

LAND AT CRANBROOK ROAD, FRITTENDEN, KENT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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Land at Cranbrook Road,
Frittenden, Kent
1.0
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land at Cranbrook Road, Frittenden, Kent has been reviewed for its archaeological potential.

In terms of relevant designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefields, or Historic Wreck Sites, lie within the immediate proximity of the study site.

The site study is not located in an area of designated archaeological priority.

The study site is considered to have a low potential for all periods.

Agricultural activity from the Medieval period onwards is considered likely to have had a moderate, but widespread, negative impact on below-ground archaeological deposits.

Modern orchard planting, and subsequent removal, is considered likely to have had an accumulative moderate, widespread, negative impact on below-ground archaeological deposits.

The construction of a late 20th century agricultural building is considered likely to have had a severe, localised, negative impact on below-ground archaeological deposits.

The current development proposals comprise the demolition of the existing agricultural building, and the construction of new residential development.

Due to the primarily undeveloped character of the study site, and the lack of modern archaeological investigation that has taken place in the wider area, it is anticipated that the Archaeological Advisor to Tunbridge Wells will require further archaeological mitigation measures prior to development. Initially, such mitigation is likely to consist of a programme of archaeological evaluation.

As remains of national significance are not anticipated, it is considered that such mitigation could follow the granting of planning consent secured by an appropriate condition.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Chris Clarke, and reviewed by Duncan Hawkins, of RPS on behalf of Jarvis Homes.
- 1.2 The subject of this Assessment comprises land at Cranbrook Road, Frittenden, Kent (hereafter, 'the study site'). The study site is centred at TQ 8113 4067 within the Borough of Tunbridge Wells (see Figs. 1-2). The study site is bounded by Cranbrook Road to the northwest, woodland to the northeast, and agricultural land to all remaining sides. Overall the site measures approximately 1.5ha in size.
- 1.3 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefields or Historic Wrecks lie within the vicinity of the study site. The study site is not located within an area of archaeological priority.
- 1.4 Jarvis Homes have commissioned RPS to establish the archaeological potential of the study site, and to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any heritage constraints identified.
- 1.5 Assessment of Built Heritage impacts is not taken into considered within this document.
- 1.6 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists January 2017), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the study site.
- 1.7 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence deriving from multiple sources, including the Kent Historic Environment Record, and the Kent Record Office. The report also includes the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise and a detailed site walk-over undertaken in September 2020.
- 1.8 The Assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the heritage potential of various parts of the study site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and it was last updated in July 2019. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014, with the guidance on Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment last updated October 2019. (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>).
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. 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.
- 2.5 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 189 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.
- 2.6 *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.
- 2.7 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.
- 2.8 A *Nationally Important Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.9 *Significance* 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.

- 2.10 *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.
- 2.11 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.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it 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. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. 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.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.14 The Tunbridge Wells Core Strategy Development Plan document was adopted in June 2010 and contains the following policy relating to the historic environment:

Core Policy 4 Environment

The Borough's built and natural environments are rich in heritage assets, landscape value and biodiversity, which combine to create a unique and distinctive local character much prized by residents and visitors alike.

This locally distinctive sense of place and character will be conserved and enhanced as follows:

5. The Borough's heritage assets, including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, archaeological sites and Historic Parks and Gardens will be conserved and enhanced and special regard will be had to their settings

6. The positive management of heritage assets through partnership approaches and measures will be encouraged, including by the use of Conservation Area Management Plans

2.15 The Tunbridge Wells Local Plan was adopted in 2006 and contains the following 'saved' policy relating to the historic environment:

POLICY EN10

Proposals for development affecting sites of archaeological interest, other than those covered by POLICY EN9, will be determined having regard to the desirability of preserving archaeological remains and the setting of visible remains and according to all of the following criteria:

1 The intrinsic archaeological and historical value of the remains;

2 The design, layout and opportunities to minimise damage to remains and their setting, preferably through preservation in their original location;

3 The need for the development;

4 The availability of suitable alternative sites; and

5 The potential benefits of the proposals, particularly to education, recreation or tourism. Where permission is to be granted for development resulting in the damage or destruction of archaeological remains and the developer has not entered into a planning agreement, or made equivalent arrangements, for the excavation and recording of the remains and the publication of the results, conditions will be attached to the permission to ensure that no development takes place until this work has been carried out.

2.16 In terms of designated archaeological assets as defined above in the NPPF, and as shown on Figure 2a, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefields, or Historic Wreck designations lie within, or in close proximity to, the 1km radius study area. The study site is not located in a designated area of archaeological priority.

2.17 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the British Geological Society (BGS 2020) as Weald Clay Formation – limestone/mudstone. No superficial deposits are recorded.
- 3.2 No site-specific geotechnical information is currently available.

Topography

- 3.3 The study site is located close to the High Weald and Low Weald boundary in Eastern Kent. Within the study site itself there is a slight north-south gradient rising from a height of approximately 40m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) adjacent to the southern boundary, to approximately 46m AOD adjacent to the northern boundary with Cranbrook Road.
- 3.4 A small, modern, pond is located centrally within the study site. Numerous small ponds, of a similar scale, are located within the immediate landscape, although there are no naturally occurring watercourses present within the wider study area.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of archaeological findspots within a 1km radius of the study site, also referred to as the study area (Fig. 2a), held on the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the eighteenth century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 In terms of designated archaeological assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2a, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefields, or Historic Wrecks lie within, or in close proximity to, the 1km radius study area. The study site is not located in a designated area of archaeological priority.
- 4.4 In general, there is a paucity of HER records located within the study area due to the low level of modern archaeological investigation which have taken place in the vicinity of the study site. What records are present relate to the historic recovery of Roman pottery vessels, and Medieval agricultural activity.
- 4.5 The map regression exercise and a review of documentary evidence and secondary sources demonstrates, with the exception of a late 20th century agricultural building, that the study site has remained undeveloped up to the present.
- 4.6 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Prehistoric

- 4.7 The HER does not contain any records within the study area which related to Prehistoric activity.
- 4.8 Due to the paucity of Prehistoric activity recorded with the local area, the study site is considered to have a low potential for remains associated with this period.

Roman

- 4.9 The only record contained on the HER in relation to the Roman period describes the recovery of two ceramic urns in the mid-19th century from a shaft at Leggs Wood located approximately 900m to the southwest of the study site. The urns are thought to date to the 1st or 2nd century AD (MKE2842, TQ 8034 4039).
- 4.10 In general, only a low density of Roman activity has been recorded from the area of the Weald, which combined with the limited extent of contemporary remains known within the study area, indicate that there is a low potential for remains associated with this period within the study site.

Anglo-Saxon & Medieval

- 4.11 There are no records of Anglo-Saxon activity be present within the study area.
- 4.12 The earliest documentary evidence for Frittenden comes from a Saxon charter of 804 (Frittenden Historical Society 2020).
- 4.13 The closest settlement recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 is the small village of Castweazel located approximately 3.5km to the southeast of the study site (Open Domesday 2020).
- 4.14 The Church of St. Mary, located approximately 300m to the northeast of the study site, is recorded has having been founded by about 1200, and would have formed a focal point for the small settlement (Frittenden Historical Society 2020).
- 4.15 Evidence of ridge and furrow agricultural has been recorded c.800m to the north of the study site (MKE18285, TQ 8118 4145).
- 4.16 During the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods the study site is likely to have been located within the agricultural hinterland of the small settlement at Frittenden. On this basis the study site is considered to have a low potential for archaeological remains associated with these periods, although the presence of later Medieval field boundaries cannot be precluded.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.17 By the Early Post-Medieval period, the study site is likely to have remained within the agricultural hinterland of the settlement at Frittenden.
- 4.18 The 18th century Street Farm is located c.300m to the northeast of the study site (MKE82208, TQ 8137 4084). The former location of a barn of a similar age is recorded approximately 1km to the north of the study site (MKE37139, TQ 8076 4156).
- 4.19 The earliest cartographic source to depict the area of Frittenden in relative detail is Andrew and Dury's map of 1769 (Fig.3) which shows the location of the study site as open ground immediately to the south of Cranbrook Road.
- 4.20 The 1839 Frittenden Tithe map (Fig. 4) and associated Award, record the study site as being located within two different field parcels utilised for both hops and arable farming.

- 4.21 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1894 (Fig. 5) depicts the study site as open ground located within a larger field parcel, with the central field boundary shown on the earlier 1839 Frittenden Tithe map having been removed. Cranbrook Road is located immediately to the northwest of the study site, with the 19th century Parsonage Farm (MKE82207, TQ 8113 4083) shown on the opposite side of the road. The layout of the study site remains unaltered between 1898 and 1940 (Figs. 6-8).
- 4.22 A World War II air raid shelter to the rear of village school, located c.300m to the northeast of the study site, was archaeologically recorded prior to its removal (MKE78167, TQ 81376 40976).
- 4.23 A 1960 aerial photograph (Fig. 9) of the study site shows the study site as having been subdivided, forming part of three different field parcels. The main field parcel, occupying the northwest portion of the study site, has been utilised as an orchard.
- 4.24 By 1970 (Fig. 10) the orchard is still present, although the remaining land comprising the study site has been combined into a single field parcel.
- 4.25 By 1993 (Fig. 11) the orchard has been removed and the remaining area of the study site has once again been subdivided.
- 4.26 By 2003 (Fig. 12) all field boundaries within the study site have been removed and an agricultural storage building constructed in the northeast corner of the study site.
- 4.27 By 2018 (Fig. 13) a field boundary has been introduced to segregate the northeastern third of the study site containing the agricultural building, in addition to the construction of a small pond centrally within the study site.
- 4.28 The potential for Post-Medieval and Modern remains of significance to be present within the study site is considered to be low.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.29 Based on the data provided by the Kent HER (Fig. 2b), the study site is characterised as being located within an extensive area defined as '*Small regular fields with straight boundaries (Parliamentary type enclosure)*'.

LiDAR Data

- 4.30 A review of the existing LiDAR data for the study site (Fig. 14) identifies the presence of the modern north-south field boundary and pond within the study site, plus traces of the former orchard and east-west orientated field boundary as shown on the 20th century historic mapping. No features of archaeological interest are identified.

Historic Hedgerows

- 4.31 A review of the Historic Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (amended 2003-4) with regard to Part II criteria 'Archaeology and history', indicates that the test of 'importance' in this instance may apply to the study site's northwestern boundary with Cranbrook Road which is shown to be present on the 1839 Frittenden Tithe map (Fig. 4). All remaining boundaries forming the study site post-date this period and are not considered to be of historic interest.

Assessment of Significance

- 4.32 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on

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the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.

- 4.33 As identified by desk based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	Low	Low (Local)
Roman	Low	Low (Local)
Anglo-Saxon/Medieval	Low	Low (Local)
Post Medieval	Low	Low (Local)

- 4.34 Any historic hedgerows present can be considered of local significance.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 Land within the study site consists of an area of pasture, with a field bank subdividing the northeastern third of the site, occupied by a single storey late 20th century agricultural storage building (Fig. 13). The building is accessed by means of a gateway and hardstanding adjacent to Cranbrook Road. A small modern pond is located centrally within the study site. No features of archaeological interest were observed.
- 5.2 Agricultural activity from the Medieval period onwards is likely to have had a moderate, but widespread, negative impact on below-ground archaeological deposits.
- 5.3 Modern orchard planting, and subsequent removal, is likely to have had an accumulative moderate, widespread, negative impact on below-ground archaeological deposits.
- 5.4 The construction of the late 20th century agricultural building is likely to have had a severe, localised, negative impact on below-ground archaeological deposits.

Proposed Development

- 5.5 The current development proposals comprise the demolition of the existing agricultural building, and the construction of a new residential development (Fig.15).

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Archaeological Assets

- 5.6 A low potential for below-ground features from all periods has been identified.
- 5.7 Based on the low potential for the presence of significant below-ground archaeological features from all periods, the proposed development is unlikely to have a widespread or substantial negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits.
- 5.8 Due to the primarily undeveloped character of the study site, and the lack of modern archaeological investigation that has taken place in the wider area, it is anticipated that the Archaeological Advisor to Tunbridge Wells will require further archaeological mitigation measures prior to development. Initially, such mitigation is likely to consist of a programme of archaeological evaluation.
- 5.9 The hedgerow forming the northwestern boundary have been identified as a potential historic hedgerow of local significance. The current masterplan proposes to retain this boundary. Due to the negligible nature of the proposed impact, no further mitigation in relation to the hedgerow is recommend.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Land at Cranbrook Road, Frittenden, Kent has been reviewed for its archaeological potential.
- 6.2 In accordance with central and local government planning policy and guidance, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.3 In terms of relevant designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefields, or Historic Wreck Sites, lie within the immediate proximity of the study site.
- 6.4 The site study is not located in an area of designated archaeological priority.
- 6.5 The study site is considered to have a low potential for all periods.
- 6.6 Agricultural activity from the Medieval period onwards is considered likely to have had a moderate, but widespread, negative impact on below-ground archaeological deposits.
- 6.7 Modern orchard planting, and subsequent removal, is considered likely to have had an accumulative moderate, widespread, negative impact on below-ground archaeological deposits.
- 6.8 The construction of a late 20th century agricultural building is considered likely to have had a severe, localised, negative impact on below-ground archaeological deposits.
- 6.9 The current development proposals comprise the demolition of the existing agricultural building, and the construction of a new residential development.
- 6.10 Due to the primarily undeveloped character of the study site, and the lack of modern archaeological investigation that have taken place in the wider area, it is anticipated that the Archaeological Advisor to Tunbridge Wells will require further archaeological mitigation measures prior to development. Initially, such mitigation is likely to consist of a programme of archaeological evaluation.
- 6.11 As remains of national significance are not anticipated, it is considered that such mitigation could follow the granting of planning consent secured by an appropriate condition.

Sources Consulted

General

British Library
Kent Historic Environment Record
Kent Record Office

Internet

British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>
Domesday Online – <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>
Historic England: The National Heritage List for England – <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
Frittenden Historical Society - <http://www.frittendenhistoricalsociety.co.uk/index.php>

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Historic England *Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines* July 2016 unpublished document
Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment 2008 (new draft 2017)
Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans July 2015 unpublished document
Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment July 2015 unpublished document
Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets December 2017 unpublished document

Cartographic

1789 Andrews & Druy
1839 Frittenden Tithe Map
1894 Ordnance Survey
1898 Ordnance Survey
1908 Ordnance Survey
1940 Aerial Photograph
1960 Aerial Photograph
1970 Ordnance Survey
1993 Ordnance Survey

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2003 Google Earth View

2018 Google Earth View

LiDAR Data



FIGURES



APPENDICES

Appendix A

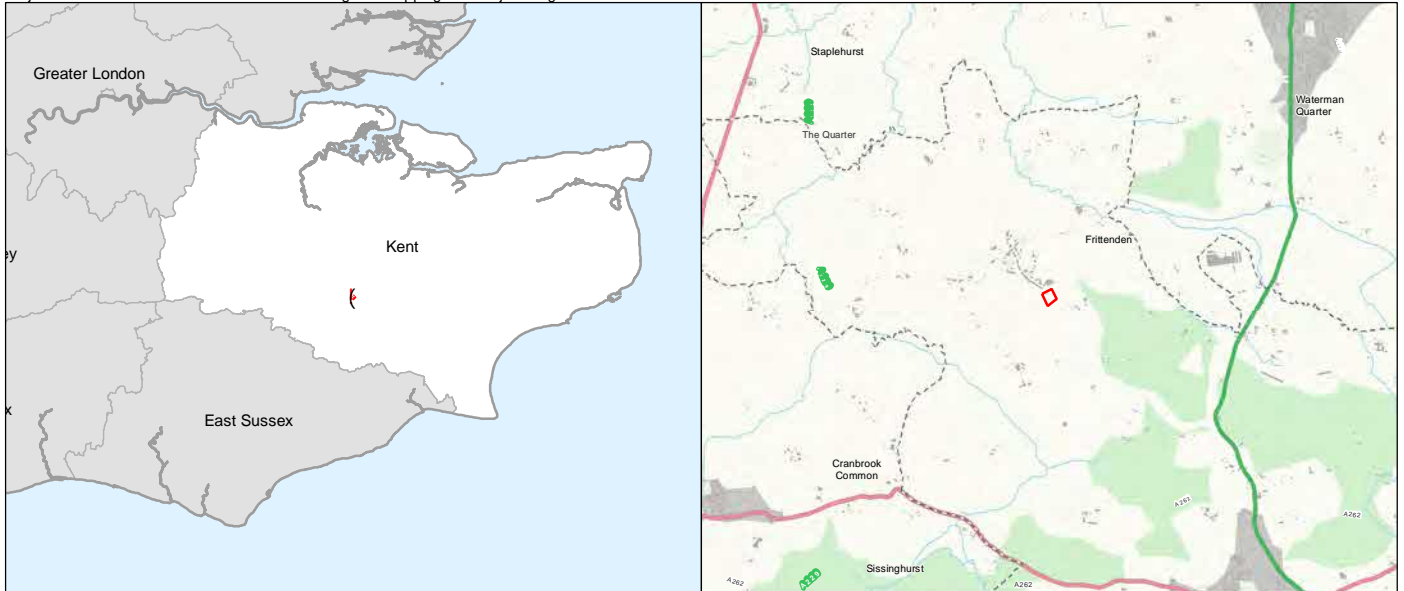
Gazetteer of Historic Environment Record Data

MonUID	Name	PeriodRang
MKE89271	Oasthouse west of Poundlands Farm	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE110997	Charity Farmhouse, Headcorn Road, Frittenden, Tunbridge Wells	Post Medieval
MKE82203	Cherry Tree Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82204	Cole Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82205	Charity Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82206	Manor Farm (Pound House Farm)	Post Medieval
MKE82207	Parsonage Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82208	Street Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82209	Beale Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82210	Whitsunden Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82211	Brissenden Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82212	Lowland Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82670	Waller Hill Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82671	Cook Barn	Post Medieval
MKE82672	Gould Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82730	Poundlands Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82735	Balcombe	Post Medieval
MKE82737	Catherine Wheel	Post Medieval
MKE83218	Chanceford Farm	Post Medieval
MKE89024	Corner Farm	Post Medieval
MKE89025	Weavers Den	Post Medieval
MKE18285	Possible Ridge and Furrow Marks, Frittenden	Medieval
MKE2842	Roman urns and ritual shaft, Leggs Wood? Frittenden	Roman
MKE37139	Former site of a Barn and Stables About 30 Metres South of Cherry Tree Farmhouse	Post Medieval
MKE38904	Former site of a barn about 20 metres south east of Cole Farmhouse	Post Medieval
MKE78167	Former site of a Second World War air raid shelter, Frittenden School	Modern
EvUID	Name	Organisati
EKE11499	Building survey of air raid shelter at Frittenden Church of England Primary School, Frittenden	Compass Archaeology
EKE5745	Farningham to High Halden Pipeline Surface Collection Survey	RSK Environment Ltd
EKE8484	Geophysical Survey: Hadlow to High Halden Gas Pipeline	RSK Environment Ltd
EKE9843	Hadlow to High Halden Natural Gas Pipeline, watching brief.	Network Archaeology Ltd
EKE11500	Watching brief at Frittenden School	Compass Archaeology

EvUID	Name	Organisati
EKE11499	Building survey of air raid shelter at Frittenden Church of England Primary School, Frittenden	Compass Archaeology
EKE5745	Farningham to High Halden Pipeline Surface Collection Survey	RSK Environment Ltd
EKE8484	Geophysical Survey: Hadlow to High Halden Gas Pipeline	RSK Environment Ltd
EKE9843	Hadlow to High Halden Natural Gas Pipeline, watching brief.	Network Archaeology Ltd
EKE11500	Watching brief at Frittenden School	Compass Archaeology



FIGURES



 Site Boundary


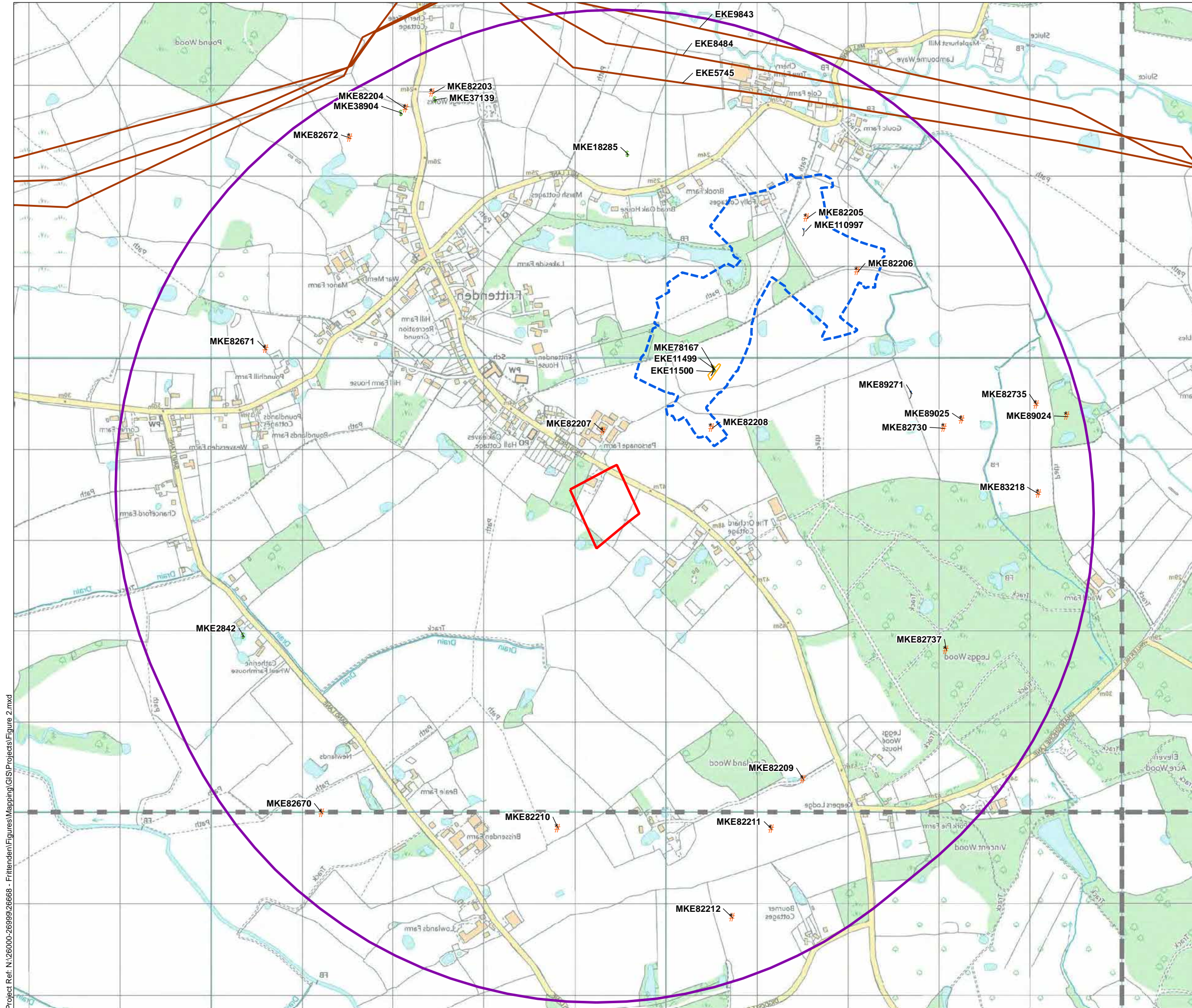
 0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 1
Site Location



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km search radius
- Designated Heritage Assets:**
- Frittenden Conservation Area
- Non-designated Heritage Assets:**
- HER Records Points**
- Monuments
- # Farms
- Buildings
- Previous Archaeological Work:**
- HER Events Points
- HER Events Line
- HER Events Polygons

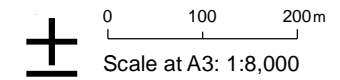
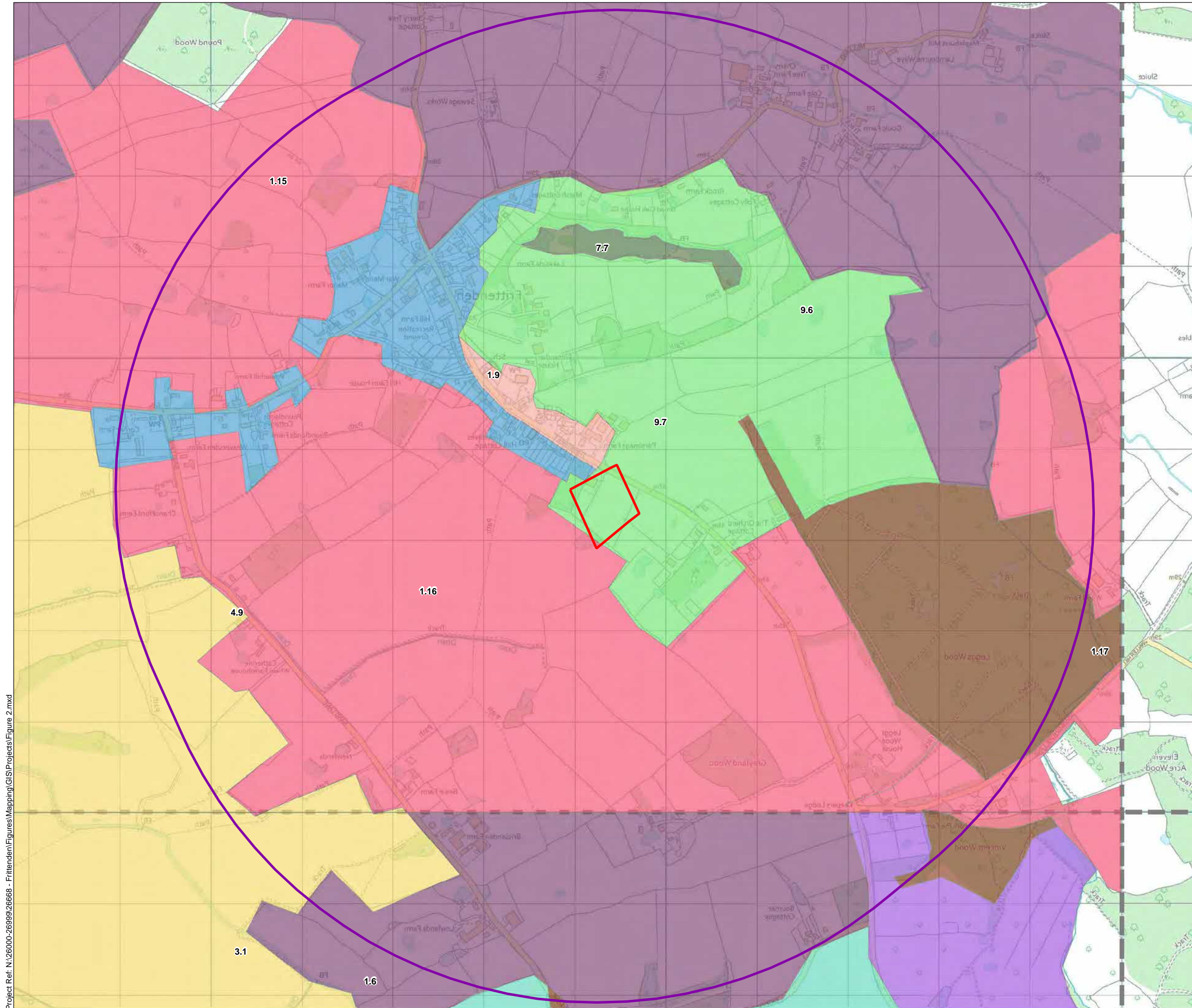


Figure 2a
 Summary of cultural heritage assets (Data from the Kent HER)

Project Ref: N:\26000-26999\26668 - Frittenden\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\Figure 2.mxd



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km search radius

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

- "Fishpond, hatchery complexes, natural ponds and lakes "
- Orchards
- Post 1810 settlement (general)
- Pre 19th century Coppices
- Rectilinear with wavy boundaries (?late medieval to 17th / 18th century enclosure)
- Rectilinear with wavy boundaries and ponds
- Small rectilinear with wavy boundaries
- Small rectilinear with wavy boundaries and ponds
- Small regular with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)
- Village/hamlet 1810 extent

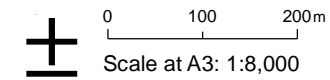


Figure 2b
 Historic Landscape Characterisation Plot (Data from the Kent HER)



Approximate site location



Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 3

1769 Andrews and Dury Map



 Site Boundary

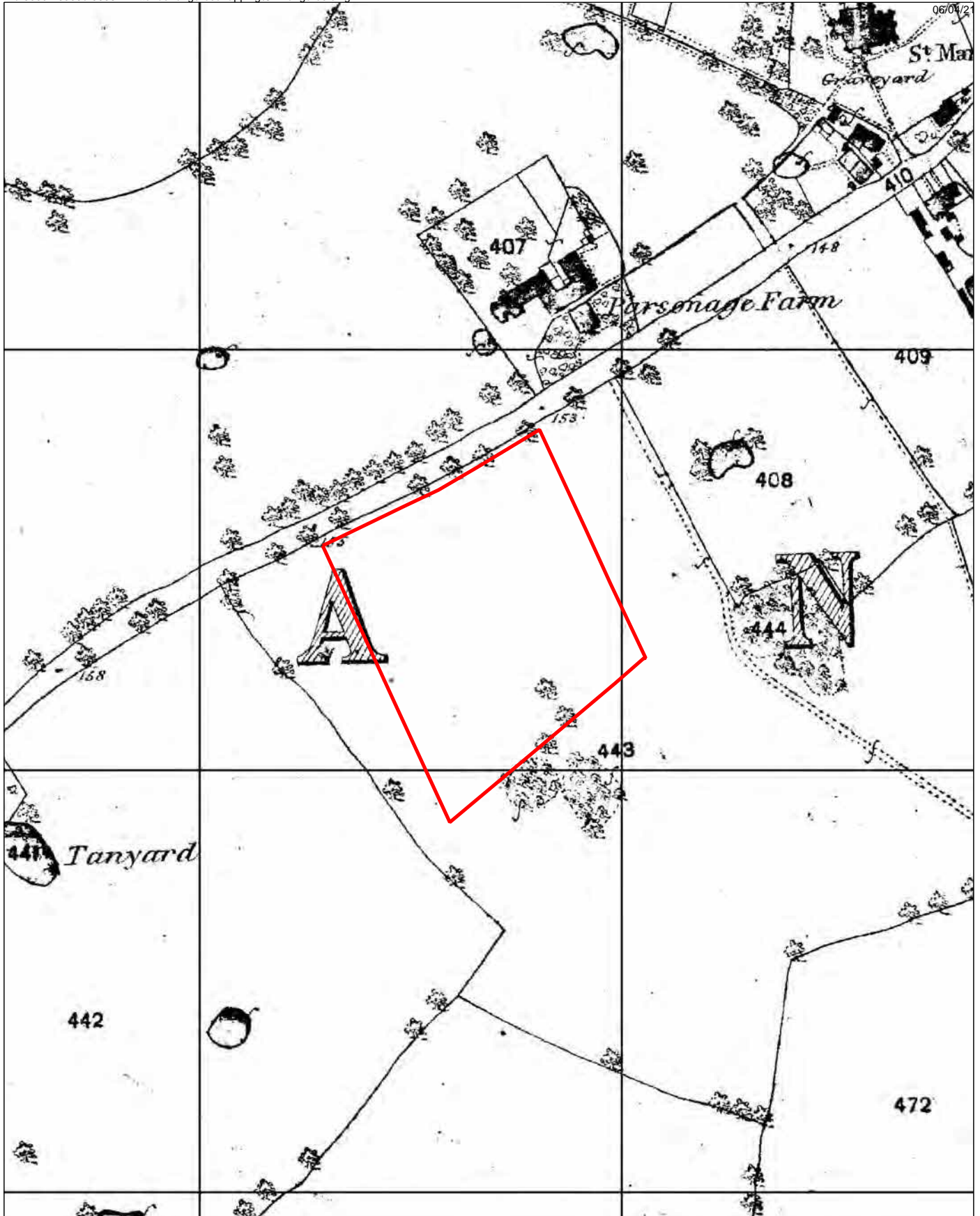


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 4

1839 Frittenden Tithe Map



 Site Boundary

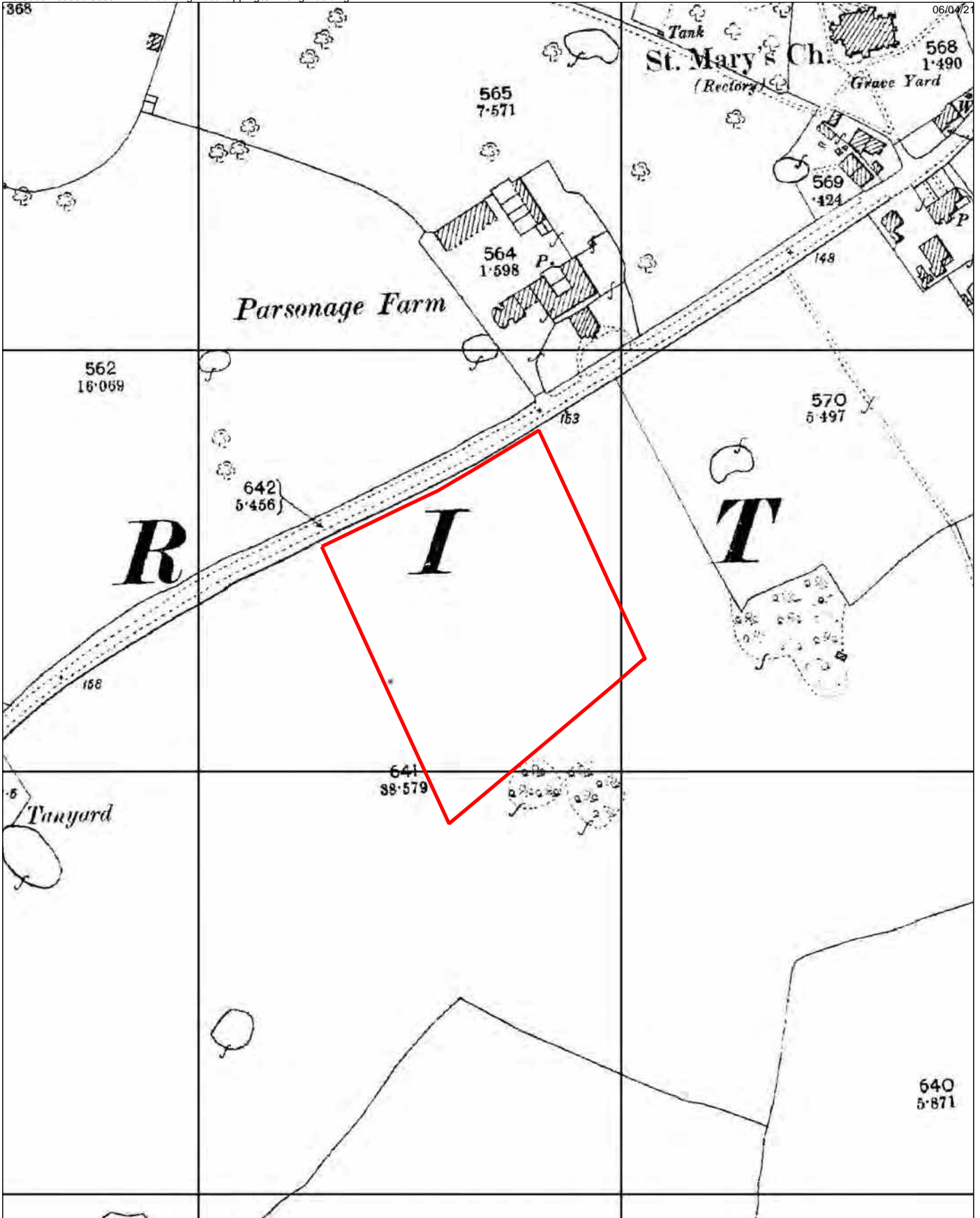


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 5

1894 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

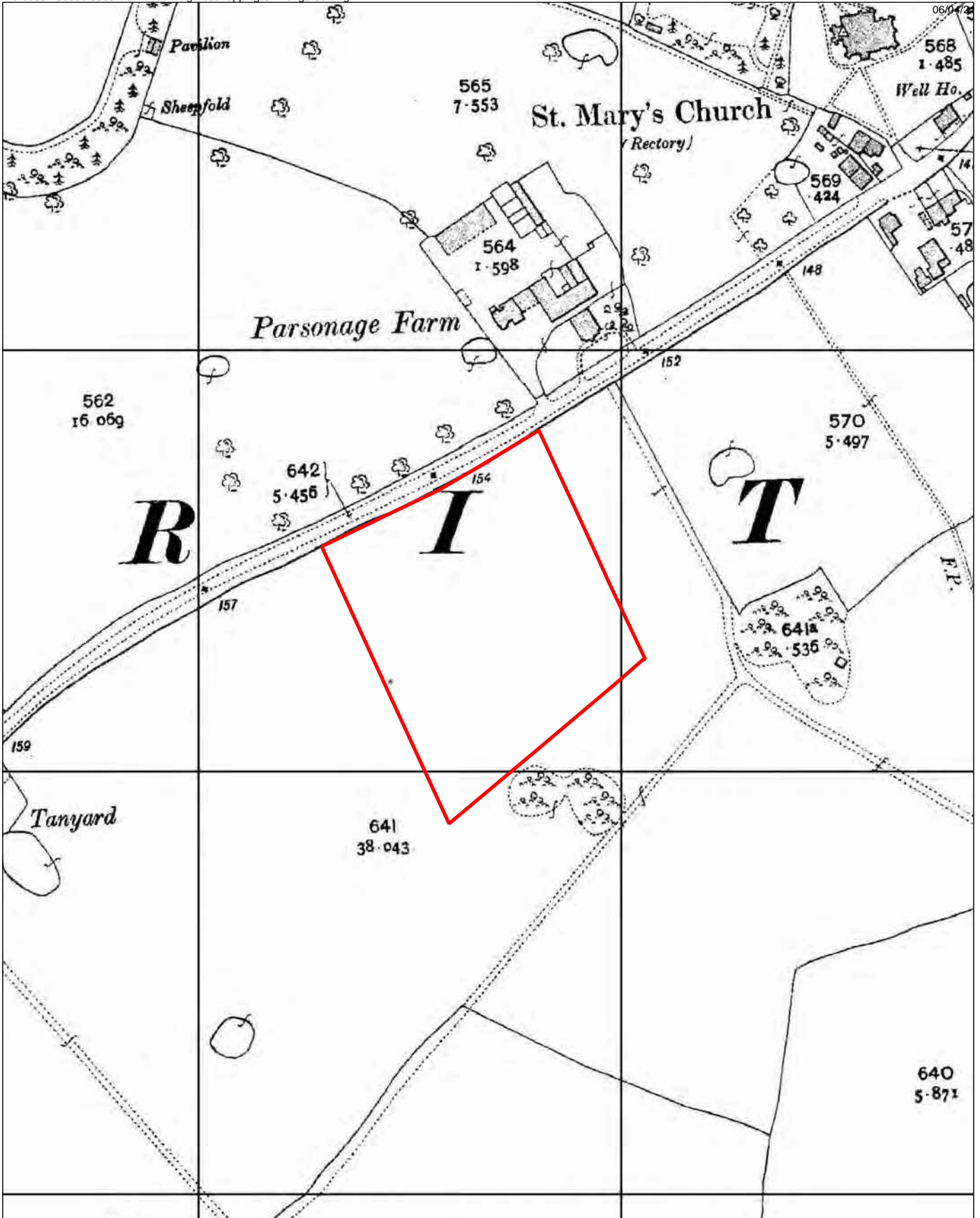


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 6

1898 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary




0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 7

1908 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 8

1940 Google Earth View



 Site Boundary

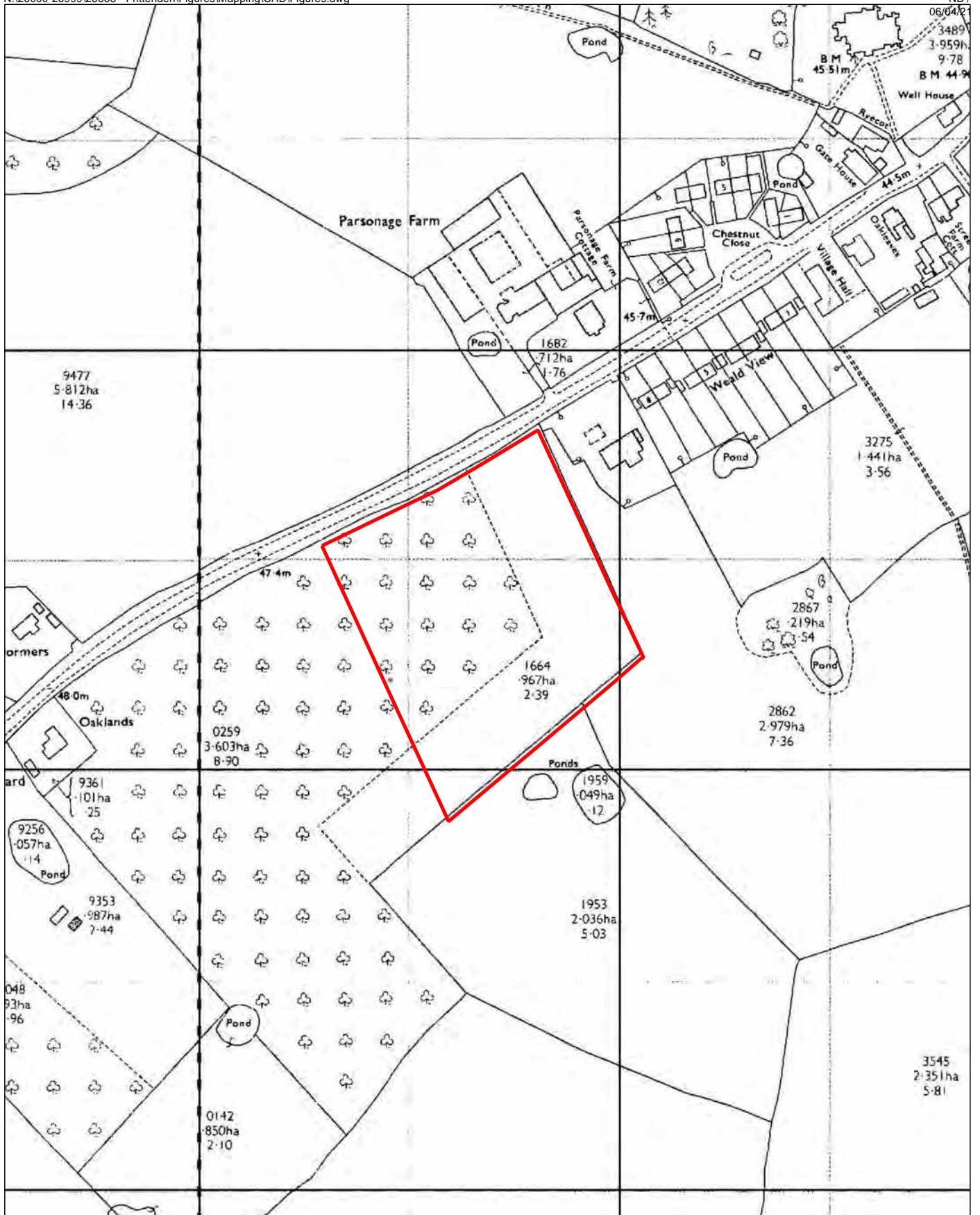


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 9

1960 Google Earth View



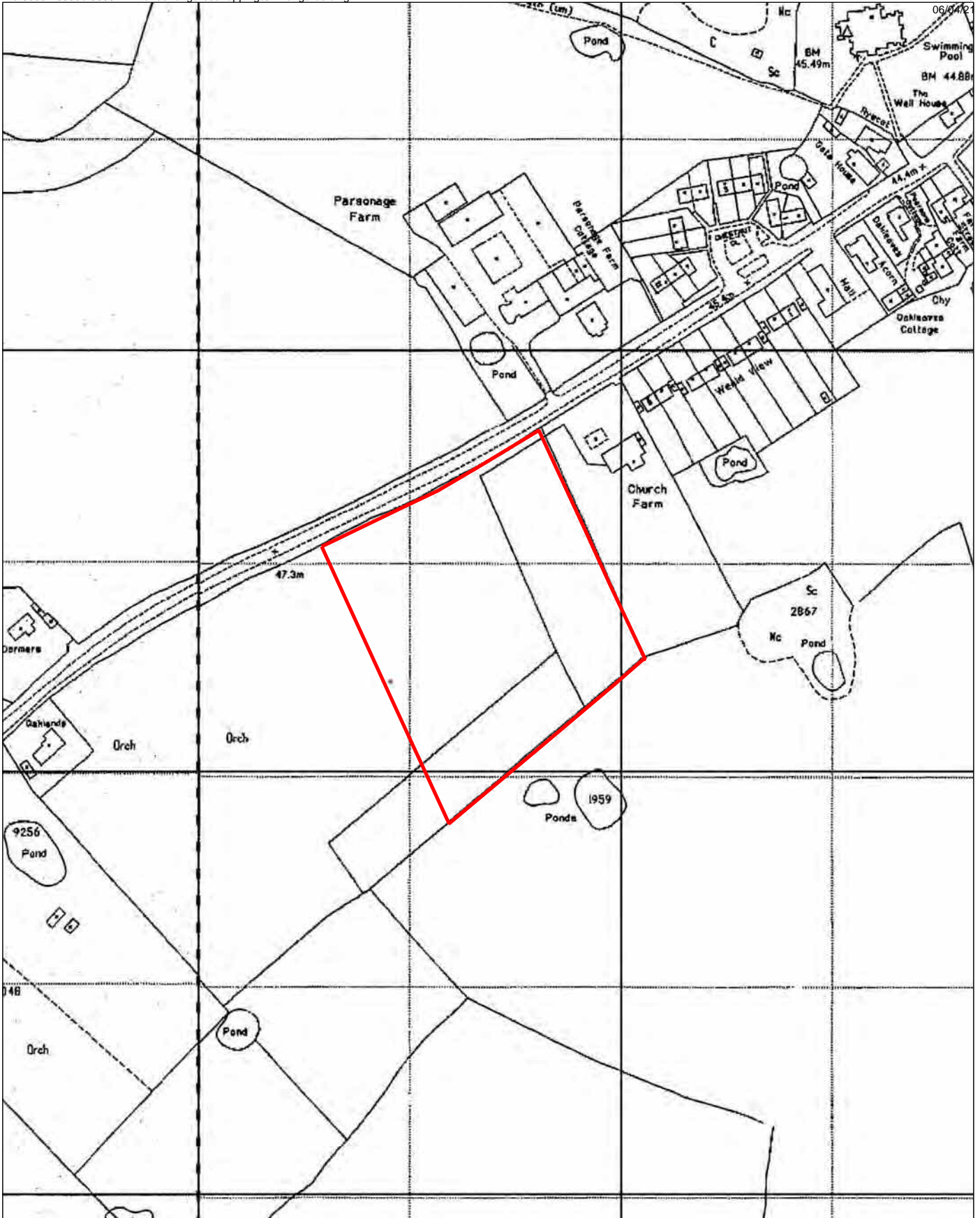
 Site Boundary



0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 10
1970 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 11
1993 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 12

2003 Google Earth View



 Site Boundary



0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 13
2018 Google Earth View



Legend

 Site Boundary

LiDAR DATA

Source:
Environment Agency

Data Type: DTM

Resolution: 1m

Date Captured:
2019

Processing:
simple Local Relief Model overlaid on
Multi-direction Hillshade

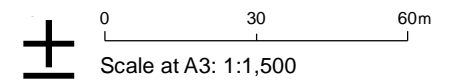


Figure 14

LiDAR Data



 Site Boundary



0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,000



Figure 15
Proposed Development



APPENDICES

Appendix A

HER Gazetteer

HER Records

MonUID	Name	PeriodRang
MKE89271	Oasthouse west of Poundlands Farm	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE110997	Charity Farmhouse, Headcorn Road, Frittenden, Tunbridge Wells	Post Medieval
MKE82203	Cherry Tree Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82204	Cole Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82205	Charity Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82206	Manor Farm (Pound House Farm)	Post Medieval
MKE82207	Parsonage Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82208	Street Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82209	Beale Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82210	Whitsunden Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82211	Brissenden Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82212	Lowland Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82670	Waller Hill Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82671	Cook Barn	Post Medieval
MKE82672	Gould Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82730	Poundlands Farm	Post Medieval
MKE82735	Balcombe	Post Medieval
MKE82737	Catherine Wheel	Post Medieval
MKE83218	Chanceford Farm	Post Medieval
MKE89024	Corner Farm	Post Medieval
MKE89025	Weavers Den	Post Medieval
MKE18285	Possible Ridge and Furrow Marks, Frittenden	Medieval
MKE2842	Roman urns and ritual shaft, Leggs Wood? Frittenden	Roman
MKE37139	Former site of a Barn and Stables About 30 Metres South of Cherry Tree Farmhouse	Post Medieval
MKE38904	Former site of a barn about 20 metres south east of Cole Farmhouse	Post Medieval
MKE78167	Former site of a Second World War air raid shelter, Frittenden School	Modern

Events

EvUID	Name	Organisati
EKE11499	Building survey of air raid shelter at Frittenden Church of England Primary School, Frittenden	Compass Archaeology
EKE5745	Farningham to High Halden Pipeline Surface Collection Survey	RSK Environment Ltd
EKE8484	Geophysical Survey: Hadlow to High Halden Gas Pipeline	RSK Environment Ltd
EKE9843	Hadlow to High Halden Natural Gas Pipeline, watching brief.	Network Archaeology Ltd
EKE11500	Watching brief at Frittenden School	Compass Archaeology



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