



# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Coombe Wood Lane, Hawkinge, Kent.

March 2022

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Coombe Wood Lane, Hawkinge, Kent

National Grid Reference TR 22023 39694



Report for Mr K. Ash

Date of Report: 1<sup>st</sup> March 2022

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Coombe Wood Lane, Hawkinge, Kent**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Mr Ash to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Coombe Wood Lane, Hawkinge, 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: **moderate**
- Roman: **high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

*The proposed development area (PDA) is situated on land at Port Fleur at the southern eastern end of the village of Hawkinge on the northern side of Coombe Wood Road. The PDA sits within a plot of circa just under 1 acre and comprises of the main house with detached garage to the rear. It is bordered to the east, west and north by residential houses. The village of Hawkinge is circa 3km north of Folkestone and circa 3.5km from the coastline. The PDA is on sloping ground north to south from a high 160m aOD in the north eastern corner to 154m aOD in the south western corner.*

*The potential for archaeology at the PDA is considered high for the Iron Age and Roman-British periods, moderate for the Prehistoric and low for all other periods. The PDA is located on the higher ground on the northern side of the valley, and this appears to have been an attracted area from the Neolithic period onwards. Bronze age cemeteries were usually built on prominent hilltops of ridges and have been found to the west of the PDA. Iron Age settlement, industrial and burial activity occurred across the area of higher ground continuing into the Romano-British period with activity occurring particularly close to the PDA to the north with the possibility of a Late Iron Age boundary ditch on*

*the alignment that may continue into the PDA. The area consisted of isolated houses and small hamlets in the Medieval and Post Medieval period. The PDA was built on by 1931. Except for the existing dwelling, which will remain, there has been a low historical impact in the remaining area of the proposed development.*

*The proposed development for two new residential buildings will potentially cause a high impact to any possible archaeological resource due to the need for foundations and terracing into the landscape. The need for, scale, scope, and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended that a programme of archaeological works will be required.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Mr Ash (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of Land at Coombe Wood Lane, Hawkinge, Kent located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 22023 39694 (Fig 1).

### **1.2 The Site**

1.2.1 The proposed development area (PDA) is situated on land at Port Fleur at the southern eastern end of the village of Hawkinge on the northern side of Coombe Wood Road. The PDA sits within a plot of circa just under 1 acre and comprises of the main house with detached garage to the rear. It is bordered to the east, west and north by residential houses. The village of Hawkinge is circa 3km north of Folkestone and circa 3.5km from the coastline. The PDA is on sloping ground north to south from a high 160m aOD in the north eastern corner to 154m aOD in the south western corner close to the top of a ridgeline on the northern valley side (Fig.1 & Fig. 13)

#### *Geology*

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock which borders both of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation – Chalk and New Pit Chalk Formation - Chalk. There are superficial deposits of Clay with flints formation –sand.

#### *Geotechnical Information*

1.2.3 There is no known geotechnical information. However, a watching brief adjacent to the PDA to the west at The Gables revealed the subsoil was deposits of brown sandy silty soil.

### **1.3 The Proposed Development**

1.3.1 The proposed development is for two detached dwellings with associated garage and landscaping (Fig.2).

### **1.4 Scope of Document**

1.4.1 This desk-based assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding

archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

## **2 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

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

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 Folkestone and Hythe District Council has a Local Plan adopted in 2006 and a Core Strategy adopted in 2013. The plan has a number of policies relevant to heritage.

- POLICY BE3 & BE4: CONSERVATION AREAS
- POLICY BE5: LISTED BUILDINGS
- POLICY BE6: OTHER BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER
- POLICY BE12: AREAS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER
- POLICY BNE18: HISTORIC PARKS & GARDENS

2.3.2 The Council is also in the process of creating a new Local Plan. This new potential plan includes four Heritage policies. In addition, the Council has in place a Folkestone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy, which was commissioned at the start of the new Local Plan process.

- HE1: Heritage Assets

- HE2: Archaeology
- HE3: Local List of Heritage Assets
- HE4: Folkestone Historic Gardens

*Policy HE2: Archaeology*

2.3.3 Important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not be permitted. Proposals for new development must include an appropriate description of the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected, including the contribution of their setting. The impact of the development proposals on the significance of the heritage assets should be sufficiently assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Desk-based assessment, archaeological field evaluation and/or historic building assessment may be required as appropriate to the case. Where the case for development affecting a heritage asset of archaeological interest is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ as the preferred approach. Where this is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative. Any archaeological investigation and recording should be undertaken in accordance with a specification and programme of work (including details of a suitable archaeological body to carry out the work) to be submitted to and approved by the Council in advance of development commencing.

*Local Planning Guidance*

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

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

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

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

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

(2017:4)

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

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*

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

CIFA (2017:4)

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (ClfA, 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 750m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

#### *Cartographic and Pictorial Documents*

4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 11.

*Aerial photographs*

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

*Secondary and Statutory Resources*

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

*Walkover Survey*

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

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

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

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (750m radius centred on the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments, and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There were no Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens, Protected Military Remains or NMP cropmarks within the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

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

### 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 There are four listed heritage assets within the assessment area and all within the outer reaches of this area. None of which have any intervisibility with the PDA due to the urbanised nature surrounding these assets. Three of the assets are close to each other to the east in the old centre of Hawkinge being the Grade I listed Church, and 2 Grade II headstones. The fourth designated asset is the north being the Grade II farmhouse at Maypole Farm. The PDA does not affect the setting of structure of the designated assets.

### 5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

5.3.1 There have been a number of archaeological events within the 750km assessment area which are detailed in the Gazetteer of HER data and Figure 19. Of importance are those adjacent to the PDA to the north and also to the west at the former aerodrome.

#### *Land at Canterbury Road, Hawkinge (EKE10068)*

5.3.2 A watching brief was undertaken in 1999-2000 adjacent to the PDA to the north ahead of a new residential estate. Figure 14 shows the location of this event and features found in relation to the PDA. When the watching brief revealed archaeological remains, two smaller areas were subjected to more detailed archaeological investigations. The investigations identified Early Iron Age quarry pits and possible ovens and furnaces that were interpreted as possibly being an iron working site with traces of settlement. Features also were dated to the Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British period along with ephemeral remains of 16 possible cremations burials dating from the Early Iron Age to early Romano-British period. In addition, field boundaries associated with the Medieval of late field systems were uncovered.

5.3.3 The Early Iron Age features were 6 ditches, 1 gully, 24 pits and two spreads. Ditch 51 in the northern part of the site was interpreted as a boundary ditch separating the Early Iron Age cremations from the early Iron Age industrial area with the curving ditches of 35 and 67 possibly associated with the settlement.

5.3.4 Closest to the PDA is pit 27 and along with pits 39, 55, 80, 88, 92, 98 and 136 were dated to the Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British based on the pottery within most likely from a single vessel and considered to be truncated cremation/pyre deposits and small flecks of cremated bone. These pits were typically 200-500mm in diameter and circa 20-80mm deep.

5.3.5 The alignment of Ditch 63 located in the area of the present Harvest Way at the southern end of there site is on an alignment that heads towards that of the PDA. The ditch is straight and was circa 2.25m wide with a depth of 590mm that contained a single fill dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British period. It is believed that ditch 47 in the central part of the site is possible a continuation of the same boundary ditch.

5.3.6 Ditch 22 just to the west of ditch 63 was identified as a Medieval or later field boundary.

5.3.7 Worked flints totalling 640 pieces was recovered across the site and was residual. The assemblage contained some that were interpreted as being Neolithic and possibly Bronze Age suggesting early activity at the site or its environs. Putting the site in context, there are other Bronze Age barrows nearby and cremations in the area of the aerodrome to the north west

5.3.8 The investigations identified stone being tertiary iron rich sandstone that is frequently found in areas of clay-with-flint and believed this material was deliberately collected. The surrounding area is one identified by the BGS as having superficial deposits of clay-with-flint and is something usually found on downland tops. Ironworking was apparently being undertaken at the site, potentially from the excavation of the raw material (ironstone? quarrying) through to the production of the finished product (smelting/forging?), as well as other processes (ie making salt or fired clay objects). Due to the rarity of Early Iron Age industrial sites, this site carries regional significance.

*The Gables (Not yet in the HER)*

5.3.9 In 2020 there was a watching brief undertaken at The Gables monitoring land to the rear close to the north eastern corner of the plot which bordered the western boundary of the PDA ahead of the construction of garage building and was undertaken by SWAT Archaeology. No archaeological features or finds were revealed or recovered. This event is not yet showing in the HER records.

*Former Hawkinge Aerodrome (EKE21238; EKE21239; EKE8206; EKE8425)*

5.3.10 This was a large-scale excavation of a number of years which encountered remains from the Mesolithic through to the Medieval period. However, the fragmented nature off the evidence meant that it was difficult to fully understand the chronology of the occupation and activity with certainty. The exact nature of land use in the Neolithic/Bronze Age period at the site was unclear but suggested low level domestic and burial activity.

5.3.11 Iron Age domestic activity was evidence by roundhouses, ancillary buildings, and scattered pits. Environmental evidence suggested fields of wheat and barley, oats, and peas as well as managed woodland. Romano-British activity appeared to be based around a ditched enclosure and limited industrial activity found.

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

- 5.4.1 The village of Hawkinge was known to exist in Anglo Saxon times with documents referring to the village as Havekyng, Hawkynger or Hawkyngge with the founder of the settlement called Hafoc, which translates as Hawk. The village of Hawkinge and its church and manor were circa 1km to the east. Originally Hawkinge Manor, it was later called Fleggs Court. There are surrounding areas referring to nearby Coombe Wood and Coombe Farm. Coomb refers to the Old English for 'cumb' meaning valley which can be related to the small valley seen in the topographical map and is to the south with Hawkinge and Uphill situated on the higher ground on the north side of the valley.
- 5.4.2 Hawkinge did not have an entry in the Domesday book, the closest being Folkestone in which Hawkinge lay in the Folkestone Hundred. At the time of the Domesday survey was a large settlement with 230 villagers, 158 smallholders and seven slaves. There was enough land for 30 lord's ploughteams and 65 men's ploughteams along with 140 acres of meadow, and woodland for 48 pigs. In all there were 11 mills recorded, one salhouse and eight churches. In 1066 the manor was owned by the Church in Canterbury and in 1086 it was held by William D'Arcy.
- 5.4.3 In Hawkinge and the surrounding area in the Anglo-Saxon period it is likely that there was some clearance of the wooded downs in association with a pastoral economy and use of the woods for swine referring to den and other pastoral animals. This is reflected in the area's names of Standen (stone den) to the east and Reinden (roe den) to the north and slightly further north is Swingfield, otherwise 'swinefeild.'
- 5.4.4 The Manor of Hawkinge was a part of the Barony of Folkestone and held by the Avrenches Knight's service and ward of Dover Castle. After the Conquest, this Manor was held on strictly Military tenure, but a century later the holding was more in the nature of fee simple, and the estates became hereditary. In the year 1156 this Manor was held by Osbert de Hawking.
- 5.4.5 In 1275, William son of John de Flegh gave his Old Manor House 'Flegis Court' circa 1km to the east in the Hundred of Folkestone, Hawkyngge and Evering, as well as the church to the Abbot and convent of St Radegund's.
- 5.4.6 Combe is another manor that is situated on the boundary of the parish. The Manor House of which stands on the south side of the road leading to the Alkham Valley, about a quarter of a mile from the Church. This, like the Manor of Hawkinge, was formerly a

part of the Barony of Averanches of Folkestone, held for service at Dover Castle, and it was subsequently held by William Flegh. who gave it with the Manor before mentioned to St. Radigunds Abbey, and it remained part of the Abbey lands until the dissolution by Henry VIII whereafter it was held in private hands under various owners.

- 5.4.7 In 1697, Jacob de Bouverie bought from Sir Basil Dixwell an estate valued at £1,204.19s 3d per year. It comprised the Manor of Folkestone, Coombe, Terlingham and four others and included 300 acres of woodland, 24 farms, cottages, and quarries. In 1698, The de Bouverie estate map shows 205 acres of Coombe Farm spread between the parishes of Hawkinge and Capel Le Ferne.
- 5.4.8 A small hamlet with the centre located just to the north west of the PDA and referred to as Uphill. The PDA was agricultural land of pasture outside of the village associated with the nearby Uphill Farm. In 1851, William Smith assisted by 18 labourers and four servants was bailiff to 402 acres of Coombe Farm. Richard Marsh was the tenant of Uphill Farm House farmed 107 acres.
- 5.4.9 There was an airfield at Hawkinge in the First World War called RFC Folkestone until December 2016 and then RFC Hawkinge. During the interwar period, the number of squadrons at the airfield grew and this no doubt contributed to the increase in housing around the Uphill area and a move of the village centre westwards from that of Old Hawkinge. It gained further importance in the Second World War as the liaison between the RAF and the British Expeditionary Force during the fighting in France as well as being an advance fuelling base. The airfield was obviously a target and at one point was so severely damaged by German bombing and machine gun attacks during the Battle of Britain that it had to be abandoned temporarily.
- 5.4.10 Hawkinge Cemetery is to the north of the aerodrome and most of the 95 Second World War casualties buried there were airmen. About a quarter were killed during the Battle of Britain. Most of the war graves are in a special plot east of the chapel, including 59 German graves, which are together in a group at the south-eastern corner.
- 5.4.11 After the war, the airfield became a RAF Home Command Gliding Training Centre. The grass airfield becoming obsolete for the more modern jet planes. In the 1950s, RAF Hawkinge became a Woman's Officer Cadet Training Unit. The aerodrome finally closed on 8th December 1961. By 1964 the Ministry of Defence could find no further use for

RAF Hawkinge, and it was offered for sale by auction. The land eventually covered by housing in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century/early 21<sup>st</sup> century.

#### *Landscape Character Areas*

- 5.4.12 The PDA is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Post 1810 settlement (general)'.

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

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

- 5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This shows a sparsely populated landscape of hamlets and single houses. The PDA is located off a trackway leading from White Horse Hill (now Canterbury Road) towards the settlement of old Hawkinge, the church and Flegis Court. To the south in the valley bottom is Coombe Farm. Just east of the PDA, the trackway divides, and heads northwards towards Hawkinge Mill (Fig. 3).

#### *Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797*

- 5.5.2 This map shows the individual buildings and essentially shows an agricultural landscape. That is sparsely populated. The PDA part of a field close to Uphill and just east of an outbuilding. The PDA is represented as pasture and the trackways nearby are still shown. Just to the south east is a patch of woodland remaining (Fig. 4).

#### *Tithe Map, 1841*

- 5.5.3 The PDA falls within a large area that is not tithable and not depicted in any detail. There were a number of different reasons that land was exempt from tithes and one of these is lands which formerly belonged to one of the monasteries and had not paid tithes at the time of the dissolution. In 1262 William de Flegh gave all his manor in the Hundred of Folkestone, Hawkinge, including the church to the abbot and convent of St Radigunds, located at the head of the Alkham Valley and latterly following the dissolution became part of the See of Canterbury. The PDA borders the Uphill lands owned and occupied by Richard Marsh. To the north of the PDA, field designated 29 is pasture and north east of the larger field designated 30 that is arable and called the 'Great Field'. The smaller area to the west designated 27 is a garden (Fig.5).

#### *Historic OS map 1898*

5.5.4 There is no OS map depicting the PDA for 1872. In 1898, the PDA lies adjacent to a junction where a number of footpaths cross. The earlier trackways towards Hawkinge Mill and to old Hawkinge remain as well as a number of others across the landscape. One heading south west towards the hamlet around the White Horse Inn. Along White Horse Hill, there are more housing along the road (Fig.76).

*Historic OS map 1907*

5.5.5 The footpath from the hamlet at White Horse Inn towards Hawkinge Mill now takes a more direct route across that of the PDA. There is little change (Fig.7).

*Historic OS map 1931*

5.5.6 A building is shown with the PDA for the first time and another small plot with a building adjacent to the PDA to the north east. The footpath that went towards Hawkinge Mill is no longer showing. To the south adjacent to other footpaths, there are other residential plots (Fig.8).

*Historic OS Report 1937-38*

5.5.7 There is little change to the PDA. Adjacent to the south, the straight road of Coombe Wood Lane has been built and extends eastwards with new residential plots. To the south, the line of another footpath is now a road and there has been more infilling with housing plots (Fig. 9).

*Historic OS Report 1972-73*

5.5.1 The original property at the PDA has been extended and now include a separate building alongside, most likely a garage. There has been a significant amount of infilling and the PDA is now surrounded by residential housing where the houses are named. At the PDA on the eastern side, it clearly depicts a trackway that allows access toward Annfield, adjacent to the PDA from Coombe Wood Lane. In the intervening period from the previous map, Uphill Farm has been demolished and replaced with housing. The land to the north still appears agricultural (Fig. 10).

*Historic OS Report 1988-92*

5.5.2 There appears little change except for small outbuildings within the PDA (Fig. 11).

*Historic OS Report 2003*

5.5.3 There appears little change except for residential housing adjacent to the PDA to the north (Fig. 12).

## 5.6 Aerial Photographs

*1946*

5.6.1 This shows the original house at the PDA with a track along the eastern side that heads towards Annfield, adjacent to the north eastern corner of the PDA. Coombe Wood Lane is the south and adjacent to the south eastern corner is the junction with Coombe Way. The area to the north is agricultural and the area to the west has a couple of plots facing the main road and appears to belong to the large house (Plate 1).

*1960*

5.6.2 A garage has been built at the PDA adjacent to the house. To the west and east there has been infilling along Coombe Wood Lane (Plate 2).

*1990*

5.6.3 There appears little change (Plate 3).

*2003*

5.6.4 A new housing estate has been built to the north (Plate 4).

*2006*

5.6.5 There has been a change within the PDA with the demolition of the original dwelling and the replacement with a larger dwelling and new detached garage to the rear (Plate 5).

*2018*

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

*2021*

5.6.7 There is little change at the PDA (Plate 7).

*LIDAR*

5.6.8 The LIDAR map is a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) model where surface objects are removed. The LIDAR shows little by way of features except towards the northern end of the PDA where there appears to be a slight linear feature on a north east to south west axis across the width of the garden. The position of this linear feature does not align with any boundaries seen on the historical mapping or aerial photographs (Fig. 18)

## 5.7 Walkover Survey

5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts as well as assessing heritage assets and setting. The walkover took place on the 28th of February 2022. No archaeological finds were observed (Plates 7-18).

5.7.2 Access to the PDA was via the driveway in front of Port Fluer off Coombe Wood Lane which is an unmade road. The front garden is laid to lawn with a driveway to the house on the eastern side. The modern house is towards the southern end of the existing plot and is almost to the width of the PDA. Adjacent to the plot on the eastern side is also a shared Drive with another house, Annfield. The PDA is on a slope from the high point to the north to the low point at the road for which the land continues falling away. The PDA being located at the edge of the ridge of the slope. The rear of the house is terraced into the slope with a supporting wall around the patio. A garage is to the north east of the house which is also terraced into the slope. There are also two smaller garden outbuildings within the garden at the rear alongside the western boundary. The majority of the garden is laid to lawn with a vegetable patch area along the western side. There are the remains of raised beds with wooden sleepers along the northern boundary and in the north western corner some shallow ponds. The northern boundary is wooden fencing and the eastern boundary hedgerow and some mature trees.

## 5.8 Summary of Potential

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

### *Palaeolithic*

5.8.2 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has just one record from this period within the assessment area being that of a possible Palaeolithic axe identified during fieldwalking ahead of the residential development on the aerodrome (TR 23 NW 239). Given the paucity of finds for this period, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Mesolithic*

- 5.8.3 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area being a possible Mesolithic/Neolithic flint flakes found circa 385m south west during fieldwalking in 1991 (TR 23 NW 167). Chance finds cannot be discounted but overall, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Neolithic*

- 5.8.4 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has three records from this period within the assessment area. Circa 615m to the west of the PDA an Early Neolithic flint working site with a tree throw containing traces of flint knapping (TR 23 NW 690). The other two records are Neolithic and possibly into the Bronze Age of a tanged flint implement (TR 23 NW 623) circa 560m south, south west found during field walking. Close by this record, there was a Beaker pit containing burnt sandstone and bone of a cremation. (TR 23 NW 640). Not listed separately as such, the excavation to the north of the PDA revealed residual flints suggesting general Neolithic activity across the area of the higher ground along the northern side of the valley. Chance finds cannot be discounted but overall, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

### *Bronze Age*

- 5.8.5 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial, and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has one record from this period circa 410m south west of the PDA of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery on the aerodrome site (TR 23 NW 262). The excavation adjacent to the PDA to the north, tentatively suggestive some of the flints may be Bronze Age in date in context with the nearby barrows and cremations to the west. This suggests general activity across the area in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

### *Iron Age*

- 5.8.6 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 six records from this period within the assessment area. To the west and south west at the aerodrome site, excavations revealed extensive Late Iron Age settlement activity into the Romano-British period (TR 23 NW 172; TR 23 NW 175; TR 23 NW 263). The closest Iron Age activity is immediately adjacent to the PDA to the north found during excavations a multi-period site with features relating to the early and late Iron Age also taking advantage of the higher ground like the area to the west. There were areas of industrial workings with quarry pits along with ovens and furnaces, as well as cremations and settlement activity, divided into zones (TR 23 NW 207; TR 23 NW 208; TR 23 NW 272). Analysis of the features identified during the excavation suggest that the line of a Late Iron Age straight boundary ditch located 40m north of the PDA possibly continues into the area of the PDA. As a result, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

#### *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 four records from this period within the assessment area. The Late Iron Age sites mentioned above appear to continue into the Romano-British period with finds and features (TR 23 NW 171, TR 23 NW 174; TR 23 NW 244 and TR 23 NW 622) in the area to the west and south west. The site adjacent to the PDA also showed finds and features falling into the Early Romano-British period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. The focus of settlement in this period is likely to the east in the area of Old Hawkinge. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Medieval*

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area. The Grade I Parish Church at Old Hawkinge circa 735m to the east (TR 23 NW 413). The adjacent excavation to the north identified Medieval field boundaries (TR 23 NW 209) suggesting

by this period the area was rural and associated with farming. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

#### *Post Medieval*

5.8.10 The Kent HER has 14 records from this period within the assessment area reflective the steady growth of the area in this period of hamlets associated with agriculture and scattered farmsteads. The closest farmstead being that of Uphill farm circa 120m to the west (MKE87848). Coombe Wood Lane in the late 19th century was just a bridleway track heading from near Uphill Farm eastwards towards Hawkinge Hall and northwards towards the mill. Mapping from this period suggests the PDA was agricultural land. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Modern*

5.8.11 KHER has six records dating to this period all related to the aerodrome and associated defences in an arc to the west. In the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it appears that a footpath crossed the PDA. By 1931, there is a dwelling located within the PDA. The area of Uphill grows significantly due to the nearby aerodrome and through the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there are an increasing number of residential plots along Coombe Wood Lane. Nearby Uphill Farm was demolished in the 1960s to be replaced by residential housing. The original house in the PDA was replaced in 2006. Into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Uphill has become 'new' Hawkinge with many residential estates. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

#### *Unknown*

5.8.12 There is one artefact of a flint axe head an unknown date reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme where the exact location is not revealed and provided to a general grid square circa 465m south west of the PDA (MKE67715) that is prehistoric in date.

#### *Overview*

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

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

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

## 6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.1.2 Cartographic regression, topographic analysis and historical research indicate that the Application Site appears to have been built on at the southern end by 1931 with associated garden to the rear. Prior to which it appears to have been agricultural land. The original dwelling was recently demolished and replaced on a larger footprint. Except for the area of the modern dwelling and garage, which is terraced, historically there has been a **low** impact at the PDA. As the PDA became a house and garden built in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it is likely that the PDA would not have been impacted by modern deep ploughing.

#### *Proposed Impact*

6.1.3 The proposal for two detached dwellings with associated services, garage, parking. The existing house and detached garage will remain. In addition, the site of the proposed houses will be terraced in order to reduce the height within the landscape. Overall, the proposed development will result in a **high/total** impact on any potential archaeological

remains due to the requirement for foundations and services especially since the archaeological features to the north were between 0.2-0.8m.

## 7 SIGNIFICANCE

### 7.1 Introduction

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

### 7.2 Significance Criteria

#### *Period*

7.2.1 The potential for archaeology at the PDA is considered high for the Iron Age and Roman-British periods, moderate for the Prehistoric and low for all other periods. The PDA is located on the higher ground on the northern side of the valley, and this appears to have been an attracted area from the Neolithic period onwards. Bronze age cemeteries were usually built on prominent hilltops of ridges and have been found to the west of the PDA. Iron Age settlement, industrial and burial activity occurred across the area of higher ground continuing into the Romano-British period with activity occurring particularly close to the PDA to the north with the possibility of a Late Iron Age boundary ditch on the alignment that may continue into the PDA. The area consisted of isolated houses and small hamlets in the Medieval and Post Medieval period. The PDA was built on by 1931.

#### *Documentation*

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

#### *Group Value*

7.2.3 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has group value in identifying the extent of activity associated with the excavation to the north and whether it continues southwards, especially in relation to the Late Iron Age boundary ditch. The context in which will assist our understanding of the wider Prehistoric and Roman activity across the higher ridgeline and valley.

#### *Survival / Condition*

7.2.4 Survival of archaeology is considered to be high given that the land has not been built on except for the area of the existing dwelling, which will remain.

*Fragility / Vulnerability*

- 7.2.5 Any potential archaeological remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed new buildings along with the associated terracing will have a high/total impact.

*Diversity*

- 7.2.6 There is diversity associated with the potential for find across most of the Prehistoric periods as well as the Roman-British period.

*Potential and Significance*

- 7.2.7 The Impact assessment concludes that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains across the Iron Age and Romano-British periods and moderate potential for other Prehistoric periods and would be considered to be of regional significance.

## **8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**

### **8.1 Introduction**

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

8.1.2 The proposed development for new residential new buildings will potentially cause a high/total impact to any possible archaeological resource due to the need for foundations, along with impacts from terracing. The need for, scale, scope, and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended that a programme of archaeological works will be required.

## 9 CONCLUSION

### 9.1 Summary

- 9.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 9.1.2 Extensive house building in the area in recent decades has allowed for archaeological excavations and revealed a complex landscape of settlement, burials, and industrial activity from Prehistory through to the Roman period attracted to the area due to its topography being an area of higher ground north of a valley. The area consisted of isolated houses and small hamlets in the Medieval and Post Medieval period. The PDA appears to have been agricultural land until it was built on around the early 1930s.
- 9.1.3 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high potential associated with Iron Age and Roman period especially as a result of the adjacent excavation to the north where it is possible that certain features may continue into the PDA. Except for the existing dwelling, which will remain, there has been a low historical impact in the remaining area of the proposed development.
- 9.1.4 The proposed development for two new residential buildings will potentially cause a high impact to any possible archaeological resource due to the need for foundations and terracing into the landscape. The need for, scale, scope, and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended that a programme of archaeological works will be required.

## **10 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **10.1 Archive**

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

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

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

### **10.3 Copyright**

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

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

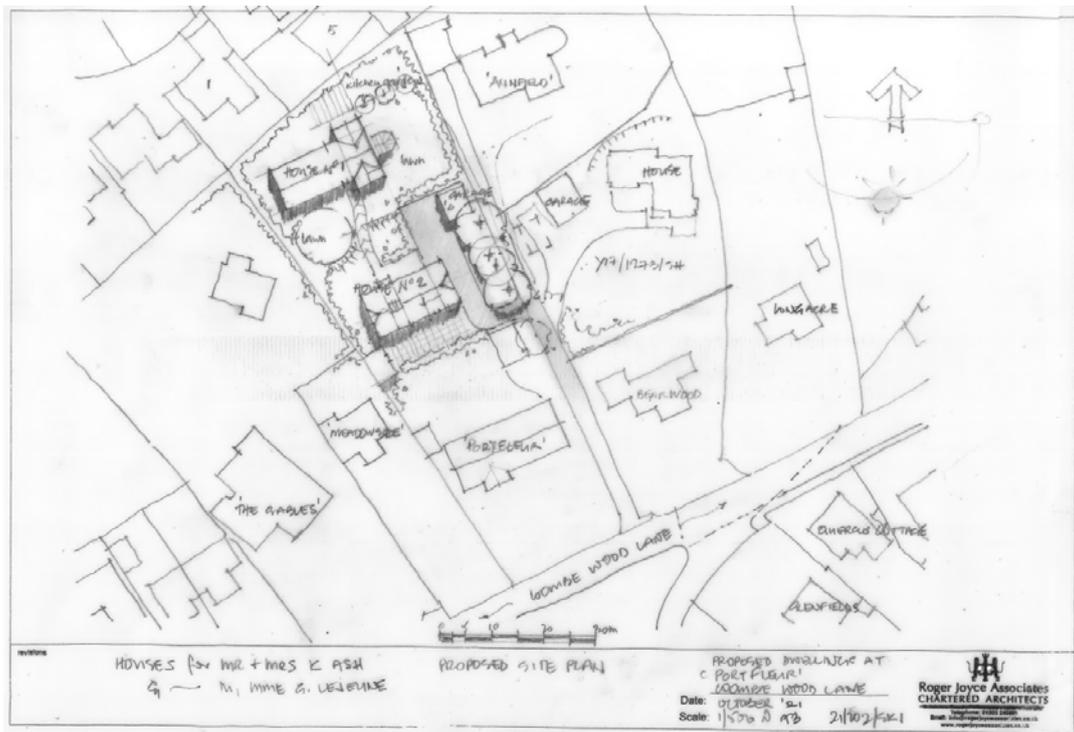


Figure 2: Proposed Development



Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: OS Surveyors Drawing 1797



Figure 5: Tithe Map 1841

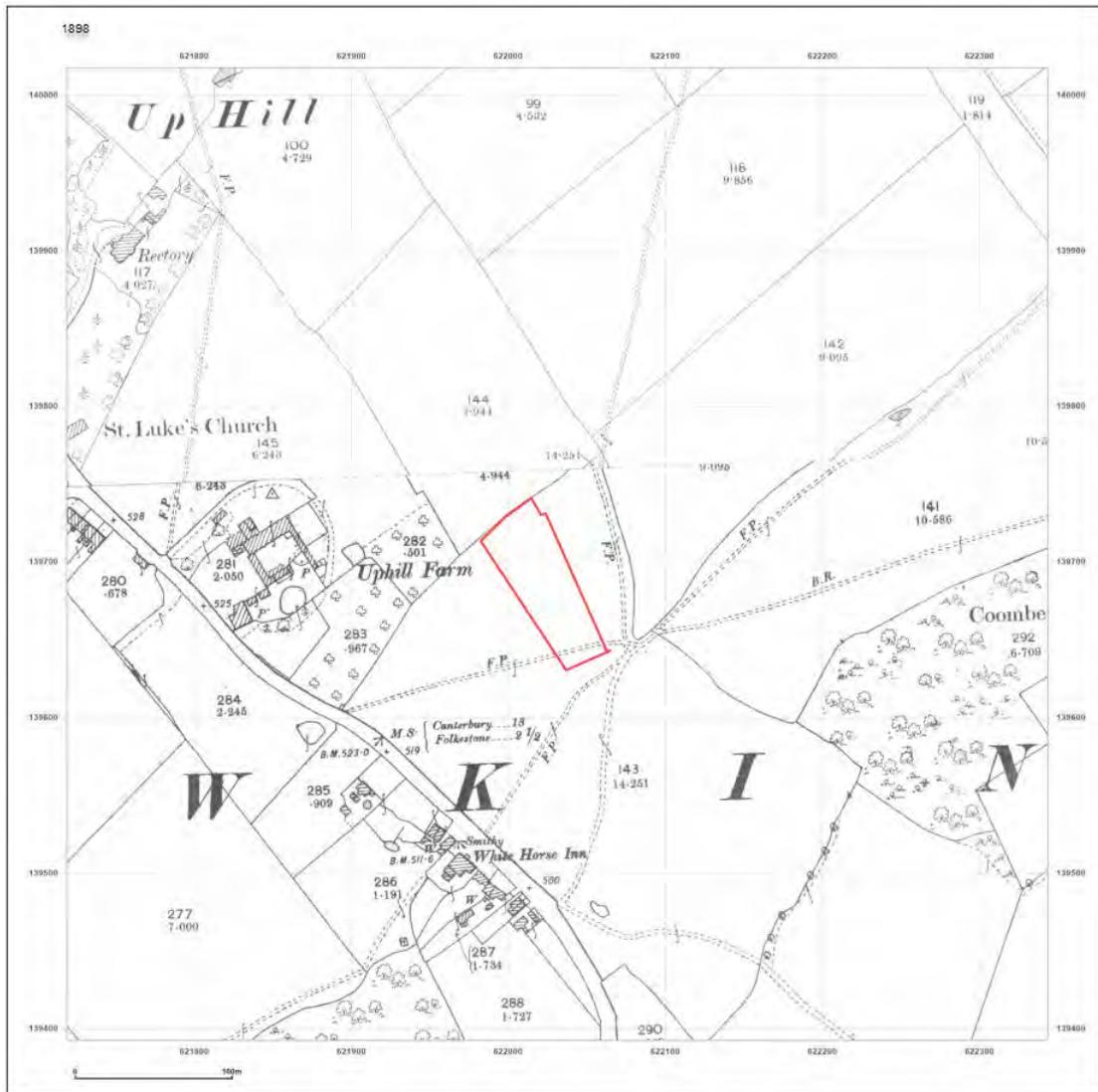


Figure 6: Historic OS Map from 1898, scale 1: 2,500

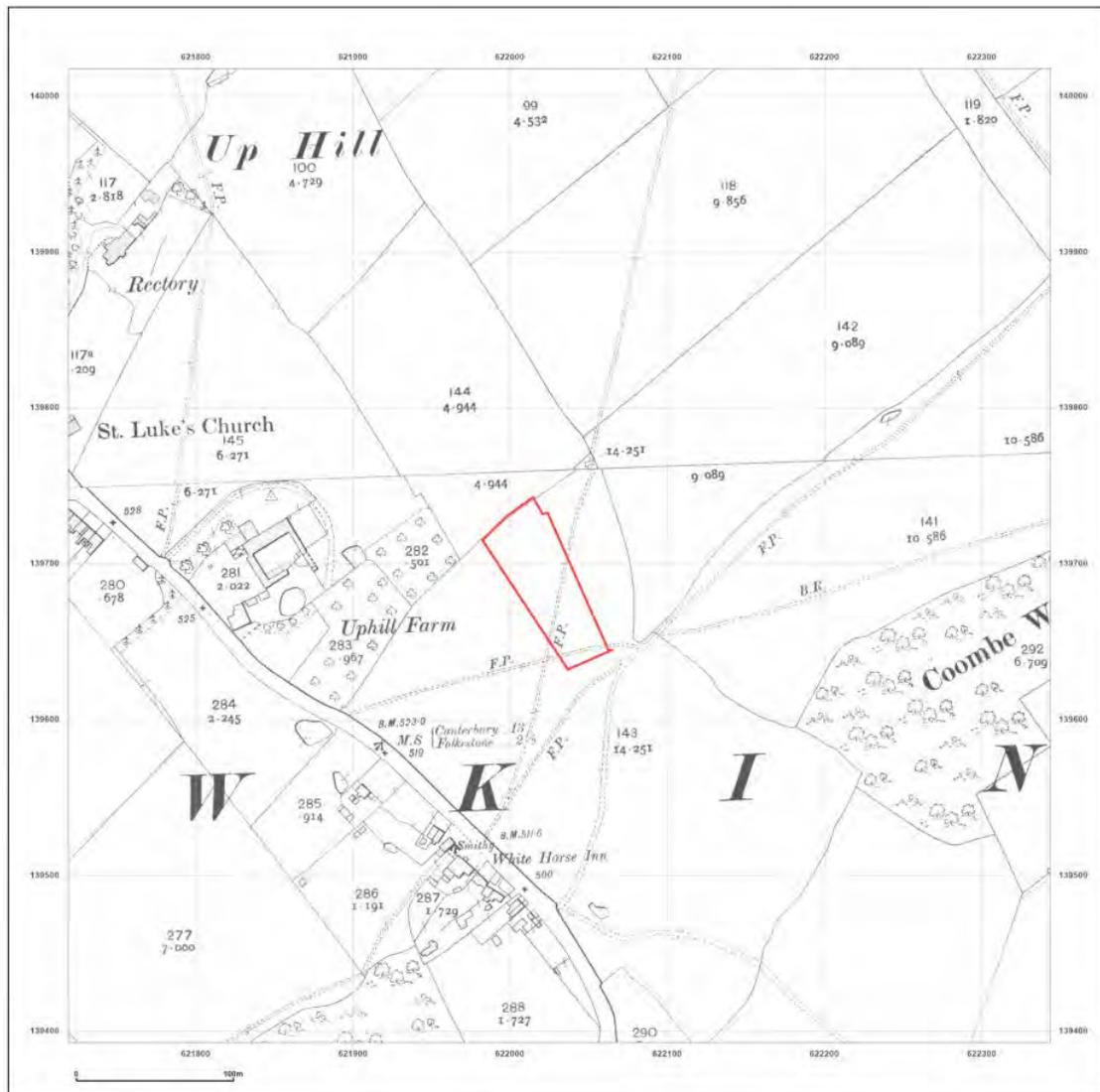


Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1907, scale 1: 2,500

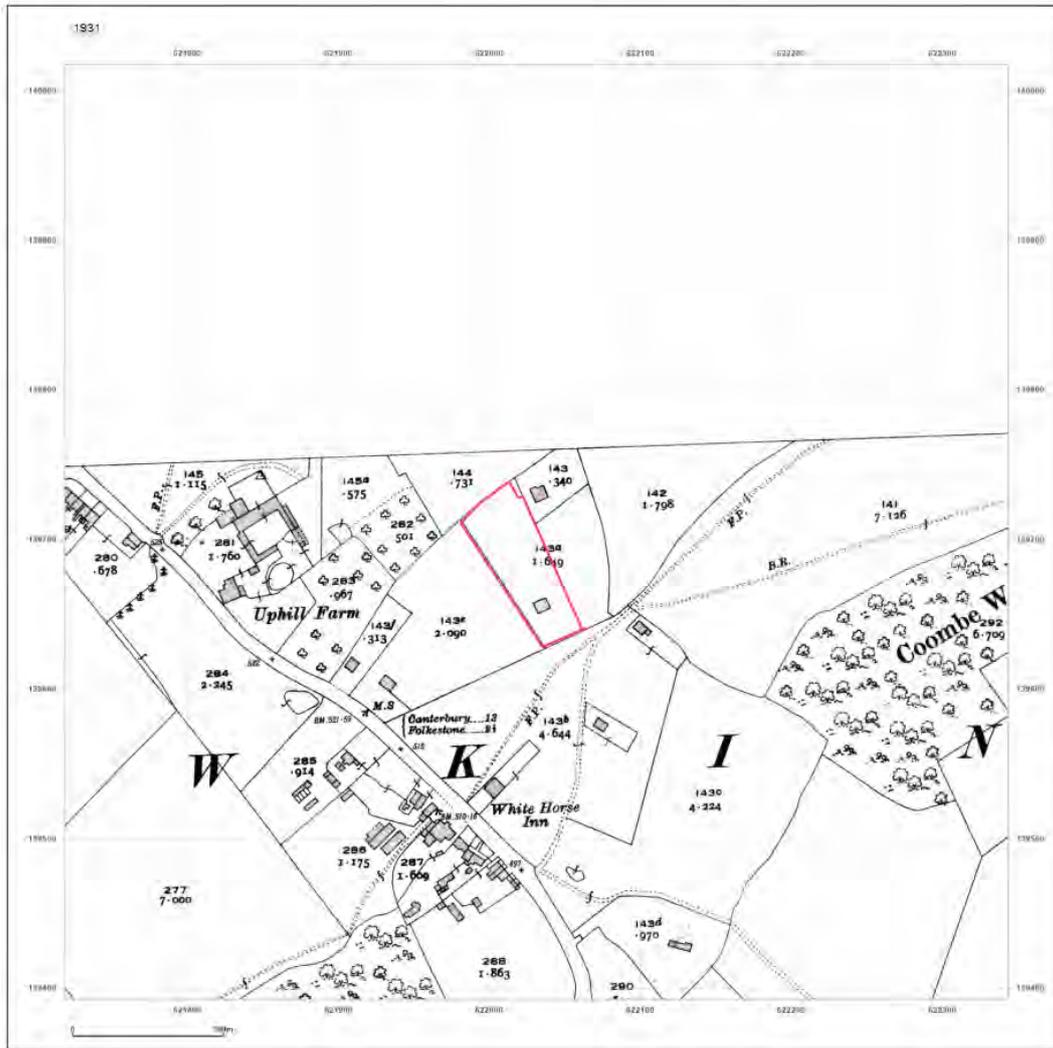


Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1931, scale 1: 2,500

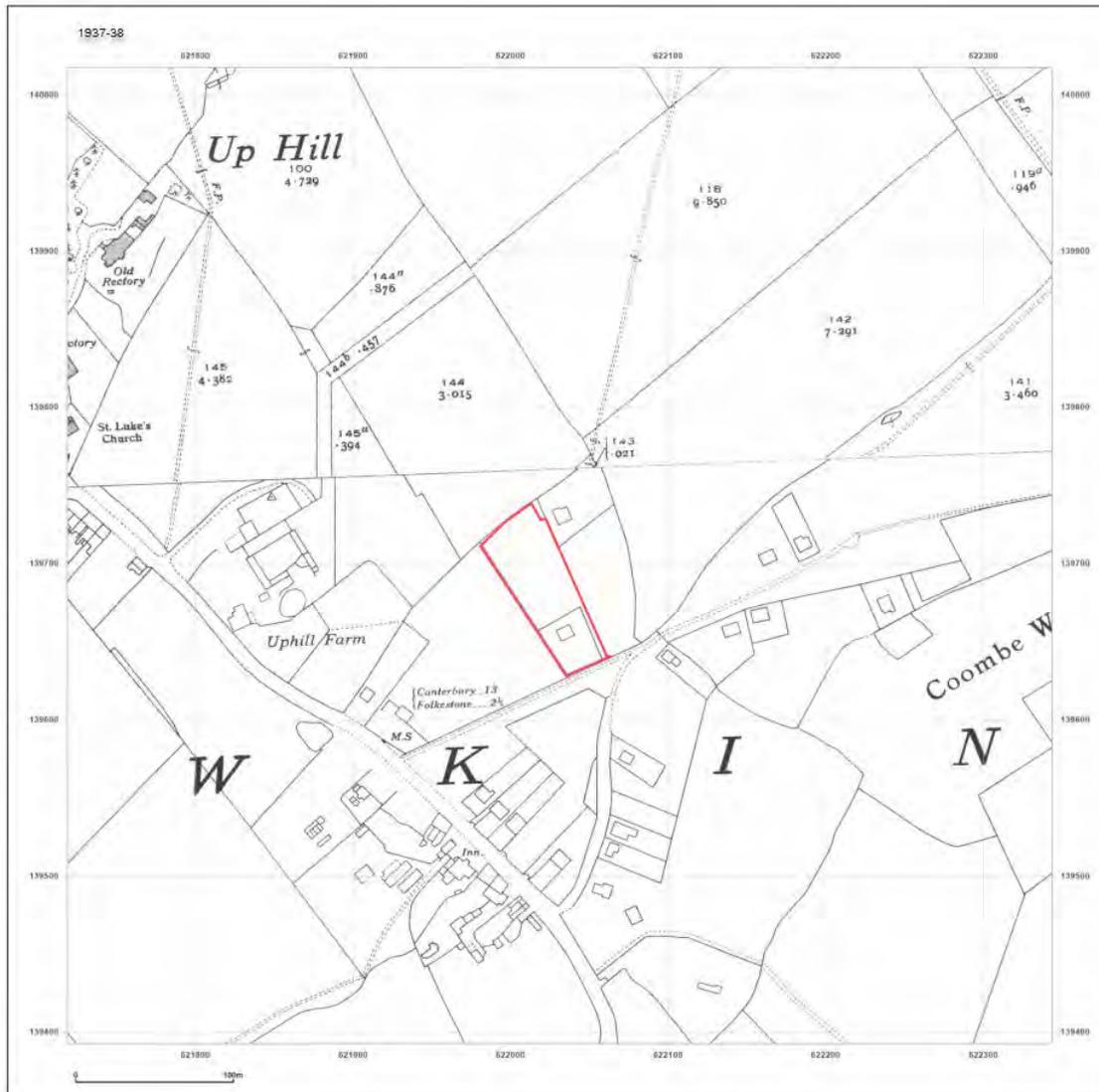


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1937-38, scale 1:2,500

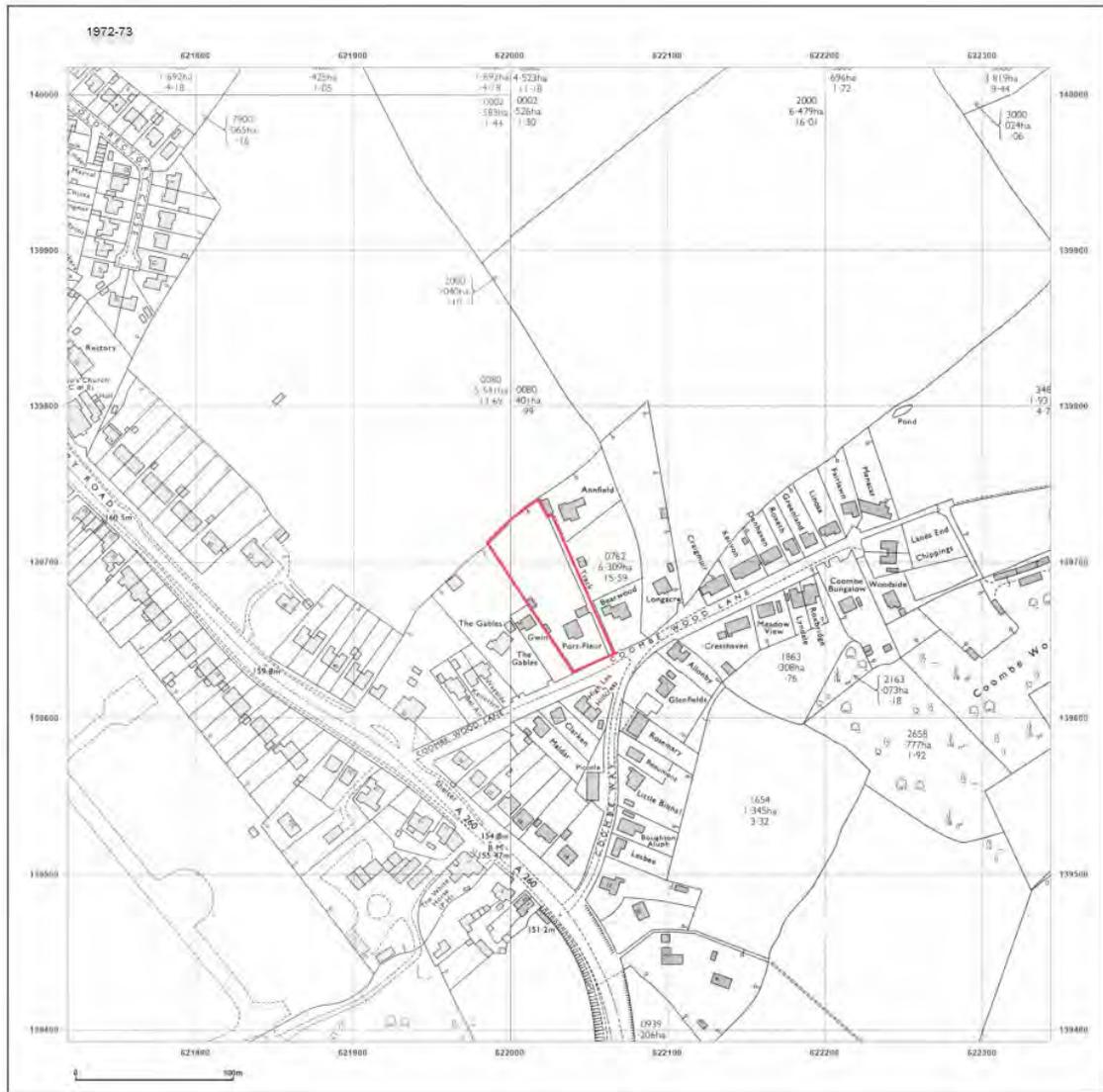


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1972-73, scale 1: 2,500

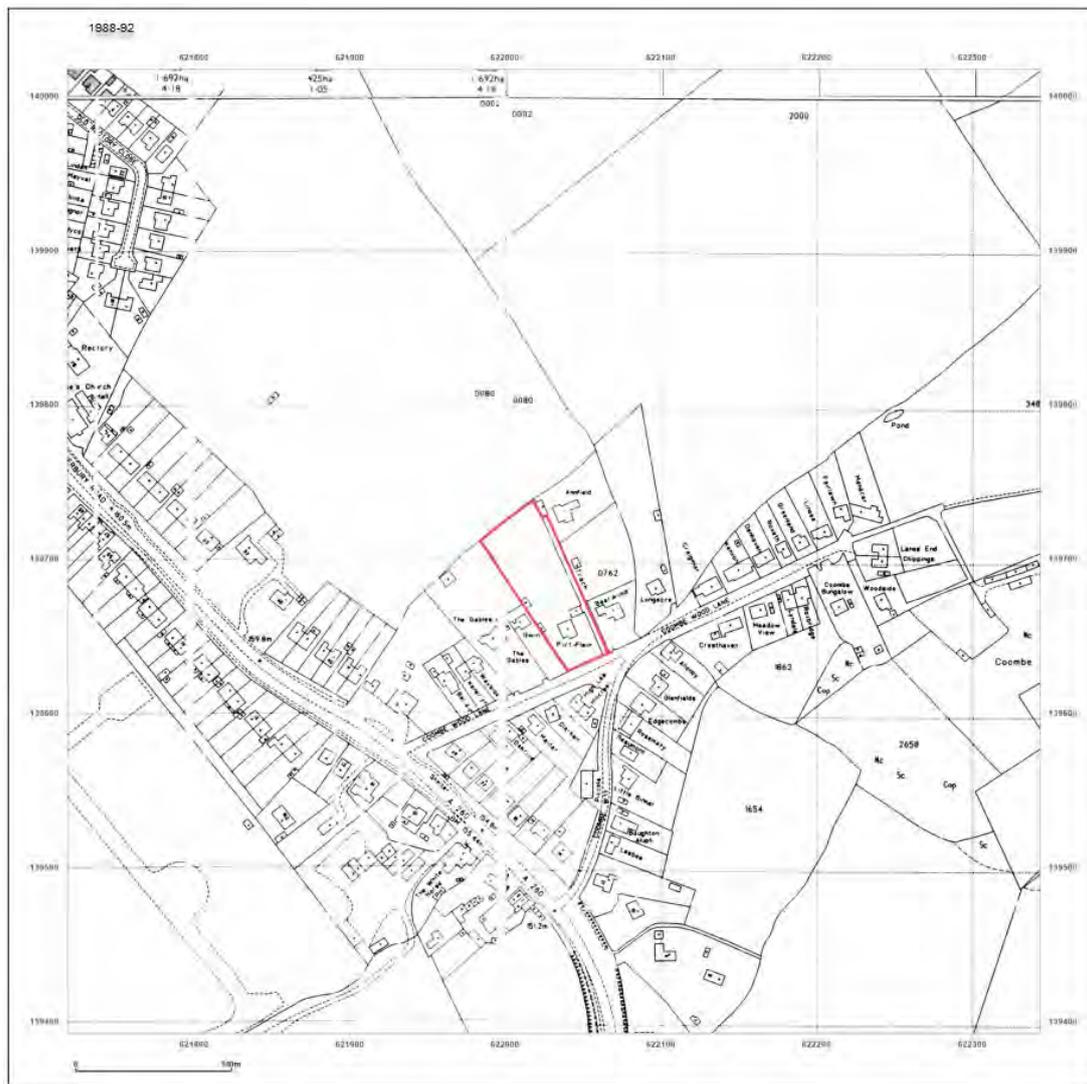


Figure 11: Historical OS Map 1888-92, scale 1:2,500



Figure 12: Historical OS Map 2003, scale 1: 1,250

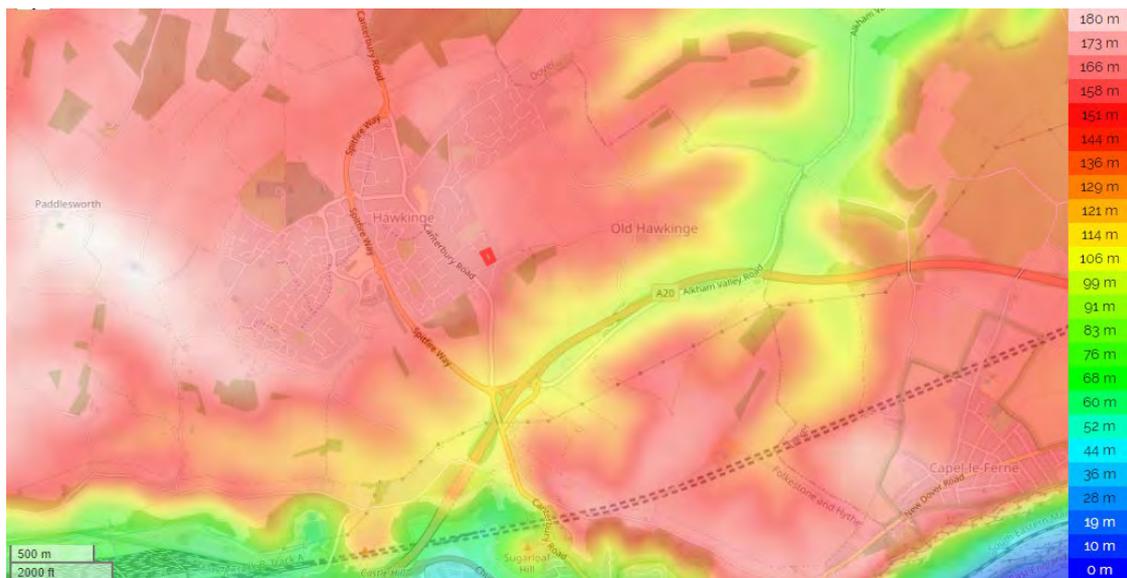


Figure 13: Topographical map



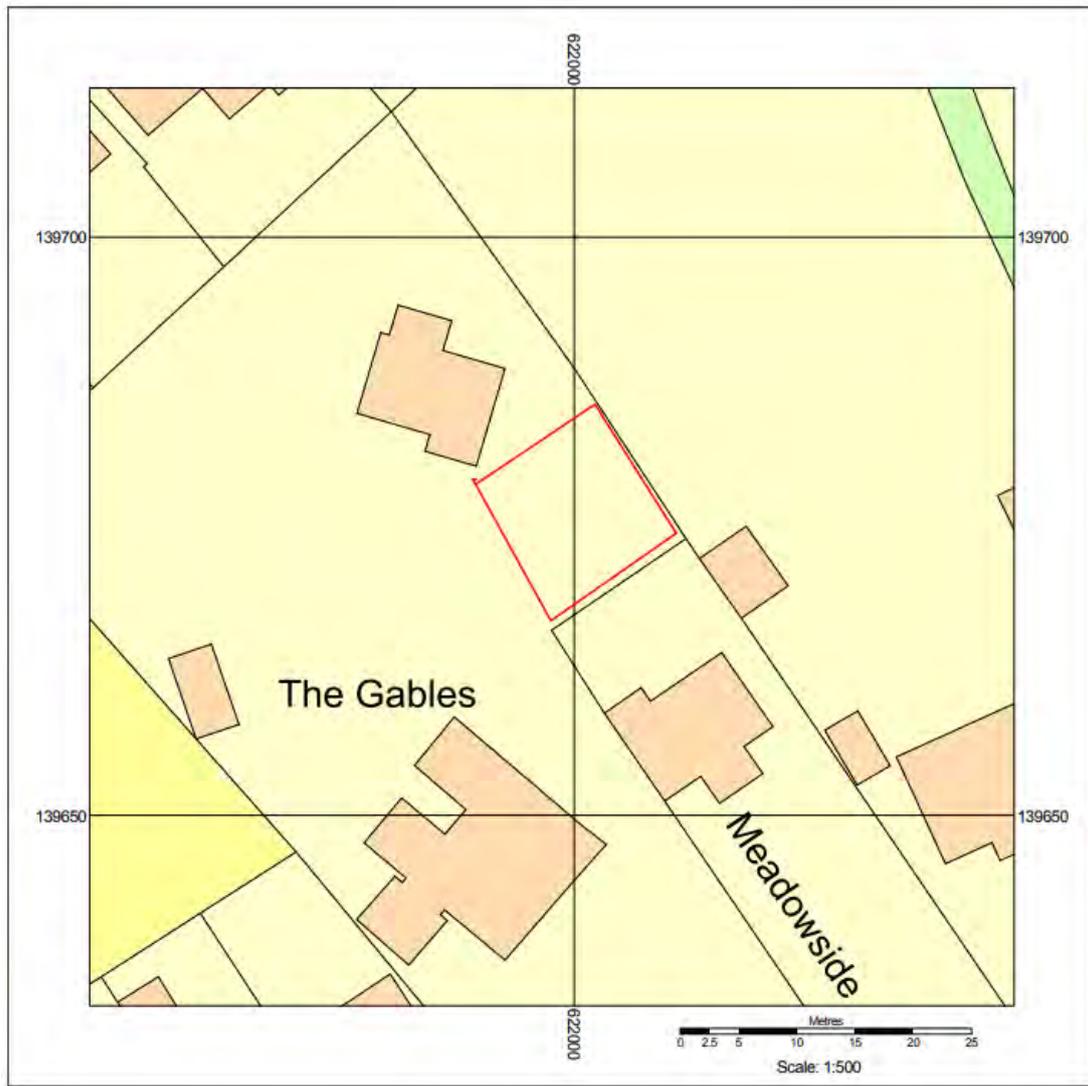


Figure 15: Exact Location of The Gables Watching Brief (SWAT Archaeology).

**11.3 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data (see Figures 16-19). ALL DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE SITE BOUNDARY**

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 23 NW 171	Findspot	c. 765m W	Roman	Roman pottery and tile scatter observed field walking for the Denton By-pass
TR 23 NW 172	Monument	c. 690m W	Late Iron Age to Roman	Late Iron Age/Romano-British features at Hawkinge aerodrome. During archaeological work in the late 1990s and later, a wealth of archaeological material was found dating to the Late Iron Age/Roman periods. The remains suggest that extensive Romano-British settlement took place here
TR 23 NW 174	Monument	c. 550m SW	Roman	Pre-Roman and Romano-British features, Hawkinge Aerodrome. Three ditches located, two containing flints, the other with Romano-British pottery in the fill. It is probable that these represent ancient field boundaries, two of the ditches being a continuation of the same boundary.
TR 23 NW 175	Monument	c. 320m WSW	Early Iron Age to Roman	Iron Age and Romano-British features, Hawkinge aerodrome. Found during an evaluation of ditches, pits and postholes Iron Age and Roman periods
TR 23 NW 207	Monument	c. 225m NW	Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	Early Iron Age Site on Land of Canterbury Road, Hawkinge. The work identified early Iron Age quarry pits and probable ovens and furnaces, together with traces of settlement. A Late IA/Early Conquest settlement with cremations/pyre deposits and elements of possibly medieval or later field system, was also found.
TR 23 NW 208	Monument	c. 140m NW	Middle Iron Age to Roman	Late Iron Age Settlement on Land of Canterbury Road, Hawkinge. The work identified early Iron Age quarry pits and probable ovens and furnaces, together with traces of settlement. A Late IA/Early Conquest settlement with cremations/pyre deposits and elements of possibly medieval or later field system, was also found.
TR 23 NW 209	Monument	c. 140m WNW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval or Post Med Field System on Land of Canterbury Road, Hawkinge. The work identified early Iron Age quarry pits and probable ovens and furnaces, together with traces of settlement. A Late IA/Early Conquest settlement with cremations/pyre deposits and elements of possibly medieval or later field system, was also found.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 23 NW 239	Findspot	c. 385m SW	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic Axe, Nr Killing Wood, Hawkinge. During occasional fieldwalking on the aerodrome site, prior to development, part of a flaked axe was found measuring 70mm by 56mm, by 16mm. Made of grey-brown flint. A Palaeolithic date has been suggested for this axe.
TR 23 NW 244	Monument	c. 715m W	Roman	Possible Roman Pond, Hawkinge. Whilst excavating for the new soakaway on the Hawkinge site a wide, but shallow feature was revealed cut into the underlying Clay-with-Flints subsoil. The width of the feature was not discovered; however, it did exceed the soakaway, therefore it was at least 3m in width. The base was lined with 6-10cm of an uneven deposit of dark grey/black silty clay, containing small to medium flint and ironstone pieces. This in turn was sealed by a similar deposit, with less flints and also contained twelve sherds of Roman pottery. The deposits of black silty clay suggest that it represents accumulations of silt and vegetable matter, which could relate to a pond like feature.
TR 23 NW 250	Monument	c. 400m SSW	Modern	Remains of Fighter Dispersal Pens, Near Killing Wood, Hawkinge Airfield. Three dispersal pens were located against the northern side of Killing Wood. Of the three only the area of eastern and middle pens survive now. Nothing remains of the blast walls separating each pen or it seems the concrete bases.
TR 23 NW 262	Monument	c. 410m SW	Middle Bronze Age	Bronze Age Cremation Cemetery, Hawkinge. In 1998 Archaeology South-East carried out a watching brief on topsoil stripping at Hawkinge Aerodrome. Two groups of cremations were found, dating to the Middle Bronze Age
TR 23 NW 263	Monument	c. 565m SW	Late Iron Age to Roman	Late Iron Age/Roman Hearths. During archaeological monitoring along the southern section of the Hawkinge-Denton Bypass a group of three Late Iron Age/Roman circular bowl-shaped hearths, 700 - 800mm in diameter, were recorded. Only one contained any datable material; a single pot sherd.
TR 23 NW 413	Listed Building	c. 735m E	Medieval to Modern	Church Of St Michael. Grade I (1242021). Parish church. Late CII or C12, C13, and C17, restored 1875.
TR 23 NW 414	Listed Building	c. 735m E	Post Medieval	Monument About 4 Metres South of Porch of Church of St Michael. Grade II (1242022). Headstone. C18. Stone. Rounded head carved with mourning cherub's head in winged and scrolled surround. Inscription illegible at time of re-survey
TR 24 SW 40	Listed Building	c. 690m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Maypole Farm. Grade II (1242023). Farmhouse, formerly public house, now house. C17 or early C18, altered and extended in 1930s.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 23 NW 421	Listed Building	c. 725m E	Post Medieval	Monument About 12 Metres South of West End of Church of St Michael. Grade II (1260233). Chest tomb. C18. Stone. Moulded plinth and ovolo-moulded lid, plain side panels. Inscription illegible at time of re-survey.
TR 23 NW 549	Monument	c. 625m SSW	Modern	Pickett Hamilton Fort
TR 23 NW 535	Monument	c. 325m WSW	Modern	Pillbox (Air Ministry Pattern) defending Hawkinge Airfield.
TR 23 NW 554	Monument	c. 510m WSW	Modern	Pickett Hamilton Fort
TR 23 NW 515	Monument	c. 635m SE	Modern	Pillbox
TR 23 NW 272	Monument	c. 100m NW	Iron Age	The Excavation of a Multi-Period Site at Canterbury Road, Hawkinge, Kent. An archaeological excavation was undertaken prior to the construction of a residential development. The excavation involved the mechanical stripping of topsoil over the entire area. A variety of prehistoric and Romano-British features and finds (mostly unstratified) were identified including Early Iron Age-Romano-British pottery. A quantity of worked flint was also recovered.
MKE67715	Findspot	c. 465m SW	Unknown	PAS find. Flint axe head
TR 23 NW 573	Building	c. 95m SW	Post Medieval to Modern	Milestone on Canterbury Road, Hawkinge
TR 23 NW 622	Findspot	c. 690m WSW	Roman	Roman pottery, Hawkinge Aerodrome. In 1991 an assessment on the A260 Hawkinge to Denton by-pass was undertaken. During the fieldwalking a piece of abraded late 2nd to 3rd century pottery rim sherd was found.
TR 23 NW 623	Findspot	c. 560m SSW	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Neolithic/Early Bronze Age tanged flint implement, south west of Killing Wood. In 1991 an assessment of the A260 Hawkinge to Denton by-pass was done and field walking was done as part of it. A Neolithic/Early Bronze Age tanged flint implement was found, south west of Killing Wood. Thought to be either a scraper or hafted chopper/axe.
TR 23 NW 640	Monument	c. 555m SW	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Beaker pit, Hawkinge. A small pit containing a near-complete East Anglian Beaker and a small quantity of burnt sandstone and bone.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 23 NW 690	Monument	c. 615m W	Early Neolithic	Early Neolithic flint working site, Hawkinge. A tree throw containing Early Neolithic flint knapping traces.
TR 23 NW 167	Findspot	c. 385m SW	Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic	Mesolithic/Neolithic flakes, east of Hawkinge Airfield. Eight flint flakes of Mesolithic and Neolithic date found during field walking 1991
MKE87804	Farmstead	c. 695m NNW	Post Medieval	Maypole Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard. Position: Located within a village Survival: No apparent alteration
MKE87807	Farmstead	c. 485m NNW	Post Medieval	Mill Farm. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmhouse detached in central position, Position: Located within a village, Survival: Only the farmhouse remains
MKE87845	Farmstead	c. 715m NNW	Post Medieval	Mill Farm. A dispersed plan farmstead. Isolated position Survival: Only the farmhouse remains Notes: Uncertain if house survives or extended
MKE87846	Farmstead	c. 660m NE	Post Medieval	Cow Gate Farm. A dispersed plan farmstead. Isolated position Survival: Only the farmhouse remains
MKE87847	Farmstead	c. 650m ENE	Post Medieval	Outfarm south east of Cow Gate Farm. An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard. Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished
MKE87848	Farmstead	c. 120m W	Post Medieval	Uphill Farm. A full regular courtyard plan farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Located within a village Survival: Farmstead completely demolished
MKE87849	Farmstead	c. 770m SE	Post Medieval	Coombe Farm. A regular multiyard farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Isolated position Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%) New sheds: Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings, or obscured them.
TR 23 NW 777	Building	c. 265m WNW	Post Medieval to Modern	St Luke's Church, Canterbury Road, Hawkinge. Now Lighthouse Church. Site of original building from 1876 which was destroyed by fire in 1959. New church renamed Lighthouse Church. Original building is shown on 1897-1900, 1907-23 and 1929-52 OS Maps.
TR 24 SW 106	Building	c. 580m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	Former Baptist Chapel, The Street, Hawkinge. Former Union Chapel (Baptist) is shown on the 1897-1900, 1907-23 and 1929-52 O/S maps. The building was sold and converted into a private residence. The congregation now meets at the local Community Centre.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 24 SW 86	Monument	c. 495m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Uphill Mill (or Hawkinge Mill). A smock mill was constructed in 1790(?) And demolished in 1931(?).
TQ 24 SW 110	Monument	c. 740m NNW	Modern	Former Second World War radio station, Maypole Cottage, Hawkinge. During the Second World War a radio station was established at Maypole Cottage. The station was designed for interception/direction-finding purposes and was staffed by WAAF personnel.

Events				
ID	Type	Title	Date	Description
EKE11470	Fieldwalking	A260 Hawkinge to Denton By-Pass	1991	A large number of finds and features were noticed along its length.
EKE11513	Fieldwalking	Denton Hawkinge Bypass	1992	Later Prehistoric pottery and burnt flint, north of Little Foxholt (Findspot TR 24 SW 63) Possible site of later Prehistoric occupation, east of Minnis Beeches (Monument TR 24 SW 64) Tap slag spread, north east of Stockham (Findspot TR 24 SW 8)
EKE21238	Excavation	Hawkinge Aerodrome	1999	
EKE21239	Watching Brief	Hawkinge Aerodrome	1999	
EKE5719	Watching Brief	Land at Mill Lane	2000	No archaeological finds or features
EKE10068	Excavation	Site at Canterbury Road Hawkinge	2000	The Excavation of a Multi-Period Site at Canterbury Road, Hawkinge, Kent (Monument TR 23 NW 272)
EKE8467	Watching Brief	southerly section of the Hawkinge-Denton bypass and Haven Drive extension	1999	A number of archaeological features dating from the Iron Age and Roman periods were found.
EKE5859	Evaluation	Northern Hawkinge-Denton Bypass and Adjacent Land	2001	There was a background scatter of flints across the entire evaluated area, but a notable concentration of Mesolithic material in one part of the site was evident. This grouping corresponded to a cluster

				of undated archaeological features. Some evidence of medieval agricultural activity was also located.
EKE8206	Evaluation	Hawkinge Aerodrome	1993	400 trenches. A range of finds and features were located, dating from the Neolithic period to the early 20th century. Late Iron Age/Romano-British features at Hawkinge aerodrome (Monument TR 23 NW 172) Early Iron Age occupation, Hawkinge Aerodrome (TR 23 NW 173) Pre-Roman and Romano-British features, Hawkinge Aerodrome (TR 23 NW 174) Iron Age and Romano-British features, Hawkinge aerodrome (TR 23 NW 175)
EKE12293	Strip, map, and sample	Hawkinge Relief Road, Hawkinge	2006	Late Iron Age/Romano-British features at Hawkinge aerodrome (Monument TR 23 NW 172) Early Neolithic flint working site, Hawkinge (Monument TR 23 NW 690)
EKE10067	Watching brief	Between Lower Standon and White Horse Hill, South Hawkinge	2004	No archaeological remains were observed
EKE8425	Watching brief	Hawkinge Aerodrome	1998	A number of features were recorded suggesting the presence of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery (TR 23 NW 262).
EKE5380	Evaluation	Maplefield, Cowgate Lane	1998	No archaeological finds or features.
EKE5554	Watching brief	Land at Canterbury Road	1999	The work identified EIA quarry pits and probable ovens and furnaces, together with traces of settlement. Late IA/Early Conquest settlement with ephemeral remains of 16 cremations/pyre deposits was also found along with elements of possibly medieval or later field system, broadly in alignment with existing local boundaries. Early Iron Age Site on Land of Canterbury Road, Hawkinge (Monument TR 23 NW 207) Late Iron Age Settlement on Land of Canterbury Road, Hawkinge (Monument TR 23 NW 208) Medieval or Post Med Field System on Land of Canterbury Road, Hawkinge (Monument TR 23 NW 209)
EKE16886	Watching Brief	65 Canterbury Road, Hawkinge	2013	No archaeological finds or features.
EKE5748	Evaluation	Hawkinge Community Centre	2001	No archaeological finds or features.
EKE11138	Watching brief	Church Hill Primary School	2004	The only features observed were described as modern, containing brick or concrete foundations, and probably related to the Second World War airfield.

EKE11155	Watching brief	Lidl Food Store adjacent to Haven Drive.	2005	No archaeological finds or features.
EKE16888	Watching brief	Hawkinge Primary School	2013	No archaeological finds or features.
EKE16889	Watching brief	Hawkinge Primary School	2013	No archaeological finds or features.

*Figure 16: Gazetteer of HER Data*

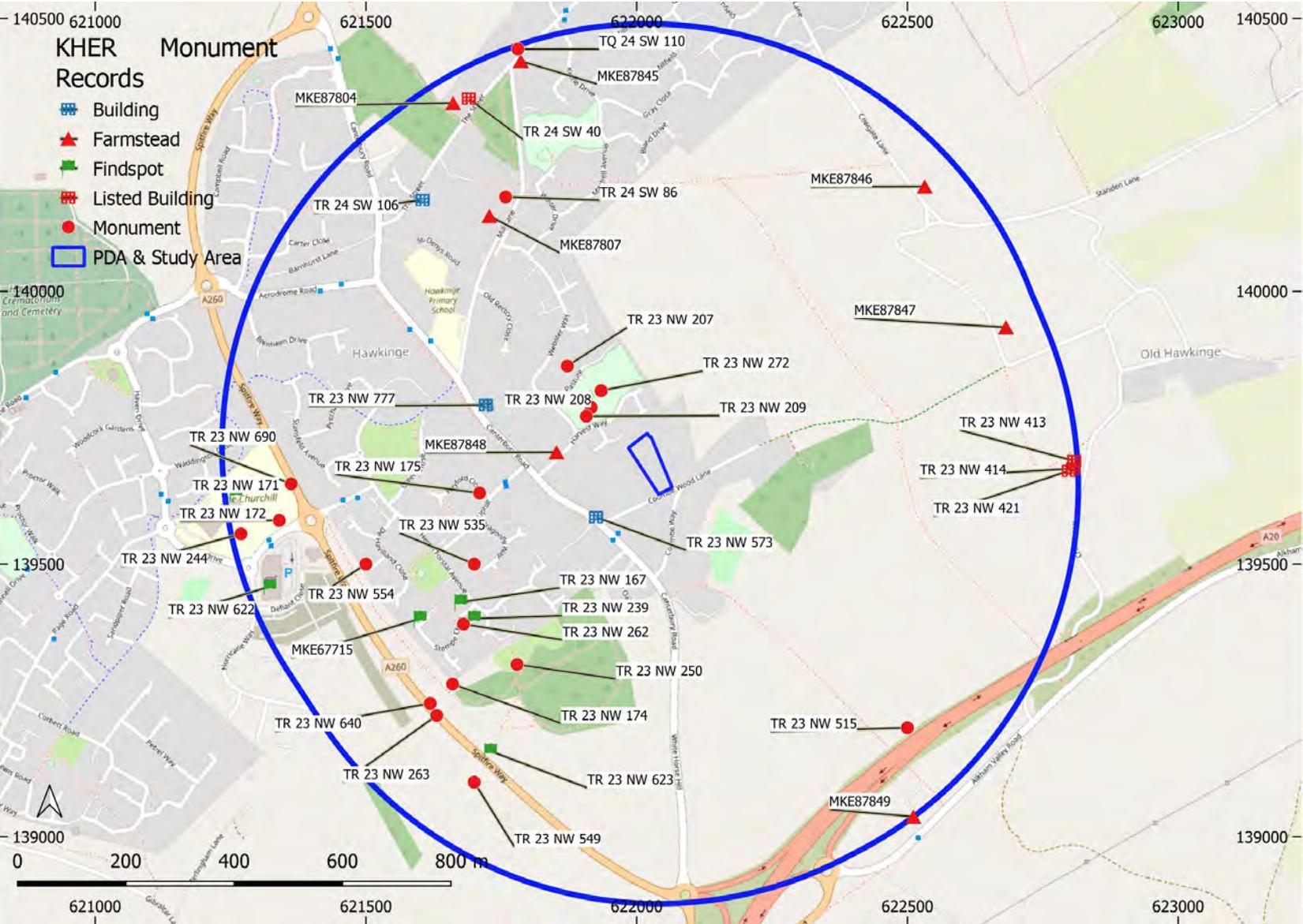


Figure 17: KHER Monument Record

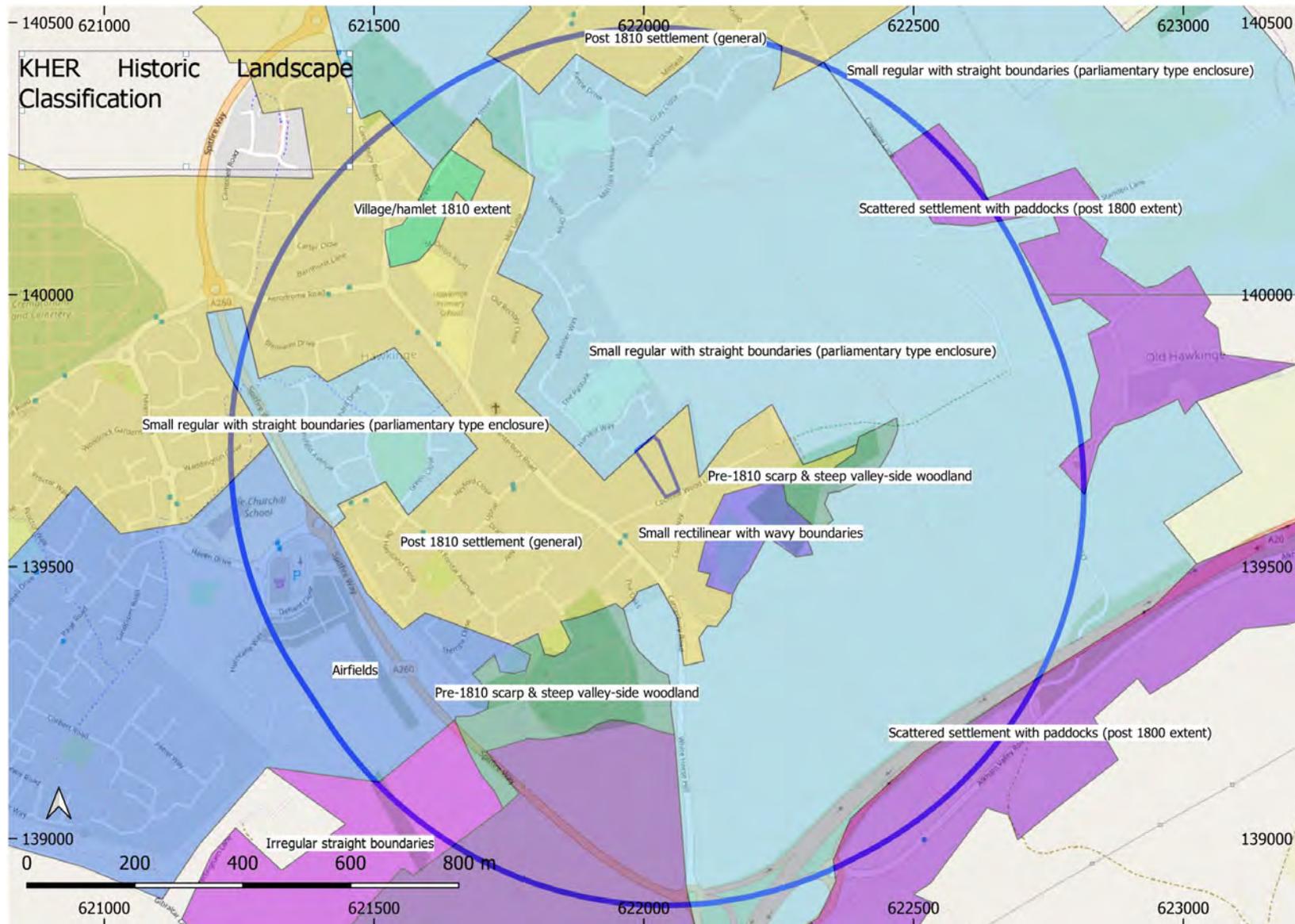


Figure 18: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

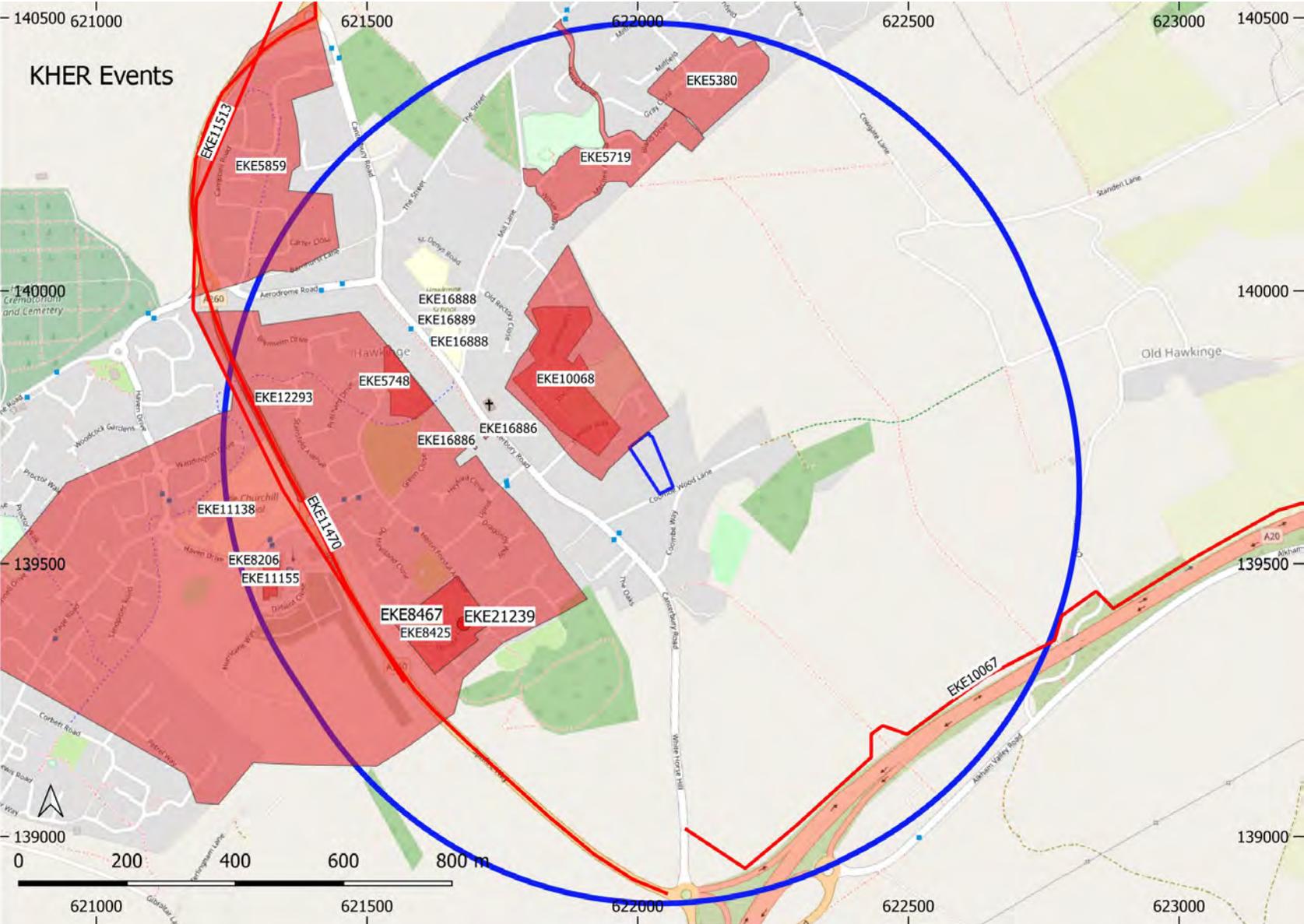


Figure 19: KHER Events



Figure 20: 1m DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency)



Plate 1: 1946. (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2006 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2023 (Google Earth)



*Plate 7: View towards the hose at the PDA (facing ESE)*



*Plate 8: View the shared drive of the PDA (facing NW)*



*Plate 9: View towards the eastern boundary of the PDA (facing NNW)*



*Plate 10: Rear of the house (facing WSE)*



*Plate 11: Terracing alongside the existing garage (facing NNW)*



*Plate 12: View across the PDA (facing N)*



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



*Plate 14: View across the PDA on the western side (facing NNW)*



*Plate 15: View across the northern end of the PDA (facing ENE)*



*Plate 16: View across the PDA (facing S)*



*Plate 17: View across the PDA (facing SE)*



*Plate 18: View across the PDA (facing WSW)*



Plate 19: Plate locations