
A Desk-based Assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the *Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, and other relevant By-Laws of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

Our definition of desk-based assessment is a programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

The purpose of desk-based assessment is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area or site, (including its presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource) in order to make an assessment of its merit in context, leading to one or more of the following:

- * the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- * the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised
- * the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

See below-

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment In advance of Development at Sampson Court, Mongeham Road, Deal, Kent

NGR: 635580mE 151920mN



Report for Denne Ltd

September 2013

SWAT. ARCHAEOLOGY

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Contents

<i>List of Figures</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>List of Plates</i>	<i>iii</i>
1. SUMMARY.....	4
2. INTRODUCTION.....	5
2.1 Planning Background	5
2.2 The Proposed Development	6
2.3 Projects Constraints	6
2.4 Geology and Topography.....	6
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	7
3.1 Introduction	7
3.2 Desktop Study – Institute For Archaeologists (revised 2011)	7
4. METHODOLOGY	8
4.1 Desk-Based Assessment.....	8
4.1.1 Archaeological databases	8
4.1.2 Historical documents	8
4.1.3 Cartographic and pictorial documents	8
4.1.4 Aerial photographs	8
4.1.5 Geotechnical information	8
4.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources	8
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT	9
5.1 Introduction	9
5.2 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas	10
5.3 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age	10
5.4 Iron Age.....	10
5.5 Romano-British	11
5.6 Anglo-Saxon	11
5.7 Medieval	11
5.8 Post-Medieval	11
5.9 Modern	11
5.10 Undated	11
5.11 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression	12
5.12 Aerial Photographs	12

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	13
6.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age	13
6.4 Anglo-Saxon	14
6.5 Medieval	14
6.6 Post-Medieval	14
7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT	14
7.1 Existing Impacts	14
7.2 Proposed Impacts	15
8. MITIGATION	15
9. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	15
9.1 Archive	15
9.2 Reliability/limitations of sources	15
9.3 Copyright.....	15
10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	16
11. REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY	17
Appendix 1 – Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites.....	18
Appendix 2 O. S. historical map regression	20

List of Figures

Fig.1	O. S. map (1872)
Fig.2	O.S. map (1898)
Fig.3	O.S. map (1906)
Fig.4	O.S. map (1938)
Fig. 5	O.S. map (1957)
Fig. 6	O.S. map (1968)
Fig. 7	O.S. map (1991)
Fig. 8	Google Earth aerial photograph
Fig. 9	HER data (KCC)
Fig. 10	Site Plan

List of Plates

Plate 1.	The main entrance
Plate 2.	The Care Home
Plate 3.	The allotment area
Plate 4.	The grass area at front
Plate 5.	The tarmac area

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of Development at Sampson Court, Mongeham Road, Deal, Kent CT14 9PX

NGR: 635580mE 151920mN

1 SUMMARY

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) have been commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development at Sampson Court, Mongeham Road, Deal as part of the current planning application.

This Desk Based Assessment examines the wide variety of archaeological data held by Kent County Council and other sources. This data is reviewed and it is recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required and that an archaeological evaluation should be carried out. This will provide an additional assessment of the nature, depth and level of survival of any archaeological deposits present within the extents and immediate vicinity of the site to be developed and used to inform further mitigation if necessary.

The proposed redevelopment of the former residential care home is a venture initiative of Orbit South Housing Association. A full application is for the erection of 81 bedroom care home on land at Sampson Court (DOV/13/00406).

A Design and Access Statement has been prepared by HTA Planning and this statement sets out the architectural proposals for the development of a 81 bedroom care home in a sustainable manner both environmentally and economically. The proposals for a care home development will provide for an innovative enterprise, which would provide for the immediate delivery of new care housing within an enhanced local environment. Orbit South Housing Association is a registered housing provider that has successfully delivered extra care housing in Kent. Orbit has secured HCA funding for the provision of extra care housing in Deal. Kent County Council, Dover District Council and Orbit recognise that the provision of extra care housing is a priority in Kent.

The planning proposal is to demolish the existing building (Plate 2) and erect a new building in the form of a main spine occupying the centre of the site with two further wings at right angles on either side.

Sampson Court is located on the south side of Mongeham Road in Deal. The site comprises the former care home and day centre which closed in 2011. The site has

been landscaped, and contains a number of mature trees which are to be retained. In addition to the south west is a rectangular area of land which was formally allotment gardens (Plate 3).

1.1 History of the site

The area of land occupied by the Simpson Court care home has been open land until the early 20th century. The map regressive exercise shows that no previous buildings or industrial activity occupied the site prior to the construction of the present care home.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Planning Policy Statement - Planning for the Historic Environment (2012)

It is worth quoting from this long awaited planning document, in particular Policy 12:

12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

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.

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 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.

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.

2.2 The Proposed Development

The proposed development will comprise of the application to demolish the existing care home building and erect a new building which will provide 81 one and two bed units. Surrounding the building will be heavily landscaped gardens including an activity and sensory garden. A number of mature trees on the site will be retained. The site covers an area of about 8100 sq metres/0.81 hectares (2 acres).

2.3 Project Constraints

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

2.4 Geology and Topography

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that Simpson Court is situated upon Bedrock Geology of Seaford Chalk Formation dating from 84-89 million years ago whereas the Superficial Deposits are of Head Clay and Silt deposited about 2 million years ago.

There has been alteration to the local topography in the form of landscaping associated with the present building on site (Plates 1-5).

The main access to the site is located in the north corner of the site and is shared with Hornbeam Primary School. The site is occupied by the former care home which is currently closed and is single storey. There are landscaped gardens with a number of mature trees. There are changes in levels across the site with the most significant being at the rear where properties in Glack Road are an average of 1.m above the site itself. The site itself averages 18mOD to 19mOD (Fig. 10).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Geoff Green of Denne Ltd in order to supplement a planning application for the development of the site at Sampson Court (DOV/13/00406).

3.2 Desktop Study – Institute for Archaeologists (revised 2011)

This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Institute for Archaeologist (revised 2011). 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”. (2011)

The purpose of a desk-based assessment is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate as required:

- 1. an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- 2. an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- 3. strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- 4. an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- 5. strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*

6. design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping

7. proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not. (IFA 2011)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Desk-Based Assessment

4.1.1 Archaeological databases

The local Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Kent County Council provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding environs of Sampson Court (Plate 5).

The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) and was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site (10/09/12).

A full listing of the relevant HER data is included in this report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also used as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

4.1.2 Historical documents

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

4.1.3 Cartographic and pictorial documents

A full map regression exercise was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping.

4.1.4 Aerial photographs

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Kent County Council were not available at the time of writing the report but Google Earth aerial photographs were consulted (Plate 8).

4.1.5 Geotechnical information

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

4.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, landscape studies; dissertations, research frameworks and Websites are

considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment where necessary.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

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	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

The Archaeological record within the area around Sampson Court (the Site) is diverse and comprises possible activity dating from one of the earliest human periods in Britain (the Neolithic) through to the post-medieval period. The Site is situated within a residential area approximately 400m from Great Mongeham village centre and approximately 1 mile from Deal town centre. The geographic and topographic location of the Site is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel and communication since the Neolithic.

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, 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 this page in **Table 1**. Further details of the data used are shown in Figure 9.

5.2 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas

No scheduled monuments are recorded within the confines of the proposed development site. However, two listed buildings are located in the vicinity of the Site. Sholden Hall, a Grade II listed building dating from 1822-1866 (TR 35 SE 520) and 110 Mongeham Road (TR 35 SE 627), a house dating from about c.1767-1799AD. The site is not in a Conservation Area, or indeed a Historic Parks & Garden.

5.3 Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age)

The Palaeolithic represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. Palaeolithic dated material occurs in north and east Kent, especially along the Medway and Stour Valleys. The Palaeolithic presence within the assessment area has not been found.

The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no record of archaeological evidence from this period within the assessment area.

The Neolithic period, the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry is represented within the assessment area by a Neolithic hearth found in site preparation in 1993 (TR 35 SE 368).

The Bronze Age, a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial is also represented in the assessment area. A crouched burial with a B2 beaker found whilst building the school adjacent to the development site (TR 35 SE 9).

5.4 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 tribe occupying the area that is now Kent, was Canterbury). The Kent HER records several small finds in the vicinity of the development site including coins (MKE 66072). In addition an Early Iron Age cremation was revealed in a utility trench (TR 35 SE 8).

5.5 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.

The predominant feature of the Roman infrastructure within Kent is arguably the extensive network of Roman roads connecting administrative centres: the towns to military posts and rural settlements (villas, farmsteads and temples) increasing the flow of trade, goods, communications and troops. Canterbury or *Durovernum Cantiacorum* was a major town of the Roman province of Britannia and the regional capital.

The assessment area includes several records from this period. A Romano-British cremation cemetery was found close by the Site in 1935 (TR 35 SE 7) whilst Roman coins have also been retrieved in the vicinity (MKE 64064).

5.6 Anglo-Saxon

The Anglo-Saxon period is represented by a Late Jutish cremation in a utility trench close to the Site (TR 35 SE 27), and a Anglo-Saxon copper alloy brooch found to the north of the Site (MKE 64063).

5.7 Medieval

The medieval period is not well represented within the assessment area and the only HER data is of a Medieval copper alloy key (MKE 64453).

5.8 Post-Medieval

The Post Medieval period within the assessment area is represented by the listed buildings of 110 Mongeham Road (TR 35 SE 627), and Sholden Hall (TR 35 SE 520).

5.9 Modern

A Second World War flame trap (fougasse) has been identified in the area (TR 35 SE 702). Modern development within the assessment area has been limited to domestic housing and the Deal County Primary School.

5.10 Undated

There is no Kent HER undated records that fall within the assessment area.

5.11 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

A map regression exercise carried out on the proposed development area has shown that the site was undeveloped up until the 20th century. Eight detailed maps of the area dating from 1872 up to 1991 show the Site to be open ground until the building of Sampson Court.

The OS map of 1872 (Fig. 1) shows the area of the Site (Field 305) to be open ground with development to the east at Sholdenbank and to the west 'Old Chalk Pit' adjacent to Popes Hole.

The OS map of 1898 (Fig. 2) shows the same configuration as the 1872 map.

The OS map of 1906 (Fig. 3) shows that an area of ground on the area of the Site (318) has been delineated with standing stones and four small buildings erected and a well constructed.

The OS map of 1938 (Fig. 4) shows that development is happening all round the Site. To the north the open fields have been divided into housing plots with either detached or terraced houses. To the south of the Site similar development has taken place. Of particular interest is an OS cross annotated: 'Pre-historic Urn found about A. D. 1936'. The location is just to the south-east of the allotment area which forms part of the site. The location is secure and the HER record (TR 35 SE 8) says:

An Early Iron Age cremation in a large bucket urn was found in 1936 by workmen laying a water main on the new housing estate at Sholden Bank, between Deal and Great Mongeham. The siting was confirmed on a plan at the Waterworks.

Two additional OS crosses just to the south of the allotments read:
Roman Cremation Burials found c AD1934. The HER records elaborates:

A Roman cremation was found in October 1935 in a trench for gas mains on the new housing estate at Sholden Bank, between Deal and Great Mongeham. The deposit, in a vase of late C3/early C4 was accompanied by a late C2 Samian dish (possibly an heirloom) and other pottery. In 1936, a late C2 cremation was found in a water mains trench to the SW of the first. [the OS siting symbols lie NW/SE]. In 1955/6, two C1/C2 cremations were found during development of the housing estate between St Richard's Road and St Martin's Road. On display in the Deal Town Hall Museum is a 'grave group' including a Samian dish "from Sholden". No further information could be gained during field investigation'.

The OS map of 1957 (Fig. 5) shows more housing infilling large areas of land around the Site. To the north-east the Deal Mongeham County Primary School had been built, and the HER data (TR 35 SE 9) records:

In February 1949, during excavations for the foundations of the new Deal Mongeham County Primary School, a crouched burial was found at a depth of about 5.5 feet in a pit dug into the chalk and orientated ENE-WSW at approx TR 35765193.

The burial was accompanied by a barrel-shaped B2 beaker with incised lines and a cordon below the rim, and possibly by a second. The beaker was dated to c1000 BC. The beaker and skull are in Deal Castle Museum (Stebbing Collection).

The OS map of 1968 (Fig. 6) shows even more urban development around the site and the area of the Site allotments is now shown, and just to the south-west annotation on the OS map reiterate 'Iron Age Cremation found A. D. 1936' as shown on the OS map of 1938.

The OS map of 1991 (Fig. 7) shows the Site is now occupied by the care home Sampson Court.

Aerial Photographs

Research of aerial photographs held by Kent County Council and the National Monuments Record were not available during the writing of this report.

Google Earth provided a vertical image dated to 2007 (Fig. 8).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

There are records (TR 35 SE 368) and (TR 35 SE 9) that reflect prehistoric activity within the search area, and close to the Site. The potential for finding remains that date prior to the Iron Age within the confines of the proposed development is therefore considered **high**.

6.2 Iron Age

The potential for finding remains dating to the Iron Age within the confines of the proposed development is also considered **high**. Almost adjacent to the allotment area of the Site was found an Early Iron Age cremation (TR 35 SE 8).

6.3 Romano-British

The presence of Romano-British archaeology in the research area, though concentrated suggests that further archaeological remains associated with this period could extend into the proposed development site. A Romano-British

cremation site was found close to the proposed development site (TR 35 SE 7). The potential is therefore to be considered as **high**.

6.4 Anglo-Saxon

Although Anglo-Saxon archaeology within the assessment area has been represented by a single cremation record (TR 35 SE 27), the presence of small finds found, like the Anglo-Saxon brooch (MKE 64063) suggest the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period on the development site can be considered as **medium**.

6.5 Medieval

The presence of medieval archaeology within the assessment area is poorly represented with one single small find of a Medieval copper alloy key (MKE 64453). The potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period is therefore considered as **low**.

6.6 Post-Medieval

Evidence for post-medieval occupation in the area is sparse. The potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval period is therefore considered as **low**.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Existing Impacts

The search area is for the most part, subject to farming and the potential impact on buried archaeological deposits will have been due to agricultural activities and recent allotment activity. The site of the proposed development will have been affected by the construction and landscaping of the present care home. Additionally, existing services may also have had a damaging effect. Therefore, the existing impact is considered as **high**.

However, the strata here is chalk, and prehistoric, Roman and Anglo Saxon inhumation and cremation burials will have been cut into the chalk. As has been shown elsewhere in Kent the survival rate of such burials will be high.

Extensive impact is to be expected within the development area once construction begins. The excavation of footings and the installation of services and landscaping will be the main cause of this impact and it is therefore considered as **moderate-high**.

7.2 Proposed Impacts

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the extent of the proposed development was for the proposed redevelopment of the former residential care home by Orbit South Housing Association. A full application is for the erection of 81 bedroom care home on land at Sampson Court (DOV/13/00406).

8 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 maybe impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high** archaeological potential.

It is recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required and that an archaeological evaluation should be carried out. This will provide an additional assessment of the nature; depth and level of survival of any archaeological deposits present within the extents of the site and used further inform further mitigation if necessary.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

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

9.2 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 Kent County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

9.3 Copyright

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 Orbit South

Housing Association (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Paul Wilkinson PhD., MifA., FRSA.

Sept 2012

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HER Data (KCC Heritage)

Appendix 1 – Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

Period	Type	Kent HER Reference	Description
Prehistoric	Monument	TR 35 SE 9	“Crouched burial with B2 beaker”
Romano-British	Monument	TR 35 SE 7	“Romano-British cremations found in 1935”
Neolithic	Monument	TR 35 SE 368	“Neolithic hearth found by Wessex Archaeology in 1993 on a building site”
Early Medieval	Monument	TR 35 SE 27	“A late Jutish burial in a electricity cable trench”
Early Medieval	Monument	TR 35 SE 8	“ Early Iron Age cremations found in 1936 in a utility trench close to the

Period	Type	Kent HER Reference	Description
			proposed development site”
Modern	Monument	TR 35 SE 702	“Second World War flame trap (fougasse)”
Early Medieval	Find spot	MKE 64063	“Early Medieval copper alloy brooch”
Iron Age	Find spot	MKE 66072	“ Iron Age copper alloy coin”.
Roman	Find spot	MKE 64064	“ Roman coin”
Medieval	Find spot	MKE 64453	“ Medieval copper alloy key”

Appendix 2. OS Historical map regression

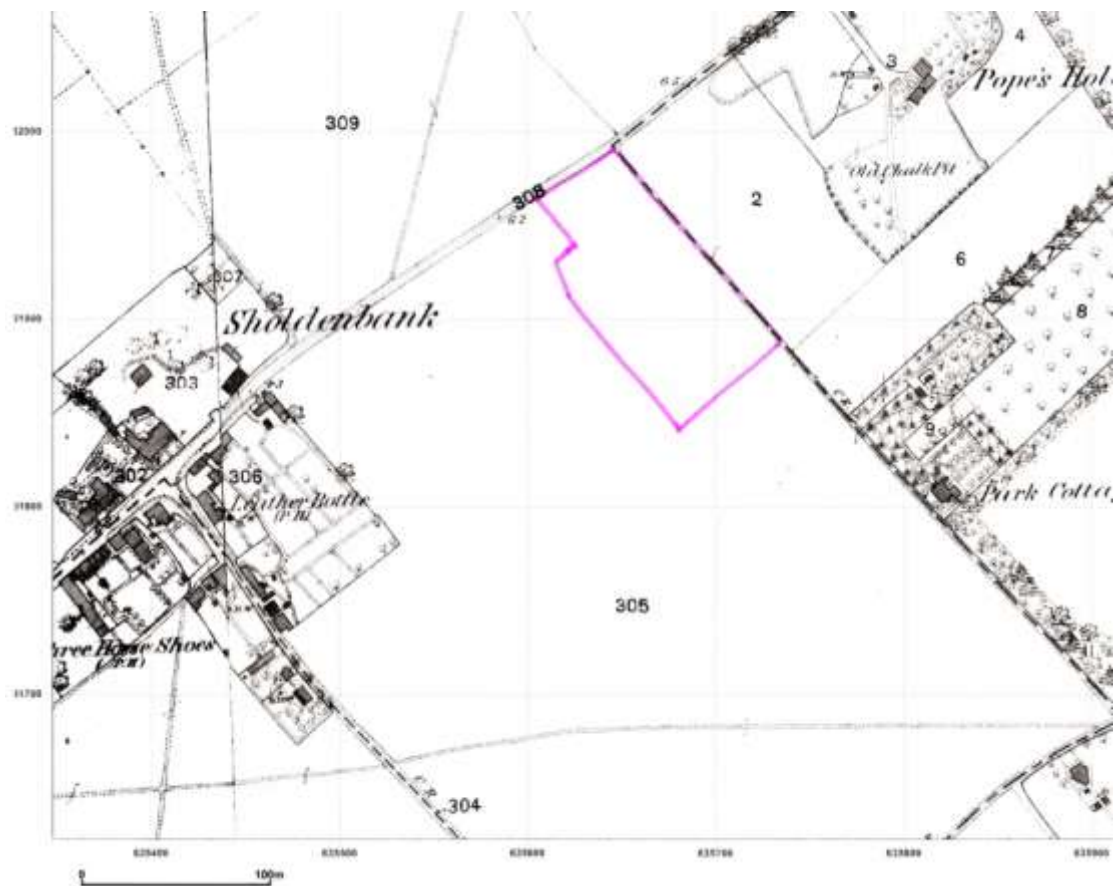


Figure 1. OS map of 1872. Area of proposed development outlined in colour (scale 1:2,500)

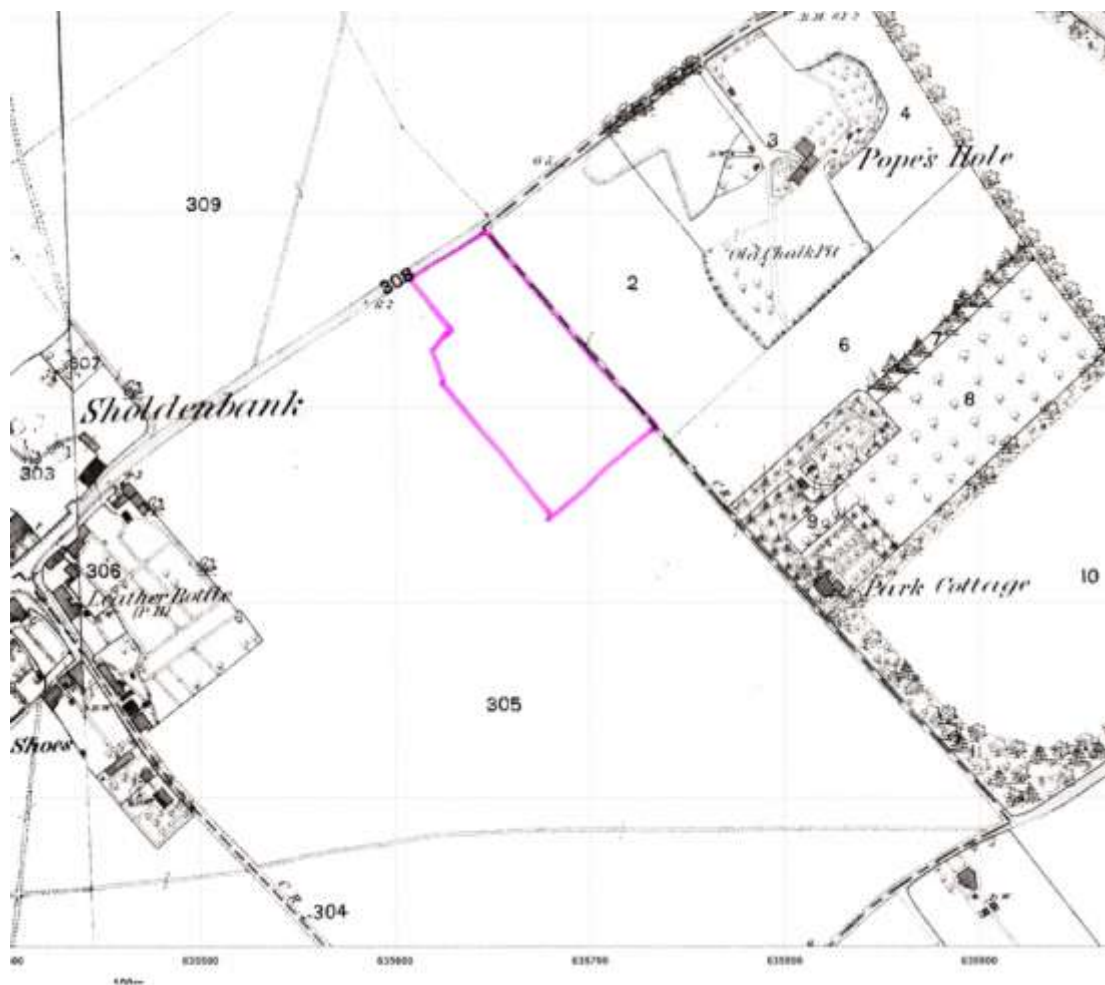


Figure 2. OS map of 1898 (scale 1: 2,500)

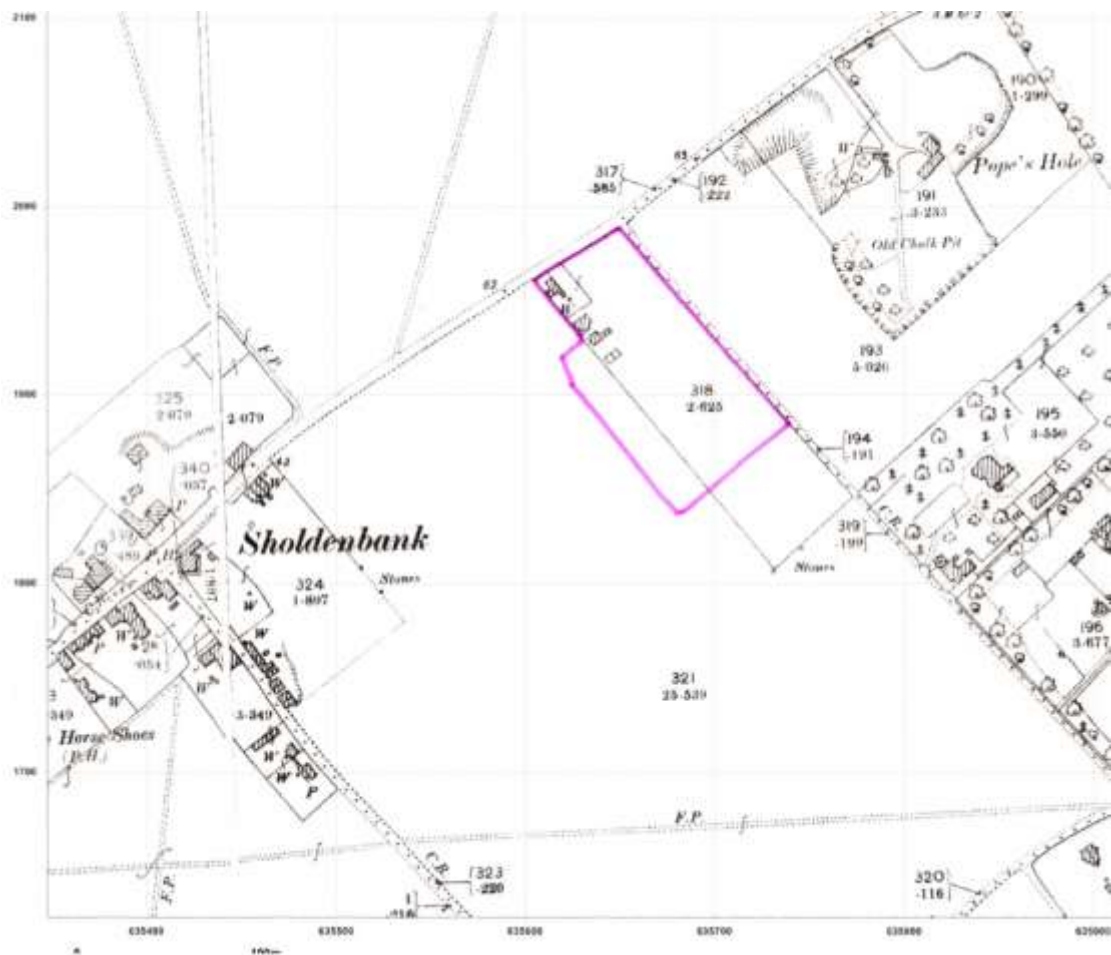


Figure 3. OS 1906 map (scale 1:2,500)

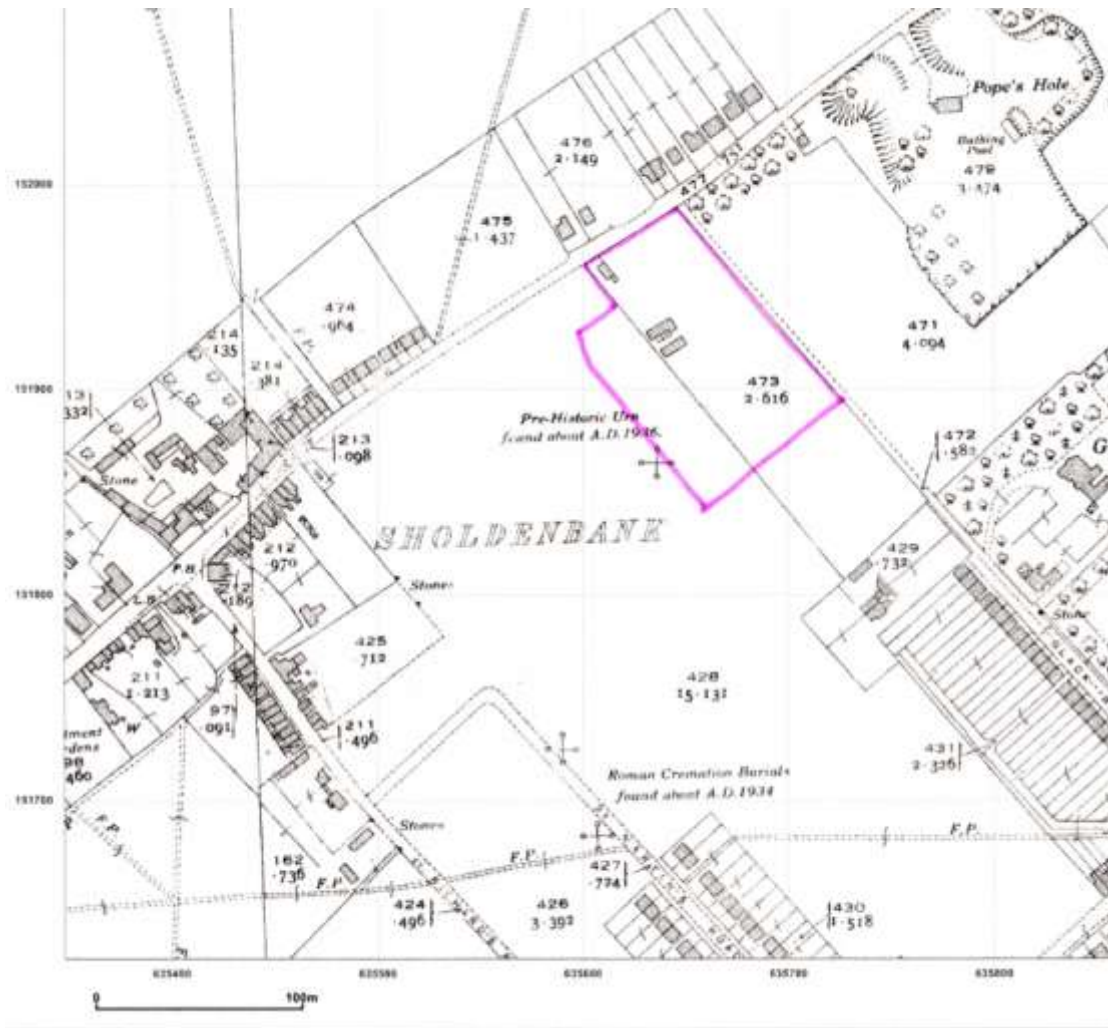


Figure 4. OS map of 1938 (scale 1: 1,2,500)

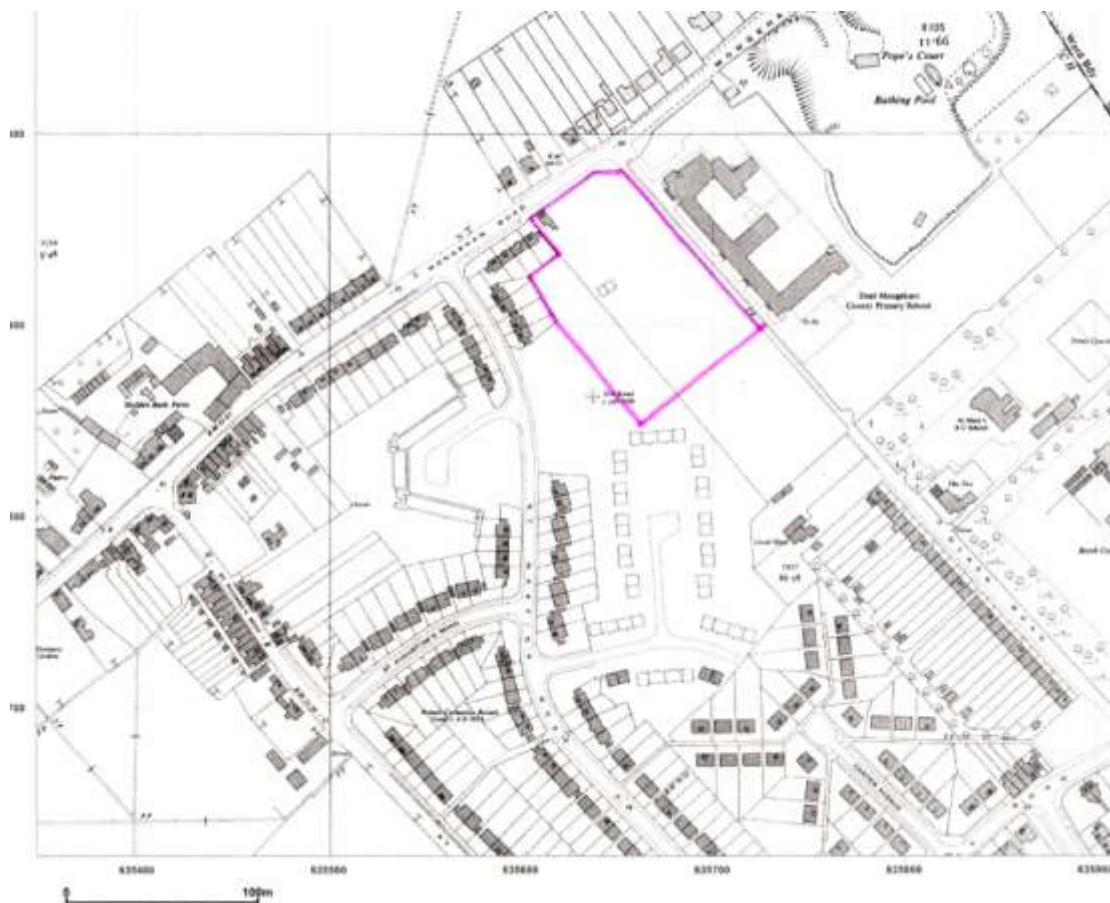


Figure 5. OS map of 1957 (scale 1:2,500)

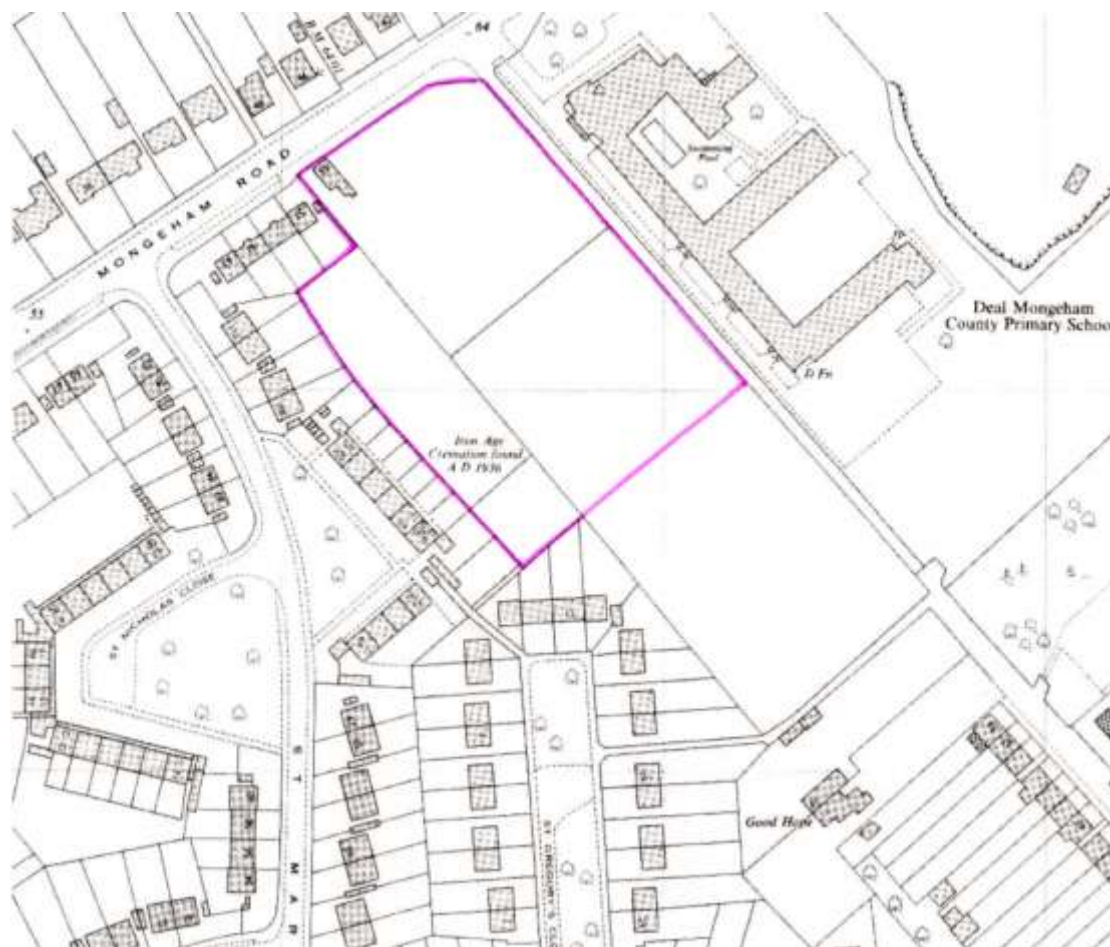


Figure 6. O S Map of 1968 (scale 1: 2,500)

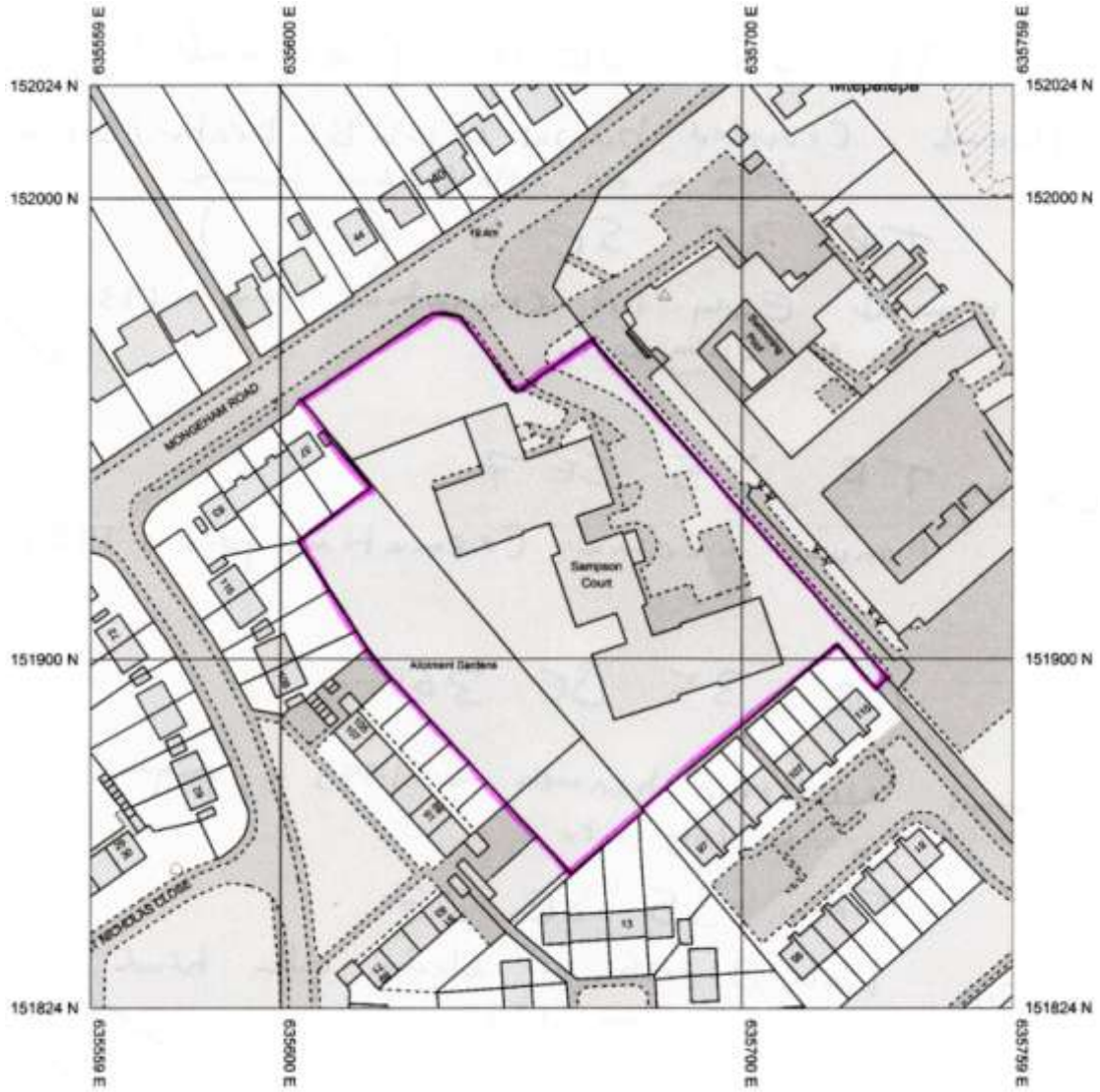


Figure 7. The O.S. map of 1991 (scale 1: 1250)



Figure 8. Aerial photograph of site (Google Earth 2013. Eye altitude 828m)

Plates



Plate 1. The main entrance (looking north)



Plate 2. The care home housing (looking north-west)



Plate 3. The allotment area (looking south)



Plate 4. The grass area at front alongside Mongeham Road (looking west)



Plate 5. The tarmac area (looking north-west)