

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in  
Relation to the Proposed Development of  
Land at Duck Street, Elham, Kent.

January 2019

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Relation to the Proposed Development of Land at Duck Street, Elham, Kent.

National Grid Reference TR 17954 43708



Report for Mrs L Vincent

Date of Report: 23rd January 2019

## **SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY**

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company

School Farm Oast, Graveney Road

Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP

Tel; 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112

[www.swatarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.swatarchaeology.co.uk)

## Contents

1	INTRODUCTION .....	7
1.1	Project Background .....	7
1.2	The Site .....	7
1.3	The Proposed Development.....	8
1.4	Project Constraints .....	8
1.5	Scope of Document .....	8
2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	8
2.1	Introduction.....	8
2.2	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) .....	9
2.3	Local Policies .....	10
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	13
3.1	Introduction.....	13
3.2	Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) ...	14
4	METHODOLOGY .....	15
4.1	Introduction.....	15
4.2	Sources .....	15
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT.....	16
5.1	Introduction.....	16
5.2	Designated Heritage Assets.....	17
5.3	Previous Archaeological Works.....	19
5.4	Archaeological and Historical Narrative.....	22
5.5	Cartographic Sources and Map Regression .....	24
5.6	Aerial Photographs.....	26
5.7	Walkover Survey.....	27
5.8	Summary of Potential.....	27
6	IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	30
6.1	Introduction.....	30
6.2	Historic Impacts.....	31
7	SIGNIFICANCE.....	31
7.1	Introduction.....	31
7.2	Significance Criteria.....	32
8	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION.....	33
8.1	Introduction.....	33
9	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.....	33
9.1	Archive.....	33
9.2	Reliability/Limitations of Sources.....	34
9.3	Copyright .....	34
10	REFERENCES.....	35
10.1	Bibliographic .....	35
10.2	Websites.....	35
11	APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data (see Figures 14-18).....	49

### List of Plates

- Plate 1. Aerial photograph from 1940
- Plate 2. Aerial photograph from 1960
- Plate 3. Aerial photograph from 1990
- Plate 4. Aerial photograph from 2003
- Plate 5. Aerial photograph from 2007
- Plate 6. Aerial photograph from 2011
- Plate 7. Aerial photograph from 2017
- Plate 8. Entrance to the site from Duck Street (facing SSW).
- Plate 9. View across PDA from the south west corner (facing NE)
- Plate 10. View across the PDA from the south east corner (facing N)
- Plate 11. View towards the western boundary and the village (facing NW)
- Plate 12. View of Railway Cottages in the north western corner (facing SE)
- Plate 13. View from Duck Street towards the village. The PDA is behind the hedge (facing W)
- Plate 14. View towards the PDA (unseen) from the churchyard (facing ESE).

### List of Figures

- Fig.1 Site location map and site Location plan 1: 640,000, 1:10,000 & 1:1,250
- Fig 2: Proposed Development Area
- Fig.3 Andrews, Dury and Herbert map from 1769
- Fig.4 Hasted, 1798
- Fig.5 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797
- Fig.6 Tithe Map 1841
- Fig.7 Historic mapping OS 1876
- Fig.8 Historic mapping OS 1898
- Fig.9 Historic mapping OS 1908
- Fig.10 Historic mapping OS 1949
- Fig.11 Historic mapping OS 1974
- Fig.12 LIDAR
- Fig.13 Elham Conservation Area appraisal Analysis Map 2007
- Fig.14 KHER Monuments
- Fig.15 KHER Monument, Excluding Buildings
- Fig.16 KHER Monument, All Buildings

Fig.17 KHER Historic Landscape Character

Fig.18 KHER Conservation Area

## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Relation to the Proposed Development of Land at Duck Street, Elham, Kent.**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Mrs L Vincent to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in relation to the Proposed Development of Land at Duck Street, Elham, Kent.*

*This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:*

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

*The Site is located in a field on the south side of Duck Street at the eastern edge of the village of Elham near the Nailbourne Stream. The village itself sits on the western slope of the Elham valley, where the Nailbourne stream runs along the valley bottom. Either side of the valley are chalk ridges. The KHER records are dominated by the Medieval and Post Medieval listed buildings within the village to the west and north west of the PDA. Due to the distance from the centre of the village and the existing modern housing between the historical core and the PDA, there is no intervisibility between the built heritage assets and the PDA. Nor can the PDA be viewed when approaching the village from the east. Therefore, any impact caused to the significance of the heritage asset would be considered as 'less than substantial' in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 196.*

*There is little by way of below ground archaeology within in the assessment area with many being chance finds or items found in antiquity with little by way of detail. However, to the south east of the PDA lies a Mesolithic site on the ridge of the higher ground east of the village and it is in the wider area that the higher ground along the Elham Valley appears attractive for the prehistoric period rather than the valley bottom. Map regressions confirms that the PDA has been used for agricultural land and as an allotment for a short period which resulted in a low historical impact on any potential surviving remains. The overall archaeological potential is considered low for all periods, although the possibility of chance finds cannot be discounted from the Post Medieval period. The development is for three houses and associated service trenches along with landscaping, which will result in a high impact on any potential surviving archaeology in the area of the foundation and service trenches. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Mrs L Vincent (the 'Client), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Assessment in relation to the proposed development area (the PDA) of land at Duck Street, Elham, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 17954 43708 (Fig 1).

### **1.2 The Site**

1.2.1 The Site is located on the southern side of Duck Street at the eastern edge of the village of Elham. Elham is situated on the northern slopes of the North Downs in East Kent and is within an area classed as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Canterbury is some eight miles to the north, and Folkestone, circa 5 miles to the south east. The village itself sits on the western slope of the Elham valley, where the Nailbourne stream runs along the valley bottom. Either side of the valley are chalk ridges. The PDA is currently a field consisting of rough grass with the Railway Cottages to the north east corner, and the rear of the properties of The Halt on the western side. The eastern side is currently an arable field and to the south the garden of Sleepers Cottage. The PDA slopes downwards from the south east at 87m aOD towards the north west to 84m aOD (Fig. 1).

- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock comprising of Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation – Chalk, which was formed circa 1335 million years ago in the Cretaceous period. There are superficial deposits of Head – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. These deposits are either side of the River Stour, which itself is in an area of Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. Nearby, a 1915 Borehole Data confirms the base of the chalk at 290 feet.

### **1.3 The Proposed Development**

- 1.3.1 The development is for three residential housing units with associated landscaping with the access road from Duck Street (Fig. 2).

### **1.4 Project Constraints**

- 1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

### **1.5 Scope of Document**

- 1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

## **2 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and ensure



than a Heritage Asset is protected to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.1.2 Statutory protection is also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following legislation:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

## **2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's core principles in relation to planning and the historic environment and is covered in section 16, paragraphs 185-202. These principles are designed to underpin the planning and decision-making process to ensure that Local Planning Authorities (LPA), developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to the conservation of the Historic Environment.

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018): Annex 2, comprises:

*'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'*

2.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

*'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'*

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

*'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.'*

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

*'The LPA should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'*

2.2.6 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- **Significance.** 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.
- **Setting.** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

2.2.7 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.

### **2.3 Local Policies**

2.3.1 Folkestone and Hythe District Council has a Local Plan adopted in 2006. The plan has a number of policies relevant to archaeology. Those that are relevant to the PDA are provided in greater detail.

POLICY BE3 & BE4: CONSERVATION AREAS

POLICY BE5: LISTED BUILDINGS

POLICY BE6: OTHER BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER

POLICY BE12: AREAS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER

POLICY BNE18: HISTORIC PARKS & GARDENS

*POLICY BE3: Conservation Areas*

2.3.2 When considering new Conservation Areas or reviewing existing Conservation Areas: the following criteria will be taken into account: The area is:

- a. of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance;
- b. includes sufficient buildings of historic and/or architectural interest, listed or unlisted, to give a strong character;
- c. includes sufficient good quality hard and/or soft landscape
- d. shows strong relationships between buildings, and buildings and open spaces that create a sense of place;
- e. one which either illustrates local architectural development or an area of one architectural period which remains largely in its original condition.

*Policy BE4: Demolition in Conservation Areas*

2.3.3 The District Planning Authority will:

- a. Refuse Conservation Area Consent for the demolition of buildings which contribute to the character or appearance of a Conservation Area;
- b. Refuse proposals for infill or backland development which would adversely affect the character of a Conservation Area;
- c. Require the height, scale, form and materials of new development, including alterations or extensions to existing buildings, to respect the character of Conservation Areas;

- d. Seek to retain materials, features and details of unlisted buildings or structures which preserve or enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas;
- e. Seek to retain the historic patterns, plot boundaries, building lines, open spaces, footways, footpaths and kerblines which are essential to the character or appearance of Conservation areas;
- f. Protect trees, verges and hedgerows which enhance both the setting and character of Conservation Areas.

*Policy BE5: Listed Buildings*

- 2.3.4 In order to preserve listed buildings and their settings and any features of special architectural or historic interest which they possess, the District Planning Authority will:
- a. Refuse Listed Building Consent for demolition, extension, alteration or partial demolition, including internal or external works, if the proposals are considered to be detrimental to the character of the building;
  - b. Refuse proposals for the change of use of a listed building where such a use would adversely affect its character or setting, or where insufficient details are submitted to enable the application to be appropriately assessed. Changes of use will normally be permitted where these would provide the best means of conserving the character, appearance, fabric, integrity and setting of a listed building;
  - c. Impose conditions as necessary when granting consent to alter a listed building in order to protect the character afforded to that building by the retention or reinstatement of traditional features or materials;
  - d. Require the display of signs and advertisements to respect the character of a listed building, and refuse applications which would entail structural alterations for the display of advertisements;
  - e. Refuse applications for development which would adversely affect the setting or character of a listed building;

- f. Refuse applications for extensions or alterations which would dominate the original building in either scale, material or situation;
- g. Refuse applications which would involve the replacement of windows having glazing bars with sheet glass;
- h. Refuse applications which involve the blocking up of windows or external doorways, or the making of new openings;
- i. Refuse applications which involve repairs or alterations other than in matching materials and to the original design;
- j. Refuse applications which would entail the removal of mouldings, balustrades, balconies, chimneys or other architectural features;
- k. Refuse applications which would entail the introduction of incongruous period features such as shutters and bow windows;
- l. Refuse applications which would entail use of replacement windows and doors in PVCu plastic;
- m. Refuse applications involving major internal alterations, such as the reshaping of rooms, the removal of a staircase, the removal or destruction of panelling or stained glass, or alterations to roof trusses of interest.

#### *Local Planning Guidance*

- 2.3.5 The Kent Design Guide, 2008. Prepared by the Kent Design Group, it provides the criteria necessary for assessing planning applications. Helps building designers, engineers, planners and developers achieve high standards of design and construction. It is adopted by the Council as a Supplementary Planning Document.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Mrs L Vincent to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2

and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

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

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

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

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

(2017:4)

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

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

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

CIFA (2017:4)

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Introduction**

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

### **4.2 Sources**

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

#### *Archaeological databases*

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KCCHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.

- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

#### *Cartographic and Pictorial Documents*

- 4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

#### *Aerial photographs*

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

#### *Secondary and Statutory Resources*

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

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (500m radius centred on the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments



and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens or NMP cropmarks in the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

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

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 500m assessment are dominated by the listed buildings within with centre of the village to the west and north west of the PDA. Below ground archaeology records are sparse with many relating to chance finds. The table in Figure 14 details all the KHER data in the assessment area.

## 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 One of the tasks is to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.3 There are a total of 51 Listed Building records within the assessment area, many all of which fall into the Conservation Area (Fig. 13). Of these, 38 relate to houses and or shops, with six from the Medieval period, with the remainder of the Post Medieval Period, except for the Modern World War memorial. The majority of

the houses/shops are Grade II listed. There are a few Grade II \* listed buildings as well as the Grade I listed parish church. In addition, there are a number of gravestones that are Grade II listed in the churchyard as well as some walls and gate posts. Those included in Table 2 below are those closest to the PDA within 250m. Three of the six records are gravestones and one record relates to gateposts and a wall. This leaves the Grade I listed church and the Grade II listed Old Water Farm House. A site visit confirmed that there is no intervisibility of any of the listed buildings with the PDA due to the built-up nature of the housing of those situated in The Orchards and The Halt, even on the higher ground of the church looking down towards the valley bottom (Plate 14).

5.2.4 Within the 500m assessment area there were also three heritage assets as Building records. One for the Methodist Church that is still in use (TR 14 SE 221), another chapel that is now residential (TR 14 SE 222) and another for the use of the site as a temporary hospital in the First World War (TR 14 SE 220). Again, there is no intervisibility. Reviewing sightlines of the approach to the village from the east, confirms the lack of intervisibility with the PDA, due to the road level for Duck Street east of the PDA being some 2m lower than the fields either side, with the roadside banks then topped by hedgerows (Plate 13). This confirms that the heritage assets would not be affected by the proposed development. Therefore, any impact caused to the significance of the heritage asset would be considered as 'less than substantial' in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 196.

**Table 2: Designated Heritage Assets**

TR 14 SE 114	Post Medieval	Monument to John Griffen, 12m south of chancel of church. Grade II listed (1241407). Headstone. Early C18. Stone. Undulating top with lobed ears and long straight sides, carved with crossed bones and two skulls with spades. Winged cherub's head with trumpet in a semi-circle at base of top. Inscribed to Mr. John Griffen, d.1726.
TR 14 SE 90	Medieval to Post Medieval	Church Cottage, Vicarage Lane (north side). Grade II listed (1241518). Probably special-purpose building associated with church. Now house. Early C16 or, probably, earlier, with C17 and C19 alterations and additions. Timber framed. Left section clad with red

		brick, largely in Flemish bond. Right cross - wing red and grey brick in Flemish bond to front, but with slightly older-looking brickwork to rear. Rear wing modified header bond to left side, flint with red brick dressings to rear. Plain tile roof.
TR 14 SE 88	Post Medieval to Modern	Gate Piers and wall about 33m north of The Old Vicarage, Vicarage Lane. (grade II listed (1241665). Gate piers and garden wall. C18. Gateway adapted in early C20. Two pairs of brick gate piers. Curved wall in header bond with plain- tile coping, between inner and outer pier of each pair.
TR 14 SE 139	Post Medieval	Monument about 8m south of the south aisle of the church. Grade II listed (1255503). Headstone. C18. Stone. Undulating top carved with three skulls, and an hour glass between each skull. Inscription illegible at time of re-survey.
TR 14 SE 140	Post Medieval	Monument to William Pettit about 11m south of the chancel of the church. Grade II listed (1260510). Headstone. Early-to-mid C18. Stone. Deeply-undulating top with undercut ears, carved with three skulls and crossed bones. Inscription to William Pettit, d.1739.
TR 14 SE 149	Post Medieval	Old Water Farm House, Duck Street (north side). Grade II listed (1262345). Farmhouse, now house pair. Late C16 or early C17 with C19 addition. Red and grey brick in English bond. Right gable -end tile-hung, probably over brick. Plain tile roof. Built at right-angles to road, facing west. 2 storeys on flint plinth.

### 5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 The are no intrusive works recorded other than for a negative watching brief on service trench at the church. Given the number of listed buildings and there being a Conservation Area, there has probably been little opportunity for below ground investigations.

#### *Landscape Characterisation*

- 5.3.2 The PDA is in the far eastern part of an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Village/Hamlet 1810 extent (general). The village

is mainly surrounded by fields of Parliamentary type enclosures, which is the case to the east and north of the PDA (Fig. 16).

#### *Conservation Area*

5.3.3 The Conservation Area for Elham was designated in November 1970 (Fig. 18). The village retains many timber framed buildings from the late Medieval and Post Medieval periods, with its layout preserved around two closely built former market places. Thus, the village retains a strong character with many buildings listed displaying much by way of aesthetic and historical interest.

5.3.4 Negative factors mentioned in the appraisal refer to unsympathetic alterations and poor-quality new development, especially those in the area just outside of the Conservation Area., with the Water Farm development on the north side of Duck Street highlighted that dominate the view into the village from the east. Therefore, importance is placed upon the vernacular and overall design of any new development in order for it to blend into the villagescape.

#### *0-100m Radius*

5.3.5 There is only one KHER entry for this area being that of the site of Elham Station (TR 14 SE 79) and railway (TR 14 NE 10).

#### *100-200m Radius*

5.3.6 There are two KHER entries for this area from the PDA. The farmstead record for Water Farm (MKE 87719) circa 155m west, north west of the PDA, where only the Grade II listed farmhouse remains (TR 14 SE 149). Houses have now been built on the area of the farmstead.

#### *200-300m Radius*

5.3.7 There are 23 KHER entries for this area from the PDA. One relating to Elham as a place. Nine are gravestones, the Grade I parish church, and the nearby Grade II listed Old Vicarage with its Grade II listed gates and piers. There are also two Grade II listed public houses, The King's Arms in The Square and Couttie's Wynde, now a private house. There are a further three Grade II listed houses. All of which are to the west of the PDA.

5.3.8 This area also includes five Find Spot records. Three are located to the same grid square to the north of the PDA comprising of three coins, two are of the Anglo-Saxon period and one of the early Medieval period (TR 14 SE 190; TR 14 SE 191; TR 14 SE 192). Little else is know about the finds. The other two Find Sport records are to the west of the PDA where it was reported in 1876 that a Roman coin had been found in the Old Vicarage Garden (TR 14 SE 2) and also beneath the floor of the church during restauration work (TR 14 SE 1).

#### *300-400m Radius*

5.3.9 There are 19 KHER records for this area which is dominated by listed buildings to the west and north west of the PDA within the village centre, except for two of the records. One a building record to record the site of the Old Bookshop as a first World War hospital (TR 14 SE 220) and the other as a Findspot circa 330m to the west of the PDA of an Iron age coin found in 2010 and reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (MKE 69417).

#### *400-500m Radius*

5.3.10 There are 26 KHER records for this area of which 16 related to listed buildings to the north west of the PDA in the village as well as two building records, one for the Methodist Church and another for a Bible Christian Chapel that is now a home, also in the village.

5.3.11 There are five find spot records. One relates to a Flemish Jetton found behind the butchers in the 1950s, that is undated (TR 14 SE 68). Three find spots are to the south east and south, south east of the PDA at the outer reaches of the assessment area where they were PAS finds. A Medieval silver coin (MKE 108309), a Post Medieval lead alloy token (MKE 108440) and a Post Medieval copper alloy token (MKE 108454). To the north east of the PDA on the outer reaches of the assessment area a copper alloy belt buckle was discovered of the Medieval to Post Medieval period. To the east, north east of the PDA, c. 433m away is the crash site of a World War II spitfire, that is a Protected Military Remains (PMR) site under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 where the wreckage of all military aircraft (UK or other nations) that crashed in the United Kingdom, in United Kingdom territorial waters or in United Kingdom controlled waters are automatically protected irrespective of whether there was loss of life or whether the wrecking occurred during peacetime or in a combat.

- 5.3.12 The remaining two records are that of a Mesolithic site circa 492m south east of the PDA (TR 14 SE 65). The information was taken from a 1977 Gazetteer of England and Wales Mesolithic sites which records in the general area the following items: two axes; three cores; 77 unretouched blades and flakes; 26 scrapers and two micro-blades. No further detail is reported regarding the site other than these were items held in private collections at the time. Also, to the north west of the PDA at the edge of the village was a smock mill of the Post Medieval period, that was demolished in 1925 (TR 14 SE 226).

#### **5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative**

- 5.4.1 The name Elham is thought to originate from Eel Meadow where eels are trapped. Alternative suggestions refer to the place as a settlement referring to a temple, or a hill. In old English it was spelt oel hamm. Various spellings include Uleham, Aelham, Elhamme in c. 11985, Ellham in 1275 before settling on Elham by 1610.
- 5.4.2 The Nailbourne is an intermittent stream which is fed from Springs at Etchinghill and Lyminge, it flows in a northerly direction to the east of the Post Medieval hub of the village. Below Littlebourne the stream turns into the Little Stour and joins the Great Stour near East Stourmouth.
- 5.4.3 Some 2.5km to the south east, Flints tools from the Palaeolithic period have been found in the wider Elham Valley area, mainly on the higher grounds. Items include Achelian hand axe, scrapers and a Thames pick. Above Elham on the higher ground, to the east of the PDA Mesolithic flints have been found. The Neolithic activity is represented by a flint working site in an area between Elham and Acrise in broadly the same area on the higher ground. During the Neolithic, Bronze Age periods, people began to be buried in barrows, usually in prominent area on ridgelines. At present there do not appears to be any in the vicinity of Elham.
- 5.4.4 Occasionally stray finds from the Roman period. It appears they kept to the higher ground. Outside Elham, two late Iron Age/ Romano British cremation burials have been found. The Romans were in the wider area with evidence at Folkestone and Lyminge as well as at Canterbury but little actual evidence in Elham itself.

- 5.4.5 Possible that the Anglo-Saxons passed through or utilised the Elham Valley as nearby Lyminge was an Anglo-Saxon royal estate centre as unearthed by recent excavations. Documentary evidence in the form of charters refer to the Elham estate. It is thought that there may be an Anglo-Saxon church on the site of the present one, which is from the 12<sup>th</sup> century. This was above the flood plain of the Nailbourne and the fertile valley floor in the shelter of the hillside.
- 5.4.6 At the Norman conquest, the Elham estate was given to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, before transferring to William d'Aubigny who built a place south of the Old Manor House. The Domesday Book refers to Elham as having land for 24 ploughs, 41 villagers with 8 smallholders, 8 slaves, 2 mills, 28 acres of meadow and woodland for 200 pigs. By this time the importance nearby Lyminge had in the Anglo-Saxon period reduced and when Edward I in 1251, granted a charter for the town to have a market, thus it grew in importance and became a small market town. The market continued until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Elham became a market centre between Canterbury and Hythe, with many inns to serve the traders and visitors. The commercial hubs around the High Street and The Square.
- 5.4.7 As with many villages, Elham became self-sufficient. It has its own iron-smelting, rope-making, mills and brick-making. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Folkestone built a harbour and turned from a fishing village to become a major settlement and town during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and lessened the importance of places like Elham. The population in 1801 was 841 reaching 1,302 by 1831 before declining to 1,242 by 1921.
- 5.4.8 In 1887, the Elham Valley railway line was built and a station located to the east of the village along with a small goods yard. The Elham Valley railway was a branch line off the main London to Dover line. This allowed local goods to make their way to key markets in Canterbury or Folkestone. The railway closed in 1947.
- 5.4.9 Now large village in size rather than a town, there have been housing growth in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The orchards below the church was built in 1945. Water farm to the north west of the PDA, was used for housing in 1988, with The Halt built in the 1990s on the area of the old station.

## 5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

### *Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769*

- 5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This shows the PDA to the east of the village and the Nailbourne stream. Duck street leads eastwards out of the village before turning northwards to join a road between the hamlet of North Elham and the farm of Rakesole. The eastern end of the village finishes immediately west of the Nailbourne in the area known as Water Farm. The eastern side of the Nailbourne is rural, unpopulated and is likely to be farmland up to the base of the chalk ridge (Fig. 3).

### *Hasted, 1798*

- 5.5.2 The area is still sparsely populated and the locations of roads and hamlets not dissimilar to the map above. This suggests that the area east of the Nailbourne is pasture rather than arable (Fig. 4).

### *Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797*

- 5.5.3 The maps from this series shows the individual buildings and field boundaries. Except to the west, the area around the PDA is dominated by fields (Fig. 5).

### *Tithe Map from 1842*

- 5.5.4 The tithe shows the majority of the PDA as part of field 712, which is called Rose Meadow and occupied and owned by William Noble, who at the time appears to also own the Rose and Crown Inn up in the centre of the village. Aside from the farm complex at Water Farm, there is little by way of housing along Duck Street at this point in time (Fig. 6).

### *Historic OS Map 1876*

- 5.5.5 This is the first properly scaled OS map. The PDA is located in a large field. Duck Street as a road appears to effectively end at the point near the PDA before becoming a track up to the chalk pit marked Lime Kiln. Between the Nailbourne and the church, there is an orchard (Fig. 7).



*Historic OS map 1898*

- 5.5.6 The PDA is still part of a field but it now appears to have a footpath across it. There have been significant changes to the west in that the western boundary adjoins a railway goods yard with the main track and station to the west of that. To the north west of the PDA, Railway Cottages have been built. To the north of the PDA, east of the Nailbourne are now large brickworks. Duck street to the east is only a small road that still turns into a track in the area of the chalk pit (Fig.8).

*Historic OS map 1908*

- 5.5.7 The PDA appears unchanged as it is still a field but the field boundaries have changed shaped. The brickworks to the north are marked as disused (Fig.9).

*Historic OS map 1949*

- 5.5.8 The field of which the PDA is part of is now showing as allotment gardens. The southern end of the field in which the PDA belongs now has a new building and new boundary showing (Fig.10).

*Historic OS map 1974*

- 5.5.9 There is little change to the PDA itself in terms of it being a field but it is no longer referred to as allotments. The building to the southern end of the field is shown as The Old Station Master's House. However, the railway has been removed leaving trackways. The goods yard now has a coal yard. East of the church new housing has been built, along The Orchards. In Duck Street on both sides of the road, new houses facing the road have been built. Water Farm now appears to no longer be a working farm with just the farmhouse remaining. More houses have been built with a new road off Vicarage Lane called Hog Green (Fig.11).

*LIDAR*

- 5.5.10 This does not show much by way of features within the PDA other than showing the bank around the north western corner where Railway Cottages are placed on higher ground than the PDA field around them (Fig. 12).

## 5.6 Aerial Photographs

*1940s*

5.6.1 This shows the PDA as allotments. The railway with the station and goods yard west of the PDA is still in existence. To the south of the PDA is the Station Master's House and Railway Cottages at the north east corner. To the south west of the PDA on the opposite side of the railway appears to be pasture for animals. Likely to be pigs and explains the later naming of the houses situated there as Hogs Green. To the north west on the opposite side of Duck Street is the farm complex of Water Farm (Plate 1).

*1960s*

5.6.2 The PDA is no longer allotments but appears to be scrub and bushes. The railway has been removed but the station building still remains at this point. Immediately east of the church boundary, The Orchards houses have been built (Plate 2).

*1990*

5.6.3 The PDA is part of a large field in which is used for an arable crop. On the western boundary of the PDA the land has been cleared and this is likely to be for the new houses at The Halt. Hogs Green off Vicarage Lane has also been built. The area between the church and the PDA has filled completely with houses. There are also new houses showing at Water Farm. To the north and east of the PDA are arable fields. The eastern most cottage of Railways Cottages has been extended eastwards (Plate 3).

*2003*

5.6.4 The PDA appears to have reverted to grass. To the north and east are still arable fields. There is a new boundary, which forms the southern end of the PDA and now separates the PDA from the garden of The Old Station Master's House. The Halt houses are now constructed and in place. The western most Railway Cottage has been extended (Plate 4).

*2007*

5.6.5 There is no change (Plate 5).

2011

5.6.6 There is no change (Plate 6).

2017

5.6.7 There is no change (Plate 7)

### **5.7 Walkover Survey**

5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. The walkover survey was undertaken on the 22nd January 2019. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover (Plates 8-14).

5.7.2 The PDA is mainly scrub. Wooden fences and bushes of various construction and heights form the western boundary. The southern boundary is a tall hedge of yew and beech. The eastern boundary is a mature hedgerow situated on top of a bank as the ground slopes upwards to the east. The land around Railway Cottages on the eastern side is also banked up with the cottages situated on higher ground than the PDA.

### **5.8 Summary of Potential**

#### *Palaeolithic*

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

#### *Mesolithic*

5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area to the south east of the PDA (TR 14 SE 65) around the top of the ridgeline. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Neolithic*

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

#### *Bronze Age*

- 5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Iron Age*

- 5.8.5 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area being that of a copper alloy coin reported under the PAS scheme (MKE 69417), some 330m west of the PDA within the village. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Romano-British*

- 5.8.6 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area. One to the west at the church (TR 14 SE 1) and one to the west by the Vicarage (TR 14 SE 2). Both were coins found in antiquity. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 5.8.7 The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area. Both relate to finding an Anglo-Saxon silver penny around 700-750 AD in date and

located circa 295m north of the PDA to a grid square. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Medieval*

5.8.8 The Kent HER has 12 records from this period within the assessment area. One being the village itself (TR 14 SE 73). There are seven listed building records all located within the village. Four of the records relate to find spots of which three were reported as finds under the PAS. A silver coin was located circa 500m to the south, south east (MKE 108309) and in the same area a lead alloy token was found (MKE 108440). On the outer reaches of the assessment area, to the north east was a copper alloy buckle (MKE 108370). Circa 295m to the north was a single silver penny dating to circa 1125 AD. Post Medieval map regressions suggests that this area of the village was rural in this period and was also likely to have been so in the Medieval period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

#### *Post Medieval*

5.8.9 This is by far the largest category. The Kent HER has 49 records from this period within the assessment area, with 42 of those as listed buildings within the village and 2 site that are and was chapels. Two of the remaining records are immediately west of the PDA reflecting the route of the railway (TR 14 NE 10) and the site of station (TR 14 SE 79). Also, nearby was the farmstead of Water Farm (MKE 87719), of which only the farmhouse remains. There was also a smock mill to the north west on the outer reaches of the assessment area (TR 14 SE 226). The final record relates to a find spot of a PAS reported copper alloy token some 460m south east of the PDA. The map regression confirms the agricultural use of the PDA in this period, and also for a short time as allotments. The possibility of chance finds from this period cannot be discounted but the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Modern*

5.8.10 KHER has four records dating to this period. There is a K<sup>^</sup> telephone box in the village (TR 14 SE 93) as well as the war memorial (TR 14 SE 219). In addition, The

Old Bookshop is recorded as being used as a hospital for part of the First World War (TR 14 SE 220). The final recorded relates to a crashed spitfire site circa 433m east, north east of the PDA (TR 14 SE 203). Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

#### *Undated*

5.8.11 There is one undated record being that of a find spot at the butchers of a French or Flemish Jetton that is likely to be Medieval or Post Medieval (TR 14 SE 68).

#### *Overview*

5.8.12 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.

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

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

## **6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information, we

have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

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

## 6.2 Historic Impacts

- 6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA has been agricultural land and also for a short while allotments. It would have been subject to modern ploughing for arable crops as late as around the 1990s. Therefore, any impact on surviving archaeological remains is likely to have been **low**.
- 6.2.2 The proposed development for three new residential houses will require foundations and services. As a consequence, the proposed development will have a **high** impact in those areas and **low** impact elsewhere within the PDA.

## 7 SIGNIFICANCE

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, Rarity, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential. These criteria are the same as used by the Government in the

scheduling of ancient monuments and provide a useful framework in assessing significance and also pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

## **7.2 Significance Criteria**

### *Period*

- 7.2.1 The main period of significance in the area is that of the Post Medieval period, which represents over two thirds of the KHER records reflecting the large number of listed buildings within the village. Including the Medieval period of which a large number is also listed buildings, accounts for 85% of the total records. There is little by way of representation from the other periods and even those are primarily related to chance finds or items of which little is known. Prehistoric activity is known in the wider area to the east of the PDA on the higher ground.

### *Rarity*

- 7.2.2 The finds in the area are sparse and many found in antiquity with not much by way of exact location or additional information. Finds from the prehistoric period are rare and will be considered of regional significance in understanding the use of the Elham Valley during that period.

### *Documentation*

- 7.2.3 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, photographic and other sources from the Post Medieval period onwards.

### *Group Value*

- 7.2.4 There is little by way of group value.

### *Survival / Condition*

- 7.2.5 The map regression confirms that the PDA has been in agricultural use and therefore the likelihood of potential archaeology surviving is high.

### *Fragility / Vulnerability*

- 7.2.6 In the area of foundations and service trenches relating to the new houses will have a high impact on any potential surviving archaeology, with low impact in the remaining PDA area.



### *Diversity*

7.2.7 There is not considered to be great diversity of the archaeology in this area.

### *Potential*

7.2.8 The overall archaeological potential is considered low for all periods. However, the possibility of chance finds relating to the Post Medieval period cannot be discounted as the overall potential of finding archaeology in-situ is considered high.

### *Significance*

7.2.9 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of low archaeological interest and overall significance given the sparse number of below ground finds across the assessment area.

## **8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**

### **8.1 Introduction**

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

8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **low** archaeological potential for all periods. The overall potential for surviving archaeology is considered **high** and the impact of the proposed development will potential have a high impact on any potential surviving archaeology.

## **9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **9.1 Archive**

9.1.1 Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to the LPA and Kent County Council (Heritage) within 6 months of completion.

## **9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources**

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

## **9.3 Copyright**

- 9.3.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Mrs L Vincent (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIFA.

SWAT Archaeology

January 2019

## 10 REFERENCES

### 10.1 Bibliographic

- Folkestone and Hythe District Council – Local Plan (2006)
- Kent Design Guide
- CiFA 2017 Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment
- National Planning Policy Framework 2018
- Data provided by Kent HER
- Hasted. 1789. *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent*, Volume 8.
- Glover, J. 1982. *The Place Names of Kent*.
- English Heritage Guidance (2014) *The setting of the Heritage Assets*
- Wymer, J. J.. 1977. CBA Research Report No.20: *Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites in England and Wales*. CBA Res Rep 20 Gaz of Me Sites in England and Wales 1977.

### 10.2 Websites

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46>.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. Available at: <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2018. *National Planning Policy Framework*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>
- Historic England, 2008: *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*. Available at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/>
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>
- Kent Design Guide. Available at: <http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/regeneration-policies/kent-design-guide>
- Portable Antiquities Scheme. Available at: <http://www.finds.org.uk>

British Geological Survey. Available at:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Folkestone and Hythe District Council Local Plan. Available at:

[http://www.folkestone-hythe.gov.uk/webapp/local-plan/contents\\_written.php](http://www.folkestone-hythe.gov.uk/webapp/local-plan/contents_written.php)

South East Research Framework. Available at:

<https://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/south-east-research-framework>

Elham Conservation Area Appraisal. Available at:

<https://www.folkestone-hythe.gov.uk/planning/planning-advice-and-fees/conservation-areas/conservation-area-appraisals>





Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale 1:640,000, 1:10,000, 1:1250



Figure 2: Proposed Development Area



Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769





Figure 4: Hasted, 1798



Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

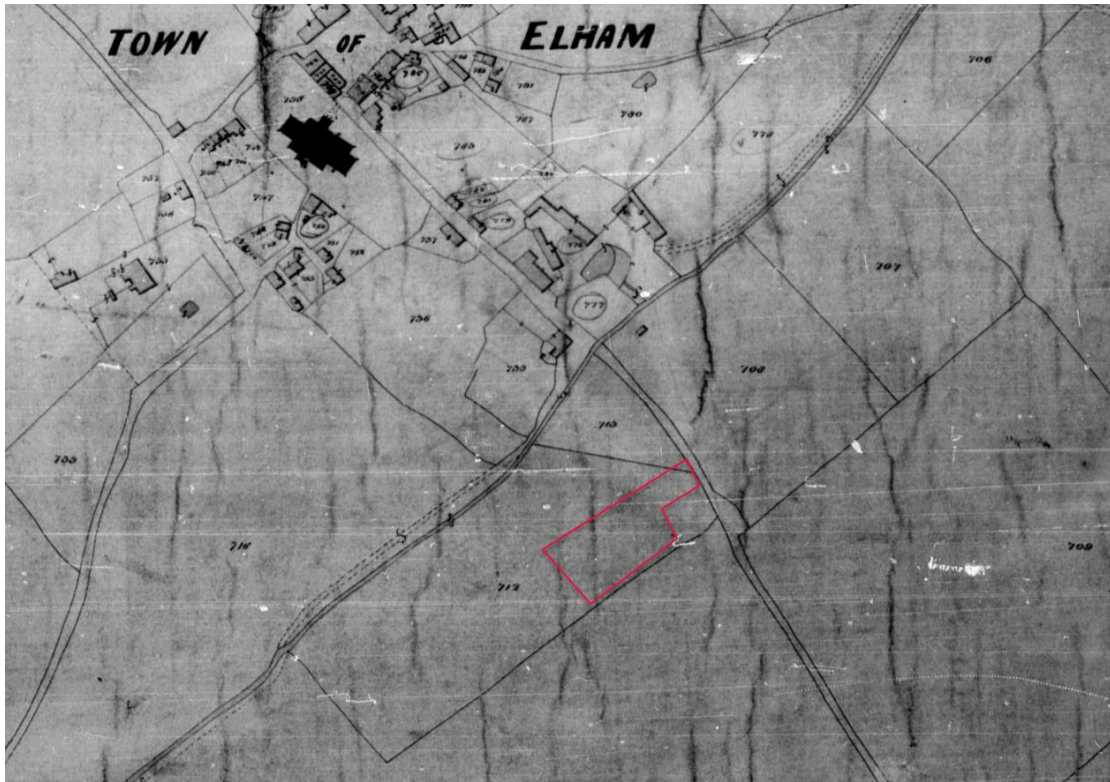


Figure 6: Elham Tithe Map



Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1876

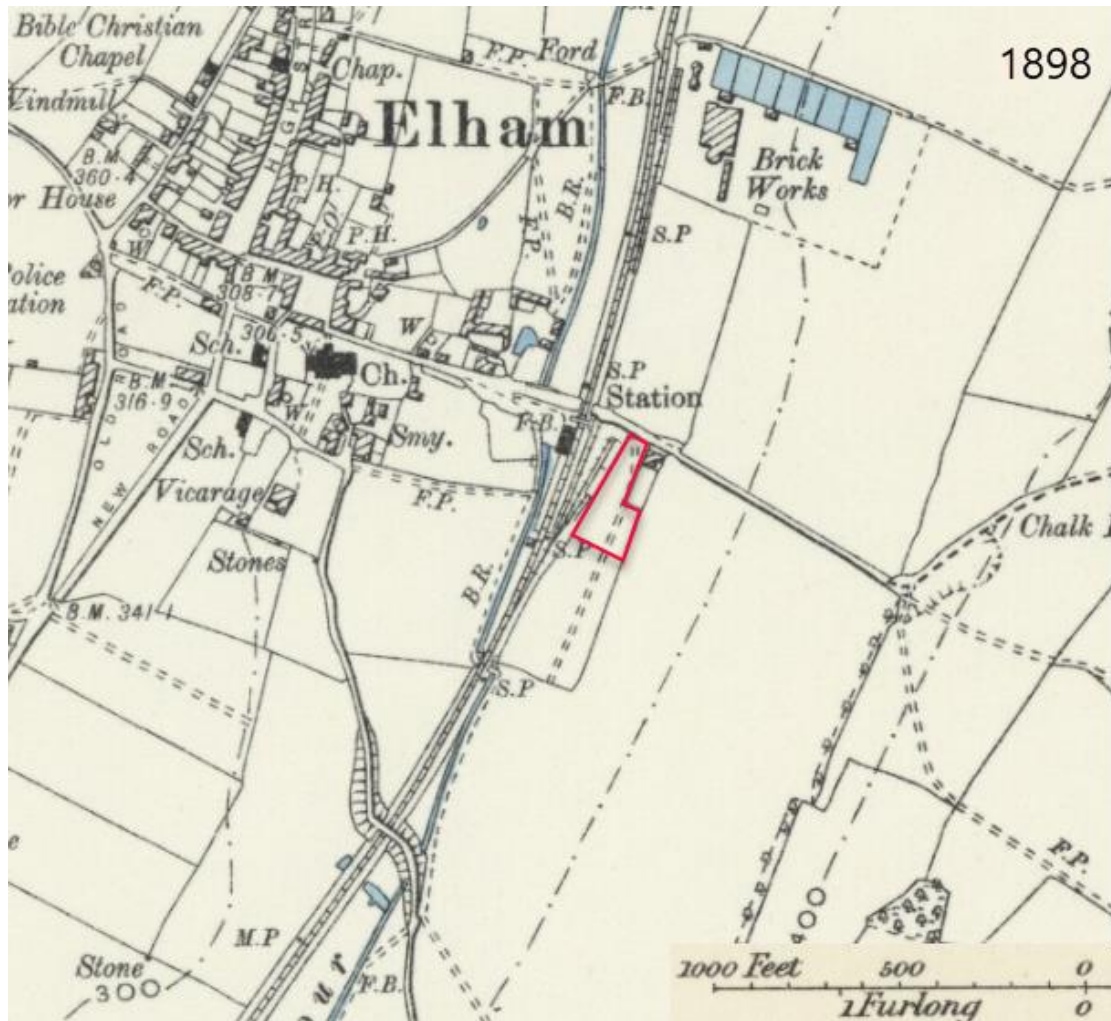


Figure 8: Historic OS Map from 1898

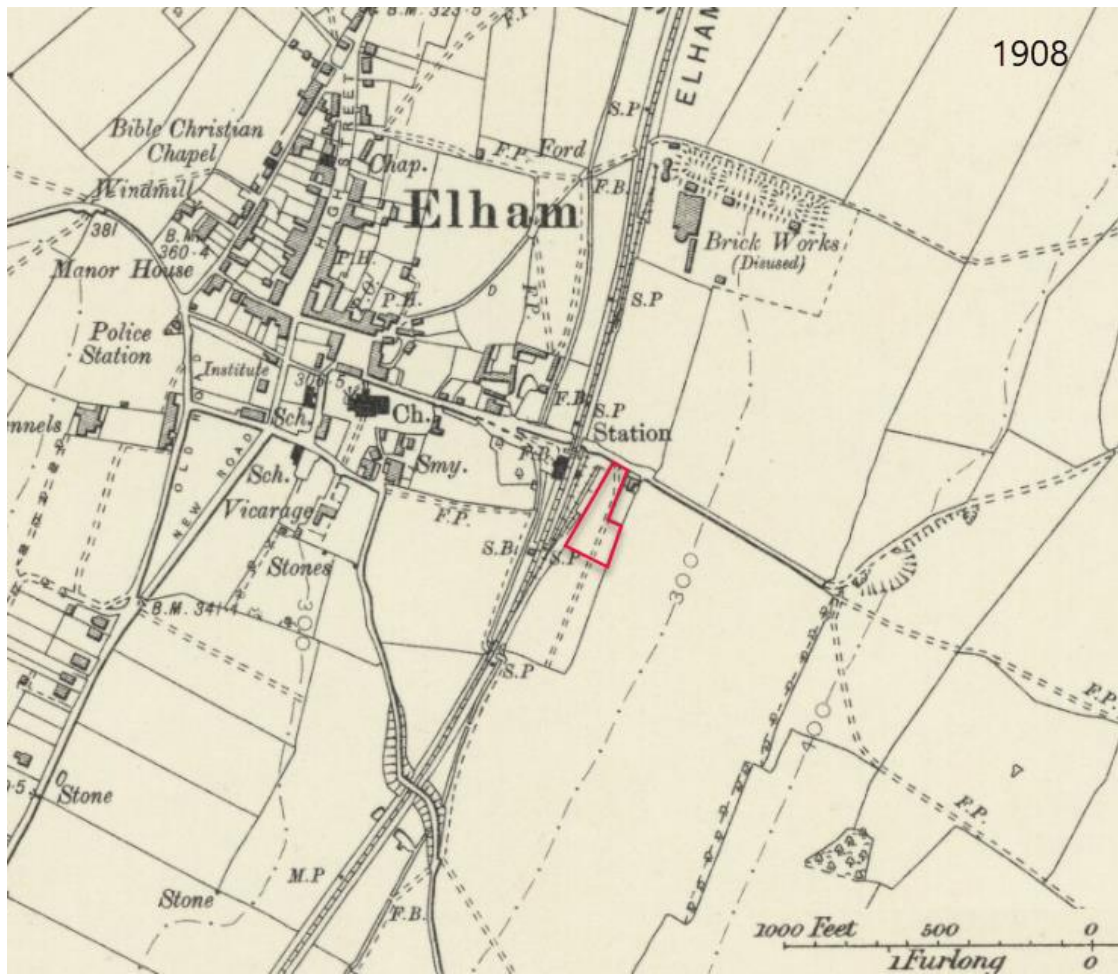


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1908

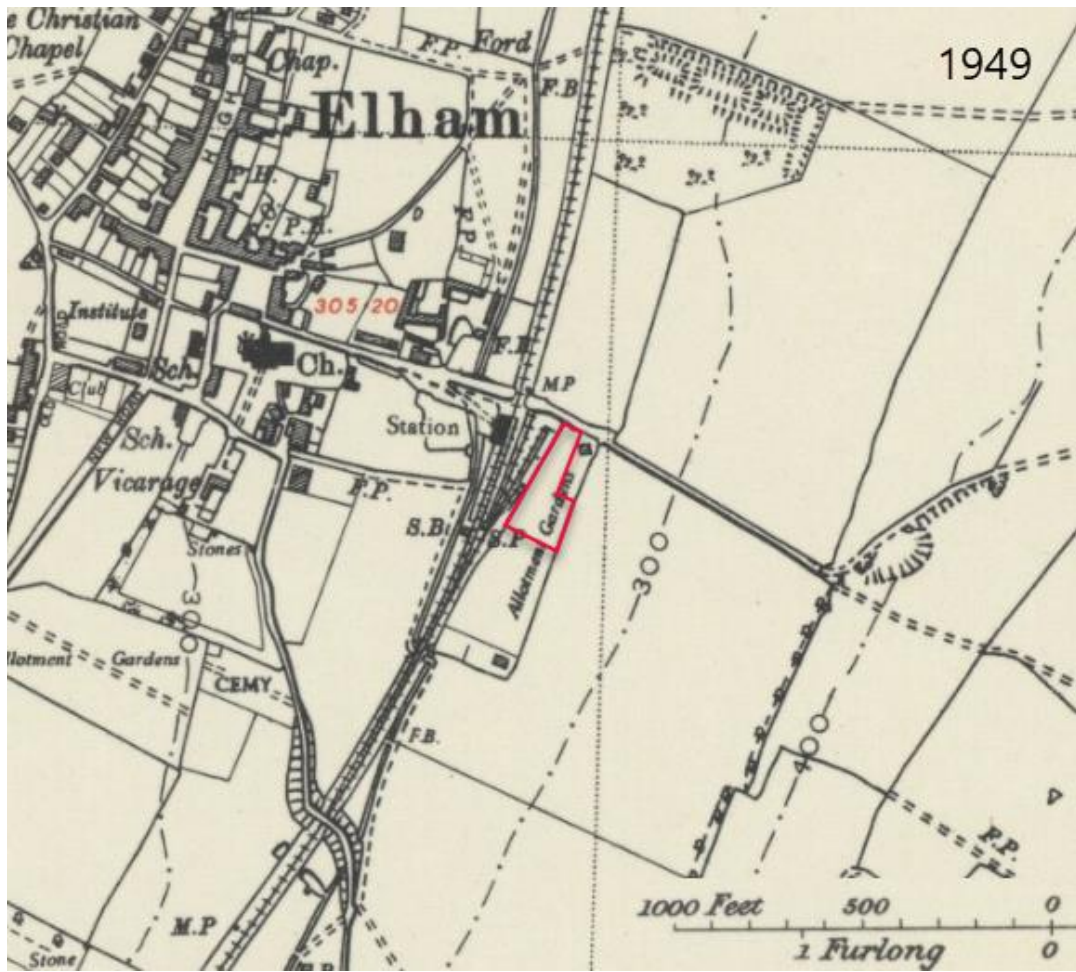


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1949

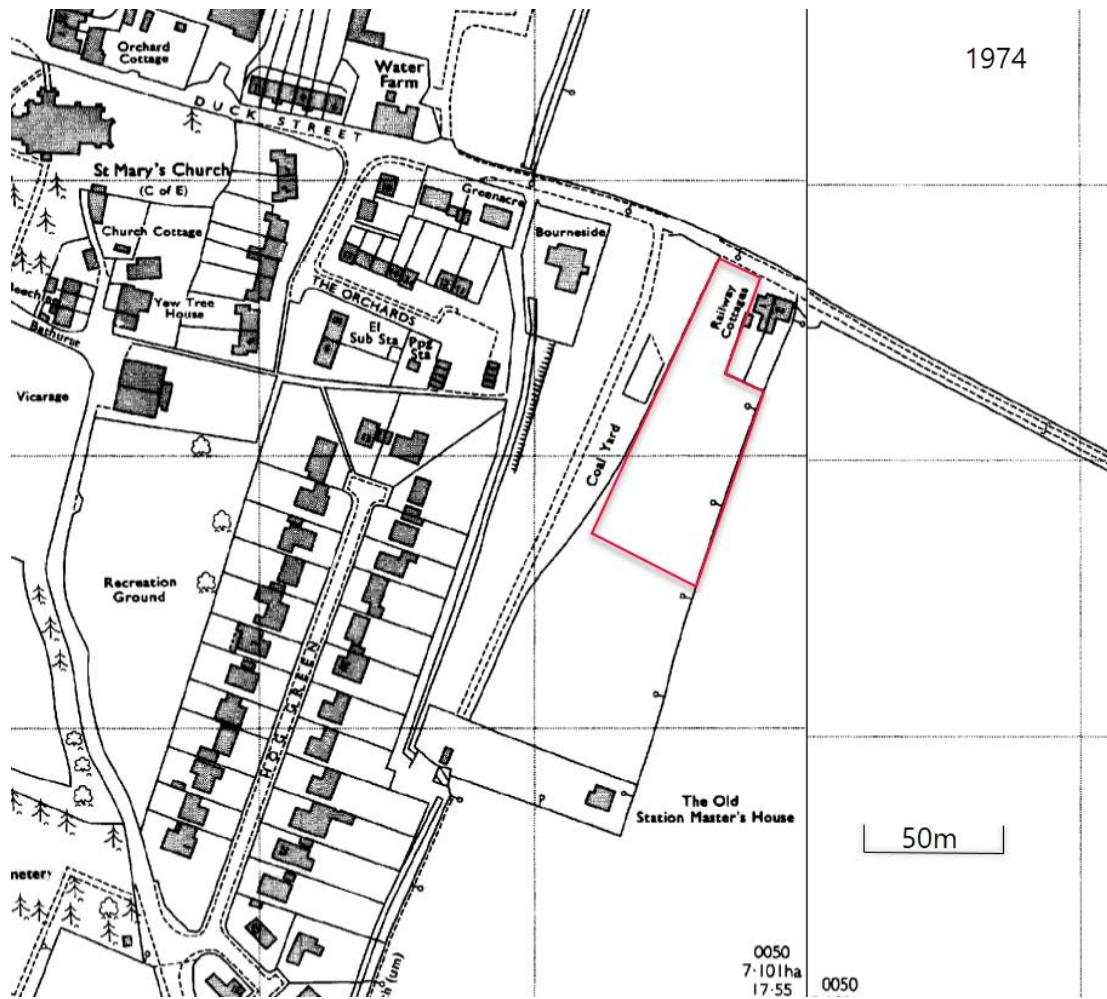


Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1974



*Figure 12: LIDAR 1m DSM (Environment Agency)*

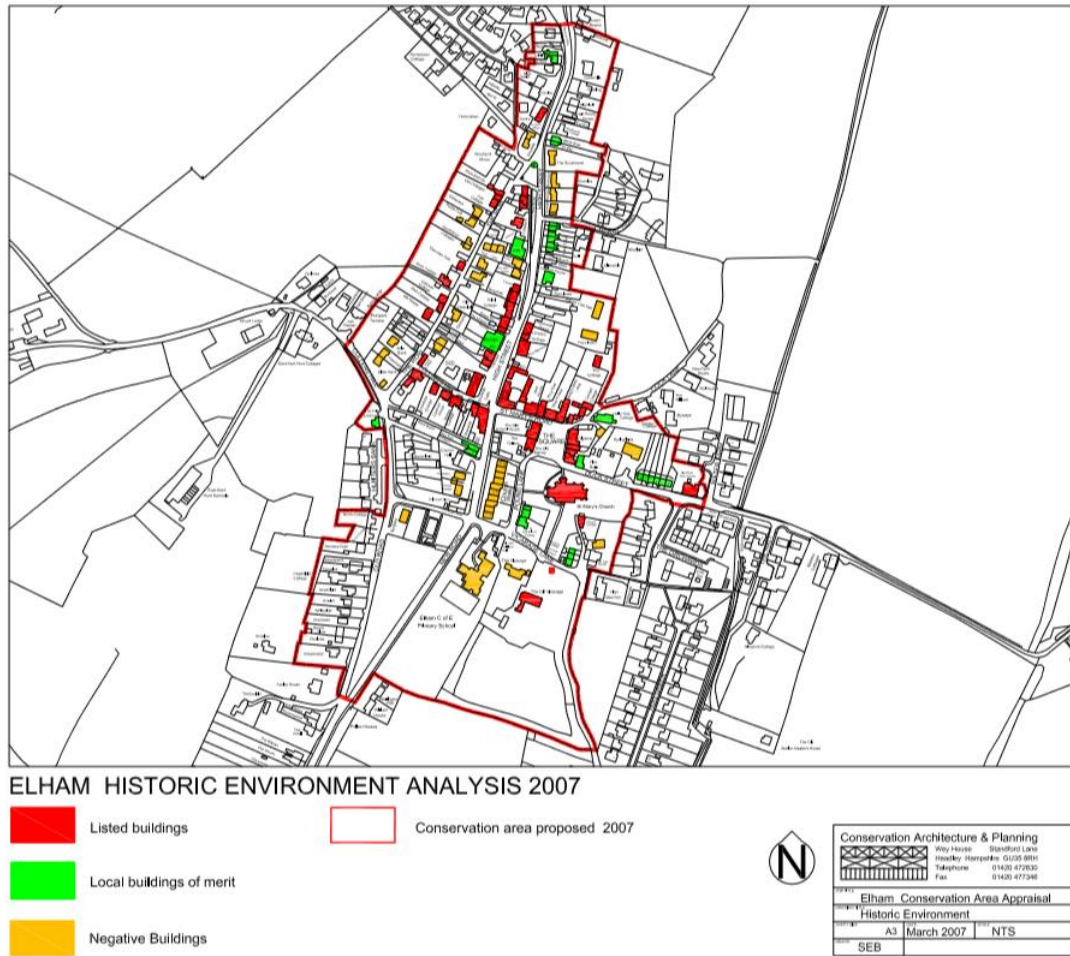


Figure 13: Elham Conservation Area Appraisal



11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 14-18).

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
	HLC			The PDA is in the far eastern part of an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Village/Hamlet 1810 extent (general)
TR 14 SE 226	Monument	c. 512m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	Cullen's Hill Mill. Corn mill constructed around 1820 and demolished in 1925.
TR 14 SE 73	Place	c. 293m NW	Medieval	Elham - Medieval Town
TR 14 SE 98	Listed Building	c. 289m WNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Corner Cottage, Cock Lane (north side). Grade II listed (1252278). House, early C18. Relatively thin red bricks, in a largely stretcher bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys on flint plinth.
TR 14 SE 89	Listed Building	c. 363m WNW	Post Medieval	Hubbles, Cullings Hill. Grade II listed (1252280). Shop. C19. Painted brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys.
TR 14 SE 97	Listed Building	c. 393m WNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Monuments Cottage, Cullings Hill. Grade II listed (1252281). Shop and house, now house. C17 or early C18, with late C19 addition and C20 alterations. Ground floor painted brick, first floor rendered with applied studding. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys.
TR 14 SE 99	Listed Building	c. 405m WNW	Post Medieval	Ivy Villa, Cullings Hill. Grade II listed (1252282). House. Early C19. Channelled render to front elevation. Right gable end red and grey brick. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys.

TR 14 SE 95	Listed Building	c. 365m NW	Post Medieval	Stables about 3 1/2 metres north of The Rose & Crown Inn, High Street (east side). Grade II listed (1252335). Stables. C19. Front elevation red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Right gable end and rear weatherboarded. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys. Gabled, with brick gable-end stacks
TR 14 SE 94	Listed Building	c. 372m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	The New Inn, High Street (east side). Grade II listed (1252336). Public House. Probably early-to-mid C19 with late C19 and early C20 alterations. Painted brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys. Moulded wooden eaves cornice. Hipped roof. Brick ridge stack towards left end.
TR 14 SE 93	Listed Building	c. 371m NW	Modern	K6 Telephone kiosk, High Street (east side). Grade II listed (1252337). Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors.
TR 14 SE 92	Listed Building	c. 387m WNW	Post Medieval to Modern	The Abbots Fireside Hotel and Restaurant, High Street (west side). Grade II* listed (1252338). Inn, formerly cottages, now hotel and restaurant. The main portion of the building is 15th century. In the 19th century it became three cottages. Early C17, with mid-to- late C18 addition to right. Ground floor rendered, first floor timber- framed with plaster infilling. Left gable end C17 red and grey brick in English bond. Plain tile roof. Lobby entry plan of 5 timber-framed bays including short stack bay. Sixth bay added to right end in later C18. Two storeys, on rendered plinth.
TR 14 SE 120	Listed Building	c. 401m NW	Post Medieval	Poor's House, High Street (west side). Grade II listed (1252340). Parish Workhouse and the Master's house, now house pair. Late C18. Red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Left gable end tile-hung (probably over brick),

				right gable end brick. Plain tile roof. 3 storeys and cellar.
TR 14 SE 122	Listed Building	c. 417m NW	Post Medieval	Brogdale and shop adjoining to right, High Street (west side). Grade II listed (1252341). House and shop. Probably C17 or earlier, with late C18 or early C19 facade and right end addition. Channelled render to ground floor, first floor red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys.
TR 14 SE 129	Listed Building	c. 378m NW	Post Medieval	Loriners, High Street (east side). Grade II listed (1252389). House pair. 1742. Almost chequered red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys and attic on brick plinth. Plat band. Boxed eaves. Roof gabled to right and continuous with adjacent property to left. Brick gable -end stacks. Two small two-light dormers with hipped plain tile roof.
TR 14 SE 128	Listed Building	c. 408m NW	Post Medieval	Oriel Cottage, High Street (west side). Grade II listed (1252668). House. C17 or earlier, with C19 facade. Ground floor painted brick, first floor hung with banded plain and fishscale tiles. Red brick gable ends. Plain tile roof. Possibly two parallel ranges built at right-angles to road and linked across front gable ends. Right range possibly formerly a cross-wing to Brogdale (to right). 2 storeys.
TR 14 SE 127	Listed Building	c. 466m NW	Post Medieval	Coopers, High Street (west side). Grade II listed (1253816). House. Early C19. Red brick in Flemish bond, with grey brick "chainâge" partly in header bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys and cellar.
TR 14 SE 123	Listed Building	c. 441m WNW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Elham Manor, The Row (east side). Grade II* listed (1253867). House. Early C16 or earlier, with late C18 alterations. Timber- framed with rendered infilling. First

				floor of left hall bay and left gable end clad with darkened weatherboarding. First floor of left side and rear gable end of wing clad with broad bands of plain and fishscale tiles. Plain tile roof. Wealden, of which short left hall bay, two storey, left end bays and rear left return wing survive. Built on a corner site. 2 storeys and cellar.
TR 14 SE 111	Listed Building	c. 443m NW	Post Medieval	Manor Cottage, The Row (east side). Grade II listed (1253868). House. C17, with later addition to left. Painted brick in Flemish bond. Ground floor of rear elevation flint with brick dressings, first floor red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys, on painted brick plinth
TR 14 SE 121	Listed Building	c. 471m NW	Post Medieval	Oxenden Cottage, The Row (west side). Grade II listed (1253869). House. C19. Facade red and a few grey bricks in Flemish bond. Left gable end tile-hung, probably over brick. Right gable end paler red brick in a Sussex-type bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys.
TR 14 SE 131	Listed Building	c. 464m NW	Post Medieval	Mill House, The Row (west side). Grade II listed (1241275). House. Late C18. Lower part of ground floor galleted flint with brick dressings, rest red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Left gable end flint with brick bands. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys.
TR 14 SE 119	Listed Building	c. 338m WNW	Post Medieval	Elham Saddlery and stable to Rear, St Mary's Road. Grade II listed (1241297). Shop, with stable range to rear. C19. Shop red brick in Flemish bond, left side rendered. Stables part buff brick, part flint and stone towards shop, chequered red and grey brick to central section, painted brick to rear (north) section. Plain tile roof. Shop, with short rear left return wing. Stables

				form rear wing to right, and enclose east side of stable yard of the Rose and Crown Inn. Single storey.
TR 14 SE 118	Listed Building	c. 327m WNW	Post Medieval	The Well House, St Mary's Road. Grade II listed (1241298). House. Late C18 facade to an earlier building. Timber framed. Facade channelled render. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys.
TR 14 SE 115	Listed Building	c. 308m WNW	Post Medieval	Wise Follies, The Square (north side). Grade II listed (1241406). House. Late C18 facade or front range to C17 or earlier building. Timber framed. Mathematical tiles to front elevation. Short tile- hung left return. Rest of left return chequered red and grey brick. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys and cellar.
TR 14 SE 114	Listed Building	c. 237m W	Post Medieval	Monument to John Griffen, 12m south of chancel of church. Grade II listed (1241407). Headstone. Early C18. Stone. Undulating top with lobed ears and long straight sides, carved with crossed bones and two skulls with spades. Winged cherub's head with trumpet in a semi-circle at base of top. Inscribed to Mr. John Griffen, d.1726.
TR 14 SE 113	Listed Building	c. 288m W	Post Medieval	Monument to John Prebble, 22m west of church tower. Grade II listed (1241411). Headstone. Mid C18. Stone. Segmental top, with skull, crossed trumpets, approximately five small cherubs' heads, and foliage. Inscribed to John Preble, d.1750.
TR 14 SE 112	Listed Building	c. 279m W	Post Medieval	Monument 14m south west of church tower. Grade II listed (1241412). Chest tomb. C18 or earlier. Stone, with plain side panels and deeply chamfered lid. Inscription illegible at time of re -survey.
TR 14 SE 130	Listed Building	c. 263m WSW	Post Medieval	Monument to James and Mary Ireland, 4m south of church tower. Grade II listed (1241485). Headstone. Mid

				C18. Stone. Undulating top carved with three small and two large skulls, with foliage. Twin inscription panel; left side 'to James-Ireland, d.1763', right side to 'Mary Irland, d.173/ '.
TR 14 SE 87	Listed Building	c. 287m W	Post Medieval	Monument to Henry Rolfe, 18m west of church tower. Grade II listed (1241491). Headstone. Mid C18. Stone. Undulating top, carved with central coffin and spades flanked by skulls and palm fronds. Twin inscription panel; left side to Henry Rolfe, d.1753, right side blank.
TR 14 SE 85	Listed Building	c. 309 WNW	Medieval to Modern	The Old Bakery, The Square (west side). Grade II listed (1241517). House and shop. C18 or earlier, with C18 alterations. Timber framed. Applied or renewed framing with rendered infilling to front elevation. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys and garret. Painted flint plinth with brick dressings. C19 or early C20 shop window to right end of ground floor. Rear lean-to to left. Short two-storey rear wing to right, tile-hung on first floor, and with plain tile roof hipped to rear.
TR 14 SE 90	Listed Building	c. 230m W	Medieval to Post Medieval	Church Cottage, Vicarage Lane (north side). Grade II listed (1241518). Probably special-purpose building associated with church Now house. Early C16 or, probably, earlier, with C17 and C19 alterations and additions. Timber framed. Left section clad with red brick, largely in Flemish bond. Right cross-wing red and grey brick in Flemish bond to front, but with slightly older-looking brickwork to rear. Rear wing modified header bond to left side, flint with red brick dressings to rear. Plain tile roof.
TR 14 SE 86	Listed Building	c. 263m WSW	Post Medieval to Modern	The Old Vicarage, Vicarage Lane. Grade II listed (1241652). Vicarage, now house. C17 and early C18,

				altered in early C20 by F.C. Eden and the Rev. A.C. de Bourbel. Painted pebbledash to front elevation. Left gable end and rear red and grey brick. Plain tile roof. C17 section, with parallel rear range of probably slightly later date. Double-depth C18 addition to left. Facade and internal work by Eden. 2 storeys.
TR 14 SE 88	Listed Building	c. 244m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Gate Piers and wall about 33m north of The Old Vicarage, Vicarage Lane. (grade II listed (1241665). Gate piers and garden wall. C18. Gateway adapted in early C20. Two pairs of brick gate piers. Curved wall in header bond with plain- tile coping, between inner and outer pier of each pair.
TR 14 SE 139	Listed Building	c. 241m W	Post Medieval	Monument about 8m south of the south aisle of the church. Grade II listed (1255503). Headstone. C18. Stone. Undulating top carved with three skulls, and an hour glass between each skull. Inscription illegible at time of re-survey.
TR 14 SE 142	Listed Building	c. 312m WNW	Post Medieval	Eleven House, The Square (west side). Grade II listed (1260450). Formerly school, now house. 1725, possibly with earlier core, and with mid-to-late C18 facade. Front elevation red brick in Flemish bond. Right gable end older brick in Flemish-type bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys.
TR 14 SE 132	Listed Building	c. 289m W	Post Medieval	Monument to Daniel and Patience Ruck about 18m west of the church tower. Grade II listed (1260484). Headstone. Mid C18. Stone. Scrolled top carved with winged cherubs' heads, lower central skull, and foliage. Twin inscription panel; left side to Patience Ruck, d.1756, right side to Daniel Ruck, d.1744.

TR 14 SE 140	Listed Building	c. 234m W	Post Medieval	Monument to William Pettit about 11m south of the chancel of the church. Grade II listed (1260510). Headstone. Early-to-mid C18. Stone. Deeply-undulating top with undercut ears, carved with three skulls and crossed bones. Inscription to William Pettit, d.1739.
TR 14 SE 148	Listed Building	c. 285m W	Post Medieval	Monument to Daniel Ruck about 16m west of the church tower. Grade II listed (1260511). Headstone. Mid C18. Stone. Cambered, eared and scrolled top, carved with two cherubs' heads and a skull. Inscribed to Daniel Ruck, d.1762.
TR 14 SE 138	Listed Building	c. 270m WNW	Post Medieval	Couttie's Wynde, The Square (east side). Grade II listed (1260543). House row. No. 1 formerly The Crown public house. Nos. 1 and 2 have C18 facade to a possibly earlier building. No. 3 (to left) probably mid-to-late C18. No. 3 red and grey brick in a Flemish-type bond. Nos. 1 and 2 painted brick. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys.
TR 14 SE 137	Listed Building	c. 298m WNW	Post Medieval	The King's Arms, The Square (north side). Grade II listed (1260546). Public house. Late C16 or C17 with late C18 or early C19 facade. Timber framed. Ground floor of front elevation painted brick, first floor tile-hung. Right side of rear wing has red and grey brick in Flemish bond to ground floor and broadly -spaced studding with red brick infilling to first floor. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys.
TR 14 SE 136	Listed Building	c. 254m W	Medieval to Modern	Church of St Mary the Virgin. Grade I listed (1260547). Grade A. The church was built between 1170 and 1200 with later works. The tower is probably 14th century. The clerestory, the roof and the Jesus Chapel were added in the 15th century
TR 14 SE 135	Listed Building	c. 318m WNW	Medieval to Post Medieval	King Post, St Mary's Road. Grade II* listed (1260568). House, formerly house and shop, C15, with late C16 or



				early C17 alterations and C18 facade. Timber framed. Front elevation red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Right gable end tile-hung. Long left side partly red and grey brick in a Sussex type bond, partly tile-hung, and partly exposed framing with plaster infilling. Plain tile roof. Wealden, built at right - angles to street, facing west, with open hall of two timber-framed bays and with storeyed bay to rear (north) end. Storeyed south end bay rebuilt in C17. Probably only in C18, south bay was extended west across alley and was re -faced and re-roofed with higher eaves.
TR 14 SE 165	Listed Building	c. 277m WNW	Post Medieval	Rigdens, The Square (east side). Grade II listed (1260571). House. C18. Red brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. Central- entry plan. 2 storeys and cellar. Chamfered brick plinth on stone base.
TR 14 SE 133	Listed Building	c. 471m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	Anne's Cottage, The Row (west side). Grade II listed (1260602). House. 1744. Red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys. Gabled, with gable -end stacks. Regular 2window front of two-light casements. Segmental heads to ground-floor windows. Central boarded door in red and grey brick porch with hipped plain tile roof. Rear lean-to with 1948 two-storey central stair turret with tile-hung sides and hipped plain tile roof. 1744 datestone to front elevation.
TR 14 SE 172	Listed Building	c. 498m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	Oak Cottage, The Row (west side). Grade II listed (1260605). House row. Oak Cottage probably of C17 or early C18 origin, with C19 alterations, largely restored in early C20. Nos. 1 and 2 Old Cottage mid-to-late C18 with some C19 fenestration. Included as group with No. 1 and No. 2.

TR 14 SE 156	Listed Building	c. 443m WNW	Post Medieval	Manor House Cottage, The Row (east side). Grade II listed (1261541). House, or house and workshop, now house. C17. Timber framed. Ground floor painted brick with principal posts exposed, first floor framed with two panels per bay and two to storey height. Very slightly set back from Elham Manor, which it adjoins to left. The house probably replaces the former right end of Elham Manor.
TR 14 SE 158	Listed Building	c. 461m NW	Medieval to Modern	Updown Cottage, The Row (west side). Grade II listed (1261559). House, now house pair. Early-to-mid C16, with mid C17 alterations and C18 or early C19 facade. Timber-framed. Left end of front elevation painted brick with first-floor stud or post towards centre. Rest of facade red and grey brick in Flemish bond to ground floor, tile-hung above, both floors painted to left of stack. Right gable end chequered red and grey brick, returned for short distance along right end of front elevation. Plain tile roof. Open hall of one, or possibly two timber -framed bays, with storeyed end bay to left. (Area to right of centre not inspected). 2 storeys.
TR 14 SE 162	Listed Building	c. 391m NW	Post Medieval	Verneys, High Street (west side). Grade II listed (1262161). House, formerly house and shop. Possibly C17, with late C18 or early C19 facade. Ground floor painted brick, first floor tile hung. Plain tile roof. Continuous jetty. Roof gabled to left, and abuts adjoining property to right.
TR 14 SE 161	Listed Building	c. 353m WNW	Medieval to Post Medieval	The Rose and Crown Inn, High Street (east side). Coaching Inn. C15 or early C16, left end rebuilt in C17, right end added or partly rebuilt in circa 1740. Early C19 alterations and fenestration. Timber framed. Exposed

				framing with painted brick infilling to left end bay, rest rendered, probably over brick. Channelled render to right return. Plain tile roof. Probably open hall of two timber -framed bays. Cross-wing to right of two timber framed bays, projecting to rear and incorporating undershot cross-passage. Hall and any storeyed left end bay largely rebuilt in C17, their rear wall almost flush with rear gable end of cross-wing. 2 storeys, on brick plinth. First floor of central section said to have been used as Court House in late C17 and C18.
TR 14 SE 160	Listed Building	c. 480m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	The Butts and Old Carpenters, High Street (west side). Grade II listed (1262308). House pair and former workshop. No. 2 late C18 or early C19, No. 1 early-to-mid C19, Old Carpenters C19 converted to house in later C20. No. 2 red and grey brick in Flemish bond with lighter red brick dressings and "chainâge". No. 1 red brick in Flemish bond. Old Carpenters flint with red and grey brick dressings to ground floor, first floor, tile -hung. Plain tile roof. No. 2: two storeys and cellar. Old Carpenters included for group value
TR 14 SE 149	Listed Building	c. 155m WNW	Post Medieval	Old Water Farm House, Duck Street (north side). Grade II listed (1262345). Farmhouse, now house pair. Late C16 or early C17 with C19 addition. Red and grey brick in English bond. Right gable -end tile-hung, probably over brick. Plain tile roof. Built at right-angles to road, facing west. 2 storeys on flint plinth.
TR 14 SE 166	Listed Building	c. 311m NW	Post Medieval	The Cottage, Cock Lane. Grade II listed (1262356). House. Early C17. Timber framed with plaster infilling. Plain tile roof. Lobby-entry plan of 3 or 5 timber-framed bays including central stack bay. 2 storeys and cellar.

TR 14 SE 155	Listed Building	c. 374m WNW	Post Medieval	Braeside, Cullings Hill (south-west side). Grade II listed (1262357). House. Late C18, with mid -to-late C19 alterations. Painted brick. Left gable tile-hung. Rear elevation chequered red and grey brick. Plain tile roof. Double depth. 2 storeys, attics and cellar.
TR 14 SE 154	Listed Building	c. 418m WNW	Post Medieval	Windlass Cottage, Cullings Hill (south west side). Grade II listed (1262358). House. Early C18 or earlier. Front elevation red and grey brick in a Flemish-type bond. Right (north) gable end roughcast. Plain tile roof. Built at right-angles to road, facing east. 2 storeys, on rendered plinth.
TR 14 SE 1	Find Spot	c. 260m W	Roman	Roman coins found at Elham Church. A silver coin of Faustina and a large brass of Trajan were found beneath the floor of Elham church during restoration work. Source Arch Cant. Vol 10 1876
TR 14 SE 2	Find Spot	c. 254m W	Roman	"Roman coin found at Elham Vicarage. A silver coin of Hadrian was dug up in the vicarage garden at Elham. Article in Arch. Cant. Vol. 10 1876.
TR 14 SE 65	Monument	c. 492m SE	Mesolithic	Mesolithic Site, Elham.
TR 14 SE 68	Find Spot	c. 413m NW	Unknown	French or Flemish Jetton, High Street, Elham. Found behind a butcher's shop. Reported in a 1950 article.
MKE69417	Find Spot	c. 330m W	Iron Age	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Found 2010
TR 14 SE 190	Find Spot	c. 295m N	Medieval	Anglo-Norman silver penny, minted 1125-1135.
TR 14 SE 191	Find Spot	c. 295m N	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, minted 700-750.
TR 14 SE 192	Find Spot	c. 295m N	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early Denarial silver penny, minted 700-715.

TR 14 SE 79	Monument	c. 72m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of Elham Station. Opened in 1887, closed in 1947.
MKE87719	Farmstead	c. 170m NW	Post Medieval	Old Water Farm. Regular courtyard multi-yard, Farmhouse detached in central position. Located within a village. Only the farmhouse remains.
TR 14 SE 203	Crash Site	c. 433m ENE	Modern	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire 1. Crashed in 22/08/1940, pilot bailed out. Aircraft written off.
TR 14 SE 219	Listed Building	c. 505m NW	Modern	Elham War Memorial. First World War with later additions for the Second World War. Grade II listed (1429157). This is an elegant example of the cross type of war memorial, with an unusual wrought iron crosshead. Standing in a prominent wayside position,
TR 14 SE 220	Building	c. 339m NW	Modern	The Old Bookshop, Elham. Previously a saddlery, was used as a VAD hospital in WWI. 26 Oct 1914 received 12 Belgians - no more sent and detachment wound up Aug 1915: adjoining house (Well House) and two rooms at King Post were also used.
TR 14 SE 221	Building	c. 412m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	Methodist Church, High Street. The Wesleyan Methodist Church was built in 1839 and is shown on the 1862-75, 1897-1900, 1907-23, 1929-52 and current O/S maps. It is still in use.
TR 14 SE 222	Building	c. 480m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	Former Bible Christian Chapel, The Row. Shown on the 1862-75, 1897-1900 and 1907-23 O/S maps. It has now been converted to domestic use.
MKE108309	Find Spot	c. 503m SSE	Medieval	PAS find. Silver coin. Short Cross cut halfpenny of John (1199-1216 AD). Minted 1210-1216.
MKE108370	Find Spot	c. 531m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper Alloy Buckle. double-looped buckle. The loops are oval and are bevelled, that reverse is flat. The buckle is 33.6mm long, 31.0mm wide, 3.4mm thick and weighs 6.63 grams.

MKE108440	Find Spot	c. 490m SSE	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Lead alloy token. A post-medieval cast lead-alloy circular uniface token (c. 1500-c. 1850). The token is a rough disc, one side of which has the cast numbers '10' over '3' with the '3' being followed by a small '0' or 'Â°'. The 3 is roughly twice as large as the above '1' and '0'. The token has a thin circumferential ridge which is damaged right of the '3 0/Â°' The use of numerals on this token would classify it as a Powel Type 8 token. Object is mostly a pale cream colour, with some patches of mottled dark grey showing through the patina. Measurements: 25.10mm in diameter, 2.7mm thick and 8.68g in weight
MKE108454	Find Spot	c. 466m SE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper Alloy Token half penny from London dating from the mid-17th century.
TR 14 NE 10	Monument	c. 50m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Opened in 1887, closed in 1947

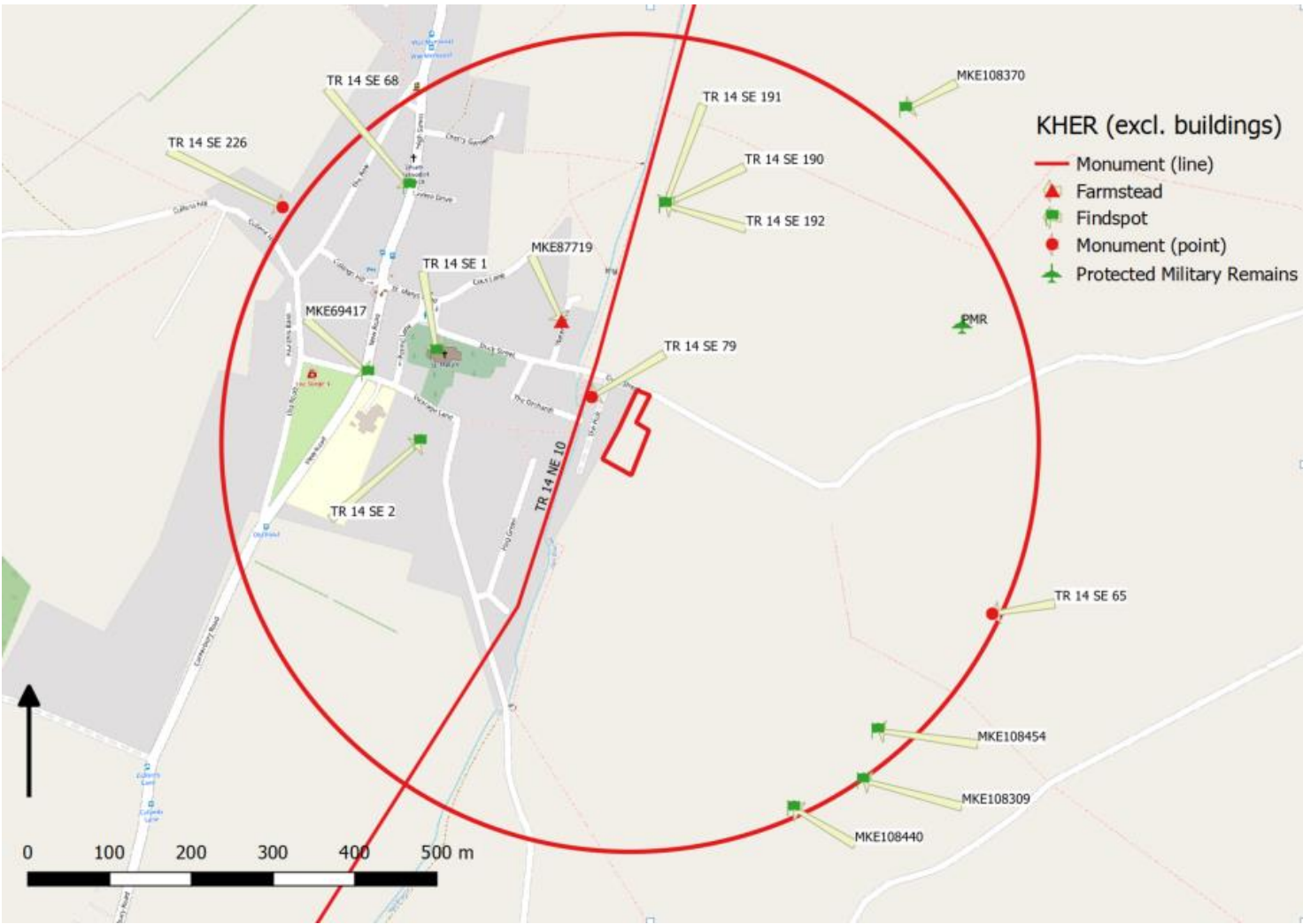


Figure 15: KHER Monument Record – Excluding Buildings

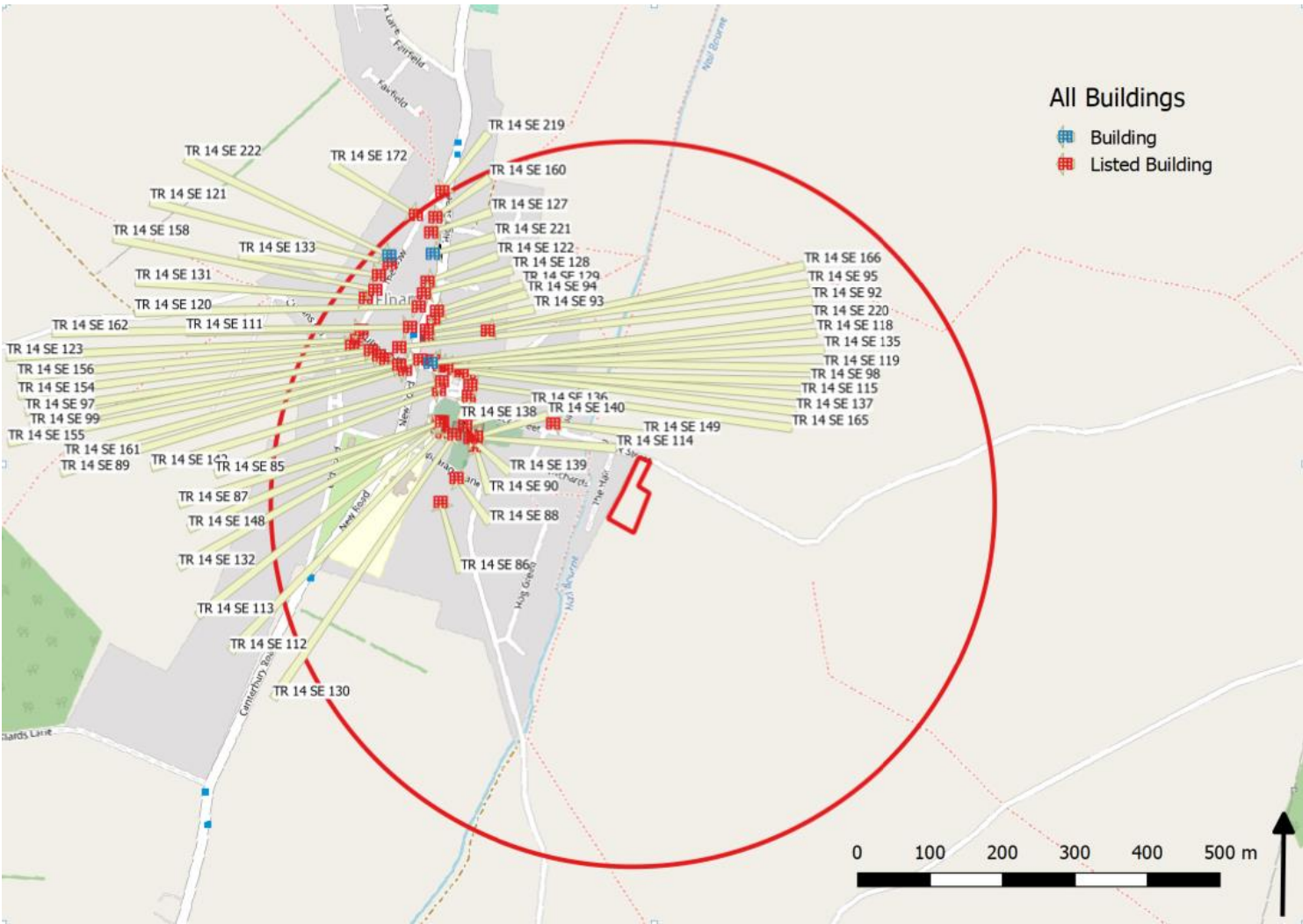


Figure 16: KHER Monument Record – All Buildings



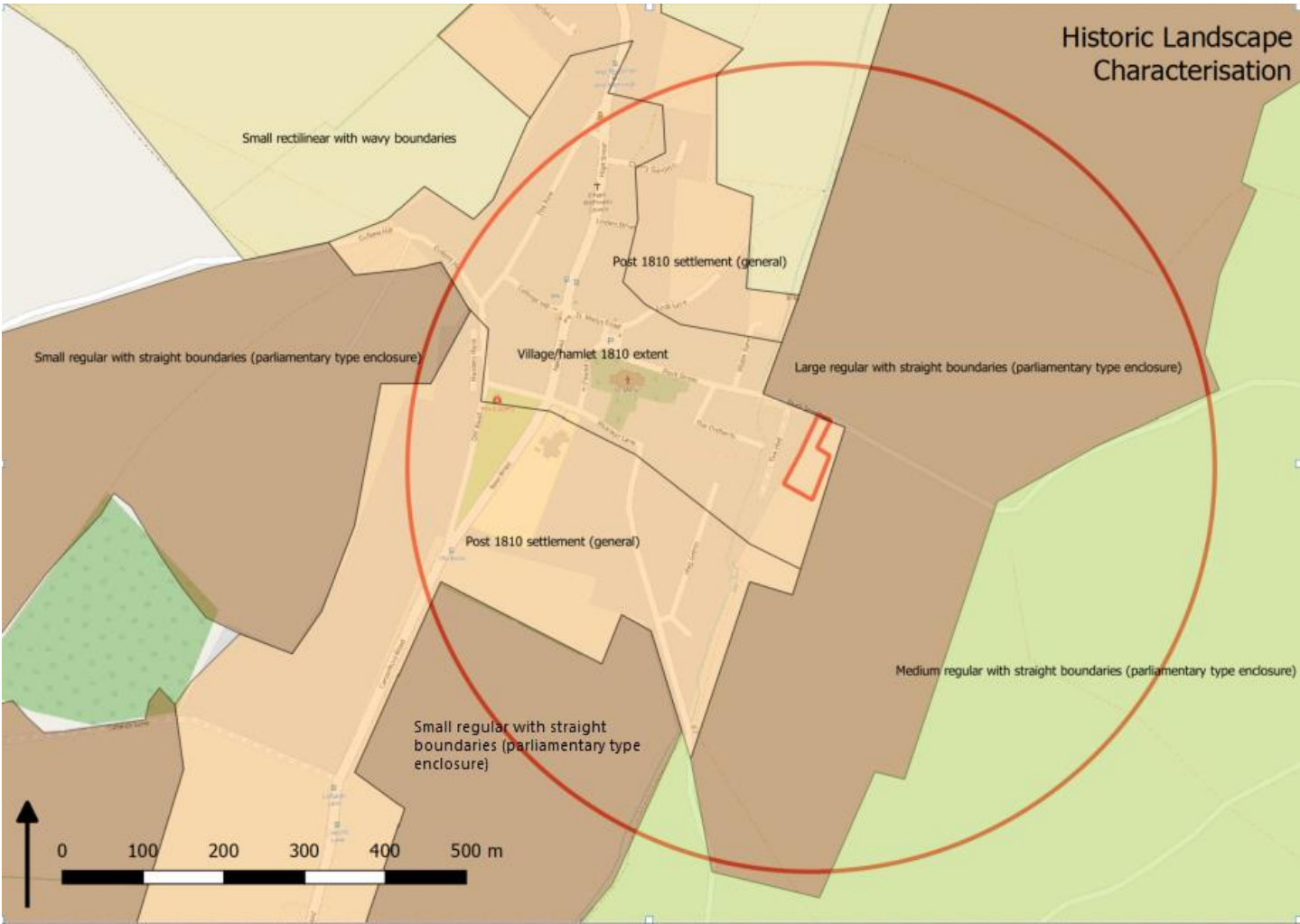


Figure 17: KHER Historic Landscape Character

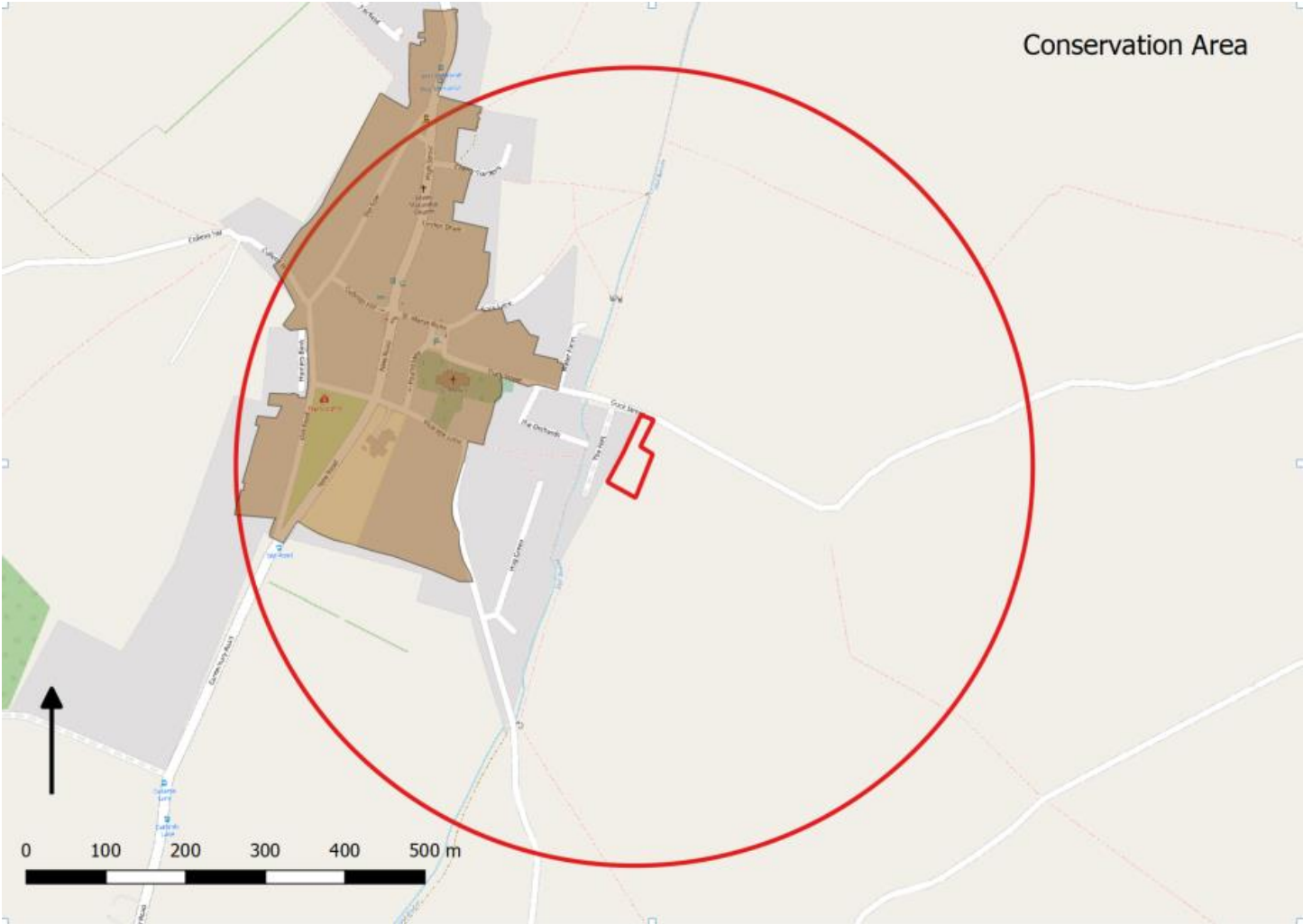


Figure 18: KHER Conservation Area



Plate 1: 1940s. All at an altitude of 828m (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2007 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2011 (Google Earth)





Plate 7: 2017 (Google Earth)



*Plate 8: Entrance to the site from Duck Street (facing SSW).*



*Plate 9: View across PDA from the south west corner (facing NE)*



*Plate 10: View across the PDA from the south east corner (facing N)*



*Plate 11: View towards the western boundary and the village (facing NW)*



*Plate 12: View of Railway Cottage in the north western corner (facing SE)*



*Plate 13: View from Duck Street towards the village. The PDA is behind the hedge (facing W)*



*Plate 14: View towards the PDA (unseen) from the churchyard (facing ESE).*