



Land at Barham Court Farm, Barham, Kent CT4 6PB

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Project Code: DA BCFB 21

NGR: TR 20881 49936

Report No: 2021/101

Archive No: 4652

Prepared by: Dr J Grigsby

November 2021

Document Record

This report has been issued and amended as follows:

Version	Approved by	Position	Comment	Date
01	Dr J Weekes	Project Manager		28/06/21
02	Dr J Weekes	Project Manager	Minor amendment	15/11/21

Conditions of Release

This document has been prepared for the titled project, or named part thereof, and should not be relied on or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd being obtained. Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person by whom it was commissioned. This document has been produced for the purpose of assessment and evaluation only. To the extent that this report is based on information supplied by other parties, Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd accepts no liability for any loss or damage suffered by the client, whether contractual or otherwise, stemming from any conclusions based on data supplied by parties other than Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd and used by Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd in preparing this report. This report must not be altered, truncated, precised or added to except by way of addendum and/or errata authorized and executed by Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd.

© All rights including translation, reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd

92a Broad Street · Canterbury · Kent · CT1 2LU

+44 (0)1227 462 062 · admin@canterburytrust.co.uk · canterburytrust.co.uk

Registered Charity no: 278861 · Company Registered no: 1441517 (England)



SUMMARY

This desk-based assessment of land at Barham Court Farm, Barham, Kent CT4 6PB (TR 20881 49936, centred; Fig 1), was commissioned of Canterbury Archaeological Trust in June 2021 in view of proposed development of the site.

The report constitutes a rapid appraisal focused on the Historic Environment Record, map regression, satellite and aerial photography, and existing site records analyses, with basic historical contextualisation.

On the basis of this circumstantial evidence, archaeological remains might be extant within the proposed development area and could be disturbed or destroyed through development groundworks.

As a condition on planning permission, an archaeological evaluation of the area prior to development groundworks is recommended since this will provide actual rather than circumstantial evidence as to the presence/absence/significance of archaeological remains, on which to base further mitigation strategies if necessary.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	3
2. Policy and research frameworks.....	3
National policy.....	3
Local policy	6
Research frameworks.....	6
3. Location, geology and topography	6
4. Designations	7
5. Archaeological and historical evidence.....	9
Prehistoric (c 500,000 BP – AD 43)	9
Romano-British (c AD 43–450).....	10
Anglo-Saxon (c AD 450–1066).....	10
Medieval (c AD 1066–1540)	10
Post-medieval (c AD 1540–1900)	11
Modern (c AD 1900–2000).....	13
6. Interim impact assessment.....	14
Archaeological assessment	14
Existing impacts.....	14
Potential impacts.....	15
Mitigation recommended.	15
Sources.....	16

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents a provisional desk-based assessment constituting rapid archaeological appraisal of land at Barham Court Farm, Barham, Kent CT4 6PB (TR 20881 49936, centred; Fig 1); it was commissioned of Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) in June 2021 in view of proposed development of the site.
- 1.2 The research undertaken, verbally agreed with the client and in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019), has taken account of readily available evidence in order to assess the extent and nature of any extant heritage assets and archaeological evidence within and near the Proposed Development Area (PDA), and thereby gauge the likelihood of heritage assets being affected by development within the PDA.
- 1.3 The report includes analysis and interpretation of the Historic Environment Record (HER), map regression, aerial and satellite photographs, and any existing site records analyses, with provisional historical contextualisation. It has been considered beyond the means of this project to pursue detailed questions requiring an in-depth study of primary documentary and cartographic sources. General historical context for archaeological findings is provided where applicable/significant in terms of results. Only maps showing significant topographical developments are reproduced.
- 1.4 Additional desk-based research and/or fieldwork may be requested by planning authorities or specified as conditions on any planning consent, although any request for further desk-based work should clearly demonstrate the benefits of such an approach as opposed to field evaluation, for example.
- 1.5 A more detailed impact assessment could be carried out once a frozen design and strategy of development groundworks have been made available for consideration, but this may not add to or change the recommendations herein.

2. POLICY AND RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS

- 2.1 This report has been prepared in accordance with national and local policy regarding heritage assets and with reference to research frameworks.

National policy

- 2.2 The *National Planning Policy Framework* sets out a series of core planning principles designed to underpin plan-making and decision-taking within the planning system. Paragraph 184 (NPPF 2019, 54) states that heritage assets 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.

- 2.3 By definition, the historic environment includes all surviving physical remains of past human activity. Heritage assets include extant structures and features, sites, places and landscapes. Furthermore, the historic landscape encompasses visible, buried or submerged remains, which includes the buried archaeological resource.

2.4 When determining planning applications, the following paragraphs are pertinent:

“189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

190. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

191. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

192. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.*

193. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

194. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*

b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

195. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and

b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

196. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

197. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

198. Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

199. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.

200. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those

elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

201. Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

202. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.”

Local policy

2.5 Applying the same general principles on a local scale, the relevant *Canterbury District Local Plan* (CCC 2017) policies are HE1 (Historic Environment and Heritage Assets), HE4–5 (Listed Buildings), HE6 (Conservation Areas), HE8 Heritage Assets in Conservation Areas), and HE13 (Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens).

Research frameworks

2.6 The national and local policies outlined above should be considered in light of the non-statutory heritage frameworks that inform them. While the regional South East Research Framework for the historic environment is still in preparation, initial outputs are available (SERF on-line) and have been considered in preparing this report, in order to take current research agendas into account.

3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The PDA is situated in the north-east part of the village of Barham between Canterbury and Dover. The ground is currently occupied by large farm buildings. It is bounded to the east and west by open agricultural fields, to the north by residences off The Street, Barham, with the Church of St John to the north-east, and to the south by buildings belonging to Simpson’s Winery, with more farmland and domestic residences beyond and to the south and south-west respectively (Figs 1 and 22). The area lies at a height of approximately 60–67m above Ordnance Datum (OD), rising to the east away from the bottom of the Nailbourne valley.

3.2 Bedrock geology within the PDA is shown as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation (chalk), with no overlying by superficial deposits recorded (BGS on-line).

4. DESIGNATIONS

- 4.1 The PDA does not affect or impact on any World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, or Registered Battlefields. Historic Landscape Characterisation has been checked on-line.
- 4.2 The PDA lies within Barham Conservation Area (Designation Date: 10/12/1991).
- 4.3 Barham Park, an Historic Park or Garden, is centred 380m east-north-east from the edge of the PDA. This is a pre-1939 estate parkland surveyed by the Kent Gardens Trust and deemed of county/local interest and importance (HER: TR 25 SW 309; Historic Park or Garden - 7).
- 4.4 There are a number of locally Listed Buildings within 500m of NGR TR 20881 49936, mostly concentrated on the Street (north of the PDA) and Valley Road (south-west of the PDA), including The Duke of Cumberland Public House, on The Street, 150m north-west from the edge of the PDA, which dates to the early nineteenth century (HER: TR 25 SW 204; Locally Listed Building - 5016).
- 4.5 Listed Buildings within a 500m radius of NGR TR 20881 49936 include the following.
- Barham Court Farm Barn, within the PDA, a former threshing barn, currently a store, dating to the early eighteenth century with some twentieth-century minor additions (HER: TR 25 SW 239; Listed Building (II) - 1334954).
 - Originally Barham Court Farmhouse, now Nos. 1 and 2 Farm Cottages, 40m north-north-east of the edge of the PDA. A timber-framed late fifteenth- or early sixteenth-century Wealden building with a hipped Welsh slate roof (HER: TR 25 SW 255; Listed Building (II) - 1336901).
 - The Church of St John the Baptist, 40m east-north-east of the edge of the PDA; a stone cruciform building with north and west porch tower with broached copper spire. Until 1846 this was a Chapel of Ease to Bishopsbourne Church. The chancel and transept are late thirteenth century, probably by the same mason who built the chancel of Bishopsbourne Church. It has a fourteenth-century west-tower and crown post roofs (HER: TR 25 SW 170; Listed Building (I) - 1084903).
 - Church Cottage, 40m north-east of the edge of the PDA, eighteenth century (HER: TR 25 SW 195; Listed Building (II) - 1336975).
 - Old Well House (formerly listed as Old Dairy House, Barham Court), 70m north from the edge of the PDA; eighteenth century (HER: TR 25 SW 213; Listed Building (II) - 111187).
 - Yew Tree Cottage, 90m north-north-west of the edge of the PDA; early nineteenth century (HER: TR 25 SW 253; Listed Building (II) - 1336900).
 - Barham Court and Anne Court, 100m north-east of the edge of the PDA. This mansion is now divided into flats: Anne Court is the west wing, which is the oldest portion of the building, dating from the seventeenth century; Barham Court,

the main building, was built in 1735 and was refurbished and enlarged by Sir Edwin Lutyens for Evelyn Stanton in 1911 (HER: TR 25 SW 168; Listed Building (II*) - 1336516). Also listed is the garden wall of Barham Court and Anne Court, 70m north-east of the edge of the PDA, being an eighteenth-century wall of knapped flints (HER: TR 25 SW 181; Listed Building (II) - 1336517).

- Shirley and Syringa, 100m north of the edge of the PDA; Shirley is a mid nineteenth-century build attached to the rear of the early nineteenth-century Syringa (HER: TR 25 SW 192; Listed Building (II) - 1084902).
- The Old Dairy House, 100m north-north-east of the edge of the PDA, said to be by Sir Edwin Lutyens, 1911–12 (HER: TR 25 SW 262; Listed Building (II) - 1085716).
- The Old House, 100m north-north-west of the edge of the PDA; eighteenth century (HER: TR 25 SW 216; Listed Building (II) - 1111870).
- Barham House Nursing Home, 110m north of the edge of the PDA; eighteenth and late eighteenth century (HER: TR 25 SW 196; Listed Building (II) - 1336965).
- Blacking Bottle Cottage, No 3, Bwthyn Clyd and Jasmine (Rectory Lane), 130m north-north-west of the edge of the PDA. The western cottage is eighteenth century. the other three cottages are early nineteenth century (HER: TR 25 SW 257; Listed Building (II) - 1336902).
- Egerton House, 130m north-north-east of the edge of the PDA, eighteenth-century front to an older building (HER: TR 25 SW 247; Listed Building (II) - 1336903).
- Court Cottage, 140m north-east of the edge of the PDA; early nineteenth century (HER: TR 25 SW 264; Listed Building (II) - 1085715).
- Theberton House, 140m north-north-west of the edge of the PDA; eighteenth century (HER: TR 25 SW 165; Listed Building (II) - 1084905).
- The Old Bakehouse, The Street; eighteenth-century cottage 140m north-west of the edge of the PDA (HER: TR 25 SW 197; Listed Building (II) - 1084901).
- Riverside and Riverside Cottage, 250m west of the PDA; central section dated to 1721, the sides to the later nineteenth century (HER: TR 24 NW 144; Listed Building (II) - 1336518).
- Dane Cottage, 190m west-north-west of the edge of the PDA; a seventeenth-century timber-framed cottage with modern wing (HER: TR 25 SW 215; TR 25 SW 215).
- Clare Cottage, 200m west-north-west of the edge of the PDA; eighteenth-century cottage (HER: TR 25 SW 163; Listed Building (II) - 1084904).

- Bridge Cottage, 210m west-north-west of the edge of the PDA; a plaque over a door reads 1725 (HER: TR 25 SW 214; Listed Building (II) - 1111850).
- The Little Manor, 310m west-north-west of the edge of the PDA; eighteenth or early nineteenth century (HER: TR 25 SW 266; Listed Building (II) - 1085717).
- Friends Cottage, 440m south-west of the edge of the PDA; eighteenth-century farmhouse (HER: TR 24 NW 118; Listed Building (II) - 1336897).
- Red House, 440m south-south-west of the the edge of PDA; eighteenth century (HER: TR 24 NW 142; Listed Building (II) - 1085718).

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

5.1 An HER search (Figs 2–7) was ordered from the Local Authority, as well as a list of reports of archaeological investigations not yet included in the HER. The HER and reports search covers a radius of 500m around NGR TR 20881 49936. These records have been assessed in terms of their particular relevance to the PDA and only significant evidence is cited in this report.

5.2 General historical context for archaeological findings is provided where applicable/ significant in terms of results, and a survey of published and unpublished maps (including geology and contour survey) has been undertaken.

5.3 No pertinent geophysical surveys were available. Only photographs, images or results showing significant features or topographical developments are reproduced, the findings incorporated with map regression, documentary evidence and archaeological sections of the report as appropriate, and fully referenced.

5.4 All results of analyses are presented below in synthesis and in order of chronology.

Prehistoric (c 500,000 BP – AD 43)

5.5 The Stour Basin Palaeolithic Project defines the PDA as lying within Palaeolithic Character Area (PCA) 16, classified as ‘Dry valleys in North Downs, in between Clay-with-flints’. The project records a few surface finds of handaxes from this area - three near Chilham, and two near Petham (Cuming 2015, app 5, 20).

5.6 The HER also records a Palaeolithic handaxe as being found in the vicinity of the churchyard, c 60m to the north-east of the edge of the PDA (HER: TR 25 SW 352).

5.7 Finds from this period in the vicinity of the PDA also include:

- a Neolithic flint “chisel” found 410m east-north-east of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE112473);
- a Bronze Age copper alloy ingot, 350m east-south-east of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE100610);
- a Bronze Age copper alloy awl, 410m west-south-west of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE112404);

- an Iron Age copper alloy coin, 220m west of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE56922);
- an Iron Age Silver coin, 420m north-north-east of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94582).

Romano-British (c AD 43–450)

5.8 Roman period ‘cinerary urns, burnt bones and other vessels’ were found c 1859 when digging brickearth c 400m west-south-west of the edge of the PDA. A Samian vessel and two “saucers” with possible Christian symbols found in a brickfield near Breach Downs in August 1870 are almost certainly from the same site (HER: TR 24 NW 4).

5.9 Finds from this period in the vicinity of the PDA include:

- a base silver coin, 280m south of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE108972);
- a copper alloy lock, 320m east-north-east of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE112472);
- a copper alloy brooch, 440m east-north-east of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94805).

Anglo-Saxon (c AD 450–1066)

5.10 The PDA lies to the south-east of the Nailbourne River, a winterbourne stream running the length of the Elham Valley. A trackway that followed the river valley was in use from at least the Anglo-Saxon period, being the main route from Lyminge to Canterbury, and there is a substantial Anglo-Saxon cemetery c 1km to the south-south-west of the PDA, at Derringstone. Other evidence exists c 700m north of the PDA (HER: TR 25 SW 112) of a barrow cemetery of unknown date suggesting this side of the Nailbourne valley was rich in burial sites, with further high-status burials in evidence further north, in the vicinity of Kingston.

5.11 Finds from this period in the vicinity of the PDA include:

- a copper alloy mount, 80m east-north-east of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94905);
- a *sceatta*, c 320m west of the edge of the PDA (HER: TR 25 SW 130);
- a copper alloy strap end, 390m north-north-east of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE100828).

Medieval (c AD 1066–1540)

5.12 The settlement of Barham had a recorded population of about 90 households in 1086, made up of 118 villagers, 19 smallholders and 3 slaves (Domesday on-line, *sv* Barham). The medieval settlement was probably in the vicinity of the church, which lay c 100m north-east of the PDA, on high ground above the flood-plain of the Nailbourne.

5.13 Finds from this period in the vicinity of the PDA include:

- copper alloy brooches, one within the PDA (HER: MKE56696) and another 220m south-south-east of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94584);
- silver coins, 200m south of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94600), 250m south of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94578), 290m south-south-west of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94809), 380m south of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94736), 420m west-south-west of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE109006) and 440m east-north-east of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE112474).
- a copper alloy thimble, 220m south-south-east of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94583);
- copper alloy buckles, one 280m south of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94765), another 380m south of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94753);
- a copper alloy strap end, 280m south of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94766);
- a copper alloy dagger, 320m south of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94796);
- a copper alloy key, 380m south of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94752);
- copper alloy mount, 390m west of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE100716);
- an unidentified copper alloy object, 410m south of the edge of the PDA, formed of an annular loop with an irregularly shaped projection on one side (HER: MKE100949);
- a lead seal matrix, 420m west of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE100736).

Post-medieval (c AD 1540–1900)

5.14 Edward Hasted in his *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: vol 9* (1800, 350–358) describes Barham as follows.

Antiently written Bereham...Barham is situated at the confines of that beautiful country heretofore described, the same Nailbourne valley running through it, near which, in like manner the land is very fertile, but all the rest of it is a chalky barren soil. On the rise of the hill northward from it, is the village called Barham-street, with the church, and just beyond the summit of it, on the further side Barham court, having its front towards the downs, over part of which this parish extends, and gives name to them. At the foot of the same hill, further eastward, is the mansion of Brome, with its adjoining plantations, a conspicuous object from the downs, to which by inclosing a part of them, the grounds extend as far as the Dover road, close to Denne-hill, and a costly entrance has been erected into them there. By the corner of Brome house the road leads to the left through Denton-street, close up to which this parish extends, towards Folkestone; and to the right, towards Eleham and Hythe. On this road, within the bounds of this parish, in a chalky and stony country, of poor barren land, there is a large waste of pasture, called Breach down, on which there are a number of tumuli, or barrows. By

the road side there have been found several skeletons, one of which had round its neck a string of beads, of various forms and sizes, from a pidgeon's egg to a pea, and by it a sword, dagger, and spear; the others lay in good order, without any particular thing to distinguish them.

In the Nailbourne valley, near the stream, are the two hamlets of Derrington and South Barham; from thence the hills, on the opposite side of it to those already mentioned, rise southward pretty high, the tops of them being covered with woods, one of them being that large one called Covert wood, a manor belonging to the archbishop, and partly in this parish, being the beginning of a poor hilly country, covered with stones, and enveloped with frequent woods.

- 5.15 The Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769 (Fig 8) shows Barham in this period as concentrated on The Street, running east from the road to Bridge, via Kingston, that ran close to the valley bottom. The Nailbourne, the map notes, runs ‘under the earth and only appears at Flood’; the flooding of the valley was no doubt instrumental in the location of the High Street away from the main Canterbury Road, with both church and Barham Court built on higher ground to the east of the village. The map suggest the PDA lay in fields to the south of the village, bordered to the north by buildings, and to the east by the churchyard. This is illustrated more clearly on the 1797 Ordnance Survey (OS) drawing (Fig 9) that shows the PDA within a large field south-west of the church and reached by a south-turning track off The Street. There are two buildings to the immediate north of the PDA, most probably Barham Court Farmhouse to the east and Barham Court Farm barn to the west. This farmstead, as the name suggests, was attached to Barham Court to the north-east, just north of the church, and the fields in which the PDA lay were part of the farm’s lands. The Mudge map of 1801 (Fig 10) adds little to our understanding, save for highlighting the position of the PDA on sloping ground above the flood-plain of the Nailbourne. By the time the First Edition 1876 OS map was issued (Fig 11), there had been some development within the village. Firstly, there is evidence of residential expansion in the valley area to the west, along the Bridge road, as well as the building of a school (the National School on Valley Road, 280m west-north-west of the PDA, opened before 1835 by the National Society for Promoting Religious Education (HER: TR 25 SW 366)); secondly, there had been a change in street-layout in the village, with the old road that had previously run south from the eastern end of the Street with Barham Court and church to its west replaced by a new road running south from The Street to the west of the church and Barham Court, and passing between Barham Court Farm and the churchyard. New residences were also in evidence to the immediate west of the church, facing the new road. Within the PDA the land had been subdivided into several fields, with a fairly central ancillary structure, probably a barn, depicted, as well as some kind of structure close to the new road on the north-eastern edge of the PDA. The 1898 Second Edition OS map (Fig 12) shows this more clearly with, in fact, two buildings indicated in the north-eastern part of the PDA, one T-shaped and the other rectangular, probably large barns or residences, and much larger than the central ancillary building that is still shown as present at this time. The other major change depicted on this map is the appearance of the now-disused the Elham Valley Railway line, 380m west of the PDA, that ran from Cheriton Junction, 1.12 miles west of Shorncliffe, to Harbledown Junction, 1.5 miles south of Canterbury West, and which had been opened northwards as far as Barham by 1887 (HER: TR 14 NE 10).

5.16 The landscape in this period was dominated by farmsteads, including:

- Barham Court Farm, within the PDA, a loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard (HER: MKE86491);
- an outfarm south-east of Anne Court, 70m east-north-east of the edge of the PDA, an outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with buildings to two sides of the yard (HER: MKE87819);
- a yard north-east of Barham House Nursing Home, 160m north-north-east of the edge of the PDA, a regular L-plan farmstead (HER: MKE86492).

5.17 Surface finds from within a 500m radius of NGR TR 20881 49936 from this period include:

- silver coins, found: within the PDA (HER: MKE94738), c 210m south-south-west of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE56697) and 310m south of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94579);
- a copper alloy vessel, 190m south-south-east of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94597);
- a copper alloy dress fastener, 190m south-south-west of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94802);
- a silver cuff link, 210m east of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE94715);
- copper alloy jettons, one from 220m south of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE112469), another 230m south of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE112468), and a third 300m south of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE100948);
- a copper alloy hooked tag, 230m south-south-east of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE108969);
- a copper alloy coin, 430m west-south-west of the edge of the PDA (HER: MKE108988).

Modern (c AD 1900–2000)

5.18 The 1908 Third Edition OS map (Fig 13) shows no changes from the Second Edition within the PDA or its immediate environs. However, by the time the pre-war revision (published only in 1951) was undertaken (Fig 14), the T-shaped north-eastern building had disappeared, and three large structures were shown within the PDA, the northernmost an L-shaped structure, the other two smaller and rectangular. In the wider area there is evidence of the start of residential development of the land to the far south, and to the south-west, on the opposite side of the Nailbourne. Aerial and satellite photographs show the development of the land within the PDA from the 1940s to the present in better detail. The 1940s image (Fig 15) shows the L-shaped barn forming the east and south sides of a large courtyard, with the other barns lying off the track that dog-legs south-west from the courtyard. By the 1960s (Fig 16), the L-shaped barn and southernmost structure

remained, but three new, large storage barns/animal pens can be seen dominating the centre of the PDA, while the north-eastern corner continued as gardens, seemingly unconnected to the farmyard. The 1990s photograph (Fig 17) shows an increase in animal pens/barns, both in size and number, and the removal of the southernmost barn, with another large barn built to the south of the PDA. The 2003 satellite image (Fig 18) show a massive expansion of the farm to the south of the PDA, with the farm now extending to the edge of the residential development to the south-west. Within the PDA, bordered on the east and west by trees, we can see at least five large buildings, taking up most of the farmyard space. The 2007–2019 images (Figs 19–22) show little alteration from that date until the present, the main change having been the development of the winery to the immediate south of the PDA.

5.19 There are a number of Second World War features recorded in the immediate vicinity of the PDA:

- in mid-1943, Court Lodge, 100m north-east of the edge of the PDA, formed the focus and headquarters of a small military camp set up within Barham Park (HER: TR 25 SW 173);
- in late July 1941, 130 Infantry Brigade Anti-Tank Company were stationed at Church House, Barham, 110m north of the edge of the PDA (HER: TR 25 SW 172);
- in early to mid 1940, air raid shelters, probably surface shelters of brick and concrete construction, were provided at Barham Church of England School 230m west-north-west of the edge of the PDA (HER: TR 25 SW 265);
- the crash site of Dornier Do17Z is recorded 350m west-north-west of the edge of the PDA (HER: TR 25 SW 339).

6. INTERIM IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Archaeological assessment

6.1 The likelihood of Palaeolithic material from PCA 16 deposits, which underlie the PDA, is gauged as low (Cuming 2015, app 5, 20).

6.2 Existing evidence is insufficient to judge the likelihood of other prehistoric or Romano-British archaeology surviving within the PDA.

6.3 Existing evidence suggests that Anglo-Saxon and later archaeology might be found intact within the PDA.

Existing impacts

6.4 Previous impacts to the PDA might be associated with groundworks from demolition of twentieth-century farm buildings and any associated services, but this is unlikely to have completely removed earlier archaeological remains.

Potential impacts

6.5 There is a chance that extant archaeological features, artefacts or ecofacts may be disturbed or destroyed by groundworks within the PDA.

Mitigation recommended.

6.6 A more detailed impact assessment could be carried out once a frozen design and proposed depths and dimensions for development groundworks have been established and made available for consideration. However, as a condition on planning permission, an archaeological evaluation of the area prior to development groundworks is recommended, in liaison with the Local Authority Archaeologist. This will provide actual rather than circumstantial evidence as to the presence/absence/significance of archaeological remains, on which to base further mitigation strategies if necessary.

SOURCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (INCLUDING WEB RESOURCES):

BGS on-line, *Geology of Britain Viewer*, British Geological Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/>).

CCC 2020, *Canterbury Landscape Character and Biodiversity Appraisal*, Canterbury City Council (<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1B67YTk0-PoF5tO-zcFhNZMvh0eNjFEK>).

CCC 2010, *Canterbury Conservation Area Appraisal*, Canterbury City Council (https://www.canterbury.gov.uk/downloads/file/671/canterbury_conservation_area_appraisal).

CCC 2017, *Canterbury District Local Plan*, Canterbury City Council (https://www.canterbury.gov.uk/downloads/file/868/canterbury_district_local_plan_adopted_july_2017).

Cuming, P (ed) 2015, *Stour Basin Palaeolithic Project: Final Report Version 2.1*, Kent County Council (https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/stourbasin_he_2017/downloads.cfm).

Domesday on-line, *Open Domesday*, Powell-Smith, A, Palmer, J, and Slater, G (<https://opendomesday.org/place/TR2050/barham/>).

Hasted, E. 1800. *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 9*: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol9/pp350-358>

NPPF 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf).

SERF on-line, *South East Research Framework*, East Sussex, Kent, Surrey and West Sussex County Councils with Historic England (<http://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/south-east-research-framework>).

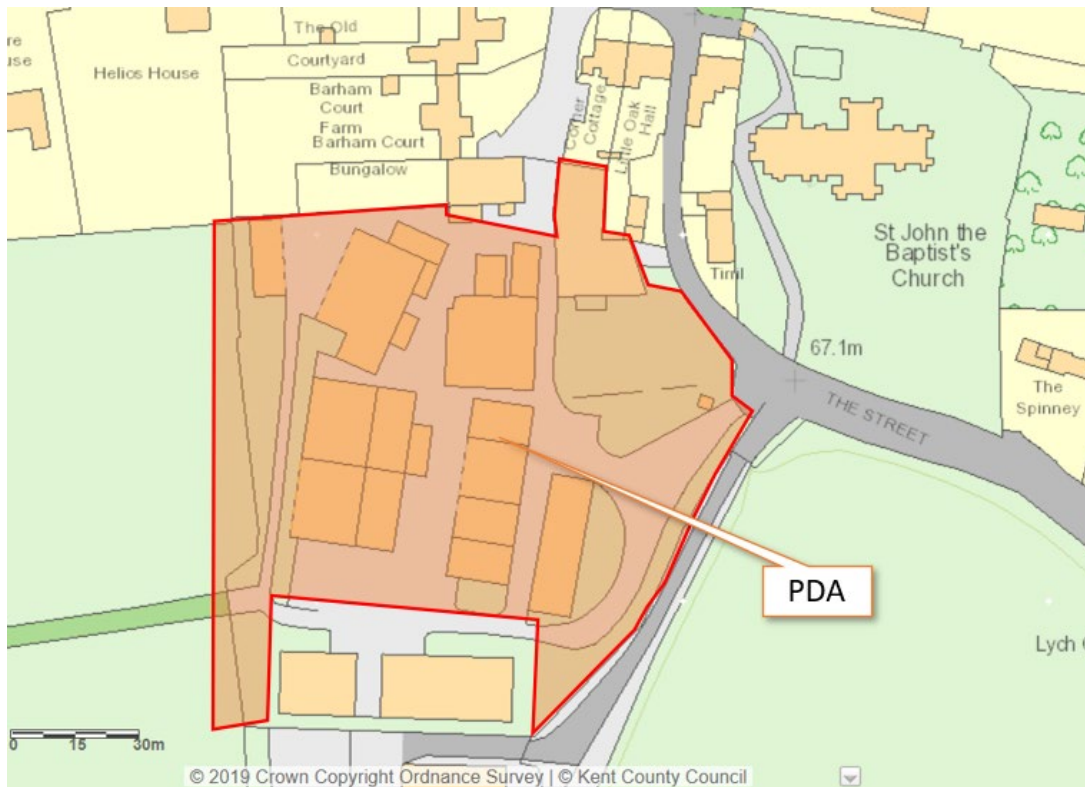


Fig 1. Location of the PDA.

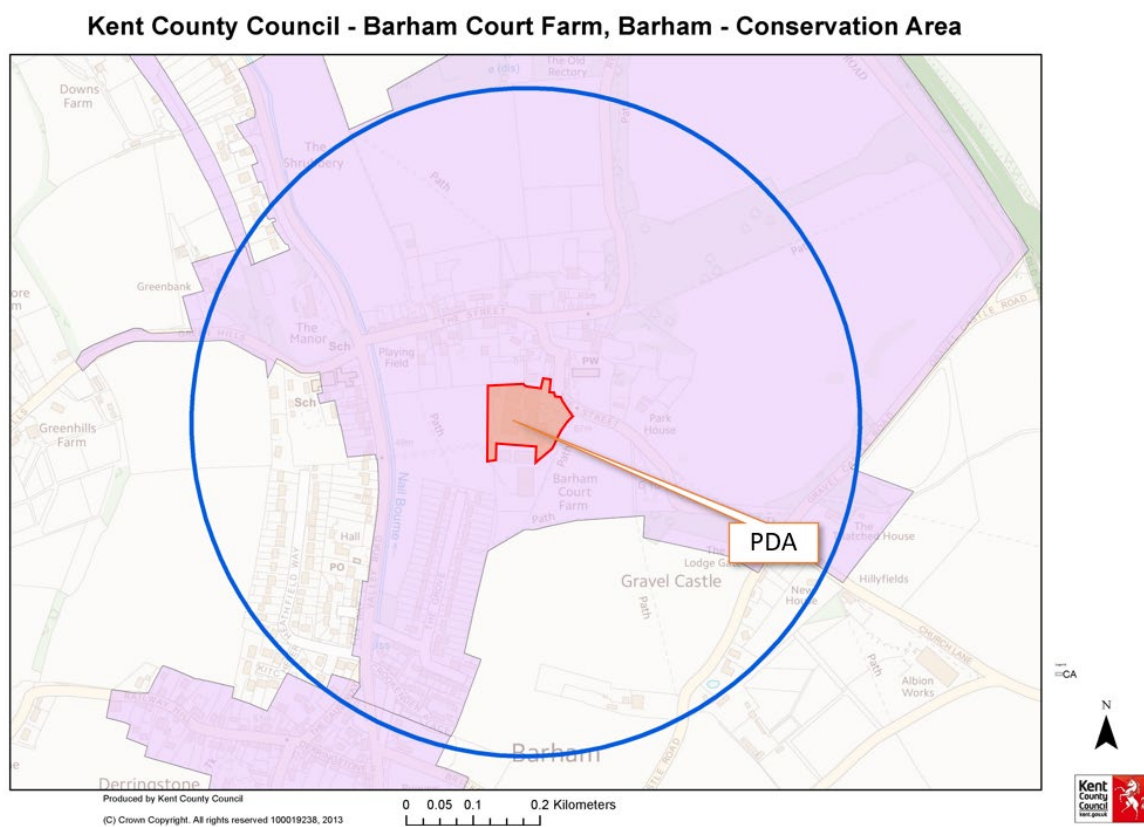


Fig 2. HER search of 500m radius of the PDA (centred) showing results for Conservation Areas.

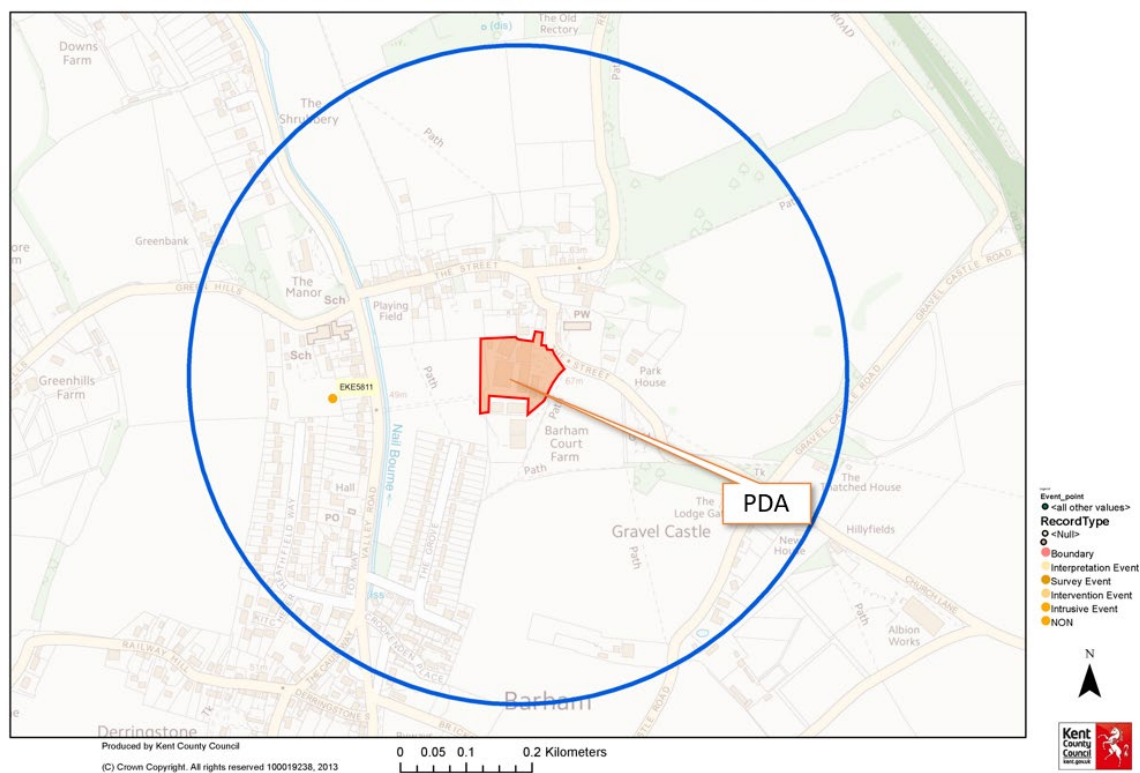
Produced by Kent County Council

(C) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved 100019238, 2013

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Kilometers

Kent County Council

Kent County Council - Barham Court Farm, Barham - Events



18

Kent County Council - Barham Court Farm, Barham - Historic Landscape Character

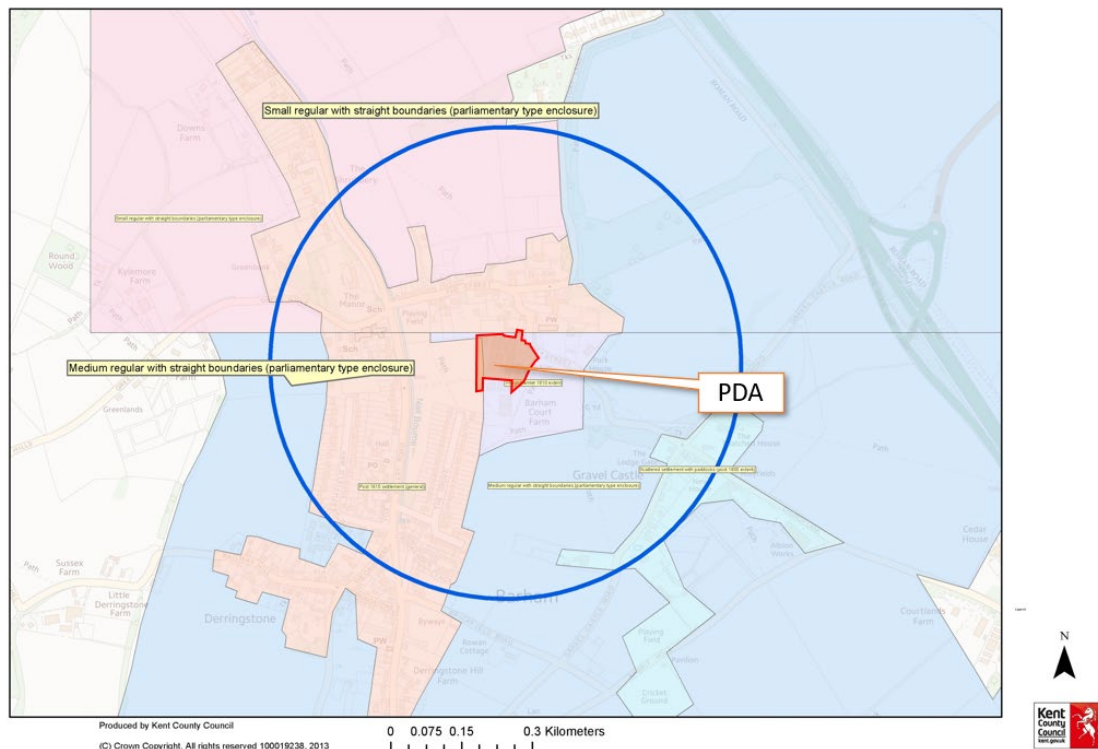


Fig 5. HER search of 500m radius of the PDA (centred) showing results for Historic Landscape Character.

Kent County Council - Barham Court Farm, Barham - Monuments

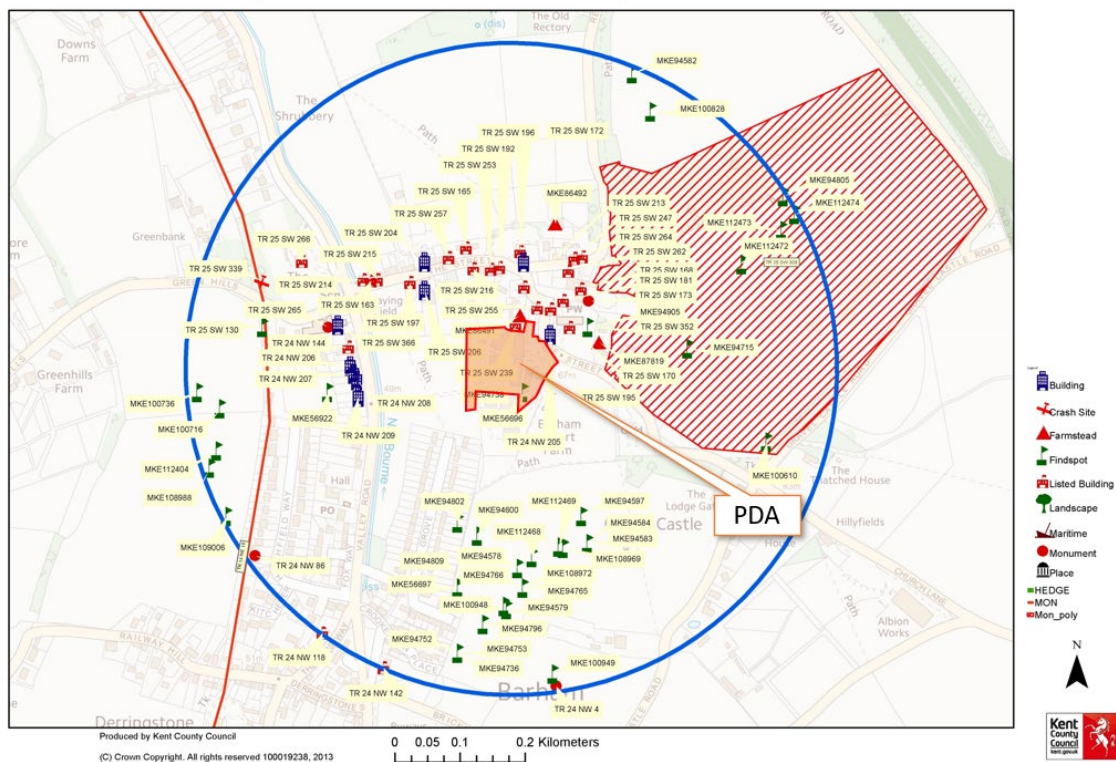


Fig 6. HER search of 500m radius of the PDA (centred) showing results for Monuments.

Kent County Council - Barham Court Farm, Barham - Stour Palaeolithic Character Areas

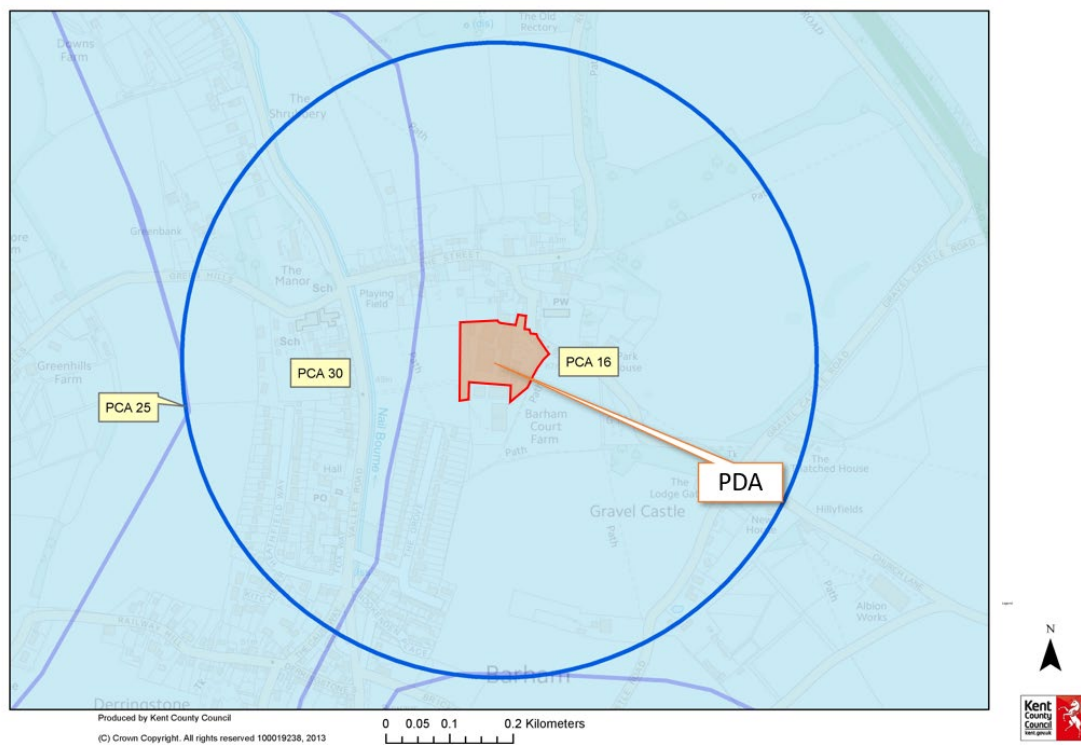


Fig 7. HER search of 500m radius of the PDA (centred) showing results for Palaeolithic Character Areas.



Fig 8. Extract from the 1769 Andrews, Dury and Herbert Map of Kent, showing the location of the PDA.

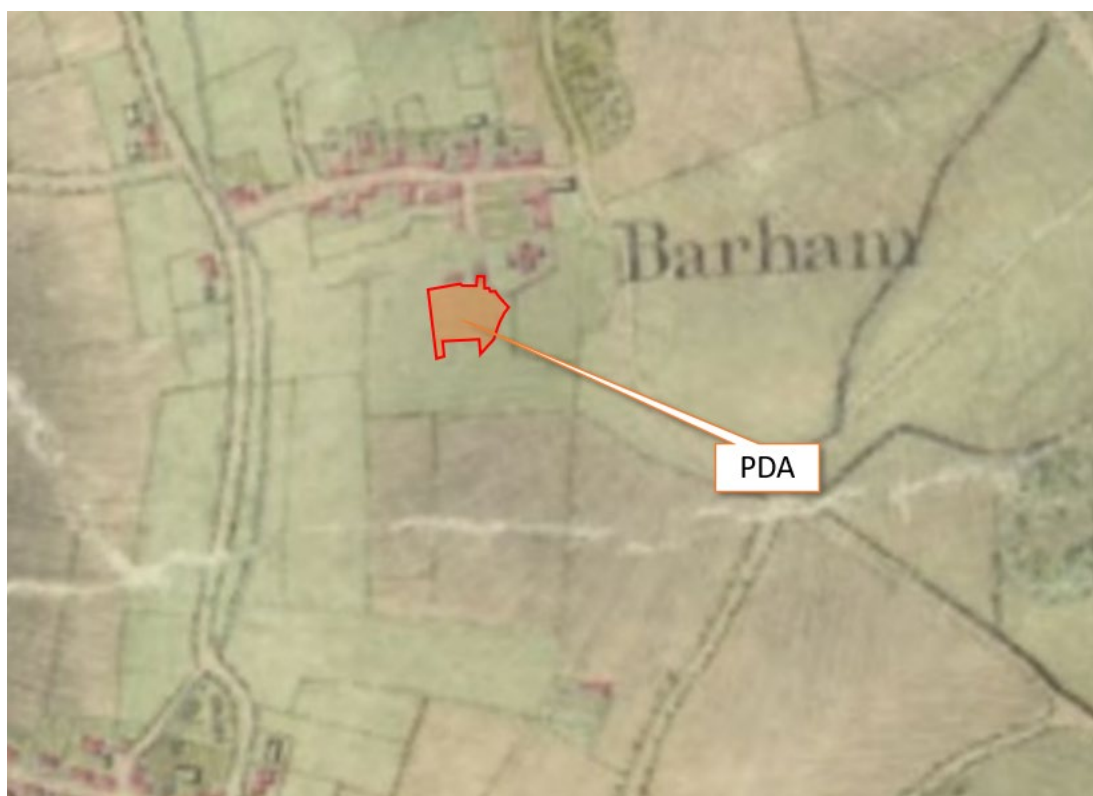


Fig 9. Extract from the OS drawing of 1797 (British Library Shelfmark: OSD 107), showing the location of the PDA.



Fig 10. Extract from the 1801 Mudge Map, showing the location of the PDA.

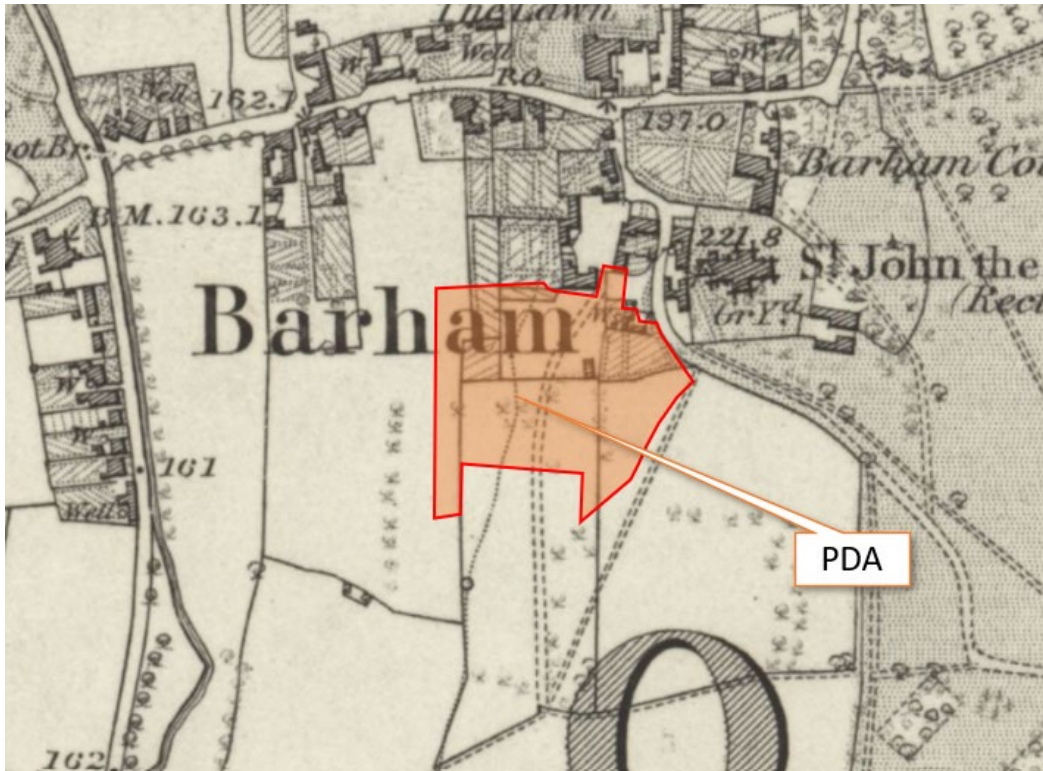


Fig 11. Extract from the First Edition OS Map of Kent LVII (includes Barham, Nonington, Sibertswold, Womenswold), surveyed 1872, published 1876, showing the location of the PDA.

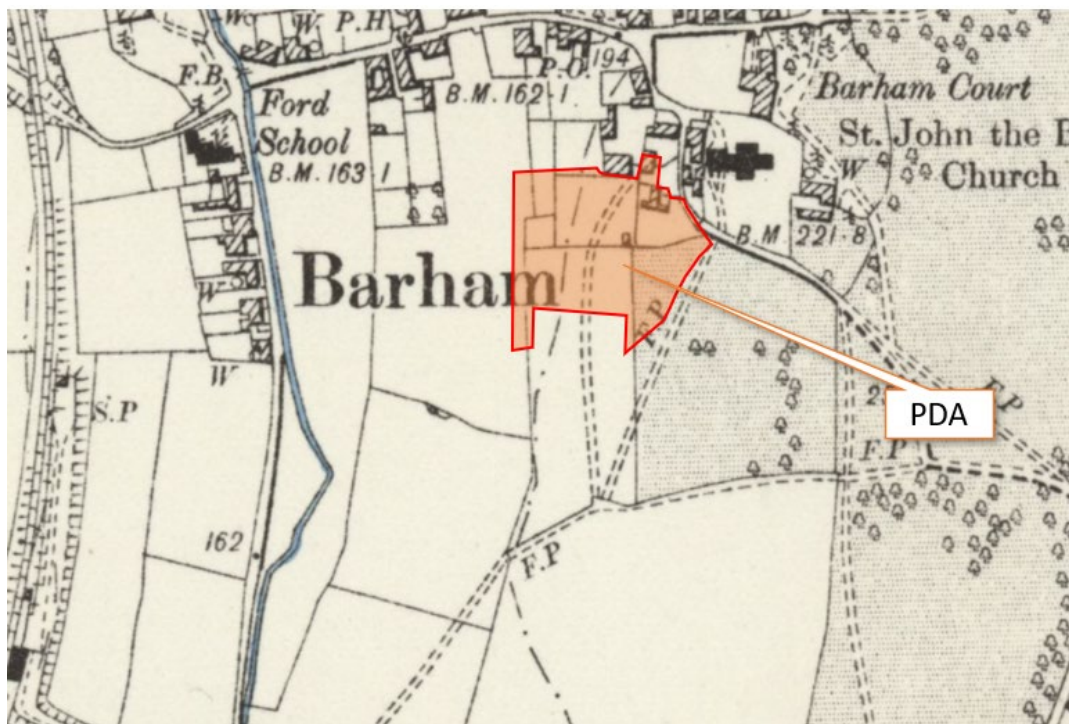


Fig 12. Extract from the Second Edition OS Map of Kent LVII.NW (includes Adisham, Barham, Kingston, Womenswold), revised 1896, published 1898, showing the location of the PDA.

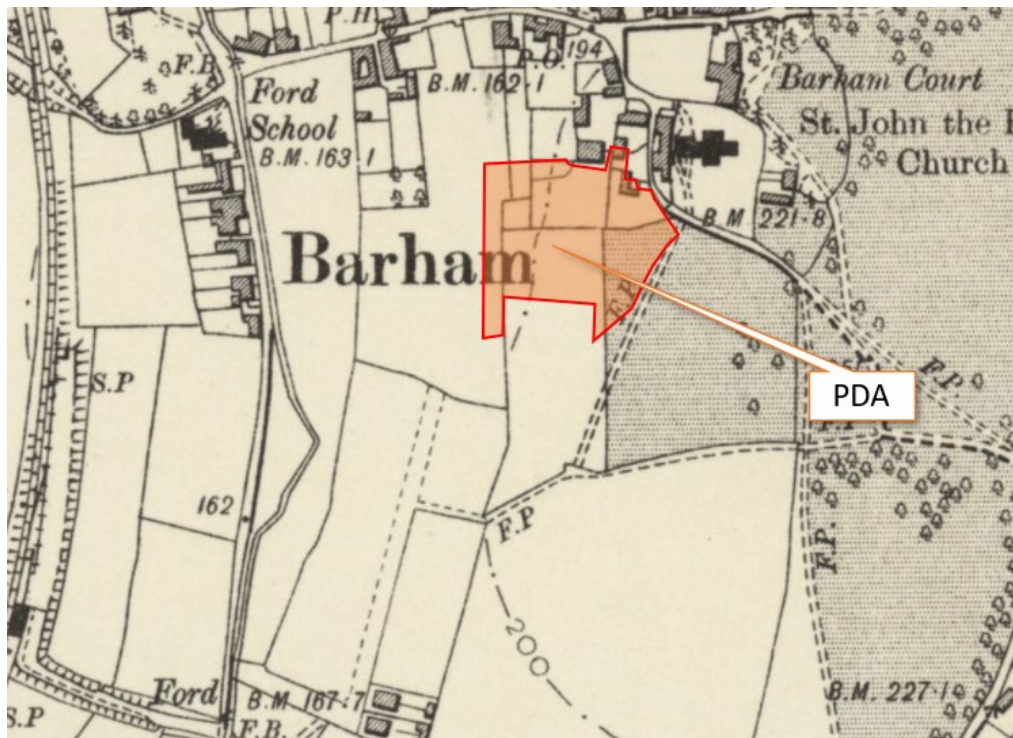


Fig 13. Extract from the Third Edition OS Map of Kent LVII.NW (includes Adisham, Barham, Kingston, Womenswold), revised 1906, published 1908, showing the location of the PDA.

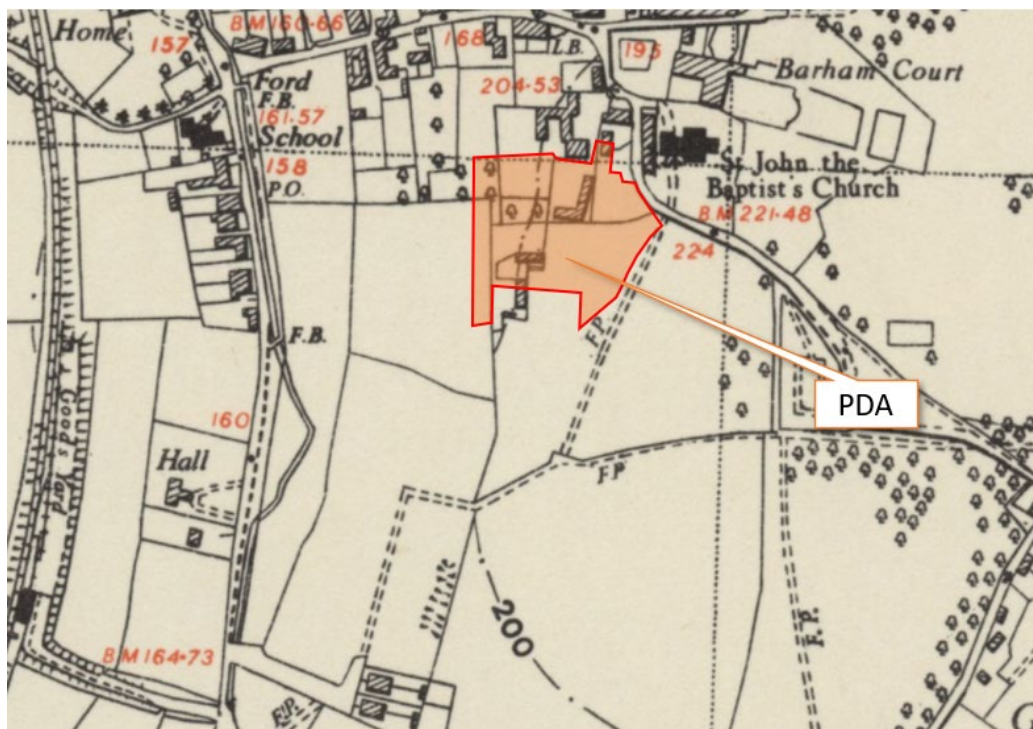


Fig 14. Extract from the OS Map of Kent LVII.NW (includes Adisham, Barham, Kingston, Womenswold), revised 1937-38, published 1951, showing the location of the PDA.

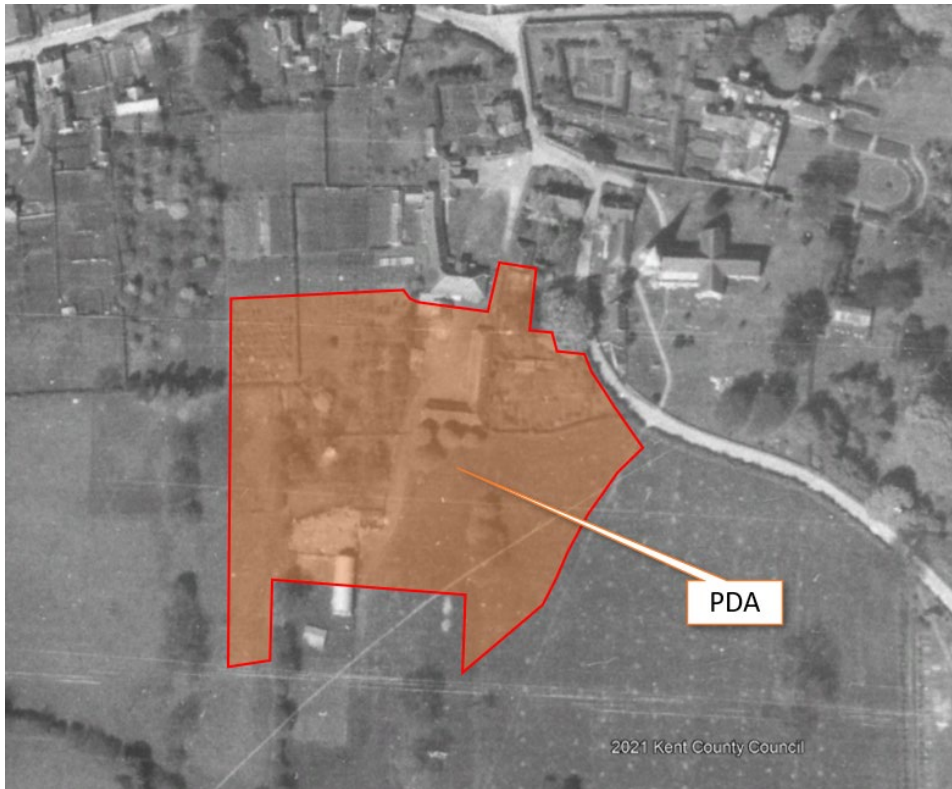


Fig 15. Aerial photograph from the 1940s, showing the location of the PDA (source: Google Earth).



Fig 16. Aerial photograph from the 1960s, showing the location of the PDA (source: Google Earth).



Fig 17. Aerial photograph from the 1990s, showing the location of the PDA (source: Google Earth).



Fig 18. Satellite image from 2003, showing the location of the PDA (source: Google Earth).

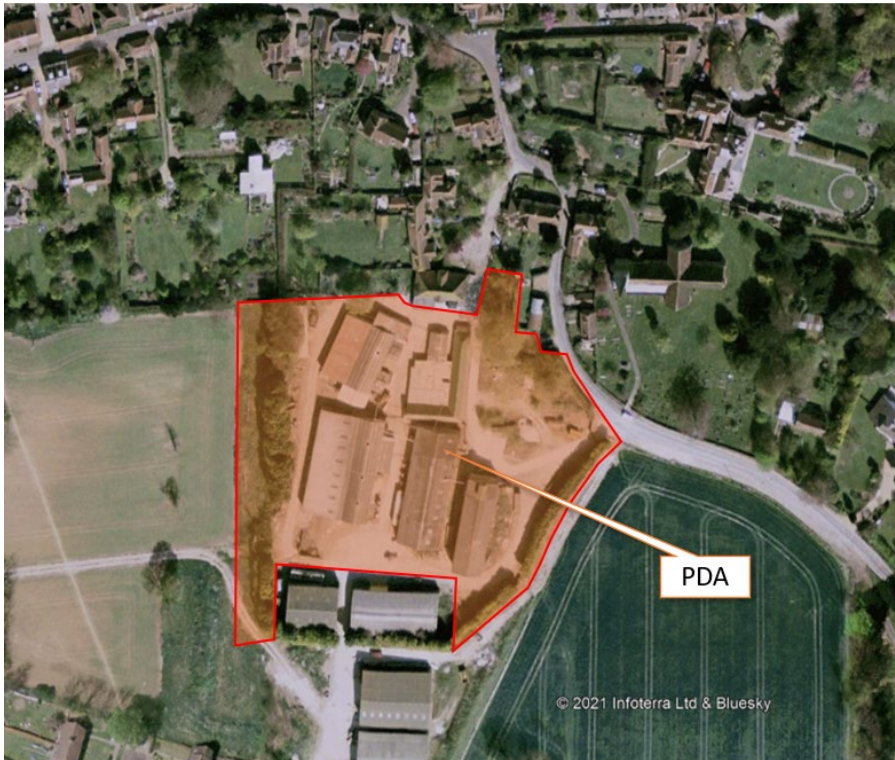


Fig 19. Satellite image from 2007, showing the location of the PDA (source: Google Earth).



Fig 20. Satellite image from 2013, showing the location of the PDA (source: Google Earth).



Fig 21. Satellite image from 2017, showing the location of the PDA (source: Google Earth).



Fig 22. Satellite image from 2019, showing the location of the PDA (source: Google Earth).