

**A**rchaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Blacksole Farm, Margate Road, Herne Bay, Kent.

November 2022

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Blacksole Farm, Margate Road, Herne Bay, Kent.

National Grid Reference TR 19126 687340



Report for Kitewood Estates Limited

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## **SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY**

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company

School Farm Oast, Graveney Road

Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP

Tel; 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112

[www.swatarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.swatarchaeology.co.uk)

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Blacksole Farm, Margate Road, Herne Bay, Kent.**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Kitewood Estates Limited to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) of land at Blacksole Farm, Margate Road, Herne Bay, Kent. This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:*

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

*The PDA is located on flat land west of the Margate Road and north of a road called The Boulevard. The northern boundary is that of the London to Ramsgate Railway. It comprises of the remains of Blacksole Farm in the western part and currently grassed open space associated with the Altira Business Park in the eastern part of the PDA that contains a recently constructed 'L' shaped drainage ditch. The north Kent coastline lies circa 1km to the north and the seaside town of Herne Bay in between and to the north west. The western part of the PDA contains the dilapidated remains of Blacksole Farmhouse, an early Post Medieval barn with modern Atcost barns to the rear with the ground area covered with demolition rubble.*

*The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high archaeological potential for the Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman period and Post Medieval periods, low/moderate for the Anglo-Saxon period and low for all other periods. Extensive archaeological investigation since 2005 has revealed multi-period activity primarily from the Bronze Age showing extensive woodland clearance and*

*sustained settlement activity. This culminated during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age with a dramatic increase in settlement, and associated occupation activity, eventually followed by a marked and sustained decline in activity during the Middle Iron Age (c 500 BC). Boggy woodland becoming farmland with ditch enclosed fields. The Late Iron Age saw an increase in settlement levels again being maintained into the first century or so of the Roman period, after which another sudden, dramatic and long-maintained reduction is evident in settlement activity and occupation. The PDA was part of a farm in the Post Medieval period with the earliest documented evidence being from 1701.*

*The proposed development and the requirement for foundations and services includes part of the PDA that appears to have had lower historical impact. Part of this area was subject to an evaluation in 2005 and did not reveal any archaeological finds or features. However, given the importance and significance of the finds found across the rest of the Blacksole Farm and the Altira Business Park, not just to the east of multi-period settlement activity but also others to the south, NW and west of the PDA since the original evaluation, it is recommended for this area to be evaluated again. Concerning the area of the farm complex, due to construction and demolitions of farm buildings through the Post Medieval and Modern period, the historical impact is considered high/total. However, there is the opportunity to evaluate an area not undertaken before. As well as the possibility of multi-period activity, concerning the Prehistoric period, there is the potential to find remains associated with the early Post Medieval farm complex. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be an evaluation by trial trenching. Although the site currently comprises the locally listed barn and farmhouse, permission to demolish the barn was granted by CCC. This was following a fire that rendered the barn unsafe. An application (ref: CA/22/02368) for Prior Approval to demolish the farmhouse is currently being determined by CCC. A structural report was submitted and this confirms that the farmhouse needs to also be demolished because of safety reasons.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Kitewood Estates Limited (the 'Clients'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at Blacksole Farm, Margate Road, Herne Bay, Kent located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 19126 67340 (Fig 1).

### **1.2 The Site**

1.2.1 The PDA is located on flat land west of the Margate Road and north of a road called The Boulevard. The northern boundary is that of the London to Ramsgate Railway. It comprises of the remains of Blacksole Farm in the western part and currently grassed open space associated with the Altira Business Park in the eastern part of the PDA that contains a recently constructed 'L' shaped drainage ditch. The north Kent coastline lies circa 1km to the north and the seaside town of Herne Bay in between and to the north west. The western part of the PDA contains the dilapidated remains of Blacksole Farmhouse, an early Post Medieval barn with modern Atcost barns to the rear with the ground area covered with demolition rubble. Adjacent to the south western boundary is the residential plot of Moyne. Adjacent to the north western corner of the PDA is where there is a bridge crossing the railway on the Margate Road. Adjacent to the eastern boundary is a car parking area associated with a commercial unit. The PDA is broadly rectangular in shape of circa  $2\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre. The PDA is on level ground of 38m aOD excluding the area of the drainage ditch which is circa 1m/2m deep and north west of the farmhouse where there is a large pile of material that is left from the landscaping undertaken previously (Fig. 1).

#### *Geology*

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology consists of bedrock comprising of London Clay Formation – Clay and Site known as the Bogshole Levels lying north of The Blean. There are superficial deposits at the PDA of Head - Gravel, Sand, Silt and Clay. Historically it has been believed that the London Clay provides a poor state of preservation of many archaeological features. However, recently excavations east of the PDA has challenged this assumption.

### *Geotechnical Information*

1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information.

## **1.3 The Proposed Development**

1.3.1 Redevelopment of the site for the erection of residential dwellings (Class C3) with associated open space, parking, amenity and vehicular access to The Boulevard, Altira Park.

## **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 Canterbury City Council has a Local Plan adopted in 2017. The plan has a number of policies relevant to Heritage:

- POLICY HE1: Historic Environment and Heritage Assets
- POLICY HE2: World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone
- POLICY HE11: Archaeology
- POLICY HE12: Areas of Archaeological Interest

2.3.2 These policies are covered in turn in more detail below:

### *POLICY HE1: Historic Environment and Heritage Assets*

2.3.3 The City Council will support proposals which protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment and the contribution it makes to local distinctiveness and sense of place. Proposals that make sensitive use of historic assets through regeneration and reuse, particularly where these bring redundant or under-used buildings and areas into an appropriate use, will be encouraged.

- 2.3.4 Development must conserve and enhance, or reveal, the significance of heritage assets and their settings. Development will not be permitted where it is likely to cause substantial harm to the significance of heritage assets or their setting unless it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefit that would outweigh the harm or loss, or all of the following apply:
- 2.3.5 The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and, the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
- 2.3.6 Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use. Any development affecting directly, or the setting of, a listed or locally listed building, Conservation Area, Scheduled Monument, registered park or garden, historic landscape, or archaeological site will be required to submit a Heritage Statement with any Planning Application. The statement will need to outline and provide evidence as to the significance of the heritage asset including its setting, the likely impact of the development upon it and be proportional to the importance of the said heritage asset.

*POLICY HE2: World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone*

- 2.3.7 The City Council will protect and enhance the Outstanding Universal Value of the inscribed Canterbury World Heritage Site. Development within it should protect and enhance the character, integrity and quality of these values. Development within the buffer zone and setting should not have an adverse impact on those values, including views into and from the Site. Developers, planning authorities and others envisaging change should have a thorough understanding of the physical, historical, social and economic context of the World Heritage Site and the contribution that the site's setting makes to an appreciation of Outstanding Universal Value, including its integrity, authenticity and significance. All major development within the Buffer Zone, as defined on the Proposals Map, must

preserve and, where possible, improve the link sand connections between the three separate parts of the WHS.

*POLICY HE11: Archaeology*

- 2.3.8 The archaeological and historic integrity of designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not be permitted.
- 2.3.9 Planning applications, on sites where there is or is the potential for an archaeological heritage asset, must include an appropriate desk-based assessment of the asset.
- 2.3.10 In addition, where important or potentially significant archaeological heritage assets may exist, developers will be required to arrange for field evaluations to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications. The evaluation should define:
- 2.3.11 The character, importance and condition of any archaeological deposits or structures within the application site; The likely impact of the proposed development on these features (including the limits to the depth to which groundworks can go on the site); and the means of mitigating the effect of the proposed development including: a statement setting out the impact of the development.
- 2.3.12 Where the case for development affecting a heritage asset of archaeological interest is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ. Where preservation in situ is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative. In such cases archaeological recording works must be undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by the Council's Archaeological Officer or a competent archaeological organisation that has been agreed by the Council in advance.

*POLICY HE12: Areas of Archaeological Interest*

- 2.3.13 Within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance and areas of recognised archaeological potential elsewhere in the District the City Council will determine planning applications involving work below ground level once the applicant has provided information in the form of an evaluation of the archaeological

importance of the site, and an assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed development.

*Local Planning Guidance*

2.3.14 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 Kitewood Estates Limited 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 500m 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 1-9).

#### *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 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. Full details of the HER data are provided in Figures 11 to 14.

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 10 designated assets in the form of Grade II listed buildings within the study area. None of which fall within the area of the PDA. There are also 5 locally listed buildings considered non-designated heritage assets. Two of the locally listed buildings are within the PDA being that of Blacksole Farmhouse and the Barn at Blacksole Farm. Permission to demolish the barn was granted by an exchange of emails with CCC. This was following a fire that rendered the barn unsafe. An application (ref: CA/22/02368) for Prior Approval to demolish the farmhouse is currently being determined by CCC. A structural report was submitted and this confirms that the farmhouse needs to also be demolished because of safety reasons.

## 5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

5.3.1 There have been a significant number of events that have occurred in and around Blacksole Farm and these are provided in the table below and in Figs. 19. Only some of these events have been recorded into the Kent HER database which is provided in the table in Appendix 9.3.

**Table 2: Summary of SWAT work undertaken**

Project and phase of archaeological work	date	Comments	Application number	Client	Report title and author
Evaluation Phase 1	2005	Divided into area: A, B, C, D1, D2	CA/98/0296/HBA	Kitewood Estates, 1 Ashford Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 5BJ)	Tim Allen The results of an archaeological evaluation on land at Blacksole Farm, Beltinge, near Herne Bay in Kent
SMS Phase 2	2007, 2008		CA/98/544/HBA, Condition 7 & CA/98/0296/HBA	Kitewood Estates (1 Ashford Road, Maidstone, Kent ME14 5BJ),	Tim Allen (2016) An archaeological assessment report following an archaeological evaluation and subsequent topsoil strip, map and sample excavation on the former site of Blacksole Farm, Thanet Way & Margate Road, Herne Bay, in Kent
Evaluation Phase 3 and 4 BSF-EV-07 BSF-EV-08	2007, 2008		CA/98/0544/HBA	Kitewood Estates, 1 Ashford Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 5BJ)	David Britchfield (2008) Archaeological evaluation at Altira Business Park, Blacksole Farm, Herne Bay, Kent. (Archaeological Phases III & IV)
DBA	2012 (Updated March 2013)			Terrace Hill Group (Herne Bay) Ltd, 1 Portland Place, London W1B 1PN	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment In advance of Development at the Altira Park, Blacksole Farm, Herne Bay, Kent
WSI	2015		CA/12/02097/FUL Condition 3	Terrace Hill Group	Specification For a Programme of An

				(Herne Bay) Ltd, 1 Portland Place, London W1B 1PN	Archaeological Watching and Recording Brief Of Land At Phase 2: Food store And Car Park At The Altira Park, Blacksole Farm, Herne Bay, Kent
WSI	2015		CA/12/02097/FUL Condition 3	Terrace Hill Group (Herne Bay) Ltd, 1 Portland Place, London W1B 1PN	Specification For a Programme of An Archaeological Watching and Recording Brief Of Land At Phase 3: Business Units At The Altira Park, Blacksole Farm, Herne Bay, Kent
SMS BF-SMS-15  Phase 5	2015		CA/98/0296/HBA	Terrace Hill Group (Herne Bay) Ltd, 1 Portland Place, London W1B 1PN	Tim Allen An archaeological assessment report following an archaeological evaluation and subsequent topsoil strip, map and sample excavation on the former site of Blacksole Farm, now the Altira Business Retail Park, on land lying north of the A299 (The Thanet Way), near Beltinge, Herne Bay, Kent
SMS BSMS(S)-15 East and West  Phase 5	2015		CA/98/0296/HBA	As above	As above
SMS BSF-EX-15  Phase 5	2015		CA/98/0296/HBA	As above	As above
Watching Brief BSF-WB-15  Phase 5	2015		CA/98/0296/HBA	As above	As above
Watching Brief 10/WB/19  Phase 5	2019		CA/19/00991		Paul Wilkinson Archaeological Watching Brief on land at Unit 9 & 10, The Boulevard,

					Altira Business Park, Herne Bay, Kent
WSI SMS BSF-EX-22	2022 ongoing				BA woodland followed by MBA LBA field system followed by LIA field system followed by EM/HM field system

5.3.2 Below are details of other events also in the Kent HER event record as well as summaries of the work undertaken by SWAT Archaeology. Figure 21 provides the location of the phasing of the work undertaken,

*EKE11529 Canterbury Archaeological Trust – DBA Blacksole Farm*

5.3.3 This was undertaken in 1994 ahead of possible industrial development prior to much of the archaeological work undertaken in this area and therefore adds limited value. It did consider the likelihood of early Roman cremation burials and possible Roman period settlement in the area along with later Medieval periods in the vicinity of Blacksole Farm

*EKE18524 – 2005 Evaluation Blacksole Farm*

5.3.4 In July 2005, there was an evaluation consisting of 80 trenches in four different fields. The area of the PDA partly fell in Area B, which was a paddock at the time. Within Area B, 11 trenches lie directly in the area of the PDA which is to the east of the farmhouse and associated buildings did not find any archaeology, only small-scale modern activity. However, further east in Areas C and D, these were archaeologically rich. Three trenches in Area C identified a late Post Medieval ditch. Also in Area C was a ditch which contained Roman Samian ware and Nene Valley ware and interpreted as an enclosure ditch as opposed to a field boundary. Another ditch with two gully like features is considered to represent part of the Roman field system. Further east in the northern part of Area C, an urned cremation was found. Further east into Area D, the area contained puts and ditches, some containing pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early to Mid Iron Age. Post pits and pits containing calcined flint thought to be part of a kiln or heath suggesting industrial activity at the site. A further cremation burial was uncovered, and it was considered that there would also be an associated settlement in the area. As a result of these finds, further archaeological works were required in the vicinity.

*SWAT Strip Map and Sample (SMS) and Evaluation 2007-2008 (Not in HER)*

- 5.3.5 Following the 2005 evaluation where by Areas C and D were archaeologically rich, this area was in part subject to a SMS. SWAT also carried out an archaeological evaluation of 111 trenches in the area further east. The location of the SMS and evaluation trenches are provided in Figure 22. The evaluation indicated the presence of extensive, multi-phase remains associated with Prehistoric and Roman-period occupation/settlement activity, in addition to Prehistoric industrial activity and probable pottery production. The results of the evaluation appeared to confirm that the area was relatively well populated during the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age but, in common with a minority of other sites in the area, the site also produced evidence of earlier occupation. Features included the presence of enclosures, drove ways, pits and post holes. Archaeological horizons were shown to survive at a depth approximately 0.5m below the existing ground level. Truncation of archaeological horizons was relatively minimal, evident only by the existence of low impact field drains.
- 5.3.6 The SMS excavation has confirmed the presence of multi-phased occupation dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age through the post-Medieval period when the farm was established. Early results suggested a nucleated Prehistoric settlement, with associated domestic, agricultural and possible industrial land use, set out within a managed agricultural landscape. Three roundhouses were uncovered, 2 dating to the Bronze Age and one the Iron Age with associated pits and ditches for the settlements. Further rectangular enclosures, along with associated drove ways, field boundaries and smaller internal divisions, reveal a network of herding features essential to the successful management and control of livestock associated with the farmsteads.
- 5.3.7 Interrupted parallel ditches or drove ways set out at right-angles, are coupled with enclosure ditches and features that can be attributed to elements of animal husbandry. Such features would typically comprise collections of corrals or pens, funnels and herding 'race', used for droving, batching and sorting of livestock. Evidence for drafting gates, such as the 'three way drafting gate system' as suggested by Francis Pryor (1998) also appeared to be represented on site. A possible longhouse was revealed, comprising a series of substantial post holes that contained Neolithic waste flakes distributed in a circular pattern possibly around a post as well as a much earlier tranchet axe of Mesolithic date, possibly kept and ceremoniously discarded.

*2015 SWAT Archaeology SMS and Watching briefs*

- 5.3.8 Further development in the Altira Business Park area required the following:

- 1) Sample excavation following a watching brief maintained prior construction of the main access road (Site Code BSF-WB-15),
- 2) Work undertaken in the area of proposed linear water catchment features (Site Code BF Swale-SMS-15)
- 3) The monitored removal of topsoil and subsequent sample excavation of exposed archaeological features on the site of proposed industrial units (Site Code BSF-EX-15).
- 4) The same process on the larger area to the east, where it was thought probable that the construction of a large retail outlet and adjacent loading bay and car park would have a negative impact on any archaeological remains (Site Code BSMS(S)15).
- 5) The fifth phase consisted of a watching brief maintained during the construction of a new petrol station and associated modifications (Section 38/Blacksole Bridge). This exposed only much-disturbed modern made ground with no surviving archaeology and was not allocated a site code.

5.3.9 All the results from these areas are shown in Figure 24. Due to most likely mechanical ploughing only deeper features survived. The majority of the potsherds were attributed to the Middle Bronze Age. The western part of this area was subject to intensive Bronze Age settlement activity with the remains of a circular hut with associated post holes, pits and ditches. Pits containing industrial waste were also found derived from pottery production. The ditch system was on a north west to south east rectilinear arrangement suggesting a field system had been established over 4 hectares. A Holloway heading towards the coast was also seen.

*2019 SWAT Archaeology Watching Brief (not in the HER)*

5.3.10 The watching brief covered the area between BSMS(S) – 15 West and BSF-EX-15 seen in Figure 24. The watching brief did not reveal any finds or features.

*EKE12699 & EKE12698 - 2007 Archaeology South-East, Investigation at Talmead House and Land West of Mill Lane.*

5.3.11 Circa 60m south of the western part of the PDA was a small excavation in an area (Area A) where a 2007 evaluation had revealed a cremation. Features seen were a post hole and Romano-British and Medieval pottery. A further Romano-British cremation was

lifted. An undated shallow ditch also ran across the area. Areas B was on the western side of Mill Lane where post holes were found. Area C nearby also found pits, some not dateable. A small assemblage of early Saxon pottery was identified from one of the post holes. These were interpreted an area of long-term agricultural activity. Whilst the Anglo-Saxon sherd were rare no conclusions could be drawn from them. The cremations in the area just to the south of Blacksole Farm were considered to be associated with roadside burials, although the exact alignment of the Canterbury to Reculver Road had not been traced in the vicinity.

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

- 5.4.1 There is little evidence any human activity predating the Neolithic. It is likely that the area was undrained during that period and earlier period being swampy and largely forested. Recent archaeological evidence suggests that the Bogshole region had sporadic and transient activity prevailing from the Neolithic to the Early Mid Bronze Age, with extensive woodland clearance and more sustained settlement activity occurring during the Middle Bronze Age. This culminated during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age with a dramatic increase in settlement, and associated occupation activity, eventually followed by a marked and sustained decline in activity during the Middle Iron Age (c 500 BC). Boggy woodland became farmland with ditch enclosed fields with increasing trade with Continental Europe.
- 5.4.2 The Late Iron Age in turn saw what appears to have been a relatively sudden return to settlement levels, almost on a par with those of the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age, these being maintained into the first century or so of the Roman period, after which another sudden, dramatic and long-maintained reduction is evident in settlement activity and occupation.
- 5.4.3 The London Clay-dominated land of the Bogshole Levels is considered to be low grade in agricultural terms and, as their name coincidentally implies, the levels are often ill drained and boggy. Little medieval or earlier documentary evidence exists for the levels themselves, probably because they were largely deserted during the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods with little archaeological and documentary evidence. Despite the boggy nature of the levels, the origin of the name 'Bogshole' is believed to derive from the Anglo-Saxon word 'Bocholt' ('book-held'), the first use of which for the area appears in an Anglo-Saxon charter dated 791 AD referring to 'wood held by royal charter'.

- 5.4.4 The archaeological potential of the area was considered low until recently, probably because of its desolate and thinly settled nature during recent and historical times and continued into the post-medieval period being one of scattered farmsteads. The nearby parish of Herne to the south of the PDA was described by Hasted a 18<sup>th</sup> century historian as ‘This parish is situated about six miles north-eastwards from Canterbury, in a wild and dreary country; there is a great deal of poor land in it, covered with broom...’.
- 5.4.5 Herne and nearby Herne Bay means ‘corner’ in Old English and appears to take its name from a settlement that developed in a corner or angle piece of land.
- 5.4.6 Blacksole Farm means ‘muddy pool’ in Old English and is documented in 1529. It is possible that there was a settlement here with the then creation and growth of Blacksole Farm during the Post Medieval period.
- 5.4.7 The arrival of the London to Ramsgate railway in 1860 located within an embankment immediately adjacent to the farmhouse meant that fields were split.
- 5.4.8 In the 1930s, the Old Thanet Way, single lane was constructed circa 150m south of the PDA. By the 1960s, the section by the PDA had been widened slightly but was still single lane. The road was upgraded in 1997 to dual carriageway with a new junction for the Margate Lane with slip roads and roundabouts
- 5.4.9 The farm continued in operation until the early millennium when the land to the east and south east was development for industrial and commercial use with the addition of new roads and roundabouts. By 2016 a public footpath led through the farm complex. From Margate Road towards the new development of Altira Park to the east along The Boulevard.

#### *Landscape Character Areas*

- 5.4.10 The KHER historic landscape classification shows the Application Site is part of a wider area of ‘small regular with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)’. Either side of the area is ‘post 1810 settlement (general)’. This is reflective of the area of the PDA and around remaining part of the wider agricultural area until the later part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the land use has altered to become commercial and also housing.

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

### *1701 Blacksole Farm Estate Map*

5.5.1 This estate map held in the KCC History and Archives centre is clearly dated to 1701 and provides a drawing of the farmhouse and associated fields along with their name and position in the landscape. North is to the bottom of the map (Figs. 3 & 4). The house is shown with a number of multi-pitched roofs side on with the barn depicted set back facing the road. To the rear of the house is an apple garden also containing a pond. On the northern corner of the yard highlighted yellow is the 'barn yard pond'. To the east of that pond is a smaller pond called 'black pond'. Either side of the pond are two smaller buildings labelled 'lodg'. Next to one of the lodges on the Roadway to 'Rackulvar' (Reculver) is a 'stable'

5.5.2 The field immediately east of the farm yard is called Barnfield which a large field adjoins called Six Acres Field. There are other fields within the estate that are outside of the PDA.

*Andrews and Dury, 1769*

5.5.3 This map shows the PDA location close to the area referred to as Blacksole and also Betton Green or Bromfield. It appears to be a small hamlet. The road layout does not exactly mirror that of the later maps making the precise location difficult to ascertain. It lies on the road from Hillborough or Belting heading towards Herne Mill and Canterbury (Fig.5).

*Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1799*

5.5.4 This map shows greater detail including field boundaries. The group of houses seen in the earlier map are seen here to the north, north east of the PDA. There are now houses showing in the area of the PDA. Red denotes a residential building and black for other buildings. The road layout is more accurate, and the curve of the Margate Road can be followed. The area is sparsely populated suggesting an agricultural landscape (Fig. 6).

*Herne Tithe Map, 1840*

5.5.5 Please note north is towards the left of the map. The PDA can accurately be placed. The farm complex is by the road side as seen in the 1701 estate map with a couple of smaller buildings facing the road. Set back is a larger 'L' shaped building considered to be the barn. The Farmhouse is side on creating a yard area. It appears to the rear of the house is a walled garden. The homestead is designated No. 211 and is owned and occupied by John Lawrence. The PDA passes across parts of areas designated 210, 212 and 216. 210 is a field called 'Barn' which ties in with the name on the 1701 estate map. However, to the north there appears to be another farm complex, designated 217 with a

homestead and fields 212 and 216 are owned and occupied by James Pettman. 212 is called four acres and is arable. 216 is called Barn Meadow and is pasture. Only the tip of the PDA falls into field designated 208 which is also seen on the 1701 estate map and continues to be called 'Six Acres' (Fig.7).

5.5.6 At the time of the estate map, the farm area totalled 35 acres. At the time of the tithes John Lawrence held just over 68 acres suggesting the estate had grown and now also including Herne Mill.

*Historic OS map 1873*

5.5.7 This is the first OS map. The railway has arrived passing between Blacksole Farm and the farm to the north called Pettman's Farm, clearly called after it's owner as referred to in the earlier tithes. The road over the railway is bridged. There appears little changed to the farm complex except for a new building set back slightly from the barn's northern range (Fig.8).

*Historic OS map 1898*

5.5.8 There appears to be changes with the original farmhouse on the southern side of the yard having been demolished and a new building is located slightly further south which now lies outside of the PDA but at the time is still within the ownership of the Farm. Adjacent to the PDA in this area are also two small square buildings and considered to be a separate area to the farm behind a boundary wall in the location of the earlier now demolished house. On the northern side of the farm complex there is a new additional couple of buildings one that is to be the extent farmhouse. To the eastern part of the PDA, the field boundary there is now showing as a ditch (Fig.9).

*Historic OS map 1907*

5.5.9 The only change to the farm complex appears to be the demolition of the buildings that faced the road. North of the railway line Pettman's Farm exists but around there is now new houses and a convalescent home. To the south of the Margate Road, there is also a new house called Talmead otherwise the area appears mainly agricultural (Fig.10).

*Historic OS map 1933*

5.5.10 There has been further urbanisation mainly north of the railway line. Of Pettman's Farm only the farmhouse appears to remain. At Blacksole Farm, the eastern range no longer shows. On the western side of Mill Lane is a new residential property. South of Talmead appearing under construction is the Old Thanet Way (Fig.11)

*Historic OS map 1957-58*

5.5.11 There have been changes. Pettman's no longer exists with the farmhouse having been demolished and further housing to the north on Margate Road. The Old Thanet Way has been completed. At the farm complex, the northern range to the barn has been replaced. Adjacent to the railway line are further new buildings. The field boundaries are now all clearly showing as drains. The building south of the farm complex is named for the first time in the mapping as 'Moynes'. At some point during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, ownership of Moynes separated from that of the farm. The farmhouse to the north is clearly labelled and has a conservatory on the western side (Fig.12)

*Historic OS Map 1985-87*

5.5.12 There are further changes at the farm. Part of the northern range has gone and is no longer attached to the barn on the eastern range. To the east of the barn is a new building and more buildings to the north (Fig.13).

*Historic OS Map 1988-93*

5.5.13 There appears to be little change. (Fig.14).

*Historic OS Map 2003*

5.5.14 There appears to be little change. To the south west the line of the Margate Road has altered and now includes a roundabout (Fig.15)

## **5.6 Aerial Photographs**

*1946*

5.6.1 The white farmhouse and the large barn can clearly be identified amongst the other farm building. The field boundaries that are drains include some hedgerows. The land appears in use as pasture (Plate 1).

*1960*

5.6.2 There appears to be changes to a number of farm buildings with the complex growing in the north and east (Plate 2).

*1990*

5.6.3 There has been further larger building added on the eastern side of the farm complex and to the north. It appears that the triangular shaped field has been in arable use (Plate 3).

*2003*

5.6.4 There appears to be little change at the farm. However, to the south east the line of the Margate Road has altered to include a roundabout. Many of the field boundaries have more mature vegetation. The easternmost field has been under arable use with the others in use as pasture (Plate 4).

*2007*

5.6.5 South of the PDA, construction has commenced for a new road layout. The field boundaries of the PDA have had their hedgerows removed (Plate 5).

*2009*

5.6.6 South of the PDA a new road and roundabout have been built providing access to a hotel and pub and restaurant. West of the hotel Altira Business Park is under construction. At the farm, the vegetation has overgrown now it is no longer in use although many buildings remain. To the east of the farm complex the land appears as scrub. The photograph also appears to show an 'L' shaped ditch just east of the farm and along the northern boundary (Plate 6).

*2013*

5.6.7 The farm complex remains. To the east of the PDA there is now a new commercial building and car park (Plate 7).

*2017*

5.6.8 At the farm complex a number of buildings have been demolished. The farmhouse remains as does the barn and the buildings to the rear. A new footpath has been built to link The Boulevard to the east to the Mill Lane to the west (Plate 8).

*2021*

5.6.9 There appears little change (Plate 9)

*LIDAR*

5.6.10 The LIDAR show to the north east to the farmhouse a raised area likely to be a spoil associated with the demolition of the buildings. The newly cut drainage ditches can be identified. It has not been possible to identify the original field boundaries or drainage ditches (Fig.25)

## 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 or other heritage assets. No archaeological finds or features were observed (Plates 10-19).
- 5.7.2 The walkover was undertaken on the 21st of October 2022. The site was accessed from the public footpath that runs through the site. The barn and house were not viewed internally as they are structurally unsafe. Two thirds of the PDA in the eastern part is level ground that is grass. In this area the southern boundary is a pavement with small trees planted at regular intervals around the edge. As part of earlier landscaping, a new drainage ditch that is 'L' shaped and forms the western end of this area and runs to run along the northern boundary beyond which is the embankment down to the railway line. The western boundary is a hedgerow with small trees. The eastern part of the PDA shows signs of demolition rubble around the houses and in front of the barn area. Both structures are in poor condition. The south western boundary is a brick wall with the neighbouring residential property beyond. The wall shows signs of earlier structures against it, now demolished. At the rear of the wooden barn are large modern Atcost barns where only the roof and posts remain. To the north east of the farmhouse is a raised grassed area left from the earlier landscaping.

## 5.8 Summary of Potential

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

### *Palaeolithic*

- 5.8.2 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the study area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Mesolithic*

- 5.8.3 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. However, the 2007-2008 SMS and evaluation to the east of the PDA discovered and tranchet axe.

Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

#### *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 within the assessment area circa 330m south east that potentially concerns the Neolithic although details are minimal (TR 16 NE 1804). However, not in the HER, was the strip Map and Sample in 2007-2008 which confirmed the presence of Neolithic occupation of a possible longhouse with substantial post holes containing Neolithic waste flakes. Therefore, potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

#### *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 four records from this period within the study area. Circa 635m north, north east of the PDA a Bronze Age palstave was found circa 1920 (TR 16 NE 13). Also, in the similar area is a partial field system in a landscape of heavily truncated pits, post holes and ditch segments, including linear segment alignments containing dating material from the Bronze Age to Roman period (TR 16 NE 1354) adjacent to the water tower. A hoard was discovered circa 725m east, south east of the PDA in 1999 that also found evidence of a nearby settlement (TR 16 NE 1805). Of significance is just outside of the PDA to the east is Bronze Age occupation at Blacksole Farm from the 2005 evaluation (TR 16 NE 1365) with features including pits and ditches. Since the evaluation, further archaeological investigations have taken place (TR 16 NE 107) confirming the presence of intensive settlement and industrial activity for this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

#### *Iron Age*

5.8.6 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 five records from this period within the assessment area. There are two findspot records of Iron Age silver coins located in a general area

595m to the south west of the PDA (MKE56905 & MKE57087). Circa 185m to the west, south west is a possible Prehistoric pit off Mill Lane (TR 16 NE 121). The site adjacent to the water tower continues into the Iron Age period (TR 16 NE 1354) as does the site immediately east of the PDA on the Altira Business Park represented by pits and ditches along with more roundhouses, enclosures and droveways (TR 16 NE 107). The feature and pottery in Mill Lane suggest possible activity to the west of the PDA as well as the east and north, north west. The potential for finding remains that date to this period 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 for this period within the study area. The site in Bogshole Lane excavated in 1999 found Roman activity circa 725m to the east, south east (TR 16 NE 1806). Circa 80m west, south west near Talmead House cremation burials were identified (TR 16 NE 15). A chance find of a gold coin was found in 1958 circa 615m west, north west (TR 16 NE 18) and another Roman coin, later used as a Saxon weight was found in 160 720m to the north west (TR 16 NE 19). There was Roman activity immediately east of the PDA. The 2005 evaluation found Roman pottery and part of a Roman enclosure and cremation burials. Obviously, there is Roman activity in the area. There is no know villa site nearby and the line of the Roman Road is not exactly known from the fort at Reculver towards Canterbury. 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 two records from this period within the assessment area. A possible Saxon post hole was found in Mill Lane, circa 245m west of the PDA (TR 16 NE 122) and circa 720m to the east an early Medieval settlement was found during the 1999 excavations (TR 16 NE 1807). In addition, at Talmead, just to the south of the PDA a small assemblage of Saxon pottery was identified. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

#### *Medieval*

5.8.9 The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. It is likely that the area was not well settled in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

#### *Post Medieval*

5.8.10 Reflecting the increase in activity of the region in the Post Medieval period, there are 28 records for this period. Nine of which are listed buildings within the study area, all of which are Grade II and have no direct relationship with the PDA. There are also six locally listed buildings. Two of those locally listed building concern the PDA. These include Blacksole Farmhouse, early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (TR 16 NE 1094) on the northern side of the farm complex and a 17<sup>th</sup> century or earlier barn (TR 16 NE 1080). Both of these buildings are now demolished. Associated with the farm was an earlier farmhouse on the southern side of the barn as seen in the 1701 map and lies adjacent to the PDA and was demolished sometime during the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Reflecting what was the agricultural outskirts of Herne and Herne Bay, there are 11 farmstead records, one of which is for Blacksole Farm (MKE86398). Classed as a regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element which was the case in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The farm ceased operating in the early millennium and has now been entirely demolished. However, it is possible that Post Medieval activity relating to the farm exists, as the 2005 evaluation at the farm identified 19<sup>th</sup> century features and probable iron working (TR 16 NE 1366). Certainly, the historical mapping shows a number of buildings that were built and demolished during the areas use as a farm and below ground remains may exist. There is also a farmstead record for Pettman's Farm (MKE 86397) of which part of the PDA belonged to until the arrival of the railway in 1860 (TR 26 NW 212). The potential for finding remains from this period is considered **high**.

#### *Modern*

5.8.11 There are 16 KHER records from this period representing records predominately associated with the Second World War and concerning Defence Warden posts and control centres along with other infrastructure, all as a WWII support network for a densely populated area. None of which were associated with the PDA. A further two records are for pillar boxes and another couple for local churches. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the PDA remained in used as a farm. Many earlier buildings making way for larger more modern structures which would have low significance and interest. The

potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the Application Site is considered **low**.

*Unknown*

5.8.12 There is one unknown record being that of a skeleton found during excavations of the fuel filling station circa 110m south east of the PDA (TR 16 NE 1803). The skeleton is still undergoing post excavation analysis, but it was found in an area associated with Iron Age and Roman period settlement features.

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

## 6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.1.2 Cartographic regression, topographic analysis and historical research indicate that the majority of the Application Site was originally agricultural land with the eastern two thirds not having been built on. When in use as agricultural land, the field boundaries contained drainage ditches. This area has, however, been subject to an evaluation in 2005 and landscaping with the creation of a new 'L' shaped drainage ditch in a different location and alignment to the earlier drainage ditches in this area. Therefore, areas of the evaluation trenches and drainage ditches have had a total historical impact. Those areas away from the drainage ditch and evaluation trenches, are considered to have had a lower historical impact. However, it is possible that any shallow area may have been destroyed by modern ploughing methods, which is why no finds or features were located in the 2005 evaluation trenches or they were unfortunately missed. The potential to find earlier Prehistoric features would carry regional significance adding to the existing significant archaeology finds found across this region and the Bogshole levels.

6.1.3 The western third of the PDA concerns the area of the farm complex and has not been archaeologically investigated to date. The extant wooden barn first appears in historical mapping in 1701 and is believed to be 17<sup>th</sup> century. The original farmhouse was originally on the southern range of the barn and outside of the area of the PDA. Through the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, historical mapping informs us that a significant number of farm buildings came and went through those periods and with the exception of the barn and the modern Atcost barns, have now been demolished. In addition, the 1701 mapping indicates that there were also a number of ponds across this area. It is likely that below ground remains of these structures exist including those referred to in the 1701 historical mapping and archaeology from earlier periods. It is possible that following construction and the demolition that has occurred of later now demolished modern farm building, may have disturbed earlier remains of farm buildings and archaeology. Therefore, historically the PDA has had a possible **high/total** historical impact in this area of the PDA. Archaeological remains of the earlier Post Medieval farm buildings would be considered to carry low local significance.

*Proposed Impact*

6.1.4 The proposed development will require the demolition of the existing two locally listed buildings of the barn and farmhouse. The new residential buildings will require foundations and services. Therefore, these will have a **high** impact on any potential archaeology. The widening of the drainage ditch will potentially have a **total** impact on any potential archaeology.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**

### **7.1 Introduction**

- 7.1.1 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.
- 7.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high archaeological potential for the Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman period and Post Medieval periods, low/moderate for the Anglo-Saxon period and low for all other periods. The proposed development and the requirement for foundations and services includes part of the PDA that appears to have had lower historical impact. This area was subject to an evaluation in 2005 and did not reveal any archaeological finds or features. However, given the importance and significance of the finds found across the rest of the Blacksole Farm and the Altira Business Park, not just to the east of multi-period settlement activity but also others to the south, NW and west of the PDA since the original evaluation, it is recommended for this area to be evaluated again.
- 7.1.3 Concerning the area of the farm complex, due to construction and demolitions of farm buildings and the presence of ponds through the Post Medieval and Modern period, the historical impact is considered high/total. However, there is the opportunity to evaluate an area not undertaken before. As well as the possibility of multi-period activity, concerning the Prehistoric period, there is the potential to find remains associated with the early Post Medieval farm complex. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be an evaluation by trial trenching.

## **8 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **8.1 Archive**

- 8.1.1 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.

### **8.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources**

- 8.2.1 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.

### **8.3 Copyright**

- 8.3.1 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 Kitewood Estates Limited (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

## 9 REFERENCES

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Proposed Development of Land at Blacksole Farm, Margate Road, Herne Bay, Kent.  
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

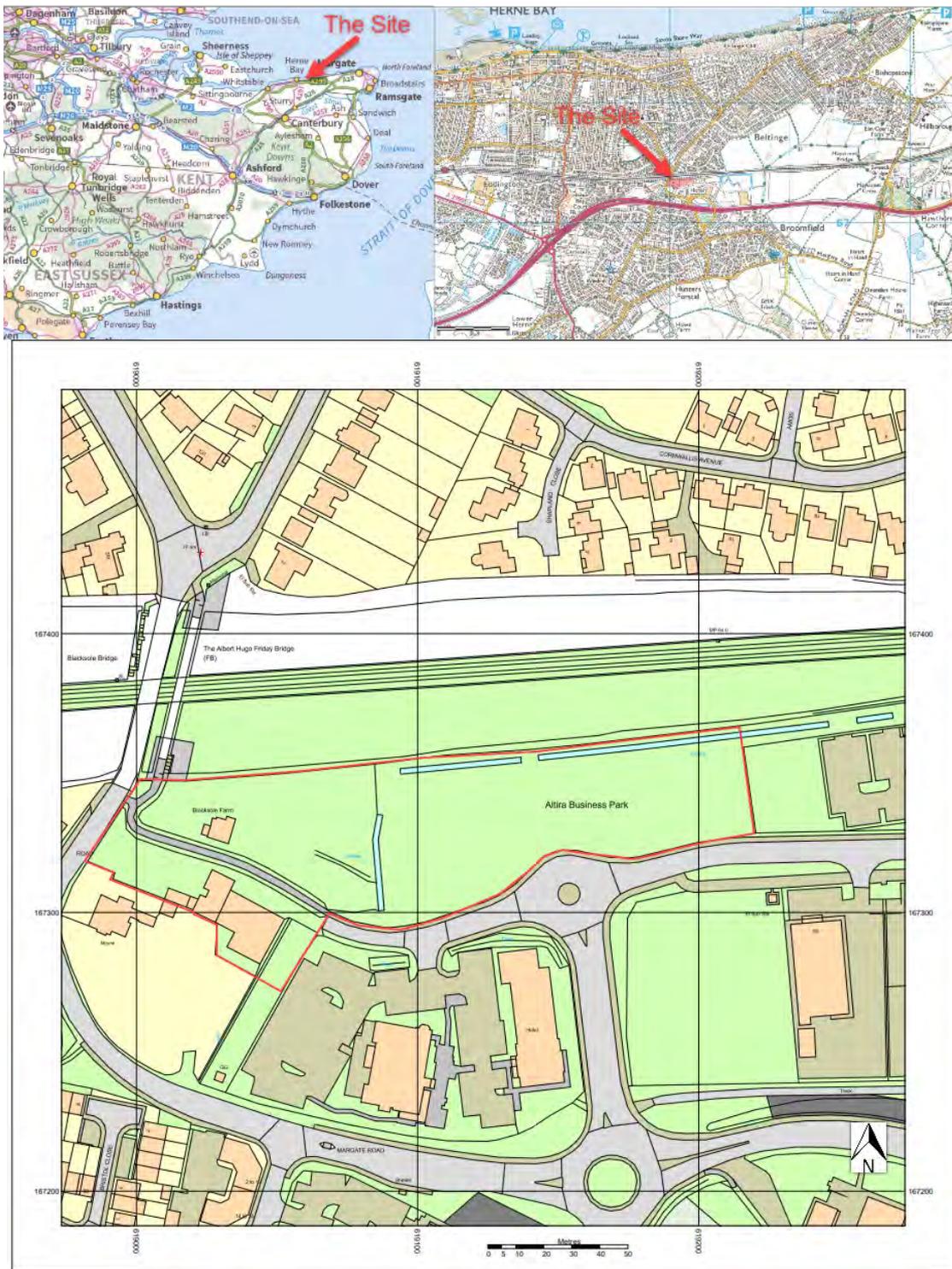


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:10,000, 1:250



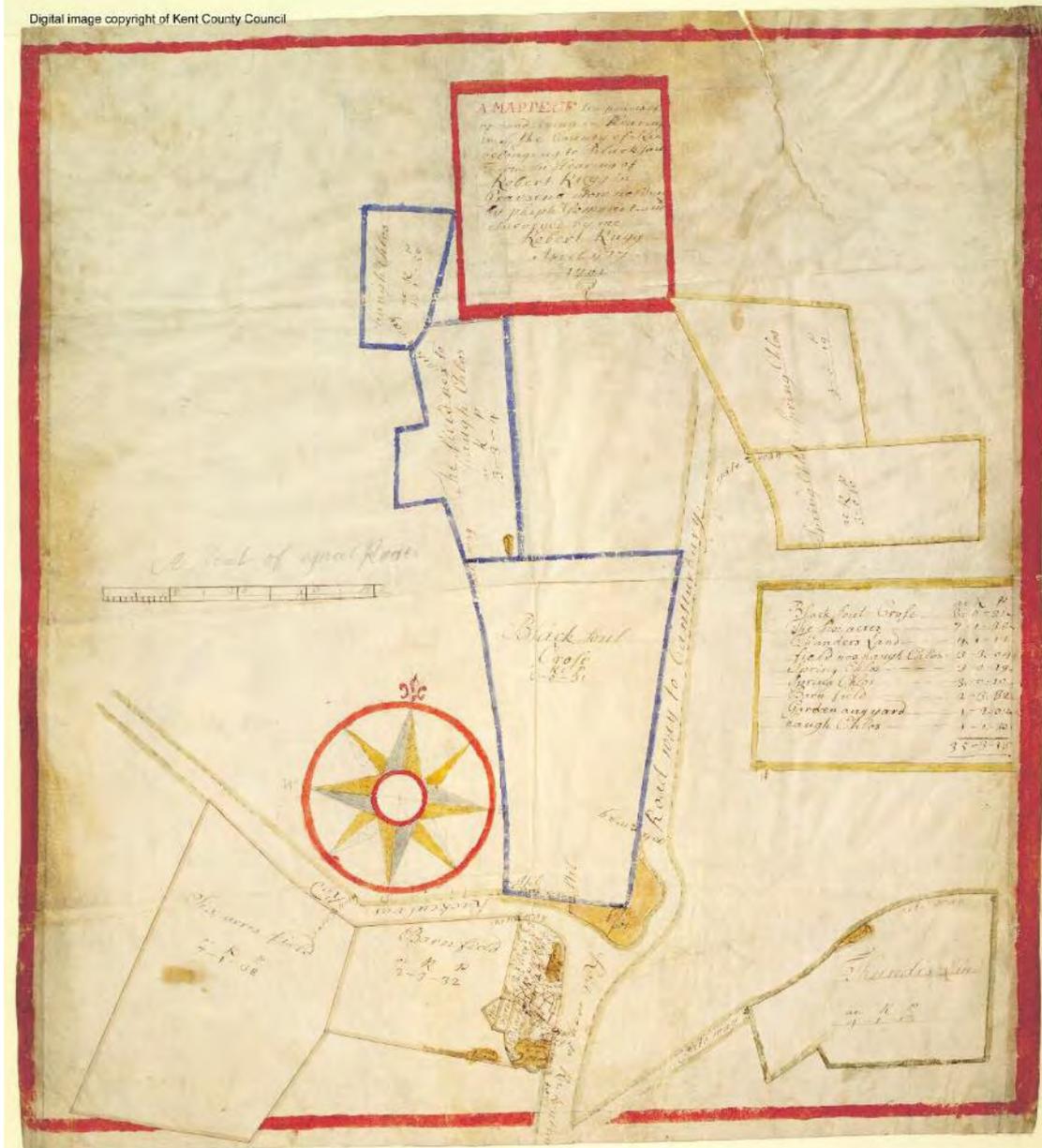


Figure 3: 1701 Blacksole Farm Estate Map, U1281/P1 (copyright KCC)

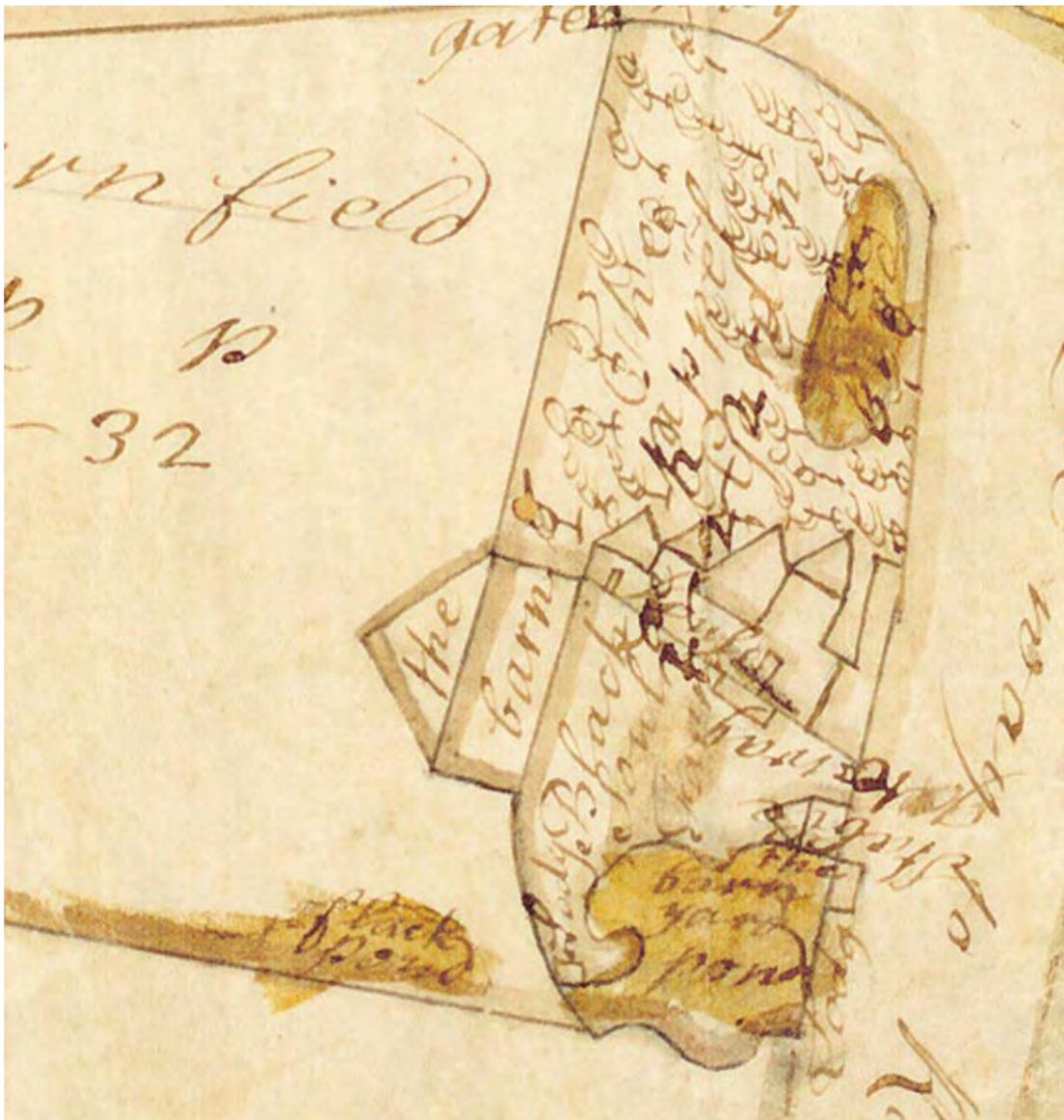


Figure 4: *Blacksole Farm Estate Map, U1281/P1 – close up (copyright KCC)*



Figure 5: Andrews & Dury 1767

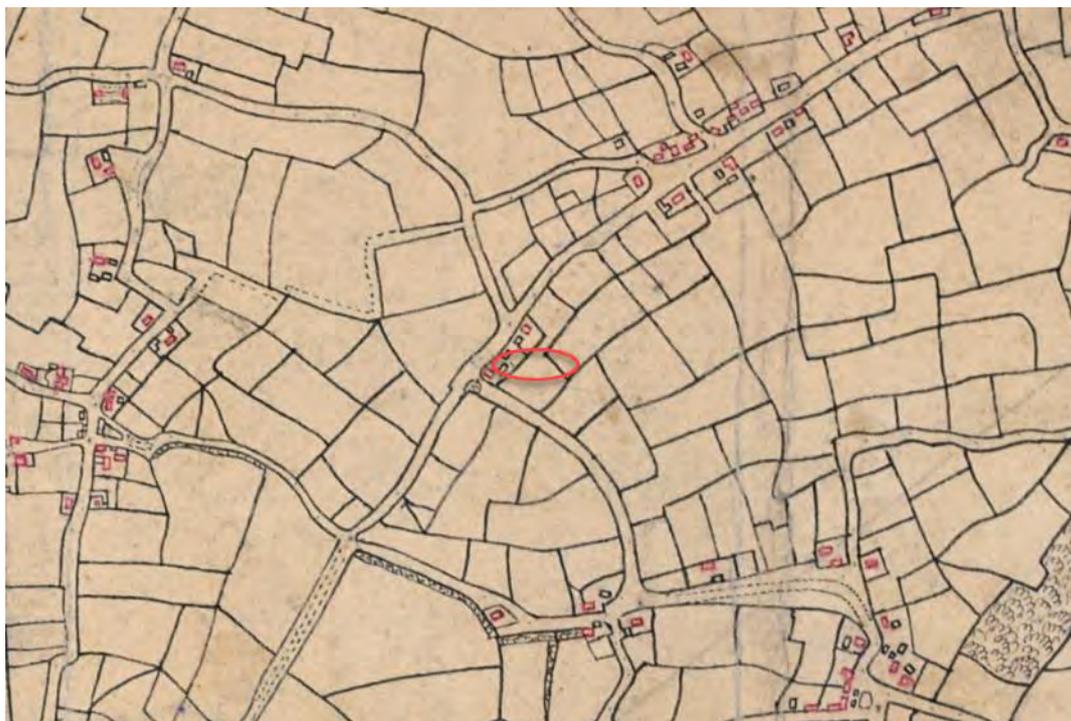


Figure 6: OS Surveyors Drawing 1797

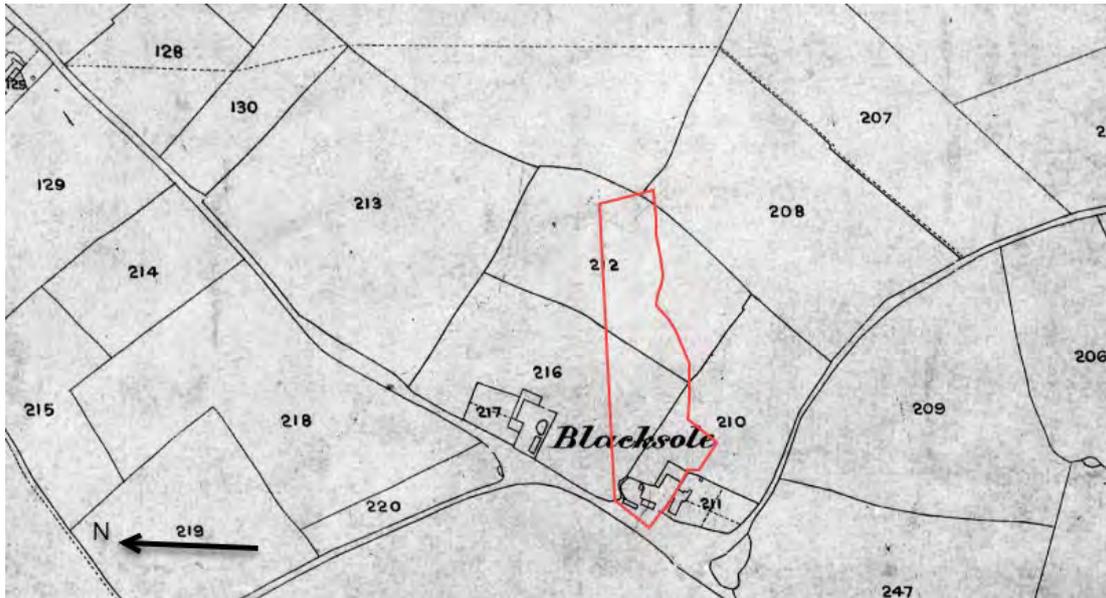


Figure 7: Herne Tithe Map 1840

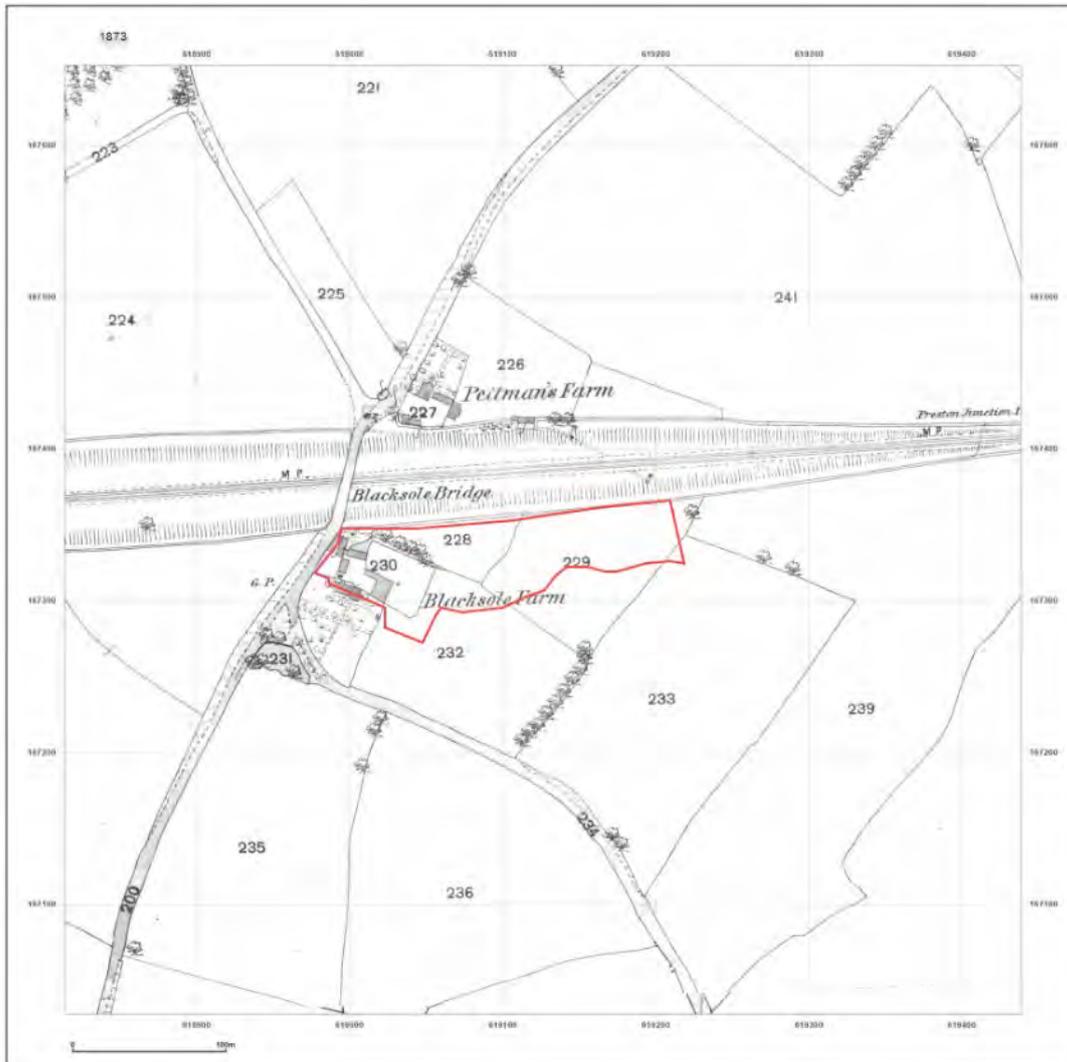


Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1873, scale 1:2,500

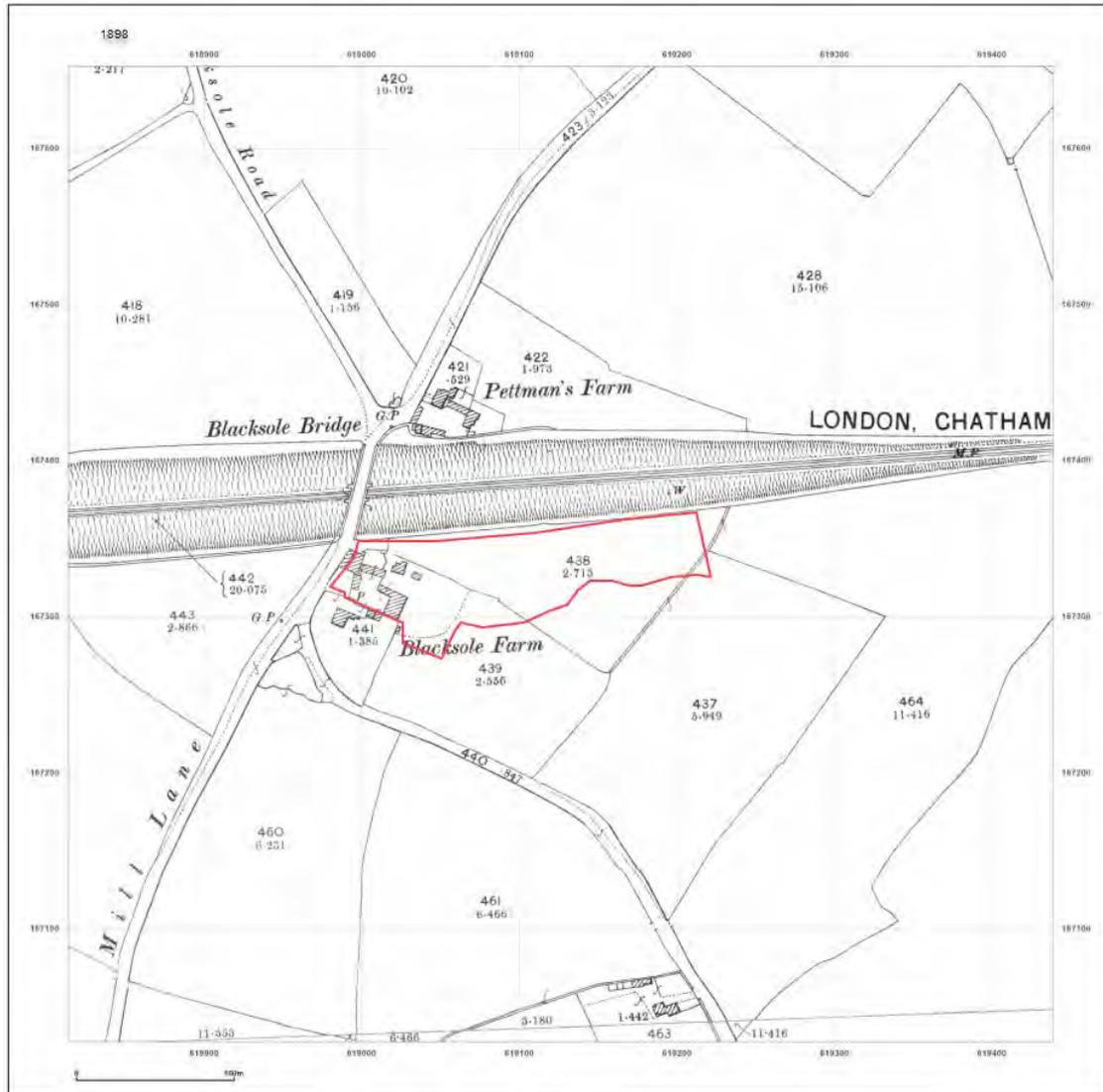


Figure 9: Historic OS Map from 1898, scale 1:2,500

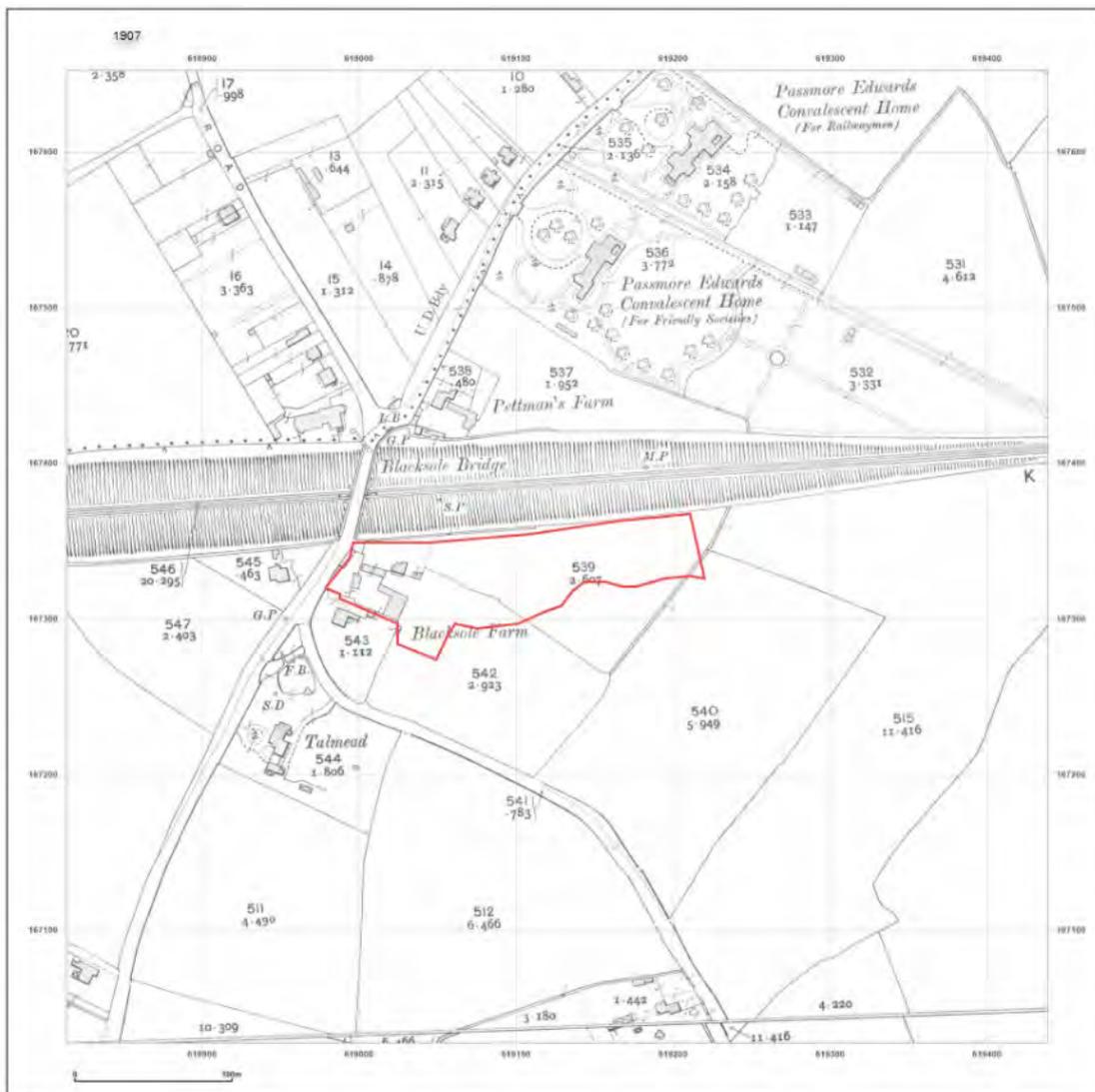


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1907, scale 1: 2,500

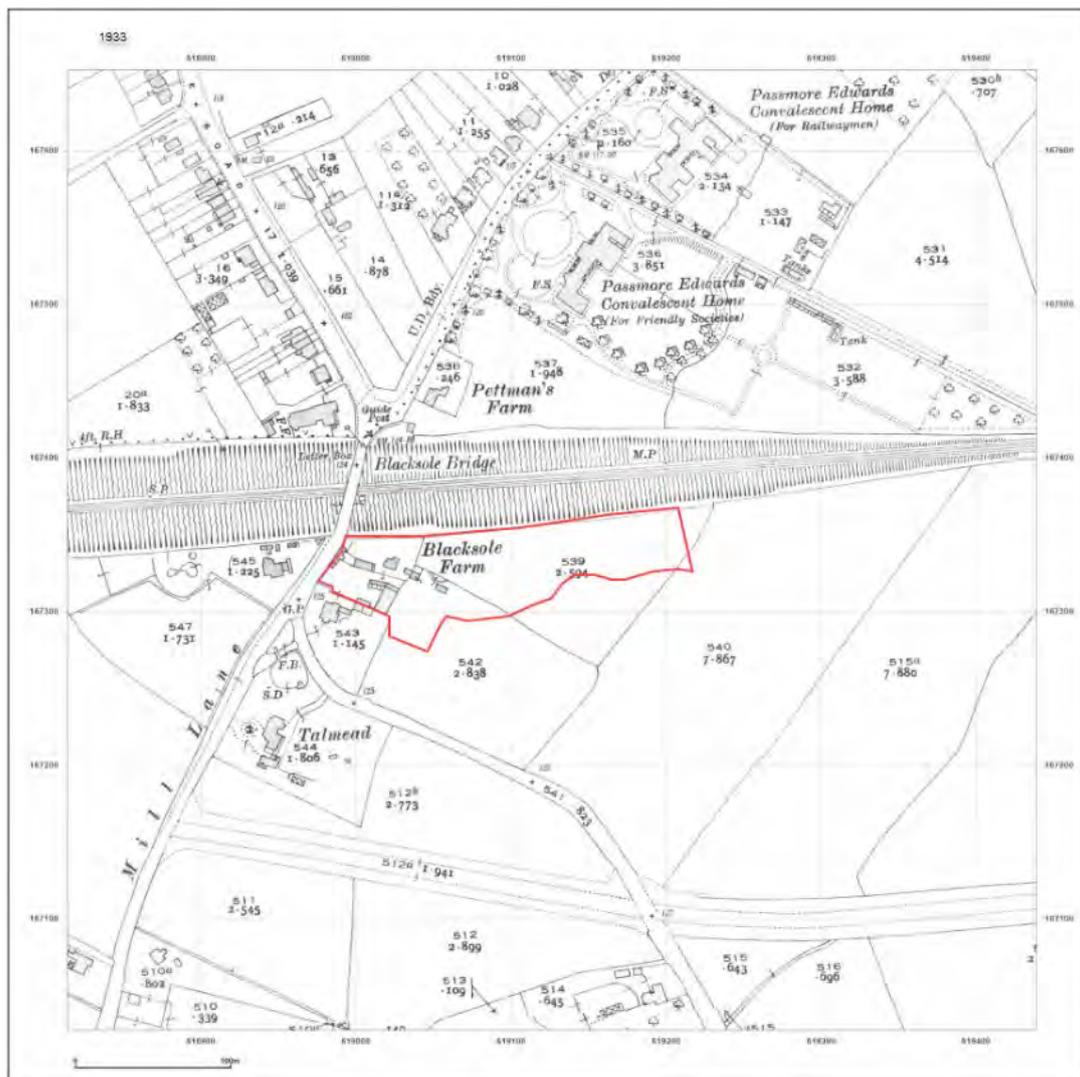


Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1933, scale 1: 2,500

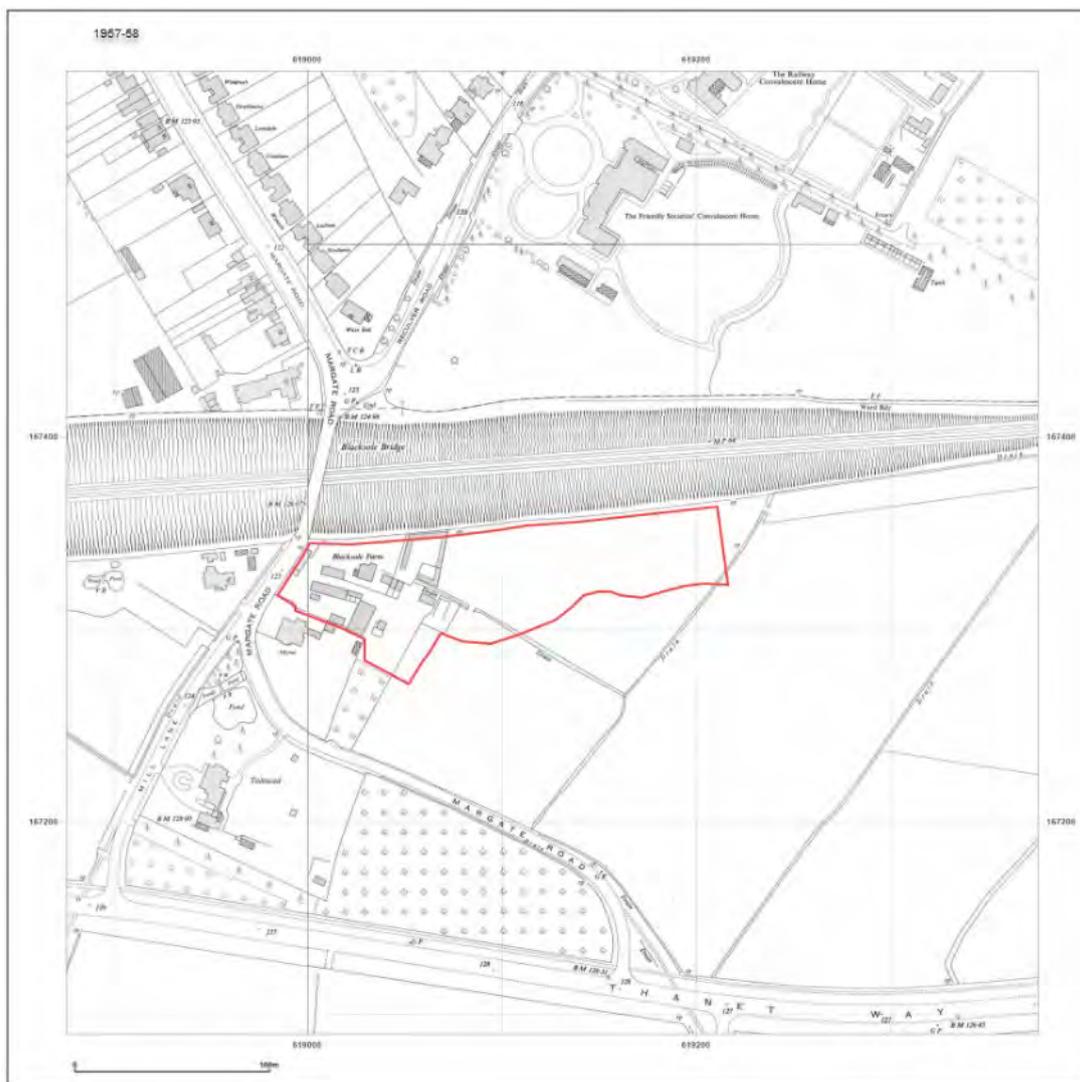


Figure 12: Historic OS Map 1957-58, scale 1: 1,250



Figure 13: Historical OS Map 1985-87, scale 1: 1,250



Figure 14: Historical OS Map 1988-93, scale 1: 1,250



Figure 15: Historical OS Map 2003, scale 1: 1,250

**9.3 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data (see Figures 11-14). ALL DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE SITE BOUNDARY**

Kent HER	Type	Period	Location	Description
TR 16 NE 1356	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 640m ESE	Former Independent/Congregational Chapel, Bogshole Lane, Broomfield. The former Independent/Congregational Chapel was built in 1869 to replace church meetings held in houses in the village. It is shown on the 1862-75 (Independent), 1897-1900 (Congregational) 1907-23 and 1929-52 (Hall). It closed in 1970 and was then converted into a residential dwelling. The congregation now meets in a new building on Margate Road.
TR 16 NE 1357	Building	Modern	c. 530m SE	United Reformed Church, Margate Road, Broomfield. The United Reformed (formerly Congregational) Church was opened in 1932 to replace the former building in Bogshole Lane. It is shown on the 1929-52 and current O/S maps.
TR 16 NE 1174	Building	Unknown	c. 650m ESE	Bogshole Lane Herne Bay / No. 1, 2 And 3 Chapel Cottages. Locally Listed (7102). Early c19. 2 storeys brown brick. Hipped tiles roof. One window each. One sash each with most glazing bars intact. Single doorcase
TR 16 NE 1083	Building	Unknown	c. 515m ESE	Margate Road Herne Bay / No. 93 The Willows. Locally listed (7150). Early c19. 2 storeys weather-boarded. Slate roof. 2 sashes with glazing bars intact. Simple doorcase with later porch
TR 16 NE 1084	Building	Unknown	c. 450m SSE	Margate Road South Side Herne Bay / The Plough Public House. Locally listed (7152). Mid c19. 2 parallel ranges. 2 storeys painted brick. Slate roof, 3 sashes with glazing bars intact to 1st floor. The ground floor has a 3 light centred bay and 2 cambered 3 light sashes. Simple cambered doorcase. Left side one storey painted brick extension.
TR 16 NE 1094	Building	Unknown	Within PDA	Margate Road East Side Herne Bay / Black Sole Farm House. Locally Listed (7166). Early to mid c19. 2 parallel ranges. 2 storeys weather-boarded. Slate roof. 2 sashes with glazing bars intact. Later slate veranda to ground floor.
TR 16 NE 1080	Building	Unknown	Within PDA	Margate Road East Side Herne Bay / Barn at Black Sole Farm to The South Of Black Sole Farmhouse. Locally Listed (7167). C17 or earlier. Weather-boarded. Hipped roof, now clad in asbestos sheeting with hipped forming a wagon entrance

TR 16 NE 1279	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 610m ESE	Rose Cottage Listed (II - 1084958). 2 builds. Eastern part c.1730 refenestrated in C19, western part late C18 or early C19
TR 16 NE 1086	Listed Building	Modern	c. 440m N	Church Of St Bartholomew, Herne Bay (Listed (II - 1084977). Designed 1908, begun 1913 or 1915, consecrated 1932 but still not completed. Architect: W D Caröe It is a good example of free, inventive Gothic architecture by a leading church architect of the early C20 and showing typical characteristics of his work. It has a number of interesting and distinctive fixtures, showing Caroe's exploration of Northern Gothic and folk-art motifs.
TR 16 NE 1177	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 545m SSE	Gothic House. Listed (II - 1084982). A mid C19 house in fanciful Gothic style. 2 storeys painted brick.
TR 16 NE 1251	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 235m NNE	Elliott House. Listed (II - 1119677). Alternatively known as: Railway Convalescent Home. Convalescent home now sheltered accommodation. Foundation stone laid 12 June 1899, completed in 1901, with extension in matching style of 1907 opened by Princess Louise and mid and late C20 extensions to rear.
TR 16 NE 1252	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 245m NNE	Railings, Gate piers and Gates at Elliott House Listed (II - 1119678). Boundary railings, gate piers and gates. 1899-1901.
TR 16 NE 1170	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 425m SE	Ivy Cottage. Listed (II - 1145852). Probably C17. 2 storeys red brick. Tiled roof with 1 dormer. 3 casement windows.
TR 16 NE 1324	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 690m NNE	Sycamore Lodge. Listed (II - 1145884). C18. 2 parallel ranges. Red brick with some grey headers. Hipped old, tiled roof.
TR 16 NE 1273	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 720m ESE	Parsonage Farmhouse. Listed (II - 1318924). An L-shaped C18 house altered in the C19. 2 storeys red brick. Tiled roof having a modillion eaves cornice to the south wing. 4 windows. The west wing has a gable with an attic storey and C19 windows of 3 lights each.
TR 16 NE 1297	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 665m NNE	The Grange. Listed (II - 1336865). Late C18 to early C19. 2 storeys brown brick. Hipped tiled roof. Parapet.
TR 16 NE 1244	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 60m NW	Sewer Vent Column. Listed (II - 1380174). Circa 1870. Manufacturer W Macfarlane and Co. Glasgow. Cast iron. Comprises circular column of two lengths of pipe, the lower with wider base, the upper with Corinthian capital with ball fitting and spike with filigree crown.
TR 16 NE 1210	Monument	Modern	c. 700m NNE	Second World War public air-raid shelter at the Crole Wynham Memorial Home, Herne Bay
TR 16 NE 1194	Monument	Modern	c. 715m NW	Second World War public surface air-raid shelter, Tyndale Park, Herne Bay

TR 16 NE 1311	Monument	Modern	c. 720m WSW	Second World War Civil Defence First Aid Party Depot at the St John's Ambulance Station Hut, Pigeon Lane, Herne Bay
TR 16 NE 1319	Building	Modern	c. 160m NNE	Second World War Civil Defence First-Aid Post at the Friendly Society's Convalescent Home, Herne Bay
TR 16 NE 1223	Building	Unknown	c. 625m NW	Second World War Civil Defence air-raid siren at the Water Tower, Mickleburgh Hill, Herne Bay
TR 16 NE 1250	Building	Unknown	c. 720m N	Second World War Civil Defence Warden's Post at Croham Hurst, 124 Beltinge Road, Herne Bay
TR 16 NE 1095	Building	Modern	c. 625m N	Second World War Civil Defence Warden's Post at Herneville, Mickleburgh Hill, Herne Bay
TR 16 NE 1072	Building	Modern	c. 240m NNE	Second World War Army occupation of the Railway Convalescent Home, Herne Bay
TR 16 NE 1157	Monument	Modern	c. 625m NW	Second World War vulnerable point at Herne Bay Waterworks Company, Mickleburgh Hill, Herne Bay
TR 16 NE 13	Findspot	Middle Bronze Age	c. 635m NNE	Middle Bronze Age palstave, Herne Bay. Found circa 1920s
TR 16 NE 15	Monument	Roman	c. 80m WSW	Romano-British cremation burials near Talmead House. Found in the early 20th century and in 2007, from a cremation cemetery.
TR 16 NE 18	Findspot	Roman	c. 615m WNW	Gold coin of Constantine in Herne Avenue. Found 1958
TR 16 NE 19	Findspot	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 720m NW	59 Mickleburgh Hill, Herne Bay. A Roman coin reused as a Saxon weight was found in 1960 on waste ground behind 59 Mickleburgh Hill, Herne Bay. It is in Herne Bay Museum.
MKE56905	Findspot	Late Iron Age	c. 595m SW	Iron Age silver coin
MKE57087	Findspot	Early Iron Age to Roman	c. 595m SW	Iron Age silver coin
TR 16 NE 110	Building	Modern	c. 565m NW	George V pillar box, Dence Park / Mickleburgh Hill
TR 16 NE 115	Building	Modern	c. 60m NW	George V pillar box, Reculver Road / Mickleburgh Hill
TR 16 NE 107	Monument	Later Prehistoric	c. 495m E	Prehistoric features, Altira Business Park, Blacksole Farm, Herne Bay. In 2007 and 2008 Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company carried out two evaluations. Numerous features were identified in the eastern part of the site and broadly dated to the prehistoric period. Due to the quantity of features uncovered, it was decided that they would not be fully investigated until a more detailed stage of mitigation.

MKE86393	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 505m NW	Cromartie. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE86394	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 650m NNE	The Grange (Beltingegreen Farm). A regular multiyard farmstead. Only the farmhouse remains
MKE86395	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 525m NNE	Farmstead in Beltinge. A dispersed plan farmstead. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE86396	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 465m NNE	Farmstead in Beltinge. A dispersed plan farmstead. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE86397	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 60m NNW	Pettmans Farm. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE86398	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 5m W	Blacksole Farm. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%).
MKE86399	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 525m ESE	Farmstead east of Hunters Forstal. A L-plan (house attached) farmstead. Farmstead completely demolished
MKE86400	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 235m SSE	Farmstead north of Hunters Forstal. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to one side of the yard. Farmstead completely demolished
MKE86401	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 695m SSE	Broomfield Hall. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE86459	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 665m ESE	Farmstead in Broomfield. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Only the farmhouse remains.
MKE86460	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 435m SE	Ivy Cottage. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
TR 16 NE 121	Monument	Later Prehistoric	c. 185m WSW	Possible prehistoric pit, Mill Lane, Herne Bay. A large post hole or a small pit containing a scrap of prehistoric pottery.
TR 16 NE 122	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 245m W	Anglo-Saxon post hole, Mill Lane, Herne Bay.
TR 16 NE 1351	Building	Modern	c. 560m NNW	Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, King Edward Avenue, Herne Bay. VAD Hospital used at some time during World War 1.
TR 16 NE 1352	Building	Modern	c. 235m NNE	Military Hospital, Reculver Road, Herne Bay. Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD) Military Hospital for 150 beds opened in Dec 1914 in the Railwaymen's Convalescent Home. Now Elliott House.

TR 16 NE 1353	Building	Modern	c. 150m NNE	Military Hospital, Reculver Road, Herne Bay. The Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD) Hospital of 170 beds opened in the Friendly Societies Convalescent Home in 1916 and closed in 1919. The building is still in use.
TR 16 NE 1354	Monument	Middle Bronze Age to Roman	c. 690m NNW	Partial Field System, adjacent to the Water Tower, Herne Bay. A landscape of heavily truncated pits, post holes and ditch segments, including linear segment alignments containing dating material from c. 900BC -250AD. May have continued in use as a field system into the 13th century.
TR 16 NE 1365	Monument	Late Bronze Age to Roman	c. 80m ENE	Prehistoric and Roman occupation at Blacksole Farm, north of Thanet Way, near Herne Bay, Kent. In 2005 an archaeological evaluation discovered a range of later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and possible Early Mid Roman features. Calcined flint grits and the remains of a possible hearth or kiln suggests the site had industrial aspects which complemented domestic activity, in part seen in the form of an unurned human cremation.
TR 16 NE 1803	Monument	Unknown	c. 110m SE	Skeleton record for evaluation results, Blacksole Farm, Herne Bay. Skeleton record for results of the evaluation on the footprint of the proposed fuel filling station kiosk building and underground storage tanks - probably a continuation of nearby Iron Age and Roman period settlement features.
TR 16 NE 1804	Monument	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	c. 330m SE	Later prehistoric, Roman and later features, Willow Farm, Broomfield. Archaeological evaluation carried out by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 1999 discovered Later prehistoric, Roman and later features. No further information.
TR 16 NE 1805	Monument	Later Prehistoric	c. 725m ESE	Bronze Age founders hoard and settlement, Bogshole Lane. Archaeological evaluation carried out east of Bogshole Lane in 1999 discovered a bronze age founders hoard along with evidence of nearby settlement.
TR 16 NE 1806	Monument	Roman	c. 725m ESE	Evidence of Roman activity, Bogshole Lane. Archaeological evaluation carried out east of Bogshole Lane in 1999 discovered evidence of Roman activity.
TR 16 NE 1807	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Post Medieval	c. 730m ESE	Medieval settlement, Bogshole Lane. Archaeological evaluation carried out east of Bogshole Lane in 1999 discovered evidence of a medieval settlement dated to c. 1075-1550
TR 26 NW 212	Monument		Adjacent to PDA	Faversham & Ramsgate Harbour Railway. Railway linking the Chatham line at Faversham with Ramsgate Harbour built by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company. The 27-mile line was opened in stages between 1861 and 1863. The Terminus at Ramsgate Harbour was closed in 1926. From the mid-

				1920s the Southern Railways diverted the line via Dumpton Park to Ramsgate Station.
TR 16 NE 1366	Monument		Within PDA	19th century features and probable ironworking at Blacksole Farm, Thanet Way, Herne Bay. In 2005 archaeological excavation at Blacksole Farm found evidence of post-medieval iron work on a moderate scale possibly associated with a farmyard smithy that either took place in close vicinity to or on this part of the site.

Event ID	Type	Date	Description
EKE11508	DBA	1992	Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT): Wastewater treatment scheme at Herne Bay
EKE11529	DBA	1994	CAT: Blacksole Farm
EKE12698	Evaluation	2007	Archaeology South-East (ASE): Talmead and Land west of Mill Lane
EKE12701	Watching Brief	2007	ASE: Talmead and Land west of Mill Lane
EKE13362	DBA	2008	Canterbury City Council: Herne Bay Conservation Area Appraisal
EKE18524	Evaluation	2005	SWAT Blacksole Farm
EKE21436	Evaluation	1999	CAT: Willow Farm, off Hoopers Lane
EKE21448	Evaluation	1999	CAT: Land east of Bogshole Lane.
EKE21604	Excavation	2001	CAT: Land east of Bogshole Lane.
EKE15634	Excavation	2012	SWAT: Land adjacent to the Water Tower
EKE8842	Watching Brief	2004	CAT: Main Water Pipeline between Prospect Farm and Ford Reservoir
EKE17141	DBA	2012	CAT: Herne Bay Court, Canterbury Road, Herne Bay
EKE12700	Excavation	2007	ASE: Talmead and Land west of Mill Lane
EKE15616	DBA	2012	SWAT: DBA Altira Park
EKE12450	Evaluation	2007	SWAT Altira Park
EKE12451	Evaluation	2008	SWAT: Altera Park (Phased III & IV)
EKE12699	Excavation	2007	ASE: Talmead and Land west of Mill Lane

Figure 16: Gazetteer of HER Data



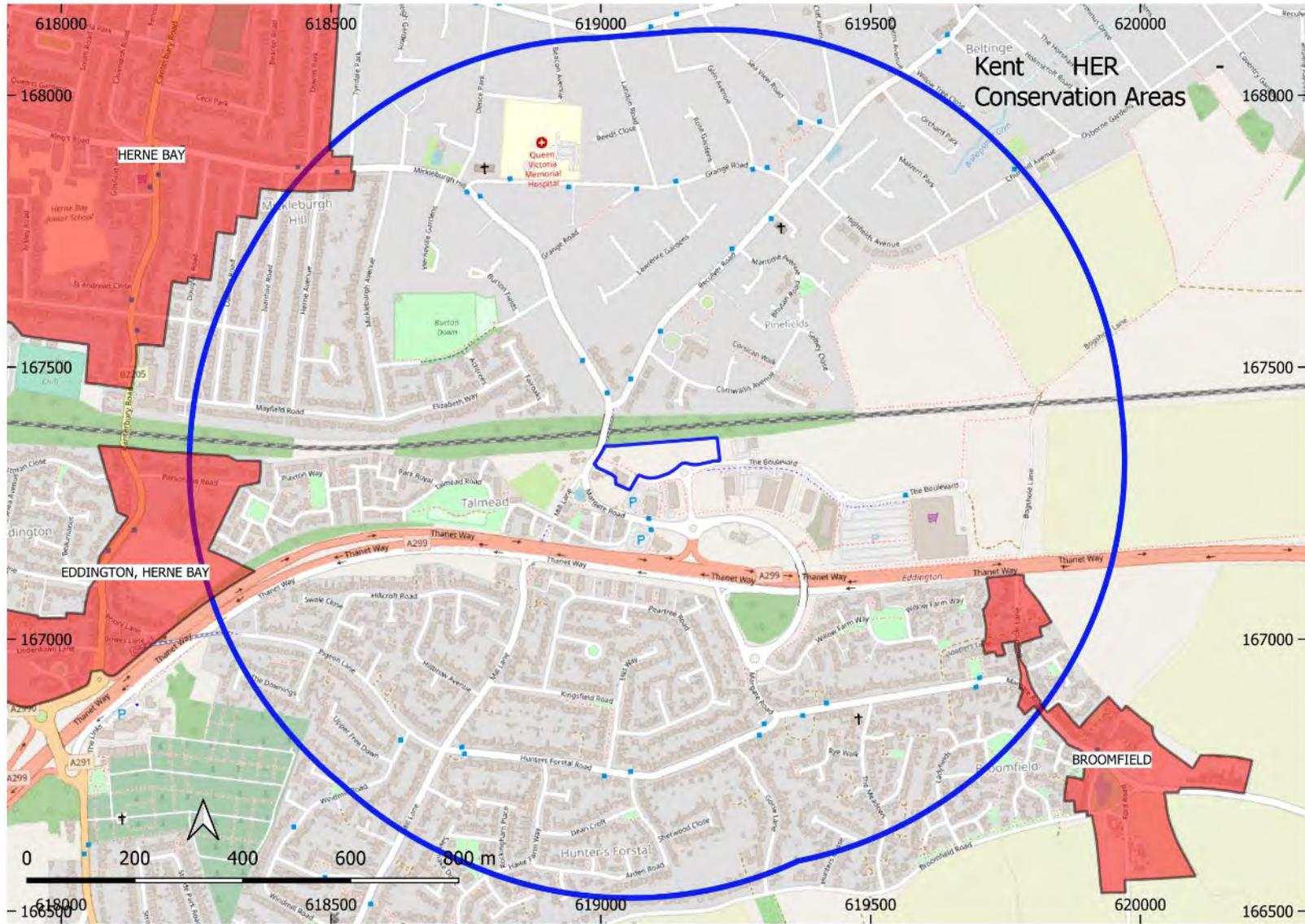


Figure 18: KHER Conservation Area

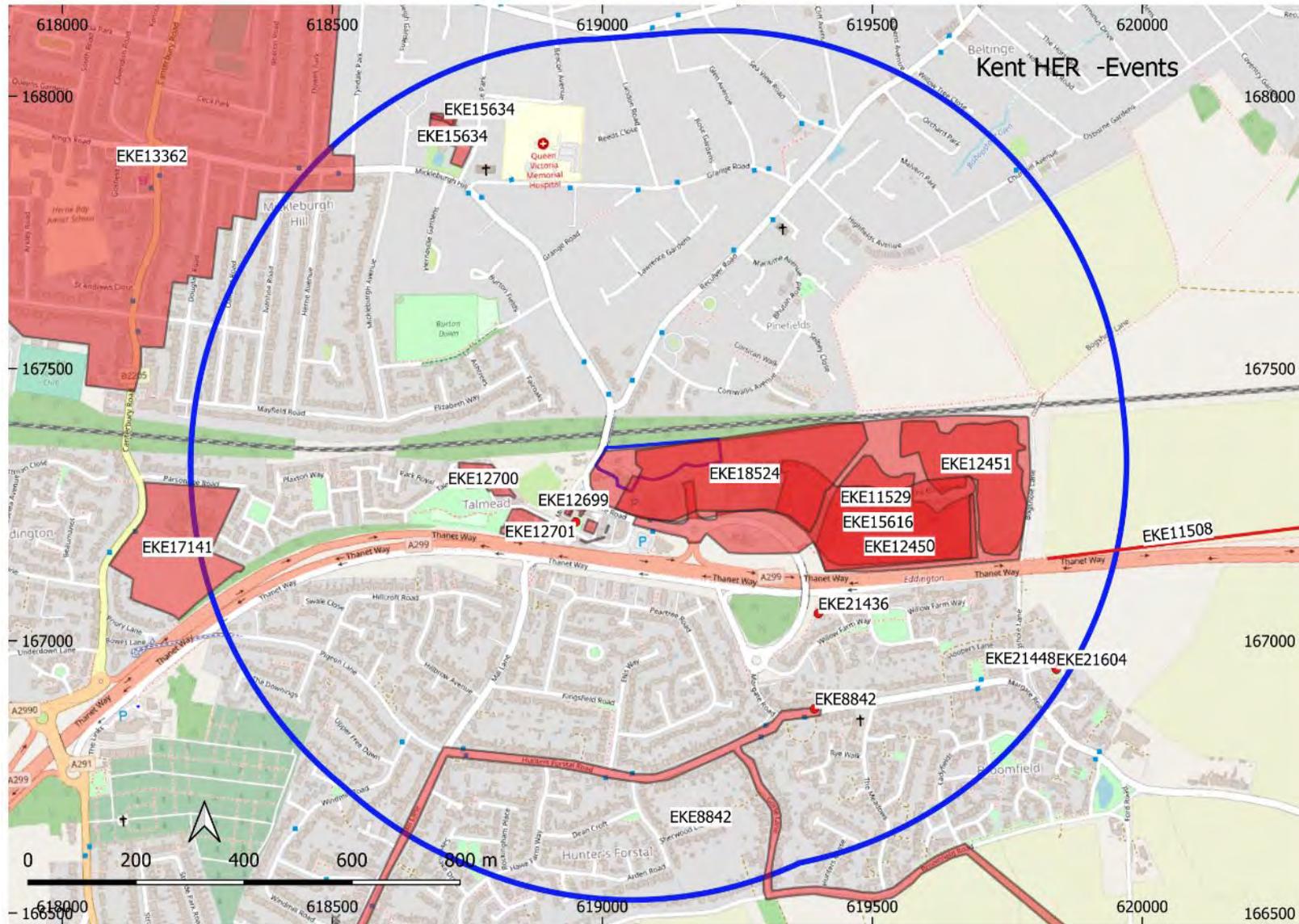


Figure 19: KHER Events

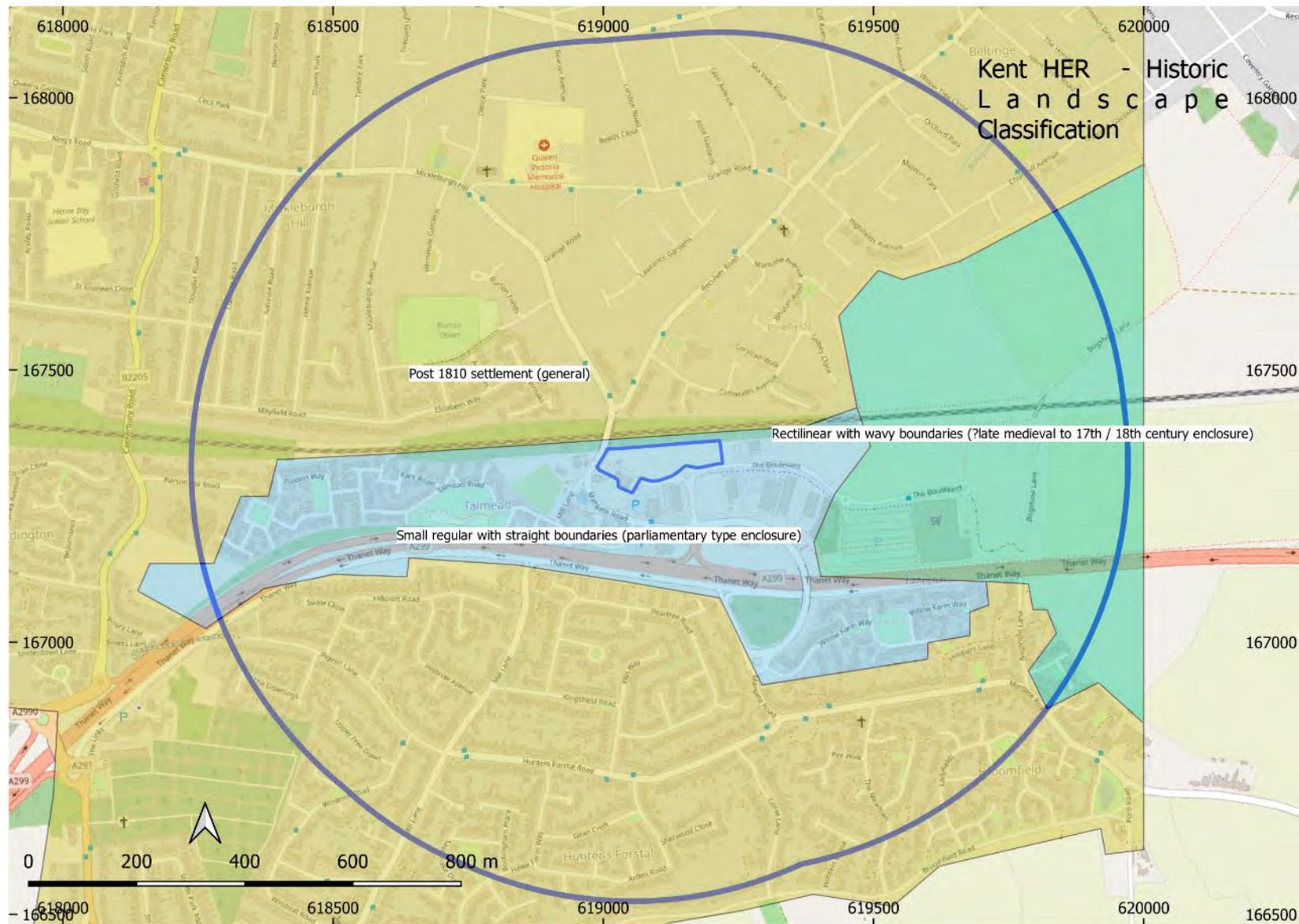
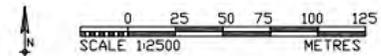


Figure 20: KHER Historical Landscape Classification



- PDA
- Evaluation 2005 (Phase 1); BSF-EV-05
- SMS 2007 (Phase 2); BSF-SMS-07; A1 road was strip above archaeological horizon
- Evaluation 2007 (Phase 3) and 2008 (Phase 4); BSF-EV-07, BSF-EV-08
- SMS 2015 (Phase 5); BF-SMS-15, BSMS(S)-15East and West, BSF-EX-15
- WB 2015 (Phase 5); BSF-WB-15; C2 (No site code, no archaeology-above horizon?)
- WB 2019 (Phase 5); 10/WB/19
- SMS 2022 (Phase 6); BSF-EX-22



Site: Altra Trade Park, Herne Bay  
 Title: Summary of archaeological work  
 Drawn by: B. Clichy  
 Drawn date: 24/10/2022

Figure 21: Phasing of the work undertaken



Figure 22: Overlay of the 2005 SWAT Archaeology Evaluation trenches.

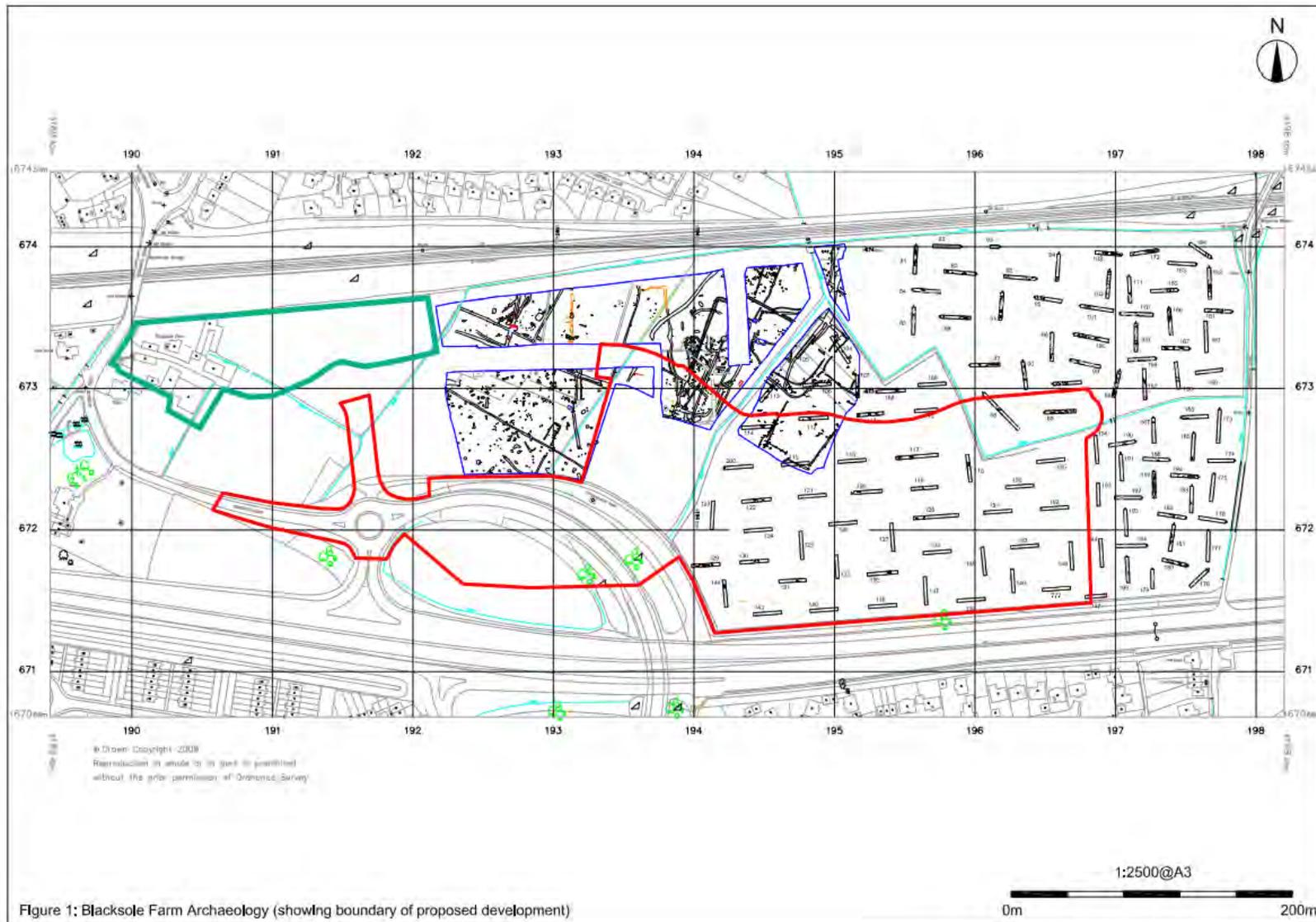


Figure 1: Blacksole Farm Archaeology (showing boundary of proposed development)

Figure 23: SMS and evaluation Areas 2007-2008. Area in Red is the EKE15616 2012 desk-based assessment. Area in green is the PDA associated with this desk-based assessment (2012, SWAT Archaeology)

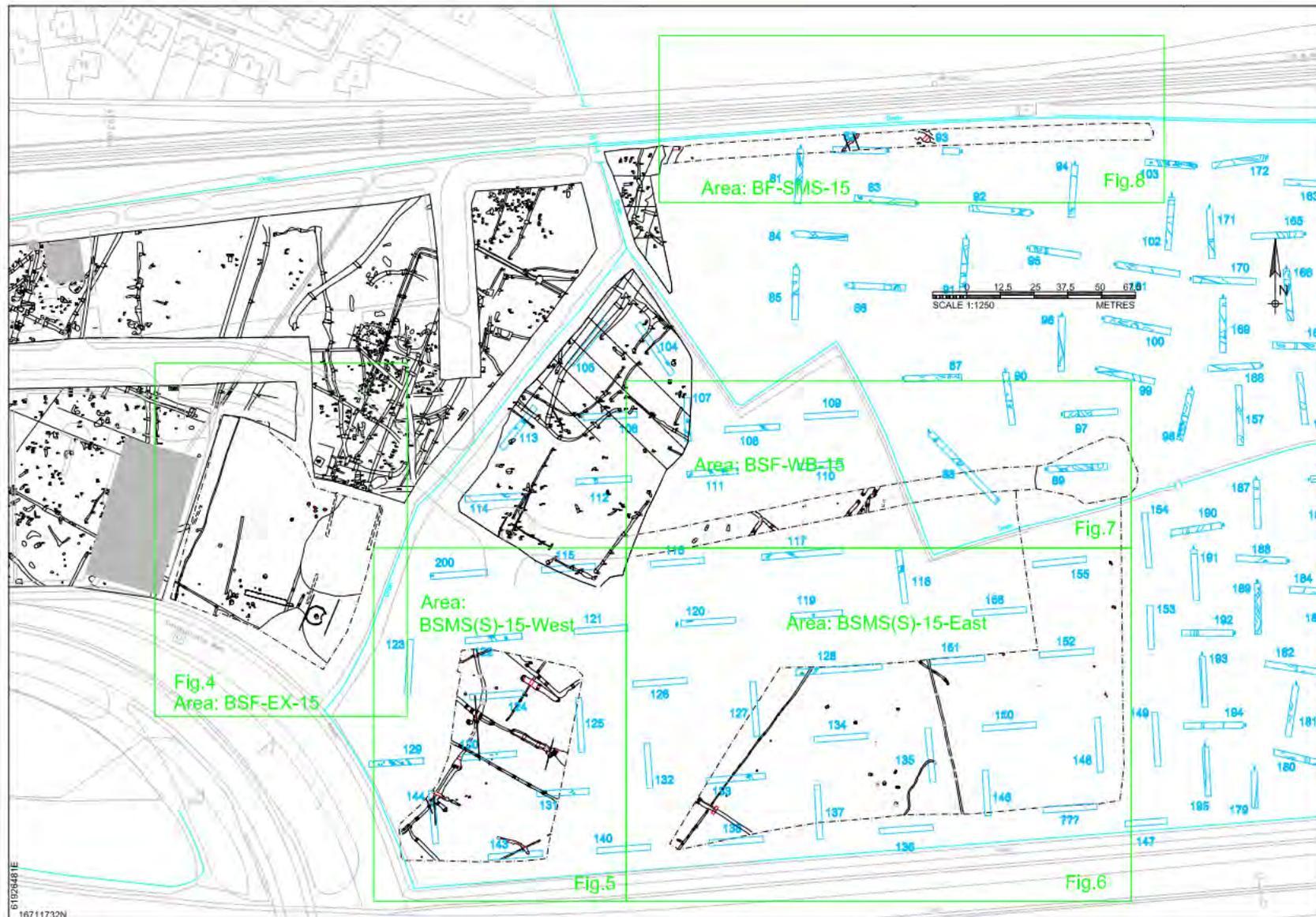


Figure 24: SMS of additional areas excavated in 2015 (SWAT Archaeology)

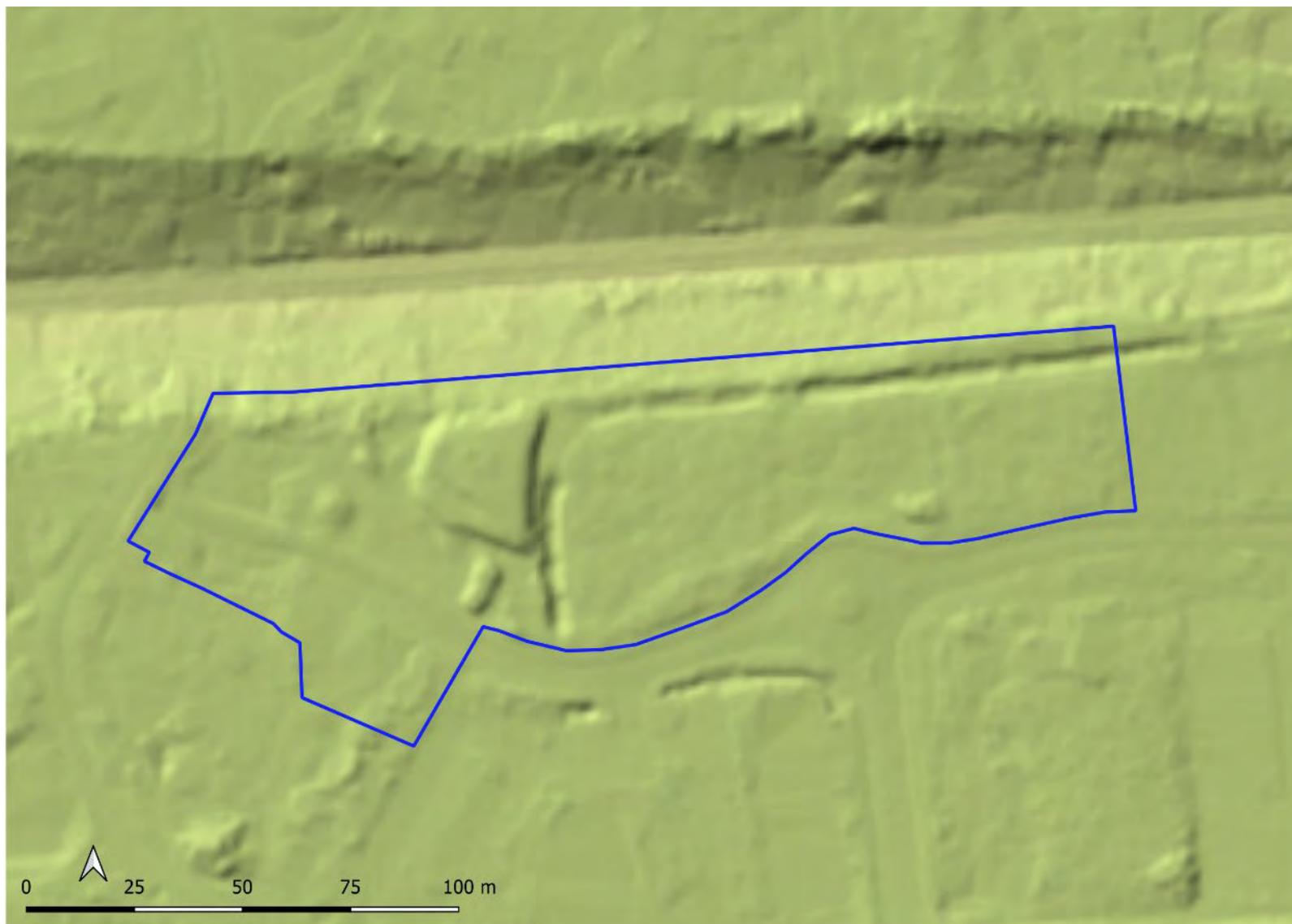


Figure 25: LIDAR 1m DTM (Environment Agency).

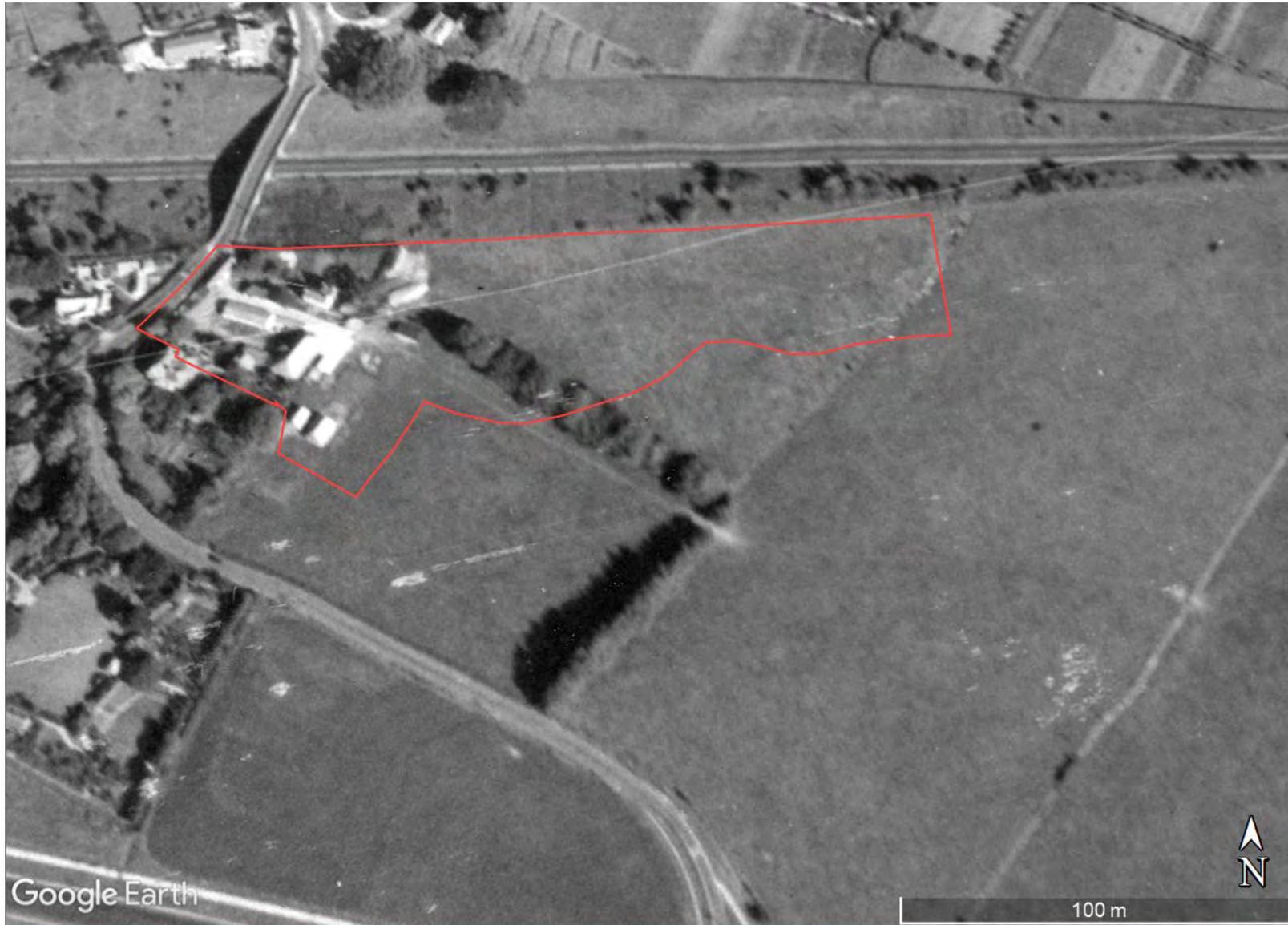


Plate 1: 1946. (Google Earth).

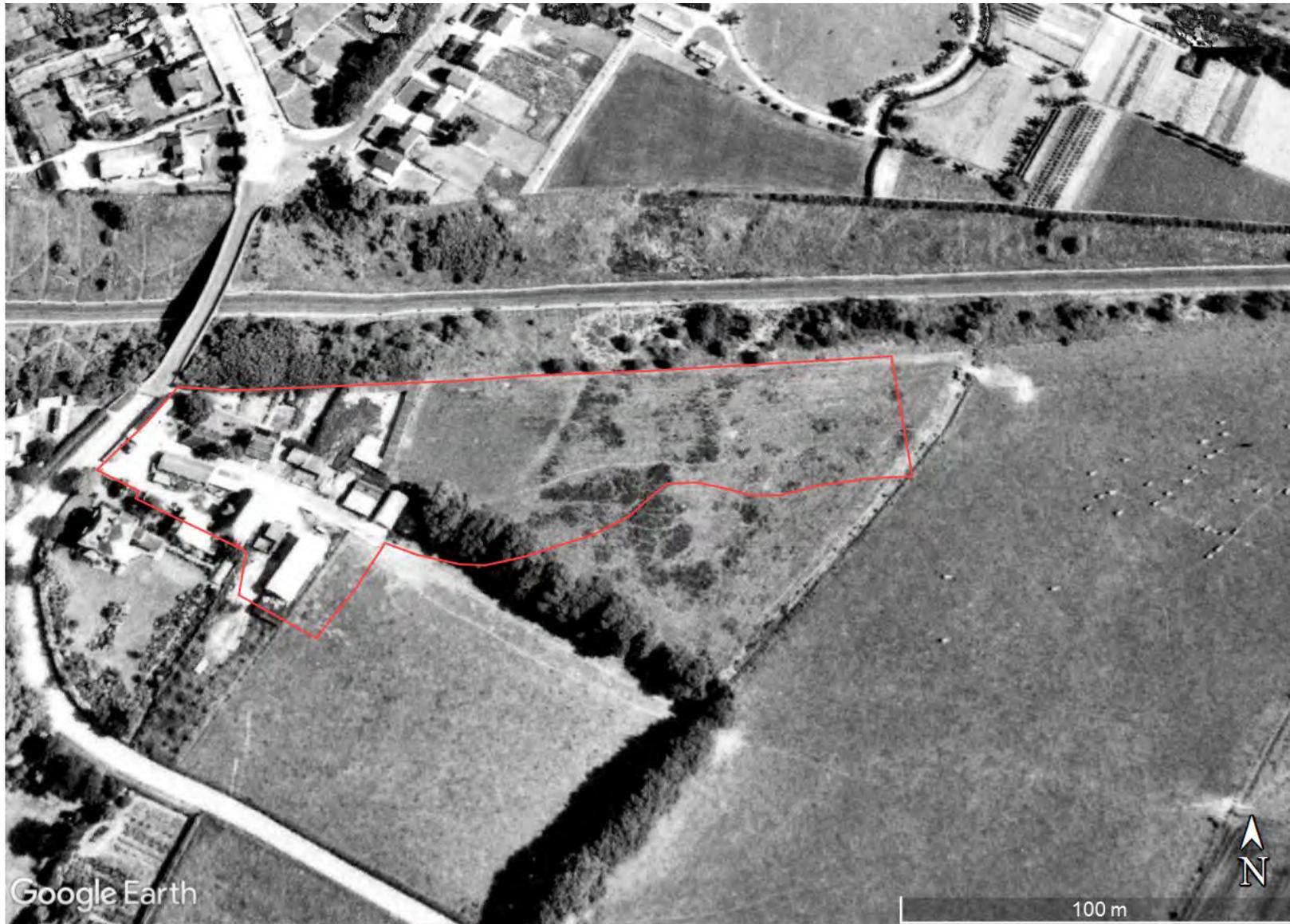


Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2007 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2009 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: 2013 (Google Earth)



Plate 8: 2017 (Google Earth)



Plate 9: 2021 (Google Earth)



*Plate 10: View across the PDA towards the farmhouse and barn (facing SE)*



*Plate 11: View of the modern barns (facing SW)*



*Plate 12: View of the older barn (facing SE)*



*Plate 13: View from the north western corner (facing E)*



*Plate 14: View towards the area of raised ground (facing NE)*



*Plate 15: View towards the remaining buildings (facing W)*



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



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



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



*Plate 19: View of the south western boundary (facing NNW)*

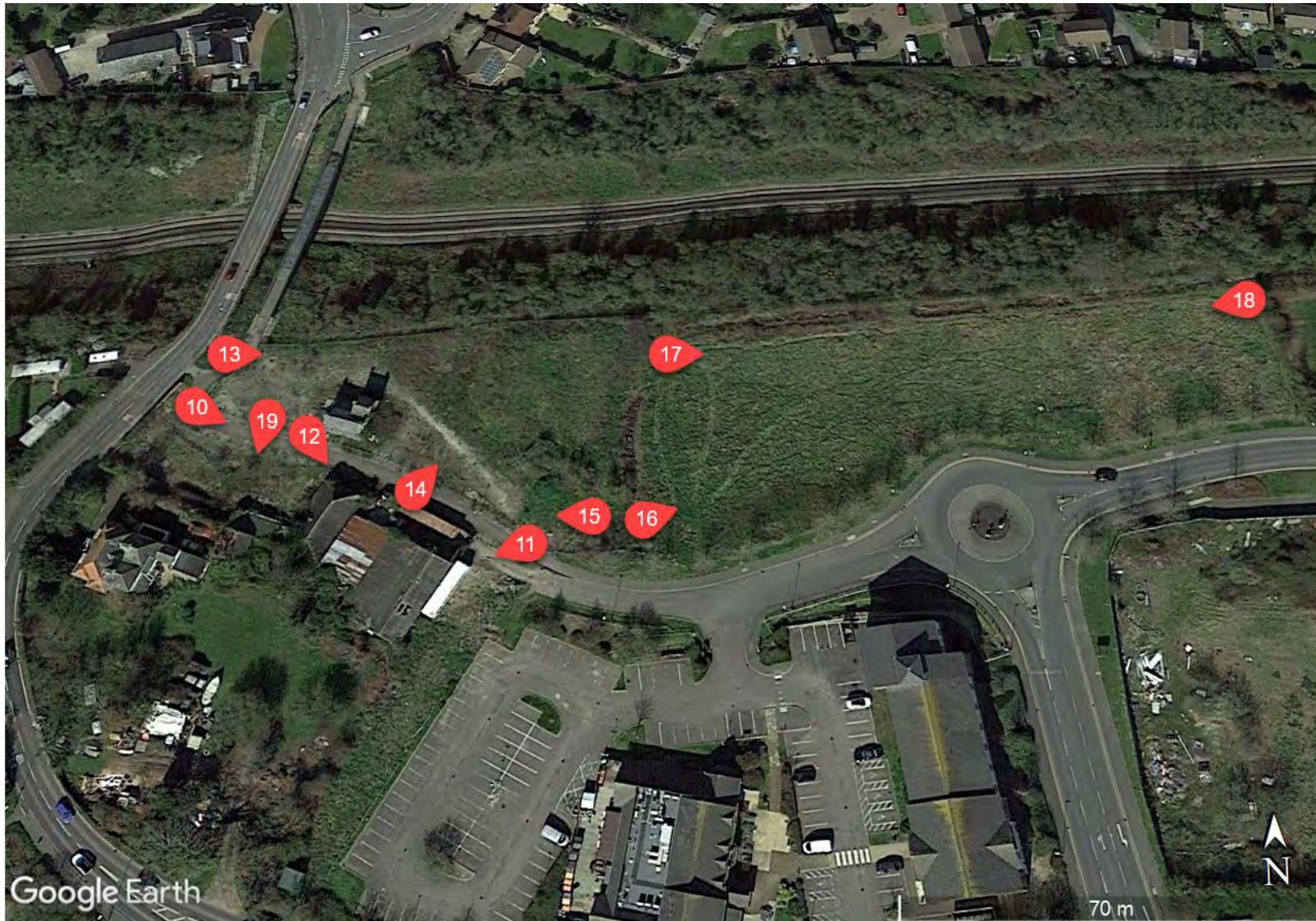


Plate 20: Plate locations