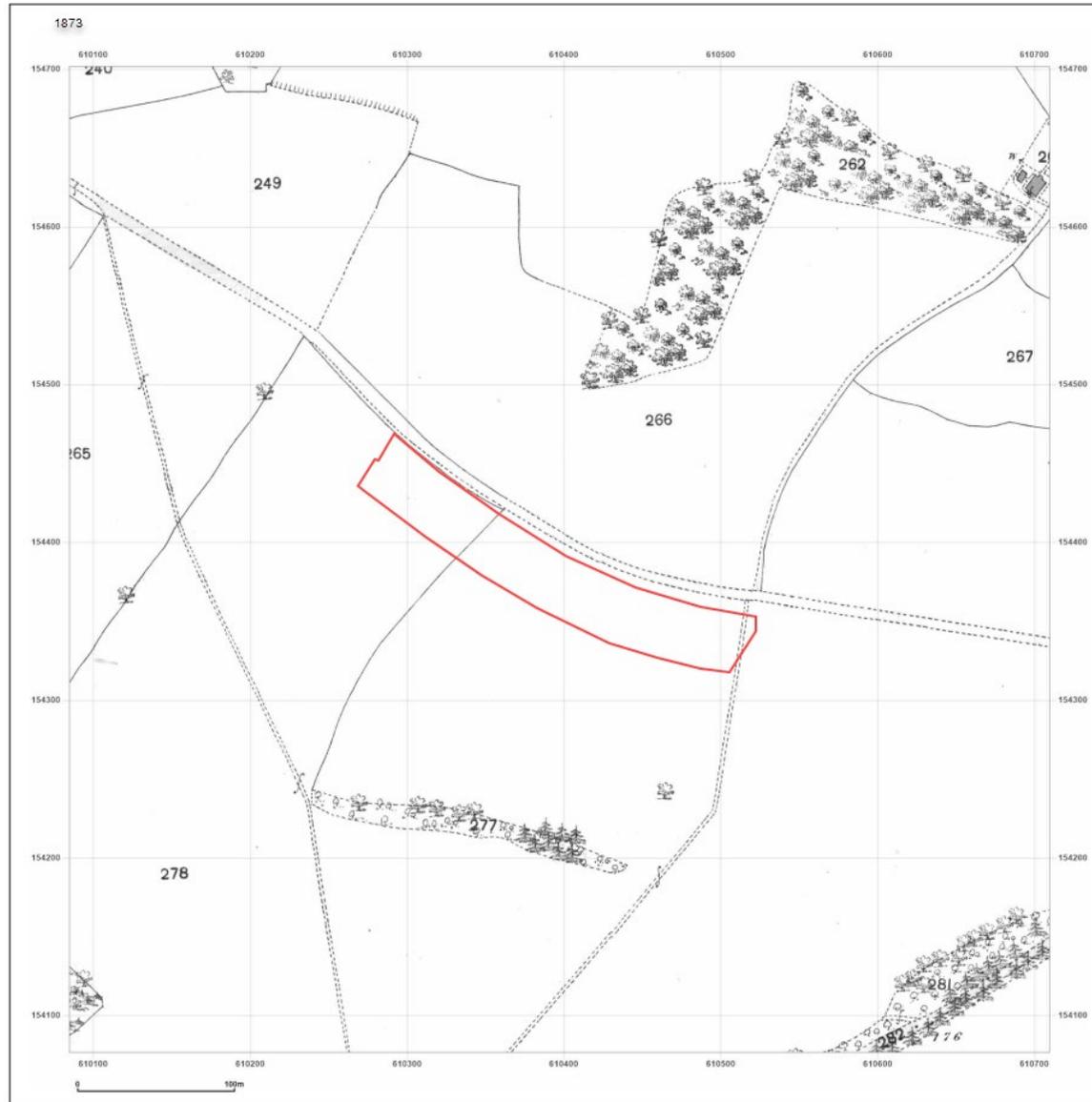


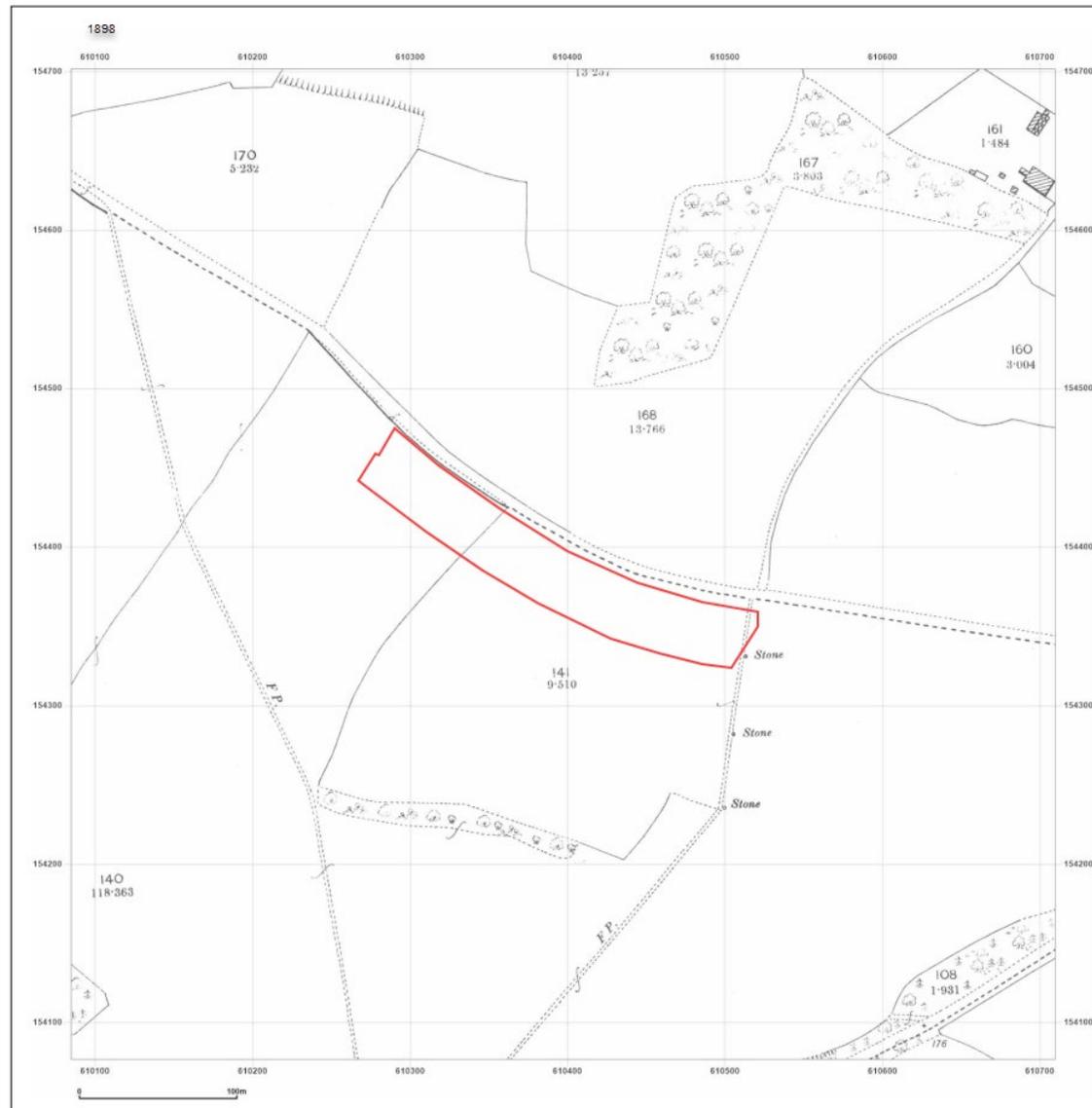


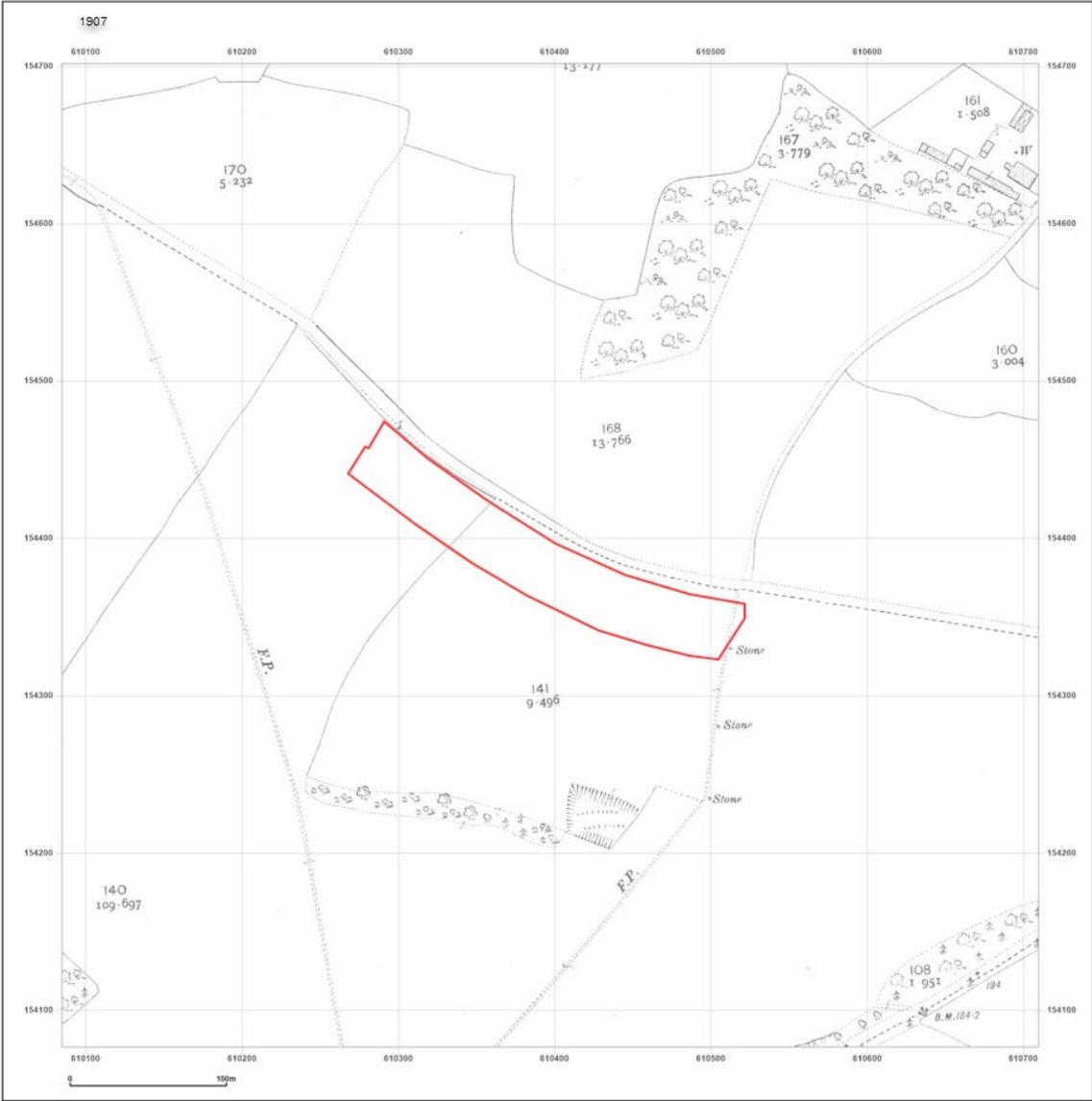




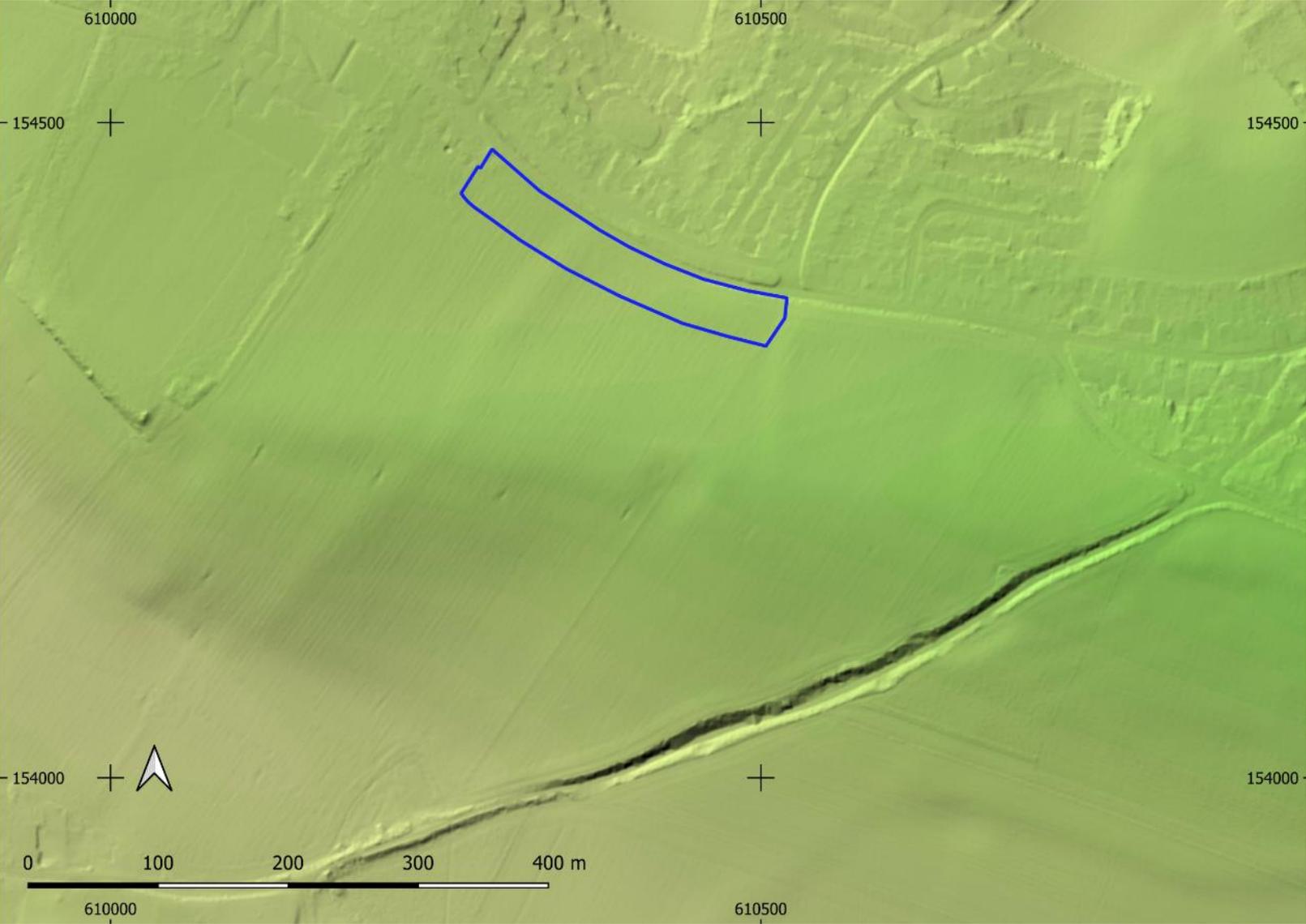












**11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 14-21). ALL LOCATION DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE EASTERN END OF THE PDA.**

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 15 SW 59	Monument	c. 730m ESE	Roman	Romano-British chalk quarry and burials, Chartham. Work prior to residential development uncovered evidence of a Romano-British chalk quarries, a cremation and a later inhumation burial. Large quantities of building debris was also found suggesting that there was a yet to be discovered Romano-British villa or farm nearby.
TR 15 NW 646	Monument	c. 745m NNE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Early Medieval St Mary the Virgin Church, Remains Of, Chartham. The foundations of the medieval structure of St Mary the Virgin Church close to west end of the church. Consisting of compacted rammed chalk and gravel measuring 1.0m wide. It was set on an east-west axis parallel to the north wall of the existing nave but 0.20m north of it. Immediately north of the foundation there were a series of children's graves orientated east-west and of a medieval date. The southern sides of these graves respected the line of the foundations.
TR 15 SW 96	Building	c. 575m NW	Unknown	Bolts Hill Chartham / No. 1 & 2 Box Tree Cottages. 18th century. Locally Listed Building - 5038.
TR 15 SW 108	Building	c. 600m NNW	Unknown	Bolts Hill Chartham / Outbuilding at Deanery Farm. Late 19th century. Locally Listed Building - 5039.
TR 15 SW 110	Building	c. 630m NNW	Unknown	Bolts Hill (South East Side) Chartham / 3 & 4 Deanery Farm Cottages (Including Granary to Rear). 18th century. Locally Listed Building - 5040.
TR 15 NW 911	Building	c. 800m NNE	Unknown	Mill Terrace Chartham / Mill Terrace No. 1 To 12. Mid-19th century terrace. Locally Listed Building - 5041.
TR 15 NW 910	Building	c. 755m N	Unknown	Riverside Chartham / Riverside Gatehouse Former Level Crossing Keepers Cottage. Mid-19th century. Locally Listed Building - 5043.
TR 05 SE 271	Building	c. 1110m WNW	Unknown	Shalmsford Street Chartham / Adams Cottages NO. 38 AND 40. Early 18th century. Locally Listed (5045)
TR 05 SE 273	Building	c. 690m WNW	Unknown	Shalmsford Street Chartham / no. 78. Locally listed building - 5046. Probably a 17th framed building much restored. 1 storey and attics pebbledashed. Tiled

				roof with 2 gabled dormers. C17th stack. 3 altered bays to ground floor. Later doorcase with slate pentice.
TR 15 NW 1267	Listed Building	c. 950m NNE	Post Medieval	Barn at Burnt House Farm Situated to North of Farmhouse. Grade II listed building (1085674). 18th century of earlier.
TR 05 SE 270	Listed Building	c. 615m NW	Post Medieval	Cross Keys Public House. Grade II (1085675). C18 Two storeys mainly stuccoed but with painted brick wing to right hand side. Hipped tiled roof. Five sashes in all, mainly with glazing bars intact. Cambered architraves to ground floor windows. Single doorcases.
TR 15 NW 1269	Listed Building	c. 715m NNW	Medieval to Modern	Deanery Cottage. Grade II listed building (1085677). Probably built by Prior Goldstone II after 1494 for the 'firmarius'.
TR 15 NW 1262	Listed Building	c. 750m N	Post Medieval	The Forge. Grade II listed building (1085679). 18th century house.
TR 15 NW 1273	Listed Building	c. 710m NNE	Post Medieval	Tanthorn Cottage. Grade II listed building (1085680). 18th century.
TR 15 SW 142	Listed Building	c. 725m SSW	Post Medieval	Thruxted Farmhouse. Grade II (1085685). Dated 1727. Two storeys red brick, the west elevation painted. Hipped tiled roof and eaves cornice. Three casement windows. Tile front has the date 1727 and the initials 'C.F' inscribed in it in grey headers. Gabled porch added in 1862. The west elevation has a roof in three hips.
TR 15 SW 141	Listed Building	c. 740m SSW	Post Medieval	Well House At Thruxted Farm. Grade II (1085686). C18 red brick building with hipped tiled roof. Projecting gable with clock. C19 gabled porch.
TR 15 SW 136	Listed Building	c. 700m NE	Post Medieval	Hope Cottage. Grade II listed building (1085687). 18th century.
TR 15 SW 120	Listed Building	c. 675m NE	Post Medieval	Rentain Farmhouse. Grade II listed building (1085688). 18th century.
TR 15 SW 129	Listed Building	c. 715m NE	Post Medieval	Riverview Cottage. Grade II listed building (1085691). 18th century.
TR 15 SW 124	Listed Building	c. 710m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Rattington House. Grade II listed building (1085692). 18th century or earlier.
TR 15 NW 1077	Listed Building	c. 720m N	Modern	K6 Telephone Kiosk on Green (Canterbury 738271). Grade II listed building (1260425).
TR 15 NW 1416	Listed Building	c. 800m NNE	Post Medieval	De L'Angle House. Grade II listed building (1336499). 18th century House
TR 15 NW 1467	Listed Building	c. 780m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Oast Cottage. Grade II listed building (1336503). Small early 17th century cottage.

TR 15 SW 159	Listed Building	c. 715m NE	Post Medieval	Willow Cottage. Grade II listed building (1336504). 18th century.
TR 05 SE 268	Listed Building	c. 630m SW	Post Medieval	Oast Houses At Thruxted Farm. Grade II (1336515). C19 range of oasthouses built endwise to the road. The East elevation is of two storeys brick having corbelled eaves cornice and hipped tiled roof with lucam. Five shuttered windows and unloading door, the west elevation has a roof in five hips, four of these hips forming kilns with two louvred cowls remaining. Five casement windows. Two brick buttresses.
TR 15 NW 1424	Listed Building	c. 980m NNE	Post Medieval	Park House. Grade II listed building (1336534). Early 19th century house.
TR 15 NW 1410	SAM & Listed Building	c. 970m NNE	Post Medieval	Dovecote at Burnt House Farm Situated to The East of The Barn. Scheduled Monument (1018874). Grade II listed building (1336535). 18th century. The dovecote at Burnt House Farm is a good example of a rare 18th century combined dovecote and survives particularly well in mostly original condition. Its siting within a contemporary farmyard, in association with a group of similarly detailed buildings, provides evidence for the planned, ordered and decorative design of farm buildings advocated by 18th century agricultural writers.
TR 15 SW 151	Listed Building	c. 560m NW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Box Tree House. Grade II (1336536). C16 or earlier timber-framed building faced with painted brick on the ground floor and plastered above, but the first floor of the north-west front is jettied. Two storeys. Hipped tiled roof. Sash windows with glazing bars intact. One window facing north-west, two windows facing south-west.
TR 15 SW 77	Listed Building	c. 660m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Rentain Cottage. Grade II listed (1347906). 17th century or earlier.
TR 15 SW 78	Listed Building	c. 700m NE	Post Medieval	No 4 The Square Grade II listed (1347931). Datestone 'T. S Gill 1746'.
TR 15 SW 80	Listed Building	c. 690m NE	Post Medieval	Evita. Grade II listed (1347941). Three cottages dated 1722.
TR 15 NW 1377	Listed Building	c. 760m NNE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Bedford House, The Green, Chartham. Grade II listed (1348504). 16th century or earlier. One-time inn and later the local poor house.
TR 15 SW 63	Listed Building	c. 680m NE	Medieval	The Artichoke Inn. Grade II listed building (1085689). Probable late C15 to early C16 timber-framed building refaced with stucco.
TR 15 SW 89	Listed Building	c. 700m NE	Post Medieval	The Old Bakery. Grade II listed (1348524). Dated 1733.

TR 15 NW 1125	Monument	c. 730m NNE	Modern	Second World War Roadblock (Bridge Demolition) At Rattington Street, Chartham.
TR 15 NW 676	Monument	c. 690m N	Modern	Second World War Roadblock and Bridge Demolition on The Parish Road Bridge Over the River Stour, Chartham
TR 05 SE 163	Monument	c. 890m WNW	Modern	Second World War roadblock (bridge demolition) Shalmsford Street, Chartham. There was a Second World War roadblock on a bridge carrying Shalmsford Street over the railway. The bridge had been prepared for demolition by late November 1941. It may have been among the many bridge demolitions in the area which were prepared that year, supplementing a kind of 'stop line' along the River Stour locally.
TR 15 NW 669	Monument	c. 670m NNW	Modern	Second World War Roadblock (Bridge Demolition), Deanery Farm, Chartham
TR 15 SW 134	Monument	c. 430m SSW	Modern	Road block on Mystole Lane between Chartham village and Mystole House, Chartham. This was between Mystole and Chartham, in the vicinity of its junction with Penny Pot Lane at Thruxted. It was Roadblock No. 25 in a list of such structures made at the end of 1940 -- this reflects the importance of Mystole House as headquarters.
TR 15 SW 130	Monument	c. 365m NW	Modern	Second World War headquarters and ordnance dump at the Oast houses, Shalmsford Street, Chartham. By mid-1941, the RAOC had headquarters at the 'Oast houses', Shalmsford Street. In November of that year an ordnance dump was noted there.
TR 15 NW 1128	Monument	c. 870m NE	Modern	Second World War Home Guard Post, The Grange, Chartham
TR 15 NW 1127	Monument	c. 860m NE	Modern	Second World War Civil Defence Mortuary in A Shed Belonging to H.A. Mitchell and Son, Chartham
TR 15 NW 1266	Listed Building	c. 900m NNE	Post Medieval	Burnt House Farmhouse and The Oast House. Grade II listed building (1085673). Farmhouse is 17th century. Oast is 18th century.
TR 15 NW 1352	Listed Building	c. 745m NNW	Medieval to Modern	Oast and Stables at Deanery Farm. Grade II listed building (1085441). Circa 1500 altered in early 19th century.
TR 15 NW 1382	Listed Building	c. 720m N	Medieval to Post Medieval	The King's Head Inn. Grade II listed building (1100324). Main construction periods 1450 to 1599.
TR 15 SW 105	Listed Building	c. 730m SSW	Post Medieval	Barn At Thruxted Farm. Grade II (1100304). Probably C18. Timber barn clad in brick in C19 with ventilation slits. Half-hipped roof now covered in corrugated iron.

TR 05 SE 205	Listed Building	c. 665m SW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Underdown Cottages. Grade II (1099949). Probably a late mediaeval timber-framed building refaced in C18. Two storeys red brick. Hipped tiled roof. Four casement windows. Doorcase in mounded architrave surround with pediment over and door of four fielded panels.
TR 05 SE 170	Listed Building	c. 600m SW	Post Medieval	Dane Cottage. Grade II (1099917). Probable timber-framed building refaced in brick in C18. Two storeys. Old, tiled roof steeply pitched on one side. Two gabled dormers. Three casement windows. Outside chimneystack. C19 weather porch.
TR 15 SW 121	Building	c. 550m NNE	Modern	Second World War Decontamination Plant at Chartham Paper Mills, Rattington Street, Chartham
TR 15 NW 1500	Listed Building	c. 735m NNE	Modern	Chartham War Memorial. 1920 to commemorate the fallen of World War I with additional dedications to the fallen of World War II.
TR 15 NW 14	Findspot	c. 725m NNE	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age Spearhead found in 1861 at Chartham Paper Mill.
TR 15 NW 16	Listed Building	c. 745m NNE	Medieval to Post Medieval	St Mary's Church, Chartham. Grade I listed building (1100352). Main construction periods 1200 to 1875
TR 15 NW 53	Listed Building	c. 770m NNW	Medieval to Modern	The Deanery - 13th century and Later, Chartham. Grade II* listed building (1085676). Little now remains of the moat which once enclosed the site of the Deanery but a narrow waterway on the east and north sides still flows and is fed by a small stream. Interior features of early C14 and late C14 but exterior C18. The north-west front is dated 1745.
TR 15 NW 85	Monument	c. 770m NNW	Medieval	12th century Romanesque Capital. A freestanding 12th century Romanesque capital, re-used in the 19th century to support a sundial stands in the garden of Deanery Farm. The capital originated from Christ Church, Canterbury.
TR 15 SW 3	Monument	c. 585m ESE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early Medieval Barrow Cemetery, Chartham Downs. A Saxon cemetery of about 100 barrows was discovered on Chartham Downs. Twenty graves were opened in 1730 by Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, and 53 by Bryan Faussett in 1764 and 1773. All were destroyed before 1856. Cremation was practiced in the early phase of the cemetery, but the subsequent high proportion of unfurnished graves suggests that it became Christian. A Roman glass bottle in the British Museum and a brooch and coins of the late Empire were found in one barrow.
TR 15 SW 19	Findspot	c. 620m N	Lower Palaeolithic	Surface Finds of Palaeolithic Handaxes in Chartham Area. A rough pointed handaxe with some fine working at the tip, lightly abraded, found at Chartham

				at an unknown date. Also, other handaxes known or reported from unknown locations in the Chartham area.
TR 15 SW 25	Findspot	c. 555m SW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Two early medieval glass squat jars. Sited to locality only.
TR 15 SW 46	Monument	c. 1055m ENE	Unknown	Area Features. Pits/ areas of dark soil, possible occupation areas.
TR 15 SW 47	Monument	c. 635m SE	Unknown	Linear features. possible including a trackway or road and a fragment of an enclosure.
TR 15 SW 48	Monument	c. 320m ESE	Unknown	Area feature. Pit or area of dark soil, possible occupation area.
TR 15 SW 49	Monument	c. 275m SW	Unknown	Curvilinear feature. Linear feature, possible fragment of enclosure, with pits/areas of dark soil to west.
TR 15 SW 50	Monument	c. 320m NNW	Unknown	Linear Feature. Double ditched linear feature, possible track, with pit or blob to south.
MKE56674	Findspot	c. 425m NW	Late Iron Age	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Iron Age Copper Alloy Coin. Circa 100 BC.
MKE56702	Findspot	c. 810m NNE	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Roman Copper Alloy Coin. Circa 145 AD.
MKE56703	Findspot	c. 810m NNE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin. Dated 1272 - 1307AD. Edward I penny.
MKE56704	Findspot	c. 810m NNE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin. Dated 1189 - 1191AD. Richard I penny.
MKE56705	Findspot	c. 810m NNE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin. 1327-1377AD. Edward III penny.
MKE56706	Findspot	c. 810m NNE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Silver Coin. Dated 1154-1272AD.
MKE56722	Findspot	c. 810m NNE	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Lead Unidentified Object. Circa 1540AD.
MKE56728	Findspot	c. 810m NNE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Silver Coin. Dated 1327-1377AD. Edward III penny.
MKE56729	Findspot	c. 810m NNE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin. Dated 1180-1247AD. Farthing.
MKE56772	Findspot	c. 805m W	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval copper alloy mirror case.

MKE56967	Findspot	c. 555m SW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Early Medieval copper alloy brooch
MKE56973	Findspot	c. 895m S	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Early Medieval white metal belt
MKE56975	Findspot	c. 535m ESE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Early Medieval copper alloy brooch
MKE57038	Findspot	c. 810m NNE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin. Dated 1205-1210AD. King John penny.
MKE57039	Findspot	c. 810m NNE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin. Dated 1272-1377AD. Edward I penny.
MKE57043	Findspot	c. 810m NNE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Early Medieval Gold Coin dated 650AD.
MKE57158	Findspot	c. 810m NNE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Early Medieval Copper Alloy Stirrup dated 1000-1100AD.
MKE57159	Findspot	c. 810m NNE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin dated 1180-1272AD. Penny.
TR 05 SE 336	Building	c. 1055m WNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Former Methodist Chapel, Shalmsford Street, Chartham. The first Primitive Methodist Chapel in Chartham was built in 1874 and was replaced in 1906. This building was converted into private houses after 1986. The Chapel is shown on the 1897-1900 and 1907-23 maps.
TR 15 SW 203	Building	c. 625m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Former Methodist Chapel, Bolt's Hill, Chartham. Shown on the 1897-1900 and 1907-23 maps. It has been converted into private residences.
MKE57160	Findspot	c. 810m NNE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin dated 1247-1272. Henry III penny.
MKE57166	Findspot	c. 810m NNE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin dated 1205-1247AD. Penny.
MKE57551	Findspot	c. 770m SE	Medieval	Pas find. Medieval copper alloy dagger
MKE57591	Findspot	c. 405m E	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Copper Alloy Sword dated 1300-1499AD.
MKE57609	Findspot	c. 210m N	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Post Medieval Lead Bird Feeder late 17th century, early 18th century.

MKE57681	Findspot	c. 730m NNW	Iron Age	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Iron Age Copper Alloy Coin. Potin.
MKE57815	Findspot	c. 425m NW	Iron Age	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Iron Age Copper Alloy Coin Potin.
MKE57873	Findspot	c. 1105m E	Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy bell
TR 15 NW 512	Monument	c. 865m NNE	Post Medieval	Chartham Station. Railway station on the Margate - Ashford branch line, built in 1844. Demolished in the second half of the 20th century.
MKE86114	Farmstead	c. 715m WSW	Post Medieval	Farmstead north west of Thruxted Farm Oast. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard.: Farmhouse detached in central position, Position: Isolated position, Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE86115	Farmstead	c. 720m WNW	Post Medieval	Farmstead in Shalmsford Street. A farmstead with a row plan. Farmhouse detached in central position, Position: Located within a village, Survival: Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE86143	Farmstead	c. 940m N	Post Medieval	Stour Farm. Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on two sides. Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE86144	Farmstead	c. 940m NNE	Post Medieval	Burnthouse Farm. Regular courtyard multi-yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE86145	Farmstead	c. 635m N	Post Medieval	Outfarm West Of Chartham. A field barn with no associated yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE86146	Farmstead	c. 720m NNW	Post Medieval	The Deanery (Court Lodge Farm). Regular courtyard multi-yard. Farmhouse detached side on to yard. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%). Oast - listed.
MKE86147	Farmstead	c. 665m NE	Post Medieval	Rentain Farm. Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE86148	Farmstead	c. 665m NE	Post Medieval	Rentain Cottage. Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmhouse detached side on to yard. Only the farmhouse remains.
MKE86149	Farmstead	c. 380m NE	Post Medieval	Farmstead South West of Rentain Farm. Dispersed cluster. Only the farmhouse remains.

MKE86150	Farmstead	c. 720m SSW	Post Medieval	Thruxted Farm. A regular multiyard farmstead. Farmhouse detached side on to yard, Position: Isolated position, Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE86373	Farmstead	c. 905m E	Post Medieval	Chartham View Farm. A regular multiyard farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position, Position: Isolated position, Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
TR 05 SE 323	Monument	c. 710m SW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval or post medieval buildings, Mystole Park. Cropmarks of possible structures in Mystole Park, possibly of medieval or post medieval date.
TR 15 NW 1637	Palaeolithic Findspot	c. 695m NNE	Middle Palaeolithic to Upper Palaeolithic	Discovery of Woolly Rhinoceros Jaw During Digging of Well at Chartham in 17th century. Found during digging of well in grounds of J Somner in 1688 c. 60m from River Stour. It was found 17ft below the ground surface, in deposits 2ft below the water table, in stoneless brickearth about 3ft above the top of a gravel bed, probably from deposits equivalent to the first terrace above the current alluvial floodplain.
TR 15 NW 151	Building	c. 930m NNE	Post Medieval	West Stables at Burnt House Farm. Late 18th century- early 19th century rear and side walls.
TR 15 SW 191	Building	c. 870m E	Post Medieval	Northwest Pigsties at Hillside Farm.
TR 15 SW 192	Building	c. 890m E	Post Medieval	Southeast Pigsties at Hillside Farm. c. 1880s pigsties used as dog kennels.
TR 15 SW 193	Building	c. 910m E	Post Medieval	Stable? At Hillside Farm. Possible stable or dairy building at Hillside Farm.
TR 15 SW 194	Building	c. 905m E	Post Medieval	Haystore at Hillside Farm. c.1880s.
TR 15 SW 195	Building	c. 890m E	Post Medieval	Working-Horse Stable at Hillside Farm.
TR 15 SW 197	Building	c. 890m E	Post Medieval	Slaughterhouse Range at Hillside Farm. 10 bay possible dairy. Circa 1880.
TR 15 SW 198	Building	c. 880m E	Post Medieval	Dung-Pit at Hillside Farm. Circa 1880.
TR 15 SW 202	Monument	c. 715m NE	Medieval	Chartham Paper Mill. A mill has existed at Chartham since the Domesday Book. There was a fulling mill by 1438 and paper production started by 1730.
TR 15 SW 207	Building	c. 615m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Former National School, Bolts Hill, Chartham, Canterbury. Seen on the 1862 OS map. Later converted to a surgery.

TR05 SE 288	Landscape	c. 530m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Mystole House Park. Historic Park of Garden. A garden surveyed by the Kent Gardens Trust. No further information". The Park appears to have expanded to the east, reaching its current boundaries, in the early to mid-19th century. Ordnance Survey drawings of 1789 and 1799 show fields along Penny Pot Lane by Thruxted. These are not shown on the Tithe Map of 1839. Trees are shown on the 1st edition 25" OS mapping on the alignments of these removed boundaries.
TQ 93 NE 66	Monument	c. 251m E	Roman	Roman road running from Benenden to Canterbury via Ashford
TR 15 NE 1063	Monument	c. 680m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	Ashford & Margate Railway
TR 05 SE 324	Monument	c. 400m N	Roman	Possible Roman road from Wye to Canterbury, east bank of the Great Stour
<b><u>Intrusive Events</u></b>				
<b>ID</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Name and description</b>
EKE13312	Strip, map and sample	c. 900m NW	2001	Chartham Quarry, Deanery Farm, Chartham. The survey found a number of Prehistoric and Saxon features, with Roman pottery also discovered. The site appears to be used for metal working. Phase 2
EKE13313	Geotechnical Test Pit	c. 900m NW	2001	Chartham Quarry, Deanery Farm, Chartham
EKE13314	Geotechnical Test Pit	c. 900m NW	2005	Chartham Quarry, Deanery Farm, Chartham, phase 2
EKE6002	Excavation	c. 500m E	1997	Excavation at the Site of St. Augustine's Hospital, Chartham. Work prior to residential development uncovered evidence of a 1st - 3rd century Romano-British chalk quarries, a cremation and a later inhumation burial. Large quantities of building debris were also found suggesting that there was a yet to be discovered Romano-British villa or farm nearby. (TR 15 SW 59)
EKE9706	Strip, map and sample	c. 900m NW	2001	Chartham Quarry, Deanery Farm, Chartham. Phase 1. The survey found a number of Prehistoric and Saxon features, with Roman pottery also discovered. The site appears to be used for metal working.

EKE9630	Geophysical Survey	c. 75m S	2008	Howfield to Chilham Proposed Main Lay. The survey revealed several positive linear features and discrete anomalies.
EKE6001	Evaluation	C. 500m E	1996	Site of St. Augustine's Hospital (see EKE6002 above)
EKE17906	Watching Brief	c. 200m NNE	2014	Land at Baker's Lane Chartham, Kent. A residential redevelopment at a site in Chartham required archaeologists to observe the groundworks associated with the construction. Three areas were monitored but no significant archaeological finds or features were identified.
EKE17402	Recording and Watching Brief	c. 850m N	2011	St Marys Church, Chartham. Monitoring of repairs and refurbishment to the rainwater drainage system along with other minor works at St Mary's Church, Chartham. Evidence of previous truncation of nave, chancel and transept foundations by existing pipe trenches was observed, but in the current works only cemetery soils and topsoil were partially disturbed. The work formed the focus of a successful community outreach and education project, and concluded with respectful reinterment within the churchyard perimeter of all human remains recovered.
EKE48682	Excavations	c. 500m E	1930	Chartham Downs/Swerling Down. Fagg excavated twenty barrows in this area. Notes relating to this site were contained in Mortimer's MSS which was with Sir W Fagg at Mystole House in 1773.
EKE3763	Excavation	c. 500m E	1773	Chartham Downs. Early Medieval Barrow Cemetery (TR 15 SW 3).

Figure 14: Gazetteer of KHER Records

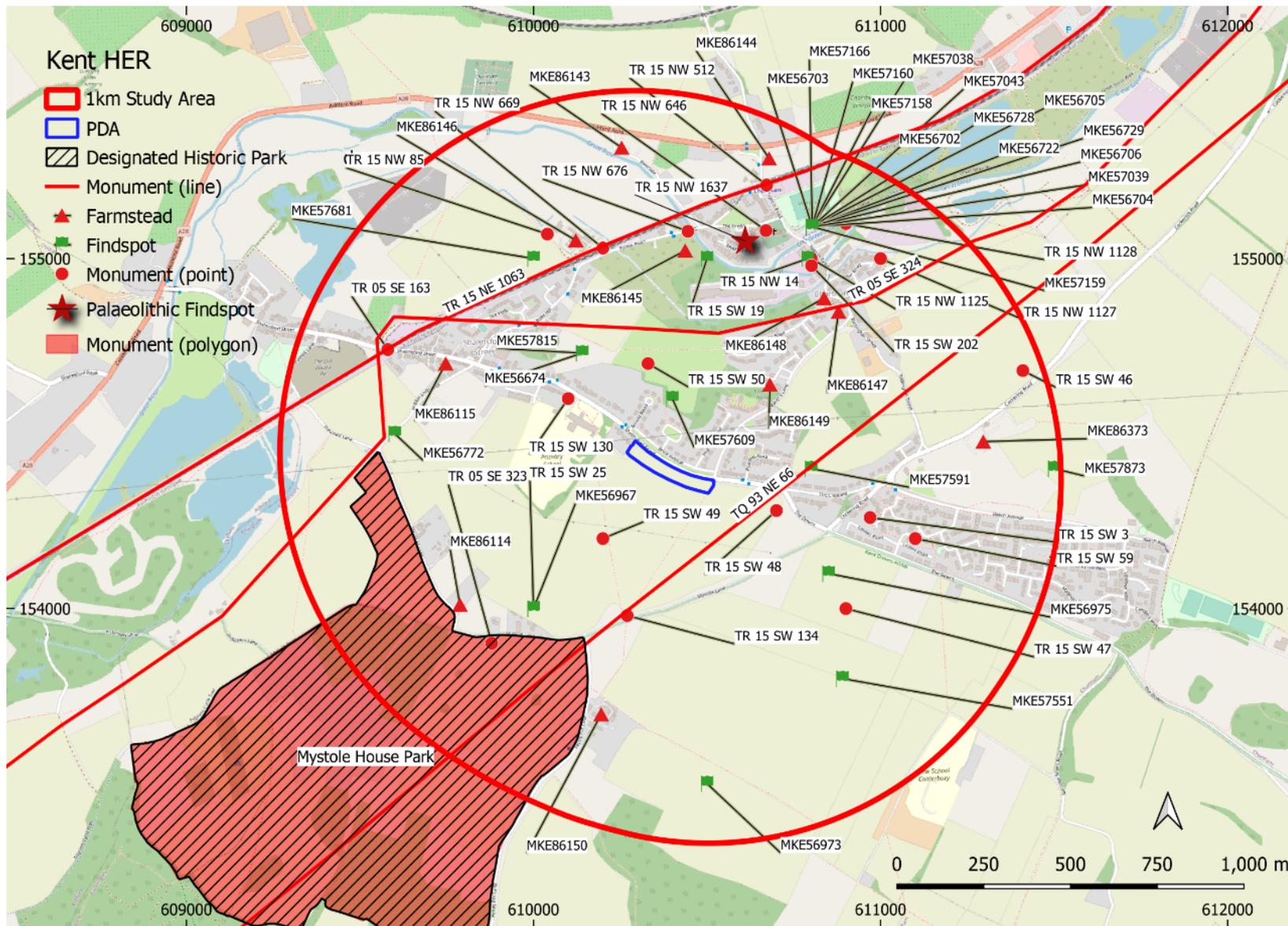


Figure 15: KHER Monument Record (excluding Designated assets)

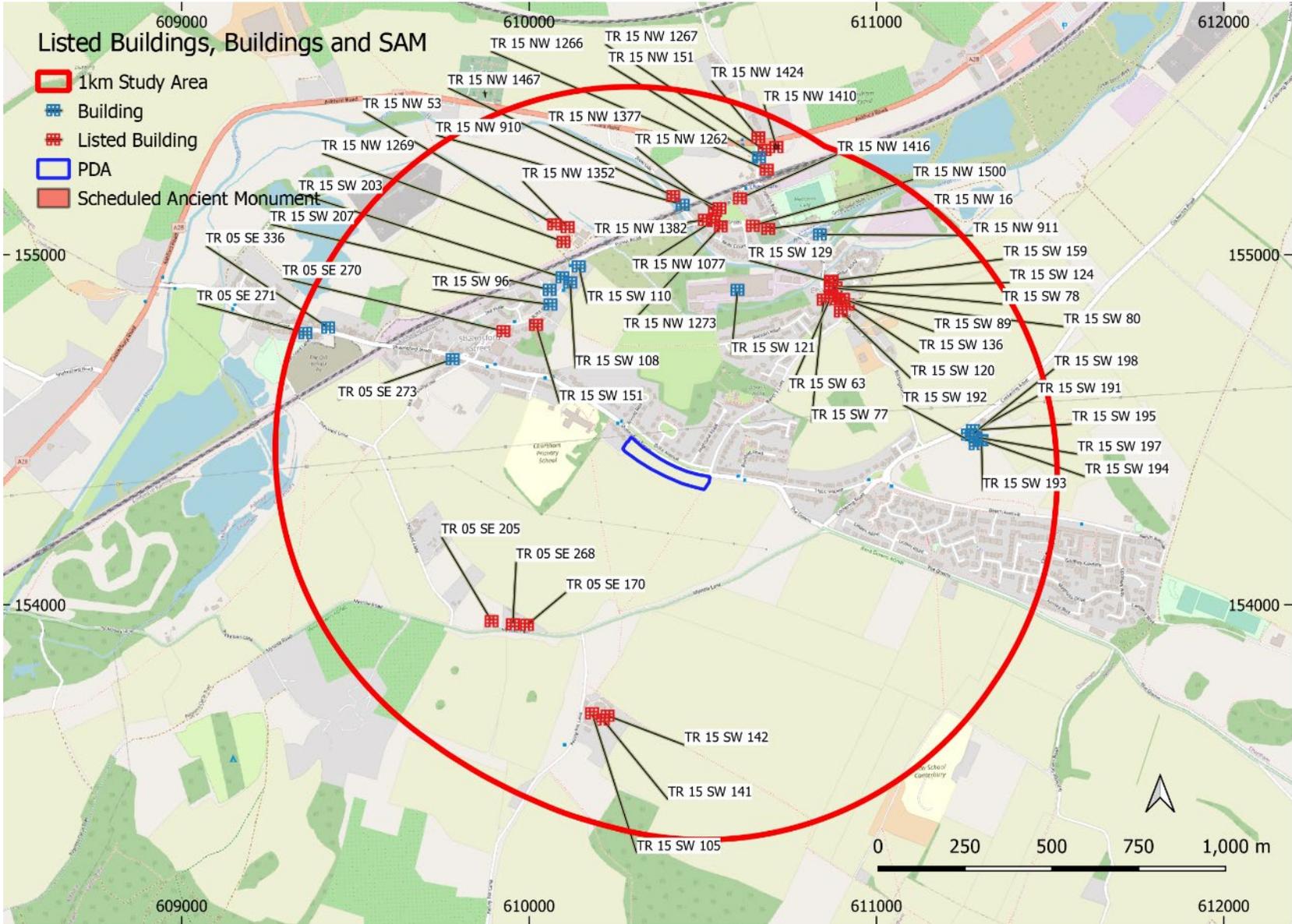


Figure 16: KHER Designated Assets

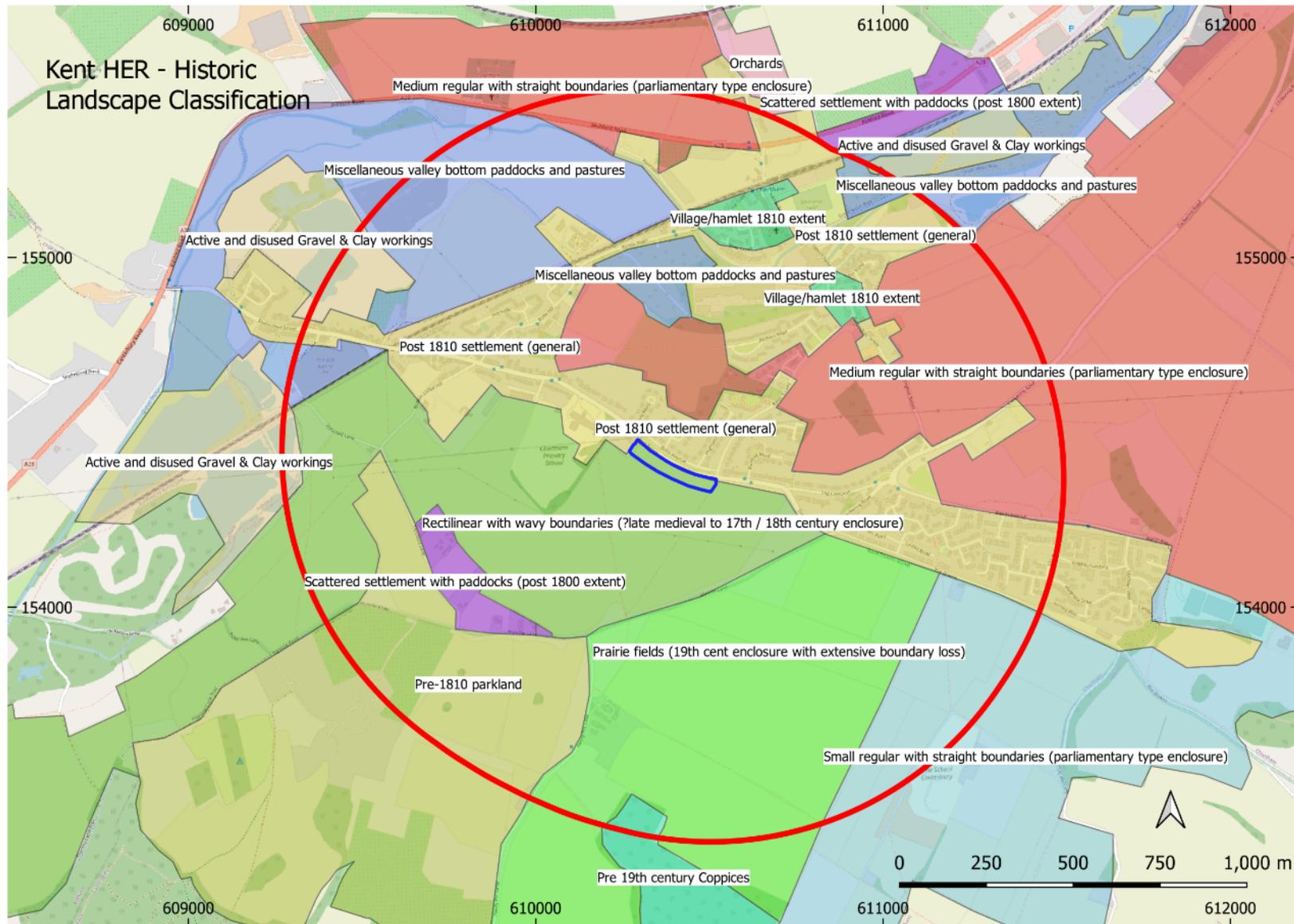


Figure 17: KHER Historic Landscape Characterisation

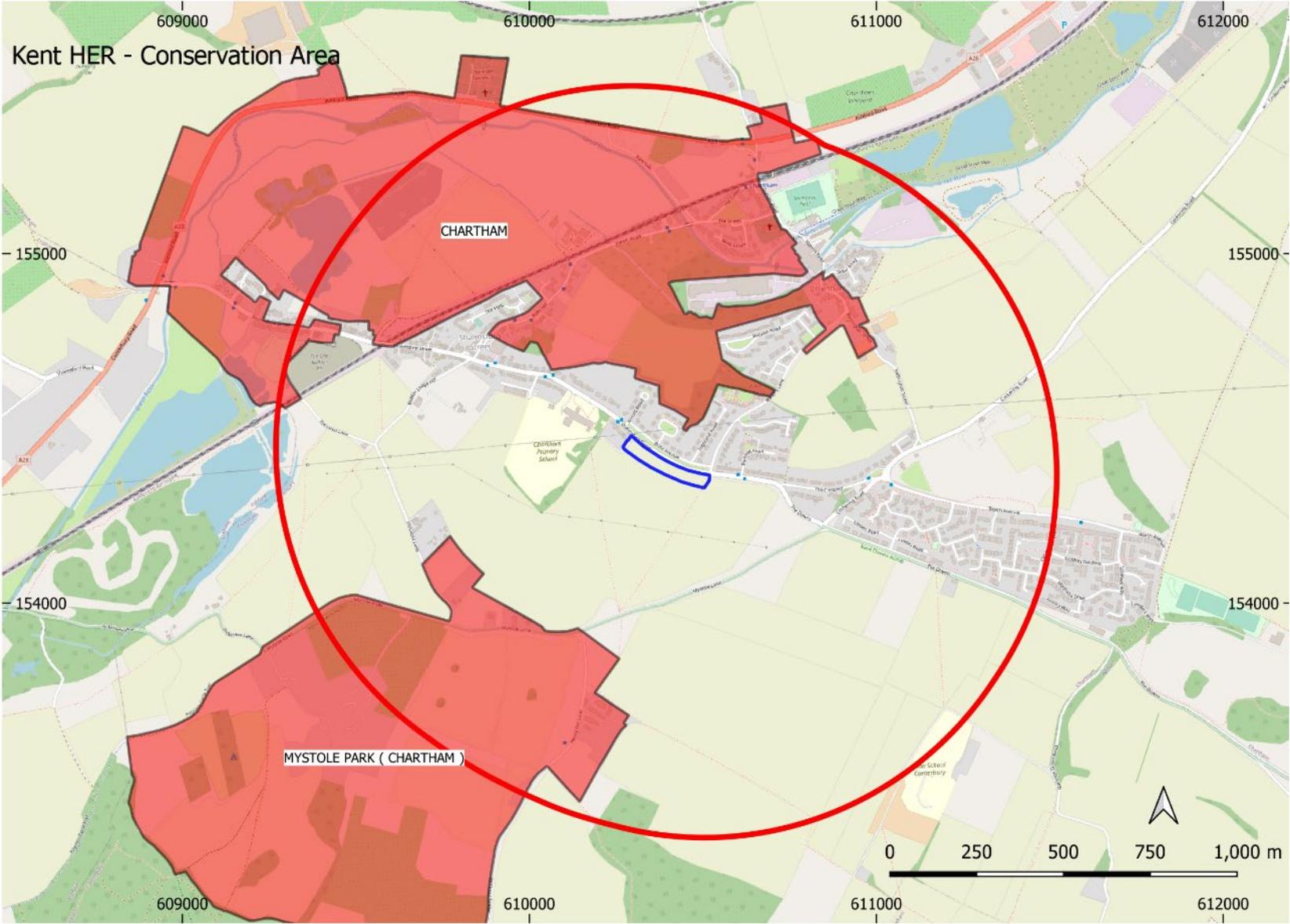


Figure 18: KHER Conservation Areas

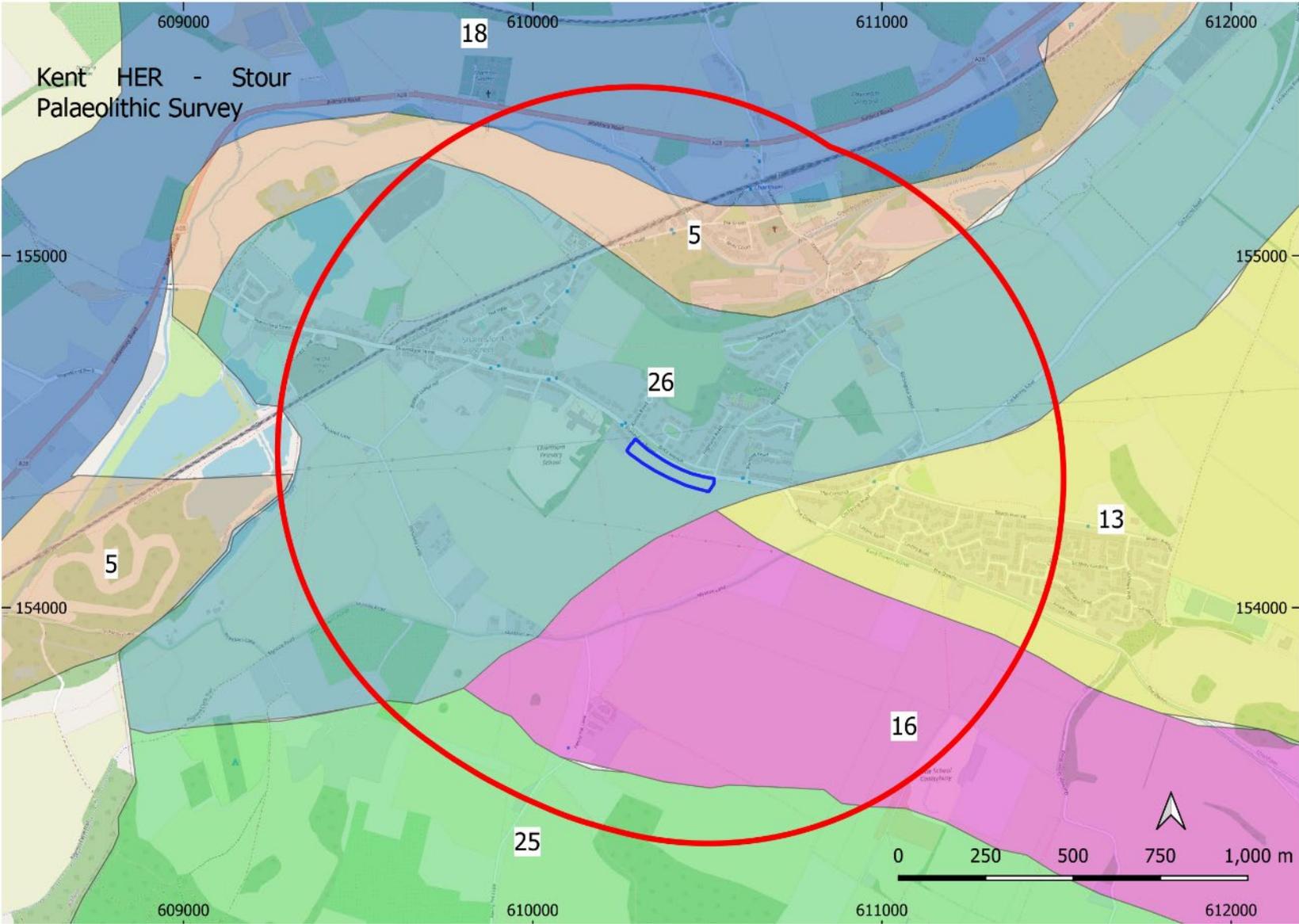


Figure 19: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Areas



Figure 20: KHER Events

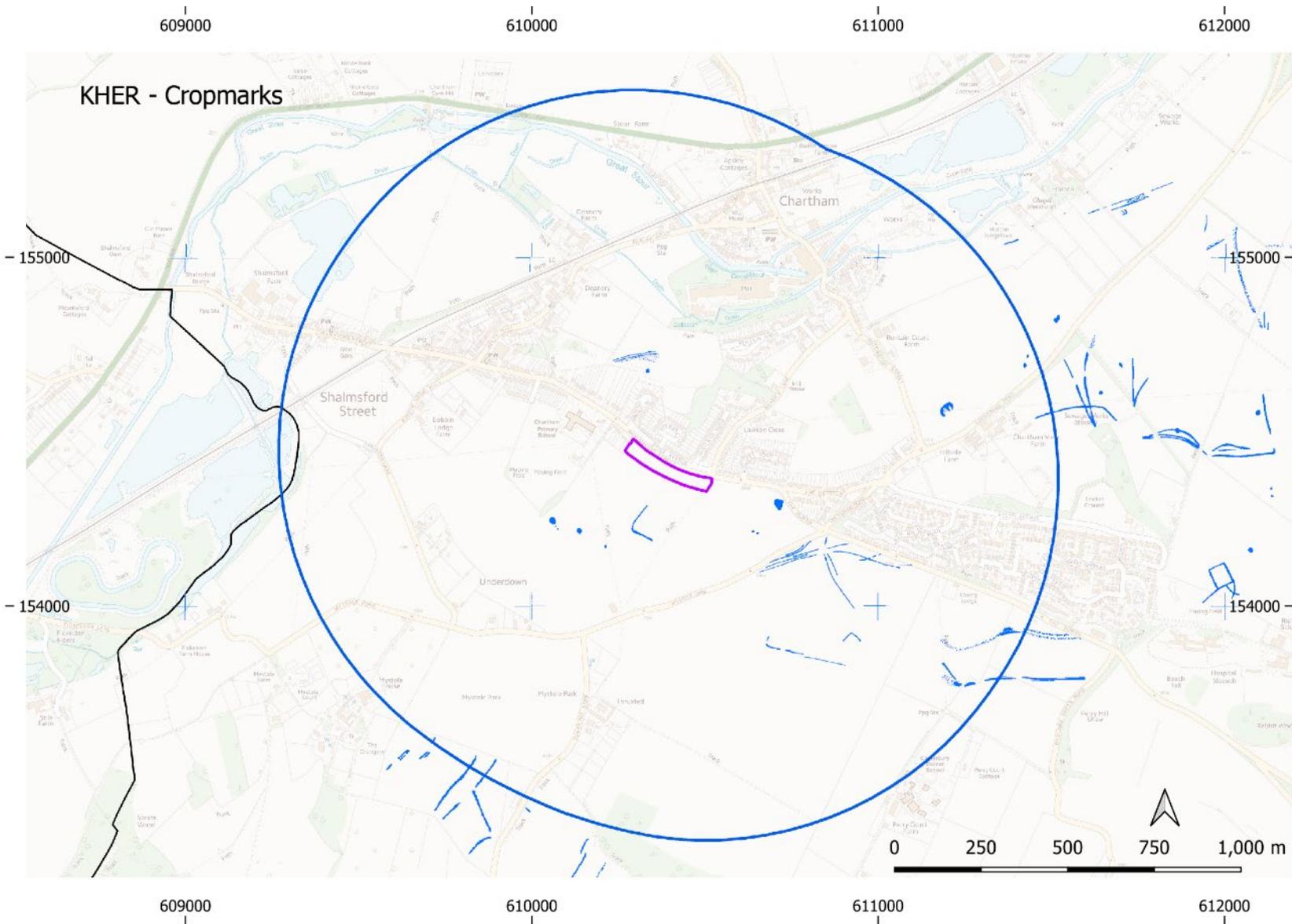


Figure 21: KHER Cropmarks

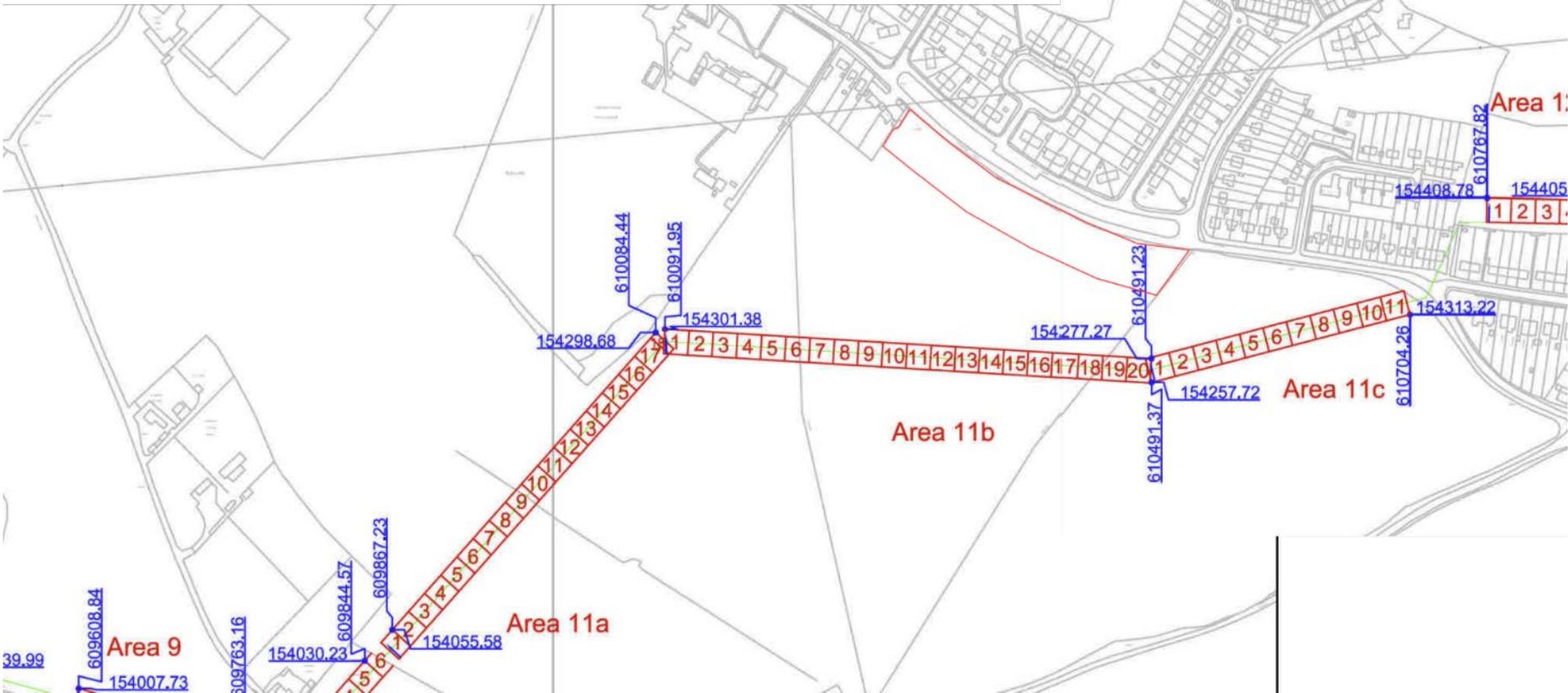


Figure 22: Geophysical Areas from the Howfield Main Lay Areas (Archaeological Surveys)

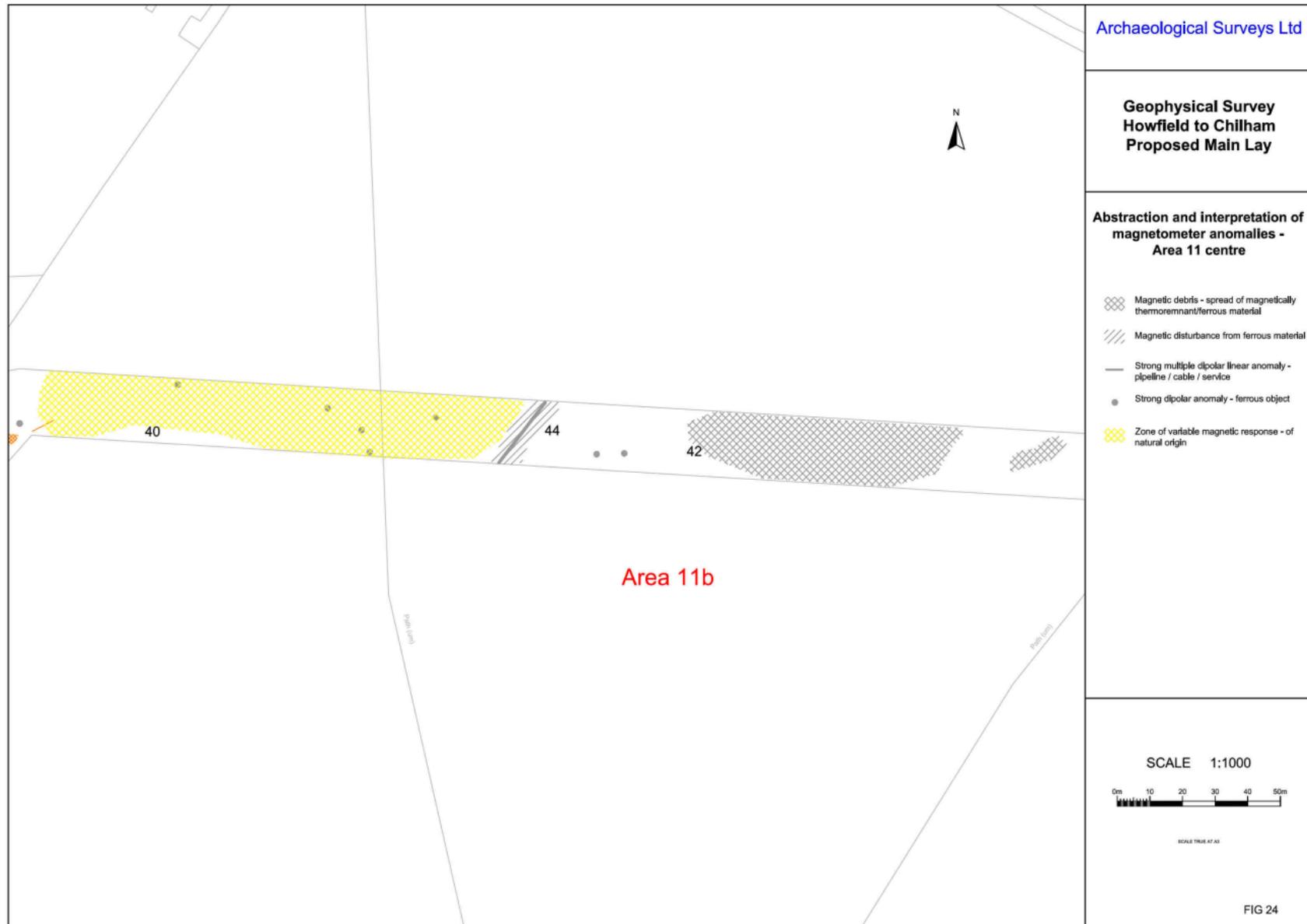


Figure 23: Geophysical Results Area 11b (Archaeological Surveys).



Figure 24: Geophysical Results Area 11c (Archaeological Surveys).



Plate 1: 1940s (Google Earth).

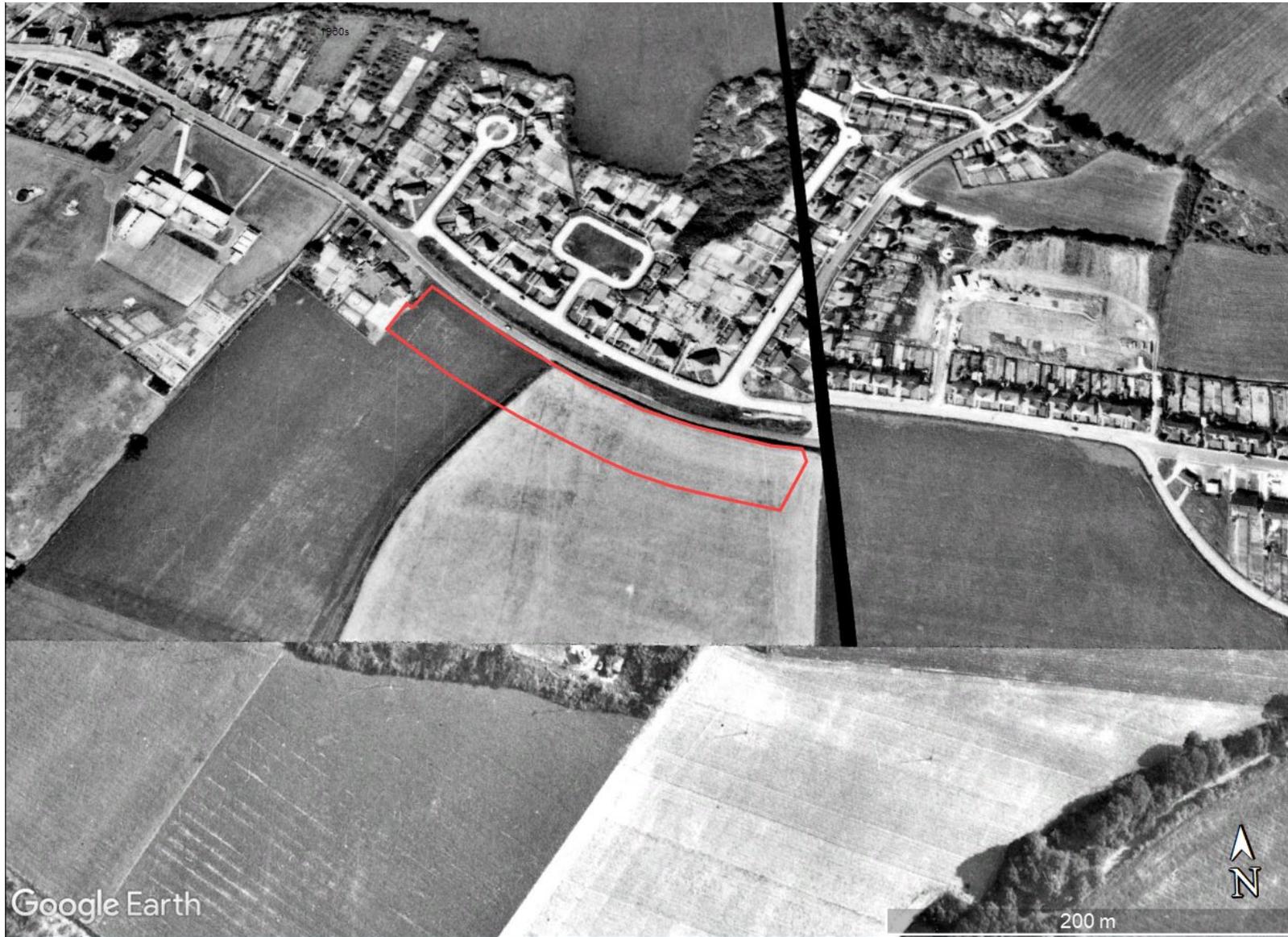


Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2008 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2011



Plate 7: 2013



Plate 8: 2019



*Plate 9: 2021*



*Plate 10: View of the northern boundary (facing SE).*



*Plate 11:* View along the northern boundary (facing W).



*Plate 12:* View across the PDA from the south eastern boundary (facing NW).



*Plate 13: View across the PDA from the north western boundary (facing ESE).*



*Plate 14:* View of gate at northern corner (facing S)



*Plate 15: View towards north western boundary (facing NW).*



*Plate 16: View towards the south eastern boundary (facing ESE)*



*Plate 17: View towards the PDA (facing NNW)*



Plate 18: Plate Locations