



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in  
Advance of the Proposed Development at 8  
Pear Tree Lane, Dymchurch, Kent TN29 0LU

June 2021

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at 8 Pear Tree Lane, Dymchurch, Kent TN29 0LU

National Grid Reference TR 10914 30256



Report for Joe Washington

Date of Report: 21st June 2021

## **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.....	9
2.1	Introduction .....	9
2.2	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).....	9
2.3	Local Policies.....	11
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	15
3.1	Introduction .....	15
3.2	Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) ....	15
4	METHODOLOGY.....	17
4.1	Introduction .....	17
4.2	Sources .....	17
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT .....	19
5.1	Introduction .....	19
5.2	Designated Heritage Assets .....	19
5.3	Previous Archaeological Works .....	20
5.4	Archaeological and Historical Narrative .....	21
5.5	Cartographic Sources and Map Regression .....	25
5.6	Aerial Photographs.....	27
5.7	Summary of Potential .....	28
6	IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	33
6.1	Introduction .....	33
6.2	Historic Impacts .....	33
7	SIGNIFICANCE.....	34
7.1	Introduction .....	34
7.2	Significance Criteria.....	34
8	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION.....	36
8.1	Introduction .....	36
9	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS .....	37
9.1	Archive .....	37
9.2	Reliability/Limitations of Sources.....	37
9.3	Copyright.....	37
10	REFERENCES.....	38
10.1	Bibliographic .....	38
10.2	Websites .....	39
11	APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data .....	54

### List of Plates

Plate 1:1940s (Google Earth) .....	65
Plate 2: Aerial Photograph 1948 (PDA Highlighted).....	66
Plate 3: 1960s (Google Earth) .....	67
Plate 4: 1990 (Google Earth).....	68
Plate 5: 2003 (Google Earth).....	69
Plate 6: 2019 (Google Earth).....	70
Plate 7: View of the northern boundary of the PDA (facing SE).....	71
Plate 8: View looking towards proposal site 3 (facing SE).....	72

### List of Figures

Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:10,000 & 1:1,250 .....	40
Figure 2: Proposed Development Area .....	41
Figure 3: Projected Roman Coastline (Cunliffe, 1989) .....	41
Figure 4: Conjecture of Coastline in the 13 <sup>th</sup> century (www.theromneymarsh.net).....	42
Figure 5: Andrews and Dury Map, 1769.....	43
Figure 6: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797 .....	44
Figure 7: Dymchurch Parish Tithes, 1843 .....	45
Figure 8: Aldington Parish Tithes, 1843.....	46
Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1871 .....	47
Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1898 .....	48
Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1907 .....	49
Figure 12: Historic OS Map 1937 .....	50
Figure 13: Historic OS Map 1974 .....	51
Figure 14: Historic OS Map 1992-93 .....	52
Figure 15: LIDAR 1m DTM (Environment Agency) .....	53
Figure 16: Gazetteer of KHER Records .....	60
Figure 17: KHER Monument Record – All.....	61
Figure 18: KHER Historic Landscape Characterisation .....	62
Figure 19: KHER Conservation Areas.....	63
Figure 20: KHER Events.....	64

## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at 8 Pear Tree Lane, Dymchurch, Kent TN29 0LU**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Joe Washington to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at 8 Pear Tree Lane, Dymchurch, Kent TN29 0LU.*

*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: **moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

*The PDA is a residential property located on the western side of Pear Tree Lane on the south eastern edge of Dymchurch on Pear Tree Lane, an unmade Road. Dymchurch is located on the coast five miles south-west of Hythe and is on the Romney Marsh. Within the PDA is the main house and a separate detached garage to the rear and another garage adjacent to the northern side of the bungalow. The eastern part of the PDA is lawn and flower beds with the rear also lawn and edged with beds and a few mature trees. The area was originally under the sea, which silted up from the Roman period onwards becoming marsh and used for pasture and arable farming with the area being drained. It was not until the first half of the 20th century, that Pear Tree Lane was created with residential plots along the western side. Roman remains have been found in Dymchurch, many in antiquity during works on the sea wall but it is uncertain as to whether the area of the PDA, being on the north eastern outskirts of the core settlement area which appears to have been around the site of the parish church was dry enough in this period to be occupied. Being on the agricultural hinterland in the Medieval*

*period onwards, the PDA formed part of a field with drainage channels as boundaries that was an outlier belonging to Aldington Parish. Generally, across Dymchurch there appears little by way of archaeological events, which may account for the low number of archaeological finds and lack of opportunity rather than to the area not necessarily having archaeology.*

*The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of moderate potential for Roman period with low potential for all other periods. The location of the proposed building is directly over the footprint of the existing buildings and therefore the Site has a high historical impact meaning any potential archaeology is unlikely to be undisturbed and in-situ. Consequently, the site is of low archaeological interest. The need for, scale, scope, and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works, if any 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 Joe Washington (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to support a feasibility study of the various proposed development area (PDA) of land at 8 Pear Tree Lane, Dymchurch, Kent TN29 0LU centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 10914 30256 (Fig 1).

### 1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The PDA is a residential property located on the western side of Pear Tree Lane on the south eastern edge of Dymchurch on Pear Tree Lane, an unmade Road. Dymchurch is located on the coast five miles south-west of Hythe and is on the Romney Marsh. Within the PDA is the main house and a separate detached garage to the rear and another garage adjacent to the northern side of the bungalow. The eastern part of the PDA is lawn and flower beds with the rear also lawn and edged with beds and a few mature trees. There is a wooden rail fence for the western boundary and wooden slat fences for the northern and southern boundaries. The front garden is open to the road.

1.2.2 There are further residential properties located immediately north and south of the PDA. To the east and west is pasture. The sea wall is circa 75m to the south east. The PDA sits on level ground at just 4m aOD (Fig. 1).

#### Geology

1.2.3 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation - Sandstone. There are superficial deposits at the PDA of Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay and Silt. The formation of the foreland at Dungeness and across Romney Marsh is complex and due to a number of variables, sea level rises, sediment supply, storm intensity, bedrock geometry and near-shore wave climate. As a result of all these variables, it is complex and difficult to identify the exact mechanisms behind the evolution of the foreland and the marsh area.

#### *Geotechnical Information*

1.2.4 There is no known geotechnical information.

### **1.3 The Proposed Development**

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for the demolition of the existing bungalow and adjacent garage. A new two storey detached residential unit. The existing garage located in the south western corner of the PDA will remain (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 that 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 2019): 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.

*Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997*

- 2.2.8 The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge.

### **2.3 Local Policies**

- 2.3.1 Folkestone and Hythe District Council has a Local Plan adopted in 2006 and a Core Strategy adopted in 2013. The plan has a number of policies relevant to archaeology.

- 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

- 2.3.2 The PDA is close to that of the Conservation Area in Dymchurch to the east and to the west is the listed building of West End Villa. Therefore, the relevant policies in detail are as follows:

*Policy BE4*

- 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 back land 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 kerb lines 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*

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.

2.3.5 The Council is also in the process of creating a new Local Plan. This new potential plan includes four Heritage policies. In addition, the Council has in place a Folkestone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy., which was commissioned at the start of the new Local Plan process.

- HE1: Heritage Assets

- HE2: Archaeology
- HE3: Local List of Heritage Assets
- HE4: Folkestone Historic Gardens

*Local Planning Guidance*

- 2.3.6 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 Joe Washington 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 proposed 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 1km 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 1-6).

*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 (1km radius centred on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments, and records within the site’s immediate vicinity. There were no Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens or NMP cropmarks within 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 are dominated by the Post Medieval and Modern period. Details and placement of the HER records are provided in Figures 16-20.

### 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).

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 18 designated heritage assets. 12 relating to listed buildings of which all but two are situated in the core settlement area of Dymchurch to the south west reflecting the Medieval and Post Medieval character of the settlement and due to urbanisation have little by way of intervisibility with the PDA. To the east, north east is one of the Martello Towers (No. 23), which is grade II and given other residential properties in between, there is no intervisibility. The closest designated asset is that of Slodden Farmhouse (Grade II), circa 140m west of the PDA, which is mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and is the only surviving feature left of the original farmstead. Situated on the main road, the farmhouse due to field boundaries have no intervisibility with the PDA. Historically, based on the tithes it is likely that the PDA was farmed from here although the interrelationship was severed when the plots along Pear Tree Lane were created around the 1920s/1930s. The proposed development will not alter any significance to the historical interest of these assets.

### **5.3 Previous Archaeological Works**

- 5.3.1 There have been a small number of intrusive archaeological events in the area (Figs. 16 & 20), which tended to have negative archaeological results. The low amount of below ground archaeology found is potentially a result of the small number of archaeological events due to the lack of widespread modern development in the area rather than necessarily the lack of archaeology. It is possible that archaeology is buried at depths that were not reached by developments.

#### *Excavation at Former Country Primary School and National Rivers Authority Yard, 1995*

- 5.3.2 An evaluation and later strip, map, and sample at the site circa 850m south west of the PDA. This area lies close to the Medieval core of Dymchurch by the church and is situated on an area that is slightly raised from that of the lower pasture or marsh area to the south and west. The excavation identified a Roman ditch containing first to second century pottery. There were also two later Post Medieval ditches. The site also contained evidence of a thick yellow clay which was interpreted as a flood deposit possibly from the 13<sup>th</sup> century storms as they sealed two pits, one containing eroded Roman pottery and the other a 13<sup>th</sup> century sherd with these pits cutting into an old shingle bank. It was also revealed

that across some of the area, there were a labyrinth of marshy hollows and channels, some of which may have been artificial, although there was no dating material, but the Roman ditch cut the fill of one of the larger hollows. Consequently, these channels potentially provide evidence as to the possible drainage of the area prior to the Roman allowing them to occupy the area.

#### *Conservation Area*

- 5.3.3 There are two Conservation Areas for Dymchurch. A cluster around the Medieval church north east of the PDA and another located east of the PDA around the southern end of the High Street at Dunkirk End (Fig. 19) reflecting the historical cores of the settlements and where many of the listed buildings are located. No Conservation Area appraisal has been undertaken. Given the urbanisation of the area between the PDA and the Conservation Areas, there is little intervisibility. The Conservation Areas do not have any significance to PDA and are not considered here any further.

#### *Landscape Characterisation*

The PDA lies in the area classified under KHER as post 1810 settlement. It is a linear shaped classification representing the historical linear growth of the settlement of Dymchurch along what was a shingle bank. To the east of the village are fields of small irregular enclosures, many of which are bordered by drainage channels. Over time many ditches have been filled in with smaller fields having been aggregated into larger enclosures. Some sewers such as the Clobdsden Sewer may be drainage channels of some antiquity and are sinuous in nature suggesting that they may following the line of earlier tidal creeks in the salt marsh. The ever-present sea wall is a significant feature of the landscape having been maintained for over 800 years physically separating the sea from the land. The landscape characterisation recommends with respect to planning respecting the scales of existing buildings with materials and styles appropriate for the area (Fig. 18).

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

- 5.4.1 At the end of the Ice Age, the flood waters carried flint nodules released from chalk cliffs that settled on the floor of the new English Channel. The area of

Romney Marsh was then a sandy bay covered by water, which was about 7m higher than today's level. Around 4000 BC, longshore drift started at Dungeness and the shingle barrier created lagoons behind it, which eventually turned into mudflats. The earliest known human activity found in the Romney Marsh area is around 2000 BC, although the area was not heavily populated and little evidence is found of activity in the Bronze and Iron ages.

5.4.2 By the late Roman period, nearby Lydd is thought to have been an area of exposed shingle at the water's edge. Lydd is thought to have Roman origins and the church is believed to have originated from a Roman basilica. The coast at this time meant that Lydd was a shingle island cut off from the mainland and Dymchurch still potentially underwater (Fig.3), although archaeological evidence suggests that there was some useable land in the area of Dymchurch. Roman forts were built around the coast in Kent, the nearest being at Portus Lemanis, now Lympne, which was a harbour and the Romans protected this by building a sea wall in the area of Dymchurch although the exact coastline in the Roman period is not certain. At St. Mary's Bay, a Roman land surface had been eroded by a minor creek and then sealed by up to 0.5 m of sandy loam. It is thought that after the second-third century AD conditions in the lagoon changed and led to the deposition of a thick layer of alluvium. It is known that the Romans used the marsh for salt-making, and it is possible that the Roman evidence found at Dymchurch implies extensive salt working. It is likely that this area of marsh was subject of transhumance whereby using the area for summer pasture before moving inland on higher ground in the winter period and may account for outlier parcels of parish land at the sea edge relating to settlements inland.

5.4.3 Once the Romans left in the 5th century, the Anglo-Saxons founded the kingdom of Kent. There is documentary evidence from 7<sup>th</sup> century charters that indicate estates in this area of Romney Marsh and that the area was used for pasture. In this period Kent suffered from Viking raids, and two raids occurred on the marsh area in 841 AD and 892 AD, where it is known that Viking longships rowed past New Romney and managed to get as far as Appledore. It is considered in this period around Dymchurch that the marshland seems to have dried out by the middle Saxon period.

- 5.4.4 The oldest sea wall on the marsh is that of the Dymchurch Wall. The majority of the marsh is below the high tide level and without the sea walls much would still be under water. Up until the 13<sup>th</sup> century, there was a reliance on shingle barriers which acted as coastal defences. Fig.4 shows a conjecture of the coastline in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The use of the marshland is dependent on drainage channels, many of which are Medieval in origin. Most of the reclaimed land is bounded by dykes or larger watercourses known as sewers. The closest to that of the PDA is called Clobden sewer and is considered to be one of some antiquity given that it forms one of the boundaries of the Sellinge estate recorded in a 700AD charter and it is possible that it is of that date. It was only after the construction of the Dymchurch sea wall after a storm in 1287, that the area was able to have greater use becoming fertile farmland. Once the land was suitably drained it was mainly used as sheep pasture, with very little as ploughland. The sheep were there in the summer months, reverting inland to upland areas over winter. It was this movement that gave rise to the links with the distant communities the dominated from earliest times until the 17th century and in a modified form until the 19th or 20th century. Hasted, a late 18<sup>th</sup> century historian commented that the sea wall as being made "a continued raddle-work of overlaths and faggots, fastened to rows of piles in ranges of three feet width, parallel with the wall, one above the other." The wall being some 4 miles long and circa 20 feet high. The Dymchurch Wall was constructed in 1288, initially with a framework of staked thorn and brushwood capped with clay. Stone groynes were built into the sea to dissipate the wave action. The wall was stone-faced in the 19th century and is now concrete protected with rock armour.
- 5.4.5 The village of Dymchurch grew during the Medieval period. The origins of the name for Dymchurch is from *Deme*, which in Medieval English refers to a judge or arbiter. The Ship Inn is known to be an early building from 1530, close to the church of St Peter and St Paul. The church dates from the middle of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The nearby City of London pub is also thought to be from the 16<sup>th</sup> century as a coaching inn.
- 5.4.6 The area has always been thinly settled compared to other parts of Kent. The society would have consisted of the sheep farmers, shepherds, or fishermen. One of the reasons for the lack of people was that the marshlands were considered

unhealthy due to the possibility of marsh ague, a form of malaria prevalent until the 19th century. The only people that lived there were those that had to. The region in the 18th century had a lack of settled gentry.

- 5.4.7 In 1252, a Charter by King Henry III granted self-government to Dymchurch & The Romney Marsh, provided they maintained the sea wall. Dymchurch was the seat of government but, unfortunately, the original building burnt down in 1573. Dymchurch became a centre for law and order across the marsh and was home to the governors of the Marsh also called Lords of the Level. They met at New Hall, which originally being a wooden structure was rebuilt in 1575 following storm damage. The gaol is located next door and was built in 1797.
- 5.4.8 The Romney Marsh area was well known for smuggling due to its remoteness. The marshland was used for the grazing of sheep and the wool was taxed from 1275 and by 1298 the tax on wool had doubled. In addition, designated posts were required for export. As a result, smuggling became endemic in the area, so much so that the death penalty was introduced for smuggling in the 1660s.
- 5.4.9 In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Dymchurch wall was deteriorating, so a Kentish ragstone face was added. The village school opened in 1800. In the early 19th century, the threat of invasion from Napoleon meant that southern Kent had a number of defensive measures put in place. A Royal Military Canal from east of Hythe to Rye and on to Hastings. Martello towers, being small defensive forts were strung along the coast. Several batteries were built, a number of them at Dymchurch. Towers Nos. 24, 25 are close to the centre and No. 23 is at the northern end of the village. Also, halfway between Dymchurch and Hythe is the Dymchurch Redoubt. Other redoubts were constructed at Harwich and Eastbourne as supply depots for the Martello Towers as well as being fortifications. This redoubt was built between 1798 and 1809. Later in the First World War the redoubt was used for troop accommodation and in the Second World War, it was a coastal battery.
- 5.4.10 The Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Railway opened in 1927. It was a double track and was requisitioned by the army in WW2. In WWII, the area around Dymchurch suffered from a number of bombs. Some of the area was mined which led to a stop in the free movement of people around the marshes. The foreshore had

barbed wire and other anti-invasion defences. In the early 21st century a new sea wall was built.

## 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. We can see the evidence of the wall with the various 'knocks' being gaps in the sea wall to allow access to the sea. Dymchurch is essentially a scattered ribbon development along a track way that runs parallel with the sea wall on the landward side. To the east is Wallup Gut. The 'Gutts' are gaps in the wall for the drainage of water from the marsh. To the north is also the drainage watercourse of 'Hornes' and also the larger 'Wallup Course', which has a drainage branch leading northwards away from Dymchurch. At the northern end of Dymchurch, there is a road that goes northwards and heads towards Burmarsh. It is likely that from the Saxon period, roads would have needed to cross the marsh from the settlement high points, and it is possible that the line of the Burmarsh Road exists from the earlier period. Close to the PDA on the southern side of the main road is the buildings labelled as Smyth (Fig.5).

### *Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797*

- 5.5.2 This map shows greater detail in the land use and field boundaries. The PDA can be seen as part of the marsh pasture being green. The area being crossed by a number of drainage channels. A number of which are close to the PDA. Recognisable is the curve drainage channel that is the western boundary of the PDA. To the north and north west are a number of scattered buildings creating a small hamlet away from the core of the village to the south west (Fig.6).

### *Tithe Maps of 1843*

- 5.5.3 The area of the PDA actually resided at the time in a larger portion of land that belong to the Parish of Aldington (Fig.8), with the surrounding area under the tithes of Dymchurch (Fig.7). This outlier was probably given in order to provide sea marsh rights to the parish, which is set further inland on the higher ground overlooking Romney Marsh. Aldington's origins are as a Saxon village. The outlier

consists of areas designated 590 – 593, all pasture except for 593, which is arable and all labelled in the records as ‘Dymchurch’. Specifically, the PDA is part of an area designated 590. All this outlier is owned by William Rayner and occupied by Thomas Goodman and is just listed as arable. Within this outlier piece of land, it is shaped by drainage channels partway around its borders and across the centre of the area. The map does not suggest that there is any drainage channel in the area of the curved boundary on the western side of the PDA. Thomas Goodman lives in the farmstead designated 242 on the Dymchurch tithe map just to the north of the PDA and also utilised a barn, lodges and stables to the west of this farmstead.

*Historic OS map 1872-73*

- 5.5.4 This is the first properly scaled OS map and there appears little change at the PDA, except for there being a trackway showing that runs alongside the curved field boundary through the PDA. The area of Aldington Parish is now just showing as two separate fields (Fig. 9).

*Historic OS map 1898*

- 5.5.5 The parish boundary demarcation lines are now no longer showing although there appears to be stones remaining that previously represented the north west and south west corners of this parcel of Aldington Parish. The PDA is part of a larger field still and there is little change by way of settlement in the area north of the PDA. No trackway is showing alongside the curved boundary through the PDA (Fig.10).

*Historic OS map 1907*

- 5.5.6 There appears to be little change at the PDA (Fig.11).

*Historic OS map 1937*

- 5.5.7 There have been significant changes. There are now two buildings showing in the area of the PDA being the current bungalow and garage. This is apart of a group of houses on the western side of a new road southwards from the main road through Dymchurch. In all there are now 5 parcels of land of which four have been built on. In addition, there are a further five parcels of land to the south

alongside the sea wall of which three have been built on. The curved field boundary appears to be showing a drainage channel. To the west, Dymchurch has expanded significantly and also norther of the main Road and Hoorne's Sewer. To the north the farmstead and outbuildings have been demolished, although the farm to the west remains (Fig.12)

#### *Historic OS Map 1974*

- 5.5.8 There appears no change at the PDA. The road is front is named Pear Tree Lane. The plot immediately adjacent to the north has been divided into two and now contained a semi-detached building. To the south, some properties have been demolished just leaving Moredale. The remaining farmstead to the north west has had a number of buildings demolished and it is labelled Slodden Farm with a number of newer small structures by the southern boundary of the farm. The area to the east of the PDA that was pasture is represented as an orchard (Fig.13).

#### *Historic OS Map 1992-93*

- 5.5.9 There appears little change (Fig.14).

## **5.6 Aerial Photographs**

### *1940s*

- 5.6.1 The PDA with its bungalow and garage can be identified on the western side of Pear Tree Lane. The field to the east still includes drainage channels that historically follow the old parish boundary line in places and the field is pasture. There are properties either side of the PDA and the rear boundary lies on the curved field boundary of another field. The curved boundary is shown by mature trees along its length. Slodden Farm complex can be seen to the north west and another farm complex to the north (Plate 1)

### *1948*

- 5.6.2 The rear of the PDA with its bungalow and outbuilding can be seen with houses on the plots either side. The field boundary of the outlier of the field that historical belonged to Aldington Parish can be traced due to the continued presence of the water channels. To the west and east is still pasture. The higher

sea wall can be seen in the distance. The field to the east (left of the photograph still includes drainage channels that historically follow the old parish boundary line in places and the field is pasture (Plate 2).

*1960s*

5.6.3 There appears little change. Slodden Farm complex has expanded (Plate 3).

*1990*

5.6.4 The building at the PDA has expanded to the west and northern sides. The Slodden Fam complex appears disused. To the north west there is now a large housing estate (Plate 4).

*2003*

5.6.5 There appears little change (Plate 5).

*2019*

5.6.6 There is little change (Plate 6).

**LIDAR**

5.6.7 The LIDAR clearly shows the drainage channels that still follows the line of the historic parish boundary of the piece of land that belonged to Aldington. The field to the north east appears to show features grids and this is likely to be related to modern drainage (Fig.15).

## **5.7 Summary of Potential**

*Palaeolithic*

5.7.1 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 from this period within the assessment area as the area was likely to have been underwater during this period. Therefore, the Palaeolithic potential in this area is considered **low**.

### *Mesolithic*

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

### *Neolithic*

- 5.7.3 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. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Bronze Age*

- 5.7.4 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. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Iron Age*

- 5.7.5 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 no records from this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Romano-British*

- 5.7.6 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 Romans protected this area from the sea in order to provide defences to their harbour at nearby Port Lympne. The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area. The excavation by the church at the former school revealed a Roman ditch and pit, although that area is close to the historical core on what is slightly higher ground (21 - TR 12 NW 28). A 1<sup>st</sup> century surface find was

discovered circa 755m south west of the PDA (38 – TR 12 NW 47). In addition, in the wider Dymchurch area, Romano-British pottery has been found on a number of occasions in the area of the sea wall further south west of the PDA (TR 02 NE 1) as well as a Roman cemetery circa also south west, found in 1844-1846 during the moving of the sea wall. Pottery was also mentioned to have been found in adjacent fields over several acres.

- 5.7.7 We know the Roman utilised the marshes for salt-making and it is possible that there were areas dry enough for occupation, although with the PDA is located on lower ground which is still likely to have been too wet for possible occupation although the edge of occupation in this period has not been determined. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 5.7.8 The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. The PDA is located outside of the core settlement area, in the rural, marshy hinterland in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Medieval*

- 5.7.9 The Kent HER has six records from this period within the assessment area. To the south west circa 780m and 720m on the slightly high ground is the 12<sup>th</sup> century Grade II\* church (27 – TR 12 NW 36) and graveyard (63 – TR 12 NW 63) respectively. Further evidence of settlement use of the area is circa 650m west, north west is a possible Medieval field system (20 – TR 13 SW 32). For the same period, the sea wall is through to have Medieval origins (36 – TR 12 NW 46; 62 – 464046). A stray find of a seal matrix was found on the beach circa 805m south, south west of the PDA (37 – TR 12 NW 46). We know that Dymchurch has Medieval origins due to the presence of the parish church and this is when the land is reclaimed through drainage channels and sea walls. Post Medieval map regression suggests the area of the PDA lies close to a possible drainage channel which may have existed as early as the Medieval period. Parishes existed for centuries as loosely defined groupings of manors, hamlets and other residences and were usually established by around 1200 AD. These ancient parishes often

had detached parts, exclaves and enclaves which were not contiguous with the rest of the parish as it the case here where the PDA used to reside within the parish of Aldington. The parish boundary predominately followed the line of drainage ditches and it is not clear whether the ditches or the boundaries can first. However, the PDA is located in the rural hinterland of the settlement area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is period is considered **low**.

#### *Post Medieval*

5.7.10 The Kent HER has 41 records from this period within the assessment area reflecting the continued growth of Dymchurch that as well as becoming a ribbon development during this period The records include ten Grade II listed buildings and one Grade II\* building. The majority of these are located to the south west in the core settlement area of Dymchurch. Circa 140m to the north west is the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Slodden Farmhouse (33 – TR 13 SW 158), which is all that remains of the farm. There are other scattered farmstead records, including an unnamed one circa 115m north, north west of the PDA and detailed in the tithes as associated with the occupier of the land at the time. There one building record recognising the location the former National School, south west of the PDA, now a private residence. In addition, there are 18 marine records in relation to wrecks which have all been located into a grid square, broadly to the south, south west of the PDA in the sea area. Of the monument records, they are varied, reflecting a boathouse (51 - TR 13 SW 163), coastguard station (MWX44047), and the location of a now destroyed Martello Tower (No. 22) located circa 715m north east of the PDA. The records also reflect the ongoing need for drainage across the marsh and associated earthworks (71 - 1534137) circa 800m west, south west of the PDA and also circa 180m north west of the PDA (67 – 1534140). The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

#### *Modern*

5.7.11 KHER has 23 records dating to this period, many resulting from the Second World War including pillboxes and coastal batteries and barbed wire obstructions reflecting the importance of the defence needed given the coastal location of Dymchurch. This was certainly an area that saw action in the Second World war with five known crash sites allocated within the assessment area. The remaining

records for this period are that of the Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Railway (TR 12 NW 50). At the PDA, sometime between the 1907 and 1937 OS historical maps, the current bungalow, and the outbuilding in the south western corner was built. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

#### *Overview*

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

5.7.13 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 archaeology, and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **low**
  
- Iron Age: **low**
  
- Roman: **moderate**
  
- 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 was not built on until around the 1920s/1930s having previously been part of a larger field for pasture. Therefore, the overall historical impact on any potential archaeology is considered to be **high**.

#### *Proposed Impact*

6.2.2 The proposed development is for the demolition of the existing bungalow and adjoining garage to be replaced with a new two storey residential property. The building will require foundation and services and will have a **high** impact upon any potential archaeology. The footprint of the new building is situated on top of the existing bungalow and therefore will be positioned on ground already disturbed by the existing building.

## **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 pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

### **7.2 Significance Criteria**

#### *Period*

7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of moderate potential for the Roman period and low for all other periods based on archaeological finds and landscape use of the area.

#### *Rarity*

7.2.2 Much of the archaeology has been found in antiquity with little from modern day excavations where location and stratigraphy are clearly known and understood. Therefore, the potential for any Roman activity would have regional significance in understanding activity and settlement in that period. Overall understanding the geology and landscape in an around Dymchurch would be of benefit.

#### *Documentation*

7.2.3 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, archive, photographic and other sources. It is possible that further detailed research nationally may uncover more documentary evidence, although it is unlikely to alter the conclusion present in this report.

#### *Group Value*

7.2.4 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has group value in potentially providing more information regarding the use of the land in the from the Roman period onwards.

#### *Survival / Condition*

- 7.2.5 The survival of any potential archaeology is considered low given the high historical impact at the PDA from the presence of the current bungalow. The deposition of sediments in the area of the marsh is complex and it is unclear as to what depth any potential archaeological remains may be.

*Fragility / Vulnerability*

- 7.2.6 Any potential remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development from foundations and services. However, the proposed developments covers the existing area of disturbance caused by the current building.

*Diversity*

- 7.2.7 Being located away from the core settlement of Dymchurch on the agricultural hinterland means that there is little by way of diversity.

*Potential*

- 7.2.8 The impact assessment concludes that the site has a moderate potential for archaeological remains. However, any potential archaeology is likely to have already been disturbed by the present building and the proposed building covering the existing footprint means that there is a low chance of finding any archaeology undisturbed in-situ.

*Significance*

Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of low archaeological interest.

## **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 moderate potential for Roman period with low potential for all other periods. The research suggests that the area had been agricultural and had not been built on until the 1920s/1930s. The location of the proposed building is directly over the footprint of the existing buildings and therefore the Site has a high historical impact meaning any potential archaeology is unlikely to be undisturbed and in-situ. Consequently, the site is of low archaeological interest. The need for, scale, scope, and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works, if any should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

## **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 Joe Washington (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

## 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 2019
- 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.
- Everitt, A. 1986. Continuity and Colonization: The Evolution of Kentish Settlement.
- English Heritage Guidance (2014) The setting of the Heritage Assets.
- Cunliffe, B. 1989. Romney Marsh in the Roman period in Romney Marsh: Evolution, Occupation, Reclamation Eds. Eddison, J and Green, C., Oxford University School of Archaeology. pp. 83-87
- Brooks, N. 1989 Romney Marsh in the Early Middle Ages in Romney Marsh: Evolution, Occupation, Reclamation Eds. Eddison, J and Green, C., Oxford University School of Archaeology. pp. 90-104
- Place, C. 1993. A259(T) St Mary's Bay and Dymchurch By-Pass: Archaeological Field Evaluation. South Eastern Archaeological Services.
- Unpublished Document. Pratt, S. 1995. Archaeological Fieldwork: Former Country Primary School & National Rivers Authority Yard, Dymchurch, Kent. Canterbury Archaeological Trust.
- Fiona Fyfe Associates. 2016. Romney Marsh Landscape Character Assessment: for the Fifth Continent Landscape Partnership and Shepway District Council.

## 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>

The Romney Marsh: The Fifth Continent

<https://theromneymarsh.net/history>

The Romney Marsh Research Trust

[rmrt.org.uk](http://rmrt.org.uk)



Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:10,000 & 1:1,250





Figure 4: Conjecture of Coastline in the 13<sup>th</sup> century ([www.theromneymarsh.net](http://www.theromneymarsh.net))

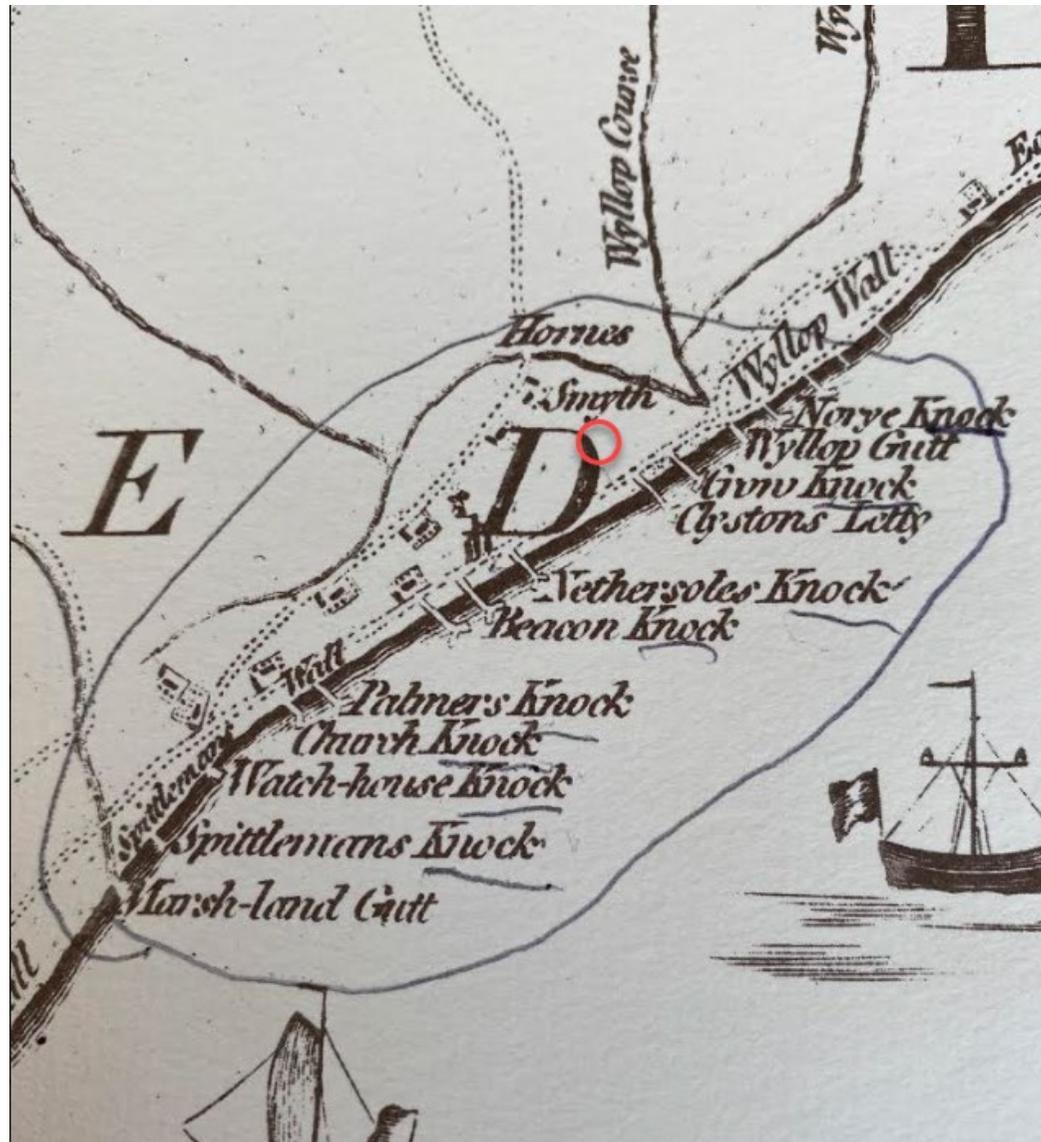


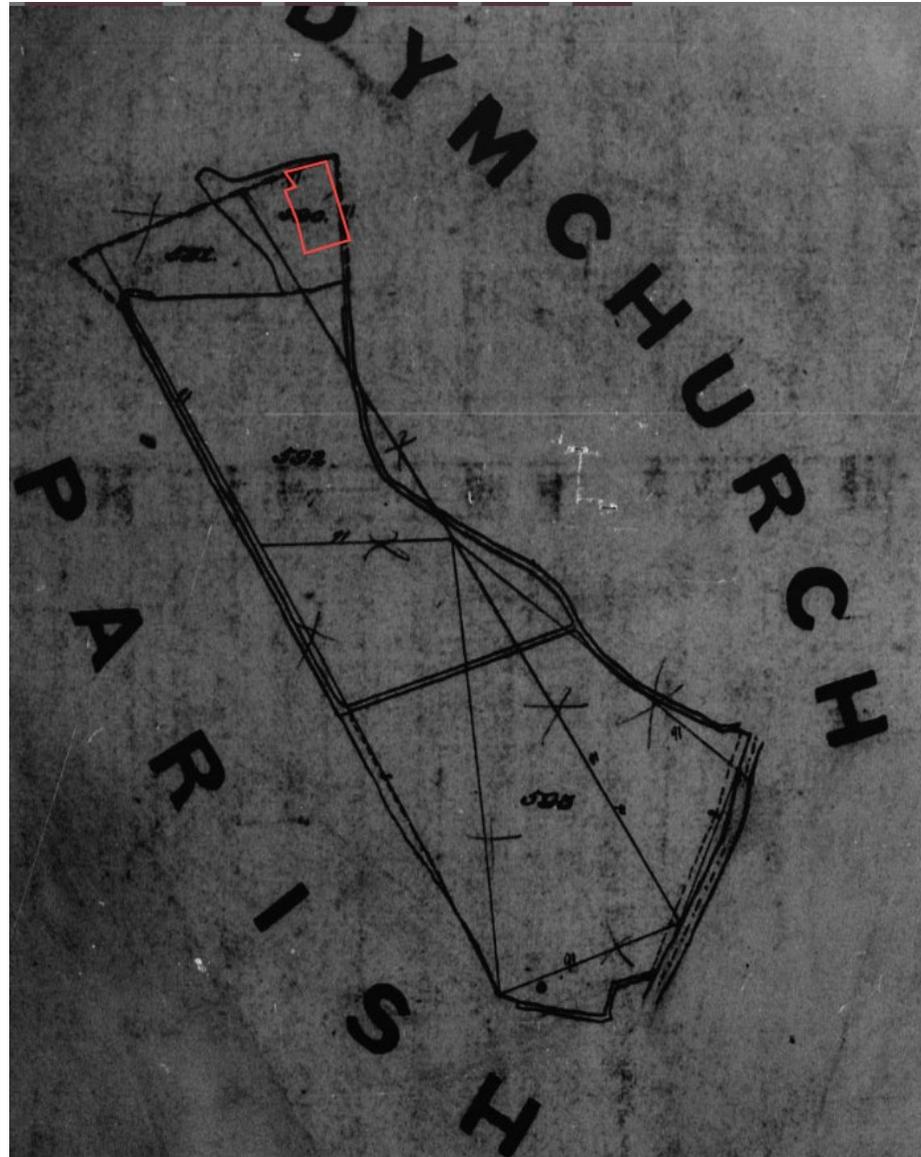
Figure 5: Andrews and Dury Map, 1769



*Figure 6: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797*



Figure 7: Dymchurch Parish Tithes, 1843



*Figure 8: Aldington Parish Tithes, 1843*

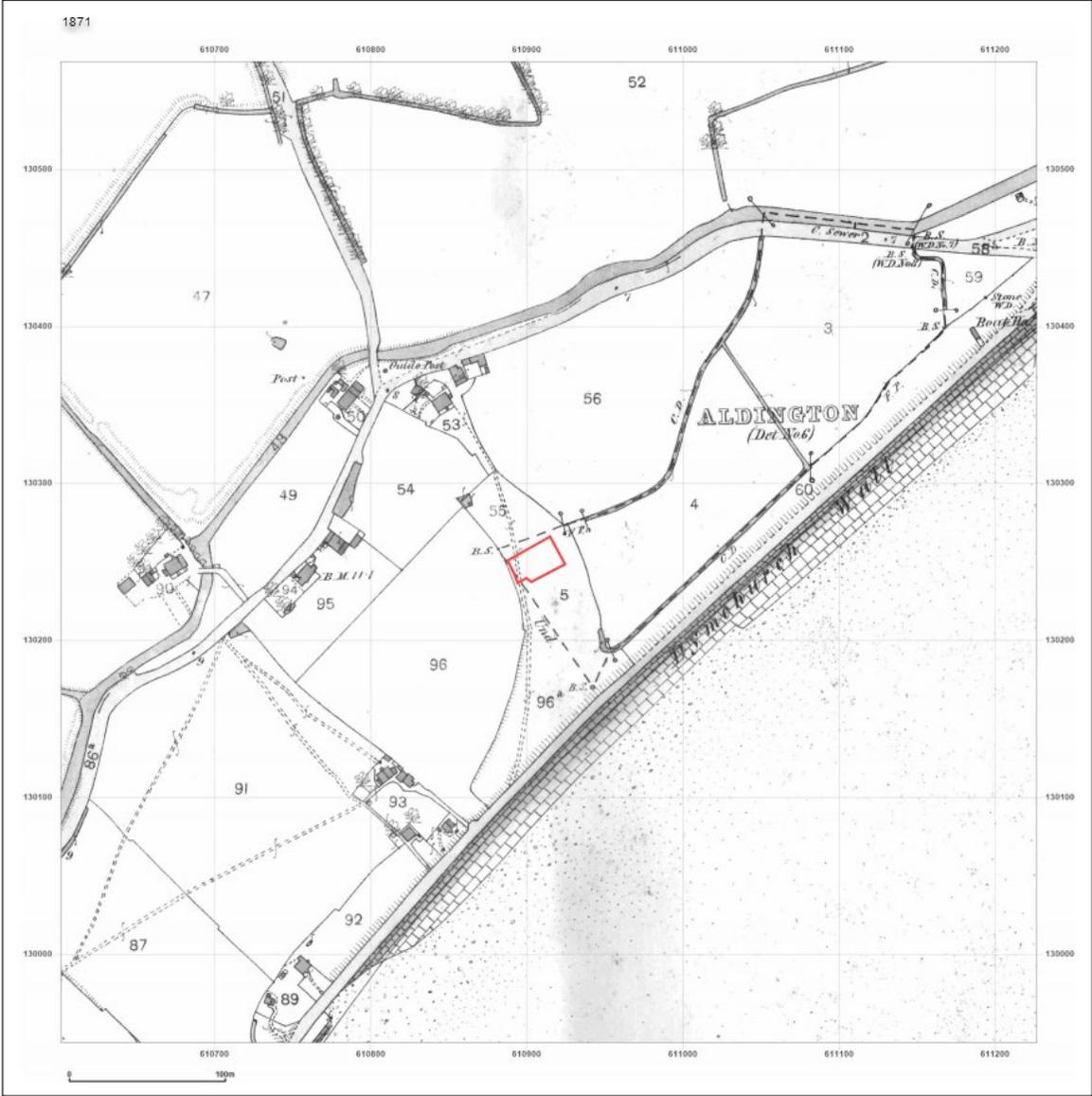


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1871

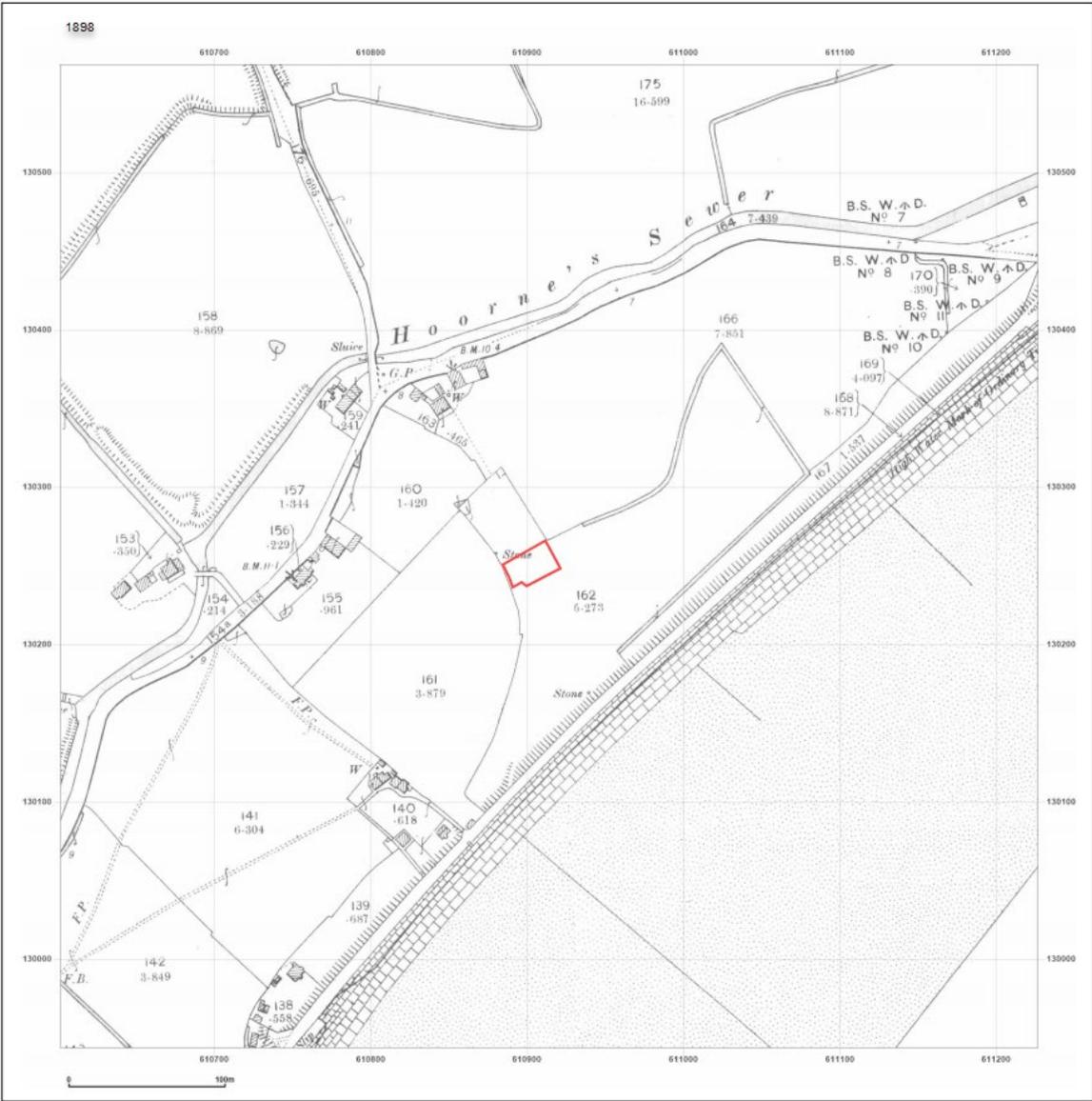


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1898

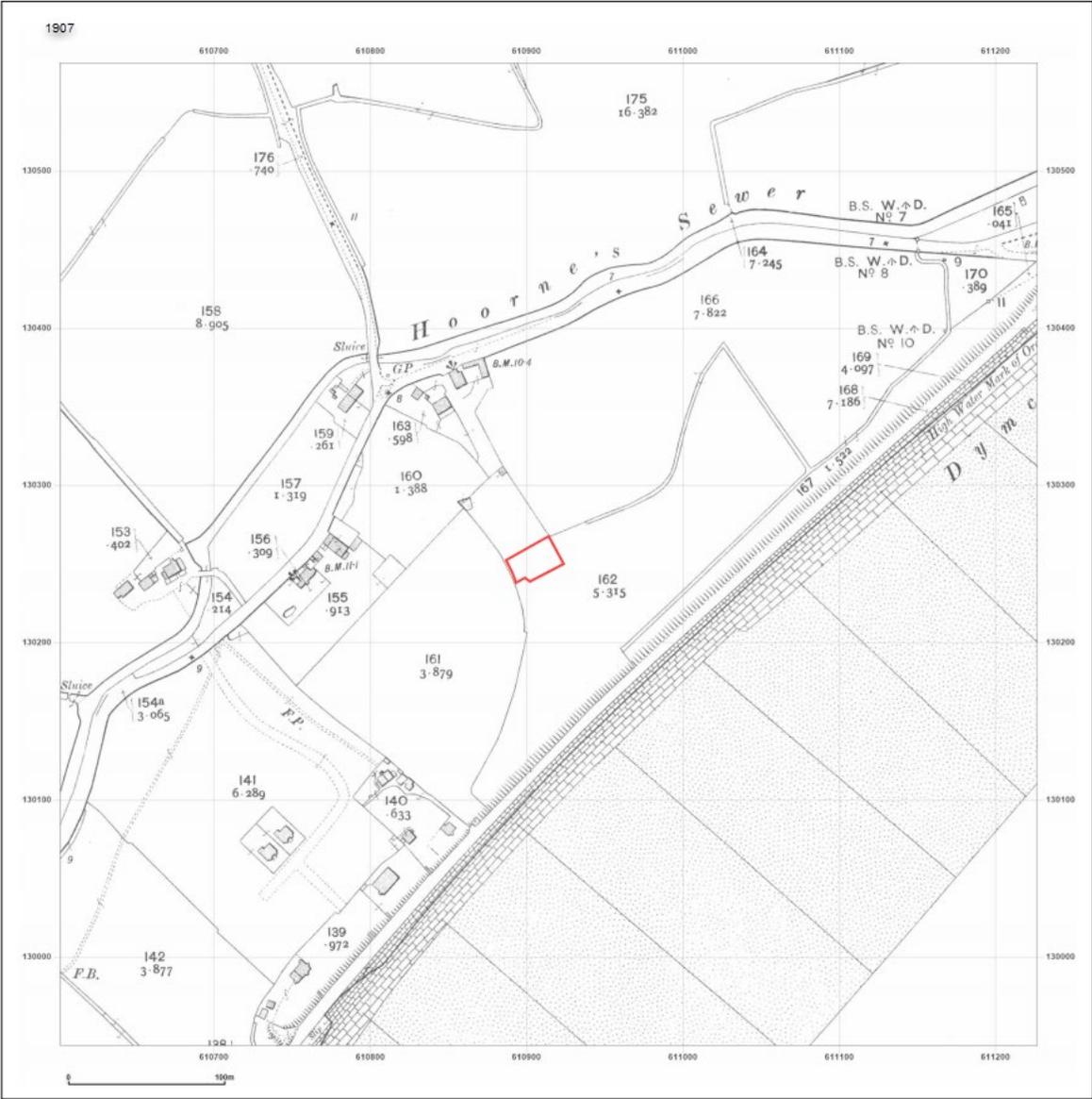


Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1907



Figure 12: Historic OS Map 1937



Figure 13: Historic OS Map 1974



Figure 14: Historic OS Map 1992-93

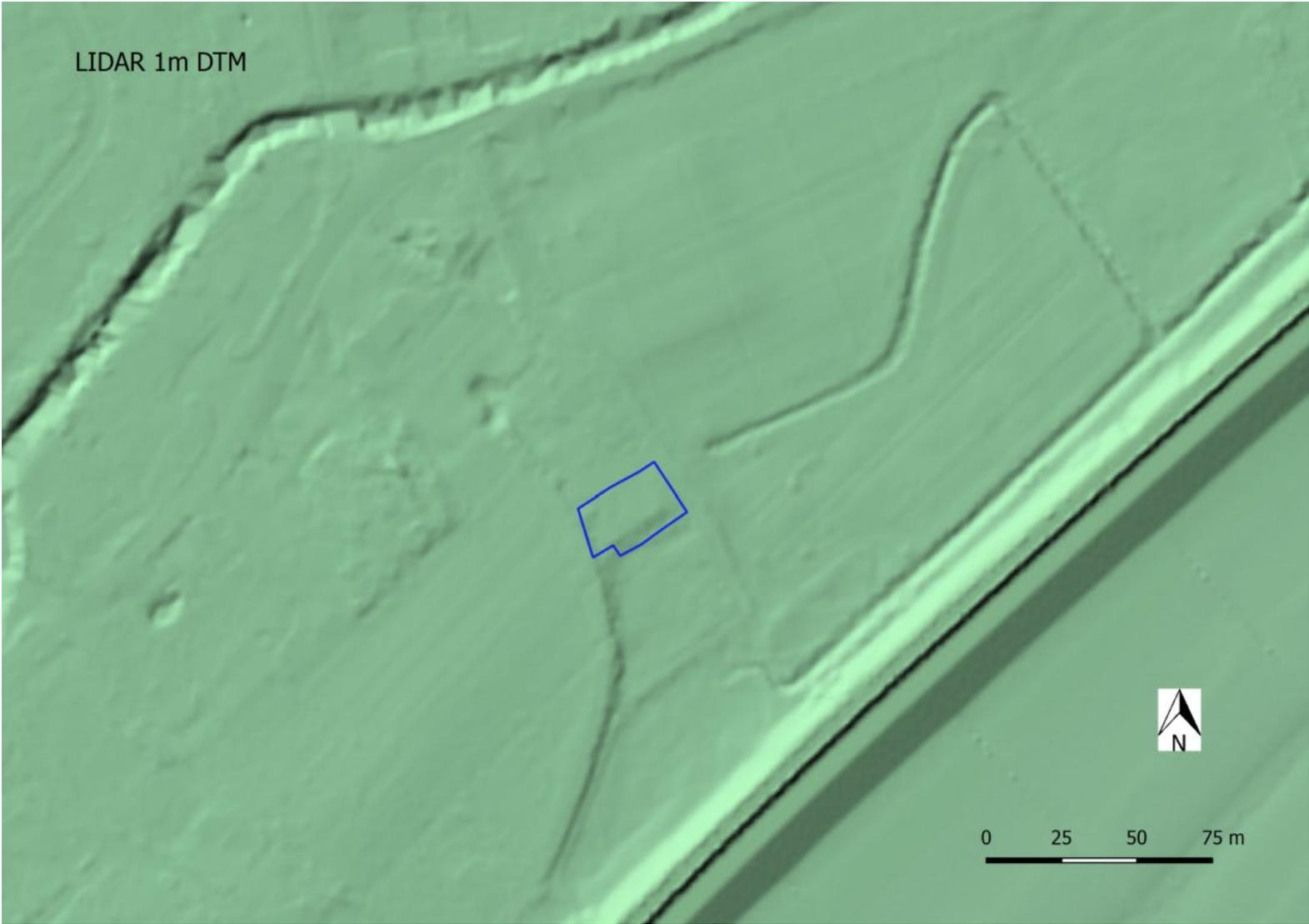


Figure 15: LIDAR 1m DTM (Environnent Agency)

**11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 16-20).**

Map ID	KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
1	TR 12 NW 9	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck - Henry
2	TR 12 NW 10	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Primero Galen
3	TR 12 NW 11	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Courrier de Dieppe
4	TR 12 NW 12	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Queen
5	TR 12 NW 13	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Cardross
6	TR 12 NW 14	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Lizzie Hobley
7	TR 12 NW 15	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Nautilus
8	TR 12 NW 16	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Marie Louise
9	TR 12 NW 17	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Salto
10	TR 12 NW 18	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Delphine Desiree
11	TR 12 NW 19	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Frigga
12	TR 12 NW 20	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Modern	Wreck-Dolly Varden
13	TR 12 NW 21	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Vrede
14	TR 12 NW 22	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Minnie

15	TR 12 NW 58	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Providence
16	TR 12 NW 23	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Amphion
17	TR 12 NW 24	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Unknown
18	TR 12 NW 25	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Jason
19	TR 12 NW 27	Marine	c. 1000m SSW	Post Medieval	Wreck-Perseverance
20	TR 13 SW 32	Monument	c. 650m WNW	Medieval	Possible Medieval Field System, Dymchurch Parish. Parallel ditches identified as possible ridge and furrow or other evidence of medieval field system.
21	TR 12 NW 28	Monument	c. 860m SW	Roman to Post Medieval	Roman/medieval site at N.R.A. depot, Dymchurch. A Roman ditch and some medieval features found during an evaluation.
22	TR 02 NE 44	Findspot	c. 960m WSW	Post Medieval	Early Post-Medieval Pottery, Dymchurch. Type, date, and location unknown.
23	TR 12 NW 43	Listed Building	c. 825m SW	Post Medieval to Modern	Dymchurch Rectory. Grade II (1061125). House, now Rectory. Late C16 or early C17 with early C18 facade. Timber framed.
24	TR 12 NW 42	Listed Building	c. 735m SW	Post Medieval	The Ship Inn. Grade II (1061126). Inn. Early C18 with later alterations.
25	TR 12 NW 40	Listed Building	c. 940m SW	Post Medieval	Cedar Dairies. Grade II (1061128). House, now house row. Right cross-wing late C16 or early C17, left section of possibly similar date, all with early C19 facade. Wing, and possibly the rest, heavily timber framed.
26	TR 12 NW 39	Listed Building	c. 825m SW	Post Medieval to Modern	NEW HALL. Grade II* (1061129). Timber framed house, court and offices, late 16th century. New Hall, to the south of the church contains the Court Room of the Lords of the Level. Dymchurch was the centre of Romney Marsh administration. The court room has simple C18 seating and Royal Arms of 1739. The building was newly erected in (the late 16th century), but nothing earlier than the 18th century can now be seen.
27	TR 12 NW 36	Listed Building	c. 780m SW	Medieval to Modern	Church Of St Peter and St Paul. Grade II* (1061130). Church. C12 and C13, restored in 1821.

28	TR 12 NW 32	Listed Building	c. 445m SW	Post Medieval	30 And 32 Hythe Road. Grade II (1061131). House, now house row. Late C18 or early C19. Timber framed, weatherboarded, with plain tile roof.
29	TR 13 SW 71	Listed Building	c. 390m ENE	Post Medieval	Martello Tower No 23. Grade II (1061132). Built 1806.
30	TR 12 NW 30	Listed Building	c. 840m SW	Post Medieval	Clissold Cottage. Grade II (1061135). House. Early C19. Upper part of first floor tile-hung, rest channelled render. Plain tile roof.
31	TR 12 NW 37	Listed Building	c. 785m SW	Post Medieval	Sundial Circa 2 Yards South of Nave of Church of St Peter and St Paul. Grade II (1231211). Early C19.
32	TR 12 NW 38	Listed Building	c. 860m SW	Post Medieval	Tudor Cottage, 4 Sea Wall Road, Dymchurch. Grade II (1231308). House, formerly 2 cottages, now house. C18 facade to a possibly earlier building.
33	TR 13 SW 158	Listed Building	c. 140m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Slodden Farmhouse. Grade II (1278211). Farmhouse. Mid C18 with early C20 additions to left and right.
34	TR 12 NW 33	Listed Building	c. 840m SW	Post Medieval	The Old Manor House. Grade II (1344175). House. C17 or earlier with early C19 facade. Timber framed.
35	TR 13 SW 10	Monument	c. 715m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Martello Tower No.22 (site of). Built as a pair with No.23 (TR 13 SW 11) to protect Willop Sluice. Demolished in 1956 for road improvements by Kent County Council.
36	TR 13 SW 26	Monument	c. 760m ENE	Medieval to Modern	Dymchurch Sea Wall. believed to be medieval in origin by Mr Charles Stokes. According to 13th century records, the wall was not necessary until the eroding shingle banks had been breached. However, it was hardly mentioned in the records until the 16th century and incurred little expense until 1700. Originally the wall was not continuous but was erected in sections as breaches in the shingle bank occurred. As erosion increased the sections were linked up to form a continuous wall. In the early years of the 18th century fragment breaches required expensive maintenance and between 1803 to 1806 £50,000 was spent on reconstruction.
37	TR 12 NW 46	Findspot	c. 805m SSW	Medieval	Seal Matrix found on beach at Dymchurch

38	TR 12 NW 47	Findspot	c. 755m SW	Roman	1st Century Pottery Dymchurch. Surface find.
39	TR 12 NW 51	Crash Site	c. 1000m SSW	Modern	Whitley MK V P4965. Crashed 1940.
40	TR 12 NW 52	Crash Site	c. 1000m SSW	Modern	Stirling MK I BF372. Damaged by flak and crashed in sea off Dymchurch, Kent, returning from Turin, 29.11.42.
41	TR 12 NW 56	Crash Site	c. 1000m SSW	Modern	Hurricane MK I P3941. 1940 wreck site of a Hurricane, shot down by Bf 109s off Dymchurch.
42	TR 12 NW 57	Crash Site	c. 1000m SSW	Modern	Typhoon MK IB JP653. 1943 wreck site of a Typhoon, ditched off Dymchurch after engine cut.
43	TR 12 NW 55	Crash Site	c. 1000m SSW	Modern	Messerschmitt ME109E-7 (5933) 4+. 1940 wreck of a German Messerschmitt Me109 which ditched 2 miles south of Dymchurch following gun action.
44	TR 13 SW 157	Monument	c. 400m NNW	Modern	Site of Burmarsh Halt Railway Station. Built 1927.
45	MKE88347	Farmstead	c. 660m SW	Post Medieval	Outfarm adjacent to Dymchurch. A field barn with no associated yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
46	MKE88349	Farmstead	c. 115m NNW	Post Medieval	Farmstead north east of Dymchurch. Regular L plan farmstead. Farmstead completely demolished
47	MKE88706	Farmstead	c. 865m SW	Post Medieval	New Hall. Regular courtyard L-plan with detached house and other detached elements. Farmhouse detached in central position. Located within a village. Only the farmhouse remains.
48	MKE88707	Farmstead	c. 750m NE	Post Medieval	Sheepfold south west of Key Barn Farm
49	MKE88708	Farmstead	c. 610m NNE	Post Medieval	Sheepfold west of Key Barn Farm
50	TR 13 SW 152	Crash Site	c. 395m NNW	Modern	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-7. 1940. Site excavated in 1982.
51	TR 13 SW 163	Monument	c. 300m ENE	Post Medieval to Unknown	Boat House seen in 1st edition map.
52	MWX44047	Monument	c. 905m SW	Post Medieval	Coastguard Station, Dymchurch. A coastguard station is visible on the Epoch 1 and 2 (1877 and 1899) editions of the historic 1:2500 Ordnance Survey mapping, located on the coast at Dymchurch.

53	MWX51382	Monument	c. 735m SSW	Modern	Second World War polygonal pillbox, Dymchurch. A Second World War polygonal pillbox is visible on aerial photographs on the Dymchurch sea wall. The pillbox has since been removed.
54	MWX51577	Monument	c. 985m SW	Modern	Possible Second World War battery, Dymchurch. Visible on aerial photographs on the Dymchurch sea wall taken in 1942 and 1946. The gun emplacements may be the coastal battery recorded as Monument Number 1422545. The possible emplacements were subsequently removed after the war.
55	TR 12 NW 65	Building	c. 760m SW	Post Medieval to Modern	Former National School, Hythe Road, Dymchurch, Shepway. The former National School for boys and girls in Dymchurch is shown on the 1862-75 map. The building continued to be used as a school, as shown on the 1897-1900, 1907-23 and 1929-52 maps. It has since been converted into a private residence, as shown on the current O/S map.
56	TR 13 SW 169	Monument	c. 315m NNW	Modern	Second World War anti-tank block, Burmarsh Road, Dymchurch. Clearly visible on the driveway of Green Bushes. It is not known if the block is in its original location
57	1477274	Monument	c. 605m W	Modern	Site of Second World War heavy anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at Dymchurch
58	1477229	Monument	c. 840m NNW	Modern	Site of Second World War heavy anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at Haguelands Farm
59	1478197	Monument	c. 800m NE	Modern	Site of a Second World War Diver rocket projector battery at Dymchurch
60	1477702	Monument	c. 740m NW	Modern	Site of a Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at Burmarsh.
61	1477701	Monument	c. 565m NNE	Modern	Site of a Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at Dymchurch.
62	464046	Monument	c. 760m ENE	Medieval	The possible medieval sea wall at Dymchurch.
63	TR 12 NW 63	Monument	c. 720m SW	Medieval to Unknown	St Peter & St Paul Graveyard - High Street/New Hall Close, Dymchurch. Probably same age as church and first shown on OS 1st Edition map. First expansion by OS 2nd Edition map and

					expanded a second time by the 1957 OS Plan and then again at a later date.
64	MWX51521	Monument	c. 434m SW	Modern	Second World War barbed wire obstructions. Visible on aerial photographs at Dymchurch, north of Hythe Road.
65	MWX51549	Monument	c. 860m NNE	Modern	Second World War aircraft obstructions. An extensive area of Second World War aircraft obstructions are visible as linear alignment of poles across Burmarsh between Palmarsh, Hythe and Haguelds Farm, Dymchurch. The pole obstructions were visible on historical aerial photographs taken in 1941 and 1942. The purpose of the different arrangements was to break up large areas of flat fields to prevent enemy aircraft landing. The poles were subsequently removed before or after the end of the war.
66	1535069	Monument	c. 140m SE	Modern	ST MARY'S BAY COASTAL BATTERY. An extensive stretch of Second World War anti-invasion beach scaffolding is visible on aerial photographs of 1942 as a structure extending from Littlestone-on-Sea to the northern end of Dymchurch. This feature has been mapped from aerial photographs as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project.
67	1534140	Monument	c. 180m NW	Post Medieval	Blocks of probable post medieval drainage are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in the 1940s
68	1531497	Monument	c. 575m SW	Modern	Second World War anti-tank ditches are visible on aerial photographs at Dymchurch, south of Hythe Road.
69	1477252	Monument	c. 635m N	Modern	Site of Second World War heavy anti-aircraft (Diver) battery near Haquelds Farm
70	1534136	Monument	c. 436m SSW & 750m SW	Modern	Three Second World War bomb craters are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs
71	1534137	Monument	c. 800m WSW	Post Medieval	Three blocks of probable post medieval drainage are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in the 1940s
72	TR 12 NW 50	Monument	c. 345m NW	Modern	Romney, Hythe & Dymchurch Light Railway

<b>EVENTS</b>					
<b>ID</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Distance</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Name</b>	
EKE11019	Watching brief	c. 765m SW	2010	Watching brief at St Peter and St Paul's Church, High Street, Dymchurch)	
EKE17136	Watching Brief	c. 900m SW	2012	Watching Brief at Sea Breeze, 1 Sea Wall, Dymchurch, 2012. No finds or features found.	
EKE8238	Geotechnical Survey	c. 645m NNW	1991	Geoarchaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Assessment of Proposed A259 New Romney Bypass. Peat deposits were discovered.	
EKE11006	Evaluation	c. 850m SW	1995	Evaluation of Primary School and NRA yard, Dymchurch Roman/Medieval site (TR 12 NW 28)	
EKE11007	Strip map and sample,	c. 850m SW	1995	Strip map and sample, Primary School and NRA yard, Dymchurch (TR 12 NW 28)	
EKE14477	Systematic Fieldwalking Survey	Large Strip of Area c. 190m NW of PDA at its closest	2005	Denge Security Main, Archaeological Reconnaissance and Fieldwalking Survey. One sherd of Iron Age pottery and one sherd of medieval pottery were found (TR 02 NE 147).	
EKE15645	Field Survey.	PDA within area	2016	The Fifth Continent Landscape Project: Heritage Gap Analysis, Geomorphology Component	
EKE5189	Field Survey.	Multiple Areas, c. 330m NW at its closest	1995	Field Survey. Survey of Earthwork in Old Pasture on Romney Marsh	
EKE5766	Topographic Survey	Large Area north of Dymchurch, c. 300m NW at its closest	1991 - 1992	Romney Marsh Earthworks Survey 1995. Many Medieval field systems identified.	

Figure 16: Gazetteer of KHER Records

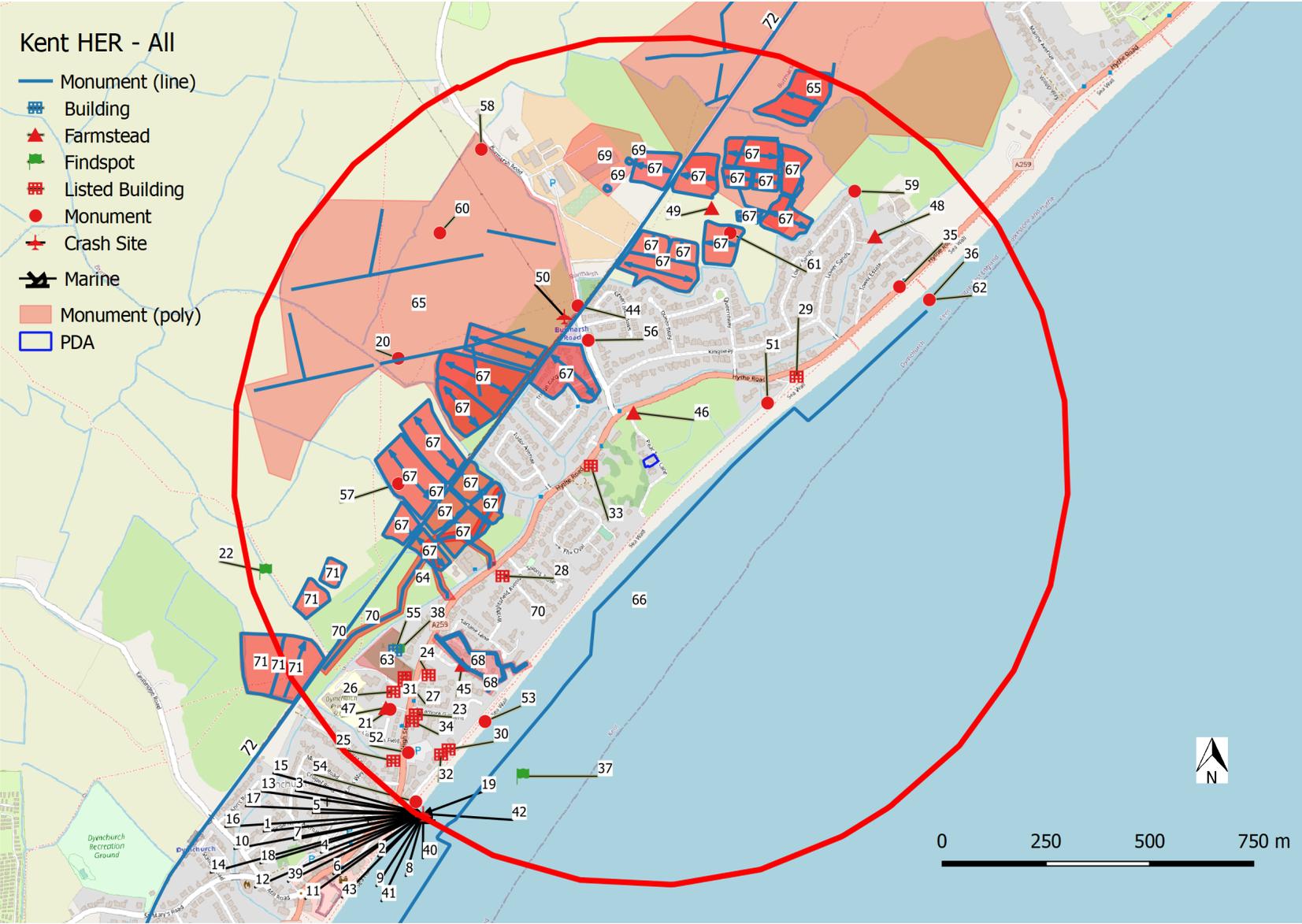


Figure 17: KHER Monument Record – All

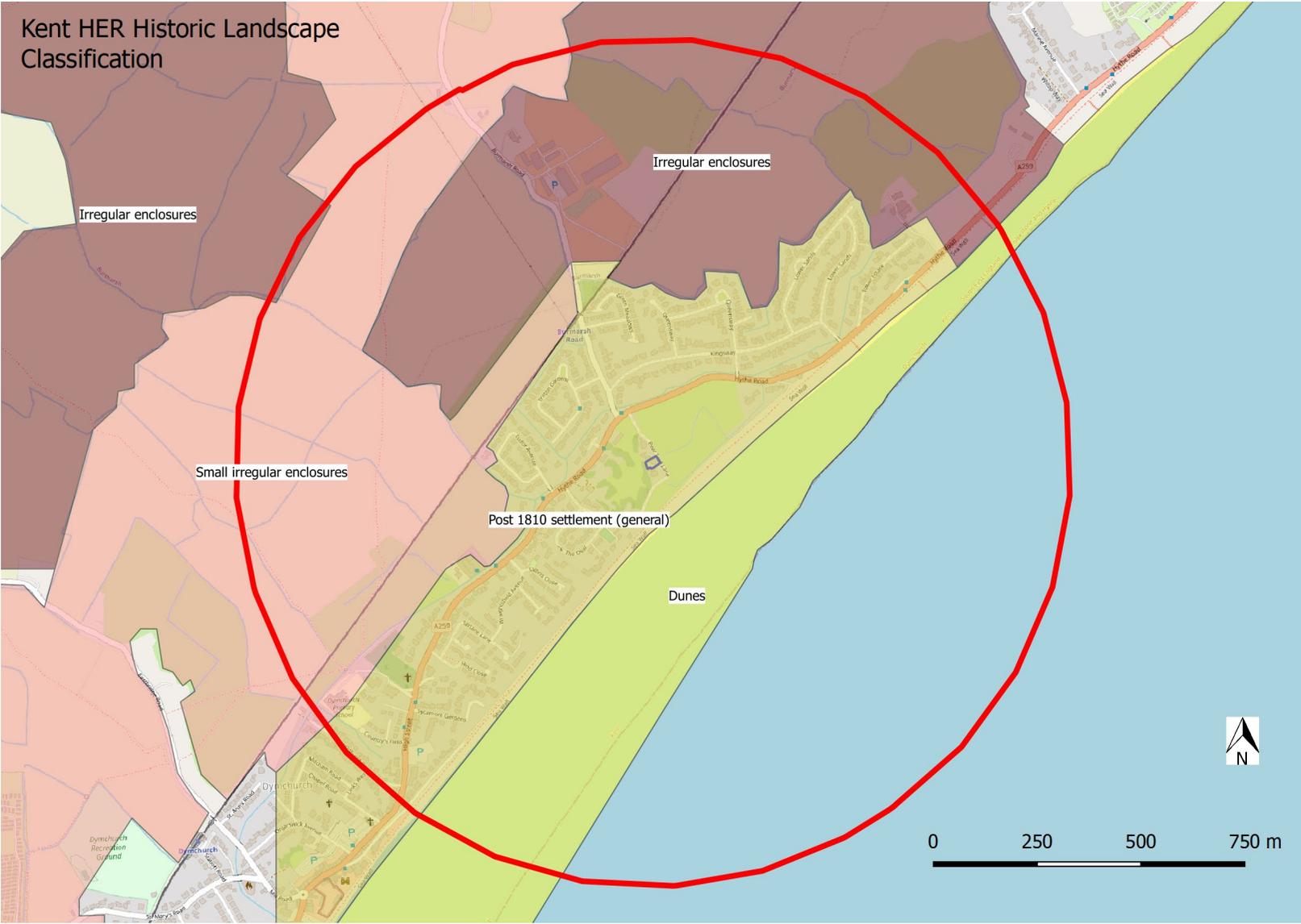


Figure 18: KHER Historic Landscape Characterisation



Figure 19: KHER Conservation Areas



Figure 20: KHER Events



Plate 1:1940s (Google Earth)



*Plate 2: Aerial Photograph 1948 (PDA Highlighted)*



*Plate 3: 1960s (Google Earth)*



Plate 4: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2019 (Google Earth)



*Plate 7: View of the northern boundary of the PDA (facing SE)*



*Plate 8: View looking towards proposal site 3 (facing SE)*