



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Charton Manor Farm, Gorse Hill, Farningham, Kent

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National Grid Reference TQ 55579 66507



Report for Mr Hugh Goldsworthy

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Thanks goes to Dr Mike Still, Curator, Dartford Borough Museum for his assistance concerning the details of the 1939 excavation at Charton Manor Farm.

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of land at Bower House Bower Lane Eynsford, Kent

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Mr Hugh Goldsworthy to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at Charton Manor Farm, Gorse Hill, Farningham, Kent.

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

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

Farningham is a Kent village located 3miles east, south east of Swanley. The PDA is situated on the northern side of Gorse Hill on the A20 to the east, south east of the village in Farningham at Charton Manor Farm. Farningham Lies along the River Darent and the PDA lies high on the western side of the valley towards the ridgeline (Fig.16). The PDA is part of Charton Manor Farm and access from the A20 is on the eastern side of the PDA. The PDA is approximately one and a quarter acre with the eastern and northern boundaries adjoining fields used as pasture. The western boundary is that of Charton Manor, a nursing home and there is a farm complex and house to the north west of the PDA. Within the main area of the PDA there are modern farm buildings and south of these buildings, excluded from the development area is an 8m high bund. The Site is on sloping ground of a high 82m aOD in the north eastern corner to circa 77m aOD on the western side.

There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Anglo-Saxon period based on the presence of the cemetery found in the adjacent field in 1939 along with a further burial adjacent to the north western corner of the PDA in the 1950s.

The Darent Valley was well known to the Romans although the PDA lies on the slopes in areas likely used as pasture in this period. The Darent Valley was utilised by the Anglo-Saxons for settlements and also cemeteries. The nearby village of Farningham has Anglo-Saxon origins and occupation continued into the Medieval and Post Medieval periods with the historical core on the outer reaches to the study area to the west. There is also low/moderate potential for Prehistoric archaeology given the handaxes found elsewhere across the farm although there does not appear to be any superficial deposits at the PDA and these early finds were not necessarily in-situ. The archaeological potential is low for all other periods

Map regression indicates that the PDA has not built on until circa the middle of the 20th century with a number of different modern farm buildings. The research shows that the location of the proposed new housing is in an area heavily disturbed by the modern buildings and activity. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities. However, there is high archaeological significance of the potential for the Anglo-Saxon cemetery where the full extent is not known. 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 despite the historical disturbance across the site, it is anticipated that that an evaluation will be required to ground truth the historical disturbance and ascertain the nature of any made ground and archaeological deposits, and whether any potentially survives in-situ, especially possibly below parts of the menage and the southern trackway. If archaeological remains of significance are found, then further mitigation may be required. Depending on the nature of any further findings, preservation in-situ may be required potentially requiring modifications to building plans. If excavated, any archaeology will be preserved by record.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Mr Hugh Goldsworthy (the 'Clients'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at Charton Manor Farm, Gorse Hill, Farningham, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 55579 66507 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 Farningham is a Kent village located 3miles east, south east of Swanley. The PDA is situated on the northern side of Gorse Hill on the A20 to the east, south east of the village in Farningham at Charton Manor Farm. Farningham Lies along the River Darent and the PDA lies high on the western side of the valley towards the ridgeline (Fig.16). The PDA is part of Charton Manor Farm and access from the A20 is on the eastern side of the PDA. The PDA is approximately one and a quarter acre with the eastern and northern boundaries adjoining fields used as pasture. The western boundary is that of Charton Manor, a nursing home and there is a farm complex and house to the north west of the PDA. Within the main area of the PDA there are modern farm buildings and south of these buildings, excluded from the development area is an 8m high bund. The Site is on sloping ground of a high 82m aOD in the north eastern corner to circa 77m aOD on the western side (Fig. 1).

- 1.2.2 Plate 34 annotates the current buildings within the PDA. (A) is the main barn currently holding cattle and machinery. (B) is a small barn adjacent to (A) also used for storage. (C) is a workshop adjacent to (B) containing a basement and office. (M) is a menage.

Geology

- 1.2.3 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of a band of bedrock comprising of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated) - Chalk. There are no superficial deposits at the PDA. To the west there are superficial deposits of Head - Clay, Silt sand and Gravel on a north east to south west axis, with a band of alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel on the same alignment to the west associated with the River Darent.

Geotechnical Information

1.2.4 There is no known geotechnical information.

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 The proposed development is a hybrid planning application for a phased residential development comprising (1) Application for full planning permission for the demolition of existing barns and office/workshop including sand school and associated development, and the erection of 4no. dwellings with associated parking, amenity, landscaping and access and (2) Application for outline planning permission (with some matters) for the erection of up to 3no. self-build dwellings (Fig.2).

1.4 Project Constraints

1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

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

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990). In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

2.1.2 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 Sevenoaks District Council has a Core Strategy adopted in 2011 and has a number of policies relevant to archaeology:

POLICY SP1

2.3.2 A distinguishing feature of the District is the high quality of the natural and built environment. Sevenoaks contains two AONBs and other areas of attractive landscape identified in the Countryside Assessment. The built and historic heritage of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological interest, contribute to the special quality and character of many parts of the District. A key responsibility of the plan is to ensure their continued protection, conservation and enhancement. The District's towns and villages also include other areas of high-quality environment.

Design of New Development and Conservation

- 2.3.3 All new development should be designed to a high quality and should respond to the distinctive local character of the area in which it is situated. Account should be taken of guidance adopted by the Council in the form of Kent Design, local Character Area Assessments, Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans, Village Design Statements and Parish Plans. In rural areas account should be taken of guidance in the Countryside Assessment and AONB Management Plans. In areas where the local environment lacks positive features new development should contribute to an improvement in the quality of the environment. New development should create safe, inclusive and attractive environments that meet the needs of users, incorporate principles of sustainable development and maintain and enhance biodiversity. The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and, no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and, conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and, the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use. The District's heritage assets and their settings, including listed buildings, conservation areas, archaeological remains, ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, historic buildings, landscapes and outstanding views will be protected and enhanced.
- 2.3.4 The Allocations and Development Management Plan was adopted in 2015. The following Policies are relevant.

Policy EN1 – Design Principles

- 2.3.5 Proposals which would create high quality design and meet the following criteria will be permitted: a) the form of the proposed development would respond to the scale, height, materials and site coverage of the area; b) the layout of the proposed development would respect the topography and character of the site and the surrounding area and sensitively incorporate natural features such as trees, hedges and ponds within the site; c) the proposal would not result in the loss of buildings, open spaces or green infrastructure that would have an unacceptable impact on the character of the area; d) the proposal would ensure satisfactory means of access for vehicles and pedestrians and provide adequate parking and refuse facilities; e) the proposal would incorporate, within the design opportunities for increasing biodiversity potential, where possible, and retaining and enhancing Green Infrastructure features

including sustainable drainage systems. Proposals that affect a site's existing biodiversity and Green Infrastructure should be designed in a way that avoids or mitigates any potential harm; f) the design of new buildings and the layout of spaces, including footways, car and cycle parking areas, would be permeable and provide connectivity with neighbouring areas; g) new development would be inclusive and where appropriate make satisfactory provision for the safe and easy access of those with disabilities; and h) the design of new developments would result in the creation of a safe and secure environment and incorporate adequate security measures and features to deter crime, fear of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. Where appropriate, new developments should include infrastructure that meets modern communication and technology needs and restricts the need for future retrofitting. Such infrastructure should include Broadband, high speed internet cabling, digital TV cabling and provision of a power supply that would support green technology initiatives such as in-home electric car charging points. Subject to the above considerations, development should make efficient use of the land on which it is proposed. Where appropriate, proposals should include details and strategies for the effective management and maintenance of sites following their completion.

Policy EN4 – Heritage Assets

- 2.3.6 Proposals that affect a Heritage Asset, or its setting, will be permitted where the development conserves or enhances the character, appearance and setting of the asset. Applications will be assessed with reference to the following: a) the historic and/or architectural significance of the asset; b) the prominence of its location and setting; and c) the historic and/or architectural significance of any elements to be lost or replaced. Where the application is located within, or would affect, an area or suspected area of archaeological importance an archaeological assessment must be provided to ensure that provision is made for the preservation of important archaeological remains/findings. Preference will be given to preservation in situ unless it can be shown that recording of remains, assessment, analysis report and deposition of archive is more appropriate.

Policy EN5 - Landscape

- 2.3.7 The Kent Downs and High Weald Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and their settings will be given the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. Proposals within the AONB will be permitted where the form, scale, materials and

design would conserve and enhance the character of the landscape and have regard to the relevant Management Plan and associated guidance. Proposals that affect the landscape throughout the District will be permitted where they would: a) conserve the character of the landscape, including areas of tranquillity; and b) where feasible help secure enhancements in accordance with landscape actions in accordance with the Sevenoaks Countryside Assessment SPD.

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

- 2.3.8 The importance of the wider landscape character of the District is recognised by the extent of the High Weald and Kent Downs Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The AONB designation gives these areas the highest protection in terms of their landscape and scenic beauty and highlights the importance of the conservation of the wildlife and the cultural heritage of these landscapes. The character of the AONB's will be conserved and enhanced primarily through Core Strategy Policy LO8-CountrysideandtheRuralEconomy.

LO8 – Countryside and the Rural Economy

- 2.3.9 The Countryside and the Rural Economy. The extent of the Green Belt will be maintained. The countryside will be conserved and the distinctive features that contribute to the special character of its landscape and its biodiversity will be protected and enhanced where possible. The distinctive character of the Kent Downs and High Weald Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and their settings, will be conserved and enhanced. Particular regard will be given to the condition and sensitivity of the landscape character and securing the recommended landscape actions in the proposed SPD to ensure that all development conserves and enhances local landscape character and that appropriate mitigation is provided where damage to local character cannot be avoided. Development that supports the maintenance and diversification of the rural economy, including development for agriculture, forestry, small scale business development and rural tourism projects, and the vitality of local communities will be supported provided it is compatible with policies for protecting the Green Belt, the Kent Downs and High Weald Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty conserves and enhances the value and character of the District's woodland and the landscape character of other rural parts of the District and that it takes account of infrastructure requirements.

Draft Local Plan

2.3.10 The council has produced a new draft Local Plan yet to be adopted with Policies HEN1 on the Historic Environment and Policy HEN2 for Heritage Assets.

Policy HEN1 – Historic Environment

2.3.11 Proposals for development will be required to reflect the local distinctiveness, condition and sensitivity to change of the historic environment as defined in the following guidance:

- Local Plan policies relating to design, heritage assets and landscape character
- Other relevant principals in the hierarchy of local guidance including the Kent Design SPD, Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Local List SPD.
- Findings as set out in the Sevenoaks District Historic Environment Review, Conservation Area Appraisals, Sevenoaks Landscape Character Assessment.

2.3.12 All new development should demonstrate and awareness and commitment to the overall protection and, where possible, enhancement of the historic environment of the District by making positive reference to themes in the Historic Environment Review and demonstrating the following in Planning Statements or Design and Access Statements:

- a. Clear Consideration of the relationship with the historic evolution of the District and local area;
- b. A broad appreciation of the historic character of the local area including current conditions;
- c. An understanding of the presence of heritage assets and their associated significance, vulnerabilities and opportunities;

Policy HEN2 – Heritage Assets

2.3.13 Proposals that affect a designated or non-designated Heritage Asset, or its setting, will be permitted where the development sustains or enhances the heritage interest of the asset. Applications will be assessed with reference to the following:

- a. The significance of the asset and its setting
- b. The significance of any elements to be lost

2.3.14 Any development that might affect the significance of a listed or locally listed building, conservation area, registered park or gardens, scheduled monument, historic landscape or an archaeological site will be required to submit a Heritage Statement with any Planning and/or Listed Building Consent Application. This includes development affecting their setting. The assessment of proposals should make reference to the Sevenoaks Historic Environment Review and relevant guidance.

2.3.15 Where an application is located within, or would affect an area of Archaeological Potential or an area of archaeological importance and archaeological assessment must be provided to ensure that provision is made for the preservation in situ unless it can be shown that recording of remains, assessment, analysis report and deposition or archive is more appropriate.

HE001 Sevenoaks District Historic Environment Review (December 2017)

2.3.16 A comprehensive document that draws together existing information on the District's historic environment and their significance along with recommendations for draft policies setting a framework for positive conservation and engagement of the District's Heritage Assets. Details relating to Farningham and its environs in the report will be included within the commentary in this report where relevant.

Local Planning Guidance

2.3.17 The Kent Design Guide, 2008. Prepared by the Kent Design Group, it provides the criteria necessary for assessing planning applications. Helps building designers, engineers, planners and developers achieve high standards of design and construction. It is adopted by the Council as a Supplementary Planning Document.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Mr Hugh Goldsworthy to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

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

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

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

(2017:4)

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

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*

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

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 Sources

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

Archaeological databases

4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (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 10.

Aerial photographs

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-7).

Secondary and Statutory Resources

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

Walkover Survey

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

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

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (1km radius centred on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There were no Protected Military Remains within the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

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

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).

5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

5.2.3 The historic core of Farningham is to the west of the PDA with a large number of listed buildings as seen in Fig. 19. The assessment area includes 24 listed buildings, all but two are Grade II. There is one Grade I listed asset of the church (TQ 56 NW 225) and a Grade II* mausoleum in the churchyard (TQ 56 NW 239). There is one scheduled

monument of Franks Hall Roman Villa located to the north on the PDA (TQ 56 NE 4) and a historic park and garden at Franks Hall to the north (TQ 56 NE 88). The PDA itself does not contain any designated assets. The Conservation Area of Farningham is located to the west away from the PDA in the core of the village where many of the listed buildings reside (Fig. 22). No appraisal has been completed by the Council but given the scheduled monuments and the large number of historical buildings in the village, the Conservation Area clearly recognises the historic character and aesthetic significance of the area. The proposed development will not impact upon the Conservation Area.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

5.3.1 There have been a number of intrusive archaeological events in the area predominately at key sites such as the nearby Roman villas. There have been little by way of significant modern development sites in the wider area, leading to a lack of archaeological investigation opportunities. Those that have occurred by way of watching briefs, have found little by way of archaeological finds and features. A full list of the events are provided in Fig.17. However, there is a number of notable events, which includes an area immediately east of the PDA in 1939 whereby Anglo-Saxon burials were found. This event is covered in greater detail below.

Charton Manor Farm, 1939 (EKE3827)

5.3.2 In 1939, Ernest Greenfield investigated a site at the farm whereby the farm tenant found bones whilst building a potato clamp to the east of an existing Dutch barn on the farm. A clamp is a way of storing root vegetables by insulating them with straw and soil. The newspaper report (Appendix 13) mentions that 20 years previously, traces of a cemetery was brought to light there, but nothing more appears to be known about those details.

5.3.3 The newspaper article in 1939 also mentions that seven graves were seen initially by the farmer, with finds of a spearhead and two knives. When Ernest Greenfield, an archaeologist at the time involved in a number of sites across the Darent Valley investigated the site, he looked at three or possibly four of the graves which were located between 5 and 10 inches (12 – 25cm) below the surface. One was very decomposed with no grave furniture. The second already partly destroyed contained the lower half of a skeleton and a small knife blade. The third skeleton was well

preserved with skull and a small knife blade. Another newspaper article suggests that the burial also contained rivets relating to the boss of a shield. The newspaper article suggests that further investigations were on hold due to the Second World War and it does not appear that a full and complete excavation was ever carried out. The *Archaeologia Cantiana* article from 1941 also refers to a pot and spearhead from the cemetery finds.

- 5.3.4 Enquiries were made and no information was deemed to be held at Dartford Library. However, held at the Dartford Museum appear to be copies of excavation notes from Charton Manor Farm and likely to be from Ernest Greenfield (Appendix 13). These are recorded as having come from Dartford Library some time in the past, but the originals now appear lost. The notes are basic and provide some details to ascertain the location of the burials found. The location referring to the by-pass, road in and track along with a Dutch Barn allows us to identify the location on the farm based on the Historical OS Map of 1936 placing it in the field immediately east of the PDA. The Dutch barn concerned has since been demolished, although the concrete base remains. However, the telegraph poles mentioned in the hand drawn map are no longer in-situ. The track along the northern end of the field also no longer in place, now a hedge line. The north arrow located on this drawing is also not quite correct. The notes refer to a point 'zero' seen on the drawing being just 12 feet from the track. What is not clear is there does not appear to be enough information for triangulation to ascertain the exact location in the field off from 'zero', other than it appears that the location in the 1962 historical OS mapping annotating the Anglo-Saxon cemetery can be ascertained as being broadly correct. Dartford Museum have provided a list of the finds they hold relating to Charton Manor Farm. These are provided in Appendix 13 and many items listed are those referred to in the newspaper article.
- 5.3.5 The HER record (TQ 56 NE 11) mentions that a further burial was found in 1952 which is circa 20m east of the access road of the PDA and the coordinates of the centred main cemetery area quoted in the HER record of TQ 5566 6654 appears to tie in with the information above. The HER record also refers to the site of the isolated burial, which was found at TQ 5562 6649, in 1954, when a gatepost was being erected which would place this adjacent to the north east corner of the PDA.

Franks Hall – East Bank Site (EKE3828)

- 5.3.6 Excavated in 1975 this is north of the PDA on the outer reaches of the study area. Boundary ditches were identified with 3rd century material but also a Saxon Grubenhuis (TQ 56 NE 73). This was circa 100m east of the Franks Roman Villa (TQ 56 NE 4) and are usually interpreted as domestic buildings of unclear purpose.

Landscape Characterisation

- 5.3.7 The PDA lies in the area classified as ‘variable size regular with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)’. West of that is the area that is classified as ‘Post 1810 settlement (general)’ relating to Farningham (Fig. 16).
- 5.3.8 Sevenoaks District Council have prepared a Supplementary Planning Document: Sevenoaks Countryside Assessment from 2011 under the Local Development Framework. The PDA is located in the Landscape Type classed as ‘Downs Farmland’ and specifically the ‘Eynsford Downs East’. The landscape is one rolling downland with long views descending towards the Darent Valley. The area is considered to be intensely farmed with broad plateau tops and deep dry valleys. There are occasional isolated woodlands and shaws. Fields are medium to large scale with hedgerows in places being replaced by post and wire fencing. The land mainly used for pasture and the production of crops. Settlement is limited to scattered farmsteads and small hamlets. Building vernaculars include renovated flint and brick oasts and barns previously associated with farming. Elsewhere are modern farm buildings with farms tending to be located on ridge lines. The reports states of the importance in conserving and restoring settlement patterns of isolated dwellings and farmsteads on ridges as well as restoring woodland and hedgerow enclosure around settlements. Restoring vernacular interest in built form is also mentioned. The Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty lies to the southern side of A20.

Darent Valley – Pleistocene Potential

- 5.3.9 Farningham as it sits in the Darent Valley has superficial geology that holds evidence of early man. The earliest is 300, 000 years ago with the finding of the Swanscombe skull further to the north along the valley. Swanscombe has also revealed stone axes that has showed it was used as an elephant butchery site. In Farningham Woods, Otford Mount, more hand axes as well as faunal remains of Woolly Rhinoceros, wild horse and mammoth at Sevenoaks Wildfowl Reserve, previously a quarry pit. Mesolithic activity in the valley has also been found with many stone tools. Including some known from

the Farningham area. However, the potential is more likely to the west, closer to the valley floor rather than higher on the ridgeline especially since there are no superficial deposits within the area of the PDA.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 Along with many other valleys across Kent, the Darent Valley was attractive to early humans. Palaeolithic activity has been found in the Farningham area and also further along the valley further north at Swanscombe. As well as early human remains, animal remains of woolly rhinoceros, wild horse and woolly mammoth have also been found.
- 5.4.2 Activity along the valley continued in the Mesolithic period usually through stone implements. A number of picks have been found in and around Eynsford as well as other implements along the valley as well as at a quarry in Darenth and at the Darenth Roman Villa site where a large assemblage of Mesolithic flint was found. Neolithic activity in the valley would have seen clearance of woodlands and the beginnings of settlement in the landscape as evidenced by stone tools. At Darenth, in a quarry Neolithic remains included both flora and fauna, along with scrapers and axes.
- 5.4.3 Bronze Age activity has been found near to Otford and at nearby Lullingstone but finds and features from this period are limited compared to other periods. Activity increased in the Iron Age along the valley. A farmstead at Farningham below the Roman villa, and by the Darenth quarry site, a significant Iron Age farmstead was found and in Lullingstone Park to the south is an Iron Age settlement located on a spur on the edge of a small, wooded area along with a surrounding field system.
- 5.4.4 Nearby Lullingstone to the south west near Eynsford is extremely well known for its Roman villa and just one of a large number along the Darent Valley, which was exploited by the Romans with the river used as an important trade route. Within Farningham itself, to the west of the PDA, there have been a number of Roman buildings found. This includes a Roman villa located circa 300m south west of the church located and excavated in 1948 along with an accompanying bath house. Circa 275m south east of the above villa is another with Roman ditches in the vicinity. Another Roman villa was located close to Franks Hall to the north, north west of the PDA.

- 5.4.5 Farningham is first documented in 1042 AD as 'fearninga ham' in Old English possibly meaning settlement of the fern dwellers. The first landlord appeared in the Christian Anglo-Saxon period, his name was Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury, who gave land here to Canterbury priory, in 1010 AD, possibly for a church. Alphege was killed by Vikings at Greenwich in 1012 and was later canonised.
- 5.4.6 For the Anglo-Saxon period, a total of eighteen cemeteries, five settlements belonging to the period from the mid-fifth through to the mid-seventh century are known from the Darent and Cray valleys and surrounding coastlands. Farningham has Anglo-Saxon origins. At the time of the Domesday Book in 1086 AD, there were a total of 32 households with 4 manors.
- 5.4.7 The largest manor being Charton had 13 villagers and 5 smallholders with enough land for 2 Lord's plough teams and 3.5 men's plough teams including 6 acres of meadow and enough woodland for 40 pigs with the Archbishop of Canterbury pre and post Domesday as the Tenant in Chief and the Lord of the Manor Ansgot of Rochester. Much of the land of the manor appears to lie to the north of Farningham, between Eglantine-farm and Franks,
- 5.4.8 Other parcels had Bishop Odo of Bayeaux as Tenant in Chief comprising of smaller households numbers mainly consisting of meadow and woodland although one parcel had 0.5 of a mill and another 1 mill along with pasture for 100 sheep suggesting these manors were located down in the river valley,
- 5.4.9 By the 12th century, the de Cheriton family, originally from Cheriton near Folkestone were prominent. This family name is where the name Charton comes from and is recorded as such in 1464. In the 13th century, a new family the de Freminghams held the manor. In 1270 Ralph de Fremingham was granted the right to hold a weekly market and an annual fair. The walls of his castle were discovered at market meadow in 1972.
- 5.4.10 North, north east of the PDA on the north western side of Eglantine Lane is a Medieval chapel site, thought to be the chapel to Charton Manor. Foundations have been found in Chapel Field in 1949.
- 5.4.11 Farningham would have been an agricultural village in the Medieval period for both arable and pasture. In the Post Medieval period, Farningham being on the main road out of London had six stagecoaches passing through. The A20 in this area was turnpiked

in the 18th century. Farningham had a corn mill built in the 18th century replacing an earlier mill on the site. The village grew in this period, with many houses still survive. In 1821, the population was 586, which had grown to circa 1328 by 1901. In 1831, the occupation for the majority of males was agricultural labourers.

5.4.12 The village with its narrow bridge over the River Darent, and its narrow streets, was bypassed to the north east in the 1930s. The M20 which passed circa 400m north of the PDA was built in the late 1970s.

5.4.13 Charton Manor Farm was purchased by the client's father in 1956. Charton Manor House to the west was under separate ownership. Charton Manor house was later purchased by Christian Scientists Nursing Homes in 1987. Any building there was then demolished, and a new building erected in its place.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Symonson map 1596

5.5.1 This earlier map shows Farningham with its spelling as 'Farmyngham' beside the river Darent between Horton Kirby to the north and Eynsford ('Aynsford') in the south with. Running through Farningham is the line of the London to Dover Road with its crossing across the river (Fig. 3).

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

5.5.2 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This shows the PDA on the north eastern side of the main road through Farningham, with the core of the village to the north west. The PDA is located immediately east of a cluster of buildings arranged on there sides thought to represent Charton Farm (Fig. 4)

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797

5.5.3 This map shows greater detail in the land use and field boundaries. The PDA is located to the east of Charlton Farm, spelt with an 'l'. The building in red represented the residential dwelling with the other two buildings being outbuildings. The PDA covers parts of 2 separate fields. The westernmost field is annotated to show it is an orchard, the easternmost field, arable. The southern part of the access road of the PDA lies over

the line of the main road. The PDA lies on the 18-mile marker for the road from London (Fig.5).

Farningham Tithe Map of 1840

- 5.5.4 This shows the PDA as part of a field number 108 which is owned by Messrs Henry Cox & Messrs John Cox & Messrs Joseph Cox and Messrs Solomon Cox. It is occupied by James Russell. It forms part of the estate for Charton Farm and is called 'Meadow' and is in use as a meadow. To the west, the farm buildings are still arranged on three sides with smaller outbuildings showing to the rear of the farmhouse on the eastern range (Fig. 6).

Historic OS Map 1868

- 5.5.5 This is the first properly scaled OS map. The PDA is part of a field designated 159. The northern boundary appears to incorporate a trackway with the adjacent field. The area adjacent to the southern boundary is heavily vegetated with trees (Fig. 7).

Historic OS map 1896

- 5.5.6 There is little change at the PDA. At the eastern end a new trackway has been created to join up with the one that runs along the northern boundary. To the west of the PDA, there have been significant changes, with either the original house either demolished and a new structure built, or the original house incorporated into a new significant extension. The other farm buildings on the northern and western ranges by the house have been demolished. Adjacent to the south western corner of the PDA is a new driveway created from the road towards the house. On the eastern side of the house a couple of the outbuildings previously seen appear to remain. To the north east of the house new farm buildings with 2 sets of 'L' shapes creating a courtyard with further buildings and greenhouses around (Fig. 8).

Historic OS map 1908

- 5.5.7 There appears little change within the PDA with the exception of a very small structure in the north western part of the PDA and close to the northern boundary another unknown feature. To the east of the PDA, there is a new farm building. To the north west of the PDA there are further buildings within the farm complex with the suggestion of a semi-detached house, possibly for farm workers (Fig. 9).

Historic OS map 1936

- 5.5.8 The features seen on the previous map within the PDA, no longer show. This is the first historical map where a distinction is made between Charton Manor and Charton Farm (Fig. 10).

Historic OS Map 1962

- 5.5.9 There have been changes within the PDA with a new road through the western part of the PDA heading towards the main farm complex. The road along the eastern side now heads towards a larger farm building east of the PDA. Of note is the label east of that building saying Saxon Burial Ground. Immediately south of the PDA the main A20 road has been straightened and widened with the original road line now created to be verges to the new road with a public path along side. On the southern side of the new A20 road the mapping shows that the land has been built up on that side suggesting there has been a requirement of additional made ground need to the road to level it as the land falls away to the south west (Fig. 11).

Historic OS Map 1981

- 5.5.10 There have been further changes within the PDA. There is a 'T' shaped building in the centre with other buildings in the south eastern part. And an open sided building at the western end. The mapping also shows earthworks within the central portion outside of the PDA. To the north of the PDA north of the farm complex are a group of new buildings referred to as Charton Vale. The roadway through the centre of the PDA seen on the previous map is no longer showing. The farm building outside of the PDA to the east is also no longer in place and the roadway has also altered around the north eastern corner of the PDA (Fig. 12).

Historic OS Map 1991

- 5.5.11 There have been further significant changes within the PDA. East of the central 'T' shaped building a new large farm building has been built with the 'T' shaped building appearing to have been incorporated in to the western end. The other two buildings within the PDA remain. South of the large building there appears to have been further earthworks. To the west of the PDA, Charton Manor is now labelled as a nursing home (Fig. 13).

Historic OS Map 1993

- 5.5.12 There is little change within the PDA other than to suggest further consolidation of earthworks around the main building within the PDA (Fig.14).

Historic OS Map 2003

- 5.5.13 Further changes have occurred. It appears that the main building within the PDA has been replaced (Fig. 15).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1946

- 5.6.1 This shows the PDA as pasture. The A20 has already been straightened to the south of the PDA and there is a thick line of trees to the south between the main section of the PDA and grass verge on the northern side of the PDA. There is a clearly a trackway from the A20 that runs along the western side of the PDA and along the northern side. In the field to the north of the PDA can be seen linear cropmarks (Plate 1).

1960s

- 5.6.2 The PDA remains as pasture. In the field to the east can be seen a newly constructed farm building. It appears that piles of chalk are being placed within the PDA as well as the road through the PDA seen on the 1962 historical mapping (Plate 3).

1990

- 5.6.3 This shows a large outbuilding within the main part of the PDA. At the western end the roof of the 'T' shaped building seen in the historical mapping can be identified as well as the narrow rectangular building in the south eastern corner of the main building. The building itself appear to be constructed of a number of different roofs. In the western part of the PDA, there appears to be a vegetable garden. The southern part of the PDA is grass. The road through the PDA is no longer showing and access to the main building is via the eastern end (Plate 4).

2001

- 5.6.4 There has been further change with a new large outbuilding replacing the previous building. At the western end, however, remains unchanged with those buildings not having been demolished. The western part of the PDA no longer appears in use. The

southern part of the PDA shows a trackway just seen beneath the vegetations that heads towards the farm complex. The access into the large building has changed from the eastern end to that of the north eastern corner (Plate 5).

2015

- 5.6.5 It appears that the buildings located at the western end of the main building have now been replaced by a new extension. The western area and southern area are overgrown with mature trees (Plate 6).

2017

- 5.6.6 There appears no change other than the western part has been turned into a menage (Plate 7).

LIDAR

- 5.6.7 The LIDAR map shows the bund between the areas of the PDA. The north western corner shows the flat level ground associated with the menage. Outside of the PDA to the east, there is disturbance seen in the north western part of that field in the area previously known to have outbuildings of the Dutch Barn and later barn now demolished (Fig. 25).

Cropmarks

- 5.6.8 A national mapping programme used aerial photography to map features. The programme identified a number of cropmarks located to the east of the PDA towards the outer reaches of the assessment area. These have been interpreted as a Romano-British enclosure and settlement (TQ 56 NE 27) along with further possible enclosures and pits to the east (TQ 56 NE 60 and to the north east (TQ 56 NE 61).
- 5.6.9 However, closer to the PDA is in the field immediately to the east. These cropmarks have not been interpreted nor added to the HER as individual monument records. However, the nature of these cropmarks suggests possible ring ditches. Anglo-Saxon graves are known to sometimes rest within monumental structures, and it possibly suggested of the cemetery continuing further eastwards. There are also linears showing which may be field boundaries or other possible enclosures.

5.7 Walkover Survey

- 5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. A walkover was undertaken on the 14th of October 2022. No features or artefacts were seen (Plates 8-32).
- 5.7.2 The PDA is accessed along the eastern boundary from the A20. The verge/pavement area on the northern side of the A20 follows the line of the original A20. The track into the farm rises upwards from the road (Plate 8). The adjacent field to the east rises upwards to a crest (Plate 31) the land in the PDA sloping from the high in the east to lower in the west. At the north eastern corner of the PDA the track turns and runs along the northern boundary towards the late Victorian Farm complex. It is by this north eastern corner of the PDA, that the location of a burial was pointed out when putting in a fence post (Plate 32). Adjacent to the track at the eastern end is a modern metal framed barn built circa 1990 (Plate 13). The eastern end of the barn set lower than the eastern access track and the barn built down in order to be level with the ground levels outside sloping down east to west. Access to the main barn building (A) is to the north eastern corner. The barn floor level is much lower than the surrounding area by circa 1.5m or more. The client informs me that beneath the entrance, are 5 'Milton Pipes' type of concrete rings used as soakaways. The barn floor is rammed chalk. The floor level in this barn used to be much lower following historical impacts and more chalk imported to raise it to the current levels.
- 5.7.3 Adjacent to the main barn, is a smaller modern metal framed barn (Plate 21), building (B). This is accessed from the northern side. The floor there is also undulating and rammed chalk (Plate 24). Adjacent to this barn is a modern workshop, building (C) of 2 storeys (Plates 18 & 20) with the western half containing an office built circa 2000. Previously there was a breeze block building on that part of the site which was demolished. The central western part also contained a basement constructed of a sunken metal shipping container (Plate 22). On the southern side of this building raised up slightly and accessed via a concrete ramp is a drainage tank used as a pit washing area (Plate 17).
- 5.7.4 West of building (C) is a menage, which was put in about 10 years ago (Plate 16). The menage is level ground with the eastern end the same height as the track along the

northern boundary of the PDA with the western end set circa 2m higher than the trackway due to the sloping of the landscape. The Client informs me that below ground in the north western corner of the menage are now buried water tanks. There is access to the washing area in building (C), via the western and southern side of the menage. Adjacent to the menage to the west are some single storey open side sheds.

- 5.7.5 On the southern side of these buildings and menage is a large bund (Plate 11). This was created in 1968 as KCC were due to widen the A20. The bund was created from earth from the area of the earlier main barn building as well as more chalk provided by KCC themselves. The bund is significant in that it is circa 6-8m in height and lies outside of the PDA area.
- 5.7.6 Adjacent to the PDA to the immediate west is that of Charton Manor, now a nursing home. The present building on site is from the 1980s. All previous buildings in that area were cleared away and the new building dug down and set lower into the landscape, hence the difference in levels seen between the PDA and Charton Manor itself (Plate 30).
- 5.7.7 Outside of the PDA to the north west is the late Victorian farm complex. These consist of two large weatherboarded barns at right angles to each other (Plate 29) and a number of smaller outbuildings of flint and red brick buildings (Plate 28) as well as more modern additions. Some of the buildings are dis-used, awaiting repairs. North of the barns is the farmhouse built circa 1890 (Plate 26).
- 5.7.8 It was also possible to access the field immediately east of the PDA being the location of the 1939 findings of the Anglo- Saxon burials. The precise location in the field is not clear. The trackway along the northern boundary is no longer there and replaced by a hedgerow. The original Dutch barn concrete foundations are there, and a new barn was built to the east of the Dutch barn in 1958. The land rises to the east and the floor level of the 1958 barn was excavated in order to be on the same level as the original Dutch Barn and the spoil from this moved uphill eastwards, which accounts for the mound seen in this field. This new barn caught fire in 1977 and was subsequently demolished. Consequently, there have been significant earth movements in this field in the area of the cemetery. The land continues rising upwards to the east with the crest line at the other end of the field.

5.8 Summary of Potential

5.8.1 This section brings together all the data from KHER, with additional information gleaned from the excavation events and the historic maps and aerial photographs and discusses 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 one record from this period within the assessment area on the outer reaches to the west. The PDA is located close to the valley top and the ridgeline on the side of the valley in an area of no superficial deposits. Therefore, the Palaeolithic potential in this area 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 no records from this period. However, in the wider area finds relating to Mesolithic picks have been found in the Eynsford area where the exact location is unknown. Significant evidence of the Mesolithic has been found elsewhere along the Darent Valley but less likely on the valley tops. Therefore, it is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period is **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 one record from this period being a Neolithic axe and pick found on the surface of a ploughed field at Charton Manor farm circa 730m south west of the PDA in 1940 (TQ 56 NE 16). Of unknown dates but could be associated with the Neolithic period are two more records of flint implement finds, both on Charton Manor Farm, one circa 795m to the east (TQ 56 NE 13), north east and another circa 730m south west (TQ 56 NE 15). A third on Charton Farm circa 900m to the east, north east (TQ 56 NE 43) found in 1947 of seven flint flakes. Neolithic activity has been found at Darent suggesting the valley was utilised during this period. There are records of unknown date for flint implements, which suggest Prehistoric activity in the area (TQ 57 SE 1076). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **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 two records from this period within the assessment area. Being a Portable Antiquities Find (PAS) of a copper alloy spear circa 1km to the north, north west (MKE113523) and a possible Bronze Age linear feature circa 765m to the west (TQ 56 NW 291). In general, there is little by way of known activity in the valley for this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Iron Age

- 5.8.6 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 nine records for this period being that of a Portable Antiquities Scheme finds copper alloy coins. In Farningham, there is an Iron Age settlement confirming the area was utilised in this period. Franks Hall Roman villa to the north of the PDA has a possible Iron Age farmstead situated on the western banks of the River Darent represented by pits and ditches. In the wider area there are Iron Age hill forts, one at Lullingstone Park and another on the Squerryes Estate. 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 54 records from this period within the assessment area. 47 of them are PAS findspot records with the majority as copper alloy coins where the exact location is not revealed but assigned to a grid square mainly to the north of the PDA on the outer reaches of the study area. The monument records reflect the two Roman villas in the vicinity. One close to the village in Farningham with bath house use (TQ 56 NW 15 & TQ 56 NW 14) and one at Franks Hall (TQ 56 NE 4) to the north. In all there are 8 known villas along the Darent Valley from Dartford in the north to Otford to the south. In addition to the main villa sites in the study area, there are also cropmarks of Roman enclosures (TQ 56 NE 27)

and pit cluster with Roman material found during trenching for a pipeline to the east, north east. There are also other ditches to the far west (TQ 56 NW 255) near South Hall in Farningham that yielded pottery and more boundaries and ditches nearby to the Franks Roman Villa (TQ 56 NE 73). There is also the site of a possible Roman temporary camp enclosure (TQ 56 NW 16). The focus for settlement activity would have been close to the river. The higher ground of the PDA likely to be agricultural use in this period. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area, which attests to the area's Anglo-Saxon origins. In the field immediately adjacent to the PDA Anglo-Saxon burials have been found, some containing grave goods (TQ 56 NE 11). However, little is known about the cemetery and the full extent of it with there having been no excavation to modern standards. Certainly, cropmarks suggest that it at least may continue eastwards. One grave also being found very close to the north eastern corner of the PDA. To the north, north west on the outer reaches of the study area, there is thought to have been an Anglo-Saxon settlement close to Franks Roman Villa with pottery and sunken featured buildings (TQ 56 NE 34). In the wider area, just outside of the study area, there is another Anglo-Saxon cemetery on the location of the Risely Estate, south of Horton Kirby (TQ 56 NE 8). This was significant in size containing 112 inhumations and 5 cremations from the 5th-7th centuries found just before the grave seen at Charton Manor in 1937-38. Also, in the wider area at nearby Eynsford to the south, the village also of Anglo-Saxon origins has a Scheduled castle, and a Saxon cemetery has been located nearby to the castle, as well as a settlement area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Medieval

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has nine records from this period within the assessment area, showing the continued occupation and growth of the village of Farningham in this period to the west and north west including the Grade I listed church. Aside from the church there are no other surviving listed buildings from this period, although the possible remains of a Medieval building being a mill house or bridge were recorded in the centre of the village (TQ 56 NE 32). Circa 470m to the north, north west in Chapel Field are the

foundations of a Medieval manor chapel (TQ 56 NE 19) possibly associated with the Manor of Charton. West of Eglantine Farm near to the chapel, Medieval pottery sherds have been found (TQ 56 NE 33). On the outer reaches of the study area is a Medieval moated site of Manor Farm (TQ 56 NW 42). The remaining Medieval records related to PAS finds of silver coins, a seal matrix and a copper alloy ring in the area to the north west of the PDA. Whilst there is a mention of Charton Manor for this period, it is considered that it was located to the west of the PDA on the site of the nursing home building which when built in 1987, obliterated all traces of earlier structure by demolishing existing buildings and being dug into the hillside. The PDA itself was outside of the main settlement area. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered the potential for this period is **low**.

Post Medieval

5.8.10 The Kent HER has 43 records from this period within the assessment area, with the majority being listed buildings associated with the growth of the village to the west. Non-designated monument records also concern workshops that were near the church (TQ 56 NW 103), now converted farm buildings at Manor Farm (TQ 56 NW 107) and a maltings site (TQ 56 NW 119). There are also 6 findspot records mainly of copper alloy items except for a gold finger ring. Nine of the records are also those of farmsteads of which Charton Manor is one (MKE83902). The records relate to farmsteads and outfarms within the area of the village, which is not surprising given the agriculture was the predominate industry. Charton Manor under the Kent Farmstead Survey was classed as a full regular courtyard plan farmstead. The farmhouse detached in central position. The farm noted as having been altered with partial loss of original form (less than 50%). The early mapping suggests that the original farmhouse and courtyard area was to the west of the PDA in the area of the present nursing home. By the late Victorian period the original farmhouse was either extended or replaced. The original barn to the west of the house was also demolished and the courtyard of farm buildings were built to the north west of the original courtyard, with the original house becoming larger. A new farmhouse was also built on the northern side of the new yard. Therefore, the nearby farmstead is relatively modern and has less historical merit than earlier farmsteads that have remained in-situ with older timber buildings. The new farm buildings were built using brick and lint, a vernacular typically used across the AONB. The farm is characteristic in the area of low density of large farmsteads set within a landscape of large-scale fields inherited from the medieval period and earlier with many

of them subject to rebuilding usually in the early to mid 19th century, making that of Charton Manor Farm a later outlier. The wider area around the PDA has a high proportion of farmsteads with an 18th century farmhouse (21% compared to the AONB average of 10.9%). The survival of farmsteads which retain more than 50% of their historic form is comparable to the AONB and county average at 46.4% suggesting that there are other farms of higher significance than that by the PDA. During this period the PDA does not appear to have been built on and historical mapping suggests that it is likely that the PDA was agricultural land in the Medieval period as well. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Modern

5.8.11 The KHER has just no records dating to this period. At the PDA, there were significant changes. During the first half of the 20th century, it appears that a separate access to the new farm was created across the PDA. By the second half of the 20th century, the first buildings were added to the PDA especially on the eastern half with the area gradually built over. In the 1990s and 2000s those earlier buildings were replaced by the current modern steel framed buildings. The western half of the PDA in use as a vegetable area and later a menage. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Undated

5.8.12 A number of undated earthworks, soil marks and crop marks have been identified from aerial photography in the fields around the PDA and are recorded in the Kent HER and the National Monument Record. Some of these could be prehistoric. They are all in the outer half of the study area from the PDA in all directions. These include many cropmarks discussed earlier in Section 5.6.

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

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

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA has not built on until the middle to the 20th century onwards. The client's father took over the farm in 1956, with it having now passed to the son. Consequently, the client has been able to provide lot of information associated with the site and the historical impacts that have occurred.

Building A

6.2.2 As well as the changing floor levels and disturbance by the construction of the present barn in 1990, along with services across the barn and soakaway by the north east entrance, further disturbance would have been caused by the construction of the previous barn building in that area. In the 1970s, the building was used by a plant hire company, who also undertook a boat building exercise where they dug down a trench into the chalk floor in order to insert and hold a keel ahead of building the boat upwards. The also used the area for digger practice.

Building B

- 6.2.3 This is also a modern barn that has service pipes running through the area. The floor levels here consisting of made ground with added chalk. The earlier buildings on this part of the site would have also caused below ground disturbance. To the north of building A and building B just outside is a soil bund. This bund consists of imported soil.

Building C

- 6.2.4 Prior to the present year 2000 building, it was previously a breeze block building that was demolished and would have caused earlier disturbance. As mentioned previously, this current building has a shipping container size basement. Outside on the northern side of this building is below ground level septic tank and a 'Milton pipe' soakaway. On the southern side of this building is the below ground impact of the pit washing area.

Menage

- 6.2.5 Built in the past 10 years, much of the menage has been built up with made ground, especially at the western end. It is noticeable that the menage floor level is circa 2m higher than the northern trackway at the north western corner. In the south eastern part of the menage area are 'Milton pipes' concrete rings used as a soakaway, also to assist the nearby pit washing area. In the north western part of the menage are below ground concrete water tanks. The track to the west of the menage contains gas and water service trenches, as well as water service across the menage itself. The access to the pit washing area south of the menage is also made ground. Prior to the menage this area was lower in ground level and was used as an allotment area. The 1962 historical mapping also suggests a possible trackway across the area of the menage, which if so, must be prior to the bunds and at a much lower ground level than of the menage in order for the trackway to continue and join the other trackways and their ground levels.

Trackways

- 6.2.6 The trackway along the northern boundary is similar to that of the adjacent field to the north suggesting that the trackway may represent the true land levels. However, the client considers that the trackway along the eastern boundary has altered and potentially made-up ground in places. The trackway along the southern part of the PDA south of the large bund appears undisturbed. However, the trackway then turns around the western corner of the bund towards the farm complex. The trackway here has been dug into the bund and is of a significant height difference to the adjacent land immediately west.

- 6.2.7 Consequently, the historical impact from the middle of the 20th century onwards are complex covering many different areas of the PDA. It is impossible to recognise any areas not affected by historical impacts and know the original land levels and exactly what is made ground and what is well below original ground levels suggesting that the historical impact is likely to have been total in many areas of the PDA. It is still possible that there are patches where this work has not completely removed any earlier archaeological remains that might be present, and it appears the greatest opportunity to find possible original ground levels lays below the currently made up menage area and the trackway south of the bund.
- 6.2.8 The proposed development for residential units will require foundations and associated service trenches, which will be a high impact on any potential archaeology in those areas.

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 and Potential. These criteria are the same as used by the Government in the scheduling of ancient monuments and provide a useful framework in assessing significance and also pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Anglo-Saxon period based on the presence of the cemetery found in the adjacent field in 1939 along with a further burial adjacent to the north western corner of the PDA. The Darent Valley was well known to the Romans although the PDA lies on the slopes in areas likely used as pasture in this period. The Darent Valley was utilised by the Anglo-Saxons for settlements and also cemeteries. The nearby village of Farningham has Anglo-Saxon origins and occupation continued into the Medieval and Post Medieval periods with the historical core on the outer reaches to the study area to the west. There is also low/moderate potential for Prehistoric archaeology given the handaxes found elsewhere across the farm although there does not appear to be any superficial deposits at the PDA and these early finds were not necessarily in-situ. The archaeological potential is low for all other periods.

7.2.2 Many Anglo-Saxon cemeteries tend to contain more graves than have been found. The true extent of this cemetery by the PDA is not known but aside from the 1939 burials, another was found on the north eastern corner adjacent to the PDA. It appears that the 1939 burials were within simple graves rather than associated with monumental structures, although it is possible that these may have ploughed away and not identified during the 1939 excavation. There appears to be no reference to a ring ditch, post holes or barrow. With the cropmarks seen to the east, it is possible that the cemetery extends eastwards, rising on the higher ground towards the ridge line. However, it is likely that the cemetery at Charton was at the point that could be seen from a possible settlement closer to the valley floor below.

- 7.2.3 Grave goods include several Swanton Type C2 spearheads. By far the commonest leaf shaped blades found in Anglo-Saxon graves in Kent with concentrations in the Upper Thames, Lower Thames and Kent. Other grave goods comprised a pot; two knives (Evison's types 1 and 3); one francisca; belt fittings; one seax and one tall conical shield boss (Evison's type 3b). Tyler in the 1992 *Archaeological Cantiana* article attributes as possible seventh-century date for the burials based on these grave goods.
- 7.2.4 Generally, across the valley, there is little evidence for Saxon period buildings. Of note for the Early Saxon cemetery distribution pattern is the close juxtaposition of Roman villas and Saxon cemeteries suggesting that during the fifth century, incoming Saxon settlers chose to settle in Romano-British villa estates in the Darent Valley. This is seen at Horton Kirby and the nearby Franks Roman Villa with the Riseley Anglo-Saxon cemetery close by, as well as at Darent further to the north along the valley. Although in this case, the Charton Manor cemetery does not appear to be directly associated with a Roman Villa. Generally, within the Darent Valley any Anglo-Saxon settlements appear to be on the lower lying land with the cemeteries located on the slopes above. Other Anglo-Saxon cemeteries within the valley appear to be located around the 50m contour. The Charton Manor cemetery lies at the 84m contour line. Perhaps it is an outlier and a smaller sized cemetery than seen elsewhere?

Group Value

- 7.2.5 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has important group value in potentially providing further information about the Anglo-Saxon activity that has occurred in the Darent Valley area and is of regional significance.

Survival / Condition

- 7.2.6 The 1939 excavation notes suggest the burials were relatively shallow being circa 22cm below ground level. Given the construction, levelling and general disturbance that has occurred at the PDA from the middle of the 20th century onwards, means that it is unlikely that any archaeological remains will be in-situ. It is still possible that this work has not completely removed any earlier archaeological remains that might be present, and it appears the greatest opportunity to find possible original ground levels lies below the currently made-up ground of the menage area and the trackway south of the bund.

Fragility / Vulnerability

- 7.2.7 Any potential archaeology within the PDA in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ will depending on development levels be vulnerable to damage from the proposed development and will have a high impact on any potential archaeology in those areas.

Potential

- 7.2.8 The impact assessment concludes that the site has some potential for archaeological remains and is of archaeological interest.

Significance

- 7.2.9 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of archaeological interest in relation Anglo-Saxon, period of which carries 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 assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high potential for the Anglo-Saxon period due to the presence of nearby burials. The research shows that the location of the new housing is in an area heavily disturbed by modern buildings and activity. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities. However, there is high archaeological significance of the potential for the Anglo-Saxon cemetery where the full extent is not known. 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 despite the historical disturbance across the site, it is anticipated that that an evaluation will be required to ground truth the historical disturbance and ascertain the nature of any made ground and archaeological deposits, and whether any potentially survives in-situ, especially possibly below parts of the menage and the southern trackway. If archaeological remains of significance are found, then further mitigation may be required. Depending on the nature of any further findings, preservation in-situ may be required potentially requiring modifications to building plans. If excavated, any archaeology will be preserved by record.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

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

9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

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

9.3 Copyright

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

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Development of land at Charton Manor Farm, Gorse Hill, Farningham, Kent
 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

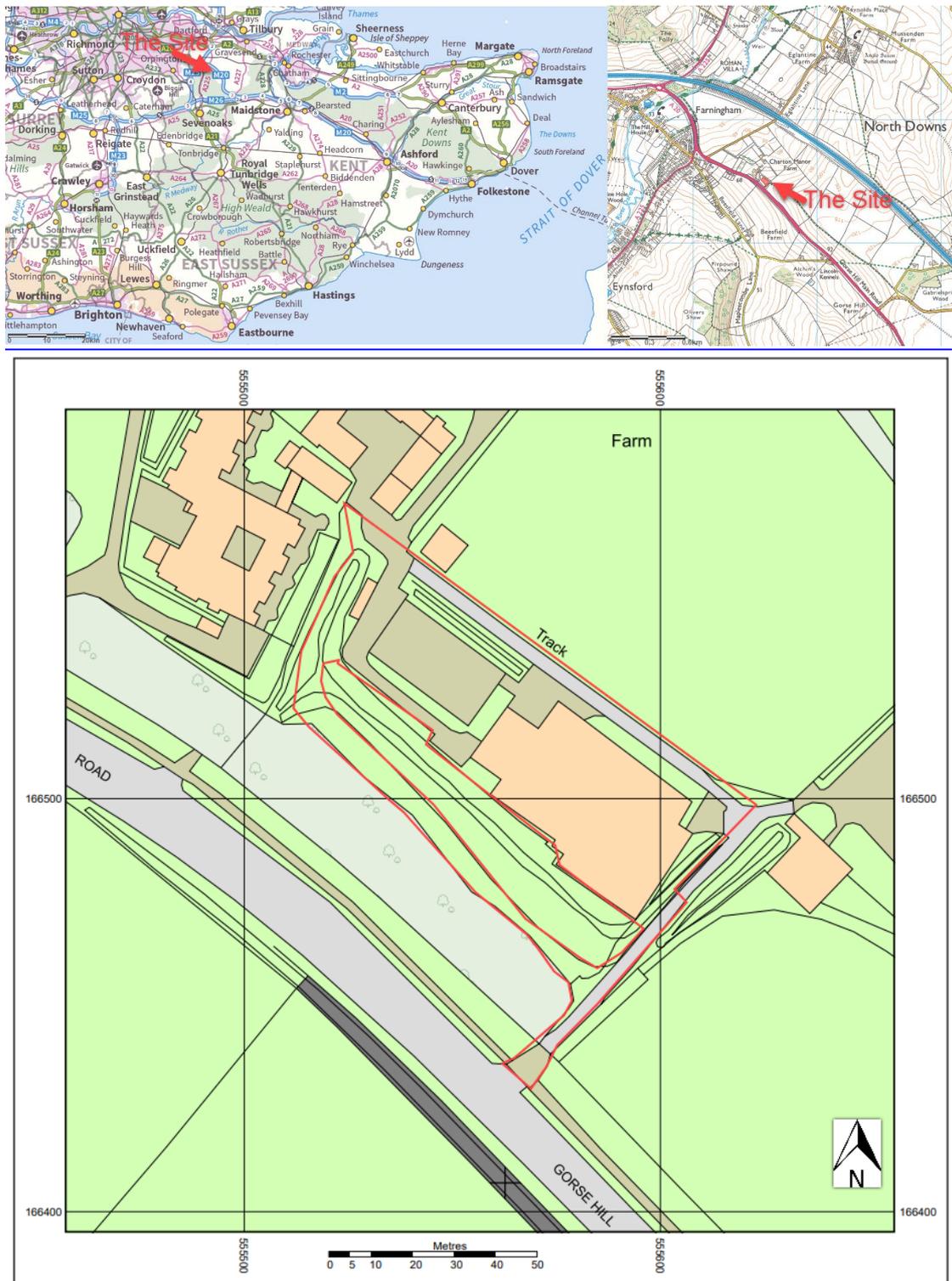


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:640,000, 1:20,000, 1:1250



Figure 2: Proposed Development Area

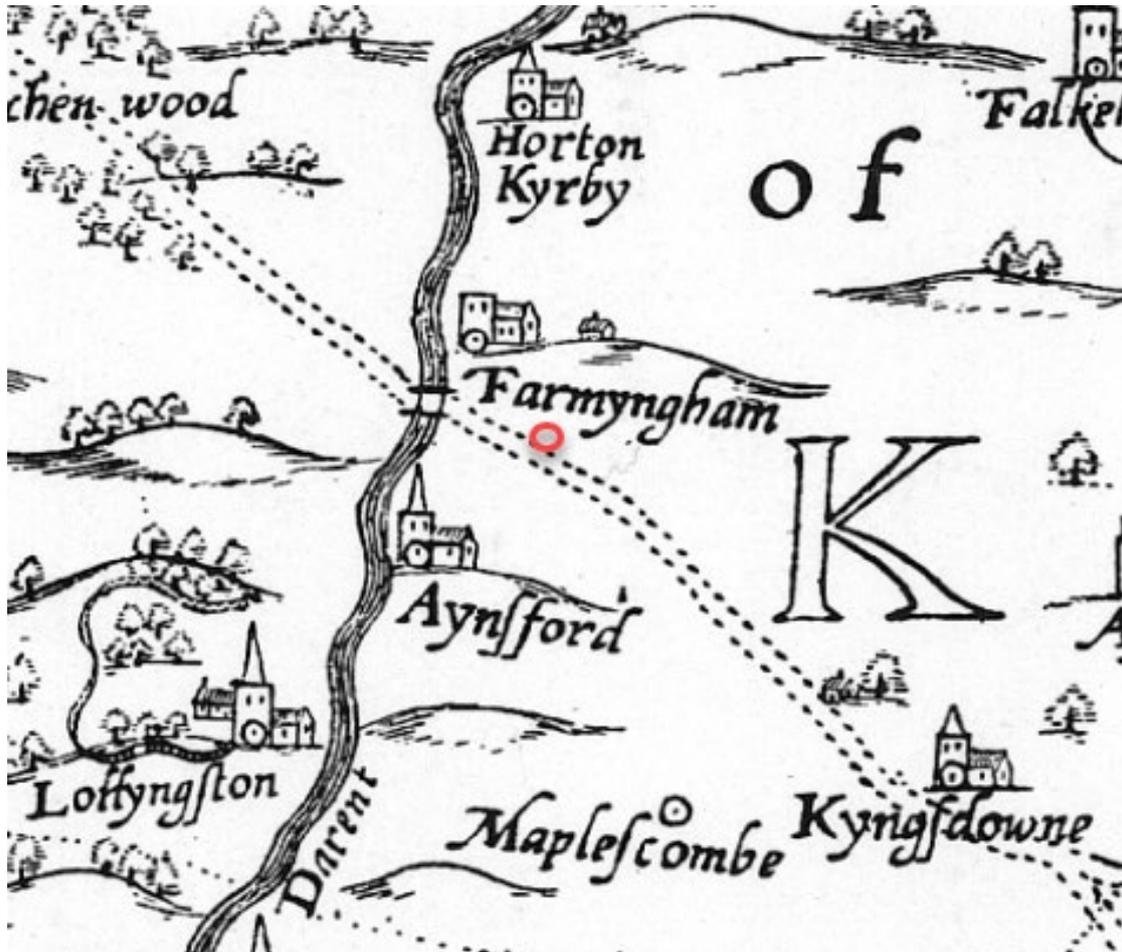


Figure 3: Symonson May 1596



Figure 4: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797



Figure 6: Farningham Tithe Map 1840

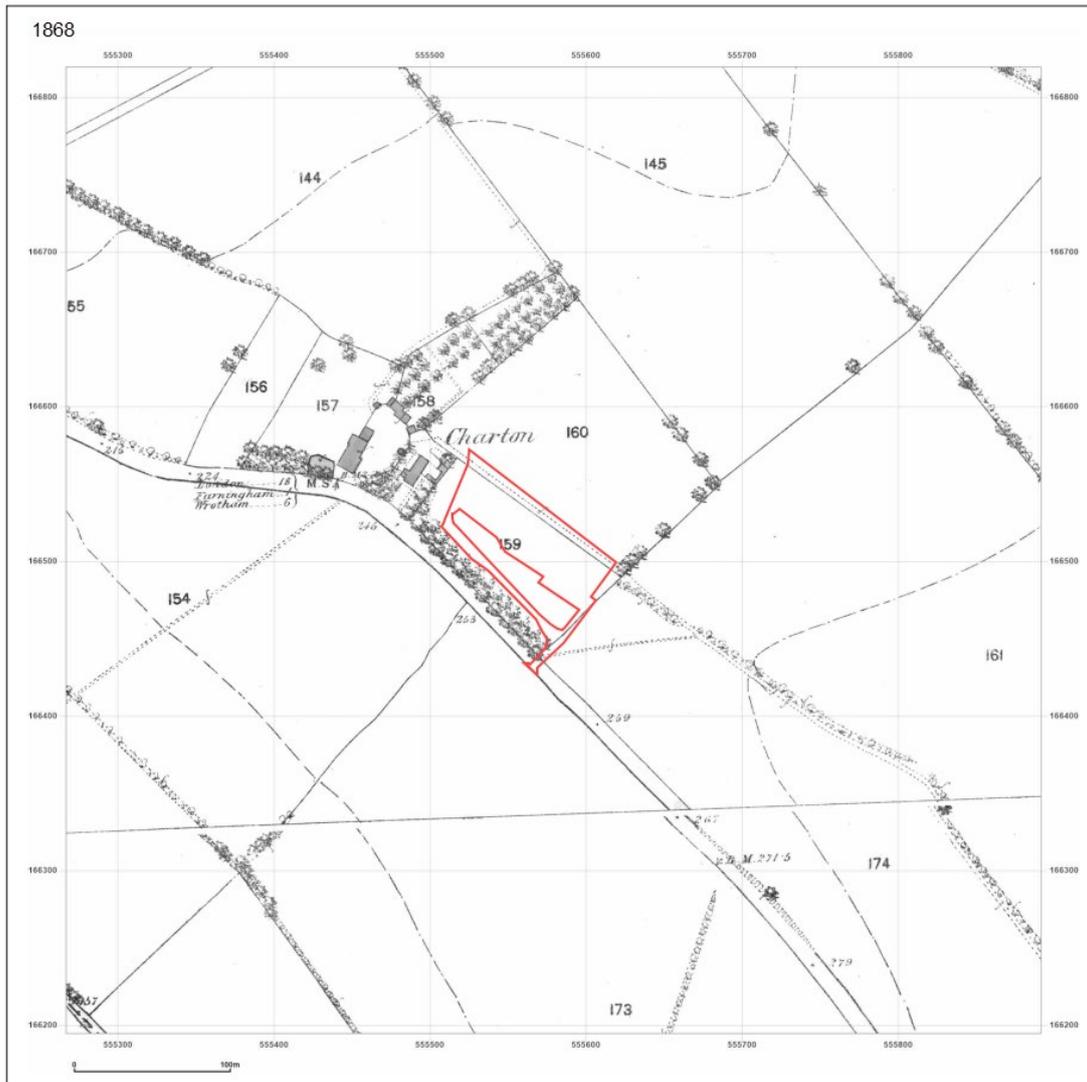


Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1868

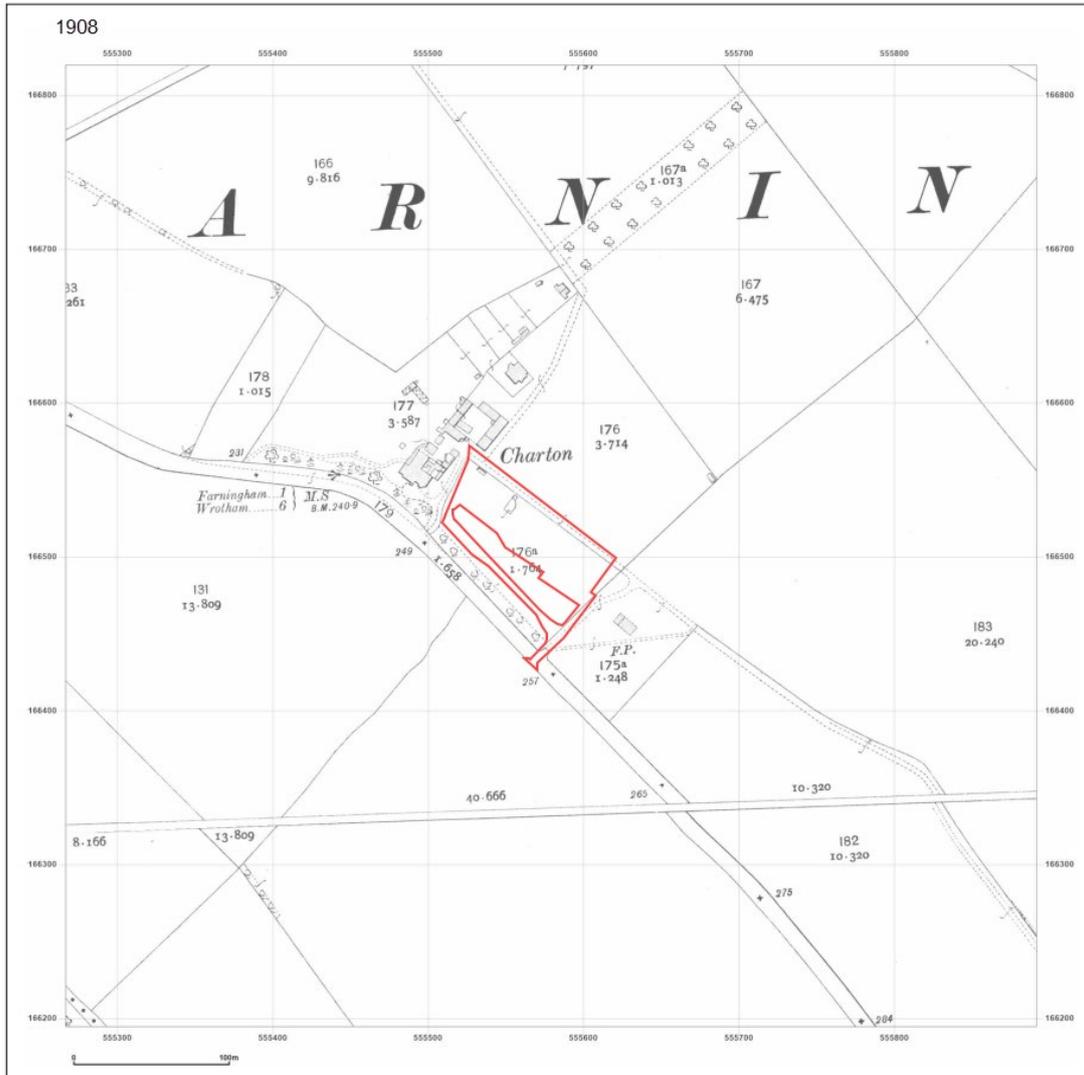


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1908

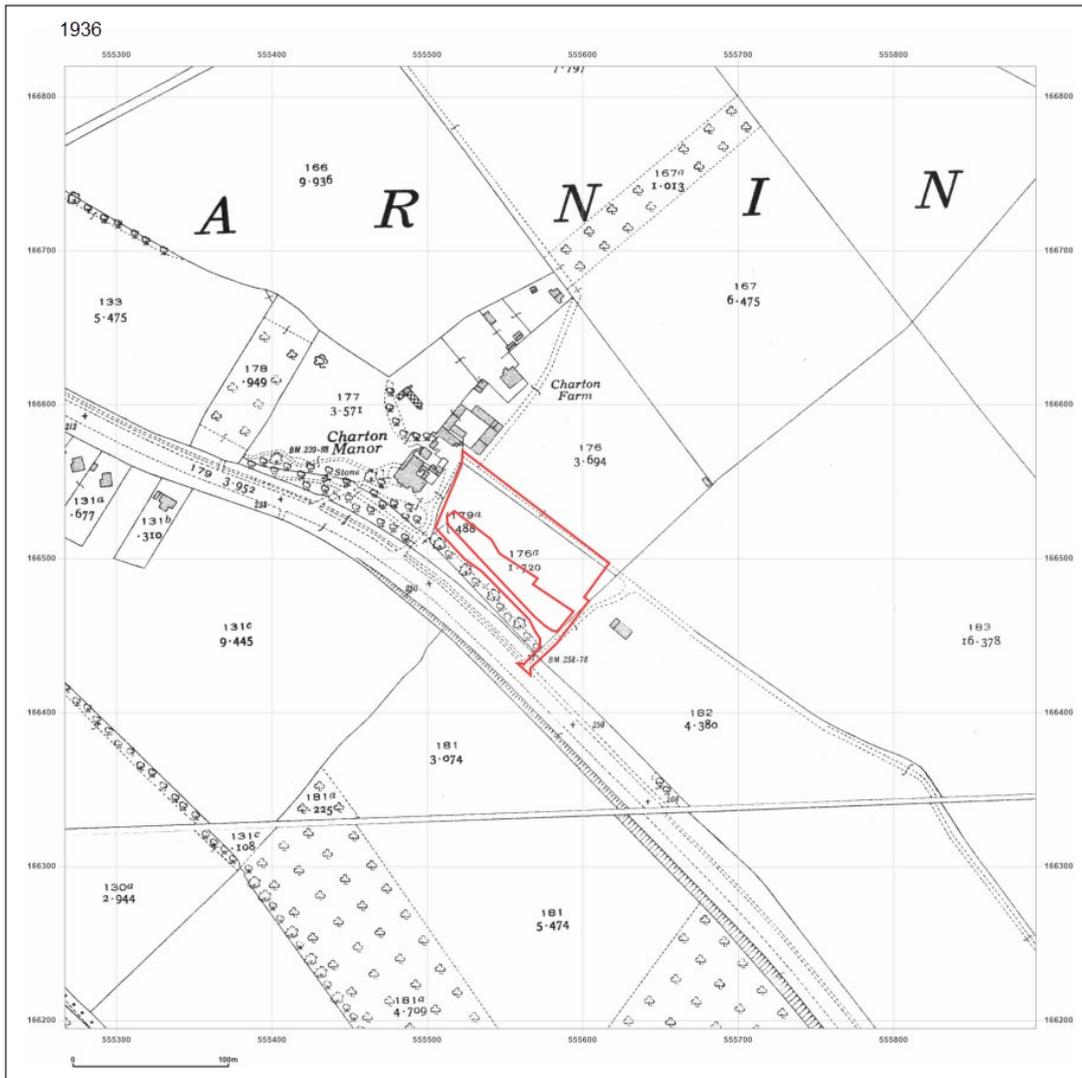


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1936

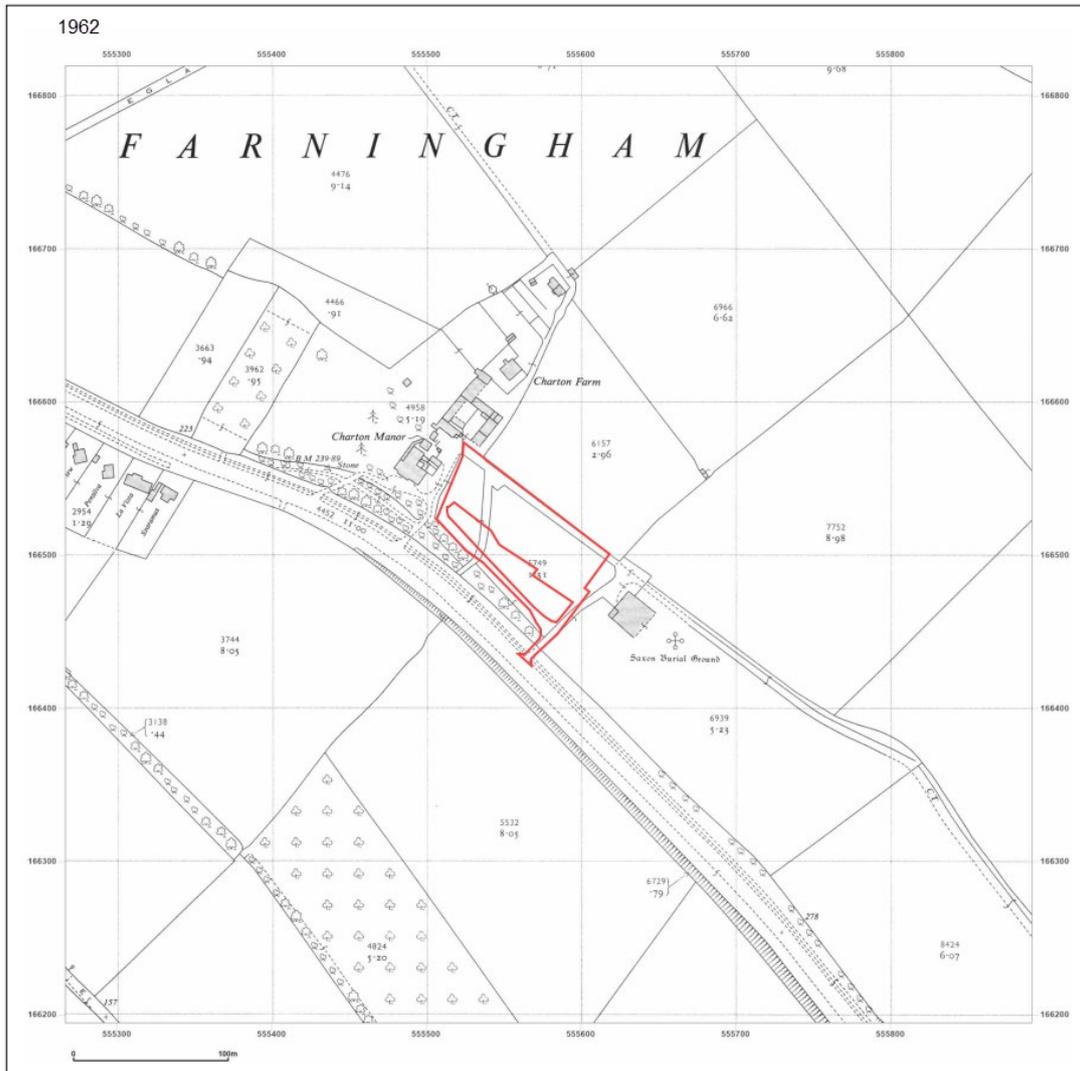


Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1962

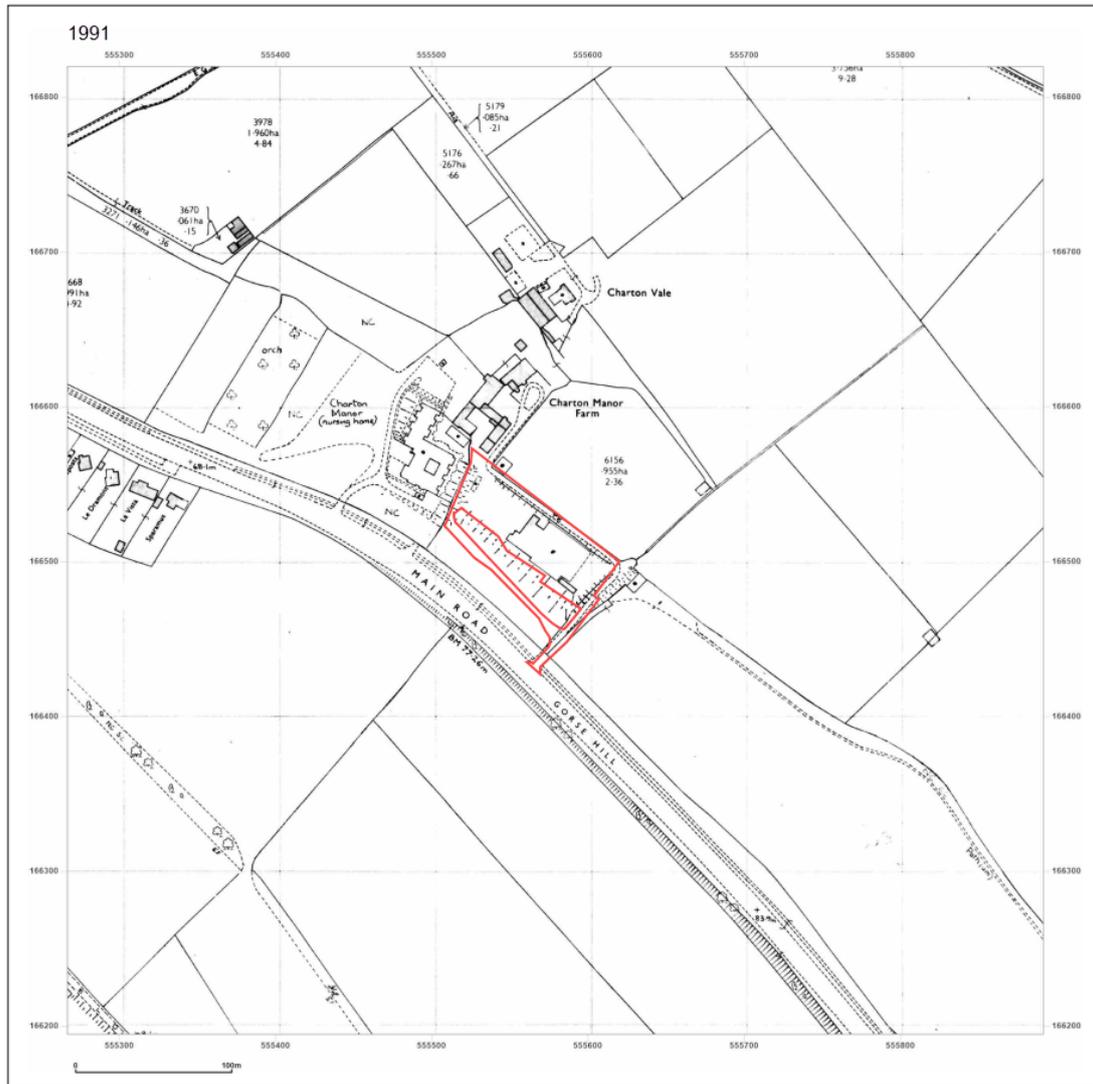


Figure 13: Historical OS Map 1991

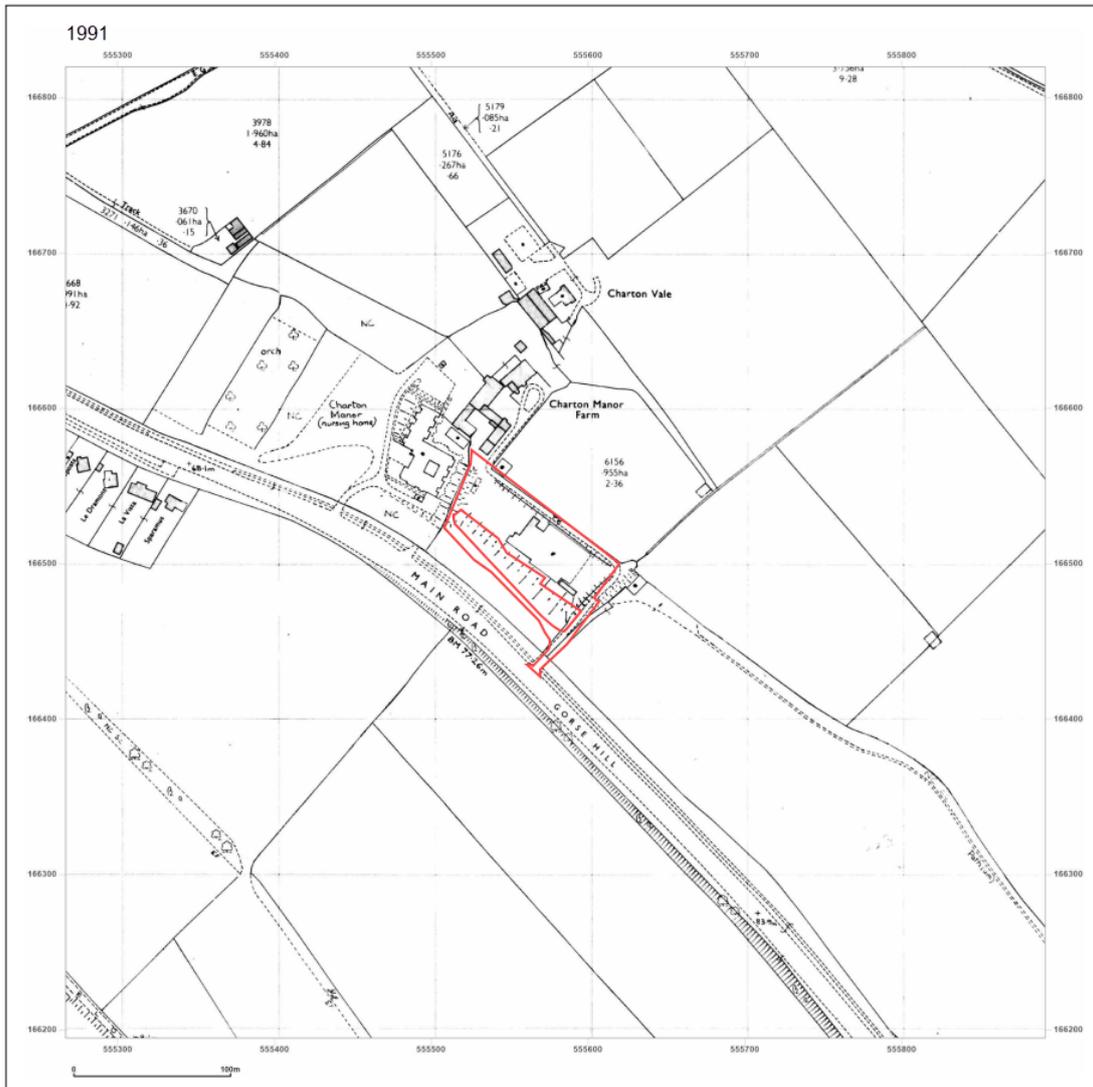


Figure 14: Historical OS Map 1993

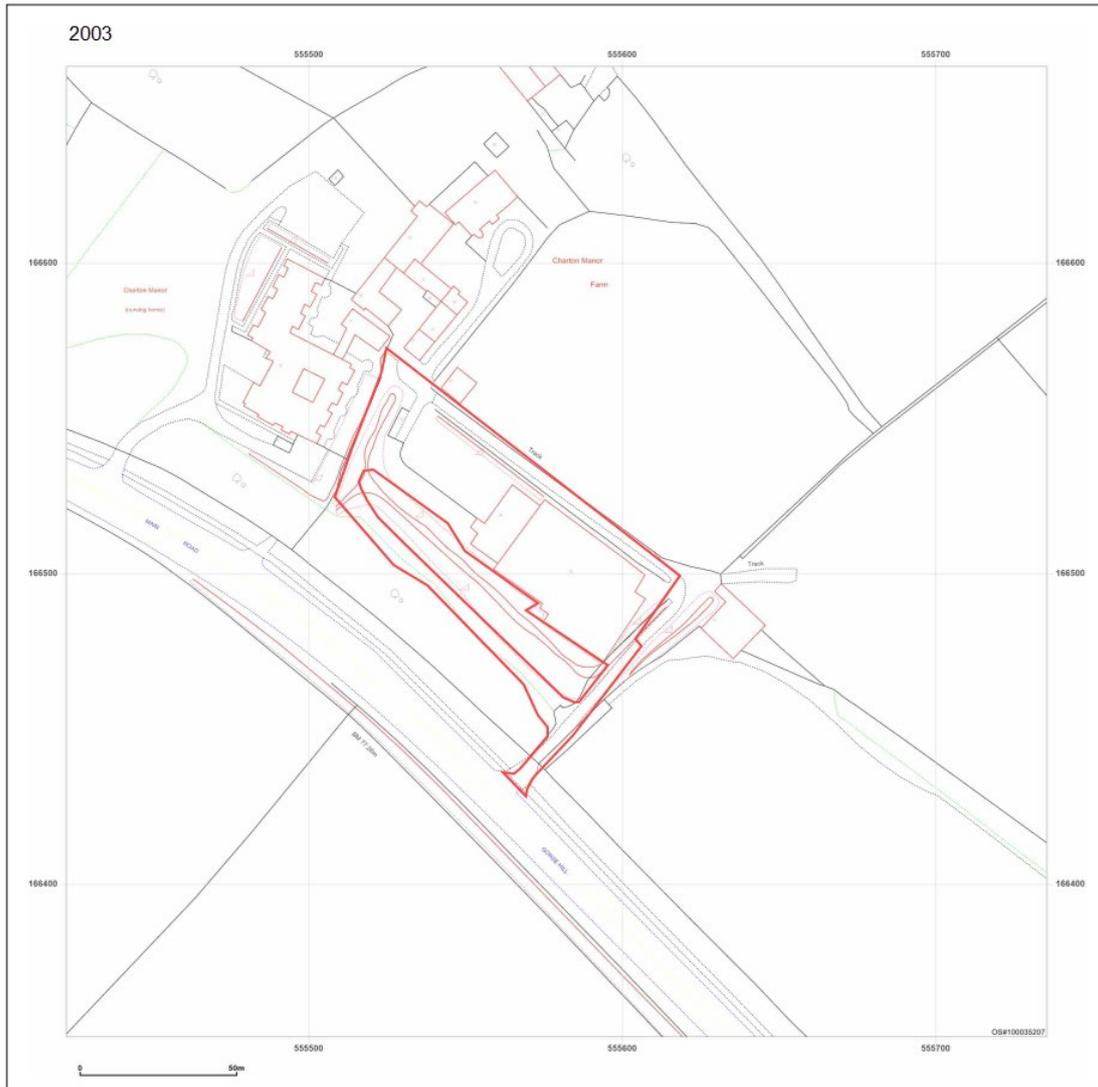


Figure 15: Historical OS Map 2003



Figure 16: Topographical Map

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA. ALL LOCATION DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE PDA.

KHER ID	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 56 NW 255	Monument	c. 715m WNW	Roman	Romano-British ditch at South Hall, Farningham. A possible Romano-British ditch was the only feature of archaeological significance to be found. 4 sherds of Romano-British pottery were discovered, 3 being of Samian Ware.
TQ 56 NW 103	Monument	c. 930m WNW	Post Medieval	Workshops near Farningham Church. Nineteenth century Workshops, presently a garage. Subject to redevelopment in 2014.
TQ 56 NW 107	Monument	c. 880m WNW	Post Medieval	Manor farm, Farningham. Group of PM farm buildings, in centre of Farningham village, converted to housing. Group inc. houses, barn, cart shed (poss. cowhouse) and workshop building. 12 bay flint with red brick margins on barn, (brick poss. C18 or earlier), 2 threshing floors, inserted lower-level windows and upper-level vents. House at right-angles on W. side across lane. Court formed on E. side of barn by walls, parallel 2 bay cart shed (inc. modern brick pier inserts though timber posts retained) and workshop range against road with tall stack, poss. for a forge.
TQ 56 NW 119	Monument	c. 720m W	Post Medieval	Maltings(site). The Malt house on Eynsford Road was in use in 1860 and probably earlier. It would seem that it stopped being used as a maltings by 1890's. The Malt house was probably demolished by the mid 1900's. (1) It may have been run by either H. Bellingham or J.W. Fellows between 1859-1876.
TQ 56 NE 129	Listed Building	c. 455m SSW	Post Medieval	Beesfield Farmhouse (II - 1222524) C18 and 19th century
TQ 56 NW 174	Listed Building	c. 905m WNW	Post Medieval	Barn At Manor Farm and Wall Adjoining to South East Fronting Road (II - 1237795) 18th century

KHER ID	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 56 NW 175	Listed Building	c. 860m WNW	Post Medieval	The Bakery (II-237796). 18th century, two parallel ranges. Two storeys. Ground floor painted brick, first floor weatherboarded. Tiled roof.
TQ 56 NW 176	Listed Building	c. 805m WNW	Post Medieval	Garden Wall Fronting Road to South West of Farningham House (II - 1237797). Early C19 stock brick wall about 8 ft in height. Included for group value.
TQ 56 NW 177	Listed Building	c. 775m WNW	Post Medieval	46 And 47 High Street (II - 12377998). Early C19. Three storeys, the ground floor stuccoed, the upper floors hung with curved tiles. Tiled roof.
TQ 56 NW 178	Listed Building	c. 765m WNW	Post Medieval	48-51 High Street (II - 1237800). Early C19. Three storeys red brick with grey headers on stuccoed plinth. Old, tiled roof.
TQ 56 NW 179	Listed Building	c. 680m WNW	Post Medieval	Boundary Wall of South Hall to The North West, South West, South East, And Part of Wall Fronting Road to East of South Hall (II - 1237801). C18 brick wall about 6 ft high in header bond with C19 2 ft extension.
TQ 56 NW 240	Listed Building	c. 780m WNW	Post Medieval	The Pied Bull Public House II - 1237802). Early C18. Two storeys painted brick. Hipped tiled roof with bracket eaves cornice. Five sashes with glazing bars intact on first floor only.
TQ 56 NW 239	Listed Building	c. 890m WNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Mausoleum Of Thomas Nash in Churchyard of Saint Peter and Saint Paul to The South of Porch (II* - 1237803).
TQ 56 NW 238	Listed Building	c. 945m WNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Old Parsonage House (II - 1237804). The original or south-east portion is dated 1717. Two storeys, the front stuccoed. Tiled roof sloping to ground floor at rear. Stringcourse. Two casement windows and one window space. On the first floor are the initials D.E. and the date 1717. The 2 window bays to the north-west were added in 1904 and have this date on them.
TQ 56 NW 221	Listed Building	c. 835m WNW	Post Medieval	Hodsoll House (II - 1237903). C18. Two identical parallel ranges. Two storeys faced with weatherboarding. Tiled roof and parapet.
TQ 56 NW 233	Listed Building	c. 790m WNW	Post Medieval	Farningham House Cottage (II - 1237911). C18. Two storeys red brick. Tiled roof.

KHER ID	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 56 NW 223	Listed Building	c. 725m WNW	Post Medieval	The Croft (II - 1237979). Early C19 house. Two storeys stuccoed. Stringcourse, cornice and pediment over the whole width of the building.
TQ 56 NW 213	Listed Building	c. 735m WNW	Post Medieval	Front Block to Farningham Social Club and Institute (Croft House) (II - 1237981). An C18 house with a later C19 extension. The original house to the south-east is of 2 storeys faced with weatherboarding. Hipped tiled roof with eaves cornice. Two sashes with glazing bars intact. The north-west wing is a C19 addition.
TQ 56 NW 225	Listed Building	c. 900m WNW	Medieval to Modern	Church Of Saint Peter and Saint Paul (I - 1237990). C13 chancel and nave, C15 west tower and windows, restored and SE chapel and north porch added by Ewan Christian 1868-71. Built of flint with stone dressings. Tiled roof.
TQ 56 NW 226	Listed Building	c. 870m WNW	Post Medieval	Monument To William Hardyman in Churchyard of Saint Peter and Saint Paul to East of Church (II - 1238016). Circa 1761. Stone casket on plinth of 2 steps. Each side has an oval with the names of the deceased flanked by wheat ear drops and paterae. This is surmounted by another smaller draped casket with urn.
TQ 56 NW 227	Listed Building	c. 1000m WNW	Post Medieval to Modern	The Manor House (II - 1238019). L shaped house built by Benjamin Cracker in the early C18 and restored after war damage. Two storeys red brick, renewed. Tiled roof. Parapet. Five windows not symmetrically placed. Sashes with glazing bars intact. The north wing has a cornice and a round-headed window. The south-east wing has a doorcase with flat hood over and rectangular fanlight.
TQ 56 NW 168	Listed Building	c. 665m WNW	Post Medieval	South Hall (II - 1274426). Early C19 house. Two storeys stuccoed with slate roof. Stone parapet. Five sashes with glazing bars intact, the end bay is of lower elevation. Good wide porch with pediment and triglyph frieze approached up 4 steps.
TQ 56 NW 197	Listed Building	c. 795m WNW	Post Medieval	Farningham House. (II - 1274448). Early C18. Two storeys and attics red brick. Tiled roof with 2 hipped dormers. Panelled parapet flanked by 2 stone urns. Five windows with restored glazing bars of 8 panes. Stringcourse. Doorcase in moulded architrave surround

KHER ID	Type	Location	Period	Description
				with projecting cornice over on console brackets, and door of 6 moulded and fielded panels. Recessed L-wing added to the north-west in C19.
TQ 56 NW 157	Listed Building	c. 880m WNW	Post Medieval	Old Bakehouse and Cartshed (II - 1274476). Early C19. One storey stock brick with slate roof. On the elevation to the High Street, it incorporates part of an C18 red brick and flint wall.
TQ 56 NW 164	Listed Building	c. 735m WNW	Post Medieval	No 56 (Vale View) And No 57 (Forge Cottage) (II - 1274479). L-shaped late C17 to early C18 house. Two storeys red brick and grey headers on a stuccoed base. Tiled roof hipped at the south-east end. Vale View has modern sash windows with glazing bars, Forge Cottage has casement windows. Stringcourse. No 56 now has a doorcase with moulded wooden architrave and a pediment with putto in it, not C18.
TQ 56 NW 183	Listed Building	c. 710m WNW	Post Medieval	Boundary Wall to North East of The Croft, Fronting Road (II - 1274480). Probably early C19. About 8 ft high built of stock brick with flint base to part. On the left-hand side is a round-headed pedestrian archway and 2 brick piers with stone caps. To the extreme right are 2 large square gate piers with pyramidal cement caps and flanking curved walls.
TQ 56 NW 171	Listed Building	c. 855m WNW	Post Medieval	Glebe House (II - 1274481). The west end of the building is early C19. Two storeys stuccoed. Slate roof. Five sashes with glazing bars intact. The centre and east end are mid C19 additions which project slightly. Glazing bars missing. Doorcase with pilasters and pediment.
TQ 56 NE 111	Listed Building	c. 460m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Lavender Bank (II - 1274754). The building has the date 1722 and the initials I.S. and T.S. on it. However most visible portions date from the early C19, though part of the interior may be earlier.
TQ 56 NE 11	Monument	Adjacent to the PDA	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo Saxon Burial Ground, with ring ditches, pits and linear features, Charton Manor Farm, Farningham, Sevenoaks

KHER ID	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 56 NE 13	Monument	c. 795m ENE	Unknown	Flint implements. Flint implements found by Greenfield 11.8.47. on two fields on Charton Farm, Farningham: - [TQ 56346678] Long. 0 14' 48", Lat. 51 22' 41" No further information.
TQ 56 NE 15	Findspot	c. 730m SW	Unknown	Flint implements. Flint implements found 8.8.47. on surface of field by Greenfield and G.M [eates], at Charton Manor Farm, Farningham, above 300 ft., O.D. (1) No further information.
TQ 56 NE 16	Findspot	c. 730m SW	Neolithic	Flint axe findspot. A Neolithic flint axe found in 1940 at Charton Manor Farm.
TQ 56 NE 19	Monument	c. 470m NNW	Medieval	Medieval Manor House Chapel. Foundations in Chapel Field, Farningham, have been excavated revealing a rectangular building 30 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 5 inches internally, with flint rubble walls 3 feet thick. These are possibly the foundations of the chapel belonging to the Manor of Charton.
TQ 56 NE 27	Monument	c. 635m ENE	Roman	Romano-British Settlement. Cropmarks/soil marks of a Roman rectilinear enclosure, partially visible, damaged by pipeline and of a rounded corner of a Roman rectangular enclosure with a well-defined pit cluster to south. Roman pottery and tile were found in the pipe trench. Possibly the site of a Roman farmstead of 1st-2nd century AD date.
TQ 56 NE 32	Monument	c. 855m NW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval building. Medieval structures, possible a mill house or bridge recorded during construction work for the M20. Medieval and post Medieval pottery and leather objects also recovered.
TQ 56 NE 33	Findspot	c. 485m NNW	Medieval	Medieval pottery. A small quantity of medieval sherds were produced during a field survey, over the proposed M20 route, west of Eglantine Farm.
TQ 56 NE 34	Monument	c. 775m NNW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early Medieval settlement, Farningham. An Anglo-Saxon settlement, comprising a two-post Grubenhau and some pottery was recorded close to Franks Roman villa during construction of the M20 motorway.
TQ 56 NE 43	Findspot	c. 900m ENE	Prehistoric or Roman	Prehistoric flint flakes from Charton Farm, Farningham. Flint implements found by Greenfield 11.8.47 on two fields on Charton

KHER ID	Type	Location	Period	Description
				Farm, Farningham: - Seven flakes - [TQ 56376697] Long 0 deg. 14' 50", Lat 51 deg. 22' 47". One flint flake. (1) No further information
TQ 56 NE 47	Monument	c. 1000m SE	Unknown	Linear features/Cropmark. Possibly part of a field system.
TQ 56 NE 48	Monument	c. 940m SE	Unknown	Rectilinear structure/cropmark. Rectilinear structure with apsidal end seen on air photograph.
TQ 56 NE 60	Monument	c. 835m ESE	Unknown	Rectilinear enclosure/Cropmark. Cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure with internal features and two pits to the north.
TQ 56 NE 61	Monument	c. 770m NE	Unknown	Rectilinear feature/cropmark. Small rectilinear structure? with pit - near Romano British site
TQ 56 NE 66	Monument	c. 895m ENE	Unknown	Pit cluster/soil mark. Poorly defined pit cluster?
TQ 56 NE 73	Monument	c. 960m N	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Boundary ditches and pits with 3rd c material and Saxon grubenhaus. Excavations in advance of motorway construction uncovered boundary ditches and pits containing 3rd century AD material, a Roman tile oven and a Saxon grubenhaus
TQ 56 NW 14	Monument	c. 850m W	Roman	Farningham Roman villa Bath House. Excavations in 1925 uncovered a Roman bath house on this site, which is thought to have been associated with a nearby Roman villa and may have formed part of a complex. The site of the bath house is now covered by the houses and gardens of Numbers 36-38 Oliver Crescent.
TQ 56 NW 16	Monument	c. 775m WNW	Roman	Roman enclosure. Site of a rectangular enclosure uncovered by excavation. The interior width being 120 feet; all the ditches are parallel, V-shaped, 6 feet wide, 3 or 4 feet deep, filled with rubbish dating from the 1st to the early 4th century AD; possibly a Roman temporary camp. The area is now built over.
TQ 56 NW 42	Monument	c. 965m WNW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Moat site, Manor Farm, Farningham. Site of 16th century moated manor house replaced in 1740 by a manor house which was destroyed by fire prior to completion and never rebuilt. Excavations in 1972 revealed not only the presumed medieval and

KHER ID	Type	Location	Period	Description
				post-medieval manor houses but also an earlier curtain wall and moat relating to the hitherto unknown Farningham Castle.
TQ 56 NW 83	Monument	c. 845m WSW	Unknown	Burial, Eynsford Road, Eynsford. An extended inhumation with East-West orientation and no grave goods discovered within a cutting on Eynsford Road. Found in 1901
MKE72202	Findspot	c. 970m NNW	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE72203	Findspot	c. 970m NNW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval copper alloy bell
MKE72204	Findspot	c. 970m NNW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval copper alloy coin weight
MKE72205	Findspot	c. 970m NNW	Medieval	Medieval silver coin
MKE72206	Findspot	c. 970m NNW	Late Iron Age	Roman silver coin
MKE72207	Findspot	c. 970m NNW	Medieval	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix. Circular seal matrix bearing stylised beast with feathered tail over back and with human-ish type face with prominent nose. Hexagonal conical handle terminating in a loop.14th century
MKE72208	Findspot	c. 970m NNW	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE72209	Findspot	c. 970m NNW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval copper alloy bell
MKE72262	Findspot	c. 775m NNE	Post Medieval	Post Medieval copper alloy buckle. 1625 - 1675 AD
MKE72423	Findspot	c. 1000m E	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE72704	Findspot	c. 1000m E	Roman	Roman gold earring component
MKE72832	Findspot	c. 775m NNW	Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE72833	Findspot	c. 775m NNW	Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin

KHER ID	Type	Location	Period	Description
MKE72834	Findspot	c. 775m NNW	Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE72852	Findspot	c. 730m SW	Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE72853	Findspot	c. 730m SW	Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE72874	Findspot	c. 980m NNW	Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE72990	Findspot	c. 855m SE	Post Medieval	gold finger ring. dating to AD 1695. The finger ring has a D-shaped cross-section. It is inscribed inside in 'R C ob Dec 95'.
MKE73011	Findspot	c. 620m E	Post Medieval	copper alloy padlock
MKE73014	Findspot	c. 855m SE	Unknown	copper alloy casting waste
TQ 56 NW 261	Monument	c. 930m NW	Unknown	Cropmark of a ring ditch in Farningham. A ring ditch visible as a cropmark in areal photos of 1990 in Farningham. It is 7m across and consists of a compact ring ditch mark.
TQ 56 NE 191	Building	c. 550m WNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Milestone on White Post Hill, Farningham
MKE79943	Findspot	c. 995m SE	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	copper alloy coin
MKE79945	Findspot	c. 995m SE	Roman	copper alloy coin
MKE79953	Findspot	c. 1000m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79954	Findspot	c. 990m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79955	Findspot	c. 1000m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79956	Findspot	c. 1000m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79957	Findspot	c. 985m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin

KHER ID	Type	Location	Period	Description
MKE79958	Findspot	c. 985m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79960	Findspot	c. 965m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79961	Findspot	c. 1000m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79962	Findspot	c. 970m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79963	Findspot	c. 990m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79964	Findspot	c. 990m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79965	Findspot	c. 975m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79966	Findspot	c. 985m N	Roman	copper alloy coin
MKE79967	Findspot	c. 985m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79968	Findspot	c. 970m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79969	Findspot	c. 990m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79970	Findspot	c. 1000m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79971	Findspot	c. 985m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79972	Findspot	c. 995m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79973	Findspot	c. 1000m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79974	Findspot	c. 1000m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79975	Findspot	c. 985m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin

KHER ID	Type	Location	Period	Description
MKE79976	Findspot	c. 995m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79977	Findspot	c. 995m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79978	Findspot	c. 995m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79979	Findspot	c. 975m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79981	Findspot	c. 970m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79982	Findspot	c. 995m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79983	Findspot	c. 990m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79984	Findspot	c. 1000m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79985	Findspot	c. 980m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79986	Findspot	c. 990m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79987	Findspot	c. 975m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79989	Findspot	c. 985m N	Late Iron Age to Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE79990	Findspot	c. 1000m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE83795	Farmstead	c. 950m WNW	Post Medieval	Old Parsonage. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmhouse detached side on to yard Position: Located within a village Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE83797	Farmstead	c. 605m WNW	Post Medieval	Outfarm in Farningham. A field barn with no associated yard. Farmstead completely demolished.

KHER ID	Type	Location	Period	Description
MKE83798	Farmstead	c. 520m WNW	Post Medieval	Outfarm in Farningham. A field barn with no associated yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE83799	Farmstead	c. 510m WSW	Post Medieval	Outfarm south of Farningham. A field barn with no associated yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE83800	Farmstead	c. 635m W	Post Medieval	Outfarm south of Farningham. A field barn with no associated yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE83902	Farmstead	c. 55m NNW	Post Medieval	Charton Manor Farm. A full regular courtyard plan farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Isolated position. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)
MKE83903	Farmstead	c. 420m SSW	Post Medieval	Beesfield Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Isolated position. Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)
MKE88541	Farmstead	c. 1000m WSW	Post Medieval	Outfarm north east of Little Moat. A field barn with no associated yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE88623	Farmstead	c. 890m WNW	Post Medieval	Manor Farm. A full regular courtyard plan farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Located within a village. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
TQ 56 NW 280	Monument	c. 910m W	Unknown	Undated gully, Oliver Crescent. In 2007 Archaeology South-East carried out an evaluation. A gully was found but contained no datable material.
TQ 57 SE 1076	Findspot	c. 975m N	Prehistoric	Prehistoric flint found near Farningham during fieldwalking along pipeline route. In 2002 a walkover survey was carried out along the route of a new pipeline. Area 5 produced one worked flint of unknown date and function.
MKE96402	Findspot	c. 925m WSW	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Roman Lead Alloy key (locking)
TQ 56 NW 291	Monument	c. 765m W	Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	Prehistoric Linear Feature, Land southeast of Alandene. Trench 1 contained a linear feature cut into the natural deposit. It was aligned approximately north-east/south-west and measured approximately 3.4m wide. The fill revealed three prehistoric

KHER ID	Type	Location	Period	Description
				potsherds, placing the age of the feature to between Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.
TQ 56 NW 292	Monument	c. 870m NW	Prehistoric or Roman	Ephemeral undated ditches and pits and prehistoric, Roman and Medieval finds, Horton Kirby. An archaeological watching brief carried out in 2014 on behalf of Thames Water found a number of undated features including north-west to south-east ditches and a possible pit. None of the features could be securely dated and all contained prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds.
MKE110398	Findspot	c. 485m W	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval copper alloy ring
MKE110424	Findspot	c. 785m NNW	Medieval	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE110425	Findspot	c. 780m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE110426	Findspot	c. 770m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE110427	Findspot	c. 770m N	Roman	Roman silver coin
MKE110512	Findspot	c. 795m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE110513	Findspot	c. 795m N	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE113523	Findspot	c. 1000m NNW	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	Bronze Age copper alloy spear
TQ 56 NW 6	Findspot	c. 1000m SSW	Unknown	Acheulian type scraper. found at a depth of 4 ft. in a small pit about three quarters of a mile east of Eynsford Church. No further information.
TQ 56 NW 311	Findspot	c. 875m WNW	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Farningham, general area: surface-finds of two Palaeolithic handaxes
TQ 56 NE 88	Landscape	c. 675m N	Post Medieval	Franks Hall Garden. Much altered nineteenth century gardens around C16 house. Registered Park and Garden (1000325)

KHER ID	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 56 NE 4	Monument	c. 825m NNW	Roman	Franks Hall Roman Villa, Scheduled Monument (1009024). The monument includes a minor Romano-British villa and a possible Iron Age farmstead situated on the western bank of the River Darent.

KHER EVENTS				
ID	TYPE	YEAR	NAME	DESCRIPTION
EKE11023	Evaluation	1995	South Hall, Farningham	8 trenches. Roman ditch found (TQ 56 NW 255)
EKE11294	Geophysical Survey	2002	The Horton Kirby to Eynsford Water Pipeline, Kent	Conducted prior to the construction a pipeline from Horton Kirby to Eynsford. It was suggested that further evaluation may be needed in particular areas, where arcuate ditch and truncated ridge and furrows were identified. Nothing identified in the vicinity of the study area.
EKE12427	Desk based assessment	2012	Horton Aquifer Storage	
EKE20788	Excavation	1975	Franks River Site	Said to have discovered medieval and post-medieval pottery and a possible building (undated). May be the same Event as EKE3828
EKE21029	Watching brief	1969	Eglantine Lane	Watching brief undertaken on part of the Snodland-Dartford gas pipeline. Associated with Romano-British Settlement (TQ 56 NE 27).
EKE5230	Watching Brief	1995	South Hall, Farningham	Nothing found.
EKE9898	Watching Brief	2003	55 Oliver Crescent Farningham	Nothing found
EKE5416	Watching Brief	1999	The Croft, Farningham	Nothing found
EKE13274	Watching Brief	2013	36 Oliver Crescent	Monitoring of groundworks for a rear extension and soakaway

EKE14652	Watching Brief	2014	Thames Water Project	Ephemeral undated ditches and pits and prehistoric, Roman and Medieval finds, Horton Kirby (Monument TQ 56 NW 292)
EKE3821	Excavation	1925	Farningham Roman Villa and Bath house (TQ 56 NW 14)	Corridor of building re-erected here
EKE3822	Excavation	1983	Manor House	Moat site, Manor Farm, Farningham (Monument TQ 56 NW 42)
EKE3823	Excavation	1947	Oliver Crescent	Roman Enclosure (TQ 56 NW 16)
EKE3825	Excavation	1960-1962	Franks Hall	Franks Hall Roman Villa (TQ 56 NE 4)
EKE3826	Excavation	1939	Little Chapel Field	Medieval Manor House Chapel (Monument TQ 56 NE 19)
EKE3827	Excavation	1939	Charton Manor	Anglo Saxon Burial Ground, with ring ditches, pits and linear features, Charton Manor Farm, Farningham, Sevenoaks (Monument TQ 56 NE 11)
EKE3828	Excavation	1975	Franks Hall East Banks Site	Boundary ditches and pits with 3rd c material and Saxon Grubenhau (Monument TQ 56 NE 73)
EKE14297	Test Pit	2014	Clevelands, Eynsford,	Nothing found.
EKE12418	Desk based assessment	2011	Workshops near Farningham Church	TQ 56 NW 103
EKE12419	Watching Brief	2011	Workshops near Farningham Church	Nothing Found
EKE13829	Farmstead Survey	1991	Beesfield Lane and Farm	
EKE10418	Desk-based assessment & Fieldwalking Survey	2002	Thames Water ALF Pipeline	The desk-based assessment reports the presence of palaeolithic and later prehistoric occupation in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline. Roman, Saxon and Medieval archaeology is also known from the area. The evaluation consisted of a systematic field walking exercise of 105 grids of 20m by 25m. These were walked along the proposed route of the pipeline. The grid was further divided into 12 transects of which 10 were 2m wide and one 2.5m wide. This evaluation

				recovered 5 distinct areas of archaeological significance. With a range of finds, principally of flint.
EKE12639	Watching Brief	2003	Thames Water ALF Pipeline	Monitoring of topsoil stripping on the pipeline route
EKE12837	Evaluation	2007	Oliver Crescent	4 trenches. Undated gully (TQ 56 NW 280).
EKE9897	Watching Brief	2002	55 Oliver Crescent	Nothing found
EKE13684	Archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation	2014	Old Parsonage House, High Street, Farningham,	4 evaluation trenches. Nothing found. No Palaeolithic deposits present.
EKE20479	Watching Brief	2014	Old Parsonage House, High Street, Farningham,	Nothing found.
EKE14914	Evaluation	2015	Alandene, Til Avenue, Farningham	A prehistoric linear feature was recovered alongside a modern pit and a modern service trench (TQ 56 NW 291). The fills of the modern features were modern pottery and glass. The fill of the linear feature contained three prehistoric pottery sherds. The sherds (18g) represent a single period. The flint-tempered coarseware body sherds are dated between Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (c.1100-600 BC). The sherds are noted as fresh and therefore are a contemporary discard to deposit.

Figure 17: Gazetteer of KHER Records

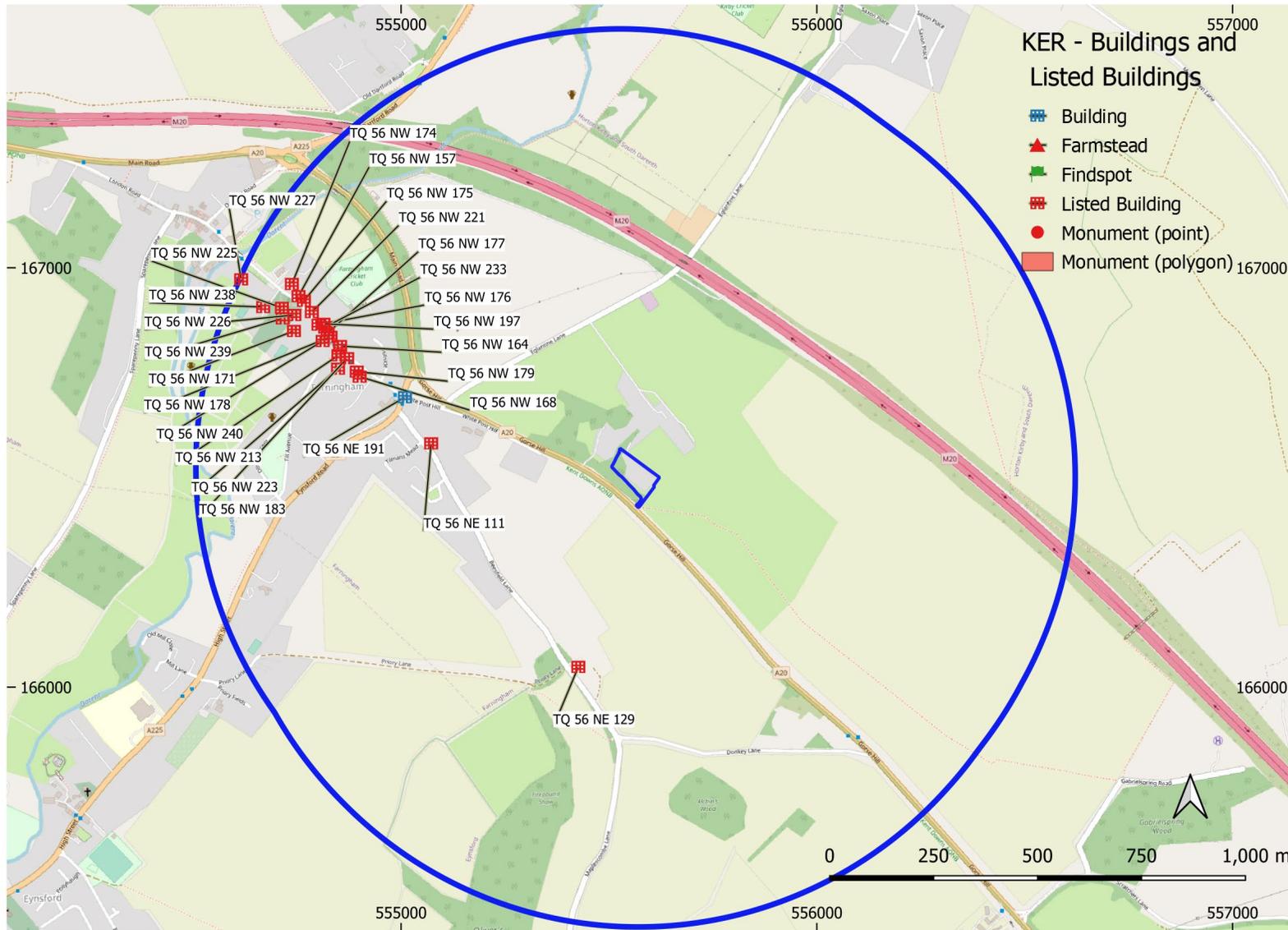


Figure 19: KHER Monument Record – Buildings and Listed Buildings

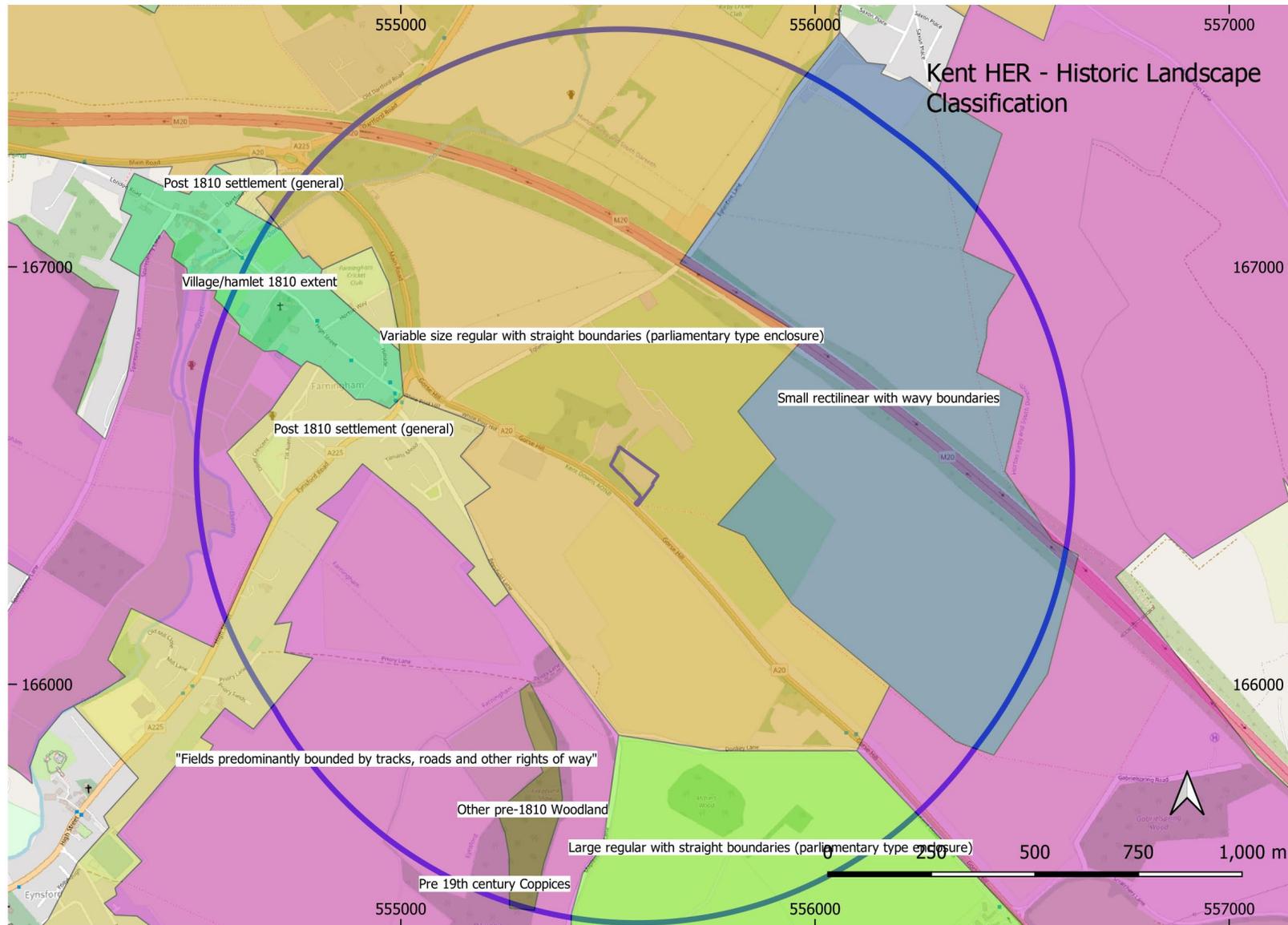


Figure 21: KHER Historic Landscape Characterisation



Figure 22: KHER Conservation Area

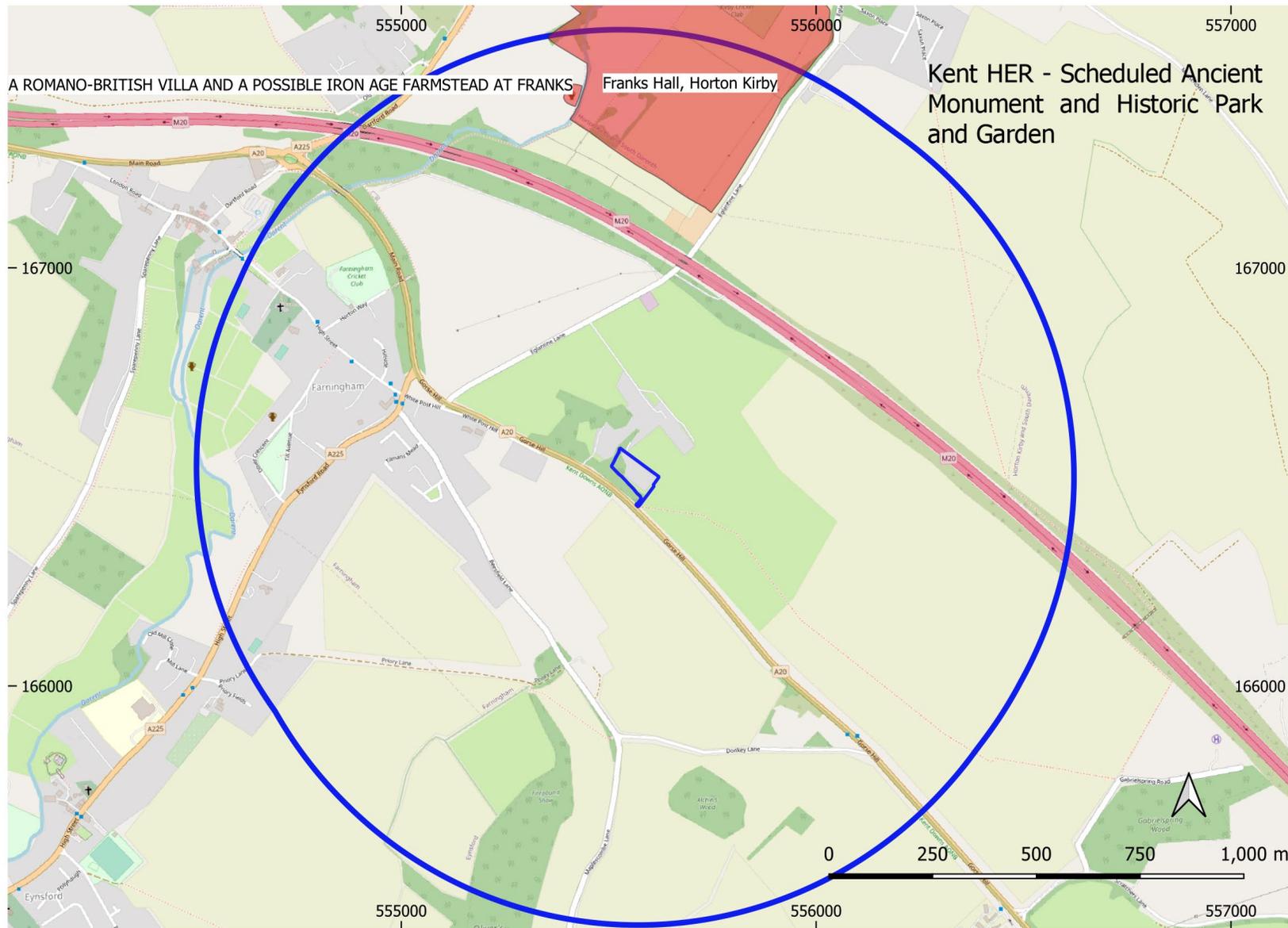


Figure 23: Kent HER SAM and HPG

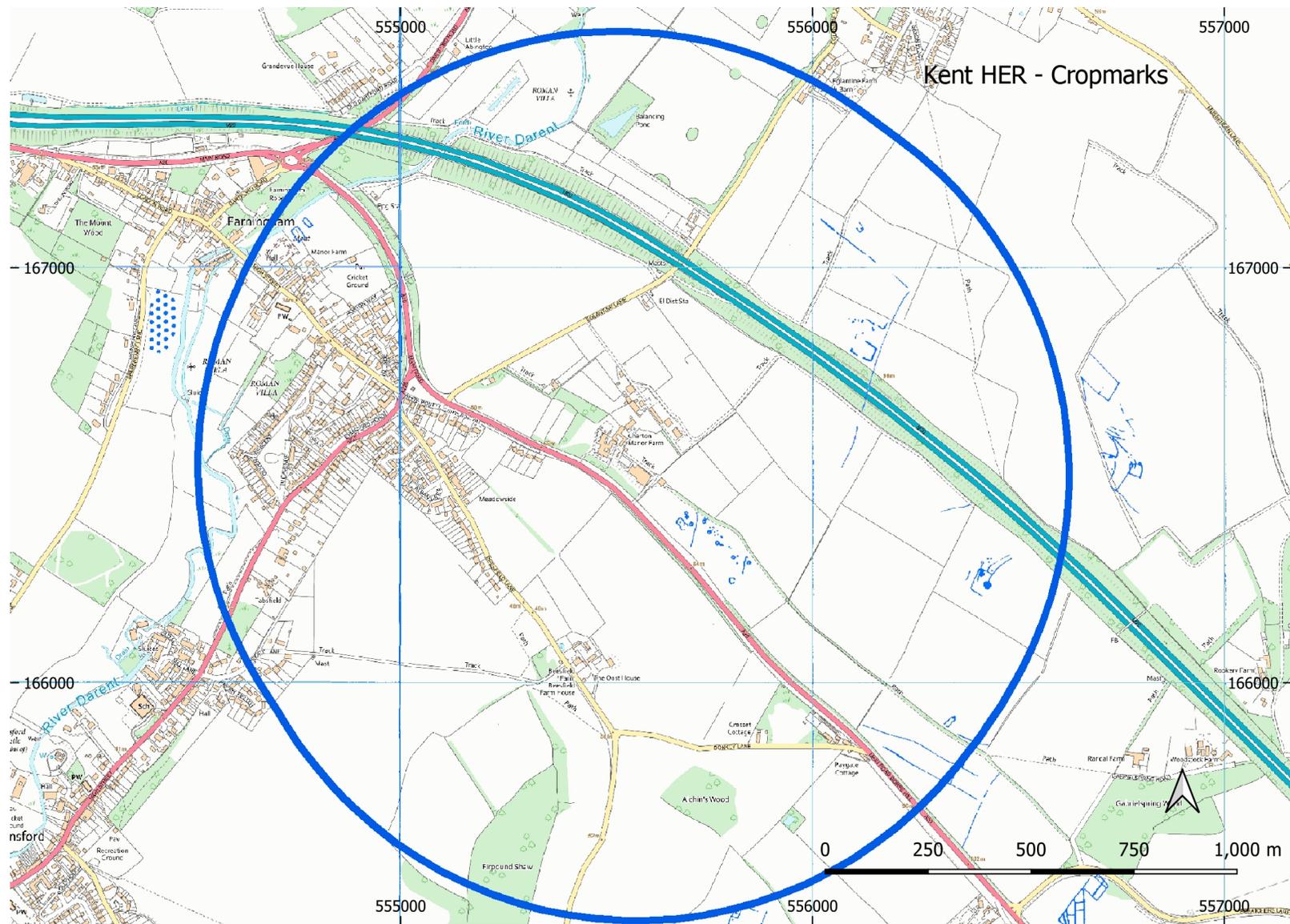


Figure 24: Kent HER Cropmarks

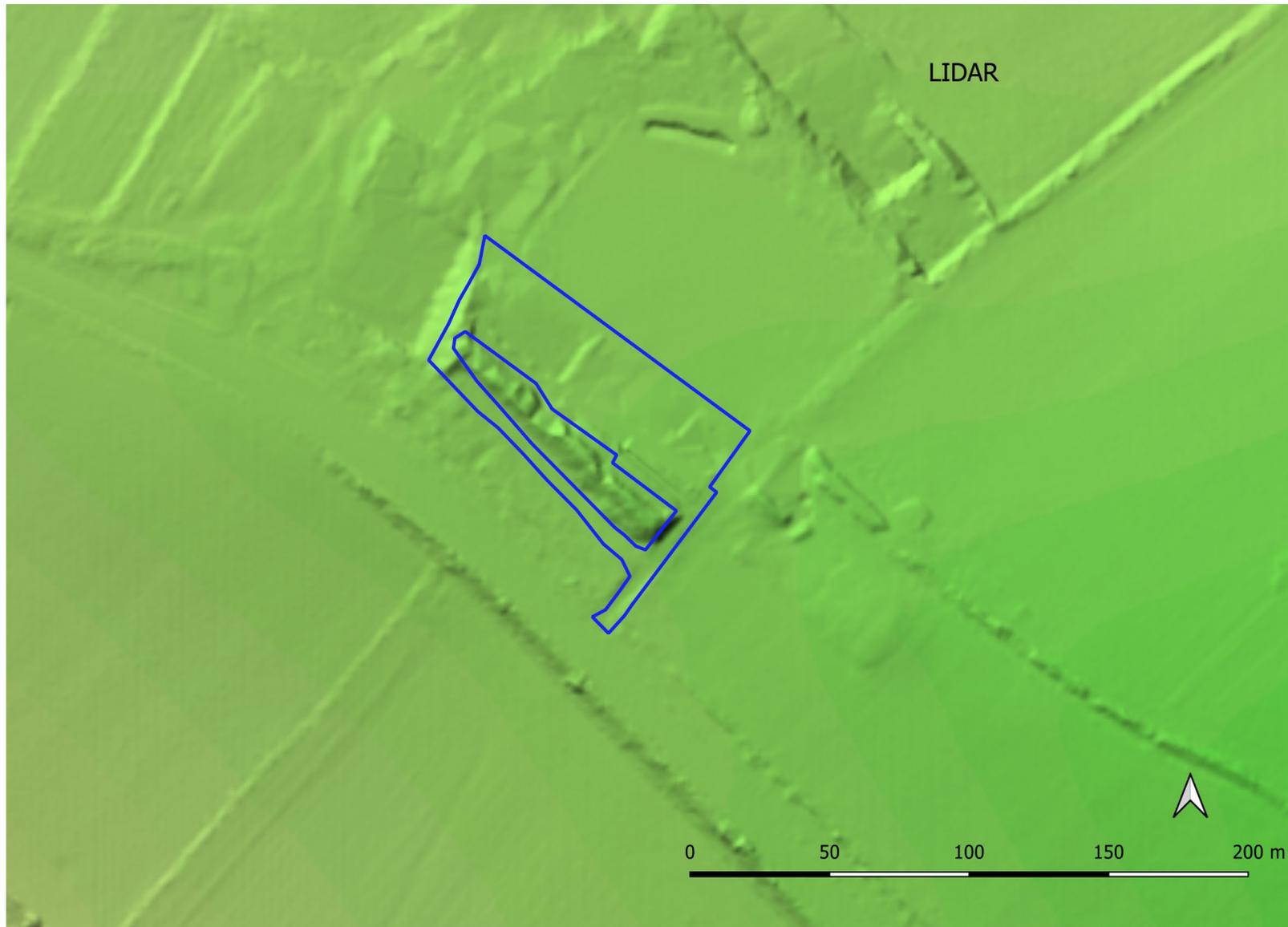


Figure 25: 1m DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency)

12 AERIAL AND SITE PHOTGRAPHS

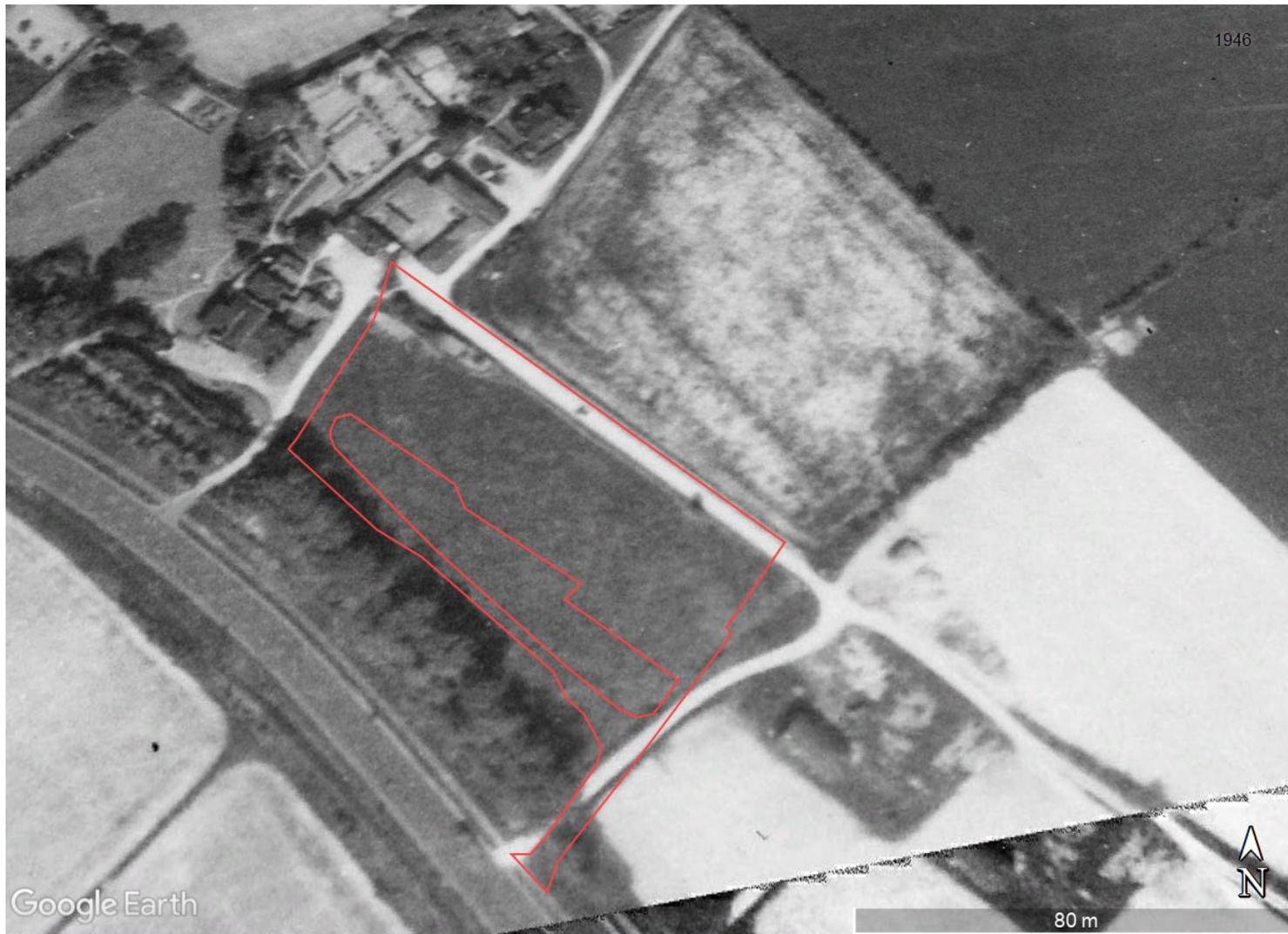


Plate 1: 1946. (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960



Plate 3: 1990



Plate 4: 2001 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2015 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2017 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: 2021 (Google Earth)



Plate 8: Access to the PDA from the A20 (facing E)



Plate 9: Southern boundary along the A20 (facing N)



Plate 10: View along southern trackway (facing NE)



Plate 11: View towards the bund (facing)



Plate 12: Raised trackway western side around the bund (facing)



Plate 13: View across PDA towards the main barn, building A (facing NE)



Plate 14: View in building A (facing SW)



Plate 15: View along the northern part of the PDA (facing NE)



Plate 16: View across the menage (facing SW)



Plate 17: View of the washer area.



Plate 18: View towards building C (facing)



Plate 19: West of the menage (facing)



Plate 20: View towards building C (facing)



Plate 21: View towards building B (facing)



Plate 22: Entrance to basement in building C



Plate 23: View inside building C (facing)



Plate 24: View in building B (facing)



Plate 25: View towards the PDA (facing)



Plate 26: Farmhouse to the north west of the PDA (facing)



Plate 27: Farm complex (facing)



Plate 28: Farm complex (facing)



Plate 29: Farm complex (facing)



Plate 30: Charton Manor adjacent to the PDA (facing N)



Plate 31: View towards the Anglo-Saxon burial site (facing)



Plate 32: Location of a burial found (facing)



Plate 33: Plate Locations



Plate 34: Annotated buildings for reference (A) Main Barn (B) central barn (C) workshop and office, (M) Menage

13 APPENDIX – CHARTON MANOR FARM, DARTFORD MUSEUM.

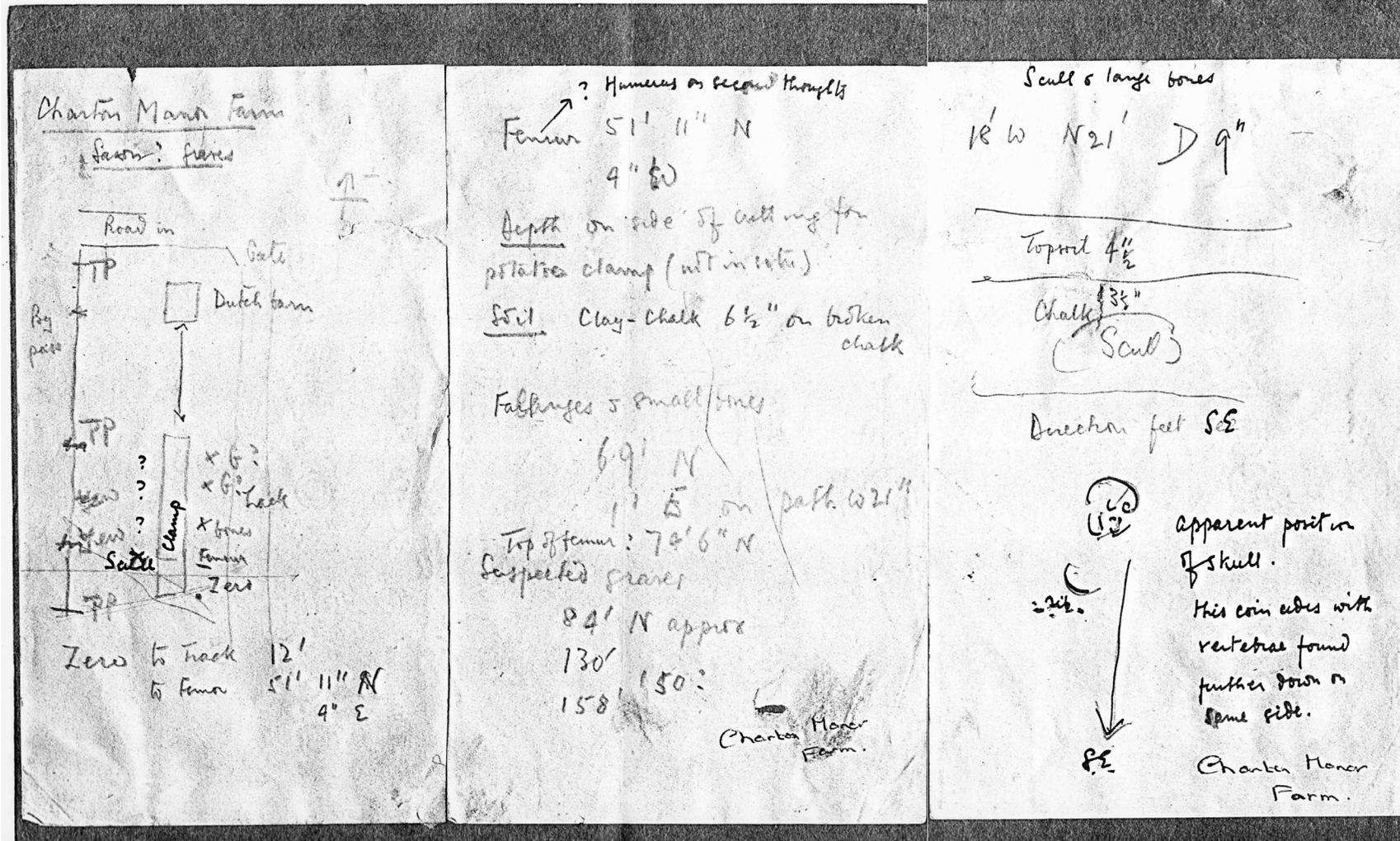


Plate 35: Copies of the original Excavation Notes (M Farningham 913 Archaeology) previously obtained from Dartford Library.

Finds held in Dartford Museum

DATFM:1938.91 - Saxon - Axe, broad form. Found near burial at Charton Manor Farm, Farningham. Donated 2 April 1938 by Mr L. Crowhurst.

The find spot for the following items is given as 'Inhumation cemetery. K.17 NE TQ/555665 (On land owned by Colonel Goldsworthy).'

DATFM:1943.111 – Saxon – One of two spearheads (Swanton's Type C2). Found 1939. Site excavated by Mr E. Greenfield. Ref: Arch. Cant vol. LIV (1941), p.26.

DATFM:1943.111.1 – Saxon – One of two spearheads (Swanton's Type C2). Found 1939. Site excavated by Mr E. Greenfield. Ref: Arch. Cant vol. LIV (1941), p.26.

DATFM:1943.112 – Saxon – One of two knives (one is Evison's Type 1 while the other is Type 3). Found 1939. Site excavated by Mr E. Greenfield. Ref: Arch. Cant vol. LIV (1941), p.26.

DATFM:1943.112.1 – Saxon - One of two knives (one is Evison's Type 1 while the other is Type 3). Found 1939. Site excavated by Mr E. Greenfield. Ref: Arch. Cant vol. LIV (1941), p.26.

DATFM:1943.113 – Saxon – Conical umbo (Evison's Type 3b). Found 1939. Site excavated by Mr E. Greenfield. Ref: Arch. Cant vol. LIV (1941), p.26.

DATFM:1943.113.1 – Saxon – Scramasax (Seax) – singled edged weapon/enlarged knife. Found 1939. Site excavated by Mr E. Greenfield. Ref: Arch. Cant vol. LIV (1941), p.26.

DATFM:1943.114 – Saxon – Two small, thin copper alloy plates described as 'rivets' but more likely shield decoration or strap fittings. Found 1939. Site excavated by Mr E. Greenfield. Ref: Arch. Cant vol. LIV (1941), p.26.

DATFM:1943.114.1 – Saxon – Plain globular urn. Found 1939. Site excavated by Mr E. Greenfield. Ref: J.N.L. Myres 1969 'Anglo-Saxon Pottery & the Settlement of England' p.162, fig.8, ref.1056. [The Myres book describes it as 'Globular vessel with everted rim and rounded base: grey/black ware'.]

Copy 1

1940

Kentish Times . April 5, 1940
FARNINGHAM.

**ANOTHER SAXON
 "FIND."**

**CHARTON EXCAVATORS'
 DISCOVERY.**

RARE SAXON UMBO.

Further excavations on the site of the Saxon cemetery at Charton Farm, Farningham, on Sunday brought to light a rare discovery—a Saxon umbo, or shield boss of conical type.

This is a unique discovery in the Darent Valley. It is the eighth umbo recorded as discovered in the whole of the country, and only the third in Kent. The other two have been found at Rochester and Sittingbourne.

From the same grave came a socketed spearhead and a large knife. The human remains, which were recognisably male, were in quite good condition, and the skull was removed on wax. The grave also contained two rivets of the shield to which the umbo belonged.

The excavators on Sunday were Messrs. H. M. Colvin, B. Clark and E. Greenfield. Mr. Greenfield stated that with the bringing to light of four graves, excavations on that site had been completed, at least for the duration of the war.

1940

FARNINGHAM.

**SAXON CEMETERY
 AT FARNINGHAM.**

**FIFTH IN DARENT
 VALLEY.**

**"ABSOLUTELY PERFECT"
 SKULL FOUND.**

A Saxon cemetery—the fifth to be unearthed in the Darent Valley—has been excavated at Charton Farm, Farningham, of which Colonel E. W. Goldsworthy is owner and Mr. A. S. Crowhurst tenant.

It was twenty years ago that traces of the cemetery were first brought to light at this spot. Then, last November, employees of Mr. Crowhurst unearthed seven graves while building a potato clamp. In addition to human remains, they brought to light a spearhead and two knives.

Owing to the inclemency of the winter, it was not until Easter Monday that Mr. E. Greenfield, well-known for his archaeological activities in the Darent and Cray Valleys, by permission of Colonel Goldsworthy and Mr. Crowhurst, began excavation of the site. He was joined by Mr. H. M. Colvin, of Sidcup, while Mr. S. Priest, F.G.S., curator of the Dartford Museum, was also present.

Mr. Greenfield stated to a *Kentish Times* reporter: "We excavated three of the seven graves, which were between five and ten inches below the surface. The remains in the first were very decomposed, and there was no grave-furniture. The second grave had been partly destroyed by the farm employees. It contained the lower portions of a human skeleton and a small knife blade. The remains in the third grave were very well preserved, and the skull absolutely perfect. This also contained a small knife blade.

"From none of the remains could one determine the sex. The skull alone was removed, and at the end of the war will be sent to the Royal College of Surgeons for expert examination."

Mr. Greenfield added that the remains were certainly Saxon, similar to those found elsewhere in the locality, and undoubtedly dated from between the years 500 and 650 A.D.

Mr. F. C. Hynard, who is compiling a motion picture chronicle of Enysford and its locality, filmed the excavators at work.

**SAXON CEMETERY, CHARTON
 FARM, FARNINGHAM.**
 From an unknown newspaper dated 29th March 1940.

Don. Mr. J. Retson
 May 1962

1937

**CAVERN IN
 FARNINGHAM FIELD.**

SHOCK FOR PLOUGHMAN.

An Expert's Opinion.

A large cavern appeared in a field at Farningham on Saturday morning about 20ft. across, 20ft. deep, and 15ft. wide.

The field belongs to Mr. W. Alexander, and within a few hours Mr. P. Phillips, an employee on the farm, was ploughing with three horses a few yards away.

The subsidence was discovered on Saturday morning by Mr. J. J. Phillips, a foreman.

There is a round tunnel leading away at one end of the hole and this was at first thought to be an old underground passage running to Franks Hall, but Mr. Priest, of the Dartford Museum, says that the subsidence is a swallow hole, caused by rain water wearing away the soil.

(Photograph on this Page.)

**FARNINGHAM - Swallow
 Hole. Published in
 Kentish Times, 29th
 January, 1937.**