



# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Brookfield, Church Hill, Charing Heath, Kent TN27 0BU.

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# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Brookfield, Church Hill, Charing Heath, Kent

National Grid Reference TQ 92606 49247



Report for Emma Brooks

Date of Report: 1st February 2022

## **SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY**

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Brookfield, Church Hill, Charing Heath, Kent**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Emma Brooks to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Brookfield, Church Hill, Charing Heath, Kent TN27 0BU. This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:*

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

*The PDA sits on the north side of the road of Church Hill on the outskirts of the village on the road from Charing Heath towards Lenham Heath to the west. At the southern end of the PDA is the dwelling of Brookfield with associated garden and a grassed field to the rear. The proposed site sits at an average of 80m aOD in a shallow valley.*

*The PDA was part of the heathland and the flood plain associated with the line of the original watercourse before enclosure of the heathland in the 19th century to agricultural land and the dyking of the water course to assist with the reduction of flooding. There are a low number of below ground finds associated within close proximity of the PDA and many of the HER records are towards the outer reaches of the study area some distance from the PDA. The area consisted of isolated houses and small hamlets in the Medieval period on the edges of the heathland, with nearby Church Hill Cottage to the west isolated until the Post Medieval period. The PDA was not built on until the 1960s and since then there has been further infill along Church Hill.*

*The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high potential associated with the dyking in the Post Medieval period, low/moderate*

*archaeological potential for the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman period and low for all other periods. Except for the dyking and the existing dwelling, there has been a low historical impact in the area of the proposed development.*

*The proposed development for new residential new buildings will potentially cause a high impact to any possible archaeological resource due to the need for 1m deep strip foundations, along with impacts from a 0.6m attenuation tank, foundations for a water treatment plant, a new replacement larger and stronger culvert, and a series of new ponds where the depth is currently unknown. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be a watching brief.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Emma Brooks (the 'Clients'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of Land at Brookfield, Church Hill, Charing Heath, Kent TN27 0BU located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 92606 49247 (Fig 1).

### **1.2 The Site**

1.2.1 Charing Heath is a small village at the foot of the North Downs and on the edge of the Weald of Kent. The larger village of Charing is circa 3 miles to the west. The main road, A20, from Maidstone to Ashford passes 1.4km to the north of Charing Heath. The railway from Ashford to Victoria passes circa 800m north. Circa 450m to the south is the M20 with the High-Speed Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) following the line of the motorway. Maidstone is 17km to the west and Ashford 10km to the east. The proposed site sits at an average of 80m aOD in a shallow valley with the PDA very gently, almost imperceptibly sloping to the east (Fig.11). The core of the village is to the east and the PDA sits on the north side of the road of Church Hill on the outskirts of the village on the road from Charing Heath towards Lenham Heath to the west. At the southern end of the PDA is the dwelling of Brookfield with associated garden and a grassed field to the rear. To the east is an unused plot of land. To the west is the southern end of a large arable field. Opposite the PDA on the southern side of Church Hill is the recreation ground. An unnamed watercourse that is a tributary of the Great Stour passes through the PDA (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 Sandgate Formation – Sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. To the west is Folkestone Formation – Sandstone. To the south is Hythe Formation Sandstone. These are all members of the Lower Greensand Group. The geology of the Greensand Belt (as with most of Kent) was laid down as sediments at the bottom of a prehistoric sea in the Cretaceous Period, (135 to 65 million years ago. Immediately west of the PDA is a narrow band of superficial deposits traversing north/south consisting of River Terrace Deposits - Sand and Gravel and Within the PDA following the line of the watercourse are superficial deposits of Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Peat. Immediately west is Head Brickearth.

### *Geotechnical Information*

1.2.3 There is no known geotechnical information. However, the excavations undertaken by the Oxford Archaeological Unit in 1998 at Brockton Farm, circa 370m south west of the PDA confirms that modern plough soil was encountered in all trenches and varied between 0.12m and 0.4m in depth across the site along with many modern field drains being encountered. Colluvial deposits were also encountered in the eastern area which increased in depth up to a maximum 0.86m as the site moved downslope. No artefactual evidence was recovered from the colluvium (Unpublished Document: Oxford Archaeological Unit. 1998. Brockton Farm, Charing, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation Report)

## **1.3 The Proposed Development**

1.3.1 The proposed development is for 5 detached dwellings. 1 x 5 bed (Plot 2), 2 x 2 bed (plots 3 & 4) and 2 x 4 bed (Plots 4 & 5) with associated landscaping works to create wetland habitat (Fig.2).

## **1.4 Scope of Document**

1.4.1 This desk-based 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.

*Hedgerow Regulations, statutory Instrument No. 1160, 1997*

2.1.2 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. A hedgerow is deemed important and therefore protected if it is at least 30 years old and meets a number of other criteria.

2.1.3 The National Planning Policy Framework was updated in July 2018, revised in February 2019 and July 2021 is the principal document which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework in which Local Planning Authorities can produce their own distinctive Local Plans to reflect the needs of their communities.

### **2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

2.2.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021): Annex 2, comprises:

*'All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'*

2.2.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

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

2.2.4 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

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

- a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) The wider social, cultural, economic, and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- c) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- d) Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.'

2.2.5 Paragraph 194 of the NPPF states that:

*'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development*

*is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.'*

2.2.6 Paragraph 195 of the NPPF states that:

*'Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account to the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'*

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

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

- **'Significance (for heritage policy).** *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance'.*
- **'Setting of a heritage asset.** *The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'.*

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

- a) *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and preserving them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- b) *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
- c) *the desirability of new development in making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness’.*

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

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

2.2.12 Paragraph 200 notes that:

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

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

2.2.13 Paragraph 201 states that:

*‘Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total*

loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.'

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.19 The NPPF 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.*

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

2.2.21 In addition to the NPPF, statutory protection and guidance documents are also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following list:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979);*
- *Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*

## **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 Application Site 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 Application Site. 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 Emma Brooks 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 historic environment investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding the historic environment along with mitigations 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 (KHER) 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 11.

#### *Aerial photographs*

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-8).

#### *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 and Heritage Assets.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

4.2.9 The results of the walkover survey are detailed in Section 5 of this document.

## 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 the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There were no Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Protected Military Remains or NMP cropmarks within the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

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

### 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 There are 15 listed heritage assets within the assessment area. One of the listed assets is circa 50m to the west being Church Hill Cottage, Grade II listed (1362993), with a further two Grade II listed properties almost immediately to the west of Church Hill cottage being Fayre Acre (1070773) and The Thatched Cottage (1185598). There is also a cluster of three listed buildings including The Read Lion public house, Grade II (1362992) around the crossroads to the east of the PDA including Yew Tree Farmhouse (1185601), circa 105m east plus circa 450m to the north Burleigh Farm (1299325) and to the far south Brockton Manor.

5.2.2 The western boundary of the garden to Church Hill Cottage includes many mature trees and bushes, which is quite wide and high as does that of Brookfield. In addition,

planning permission has been given for residential houses within the field in between the PDA and Church Hill Cottage (18/01447/AS), as well as planning permission also given for a new single dwelling in the front garden of Church Hill Cottage (18/01216/AS) As a result, there is currently limited intervisibility between the PDA and Church Hill Cottage, or the other listed properties to the west of Church Hill Cottage and should construction commenced on the other projects then there will be no impact upon these heritage assets by the PDA given the chances in their setting by these other projects.

- 5.2.3 With regards to the designated heritage assets to the east there is again limited intervisibility due to the strong landscape boundaries and also two new dwellings were recently built adjacent to Yew Tree Farmhouse. In between that of Yew Tree Farm and the PDA, which would have altered its setting, meaning there will be a minimal impact caused by the proposed development.

### **5.3 Previous Archaeological Works**

- 5.3.1 There have been a number of archaeological events within the 1km assessment area which are detailed in the Appendix and Figure 16. A number were associated with the Channel Tunnel Rail Link that included a programme of non-intrusive and intrusive investigations circa 500m south of the PDA. A number were also associated with Brett's Sand Pit quarry, on the outer reaches of the assessment area to the east.

#### *Brockton Farm (EKE5149)*

- 5.3.2 This was undertaken in 1998 at Brockton Farm by the Oxford Archaeological Unit to survey land in the vicinity of the farm as part of the wider works around the Channel Tunnel Rail link to the south of the PDA. 19 evaluation trenches were excavated across 3 arable fields to the west, north and east of the farm. 10 of the trenches contained archaeological features of mainly pits, ditches and gullies. There was little in the way of dating evidence and much of what was found was Post Medieval with most of the features also relating to Post Medieval agricultural activities (Unpublished Document: Oxford Archaeological Unit. 1998. Brockton Farm, Charing, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation Report).

#### *Brett's Sand Pit (EKE12890; EKE12891; EKE4661; EKE8511; EKE8512; EKE8513; EKE5003; EKE5402)*

5.3.3 A large number of different events have occurred across the large quarry area from 1989 onwards over a couple of decades. This has resulted in finds and features associated with a Romano-British cremation cemetery (TQ 94 NW 31), along with a late Iron Age/early Romano-British enclosure and field system (TQ 94 NW 53). In addition, Prehistoric finds have been found including Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity (TQ 94 NW 54) and Bronze Age cremations (TQ 94 NW 284), with the earliest material encountered being a possible Mesolithic flintwork assemblage recovered from later deposits (TQ 94 NW 285). These include features such as ditches, pits, post holes and more field systems, this time Medieval (TQ 94 NW 291; 286; 287) and possible droveways (TQ 94 NW 292; 288).

*Burleigh Farm (EKE15005; EKE5507; EKE14355; EKE13411; EKE13525; EKE13252; EKE14511; EKE14918)*

5.3.4 To the north of the PDA and north of Burleigh Farm on the outer reaches of the assessment area, a programme of investigation non-intrusive and intrusive was undertaken in association with a planning application for quarrying. The geophysical evaluation located a number of ditches believed to be field boundaries as well as the possible site of a modern demolished building. Possible small-scale quarrying was observed. A landscape assessment suggested that of a Medieval landscape. Fieldwalking found sherds of Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery considered to be the result of manuring.

5.3.5 The intrusive evaluation in 2013 included 115 trenches over the 27-hectare area. Considerable pottery and charred seed remains as well as a modest number of features were uncovered. A single Roman ditch (TQ 95 SW 141) and only a modest number of other features (TQ 94 NW 278) including pits, ditches gullies and an unspecified linear feature. One feature was identified as being late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age in date as well as other features being undated. The report gave no potential interpretations because of the general lack of association of features and complexity of the site.

*Stour Palaeolithic Area*

5.3.6 The PDA is on the edge of the Palaeolithic area designated PCA 40. This is a wide area of brickearth patches and Upper Stour terraces, northwest of Ashford, towards Charing Heath. Terrace deposit outcrops are mapped on both sides of the upper Great Stour valley northwest of Ashford, towards Charing Heath. These probably represent later Middle or Late Pleistocene fluvial deposits, and there may also be unmapped fluvial

deposit. These probably date to the later Middle Pleistocene and early Late Pleistocene, 500,000-100,000 BP. Only one possible Palaeolithic find has been found in this area at Briton Farm in Hothfield, although the find may be Mesolithic or Neolithic. Therefore, finds are classed in the survey as a low possibility (Fig.17).

#### **5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative**

- 5.4.1 Charing is one of a number of settlements that lie below the North Downs where springs emerge from the chalk as does nearby settlements of Lenham and Hollingbourne. A site in Charing was given to the Church of Canterbury in the 8th century and remains in church hands until the reformation.
- 5.4.2 The village is on the route of the Pilgrims Way. There is also the greenway which runs parallel to the Pilgrims Way. Both ancient paths thought to be of prehistoric origin. The greenway runs through the centre of the churchyard in Charing and the Pilgrim's Way to the north of the village.
- 5.4.3 A heath is an area of open uncultivated land, typically on acid sandy soil, with characteristic vegetation of heather, gorse, and coarse grasses. This would have been common land, with grazing rights.
- 5.4.4 Hasted, an historian commenting in 1798 about Charing Heath 'it is watered by several small streamlets, which rising near the foot of the hills, direct their course southward into the Stour, which runs towards Ashford.'
- 5.4.5 There is little evidence within the area of Charing Heath during the prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman periods except on the large quarry area east of the PDA on the outer reaches of the assessment area. Sand Quarry uncovered Late Neolithic axe head, Bronze Age pottery and an Iron Age/ early Roman farmstead. Including cremations and granaries. Another quarry to the south east at Newlands uncovered Mesolithic tools, Iron Age and Roman pottery.
- 5.4.6 At the time of the Domesday Book, Charing Heath did not have an entry. Charing at the time was a large settlement had 65 households, made up of 26 villagers, 27 smallholders and 12 slaves. There was land for 40 plough teams, 25 acres of meadow and 1 mill. The name Charing first appears in 799 as Ciorring. The name probably comes from the Anglo-Saxon word cerring, which means a bend in the road, or it may be from Ceorra-ingas, which is Anglo-Saxon, meaning people of Ceorra.

- 5.4.7 Charing church is thought to have pre-Norman Conquest origins, but the present building originates from the 13th century. Parts were rebuilt in the 16th century following a fire.
- 5.4.8 The current building of the Archbishops Manor dates to the late 14th century, situated north of Charing Church. The surviving building is that of the Great Hall of the manor house for the archbishops of Canterbury. It was an ideal stopping point halfway between Maidstone and Canterbury.
- 5.4.9 Historically the main road to Maidstone was through Church Hill. It travelled from Westwell in the east, through Coppins Corner, Swan Street, Church Hill onto Lenham Heath, Sandway and Harrietsham.
- 5.4.10 The manor of Brockton had owners of the name Adam de Broughton in the reign of Edward I when it passed to Thomas Pausherst in the reign of Richard II where it has since passed through various owners.
- 5.4.11 Burleigh Manor had owners of the same name. One of the owners John de Burleigh in the 13th century founded a chantry, now called Burley's chantry in Charing Church. The manor again passed through various owners until the Darrells by Hasted's time and was still in the Darrells name in 1841.
- 5.4.12 As well as quarrying, another Post Medieval industry was brickmaking. Brickearth overlies the Folkestone Beds. There are several areas in the region around Charing Heath that relate to disused sand pits.
- 5.4.13 By 1801, a new road towards Maidstone is in existence, broadly corresponding to the modern A20, obviously much straighter and on higher ground. The domestic railway was extended to Ashford West in 1874 from Maidstone. A station was opened for Charing in 1884.
- 5.4.14 Around 1840, the heath, which was common land presumably with grazing rights was being enclosed and the land turned into pasture and arable fields. This was part of a nationwide trend in the 18th and 19th centuries where common land was being enclosed all over the country. The area within the triangle on the south side of Church Hill, remains heathland for a few years longer, but by 1872, that area had also been enclosed.

- 5.4.15 The church in Charing Heath further west along Church Hill was only built in 1874 to serve the villages of Charing Heath and Lenham Heath, so prior to that, the residents of Charing Heath would have used the church in Charing. The land and money for the church was provided by the Sayer family of Pett Place in Charing.
- 5.4.16 The M20 motorway was built in the 1980s and the Channel Tunnel railway in the 1990s. The building of the M20 effectively 'sandwiching Charing Heath between the railway to the north and the motorway to the south

#### *Landscape Character Areas*

- 5.4.17 The majority of the PDA is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Scattered settlement with paddocks (post 1800 extent)'. The north eastern part of the PDA falls into 'Small regular with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)'. Adjacent to the west is a field classified as 'rectilinear with wavy boundaries (late Medieval to 17th/18th century enclosure)' and the shape of that field can be traced as far back as the 1797 Ordnance Surveyor's Map.
- 5.4.18 The PDA falls under the Local Landscape Characterisation of Charing Heath Farmlands which incorporates mixed farmland with a varied field pattern interspersed by small woodland copses and plantations of chestnut coppice. Arable intensification has led to the removal of traditional field boundaries in some areas, and enclosure is frequently provided by post and wire fencing. Predominant species scattered throughout the landscape comprise gorse and silver birch, reflecting the heathland character of the area, which extended across the greensand historically and is evidenced by many of the place names including Charing Heath. Settlement is scattered across the landscape, with a number of farms positioned along the narrow lanes although area including parts of Charing Heath has had infill development. Transport corridors with the A20 to the north and the M20 and CTRL to the south dissects the landscape. There is a mature hedgerow on the western and eastern and these may apply under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

## **5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression**

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

- 5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This shows a sparsely populated landscape of hamlets and single houses. Church Hill is essentially a

road between Charing Heath and Lenham Heath. The stream flows southwards to join the Great Stour through the PDA. There does not appear to be any properties showing on Church Hill, which is surprising given that Church Hill Cottage to the west of the PDA is supposed to have 16th century origins. The hub of the village is to the south east. The area around the PDA is just fields. To the north east is 'Barely', which is Burleigh Manor (Fig. 3).

*Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797*

5.5.2 This map shows the individual buildings and essentially shows an agricultural landscape. The size of the heath area has reduced in the northern part and the area between Burley and Church Hill is mainly divided up into fields. The map suggests the heath area continues into the immediate area north of Church Hill Road and that is why the properties on the north side of Church Hill are set back from the road. The southern part of the PDA falls into this heathland area with the north eastern part of the PDA falling into the southern part of a field with the watercourse flowing through the PDA on what appears to be its natural course. The map appears to show to the west of the PDA, Church Hill Cottage and The Thatch Cottage in existence (Fig. 4).

*Tithe Map, 1839*

5.5.3 Please note that north is downwards. The tithe map shows greater detail. The field at the PDA is designated 234 is owned by Daniel Scratton and occupied by Thomas Hills and is pasture called 'Brooks'. The name Brook is derived from the old English for marshy ground. Field 233 adjacent to the PDA is owned by Edward Darrell, who lived at Burleigh and is occupied by Robert Cheesman. The field is pasture known as Beeching Brook. The area of the PDA is part of Charing Heath designated 205 and is referred to in the tithes as 'waste'. Within the area of the PDA also appears to be a pond (Fig.5).

*Historic OS map 1871*

5.5.4 This is the first properly scaled OS map. There is a water course to the east of field 371 that runs southwards and forms part of the western boundary of the PDA and turns right angles within the PDA, towards the east running under a short culvert, before turning to the south forming part of the south eastern boundary of the PDA. Given the line of the water course previously seen in the earlier maps, it suggests that it has been managed and dyked. The wiggly boundary line seen in field area 373 suggests that this is the line of the previous watercourse.

5.5.5 Church Hill Cottage is shown as two dwellings with a separate building to the west. It is no longer showing a 'T' shape suggesting there have been alterations. In the next plot to the west is Thatch Cottage, again this appears to be two houses and further to the west is Fayre Acre. At the rear of Fayre Acre is marked a spring. To the north of these properties, the PDA and the fields beyond there is a footpath that runs in an east/west direction. The three properties are set back from the road, separated by fields designated 365 and 366, with the PDA part of field 366. On the southern side of Church Hill to the far west of the map is the church. To the east there are a group of houses located around the pub and forge, which is surrounded by orchard. To the south east is Heath Farm. Church Hill Heads westwards towards Lenham Fostal. The road south towards Stonebridge Green and north towards the Downs. The road east heads towards Charing. South of the road towards Stonebridge Green is the manor estate of Brockton. As well as the main house seen in the south east corner there are a number of other large buildings, thought to be barns around the main house. The 'waste' that previously formed part of the heath on the northern side of Church Hill has now been divided up. The area to the south is still called Charing Heath but it is now enclosed by a patchwork of fields. To the south east are orchards and what is Yew Tree Farm (Fig.6).

*Historic OS map 1897*

5.5.6 There is little change at the PDA except for the wiggly boundary line of the old watercourse is no longer showing in field now designated 381. To the west, Fayre Acre (designated 391) has now absorbed the field in front of the house, but Church Cottage and The Thatch Cottage together are designated 388. They both still have a separate field between the front of the properties and the road which is designated 387. of which the PDA is part of. Church Hill Cottage is still shown as two separate buildings with an outbuilding to the west of the houses. In addition, the annotations on the boundary lines between the cottages of Church Hill Cottages and Thatch Cottage suggests they are all under one ownership. The surrounding area is still predominately fields, and a number of other footpaths are now shown cross crossing the area south of Church Hill. At Brockton the outbuildings have been removed and only the main house remains (Fig.7).

*Historic OS map 1907*

5.5.7 There is no change at the PDA. The field adjacent to the north east of the PDA is now an orchard (Fig.8).

*Historic OS map 1975-76*

5.5.8 The dwelling of Brookfield has now been built at the PDA. The watercourse by Brookfield follows the same route but now more of it runs underground around Brookfield. In addition, the PDA has now been split into two areas with a boundary just parallel just north of the PDA. The properties to the west are now named and Church Hill Cottage and Thatch Cottage are now single dwellings. In addition, both properties have now absorbed the separate field in front of the houses. In addition, the fields to the rear of the properties have also been consolidated with the area to the rear of Thatch Cottage much smaller in size, with the majority of that areas a larger sized field belonging to Church Hill Cottage. More properties have been built on the west side of the Y junction, east of the PDA and west of these is now the recreation ground with pavilion. Houses have also been built on the northern side of the road to Stonebridge. Heath Farm has grown in size with many more outbuildings. A hall has been built opposite the church on the northern side of Church Hill (Fig.9).

*Historic OS Report 1990-93*

5.5.9 There is little change to the PDA other than the areas north of the house have been subdivided and that here is now another pond, north, north east of the house and west of the original pond (Fig. 10).

## **5.6 Aerial Photographs**

*1946*

5.6.1 This shows the PDA as pasture and as two separate field areas along the line of the culvert within the PDA with the southern part reflecting the old heathland area. The property of Brookfield has not yet been built and along the western boundary where the straight-line of the water course is, are hedgerow/trees. Within the PDA, the historical path of the watercourse appears as a faint shadow. An orchard is adjacent to the north eastern part of the PDA (Plate 1).

*1960*

5.6.2 Brookfield appears to be in the process of being built. The majority of the PDA is still pasture and the culvert line at the southern end can still be seen. The orchard to the east appears to have matured and is disused (Plate 2).

*1990*

5.6.3 There PDA is showing the completed Brookfield. There is little by way of other change (Plate 3).

*2003*

5.6.4 There appears to be little change with the exception of a boundary fence along the north western part of the PDA that turns internally across the central part of the PDA. (Plate 4).

*2007*

5.6.5 The cropmark of the earlier watercourse can be discerned within the eastern part of the PDA as well as some of the earlier modern field boundaries. The field to the west is under crop. (Plate 5).

*2013 & 2018*

5.6.6 There appears to be no change (Plate 6 & 7).

*2021*

5.6.7 There is little change at the PDA. The plot adjacent to the south eastern corner has been cleared of vegetation. Immediately east of this area there are now two new houses that are west of Yew Tree Farm (Plate 8).

*LIDAR*

5.6.8 The LIDAR map is a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) model where surface objects are removed. The LIDAR shows the depression of the two pond areas. Along the north eastern part, the line of the historical watercourse can be traced as well as the line across the PDA from west, north west to east, south east of the line of the modern watercourse. The water course ditch was be seen along the field boundary north of the north western corner of the PDA and exiting on the south eastern corner of the PDA. (Fig. 18)

## **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 as well as assessing heritage assets and setting. The walkover took place on the 31<sup>st</sup> of January 2022. No archaeological finds were observed on the walkover of the 20<sup>th</sup> of January 2022 (Plates 9-23).

5.7.2 Access to the PDA was via the driveway in front of Brookfield on the northern side of Church Hill. The existing detached house includes a double garage to the east of the main dwelling. The main dwelling has a front and rear garden area surrounding the front and back of the property. East of the property is rough grass which can be accessed via a separate metal farm gate off Church Hill. The roadside boundary to this area consists of large conifers. The eastern side of the south eastern part of the PDA has a ditch being the line of the watercourse. The watercourse has a brick arched built culvert (Plate 17) with another wider concrete culvert added approximately 40 years ago to the east (plate 15). The watercourse on the western side is beyond that of the PDA boundary. To the east and west of the PDA, the boundary are hedgerows interspersed with trees. North of the dyke are two ponds surrounded by trees. The pond to the east was dry at the time of the visit and is first recorded on the 1839 tithe map. The pond on the western side contained water and is modern, having been dug by the present owner circa 40 years ago. Alongside the western boundary is a prefab garage. Beyond the dyke to the north there is large expanse of pasture. Within this area, it is easy to trace the earthworks and line of the original watercourse of the stream prior to it being dyked under a separate route in the Post Medieval period. The area of pasture extends beyond the red line area to the north and at present there is no boundary line.

## 5.8 Summary of Potential

5.8.1 This section pulls together by period the historical documentation, mapping, aerial imagery and KHER data, and the known historic landscape to provide an overview by period

### *Palaeolithic*

5.8.2 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 and the Stour Palaeolithic project confirms that the chance of finds evidence from this period is low. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Mesolithic*

5.8.3 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area being a strucked flint found in 2009 circa 145m north east of the PDA but the exact location is

not known, and this is assigned to a general grid square (MKE97981). Worked flints were found circa 720m north east at Burleigh Farm during a fieldwalking survey (TQ 94 NW 273). Chance finds cannot be discounted but overall, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Neolithic*

- 5.8.4 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has four records from this period within the assessment area with three relating to finds to the north east towards the outer reaches of the assessment area at the quarry of a flint axe (TQ 994 NW 52) along with late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age pits with flint artefacts (TQ 94 NW 54) and other flint and pottery assemblages (TQ 94 NW 285). North of Burleigh Farm also towards the outer reaches of the assessment area, Neolithic pits/ditches were found (TQ 94 NW 278). Chance finds cannot be discounted but overall, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

#### *Bronze Age*

- 5.8.5 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the outer reaches of the assessment area of Bronze Age cremation cemetery at Charing Quarry. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

#### *Iron Age*

- 5.8.6 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 four records from this period within the assessment area. Again, these are all at the outer reaches of the 1km assessment area. To the east in the area of the quarry, enclosures and field systems were identified (TQ 94 NW 47; TQ 94 NW 53). To the south during CTRL works burnt pits were found in Hurst Wood (TQ 94 NW 45). A single Portable Antiquities Scheme find of a copper alloy coin location is attributed to a general grid square circa 915m north west of the PDA. Given the

distance of the PDA from these activity areas, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

#### *Romano-British*

- 5.8.7 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 five records from this period within the assessment area. The field systems in the Late Iron Age are considered to have continued into the Roman period. The same quarry area to the east, found a Roman-British Cremation Cemetery (TQ 94 NW 31). To the north of Burleigh House, a Roman ditch was found during excavations (TQ 95 SW 141; TQ 94 NW 293). A single Portable Antiquities Scheme find of a copper alloy coin location is attributed to a general grid square circa 460m SSE north west of the PDA. Roman Glass and pottery have been found in Charing Heath in 1824, where the location is not known (TQ 94 NW 10). Chance finds cannot be discounted but the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area being that of the grade II Foxen Farmhouse that is a Medieval hall house that possible has earlier origins (TQ 94 NW 110). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Medieval*

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has 22 records from this period within the assessment area accounting for nearly one third of the total. Four related to listed buildings of which the closest related to the PDA are, Brockton Manor to the south, south west of the PDA that is Grade II \* listed and Church Hill Cottage almost immediately next to the PDA that is Grade II listed. Monument records concern a number of field systems and potential droveways to the east of the PDA during the Sand Pit quarry. A number of PAS finds of silver coins were reported on the same day and attributed to a grid square circa 915m north west of the PDA. Given the location of the PDA next to a watercourse it is unlikely that any droveways passed close to the PDA. In addition, it is likely that the area of the PDA was heathland in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

### *Post Medieval*

5.8.10 The Kent HER has 33 records from this period within the assessment area accounting for nearly half. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century is when the heathland began to be enclosed and across the area are a number of scattered farmsteads attesting to the area's rural and agricultural nature and increasing settlement across the area. Ten records relate to Grade II listed properties. Two of the listed buildings are located immediately west of Church Hill Cottage of Fayre Acre and Thatched Cottage. There is also a small hamlet to the east around a junction consisting of a number of dwellings of which surviving listed buildings include, The Red Lion public House, Forge House and Yes Tree Farmhouse. Other monument records concern specific buildings or PAS finds where the exact location is not known or are features of pits and ditches on the outer reaches of the assessment area. The map regression confirms that the PDA was fields in this period with the watercourse initially running through the PDA, to be dyked in this period with a simple bricked arches culvert. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high** in association with activity of the dyking within the area of the PDA.

### *Modern*

5.8.11 KHER has one record dating to this period being a being the designated Historical Gardens of Church Hill Cottage immediately next to the PDA (TQ 94 NW 259). It was during the early 1960s that the current dwelling was built. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

### *Unknown*

5.8.12 There are three unknown features that could not be dated of which two relate to the quarry to the east of possible funerary features (TQ 94 NW 57) and pits (TQ 94 NW 289) and to the north of Burleigh Farm where a geophysical survey identified field boundary ditches (TQ 974 NW 14).

### *Overview*

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

5.8.14 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 PDA may contain archaeological sites, and these can be summarised as:

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

6.1.2 Cartographic regression, topographic analysis and historical research indicate that the Application Site has been part of heathland before its enclosure in the later half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and then as agricultural land used as pasture with a stream running through until the Post Medieval period when the stream was dyked and passing through the PDA on a different route through a culvert. The PDA was not built on until the 1960s with the area immediately around the dwelling becoming garden and the remaining area s pasture. One pond within the PDA was formed by 1839 with a second pond added 40 years previously. Except for the area of the dwelling, historically there has been a low impact at the PDA for most of the area and medium impact in the area of the ponds and dyke.

#### *Proposed Impact*

6.1.3 The proposal for five detached dwellings with associated services, parking, landscaping. The existing property will be retained with an additional storey added. In addition, the

proposals include the creation of a series of wetland ponds along the eastern side of the site. Overall, the proposed development will result in a high impact on any potential archaeological remains due to the requirement for foundations and services.

## **7 SIGNIFICANCE**

### **7.1 Introduction**

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

### **7.2 Significance Criteria**

#### *Period*

7.2.1 The potential for archaeology at the PDA is considered high for the Post Medieval period, low/moderate for the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman period and low for all other periods. The excavations to the north, south and east are on the outer reaches of the assessment area has shown that there is general activity for the Prehistoric periods, and these tend to be in areas of higher ground away from the flood plain. There is high potential associated with the Post Medieval dyking of the water course within the area of the PDA with the culvert that is a simple brick arch. The PDA was part of the heathland and the flood plain associated with the line of the original watercourse before enclosure of the heathland in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to agricultural land and the dyking of the water course to assist with the reduction of flooding. There are a low number of below ground finds associated within close proximity of the PDA and many of the HER records are towards the outer reaches of the study area some distance from the PDA. The area consisted of isolated houses and small hamlets in the Medieval period on the edges of the heathland, with nearby Church Hill Cottage to the west isolated until the Post Medieval period. The PDA was not built on until the 1960s and since then there has been further infill along Church Hill.

#### *Documentation*

7.2.2 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, archive, photographic and other sources.

#### *Group Value*

7.2.3 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has little by way of group value.

#### *Survival / Condition*

7.2.4 Survival of archaeology is considered to be high given that the land has not been built on except for the area of the existing dwelling. The creation of the dyke would have had a medium impact in the Post Medieval period.

*Fragility / Vulnerability*

7.2.5 Any potential archaeological remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed new buildings and waste plant is likely to receive a high impact due to the requirements for foundations and service trenches. In addition, there will be further impact caused by the creation of a replacement culvert and the sequences of ponds.

*Diversity*

7.2.6 There is little by way of diversity.

*Potential and Significance*

7.2.7 The Impact assessment concludes that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains in relation to the Post Medieval dyking of the water course which would be considered of local and low significance. There is general potential for Prehistoric remains which would be potentially of regional significance.

## **8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**

### **8.1 Introduction**

8.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

8.1.2 The proposed development for new residential new buildings will potentially cause a high impact to any possible archaeological resource due to the need for 1m deep strip foundations, along with impacts from a 0.6m attenuation tank, foundations for a water treatment plant, a new replacement larger and stronger culvert, and a series of new ponds where the depth is currently unknown. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be a watching brief.

## 9 CONCLUSION

### 9.1 Summary

- 9.1.1 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.
- 9.1.2 The PDA was part of the heathland and the flood plain associated with the line of the original watercourse before enclosure of the heathland in the 19th century to agricultural land and the dyking of the water course to assist with the reduction of flooding. There are a low number of below ground finds associated within close proximity of the PDA and many of the HER records are towards the outer reaches of the study area some distance from the PDA. The area consisted of isolated houses and small hamlets in the Medieval period on the edges of the heathland, with nearby Church Hill Cottage to the west isolated until the Post Medieval period. The PDA was not built on until the 1960s and since then there has been further infill along Church Hill.
- 9.1.3 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high potential associated with the dyking in the Post Medieval period, low/moderate archaeological potential for the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman period and low for all other periods. Except for the dyking and the existing dwelling, there has been a low historical impact in the area of the proposed development.
- 9.1.4 The proposed development for new residential new buildings will potentially cause a high impact to any possible archaeological resource due to the need for 1m deep strip foundations, along with impacts from a 0.6m attenuation tank, foundations for a water treatment plant, a new replacement larger and stronger culvert, and a series of new ponds where the depth is currently unknown. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be a watching brief.

## **10 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **10.1 Archive**

10.1.1 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.

### **10.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources**

10.2.1 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.

### **10.3 Copyright**

10.3.1 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 Emma Brooks (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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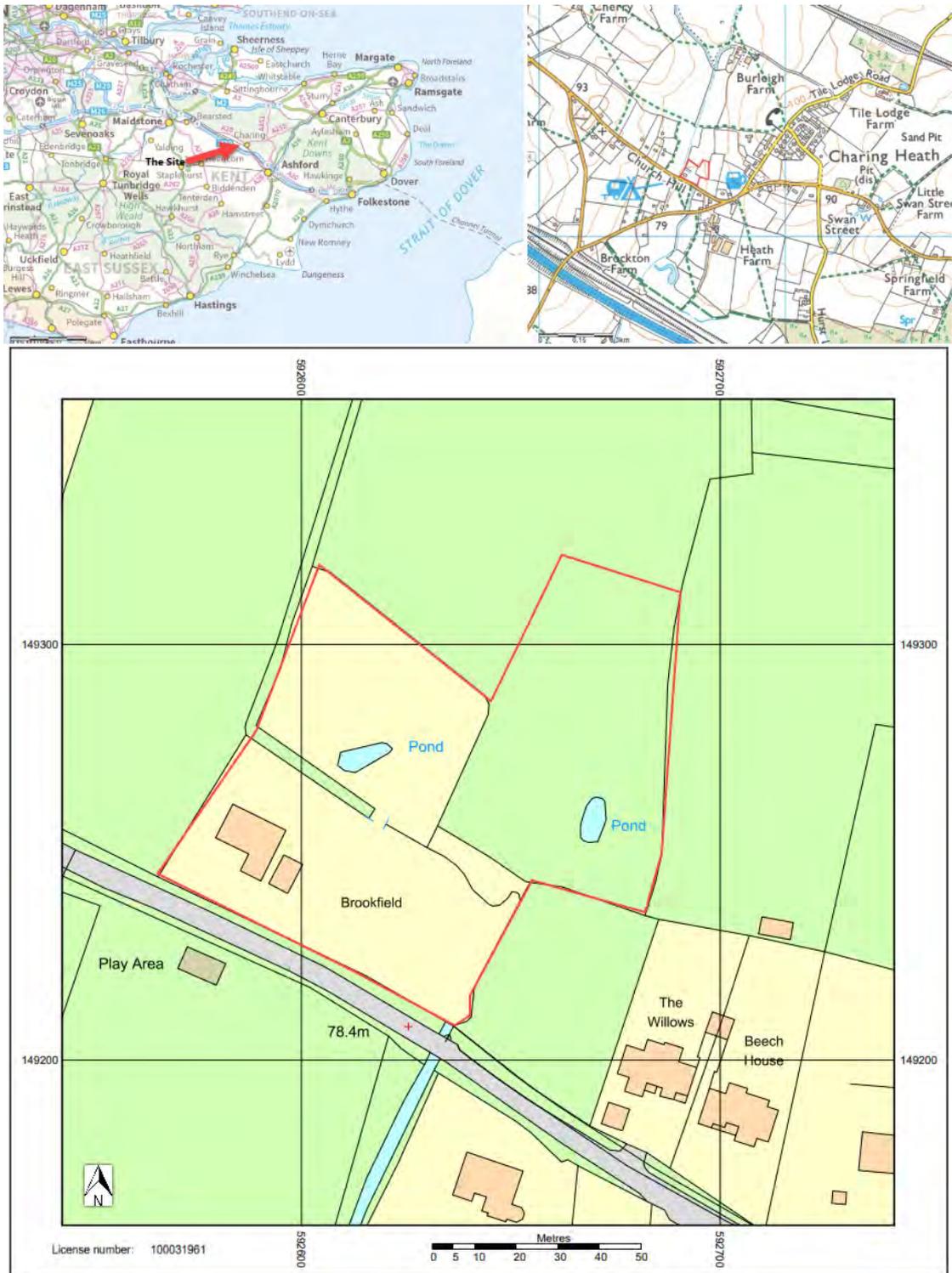


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:10,000, 1:,250



Figure 2: Proposed Development

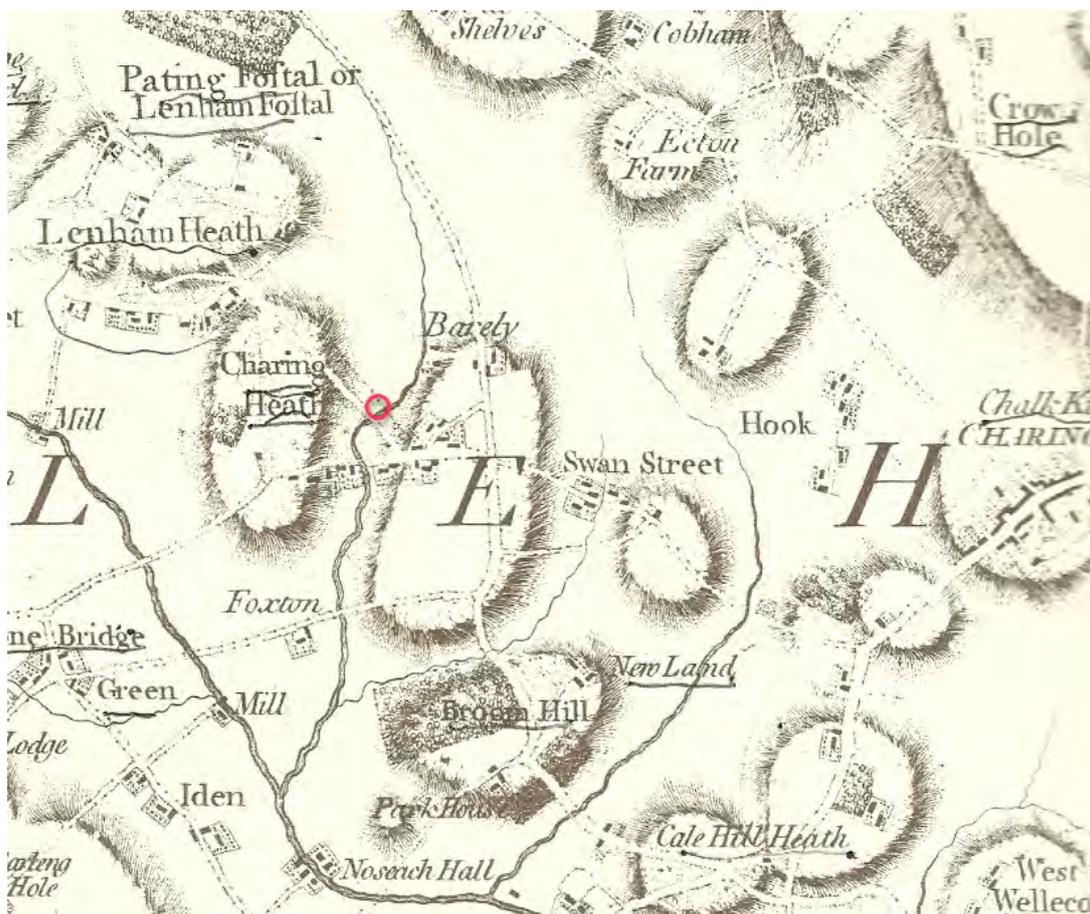


Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: OS Surveyors Drawing 1797



Figure 5: Tithe Map 1839

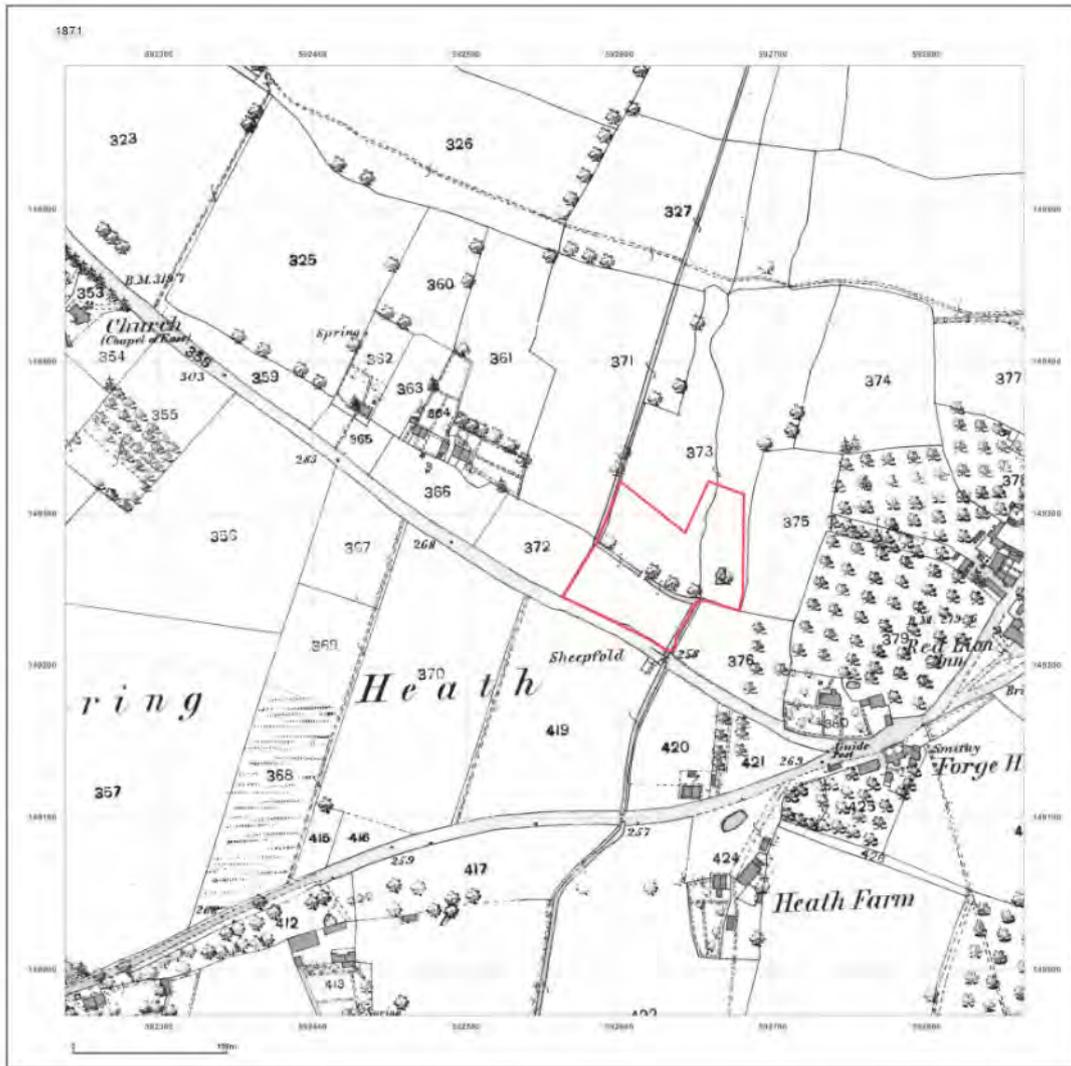


Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1871, scale 1:2,500

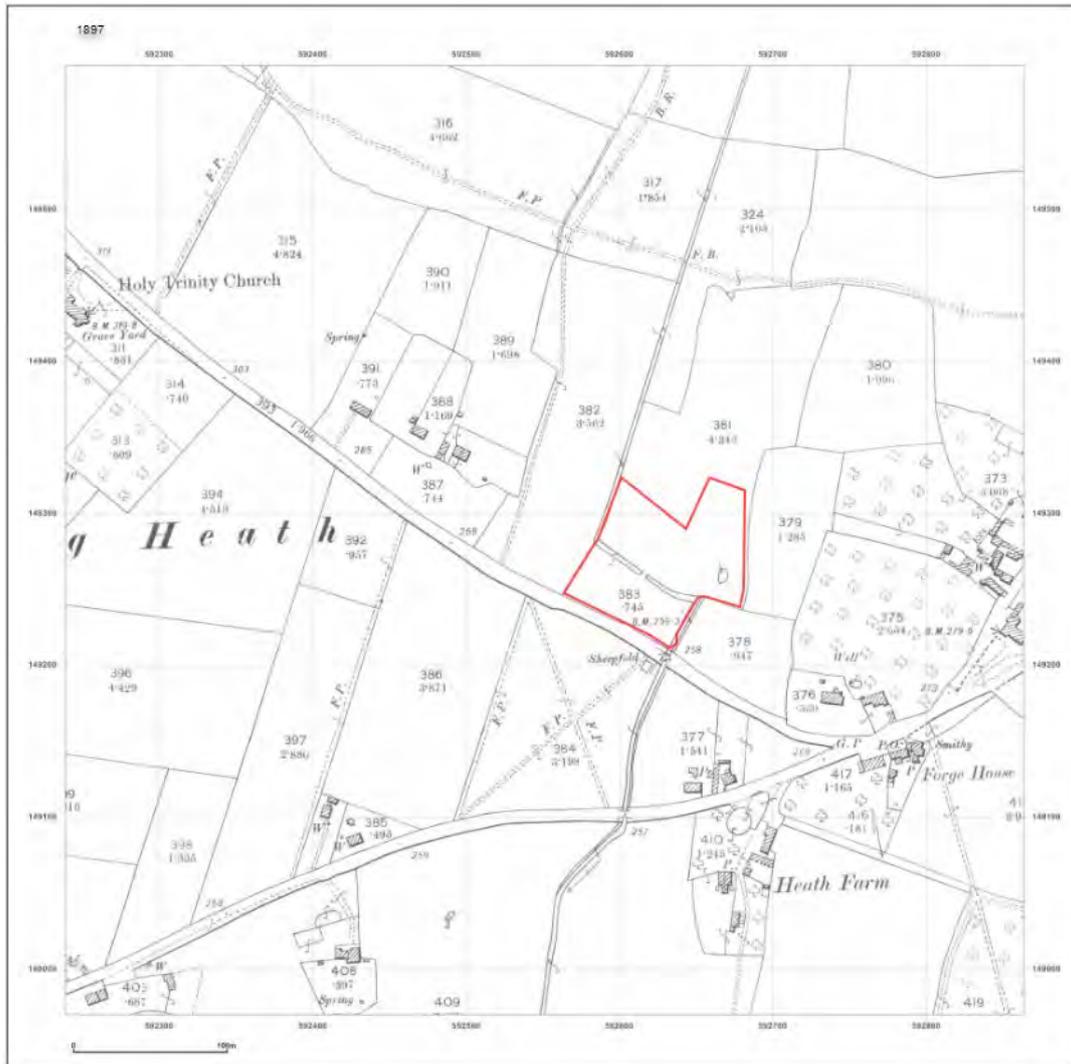


Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1897, scale 1: 2,500

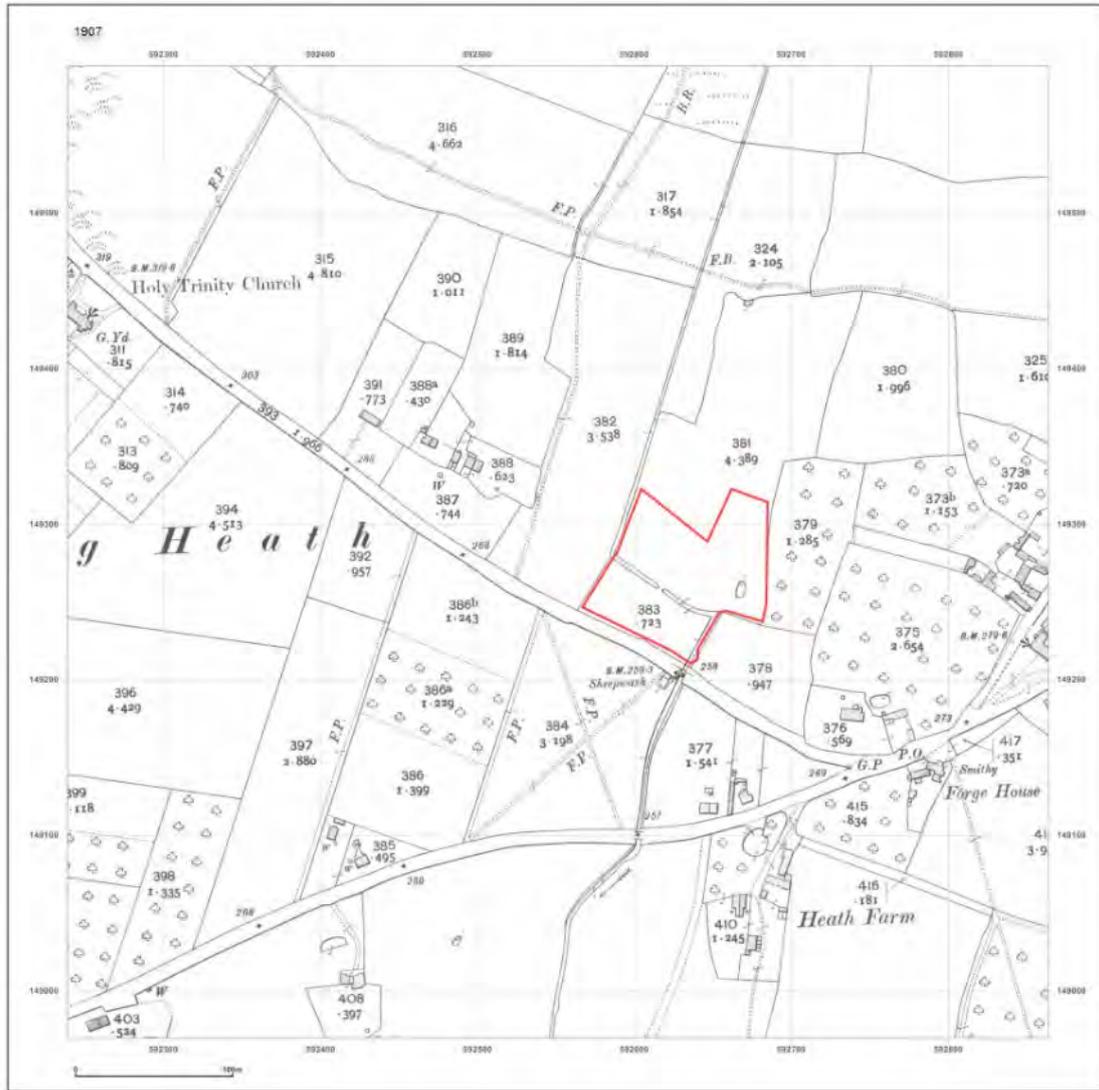


Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1907, scale 1: 2,500

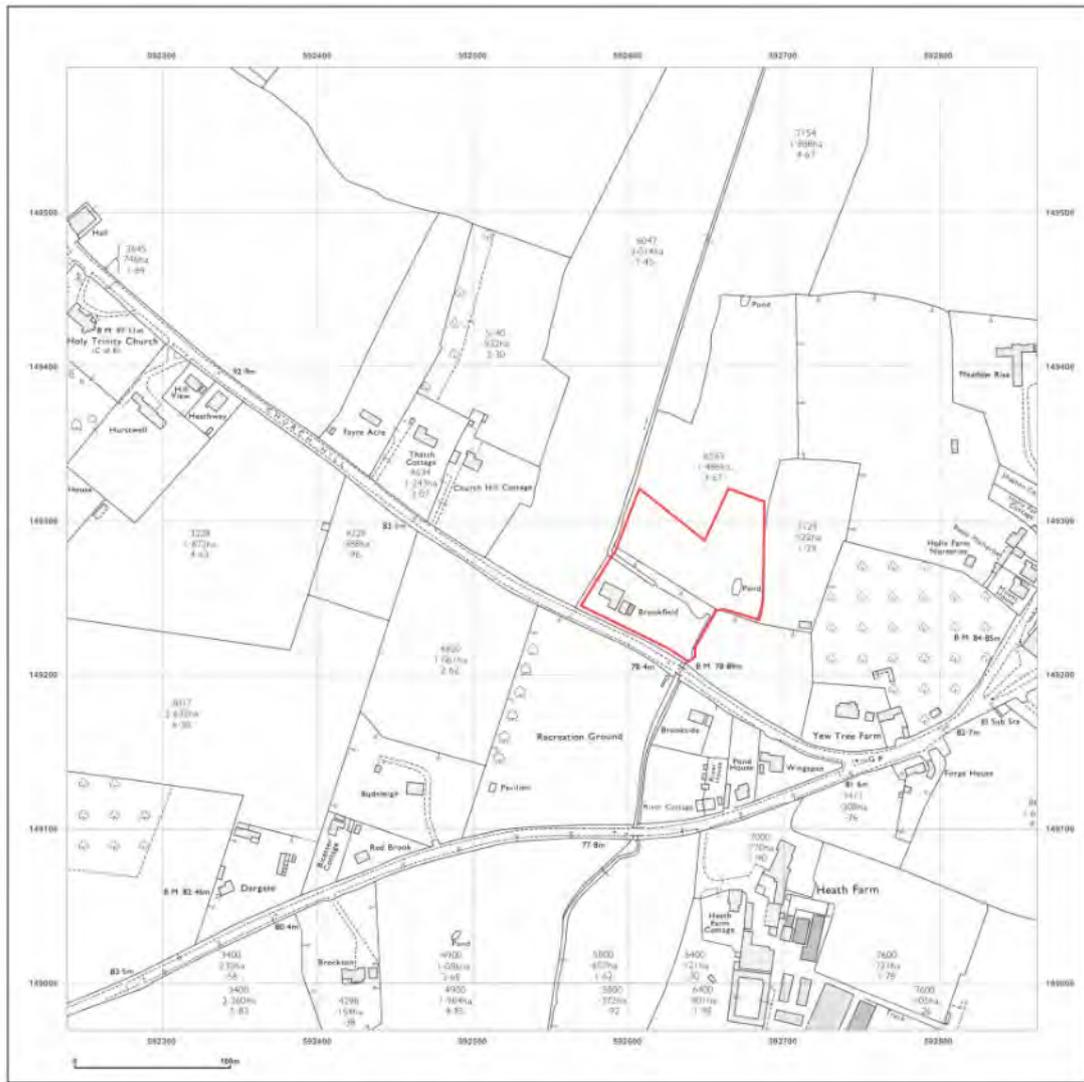


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1975-76, scale 1: 2,500

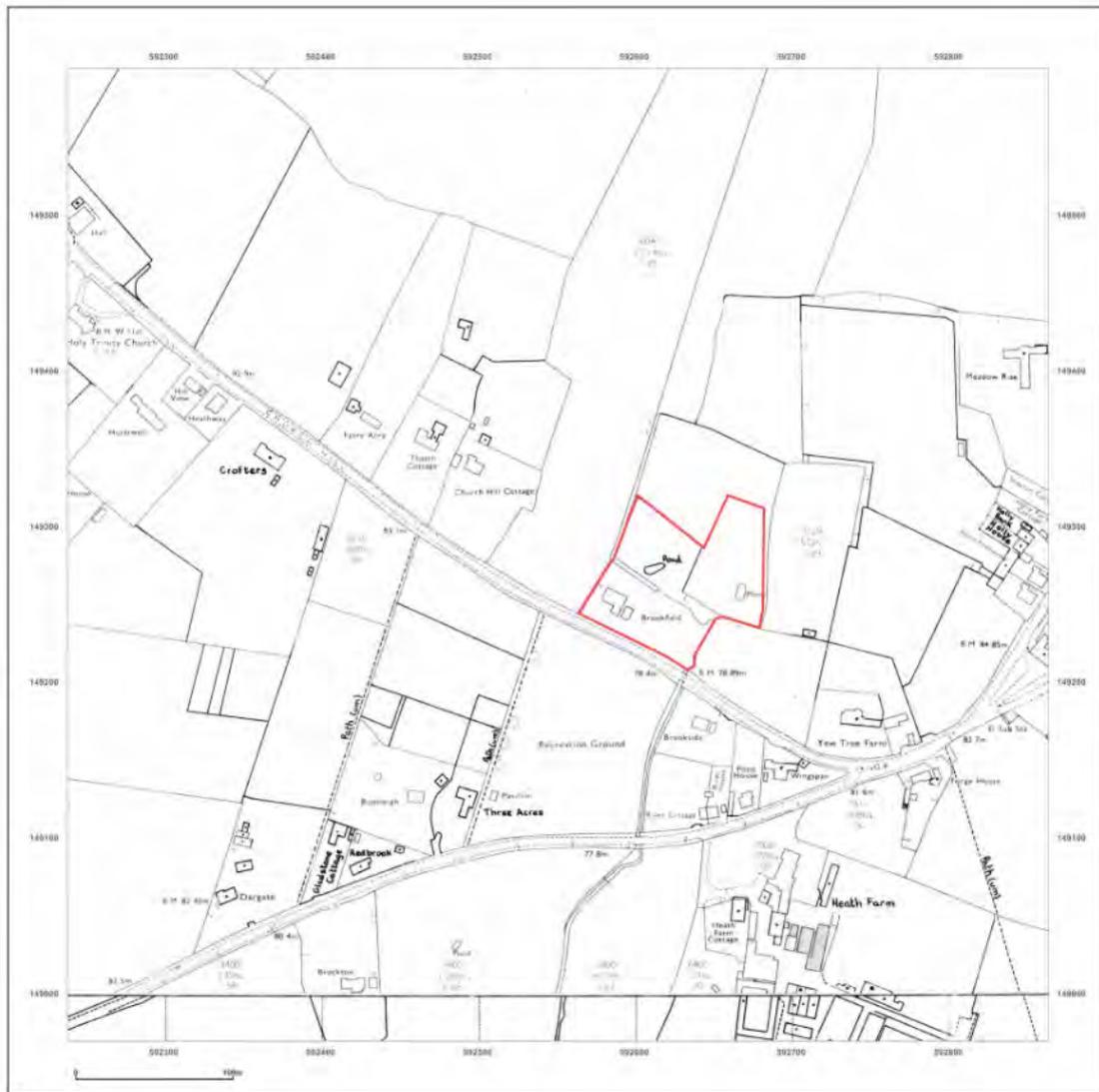


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1990-93, scale 1: 1,250



Figure 11: Topographical map

**11.3 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data (see Figures 16-21). ALL DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE SITE BOUNDARY**

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 94 NW 31	Monument	c. 970m ESE	Roman	Romano-British Cremation Cemetery, Brett Sand Pits, Charing. Excavation in advance of gravel extraction revealed parts of two enclosures originating in the late Iron Age. Three cremation burials with pottery dating to the late 1st to late 2nd century were found in the fill of one of the enclosure ditches
TQ 94 NW 45	Monument	c. 885m SSE	Early Iron Age to Roman	Burnt pits and associated artefacts, Hurst Wood. Found during CTRL works in 1998.
TQ 94 NW 46	Monument	c. 485m SW	Post Medieval	Post medieval pits, ditches and gullies, Brockton Farm. During a field evaluation of land near Brockton farm by Oxford Archaeological Unit a number of archaeological features, predominantly pits, ditches and gullies were revealed. Very little dating evidence was recovered, but the majority that was dated to the post medieval period. It is likely that the features were associated with post medieval agricultural activities.
TQ 94 NW 47	Monument	c. 945m E	Late Iron Age to Medieval	Field system at Brett's Sand Pit, Charing. Found during a watching brief on land subject to sand extraction. The linear features that were revealed appeared similar to those found on an adjacent site in 1995.
TQ 94 NW 52	Findspot	c. 950m ESE	Neolithic	Neolithic flint axe, Brett's Sand Pit, Charing. Found in the fill of a Late Iron Age ditch during excavations by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit (KARU) in advance of extraction works.
TQ 94 NW 53	Monument	c. 915m E	Late Iron Age to Roman	Late Iron Age/early Romano-British enclosure and field system, Brett's Gravel Pit, Charing. A late Iron Age/early Romano-British farmstead, with central ditched enclosure and evidence of granary structures was found during archaeological investigations by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit (KARU) in advance of gravel extraction works. Associated with the settlement was a field system, a possible driveway and a cremation cemetery.
TQ 94 NW 54	Monument	c. 860m E	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age activity, Brett's Sand Pit, Charing. A quantity of struck flints and three sherds of possible Bronze Age pottery were found during excavations by

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
				the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit in advance of extraction works. Further Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits with flint artefacts were excavated in 2014.
TQ 94 NW 55	Monument	c. 865m E	Medieval	Medieval sand pit, Brett's Sand Pit, Charing. uncovered during archaeological investigations at Brett's Sand Pit. Over thirty sherds of 13-14th century pottery were found, and it is thought that this feature was a quarry. Three medieval cooking pots were also found in close proximity and some connection between the pots and the quarry seems likely. The quarry may also be associated with parts of two rectangular enclosures previously found to the north east (TQ 94 NW 56).
TQ 94 NW 56	Monument	c. 1015m E	Medieval	Probable medieval field system, Brett's Sand Pit, Charing. Parts of two rectangular enclosures containing fragments of abraded pottery are located near Brett's Sand Pit. These features are believed to be medieval in date and possibly part of an agricultural field system. It is also possible that this field system is associated with a nearby medieval sand pit (TQ 94 NW 55).
TQ 94 NW 57	Monument	c. 850m ENE	Unknown	Possible Funerary or Furnace Features, Tile Lodge Farm, Charing. A discrete grouping of seven shallow pit features. None contain any dateable evidence, but other finds, burnt bone, charcoal, burnt flint and iron slag suggest that these features may represent one of the following. Either un-urned cremation burials with associated pyre pits or the remains of furnaces involved with industrial working.
TQ 94 NW 126	Listed Building	c. 725m E	Post Medieval	Little Swan Street Farmhouse. Grade II (1070771). C18. Two storeys red brick. Hipped tiled roof. Two modern casement windows. Ground floor windows have relieving arches and cambered doorcase.
TQ 94 NW 150	Listed Building	c. 355m WNW	Post Medieval	Church of The Holy Trinity. Grade II (1070772). 1874. Built of stone rubble. Nave. North porch. Apsidal ended with bellcote. Lancet windows. The interior has a steeply pitched wooden roof with sexfoil oculi. Wooden choir loft to west.
TQ 94 NW 109	Listed Building	c. 160m ESE	Post Medieval	Forge House. Grade II listed (1185563). C18. Two storeys painted brick. Hipped tiled roof and eaves cornice of brick cogging. Four casement windows with small square leaded panes. Doorcase with flat hood over on scroll brackets and door of 6 moulded panels.
TQ 94 NW 201	Listed Building	c. 125m NW	Post Medieval	The Thatch Cottage. Grade II listed (1185598). C18 or earlier. One storey and attic vitreous red brick. Hipped thatched roof with one gabled dormer surrounded by a tiled square. Three casement windows.
TQ 94 NW 111	Listed Building	c. 105m ESE	Post Medieval	Yew Tree Farmhouse. Grade II listed (1185601). Probably C17. Two storeys red brick. Tiled roof, half-hipped to west. Brick stringcourse. Three casement windows, with small

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
				diamond leaded panes to those on the first floor. The west elevation has been refaced with modern wavy-edged weatherboarding.
TQ 94 NW 129	Listed Building	c. 450m NNE	Post Medieval	Burleigh Farmhouse. Grade II listed (1299325). Probably C17 timber framed building now pebble dashed. Two storeys. Hipped tiled roof with brick modillion cornice. Three casement windows. Beamed interior and inglenook fireplace.
TQ 94 NW 96	Listed Building	c. 655m E	Medieval to Post Medieval	Swan Street. Grade II (1185562). C17 or earlier timber-framed building refronted in C18. Two storeys tile-hung on a red brick base. Hipped tiled roof. Four casement windows.
TQ 94 NW 99	Monument	c. 505m SW	Post Medieval	Site of Brockton, a timber-framed building. Brockton was a timber-framed building, Grade II Listed, main construction periods 1550 to 1799, which was demolished ahead of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link works.
TQ 94 NW 98	Listed Building	c. 810m WNW	Post Medieval	Wilks Farmhouse. Grade II (1185842). C18 or earlier. Two storeys red brick. Tiled roof. Four casement windows. Simple cambered doorcase. Left side portion is weatherboarded and has a hipped roof. This is probably an C18 refacing of an earlier timber-framed building.
TQ 94 NW 110	Listed Building	c. 755m SSW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Post Medieval	Foxen Farmhouse. Grade II (1299629). Medieval hall-house, said to have earlier origins.
TQ 94 NW 163	Monument	c. 475m SW	Post Medieval	Former site of a weatherboarded barn to east of Brockton. It was a Grade II listed building, main construction periods 1650 to 1799, and was moved ahead of Channel Tunnel Rail Link works.
TQ 94 NW 169	Listed Building	c. 250m SW	Medieval to Modern	Brockton Manor. Grade II* listed (1070774). A C15 to C16 timber-framed Wealden hall-house refronted in C18. Two storeys red brick. Steeply-pitched hipped tiled roof with one brick stack. Recessed centre of 2 bays. Four casement windows. Simple doorcase. Wood mullioned window. Parlour screen survives.
TQ 94 NW 135	Listed Building	c. 600m NNE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Chapel Ruins at Burleigh Farm, to the East of Burleigh Farm Cottages. Grade II (1299329). Main construction periods 1066 to 1540. To the east of the cottages at Burleigh Farm are the ruins of a Medieval flint building, possibly the remains of a chantry chapel. Only the north and east walls and the south west angle survive. There are no dateable architectural details and no evidence of internal sub-division. The building is heavily overgrown with ivy and in a very poor condition. There seems to be no real evidence for

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
				calling this building a chapel. Its proximity to the late 17th/early 18th century Burleigh Farm suggests rather that it may be one of the buildings of an earlier Burleigh Manor House.
TQ 94 NW 158	Listed Building	c. 205m E	Post Medieval	The Red Lion Inn. Grade II listed (1362992). C18 exterior to a timber framed building. Steeply-pitched hipped tiled roof with large modern brick chimney stack. Four modern casement windows. Later porch built on. Heavily restored.
TQ 94 NW 105	Listed Building	c. 160m NW	Post Medieval	Fayre Acre. Grade II listed (1070773). C18. Two storeys. Ground floor red brick, above tile hung. Hipped tiled roof with pentice to east and west. Two casement windows.
TQ 94 NW 100	Monument	c. 585m N	Medieval to Post Medieval	Former site of Burleigh Farm Cottages. Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1400 to 1699. This building was taken down and re-erected on a new site.
TQ 94 NW 142	Listed Building	c. 430m ENE	Post Medieval	Cherry Tree Cottage, Charing Heath. Grade II (1186181). Late C17 to early C18. Two storeys rendered. Steeply-pitched hipped tile roof with one dormer. Modillion cornice. Two triple mullioned casements.
TQ 94 NW 118	Listed Building	c. 90m NW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Church Hill Cottage. Grade II listed (1362993). C16 or earlier timber-framed building refronted. Two storeys stuccoed. Hipped tiled roof with brick stack. Timber-framing exposed on the right-hand side with diagonal braces. Left side hipped roofed wing of higher elevation. The right-hand part is tile-hung on the first floor. Three casement windows. Simple doorcase.
TQ 94 NW 10	Findspot	c. 605m WSW	Roman	Roman glass and pottery, Charing Heath. Found on Charing Heath in 1824 and information on these discoveries is recorded in Charles Roach Smith's journal. These items are not held at Maidstone Museum and no further information on them was gained.
MKE55586	Findspot	c. 535m SSW	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval Earthenware cooking vessel
MKE70874	Findspot	c. 915m NW	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval silver coin
MKE70876	Findspot	c. 915m NW	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval silver coin
MKE70878	Findspot	c. 915m NW	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval silver coin
MKE70879	Findspot	c. 915m NW	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval silver coin

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
MKE70881	Findspot	c. 915m NW	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval silver coin
MKE70883	Findspot	c. 915m NW	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval silver coin
MKE70884	Findspot	c. 915m NW	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval copper alloy dagger
MKE70885	Findspot	c. 915m NW	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval copper alloy dress hook
MKE71096	Findspot	c. 915m NW	Iron Age	PAS find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
TQ 94 NW 272	Farmstead	c. 485m SW	Post Medieval	Brockton. A dispersed plan farmstead. A programme of building recording was undertaken during the demolition process in 2001. While the extensive survival of 17th-century floor frames and roof was not entirely unexpected, the details recorded during dismantling have allowed for a significantly different interpretation of the form of the 17th-century house than was previously understood. In addition, the identification of a pre-17th-century building, albeit represented by only five in-situ timbers, is of particular interest.
MKE87198	Farmstead	c. 900m WNW	Post Medieval	Marshall's Farm. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Located within a village. Survival: No apparent alteration. Notes: Oast
MKE87199	Farmstead	c. 825m WNW	Post Medieval	Wilks Farm (Heath Farm). A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Located within a village. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)
MKE87202	Farmstead	c. 785m NNW	Post Medieval	Cherry Farm. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Isolated position. Survival: Only the farmhouse remains
MKE87205	Farmstead	c. 500m NNE	Post Medieval	Burleigh Farm. A regular U-plan courtyard farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Isolated position. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). Notes: Oast
MKE87206	Farmstead	c. 130m ESE	Post Medieval	Yew Tree Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Located within a village. Survival: No apparent alteration

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
MKE87207	Farmstead	c. 155m SSE	Post Medieval	Heath Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Located within a village. Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%). New sheds: Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them.
MKE87208	Farmstead	c. 80m SSE	Post Medieval	Farmstead north of Heath Farm. A dispersed plan farmstead. Located within a village. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE87209	Farmstead	c. 185m E	Post Medieval	Holly Farm. A regular multiyard farmstead. Located within a village. Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%).
MKE87210	Farmstead	c. 740m SSW	Post Medieval	Foxen Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Isolated position. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE87232	Farmstead	c. 730m E	Post Medieval	Little Swan Street Farm. A dispersed plan farmstead. Isolated position. Survival: Only the farmhouse remains.
MKE87233	Farmstead	c. 655m E	Post Medieval	Swan Street. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Isolated position. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE88670	Farmstead	c. 765m NW	Post Medieval	Heath Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Isolated position. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)
MKE88680	Farmstead	c. 995m NW	Post Medieval	Burnt House. A dispersed multiyard plan farmstead. Isolated position. Survival: Only the farmhouse remains. Notes: 2 yards - but small steading.
TQ 94 NW 273	Findspot	c. 720m NE	Late Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	Worked flints, Burleigh Farm, Charing. In 2013 Thames Valley Archaeological Services carried out a fieldwalking survey. 35 struck flints were found scattered across the field with no discernible concentrations. The earliest pieces are thought to be of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date, but the rest is probably of Neolithic/Bronze Age date. There were three scrapers found.
TQ 94 NW 278	Monument	c. 710m NNE	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Modest number of features from various periods, Charing. An archaeological evaluation of the site was conducted by Thames valley Archaeological Services in August and September 2014. It uncovered a modest number of archaeologically interesting features (pits, ditches, gullies and un-specified 'linear features'). These features varied from Late

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
				neolithic to Modern in date. One of these was a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit. A number of undated features were also uncovered and are recorded in this record.
TQ 95 SW 141	Monument	c. 735m N	Roman to Medieval	Roman ditch, Charing. An archaeological evaluation of the site was conducted by Thames valley Archaeological Services in August and September 2014. It uncovered a modest number of archaeologically interesting features (pits, ditches, gullies and un-specified 'linear features'). One of these features was a Roman ditch. A possible medieval wall was also discovered and is recorded here.
TQ 94 NW 14	Monument	c. 670m N	Unknown	Field Boundary ditches. A number of ditches believed to be field boundaries were found in a geophysical survey in 2013. Other features which may have been structures or pits were also picked up.
TQ 94 NW 280	Monument	c. 680m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval Hollow Way, Burleigh Farm. During a second phase of an archaeological evaluation at Burleigh Farm in 2015 two out of the five excavated trenches revealed evidence for a hollow way with flint metalled track surface. The presence of post-Medieval brick amongst the flint would suggest that the route was active in, and probably dates from that period. The feature was infilled, perhaps during the 19th or 20th Century as the hollow way became less suited to agricultural use.
TQ 94 NW 281	Findspot	c. 565m NE	Medieval	Medieval pottery sherds, Burleigh Farm. During a second phase of an archaeological evaluation at Burleigh Farm in 2015 one of the five trenches revealed medieval pottery sherds. Three pottery sherds were recovered from Trench 4: two body sherds of medieval date a fragment of an unglazed handle. The finds were not associated with any archaeological feature.
MKE97981	Findspot	c. 145m NE	Mesolithic	Struck flint, possibly Mesolithic, Charing Heath. A struck flint was found at Charing Heath in 2009, apparently found while deep digging a vegetable patch. It has been suggested as Mesolithic in date.
TQ 94 NW 283	Findspot	c. 590m E	Medieval	Medieval Jeton, Charing Quarry. During February and March 2014, an archaeological excavation was carried out on the site that would form an extension of a sand extraction quarry. A medieval jeton was recovered from the overburden during the excavation.
TQ 94 NW 284	Monument	c. 555m E	Early Bronze Age	Bronze Age Urned and Unurned Cremations, Charing Quarry. During February and March 2014, an archaeological excavation was carried out on the site that would form an extension of a sand extraction quarry. An urned cremation dated to early Bronze Age and an unurned cremation provisionally dated to same period were uncovered during the

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
				excavation. Nearby are two pits which may be associated as they contain possible pyre material.
TQ 94 NW 289	Monument	c. 605m E	Unknown	Undated pits, Charing Quarry. In February and March 2014, the area was archaeological investigated ahead of the expansion of Charing quarry. A total of 45 undated pits were spread across the excavation area, lacking any dating evidence. The majority were sub-circular with silty fills.
TQ 94 NW 290	Monument	c. 585m E	Post Medieval	Post-Medieval Features, Charing Quarry. In February and March 2016 an archaeological excavation took place on the site of a proposed extension of Charing Quarry. A number of post-Medieval features were uncovered during this work, including 4 irregular ditches, and 17 pits/post holes.
TQ 94 NW 293	Monument	c. 690m N	Roman	Roman ditch, Burleigh Farm, Charing Heath. One small section of Roman ditch was located in evaluation trench 29, during the landscape Archaeological Assessment carried out by Andrew Josephs Associates. No finds were mentioned in the report.
MKE109269	Findspot	c. 460m SSE	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE112227	Findspot	c. 425m ESE	Post Medieval	PAS find. POST MEDIEVAL Silver COIN
TQ 94 NW 299	Monument	c. 810m NW	Post Medieval to Unknown	Former site of military magazine, Lenham Heath. A magazine is marked on a map that shows the military camp laid out in the summer and autumn of 1781 at Lenham Heath.
TQ 75 NE 816	Monument	c. 755m N		Sevenoaks, Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells branch railway. Opened between Swanley and Sevenoaks in 1862 and extended to Maidstone in 1874.
TQ 94 NW 259	Landscape	c. 60m W	Modern	Church Hill Cottage. A modern informal garden and plant nursery of County/local and specialist interest and importance. Designated an Historic Park or Garden.
TQ 94 NW 285	Monument	c. 580m E	Early Neolithic	Neolithic Pits containing flint and pottery assemblages, Charing Quarry. During an archaeological excavation on the site in 2014, two large sub-circular pits containing early Neolithic pottery and contemporary flintwork were uncovered adjacent to one another. The pits contained single fills, with notably more sherds and flint deriving from pit 442. Minimal post depositional damage suggests that the pits were filled shortly after manufacture of the flintwork, perhaps representing structured deposition.
TQ 94 NW 286	Monument	c. 580m E	Medieval	Medieval Field System, Charing Quarry (phase 1). During February and March 2014 an archaeological excavation was carried out at the site of the expansion of Charing Quarry. Four gullies were recorded, two of these joined with previously uncovered Medieval

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
				gullies from the adjacent field. The gullies form part of multiphase Medieval activity of the site. Perhaps these represent a drove- or track- way.
TQ 94 NW 287	Monument	c. 580m E	Medieval	Medieval Field System, Charing Quarry (phase 2). During an archaeological excavation in February and March 2014 a second phase of medieval activity was recovered on the site. Based on stratigraphic alignment with earlier Medieval gullies, these four gullies are believed to represent the successive occupation phase. The gullies are laid out in a north-east to south-west alignment – perpendicular to the earlier phase 1. There was no direct dating evidence from materials from the fill.
TQ 94 NW 298	Monument	c. 775 NW	Post Medieval	18th century military encampment. A large military camp dating to 1781 is shown at Lenham Heath on a map in the Royal Collection.
TQ 94 NW 288	Monument	c. 580m E	Medieval	Medieval Droveaway, Charing Quarry (phase 3). During an archaeological excavation in February and March 2014 a third phase of Medieval activity was found. This phase is related to a wide, shallow linear feature which continued to the east of the site. The interpretation is as a droveaway, relating to an animal drove route. It is dated by association and stratigraphic relationships with the other features. This phase is later than the field systems identified (phases 1 and 2).
TQ 94 NW 291	Monument	c. 580m E	Medieval	Early Medieval Field System, Charing Quarry. Following a series of watching briefs and excavations carried out on the site from 1997 to 2013, an early Medieval field system was identified. The series of ditches appear to serve to divide at least two fields, a well as forming a possible droveaway leading to two separate enclosures. Pottery sherds have been recovered from within excavated areas of the field system.
TQ 94 NW 292	Monument	c. 580m E	Medieval	Possible Medieval Droveaway, Charing Quarry. Following a series of watching briefs and excavations from 1997 to 2013 a possible Medieval droveaway was revealed. This droveaway continued past the edge of the excavation area and a later excavation (in February and March 2014) of the adjacent field revealed it extended in a north-westerly direction a further 35m. Again, the droveaway extends beyond the excavated area. The feature is wide and shallow and is interpretation as a droveaway.

Events				
ID	Type	Title	Date	Description
EKE11612	Field Observation (Visual Assessment)	Walkover survey for the Channel Tunnel Rail Link: Supplementary Fieldwork	1995	
EKE12231	Geophysical Survey	Geophysical survey at Lenham Heath	1995	
EKE12243	Geophysical Survey	Geophysical survey at Charing Heath	1995	
EKE12891	Watching Brief	Watching Brief at Brett Sand Pits, Charing	1989	Romano-British Cremation Cemetery, Brett Sand Pits, Charing (Monument TQ 94 NW 31)
EKE13252	Systematic Fieldwalking Survey	Fieldwalking survey of land at Burleigh Farm, Charing	2013	Worked flints, Burleigh Farm, Charing (Findspot TQ 94 NW 273)
EKE13411	Geophysical Survey	Burleigh Farm, Charing, Kent: Geophysical Survey Report	2013	Field Boundary ditches (Monument TQ 94 NW 14)
EKE14355	Desk Based Assessment; Field Visit; Historic Area Assessment	Burleigh Farm, Mineral Extraction and Restoration, Cultural Heritage Assessment	2013	Chapel Ruins at Burleigh Farm, to the East of Burleigh Farm Cottages (Listed Building TQ 94 NW 135)
EKE14511	Trial Trench	Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Burleigh Farm, Charing, Ashford, Kent	Sep-13	Modest number of features from various periods, Charing (Monument TQ 94 NW 278) Roman ditch, Charing (Monument TQ 95 SW 141)
EKE14691	Conservation Area Appraisal	Burleigh Farm Chapel, Charing, Kent. Conservation Statement	2014	
EKE14695	Evaluation; Watching Brief; Excavation	Final Archaeological report. Charing Quarry, Hook Lane, Charing, Kent	1997-2013	Watching briefs were carried out across the 5ha site ahead of sand extraction by Archaeology South-East. The watching briefs were carried out in October 1997, June 2002, March 2004, September 2009, November 2010, and March 2013. Subsequent excavations covered 295 m2. The earliest activity on the site was Bronze Age, with later Iron Age/Early Roman, Medieval and post-Medieval evidence also found. A number of archaeological features were

				<p>exposed in the excavation area, including ditches, pits, post-holes, and evidence for agricultural land use.</p> <p>Early Medieval Field System, Charing Quarry (Monument TQ 94 NW 291)</p> <p>Possible Medieval Droveaway, Charing Quarry (Monument TQ 94 NW 292)</p> <p>Field system at Brett's Sand Pit, Charing (Monument TQ 94 NW 47)</p> <p>Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age activity, Brett's Sand Pit, Charing (Monument TQ 94 NW 54)</p>
EKE14918	Evaluation	Burleigh Farm: Archaeological Trenching Phase II	2015	<p>Medieval Hollow Way, Burleigh Farm (Monument TQ 94 NW 280)</p> <p>Medieval pottery sherds, Burleigh Farm (Findspot TQ 94 NW 281)</p>
EKE15005	Desk Based Assessment; Photogrammetric Survey; Walkover Survey	Burleigh Farm, Charing Heath, Landscape Archaeological Assessment	2015	<p>Roman ditch, Burleigh Farm, Charing Heath (Monument TQ 94 NW 293)</p>
EKE15015	Excavation	Post-excavation assessment and updated project design report. Charing Quarry, Hook Lane, Charing, Kent	2014	<p>Medieval Jeton, Charing Quarry (Findspot TQ 94 NW 283)</p> <p>Bronze Age Urned and Unurned Cremations, Charing Quarry (Monument TQ 94 NW 284)</p> <p>Neolithic Pits containing flint and pottery assemblages, Charing Quarry (Monument TQ 94 NW 285)</p> <p>Medieval Field System, Charing Quarry (phase 1) (Monument TQ 94 NW 286)</p> <p>Medieval Field System, Charing Quarry (phase 2) (Monument TQ 94 NW 287)</p> <p>Medieval Droveaway, Charing Quarry (phase 3) (Monument TQ 94 NW 288)</p> <p>Undated pits, Charing Quarry (Monument TQ 94 NW 289)</p> <p>Post-Medieval Features, Charing Quarry (Monument TQ 94 NW 290)</p>
EKE4661	Evaluation	Evaluation at Brett Sand Pits, Charing	1989	<p>Romano-British Cremation Cemetery, Brett Sand Pits, Charing (Monument TQ 94 NW 31)</p> <p>Neolithic flint axe, Brett's Sand Pit, Charing (Findspot TQ 94 NW 52)</p> <p>Late Iron Age/early Romano-British enclosure and field system, Brett's Gravel Pit, Charing (Monument TQ 94 NW 53)</p>

EKE5003	Excavation	Excavations at Brett's Sand Pit, Charing 1992	1992	Late Iron Age/early Romano-British enclosure and field system, Brett's Gravel Pit, Charing (Monument TQ 94 NW 53)
EKE5147	Evaluation	Evaluation at Hurst Wood, Charing Heath	1997	Burnt pits and associated artefacts, Hurst Wood (Monument TQ 94 NW 45)
EKE5148	Excavation	Strip, map and sample works at Hurst Wood, Charing Heath	1998	Burnt pits and associated artefacts, Hurst Wood (Monument TQ 94 NW 45)
EKE5149	Evaluation	Evaluation at Brockton Farm	1998	Post medieval pits, ditches and gullies, Brockton Farm (Monument TQ 94 NW 46)
EKE5160	Evaluation	Evaluation at Lenham Heath	1998	Lenham Heath (Monument TQ 94 NW 274)
EKE5402	Watching Brief	Brett's Charing Sand Pit Post-excavation Assessment.	1999	Field system at Brett's Sand Pit, Charing (Monument TQ 94 NW 47) Late Iron Age/early Romano-British enclosure and field system, Brett's Gravel Pit, Charing (Monument TQ 94 NW 53)
EKE8511	Excavation	Excavation at Brett's Sand Pit, Charing - 1995	1995	Late Iron Age/early Romano-British enclosure and field system, Brett's Gravel Pit, Charing (Monument TQ 94 NW 53) Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age activity, Brett's Sand Pit, Charing (Monument TQ 94 NW 54) Medieval sand pit, Brett's Sand Pit, Charing (Monument TQ 94 NW 55) Probable medieval field system, Brett's Sand Pit, Charing (Monument TQ 94 NW 56)
EKE8513	Watching Brief	Watching Brief at Tile Lodge Farm Phase 2 (a) Extraction Area.	2002	Possible Funerary or Furnace Features, Tile Lodge Farm, Charing (Monument TQ 94 NW 57)
EKE10741	Desk Based Assessment	Historic environment analyses of 29 sites of CCTV upgrade works along the M20	2010	
EKE12890	Rescue Excavation	Excavation at Brett Sand Pits, Charing	1989	Romano-British Cremation Cemetery, Brett Sand Pits, Charing (Monument TQ 94 NW 31)
EKE14755	Building Recording	Brockton Farm, Charing Heath, Kent: Archaeological Record in Advance of and During Dismantling	2001	Brockton (Farmstead TQ 94 NW 272)
EKE14827	Test Pits	Palaeolithic test-pits Heath Farm School, Charing Heath, 2013	2013	

EKE16364	Environmental Intervention	Stour Basin, Kent, Optically stimulated luminescence dating of brickearth and terrace deposits	2015	
EKE5507	Desk Based Assessment	Desk based assessment at Burleigh farm, Charing Heath	1999	
EKE8512	Watching Brief	Watching brief at Brett's Sand Pit, Charing - 1995	1995	Late Iron Age/early Romano-British enclosure and field system, Brett's Gravel Pit, Charing (Monument TQ 94 NW 53)

Figure 12: Gazetteer of HER Data

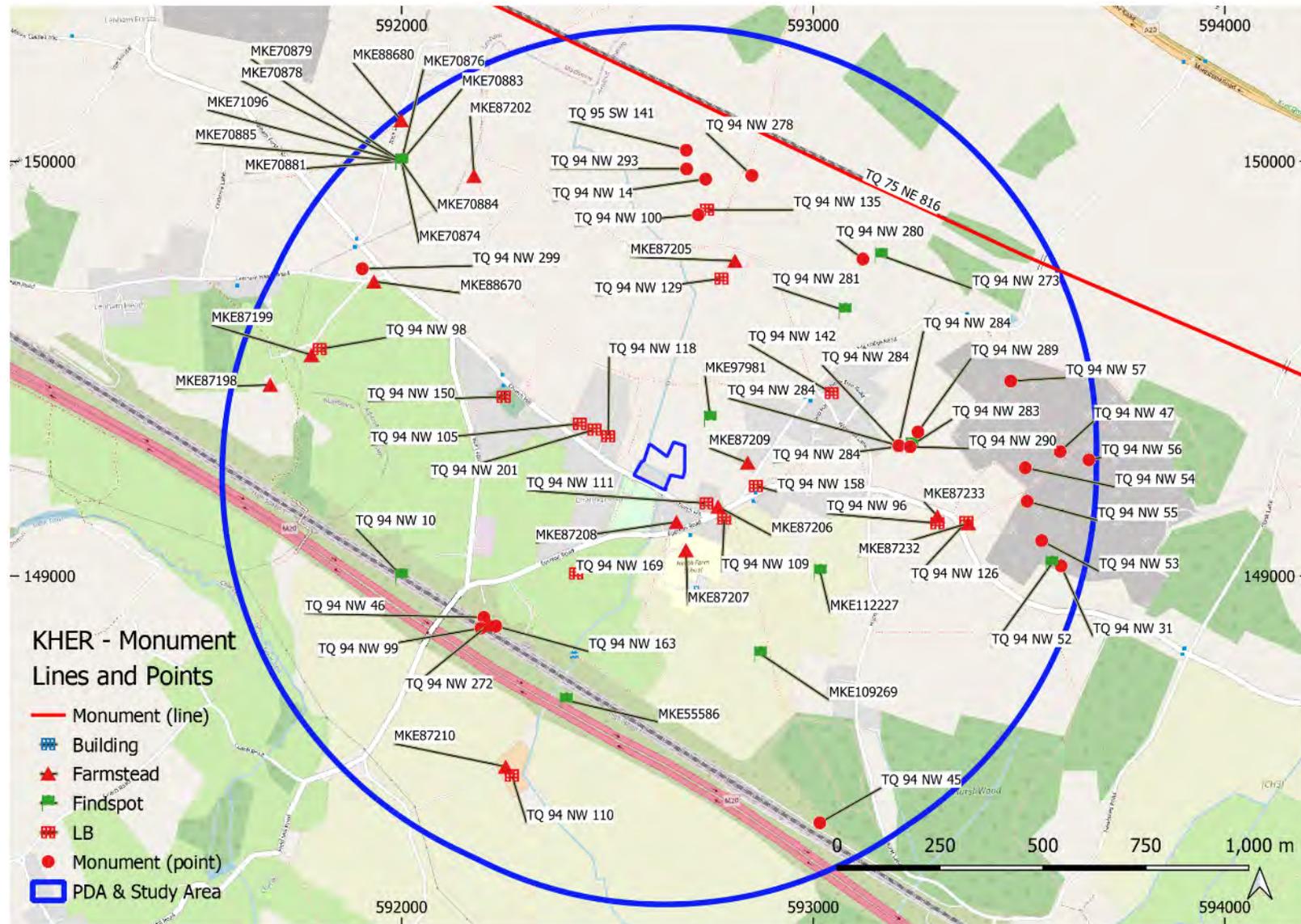


Figure 13: KHER Monument Record, Lines and Points

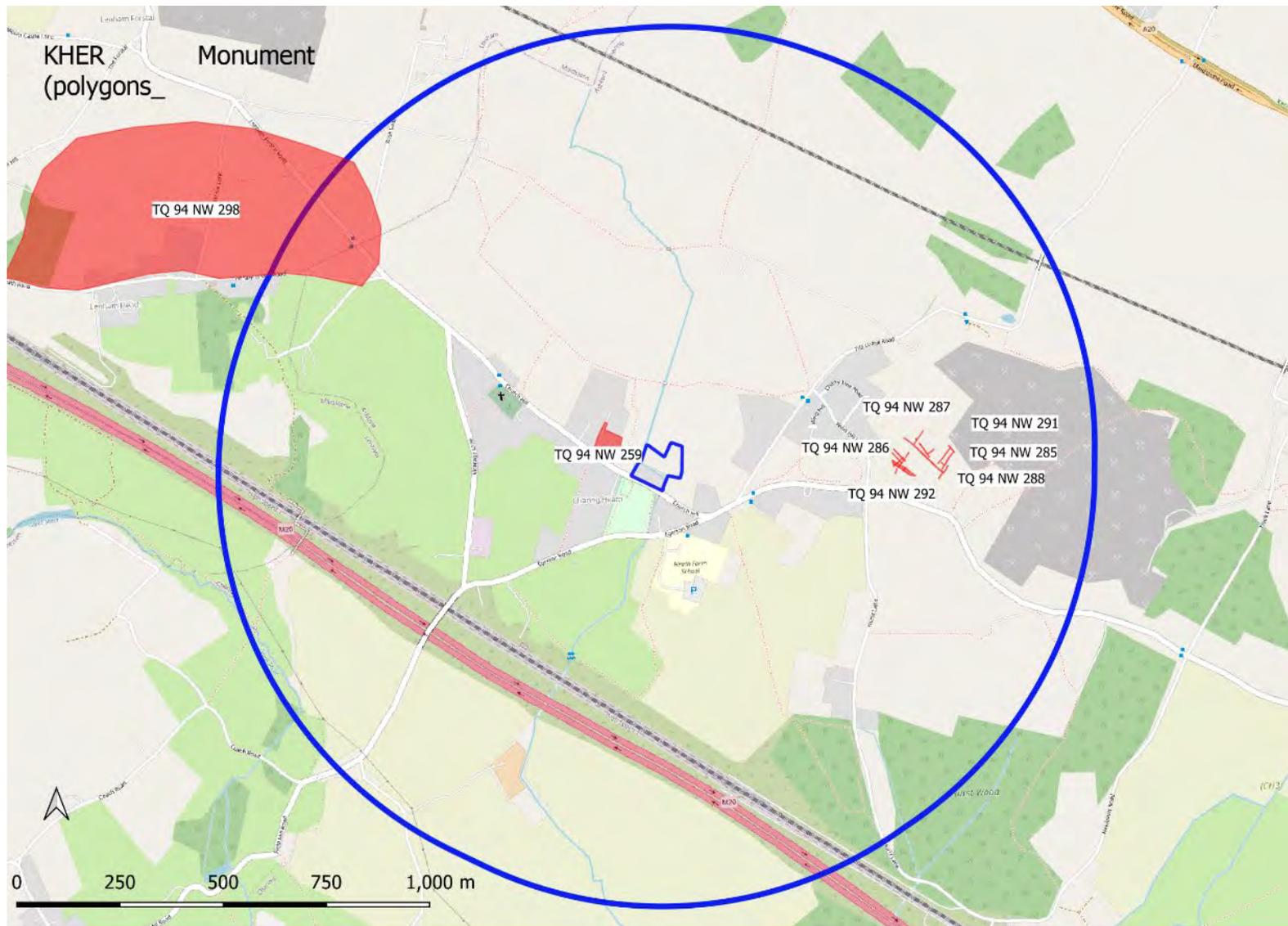


Figure 14: KHER Monument Record, polygons

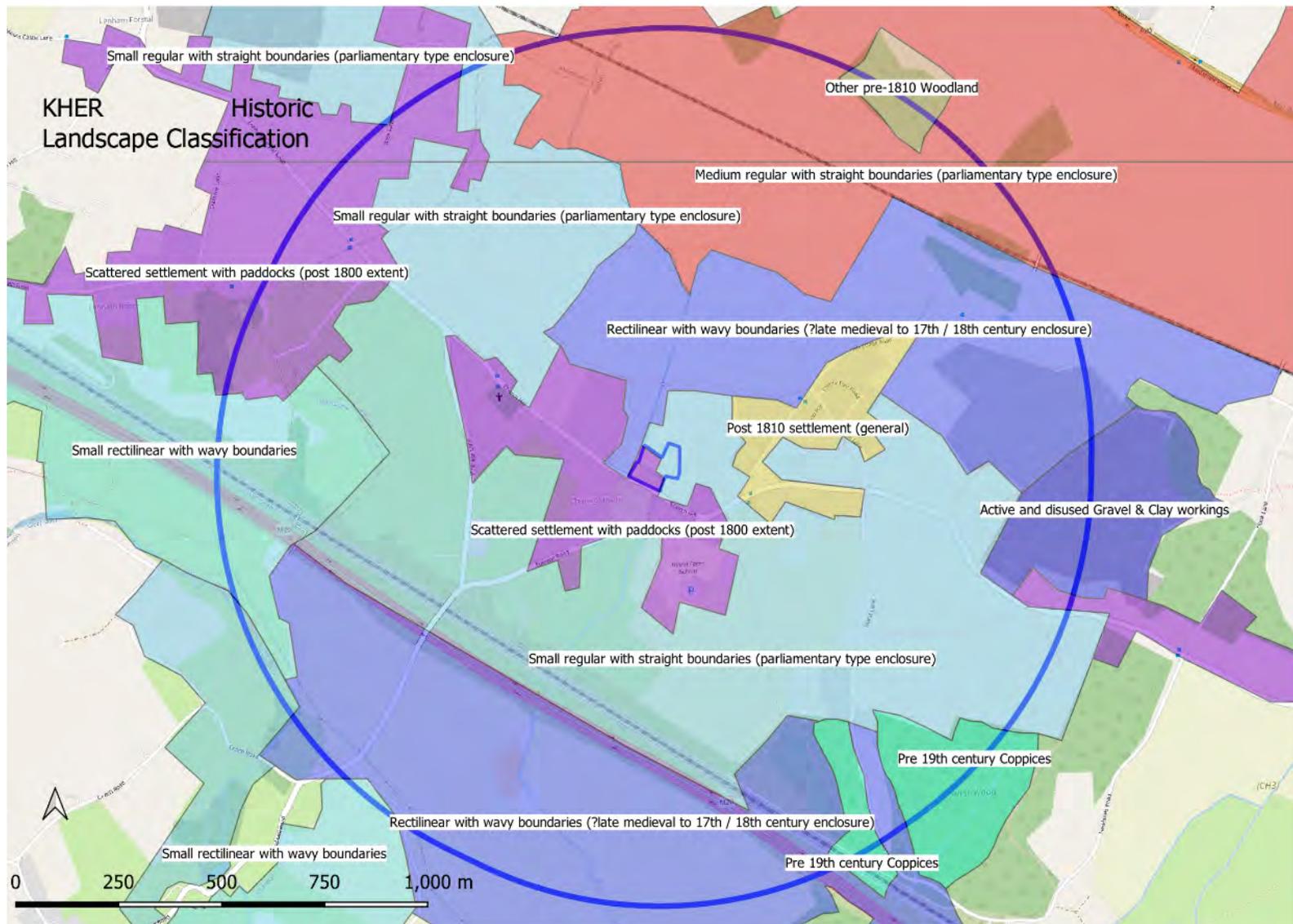


Figure 15: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

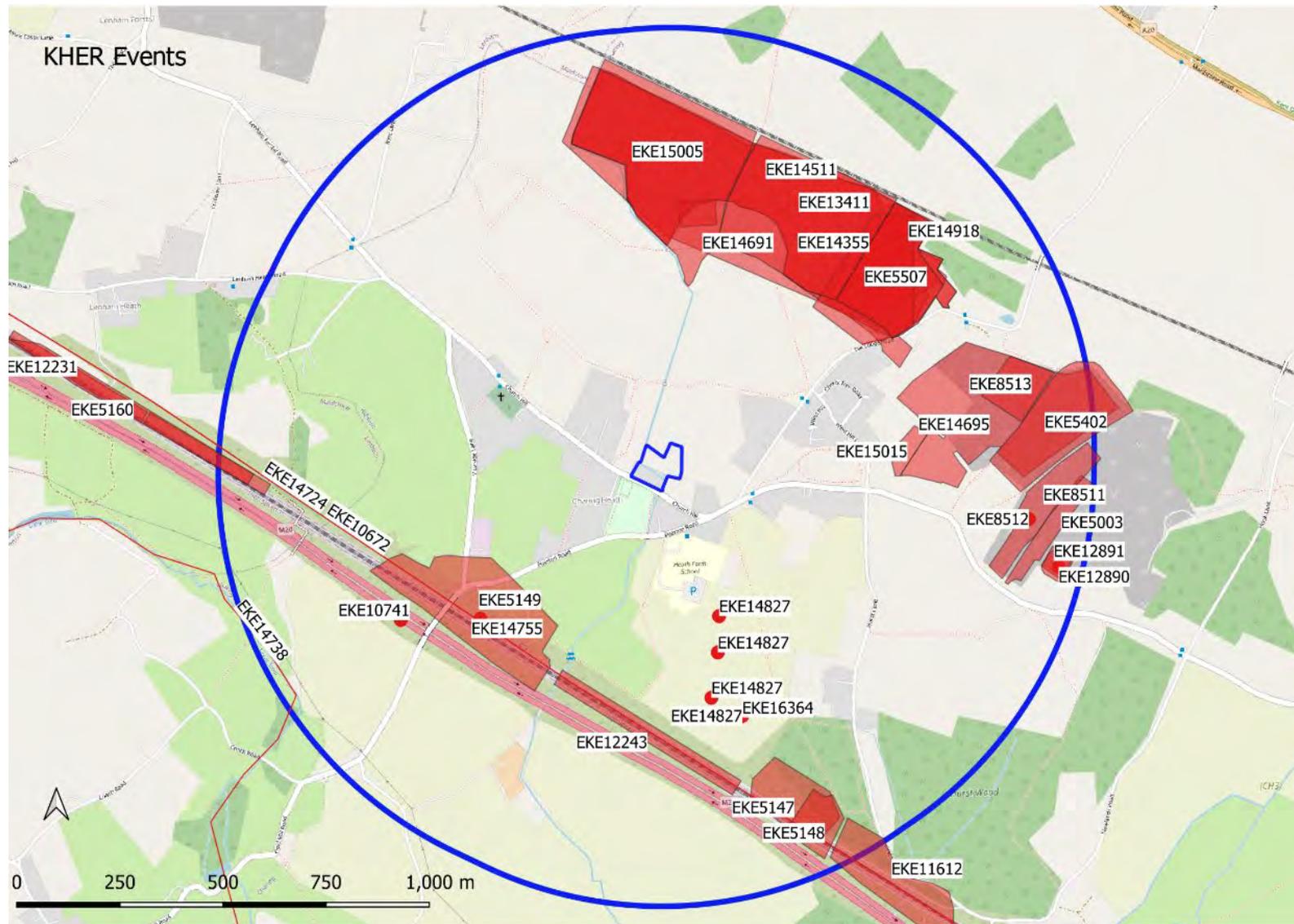


Figure 16: KHER Events

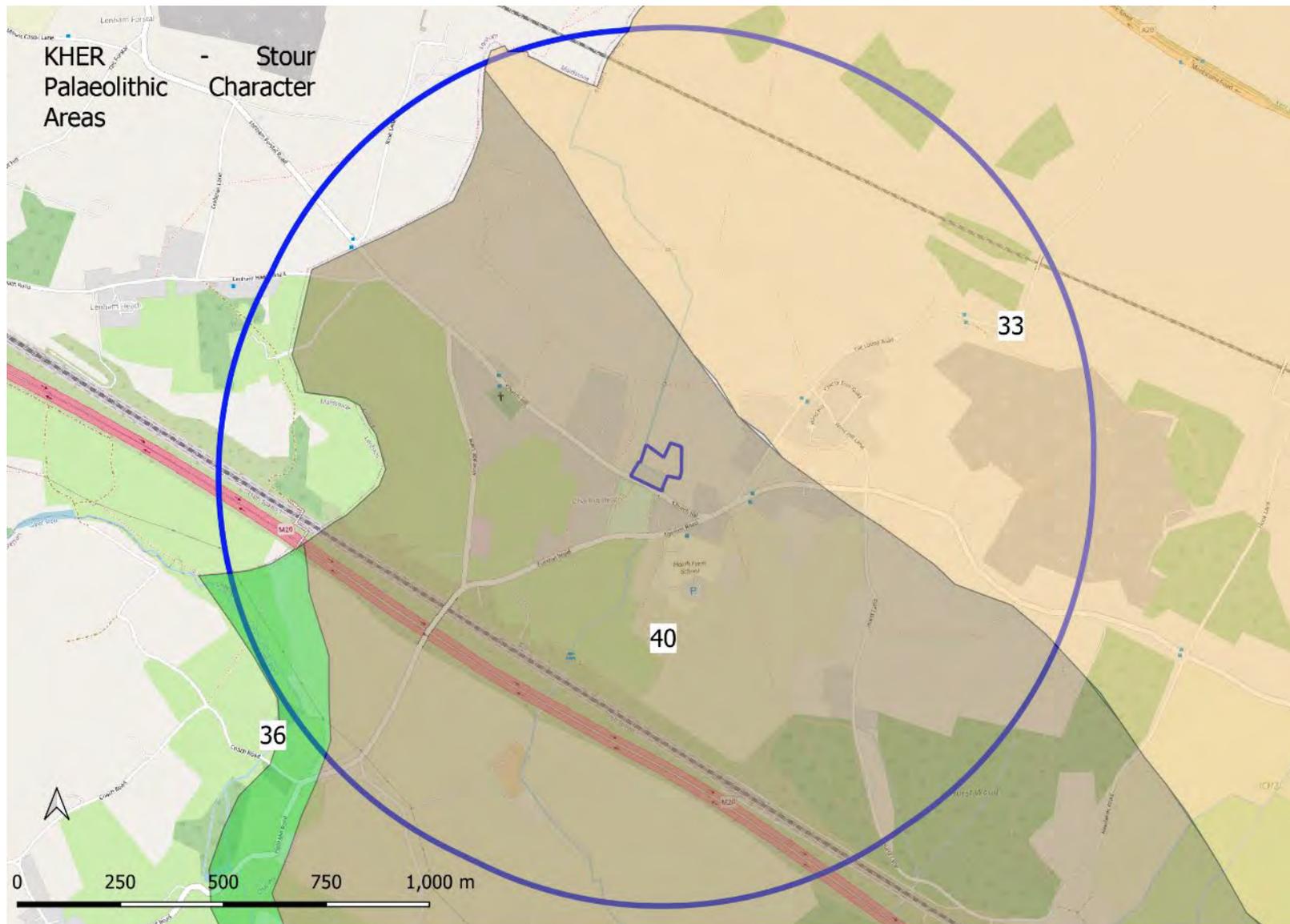


Figure 17: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Areas



Figure 18: 1m DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency)



Plate 1: 1946. (Google Earth).



*Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)*



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Google Earth

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Plate 5: 2007 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2013 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: 2018 (Google Earth)



Plate 8: 2021 (Google Earth)



*Plate 9: View towards the PDA along Church Hill (facing ESE)*



*Plate 10:View of Brookfield (facing NE)*



*Plate 11: View towards the eastern end of the PDA (facing N)*



*Plate 12: View along the southern boundary of the PDA (facing ESE)*



*Plate 13: View across the PDA (facing NE)*



*Plate 14: View across the south eastern part of the PDA (facing NW)*



*Plate 15: View of the modern culvert (facing WSW)*



*Plate 16: Watercourse dyke along the south eastern boundary (facing NNE)*



*Plate 17: View of the original culvert (facing NW)*



*Plate 18: View of the western modern pond (facing NW)*



*Plate 19: View of the eastern pond (facing NE)*



*Plate 20: View across the PDA at the northern end (facing SE)*



*Plate 21: View across the PDA (facing SSW)*



*Plate 22: View across the PDA (facing E)*



*Plate 23: Western boundary from the adjacent footpath (facing E)*



Plate 24: Plate locations