



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in
Advance of the proposed development at land
East of 2 Derringstone Hill, Barham, Kent

October 2017

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NGR: TR 20675 49156



Report for Clague Architects

Date of Report: October 2017

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Contents

<i>Appendix 1 Archaeological Sites</i>	37
<i>List of Plates</i>	5
<i>List of Figures</i>	6
1. SUMMARY.....	7
2. INTRODUCTION.....	8
3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	8
3.1 Geology.....	8
3.2 Topography.....	9
3.3 Historic hedgerows.....	9
4. PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	9
4.1 The Proposed Development.....	9
4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework.....	10
4.3 Planning Policy Guidance.....	11
4.4 Statutory Protection.....	11
4.5 Regional Policies.....	11
4.6 Desk Based Assessment.....	12
5. PROJECT CONSTRAINTS.....	12
6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	13
6.1 Introduction.....	13
6.2 Desktop Study – Institute for Archaeologists (revised 2011).....	13
7. METHODOLOGY.....	13
7.1 Desk-Based Assessment.....	13
7.1.1 Archaeological Databases.....	13
7.1.2 Historical Documents.....	14
7.1.3 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents.....	14

7.1.4	Aerial Photographs.....	14
7.1.5	Geotechnical Information.....	14
7.1.6	Secondary and Statutory Resources.....	14
8.	RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.....	14
8.2	Archaeology.....	15
8.2.2	0-100m Radius.....	17
8.2.3	100-200m Radius.....	17
8.2.4	200-300m Radius.....	18
8.2.5	300-400 Radius.....	18
8.2.6	400-500 Radius.....	18
8.2.7	Established Stratigraphy.....	18
9.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS.....	19
9.1	Historic Period Table.....	19
9.2	Specification.....	19
9.3	Introduction.....	19
9.4	History of the Locality.....	20
9.5	Map Regression 1869 – 1992.....	23
9.6	Aerial Photographs.....	25
9.7	Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas.....	26
9.8	Setting of Listed Buildings.....	26
10.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....	28
10.1	Walkover Survey.....	28
10.2	Kent Historic Environment Record.....	29
10.2.1	Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age.....	29
10.2.2	Iron Age.....	30
10.2.3	Roman-British.....	30
10.2.4	Anglo-Saxon.....	30
10.2.5	Medieval.....	31
10.2.6	Post-Medieval.....	31

10.2.7 Modern.....	31
10.2.8 Farmsteads.....	32
10.2.9 Undated Records.....	32
10.3 Summary of Potential.....	32
11. IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	33
11.1 Introduction.....	33
11.2 Historic Impacts.....	34
11.3 Summary of Impacts Both Historic and Proposed.....	34
12. MITIGATION.....	35
13. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.....	35
13.1 Archive.....	35
13.2 Reliability/limitations of Sources.....	35
13.3 Copyright.....	35
14. REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	36

List of Plates

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| Plate 1. | Aerial photograph from 1940 |
| Plate 2. | Aerial photograph from 1960 |
| Plate 3. | Aerial photograph from 2007 |
| Plate 4. | Aerial photograph from 2008 |
| Plate 5. | Aerial photograph from 2013 |
| Plate 6. | Aerial photograph from 2017 |
| Plate 7. | View of Site (looking North) |
| Plate 8. | View of Site (looking South) |
| Plate 9. | View of Site (looking East) |
| Plate 10. | View of Site (looking West) |

List of Figures

Fig.1	Site location map 1:10000
Fig.2	Site Location plan 1:500
Fig.3	Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1873
Fig.4	Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1898
Fig.5	Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1907
Fig.6	Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1937-39
Fig.7	Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1957
Fig.8	Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1970-75
Fig.9	Historic mapping OS 1:1250 1979
Fig.10	Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1983
Fig.11	Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1993
Fig.12	KHER Cropmarks
Fig.13	KHER Designations
Fig.14	KHER Events
Fig.15	KHER Events
Fig.16	KHER Monuments
Fig.17	KHER Monuments
Fig.18	KHER Reports
Fig.19	KHER Stour Palaeolithic Character Area

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the proposed development at the site of 2 Derringstone Hill, Barham, CT4 6QD

NGR: TR 20675 49156

1. SUMMARY

1.1 *SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Clague Architects to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment on the site of 2 Derringstone Hill, Barham CT4 6QD.*

1.2 *The proposed development comprises of a new dwelling on land adjacent to the detached property Southease.*

1.3 *The proposed development area (PDA) is located in the south east of England, in the centre of the county of Kent and the village and civil parish of Barham. The PDA (NGR: TR 20675 49156) is located within the hamlet of Derringstone on the east side of Derringstone Hill. The site comprises of a rectangular plot of c.990 sqm adjacent east of the property of Southease. It is bounded north by neighbouring gardens of the ribbon development on Derringstone Hill, east by farmland, south by Mill Lane and west by the property of Southease and Derringstone Hill Road (Fig.1-2).*

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

- *Prehistoric: moderate*
- *Iron Age: moderate*
- *Romano-British: high*
- *Anglo-Saxon: high*
- *Medieval: high*
- *Post-medieval: high*
- *Modern: low*

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

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 The PDA is centered on the National Grid Reference: TR 20675 49156

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

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

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

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

3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is set on Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation (chalk); sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 86 to 94 million years ago in the cretaceous period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. They form distinctive beds of chalk.

3.1.2 Superficial deposits are recorded as Head (clay and silt), formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period in a local environment dominated by subaerial slopes. They comprise of coarse to fine grained materials, forming sloped and fanned layers.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The PDA sits at an average height of 72m AOD. It is located within the hamlet of Derringstone (NGR: TR 20675 49156) on the east of Derringstone Hill and forms part of the ribbon development that spread south from the centre of the hamlet. The village is in a rural setting, on a road that passes through several villages, on its way from Hythe (15km southwest) to Canterbury (9km northwest). It lies at the centre of Kingston 2km north - north west, Marley 2km northwest, Womenswold 2km northeast and Breach 1.5km southwest and the Dover Road (A2) passes 1.5km to the east (Fig.1-2).

3.3 Historic Hedgerows

The PDA is located in a rural area to the south of the built up centre and while it now forms part of the garden of the property of Southease, OS maps confirm that it was originally part of the adjacent field (218/243/7417/7517). The south and west boundaries have remained in place since at least the mid 19th century, however, the north and east boundaries were created between 2003 and 2006 (aerial images) when part of the adjacent field was sectioned off and became garden to three neighbouring properties.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The Proposed Development

The proposed development area comprises of c.990 sqm of land adjacent to the property of Southease, with a planning application for a single dwelling.

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

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

4.2.1 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

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

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

4.2.2 Paragraph 128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significant.

As a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation (NPPF 2012).

4.3 Planning Policy Guidance

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

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

4.4 Statutory Protection

Both above and below ground archaeological remains that are considered Nationally can be identified and protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Any works affecting a scheduled Monument should be preceded by an application to the Secretary of State for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). Geophysical investigation or the use of a metal detector requires advance permission from Historic England.

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

4.5 Regional Policies

4.5.1 Canterbury City Council in the Canterbury District Local Plan Publication Draft 2 list a number of policies relevant to archaeology:

Policy HE1 relates to the importance of the Historic Environment and Heritage Assets, HE2 to World Heritage sites, HE4 to Listed Buildings, HE5-10 Conservation Areas, HE11 Archaeology, HE12 to areas of archaeological importance and HE13 to Historic Parks and Gardens.

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

4.6 This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

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

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

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

5. PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

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

6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Clague Architects, in order to supplement a planning application for the proposed construction of a single dwelling to establish the potential for archeological features and deposits.

6.2 Desktop Study – Institute for Archaeologists (revised 2015)

This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (2015). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”. (CiFA 2015)

7. METHODOLOGY

7.1 Desk-Based Assessment

7.1.1 Archaeological Databases

The Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area (PDA) and the surrounding environs of Barham. The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

7.1.2 Historical Documents

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

7.1.3 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

A cartographic and pictorial document search was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figs. 3-11).

7.1.4 Aerial Photographs

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

7.1.5 Geotechnical Information

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

7.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources

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

8. RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

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

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

8.2 Archaeology

8.2.1 The site is located in an area characterised as parliamentary type enclosure of medium, regular fields with straight boundaries. The village of Barham and the adjacent hamlet of Derringstone Hill is post 1810 settlement. Post 1800 scattered settlement with paddocks are to the northeast and to the southeast are pre 1810 assarted woodland and later medium, irregular assarts and copses with wavy boundaries.

8.2.1.1 Conservation areas are found to the southwest incorporating much of the village of Barham and to the Derringstone Downs to the southeast. A designated Scheduled Ancient Monument area is to the south encompassing the historic site of a windmill, chalk pits and limekiln and several Tumuli, ancient burial mounds or barrows. Designated Historic Parks and Gardens are found to the east.

8.2.1.2 The PDA falls within the Stour Palaeolithic Character Area 25 where slope wash or fluvial deposits of head, brickearth and gravel are found downslope of a plateau of clay with flints. These deposits date to the Devensian (25000 – 15000) and are in areas where flint raw material would have been accessible, and probably often exploited. While there are two surface finds of hand axes, Palaeolithic potential is mostly low in this area and although it is higher where fluvial terrace deposits are mapped, the remains found are likely to be reworked and of low importance. PCA16 begins on the west boundary of the PDA and is an area of dry valleys of very low potential. (MKE4013, FWS_M_040, Evans 1897: 612)

8.2.1.3 A circular cropmark of a possible ring ditch (TR24NW15) was visible on the 2007 Google Earth Image, c.100m south of the PDA in the Tumuli area and a sub circular cropmark of a ploughed out barrow (TR24NW16/TR24NW29) was noted on the 1940's aerial photo, c.300m southwest of the PDA and c.50m west of the Tumuli area. Linear patterns are recorded on the Derringstone Downs c.350m southeast and several areas of peppering are recorded c.350m to c.700 m east in fields between Gravel Castle Road and Rabbit Hole road.

8.2.1.4 A narrow, roughly north-south aligned spur of the Kent Downs at a height of 275ft OD, on a gentle north-facing slope of Breach Downs, south of Mill Lane is the site of an Anglo-Saxon barrow field. The area covers an area of around 0.45ha and comprises of at least 19 *hlaews*, or burial mounds, the largest and most prominent of which, probably the 'king' barrow, occupies the highest point to the southeast and is known locally as Mount Sinai.

Sir Thomas Mitchell partially excavated several *hlaews* in 1809; Lord Albert Conyngham

opened 66 in 1841 and another 8 in 1844 and a further 8 were opened for the C.B.A.A. in the same year. Over 100 visible barrows were recorded. They all enclosed east-west facing, rectangular graves cut into the chalk bedrock. The graves contained extended human burials, many accompanied by grave goods, or artifacts. Most of the burials date to the C6th and some to the C7th and early 8th centuries, although some earlier, Romano-British objects were included.

Mount Sinai is a bowl-shaped mound measuring some 15m in diameter and 1.3m in height. Surrounding the mound is a ditch of some 2m wide, from which material used to construct the hlaew was excavated. A central hollow and further disturbance on the southern side of the mound suggests it has been the subject of partial excavation and the ditch has become infilled over time.

The remaining 18 *hlaews* lie to the northwest and are roughly circular measuring between 4m-6m in diameter. Most have evidence of partial excavation and survive to a height of between 0.3m-0.8m; they are surrounded by buried quarry ditches, measuring 1m-2m wide. Only 38 mounds survive, the remainder having been ploughed out, built upon or otherwise destroyed. Modern tracks that cross the area have disturbed seven hlaews, and the dumping of modern construction and garden waste has obscured the profiles of several others. The group is in poor condition and the mounds nearest the houses are in imminent danger of destruction; the barrows within the gardens have recorded no finds.

The modern surfaces of all tracks and paths, which cross the monument, are excluded from the scheduling, as are the modern electricity poles situated within the monument, although the ground beneath these features is included.

Barrow fields are usually groups of between five and 300 closely-spaced circular mounds, constructed of earth and rubble, some of which are surrounded by an encircling ditch, covering one or more west-east aligned, rectangular, graves cut into the underlying bedrock and containing inhumation or cremation burials in pottery urns, dating to the early medieval period. Many of the burials were furnished with accompanying grave goods, including jewelry and weapons, and, at two sites, wooden ships were discovered within large mounds.

Approximately 40 examples are known nationally and they are largely concentrated within the south east of England, particularly in prominent locations on the Kent and Sussex

Downs. They were in use during the pagan Anglo-Saxon period between the sixth and seventh centuries AD, although some date to the fifth and eight centuries AD.

8.2.2 0-100m Radius:

In 2001, Canterbury Archaeological Trust carried out an evaluation (EKE5620) at 19 Mill Lane, Derringstone Downs, c.50m southeast of the PDA. The single trench produced no finds or features. (Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2001. Archaeological Evaluation Report at 19 Mill Lane, Derringstone Downs, Barham).

8.2.3 100-200m Radius:

In 1909, A. Meaney of the British Natural History Museum, carried out an excavation (EKE4088/TR24NW1) on an early Anglo-Saxon burial at Breach Downs, c.100m south of the PDA (TR205485).

In 1944, J P Bartlett CAT carried out an excavation (EKE4089) on an early Anglo Saxon barrow cemetery at Breach Downs, c.100m south of the PDA with the British Natural History Museum (TR24NW1).

In 1941- 44, Lord A Conyngham carried out an excavation (EKE4732) on an early Anglo Saxon barrow cemetery at Breach Downs, c.100m south of the PDA, for the British Natural History Museum (TR24NW1)

In 1975, Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit carried out an excavation (EKE8483) on six possible early medieval graves at Breach Down, c.100m southeast of the PDA, found during the laying of a new pipeline (Article in serial: Willson, J. 1984. Further Saxon Burials From Breach Down, Barham. No.76 125 – 130).

In 2012, CAT cut an evaluation trench (12650) of 5.45m at 11 Derringstone Down, c.150m south of the PDA. A possible grave was located but could not be investigated due to the presence of live services. Red bricks were observed within the fill suggesting it may have been previously excavated or disturbed (Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2012. Archaeological evaluation at 11 Derringstone Down, Breach, Barham) (TR24NW1).

8.2.4 200-300m Radius:

There are no events recorded within the assessment area.

8.2.5 300-400m Radius:

There are no events recorded within the assessment area.

8.2.6 400-500m Radius:

There are no events recorded within the assessment area.

8.2.7 Established stratigraphy

There have been no intrusive events to the north of Mill Lane, therefore the stratigraphy has not been recorded.

9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

9.1 Table of Historical Periods

Paleolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon	AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval	AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern	AD 1901 – present day

Table 1 Classification of Archaeological Periods

9.2 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will

provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (500m radius centered on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on page 18 in **Table 1**.

9.3 Introduction

The Archaeological record within the assessment area is diverse and should comprise possible activity dating from one of the earliest human period in Britain through to the modern period.

The geographic and topographic location of Barham and Derringstone is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel, settlement, industry and communication since the Paleolithic.

9.4 History of the Locality

9.4.1 Barham is a village and civil parish 7 miles southeast of Canterbury and 7 miles north of Folkestone. The name Barham derives from the Anglo Saxon chief name of 'Beora' and 'ham' meaning settlement or homestead. Derringstone is a small hamlet just outside and south of the main village and probably derives its name from the Dering family of whom, Sir Edward Derring married Mary Fotherby of Barham Court in 1735.

9.4.2 The Dover Road (A2) follows the original Watling Street constructed by the Romans. In 54AD, Julius Caesar marched from the coast to Barham Downs where he defeated the Britons and set up camp.

9.4.3 In AD596 Ethelbert King of Kent gave Augustine and his 40 monks permission to live and preach Christianity in Canterbury. They built churches in the surrounding villages that radiated out from the city including Barham. The first written record of Barham is in AD809 by King Cenulph. The settlement was given as a gift to Archbishop Wulfred and at that time was sized as 7 plough lands - arable land of a size to occupy seven teams of eight oxen to plough.

9.4.4 In the 11th Century, William the Conqueror having defeated Harold at the Battle of Hastings marched to Dover - which surrendered - and then towards Canterbury where, on Barham Downs, the Kentish men met William to swear fealty and deliver hostages. Barham is recorded in the Domesday Book, held by Odo Bishop of Bayeux who leased it to Fulbert. The village was then confiscated for conspiracy against William Rufus. It passed back to the See of Canterbury and ceased to be a separate borough, being made part of the Hundred of Bourne-Kinghamford with the Archbishop as Lord of the Manor. (To this day the Lord of the Manor of Bishopsbourne is also Lord of the Manor of Barham). The tall arches, base of the church tower and font of Barham Church date to the 12th Century.

9.4.5 The 13th Century brought the construction of the first windmill on Barham Down, although it first appears on a map of 1596. In 1265 Simon De Montfort edicts that an army drawn from every town, city and village be assembled on Barham Down during the Baron's war "against the foreigners". Many timbers, windows, smaller arches and upper part of the tower of Barham Church are dated to the C14th and the upper part of the church tower dates to the 15th century.

9.4.6 Barham court was finished in 1605 and Broome Park, originally designed by Inigo Jones, was constructed over a period of years that began in the 17th Century. In 1644 during the Civil War, the King's troops assembled on Barham Down for an attack on Dover Castle, which was held by Cromwellian supporters. A Census was also conducted in 1649 by the Church, which estimated the population of the village to be around 250.

9.4.7 The notorious highwayman, Black Robin, terrorised travellers along the Dover Road. He was caught and hung on the gallows erected at Barham Cross Roads. On 28th October 1758 at Breach Down, workmen widening the road found skeletons of eight warriors together with beads, a scimitar and a spear. The first mapped record of Valley Road (B2065) following the present route was made in 1769 whilst in 1799 the Helder Campaign had 18,000 troops assembled on Barham Down before embarking for Holland. Barham church records that 38 infants were born at the camp.

9.4.8 During the Napoleonic Wars a series of semaphore stations were sited between Deal and London to warn of an invasion. Barham Down was the second station on the line and Telegraph Cottage is a present reminder. On the 24th July 1804 the War Office issued an order for a camp to be built on Barham Down for about 5,000 men. The spot for the encampment was on the area near the windmills; troops included the 1st & 3rd Batt. - 1st Foot Guard, 1st & 2nd Batt. - 18th Regiment, 53rd Regiment and 2nd Batt. - 61st Regiment.

9.4.9 During the winter of 1836 there were heavy falls of snow, a violent outbreak of influenza and in December a "terrible storm" blowing down 3,000 fir trees at Broome Park.

9.4.10 The present Parish of Barham was created around the time of 1840. This separated it from Bishopsbourne for administrative purposes. In the Tithe List of 1846 there was a total of 4,645 acres held by owners and occupiers which contained 646 records - including properties, pastures, woods, roads and waste areas - of which 255 are in the Oxenden family ownership. The mill, which stood near the Old Mill House (now The Miller's Cottage) was removed and rebuilt in Margate in 1869. In 1874 an interior gallery was added to the Methodist Chapel (and possibly the original pews). Barham railway station opened on 3rd July 1887 with service from Folkestone; from 1st July 1889 the line was completed to Canterbury. Rev. Bryan Fausett of nearby Kingston found the Kingston Brooch whilst excavating and subsequently thirteen 6th century tumuli were opened and amethystine quartz beads, a crystal ball and a gold pennant were found.

9.4.11 In 1900, the Breach Mill was destroyed by fire. The 23rd Signal Company were billeted at Barham for training exercises in preparation for WWI.

In 1932 two skeletons with teeth of 11lbs and curved tusks which disintegrated when exposed to the air, thought to be mammoth skeletons were found on the football grounds. On the site of the possible Roman camp, in 1933, an early Bronze Age beaker, made of coarse red paste, 6¼ inches (15.85cm) in height and decorated with lines and thonging was recovered. The railway was closed for the duration of WWII in April 1941 and taken over by the army, which used it to move rail-mounted guns to suitable firing positions. On the night of 15th/16th October 1987 Southern England was hit by the worst storm since 1703. Considerable damage was caused to Barham; the clock was blown out of the church and on

to a neighbouring house and an 800 year old yew tree on Railway Hill was lost (its original position now marked by a memorial).

9.4.12 In 2000, a new stained glass window and gates were constructed for the church to celebrate the Millennium. However in 2001, the highest ever flow of water was recorded and a large number of houses were flooded near Nailbourne, causing considerable damage to the area.

9.5 Regression 1869 – 1992

9.5.1 Historic maps

9.5.1.1 In an extract from the Topographical Map of the County of Kent by A Drury & W Herbert 1769 (front cover), the village of Barham is located in a rural area between the Nail Bourne river to the west and Barham Down to the east. The nearby Barham Court, the early manor and seat of Barham, is owned by Charles Derring Esquire which is presumably the origin of the name 'Derringstone Hill', found south of the village; the PDA is located on the east side of this road. The hamlet of Dunnington Street is southwest of the village; to the southeast is Den Hill estate, owned by Lady Gray. There are several isolated smallholdings within the area and large stretches of woodland, particularly to the west.

9.5.2 The Ordnance Survey Maps

9.5.2.1 Historic OS map 1873 1:2500

By 1873 the hamlet of Derringstone, to the south of Barham, is established. The PDA forms the west side of a rectangular field (218) at the southern end of the hamlet. The north adjacent field contains Brickfield (215) and kiln. West is Derringstone Hill Farm and further west the Nail Bourne River runs partly above ground and partly below ground in a northerly direction; to the east is Gravel Castle Road. To the south boundary are two small dwellings with outbuildings. Beyond, to the south side of Mill Road is Derringstone Downs, an area of scrubland containing a windmill at the centre, an enclosure to the north boundary and two chalk pits to the east and west boundary. Two trackways lead from the corner of the road to

the windmill and across the length of the site and there are several earthwork anomalies. The hamlet centre is northwest on Derringstone Street at the ford crossing of the Nailbourne River, where a smithy, Brickyard Farm, the Red House and letterbox are found amongst mixed residential and commercial buildings. On the stretch of ribbon style development leading south from the centre are a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and Woodman's Arms Public House (Fig.3).

9.5.2.2 Historic OS map 1898 1:2500

The hamlet remains largely unchanged. The PDA remains part of the rectangular field that has been redesignated (243 – 6.875). The railway has arrived and the track runs north-south to the west of the Nail Bourne river. The Brickfield is named Brick Works, the chalk pits to the south are now named 'old chalk pit' and 'old Lime kiln' presumably because they are disused and the earthworks are recorded as 'Tumuli', referring to a mound of earth or stones raised over a grave (Fig.4).

9.5.2.3 Historic OS map 1907 1:2500

With exception of a new Sunday School, the hamlet remains largely unchanged. The track that runs through the Brick Works, has been designated a Bridle Road (Fig.5).

9.5.2.4 Historic OS map 1937-39 1:2500

The field has been divided in two and the PDA is within the south part (243 - 3.393); two dwellings have been built on the east boundary. The Brick Works is no longer recorded, the kiln has disappeared and it appears to be a dwelling with outbuilding. The area to the south, containing chalk pits, a lime kiln and Tumuli has been developed to the north and east side with eight pairs of semi detached houses and gardens and the site is now recorded as an 'Anglo-Saxon Burial Ground' (Fig.6).

9.5.2.5 Historic OS map 1957 1:2500

The boundaries to the fields have broken down and become one open area that is Derringstone Hill Farm. The Bridal Road that runs through the Brick Works is now Brickfield Road. Within the village, a ruin is recorded at Brickyard Farm and a new public house, 'The Sportsman's Arms' has opened to the west of Derringstone Hill Road (Fig.7).

9.5.2.6 Historic OS map 1970-75 1:2500

A new dwelling 'The Cottage' has been constructed adjacent to Derringstone Hill Farm and the fields (7517 – 2.990/7.39) appear to form part of this property. A triangular area to the west boundary has been separated into three plots in which three dwellings have been constructed – St Nicholas, Roundways, Southease. The old Brick Works is named Rowan Cottage, the dwellings to the south boundary are Mill House and Mill Cottage and to the east boundary are Peakfield and Lan Gaza. In the northern field beyond the brickworks, a Roman Cremation has been recorded. In the south area of the chalk pits three dwellings have been built to the north boundary and a large Tumulus is marked on the map. The ribbon development has spread along the western side of Derringstone Hill Road and the railway line has been removed (Fig.8).

9.5.2.7 Historic OS map 1979 1:2500

There has been little change (Fig.9).

9.5.2.8 Historic OS map 1983 1:2500

The field boundary containing the PDA that was open to 'The Cottage' has been closed and two new dwellings have been added to the west boundary – Uppingdene House and Downside (Fig.10).

9.5.2.9 Historic OS map 1993 1:2500

There has been little change (Fig.11).

9.6 Aerial photographs

9.6.1 1940

By 1940 ribbon-style development has spread from Barham towards the hamlet of Derringstone, although the two areas are not yet joined. The PDA is part of a large rectangular field that is southeast of the centre of Barham village. Mill House and Mill Cottage are visible on the south boundary (Plate 1)

9.6.2 1960

A new housing estate centred around The Grove on the east side of Valley Road has bridged the gap between Barham and Derringstone. The property of Southease has been built to the western boundary of the PDA (Plate 2).

9.6.3 2007

Further development has closed the gap between the area of Barham and Derringstone. There has been no change to the PDA or its immediate surrounding area (Plate 3).

9.6.4 2008

A strip of land has been divided from the main field and now forms additional garden to the properties on the western boundary. The PDA is adjoined to the property of Southease (Plate 4).

9.6.5 2013 - 2017

There has been no change (Plate 5-6).

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

9.7.1 There are no Historic Environment Records within the confines of the proposed development area (PDA). There are twenty-four find spots, ten monuments, six events, five buildings, four farmsteads and one landscape recorded within the assessment area (Appendix I).

9.8 Setting of Listed Buildings

9.8.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed 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).

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).

9.8.2 There are twenty-three Grade II listed buildings recorded within the assessment area. Only one of the listed buildings shares intervisibility with the PDA. Mill House (TR24NW189) on Mill Lane, Derringstone Hill is an early C19th house located c.50m south of the PDA. It appears on the 1873 OS map, however there is no evidence of the property on the Andrews, Drury & Herbert Map of 1769.

9.8.2.1 Brown Cottage, c.175 north of the PDA, dates to 1733-1766 (TR24NW171).

C17th Sydney House (TR24NW172), Dunistone Court dated 1722 (TR24NW121), Derringstone Hill House dating to 1733-1766 (TR24NW122), C18th Derringstone Hill Farmhouse (TR24NW173) and Barham Methodist Chapel is a Wesleyan Chapel built in 1836, constructed from knapped flint with brick dressing to the windows (TR24NW170) are located c.200m north of the PDA.

9.8.2.2 Two C15th properties survive within a 300m radius of the PDA; the Old Farmhouse, a timber framed house with brick L-wing and inglenook fireplace (TR24NW163) and Derringstone Manor, a timber framed house which houses the remains of a dragon beam, an embattled carved beam and two original mullioned windows (TR24NW167).

9.8.2.3 Several C18th properties survive within a c.350m radius. The Red House (TR24NW142) is thought to have been the Civil Defence post in 1941 manned by Sir William Wright Head Warden. The fireplace originates from Nethersole House in Womenswold, which was demolished in 1786. The Footbridge over the Nail Bourne River at the village ford is an C18th brick built segmental arch with parapet (TR24NW138) c.350 north. A K6 telephone kiosk (Telephone no bridge. 831287) from 1935 designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and constructed from cast iron with a domed roof (TR24NW146). Broome Cottage (TR24NW188), Farm Cottage (TR24NW143), 4 Derringstone Green (TR24NW140), Jock's

Lodge (TR24NW120) and Ford Cottage (TR24NW119) all date to this period. Heaselands is an Oast House of unknown date (TR24NW179) c.350 northwest.

9.8.2.4 At a distance of some 400m is the C17th Beggars Cottage (TR24NW116); Days Cottage (TR24NW117), Ivy House (TR24NW175) and Cornerways (TR24NW177) are probably pre C18th; Friends Cottage Farmhouse (TR24NW118) is C18th and the Railway Cottages (TR24NW139) date to the C19th.

10. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

10.1 Walkover Survey

10.1.1 The walkover survey is for the purpose of:

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

10.1.2 The walkover survey 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 artifacts. No archaeological features were identified and as the area was grassed no archaeological artefacts were retrieved (Walkover dated 11/10/2017).

10.1.3 The site has historically been agricultural land.

10.1.4 The PDA consists of a garden plot adjacent to the property of Southease (Plates 7-10).

10.2 Kent Historic Environment Record

See Appendix I

10.2.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

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

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

The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has no record dating to this period within the assessment area, therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level.

The Kent HER has four records dating to this period within the assessment area; two palstaves (TR24NW18) dating to this period were found while ploughing in 1965, c.250m south of the PDA, in the area of the Barrow complex; two ploughed out barrows on the western slope of Breach Downs, c.300m south (TR24NW15), and c.450m south (TR24NW16) and a ploughed out barrow on northerly slope of, c.500m southeast (TR24NW5) are

recorded, however no surface evidence survives. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

10.2.2 Iron Age

The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has two records dating to this period; two copper alloy coins (MKE56690/MKE57800) were found c.150m south of the PDA while metal detecting. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

10.2.3 Romano-British

The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. There are six Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area; a few Roman objects were found during the excavation of the barrows in the early C19th, c. 100m south of the PDA (TR24NW1); a possible ring ditch that may date to the prehistoric or Roman period is found in cropmarks c.300m southwest (TR24NW29); cinerary urns with burnt bones and associated vessels were found in 1870 in the nearby Brickfield, c.400m northeast (TR24NW4); a white metal coin of Hadrian, a jug of lead and a boars head and tusk found beneath the roadway in 1900, c.400m southwest (TR24NW6) and two Copper alloy coins, one of Constantinus were found by metal detector, c.400m east (MKE56809) and c.400m northeast (MKE94575). Therefore, the potential for finding archaeological features or deposits from this period is considered **high**.

10.2.4 Anglo-Saxon

There are three Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area; During the C19th several Tumuli were opened by Sir Thomas Mitchell and Lord Albert Conyngham revealing east west graves cut into the chalk bedrock containing inhumations and some grave goods, c.100m south of the PDA (TR24NW1); five sceattas were found at Breach Downs (TR24NW74), c.150m south and a porcupine type sceatta was found c.350m

northeast (MKE94581). Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered **high**.

10.2.5 Medieval

There are twelve Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area. A late medieval barn (TR24NW202) associated with the farmstead of Heaselands is located c.350m northwest. A silver coin of Edward I (MKE94736), a copper alloy buckle (MKE94753) and a copper alloy casket key were found c.350 northeast of the PDA (MKE94752); a copper alloy harness pendant (MKE56810) and a silver coin (MKE56811) were found c.400m east; a copper alloy dagger guard c.400m northeast (MKE94796); a Copper alloy spur c.450m west (MKE94724); a copper alloy buckle (MKE94765), a copper alloy strap end (MKE94766) and a silver penny of Henry III (MKE94809) c.450m northeast; a silver Edward III longcross penny c.500m northeast (MKE94578). Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period in the PDA is considered **high**.

10.2.6 Post Medieval

There are thirteen records held at the Kent HER from this period within the assessment area. An early C19th building (TR24NW189) is located c.50m south of the PDA. Breach Downs Mill, a C19th smock mill (TR24NW238) was located c.150m south of the PDA; an early C19th building (TR24NW203) is located c.150m N. A pair of silver cufflinks (MKE94628) were found c.250m east. Broome Park, c.350m east, is recorded as pleasure ground that dates to the C18th (TR24NW220) and the Woodman (TR24NW204) was an C18th public House c.300m north. A C18th building (TR24NW198) is located c.400m northwest and an Elizabeth I penny (MKE56697) and a James I silver penny (MKE94579) were found c.400m northeast; an C18th building (TR24NW198) is located c.400m northwest. Barham Station, c.500m northwest, opened 1887 and closed 1947, (TR24NW86). A copper alloy dress hook (MKE94721) and a silver half groat of Charles I (MKE94737) were found c.500m southwest. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered **high**.

10.2.7 Modern

There is one record in the Kent HER within the assessment area from this period. A Civil Defence air raid wardens post with telephone extension to the Red House (Sir William Wright) in Barham village was established on Derringstone Downs, c.150m south, in 1941 (TR24NW112). Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered **low**.

10.2.8 Farmsteads

There are four farmsteads recorded within the assessment area dating to the post-medieval period. Derringstone House (MKE87780) is a rectangular courtyard with working buildings to three sides, additional detached elements and a detached farmhouse in a central position, located c.200m north of the PDA, within the village and suffering a significant loss of more than 50%.

The Old Farmhouse (MKE87781) is a loose courtyard with working buildings to four sides, and a detached farmhouse in a central position, located c.300m northwest, within the village, only the farmhouse remains. Heaselands (MKE87782) is a regular courtyard with buildings to four sides, an L plan element and a detached farmhouse in a central position, located c.300m northwest, within the village and suffering a partial loss of less than 50%.

Derringstone (MKE88728) is a regular courtyard L Plan with buildings to three sides, detached elements and a detached farmhouse in a central position, located c.350m northwest, within the village, only the farmhouse remains.

10.2.9 Undated Records

There are no undated records.

10.3 Summary of Potential

10.3.1 The PDA is located in the hamlet of Derringstone to the south of Barham village that became established in the C18th.

There is evidence that there may have been a substantial Roman Camp sited on the Downs in 54AD and there have been Roman artifacts found in the barrows on the Breach Downs within c.100m of the PDA. This is a complex site of Barrows that have were excavated in the

C18th and C19th and were dated from the 6th to 8th centuries although there is some evidence of Bronze Age and Medieval archaeology so the site may have been in use from the Roman period through to the medieval period.

Therefore the site has a moderate potential for the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods and a high potential for the Roman, Anglo Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

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

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

11. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

11.1 Introduction

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

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g. construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.

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

11.2 Historic Impacts

11.2.1 Cartographic regression (8.5), Topographic analysis (3.2) and Historical research (8.4) indicate that the PDA was historically farmland, therefore, previous impacts to archaeological remains from construction are considered to be **low**.

11.2.2 Agriculture became gradually more intense over time and by the modern era it was mechanised. Although the farming process rarely penetrates below the upper layers of the ground, plough truncation can have a significant impact on preserved shallow deposits. The PDA has historically been agricultural land, therefore, the damage to archaeological remains from the agricultural process is considered to be **moderate**.

11.3 Summary of Impacts Both Historic and Proposed

11.3.1 Evidence suggests that the site has historically been the subject of agriculture and cultivation and there are no records to suggest that the site has seen any construction in any period. Cropmarks and earthworks are all located south of the site on the Breach Downs and date largely to the Anglo Saxon period. These areas have been disturbed and recorded within the modern period.

11.3.2 The level of natural geology of the site is unconfirmed.

12. MITIGATION

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

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high** archaeological potential and the periods that have the highest potential for survival are the Roman, Anglo Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

13. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Archive

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

13.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

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

13.3 Copyright

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

Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA., SWAT Archaeology

11/10/17

14. REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY

Canterbury District Local Plan Publication Draft 2 (2014)

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

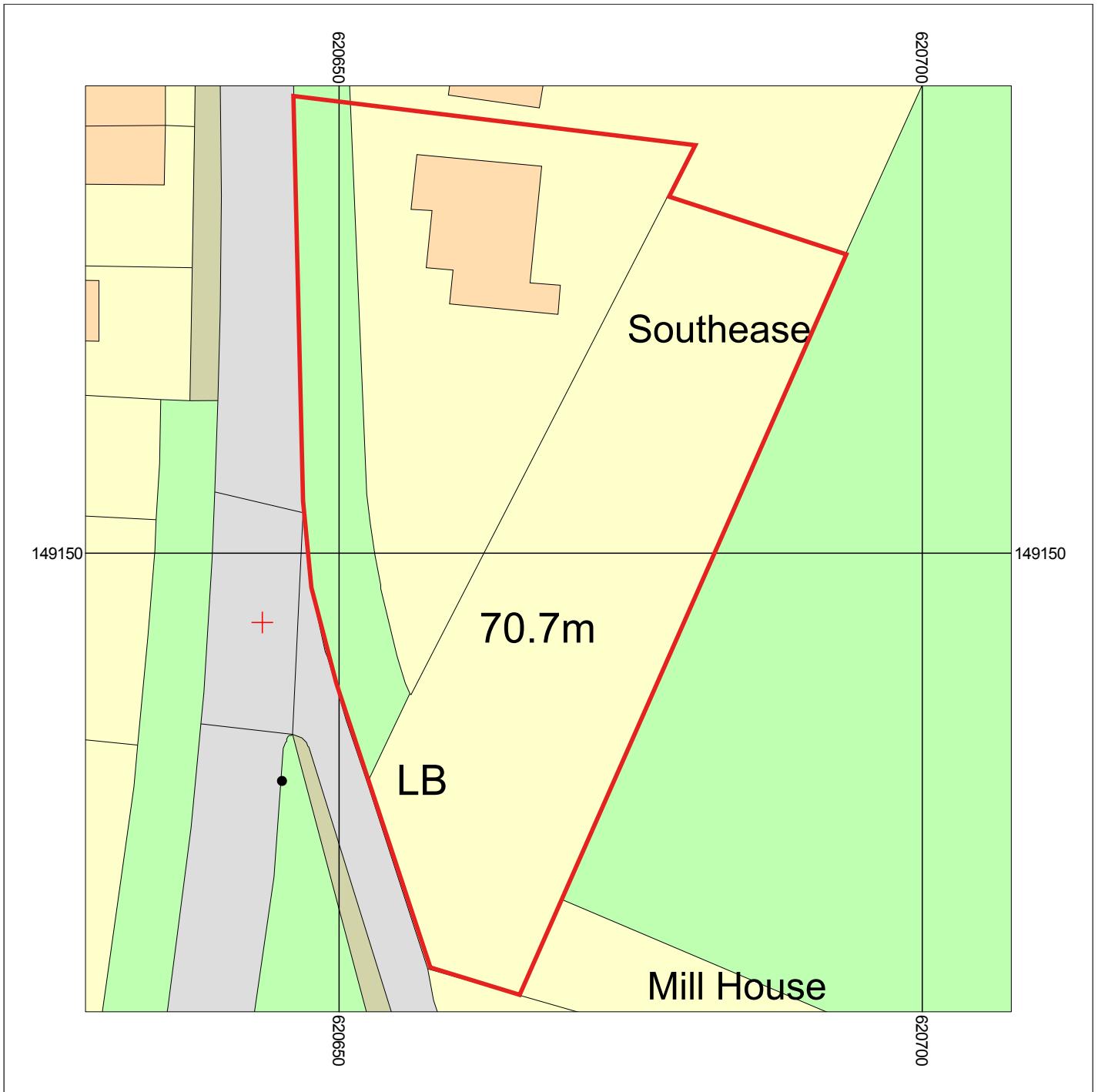
National Planning Policy Framework 2012

Data provided by Kent HER



Figure 1: Site location map

OS Plan Colour



License number: 100031961

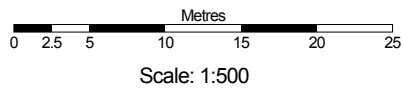


Figure 2: Site location map

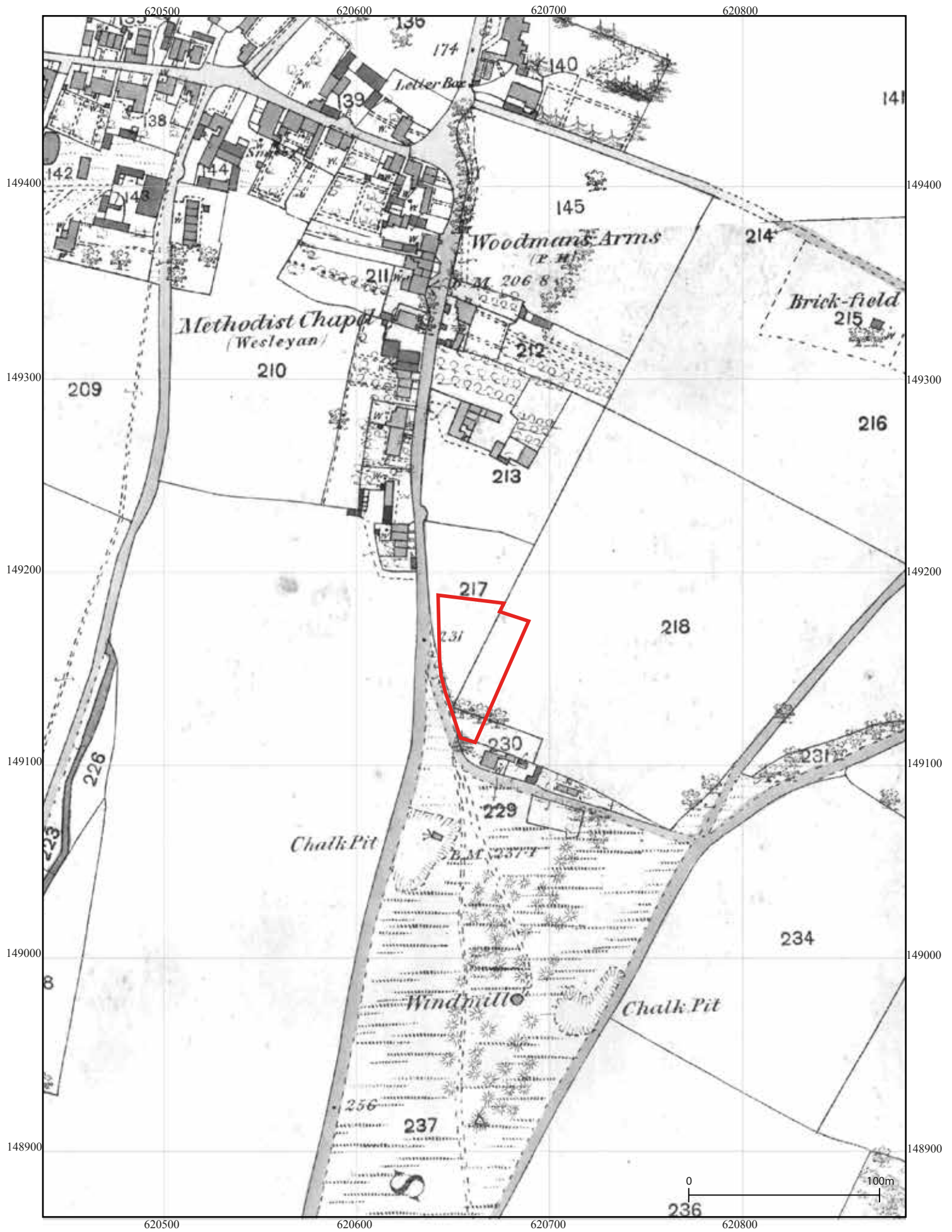


Figure 3: OS historic map from 1873, scale 1:2500

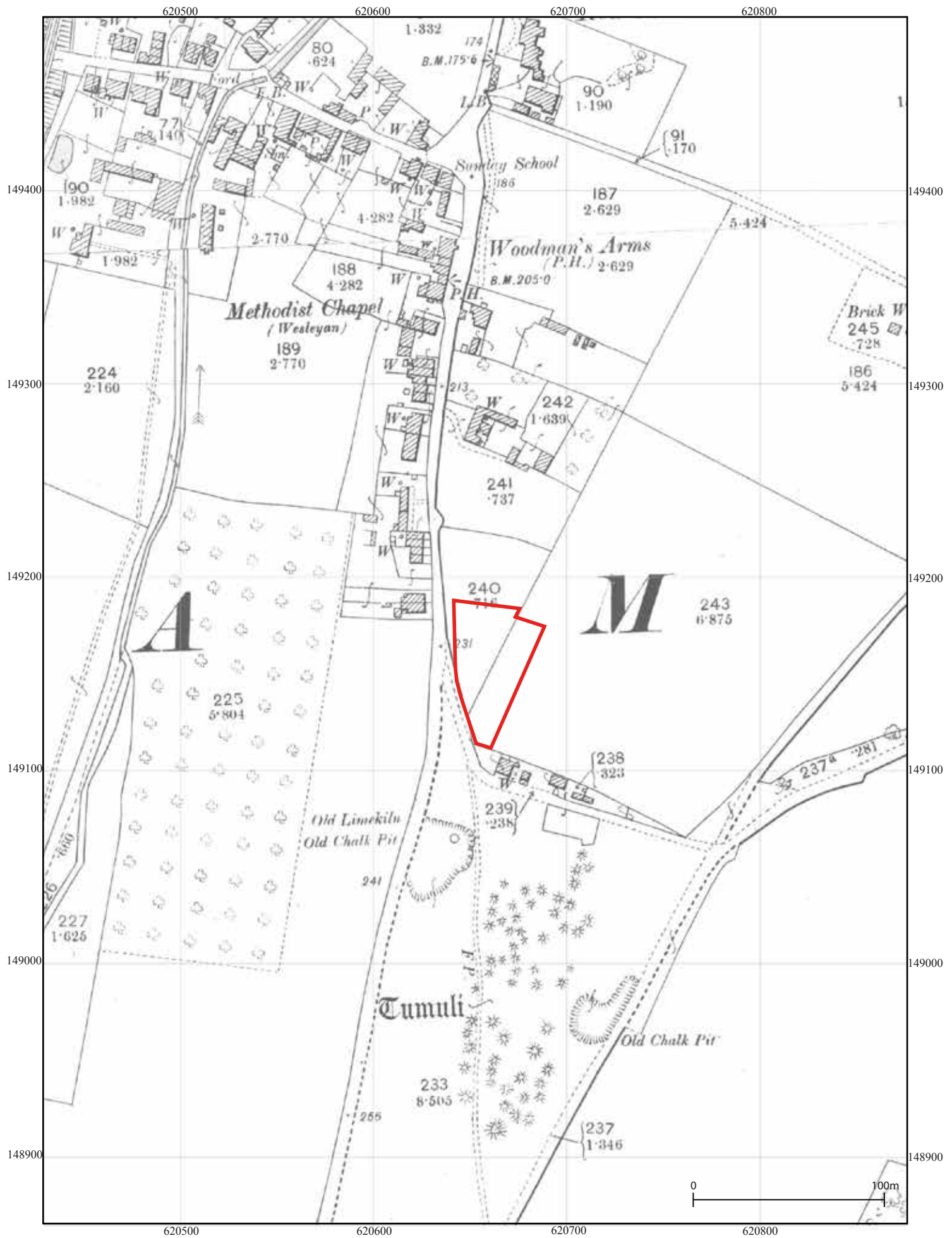


Figure 4: OS historic map from 1898, scale 1:2500

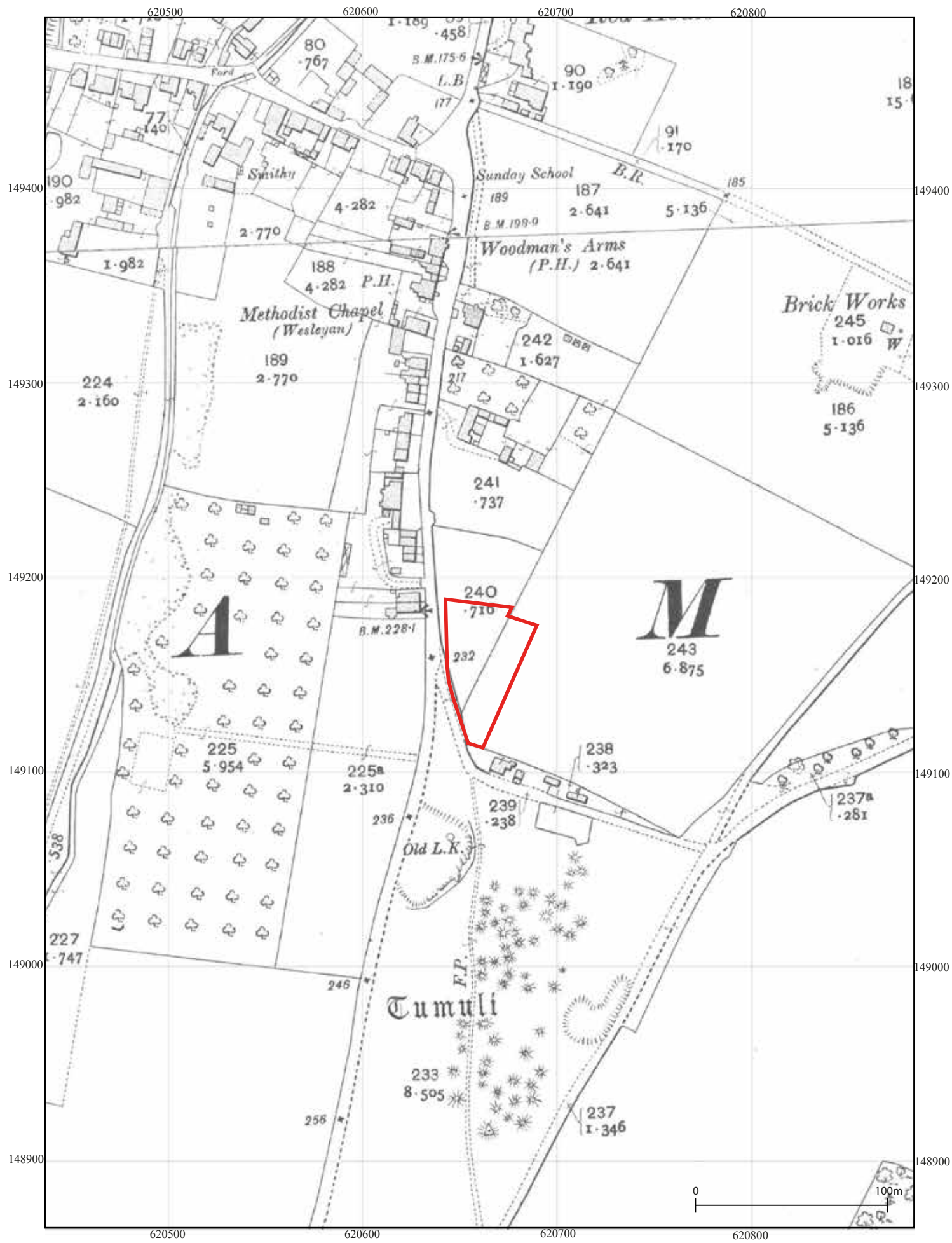


Figure 5: OS historic map from 1907, scale 1:2500

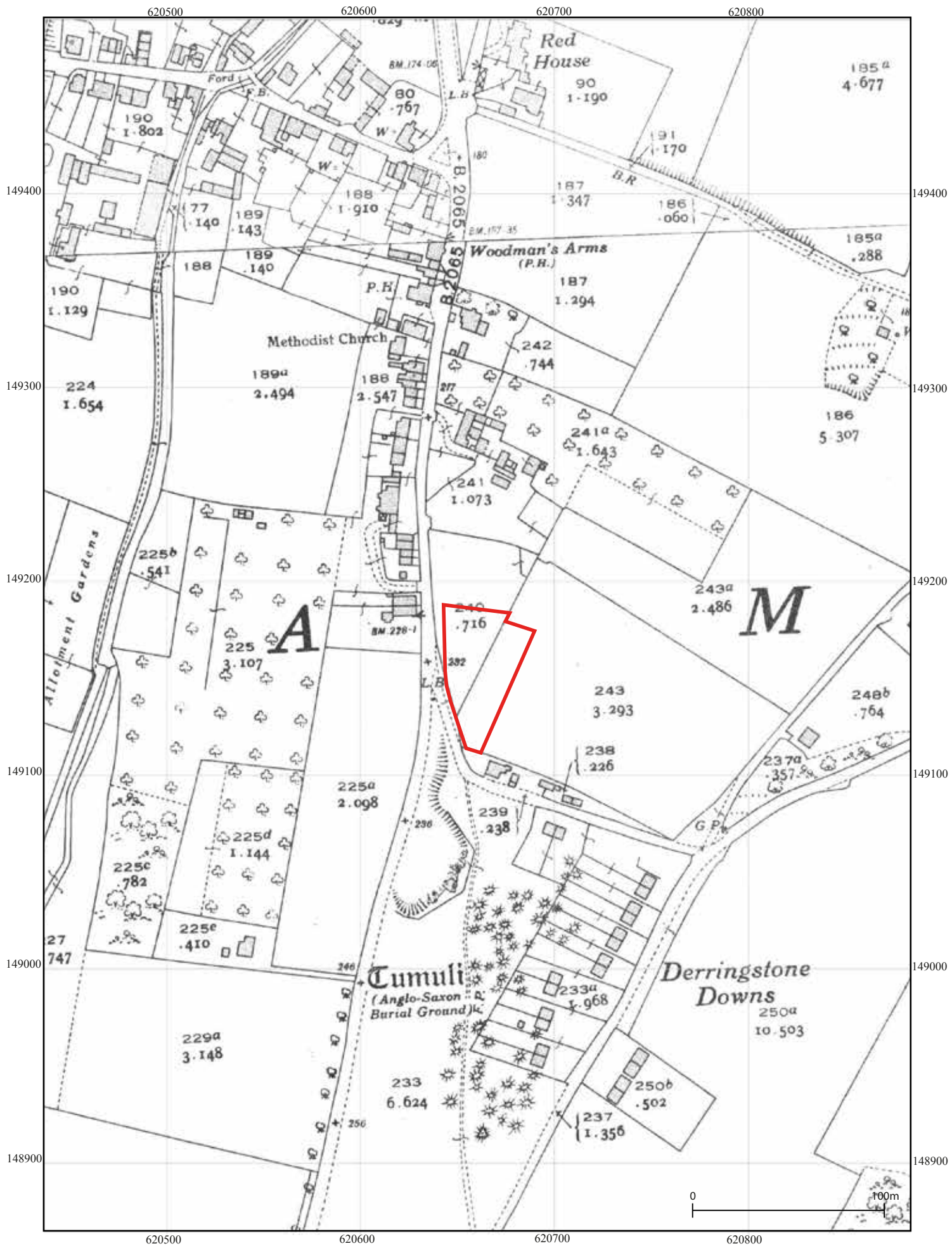


Figure 6: OS historic map from 1937-1939, scale 1:2500

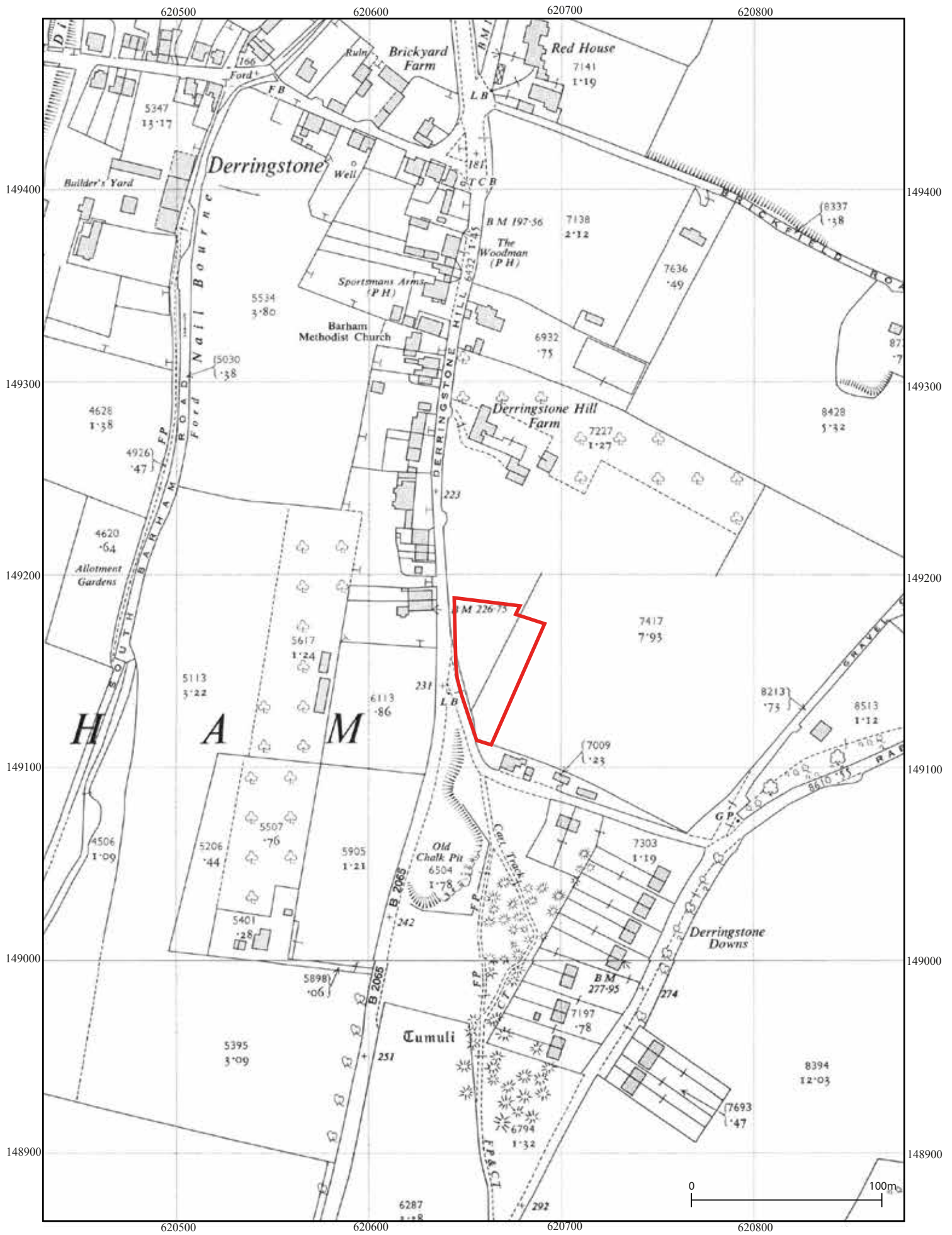


Figure 7: OS historic map from 1957, scale 1:2500

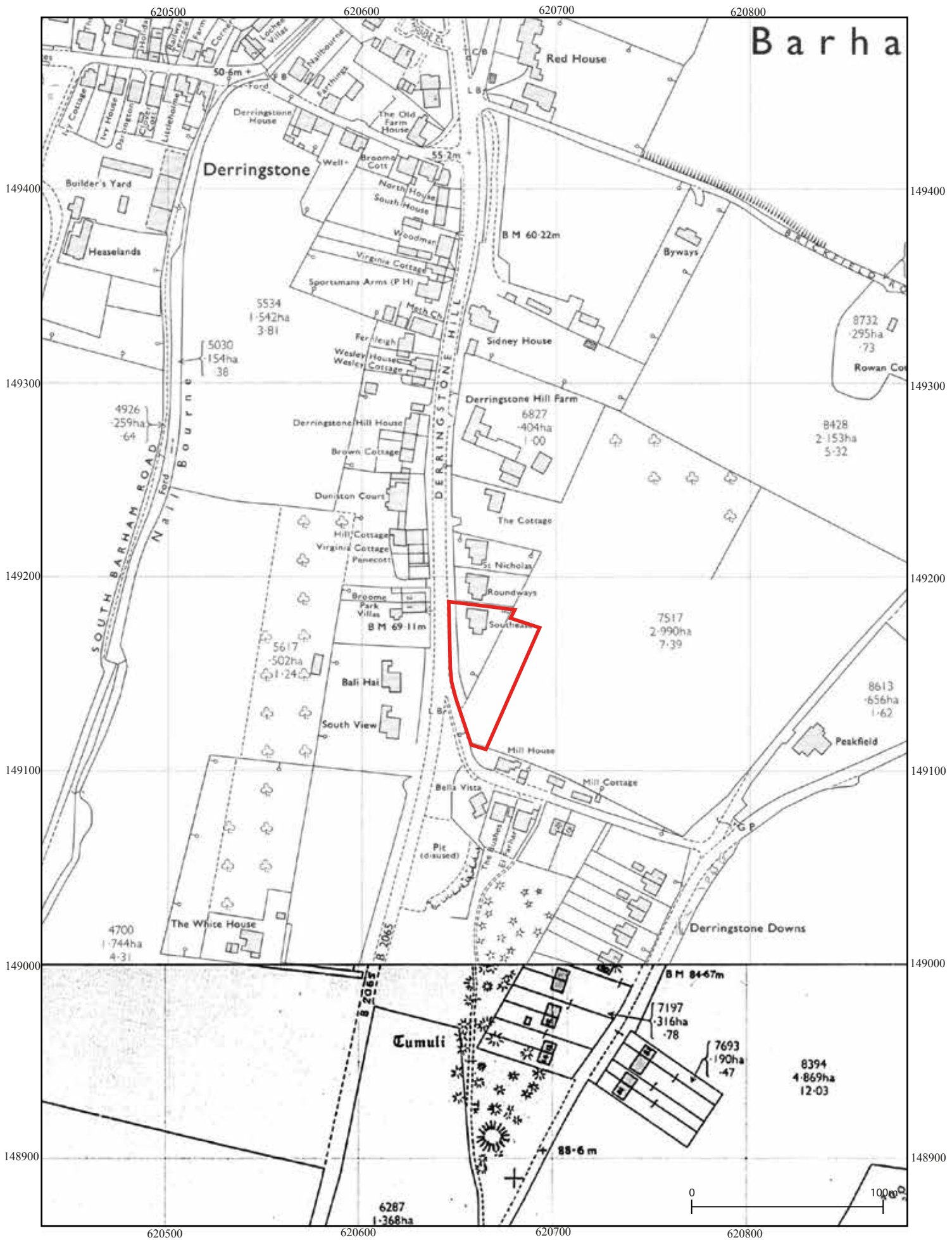


Figure 8: OS historic map from 1970-1975, scale 1:2500

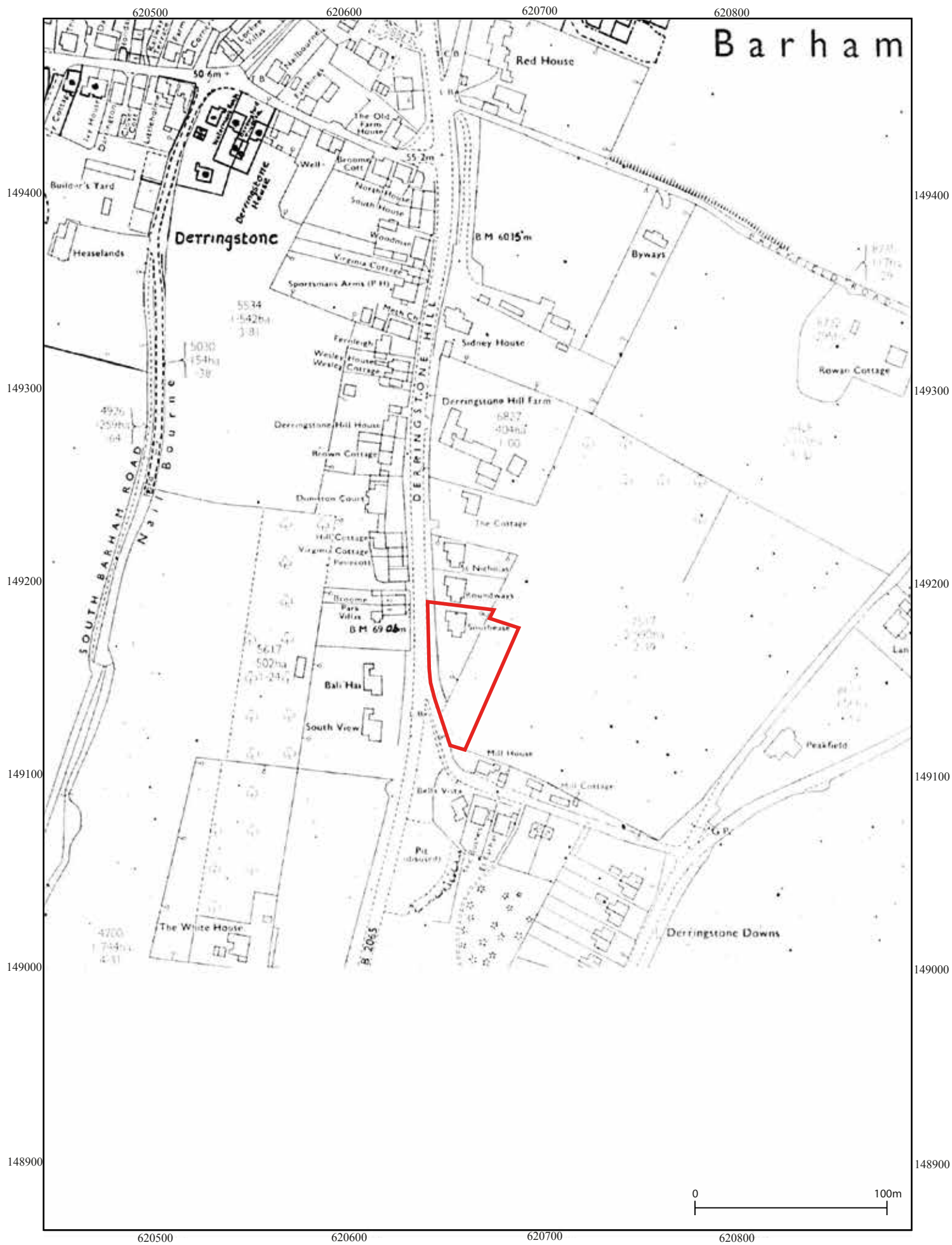


Figure 9: OS historic map from 1979, scale 1:2500

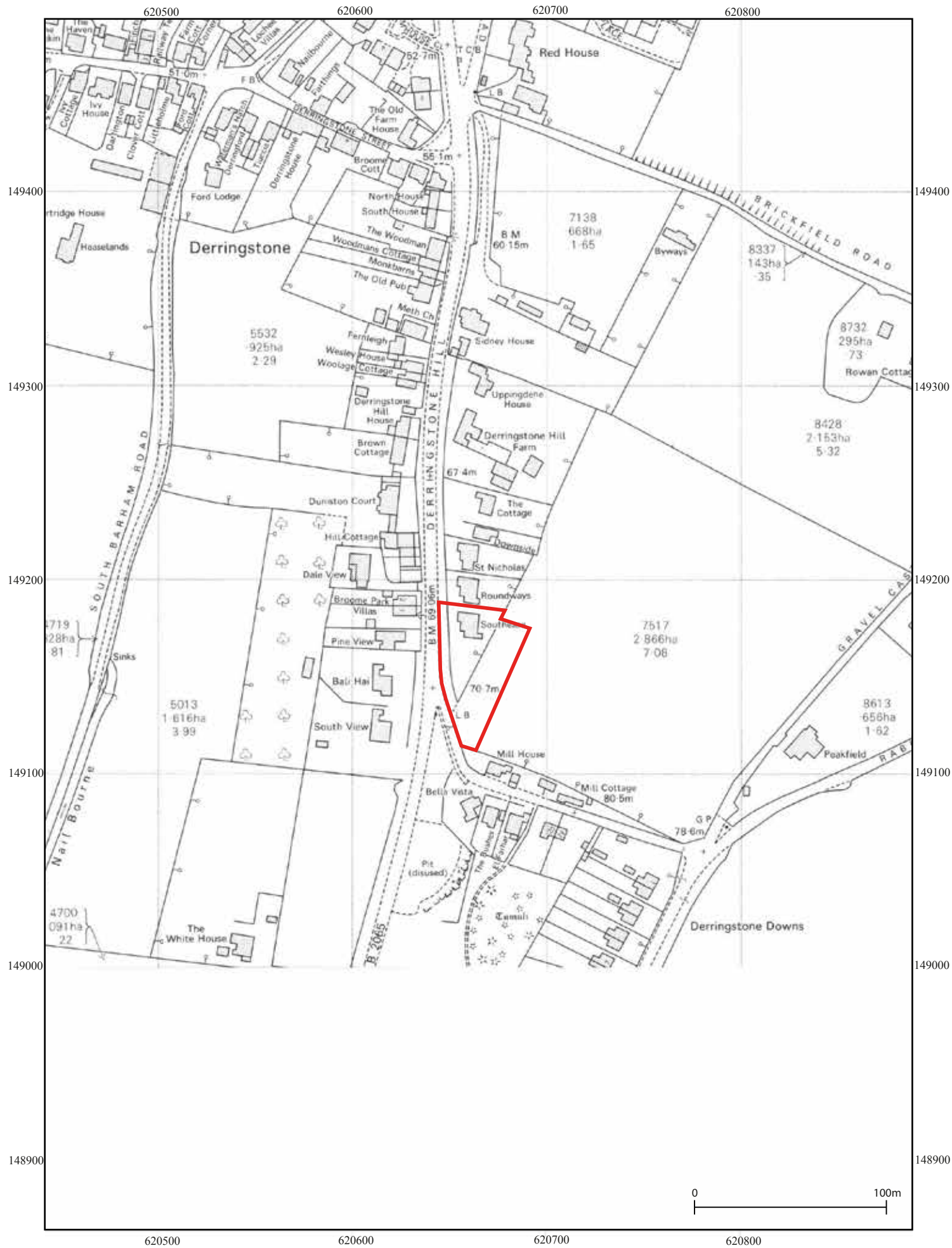
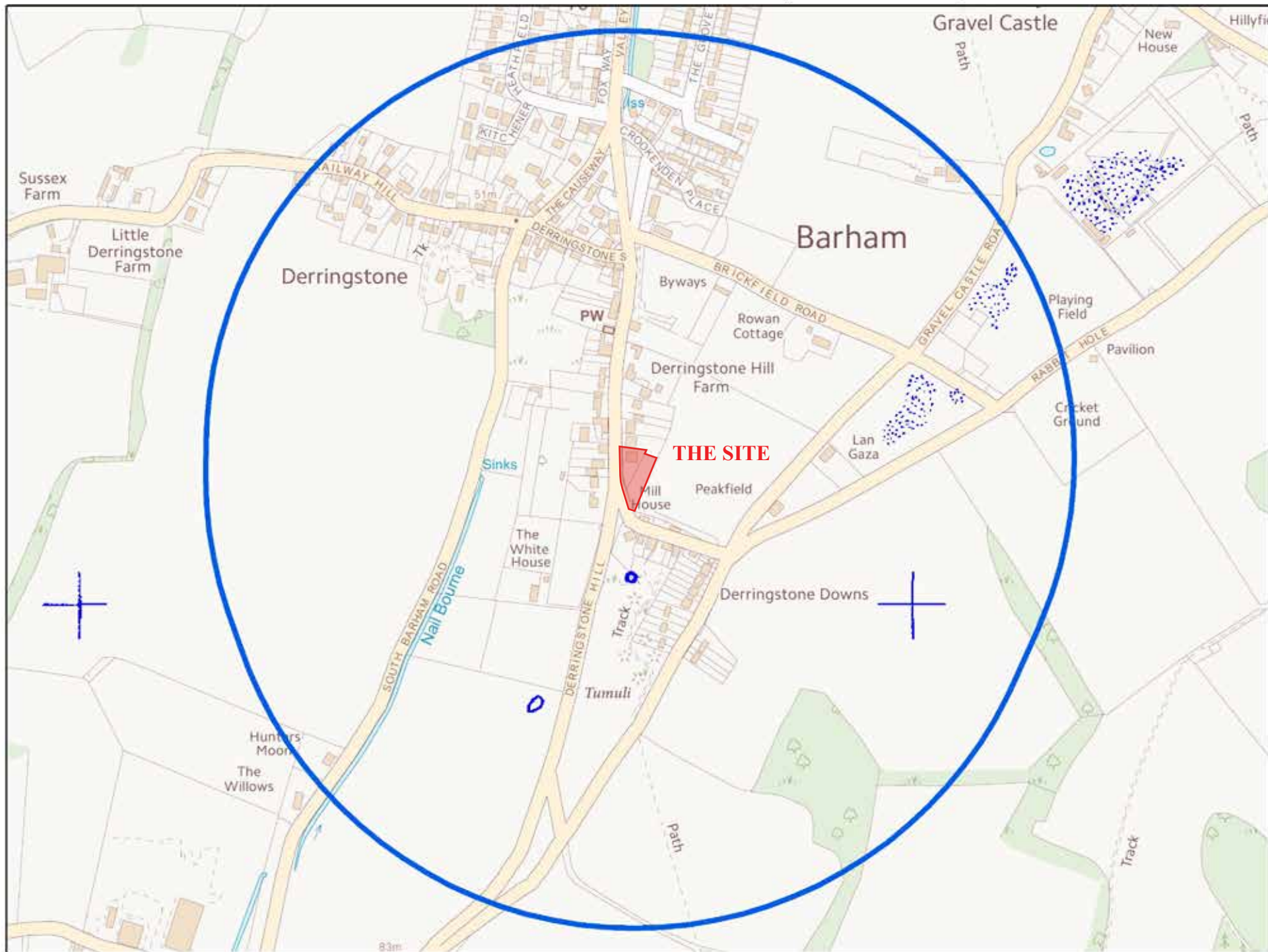


Figure 10: OS historic map from 1983, scale 1:2500

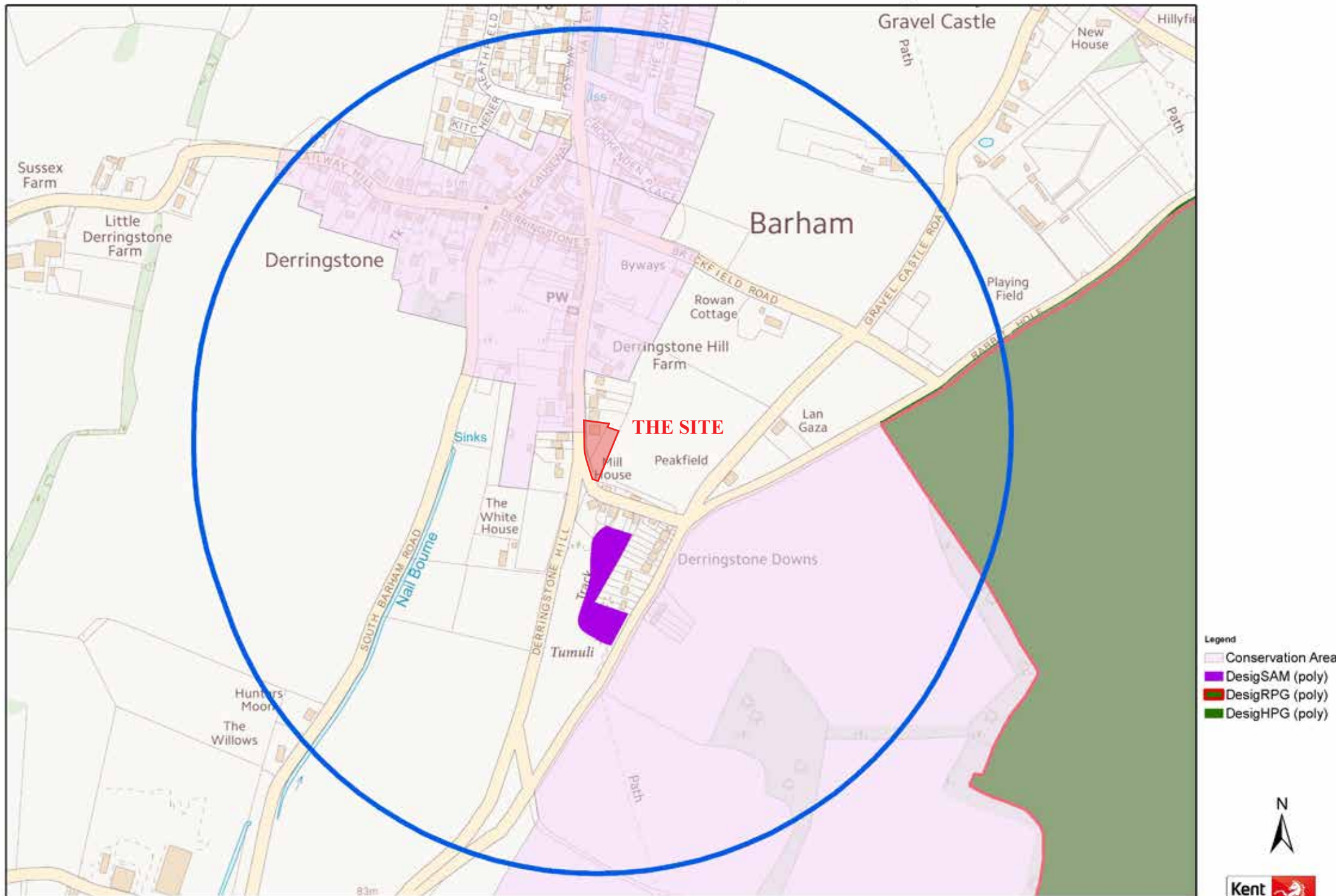


Figure 11: OS historic map from 1993, scale 1:2500

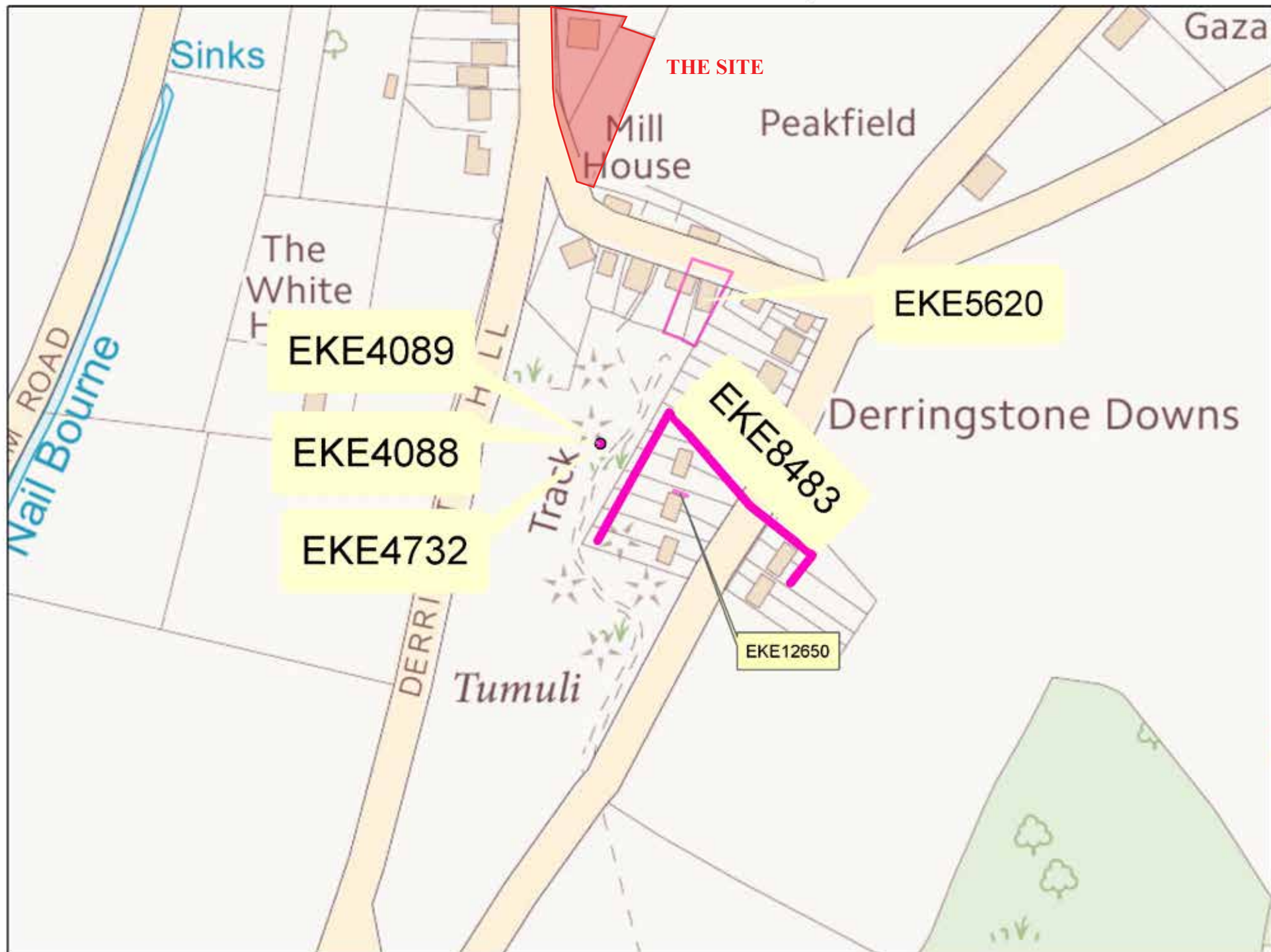
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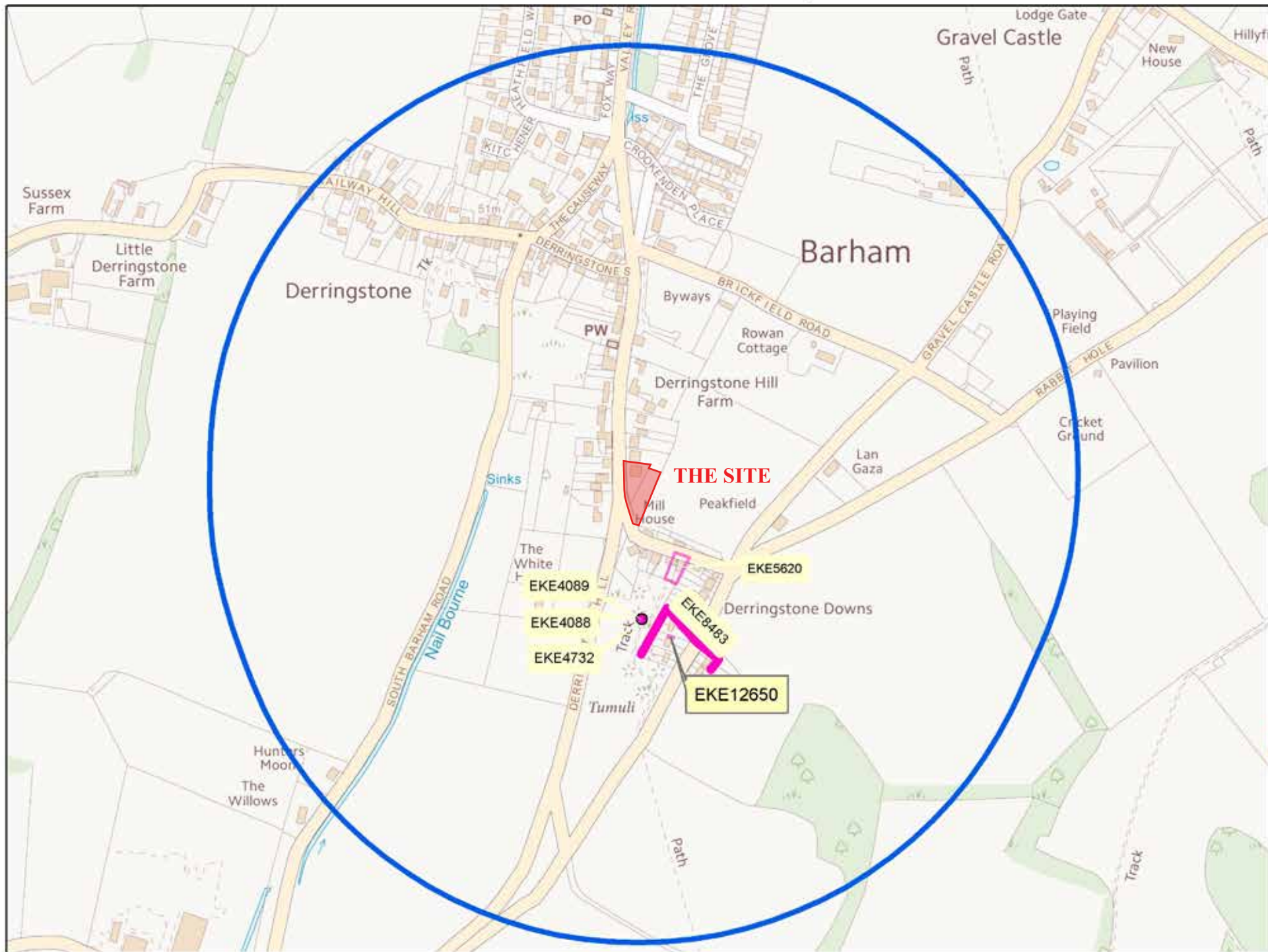
Kent Historic Environment Record - Southease, Barham - Designations



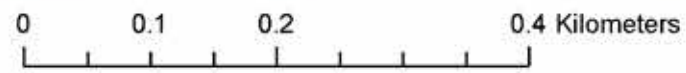
Kent Historic Environment Record - Southease, Barham - Events



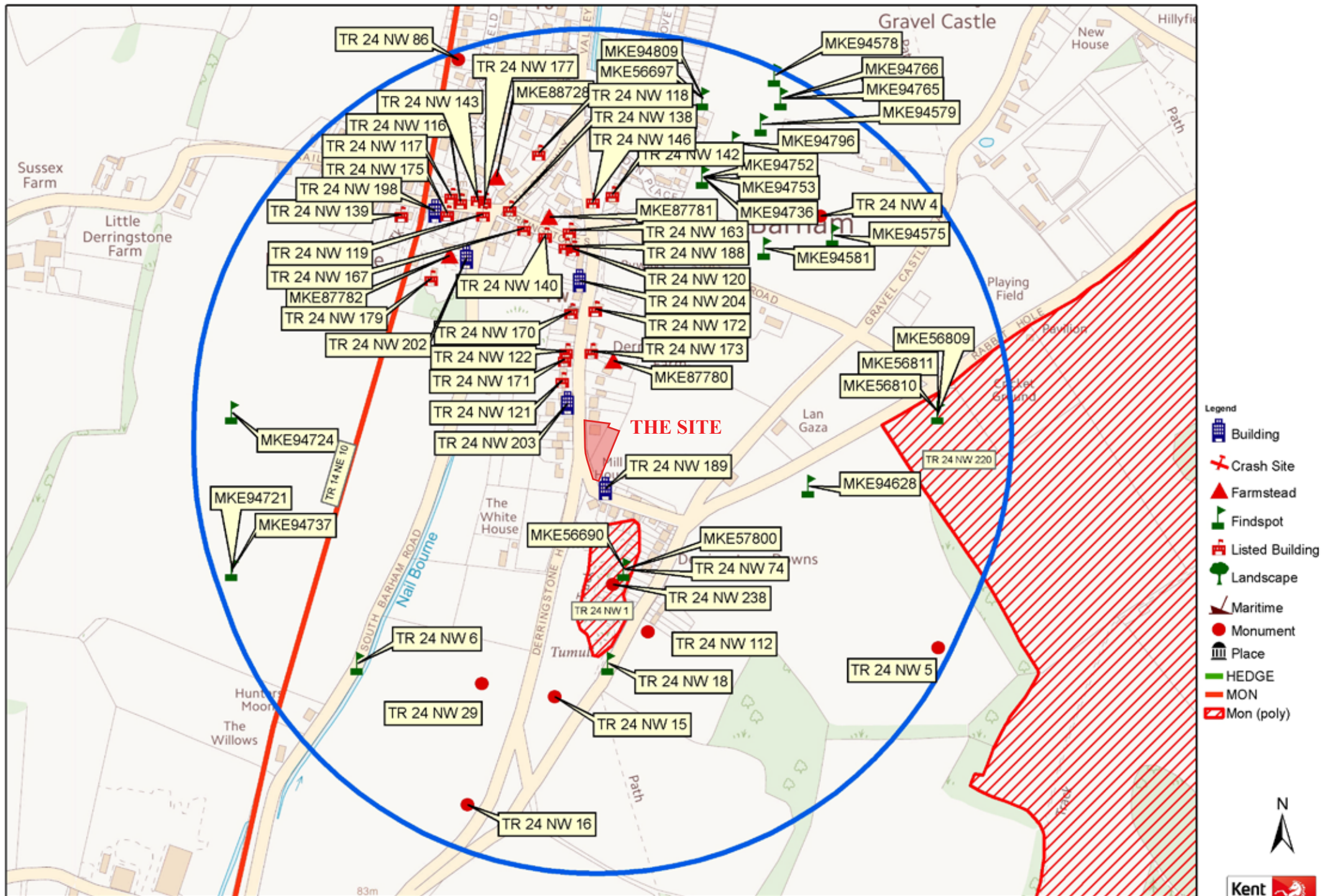
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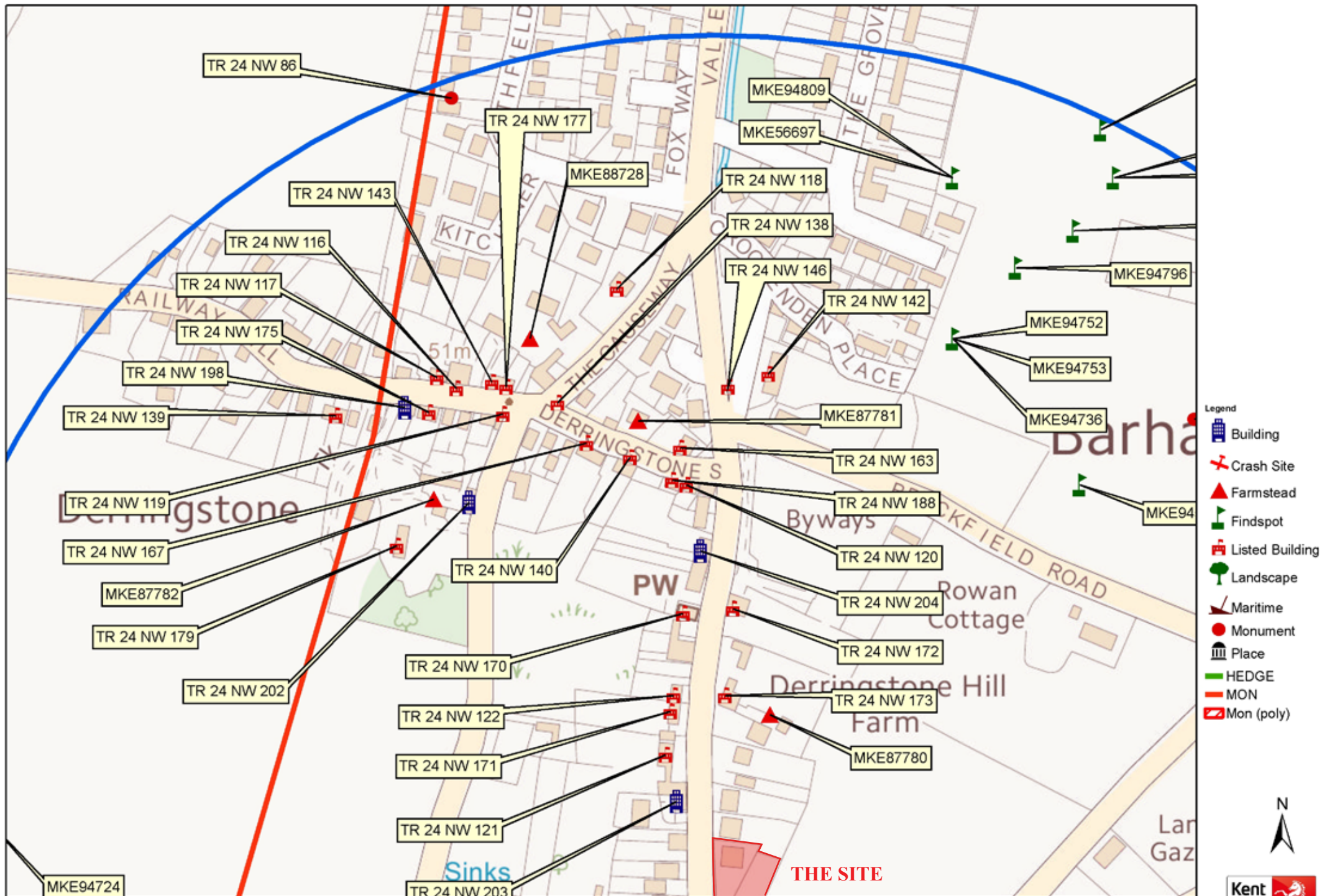
- Legend
- Event (point)
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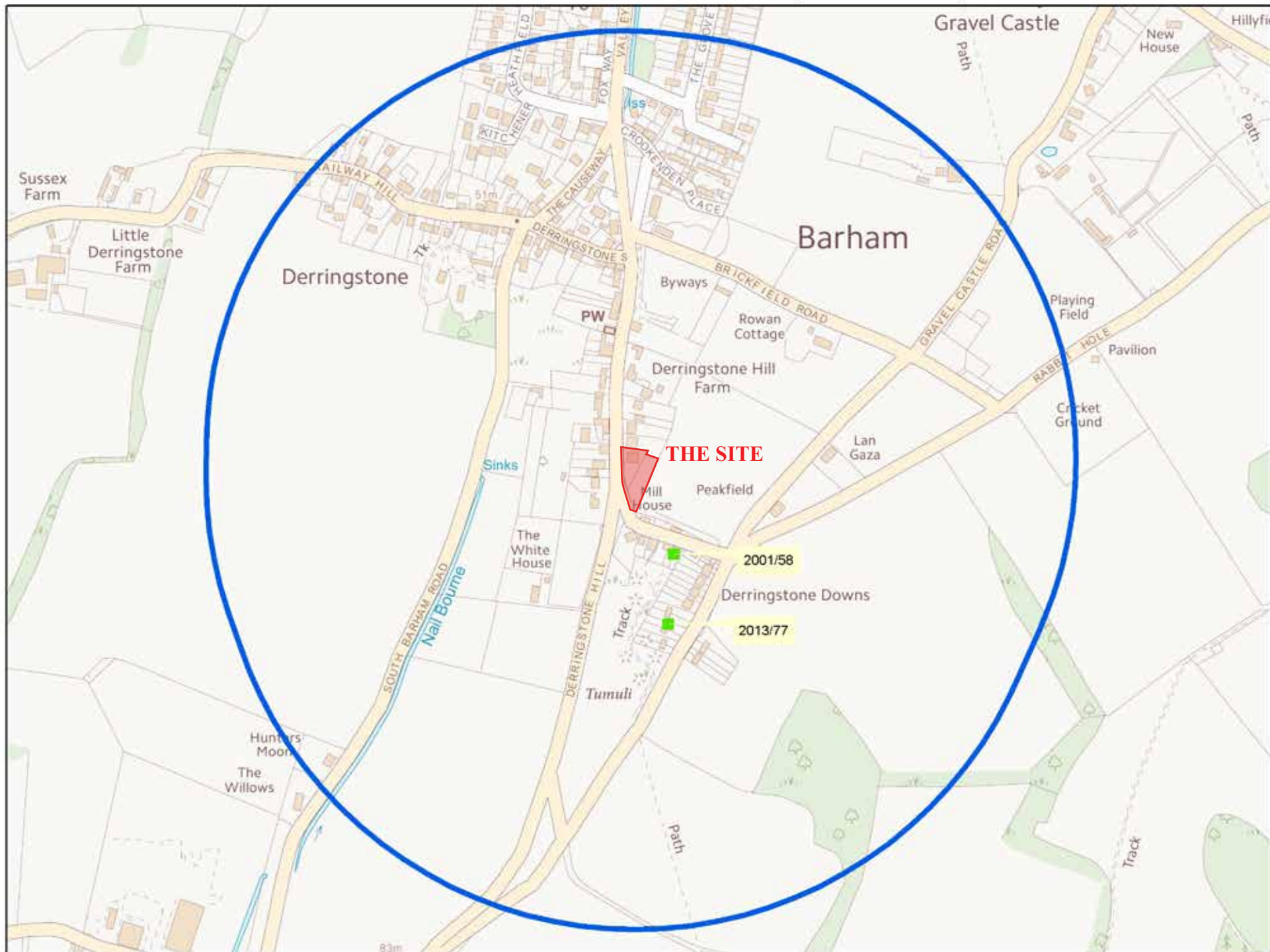
Kent Historic Environment Record - Southeast, Barham - Monuments



Kent Historic Environment Record - Southeast, Barham - Monuments



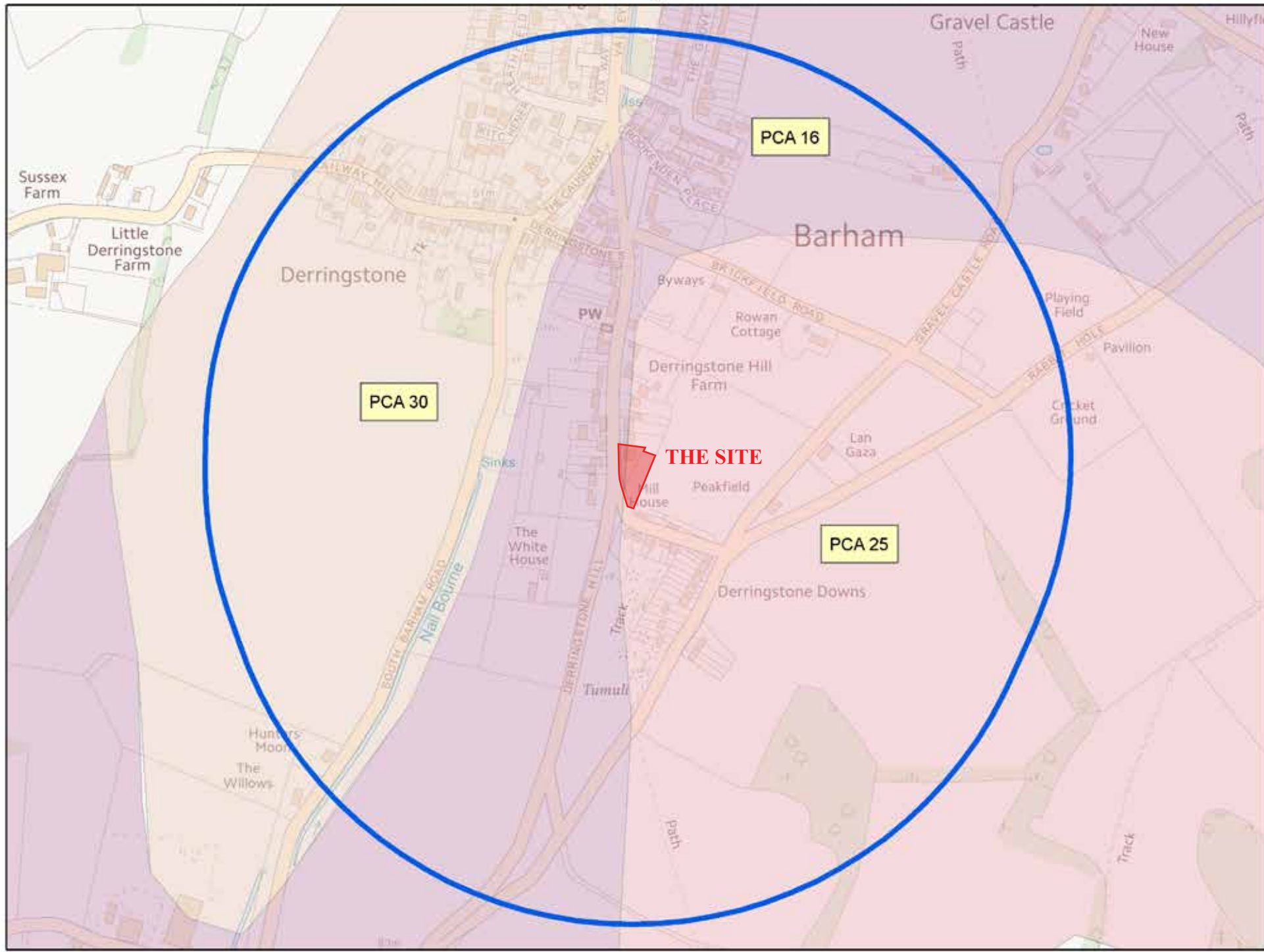
Kent Historic Environment Record - Southease, Barham - Reports



- Legend
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 - On HER



Kent Historic Environment Record - Southeast, Barham - Stour Palaeolithic Character Area



Legend



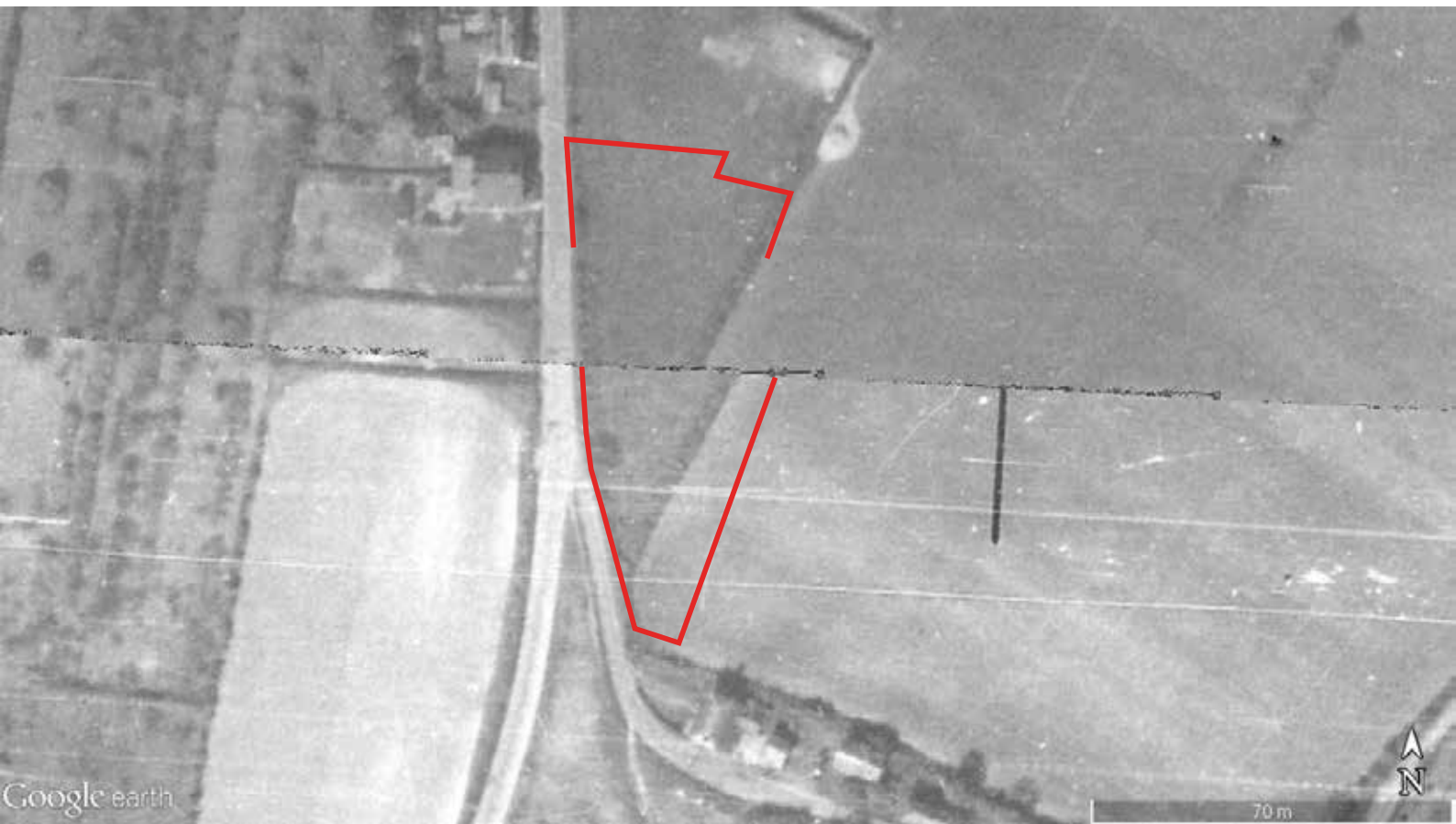


Plate 1: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1940



Plate 2: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1960



Plate 3: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2007



Plate 4: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2008



Plate 5: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2013



Plate 6: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2017



Plate 7. View of site (looking north)



Plate 8. View of site (looking south)



Plate 9. View of site (looking east)



Plate 10. View of site (looking west)

Appendix 1

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
EKE8483	Intrusive	c.100m SE	Anglo Saxon	1975, excavation at Breach Down by Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, early medieval burials found during the laying of a new pipeline in 1975. Six possible graves were investigated (Article in serial: Willson, J. 1984. Further Saxon Burials From Breach Down, Barham. No.76 125 – 130).
EKE12650	Intrusive	c.150m S	Unknown	2012, evaluation at 11 Derringstone Down, Breach by CAT, means of a trench 5.45m long. A possible grave was located but could not be investigated due to the presence of live services. Red bricks were observed within the fill suggesting it may have been previously excavated or disturbed. (Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2012. Archaeological evaluation at 11 Derringstone Down, Breach, Barham). (TR24NW1)
EKE4088	Intervention	c.100m S	Anglo Saxon	1909, Breach Downs, excavation by British Natural History Museum Grid Ref Published as TR205485 by A. Meaney, Early Anglo-Saxon Burial. (TR24NW1)
EKE4732	Intervention	c.100m S	Anglo Saxon	1941- 44, excavation at Breach Downs by the British Natural History Museum, directed by Lord A Conyngham, early Anglo Saxon barrow cemetery (TR24NW1)
EKE4089	Intervention	c.100m S	Anglo Saxon	1944, excavation at Breach Downs by the British Natural History Museum, directed by J P Bartlett of Canterbury Archaeological Trust, early Anglo Saxon barrow cemetery (TR24NW1)
EKE5620	Intrusive	c.50m SE	N/a	2001, evaluation at 19 Mill Lane, Derringstone Downs, by CAT. A single trench was dug which produced no finds or features. (Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2001. Archaeological Evaluation Report at 19 Mill Lane, Derringstone Downs, Barham).

Appendix 1

TR14NE10	Monument	c.300m W	Post Medieval	The Elham Valley railway line ran from Cheriton to Harbledown, opened to Barham (TR 20 49) on 4th July 1887, singled during first world war, partly closed to passengers in the second, branch closed to passengers from 16th June and altogether from 10th October 1947.
TR24NW1	Monument	c.100m S	Anglo Saxon	On Breach Downs, Lord Albert Conyngham opened 66 tumuli in 1841 and another 8 in 1844. Previously, Sir Thomas Mitchell had opened many in 1809 while another 8 were opened for the C.B.A.A. in 1844. The mounds varied in height up to 8ft but all contained graves cut in the chalk from east to west. Most of the burials belong to the C6th and some to the C7th. A few Roman objects occurred among the contents of the barrows. (2,3) A grave mound cluster situated on a gentle north-facing slope of Breach Downs at a height of 275ft OD. Only 38 mounds survive, the remainder having been ploughed out, built upon or otherwise destroyed. The largest mound (probably the 'king' barrow) occupies the highest point; it measures 15 metres in diameter and 1.3 metres in height. The remainder vary between 4 and 6 metres in diameter and 0.3 to 0.8 metres in height. The group in general is in poor condition and those mounds nearest the houses are in imminent danger of destruction. Nothing is known to have been found during the destruction of those barrows within the gardens.
TR24NW4	Monument	c.400m NE	Roman	Roman cinerary urns, burnt bones and other vessels found c.1859 when digging brickearth. Samian vessel and two saucers with possible Christian symbols found in brickfield near Breach Downs August 1870.
TR24NW5	Monument	c.500m SE	Bronze Age	Ploughed out barrow on a northerly slope under grass. Nothing visible on ground, no evidence on aerial photographs.
TR24NW6	Findspot	c.400m SW	Roman	White metal coin of Hadrian, a jug of lead, and a boar's head and tusks found beneath the roadway in 1900.

Appendix 1

TR24NW15	Monument	c.300m S	Bronze Age	Ploughed out barrow on a western slope of Breach Downs. Ground is under young spring wheat, nothing visible on the ground, no evidence on aerial photographs.
TR24NW16	Monument	c.450m S	Bronze Age	Ploughed out barrow on a western slope of Breach downs. Ground under grass, no surface indications of a barrow, and no evidence on aerial photographs.
TR24NW18	Findspot	c.250m S	Bronze Age	Two Bronze Age palstaves, found at Breach Downs near the Barrow complex in 1965 while ploughing.
TR24NW29	Monument	c.300m SW	Prehistoric - Roman	Possible Ring Ditch, Oval mark on corner of field on site of Barrow.
TR24NW74	Findspot	c.150m S	Anglo Saxon - Medieval	Five early medieval sceattas found in 1984 at Breach Downs.
TR24NW86	Monument	c.500m NW	Post Medieval-Modern	Site of Barham station. Line opened 1887 and closed 1947.
TR24NW204	Building	c.300m N	Post Medieval	The Woodman, formerly a public house. C18th. 2 stories in painted brick with tiled roof, hipped to right.
TR24NW203	Building	c.150m N	Post Medieval	Early C19th. 2 storeys in painted brick, rendered to side, with double pile hipped roof of welsh slates.
TR24NW189	Building	c.50m S	Post Medieval	Early C19th. 2 stories, rendered, with hipped welsh slate roof. Red brick to rear and penticed extension in knapped flint.
TR24NW198	Building	c.400m NW	Post Medieval-Modern	C18th or before, weather boarded and overhanging to first floor.

Appendix 1

TR24NW202	Building	c.350m NW	Late Medieval	South Barham Road, Barn to Heaselands, without crown posts, temporary roof, wagon entry
TR24NW170	Listed Building	c.200m N	Post Medieval	GII Listed, Barham Methodist Chapel built 1836, Derringstone Hill, Wesleyan Chapel, knapped flint with brick dressing to windows, some render, double doors.
TR24NW171	Listed Building	c.175m N	Post Medieval	GII Listed, Brown Cottage 1733-1766, two storey, hipped tile roof, brick building part rebuilt in the modern period.
TR24NW172	Listed Building	c.200m N	Post Medieval	GII Listed, Sydney House 1660-1732 AD, two hipped buildings of two-storey with cat slide roof to rear, brick building.
TR24NW173	Listed Building	c.200m N	Post Medieval	GII Listed, Derringstone Hill Farmhouse 1700-1799, brick building, two storey red and blue brick, hipped tile roof.
TR24NW188	Listed Building	c.350m N	Post Medieval	GII Listed, Broome Cottage, two-storey in painted brick with half hipped tile roof.
TR24NW175	Listed Building	c.400m NW	Post Medieval	GII Listed, Ivy House, two storey and attics, in red and blue brick with tile roof and dormers.
TR24NW163	Listed Building	c.300m N	Medieval – Post Medieval	GII Listed, The Old Farmhouse 1450, C16th timber framed house with brick L-wing and tiled roof. Inglenook fireplace.
TR24NW177	Listed Building	c.400m NW	Post Medieval	GII Listed, Cornerways pre C18th, two-storey in painted brick building with tiled roof. Sun fire plaque.
TR24NW179	Listed Building	c.350m NW	Post Medieval	GII Listed, Heaselands Barn, Oast House of unknown date, two storey brick built with tiled roof.
TR24NW116	Listed Building	c.400m NW	Post Medieval	GII Listed, Beggars Cottage, 1680-1770, one of a range of railway cottages, timber roughcast, rendered and hipped Kentish peg tiled roof.
TR24NW142	Listed Building	c.350m N	Post Medieval	The Red House, 1941 Sir William Wright Head Warden, civil defence post, three storey brick building with hip tiled roof. Fireplace originates from Nethersole House in Womenswold, demolished 1786.
TR24NW143	Listed Building	c.350m NW	Post Medieval	GII Listed, Farm Cottage, two storey blue and red Brick building, hipped tiled roof.
TR24NW140	Listed Building	c.350m NW	Post Medieval	GII Listed, 4 Derringstone Green, originally one house, two-storey in red brick with tiled roof and dormer.

Appendix 1

TR24NW139	Listed Building	c.400m NW	Post Medieval	GII Listed, Railway Cottages, two storey and attic brick building and tiled roof.
TR24NW138	Listed Building	c.350m N	Post Medieval	GII Listed, C18th Footbridge at ford, brick built segmental arch over stream with parapet.
TR24NW167	Listed Building	c.300m NW	Medieval	GII Listed, Derringstone Manor, C15th, timber framed house with brick and hip tiled roof. Internal includes remains of dragon beam and an embattled carved beam and two original mullioned windows.
TR24NW146	Listed Building	c.350m N	Modern	GII Listed 1935, K6 telephone kiosk (Telephone no bridge. 831287), cast iron with domed roof, designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.
TR24NW122	Listed Building	c.200m N	Post Medieval	GII Listed Derringstone Hill House, 1733-1766, two storey and attic with dormer and hipped tile roof.
TR24NW121	Listed Building	c.200m N	Post Medieval	GII Listed, Dunistone Court, 1722 date above door, two storey in red and blue brick and render, slate roof.
TR24NW120	Listed Building	c.350m N	Post Medieval	GII Listed, Jock's Lodge, two storey, brick building and attic, tiled roof.
TR24NW119	Listed Building	c.350m NW	Post Medieval	GII Listed, Ford Cottage, two storey painted brick and hip tiled roof. Fire plaque.
TR24NW118	Listed Building	c.400m NW	Post medieval	GII Listed, Friends Cottage Farmhouse, one storey and attic in brick with tiled roof.
TR24NW117	Listed Building	c.400m NW	Post Medieval	GII Listed Days Cottage, two storey rendered with tiled roof and dormers.
TR24NW112	Monument	c.150m S	Modern	Derringstone Downs, 1941 Civil defence air raid wardens post with telephone extension to Sir William Wright.
MKE56690	Findspot	c.150m S	Iron Age	Copper alloy coin 100BC struck or hammered, found by metal detector in 1986, geometric pattern.
MKE56697	Findspot	c.400m NE	Post Medieval	Silver coin 1558-1603, found by metal detector 1997, Elizabeth I penny.
MKE56809	Findspot	c.400m E	Roman	Copper alloy coin, found by Metal detector.

Appendix 1

MKE56810	Findspot	c.400m E	Medieval	Copper alloy Harness pendant C14th in shield shape, found by metal detector.
MKE56811	Findspot	c.400m E	Medieval	Silver coin, 1100AD, found by metal detector.
MKE57800	Findspot	c.150m S	Iron Age	Copper alloy coin, found by metal detector.
TR24NW220	Landscape	c.350m E	Post Medieval	Broome Park, C18th, informal pleasure ground and gardens surrounding house.
MKE87780	Farmstead	c.200m N	Post Medieval	Derringstone House, rectangular courtyard with working buildings to three sides and additional detached elements and detached farmhouse in central position, located within village, significant loss + 50%.
MKE87781	Farmstead	c.300m NW	Post Medieval	The Old Farmhouse, loose courtyard with working buildings to four sides, detached farmhouse in central position, located within village, only farmhouse remains.
MKE87782	Farmstead	c.300m NW	Post Medieval	Heaselands, regular courtyard with buildings to four sides and L plan element, detached farmhouse in central position, located within village, partial loss -50%
MKE88728	Farmstead	c.350m NW	Post Medieval	Derringstone, regular courtyard L Plan with buildings to three sides and detached elements, detached farmhouse in central position, located within village, only farmhouse remains.
MKE94575	Findspot	c.400m NE	Roman	Copper alloy coin 348-350AD, Constantinus II or Constans. Diademed draped and cuirassed right. Phoenix on rocky mound. Found by metal detector
MKE94578	Findspot	c.500m NE	Medieval	Silver coin 136 a long cross penny of Edward III 1369-1377AD, minted at York. Found 2013 by metal detector.
MKE94579	Findspot	c.400m NE	Post Medieval	Silver Coin, half penny of James I 1603-1625. Found 2014 by Metal detector.
MKE94581	Findspot	c.350m NE	Early Medieval – Anglo Saxon	Anglo Saxon series E porcupine type sceatta, found by metal detector.
MKE94628	Findspot	c.250m E	Post Medieval	Silver cufflink 1650-1700AD, circular with downturned edges decorated with clasped hands above two flaming hearts, D shaped wire attached loop. Found by metal detector
MKE94721	Findspot	c.500m SW	Post Medieval	Copper alloy dress hook of C16th-C17th. Decorated with foliate design. Found by metal detector.

Appendix 1

MKE94724	Findspot	c.450m W	Medieval	Copper alloy spur 1250-1350AD, found by metal detector.
MKE94736	Findspot	c.350m NE	Medieval	Silver coin of Edward I minted in Bristol 1280-1281AD, found by metal detector 2014.
MKE94737	Findspot	c.500m SW	Post Medieval	Silver half groat of Charles I, minted 1632-1633AD, found by metal detector 2013.
MKE94752	Findspot	c.350m NE	Medieval	Copper alloy rotary casket key, found by metal detector.
MKE94753	Findspot	c.350m NE	Medieval	Copper alloy buckle 1340-1350AD, found by metal detector.
MKE94765	Findspot	c.450m NE	Medieval	Copper alloy buckle 1250-1400AD, found by metal detector.
MKE94766	Findspot	c.450m NE	Medieval	Copper alloy strap end, found by metal detector.
MKE94796	Findspot	c.400m NE	Medieval	Copper alloy dagger guard 1200-1400AD, found by metal detector 2013
MKE94809	Findspot	c.450m NE	Medieval	Silver coin Henry III penny minted in London 1251-1272AD found by metal detector 2013.
TR24NW238	Monument	c.150m S	Post Medieval	Breech Downs Mill, a smock mill constructed between 1872 and demolished before 1896. Appears on OS map 1862-1875.