



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed New and Replacement Dwellings at Kent Sectional Buildings, Chartham, Kent.

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Report for Kent Sectional Buildings

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	6
1.1	Project Background	6
1.2	The Site	7
1.3	The Proposed Development.....	8
1.4	Project Constraints	8
1.5	Scope of Document	9
2	PLANNING BACKGROUND	9
2.1	Introduction.....	9
2.2	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	9
2.3	Local Policies	14
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	17
3.1	Introduction.....	17
3.2	Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) ...	18
4	METHODOLOGY	19
4.1	Introduction.....	19
4.2	Sources	19
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT	21
5.1	Introduction.....	21
5.2	Designated Heritage Assets.....	22
5.3	Previous Archaeological Works.....	22
5.4	Archaeological and Historical Narrative.....	28
5.5	Cartographic Sources and Map Regression	31
5.6	Aerial Photographs.....	33
5.7	Walkover Survey.....	35
5.8	Summary of Potential.....	36
6	IMPACT ASSESSMENT	40
6.1	Introduction.....	40
6.2	Historic Impacts.....	40
7	SIGNIFICANCE	41
7.1	Introduction.....	41
7.2	Significance Criteria.....	41
8	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION	43
8.1	Introduction.....	43
9	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	43
9.1	Archive.....	43
9.2	Reliability/Limitations of Sources.....	44
9.3	Copyright	44
10	REFERENCES.....	45
10.1	Bibliographic	45
10.2	Websites.....	45
11	APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data (see Figures 12-18).	58

List of Plates

- Plate 1. Aerial photograph from 1940s
Plate 2. Aerial photograph from 1960
Plate 3. Aerial photograph from 1990
Plate 4. Aerial photograph from 2003
Plate 5. Aerial photograph from 2008
Plate 6. Aerial photograph from 2017
Plate 7. View of the PDA 1932 (facing W).
Plate 8. View of the PDA 1947 (facing NNW).
Plate 9. View of the PDA entrance (facing NE).
Plate 10. View towards the eastern end of the PDA (facing NW)
Plate 11. View towards the eastern end of the PDA (facing SW).
Plate 12. View towards the PDA (facing N).
Plate 13. View towards to eastern PDA from the playing fields (facing NE).
Plate 14. Outbuildings within PDA to be demolished

List of Figures

- Fig.1 Site location map and site Location plan 1:640,000; 1:10,000; 1:1,250
Fig.2 Proposed Development Area
Fig.3 Map 1729 (Chartham Vineyard)
Fig.4 Andrews, Dury and Herbert map from 1769
Fig.5 Hasted, 1798
Fig.6 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797
Fig.7 Chartham Tithe Map 1842
Fig.8 Historic mapping OS 1877
Fig.9 Historic mapping OS 1898
Fig.10 Historic mapping OS 1908
Fig.11 LIDAR 1m DTM (Environment Agency)
Fig.12 Gazetteer of KHER Records
Fig.13 KHER Monument Record – Built Heritage
Fig.14 KHER Monument Record – All (excluding Built Heritage)
Fig.15 KHER Historic Landscape Characterisation
Fig.16 KHER Cropmarks
Fig.17 KHER Conservation Area
Fig.18 KHER Stour Palaeolithic Areas
Fig.19 Extract from the Archaeologia Cantiana Volume 88 (1973)

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Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Kent Sectional Buildings to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of new and replacement dwellings at Kent Sectional Buildings, Chartham, Kent.

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

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

Located in the Stour Valley within the village of Chartham on the north side of the river, with the railway line forming the northern boundary and the river part of the southern boundary at the eastern end of the PDA and a playing field the remainder of the southern boundary. The PDA covers approximately one acre and consists of two separate areas joined by a private road. The eastern area of land relates to part of the current garden to the south and east of the house of Church Meadow that has a mobile home. . To the west of Church Meadow are houses and industrial units. An outbuilding from the 1947 quarry works remains in the central PDA area with a late 20th century bungalow on the eastern side of the outbuilding. Until the mid-20th century, the PDA was located on the eastern edge of the village as agricultural land, when in 1947 permission was given for gravel extraction which formed the lakes east of the PDA. In the early 1960s, the gravel extraction finished and adjacent to the western part of the PD, a garage was built, and adjacent to the eastern part of the PDA, Church Meadow was built, with later residential housing added in the subsequent decades.

The PDA is situated upon River terrace gravels that are known to provide Palaeolithic remain including environmental remains. The river valley also shows archaeological activity relating to the Bronze Age with a potential ring ditch to the north and Roman remains were found just east of the PDA, although much had been destroyed either by the railway or by quarrying leading to a high archaeological potential for the Prehistoric and Roman periods. There is low potential for all other periods.

The eastern end of the PDA was aside the area where lakes formed and it is uncertain from the aerial photographs as to the exact nature of any works undertaken in this area of the PDA during the gravel extraction as to whether there was any truncation and material was removed from this area or not. Given the differences in height between the eastern end of the PDA and the lakes, this suggests that it is possible that materials were not removed. However, the land level here is extremely undulating and this could also suggest that this area consists of made ground as a result of the gravel works if material had been removed. Therefore, the historical impact in this area is uncertain but there is likely to have been some truncation. Associated with the gravel works in the central portion of the PDA is the breeze block outbuilding and aside this a modern bungalow in the late 20th century which would have had a high impact in this area.

The position of the proposed new residential houses at the eastern end of the PDA, will require foundations and will have a high impact on any potential archaeology. The position of the residential houses in the central part of the PDA is in an area that has already had high disturbance.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities. A previous planning application to the area (CA/19/01338/FUL) had an CCC Archaeology consultee response recommending a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching including geoarchaeological test pitting secured by condition in order to ascertain the presence of any archaeological remains

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Kent Sectional Buildings (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at Church Meadow, Station Road,

Chartham, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 10905 55259 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The PDA is situated on the far western outskirts of Canterbury in Kent about just over 4km from the centre. Located in the Stour Valley within the village of Chartham on the north side of the river, with the railway line forming the northern boundary and the river part of the southern boundary at the eastern end of the PDA and a playing field the remainder of the southern boundary. The PDA covers approximately one acre and consists of two separate areas joined by a private road. The eastern area of land relates to part of the house of Church Meadow. To the west of Church Meadow are houses and industrial units. One of the industrial units and nearby house are included within the PDA. At the far western end of the private road with the junction of Station Road is the access point to the entire PDA. The PDA sits on broadly level ground at an average height of 17m on aOD (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. The PDA sits within an area of superficial deposits of Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel with part of the PDA also on River Terrace Deposits 2 – 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 lie within the PDA. However, the alluvium would have been laid down as part of the river channel and flood plain at the PDA. In addition, the River Terrace deposits are known to be potential source of Palaeolithic material. Given that immediately east of the PDA there was gravel extraction it is highly likely that these also exist in the Church Meadow area.

Geotechnical Information

- 1.2.3 A borehole was undertaken in 1938 extremely close to the north eastern corner of the PDA at Horton Grange (BGS – TR15NW72) in the area of the railway track as the 14 holes all had ballast as their upper levels. Many holes reached around 10-13 feet. And below ballast came down on chalk. There was no mention of gravels.

1.2.4 The client has undertaken a geotechnical investigation in the area of the garage in 2017 close to the PDA. Whilst primarily focused regarding whether there was contamination at the garage site, the report provides details of the geology. The detail of the geology is provided in Table 1 but does confirm the presence of 2nd River Terrace gravel at a depth of 3.5-4.5m confirming that river terrace gravel that were quarried to the east continue westwards from the quarry.

Table 1: Borehole geology at garage site (R. Carr Geotechnical services)

Depth	Stratum
Ground level – 3.5m	FILL – soft grey clay with scattered fine chalk gravel, coarse subangular flint gravel and occasional coarse brick gravel
3.5m - 4.5m	SECOND RIVER TERRACE GRAVEL – medium dense, grey, sandy fine to coarse subangular flint GRAVEL with scattered fine to medium subrounded chalk GRAVEL
4.5m – 7m	SEAFORD CHALK – saturated cream CHALK SILT with scattered coarse subangular flints Grade V Dc
7m - 20m+	SEAFORD CHALK – weak, medium density cream silty CHALK composed of coarse chalk clasts with locally abundant coarse subangular flints Grade IV C4

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 The proposed development is for the removal of a mobile home, demolition of an existing bungalows and storage sheds with replacement by one bungalow and three pairs of two storey semi-detached houses (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;
- 2.2.5 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.’

2.2.6 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.’

2.2.7 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.’

2.2.8 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.

2.2.9 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’.

2.2.10 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’.

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

2.2.12 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’.

2.2.13 Paragraph 200 notes that:

2.2.14 ‘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’.

2.2.15 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.’

2.2.16 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’.

2.2.17 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’.

2.2.18 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’.

- 2.2.19 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’.
- 2.2.20 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’.
- 2.2.21 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

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

2.3 Local Policies

- 2.3.1 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 Kent Sectional Buildings 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 750m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

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

Aerial photographs

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

Secondary and Statutory Resources

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

Walkover Survey

4.2.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
- Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.

- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (750m 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 are no Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens or Protected Military Remains in 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
Table 2: Classification of Archaeological periods		

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 750m assessment area are dominated by listed buildings and scattered farmsteads. For below ground archaeology, there are records from the earliest period relating to the Palaeolithic through to modern times, some of which are close to the PDA.

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 two scheduled monuments in the assessment area as well as 28 listed buildings. The scheduled monuments are the dovecote at Burnt House Farm (1018874) that was scheduled in 1999 as a good example of a rare 18th century dovecote that survives in mostly original condition to the north of the PDA on the opposite side of the railway track. The second is Horton Chapel (1005150), circa 580m east of the PDA. The chapel was scheduled in 1951 as a survivor where many private chapels disappeared after the dissolution.
- 5.2.4 Given the PDA’s location close to the village centre, there are a number of the listed buildings located close to the PDA. To the north on the opposite side of the railway track is the farm complex of Burnt House Farm including the Grade II listed farmhouse, barn and dovecote (which is also scheduled as mentioned above). To the west of the proposed houses area and to the south west of the proposed commercial unit, there is the Grade I listed church and other listed houses nearby in the area of the green. There is another cluster of grade II listed houses south of the PDA in the area of Rattington Street. Details regarding all the designated assets are provided in the table in figure 12.
- 5.2.5 Given the proximity of the PDA to a number of designated assets, it is recommended that the potential impact the proposed development has on these are considered in a separate Heritage Statement.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 There is an event which appears to have occurred immediately east of the eastern end of the PDA as reported in the Kent Archaeological Society Archaeologia

Cantiana in 1973 and the article is shown in Figure 17. It appears that in the area of the quarry works where the land level was lower than that of the railway, that Roman remains were noticed in the side of the cutting. The remains consisted of Roman bonding, tile, coarse potsherds over a 70-metre area which is suggestive of a Roman building in the vicinity. The report mentions that this is centred on a narrow track of made flints and rammed chalk. This narrow track could be suggestive of a foundation but the report does not allude as to its direction. The report also mentions exploratory trenches were cut on the opposite side of the railway but only dark occupation soil was present containing Roman pot and a coin. Since no other evidence was found it is thought that this may have been a small building that originally lay below the railway and the quarry area that has since been destroyed. The home owner at the time recollects that the area from the jetty of the lake eastwards towards the current position of the log cabin is the stretch that was investigated and broadly matches the distances reported in the *Archaeologia Cantiana*. Unfortunately, no further details are available.

- 5.3.2 Milton Quarry located on the southern side of the river, circa 250m to the south east of the PDA had an archaeological evaluation in 2005 and also in 2007-2008 ahead of quarry operations at the site. The evaluation identified a number of features. These included parallel ditches on a north, north west – south, south east axis, which contained a small amount of worked flint and likely to be a trackway. Other features included gullies, six pits and 9 post holes. Worked flint was also identified from the junction of the subsoil and the river gravels. The finds and features were attributed as being Prehistoric with the worked flints possibly Bronze Age. Further works were undertaken on the gravels for artefacts and environmental indicators of Palaeolithic date but nothing was identified.
- 5.3.3 The 2007-2008 Milton Quarry excavations revealed a burnt mound and possibly continuation of the earlier ditch. The burnt mound was considered to be Bronze age, with other pits, smaller features and worked flint also prehistoric.

Conservation Area

- 5.3.4 The PDA lies on the eastern edge of the Chartham Conservation Area which to the west of the PDA stops at the western side of Station Road and reaches as far as Shalmsford Bridge. However, to the north of the PDA it continues eastwards and includes the area of Burnt House Farm. The south eastern boundary of the

Conservation area excludes that of the modern mill, skirting around it before moving eastwards again to incorporate Rattington Street as far as Rattington Court Farm. Canterbury Council have produced a Conservation Area Appraisal for Chartham dated 2005. Originally the Conservation Area was two separate designations in 1973 but in 1991, the area was enlarged into one. The appraisal refers to main character area within the Conservation Area as a whole and the PDA falls within the area referred to as Station Road. The nodal point in this area is that of Station Road where it crosses the railway at a manual level crossing. It refers to the playing fields to the south garage of the PDA and west of the field of Church Meadow of the PDA as having a 'special sense of place' being immediately east of the historic church. The historic buildings Burnt House Farm to the north of the railway and the garage forms a key entry point into this area of the village. To the east of the level crossing is a footbridge that passes the northern boundary of the PDA by the garage, which allows for good views over the village. The garage is referred to in the appraisal as the good views are 'spoilt by the flat asphalt roofs of the adjacent garage and associated workshops'. The proposed development for the western part of the PDA adjacent to the Conservation area will therefore be an improvement on the current garage. Given the proximity of the PDA to that of the Conservation Area, it is recommended that the potential impact the proposed development has on the Conservation Area is considered in a separate Heritage Statement (Fig. 17).

Landscape Characterisation

- 5.3.5 The PDA is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'village/hamlet 1810 extent on the western end of the PDA at the access entrance. The eastern part of the PDA falls into an area of 'Miscellaneous valley bottoms and pastures' with the area immediately east identified as 'active and disused gravel workings'. Map regressions suggest that there may have been buildings in the area of the garage at the late 18th century and this is probably why this area has been included to show the village/hamlet extent prior to 1810. The wider area represents a number of different land uses but aside from the mill and quarries is essentially agricultural (Fig. 15).
- 5.3.6 The wider area represents a number of different land uses but aside from the mill and quarries is essentially agricultural.

Stour Palaeolithic Area

- 5.3.7 The whole of the PDA is in the Palaeolithic area designated PCA 18 being stour terraces of the north bank. This area includes many outcrops of terrace deposits associated with the Stour in the Middle Pleistocene (500,000 to 100,000 BP) with the potential for overlying slopewash deposits from the Later Devensian (25,000-15,000 BP). These deposits are known to have produced Palaeolithic remains with some in the Chartham area although no records of in-situ material. Environmental remains are sparse apart from in Devensian gravels under the Stour alluvium (PCA 5) of which the PDA immediate borders. The potential of Palaeolithic remains is considered high (Fig.18).

0-100m Radius

- 5.3.8 There are four KHER entries for this area being that of the Ashford to Margate Railway line which forms part of the northern boundary of the PDA (TR 15 NE 1063). To the east of Burnt House Farm, north of the eastern part of the PDA is a cropmark of a possible undated ring ditch as seen in the 1990 aerial photograph (TR 15 NW 1516). Ring ditches are potentially associated with the late Neolithic or Bronze Age period being the plough out remains of a burial mound. To the south is the location of a Second World War Home Guard post (TR 15 NW 1128). Of interest is to the east, north east of the PDA is a number of Roman finds found in 1973 between the A28 and the lake (TR 15 NW 50). The Roman material was tile, pot on a track of rammed flint and chalk along with a coin.

100-200m Radius

- 5.3.9 There are 27 KHER entries for this area. four entries relate to the farm complex at Burnt House Farm with the Grade II listed Farmhouse (TR 15 NW 1266), Grade II listed barn (TR 15 NW 1267), scheduled dovecote (TR 15 NW 1410) and the farmstead record (MKE86144) being a multi-yard courtyard farm with only partial loss of its original form. To the south is Mill Terrace, which is locally listed (TR 15 NW 911) and cannot be seen from the PDA and a milepost on the A28 (TR 15 NW 83).
- 5.3.10 There is a record for Chartham station (TR 15 NW 512) on the Margate -Ashford line. To the south is the site of the paper mill where there was a fulling mill prior to the paper mill on the site since at least the time of the Domesday Book (TR 15

SW 202). The other monument records relate to the Second World War with a roadblock to the south west at Rattington Street (TR 15 NW 1125) and a site of a mortuary (TR 15 NW 1127).

- 5.3.11 There are 16 records all assigned to the same location. These are Portable Antiquities Scheme finds where the location is assigned to a grid square in this case to the south of the eastern PDA, rather than their exact location. Three of the finds are early Medieval being a brooch, gold coin and copper alloy stirrup (MKE 57034; MKE57043; MKE57158 respectively). However, the majority of the finds date to the Medieval period and are all silver coins. It is not clear if these were found individually or as part of a group. The Post Medieval PAS find is represented by an unidentified metal object. We know at Chartham Paper Mill in 1861 a Bronze Age spearhead was found (TR 15 NW 14) and the people in the Bronze Age venerated water, which may be a reason for its location.

200-300m Radius

- 5.3.12 There are 18 KHER entries for this area. 13 of those relate to listed buildings to mainly to the south at Rattington Street area or to the west/south west in the village centre around the green and church area. All are Grade II listed with the exception of the Grade I listed church (TR 15 NW 16) and to the west of this church are the remains of an earlier Medieval structure (TR 15 NW 646). There is one Grade II listed building to the north being that of Park House. There is one locally listed building being that of the stables at Burnt House Farm (TR 15 NW 151), which would come under the curtilage of the other listed and scheduled buildings at the farm complex.
- 5.3.13 To the south passes the possible route of a Roman Road from wye to Canterbury, although the exact route is not certain (TR 05 SWE 324). To the south west of the PDA in the 17th century the remains of a woolly rhinoceros was found during the digging of a well which relates to the Palaeolithic period (TR 15 NW 1637). In addition, there is to the south the site of Rentain Cottage a small farmstead where only the farmhouse now remains (MKE 86148).

300-400m Radius

- 5.3.14 There are ten KHER records for this area. More Grade II listed buildings to the west of the PDA in the village centre. To the south is Retain Farm, which survives with

partial loss of original form (MKE 86147) and Retain Farmhouse, which is Grade II listed (TR 15 SW 120). There is also reference to a Second World War decontamination plant at the paper mill (TR 15 SW 121). In terms of below ground archaeology, there are two PAS finds which have been located to a grid square to the east of the PDA being a Medieval copper alloy strap end (MKE57877) and Roman copper alloy finger ring (MKE57878), both which are possibly chance finds from lost items.

400-500m Radius

5.3.15 There are seven records that falls in this radius. To the east is the Grade II listed Horton Manor House (TR 15 NW 1171). To the west is Oast Cottage, Grade II 17th century cottage and the locally listed Riverside former level crossing keeper's cottage (TR 15 NW 910), as well as recognition of another Second World War roadblock area (TR 15 NW 676). To the south west used to be an outfarm (MKE 86145). Below ground archaeology has located to a grid square to the east a PAS find of a Roman coin (MKE100609). In addition, located to the Chartham area but where exact locations are unknown are a number of Palaeolithic handaxes (TR 15 SW 19) identified as surface finds.

Above 500m

5.3.16 There are 33 records in this area. Four are listed buildings, three to the west relating to Deanery Farm, a court lodge farmstead (MKE 86149), with listed oast (TR 15 NW 1352), a Grade II listed cottage (TR 15 NW 1269) and the Deanery (TR 15 NW 53), from the 13th century and is Grade II* listed in respect of it potentially being a moated manor site. This area also incorporates the schedule Horton Chapel to the east and the nearby Horton Farm (MKE86157). There is a farmstead to the south west of Rentain Farm where only the farmhouse remains (MKE86149) and to the north west Stour Farm with partial loss of its original form (MKE86143). To the south west and south, south east are a building records relating to the Bolts Hill area and Hillside Farm area respectively.

5.3.17 To the west, north and east are further records reflectively the Second World war with defence lines and roadblocks as well as another railway line for the Chatham to Dover line (TQ 85 SE 300).

5.3.18 In terms of below ground archaeology, there is also another route for a Roman Road to the south east of the PDA running from Benenden to Canterbury (TQ 93 NE 66). Circa 745m to the east a Roman road and building has been found (TR 15 NW 330), and circa 550m east a Roman coin was found and reported under the PAS. Other PAS finds to the east include a Medieval copper alloy strap end. To the south west have been a number of Iron Age PAS finds of copper alloy coins as well as a Post Medieval lead bird feeder. To the south a copper alloy sword was discovered and reported under PAS. To the west is a 12th century Romanesque capital used for part of a sundial at Deanery Farm. As seen on figure 16, to the south east and south west of the PDA are a number of cropmarks of which are undated. One which could possibly be a track way (TR 15 SW 50) and the other possible occupation areas (TR 15 SW 46).

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

5.4.1 Palaeolithic evidence for activity in Chartham has been found to the south and north of the PDA. 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.

5.4.2 Chartham was occupied in the Bronze age following the find of a Bronze spear head found in 1861 at Chartham Paper Mill. In addition, Bronze Age pits were found at the corner of Howfield Lane and Ashford Road as well as ring ditches.

5.4.3 The Romans had a road that passed through Chartham on the southern side of the river running from Canterbury towards Wye. In addition, Roman activity has been found close to the PDA.

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.

- 5.4.5 The earliest recorded form of the name in old English is Cert hām. The name Chartham literally means 'rough common Settlement'. The name Chartham was finally settled on by 1610. The word "Chart" is also found in many other villages across Kent with this meaning. It appears from the early maps that the PDA was within the hamlet area of Howfield at the eastern edge of the parish dominated by a farm. This translates as 'Huhha's open land' in old English.
- 5.4.6 In 871 AD, duke Elfred 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 possessions of the priory here were after this augmented by Wibert, who became Prior in 1153. After which, in the reign of king Edward I there appears to have been a vineyard here belonging to the priory, as there were at several of their other manors. In the 25th year of the same reign, Robert Winchelsea, archbishop of Canterbury, having fallen under the king's displeasure, dismissed most of his family, and lived privately here at Chartham with one or two priests.
- 5.4.8 Howfield Manor, one of five manors in the Stour Valley, originally dates from the 12th century and the original building was part of St. Gregory's Priory in Canterbury being a working dairy, when the river used to run closer to the house. Milton Manor starts with St John's Church. It dates from the 13th century, when the manor was held by Sir Robert de Septvans. Milton never really grew beyond its origins as a farm with a mill. Horatun is old English for the muddy farmstead. The present manor house, which is late 15th century. To the rear and left of the house there is the bellcot of the 13th century chapel – it is one of the few twin arch bellcots in Britain.
- 5.4.9 The buildings on this manor were much augmented and repaired both by Prior Chillenden, circa 1400 AD, and by Prior Goldston, circa 1500 AD rebuilt the Prior's

stables here and his other apartments with brick. This manor continued part of the possessions of the priory till the dissolution by Henry VIII. The king then gave the manor and priory to his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose inheritance it still continues.

- 5.4.10 Chartham 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 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. The paper mill is still a working feature of the parish.
- 5.4.11 The heart of the parish developed near the river around the 13th century parish church of St Mary. The present building dates to 1294. However, there is archaeological, as well as written, evidence of the existence of a chapel from at least 871 that was recorded in the Domesday Book. This cruciform church contains many notable features including a continuous timber roof structure with long scissor beams. At the centre crossing is a carved boss. The church windows contain fine glass of the 13th century as well as good Victorian examples. Of great merit is the brass of Sir Robert de Septvans, who died in 1306, one of the most important brasses in the country. The church was restored in 1875.
- 5.4.12 The county established its second pauper lunatic asylum in an area 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.
- 5.4.13 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.

- 5.4.14 On the 6th 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, west of Chartham, 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.
- 5.4.15 In 1947, permission was granted at the PDA and the wider site for the extraction of gravel. A breeze block building for the gravel workings was contracted and this building still exists on the site. In the 1961, the land passed to the present owners and gravel extraction ceased with large areas forming lakes. The remainder of the field to the south and west of the PDA was gifted as a playing field. A garage was built at the western end of the PDA and in 1963, the house for Church Meadow was built. Subsequent houses were built to the west of Church Meadow in 1989 and 1999, along with a mobile home to the south of Church Meadow.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Local map of 1729 (Chartham Vineyard)

- 5.5.1 The early map shows Chartham referred to as Chartham Street. Recognisable features include the church to the south east of the PDA and that of Burnt House to the north of the PDA. There are no features showing at the PDA on the map with the main part of the village being to the north west and north west of the church, with the village green as a triangle north of the church. The 'River Stoure' is highlighted to the south of the PDA where there is a fulling mill located. Station Road as a road exists where it crosses the River towards the hamlet of houses of Rattington Street as it is known in modern times (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. However, there is less detail in this map than the earlier one. This map shows the church and on the eastern side of the road, there are a number of houses along its length. The detail is not great but does suggest that there may have been a building located on the western boundary of the PDA by the entrance to the access road. The mill seen on the previous map is referred to as a paper mill (Fig. 4).

Hasted, 1798

- 5.5.3 The map here also suggests that there is possibly a building located at the edge of the western boundary (Fig. 5).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797

- 5.5.4 This map shows greater detail in the land use and field boundaries. The complex of buildings at Burnt House can be seen but there is no suggestion of any buildings located on the eastern side of the road below Burnt House. Aside from the main north south road through the village, there is for the first-time suggestion of a trackway eastwards from the main road just below Burnt House. Immediately below this, the land of which the PDA is part is a single large field. To the north west further along the river there is a mill labelled but not one in the area to the south of the PDA. Although it was known to exist (Fig. 6).

Chartham Tithe Map from 1842

- 5.5.5 The tithe map shows the PDA as part of field designated 298, which is owned and occupied by William Harvey and is part of the lands belonging to Burnt House. The lands included pasture, arable, wood, shaw and hops. The field of the PDA is called Home Field and is pasture (Fig. 7).

Historic OS Map 1877

- 5.5.6 This is the first properly scaled OS map and there have been significant changes. The railway has been built immediately to the north of the PDA between the PDA and Burnt House. Adjacent to the north western corner is the signal box. To the north of the railway a new road has been built which is the current A28 Canterbury to Wye road. The River Stour to the south of the PDA has changed course in order to serve the new large paper mill and this new course of the Stour now forms the southern boundary of part of the PDA. The eastern part of the PDA is a separate

field to that by the station. On the western side of Station Road are a group of terraced houses (Fig. 8).

Historic OS map 1896

- 5.5.7 There appears to be little change at the PDA. There are new buildings south of the river to the east of the main paper mill building (Fig.9).

Historic OS map 1908

- 5.5.8 There appears no change. (Fig.10).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1932

- 5.6.1 This shows the majority of the PDA from the western end of the village and includes the church. The trees lining the field boundary have been planted and the straight line of the weir part of the River Stour can be seen with mill buildings thought to be housing for the workers on the southern side. The PDA itself is pasture and forms the eastern boundary of the village (Plate 7).

1940s

- 5.6.2 This shows the PDA as pasture. A row of trees has been added to the western boundary of the Church Meadow part of the PDA. At the far south western corner of the same field there are a number of new buildings situated within a rectangular plot (Plate 1).

1947

- 5.6.3 This shows the PDA from a different angle. The tree boundary has matured somewhat and the field to the south west of the PDA is a playing field and used for football. The buildings in the south west corner can be seen. The PDA is being used as pasture as seen with the animals. This photo also shows the far part by railway of two small long rectangular fields. These fields were carved out of the main field when the railway was built for purposes unknown but perhaps animal holding pens. The farm courtyard complex at Burnt House Farm can also be seen north of the railway and perhaps these field boundaries are a legacy of the fields of the Burnt House Farm after the railway had dissected the area. To the south

west of the playing field is the paper mill which appears to still have retained its camouflage on the roof from the Second World War (Plate 8).

1960

- 5.6.4 There have been significant changes. A building is now located in the garage area of the PDA aside Station Road and the entranceway. There is a track that leads eastwards to a quarry area, with the eastern part of the PDA to the west of a quarry lake. Between the track and the railways there appears to be a commercial building and this building is related to the quarry and still stands today within the central area of the PDA. The land at the eastern end of the PDA is showing as having been worked although it is unclear as to exactly the nature of the works that have taken place in that area. The lakes have formed to the east of that area. The south west corner of the playing field, the buildings previously seen have been removed (Plate 2).

1990

- 5.6.5 The quarry is no longer operational. The western part of the PDA adjoins a complex of buildings around the new garage building and more commercial buildings have been added to the between the garage and the central PDA building outbuilding. To the east of these commercial buildings are two houses, one of which is Church Meadow and has a swimming pool to the east of the house. The remainder of the field that was a quarry is now grass with the lake to the east of the PDA and a stable building south of Church Meadow (Plate 3).

2003

- 5.6.6 The area of the swimming pool is now covered. The field of the south of Church Meadow now has a couple of buildings, the southern one being a stable and the northern one a mobile home and the field is fenced off into a couple of plots possibly for horses with the southern part left as scrub. A new residential property has been added within the central PDA area between the existing residential property west of Church Meadow and east of the commercial buildings within the PDA (Plate 4).

2008

- 5.6.7 There has been a new building added to the field south of Church Meadow being a new mobile home and the mobile home previously there removed. (Plate 5).

2017

- 5.6.8 There appears to be little change. (Plate 6)

LIDAR

- 5.6.9 The LIDAR picture for the PDA shows the disturbed undulating ground at the east end of the PDA with the drop off in ground levels towards the lake. There appears to be no other features (Fig. 11).

5.7 Walkover Survey

- 5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. A walkover was undertaken on the 19th September 2019. No features or artefacts were seen (Plates 7-14).
- 5.7.2 Access is currently from Station Road. Adjoining the entranceway from station Road is currently a closed garage containing a 1960s two storey brick-built garage building and forecourt that previously had pumps surround by a concrete surface. The concrete track of the private access road from Station Road continues eastwards with a number of commercial buildings east of the garage. The easternmost commercial building is the breeze block quarry building. Eastwards to this building is Meadow Cottage, also within the PDA and east of this part of the PDA, Finchfields followed by Church Meadow with a swimming pool north east of the house. At the end of the track which falls into the PDA is the mobile home of Lake View with a stable building next door. The boundary at the western end of the eastern part of the PDA is a mature hedgerow. To the north is the railway track which is set higher than the PDA as to the north the land slopes upwards. The area of the PDA is currently short grass around the mobile home and stable and is extremely undulating. Immediately east of the PDA the ground drops away sharply towards the lakes which is circa 2m lower than the PDA and surrounded by vegetation. The area to the south of the PDA is the river's edge and is also heavily vegetated.

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. Not in situ but in Chartham surface finds of Palaeolithic handaxes have been found (TR 15 SW 19) in the area of Chartham Mill. In addition, environmental remains have been found with the woolly rhinoceros found in the 17th century to the west of the PDA (TR 15 NW 1637). The Palaeolithic survey suggests a high probability for finds from this period due to the terrace gravels on the northern bank of the Stour. Outside of the assessment area to the east of the PDA near Horton Chapel, Lavallois flakes have been found (TR 15 NW 511). The geotechnical work has confirmed the presence of river Terrace 2 gravels at the western part of the PDA. Therefore, the Palaeolithic potential in this area is considered **high**.

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. 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 records from this period within the assessment area being that of a spearhead found in 1861 at Chartham Paper Mill south of the PDA (TR 15 NW 14). Undated, but possibly related to the Bronze Age is a cropmark of a ring ditch east of Burnt House Farm, just to the north of the eastern end of the PDA (TR 15 NW 1513). There are other undated cropmarks in the assessment

area to the south and south east of the PDA that may be related to this period. South east of the eastern end of the PDA is Milton Quarry where excavations there revealed prehistoric features, some of which were attributed to the Bronze Age which all together suggests that the river valley was occupied in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Iron Age

- 5.8.5 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has three records from this period within the assessment area all PAS finds of copper alloy coins located to a grid square to the south west of the PDA. It is possible that the cropmarks and features mentioned above could relate to this period but, 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 eight records from this period within the assessment area. We know the Romans exploited the Stour Valley with mills and villas along its length. There are two roads that pass across the assessment area, one running from Wye to Canterbury (TR 05 SWE 324) where the exact path is not certain and the other running from Benenden to Canterbury (TQ 93 NE 66). To the east of the PDA there appears to have been significant Roman activity with a road and building (TR 15 NW 330) circa 745m from the PDA. This coupled with the Roman remains identified immediately east of the PDA in 1973, that were spread out over a 70m stretch, that is suggestive of another potential building (TR 15 NW 50), along with the four PAS finds of coins and a finger rings in the area shows that the Romans were likely to be occupying the northern banks of the Stour. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.7 The Kent HER has four records from this period within the assessment area. The remains of an early church in the immediately vicinity of the present church (TR 15 NW 646) along with a number of graves dating to 950 AD and 1294 AD. and the presence of PAS finds located to a grid square south of the PDA of a brooch, gold coin and copper alloy stirrup. Documentation confirms the existence of Chartham in this period along with that of a barrow cemetery dating to circa 410 AD and 1065 AD outside of the assessment area to the south in an area known as Juliberries Grave. All of which date wise ties in with the documentation about the place being gifted to the church. Given the closeness of the western end of the PDA to the church, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Medieval

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has 26 records from this period within the assessment area, which shows the continued prosperity of Chatham in this period. The present church Grade I has 13th century origins as do a number of surviving Medieval Grade II listed houses dating from the 15th century near the church. In addition, there is the scheduled chapel at Horton Manor to the east of the PDA along with that of Horton Manor itself. To the south of the PDA, there is the Chartham Mill site, which is known to have had a mill there from at least the Domesday period (TR 15 SW 202). There are also 14 PAS finds, most located to a grid square south of the PDA predominately consisting of silver coins. And a couple of copper alloy strap ends. Map regressions suggest that the PDA itself was on the eastern edge of the settlement area and 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 42 records from this period within the assessment area with 16 related to listed buildings and 13 as buildings records which includes locally listed buildings reflecting the continued growth and prosperity of Chartham into the Post Medieval period. Outside of the main settlement areas to the west of the PDA and south of the PDA at Rattington, the area aside from the mill was rural and agricultural with scattered farmsteads. Immediately north of the PDA is Burnt House Farm of which map regressions shows the PDA as agricultural land belong to this farmstead until the railway separated the PDA from the farmstead.

However, what is unclear is that the early maps are suggestive that there were buildings located on the eastern side of Station Road in the early Post Medieval period so it is possible that there are remains in the area below the western part of the PDA. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **moderate**.

Modern

5.8.10 KHER has seven records dating to this period, all relating to the Second World War. The bridges and railways line in this part were defended with roadblocks and potential demolition sites along with other supporting services, with a decontamination plant at the mill and Home Guard posts. Adjacent to the entranceway to the access road became a garage in 1960 with the eastern part of the PDA used as part of the quarry works which started in 1947. The central section of the PDA has the remains of quarry outbuildings and a modern bungalow. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Overview

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

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

- Prehistoric: **high**

- Iron Age: **low**

- Roman: **high**

- Anglo-Saxon: **moderate**

- Medieval: **low**

- Post-Medieval: **moderate**
- 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 was agricultural land until 1947 when the wider area of which the PDA is part was permitted for gravel extraction. The eastern end of the PDA was aside the area where lakes formed and it is uncertain from the photographs as to the exact nature of any works undertaken in this area of the PDA as to whether there was any truncation and material was removed from this area or not. Given the differences in height between the eastern end of the PDA and the lakes, this suggests that it is possible that materials were not removed.

However, the land level here is extremely undulating and this could also suggest that this area consists of made ground as a result of the gravel works if material had been removed. Therefore, the historical impact in this area is **uncertain** but there is likely to have been some truncation.

- 6.2.2 Associated with the gravel works in the central portion of the PDA is the breeze block outbuilding and aside this a modern bungalow in the late 20th century which would have had a **high** impact in this area.
- 6.2.3 The position of the proposed new residential houses at the eastern end of the PDA, will require foundations and will have a **high** impact on any potential archaeology. The position of the residential houses in the central part of the PDA is in an area that has already had high disturbance.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

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

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

- 7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Prehistoric period due to the presence of River Terrace 2 gravels for the Palaeolithic and the nearby ring ditch cropmarks, which may be Bronze Age. The Roman periods in view of the ceramic building material found just east of the PDA in the quarry area. There is moderate for the Anglo-Saxon and Post Medieval periods given the proximity of the western end of the PDA to the centre of Chartham. It is low for all other periods.

Rarity

- 7.2.2 Any Palaeolithic activity whether human or environmental is rare and is considered to have national importance.

Documentation

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

Group Value

- 7.2.4 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has group value in helping to understand the utilisation of the Stour Valley in the Prehistoric and Roman periods.

Survival / Condition

- 7.2.5 Survival of archaeology at the site is uncertain at the eastern end of the PDA. It has not been possible to exactly understand the nature of the works that have occurred immediately west of the lake. Whether ground material including gravels have been removed here and the ground subsequently made up or that ground material including the gravel deposits there were left in -situ with only the top horizons affected by the quarry works. What is clear is that the area there is extremely undulating and uneven which is very different to the surround land characteristic which are flat.
- 7.2.6 In the central PDA area, the existing outbuilding and bungalow would have had a high impact on any potential archaeology and may have truncated and destroyed any potential archaeology in that area.

Fragility / Vulnerability

- 7.2.7 Any potential remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ will vulnerable to damage during the proposed development.

Diversity

- 7.2.8 There is diversity for potential remains from the prehistoric and Roman period.

Potential

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

Significance

- 7.2.10 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is potential 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 Anglo-Saxon or Post Medieval period would be of local significance in our understanding of the development of Chartham and whether there were Post Medieval buildings on the eastern side of the road below Burnt House Farm as suggested by some earlier maps.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high** archaeological potential for the Prehistoric and Roman Period, **moderate** for the Anglo-Saxon and Post Medieval period and **low** potential for all other periods. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.
- 8.1.3 A previous planning application to the area (CA/19/01338/FUL) had an CCC Archaeology consultee response recommending a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching including geoarchaeological test pitting secured by condition in order to ascertain the presence of any archaeological remains.

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 Kent Sectional Buildings (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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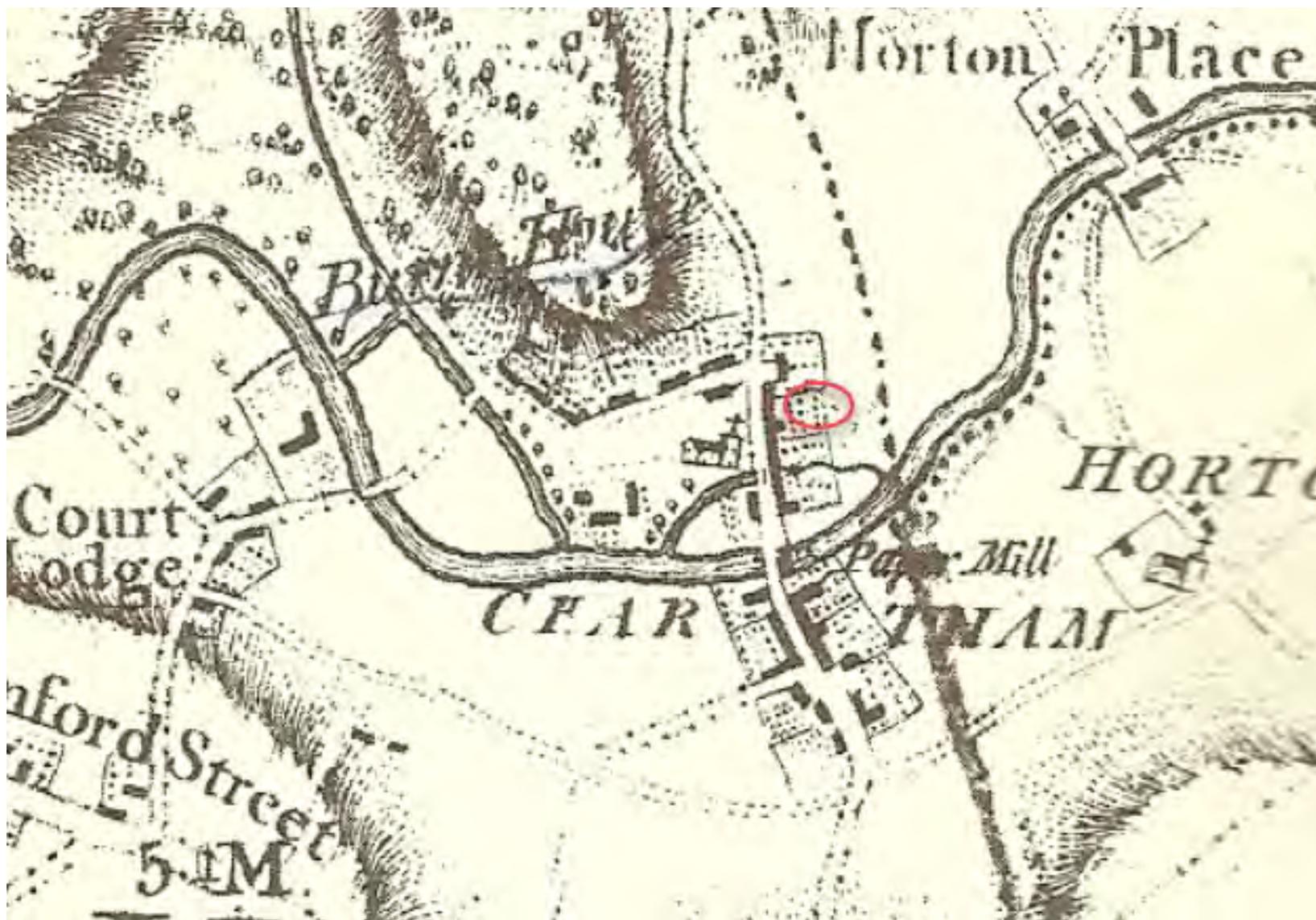
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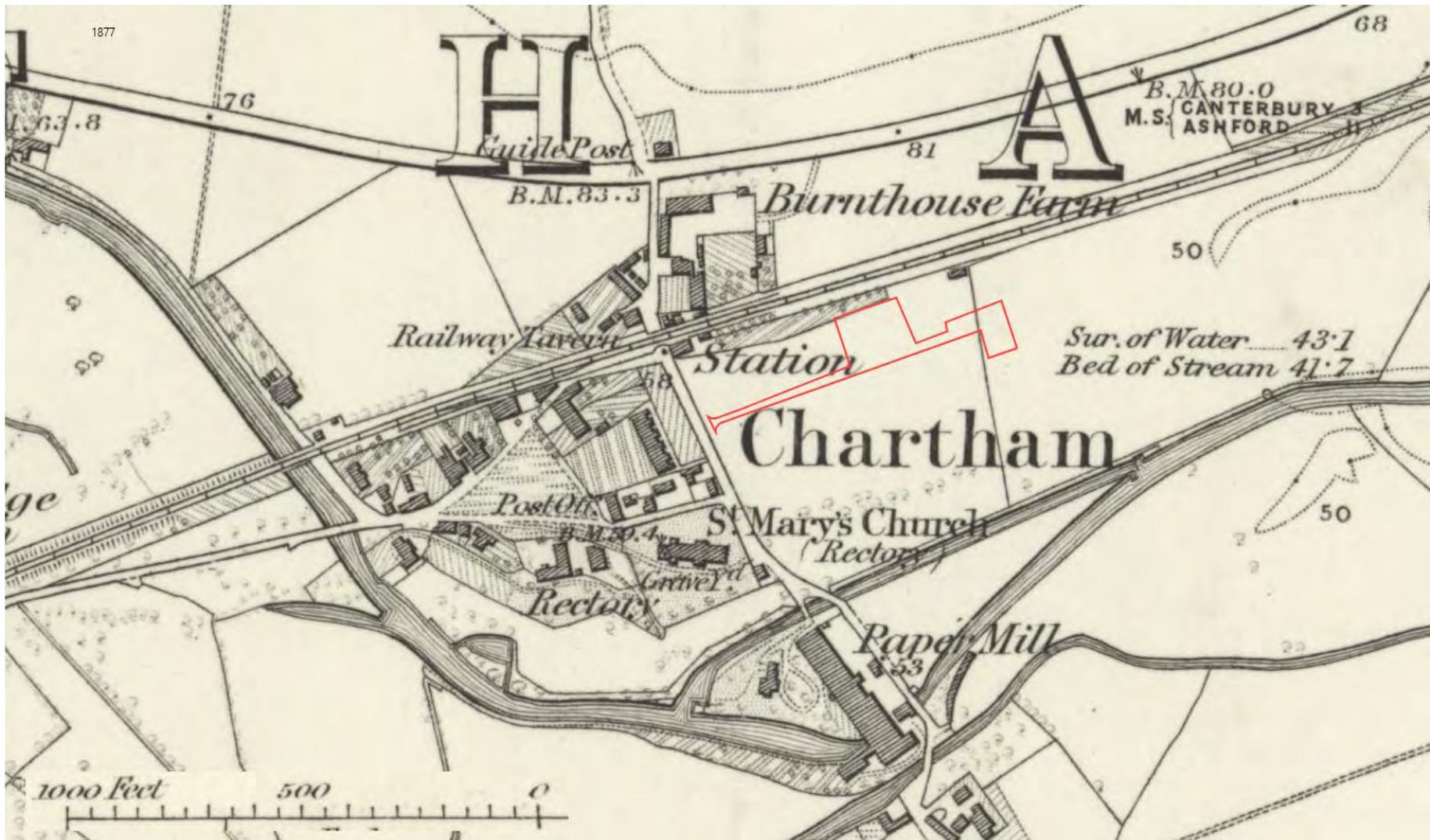


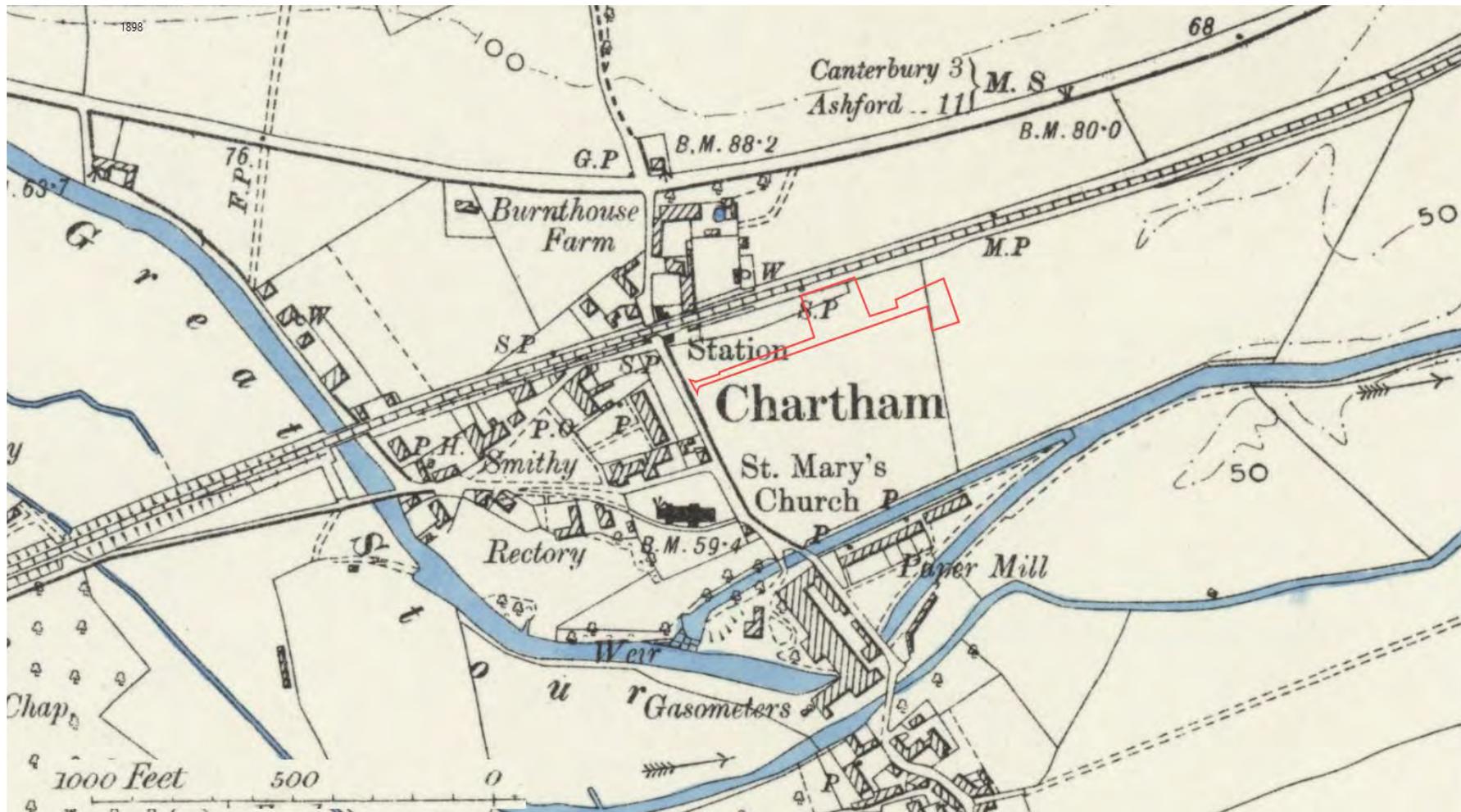


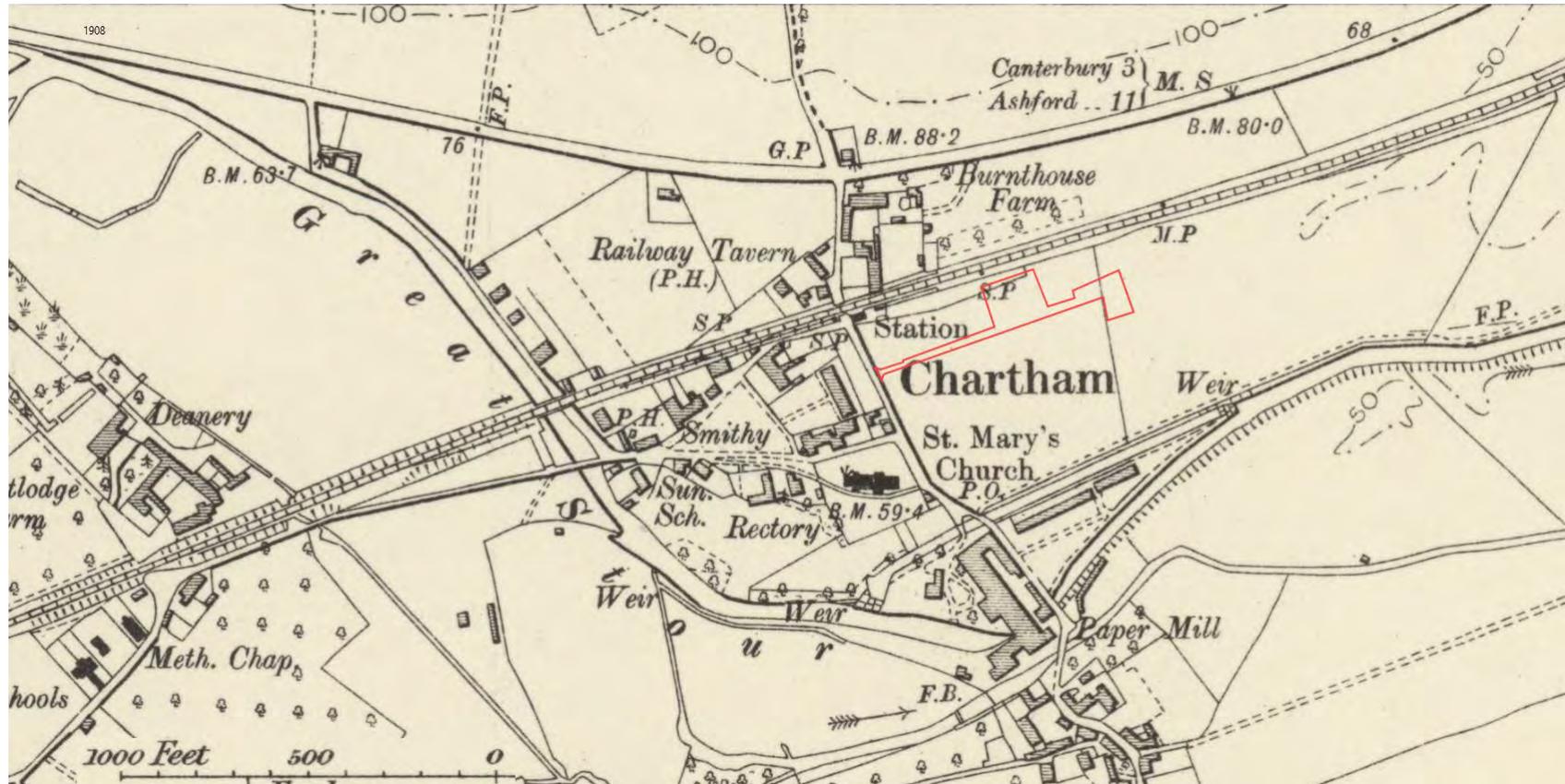














11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 12-18). ALL LOCATION DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE EASTERN END OF THE PDA.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 15 SW 203	Building	c. 805m SW	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.
TR 15 SW 63	Listed Building	c. 275m S	Medieval	The Artichoke Inn. Grade II listed building (1085689). Probable late C15 to early C16 timber-framed building refaced with stucco.
TR 15 NW 646	Monument	c. 215m W	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. 865m SW	Post Medieval	Bolts Hill Chartham / No. 1 & 2 Box Tree Cottages. 18th century. Locally Listed Building - 5038.
TR 15 SW 108	Building	c. 785m SW	Post Medieval	Bolts Hill Chartham / Outbuilding at Deanery Farm. Late 19th century. Locally Listed Building - 5039.
TR 15 SW 110	Building	c. 750m SW	Post Medieval	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. 110m S	Post Medieval	Mill Terrace Chartham / Mill Terrace No. 1 To 12. Mid-19th century terrace. Locally Listed Building - 5041.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 15 NW 910	Building	c. 420m W	Post Medieval	Riverside Chartham / Riverside Gatehouse Former Level Crossing Keepers Cottage. Mid-19th century. Locally Listed Building - 5043.
TR 15 NW 1382	Listed Building	c. 365m W	Medieval to Post Medieval	The King's Head Inn. Grade II listed building (1100324). Main construction periods 1450 to 1599.
TR 15 NW 1352	Listed Building	c. 755m W	Medieval to Modern	Oast and Stables at Deanery Farm. Grade II listed building (1085441). Circa 1500 altered in early 19th century.
TR 15 NW 1266	Listed Building	c. 175m N	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 1267	Listed Building	c. 200m N	Post Medieval	Barn at Burnt House Farm Situated to North of Farmhouse. Grade II listed building (1085674). 18th century of earlier.
TR 15 NW 1269	Listed Building	c. 775m W	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. 330m W	Post Medieval	The Forge. Grade II listed building (1085679). 18th century house.
TR 15 NW 1273	Listed Building	c. 325m W	Post Medieval	Tanthorn Cottage. Grade II listed building (1085680). 18th century.
TR 15 SW 136	Listed Building	c. 295m S	Post Medieval	Hope Cottage. Grade II listed building (1085687). 18th century.
TR 15 SW 120	Listed Building	c. 315m S	Post Medieval	Rentain Farmhouse. Grade II listed building (1085688). 18th century.
TR 15 SW 129	Listed Building	c. 230m S	Post Medieval	Riverview Cottage. Grade II listed building (1085691). 18th century.
TR 15 SW 124	Listed Building	c. 245m S	Medieval to Post Medieval	Rattington House. Grade II listed building (1085692). 18th century or earlier.
TR 15 NW 1276	Listed Building	c. 530m E	Medieval to Modern	Horton Manor Chapel, Chartham. Grade II listed building (1085714). Manorial chapel circa 1300 nave with late 14th chancel. Later converted into an oasthouse.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 15 NW 1171	Listed Building	c. 495m E	Medieval to Post Medieval	Horton Manor House. Grade II listed building (1255391). 15th century to early 16th century U shaped timber framed building with 19th century extension.
TR 15 NW 1077	Listed Building	c. 340m W	Modern	K6 Telephone Kiosk on Green (Canterbury 738271). Grade II listed building (1260425).
TR 15 NW 1416	Listed Building	c. 250m W	Post Medieval	De L'Angle House. Grade II listed building (1336499). 18th century House
TR 15 NW 1467	Listed Building	c. 445m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Oast Cottage. Grade II listed building (1336503). Small early 17th century cottage.
TR 15 SW 159	Listed Building	c. 230m S	Post Medieval	Willow Cottage. Grade II listed building (1336504). 18th century.
TR 15 NW 1424	Listed Building	c. 230m N	Post Medieval	Park House. Grade II listed building (1336534). Early 19th century house.
TR 15 NW 1410	Listed Building	c. 170m N	Post Medieval	Dovecote at Burnt House Farm Situated to The East of The Barn. 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 77	Listed Building	c. 285m S	Post Medieval to Modern	Rentain Cottage. Grade II listed (1347906). 17th century or earlier.
TR 15 SW 78	Listed Building	c. 250m SE	Post Medieval	No 4 The Square Grade II listed (1347931). Datestone 'T. S Gill 1746'.
TR 15 SW 80	Listed Building	c. 280m S	Post Medieval	Evita. Grade II listed (1347941). Three cottages dated 1722.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 15 NW 1377	Listed Building	c. 315m W	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 89	Listed Building	c. 280m S	Post Medieval	The Old Bakery. Grade II listed (1348524). Dated 1733.
TR 15 NW 1125	Monument	c. 180m SW	Modern	Second World War Roadblock (Bridge Demolition) At Rattington Street, Chartham.
TR 15 NW 676	Monument	c. 430m W	Modern	Second World War Roadblock and Bridge Demolition on The Parish Road Bridge Over the River Stour, Chartham
TR 15 NW 669	Monument	c. 675m W	Modern	Second World War Roadblock (Bridge Demolition), Deanery Farm, Chartham
TR 15 NW 665	Monument	c. 560m N	Modern	Second World War Defensive Line on The Railway Between Canterbury And Faversham
TR 15 NW 1129	Monument	c. 530m E	Modern	Second World War Roadblock at A Minor Bridge Over the River Stour Near Horton Grange, Chartham
TR 15 NW 1128	Monument	c. 50m S	Modern	Second World War Home Guard Post, The Grange, Chartham
TR 15 NW 1127	Monument	c. 170m S	Modern	Second World War Civil Defence Mortuary in A Shed Belonging to H.A. Mitchell And Son, Chartham
TR 15 SW 121	Building	c. 380m SW	Modern	Second World War Decontamination Plant at Chartham Paper Mills, Rattington Street, Chartham
TR 15 NW 1500	Listed Building	c. 240m W	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. 185m S	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age Spearhead found in 1861 at Chartham Paper Mill.
TR 15 NW 16	Listed Building	c. 205m W	Medieval to Post Medieval	St Mary's Church, Chartham. Grade I listed building (1100352). Main construction periods 1200 to 1875

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 15 NW 50	Findspot	c. 85m E	Roman	Romano-British Tiles, Coin etc. Traces of Roman occupation were found in 1973 at TR 11005530, between the A28 and the pond to the south. Material, consisting of fragments of tiles and coarse ware potsherds, was recovered over a distance of 70 metres centred on a narrow track of flint and rammed chalk. Trial trenches on either side of the railway line failed to reveal any signs of a building, but yielded more potsherds and a Constantinian coin
TR 15 NW 53	Listed Building	c. 790m W	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 83	Building	c. 150m NNE	Post Medieval	Milepost Ashford Road (A28) Chartham
TR 15 NW 85	Monument	c. 825m W	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 NW 330	Monument	c. 745m E	Roman	Roman Road and Building. Side ditches of Roman road with metalling between: a building foundation, parallel to the road.
TR 15 SW 19	Findspot	c. 405m SE	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 46	Monument	c. 675m SE	Unknown	Area Features. Pits/ areas of dark soil, possible occupation areas.
TR 15 SW 50	Monument	c. 715m SW	Unknown	Linear Feature. Double ditched linear feature, possible track, with pit or blob to south.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
MKE56674	Findspot	c. 850m SW	Late Iron Age	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Iron Age Copper Alloy Coin. Circa 100 BC.
MKE56702	Findspot	c. 100m S	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Roman Copper Alloy Coin. Circa 145 AD.
MKE56703	Findspot	c. 100m S	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin. Dated 1272 - 1307AD. Edward I penny.
MKE56704	Findspot	c. 100m S	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin. Dated 1189 - 1191AD. Richard I penny.
MKE56705	Findspot	c. 100m S	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin. 1327-1377AD. Edward III penny.
MKE56706	Findspot	c. 100m S	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Silver Coin. Dated 1154-1272AD.
MKE56722	Findspot	c. 100m S	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Lead Unidentified Object. Circa 1540AD.
MKE56728	Findspot	c. 100m S	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Silver Coin. Dated 1327-1377AD. Edward III penny.
MKE56729	Findspot	c. 100m S	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin. Dated 1180-1247AD. Farthing.
MKE57034	Findspot	c. 100m S	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Early Medieval Copper Alloy Brooch. Cruciform type dated 450-510AD.
MKE57038	Findspot	c. 100m S	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin. Dated 1205-1210AD. King John penny.
MKE57039	Findspot	c. 100m S	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin. Dated 1272-1377AD. Edward I penny.
MKE57043	Findspot	c. 100m S	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Early Medieval Gold Coin dated 650AD.
MKE57158	Findspot	c. 100m S	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Early Medieval Copper Alloy Stirrup dated 1000-1100AD.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
MKE57159	Findspot	c. 100m S	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin dated 1180-1272AD. Penny.
MKE57160	Findspot	c. 100m S	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin dated 1247-1272. Henry III penny.
MKE57166	Findspot	c. 100m S	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Silver Coin dated 1205-1247AD. Penny.
MKE57591	Findspot	c. 760m S	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Copper Alloy Sword dated 1300-1499AD.
MKE57609	Findspot	c. 735m SW	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Post Medieval Lead Bird Feeder late 17th century, early 18th century.
MKE57681	Findspot	c. 880m SW	Iron Age	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Iron Age Copper Alloy Coin. Potin.
MKE57815	Findspot	c. 850m SW	Iron Age	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Iron Age Copper Alloy Coin Potin.
MKE57877	Findspot	c. 355m E	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Copper Alloy Strap End dated 1350-1400AD.
MKE57878	Findspot	c. 355m E	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Copper Alloy Finger Ring.
TR 15 NW 1513	Monument	c. 100m N	Unknown	Cropmark of A Ring Ditch, To the East of Burnt House Farm. Seen in 1990 aerial photo.
TR 15 NW 512	Monument	c. 185m N	Post Medieval	Chartham Station. Railway station on the Margate - Ashford branch line, built in 1844. Demolished in the second half of the 20th century.
MKE86143	Farmstead	c. 610m NW	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%).

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
MKE86144	Farmstead	c. 190m NW	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. 450m SW	Post Medieval	Outfarm West Of Chartham. A field barn with no associated yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE86146	Farmstead	c. 750m W	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. 305m S	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. 270m S	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. 555m SW	Post Medieval	Farmstead South West of Rentain Farm. Dispersed cluster. Only the farmhouse remains.
MKE86157	Farmstead	c. 555m E	Post Medieval	Horton Farm. Regular courtyard multi-yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%).
TR 15 NW 1637	Palaeolithic Environmental Evidence Findspot	c. 285m SW	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.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 15 NW 151	Building	c. 205m NW	Post Medieval	West Stables at Burnt House Farm. Late 18th century- early 19th century rear and side walls.
TR 15 SW 191	Building	c. 750m SSE	Post Medieval	Northwest Pigsties at Hillside Farm.
TR 15 SW 195	Building	c. 745m SSE	Post Medieval	Working-Horse Stable at Hillside Farm.
TR 15 SW 197	Building	c. 765m SSE	Post Medieval	Slaughterhouse Range at Hillside Farm. 10 bay possible dairy. Circa 1880.
TR 15 SW 198	Building	c. 755m SSE	Post Medieval	Dung-Pit at Hillside Farm. Circa 1880.
TR 15 SW 202	Monument	c. 195m S	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.
MKE100609	Findspot	c. 500m E	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Roman Copper Alloy Coin. Nummus of Constantine II from 317AD.
MKE100717	Findspot	c. 700m E	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval Copper Alloy Strap End. Dated circa 1350AD.
MKE100735	Findspot	c. 550m E	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Roman Copper Alloy Sestertius coin dated 174AD.
TR 15 SW 207	Building	c. 850m SW	Post Medieval to Modern	Former National School, Bolts Hill, Chartham, Canterbury. Seen on the 1862 OS map. Later converted to a surgery.
TQ 85 SE 300	Monument	c. 550m N	Post Medieval	Chatham And Dover Railway. Also known as the Chatham Line. In 1853 the East Kent Railway Company was inaugurated and authorised to build an extension from the North Kent Line at Strood to Canterbury.
TQ 93 NE 66	Monument	c. 550m SE	Roman	Roman Road Running from Benenden To Canterbury Via Ashford. Margary Route 130.
TR 15 NE 1063	Monument	Adjacent to PDA - N	Post Medieval to Modern	Ashford & Margate Railway built by the South Eastern Railway in 1846.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 05 SE 324	Monument	c. 300m SE	Roman	Possible Roman Road from Wye to Canterbury, East Bank of The Great Stour. Route not completely certain.

Figure 12: Gazetteer of KHER Records

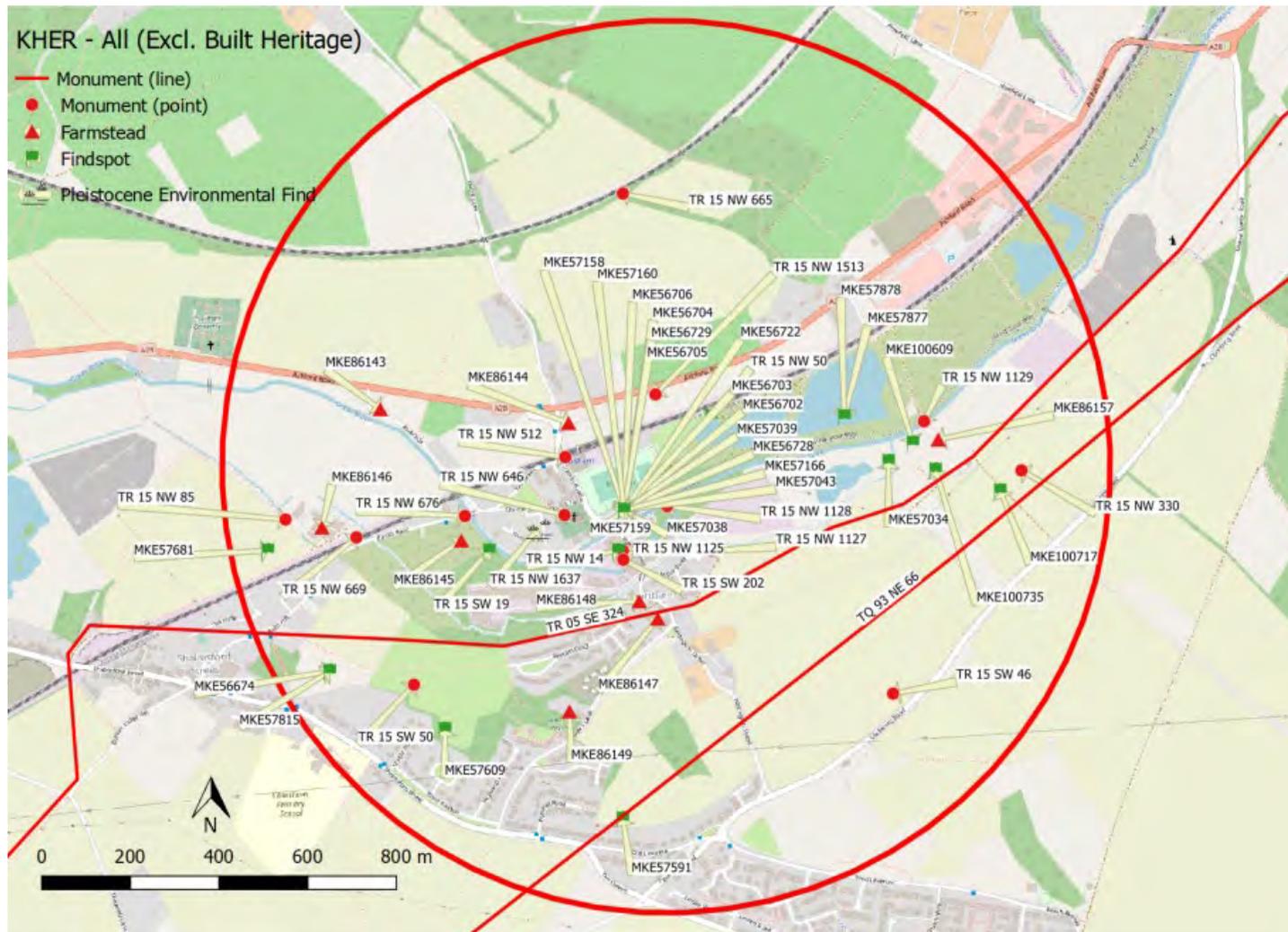


Figure 14: KHER Monument Record – All (excluding Built Heritage)

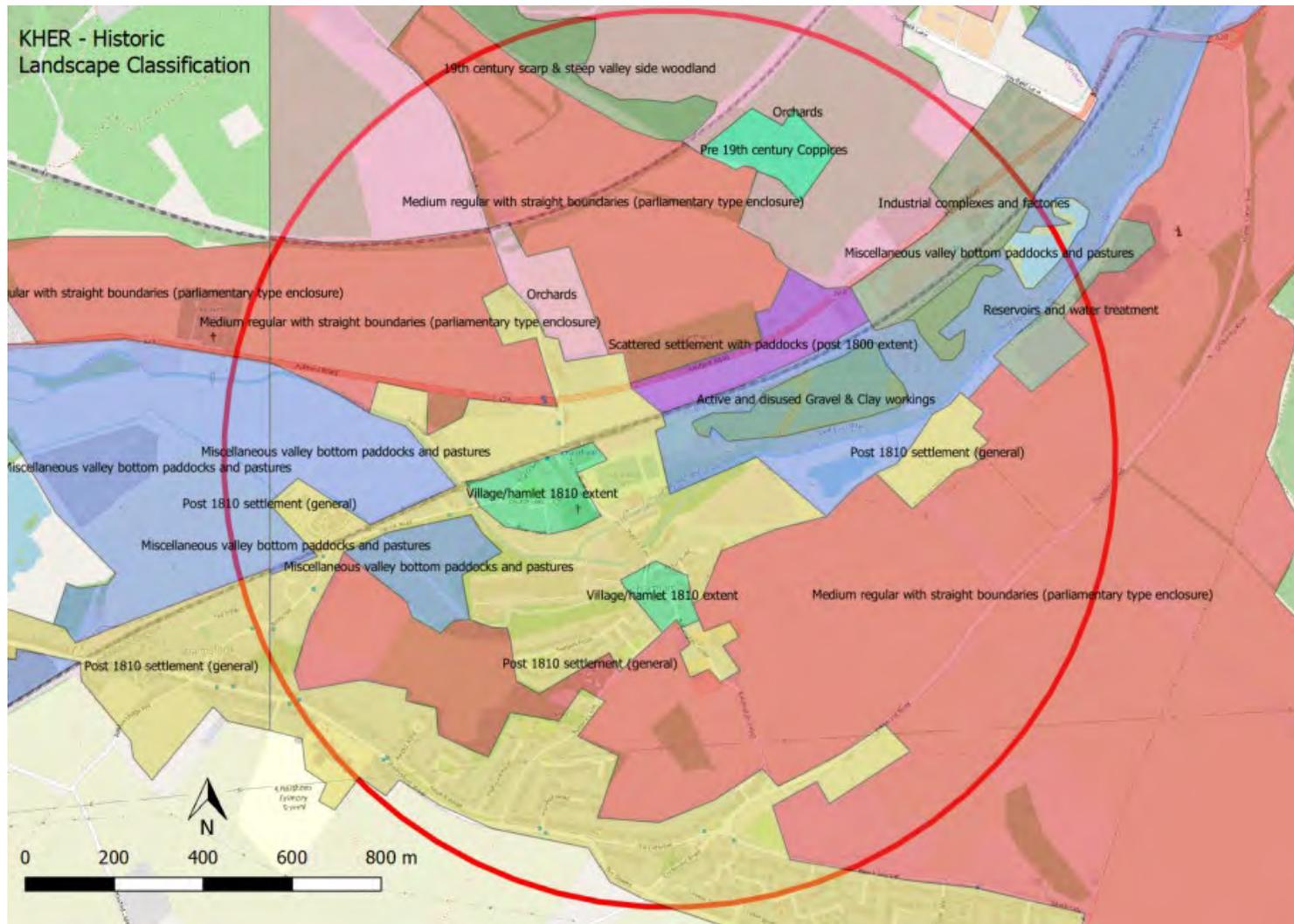


Figure 15: KHER Historic Landscape Characterisation

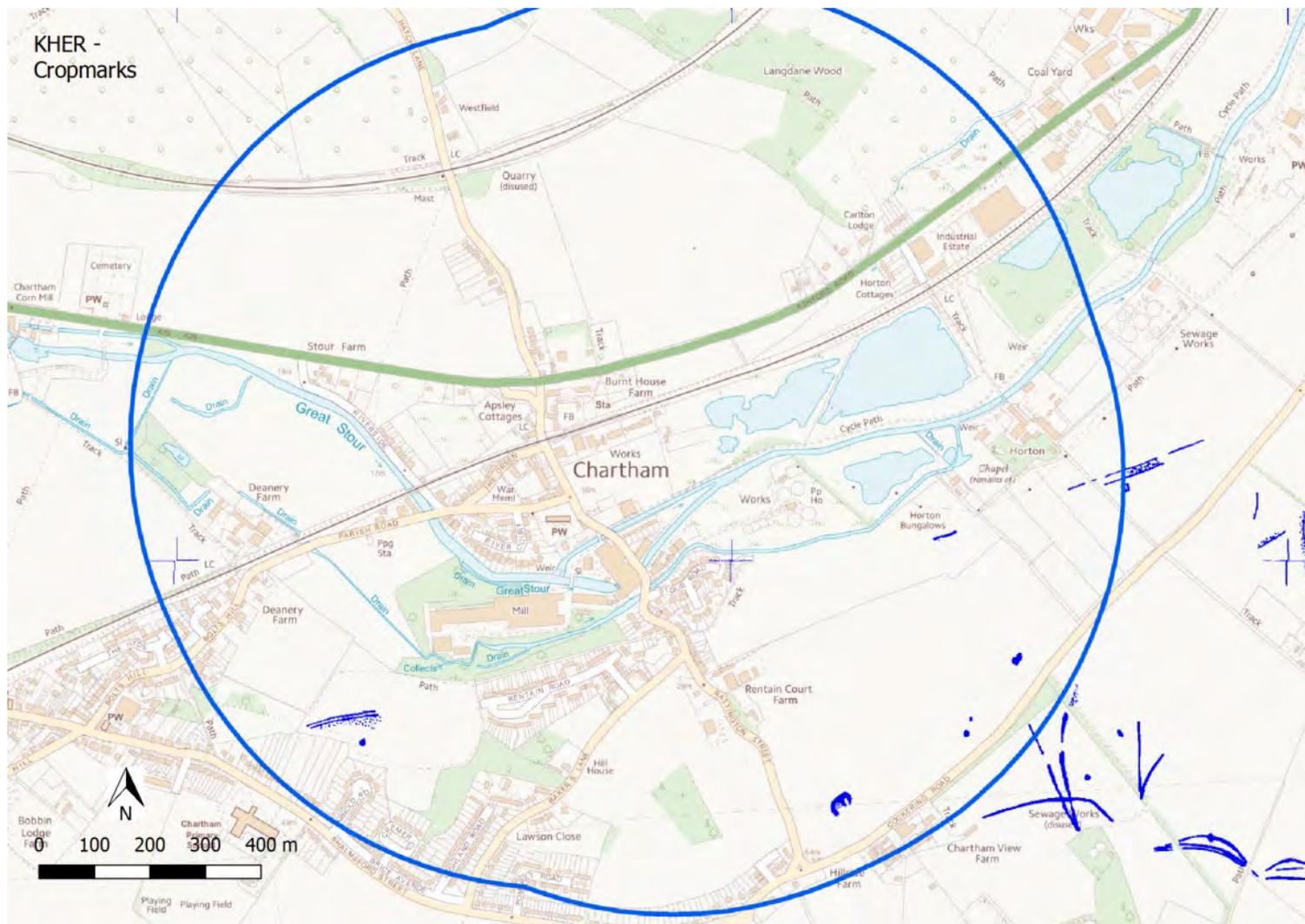


Figure 16: KHER Cropmarks

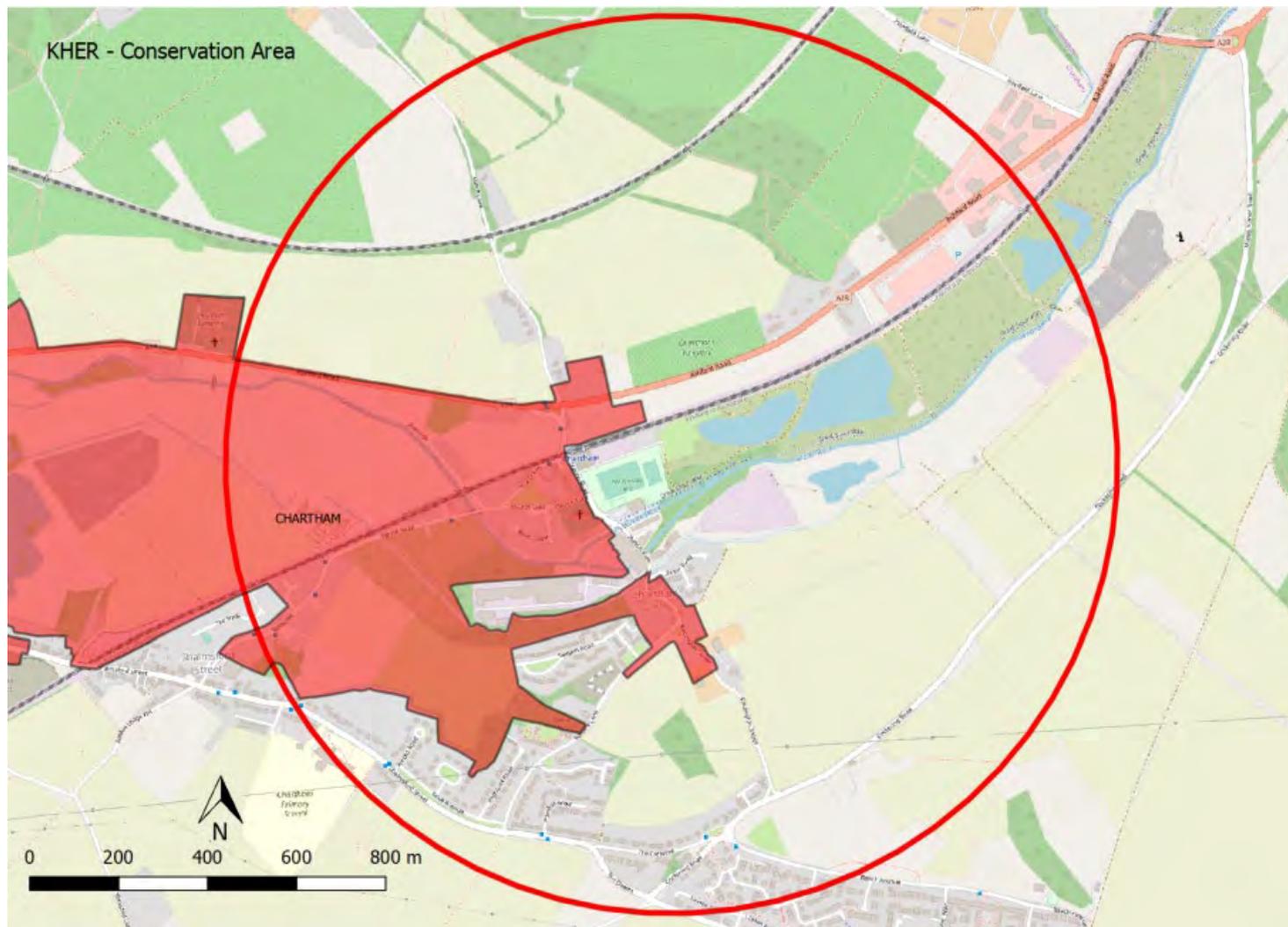


Figure 17: KHER Conservation Areas

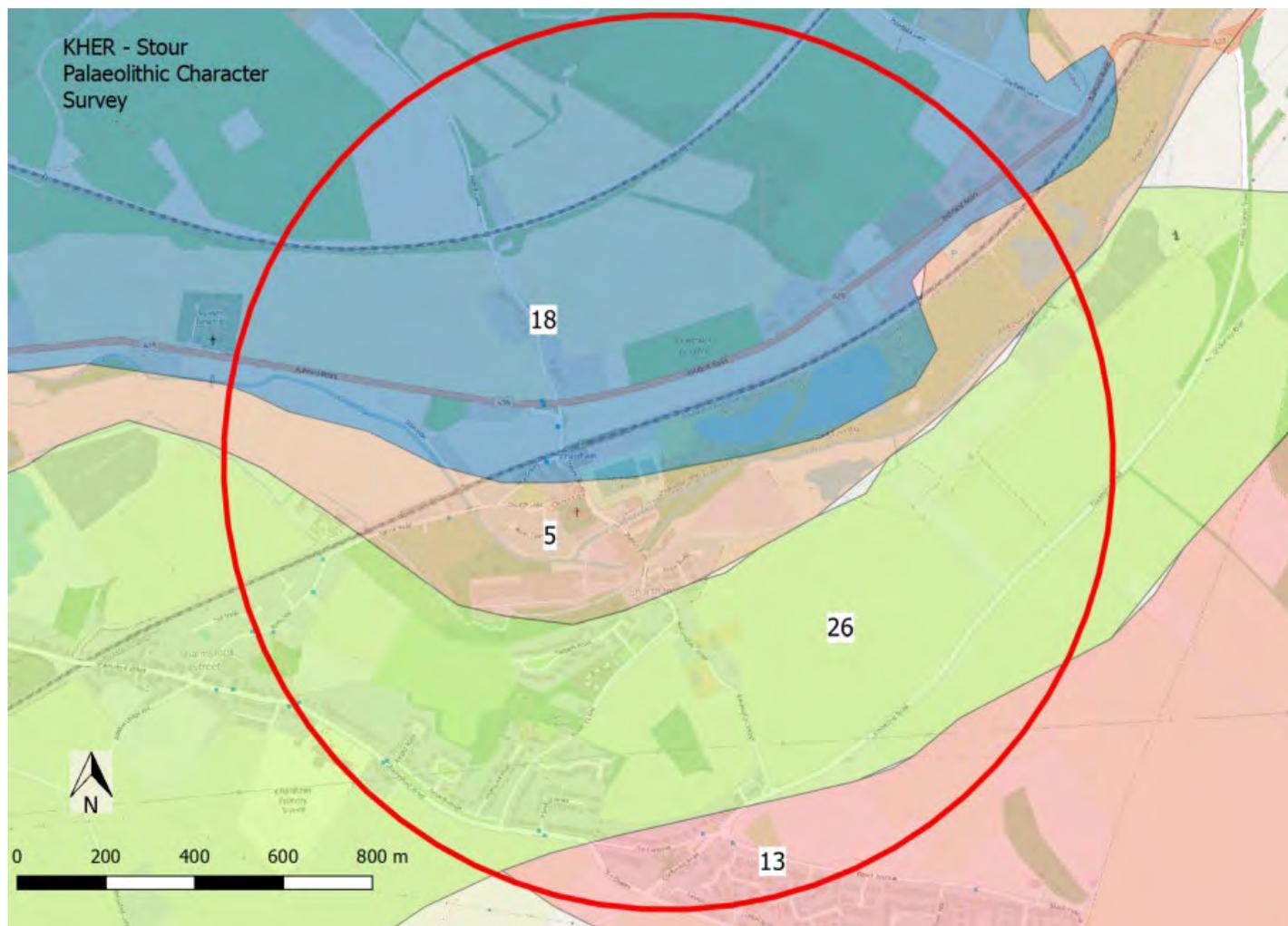


Figure 18: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Areas

CHARTHAM

At the request of Miss L. Millard, of the Royal Museum, Canterbury, the area (N.G.R. TR 11005530) lying between the A28 Canterbury to Maidstone road and the lake to the south was examined for possible Romano-British remains as reported by Mr. J. Chapman, of 25 Stour Road, Chartham.

Stratified material of this period was found in the section of quarrying cut to the edge of the railway fence at a depth of 1.6 metres, consisting of bonding- and roofing-tile fragments, with coarse ware potsherds. The material was found over a length of seventy metres and was centred on a narrow track made of flints and rammed chalk. As the ground sloped steeply to the north, two trenches were cut on the other side of the railway for indications of a building. None was found; but the dark cultivated soil containing potsherds and one Constantinian commemorative coin (*Urbs Roma*) extended to a depth of two metres. As no evidence of walls was found on either side of the railway, it is unlikely that anything but a small building may have been situated underneath. More probably the vestiges remaining are from a building destroyed by the quarrying.

Figure 19: Extract from the *Archaeologia Cantiana* Volume 88 (1973)



Plate 1: 1940s.All at altitude 553m (Google Earth).

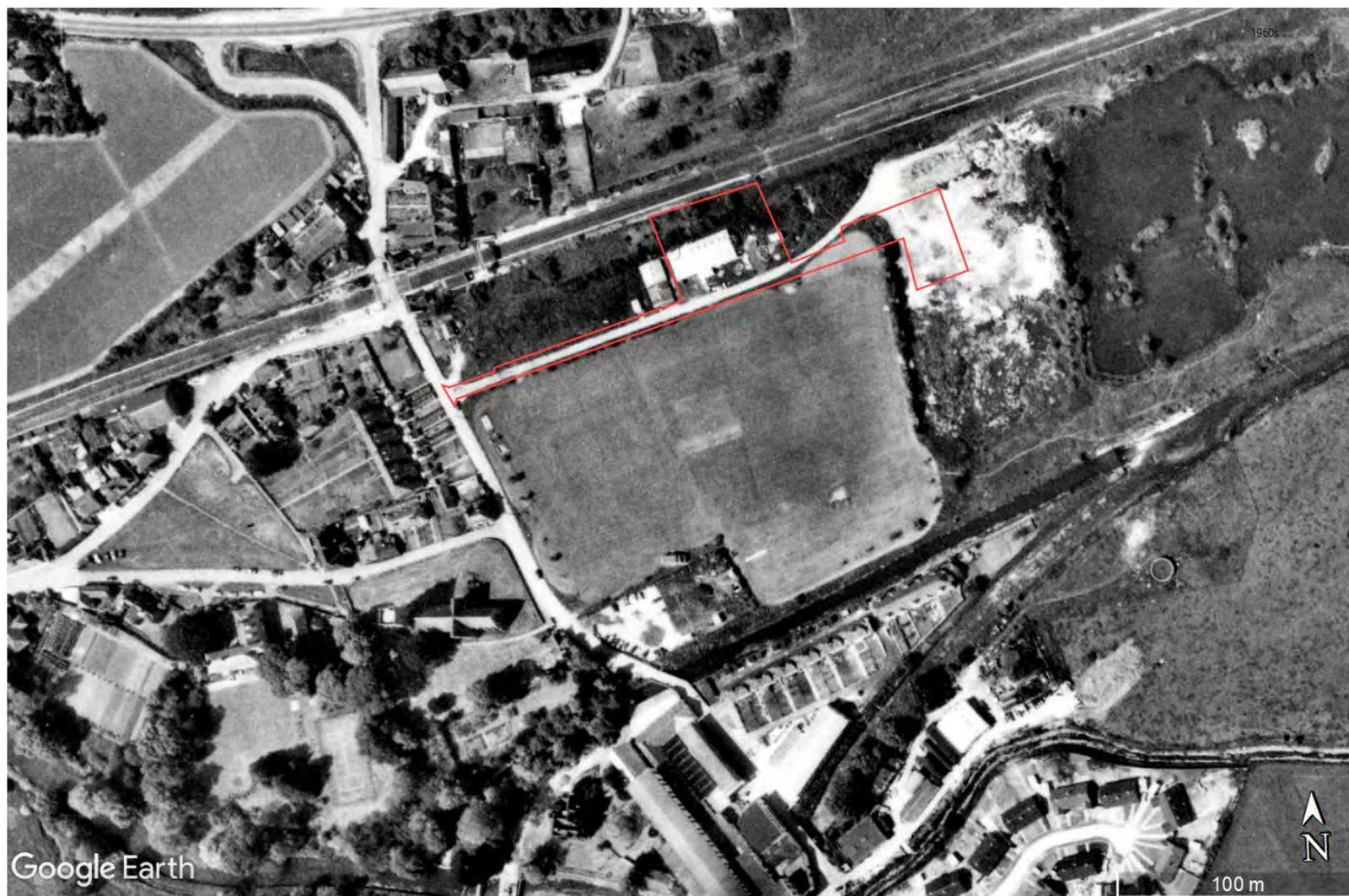


Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2008 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2017 Google Earth



Plate 7: View of the PDA 1932 (facing W).



Plate 8: View of the PDA 1947 (facing NNW).



Plate 9: View of the PDA entrance (facing NE).



Plate 10: View towards the eastern end of the PDA (facing NW)



Plate 11: View towards the eastern end of the PDA facing SW).



Plate 12: View towards the PDA (facing N).



Plate 13: View towards the PDA from the playing fields (facing NE).



Plate 14: outbuildings within PDA to be demolished (facing NE)