



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of land at Pilgrims, Pilgrims Lane, Chilham, Canterbury, Kent, CT4 8AA.

April 2021

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National Grid Reference TR 08380 54502



Report for Mr G Petts

Date of Report: 12th April 2021

SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company

School Farm Oast, Graveney Road

Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP

Tel; 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112

www.swatarchaeology.co.uk

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Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Mr G Petts to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at Pilgrims, Pilgrims Lane, Chilham, Canterbury, 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/moderate**
- Roman: **low/moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **high**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

The PDA is located on the northern side of Pilgrims Lane at the eastern end of the parish of Chilham. Located some 7.5km east of Canterbury and 1.7km from the centre of Chilham. The PDA is on the northern slopes of the Stour Valley, with the river circa 300m to the south east. Pilgrims Lane at the north eastern end joins Shalmsford Road and Bowerland Lane at the south western end. The PDA is 'L' shaped and currently contains in the south western corner of the plot the modern bungalow of Pilgrims. The central part of the plot contains a number of outbuildings. The south eastern boundary adjoins the residential plot of Windemere and the western plot are horse paddocks and contains a number of outbuildings close to the south western corner. The north eastern boundary adjoins the residential plot of South View. Opposite the PDA are a number of other modern residential plots. The PDA sits on gently sloping ground from 51m aOD at the northern boundary to 47m aOD at the southern boundary. Until the second half of the 20th century, the PDA was agricultural land having been arable and then latterly orchards, then the Pilgrims Lane area was developed for residential

housing and a bungalow was built in the south western quadrant with a number of outbuildings in the north eastern part of the plot. There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Prehistoric period due to the presence of River Terrace 3 gravels for the Palaeolithic and the ring ditch cropmarks in the wider area, which may be Bronze Age. There is also the possibility of high potential for the Medieval period particularly if Pilgrims Lane was used as part of the pilgrim's route to Canterbury. There is low/moderate potential for the Iron Age and Roman period, based on the PAS finds within the wider assessment area and the known use of the Stour valley in these periods. It is considered for there to be low potential for all other periods. However, the lack of archaeological records and events in the vicinity of the PDA is likely to be due to lack of opportunity rather than absence of archaeology.

The historical impact on any potential archaeology is considered high in the area of the present bungalow. The north western area of the PDA has had a number of outbuildings and the historical impact there is considered to be medium. In the remaining area of the PDA the historical impact is considered to be low. There is proposed to be a replacement dwelling in the area of the present bungalow on an area already highly disturbed. The proposed new residential development and garage in the south eastern quadrant will be in an area of low historical archaeological impact with the new development requiring foundations will have a high impact on any potential archaeology. The annex is also in an area of low historical archaeological impact and the annex will required foundations and services, which will have a high impact on any potential archaeology. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities but it is recommended for there to be an evaluation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Mr G Petts (the 'Client), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at Pilgrims, Pilgrims Lane, Chilham, Canterbury, Kent, CT4 8AA centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 08380 54502 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The PDA is located on the northern side of Pilgrims Lane at the eastern end of the parish of Chilham. Located some 7.5km east of Canterbury and 1.7km from the centre of Chilham. The PDA is on the northern slopes of the Stour Valley, with the river circa 300m to the south east. Pilgrims Lane at the north eastern end joins Shalmsford Road and Bowerland Lane at the south western end. The PDA is 'L' shaped and currently contains in the south western corner of the plot the modern bungalow of Pilgrims. The central part of the plot contains a number of outbuildings. The south eastern boundary adjoins the residential plot of Windemere and the western plot are horse paddocks and contains a number of outbuildings close to the south western corner. The north eastern boundary adjoins the residential plot of South View. Opposite the PDA are a number of other modern residential plots. The PDA sits on gently sloping ground from 51m aOD at the northern boundary to 47m aOD at the southern boundary. (Fig. 1).

Geology

- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock comprising of Seaford Chalk Formation. The PDA sits within an area of superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits 3 – Sand and Gravel. The resolution of the BGS is not of sufficient details to ascertain as to exactly where the boundary between the various superficial deposits lie within the area around the PDA. However, the alluvium would have been laid down as part of the river channel and flood plain at the PDA. The River Terrace deposits are known to be potential source of Palaeolithic material.

Geotechnical Information

- 1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for outline permission for a new 2 storey house to replace the existing bungalow with a detached garage alongside. The southern eastern quadrant of the PDA is to be divided into a separate residential plot to contain a new chalet bungalow and detached garage. In addition, there is proposed to be a detached annex to the rear of Pilgrims. There is also to be landscaping of the boundaries with hedging and an orchard in the north eastern corner (fig.2).

1.4 Project Constraints

- 1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

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

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

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

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

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

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

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

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human

activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

2.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.'

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

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

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

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

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

Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

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

2.3 Local Policies

- 2.3.1 The Ashford Borough Council Local Plan to 2030 was adopted in February 2019. In addition, Ashford Borough Council also has a Heritage Strategy dated October 2017 relating to the heritage assets of the Borough. There are three policies in the new Local Plan that address the protection and enhancement of the heritage assets of the borough. Policy ENV13 Conservation and Enhancement of Heritage Assets, ENV14 Conservation Areas and ENV15 Archaeology. As the PDA is not close to a Conservation Area, only ENV13 and ENV15 are expanded upon below. In addition, the Local Plan also has a specific site policy, S7 relating to the PDA. These are each covered below.

POLICY ENV13: Conservation and Enhancement of Heritage Assets.

- 2.3.2 Proposals which protect, conserve and enhance the heritage assets of the Borough, sustaining and enhancing their significance and the contribution they make to local character and distinctiveness, will be supported. Proposals that make sensitive use of heritage assets through regeneration, particularly where these bring redundant or under-used buildings and areas into appropriate and viable use consistent with their conservation, will be encouraged. Development will not be permitted where it will cause loss or substantial harm to the significance of heritage assets or their settings unless it can be demonstrated that substantial public benefits will be delivered that outweigh the harm or loss. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the

significance of a designated heritage asset, or where a non-designated heritage asset is likely to be impacted, harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing the optimum viable use of the heritage asset. All applications which will affect a heritage asset or its setting should be supported by a description of the asset's historic, architectural or archaeological significance with an appropriate level of detail relating to the asset and the likely impact of the proposals on its significance.

POLICY ENV15: Archaeology

- 2.3.3 The archaeological and historic integrity of Scheduled Monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and where possible enhanced. Development which would adversely affect such designated heritage assets will be assessed in line with Policy ENV13.
- 2.3.4 In addition, where the assessment outlined in Policy ENV13 reveals that 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.
- 2.3.5 Where the case for development affecting a site of archaeological interest is accepted, any archaeological remains should be preserved in situ as the preferred approach. Where this is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative dependent upon their significance. Any archaeological recording should be by an approved archaeological body and take place in accordance with a specification and programme of work to be submitted to and approved by the Borough Council in advance of development commencing.

Local Planning Guidance

- 2.3.6 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 Mr G Petts to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.
- 3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

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

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

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

(2017:4)

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

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

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 Sources

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

Archaeological databases

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KCCHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 1km radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

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

Aerial photographs

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-5).

Secondary and Statutory Resources

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

Walkover Survey

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

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
- Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (1km radius centred on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or NMP Cropmarks 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 1km 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 nine listed buildings within the assessment area and no scheduled monuments. Details regarding all the designated assets are provided in the table in figure 13. The designated assets are all Grade II listed and given that the PDA is not located within any historical settlement, these heritage assets are all some distance away, with the exception of the Post Medieval Old Whitehill Cottage, some 390m south of the PDA at the junction of the A252 and Bowerland Lane. There is no intervisibility of these heritage assets with the PDA.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

Events

- 5.3.1 All events have been non-intrusive. It is likely that the lack of monument records resulting from below ground archaeology for the assessment area is from lack of excavation opportunity rather than a reflection of the lack of archaeology.

Conservation Area

- 5.3.2 The PDA does not lie within any Conservation Area. However, around the outer edges of the assessment area there are three Conservation Areas. To the east of Chatham, to the south east is Mystole and to the south West is Chilham. Given the distance from these areas and the residential nature of Pilgrims Lane, the proposed development is not considered to have any impact on these Conservation Areas (Fig. 16).

Landscape Characterisation

- 5.3.3 The PDA is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of partly ‘post 1810 settlement (general)’ and also ‘small regular with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)’. The landscape characteristics of this area are chalk slopes on the Stour Valley sides, with good quality silty brickearth soils usually of open ploughed fields and mature hedgerows along with narrow winding lanes. Modern development tends not to follow vernacular style. Under the Kent Landscape Assessment, it forms part of the North Kent Fruit Belt. This area was well used for hops and orchards. Visibility is considered high with open

views across the valley for settlements on minor ridgelines. The aim is to conserve the scale and pattern of settlements (Fig. 15).

Stour Palaeolithic Area

- 5.3.4 The whole of the PDA is in the Palaeolithic area designated PCA 18 being Stour river 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). These deposits are known to have produced Palaeolithic remains with some in the Chartham area although with no records of in-situ material and usually surface finds. The potential of Palaeolithic remains is considered high (Fig.17).

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 In the Prehistoric period the attraction to the area would have been the wooded North Downs, north of the PDA and the valley of the Great Stour. Ashford marks the start of the middle section of the River Stour. There the East Stour and the Great River Stour join. After Ashford, the River Stour heads North East up through, Wye and Chilham, reaching Canterbury. Palaeolithic evidence for activity in the area 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 in nearby Chartham. Prehistoric Barrows are located at various places along the North Downs. During the Neolithic period there were clearance of woodland. Neolithic earthen long barrows are seen in the Stour Valley at Wye and south of Chilham with Julieberrie's grave. Other possible long barrows are at Boughton Aluph and Elmestead.
- 5.4.2 Bronze age activity is seen in the area to the south of the PDA following the find of an axehead and nearby Chartham had a Bronze spearhead. On some of the early OS maps, the Lowers Lees Road is marked as part of the Pilgrims way. Much of the route is thought to date to prehistoric times when it followed the chalk escarpment where it was south facing and remained dry underfoot. The North Dows Way runs through the parish from Mountain street, up Long Hill, towards the Old Wives Lees crossroads, turning eastwards along the Lower Lees Road and

at the end of the road resumes across country. It was only during Medieval times was it associated with Pilgrimage to the Becket shrine at Canterbury. However, there is doubt whether it was ever a main pilgrim route, despite the present-day long-distance path, since a lower and easier route (probably along the present Pilgrims Lane) would have been preferable to one involving a steep climb from Chilham.

5.4.3 The large Iron age hillfort of Bigberry is circa 2km to the north east and the Prehistoric Pilgrim's Way passes through this from the Lower Lees Road suggesting the area around would have been utilised in this period.

5.4.4 The Romans had a road that passed through the area on the southern side of the river running from Canterbury towards Wye. There is evidence that Chilham Castle sits atop a Roman building. The Romans established villas and estates along the foot of the downs at springheads.

5.4.5 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.

5.4.6 In old English, Old Wives Lees was 'eald wudu' meaning Old Wood. It has had many variations of spelling from Eldewood in 1327, 'Old Wywes Lease' in 1610 and in 1750 Oldswoods-lees. Lees means meadow. It gained its present name Old Wives Lees in the early 19th century. Chilham is Cilla's settlement' being 'Cillan ham' in old English.

5.4.7 Chilham is the main settlement in the area and the church is thought to be on Anglo-Saxon foundations and that Saxon kings occupied the site of the Roman building at the castle. It is thought that the Vikings in 838 attacked Chilham sacking the castle until the Normans arrived. William granted it to his brother Bishop Bayeaux before it returned the crown.

- 5.4.8 Nearby Shalmsford Street is a hamlet in the next parish of Chartham. Historically called 'Essamelesford', where there was a ford across the river stour, the name meaning 'ford by the Shambles', a place of slaughter.
- 5.4.9 The Domesday Book records Chilham as having 50 households, which is considered large. There was enough land for 20 plough teams, with 9 acres of meadow, woodland for 80 pigs, 6.5 mills, 2 fisheries and one church. Nearby Old Wives Lees is not mentioned. Shalmsford Street is mentioned and is very small with only three villages, one smallholder and three slaves with only one plough team and eight acres of meadow.
- 5.4.10 A Court Leet and Court Baron was held for the Manor of Chilham at which the several rents from the Weald were collected, the tenants holding them in soccage tenure. The Manors and lands held for the Honour of Chilham included those of Shillinghelde (Shottenden), Esture (East Stour Farm), Herst (Hurst Farm), Juvens (Young Manor Farm, Old Wives Lees, Dingley or Boreland (Bowerland Farm). Denne (Denne Manor Farm) and Esinge.
- 5.4.11 Hasted informs us that at the end of the 18th century, that 'Boreland Manor' in the reign of Henry VIII it was in the possession of Sir Mathew Brown whose son Sir Anthony, appears by the Kings Receivers Roll to have been possessed of it in the 30th year of that reign (1539). After this name was extinct here, it came into the possession of Austen, one of which. Mathew died possessed of it in 1640 It afterwards descended to Thomas Austen who in 1681 sold it to Sir John Fagg, his second son Charles inherited and his great-great grandson, Sir John Fagg Bart is the present owner of it (1797). Bowerland Lane takes its name from the farm, and has had several different spellings over its long history. Formerly the main route from Chilham to the Lees. it connects with Pilgrims Lane, which before the advent of the Turnpike (A28) was the main route to Canterbury. The first Ordnance Survey map of 1819 names the farm Boarland, Hasted calls it Boreland, and a map prepared by a Canterbury surveyor in 1735 has it written as Boorland.
- 5.4.12 Ownership of Chilham Castle passed to the Fulbert family and Chilham passed through various owners. Notable owners included The Badelsmere family in the 14th century and Sir Thomas Chene, who initially resided at Chilham but preferred Shurland Castle on the Isle of Sheppey having pulled down the castle to transfer

materials to Shurland. Prior to its destruction the building was as well as a house had fortifications.

- 5.4.13 The remains of the Norman castle were demolished in the early seventeenth century and replaced by a large red brick mansion, completed in 1616 for Sir Dudley Digges, and reputedly designed by Inigo Jones. In the eighteenth century, a great brick wall enclosing the castle's grounds was built, separating the grounds from the village.
- 5.4.14 The PDA lies in the valley of the Great Stour and has developed with farming, spreading up the sides of the valley. This was mainly arable, orchards and hops, with woodland on the higher ground. There has been extensive gravel extraction 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. Old Wives Lees became known from the 13th century. The village is set around crossroads but there were originally scattered houses and mainly farms.
- 5.4.15 Hop growing developed from the later 16th century and by the mid-17th century and it was claimed that around 25% of the hop acreage in England was in Sussex. At its height, in the mid-19th century 45,000 acres were under hops in Kent and Kent produced circa 65% of the national output. The industry sharply declined from the 1970s. Hops were often grown in association with other fruits.
- 5.4.16 According to the Kent Turnpikes maps, the road from Chatham to Canterbury had a branch from Faversham to Chilham and was opened in 1730 by the formation of New Cut Road that linked later with the Canterbury to Ashford road dating from 1762. A new link from Stokershead, at the top of Charing Hill, to Bagham's Cross received Royal Assent in 1809. In May 1830 a new Act was passed whereby land from the Chilham estate was purchased to allow for a ½ mile bypass of the centre of Chilham. The turnpiked road effectively meant that Pilgrims Lane was bypassed by the new road.
- 5.4.17 To the south, close to Chilham is a branch line from Ashford to Ramsgate line that runs via Canterbury West and onto Ramsgate was opened in 1846. To the north

is the Faversham to Dover Line via Canterbury, which opened in 1860. Both lines are circa 1.2km north and south of the PDA. These would have helped fuel the growth of the hop industry. In the area of the Stour south of the PDA, extensive quarrying occurred in the second half of the 20th century.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

- 5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This map is prior to the turnpiked road. The farm of White Hill can be located on what is presently the junction of Pilgrims Lane and the track to Bowerland Farm and its location is seen on the southern side of the road. However, the location of 'Boreland' (Bowerland) appears to be incorrectly located. The line of Shalmsford Road from Old Wives Lees seen to the north appears correctly placed. The PDA is located on the north western sides to the slopes of the Stour below the high ground (Fig. 3).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797

- 5.5.2 This map shows greater detail in the land use and field boundaries. Both White Hill and 'Boarland' are shown in their correct locations and again as White Hill is seen on the southern side of the road and it is the curve of Pilgrims Lane that is shown. The land used of the PDA is depicted as pasture. The area is one that is sparsely populated and rural (Fig. 4).

Mudge Map, 1801

- 5.5.3 The turnpiked road is still not depicted (Fig. 5).

Chilham Tithe Map from 1840

- 5.5.4 The tithe map shows the PDA as part of field designated 591. The field is one of a number owned by the Reverend Richard Osborne Tylden and occupied by William Wraight and the field is referred to as Whitehill Field and recorded as arable. The tithe map clearly shows the new straight turnpiked road and White Hill Farm is now seen on the northern side of this new road. To the south the line of the Stour in this section appears to have been straightened (Fig. 6).

Historic OS Map 1877

5.5.5 This is the first properly scaled OS map. The fields on the northern side of Pilgrims Lane have been amalgamated. Crossing the Stour to the south is now the railway. (Fig. 7).

Historic OS map 1896

5.5.6 There appears to be little change at the PDA. At the north eastern end of Pilgrims Lane there are brickworks and at the south western end of Pilgrims Lane there are now chalk pits. The map also suggests that Pilgrims Lane is now not much more than a track in places (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1907

5.5.7 There appears no change (Fig.9).

Historic OS Map 1945

5.5.8 There have been significant changes. Between the turnpiked road and Pilgrims Lane the land has been divided and includes residential plots, the majority facing Pilgrims Lane, which is no doubt quieter. The plot immediately to the south of the PDA is a larger plot that faces onto the main road and has an in/out drive and is a petrol station. On the northern side of Pilgrims Lane, it appears that the land is also beginning to be divided into plots and on a couple of them the houses have already been built (Fig. 10).

Historic OS Map 1961

5.5.9 The PDA is depicted as part of an orchard. More buildings are now located on the northern side of the Pilgrims Lane (Fig.11).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940s

5.6.1 The PDA is partly orchard and partly arable. Two houses can be seen on the northern side of Pilgrims Lane (Plate 1).

1960

- 5.6.2 The area of the PDA lies where plates join and therefore some detail is lost and that the online historical photograph when adjusted confirms that strip of circa 10m is missing. This missing section would cover the location of the present bungalow and therefore it is not clear if this exists at this time of this aerial photograph. However, the north eastern section of the PDA is orchard and around the central area, there appears to be a number of outbuildings. In the area to the rear of the existing property can be seen a long rectangular outbuilding. The remaining area is orchards of trees of various maturity (Plate 2).

1990

- 5.6.3 This shows the bungalow located in the southern area of the PDA. The small farm outbuildings are correctly seen adjacent to the south western corner. Within the PDA there is a central square area of polytunnels. There is no sign of the farm buildings in the north eastern part of the PDA. There are new outbuildings south of the polytunnel area. The front of the house is laid to lawn, which the orchard has been cleared from the remaining area (Plate 3).

2003

- 5.6.4 There is little change (Plate 4).

2019

- 5.6.5 There is little change. The area of polytunnels have been removed (Plate 5)

LIDAR

- 5.6.6 The LIDAR picture for the PDA only appears to show disturbance in the central area where the three polytunnels used to be. (Fig. 12).

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 8th April 2021. No features or artefacts were seen (Plates 6-12).

5.7.2 Access to the site is obtained from Pilgrims Lane via the south eastern corner along a sloped drive on a north east to south west axis that then turn at right angles halfway along the southern boundary and heads past the bungalow towards the outbuildings located in the centre of the plot. The outbuildings consist of a number of modern sheds, both wooden and prefab concrete. The bungalow is laid to lawn at the front with a fenced courtyard area on the western side. The remaining area of the plot is pasture. The boundaries are currently wooden panels along the eastern side and post wire on the western and northern side. The southern boundary at the southern eastern end located much higher than the road level and may be the result of possible historical levelling in the south western corner. Adjacent to the rear of the plot are commercial orchards. The south eastern adjoins the residential plot of Windemere with the north eastern boundary adjoining the garden of South View of mature trees. The western boundary adjoins the horse paddocks with modern outbuildings located at the southern end. There are views to the north towards Old Wives Lees on gently sloping higher ground and to the south views across the valley towards The Downs and Denge Woods. To the east, there are long views towards as far as Thannington. On the opposite side of Pilgrims Lane are also residential plot and due to the slope of the ground, these houses are located at a much lower height as the ground falls sharply away to the bottom of the river valley. Pilgrims Lane is a single width road.

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area although there are finds in the wider area near Chartham (TR 15 SW 19). In addition, environmental remains have been found with the woolly rhinoceros found in the 17th century to the east of the PDA (TR 15 NW 1637) although this was on lower ground associated with the alluvium of the Stour. The Palaeolithic survey suggests a high probability for finds from this period due to the terrace gravels on the northern bank of the Stour and the lack of finds in the assessment area is potentially considered as a result of lack of

opportunity rather than possible absence of archaeology. 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 although there are Neolithic barrows in the wider area on the higher ground to the south on the opposite side of the valley. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Bronze Age

- 5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. There is one Kent HER record from this period within the assessment area being that of an axehead located to a grid square circa 935m south of the PDA (MKE93760) and reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). In the wider area, 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 are cropmarks of possible ring ditches, one to the east of Chilham and south of the PDA on the outer reaches of the assessment area (TR 05 SE 294) and one to the east, south east also on the outer reaches of the assessment area (TR 05 SE 295). In the wider area, at Milton Quarry, south east of the PDA, where excavations there revealed prehistoric features, some of which were attributed to the Bronze Age which all together suggests that the river valley in this area was occupied in this period, although there is no suggestion of any features immediately around the PDA. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Iron Age

5.8.5 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has 17 records from this period within the assessment area. The majority are all PAS finds located to a grid squares south and south east of the PDA on the outer reaches of the assessment area. The vast majority of the coins found have been gold Staters and were classed as a hoard (MKE112535; MKE100980) that were found in several episodes of detecting over a period of a decade from 1999 to 2000 nine coins were found all within a radius of 20 metres. In 2008/2009 ahead of pipeline construction, a further nine coins were found and in 2012, a single coin and in 2013, a further two coins. In the same field, a copper alloy Iron Age to early Roman strap fitting was found (MKE57583). There is no indication of any Iron Age features or finds closer to the PDA although people would have travelled from the nearby hillfort at Bigberry to the Stour river valley area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

Romano-British

5.8.6 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has 45 records from this period within the assessment area. All bar one of the records are PAS finds of copper alloy coins with one silver coin. These have been attributed to a general grid square to the south of the PDA on the outer reaches of the assessment area. There is one record of a possible route of a Roman road on the southern banks of the Stour (TR 05 SE 324). We know the Romans exploited the Stour Valley with mills and villas along its length although there is no indication of any finds or features close to the PDA. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

Anglo-Saxon

5.8.7 The Kent HER has six records from this period within the assessment area all of which are PAS finds and located to grid squares on the outer reaches of the assessment area, with four to the north east and two finds to the south. The finds

to the north east include two pieces of silver harness, a copper alloy key and a silver coin. The finds to the south were copper alloy brooches. The settlements of both nearby Chartham and Chilham are believed to have Anglo-Saxon foundations. However, the PDA is outside of these settlement areas and therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

5.8.8 The Kent HER has 11 records from this period within the assessment area. Two of the records relate to listed buildings, Bagham Farmhouse to the east (TR 05 SE 376) and Shalmsford Bridge Manor to the north east (TR 05 SE 206), both Grade II. In addition, there is a monument record for The George Inn to the east (TR 05 SE 103), now a private home. Eight records are for PAS finds. The closest PAS records are a copper alloy buckle circa 325m to the south east (MKE112286) and a copper alloy seal matrix circa 615m south west (MKE109060), although these would have been attributed to general grid squares. Other finds include silver coins (circa 770m south east), a weight and dress hook as well as a copper alloy harness mount. Map regressions suggest that the PDA itself was likely agricultural land in this period and it is possible that Pilgrims Lane was used by those going to Chartham and Canterbury from Chilham rather than via Old Wives Lees in order to keep to the higher ground away from the flood plain. If so, the possibility of roadside finds from this period cannot be discounted. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **high**.

Post Medieval

5.8.9 The Kent HER has 38 records from this period within the assessment area with seven related to listed buildings and four as buildings records reflecting the continued growth and prosperity of this area in the Post Medieval period with the railway to the south. The closest earliest known building is that of White Hill Cottage circa 390m south of the PDA (TR 05 SE 285). Map regressions confirm that the area in and around of the PDA was agricultural. In particular the building of the turnpike road meant that effectively Pilgrims Lane in this period was bypassed and became not much more than a track. Many monument records for this period record that of hop pickers huts across the area, which on the north banks of the Stour was one of scattered farms of which there are 15 records. The closest being that of Bowerland Farm, circa 370m SW of the PDA, and possibly the

site of an earlier Medieval Manor. To the far south of the assessment area is a record for the landscape and garden of Mystole House (TR 05 SE 288) (Fig.18), which is reflected as having limited importance. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Modern

5.8.10 KHER only has two records dating to this period, all relating to the Second World War being a road block circa 675m to the east and a crash site circa 895m to the south, south east. The bridges and railways line in this part of the valley were defended with roadblocks and potential demolition sites. It was during the second half of the 20th century that the land either side of Pilgrims Lane was divided into housing plots. The PDA initially seems to have been built on in the late 1960s with a number of other outbuildings in the north eastern area of the PDA. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Unknown

5.8.11 Aside from the two cropmarks of ring ditches mentioned earlier of unknown date but may be Bronze age, there is also a rectilinear enclosure west of Pickleden Farm House, circa 860m south east of the PDA (TR 05 SE 322) and also a silver ingot reported under the PAS and located to a grid square circa 370m south, south east of the PDA.

Overview

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

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

- Prehistoric: **high**
- Iron Age: **low/moderate**
- Roman: **low/moderate**

- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **high**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA was agricultural land of arable and orchards until the late 1960s when the present bungalow was built in the south western corner of the PDA and in this area the historical impact is considered **high**. The north western area of the PDA has had a number of outbuildings and the historical impact here is considered **medium**. In the remaining area of the PDA, the historical impact is considered to be **low**.

Proposed Impact

6.2.2 There is proposed to be a replacement dwelling in the area of the present bungalow on an area already highly disturbed. The proposed new residential development and garage in the south eastern quadrant will be in an area of low

historical archaeological impact with the new development requiring foundations will have a **high** impact on any potential archaeology. The annex is also in an area of low historical archaeological impact and the annex will required foundations and services, which will have a high impact on any potential archaeology.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

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

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Prehistoric period due to the presence of River Terrace 3 gravels for the Palaeolithic and the ring ditch cropmarks in the area, which may be Bronze Age. There is also the possibility of high potential for the Medieval period particularly if Pilgrims Lane was used as part of the pilgrim's route to Canterbury. There is low/moderate potential for the Iron Age and Roman period, based on the PAS finds within the wider assessment area and the known use of the Stour valley in these periods. It is considered for there to be low potential for all other periods. However, the lack of archaeological records and events in the vicinity of the PDA is likely to be due to lack of opportunity rather than absence of archaeology.

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 as well as

potentially for possibly furthering our understanding of the route taken by Pilgrims.

Survival / Condition

- 7.2.5 Survival of archaeology at the site for the majority of the area is considered to be low. In the area of the present bungalow, the historical impact is considered high, and medium in the north western area of the outbuildings.

Fragility / Vulnerability

- 7.2.6 Any potential archaeological remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development of the new residential property and garage, east of the current building, should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development. The redevelopment of the existing property is already in an area highly disturbed, although the proposed garage and annex are located in areas with low historical impact and will have a high proposed impact on any potential archaeology due to the requirements for foundations.

Diversity

- 7.2.7 There is diversity for potential remains from the prehistoric and Medieval period.

Potential

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

Significance

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

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 Medieval Period with the development of the new separate residential plot is in an area not thought to have previously been disturbed as is the proposed annex in the north western corner and the new garage. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities but it is recommended for there to be an evaluation.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

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

9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 9.2.1 The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at Kent County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

9.3 Copyright

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

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

SWAT Archaeology

April 2021

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

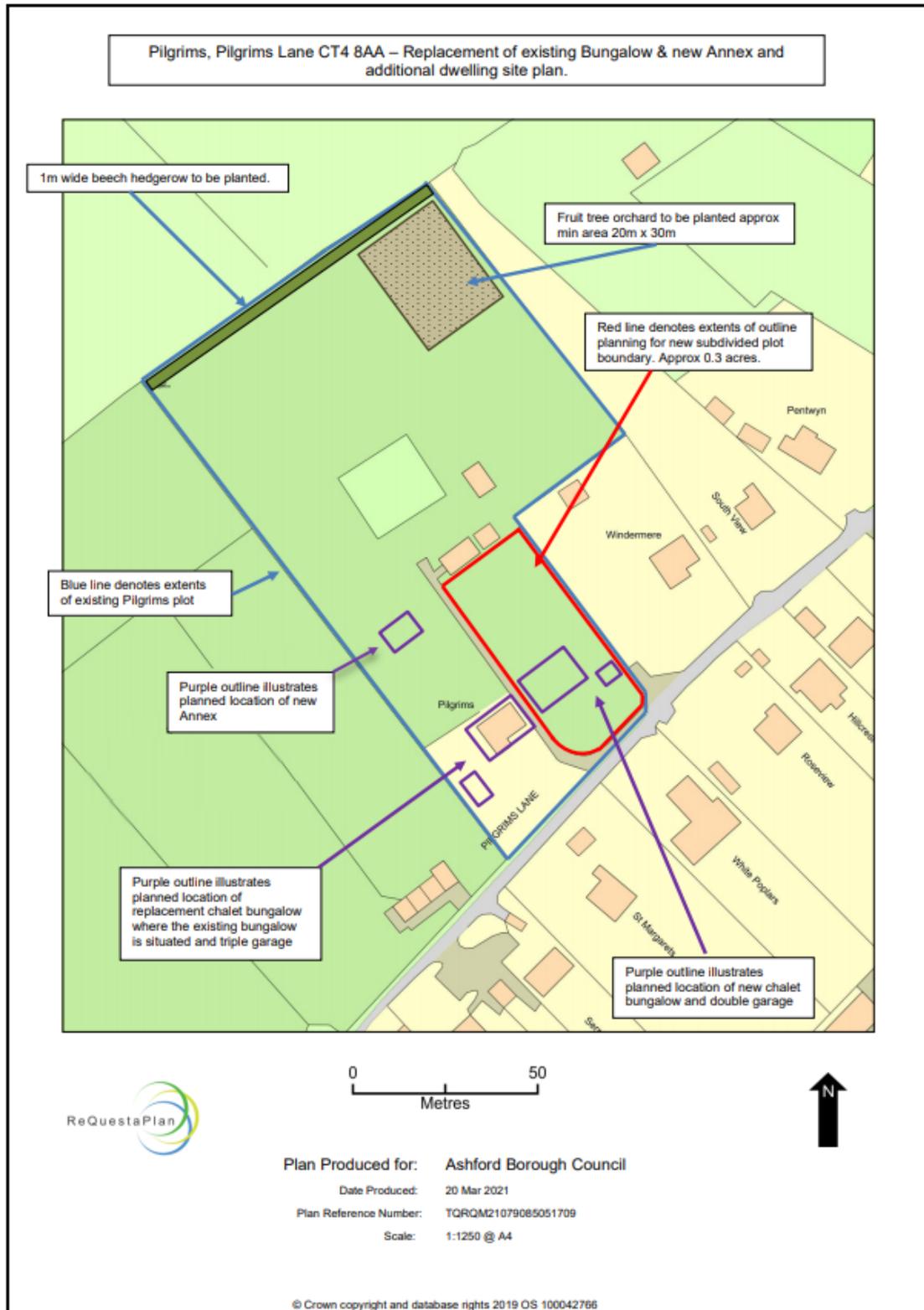


Figure 2: Proposed Development Area



Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797



Figure 5: Mudge Map, 1801



Figure 6: 1840 Chilham Tithe Map

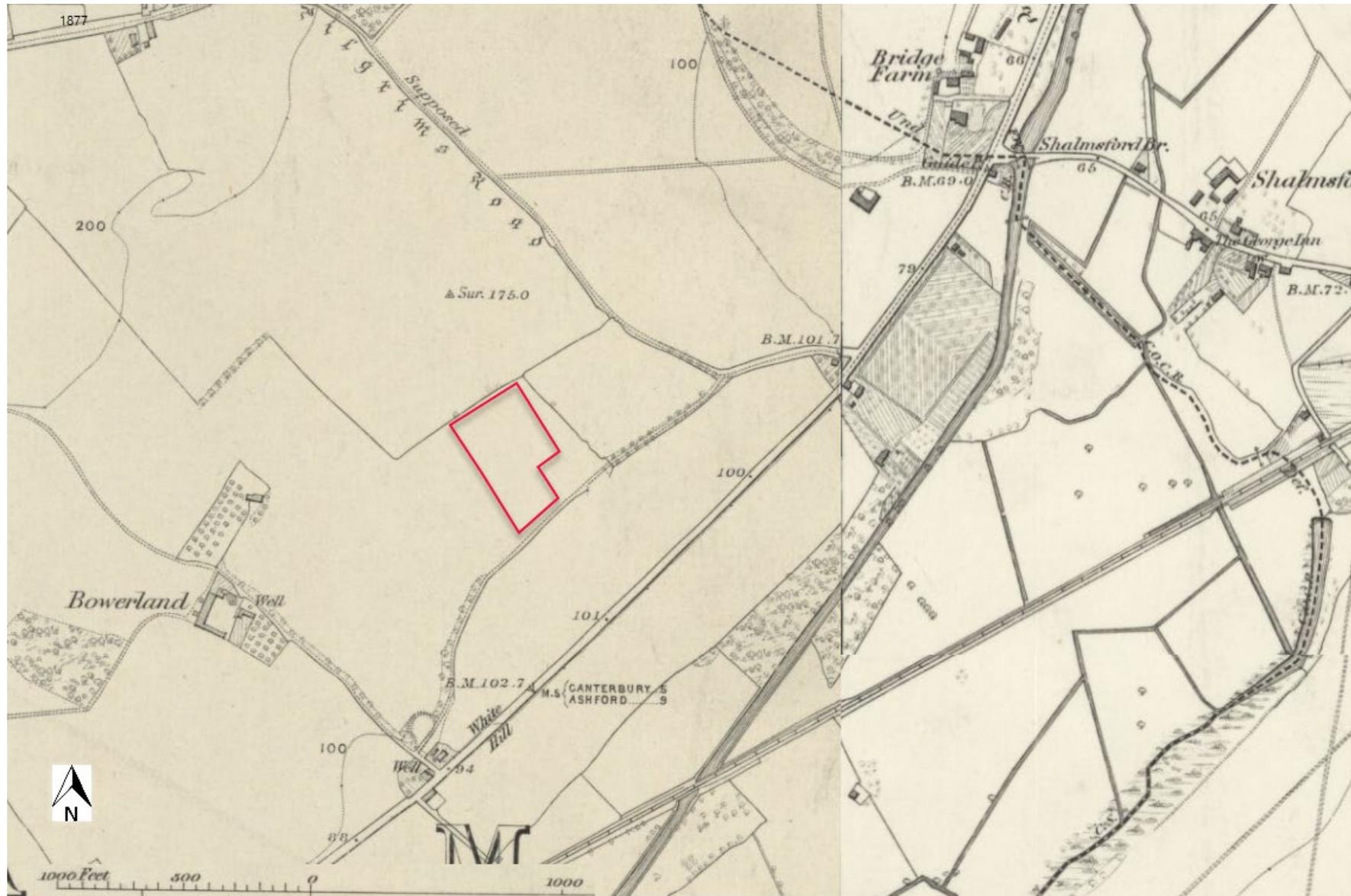


Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1877

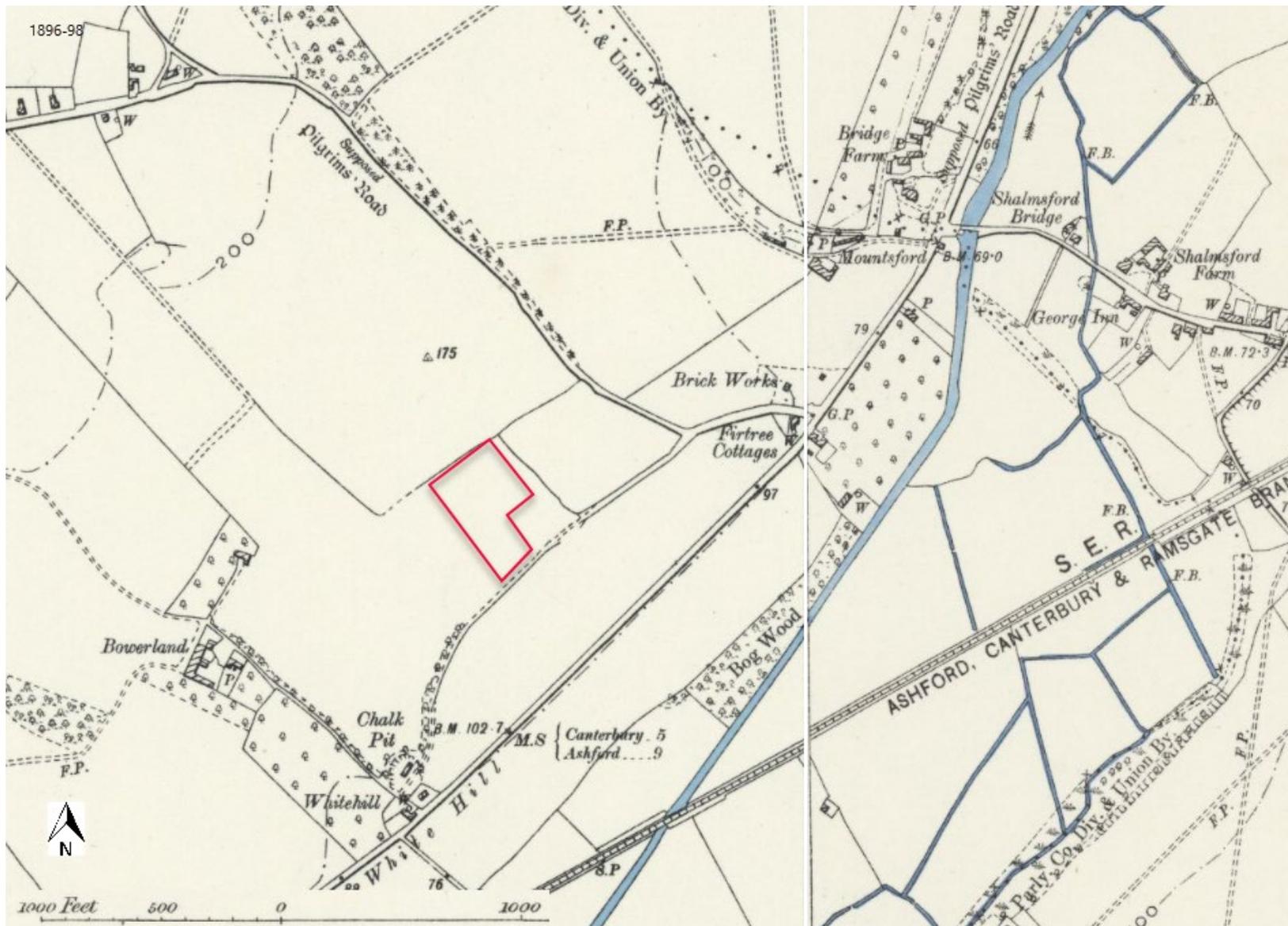


Figure 8: Historic OS Map from 1896-98

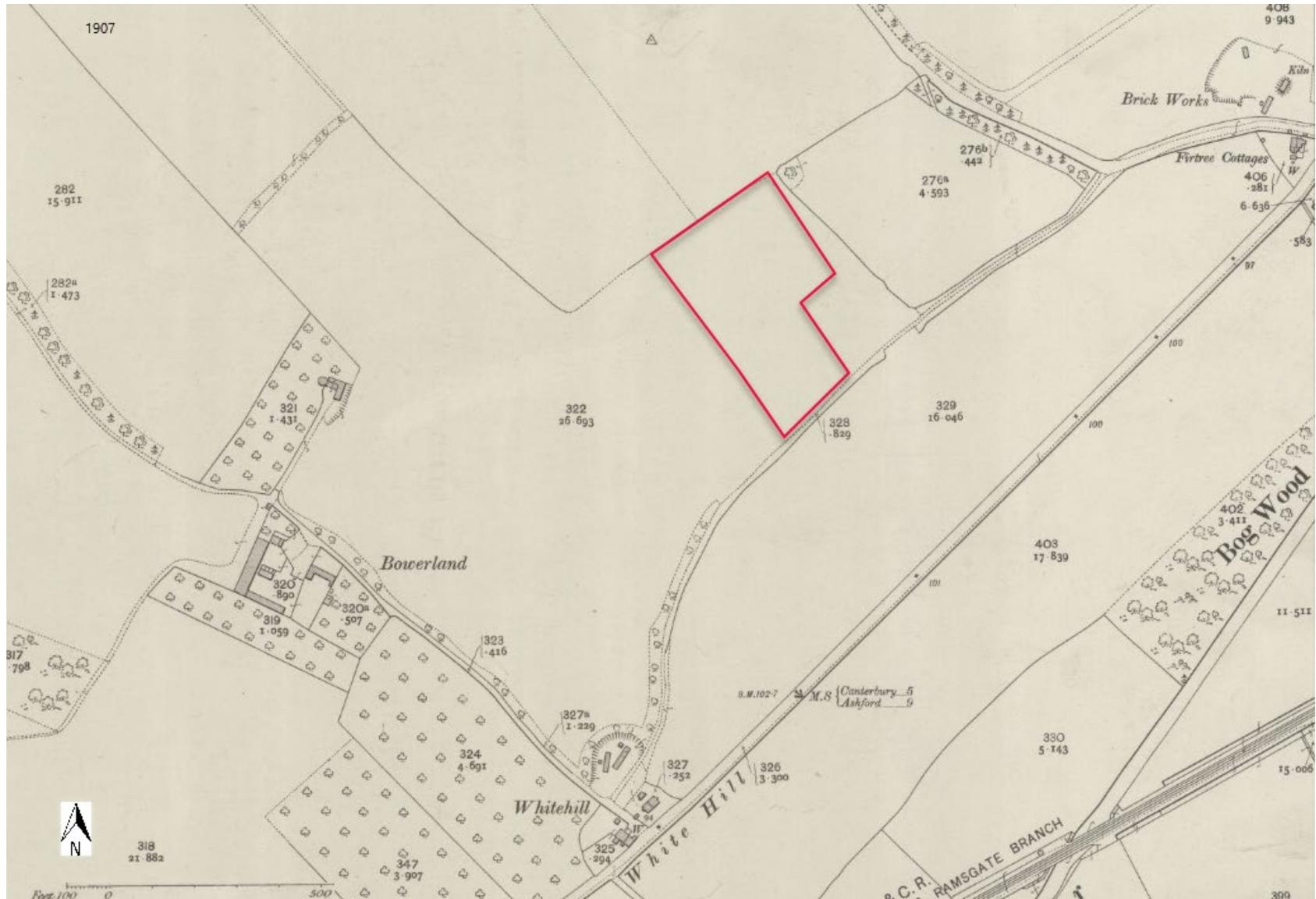


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1907

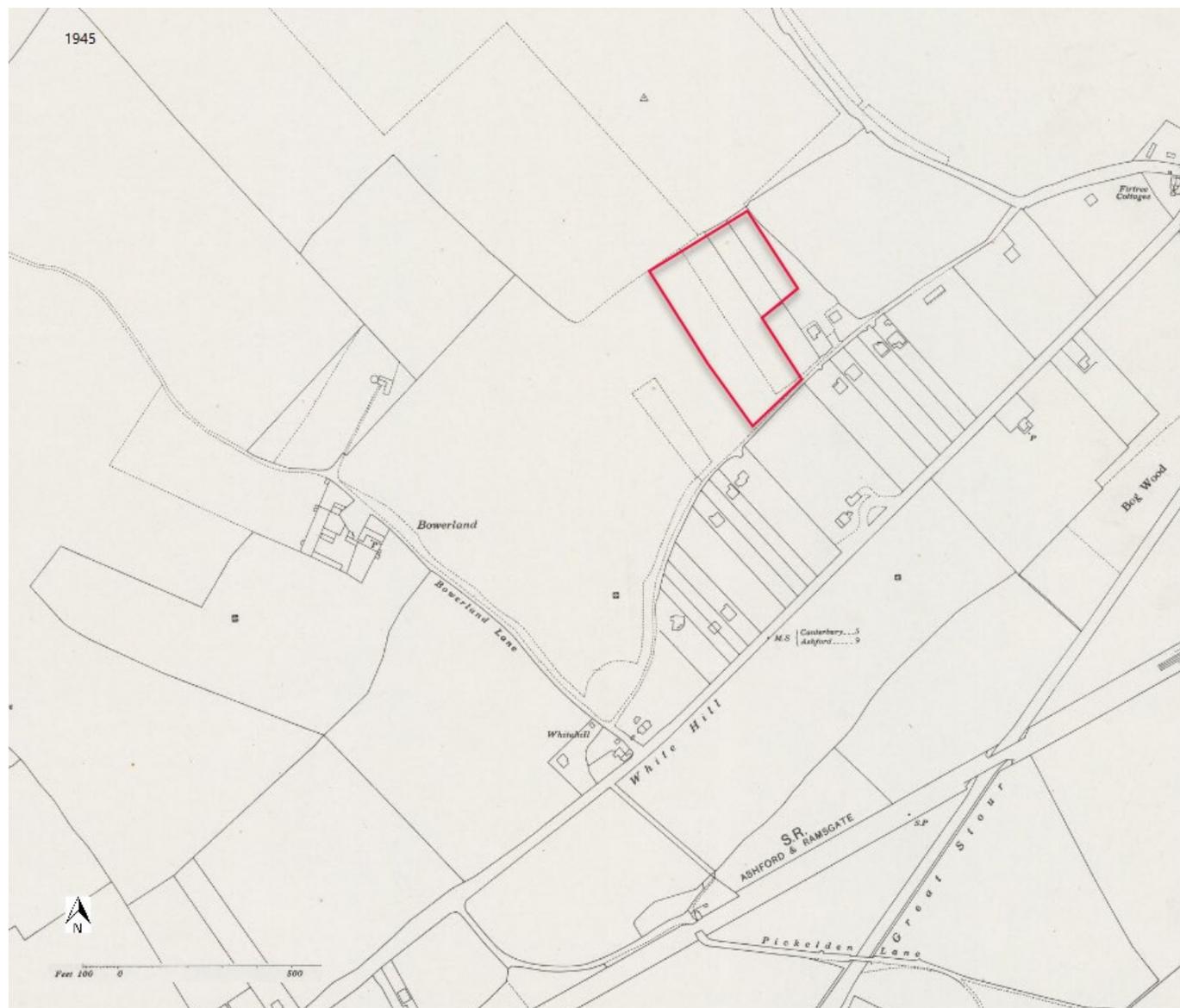


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1945

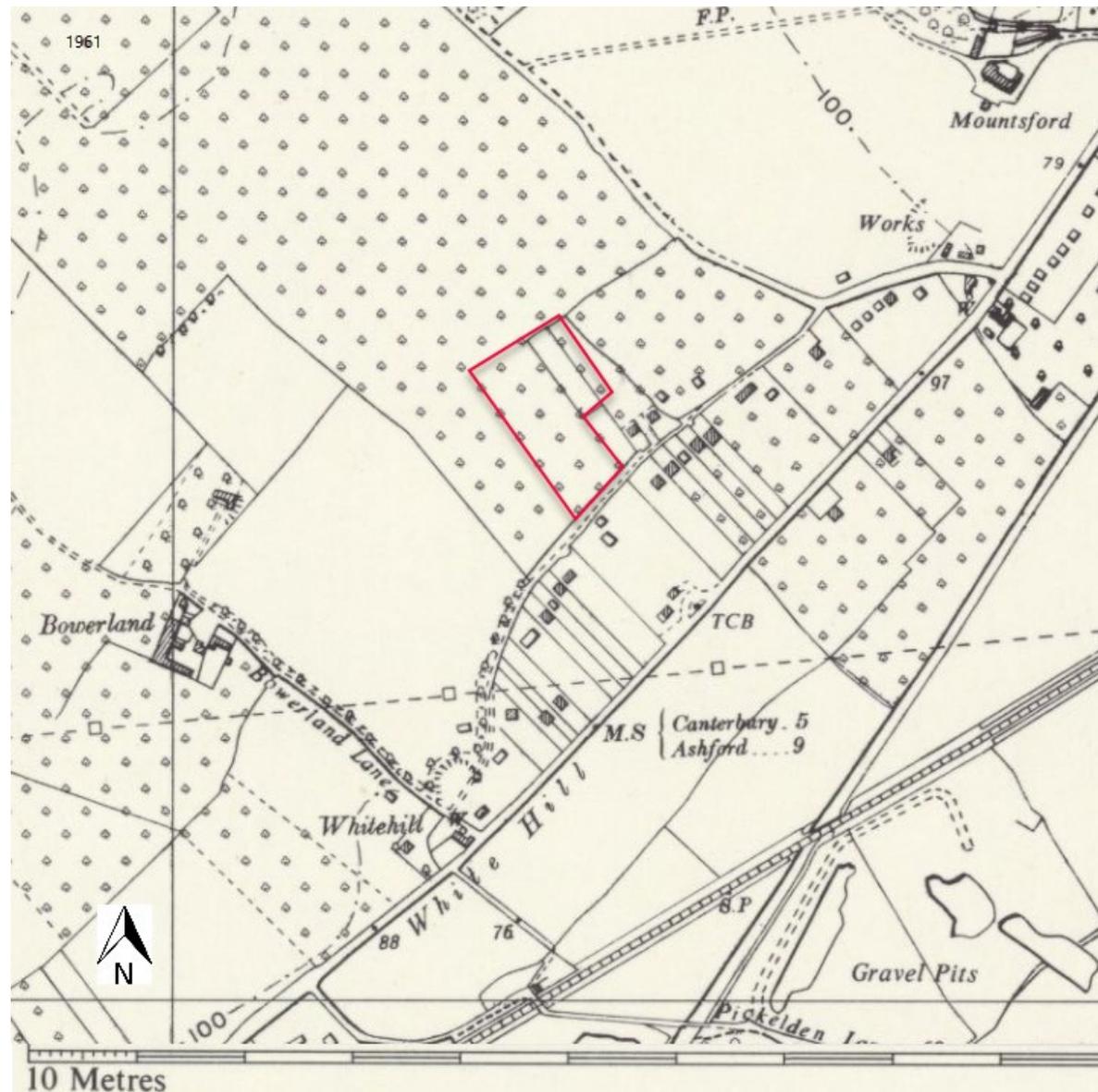


Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1961

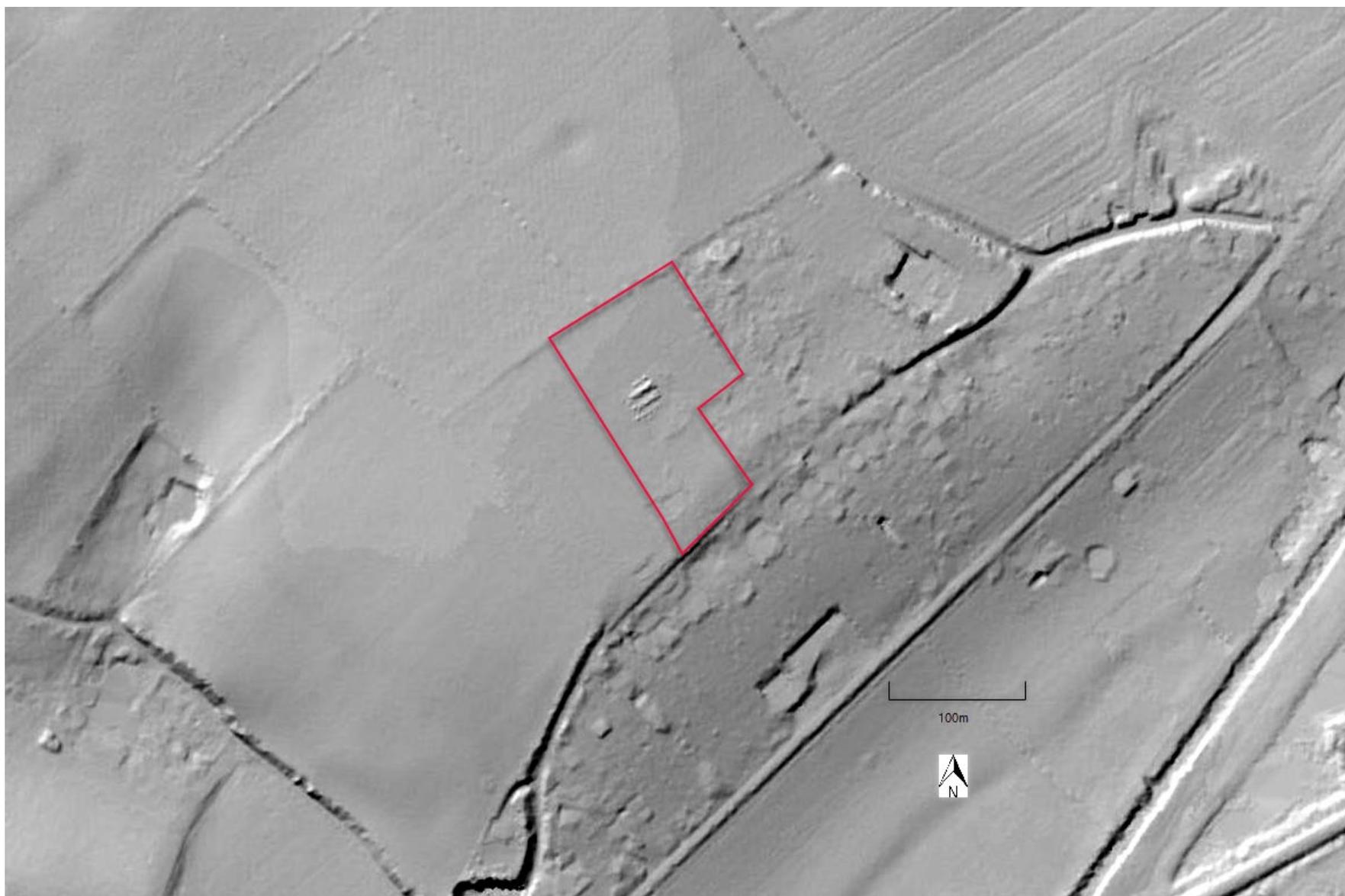


Figure 12: LIDAR 1m DTM (Environment Agency).

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 13-18). ALL LOCATION DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE EASTERN END OF THE PDA.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 05 SE 103	Monument	c. 810m ENE	Medieval	The George Inn
TR 05 SE 228	Building	c. 790m ENE	Post Medieval	Shalmsford Street, Chartham / 1, 3 & 5 Shalmsford Street (Previously Known As 1 & 2 Box Tree Cottages). Early 19th century. Locally Listed (5044).
TR 05 SE 271	Building	c. 1000m ENE	Post Medieval	Shalmsford Street Chartham / Adams Cottages NO. 38 AND 40. Early 18th century. Locally Listed (5045)
TR 05 SE 276	Listed Building	c. 1050m SW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Bagham Farmhouse. Grade II (1071309). Hall house now Farmhouse. Circa 1500 with late C19 cladding.
TR 05 SE 209	Listed Building	c. 630m ENE	Post Medieval	Shalmsford Bridge Cottage. Grade II (1185225). Toll house. Early C19.
TR 05 NE 135	Monument	c. 935m WNW	Post Medieval	Former site of listed building, North Court. House 18th century.
TR 05 SE 220	Listed Building	c. 730m WNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Garden Cottages. Grade II (1299690). Cottage row, sometime public house. Circa 1700.
TR 05 NE 136	Listed Building	c. 950m WNW	Post Medieval	Barn 50 Yards West of North Court Farmhouse. Grade II (1362730). Barn. C17. Timber framed.
TR 05 SE 206	Listed Building	c. 630m NE	Medieval to Modern	Shalmsford Bridge Manor. Grade II (1099925). The east wing is a C16 or earlier timber-framed building restored, now plastered.
TR 05 SE 217	Listed Building	c. 885m ENE	Post Medieval	Barn Cottages. Grade II (1101456). C18. Two storeys.
TR 05 SE 200	Listed Building	c. 875m ENE	Post Medieval	Shalmsford Farmhouse. Grade II (1101492). C18. Two storeys red brick.
TR 05 SE 192	Listed Building	c. 895m ENE	Post Medieval	Barn Cottages. Grade II (1085690). 18th century.

TR 05 SE 43	Monument	c. 755m WNW	Post Medieval	Site of telegraph station, Chilham. The station was constructed in 1796 and lines from Chatham, Sheerness and Deal all ran through here. No trace of this structure could be found on the Ordnance Survey historic maps. It is unsure whether this is may be an indication that the station was demolished before the 1st edition was released c.1861.
TR 05 SE 265	Monument	c. 675m ENE	Modern	Second World War roadblock at Shalmsford Bridge, Chartham
MKE55536	Findspot	c. 885m S	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Medieval Copper alloy harness mount
MKE55561	Findspot	c. 945m S	Roman	PAS find. Roman silver coin
MKE55577	Findspot	c. 885m S	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	PAS find. Early Medieval Copper alloy brooch
MKE55708	Findspot	c. 900m SSE	Late Iron Age to Roman	PAS find. Iron Age gold coin
MKE55786	Findspot	c. 985m S	Late Iron Age	PAS find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE55787	Findspot	c. 965m S	Late Iron Age	PAS find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE56669	Findspot	c. 880m NE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	PAS find. Early Medieval silver coin
MKE56759	Findspot	c. 910m SE	Late Iron Age	PAS find. Iron Age gold coin
MKE56760	Findspot	c. 910m SE	Late Iron Age	PAS find. Iron Age gold coin
MKE56761	Findspot	c. 910m SE	Late Iron Age	PAS find. Iron Age gold coin
MKE56762	Findspot	c. 910m SE	Late Iron Age	PAS find. Iron Age gold coin
MKE56763	Findspot	c. 910m SE	Late Iron Age	PAS find. Iron Age gold coin
MKE56764	Findspot	c. 910m SE	Late Iron Age	PAS find. Iron Age gold coin
MKE56765	Findspot	c. 910m SE	Late Iron Age	PAS find. Iron Age gold coin

MKE56768	Findspot	c. 770m SE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval silver coin
MKE56769	Findspot	c. 770m SE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval silver coin
MKE56770	Findspot	c. 770m SE	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval silver coin
MKE56771	Findspot	c. 770m SE	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval silver coin
MKE57088	Findspot	c. 770m SE	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval silver coin
MKE57542	Findspot	c. 900m NE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	PAS find. Early Medieval silver harness
MKE57543	Findspot	c. 900m NE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	PAS find. Early Medieval silver harness
MKE57577	Findspot	c. 910m SE	Late Iron Age to Roman	PAS find. Iron Age gold coin
MKE57583	Findspot	c. 910m SE	Late Iron Age to Roman	PAS find. Iron Age copper alloy strap fitting
TR 05 SE 294	Monument	c. 975m S	Unknown	Cropmark of a circular enclosure, to the east of Chilham. A circular enclosure and possible ring ditches, visible as cropmarks in the 2007 Google Earth image, to the east of Chilham.
TR 05 SE 295	Monument	c. 950m ESE	Unknown	Cropmark of a circular enclosure to the south of Shalmsford Street, Chartham. A circular enclosure visible as a cropmark in aerial photos of 1990 to the south of Shalmsford Street, Chartham.
MKE79244	Findspot	c. 1060m SSE	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval copper alloy dress hook
TR 05 SE 66	Monument	c. 980m SSW	Post Medieval to Modern	Chilham station. Line opened in 1844.
MKE83221	Farmstead	c. 895m SW	Post Medieval	Farmstead north of Bagham. Dispersed cluster; Isolated position; No apparent alteration.
MKE86056	Farmstead	c. 685m SSW	Post Medieval	Outfarm north east of Bagham. Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side and with additional detached elements to the main plan; Isolated position; Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE86057	Farmstead	c. 370m SW	Post Medieval	Bowerland Farm. Regular courtyard multi-yard; Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard; Isolated position; Altered -

				significant loss of original form (more than 50%); Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them.
MKE86058	Farmstead	c. 835m WSW	Post Medieval	Mulberry. Dispersed cluster; Isolated position; Only the farmhouse remains.
MKE86059	Farmstead	c. 885m W	Post Medieval	Thorpe Farm (Littlecobb Farm). Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan; Farmhouse detached in central position; Isolated position; Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 0%).
TR 05 SE 285	Listed Building	c. 390m S	Post Medieval to Modern	Old Whitehill Cottage, Canterbury Road, Chilham, Ashford. Grade II (1393611). House, later subdivided, now in one ownership. Late C16.
MKE86060	Farmstead	c. 890m W	Post Medieval	Farmstead north, north west of Thorpe Farm. Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on two sides; Farmhouse detached in central position; Isolated position; No apparent alteration.
MKE86061	Farmstead	c. 945m WNW	Post Medieval	North Court. Regular courtyard U-plan with detached elements; Farmhouse detached in central position; Located within a village; Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%); Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them
MKE86062	Farmstead	c. 635m NW	Post Medieval	Old Wives Lees; Regular courtyard L-plan with detached house; Farmhouse detached in central position; Located within a village; Only the farmhouse remains.
MKE86102	Farmstead	c. 650m NE	Post Medieval	Shalmsford Bridge Manor (Bridge Farm). Dispersed multi-yard; Farmhouse detached in central position; Located within a village; Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%); Oast.
MKE86103	Farmstead	c. 875m ENE	Post Medieval	Shalmsford Farm. Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan; Farmhouse detached in central position; Located within a village; Only the farmhouse remains; Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them.

MKE86104	Farmstead	c. 395m E	Post Medieval	Farmstead adjacent to Firtree Cottages. Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side and with additional detached elements to the main plan; Farmhouse detached in central position; Isolated position; Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE86105	Farmstead	c. 565m SE	Post Medieval	Outfarm north west of Pickleden Farm. Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side; Isolated position; Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE86106	Farmstead	c. 855m SE	Post Medieval	Pickleden Farm. Regular courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan; Farmhouse detached in central position; Isolated position; Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%).
MKE86107	Farmstead	c. 845m SSE	Post Medieval	Stile Farm. Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on four sides; Farmhouse detached in central position; Isolated position; Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them.
MKE88959	Farmstead	c. 785m W	Post Medieval	Outfarm east of Cork Farm. Isolated position; Farmstead completely demolished.
TR 05 SE 307	Building	c. 280m WSW	Post Medieval to Modern	Oast North of Bowerland Farm, late 19th century.
TR 05 SE 307	Monument	c. 745m WNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Hop pickers huts north of Garden Cottage. Site of two rows of hop pickers huts built north of Garden Cottage at the end of the nineteenth century - first shown on the OS second edition map and subsequently on the OS third edition map. The buildings were demolished at the beginning of the twentieth century - not shown on the OS fourth edition map.
TR 05 NE 177	Monument	c. 1015m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Hop pickers huts, East of Lower Ensden Farm. Late nineteenth century. The second edition Ordnance survey map shows three rectangular buildings, parallel to the field boundary. There are five small structures associated to them and could be toilet blocks. A fourth building, to the north east, with an associated smaller structure is shown on the third edition Ordnance Survey (1907-23). The aerial survey of the 1940s shows an additional structure to the

				south and one, to the north, on a forty-five degree angle to the alignment of the earlier structures. These structures have been demolished before the production of the 1990 aerial photographic survey.
TR 05 NE 179	Monument	c. 805m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Hop pickers huts east of Chestnut Plantation. Site of two rows of hop pickers huts built east of Chestnut Plantation at the end of the nineteenth century - first shown on the OS second edition map and also the third edition map. The buildings were demolished in the middle of the twentieth century - not shown on the OS fourth edition map.
TR 05 SE 308	Monument	c. 520m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Hop pickers huts adjacent to Mountsford. Site of a single row of hop pickers huts built adjacent to Mountsford at the end of the nineteenth century - first shown on the OS second edition map and also shown on the OS third edition map. The building was demolished in the middle of the twentieth century - not visible on the 1940s aerial photo.
TR 05 SE 309	Monument	c. 455m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Hop pickers hut adjacent to Mountsford. Site of a single row of hop pickers huts built adjacent to Mountsford in the middle of the nineteenth century - first shown on the OS first edition map and subsequently on the second and third edition maps. The building was also visible on the 1940s aerial photo but not the 1990 photo.
TR 05 SE 321	Crash Site/ PMR	c. 895m SSE	Modern	Crash site of Hawker Hurricane I August 1940.
TR 05 SE 322	Monument	c. 860m SE	Unknown	Cropmark of a possible rectilinear enclosure, to the west of Pickelden Farm House, Chartham. A possible rectilinear enclosure, visible as a cropmark in Google Earth image of 2007, to the west of Pickelden Farm House, Chartham. This cropmark is also possibly partially visible in aerial photos of 1999 and 2003.
MKE93348	Findspot	c. 915m S	Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age Gold coin
MKE93400	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93401	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin

MKE93402	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93403	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93404	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93405	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93406	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93407	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93720	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93721	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93722	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93723	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93724	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93725	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93726	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93727	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93728	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93729	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93730	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93731	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin

MKE93732	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93736	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93737	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93738	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93739	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93740	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93741	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93742	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93743	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93744	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93747	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93748	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93749	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93750	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93751	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93752	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93753	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93754	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin

MKE93755	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93756	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93757	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93758	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	PAS Find. Copper alloy coin
MKE93759	Findspot	c. 995m S	Roman	PAS Find. Coin
MKE93760	Findspot	c. 935m S	Late Bronze Age	PAS Find. Copper alloy socketed axehead
MKE94197	Findspot	c. 985m S	Early Medieval or Anglo- Saxon	PAS Find. Copper alloy brooch
MKE94884	Findspot	c. 835m SE	Iron Age	PAS Find. Gold coin
MKE94920	Findspot	c. 890m NE	Early Medieval or Anglo- Saxon	PAS Find. Copper alloy key (locking)
TR 05 SE 151	Building	c. 285m S	Post Medieval	Milestone White Hill, Canterbury Road, Canterbury
MKE100678	Findspot	c. 935m SE	Late Iron Age	Iron Age Gold coin
MKE100980	Findspot	c. 910m SE	Late Iron Age	Iron Age Gold hoard
MKE109060	Findspot	c. 615m SW	Medieval	PAS Find. Medieval copper alloy seal matrix
MKE109414	Findspot	c. 880m SE	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS Find. Medieval lead alloy weight
MKE112286	Findspot	c. 325m SE	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS Find. Medieval Copper alloy buckle
MKE112331	Findspot	c. 270m SSE	Unknown	PAS Find. Silver ingot
MKE112535	Findspot	c. 910m SE	Iron Age	Hoard. A scattered hoard of Gallo-Belgic uniface staters, found in several episodes of detecting over the course of a decade.

TR 15 NE 1063	Monument	c. 350m S	Post Medieval to Modern	Ashford & Margate Railway. Branch Railway between Ashford and Margate built by the South Eastern Railway in 1846, via Canterbury, Minster and Ramsgate. Total track length 34 miles.
TR 05 SE 324	Monument	c. 800m S	Roman	Possible Roman road from Wye to Canterbury, east bank of the Great Stour
TR 05 SE 288	Landscape. Historic Park and Garden	c. 950m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Mystole House Park. A garden surveyed by the Kent Gardens Trust. This pre 1939 (formal) naturalistic/romantic planted park is of limited importance.

Figure 13: Gazetteer of KHER Records

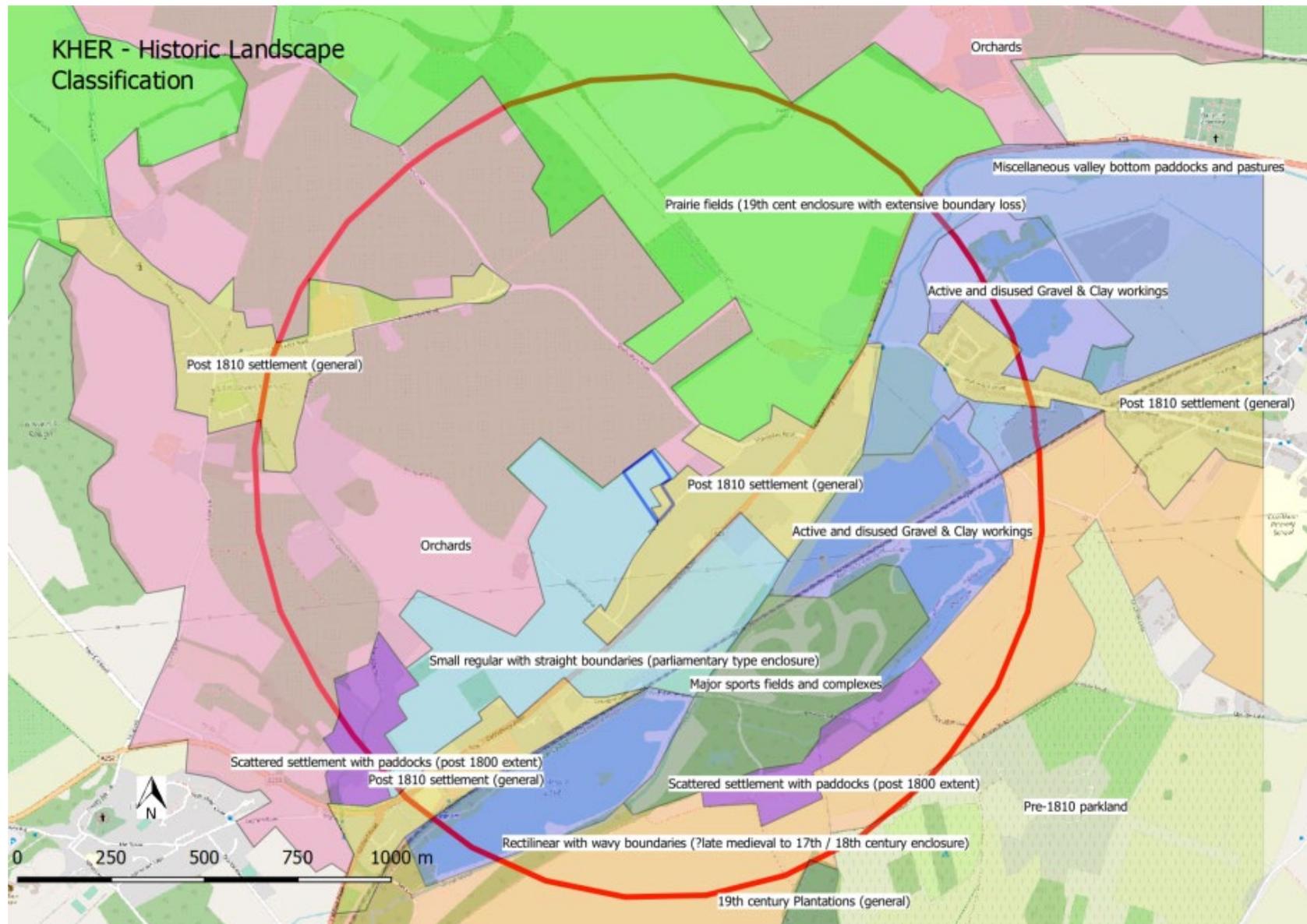


Figure 15: KHER Historic Landscape Characterisation

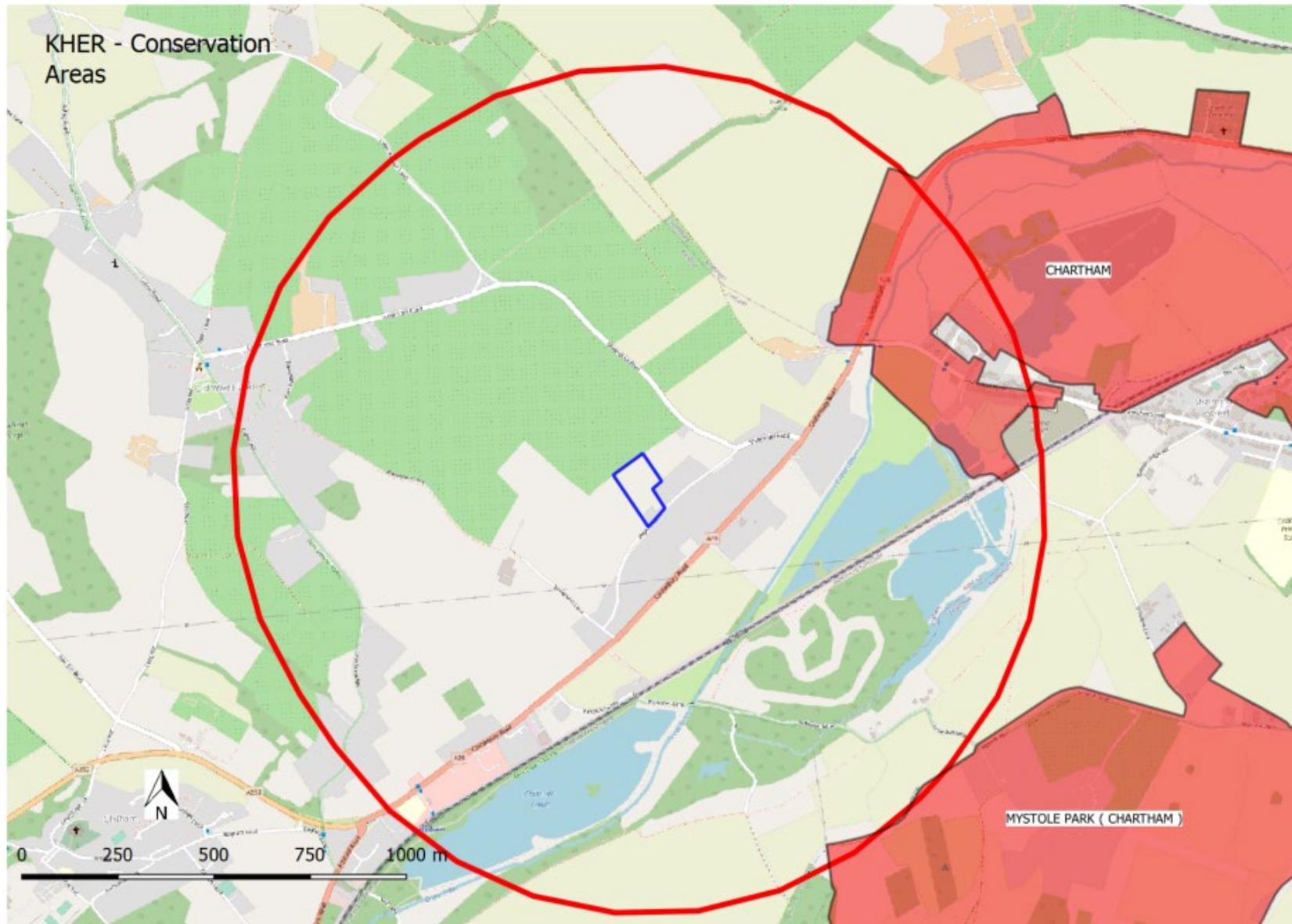


Figure 16: KHER Conservation Areas

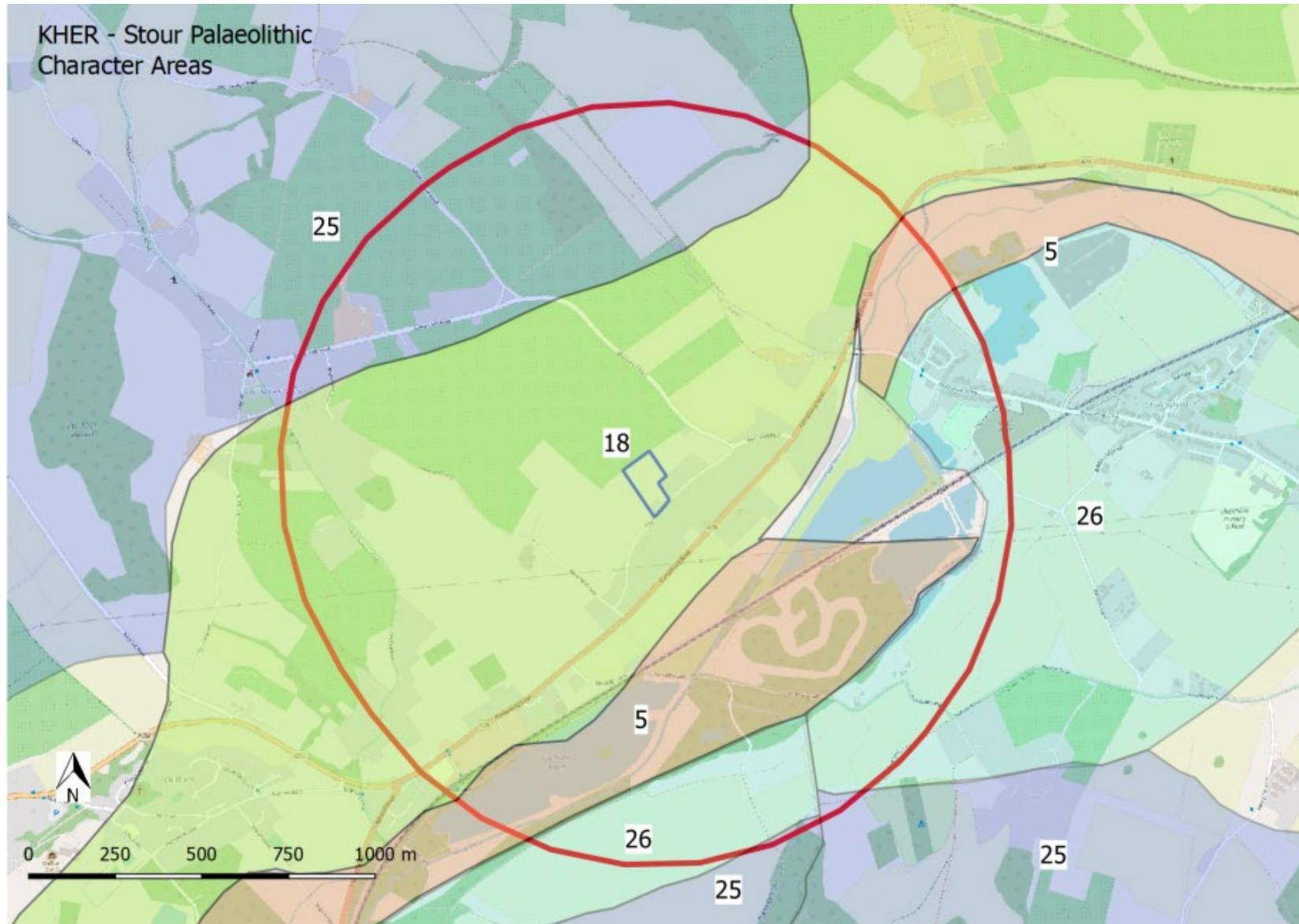


Figure 17: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Areas



Figure 18: KHER Historic Park and Gardens



Plate 1: 1940s (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960, adjusted (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2019 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: Pilgrims Lane and entrance to the PDA (facing SW).



Plate 7: View from the southern boundary (facing NW).



Plate 8: View across the PDA from the north eastern corner (facing SSE).



Plate 9: View towards the north western boundary of the PDA (facing NE).



Plate 10: View across the PDA from the northern boundary (facing SSE)



Plate 11: View across the south eastern quadrant of the PDA (facing SSE).



Plate 12: View along Pilgrims Lane and the southern boundary (facing NE).



Plate 13: Plate Locations