

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in advance
of the proposed development on Land adjoining
Acorns, Barnhurst Lane, Hawkinge, Kent

NGR: 621440 140055



Report for D. Bovis

Date of Report: 11th May 2017

SWAT Archaeology

Swale & Thames Archaeological Survey Company

School Farm Oast, Graveney Road

Faversham, Kent

ME13 8UP

Tel: 01795 532548 or 07885 700112

<i>List of Plates</i>	5
<i>List of Figures</i>	5
1. SUMMARY.....	7
2. INTRODUCTION.....	8
3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	9
3.1 Geology.....	9
3.2 Topography.....	9
3.3 Historic hedgerows.....	10
4. PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	10
4.1 The Proposed Development.....	10
4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework.....	10
4.3 Planning Policy Guidance.....	11
4.4 Statutory Protection.....	12
4.5 Regional Policies.....	12
4.6 Desk Based Assessment.....	14
5. PROJECT CONSTRAINTS.....	14
6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	15
6.1 Introduction.....	15
6.2 Desktop Study – Institute for Archaeologists (revised 2011).....	15
7. METHODOLOGY.....	15
7.1 Desk-Based Assessment.....	15
7.1.1 Archaeological Databases.....	15
7.1.2 Historical Documents.....	16
7.1.3 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents.....	16
7.1.4 Aerial Photographs.....	16
7.1.5 Geotechnical Information.....	16
7.1.6 Secondary and Statutory Resources.....	16

8. RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.....	17
8.2 History of the Site.....	17
8.2.1 0-100m Radius.....	17
8.2.2 100-200m Radius.....	17
8.2.3 200-300m Radius.....	17
8.2.4 300-400 Radius.....	18
8.2.5 400-500 Radius.....	18
8.2.6 Established Stratigraphy.....	19
9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS.....	19
9.1 Historic Period Table.....	19
9.2 Specification.....	19
9.3 Introduction.....	20
9.4 History of the Locality.....	20
9.5 Map Regression 1869 – 1992.....	24
9.6 Aerial Photographs.....	26
9.7 Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas.....	26
9.8 Setting of Listed Buildings.....	26
10. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....	27
10.1 Walkover Survey.....	27
10.2 Kent Historic Environment Record.....	28
10.2.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age.....	28
10.2.2 Iron Age.....	29
10.2.3 Roman-British.....	29
10.2.4 Anglo-Saxon.....	29
10.2.5 Medieval.....	30
10.2.6 Post-Medieval.....	30
1	
1	
10.2.9 Undated Records.....	31
10.3 Summary of Potential.....	31

11. IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	33
11.1 Introduction.....	33
11.2 Historic Impacts.....	34
11.3 Summary of Impacts Both Historic and Proposed.....	34
12. MITIGATION.....	35
13. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.....	35
13.1 Archive.....	35
13.2 Reliability/limitations of Sources.....	35
13.3 Copyright.....	36
14. REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	36
<i>Appendix 1 Archaeological Sites.....</i>	<i>37</i>

List of Plates

Plate 1.	Google Earth view 1940
Plate 2.	Google Earth view 1960
Plate 3.	Google Earth view 1990
Plate 4.	Google Earth view 2003
Plate 5.	Google Earth view 2006
Plate 6.	Google Earth view 2007
Plate 7.	Google Earth view 2008
Plate 8.	Google Earth view 2013
Plate 9.	View of Site (looking NE)
Plate 10.	View of Site (looking E)
Plate 11.	View of Site (looking W)
Plate 12.	View of Site (looking W)

List of Figures

Fig.1 Site location map 1:20000	Fig.11 KHER Designations
Fig.2 Site Location plan 1:500	Fig.12 KHER Reports
Fig.3 Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1872	Fig.13 KHER Events
Fig.4 Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1873	Fig.14 KHER Monuments
Fig.5 Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1937-38	Fig.15 KHER Historic Landscape Character
Fig.6 Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1972	
Fig.7 Historic mapping OS 1:1250 1988	
Fig.8 Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1993	
Fig.9 Historic mapping OS 1:1250 1993	
Fig.10 Historic mapping OS 1:1250 1994	

**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the proposed
development on Land adjoining Acorns, Barnhurst Lane, Hawkinge, Kent**

1. SUMMARY

1.1 SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Danny Bovis to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment on land adjoining Acorns, Barnhurst Lane, Hawkinge in Kent.

1.2 The proposed development comprises of the infill residential development of a pair of semi-detached three bedroom 'chalet' style dwellings.

1.3 The proposed development area (PDA) is located within the defined area of the Hawkinge settlement boundary and within the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Nature Beauty (ANOB). The site is within an area of Archaeological Potential. Pre- Application planning advice has been given (Y17/0063/PREAPP).

1.4 This Desk Based Assessment has examined the wide variety of archaeological data held by KHER and other sources (section 10.2). Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

- Prehistoric: **Moderate**
- Iron Age: **Moderate**
- Romano-British: **Moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **Low**
- Medieval: **Moderate**
- Post-medieval: **Low**
- Modern: **Low**

The Desk Based Assessment concludes that the site has a **Low to Moderate** potential for archaeological discoveries.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 The PDA is centered on the National Grid Reference: 621440 140055

The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within a c.500m vicinity of the Proposed Development Area.

2.2 Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated into the assessment.

2.3 This report is a desk-based appraisal from known cartographic, photographic and Archaeological sources and is a research led statement on the archaeological potential of the proposed development.

2.4 It may be that intrusive investigations, such as a Geophysical Survey and/or an Archaeological Evaluation, with machine cut trial trenching, may be requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) as a Planning Condition.

3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is set on Bedrock Geology of New Pit Chalk Formation- Chalk. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 89 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas.

Setting: warm chalk seas. These rocks were formed in warm shallow 'Chalk' shelf seas with little sediment input from land. They often consist of a calcareous ooze of the microscopic remains of plankton, especially the disc shaped calcite plates or coccoliths that make up the spherical coccolithophores.

3.1.2 1:50 000 scale superficial deposits description: Head- Clay And Silt. Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by subaerial slopes.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The PDA sits at an average height of 155m AOD. It lies within the defined area of Hawkinge settlement boundary and within the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Nature Beauty (AONB). The surrounding area is residential in character and is rectangular in size and measures about 330sqm (Fig.2).

3.3 Historic Hedgerows

Historically the PDA was in an area of open fields and trackways with the Forstal Lodge to the east and the village school to the south. The north boundary of the site is lined sporadically with hedges and trees, however, there is no evidence that this hedgerow pre-date enclosure nor that they may otherwise qualify as 'important' as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The Proposed Development

The proposed development area is c.330sqm and comprises of a planning application for the construction of two 'chalet' style dwellings.

The planning history for the site shows:

- Outline for the erection of a detached dwelling was approved with conditions in 1992.
- Details pursuant to outline permission 92/0585/SH for the erection of a detached chalet bungalow with integral garage was approved with conditions in 1996.
- Erection of a detached dwelling was approved with conditions in 2016 (Y15/1223/SH).

- Section 73 application for variation of condition 2 (approved plans) of planning permission Y15/1223/SH (Erection of detached dwelling) to re-position dwelling was withdrawn (Y17/0029/SH).

4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) Policy 12

The NPPF (2012) paragraphs 126 – 141 is the relevant policy for the historic environment, particularly paragraphs 126 and 128:

4.2.1 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

Paragraph 126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

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

4.2.2 Paragraph 128. 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 significant.

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 (NPPF 2012).

4.3 Planning Policy Guidance

Planning Policy Guidance that help to preserve the built and archaeological heritage are:

- PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment
- PPG16 Archaeology and Planning

4.4 Statutory Protection

Both above and below ground archaeological remains that are considered Nationally can be identified and protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Any works affecting a scheduled Monument should be preceded by an application to the Secretary of State for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). Geophysical investigation or the use of a metal detector requires advance permission from Historic England.

The legal requirements on control of development and alterations affecting buildings, including those which are listed or in conservation areas (which are protected by law), is set out in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

4.5 Regional Policies

4.5.1 Shepway District Council in the Local Plan Publication Draft list a number of policies relevant to archaeology:

Shepway Local Plan Review: SD1, HO1, BE1, BE16, U1, TR5, TR12

Shepway Core Strategy: DSD, SS1, SS2, SS3, CSD4, CSD5

For additional information see:

http://www.shepway.gov.uk/webapp/local-plan/contents_written.php

4.5.2 The South-East Research Framework (SERF) is on-going with groups of researchers producing a Resource Assessment, which will identify research questions and topics in order to form a Research Agenda for the future.

4.6 This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidance 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.

The Good Practice Advice notes emphasizes the need for assessments of the significance of any heritage assets, which are likely to be changed, so the assessment can inform the decision process.

Significance is defined in the NPPF Guidance in the Glossary as “the value of the heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historical. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also its setting”. The setting of the heritage asset is also clarified in the Glossary as “the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”.

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

5. PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

No project constraints were encountered during the data collection for this assessment.

6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Danny Bovis in order to supplement a planning application for the proposed construction of two three bedroom 'chalet' style dwellings and to establish the potential for archaeological features and deposits on the proposed development area (PDA).

6.2 Desktop Study – Institute for Archaeologists (revised 2011)

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

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”. (CiFA 2014)

7. METHODOLOGY

7.1 Desk-Based Assessment

7.1.1 Archaeological Databases

The Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area (PDA) and the surrounding environs of Hawkinge. 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.

7.1.2 Historical Documents

Historical documents, such as charters, registers, wills and deeds etc., were considered not relevant to this specific study.

7.1.3 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

A cartographic and pictorial document search was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figs. 1-12).

7.1.4 Aerial Photographs

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

7.1.5 Geotechnical Information

To date, no known geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the site.

7.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological Studies are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment where necessary.

8. RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

8.1 The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area. Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated into the assessment.

8.2 Archaeology

8.2.1 The site is located in an area of known archaeological activity associated with the development of the land to the north of the site and its associated road systems.

The archaeological data has been accessed and presented in terms of distance from the PDA.

8.2.2 0-100m Radius:

No archaeological activity is recorded within the 100m radius of the PDA.

8.2.3 100-200m Radius:

Three test pits were dug by Archaeology South East in 2004 on land north of Barnhurst Lane. These test pits revealed several features and 60 pieces of Mesolithic flintwork of various types, as well as medieval/post-medieval pot-sherds and a pipe stem (EKE 10022). In addition an Early Neolithic flint scatter was identified in the north of the PDA (TR 24 SW 29).

8.2.4 200-300m Radius:

Undated features were found in North Hawkinge (TR 24 SW 28). In addition medieval pits, post holes and ditches revealed in Barnhurst Lane (TR 24 SW 77). Mesolithic flints in Barnhurst Lane (TR 24 SW 70). Evidence of Medieval and Post Medieval land divisions (TR 24 SW 27) and a 20th century military emplacement in Barnhurst Lane (TR 24 SW 72).

8.2.5 300-400m Radius:

Late Prehistoric flints retrieved in Barnhurst Lane (TR 24 SW 71), a medieval field system south-east of Milgate Farm (TR 24 SW 59). An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Archaeology South East in 2000 prior to the construction of a residential development. The excavation involved the mechanical stripping of topsoil over the entire area. A variety of prehistoric and Romano-British features and finds (mostly unstratified) were identified (EKE 10068).

8.2.6 400-500m Radius:

Archaeology South East undertook the evaluation of the Northern Hawkinge- Denton By pass in 2007. A total of 93 trial trenches were dug to a cumulative length of 1860m, providing a 3-4% sample of the 9.66ha site.

27 archaeological features were discovered and recorded and a number of trenches were extended as a contingency measure. There was a background scatter of flints across the

entire evaluated area, but a notable concentration of Mesolithic material in one part of the site was evident. This grouping corresponded to a cluster of undated archaeological features. Some evidence of medieval agricultural activity was also located. A variety of prehistoric and Romano-British features and finds (mostly unstratified) were also identified (EKE5859).

8.2.7 Summary of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the PDA

During archaeological work in the late 1990s and later, a wealth of archaeological material was found dating to the Late Iron Age/Roman periods. These remains suggest that extensive Romano-British settlement took place here. This large settlement area is centred on approx. TR 2134 3958. The area contains mainly occupation evidence dating to the Romano-British period, consisting of pits, ditches, occupation layers and a Romano-British cremation burial. Romano-British pottery was frequently located in the fills of features. A prehistoric worked flint was the only earlier find.

The location of features suggests a straggling settlement area, but disturbance makes it impossible to ascertain if the outlying features formed an integral part of the site. A date of 2nd-3rd C AD can be put forward with the evidence of the cremation burial and a coin.

During archaeological monitoring along the southern section of the Hawkinge-Denton Bypass and Haven Drive a number of Romano-British features were uncovered linked to features found in 1993. The features found in 1999 included a ditch, a group of four bowl-furnaces, a cremation burial, a possible and a probable building. Finds included iron nails, tegula (roof tile), slag and pottery (including stamped Samian).

In 2006 Archaeology South-East carried out a strip, map and sample excavation along the Middle Relief Road at Hawkinge. At the southern end of this, a concentration of Roman features were located. These belonged to two phases, from AD 50-120 and AD 120-250 (TR 23 NW 172)

9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

9.1 Table of Historical Periods

Paleolithic	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	AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon	AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval	AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern	AD 1901 – present day

Table 1 Classification of Archaeological Periods

9.2 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 (500m radius centered on the site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site’s immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on page 16 in **Table 1**.

9.3 Introduction

The Archaeological record within the assessment area is diverse and should comprise possible activity dating from one of the earliest human period in Britain through to the modern period. The geographic and topographic location of Hawkinge is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel, settlement, industry and communication since the Palaeolithic.

9.4 History of the Locality

9.4.1 The proposed development site is located in an area of an extensive Prehistoric and Romano-British landscape, located on the northern side of a small spur which descends gently to the east. The position, along the North Downs ridge, overlooks the Channel, and is

c.10km to the north-east and 11km to the south-west respectively, of the Roman ports of Dover and Lympne.

9.4.2 Recent archaeological investigations have found substantial pottery and finds assemblages which indicate two main periods of occupation. The earliest occupation would appear to be from the Early Neolithic but by the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (c.900 - 600BC) seems to be well established although there is material demonstrating occupation in the local vicinity between c.550 - 400 BC which seems to represent a small agrarian settlement.

9.4.3 From the large quantities of cultural material associated with the exposed ditches, the enclosures appear to have developed during the Late Iron Age and continued with later subdivision into the early Romano-British period, representing a period of two hundred years of continuous occupation and land use.

9.4.4 Many of these enclosures contained structural evidence, including at least a dozen four post structures, traditionally associated with grain storage. Two grain storage pits were also identified in the archaeological excavations, containing large quantities of burnt grain. Many other pits, identified as waste pits, may have served this function originally. Several groups of post-holes would, on initial inspection, appear to make up at least three large rectangular structures, either domestic or agricultural in function.

9.5 Historic Map Regression 1769 – 1992

9.5.1 OS County Series 1872 - 1874 1:2500

The PDA is located in a rural area of fields and situated in north-east corner of Field 31. To the east is a Union Chapel, corn windmill, and a farm called Forstal Lodge with the word 'forstal' meaning the land in front of a farm. The parish boundary runs along the frontage of the PDA and it seems that the remains of a hedgerow are apparent. To the immediate east there are various ponds probably associated with the nearby farm (Fig.2).

9.5.2. OS County Series 1873 1:2500

Little has changed in the vicinity of the PDA although the hedgerow has now disappeared. The field number has now changed to 'Field 148' and the size of the field is indicated in acres. To the south and alongside the lane running south there is now a village school to cater for the expanding village (Fig.3).

9.5.3 OS County Series 1907 1:2500

Very little has changed in the vicinity of the PDA (Fig.4).

9.5.4 OS County Series 1937-1938 1:2500

What a change in the landscape! A new road has been built just to the south of the PDA and called 'Aerodrome Road' and with ribbon development of semi-detached housing on both sides of the new road. The PDA is now situated in the back garden of one of the semi-detached houses (Fig.5).

9.5.5 OS National Grid 1972 1:1250

The fields to the south of the PDA are now gone and have become part of the aerodrome. The village has now expanded even more dramatically and is named- 'Hawkinge' (Fig.6).

9.5.6 OS National Grid 1988-1992 1:1250

By 1988 the adjacent rear gardens to the PDA have been developed with a large detached house and detached garage (Fig.7, 8).

9.5.7 OS National Grid 1993 1:1250

By 1993 the rear garden of the property to the west has now also been developed with a detached house (Fig.9, 10).

9.6 Aerial photographs

9.6.1 1940-2013

The collection of aerial photographs (Plates 1-6) show the same development as shown on historical mapping.

9.7 Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas

9.7.1 There are no Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, or NMP cropmarks in the search area.

10. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

10.1 Walkover Survey

10.1.1 The walkover survey is for the purpose of:

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

10.1.2 The walkover survey (on 10th May 2017) was 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 artifacts.

10.1.3 The site is a building plot surrounded by housing and enclosed by fencing. The area enclosed is rough ground with no apparent archaeological remains.

10.2 Kent Historic Environment Record

See Appendix I & Figs.11-15

10.2.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area.

The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has records from this period within the assessment area which include Mesolithic flintwork (EKE 10022, TR 24 SW 70).

The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has one record dating to this period within the assessment area of an Early Neolithic flint scatter (TR 24 SW 29).

The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has two records dating to this period within the assessment area. Bronze Age-Late Prehistoric flint work (TR 24 SW 71) and Prehistoric features (EKE 10068).

The potential, therefore, for finding remains that date prior to the Iron Age within the confines of the proposed development is considered **moderate**.

10.2.2 Iron Age

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 no record of archaeological evidence within the assessment area, however in the wider vicinity extensive Iron Age archaeological activity has been recorded. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

10.2.3 Romano-British

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. There are Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area, and include Romano-British features and finds (EKE 5859 TR 23 NW 172). Therefore, the potential for finding archaeological features or deposits from this period is considered **moderate**.

10.2.4 Anglo-Saxon

There are no Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area; therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered **low**.

10.2.5 Medieval

Medieval archaeological activity has been found within the assessment area and include medieval pits and post-holes (TR 24 SW 77) and medieval land divisions (TR 24 SW 27). The potential, therefore, for finding remains dating to the medieval period is considered as **moderate**.

10.2.6 Post Medieval

Post medieval archaeological has only been found in one investigation (EKE 10022). Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered **low**.

10.2.7 Modern

The modern period saw the PDA developed as an airfield and later a housing estate. Only one modern archaeological feature has been identified within the assessment area and this is a 29th century emplacement (TR 24 SW 72). Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered as **low**.

10.2.8 Farmsteads

There are now no longer any farmsteads in the assessment area.

10.2.9 Undated Records

There are no undated records within the assessment area.

10.3 Summary of Potential

10.3.1 Archaeological evidence suggests that Hawkinge has been settled since the Bronze Age and before utilized by bands of hunter gatherers. By the Late Bronze Age the land was being farmed and this continued throughout the Iron Age and the Roman period of history.

After the Romans the land settled down to an agrarian cycle of life focused on the seasons and food production and this continued to within living memory when change came again.

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

- Prehistoric: **Moderate**
- Iron Age: **Moderate**
- Roman: **Moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **Low**
- Medieval: **Moderate**
- Post-Medieval: **Low**
- Modern: **Low**

11. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

11.1 Introduction

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.

11.2 Historic Impacts

11.2.1 Cartographic regression (8.5), Topographic analysis (3.2) and Historical research (8.4) indicate that the expansion area was largely the subject of agriculture until the construction of the adjacent airfield in the modern period, therefore, previous impacts to archaeological remains from construction are considered to be **high**.

11.2.2 Agriculture became gradually more intense over time and by the modern era it was mechanised. Although the farming process rarely penetrates below the upper layers of the ground, plough truncation can have a significant impact on preserved shallow deposits. The development area was open fields until the construction of the airfield and housing in the modern period, therefore, the damage to archaeological remains from the agricultural process is considered to be **low**.

11.3 Summary of Impacts both Historic and Proposed

11.3.1 The development area appears to have been open fields until the modern period when the village was expanded and it is probable that the construction process has penetrated beneath the agricultural levels. The proposed building is sited close to existing buildings, an area that, while undeveloped, may have received significant impact from the preparation of the ground for the construction of the surrounding buildings.

11.3.2 No geotechnical investigation has as yet taken place on the PDA.

12. MITIGATION

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.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **moderate** archaeological potential and the periods that have the highest potential for survival are Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman and the Medieval period.

13. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Archive

Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to Kent County Council within 6 months of completion.

13.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

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 SHER, and therefore considered as being reliable.

13.3 Copyright

SWAT Archaeology and the author shall retain full copyright of the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive license to Danny Bovis for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA

SWAT Archaeology 11.05.2017

14. REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY

Shepway District Local Plan Publication Draft

IFA (2014) STANDARD AND GUIDANCE for historic environment desk-based assessment

National Planning Policy Framework 2012

Data provided by Kent HER



License number: 100031961

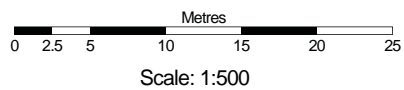


Figure 1: Site Location in relation to OS map.

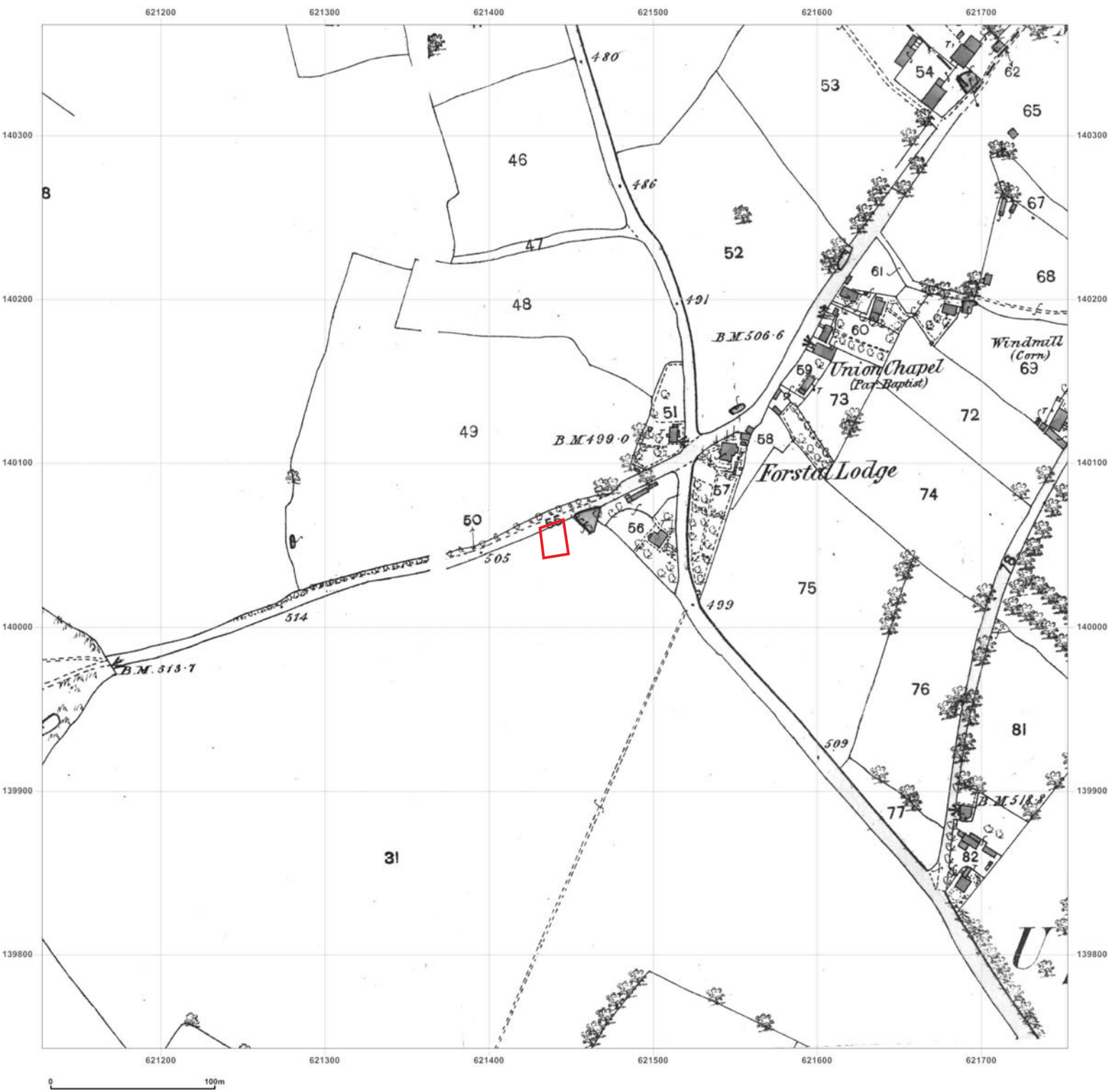


Figure 2: Historic OS map from 1872

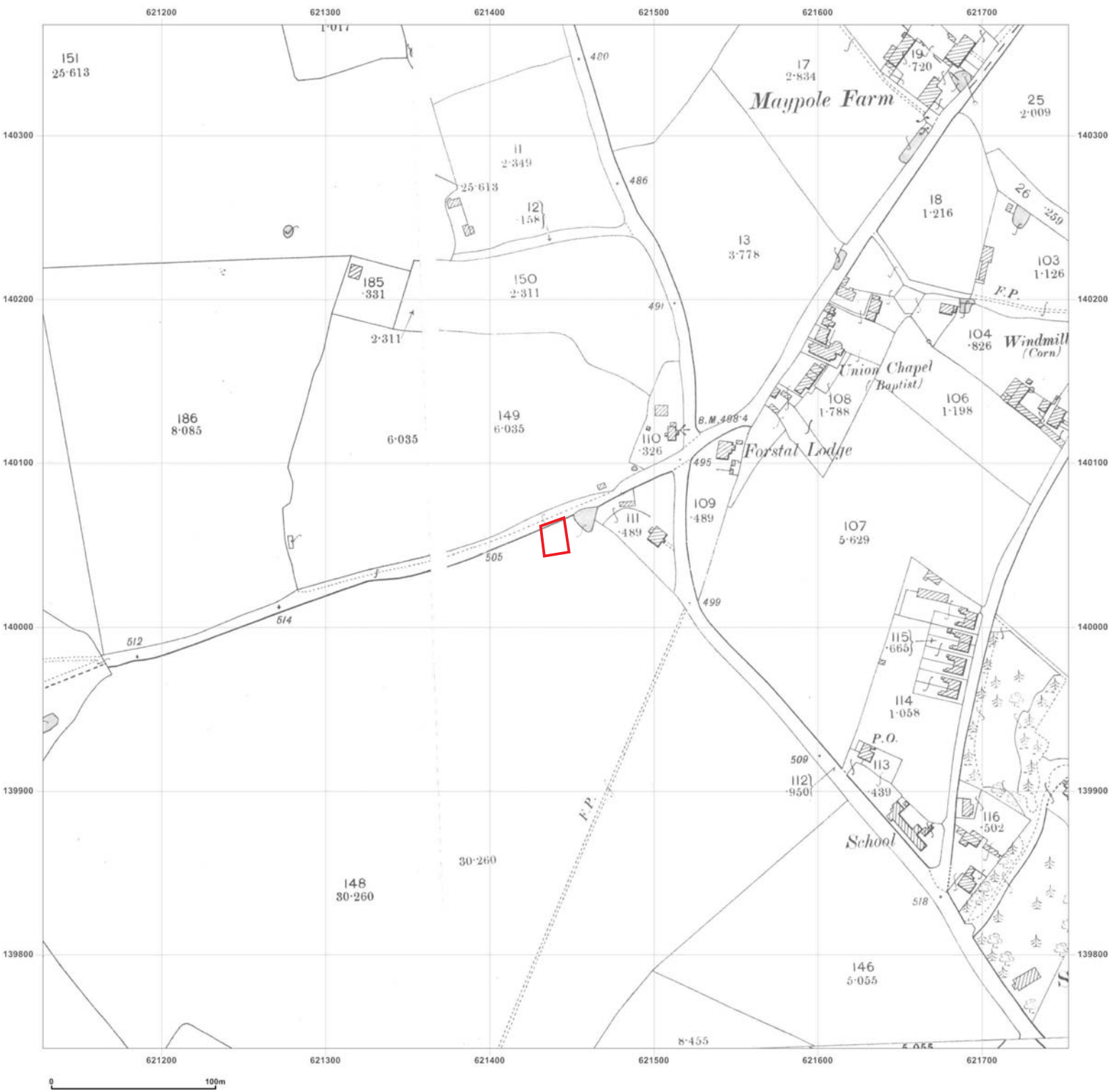


Figure 3: Historic OS map from 1873

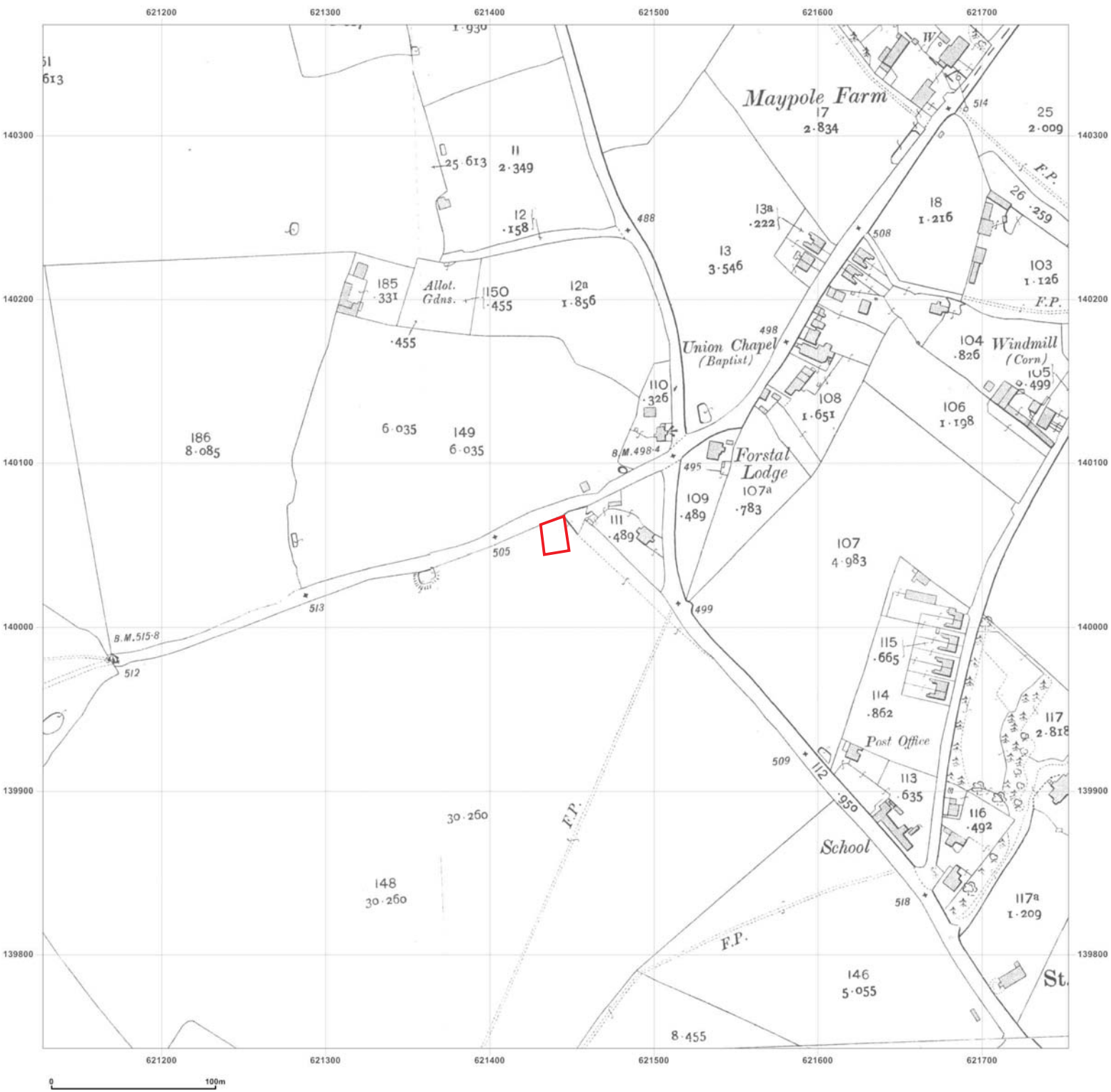


Figure 4: Historic OS map from 1907

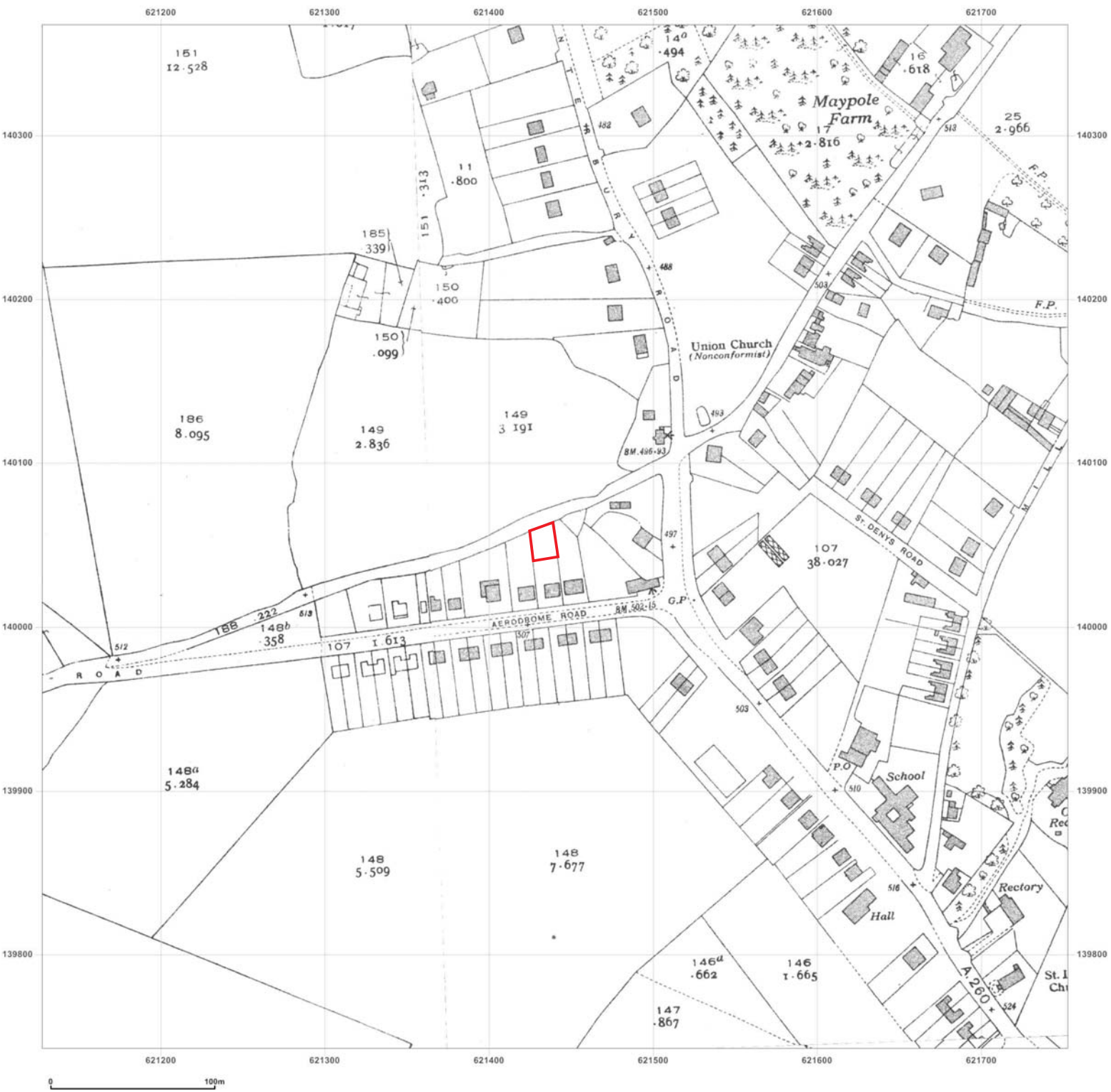


Figure 5: Historic OS map from 1937 - 1938



Figure 6: Historic OS map from 1972



Figure 7: Historic OS map from 1988 - 1992

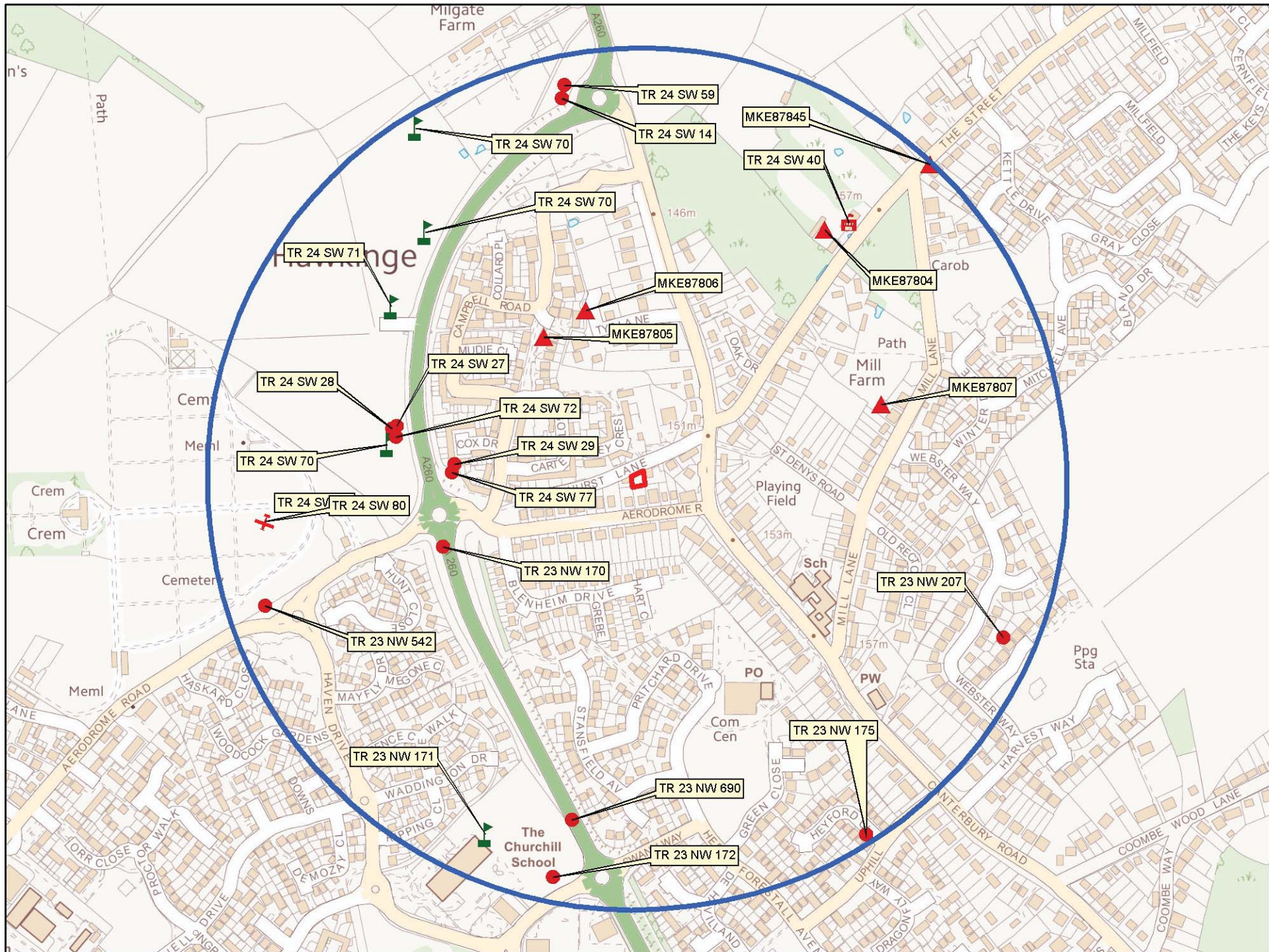


Figure 8: Historic OS map from 1888 - 1893



Figure 9: Historic OS map from 1993

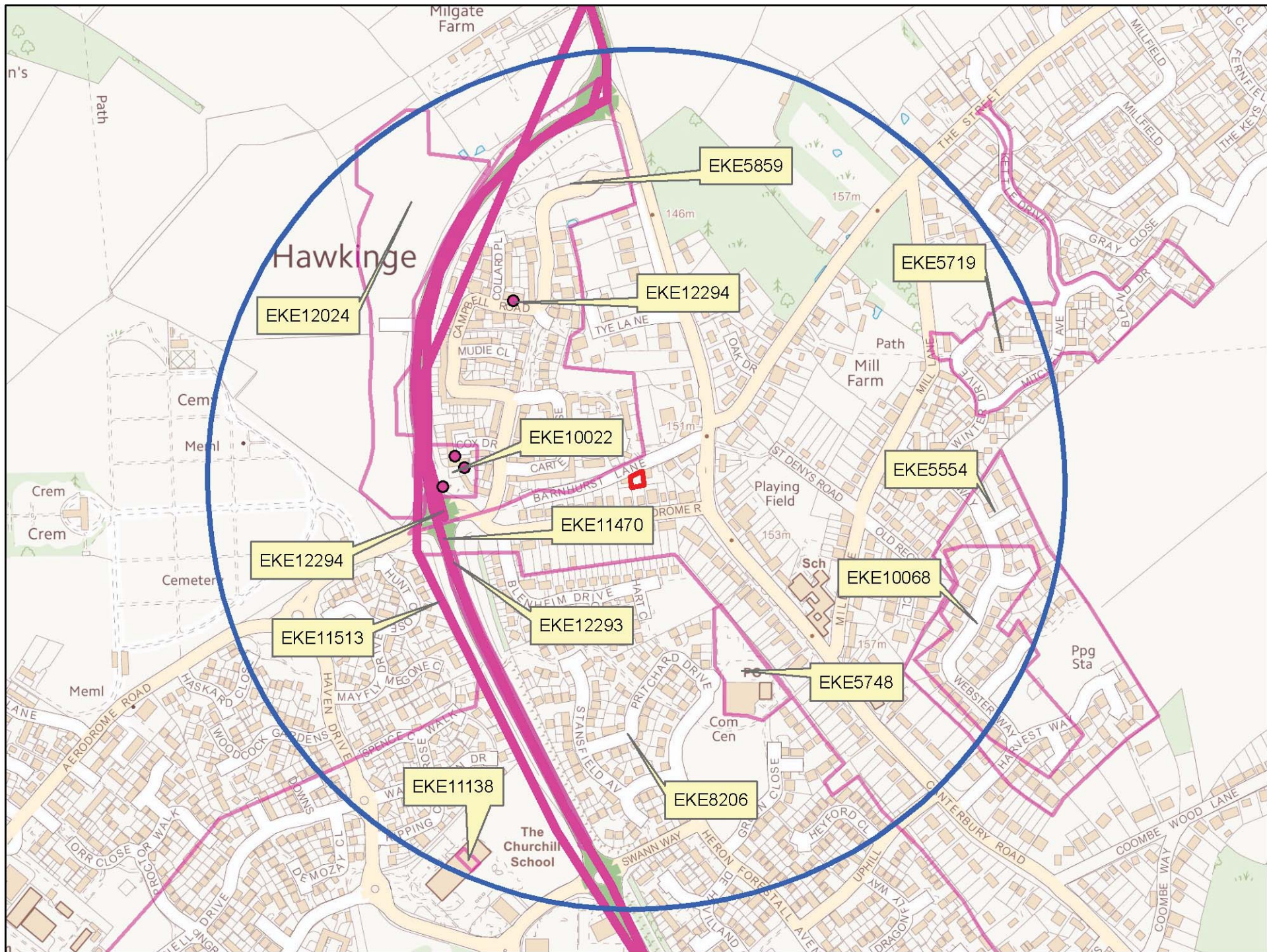
Kent Historic Environment Record - Barnhurst Lane - Monuments



- Legend**
- Building
 - Crash Site
 - Farmstead
 - Findspot
 - Listed Building
 - Landscape
 - Maritime
 - Monument
 - Place
 - HEDGE
 - MON
 - Mon (poly)



Kent Historic Environment Record - Barnhurst Lane - Events

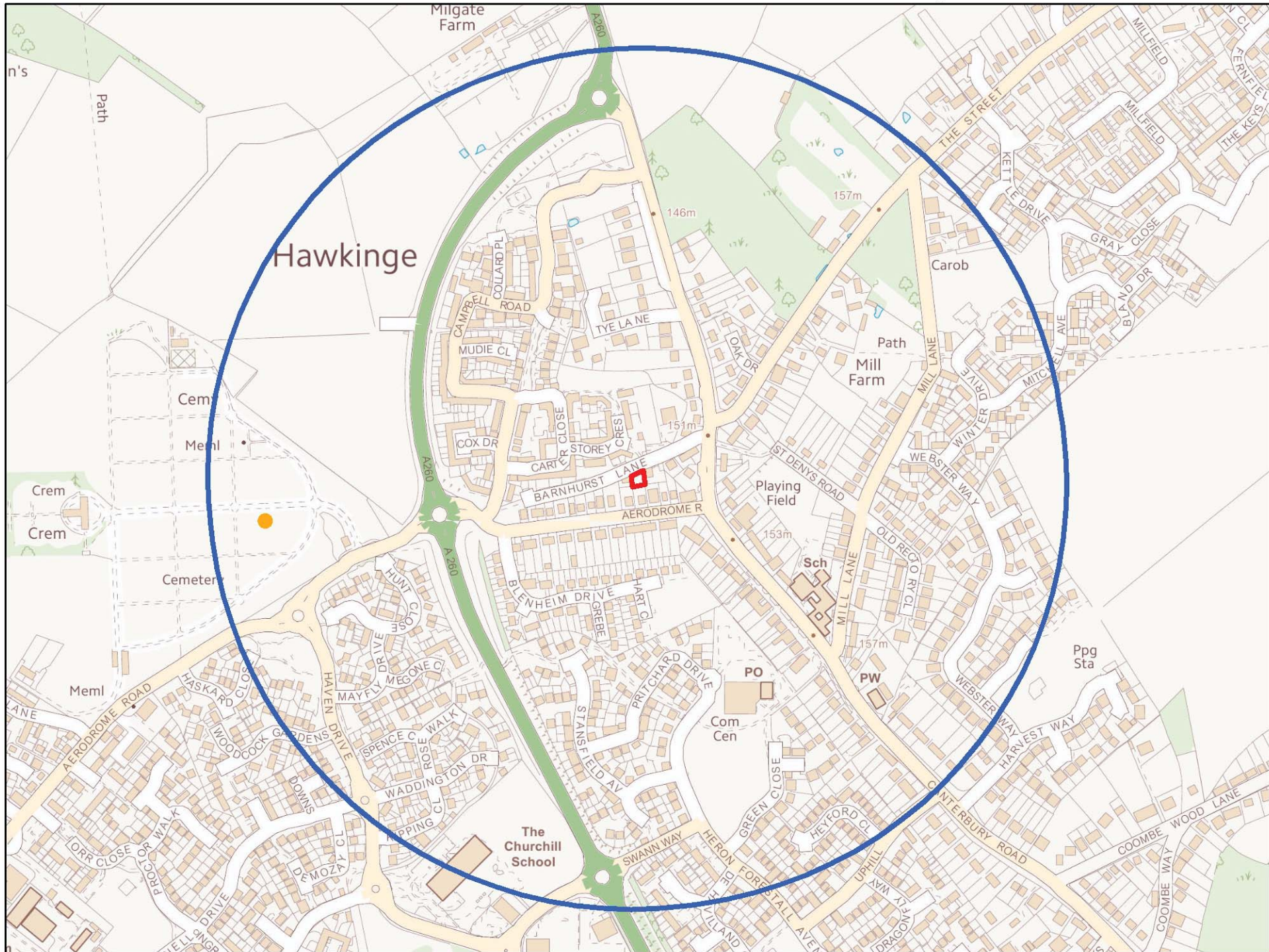


Legend

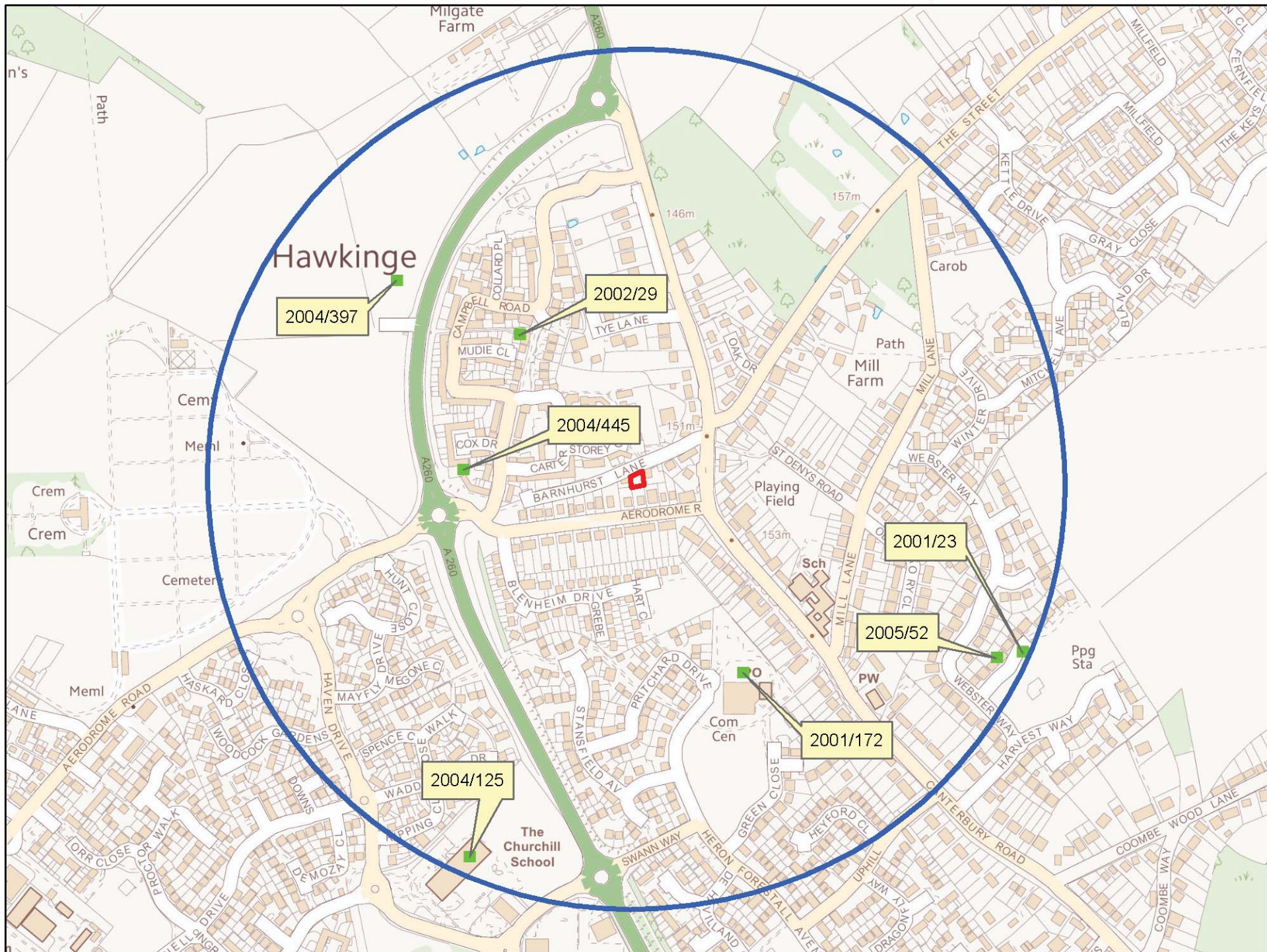
- Event (point)
- Event (line)
- Event (poly)



Kent Historic Environment Record - Barnhurst Lane - Designations



Kent Historic Environment Record - Barnhurst Lane - Reports



- Legend
- HC_Reports
 - <all other values>
 - On_HER_
 - Not on HER
 - On HER



Kent Historic Environment Record - Barnhurst Lane - Reports

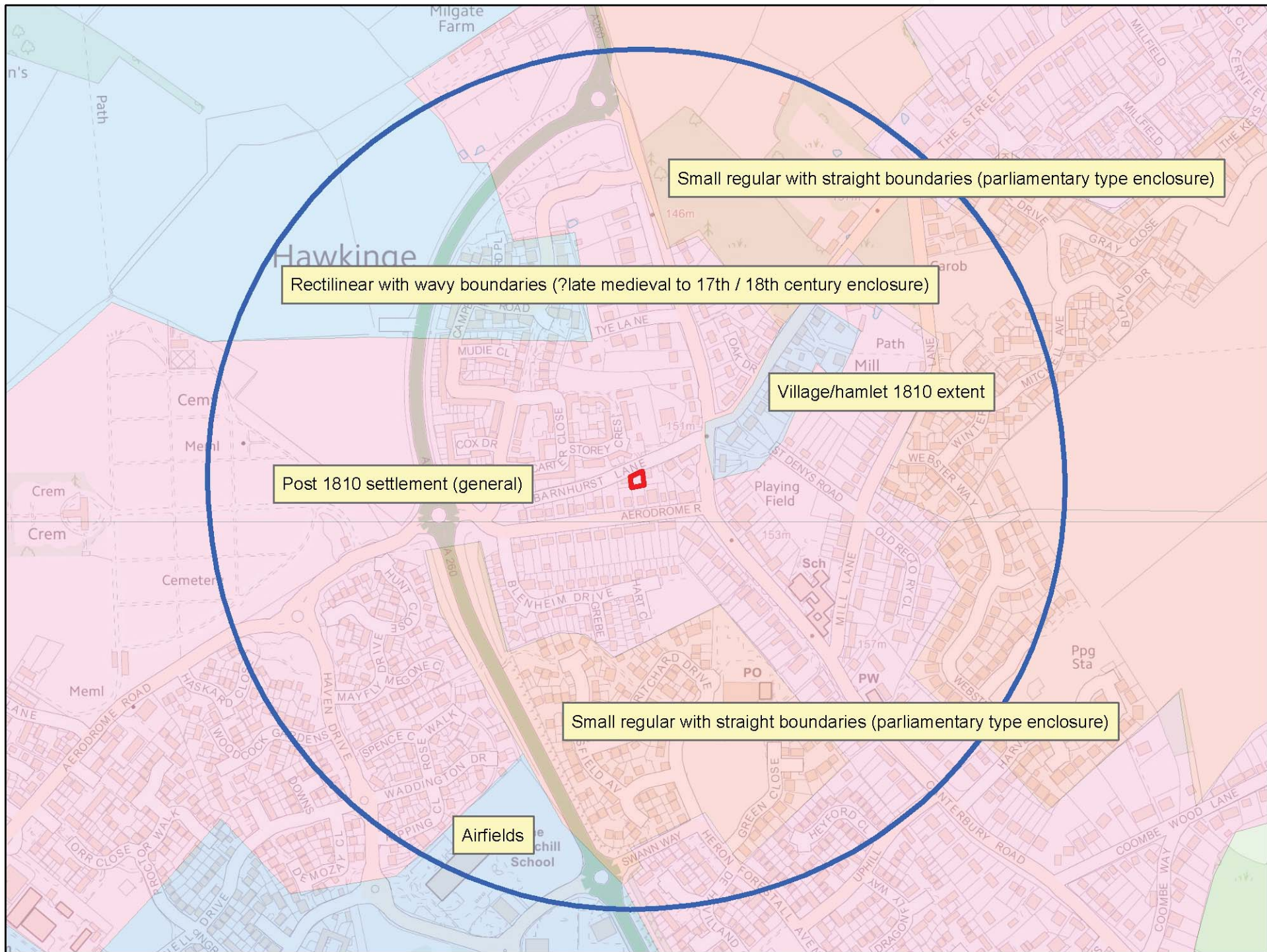




Plate 1: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1940



Plate 2: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1960

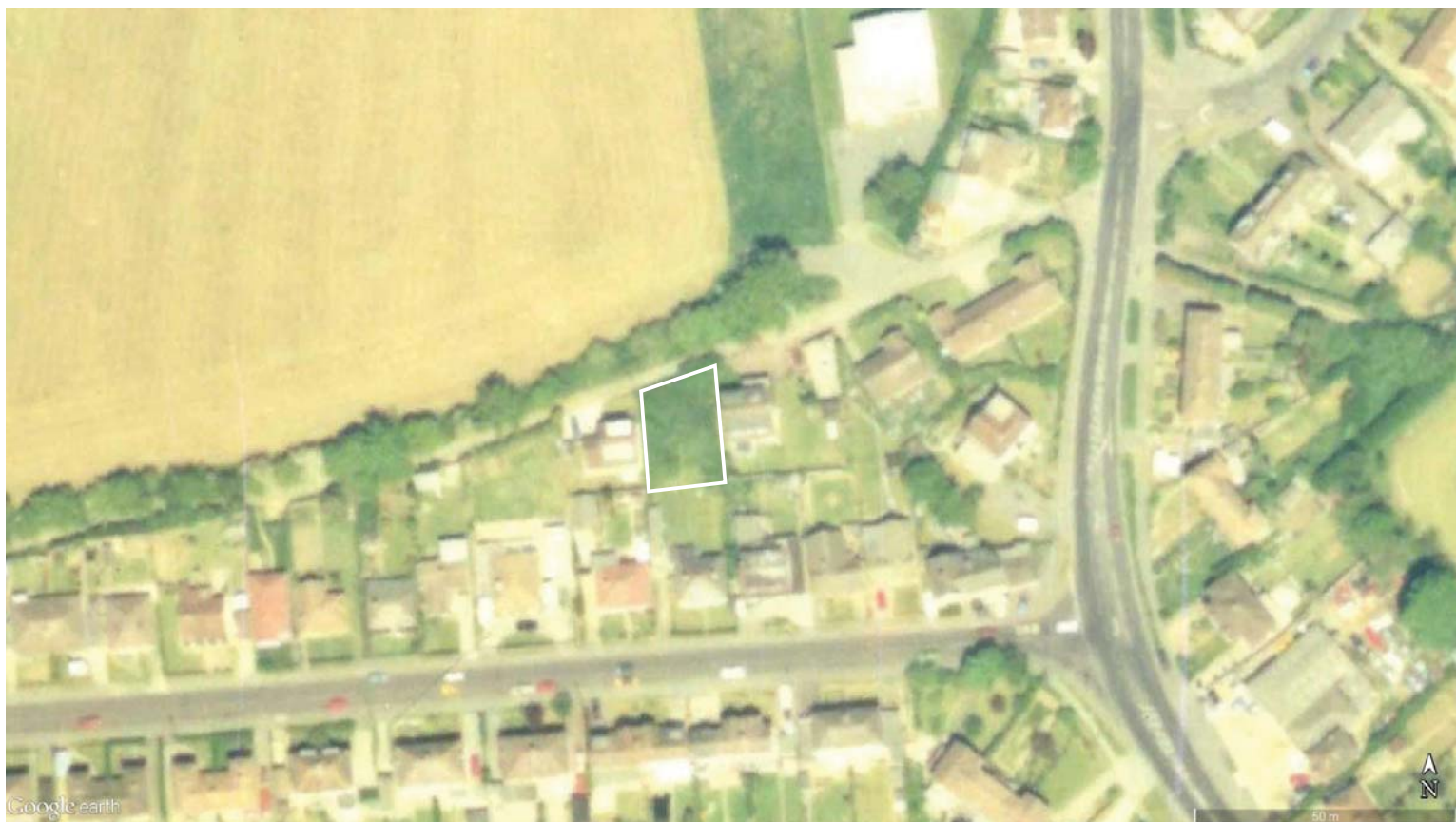


Plate 3: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1990

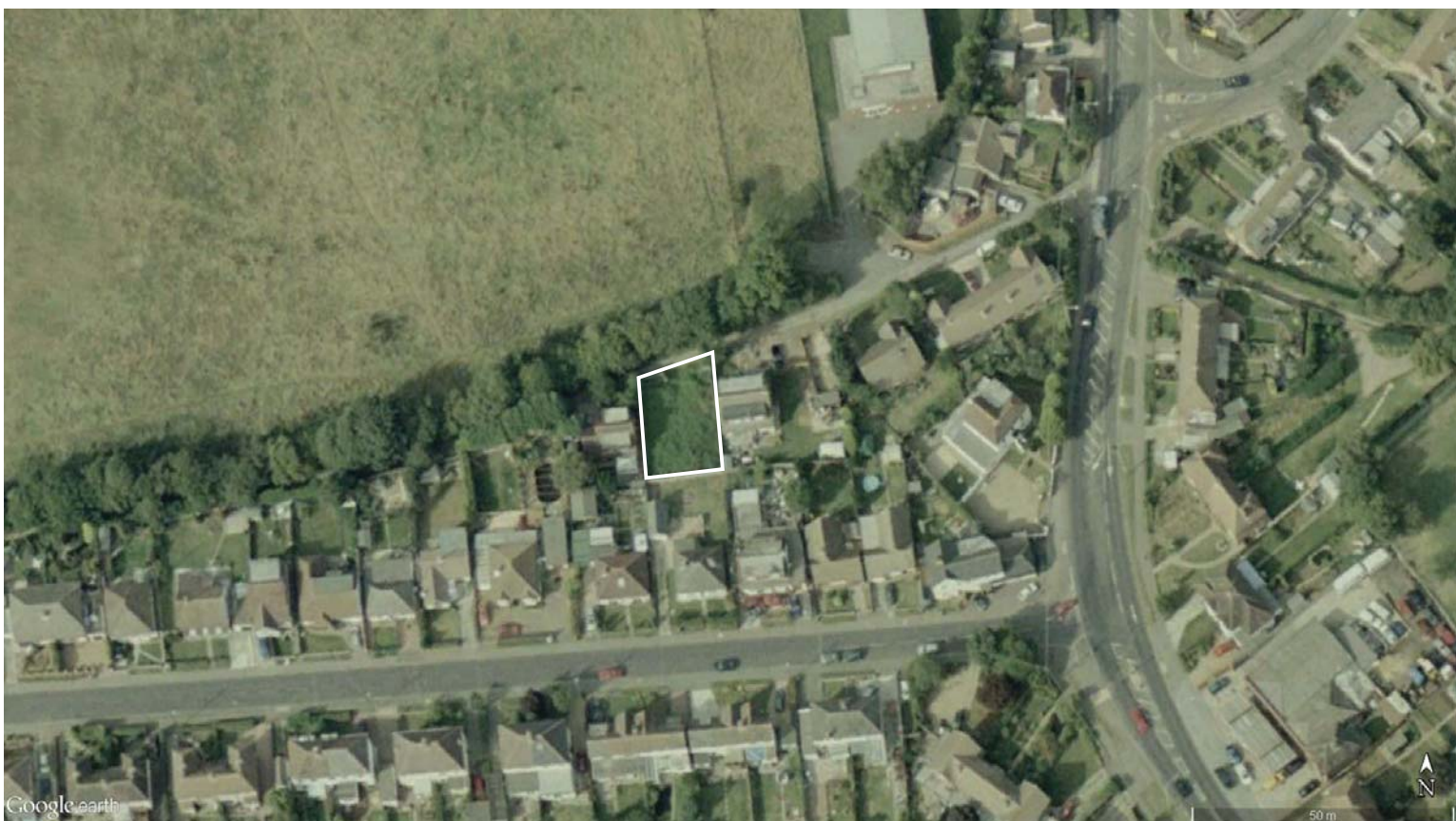


Plate 4: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2003



Plate 5: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2006



Plate 6: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2007



Plate 7: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2008



Plate 8: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2013



Plate 9. View of the site (looking NE)



Plate 10. View of the site (looking E)



Plate 11. View of the site (looking W)



Plate 12. View of the site (looking W)