

INVICTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL



S E R V I C E S L T D

Desk Based Assessment for land at 2 Mill Cottages, Stone Hill, Sellindge

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2 Mill Cottages, Stone Hill, Sellindge, Kent: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Summary

This desk-based assessment of land at 2 Mill Cottages, Stone Hill, Sellindge, Kent TN25 6EW, was commissioned by Mr John Payne in Sept 2023, in view of proposing development of the site. The aim of this Desk Based Assessment is to review available existing evidence to assess the extent and nature of any archaeological remains within the Proposed Development Area (PDA) and surrounding area and assess the likelihood of such resources being affected by development proposals.

This assessment has established that there is generally for most periods a low archaeological interest; however, with the site lying close to the summit of Stone Hill, there is potentially a higher likelihood for prehistoric occupation and / or transient losses within the assessment area, although much of the areas bordering the PDA have previously been built upon with no archaeological reports recorded.

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This report presents a desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of land at 2 Mill Cottages, Stone Hill, Sellindge, Kent TN25 6EW (site centred on NGR TR: 09136 38866) (Figure 1). This report was commissioned by Mr John Payne in Sept 2023, as a pre-application desk-based assessment in view of plans for unspecified development on the site.
- 1.2. The objective of the current research, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2019) has been to review available existing evidence in order to assess the extent and nature of any archaeological remains within the Proposed Development Area (PDA), and within a 1km radius Assessment Area (AA) which may indicate the presence of any so far unrecognised Heritage Assets, and therefore show the likelihood of such archaeological remains being affected by the proposed new works.

2. POLICY AND RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS

- 2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (2019), first published in 2012 and later revised, sets out a series of core planning principles designed to underpin plan making and decision taking within the planning system. The policies outlining the approach towards the Historic Environment are laid out in Chapter 16 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' The relevant policies are 184 – 202. Prime amongst these are:

“An irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.”

2.1 Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance;
- and
- Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.

2.2 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

2.3 Under 'Considering potential impacts' the NPPF emphasises that 'great weight' should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets, irrespective of whether any potential impact equates to total loss, substantial harm or less than substantial harm to the significance of the heritage assets.

2.4 Paragraph 201 states that where a development will result in substantial harm to, or total loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset, permission should be refused, unless this harm is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits, or a number of criteria are met. Where less than substantial harm is identified paragraph 202 requires this harm to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposed development.

2.5 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.

2.6 Annex 2 also defines Archaeological Interest as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. 2.13 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

2.7 Significance for Heritage Policy is defined as: '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'.

2.8 Setting is defined 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. 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'.

2.9 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
- Protects the settings of such designations;
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation.

2.10 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle and highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.

LOCAL POLICY

2.11 The Kent County Council Local Development Framework (2023) identifies the importance of Heritage and the Historic Environment in the area and actively seeks to protect and enhance it. Key issue 3 - To ensure that the district's historic heritage is protected.

This importance is laid out specifically in Paragraphs:

“5.1.2 National policies provide for the protection of key historic assets and these will be applied rigorously across the District to ensure that its historic heritage is maintained. At a local level Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans will be used to provide guidance on distinguishing features of the historic environment that should be protected, together with identifying opportunities for enhancement. A general guidance document on Conservation Areas will be produced to complement the specific guidance for individual areas.” (*ibid*)

Policy SP1 “The District’s heritage assets and their settings, including listed buildings, conservation areas, archaeological remains, ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, historic buildings, landscapes and outstanding views will be protected and enhanced.” (*ibid*)

Folkestone’s policy is currently being rewritten from the 2006 iteration, however in the initial statement, paragraph 8 states, ‘It was considered unnecessary to include a suite of policies protecting heritage assets (as in the 2006 Local Plan) as these would be covered by Government legislation, national guidance and Historic England guidance.’ And paragraph 11 states, ‘The policies in the Historic Environment chapter have had regard to national guidance. Paragraph 126 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012) states that plans should have a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets at most risk through neglect, decay or other threats. Policy HE1 sets out the council’s general policy for this...’ As such, the National guidance documents have precedence in this matter.

AREA RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS

2.12 The regional South-East Research Framework for the historic environment (SERF) aims to identify the South East’s historic environment in regard to what we know about it and what we need to know more about. Researchers are currently working to produce a research agenda and strategy for the future. The resource assessment and research agenda chapters are available online and have been taken into consideration during the preparation of this report.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The proposed development area (PDA) occupies an irregular, wedge shaped plot of land, between the cottage and neighbouring property on the northern side of Stone Hill, Sellindge. The PDA is bounded by residential properties directly to the north, south and the broad garden of a further dwelling to the east. Directly to the west over Stone Hill Road lies open paddocks and adjacent fields. The property lies on a broad sloping area of Stone Hill facing west, the PDA is contained

within an area measuring approximately 12m at its widest, N-S and 24m in length, east-west. The land is currently laid-out for use as a residential garden area and lies at a height of approximately 79m OD.

3.2 The British Geological Survey records the bedrock geology within the PDA as Folkestone Formation-sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 126.5 and 100.5 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. No overlying deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey 2023), however the general agricultural soils contain clay-with-flints.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon professional guidance, primarily the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2014).

4.2 The Assessment Area has a 1km radius from a point at the centre of the site. The heritage resource within the Assessment Area has been analysed in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation for both the known and potential resources within the Assessment Area.

4.3 Several sources were accessed, primarily;

- The Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER) and Heritage Gateway
- The Archaeological Data Service (ADS)
- OASIS, PastScape and MAGIC.gov
- Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held online
- Primary and secondary sources held online
- Published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations

4.4 The Site was visited on 25th September 2023 on a clear, sunny day. No heritage assets were visually observed in the vicinity of the PDA.

4.5 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

4.6 The records held by the KHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

4.7 The site lies within the small civil parish and village of Sellindge, situated on the A20 between Ashford and Folkestone belonging to the North Downs West Ward of Folkestone and Hythe District Council. The AA sits within an historically interesting landscape, with other properties directly bordering Stone Hill Road that traverses the hill on its eastern side from its base to the summit. The PDA along with adjacent properties have been planned utilizing an extensively-wide gentle sloping-crest just below the hills flat summit facing east, west and south. On the opposite side of Stone Hill Road, several other small holdings pepper the gentle down slope between paddocks and agricultural fields. The properties' location lends itself to modern occupation with panoramic views across the hinterland, which historically would have also attracted Bronze Age barrows often later utilized for Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, despite this potential; there is no written or reported evidence for this historical use either before, during or after the constructions of the properties located upon Stone Hill.

5 DESIGNATIONS

5.1 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies 137m northwest of the informal gardens, of specialist interest at The Pear Tree House, Stone hill (Figure 3).

5.2 There are two non-historic gardens of specialist interest recorded within a 1km radius of the PDA. The first at Washington, Smeeth, 0.63km north of the proposed development site and at Lily Vale Farm Smeeth, 0.82km north of the PDA.

5.3 The PDA is within the Stour Basin Palaeolithic Project area, a project designed to identify and enhance areas of Palaeolithic potential (Figure 7).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 A search of the Historic Environment Record with additional lists of archaeological investigations not yet published was commissioned from Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group (HER-06). Further historic environment records, such as the National Monuments Records, were also consulted. The HER reports search covers a radius of 1km around the PDA (centred on TR 09125-38872). Only records deemed to have relevance and/or significance to the PDA is cited in this report. Figures 4 to 8 are reproductions of the KHER mapping results.

6.2 The area of Stone Hill lies within the ward of Sellindge under the Folkestone and Hythe District Council. The property occupies high ground just off the crest of Stone Hill between the villages of Brabourne and Sellindge 8.10km north-west of Hythe. `Sellindge` is believed to originate from the Old English `Sedlinges`, in 1086 (Domesday Book) meaning `the people sharing a house or building`, from Old English *sedl* + *ingas*. The Manor of Sellindge at the taking of the Domesday

records was the possession of Hugo de Montfort, to whom William the Conqueror had given it, along with other estates. The Manor in 1080 is listed having two churches, and one mill, only the church of St Mary the Virgin built in the Norman period at the bottom of Stone Hill still remains.

6.3 The antiquarian Edward Hasted, writing in the 1800s, describes “a hamlet of houses, called Stonehill. The soil of this parish is in general very wet and swampy. In the southern part it is mostly quarry stone, the middle a deep sand, and the rest a very stiff clay. The whole of it is very hilly, and the grounds in it mostly pasture. There is but very little coppice wood in it. There are two fairs held here annually, on May 21st and Oct. 11th, for horses, cattle, and pedlary” (Hasted, 1800).

FIND SPOTS

6.4 There are 14 find spots in a 1km radius of the AA however, no find spots are recorded in the immediate area of the PDA (see Appendix 1).

LISTED BUILDINGS

6.5 The majority of sites in the Assessment Area date from the medieval to post-medieval and Industrial periods. 18 farmsteads have been catalogued during the Kent Farmsteads and Landscape Project and 15 Grade I & II listed buildings. The records from this area appear to show much occupation of this date within the Assessment Area however, many remains of these buildings and farmsteads may have been obscured by later post-modern buildings. For the purposes of this report, only the listed buildings recorded in the vicinity of the PDA will be noted here, see appendix 1 for full list of buildings at a 1km radius of the PDA.

6.6 C.48m north of the AA lies Old Mill House, Grade II listed building with its main construction periods between c.1505 to c.1832 during the medieval-post medieval period (TR 03 NE 80).

6.7 Approximately c.78m north of the AA just above Old Mill House is Stone Hill Cottage and Old Forge Cottage. Grade II listed building with its main construction periods between c.1400 to c.1989 (TR 03 NE 44). The Farmhouse represents a typical c.1400 Yeoman Hall House with later additions from c.1600 onwards.

6.8 C.98m to the west of the AA is Belle Vue, a grade II listed building with the main construction periods between c.1400 to c.1986 (TR 03 NE 76).

6.9 Ashdown Cottage, a grade II listed building, lies approximately c.300m south east of the AA. The grade II listed building was built between c.1600 to c.1899 (TR 03 NE 78).

6.10 One grade I listed building has been recorded c.500m south of the AA. The Church of St Mary listed by Historic England states that the stone church existed from c.11, and likely with a small settlement surrounding this. After the Medieval period, the landscape either remained farmland, if it had been, or became farmland, during the slow population recovery after the Black Death in

the c.14 century. Owing to the distance between the settlement and the AA it is likely that the PDA would have been outside of this potential settlement area.

AERIAL IMAGING AND ORDINANCE SURVEY

- 6.11 The PDA appears as undeveloped arable land during the periods 1871-1890, later the boundaries change as the land is broken up by new surrounding developments during 1907-1923, finally becoming amalgamated into a garden by 1929-1952.
- 6.12 Google Earth aerial image regression from present day to 1940 shows no visible heritage assets within the surrounding paddocks and field around the PDA.
- 6.13 Lidar mapping of the area faintly shows the existing boundary around the PDA but no obvious heritage assets are visible in or around the proposed development area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE ASSESSMENT AREA

- 6.14 There are 9 recorded previous investigations in the Assessment area of the PDA, mostly concentrated to the west and north of the PDA (Figure 5).
- 6.15 A Dendrochronology survey in the roof was undertaken at Old Mill House (TR 03 NE 80) Listed Building TR 03 NE 80, some 48m directly north of the PDA property carried-out by Matt Butler on behalf of the Kent County Council (EKE11753), there are no records pertaining to the results.
- 6.16 Archaeology South-East undertook 29 investigations at 29 locations ahead of upgrade CCTV works along the M20, there are no compiled reports of finds at any of these locations (EKE10741) and (EKE10741) also assigned the same record number.
- 6.17 Investigations undertaken by Wessex Archaeology were conducted in 2004 at the site of Sellindge Wastewater Treatment Works, consisting of test-pits, recorded the former course of the East Stour River. No further information is recorded within the Destination record, (EKE21908).
- 6.18 Geotechnical investigation in advance of the CTRL works were undertaken between April and May 1999 by Matt Butler on behalf of the Kent County Council (EKE10767), no deposits of historical interest were found. Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 1999. Geotechnical Ground Investigations, ARC GTC 98: Watching Brief Report.
- 6.19 A none-invasive geophysical survey at Station Road and to Church Lane by Ben Croxford during 1995, was carried out along the route of the Channel Tunnel Rail link (EKE 12235). Unpublished document: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford. 1996. Report on Geophysical Survey: Union Railways Limited, Channel Tunnel Rail Link.
- 6.20 Excavations at Church Lane / East of the station (EKE5097), Smeeth by Oxford Archaeology, recorded Late Iron Age / Early Roman field system (TR 03 NE 205), a Medieval ditch (TR 03 NE 206), Mesolithic to Bronze Age flint scatter at Station Road (TR 03 NE 59), and four Bronze Age ditches, maybe part of a field system at (TR 03 NE 60).
- 6.21 An Evaluation undertaken by Wessex Archaeology at Harringe Lane (EKE21296), south of Sellindge, recorded undated features of Prehistoric, Roman, and Medieval finds (TR 0920 3800). Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 1999. Archaeological Evaluation at Harringe Lane, (ARC HNG97), Kent, Environmental Statement Route Window 35/36.
- 6.22 A Desk Based Assessment ahead of proposed Solar Array, Partridge Farm, Sellindge, (EKE16188) records: The site of the proposed solar array at Partridge Farm is in a landscape with moderate to high archaeological potential. Archaeological finds were made in non-intrusive fieldwork carried out within the development site. No archaeological features have been identified by intrusive archaeological investigation within the limits of the site. The review of the archaeological potential

in the DBA suggests that there is a reasonable probability that archaeological remains were present on the site in the past.

7 INTERPRETATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FROM THE ASSESSMENT AREA AROUND THE PDA

7.1 Prehistoric Period

There have been several find spots of artefacts from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age within the 1km radius of the PDA of worked lithics, pottery and occasional ditch. Additionally, there is evidence of occupation in the form of further ditches possibly former parts of unidentified enclosures or field systems within this area. The PDA is also situated close to an area with Palaeolithic potential (Stour Basin Palaeolithic Project). Therefore, the **Potential of the Palaeolithic to Iron Age periods within the PDA is considered low to moderate.**

7.2 Roman Period

Despite the presence of Roman ditches there are signs of occupation within this period however, very little is known of Romano-British activity based on negligible recorded evidence to date. As such, **the potential for the Roman period within the PDA is low.**

7.3 Anglo-Saxon Period

There are no records for Anglo-Saxon occupation or cemeteries within the HERS Records to date. Therefore, **Potential for the Anglo-Saxon period within the PDA is low.**

7.4 Medieval Period

Only one ditch dated to this period is recorded in the HER record however, there are various grade II listed buildings with their origins in the medieval period. **Potential for the medieval period within the PDA is moderate.**

7.5 Post-Medieval Period

The village of Sellindge was a thriving village during the post-Medieval period reflected by the number of listed buildings not necessarily financed by agriculture. Sellindge and Stone Hill Road was well situated on one of the main inland routes used for the distribution of smuggled goods arriving on the coast of Romney Marsh, at its height during the period 1700-1840. Therefore, **Potential for the Post-Medieval within the PDA is moderate.**

7.6 Modern Period

The PDA and surrounding dwellings have been developed since the post-Medieval periods probably going through stages of re-development or alterations to the present day. Ordnance survey mapping between 1871-1890 shows five properties surrounding 2 Mill Cottage, later

impacted by further modern development in the 20th century. One crash site recorded in the HER some c.600m south from the PDA is the A Fokker F.VIIb/3m, OO-AIL of Sabena, crashed on 1st June 1938. It was attempting to land at Lympe during a thunderstorm but hit the roof of Springfield House (TR 0973 3835) and came to rest in the grounds of the Methodist Church on the south side of the road (TR 03 NE 238). The **potential for significant archaeology of this period is assessed as low.**

8 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

8.1 The area surrounding close to the PDA has no recorded archaeological remains, but the surrounding hinterland has seen a medium amount of finds spots, particularly for the Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman and isolated evidence for the medieval period, with the closest recorded archaeological finds some 0.74km south of the site. Study of the historical map regression from present day to 1871 suggests the AA lies on former virgin agricultural land.

9 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 In keeping with the proposals set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (2021) this desk-based assessment fulfils these requirements and complies with the relevant tests for the historic environment as set out in National Policy. It is important to remember that desk-based assessments cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological deposits in each area. Such an assessment can only reflect the potential of that area for containing such features and/or deposits based upon existing archaeological and historical data available. Any conclusions drawn from the assessment can only be tested by the application of fieldwork techniques.
- 9.2 Given the assessment above, it is moderately likely that if the project encounters any archaeology, given its location adjacent to the ancient route of Stone Hill Road, but also being situated just below the summit of Stone Hill, that the PDA may contain prehistoric remains.
- 9.3 Due to the low to moderate possibility for archaeological remains to be encountered on the site, it would be prudent to monitor undisturbed soils, it is therefore suggested that if an archaeological condition is placed on the planning application, a watching brief would be beneficial.

Table 1 Potential risk rating per period and significance

Potential Risk	Period	Significance
Moderate	Modern	Low
Moderate Low-Moderate Low Moderate-High Moderate	<i>Prehistoric</i>	Low - Moderate
	<i>Anglo Saxon</i>	Low
	<i>Roman</i>	Low
	<i>Medieval</i>	Moderate
	<i>Post- Medieval</i>	Moderate

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA), (2014): *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.*

Google Earth Imaging

Hasted, E. (1800). *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent; Volume 10.* Originally published by W Bristow, Canterbury, 1800. British History Online. Accessible at: <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol10/pp29-34>

Heritage Gateway <https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

Kent Historic Environment Record (HER)

National Planning Framework (NPPF 2021)

Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)

South-East Research Framework (SERF)

topographic-map.com

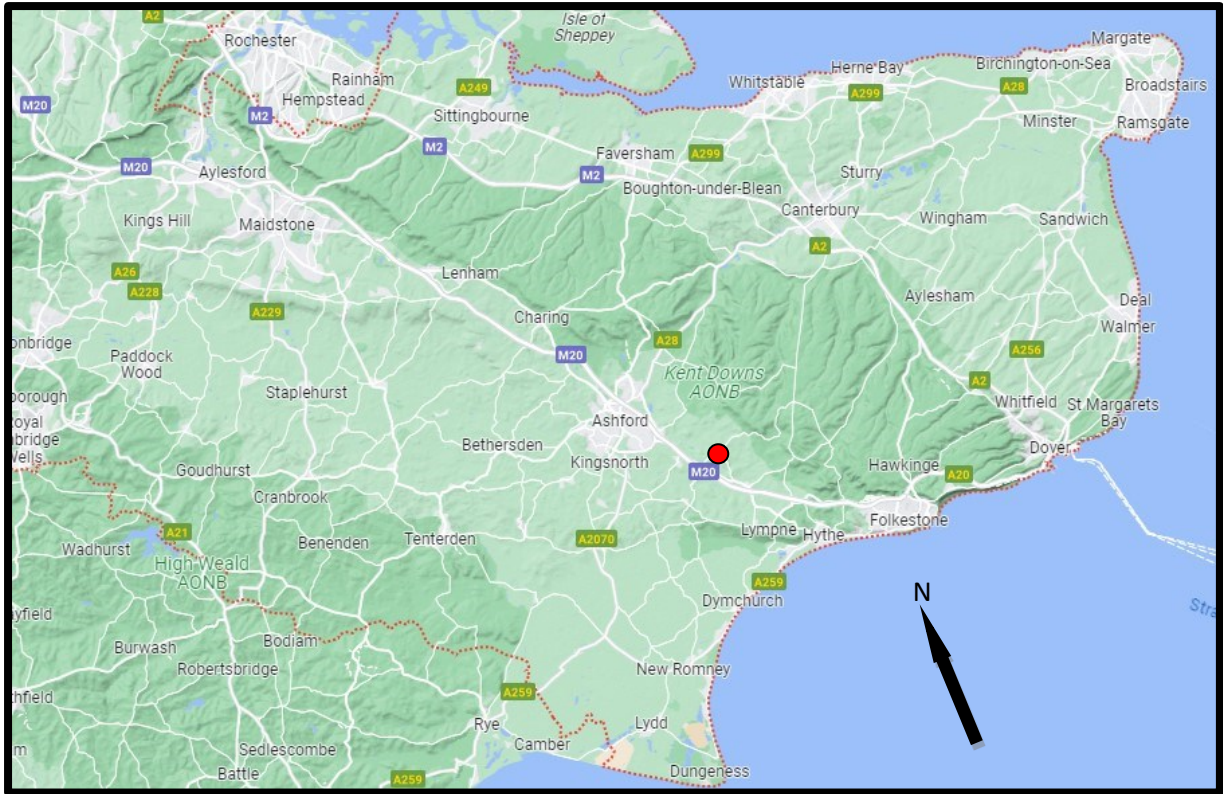


Figure 1 Site location map Ken. PDA indicated in red. Courtesy of topographic-map.com

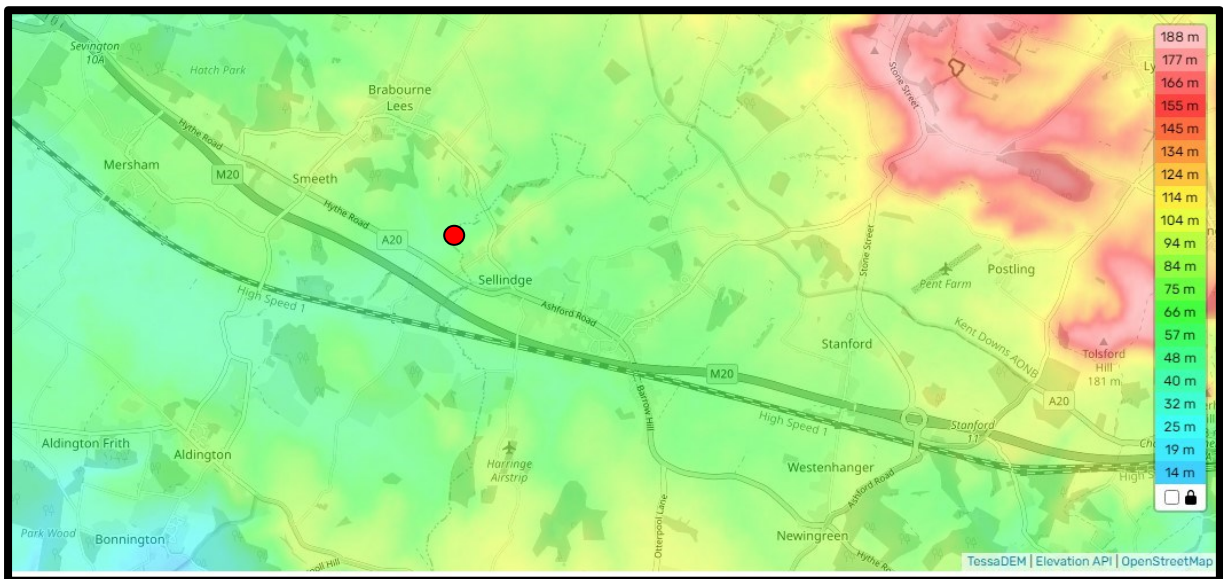


Figure 2 Topographic Map with Ordnance heights in metres. PDA indicated in red. Courtesy of topographic-map.com



Figure 3 Google Earth image of current site with proposed development area outlined in red

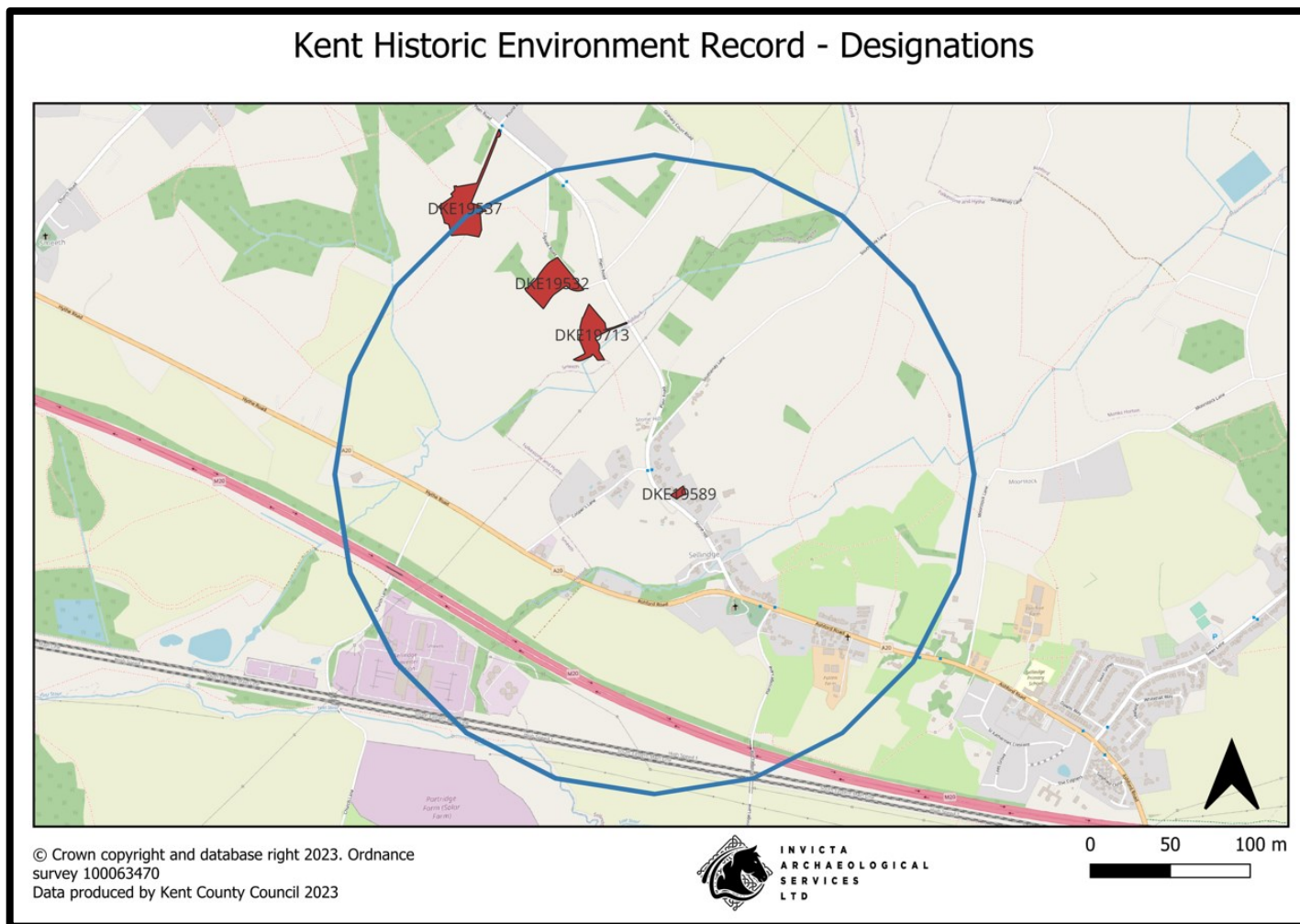


Figure 4 Historic Environment Record for Designations in 1km radius of the PDA. PDA shown in red.

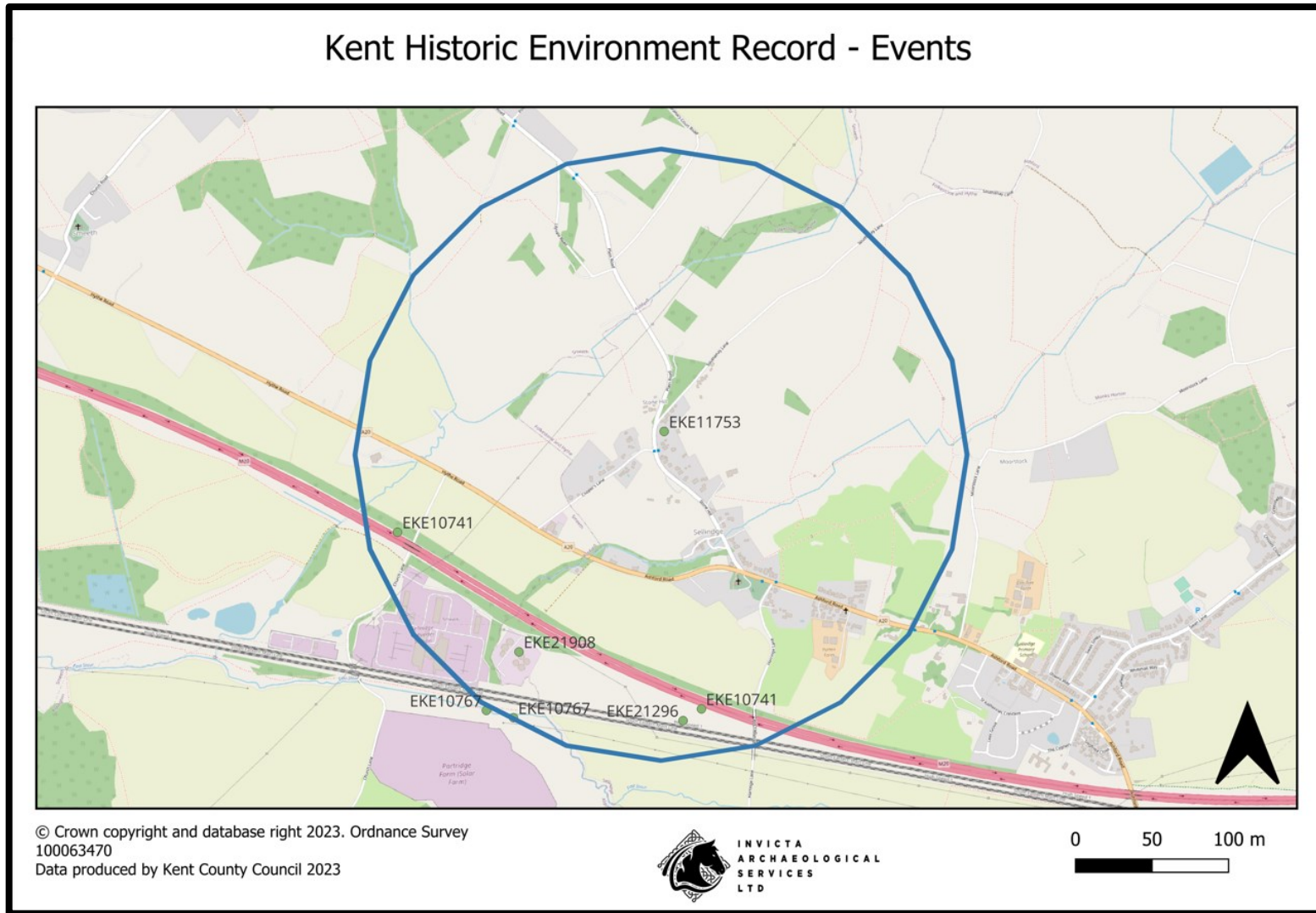


Figure 5 Historic Environment Record for Events in 1km radius of the PDA. PDA shown in red.

Kent Historic Environment Record-Monuments

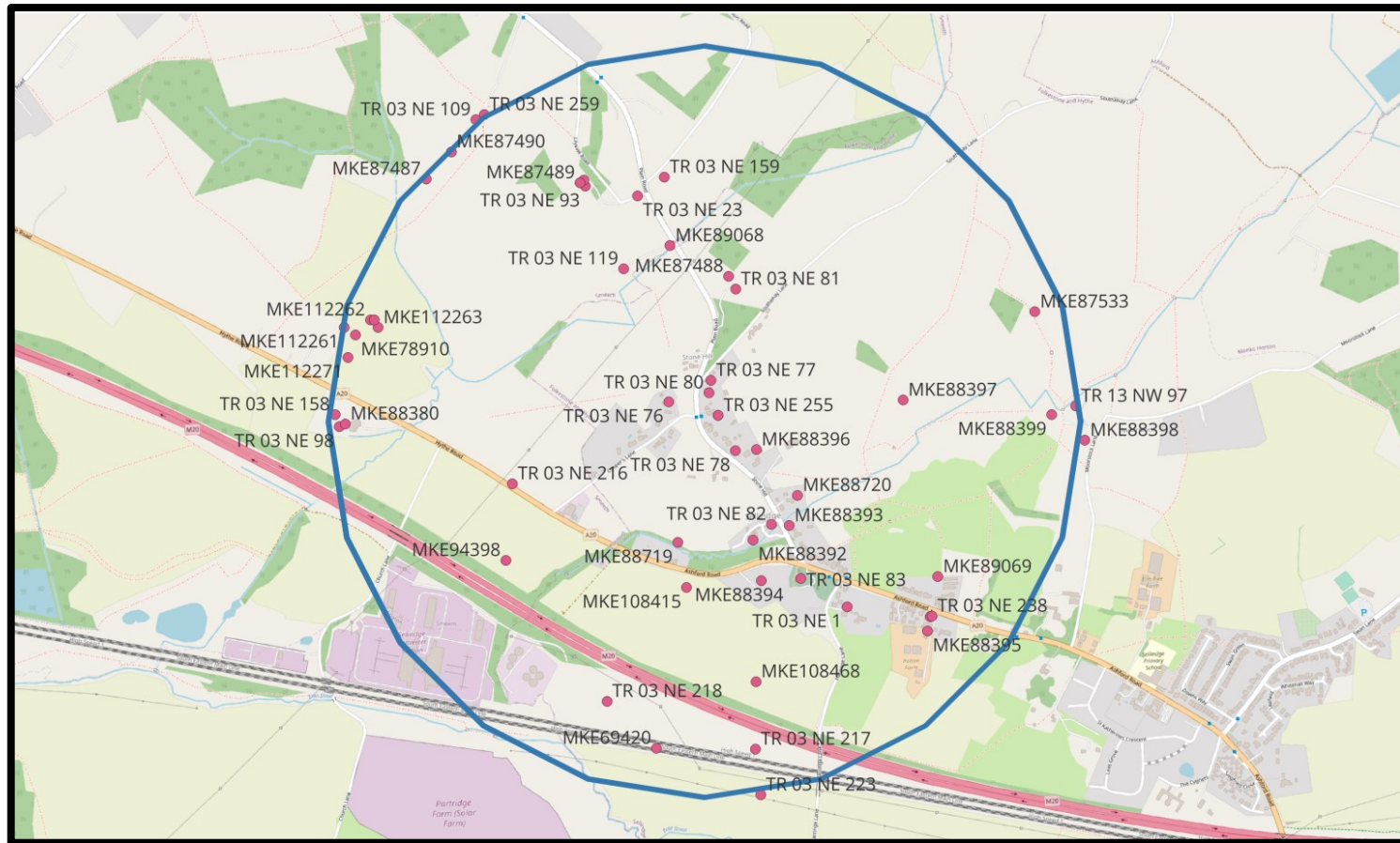


Figure 6 Historic Environment Record for Monuments in 1km radius of the PDA. PDA shown in red.

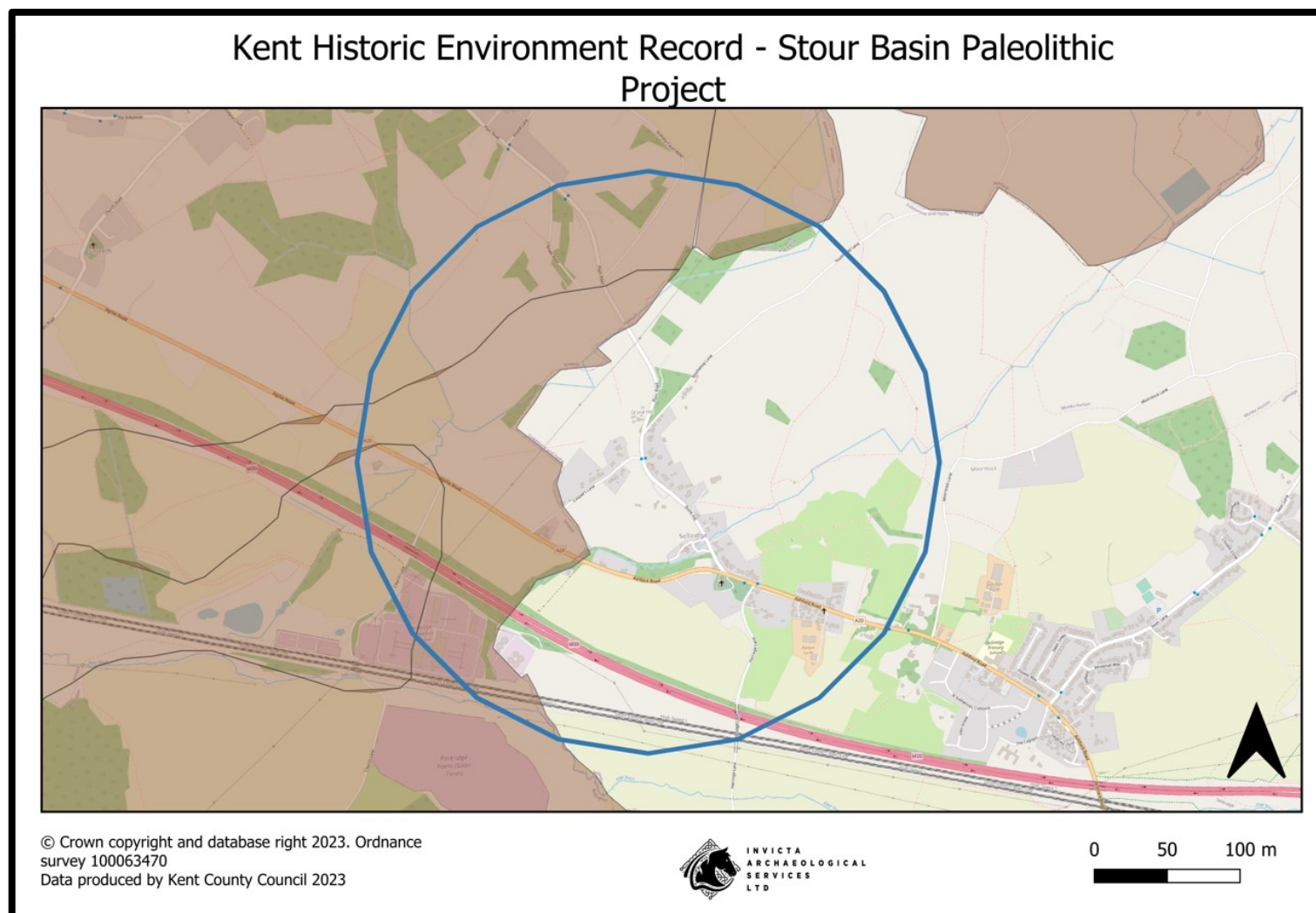


Figure 7 Historic Environment Record for the Stour Basin Paleolithic Project in 1km radius of the PDA. PDA shown in red.

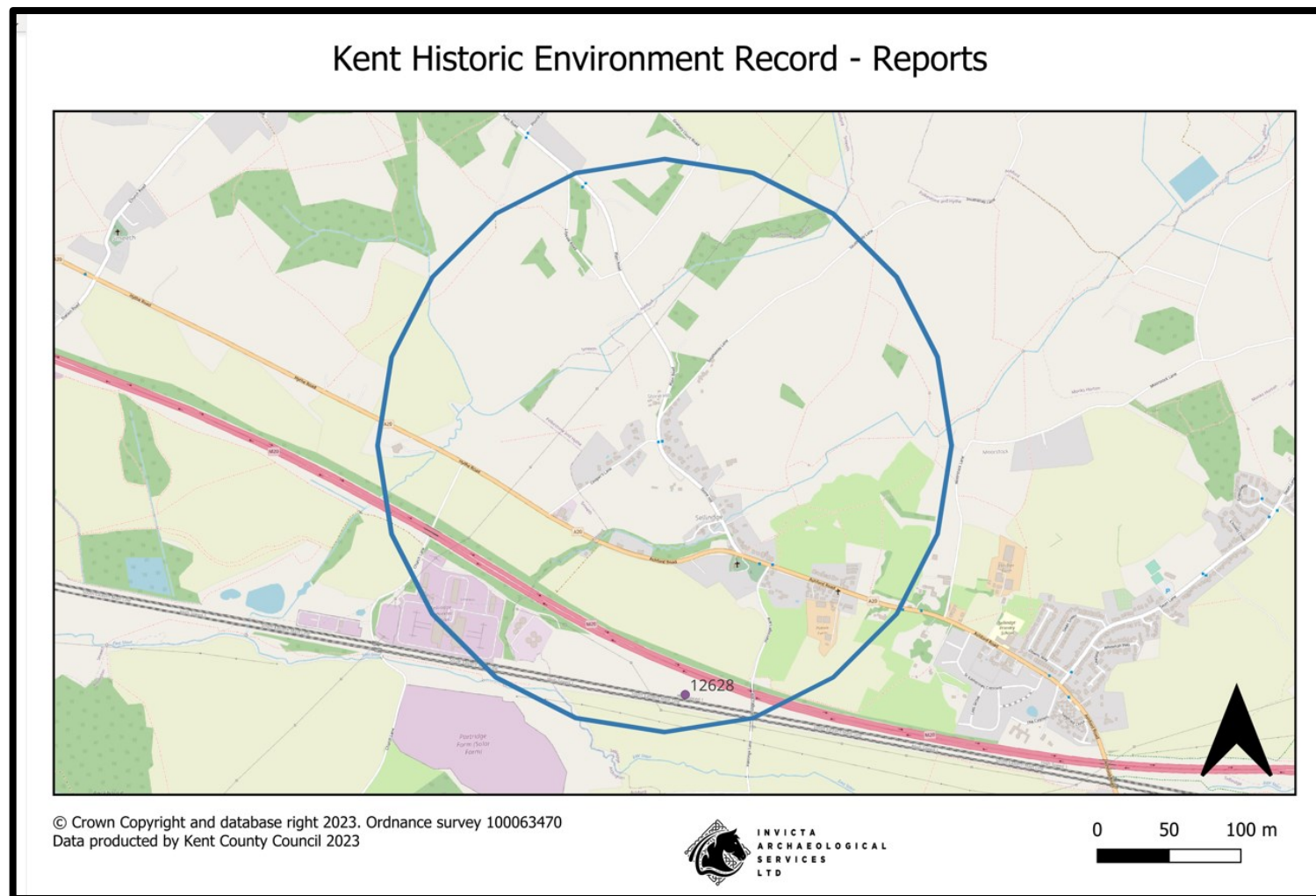


Figure 8 Historic Environment Record for Reports in 1km radius of the PDA. PDA shown in red.

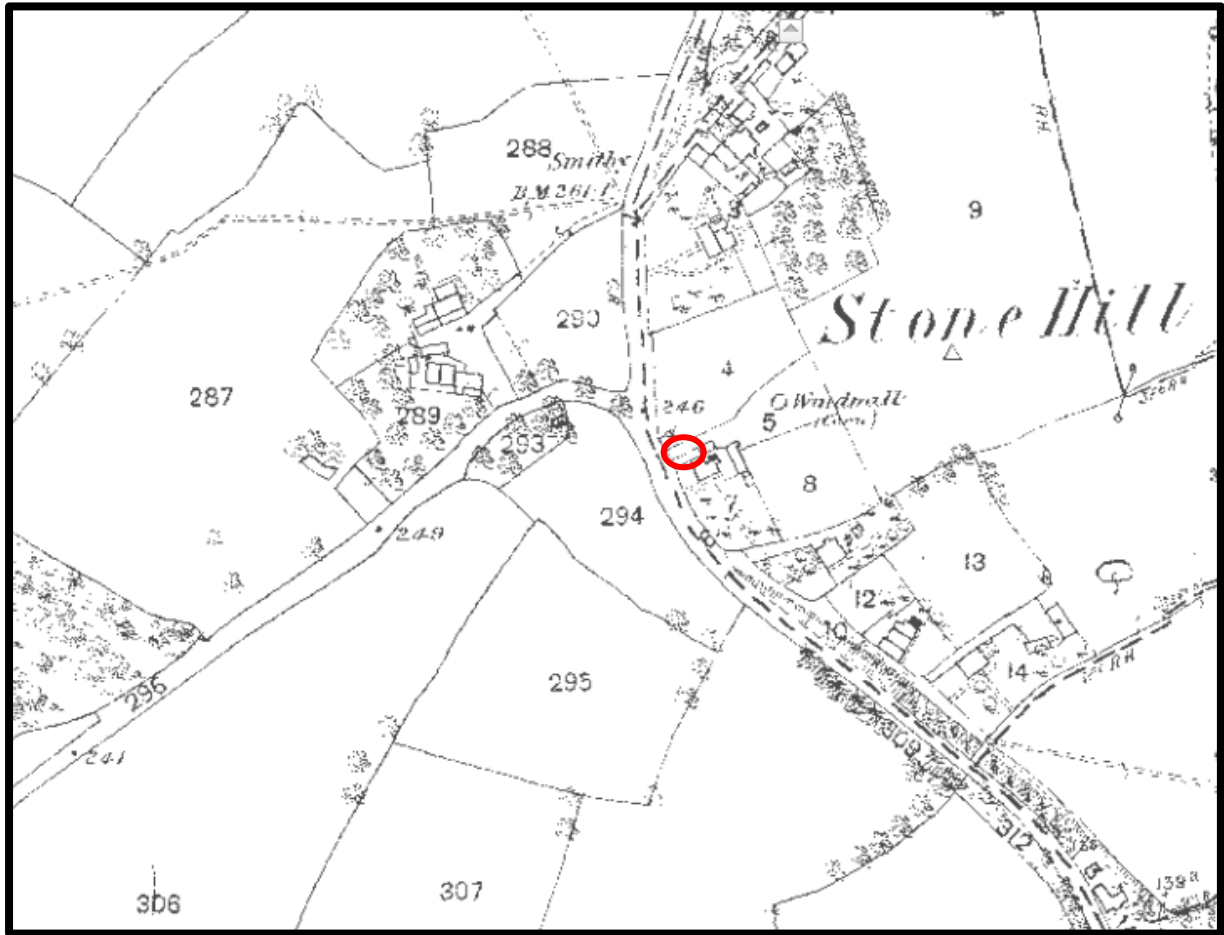


Figure 9 Ordnance survey map 1871-1890. PDA marked in red

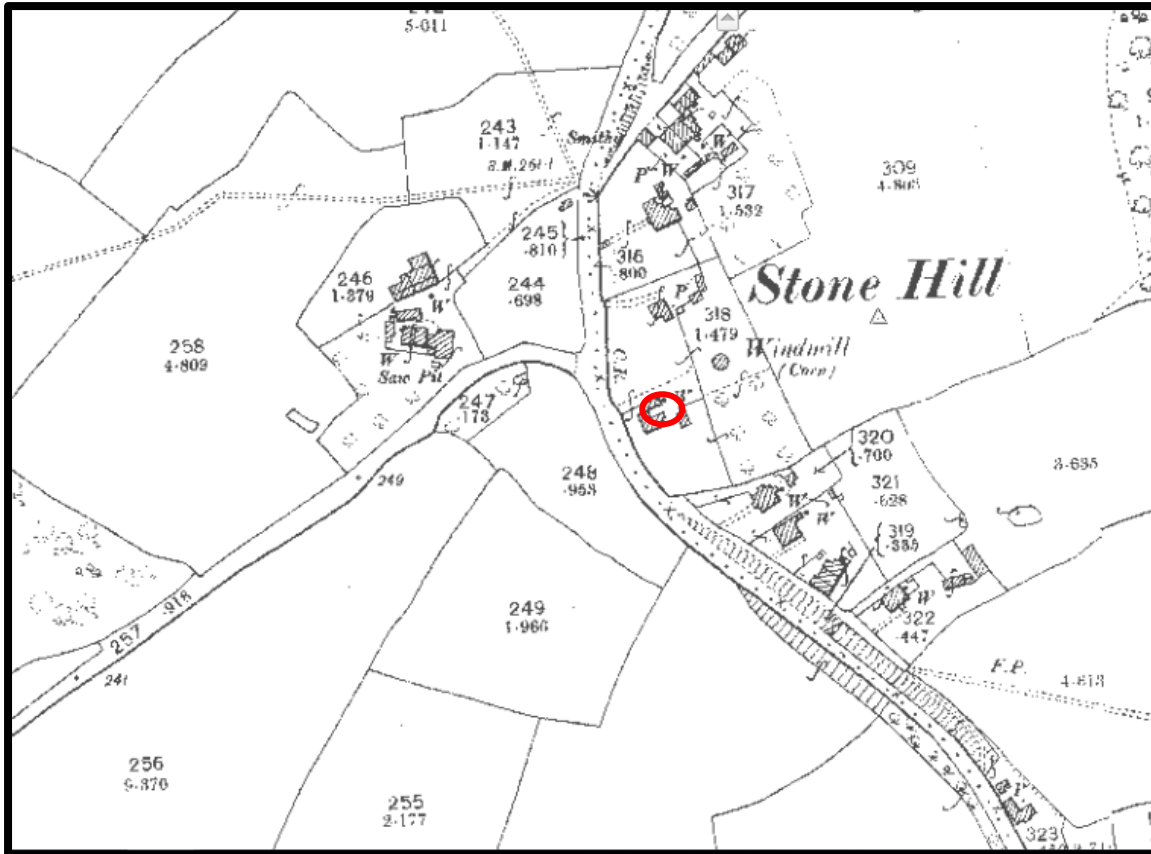


Figure 10 Figure 10 Ordnance survey map 1897-1900. PDA marked in red

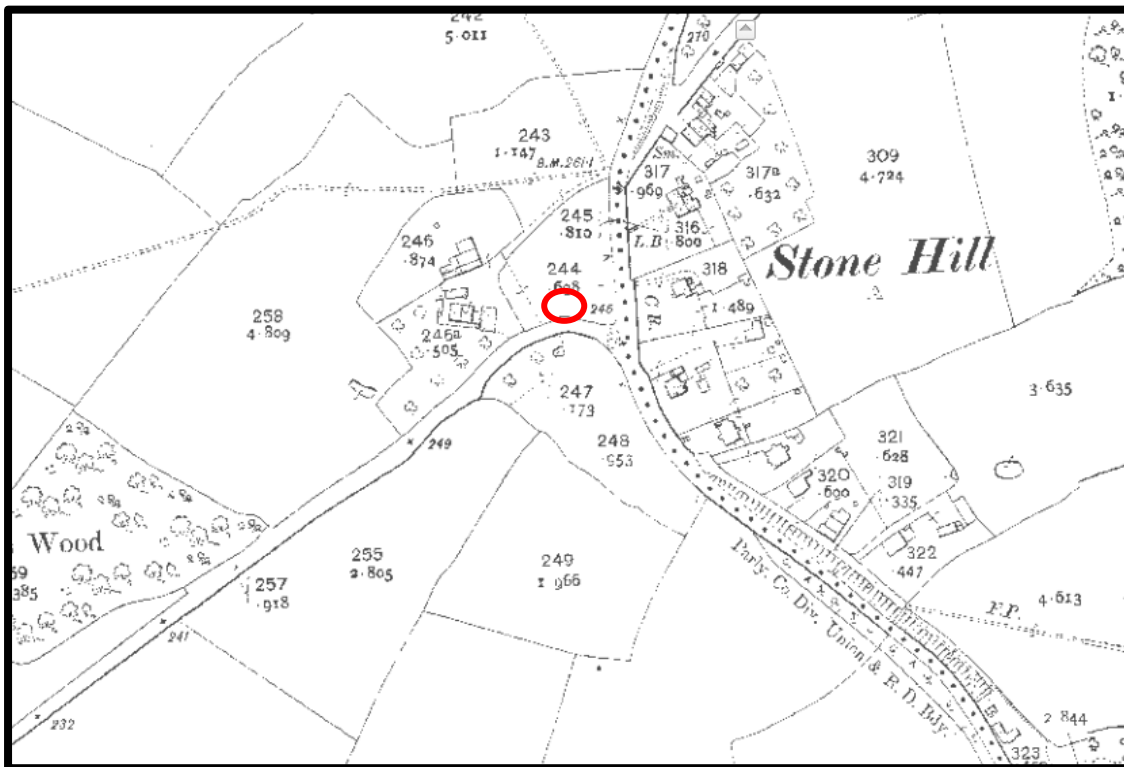


Figure 11 Ordnance survey 1907-1923. PDA marked in red

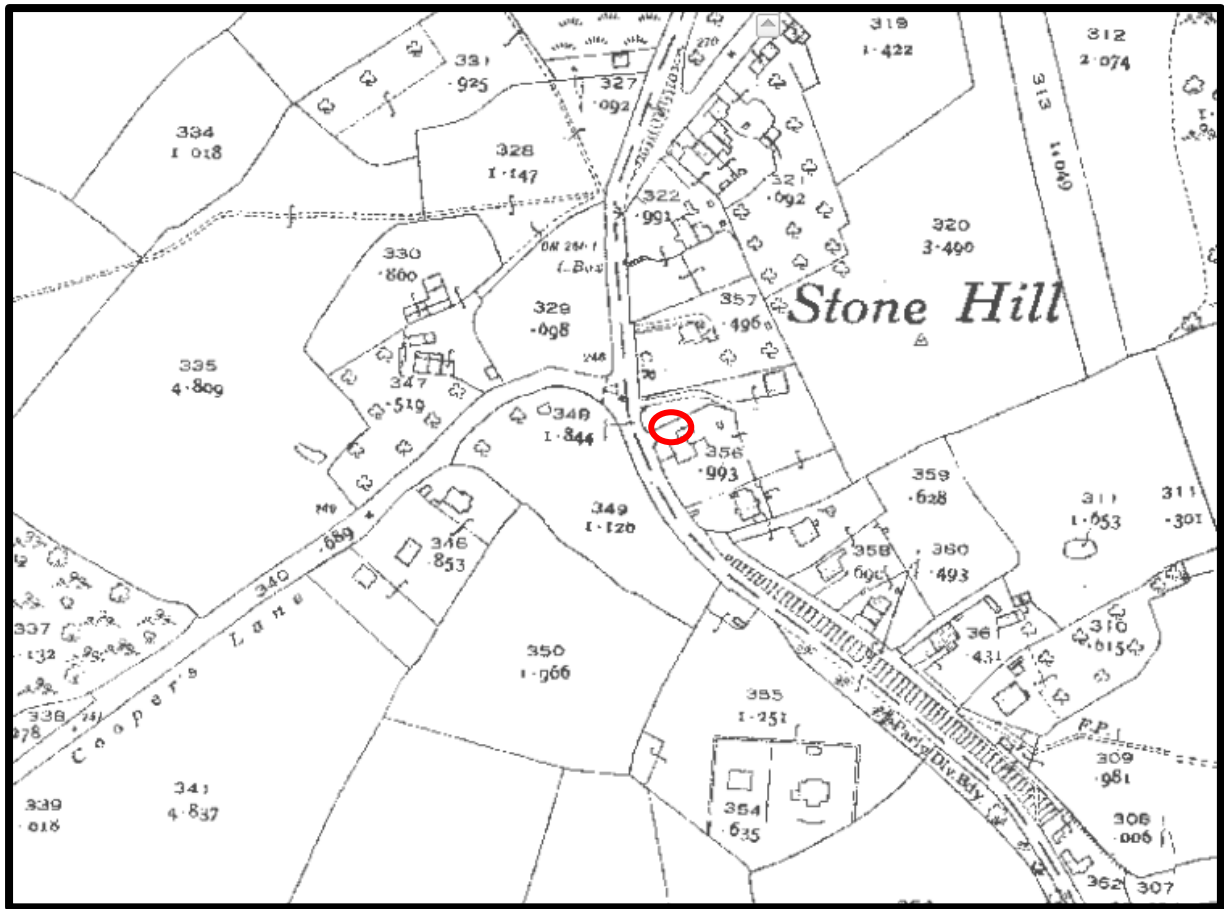


Figure 12 Ordnance survey map 1929-1952. PDA marked in red

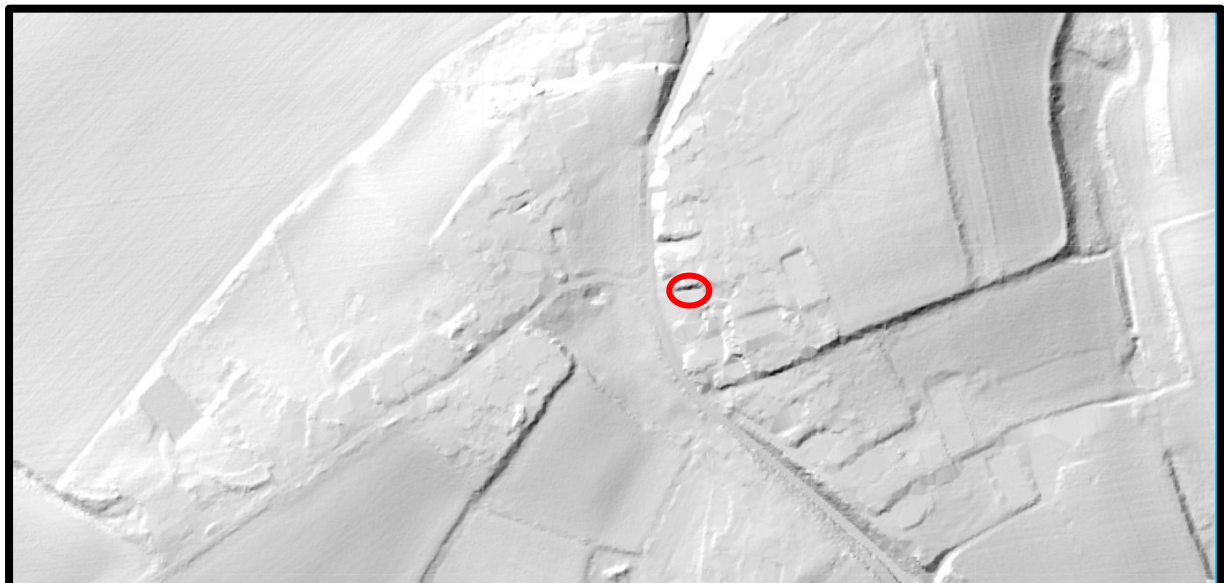


Figure 13 Lidar Aerial photograph present day (Height 1m). PDA marked in red



Figure 14 Stone Hill, Ordnance survey map present day. PDA marked in red

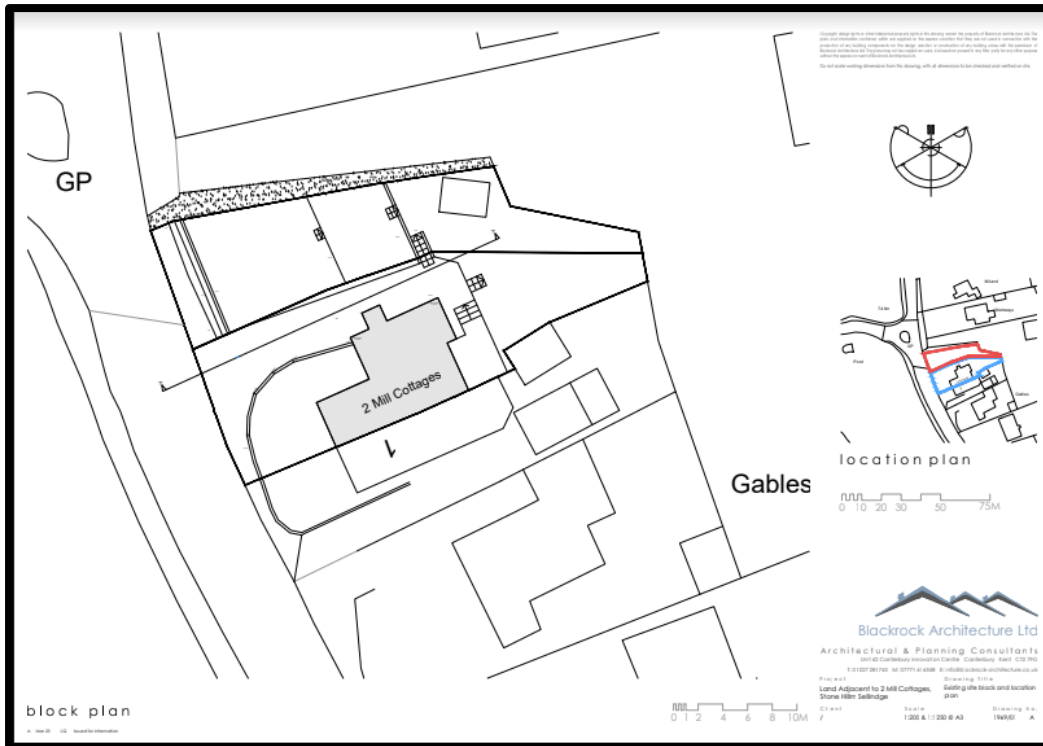


Figure 15 Existing garden

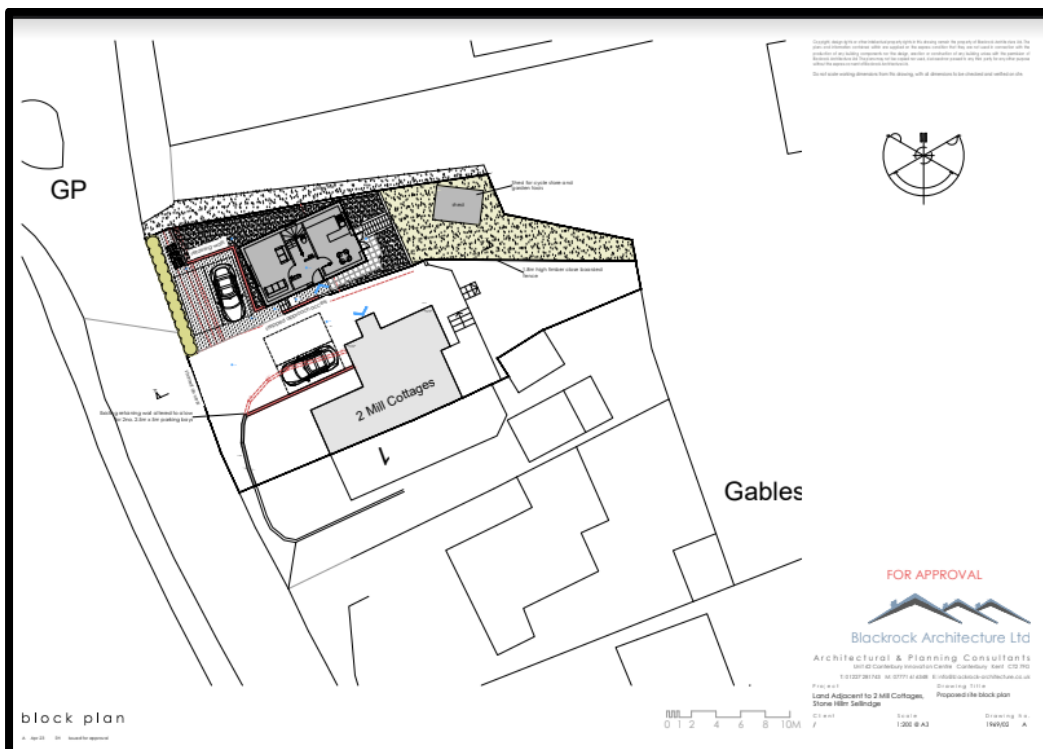


Figure 16 Proposed development block plan



Plate 1 General PDA facing east



Plate 2 General PDA facing west



Plate 1 General PDA facing north-west



Plate 4 General PDA area facing north

APPENDIX 1 – Historic Environment Record**Find Spots**

HER Number	Period	Description	NGR
TR 03 NE 23	Mesolithic	Flint Pick 10,000 to 4001BC	TR 0895 3947
MKE 69420	Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin	TR 0900 3800
TR 03 NE 218	Neo/Bronze Age	Flint scatter and lithic implements	TR 0886 3812
MKE 78910	Roman	Copper alloy coin	TR 082391
MKE 94398	Unknown date	Copper alloy object (unknown)	TR 086385
MKE 108415	Roman	Copper alloy knife	TR 090838428
MKE 108468	Medieval	Silver mount	TR 0926538177
MKE 112261	Roman	Silver coin	TR 08173912
MKE 112262	Roman	Copper alloy finger ring	TR 08243914
MKE 112271	Roman	Copper alloy coin	TR 08183904
MKE 112263	Roman	Copper alloy coin	TR 08263912
MKE 112270	Roman	Copper alloy coin	TR 08253914
TR 03 NE 217	Bronze / Iron Age	Pottery assemblage recovered by fieldwalking Oxford Archaeological Unit dated 2350 to 701BC	TR 0926 3799
TR 03 NE 223	Mid Iron Age-Roman	Pottery assemblage recovered by fieldwalking Wessex Archaeology dated 400BC-409 AD	TR 0927 3787
TR 03 NE 238	WWII	Crash site of Fokker F.VII/3m	TR 0973 3835

Monuments and Buildings

HER Number	Period	Name	Description	NGR
MKE88396	Post Medieval	Stonehill Farm	Farmstead	TR 0926 3879
TR 03 NE 109	Medieval	Lodge House	Grade II	TR 0852 3967
TR 03 NE 186	Post Medieval	Barn adjoining Lily Vale Farmhouse	Grade II	TR 0880 3951
TR 03 NE 93	Post Medieval	Lily Vale Farmhouse	Grade II	TR 0881 3949
TR 03 NE 247	Post Medieval	Methodist Chapel	Building	
TR 03 NE 259	Post Medieval	Oast at Lodge House	Building	TR 0854 3968
TR 03 NE 216	Post Medieval	Milestone (Building)	Milestone	TR 0861 3870
MKE87490	Post Medieval	Outfarm southwest of Lodge House	Farmstead	TR 0845 3958
MKE87487	Post Medieval	Outfarm southwest Lodge Farm	Farmstead	TR 0838 3951
MKE87489	Post Medieval	Lily Vale Farm	Farmstead	TR 0879 3950
TR 03 NE 119	Post Medieval	Washington	Grade II	TR 0891 3927
MKE88380	Post Medieval	Water Farm	Farmstead	TR 0817 3886
TR 13 NW 97	Post Medieval	Moorstock House	Grade II	TR 1011 3891
TR 03 NE 98	Post Medieval	Water Farmhouse	Grade II	TR 0815 3885
TR 03 NE 158	Post Medieval	Stable/Granary	Grade II	TR 0814 3888

TR 03 NE 159	Post Medieval	Kimberly Cottage	Grade II	TR0902139520
MKE89068	Post Medieval	Outfarm northwest of Grove Farm	Farmstead	TR 0903 3933
MKE87488	Post Medieval	Grove Farm	Farmstead	TR 0919 3925
TR 03 NE 81	Post Medieval	Stone Hill Farmhouse	Grade II	TR09211 9222
TR 03 NE 80	Medieval-Modern	Old Mill House	Grade II	TR 0914 3894
TR 03 NE 76	Medieval-Modern	Belle Vue	Grade II	TR0903338922
TR 03 NE 77	Medieval-Modern	Stone Hill Cottage and Old Forge Cottage	Grade II	TR09145 8979
TR 03 NE 255	Post Medieval	Windmill	Demolished	TR 0916 3888
MKE88720	Post Medieval	Outfarm north east of Stocklands Farm	Farmstead	TR 0937 3867
MKE88393	Post Medieval	Stocklands Farm	Farmstead	TR 0935 3859
MKE 88394	Post Medieval	Court Lodge	Farmstead	TR 0927 3844
MKE88392	Post Medieval	Glebe Farm	Farmstead	TR 0925 3855
MKE88719	Post Medieval	Outfarm west of Glebe Farm	Farmstead	TR 0905 3854
MKE88397	Post Medieval	Little Hodiford	Farmstead	TR 0965 3892
MKE87533	Post Medieval	Outfarm adjacent to Hodiford Wood	Farmstead	TR 1000 3916
MKE88399	Post Medieval	Yards north of Moorstock	Farmstead	TR 1005 3888
MKE88398	Post Medieval	Moorstock	Farmstead	TR 1013 3882
MKE89069	Post Medieval	Outfarm northeast of Potten Farm	Farmstead	TR 0974 3845
MKE88395	Post Medieval	Potten Farm	Farmstead	TR 0972 3831
TR 03 NE 78	Post Medieval	Ashdown Cottage	Grade II	TR 0921 3879
TR 03 NE 82	Post Medieval	Glebe Farmhouse	Grade II	TR 0930 3859
TR 03 NE 83	Medieval-Modern	St Marys Church	Grade I	TR0938438452
TR 03 NE 1	Post Medieval	Site of former school 1840-80	Demolished	TR 0950 3837
TQ 84 SW 1	Post Medieval	London and Dover Railway	Monument	TQ 80186 43054

Events and Landscapes

HER Number	Activity	Name	Description	NGR
EKE10672	Desk Base Assessment	Impact of the CTRL	None-intrusive event	N/A
EKE10672	Desk Base Assessment	Impact of the CCTV at 29 sites	None-intrusive event	N/A
EKE10741	Desk Base Assessment	Archaeology South-East	None-intrusive event	N/A
EKE11531	Fieldwalking survey	Oxford Archaeological Unit	7 Early Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery, east of Sellindge Sewage Works. Neolithic/Bronze Age flints scatters and lithic	TQ 8084 5747

			implements, Sellindge Sewage Works	TR 03 NE 218
TR 03 NE 209	Landscape	Lily Vale Farm, Smeeth	Cottage Garden	TR 0880 3847
TR 03 NE 210	Landscape	Lodge House, Smeeth	Cottage Garden	TR 0853 3970
TR 03 NE 212	Landscape	Washington, Smeeth	Cottage Garden	TR 0893 3930
TR 03 NE 215	Landscape	The Pear Tree House	Garden	TR 0920 3881
TR 03 NE 250	Landscape	Scott's Hall Park	Deer Park	TR 0808 3951
EKE11753	Dendrochronological Survey	Butler, Matt - Kent County Council	Dendrochronology dating (of the roof?) of Old Mill House, Sellindge.	TR 0913 3894
EKE12235	Geophysical Survey	Croxford, Ben - Kent County Council	Geophysical survey at Station Road to Church Lane	TR 0784 3844
EKE12247	Geophysical Survey	A. Bartlett & Associates	Linear anomaly, Harringe Court	TR 03 NE 226
EKE21908	Evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Test-pit evaluation in advance of proposed development recorded a former course of the East Stour River. NMR Microfilm Index; PRN: 12728.	TR 0866 3822
EKE5097	Excavation	Oxford Archaeology	Late Iron Age / Early Roman field system, Smeeth Medieval ditch, Smeeth Mesolithic to Bronze Age flint scatter at Station Road / Church Lane, Smeeth Four Bronze Age ditches, maybe part of a field system, Smeeth	TR 03 NE 205 TR 03 NE 206 TR 03 NE 59 TR 03 NE 60
EKE10767	Geotechnical Survey	Canterbury Archaeological Trust	Geotechnical investigations in advance of CTRL work. No deposits found.	TR10298 38687
EKE21296	Evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	None recorded	TR 0920 3800
EKE5094	Evaluation	Oxford Archaeology	Fifty-eight evaluation trenches were excavated, recording Mesolithic flints, a late prehistoric buried soil horizon, Late Iron Age features and probable	TR 0775 3846

			post-Roman features. A general scatter of worked flint was present across the site. NMR Microfilm Index; PRN: 13519.	
EKE14724	Geotechnical Survey	Oxford Archaeological Unit	Unpublished document: Oxford Archaeological Unit. 1999. A Geoarchaeological Evaluation of the Thames/Medway Alluvial Corridor of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link.	TQ 8957 5606
EKE16188	Desk Based Assessment	Trust for Thanet Archaeology	A Desk Based Assessment for the proposed site of the construction of a solar array on agricultural land at Partridge Farm, Sellindge	TR 0853 3782