



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
in Advance of the Proposed
Development at 108 Woodnesborough
Road, Sandwich, Kent .

October 2024

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at 108 Woodnesborough Road, Sandwich, Kent.

National Grid Reference TR 32442 57599



Report for Norton Timber

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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

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at 108 Woodnesborough Road, Sandwich, Kent

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been asked by Norton Timber to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at 108 Woodnesborough Road, Sandwich, 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**
- Roman: **low/moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **moderate**
- Post-Medieval: **high**
- Modern: **low**

The PDA is located on the south eastern side of Woodnesborough Road on the south western outskirts of Sandwich. The PDA consists of a house and garden with residential properties either side. The current house on the site is from the 18th century, much extended and original part of a brickyard and farm. The brickyard occurred in the 19th century with the current garden area used for quarrying clay. Over the 20th century, the buildings were demolished at the farm leaving only the farmhouse and the surrounding area changed from agricultural use to one that is now residential.

The PDA is located in an area of high potential with recent excavations immediately to the east having revealed Iron Age archaeology. However, the impact of the quarrying which can still be seen today with the garden circa 3m lower than the surrounding area, the historical impact to any potential archaeology in the garden area is considered to be total. Consequently, the archaeological potential is considered to be low.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was asked by Norton Timber (the client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment relating to the proposed development area (PDA) at 108 Woodnesborough Road, Sandwich, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 32442 59599 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The PDA is located on the south eastern side of Woodnesborough Road on the south western outskirts of Sandwich. The PDA consists of a house and garden with residential properties either side. To the east and south of the garden is a recently built new housing estate. The topography at the PDA is extreme with the driveway gently sloping upwards from 4 aOD the road and then opening out into a bowl in the garden area and covers an area of nearly half an acre. The garden is at circa 5m aOD with the surrounding land at circa 8m aOD (Fig. 1).

Geology

- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the PDA sits on Thanet Formation - Sand, Silt and Clay. There are no superficial deposits at the PDA. BGS mapping show the PDA laying outside of the tidal flat area to the east and to the south west on the higher ground are brickearth deposits.

Geotechnical Information

- 1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information at the PDA. Recent excavations to the east of the PDA in trench 1 circa 8m from the PDA eastern boundary revealed the natural Thanet Bed geology beneath 0.25m of topsoil and 0.05m of subsoil. However, quarrying at the PDA has removed material up to circa 3m below ground level.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for two new detached dwellings to the rear of 108 Woodnesborough Road (Fig.2).

1.4 Project Constraints

- 1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

- 1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine the potential for significant archaeology which may be impacted on by the proposed development, as far as is possible from existing information.

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, July 2021 September 2023 and December 2023 and 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 December 2023): 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 196 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 200 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 201 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 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.'*

2.2.8 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points in paragraph 203 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.'

2.2.9 Paragraphs 205 and 210 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.10 Paragraph 205 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.’

2.2.11 Paragraph 206 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.’*

2.2.12 Paragraph 207 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.’*

- 2.2.13 Conversely, paragraph 208 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’*.
- 2.2.14 The NPPF comments in paragraph 213, 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 207 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 208, 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’*.
- 2.2.15 Paragraph 210 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’*.
- 2.2.16 Paragraph 212 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.’*
- 2.2.17 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.
- 2.2.18 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; and
 - Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

2.3 Local Policies

2.3.1 The Dover District Council Local Plan was adopted in February 2010. The council primarily relies upon the national legislation and the NPPF for its heritage approach. In addition, it has produced a Dover District Heritage Strategy originally produced in 2013 and updated in 2020. The document contains recommendations to ensure that any future policies and approaches to the district's heritage are based on a clear understanding of the place, its significance and its value. The aim of the Dover District Heritage Strategy is therefore to enable Dover District Council to achieve their objectives for the protection and enhancement of the historic environment as set out in the District's Core Strategy.

2.3.2 The strategy provides after assessment a number of recommendations which are to be prioritised and taken forward with a detailed action plan. Key relevant priorities and recommendations include:

- Conservation, appropriate development and promotion of the Dover Western Heights, a major heritage asset at considerable risk that could play a significant role in Dover's regeneration.
- Improve the capacity to manage the conservation of heritage assets through establishing a Local List, local Heritage at Risk Register and Conservation Area Appraisals;
- R2 - The character and form of existing heritage assets should be used to help shape the character and form of new development. The historic environment should be considered and reflected in development master plans;
- R4 - Proposals for new development should include an appropriate description of the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected including the contribution of their setting. The impact of the development proposals on the significance of the heritage assets should be sufficiently assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Desk-based assessment, archaeological field evaluation and historic building assessment may be required as appropriate to the case;

- R7 - Improved guidance for compiling and the required content of Heritage Statements should be developed and made available to planning applicants. The methodology developed for checking proposals against the Heritage Strategy themes should be developed for use in Heritage Statements;

2.3.1 The Planning department have a requirement that:

‘that all applications which have an impact on a heritage asset, or its setting must include a ‘Heritage Statement’. This could be a ‘stand alone’ report or could be part of a Design and Access Statement, however, it must be clearly labelled as such.’

2.3.2 Further guidance is provided with regards to the Heritage Statement which must:

‘describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its contribution made by its setting. This information should be used to inform any proposals affecting the heritage asset. Once proposals have been formulated, then their impact on the significance of the heritage asset should be evaluated.’

2.3.3 Further guidance is provided for applications within Conservation Areas as follows:

‘For new buildings.....must include a heritage statement. This statement should identify the special character of the Conservation Area and in particular the part of it around the application site, and then evaluate the impact of the proposals on the character of that area. Annotated photographs and plans can be used to help describe the particular character of a conservation area.’

2.3.1 Dover District Council are in the process of a new local plan for 2020-2040 currently at the Regulation 19 stage. The examiner has concluded the plan is sound, legally compliant and capable of adoption. The Plan has the following policy for heritage relevant to the PDA:

HE1 - Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets

Proposals which conserve or enhance the heritage assets of the District, sustaining and enhancing their significance and making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness will be supported. In particular, proposals that bring redundant or under-used buildings and areas, including those on the Heritage at Risk Register, into appropriate and viable use consistent with their conservation, will be encouraged.

Development will not be permitted where it will cause total loss of significance or substantial harm to a designated heritage asset, unless it can be demonstrated that the harm or loss is necessary to provide substantial public benefits that will outweigh the harm or loss caused, or

- a Where the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable or viable uses of the site, and no viable use of the heritage asset can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- b Conservation through grant funding is not possible, and the harm to or loss of the asset is outweighed by the benefits of bringing the site back into use.

Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, or where a non-designated heritage asset is likely to be impacted, harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals, including, where appropriate, securing the optimum viable use of the heritage asset.

For development that involves the installation of energy-efficiency improvements to heritage assets, applications should also demonstrate a whole building approach, including an assessment of the suitability of the proposed measures for the particular property, its construction and materials, in addition to the impact on its heritage significance.

All applications with potential to affect a heritage asset or its setting must be supported by a Heritage Statement, which should draw on the evidence contained in the Dover District Heritage Strategy, including referencing the heritage themes of the Strategy that apply. Such a Statement should include a description of the asset's historic, architectural or archaeological significance and the likely impact of the proposals on its significance, proportionate to the importance of the asset.

HE3 - Archaeology

The archaeological and historic integrity of Scheduled Monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and where possible enhanced. Development which would adversely affect such heritage assets will be assessed in line with Policy HE1.

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.

In addition, where the assessment reveals that important or potentially significant archaeological heritage assets may exist, developers will be required to, where necessary, arrange for field evaluations to be carried out by an appropriately qualified contractor in advance of the determination of the planning application. Such an evaluation should define:

- a The character, significance and condition of any archaeological deposits or structures within the application site; and
- b The likely impact of the proposed development on the archaeology, its significance and setting (including the limits to the depth to which groundworks can go on the site); and
- c The means of mitigating the effect of the proposed development including a statement setting out the impact of the development.

Where development proposals affect non-designated heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the District Council would expect the archaeological deposits to be preserved in-situ. Where this is not possible clear justification will be required. Where the justification is accepted a programme of archaeological excavation and recording is likely to be required to be carried out. The fieldwork will be appropriate to the significance of the archaeological deposits and must be carried out by an appropriately qualified contractor following a written specification agreed by the District Council. The programme will include all phases of desk-based and fieldwork, post-excavation analysis, publication of the results and deposition of the site archive in an appropriate repository.

For applications in the Dover UAD area (as shown on the Policies Map) the Archaeology of Dover Town SPD should be consulted and applicable requirements in such detailed advice should be followed.

2.3.2 This report therefore seeks to address the Local Plan policies regarding archaeology.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

(2017:4)

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

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

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

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 Sources

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

Archaeological databases

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at KCC Heritage (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 KCC Historic Environment Record (KCCHER), the internet, Ordnance Survey. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 9.

Aerial photographs

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

Secondary and Statutory Resources

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

Walkover Survey

- 4.2.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:
- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
 - Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features.
 - Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
 - Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (500m radius from the site boundaries 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 in Table 1. Details and placement of the HER records are provided in Appendix 10.

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

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 One of the objectives is to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.3 The PDA is not a designated asset and does not lie within any conservation area. Within the study area there were no listed buildings. The PDA is part of a heritage record for a Farmstead being that of Puttocks Down Farm (MKE86956). A project surveyed Kent farmsteads, identifying farms located in Ordnance Survey maps in

1900 and how these have changed. Puttocks Down Farm was identified as loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to one side of the yard and located in an isolated position. The farmhouse was noted as being detached and gable end to the yard and that at the time of the survey in 2012, only the farmhouse remained. The current house at 108 Woodnesborough is the farmhouse, a modest dwelling, which has been much extended. Census data shows that it was occupied in the 19th century by agricultural labourers. There is very little trace of the farmstead itself and of the remaining buildings there is very low historical significance and setting as a result.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 There have been a number of archaeological events in the study area (Fig.15) in recent years. The most important archaeological event is that adjacent to the PDA to the east and south east in a large area ahead of a new housing development of 120 homes of which the results are covered in greater detail below. The results from these investigations have yet to reach the Kent HER.

Land to the East of Woodnesborough Road (EKE21439)

- 5.3.2 This area of land adjacent to the PDA of some 1.55ha had an evaluation in 2021 following a desk based assessment in 2017. Given that the work is very recent, full details of all the works have yet to be made public and into the Kent HER database.
- 5.3.3 There were 17 trenches in the 2021 phase of excavations and the trench plan is provide in Figure 21. Trench 1 was positioned closest to the PDA and revealed a ditch at the north western end of the trench that was 1.06m wide and 0.16m deep and dated by small sherds of pottery to the Early Iron Age along with three struck flints. The flints were considered to be Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The ditch was on a north west to south east axis and appears to head towards the north eastern part of the PDA.
- 5.3.4 At the southern end of the trench was an undetermined feature that it was not clear if it was a large pit, series of pits or linear in nature but the feature did not continue into any of the other nearby trenches but a single piece of pottery suggested that it too was Early Iron Age. The nearby trenches numbered 2 and 3 did not reveal any archaeological finds or features. Trenches 4, 5 6, 15 and 17 contained post holes

though to be associated with holes for hop poles. The remaining trenches did not reveal any archaeological finds or features.

- 5.3.5 Due to the presence of archaeology in the north western corner of this area, further investigative works were carried out in 2022 of a strip, map and sample of 1450 sqm (Fig.21). This revealed an area of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes, some of which were previously identified in the evaluation and confirm that a number of them head in the direction towards the PDA.
- 5.3.6 32 struck flints were recovered as residual finds from Iron Age or later period indicating some potential Neolithic/Bronze age activity. There were seven linear features associated with the Iron Age to Early Roman period covering a number of phases. The main site features appear to represent at the very least a property boundary redefined on four occasions but then put out of use and remodelled by another ditch on a radically different alignment and are likely to be associated with a field system. The small number of pits and postholes and the moderate volume of pottery, animal bone and fired clay that they contain suggests that if the focus of an occupation site is not actually present on the site, then one lies close by. A post hole was found to be dated from its charcoal fill to that of the Anglo-Saxon period.
- 5.3.7 Another parcel of land south of Black Lane, circa 115m south of the PDA was also archaeologically investigated by strip, map and sample for which a report has yet to be made available. However, communication with the KCC Archaeologist has confirm that this parcel of land produced residual evidence for background activity of Mesolithic, Bronze Age and Romano-British date. Mesolithic finds are rare. The bulk of the archaeology however fell into two periods Neolithic and Iron Age. It is presently unclear if there were actually Neolithic structures. The early Iron Age phase as comprising various ditches, representing the establishment of a field-system with a possible circular structure. Occupation evidence continues into the mid-Iron Age with the forming of an enclosure and associated sunken structure. The Early Iron Age field-system in then re-cut and enhanced (re-established?) in the late Iron Age to form a co-axial field system with two(?) post-built structures. (pers. comm. Found, B. 2024). Figure 22 provides details of the density of features found in that area.

Former Kumor Nursery, Dover Road (EKE21750).

- 5.3.8 Another large area recent excavated in 2020 is at the Former Kumor Nursey site located on the outer reaches of the study area to the south east of the PDA. The programme of works included an evaluation and strip, map and sample. There had been minimal disturbance at the site and the archaeological horizon was broadly intact.
- 5.3.9 The excavations revealed many pits and ditches dated through pottery. These features were interpreted as evidence of a long-lived, broadly east-west aligned Late Bronze Age-Iron Age field system, including a potential livestock funnel, routeway(s) and watering holes. The paucity of environmental evidence for crops suggests that the primary function of these fields was pastoral. Evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity was recovered from the chronologically mixed, deliberate backfills of some features in the form of ceramic building material. Whilst this evidence could not be directly related to any activity on site, it hinted at a possible high status medieval building somewhere in the vicinity, as well as other medieval and postmedieval structures.
- 5.3.10 A flint flake dating between the Mesolithic- Early Iron Age was also recovered along with a number of other undiagnostic flakes being 34 in total located across the site. These provided limited evidence for Prehistoric activity in the local landscape.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 The first recorded mention of Sandwich was around 664 AD. In 979AD, King Ethelred gives Sandwich to the monks of Christ Church in Canterbury. Danes frequently raid East Kent. In 1009 a huge sum of £3000 'Danegeld' was paid for peace, but to no avail. In 1014, Cnut landed a number of English hostages at Sandwich "after depriving them of their hands, ears and noses." King Cnut grants a Charter to the monks of Christ Church for the profits of the ferry across the river Stour in 1023AD.
- 5.4.2 At the time of the Domesday Book in 1086AD, Sandwich had no recorded population (sometimes the case for large towns, as well as abandoned settlements), and is listed with the owners as Land of Canterbury (Christ Church). The name of the town is, most likely, Saxon in origin, approximately meaning sandy place, or the place on the sand.

- 5.4.3 Nearby St. Bartholomew's Hospital to the south east of the PDA is one of the oldest established hostels for travellers and pilgrims, dating back possibly, to 1190. It was for the purpose of the "accommodation of pilgrims and travellers where they might be furnished with lodgings, provisions and other necessities for their journey" Located on the outskirts of the town it soon became a hospital providing a permanent home to sixteen brothers or sisters. The Hospital chapel, built in 1217 as part of the original foundation, is still used for its original purpose by today's hospitalians.
- 5.4.4 Whilst Sandwich was the major settlement in the area during this period, the PDA actually falls within the parish of Worth. The parish of Worth was located in the Hundred of Eastry and according to Hasted a 18th century historian was originally cultivated by the Lords of the Manor living in Eastry. Later in Norman times the land was divided and let to tenants. The village of worth is 1.8km to the south, south east of the PDA. The majority of the parish lays in flat and low and is considered 'unhealthy'.
- 5.4.5 In Medieval times and before, Sandwich was a main Kent and UK port, it was and still is, a principal Cinque Port. Before the River Stour silted up, the river was wide and deep enough for great sailing ships. Originally, the Cinque Ports were a confederation of five harbours, Sandwich, Romney, Dover, Hythe, and Hastings. They supplied the Crown with ships and men for over 300 years. In return they received freedom from tolls and customs duties, freedom to trade and to hold their own judicial courts plus many other privileges.
- 5.4.6 The privileges obtained by the Cinque Ports were set down in a series of Royal Charters—the last one granted by Charles II in 1668, can be seen in the Guildhall, Sandwich. These privileges included freedom from tolls and customs duties, freedom to trade and to hold their own judicial courts. The Cinque Ports were also entitled to send Barons, to carry the Canopy over the Sovereign at his or her coronation. A section of the canopy, in cloth of gold, used at the coronation of George 3rd may be seen in Guildhall. Between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries, Sandwich reached the top of its importance as the main port in England.
- 5.4.1 The Great Storm of 1287 was the beginning of the end for many of the ports, it silted up harbours, blocked rivers, and submerged towns. Despite this, the Cinque Ports

still retained their status and privileges. The Wantsum Channel was an important shipping route, two and a half miles across at its widest point, but from the 13th century it began to naturally silt up. In 1267 we know there were two narrow entrances at the southern end – at Ebbsfleet and here at Sandwich Haven. By the early 14th century, Sandwich Haven was also silting up fast. These changes were being accelerated by land reclamation, primarily by the Church. The people of Sandwich reacted angrily, burning watermills belonging to the Abbot of St Augustine's, who they blamed for the threat to their livelihood as a port. In 1485, the Wantsum was so narrow a bridge replaced the ferry at Sarre. We don't know exactly when the last ships sailed through the Channel but it was probably in the early 16th century.

- 5.4.2 In 1384, Richard II issues a Royal order to enclose and fortify the town. The town was invaded many times in the past. For example, in 1457, the town was attacked by 4,000 Frenchmen (mainly from Honfleur) under Marshal Pierre de Breze or as English accounts call him, Peter Brassey. The Mayor of Sandwich, John Drury, was killed along with many citizens.
- 5.4.3 Since the coastline has changed the port declined from the 16th century, with large ships no longer able to reach the port. Today the town is two miles inland and only small pleasure craft can use the water channel.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Andrews & Dury, 1769

- 5.5.1 The map is not greatly detailed but it clearly shows that the PDA lies to the south west of the town of Sandwich outside of the settlement area alongside the road towards Woodnesborough and does not appear developed. The complex of St Bartholomew's Hospital is to the east (Fig. 3).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

- 5.5.2 This map shows greater detail and land use. The PDA is located and shows a single building in red denoting a residential building with the PDA as part of a larger field under arable use. A track way passes through the PDA from the Woodnesborough

Road towards the eastern end of Back Lane and the line of this trackway can be traced across modern boundaries. The area is still very sparsely populated (Fig.4).

Worth Tithe Map 1844

- 5.5.3 The PDA falls under the tithes of the parish of Worth on the edge of the parish boundary line. This shows a group of 4 buildings grouped together of which two fall within the area of the PDA. This area of buildings is designated No. 1 and is owned by Thomas Baker and William Harris and occupied by John Holman. It is referred to as 'Brickyard and Buildings'. The owner recalls the foundations of a kiln when the current houses was built next door to the south and therefore it appears that the square building seen here in area 1 is that of the kiln. Designated area No. 2 is called 'Pitticks Down' and is a garden. Neighbouring area designated 3 and 4 are also referred to as 'Pitticks Down' but No. 3 is a garden occupied by Thomas Ackers and No. 4 is arable but under a different occupier being Thomas Solley. It is not clear where Thomas Solley farms from. There is no suggestion on the tithe map that there is in fact a trackway as seen on the 1797 map. Black Lane is in existence off the Woodnesborough Road (Fig.5).

Historic OS map 1872

- 5.5.4 This is the first detailed OS map showing the PDA and shows that the northern boundary lies on the parish boundary line. The PDA is referred to as 'Puttocks Down Farm' with the same collection of 4 buildings, two of which are within the PDA. The Farmhouse in the north western corner appears unchanged but the building immediately east of it has extended. Also, the majority of the remainder of the PDA is showing as a clay quarry with the area around adjacent to the PDA depicted as gardens with an orchard further to the south. The area is still sparsely populated. (Fig. 6).

Historic OS map 1896

- 5.5.5 There appears to be no change to the buildings at the PDA. The OS map is no longer showing a quarry feature and there have been changes with boundaries in that the PDA is now part of a larger rectangular strip with an orchard to the east. There appear to be changes to the adjacent buildings to the PDA to the south west, with the potential kiln having been demolished. The farmhouse appears to have been extended to the north (Fig.7).

Historic OS Map 1907

- 5.5.6 There appears little change at the PDA except for the surrounding area showing more orchards. The farm appears to have buildings on both sides of the yard with the addition of some new buildings located on the boundary of the PDA. To the south east along the Dover Road, there is increasing housing and also some housing along the Woodnesborough Road by the cemetery (Fig.8).

Historic OS Map 1945

- 5.5.7 There appears little change at the PDA however, to the north and south west there are new housing estates and roads under construction as well as houses opposite the PDA on the western side of Woodnesborough Road. The buildings adjacent to the PDA appear to have been demolished with only the main barn building left in the yard alongside the farmhouse. To the south on the road is a new building which the owner recalls as being a bungalow (Fig.9).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1946

- 5.6.1 This aerial photograph shows the PDA the two buildings located within the PDA with the easternmost building appearing to be a barn. To the north are houses and the new St Bart's Road with houses either side is seen here as a cul-de-sac. To the east of the PDA appears to be pasture with allotments further to the east (Plate1).

1960

- 5.6.2 There is little change at the PDA. The surrounding area is orchard. St Bart's Road has been extended eastwards with more housing. There is increasing urbanisation along Woodnesborough Road (Plate 2).

1990

- 5.6.3 The garden area of the PDA appears to contain some outbuildings. The plot of land immediately south has had its buildings demolished and replaced with new houses on a different footprint.

2003

- 5.6.4 This shows the barn like building at the PDA having been demolished and that there is an extension on the eastern side of the main building. There are additional

outbuildings in the garden area. The adjacent orchard has been cleared and replaced with pasture.

2021

- 5.6.5 There have been further extensions to the main house within the PDA.

LIDAR

- 5.6.6 The LIDAR mapping shows the effects of the quarrying that occurred during the 19th century, with the centre of the garden significantly lower than the surrounding area to the north, east and south equating to circa 3m.

5.7 Walkover Survey

- 5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts as well as assessing heritage assets and setting. No archaeological finds or features were observed (Plates 8-15).
- 5.7.2 The Site was accessed from Woodnesborough Road and a driveway alongside the house towards the rear and the garden. Upon entering the garden area, it is immediately apparent that you are situated in a bowl on three sides with the grass level significantly lower than the housing surrounding the garden boundaries. The sides of the garden on the eastern and southern side rise up as grassy banks to the surrounding land level. On the northern side the land level rises more sharply. The owner informs me that much of the bank places in the north western part of the garden is modern deposit resulting from clearing the area of the extensions associated with the farmhouse. Alongside the eastern boundary of the main garden area are pigeon lofts raised up and set upon modern breeze blocks.

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

- 5.8.1 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 500m assessment area. The PDA falls within Area 11 of the Stour Palaeolithic project (Fig. 19). This is referred to as small brickearth patches overlying Thanet Sand in the Woodnesborough area. The likelihood of Palaeolithic remains

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

Mesolithic.

- 5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period. Therefore, it is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period is **low**.

Neolithic

- 5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has no records from this period. However, the recent excavations adjacent to the PDA to the east and south east have revealed struck flints which may fall into the Neolithic and or Bronze Age period. It is unclear if there are any features that date to the period in the landscape. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

Bronze Age

- 5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area being portable antiquities scheme (PAS) finds of a Bronze Age copper alloy socketed axe head a (MKE101241) and a copper alloy hoard (MKE 120127) consisting of a socketed axe head fragment and two probable awls or punches. The fields to the south of the study area include numerous PAS finds recorded from extensive metal detecting in the area. The recent excavations did not find much by way of this period other than the struck flints which may be Neolithic or Bronze age in date. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

Iron Age

- 5.8.5 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 four records from this period. The main record to note is that of the Iron Age features found immediately adjacent to the PDA circa 10m east of the PDA (TR 35 NW 919) and following the strip, map and

sample, as seen in Figure 21, these features appear to continue towards the direct of the PDA and interpreted as part of a field systems suggesting occupation nearby. In the wider study area, there are three records for PAS finds relating to the late Iron Age period for coins, two silver circa 440m west, south west of the PDA (MKE63275; MKE65484) and one cc. 445m south west (MKE101647) of copper alloy. The parcel of land south of Black Lane revealed occupational structures and enclosures along with field systems. Therefore, the potential for find remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Romano-British

5.8.6 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 24 records from this period within the assessment area. All bar one being PAS finds of coins and a single copper alloy harness piece. The vast majority founds across fields to the south of the PDA, although some coins are located circa 235m north west of the PDA. The Roman road running from Sandwich to Woodnesborough is recorded just circa 75m north of the PDA (TR 35 NW 802). Laying just outside of the study area to the west is Sandwich Roman Villa (TR 35 NW 91). The potential for encountering evidence of Roman activity within the site has been assessed as **moderate**.

Early Medieval and Anglo-Saxon

5.8.7 The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment being PAS finds. A copper alloy cosmetic article was found circa 400m south, south east of the PDA (MKE64047) and circa 300m north west of the PDA a copper alloy rotary key (MKE65601). Not yet in the HER is the carbon dated Anglo-Saxon post hole within the strip, map and sample area immediately east of the PDA. Little else of this date has been found in the study area despite Sandwich known to be a settlement at this time. The lack of finds and features associated with this period and that this lay outside of the settlement area, it is likely that the PDA was agricultural land in this period. Therefore, the potential for remains from this period within the confines of the development area is considered to be **low**.

Medieval

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has 200 records from this period within the assessment area. 195 of them are PAS finds recorded predominately to the south of the PDA, although five finds have been found circa 300m to the north west of the PDA. Finds include coins as well as personal items. It is during this period that Sandwich has a town wall (TR 35 NW 15). On the outer reaches of the study to the north are earthworks (MWX43564) and a possible chapel site (TR 35 NW 47). Circa 210m west of the PDS a Medieval pit has been found (TR 35 NW 182) and a Medieval ditch circa 115m NW of the PDA. (TR 35 NW 920). Puttocks Down is old English for 'kite Hill'. We know from Post Medieval mapping that the area is sparsely populated in this period and likely to be agricultural. It is possible that field boundaries relating to this period may be found. The potential for remains from this period within the confines of the development area is considered to be **moderate**.

Post Medieval

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has 114 records for this period within the study area reflecting the increasing growth of the population and use of the area surrounding the town which is mainly evidenced by 108 Findspot PAS records from metal detecting surveys, the vast majority found south of the PDA. The 1797 Mapping shows a building located and by the tithes mapping, this is referred to as 'Pittocks Down' and is a brickyard. The residence here, side on to the road is modest, and the census through the 19th century shows that it is occupied by agricultural labourers. The plot appears to have alongside the house a barn which remained throughout the Post Medieval period and outside of the PDA but across the yard more agricultural buildings. The 1877 mapping also shows that associated with the brickyard, an area of quarrying located within the majority of the garden area of the PDA. The HER records this as a farmstead (MKE86956). During the 19th century the area is still very rural but by the late 19th century mapping shows changes at the PDA and the boundaries have changed to match those of the present day. The potential for encountering evidence of Post Medieval activity within the site has been assessed as **high**.

Modern

- 5.8.10 KHER has one record dating to this period being a line of bomb craters to the north west of the PDA (MWX43475). During the 20th century, the residence at the PDA has been extended a number of times with the adjacent barn to the house also demolished. The farm itself appears split into two with the area to the south of the

PDA under separate ownership. Additional outbuildings were built in the garden area of the PDA. To the north and south of the PDA, new properties were built, and the area became increasing residential, including the area east of the PDA. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Overview

5.8.11 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site, but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA is unlikely to contain archaeology as a result of the site's formation in the Post Medieval period from longshore drift Therefore the archaeological potential is summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **high**
- Roman: **low/moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **moderate**
- 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.

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the site was likely agricultural having first been built on by the late 18th century and then by 1844 it is recorded as a brickyard with a quarry annotated on the 1877 map covering the majority of the garden area, the impact of which can still be seen today with the garden circa 3m lower than the surrounding area. Therefore, the historical impact to any potential archaeology in the garden area is considered to be total and the archaeological potential is considered to be low.

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 potential for archaeology especially associated with the Iron Age period where recent excavations immediately adjacent to the east suggest a number of ditches continue in the direction of the PDA and would be of local significance. The proposed development is for two houses to be located within the garden area that has been quarried. It is clear that the quarrying in the 19th century would have removed any archaeological horizon. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works if any should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.
- 7.1.3 The farmstead at Puttock Down is also of local but very low significance as a non-designated heritage asset. The setting associated with the farmstead has changed immeasurably to one that is entirely residential. No farm buildings have survived, and the main residence has undergone a number of alterations and extensions. Therefore, the impact to the farmstead by the development is considered to be negligible.

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 KCCHER 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 KCCHER, 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 Norton Timber (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:10,000 & 1:1250

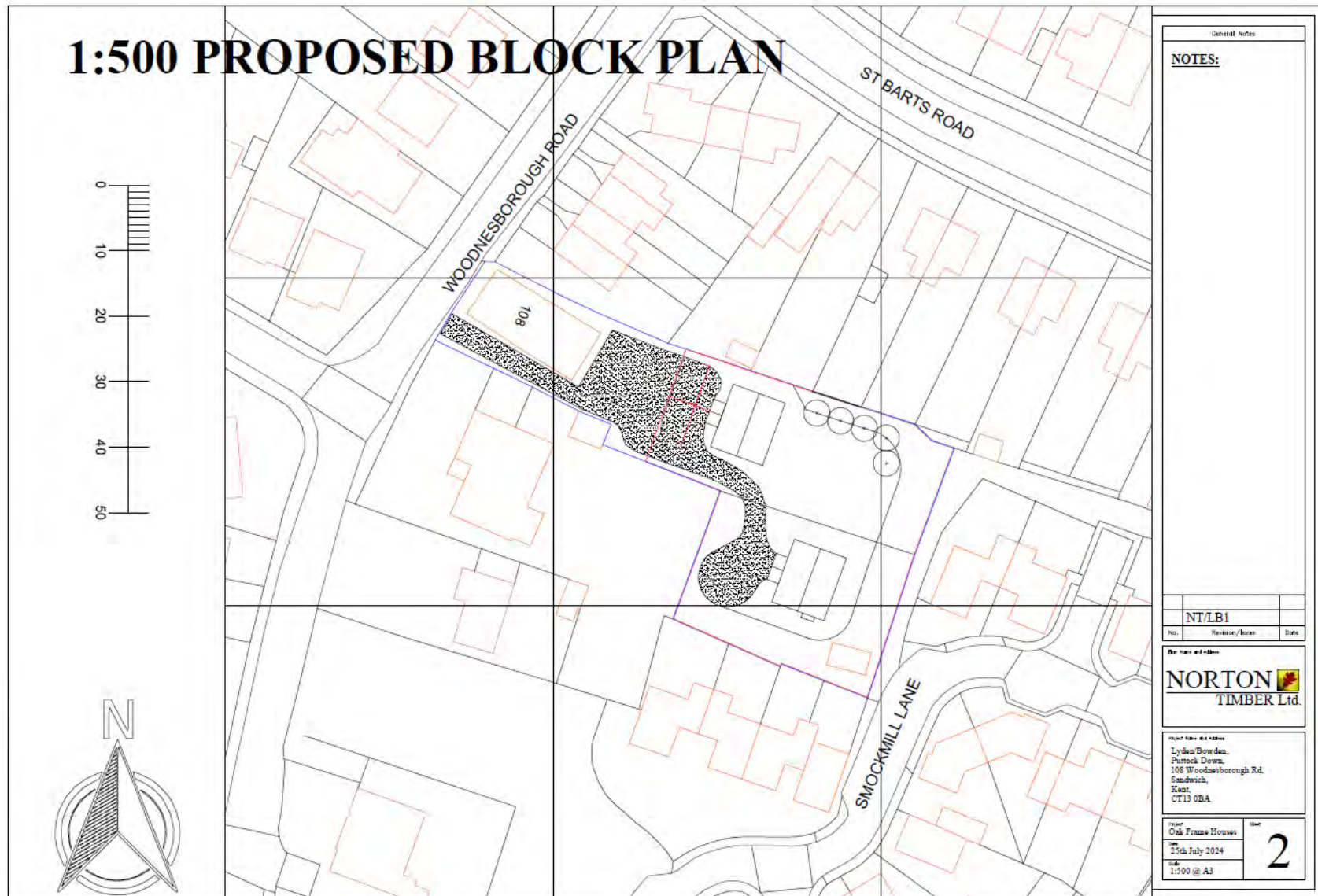


Figure 2: Proposed Development



Figure 3: Andrews and Dury, 1769



Figure 4: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

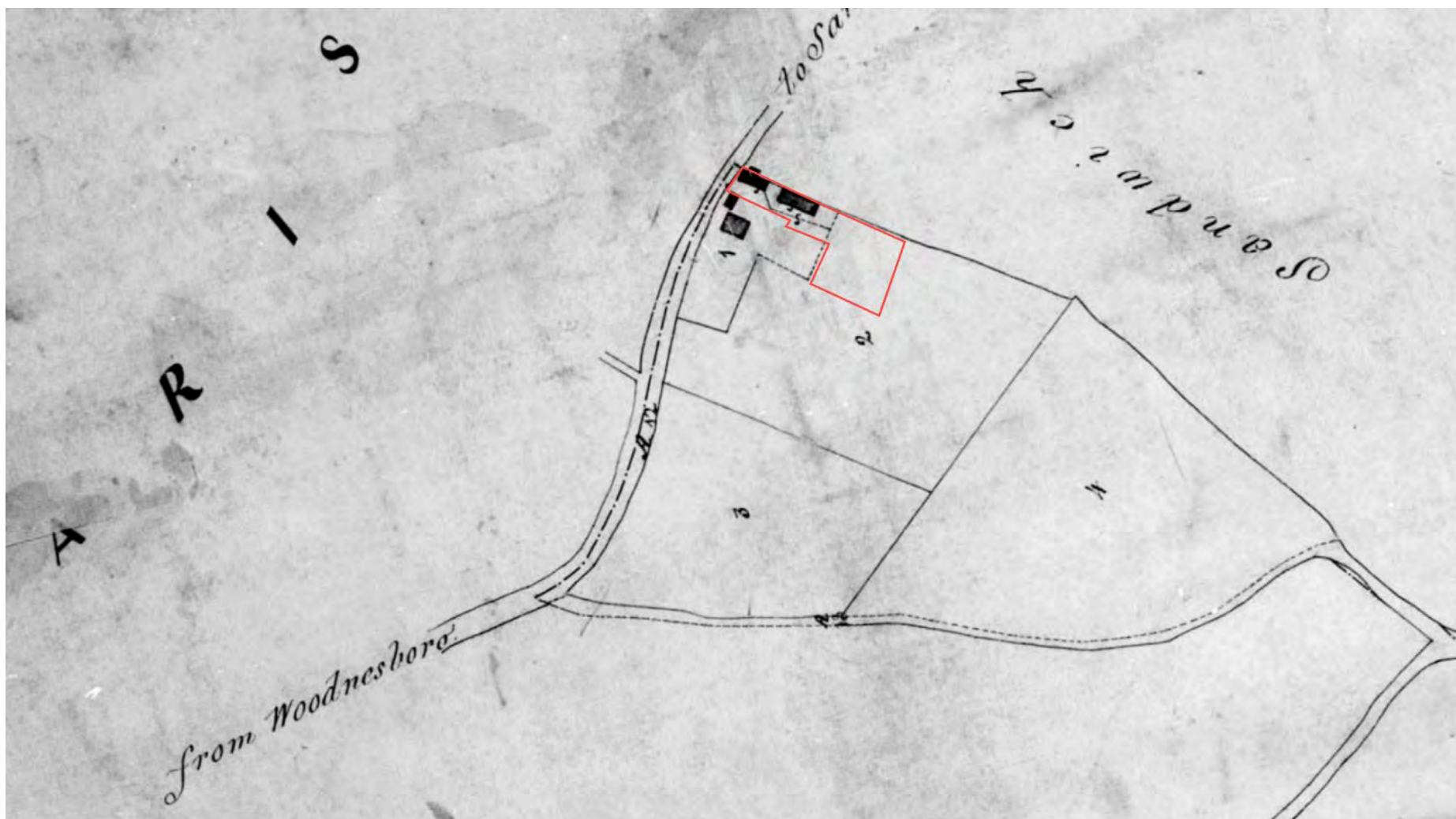


Figure 5: Worth Tithes 1840

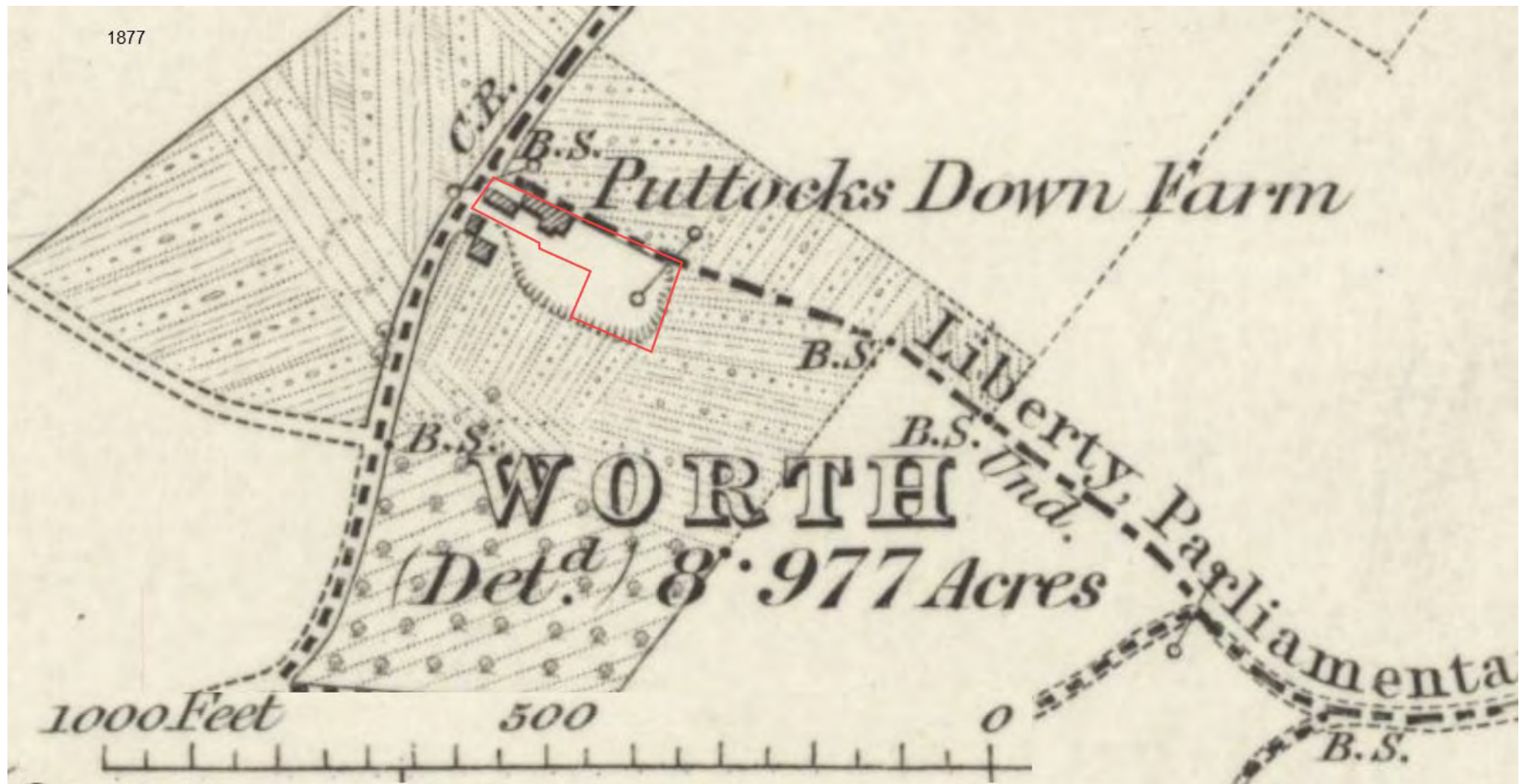


Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1877

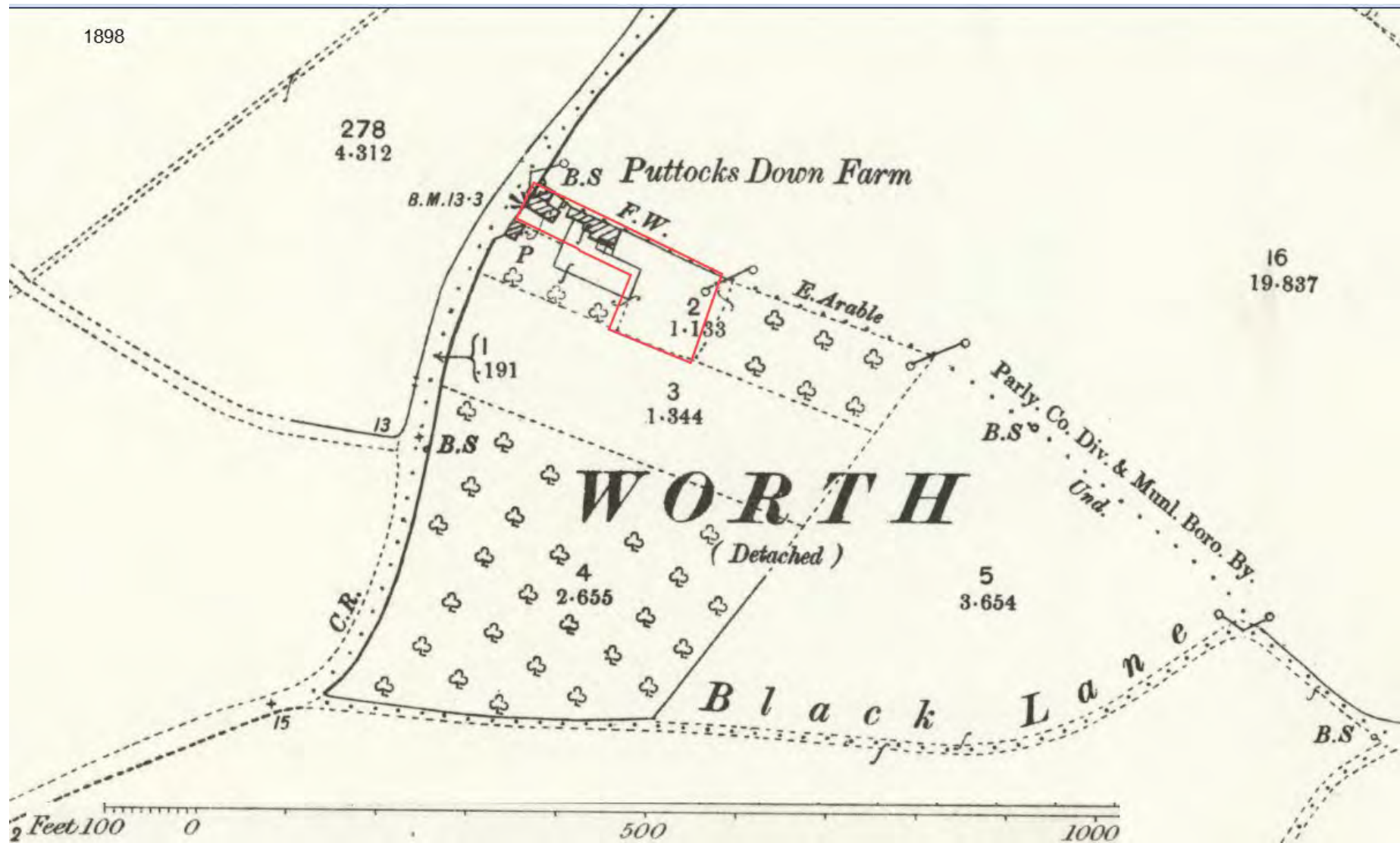


Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1898

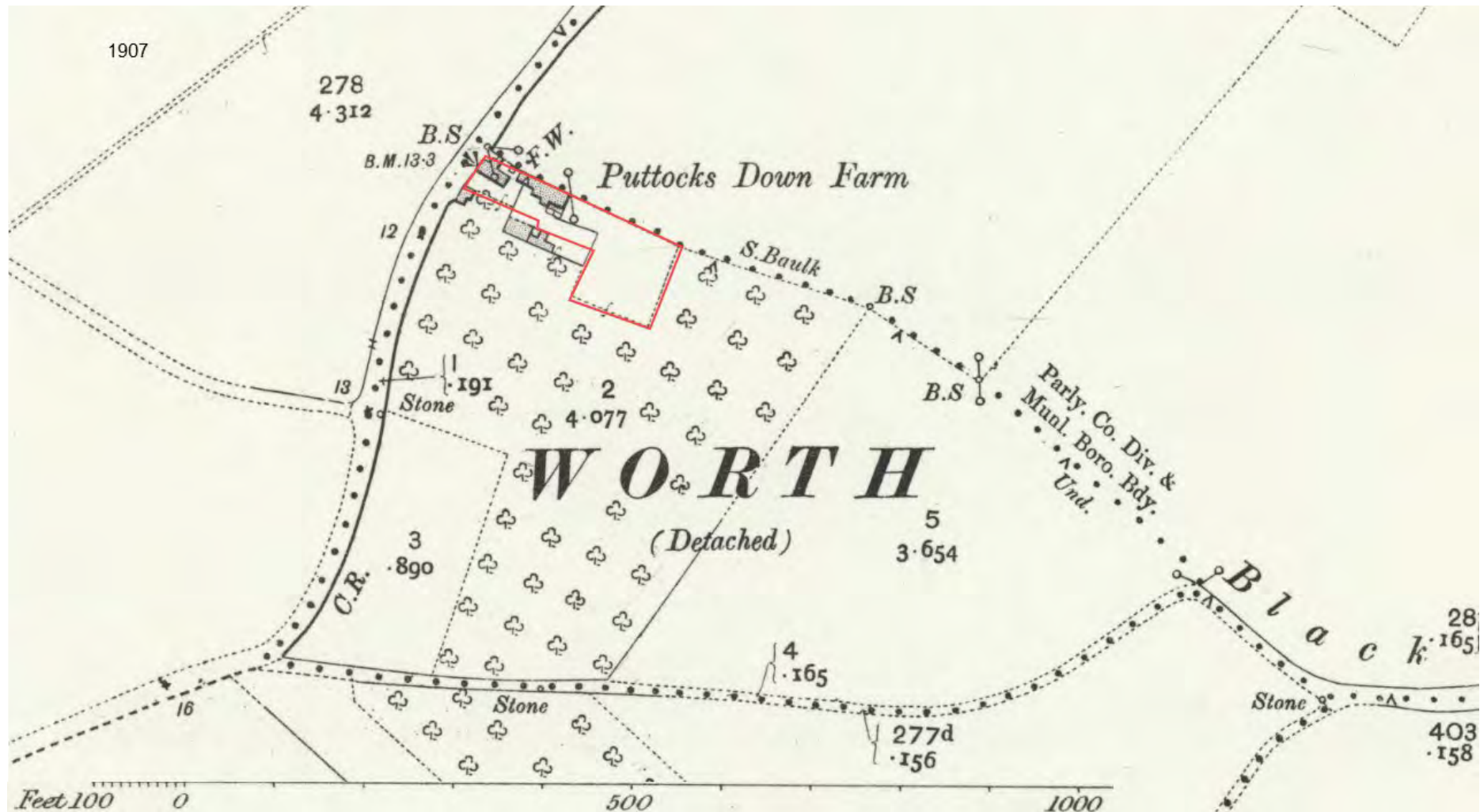


Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1907

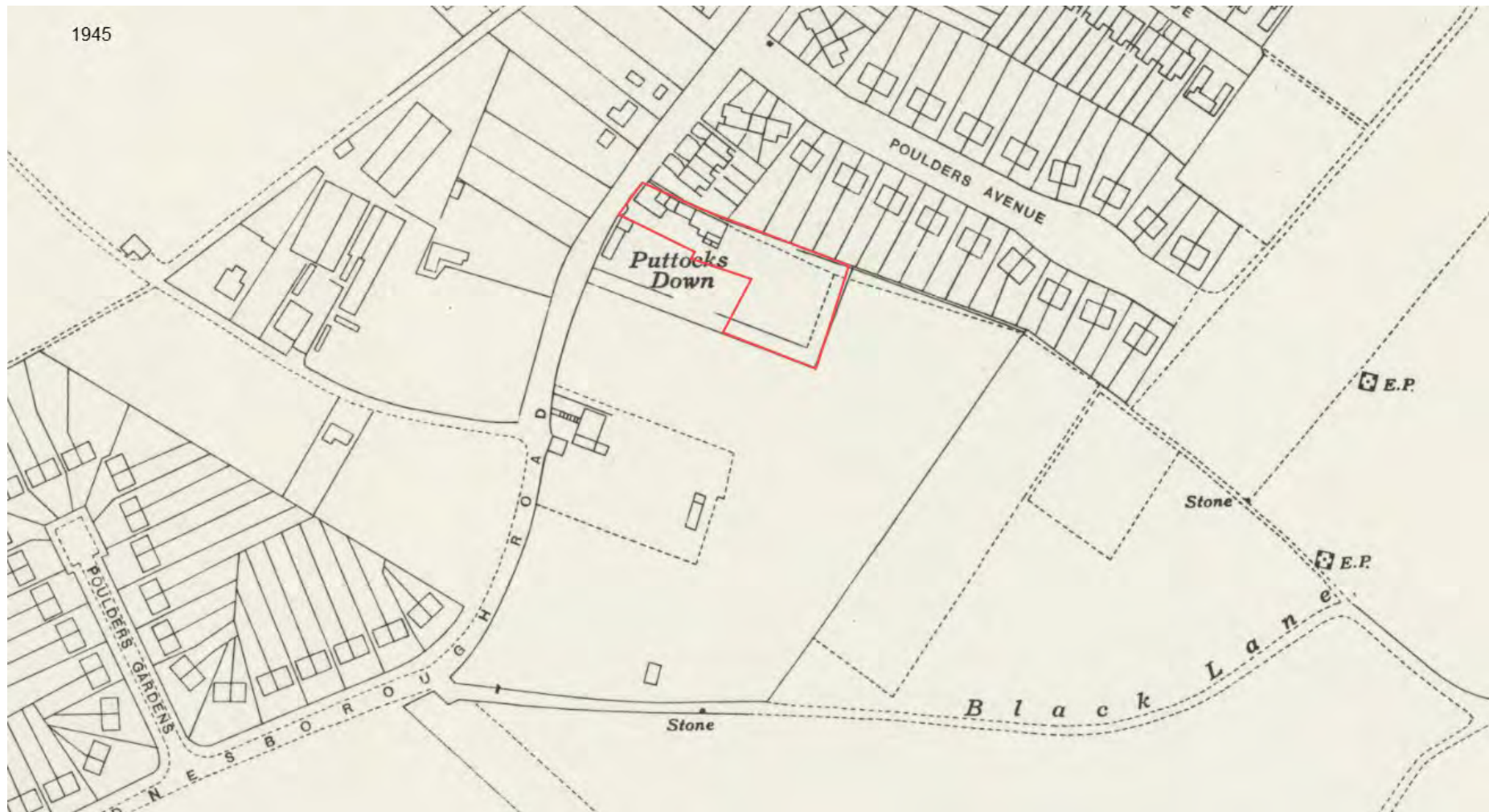


Figure 9: Historical OS Map 1945

10 APPENDIX 1 – KHER DATA.

Kent HER ID	Record Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 35 NW 182	Monument	Medieval	c. 210m W	Medieval pit at 22 Poulders Rd, Sandwich
MKE63275	Findspot	Late Iron Age	c. 440m WSW	Iron Age silver coin
MKE64046	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 415m SSE	Medieval silver coin
MKE64047	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 400m SSE	Early Medieval copper alloy cosmetic article
MKE64625	Findspot	Roman	c. 495m SSE	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE64626	Findspot	Roman	c. 495m SSE	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE64627	Findspot	Roman	c. 495m SSE	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65484	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 440m WSW	Iron Age silver coin
MKE65600	Findspot	Medieval	c. 300m NW	Medieval copper alloy rotary key
MKE65601	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 300m NW	Medieval copper alloy rotary key
MKE65602	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 300m NW	Post Medieval copper alloy strap fitting
MKE65603	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 300m NW	Post Medieval copper alloy mount
MKE65604	Findspot	Medieval	c. 300m NW	Medieval copper alloy strap fitting
MKE65605	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 300m NW	Post Medieval copper alloy coin
MKE66545	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 300m NW	Medieval copper alloy unidentified object
TR 35 NW 47	Monument	Medieval	c. 490m NNW	Foundations of a ?13th Century Chapel on Mary-le-Bone hill, Sandwich
TR 35 NW 842	Findspot	Medieval	c. 465m NNW	Medieval hammered silver penny, Mary-Le-Bone Hill, Sandwich
MKE86935	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 455m WNW	Little Poulders Farm
MKE86956	Farmstead	Post Medieval	Within PDA	Puttocks Down Farm
MKE86957	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 245m N	Outfarm south west of St Mary
MKE86958	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 465m NNE	Farmstead west of St Mary
MKE95174	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 220m SSW	Copper alloy jetton
MKE95175	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 265m S	Copper alloy vessel
MKE95176	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 370m SSW	Copper alloy strap fitting
MKE95177	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 260m SSW	Copper alloy sword belt
MKE95178	Findspot	Medieval	c. 285m S	Copper alloy mount

MKE95179	Findspot	Medieval	c. 325m SW	Copper alloy seal matrix
MKE95180	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 385m SSW	Copper alloy hood (clothing)
MKE95181	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 205m SSW	Copper alloy coin
MKE95195	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 285m SSW	Silver coin
MKE95206	Findspot	Roman	c. 365m S	Copper alloy coin
MKE95207	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 275m S	Copper alloy coin weight
MKE95208	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 345m SSW	Copper alloy jetton
MKE95209	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 230m SW	Copper alloy coin weight
MKE95211	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 375m SSW	Copper alloy coin weight
MKE95213	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 390m SSW	Copper alloy coin weight
MKE95214	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 295m SSW	Copper alloy weight
MKE95215	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 330m S	Copper alloy coin weight
MKE95216	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 295m S	Copper alloy hook
MKE95221	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 290m SSW	Silver coin
MKE95222	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 290m SSW	Copper alloy coin
MKE95223	Findspot	Post Medieval to Unknown	c. 500m SW	Silver coin
MKE95224	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 405m SSW	Lead Alloy token
MKE95225	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 365m SSW	Copper alloy hooked tag
MKE95226	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 365m SSW	Copper alloy coin weight
MKE95240	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 320m SE	Copper alloy buckle
MKE95241	Findspot	Roman	c. 295m SE	Copper alloy coin
MKE95242	Findspot	Roman	c. 305m SSE	Copper alloy coin
MKE95244	Findspot	Medieval	c. 340m SSE	Silver coin
MKE95245	Findspot	Medieval	c. 290m SE	Copper alloy buckle
MKE95246	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 295m SE	Copper alloy lace tag
MKE95249	Findspot	Roman	c. 380m SSE	Copper alloy coin
MKE95251	Findspot	Roman	c. 430m SSE	Copper alloy coin
MKE100997	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 325m SSE	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE
MKE100998	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 315m SSE	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy KEY (LOCKING)
MKE100999	Findspot	Medieval	c. 305m SSE	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE101048	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 475m S	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE101049	Findspot	Medieval	c. 480m SSW	Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE101051	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 460m S	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE101052	Findspot	Medieval	c. 460m S	Medieval Copper Alloy Strap End
MKE101055	Findspot	Medieval	c. 455m S	Medieval Silver Coin

MKE101056	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 465m S	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Token
MKE101064	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 490m S	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE101065	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 460m S	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE101066	Findspot	Medieval	c. 495m S	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE101120	Findspot	Medieval	c. 435m S	Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE101121	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 300m S	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Weight
MKE101123	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 375m SSW	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Weight
MKE101124	Findspot	Roman	c. 475m SSW	Roman Copper Alloy Coin
MKE101125	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 350m SSW	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Strap Fitting
MKE101126	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 285m S	Medieval Lead Token
MKE101127	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 365m SSW	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Token
MKE101128	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 360m SW	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Token
MKE101129	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 280m SW	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Belt
MKE101133	Findspot	Medieval	c. 275m S	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE101234	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 270m S	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Eyelet
MKE101235	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 245m S	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Coin Weight
MKE101236	Findspot	Roman	c. 330m S	Roman Copper Alloy Coin
MKE101237	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 330m SSW	Post Medieval Lead Alloy Tobacco Holder
MKE101238	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 230m SW	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Token
MKE101239	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 325m S	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Weight
MKE101240	Findspot	Medieval	c. 185m SSW	Medieval Copper Alloy Coin Weight
MKE101241	Findspot	Late Bronze Age	c. 200m SW	Bronze Age Copper Alloy Socketed Axehead
MKE101410	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 295m SSE	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE101411	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 400m SE	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Coin
MKE101412	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 415m SE	Medieval Lead Weight
MKE101413	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 285m SSE	Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE101424	Findspot	Roman	c. 385m SE	Roman Copper Alloy Coin
MKE101428	Findspot	Medieval	c. 405m SE	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE101429	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 340m SE	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Mount
MKE101430	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 385m SE	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE101623	Findspot	Roman	c. 375m SE	Roman Copper Alloy Coin
MKE101637	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 430m SSE	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Coin
MKE101638	Findspot	Post Medieval to Unknown	c. 445m S	Modern Copper Alloy Furniture Fitting
MKE101647	Findspot	Late Iron Age to Roman	c. 445m SW	Roman Copper Alloy Coin
MKE101658	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 365m SSW	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Hooked Tag

MKE101662	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 390m SW	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Coin Weight
MKE101957	Findspot	Medieval	c. 395m S	Medieval Copper Alloy Brooch
MKE101959	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 395m S	Medieval Copper Alloy Thimble
MKE102033	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 395m S	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE102034	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 415m SSW	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE102119	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 375m SSE	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Hooked Tag
MKE102120	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 490m S	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Coin
MKE102121	Findspot	Medieval	c. 335m SE	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE102124	Findspot	Medieval	c. 415m SSE	Medieval Copper Alloy Vessel
MKE102125	Findspot	Medieval	c. 365m SSE	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE102126	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 330m SSE	Post Medieval Lead Alloy Token
MKE102127	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 365m SSE	Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE102128	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 415m SE	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE102129	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 415m SE	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE102130	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 315m SE	Silver Coin
MKE102131	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 340m SSE	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE102132	Findspot	Medieval	c. 295m SE	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE102133	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 285m SE	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE102134	Findspot	Medieval	c. 375m S	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE102135	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 350m SSE	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE102136	Findspot	Medieval	c. 325m SSE	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE102137	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 370m SSE	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Coin Weight
MKE102138	Findspot	Medieval	c. 330m SSE	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE102139	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 275m SSE	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Coin Weight
MKE102140	Findspot	Medieval	c. 330m SE	Medieval Copper Alloy Seal Matrix
MKE102141	Findspot	Medieval	c. 280m SSE	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE102142	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 320m SSE	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Token
MKE102143	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 325m S	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE102144	Findspot	Medieval	c. 290m SSE	Medieval Copper Alloy Coin Weight
MKE108643	Findspot	Medieval	c. 450m S	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix
MKE108645	Findspot	Medieval	c. 455m SSE	Medieval copper alloy harness pendant
MKE108646	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 340m SSE	Post Medieval copper alloy seal matrix
MKE108647	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 480m SSE	Post Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE108648	Findspot	Medieval	c. 330m S	Medieval silver coin
MKE108649	Findspot	Medieval	c. 310m S	Medieval copper alloy buckle

MKE108663	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 380m SSE	Post Medieval copper alloy hooked tag
MKE108664	Findspot	Medieval	c. 340m SSE	Medieval silver coin
MKE108665	Findspot	Roman	c. 345m SSE	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE108668	Findspot	Medieval	c. 405m SSE	Medieval silver coin
MKE108669	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 370m SSE	Post Medieval lead alloy token
MKE108671	Findspot	Medieval	c. 390m S	Medieval silver coin
MKE108673	Findspot	Medieval	c. 475m S	Medieval silver coin
MKE108674	Findspot	Medieval	c. 445m S	Medieval silver coin
MKE108675	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 385m S	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE108676	Findspot	Medieval	c. 335m SE	Medieval copper alloy jetton
MKE108677	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 375m SE	Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE108680	Findspot	Medieval	c. 330m S	Medieval silver coin
MKE108681	Findspot	Medieval	c. 480m SSE	Medieval copper alloy pin
MKE108684	Findspot	Unknown	c. 450m SSE	Unknown copper alloy unidentified object
MKE108685	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 280m SSE	Post Medieval copper alloy scabbard
MKE108686	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 355m SSE	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE108687	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 355m SSE	Post Medieval lead alloy token
MKE108688	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 365m S	Post Medieval copper alloy coin
MKE108689	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 350m SE	Post Medieval copper alloy mount
MKE108690	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 440m SSE	Post Medieval copper alloy token
MKE108691	Findspot	Medieval	c. 455m S	Medieval silver coin
MKE108692	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 420m SE	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE108693	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 390m SSE	Post Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE108694	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 340m S	Post Medieval lead alloy token
MKE108695	Findspot	Medieval	c. 360m S	Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE108696	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 305m SSE	Post Medieval lead alloy token
MKE108697	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 300m SSE	Post Medieval copper alloy mount
MKE108698	Findspot	Medieval	c. 315m SE	Medieval copper alloy coin weight
MKE108699	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 315m SSE	Post Medieval copper alloy token
MKE108700	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 360m SSE	Post Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE108701	Findspot	Medieval	c. 295m SSE	Medieval silver coin
MKE108702	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 345m SSE	Post Medieval copper alloy dress fastener (dress)
MKE108724	Findspot	Medieval	c. 375m S	Medieval silver coin
MKE108725	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 315m SSE	Post Medieval silver coin

MKE108820	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 305m SSE	Post Medieval copper alloy token
MKE108823	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 325m SE	Post Medieval copper alloy token
MKE112666	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 405m S	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE112667	Findspot	Medieval	c. 375m SE	Medieval copper alloy mount
MKE112668	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 405m S	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE112677	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 470m S	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE112678	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 475m S	Post Medieval copper alloy mount
MKE112828	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 495m SSW	Post Medieval copper alloy coin
MKE112830	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 495m SSW	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE112849	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 415m S	Post Medieval copper alloy mount
MKE112854	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 495m S	Post Medieval copper alloy coin
MKE112855	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 480m S	Post Medieval copper alloy mount
MKE112856	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 490m S	Post Medieval copper alloy mount
MKE113145	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 280m SSW	Post Medieval copper alloy mount
MKE113150	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 325m S	Post Medieval lead token
MKE113163	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 400m S	Post Medieval lead alloy token
MKE113164	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 375m SSE	Post Medieval lead token
MKE113169	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 365m S	Post Medieval lead token
MKE113170	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 450m SSW	Post Medieval lead token
MKE113171	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 395m S	Post Medieval lead token
MKE113236	Findspot	Post Medieval to Unknown	c. 400m S	Post Medieval copper alloy token
MKE113237	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 360m SE	lead token
MKE113238	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 355m SSE	Post Medieval lead token
MKE118692	Findspot	Medieval	c. 350m SSE	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE118721	Findspot	Medieval	c. 430m S	Medieval Lead Seal Matrix
MKE118722	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 435m S	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE118734	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 355m SE	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE118736	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 375m NW	Post Medieval Silver Mount
MKE118737	Findspot	Medieval	c. 415m SSE	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE118774	Findspot	Roman	c. 455m S	Roman Copper alloy Coin
MKE118784	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 280m SSE	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE118785	Findspot	Medieval	c. 335m SSE	Medieval Copper alloy Key (Locking)
MKE118786	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 340m S	Medieval Copper alloy Chape
MKE118800	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 470m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Crucifix
MKE118802	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 470m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Spur

MKE118869	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 315m S	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE118968	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 335m SSE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Mount
MKE118975	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 335m SSE	Post Medieval Lead Alloy Token
MKE118996	Findspot	Medieval	c. 495m SSW	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE118998	Findspot	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 465m S	Roman Glass Bead
MKE118999	Findspot	Unknown	c. 445m S	Unknown Copper alloy Unidentified Object
MKE119005	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 495m S	Medieval Copper alloy Mount
MKE119009	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 495m S	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE119065	Findspot	Roman	c. 270m SE	Roman Copper alloy Harness Pendant
MKE119066	Findspot	Medieval	c. 355m SSE	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE119067	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 350m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119068	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 350m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Mount
MKE119069	Findspot	Medieval	c. 330m SE	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE119070	Findspot	Medieval	c. 395m SE	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119071	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 280m SE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Mount
MKE119139	Findspot	Medieval	c. 320m SSE	Medieval Copper alloy Seal Matrix
MKE119141	Findspot	Medieval	c. 365m S	Medieval Copper alloy Key (Locking)
MKE119146	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 455m SSE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Coin
MKE119147	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 325m SE	Post Medieval Lead Spindle Whorl
MKE119148	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 270m SE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119182	Findspot	Medieval	c. 220m SW	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE119189	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 330m SSE	Medieval Copper alloy Mount
MKE119190	Findspot	Medieval	c. 310m SSE	Medieval Copper alloy Strap End
MKE119191	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 355m SSE	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119192	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 360m SSE	Copper alloy Jetton
MKE119193	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 380m SSE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119194	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 310m SE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119195	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 345m SSE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119196	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 320m SE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Coin
MKE119197	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 355m SSE	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119198	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 425m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119199	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 325m SSE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Coin Weight
MKE119202	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 310m SE	Silver Coin
MKE119203	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 415m SE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Coin Weight

MKE119204	Findspot	Medieval	c. 290m SE	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119205	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 285m SSE	Post Medieval Lead Spindle Whorl
MKE119206	Findspot	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 280m SE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Mount
MKE119207	Findspot	Medieval	c. 350m SE	Medieval Copper alloy Jetton
MKE119208	Findspot	Medieval	c. 485m S	Medieval Copper alloy Mount
MKE119209	Findspot	Medieval	c. 365m SSE	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE119210	Findspot	Medieval	c. 315m SSE	Medieval Copper alloy Jetton
MKE119211	Findspot	Medieval	c. 330m SSE	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE119212	Findspot	Medieval	c. 460m SSE	Medieval Copper alloy Chape
MKE119213	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 490m SSE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Book Fitting
MKE119214	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 340m SE	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119238	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 375m SSW	Post Medieval Lead Cloth Seal
MKE119239	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 440m SSW	Post Medieval Lead Cloth Seal
MKE119240	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 390m SSW	Medieval Copper alloy Coin Weight
MKE119241	Findspot	Medieval	c. 445m SSW	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119242	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 500m SW	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119486	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 320m NNW	Post Medieval Silver Seal Matrix
MKE119608	Findspot	Medieval	c. 380m S	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE119609	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 355m SSE	Medieval Copper alloy Coin Weight
MKE119610	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 370m S	Post Medieval Lead Weight
MKE119611	Findspot	Medieval	c. 400m SE	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119612	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 360m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Token
MKE119613	Findspot	Medieval	c. 380m S	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119615	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 320m SSW	Medieval Copper alloy Coin Weight
MKE119616	Findspot	Medieval	c. 485m SSW	Medieval Copper alloy Key (Locking)
MKE119617	Findspot	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 285m SSW	Modern Lead Cloth Seal
MKE119618	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 280m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Coin Weight
MKE119619	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 280m S	Medieval Lead Token
MKE119620	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 330m SSW	Post Medieval Copper alloy Mount
MKE119621	Findspot	Post Medieval to Unknown	c. 295m SSW	Post Medieval Copper alloy Token
MKE119646	Findspot	Medieval	c. 495m S	Medieval Copper alloy Strap Fitting
MKE119647	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 275m SE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119653	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 215m SSW	Post Medieval Lead Alloy Cloth Seal
MKE119655	Findspot	Roman	c. 425m S	Roman Copper alloy Coin
MKE119697	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 490m S	Post Medieval Silver Coin

MKE119746	Findspot	Post Medieval to Unknown	c. 240m S	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE119747	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 230m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE119748	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 230m S	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE119792	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 495m SSW	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE119835	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 455m SSW	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE119836	Findspot	Post Medieval to Unknown	c. 465m SW	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE119837	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 450m SW	Medieval Copper alloy Sword
MKE119840	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 380m S	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE119842	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 335m SSE	Post Medieval Lead Alloy Token
MKE119843	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 355m SSE	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE119844	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 380m SSE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Mount
MKE119880	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 445m S	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE119986	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 260m S	Medieval Copper alloy Vessel
MKE119988	Findspot	Roman	c. 235m NW	Roman Copper alloy Coin
MKE119989	Findspot	Roman	c. 235m NW	Roman Copper alloy Coin
MKE119990	Findspot	Roman	c. 235m NW	Roman Copper alloy Coin
MKE120037	Findspot	Roman	c. 240m SSW	Roman Copper alloy Coin
MKE120038	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 230m S	Post Medieval Lead Cloth Seal
MKE120039	Findspot	Medieval	c. 220m SSW	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE120040	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 210m SSW	Medieval Copper alloy Button
MKE120041	Findspot	Post Medieval to Unknown	c. 260m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Token
MKE120042	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 285m S	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE120044	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 235m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE120045	Findspot	Medieval	c. 380m SSE	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE120046	Findspot	Medieval	c. 375m SE	Medieval Copper alloy Jetton
MKE120047	Findspot	Post Medieval to Unknown	c. 365m SSE	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE120048	Findspot	Medieval	c. 380m SE	Medieval Copper alloy Pendant
MKE120049	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 365m SSE	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE120050	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 365m SSE	Medieval Copper alloy Thimble
MKE120051	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 370m SE	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE120052	Findspot	Post Medieval to Unknown	c. 290m S	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE120053	Findspot	Medieval	c. 265m S	Medieval Copper alloy Key (Locking)
MKE120054	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 475m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE120055	Findspot	Medieval	c. 350m S	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE120056	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 395m S	Post Medieval Silver Coin

MKE120058	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 420m S	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE120059	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 305m SSE	Post Medieval Lead Weight
MKE120060	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 325m SE	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE120061	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 280m SSE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE120062	Findspot	Post Medieval to Unknown	c. 375m SE	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE120063	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 270m SSE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Token
MKE120064	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 290m SSE	Post Medieval Lead Cloth Seal
MKE120065	Findspot	Post Medieval to Unknown	c. 280m SSE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Token
MKE120066	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 325m SE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Mount
MKE120067	Findspot	Post Medieval to Unknown	c. 315m S	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE120068	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 410m SE	Post Medieval Silver Cuff Link
MKE120069	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 280m SSW	Post Medieval Lead Weight
MKE120070	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 300m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE120071	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 275m SSW	Post Medieval Lead Cloth Seal
MKE120105	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 280m SW	Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE120106	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 280m SSW	Medieval Copper alloy Coin Weight
MKE120107	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 330m S	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE120108	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 395m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE120109	Findspot	Medieval	c. 400m S	Medieval Copper alloy Jetton
MKE120110	Findspot	Medieval	c. 375m S	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE120111	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 395m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Jetton
MKE120112	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 310m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Mount
MKE120113	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 305m SSE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE120114	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 315m SSE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Pendant
MKE120115	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 470m S	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE120116	Findspot	Medieval	c. 315m SSE	Medieval Copper alloy Button
MKE120117	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 330m SSE	Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE120118	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 430m S	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE120119	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 440m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Book Fitting
MKE120124	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 425m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Hooked Tag
MKE120127	Findspot	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	c. 300m NW	Bronze Age Copper alloy Hoard
MKE120128	Findspot	Roman	c. 535m W	Roman Silver Coin
MKE120129	Findspot	Medieval	c. 315m SSE	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE120130	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 345m SSE	Post Medieval Lead Token

MKE120131	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 460m S	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE120132	Findspot	Medieval to Unknown	c. 440m S	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE120133	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 450m S	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE120137	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 315m SSW	Medieval Copper alloy Vessel
MKE120141	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 475m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy Mount
MKE120142	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 295m SW	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE120143	Findspot	Medieval	c. 445m S	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE120170	Findspot	Medieval	c. 480m S	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE120191	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 485m SSW	Medieval Copper alloy Coin Weight
MKE120192	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 425m SSW	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE120193	Findspot	Medieval	c. 430m SW	Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE120194	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 435m SSW	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE120195	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 410m SW	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE120197	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 375m SW	Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE120202	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 470m SSW	Post Medieval Copper alloy Coin Weight
MKE120211	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 470m SSW	Post Medieval Lead Cloth Seal
MKE120216	Findspot	Roman	c. 500m SW	Roman Copper alloy Coin
TR 35 NW 802	Monument	Roman	c. 75m NW	Road
TR 35 NW 800	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 490m NE	Deal branch railway
TR 35 NW 15	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 490m NE	Sandwich Town Wall
MWX43432	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 400m NE	Ridge and furrow, west of Woodnesborough Gate, Sandwich
MWX43475	Monument	Modern	c. 200m NW	WWII bomb craters west of Sandwich
MWX43564	Monument	Medieval	c. 460m N	Earthworks north of Mary-le-Bone Hill, near Sandwich
TR 35 NW 919	Monument	Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	c. 10m ESE	Possible early iron age features, east of Woodnesborough Road
TR 35 NW 920	Monument	Medieval	c. 115m NW	Medieval ditch, 127-131 Woodnesborough Road, Sandwich

Event ID	Event Type	Date	Name
EKE21439	Trial Trench	2021	Land to the east of Woodnesborough Road, Sandwich, Kent, Archaeological Evaluation. The evaluation revealed a small number of archaeological features in the north-east corner of the site. One of the features was clearly a ditch, whilst another large feature could represent either pits or linear features. A small amount of pottery was recovered from the features which suggest that they date from the Early to Middle Iron Age. The rest of the site is low potential for archaeological features being present.'
EKE12096	Metal Detector Survey	2006	Medieval hammered silver penny, Mary-Le-Bone Hill, Sandwich (Findspot TR 35 NW 842)
EKE9633	Geophysical Survey	2006	Mary-Le-Bone Hill, Sandwich. unable to find any significant features, due to the soils waterlogged state at the time of survey. Whilst there may be features, they have been masked by the wet conditions.
EKE12095	Geophysical Survey	2006	Resistivity survey of Mary-Le-Bone Hill, Sandwich. Motte and bailey castle, Mary-le-Bone Hill, Sandwich (Monument TR 35 NW 114)
EKE4170	Excavation	1959	Mary-le-Bone Hill. Motte and bailey castle, Mary-le-Bone Hill, Sandwich (Monument TR 35 NW 114). Foundations of a ?13th Century Chapel on Mary-le-Bone hill, Sandwich (Monument TR 35 NW 47)
EKE21736	Watching Brief	2020	Archaeological Investigations at 127-131 Woodnesborough Road, Sandwich. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks for the erection of two bungalows with associated parking and landscaping on land between 127 and 131 Woodnesborough road, Sandwich. One section of ditch was found in the cistern trench, which contained a single fragment of Tyler Hill ware
EKE4987	Watching Brief	1992	Poulders Road. Ditch/pit located of probable Med date
EKE21750	Trial Trench, SMS	2021	Former Kumor Nursery, Dover Road Sandwich, Kent CT13 0DA. Both the evaluation and SMS excavation showed that there was no significant truncation to the archaeological horizon or overlying subsoil. The excavations revealed evidence of a long-lived, broadly east-west aligned Late Bronze Age-Iron Age field system in Area 2, including a potential livestock funnel, routeway(s) and watering holes. The paucity of evidence for crops suggests that the primary function of these fields was pastoral. Evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity was recovered from the chronologically mixed, deliberate backfills of features in Area 1. Whilst this evidence could not be directly related to any activity on site, it hinted at a possible

			high status medieval building somewhere in the vicinity, as well as other medieval and postmedieval structures
EKE13182	Evaluation	2013	land to rear of 19-37 Woodnesborough Road, Sandwich. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed
EKE5714	Watching Brief	2001	Sandwich Youth Club, Jubilee Road, Sandwich, nothing of archaeological interest was noted.

Figure 10: Gazetteer of KHER Records

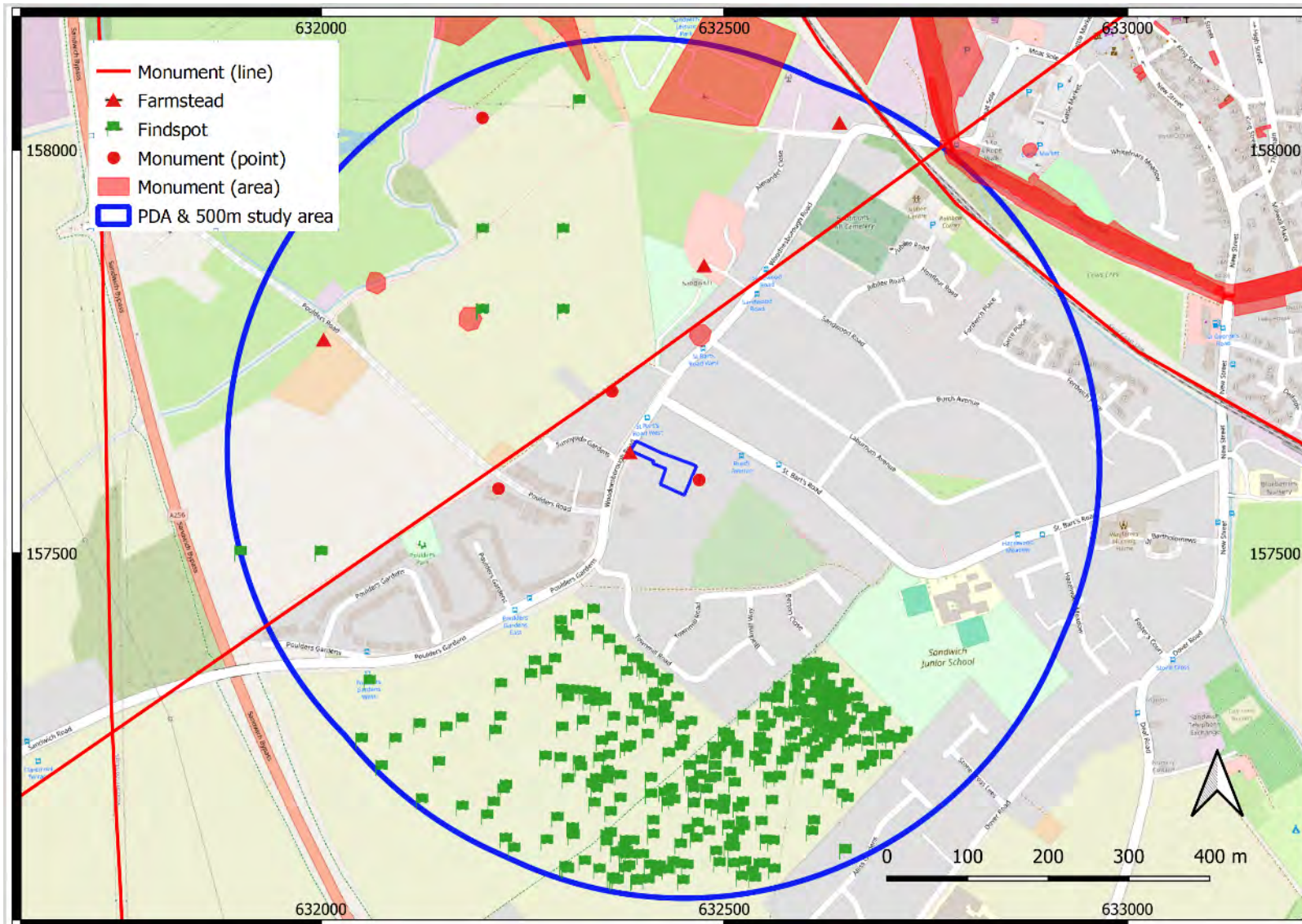


Figure 11: Kent HER Monument Record – All

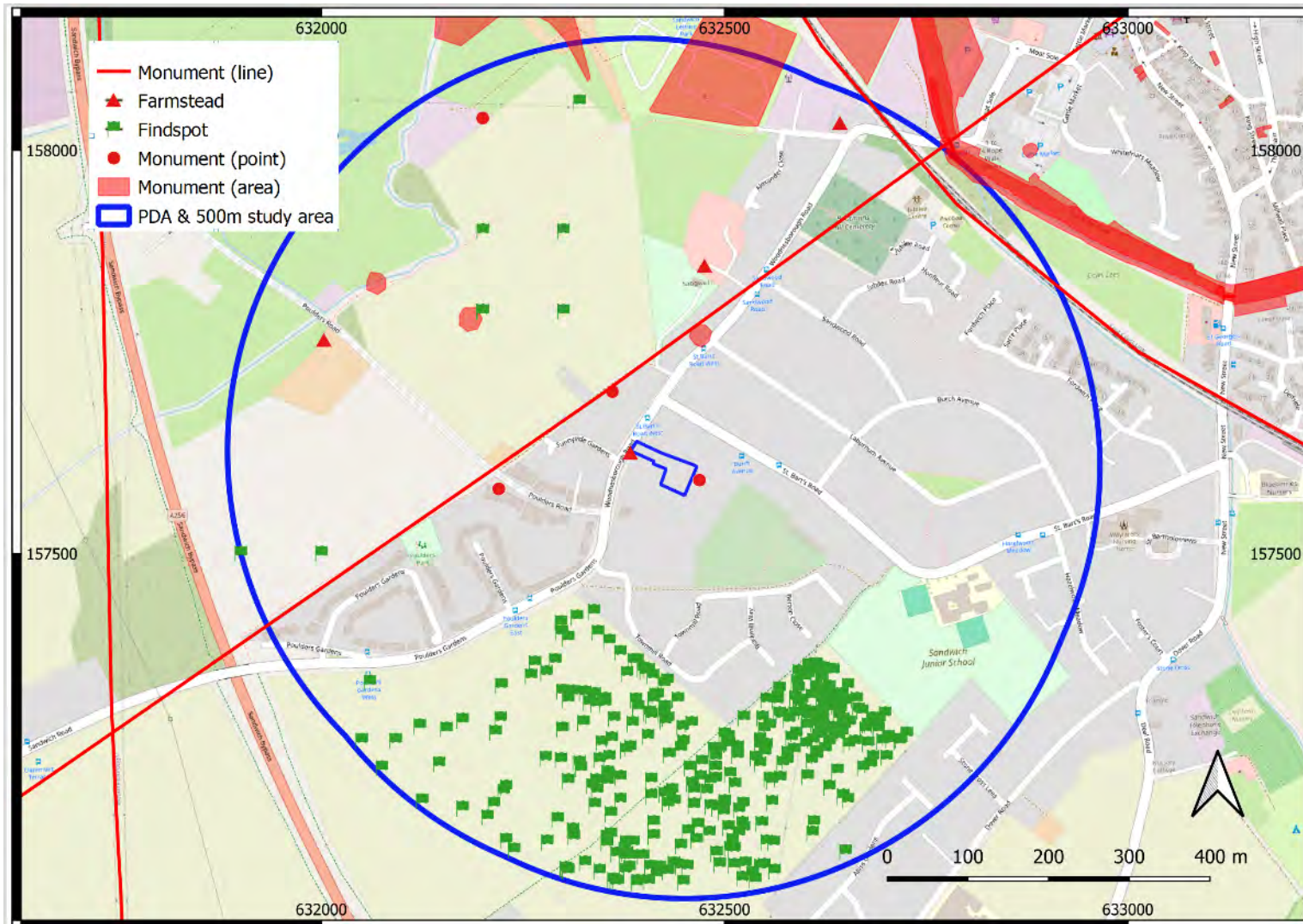


Figure 12: Kent HER (excluding findspots)

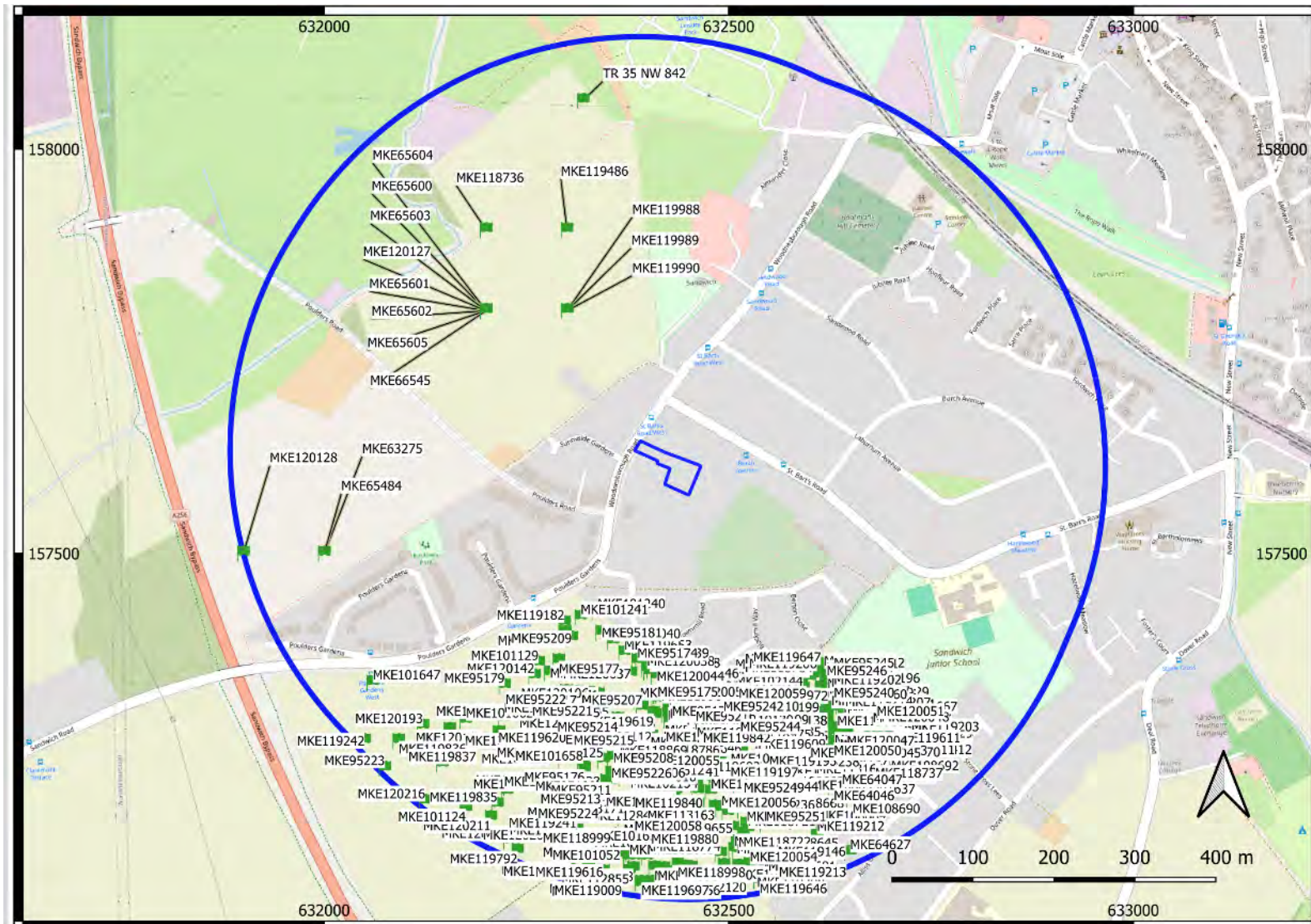


Figure 13: Kent HER Findspots

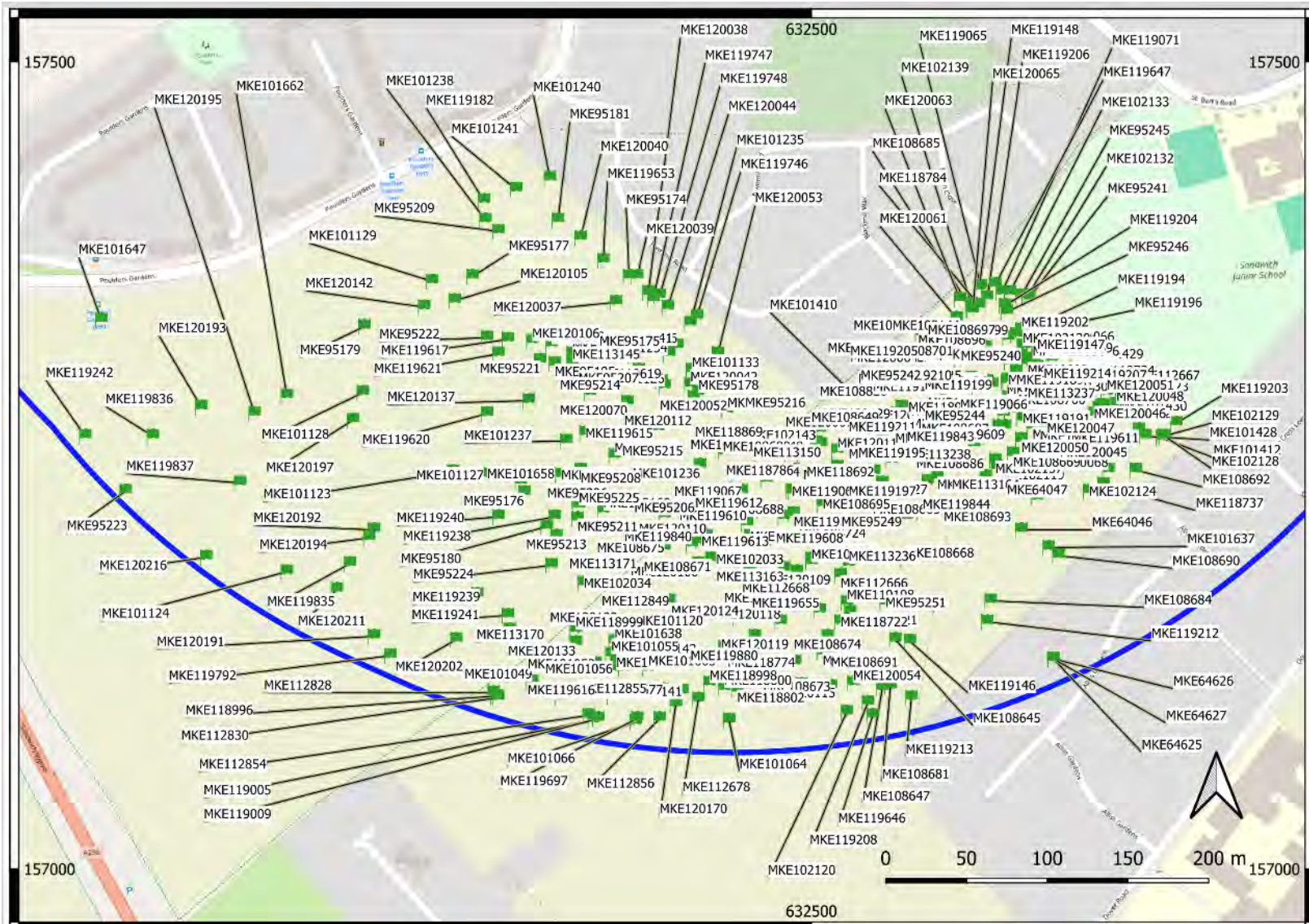


Figure 14: Kent HER findspots (close up)

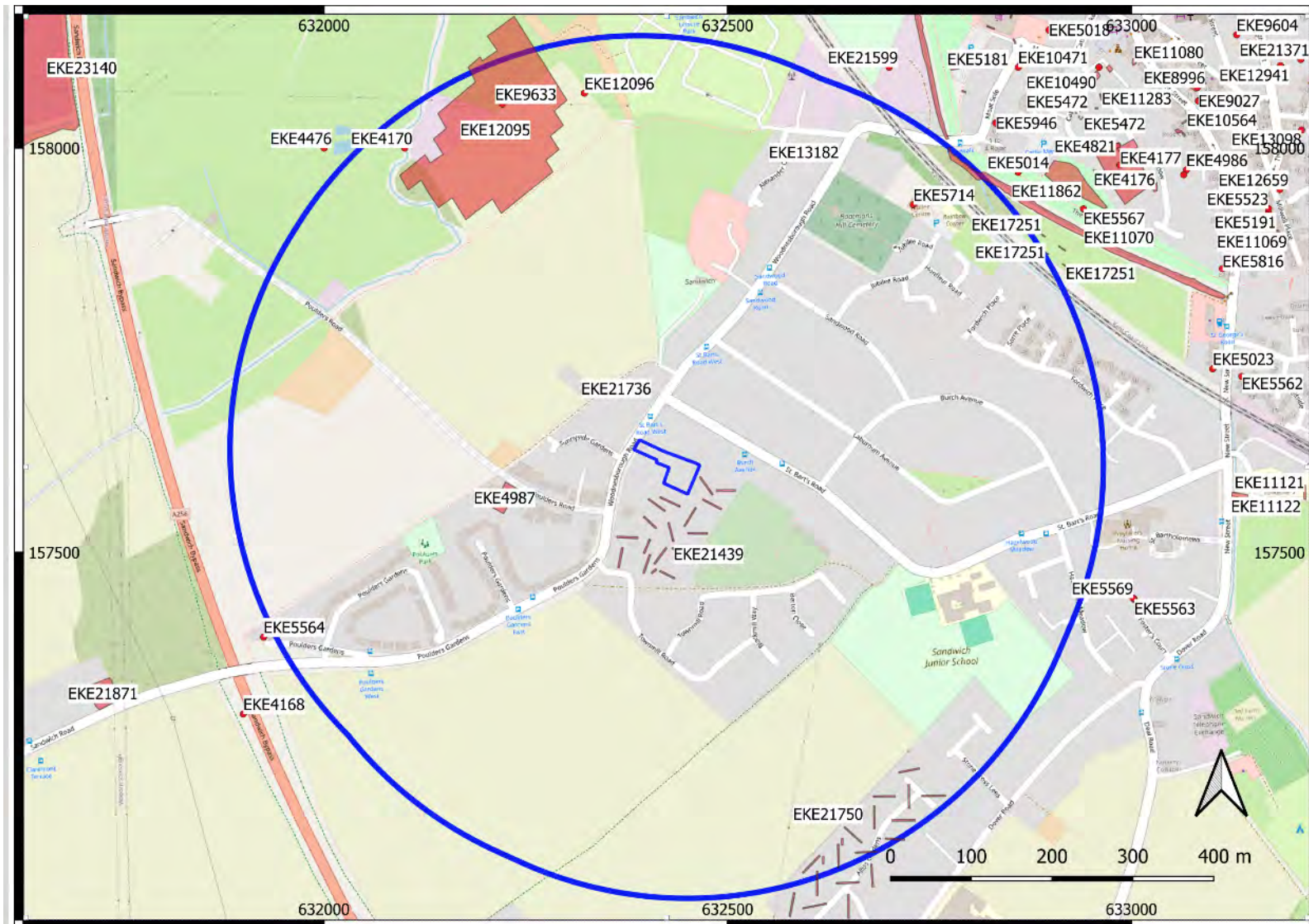


Figure 15: KHER – Events

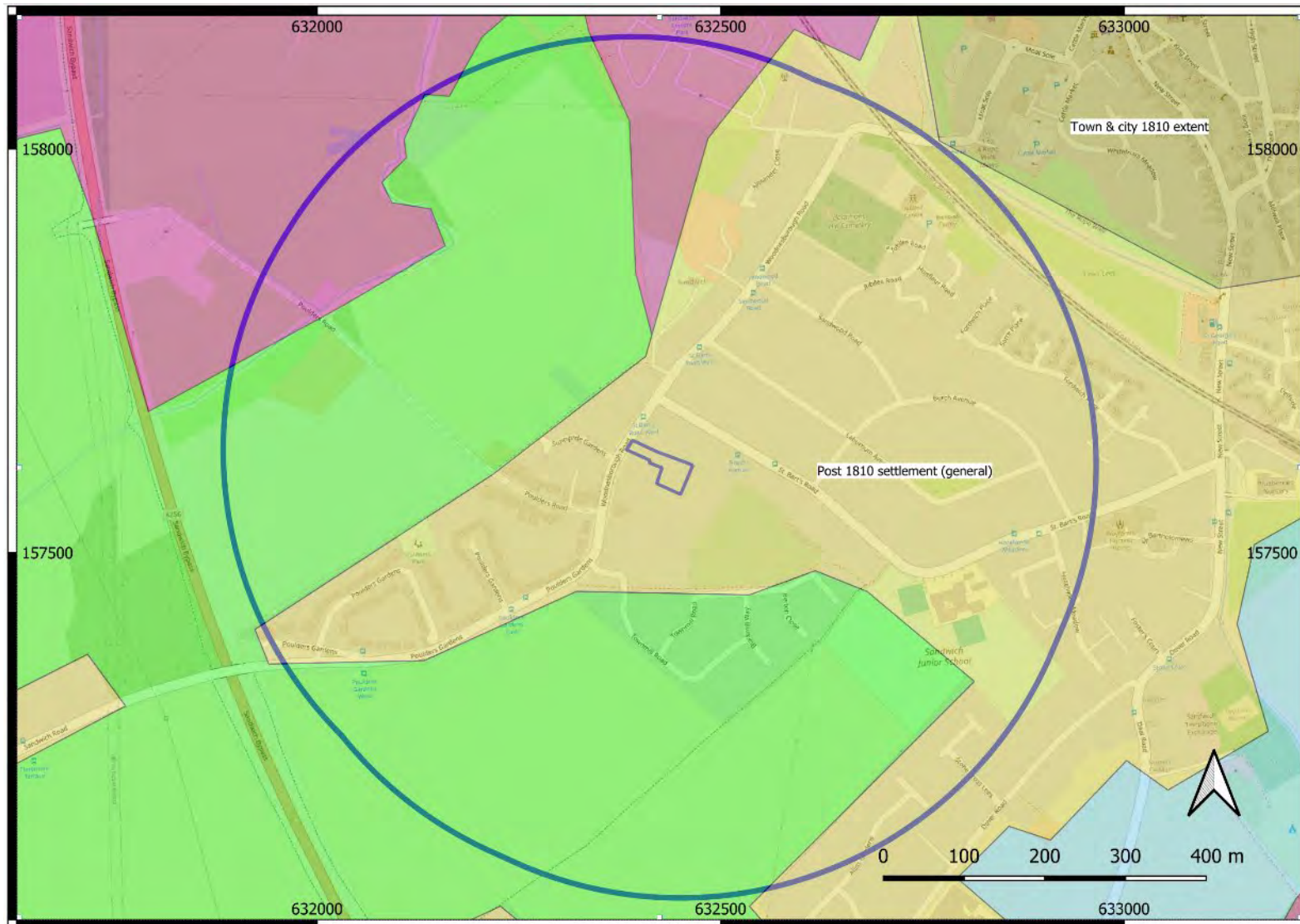


Figure 16: KHER – Historic Landscape Classification

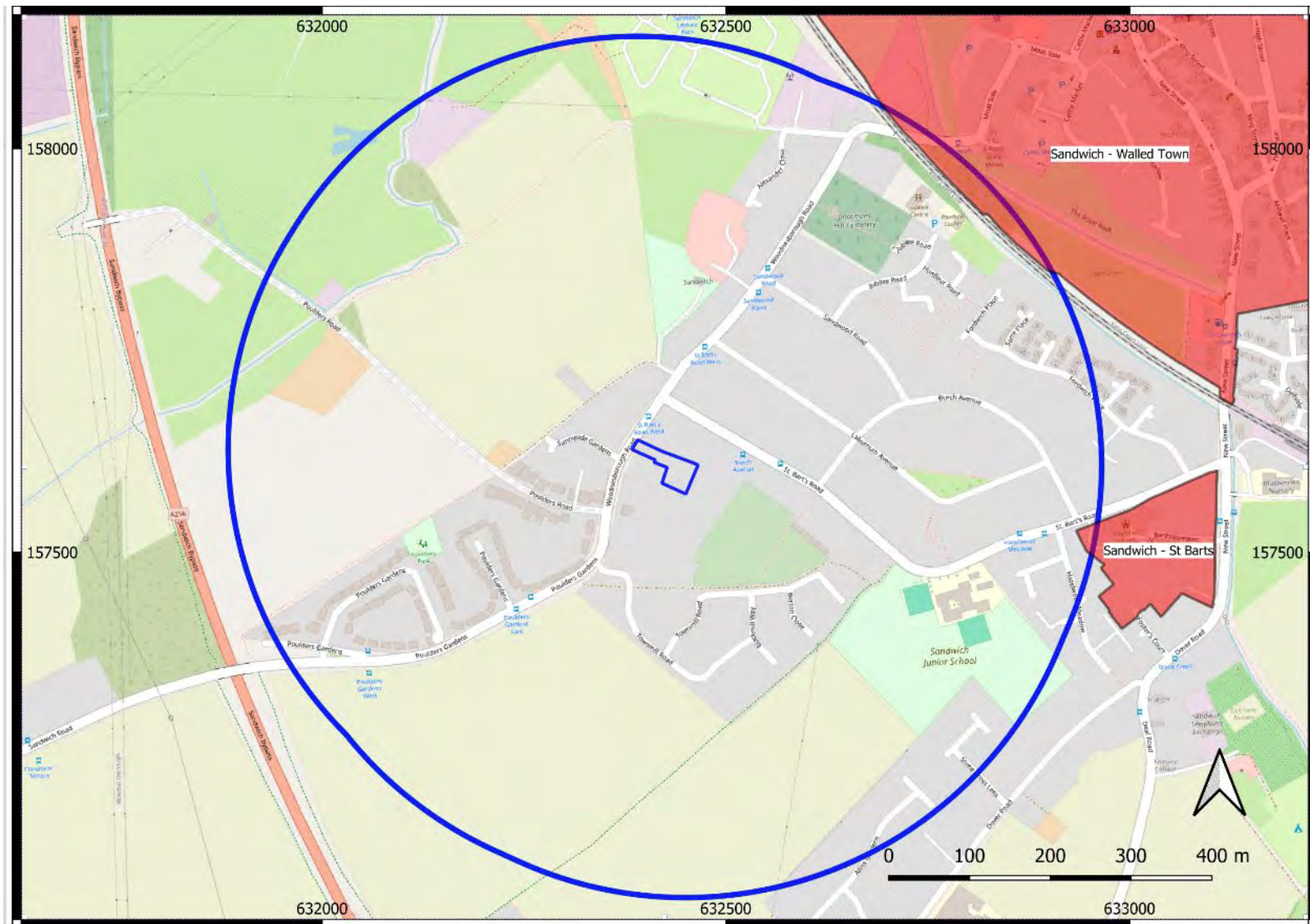


Figure 17: Kent HER – Conservation Area



Figure 18: KHER Scheduled Ancient Monuments

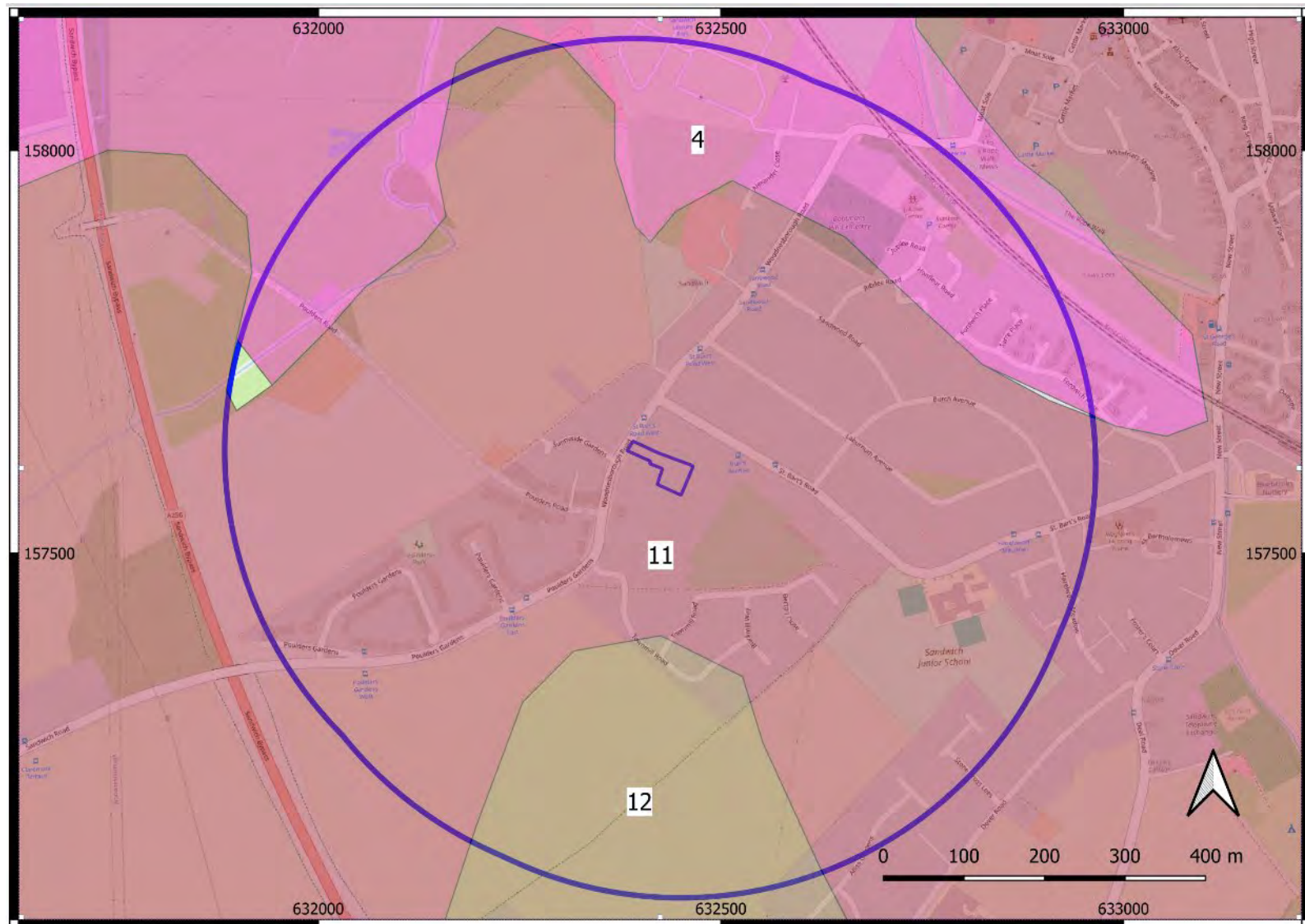


Figure 19: Kent HER Stour Palaeolithic Areas

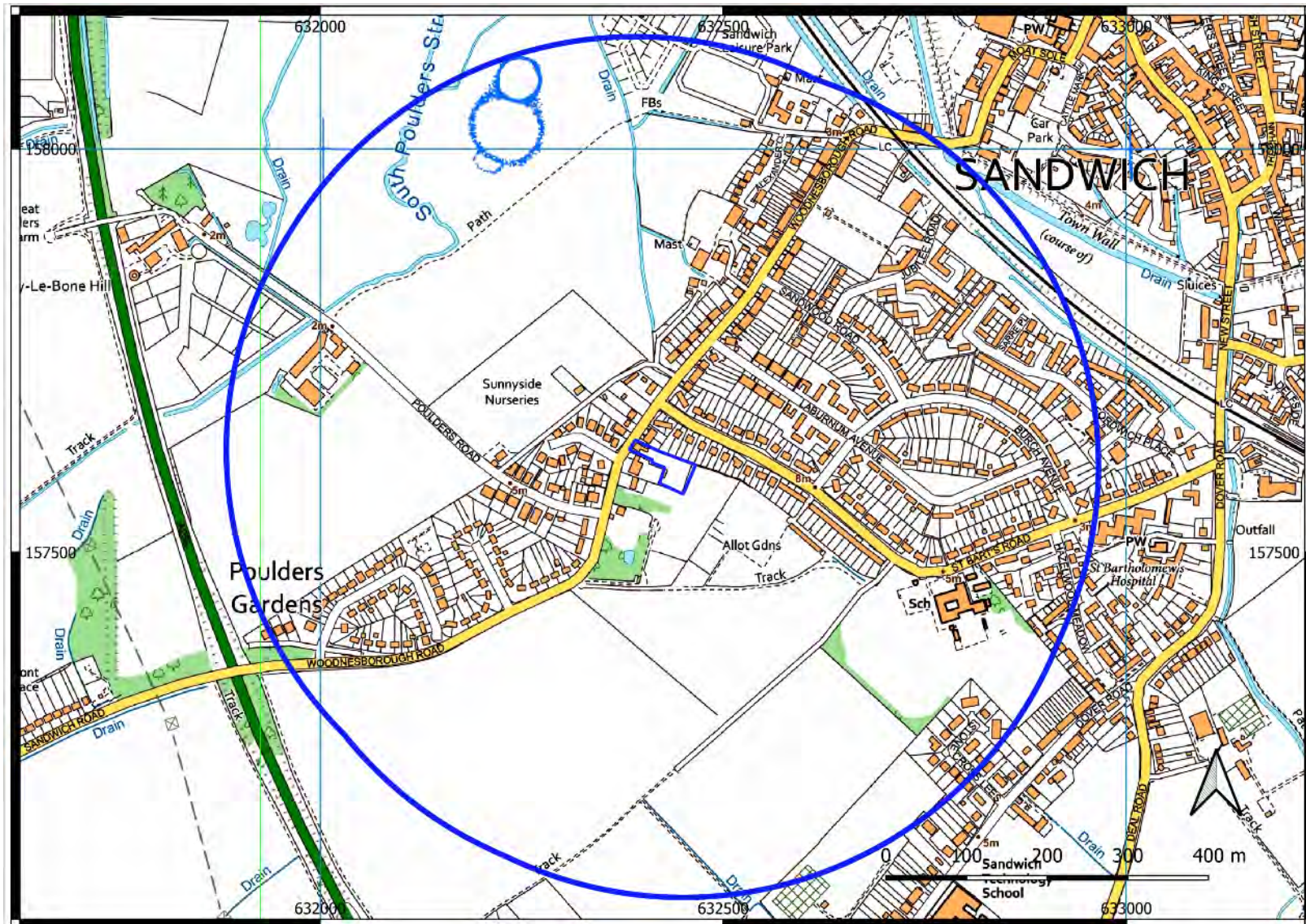


Figure 20: KHER Cropmarks

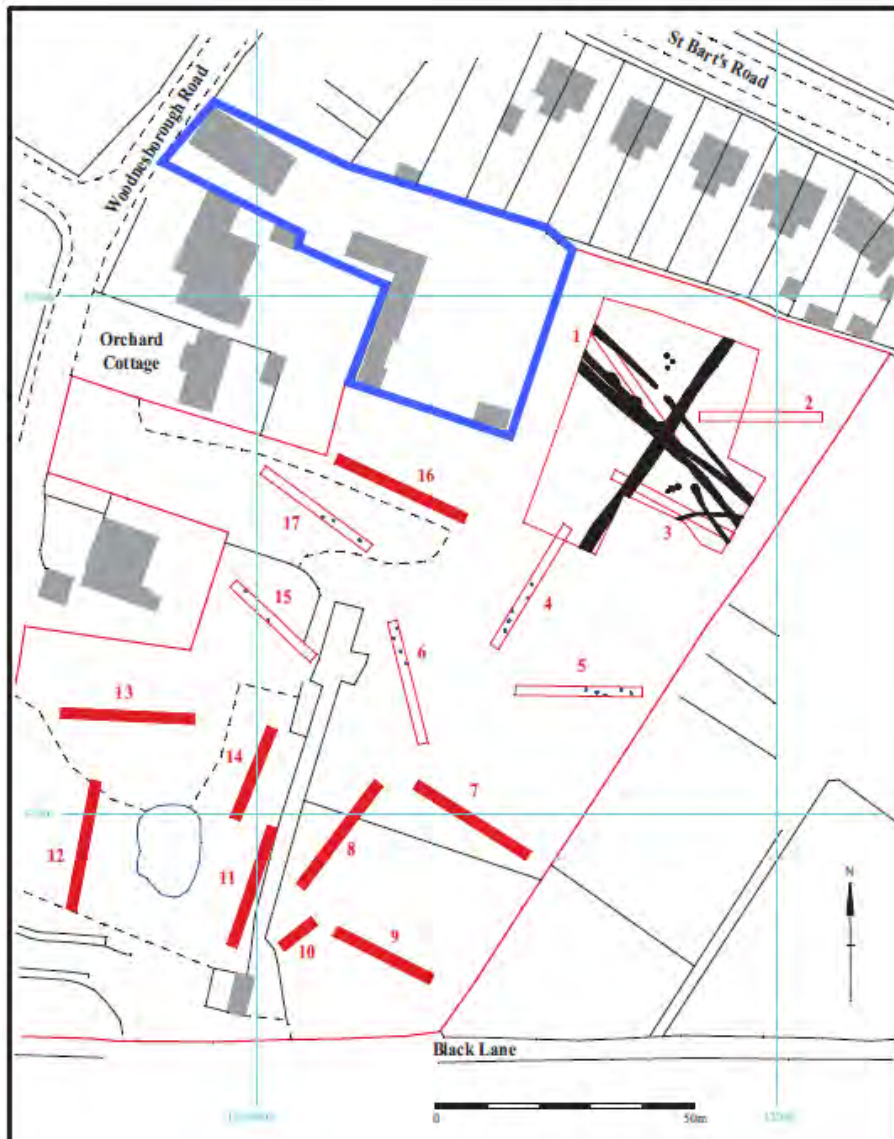


Figure 21: Trench and strip, map and sample Plan on land adjacent to the PDA (PDA highlighted in blue)



Figure 22: Archaeological plan results south of Black Lane

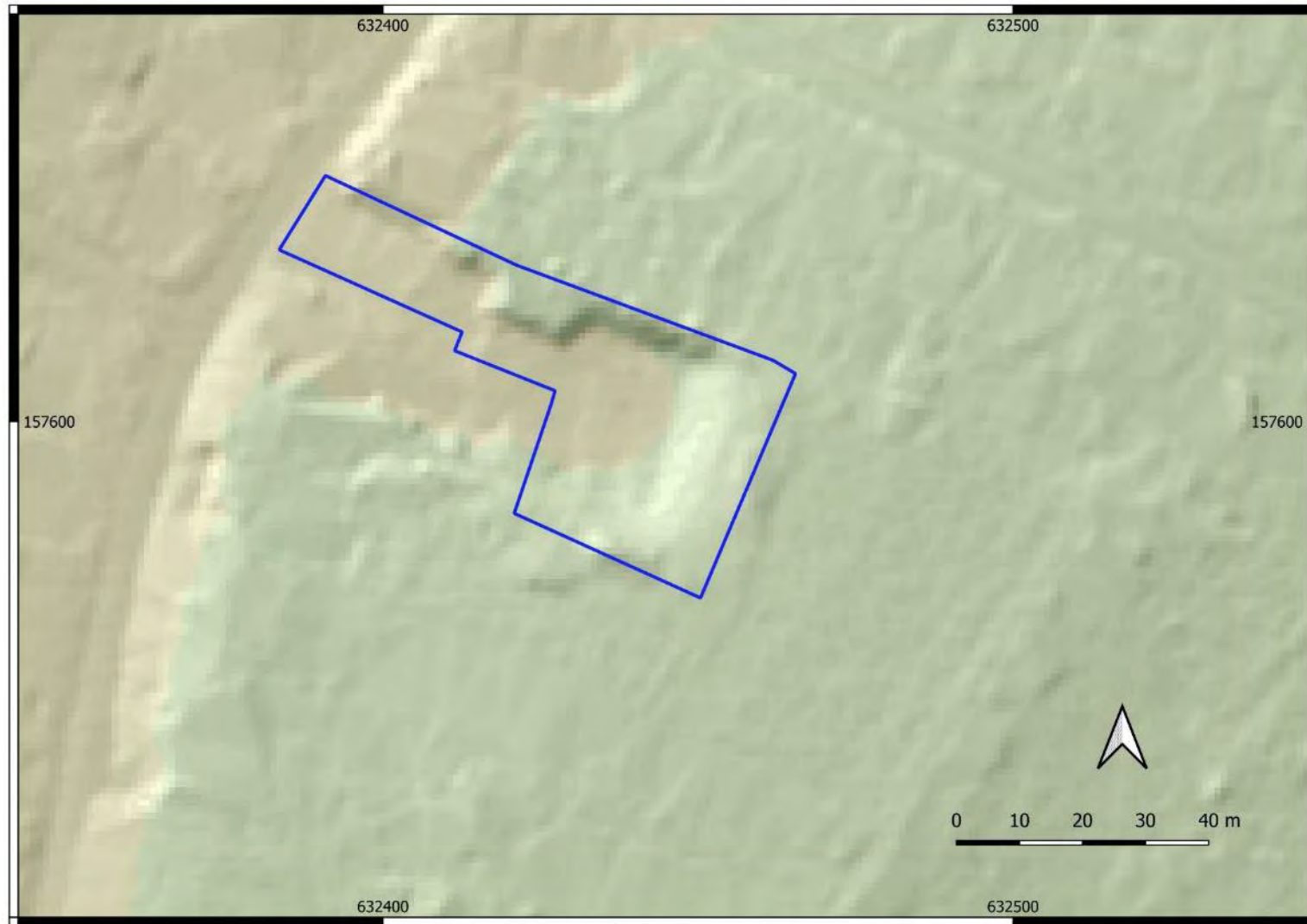


Figure 23: LIDAR, 1m DTM (Environment Agency)



Plate 1: 1946 (Google Earth)



Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2013 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2021 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: 2022 (Google Earth)



Plate 8: Entrance to the PDA (facing E)



Plate 9: View towards the garden area of the PDA (facing ESE)



Plate 10: View across the PDA to the south eastern corner (facing SSE)



Plate 11: View of the southern boundary of the PDA (facing SSW)



Plate 12: View along the northern boundary of the PDA. (facing E)



Plate 13: View towards the eastern boundary of the PDA (facing ESE)



Plate 14: From the garden looking towards the house (facing WNW)



Plate 15: View across the garden from the south eastern corner (facing NNW)



Plate 16: Plate locations.