

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Straight Lane, Brookland

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National Grid Reference TQ 98927 25900



Report for Recast Property

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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

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Straight Lane, Brookland.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Recast Property to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Straight Lane, Brookland. 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: **high**
- Post-Medieval: **high**
- Modern: **low**

The PDA is located within the village of Brookland situated in the Romney Marsh region of Kent and circa 5 miles west of New Romney. It is a plot of land to the north west of 6 properties on Rosemary Corner in Brookland and also Quince Cottage, Lambert Cottage, The Haven, Maple Cottage and Beckenlea all on the northern side of the High Street. The church is just to the south of the PDA on the opposite side of the road. The PDA is currently part of an arable field with an unploughed section in the south western corner due to the presence of the remains of an old building.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high archaeological potential for the Medieval and Post Medieval period associated close to the core of the village and agricultural use. Historical research suggests that the Application Site was first built on in the Post Medieval period onwards within the western end of the PDA as agricultural buildings. All of which have since been demolished except it appears that one of the barns has low standing remains surviving. It is possible that foundations of the other now demolished buildings remain. These

would be considered to have low local significance. These buildings may have disturbed any potential earlier period archaeology and would have had a high impact in those areas. The remaining area does not appear to have been built on and has been under agricultural use and the historical impact in this area is considered to be low. The proposed development for residential units requiring foundations, services and access road is likely to cause a high impact across the PDA. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be an evaluation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Recast Property (the 'Clients'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of Land at Straight Lane, Brookland located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 98927 25900 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The PDA is located within the village of Brookland situated in the Romney Marsh region of Kent and circa 5 miles west of New Romney. It is a plot of land to the north west of 6 properties on Rosemary Corner in Brookland and also Quince Cottage, Lambert Cottage, The Haven, Maple Cottage and Beckenlea all on the northern side of the High Street. The church is just to the south of the PDA on the opposite side of the road. The PDA is currently part of an arable field with an unploughed section in the south western corner due to the presence of the remains of an old building. The PDA is broadly a rectangular shaped plot of just under one acre. The A259 by-pass passes circa 80m north of the PDA. The PDA is on level ground of just 2-3m aOD (Fig. 1).

Geology

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology consists of bedrock comprising of Hastings Beds – Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone which applies to the entire promontory of the area. For superficial deposits, the PDA sits on Tidal Flat Deposits - Sand. The foreland at Dungeness consists of over 500 ridges of gravel beaches which has accumulated since the mid-Holocene, about 6000-4000 years ago. The area is characterised by alternating areas of marsh sediments and gravel that are thought to have accumulated as a result of changes in storm incidence and gravel supply and not oscillations in sea levels. The formation of the foreland at Dungeness is 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, is too complex and difficult to identify the exact mechanisms behind the evolution of the foreland and that there is complete variability in sedimentation across the area.

1.2.3 The area lies below 5m aOD and is drained by a network and series of sewers and drainage ditches. Previous studies have suggested open water in parts of the area until at least the Medieval period. Bedrock geology lies at depths in excess of -10m aOD.

Geotechnical Information

1.2.4 There is no geotechnical information at the PDA. However, investigations were undertaken in advance of the road building of the bypass in the late 20th century. Closest to the PDA, were trial pits and boreholes circa 80m north, north west of the PDA. These are detailed below.

1.2.5 Borehole 470. 1m below the surface and the topsoil was orangey brown clayey silty fine sand. At circa 3.7m below ground level (bgl) this transitioned into loose, greenish grey silty fine to medium sand containing black and orange organic debris along with flint and shell fragments. This continued until the depth of the borehole reached 5.5m bgl. The Trial Pit (500) had a similar stratification sequence as above.

1.2.6 The area close to the PDA is considered to have a sand-based sequence indicating that those areas were channels and that infilling with coarser sands took place as coastal change elsewhere in the marsh influenced patterns of sedimentation in the area.

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 The proposed development is for the erection of 5 residential units along with access and services (Fig.2).

1.4 Scope of Document

1.4.1 This desk-based 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.

2.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework was updated in July 2018, revised in February 2019 and July 2021 is the principal document which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework in which Local Planning Authorities can produce their own distinctive Local Plans to reflect the needs of their communities.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021): 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.'

2.2.2 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. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.2.3 NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers, and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.2.4 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

‘Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

- a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) The wider social, cultural, economic, and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- c) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- d) Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.’

2.2.5 Paragraph 194 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. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.’

2.2.6 Paragraph 195 of the NPPF states that:

‘Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account to the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They 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.'

2.2.7 The NPPF, Section 16, therefore provides the guidance to which local authorities need to refer when setting out a strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their Local Plans. It is noted within this, that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

2.2.8 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms in the glossary 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 (for heritage policy).*** *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. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance'.*
- ***'Setting of a heritage asset.*** *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'.*

2.2.9 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points in paragraph 197 when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

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

2.2.10 Paragraphs 199 and 204 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.11 Paragraph 199 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, 'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance'.

2.2.12 Paragraph 200 notes that:

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

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

2.2.13 Paragraph 201 states that:

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

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.'

2.2.14 Conversely, paragraph 202 notes that *'where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'*.

2.2.15 The NPPF comments in paragraph 207, proffers that *'not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 201 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 202, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole'*.

2.2.16 Paragraph 204 states that *'Local Planning Authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred'*.

2.2.17 Paragraph 206 encourages Local Planning Authorities to *'look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably'*.

2.2.18 Any LPA based on paragraph 208, *'should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies'*.

2.2.19 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.*

2.2.20 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.

2.2.21 In addition to the NPPF, statutory protection and guidance documents are also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following list:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979);*
- *Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*

2.3 Local Policies

2.3.1 Folkestone and Hythe District Council has a Places and Policies Local Plan adopted in 2020 and a Core Strategy adopted in March 2022. The plan has a number of policies relevant to archaeology and also relies upon the national legislation governing heritage assets. It defines heritage assets as Heritage assets can be designated or non-designated. Designated assets have been identified under relevant legislation and include Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas. Non-designated assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated.

- POLICY HE1: Heritage Assets

‘The Council will grant permission for proposals which promote an appropriate and viable use of heritage assets, consistent with their conservation and their significance, particularly where these bring at risk or under-used heritage assets back into use or improve public accessibility to the asset.’
- POLICY HE2: Archaeology

‘Important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not be permitted. Proposals for new development must include an appropriate description of the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected, including the contribution of their setting. The impact of the development proposals on the significance of the heritage assets should be sufficiently assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Desk-based assessment, archaeological field evaluation and/or historic building assessment may be required as appropriate to the case. Where the case for development affecting a heritage asset of archaeological interest is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ as the preferred approach. Where this is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative. Any archaeological investigation and recording should be undertaken in accordance with a specification and programme of work (including details of a suitable archaeological body to carry out the work) to be submitted to and approved by the Council in advance of development commencing.’

- POLICY HE3: Local List of Heritage Assets

‘Proposals for development affecting buildings or sites identified on the local list of heritage assets, or sites that would meet the criteria, will be permitted where the particular significance that accounts for the designation is protected and conserved.’

2.3.2 The PDA is allocated under the Local Plan as Policy RM12. The policy specifically states that the archaeological potential is considered and mitigated for which this report supports.

Policy RM12

The Old Slaughterhouse, 'Rosemary Corner', Brookland

The site is allocated for residential development with an estimated capacity of 5 dwellings.

Development proposals will be supported where:

1. The design and layout of the development preserves or enhances the setting of the nearby Brookland Conservation Area, Listed Buildings and heritage assets;
2. A Phase 1 Habitat Survey is undertaken by a licenced ecologist to assess the presence of Protected Species on or near the site;
3. The north west and north east boundaries are softened with a strong landscape buffer; and
4. The archaeological potential of the land is properly considered and appropriate archaeological mitigation measures are put in place.

Local Planning Guidance

2.3.3 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 Recast Property 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 historic environment investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding the historic environment along with mitigations 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 (KHER) 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 11.

Aerial photographs

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth and other sources 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.

Walkover Survey

4.2.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
- Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features and Heritage Assets.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

4.2.9 The results of the walkover survey are detailed in Section 5 of this document.

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 the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There were no Scheduled Monuments, 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. Full details of the HER data are provided in Figures 10 to 18.

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
Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods		

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 There are 24 listed buildings within the study area and one Protected Military Site of Second World War crash remains. The crash site is on the outer reaches of the 1km assessment area to the north, north east and is not impacted by the proposed development. The PDA is close to the historical core of the village with a number of Grade II listed building located along the High Street with the Grade I listed church at the western end on the southern side with its famous separate belfry. These buildings grouped together form the Brookland conservation area. Given the proximity of the PDA to these designated assets, and as per the Local Plan policies, these impact of the proposed development on the designated heritage assets should be subject to a separate Heritage Statement.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 There have been little by way of intrusive events within the study area given that there has been little by way of change across the area to initial investigations. This is with the exception of the Brookland By-pass which is just to the north of the PDA and detailed below.
- 5.3.2 There were geological investigations (EKE10871), evaluations (EKE8321; EKE5764) and watching brief (EKE5765). The 1994 evaluation ahead of the building of the Brookland by-pass had a number of trenches along its route. The closest point being circa 80m north of the PDA. The closed trench being F, to the north of the PDA had plough soil containing a high density of pottery, tile and clay pipes with many finds predominately from the 17th century and evenly spread across the area. The pottery contained a high percentage of German stoneware. There was a distinct difference between the topsoil layer and the context below which started circa 250-350mm below the surface, this being a layer containing Medieval sherds of 12th -15th century. No archaeological features were noted, and this was not helped by the difficult ground conditions and the soil types with indistinct boundary between topsoil and subsoil and the report suggested that these sites may be those of long term pasture. Trench F was found to have a high concentration of finds that other trenches along the route and it was not clear why this would be the case with possibilities from a nearby settlement, domestic rubbish added by manuring in the 17th century or the site of a possible fair.

Walland Marsh Survey

- 5.3.3 A 1997 survey of old pasture was undertaken for Walland Marsh which had the aim to estimate areas of old pasture and where possible indicate earthworks of significant or special interest. The survey found that less than 10% of Walland Marsh in 1997 consisted of old pasture, 80% of that land contained earthworks of some sort. The survey identified the area of the PDA as No. 90. This was recorded as having no earthworks.

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 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 Nearby Denge Marsh was originally marshland belonging to Denge and is recorded as 'Dengemersc' in 774 AD before becoming known as 'Denge Marshe' in 1610 AD. Alternatively known as Dunge Marsh in line with Dungeness, which alternatively was called Dengeness, which from the old English 'næss' means headland or cape. Romney Marsh was originally one of the four marshes in this area, being Romney, Denge, East Guildford and Walland. Walland being the area of the PDA. However, it has also come to be a name used to represent all four of the marshes. Walland Marsh means Wall land and it is separated from the rest of the Romney Marsh area by the Rhee Wall. The Rhee Wall is 7.5 miles long and runs from Appledore, through Brenzett and Old Romney to New Romney; it consists of two parallel earth banks, from 50 to 100 metres apart, the ground between being raised above the marsh on either side. It was built in the 13th century, as a watercourse to wash away silt from the harbour at New Romney. The plan eventually failed; the Rhee Wall has not contained water since medieval time. The area around Romney Marsh do not have any upland areas, being purely marshland communities and exploited by distant communities.
- 5.4.3 Hasted, a late 18th century historian comments that Brookland was on higher ground than some other villages in the area and was therefore drier with more sheltering from trees and hedges. By the late Roman period much of the peninsular was still under water and subjected to flooding (Plate 8). Brookland is shown in the area of higher ground. Roman forts were built around the coast in Kent, the nearest being at Portus Lemanis, now Lympne. The Romans used the marsh area for salt-making.
- 5.4.4 Once the Romans left in the 5th century, the Anglo-Saxons founded the kingdom of Kent. The coast line immediately to the east of Lydd was water with the area to the south a mixture of fingers of exposed shingle and salt marsh. 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.
- 5.4.5 The use of the marshland is dependent on drainage channels, many of which are Medieval in origin. It was known that Walland Marsh, along the derelict course of the River Limen, many hundreds of acres were underwater for much of the year. Most of the reclaimed land is bounded by dykes or larger watercourses known as sewers.

- 5.4.6 Brookland in Old English was 'Broc land' meaning land by the marshy ground reflecting its position at the edge of Romney Marsh. The parish church at Brookland was built circa 1260. It stands at the centre of the village and is named after St Augustine and was part of the ancient monastery of St Augustine until the dissolution. Hasted records that Brookland used to have a manor which has been lost in time around the reign of Elizabeth I.
- 5.4.7 After the death of king Charles I. Hasted records:
- 'that this parsonage was surveyed in 1650, when it appeared that it consisted of a close of land of one acre, on which stood the parsonage barne, and other outhouses, with the tithe of corn and other profits belonging to it, estimated coibs annis at twenty four pounds, all which were by indenture, in 1635, demised for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of eight pounds, but were worth, over and above the said rent, sixteen pounds per annum, and that the lessee was to repair the premises, and the chancel of the parish church.'
- 5.4.8 In Medieval times the main land owners would have been the monastic houses of Canterbury. Its height was in the 13th century when it was a corporate member of the Cinque Ports, as a limb to New Romney.
- 5.4.9 Once suitable 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.
- 5.4.10 The area has always been thinly settled compared to other parts of Kent, which accounts for the overall lack of early buildings before the 19th century. 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.
- 5.4.11 In 1816, when the conclusion of the wars with France made it possible to take steps to deal with smuggling on Romney Marsh, a Coast Blockade was established along the coast of Kent; the smugglers in response organized themselves into armed gangs and

became increasingly audacious. On the night of 11 February 1821 members of the Aldington Gang, landing goods at Camber, were spotted by the Blockade Sentinel, and were pursued across the marsh by the Blockaders. An officer was killed, a mile from Brookland, and two assistants wounded; four smugglers were killed and sixteen wounded. The event became known as the Battle of Brookland. There was a trial at the Old Bailey, which aroused great interest, and the smugglers' leader Cephas Quedstedt was executed.

- 5.4.12 Between Brookland and Brenzett in 1881 the Lydd Railway Company opened the New Romney branch line and there was a station half a mile from the village. It had two platforms and a passing loop, although the loop was removed in 1920. In the post war period, the use of the line fell into decline and as part of the 1960s cuts to the railways, it closed in 1967 to passengers with good traffic using the line due to the nearby power station at Dungeness. The Station became a private residence.

Landscape Character Areas

- 5.4.13 The KHER historic landscape classification (Fig. 16) shows the Application Site as part of the 'small regular with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)', most likely in the 19th century. It lies adjacent to the historical core of the village to the south and south east.

Brookland Conservation Area

- 5.4.14 The PDA lies adjacent to the Brookland Conservation Area of which the main area encompasses the area to the south of the High Street between the High Street and Boarman's Lane although the plots of cottages on the northern side of the High Street of Pear Tree House, Brookland House, The Haven, Maple Cottage, Beckenlea, Lambert Cottage and Quince Cottage fall within the Conservation Area. Designated in 1973 an appraisal for Brookland has not yet been completed. The area covers the historical core of the village with the church, Victorian School and public House all side by side. Many houses along the High Street are Grade II listed and are from the 17th/18th and 19th centuries. Many are 2 storey cottages that originally would have been shops on the ground floor that are now of residential use. The vernacular seems to be one of brick built, some white weatherboarded and some with red hanging tiles on the upper storey. Others are grander in size with red and blue bricks. Boarman's Lane also includes modest cottages with hanging tiles, some with rendered brick. Much of the area in between the High Street and Boarman's Lane once arable and pasture is open and now

and area of public access as well as incorporating the Brookland Sewer and other drainage ditches. The eastern end of the Conservation Area is less settled and includes grander properties such as Mulberry House, Manor House and The Filberts along with farmsteads of Boxted Lodge.

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. The PDA is located north west of the church on the northern side of the High Street with Straight Lane forming the western boundary. North of the PDA is another lane on the same Axis as the High Street and recognised as Oldman's Lane. Both north and south of the PDA as well as along Straight Lane are drainage ditches. The area is one that is sparsely populated (Fig. 3).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1799

5.5.2 This map shows more detail of the buildings and land use. The PDA lies to the north of a building on the corner of the High Street and Straight Lane where there appears an outbuilding located in the south western part of the PDA (Fig. 4).

Brookland Tithe Map, 1844

5.5.3 The PDA forms part of field designated 151 owned and occupied by Thomas Bourne. It is not clear where Thomas lives in Brookland, but he was a carpenter (Fig.5).

Historic OS map 1877

5.5.4 This is the first OS map. The PDA is shown as part of a small field off Straight Lane. There are a number of small buildings located along the western boundary of the PDA and the area is annotated 'sheepfold' suggesting the area is one in use of pasture. The south eastern boundary adjoins a number of residential houses located on the northern side of the High Street with orchards in the rear gardens (Fig.6).

Historic OS map 1898

5.5.5 This map clearly shows the drainage ditches across the village including one alongside Straight Lane on the western side. Within the PDA is annotated a 'P' which is likely to be a post and there are a number in a line across the village suggesting these may be electricity poles. Within the PDA in the south western corner is an open sided shed.

With other smaller buildings of unknown purpose also at the western end of the PDA. (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1908

5.5.6 There appears little change (Fig.8).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1946

5.6.1 There is a building within the PDA at the western end. There is also another building that partly falls within the PDA at a right angle to the first building. Both of these are to the north of a larger barn which lies outside the area of the PDA. The remaining area of the PDA appears to be under crop. Aside from the barn to the south, the building within the PDA appears to be on a different footprint to those seen on the OS maps suggesting that there may have been some changes (Plate 1).

1949

5.6.2 This clear photograph from 1949 shows Rosemary Corner where the church is just out of shot to the right. The PDA is on the left-hand side of the photo and shows behind the roadside trees the large barn building which is outside of the PDA to the south. The trees obscure part of the PDA in the south western corner but it can be seen that there is a brick-built building with corrugated tin roof. The central and eastern part of the PDA appears to have a crop under cover. The northern part of the field has a separate unknown crop being grown. The eastern boundary is a post and rail fence. With a hedge on the boundary with the rear of the properties on the northern side of the High Street (Plate 2).

5.6.3 Plate 3 is the same date from a separate angle facing north west. The building south of the PDA is clearly a two-storey brick barn. The tin roof building is open sided to the south. There is not sign of any other buildings in the part of the PDA.

Early 1960s

5.6.4 The photograph shows that the field in which the PDA is part is now under pasture. Aside from the barn the tin roof building appears to be larger with a narrow rectangular extension along the northern side (Plate 4).

1990

5.6.5 Unfortunately, the overlap occurs in the area of the PDA at the western end. It appears that there remains a building within the PDA with the remaining area under arable crop. Immediately south of the western end of the PDA the barn has been demolished and the corner replaced with three bungalows which creates the current south western boundary line (Plate 5).

2003

5.6.6 The building within the PDA is no longer used and is dilapidated. The remaining area is arable crop. To the north of the PDA the by-pass has been built with a roundabout at the junction with the by-pass and Straight Lane (Plate 6).

2020

5.6.7 There is little change to the PDA (Plate 7).

LIDAR

5.6.8 The LIDAR shows little by way of features in the PDA. Outside of the PDA the key features of note are the surrounding drainage ditches still in existence (Fig. 19)

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 as well as assessing heritage assets and setting. No archaeological finds or features were observed (Plates 9-14).

5.7.2 The walkover was undertaken on the 1st of July. The field in which the PDA is part was under crop. The western boundary on Straight Lane is a hedgerow with a gap for access. The south western quadrant of the PDA is extremely overgrown with bramble. Nettles and mature trees. Access was not possible into this area but glimpses of standing remains of a brick building could be seen relating to a barn that was previously on the site. The western boundary in this part of the site is a red brick wall and the southern boundary backs onto the rear gardens of the residential houses on Rosemary Corner and the High Street.

5.8 Summary of Potential

5.8.1 This section pulls together by period the historical documentation, mapping, aerial imagery and KHER data, and the known historic landscape to provide an overview by period

Palaeolithic

5.8.2 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 study area as the area was likely to have been underwater during this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Mesolithic

5.8.3 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area as this area was likely to have been underwater during this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Neolithic

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

Bronze Age

5.8.5 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 no records from this period within the study area. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Iron Age

5.8.6 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 no records from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Romano-British

- 5.8.7 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 sea levels were higher, and the river Rother/Limen flowed across the north of the Marsh passing the Roman shore fort of Portus Lemanis (modern Stutfall castle) finally emerging at the sea near modern day Hythe. Brookland along with Lydd was on the higher ground not far from the coast as seen in Plate 8.
- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has two records from this period (Fig.11) within the study area being that of Portable Antiquity Scheme (PAS) finds of a Roman coin (MKE68585) and a brooch (MKE96544). The exact location of these finds are not revealed but the coin was circa 395m to the north of the PDA and the brooch circa 740m NNW. There have not been Roman structures to date within the study area suggesting that these are stray finds and not necessarily associated with occupation and settlement in the immediate area. The coast at this time meant that the Romans used the marsh for salt-making although there is no evidence within the study area. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has just one record from this period within the assessment area of a copper alloy harness fitting (MKE96544). Brookland is not believed to have been settled in this period although nearby Lydd itself is believed to have Anglo-Saxon origins. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

- 5.8.10 The Kent HER has 133 records from this period (Fig.12) accounting for circa 60% of the total within the assessment area. All but three are PAS finds found by metal detecting in the fields around Brooklands with many finds assigned to a general grid square location. Items are dominated by metal finds as expected and are varied that as well as coins, includes keys, buckles strap ends, knife lead ampulla probably associated with pilgrimage, musket balls, tokens amongst many other items suggesting these are personal items lost in the fields around. Aside from the PAS find. The other records relate to the Grade I listed building of the parish church circa 45m south of the PDA (TQ 92 NE 17) with the accompanying Grade I listed belfry of unusual design (TQ 92 NE 101).

The remaining record is that of a door key found circa 855m south of the PDA (TQ 92 NE 158). The early Post Medieval mapping shows the PDA close to the core settlement area by the church with possibly a building located near to the PDA perhaps by the roadside and it is possible that this also applied in the Medieval period and there may be evidence of occupation in this area being so close to the church. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **high**.

Post Medieval

- 5.8.11 Reflecting the increase in activity of the region in the Post Medieval period, there are 79 records for this period (Fig.13). However, 40 of those records are PAS finds, again metal detected across the various fields surrounding Brooklands where the exact location is not revealed, and the record attributed to the corner of a grid square. There are 11 farmstead records reflecting the rural and scattered settlement across the study area in this period. Despite the evidence of possible large outbuildings at the PDA, the PDA itself is not classed as a farmstead under the terms of the Kent Farmsteads Project. There are 21 listed buildings in the study area with the majority located to the East, and south east of the PDA within the core settlement area and some of which are also close to that of the church and also with the PDA bordering the rear boundaries of these properties including Quince Cottage Lambert Cottage and the Old Granary, all Grade II listed. There are only two monument records. That of a brick oven found circa 300m west, south west (TQ 92 NE 25) found during the excavation of the A259. The other monument record is that of the branch line of the railway circa 1km to the east (TR 02 SW 148)
- 5.8.12 The historical mapping suggests that at the end of the 18th century there may have been a small building on the site in the south western corner, probably associated with a now demolished house located on the corner to the south. Therefore, there is the possibility that being at the rear of the house there may be evidence of associated rubbish disposal in pits. By the 1844 tithe map it appears that this house has gone but through the 19th century more outbuildings are seen along the western end of the PDA. Some of which appear to have been brick built, others open sided sheds. The name of the plot at the PDA is called 'The Old Slaughter House'. However, research or historical mapping has not shown any reference to this name for that area and one can only assume that at some point it may have been the village abattoir? Therefore, the potential for finding remains from this period is considered **high**.

Modern

5.8.13 There are 5 KHER records from this period (Fig.14). The closest is that of a K6 telephone kiosk located circa 40m to the south east on the pavement area opposite the church (TQ 92 NE 123). The remaining records concerns the Second World War period of two observer posts (TQ 92 NE 27; TQ 92 NE 90), an airplane crash site (TQ 92 NE 171) and the PLUTO pipeline (TQ 93 SW 185), none of which are in the vicinity of the PDA.

5.8.14 It appears that the area of the PDA continued to be in agricultural use with buildings that through the 20th century were replaced and demolished. There remains in the south western corner of the PDA, low standing remains of the brick built Post Medieval barn. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the Application Site is considered **low**.

Overview

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

5.8.16 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 PDA may contain archaeological sites, and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **low**

- Iron Age: **low**

- Roman: **low**

- Anglo-Saxon: **low**

- Medieval: **high**

- Post-Medieval: **high**

- 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.

6.1.2 Cartographic regression, topographic analysis and historical research indicate that the Application Site was first built on in the Post Medieval period onwards within the western end of the PDA as agricultural buildings. All of which have since been demolished except it appears that one of the barns has low standing remains surviving. It is possible that foundations of the other now demolished buildings remain. These would be considered to have low local significance. These buildings may have disturbed any potential earlier period archaeology and would have had a **high** impact in those areas. The remaining area does not appear to have been built on and has been under agricultural use and the historical impact in this area is considered to be **low**.

Proposed Impact

6.1.3 The proposed development for residential units requiring foundations, services and access road is likely to cause a **high** impact across the PDA.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 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.

7.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high archaeological potential for the Medieval and Post Medieval period associated close to the core of the village and agricultural use. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be an evaluation.

8 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 Archive

8.1.1 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.

8.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

8.2.1 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.

8.3 Copyright

8.3.1 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 Recast Property (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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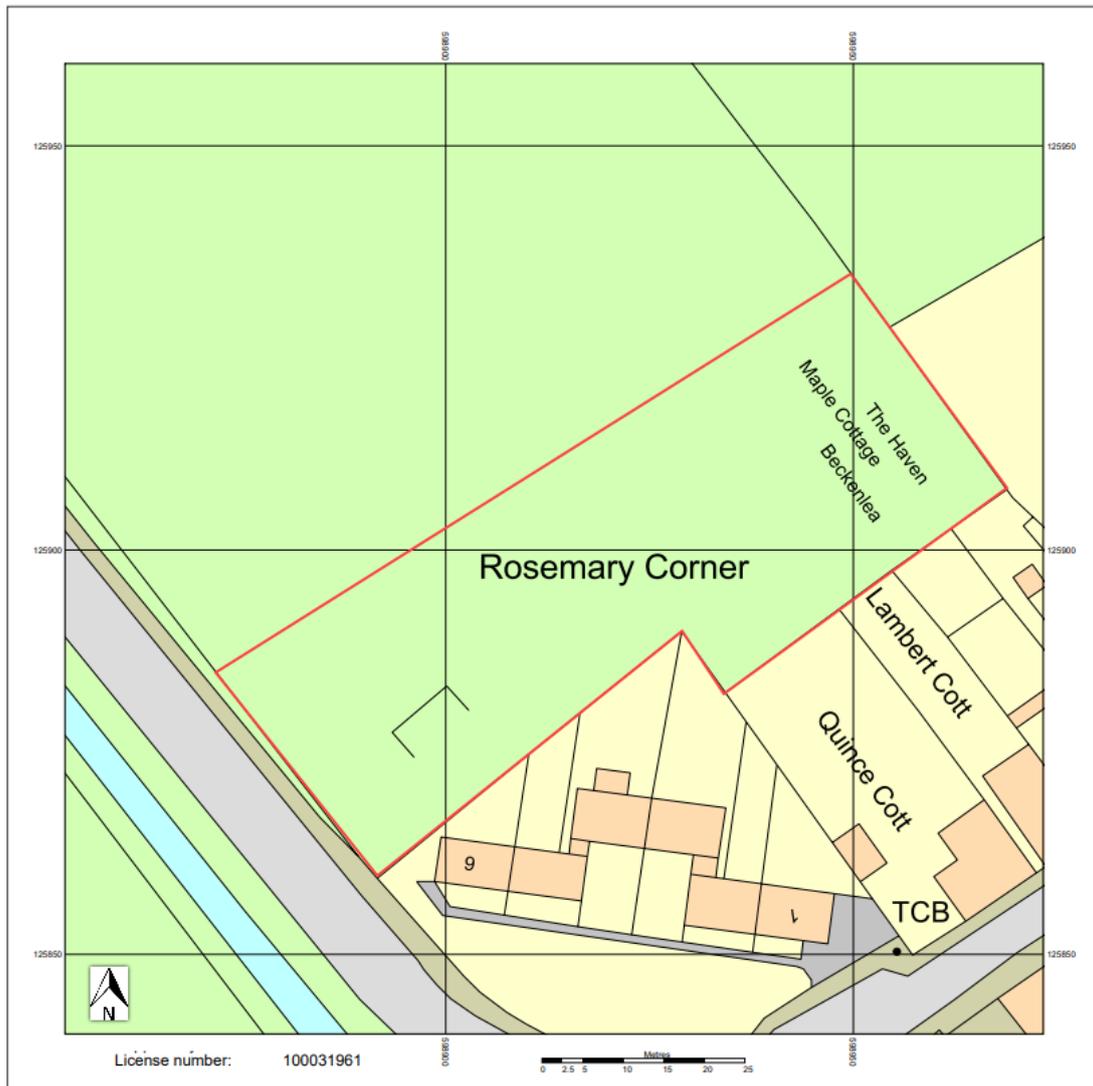


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:20,000, 1:500

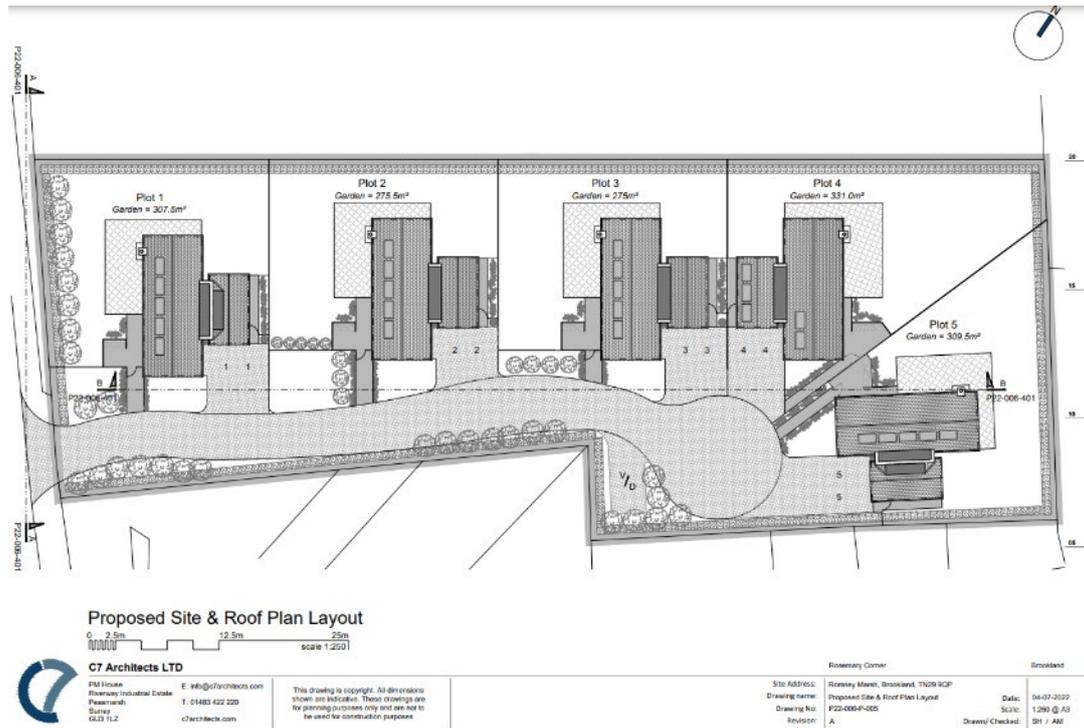


Figure 2: The Proposed Development



Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: OS Surveyors Drawing 1797



Figure 5: Brookland Tithe Map 1844



Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1877

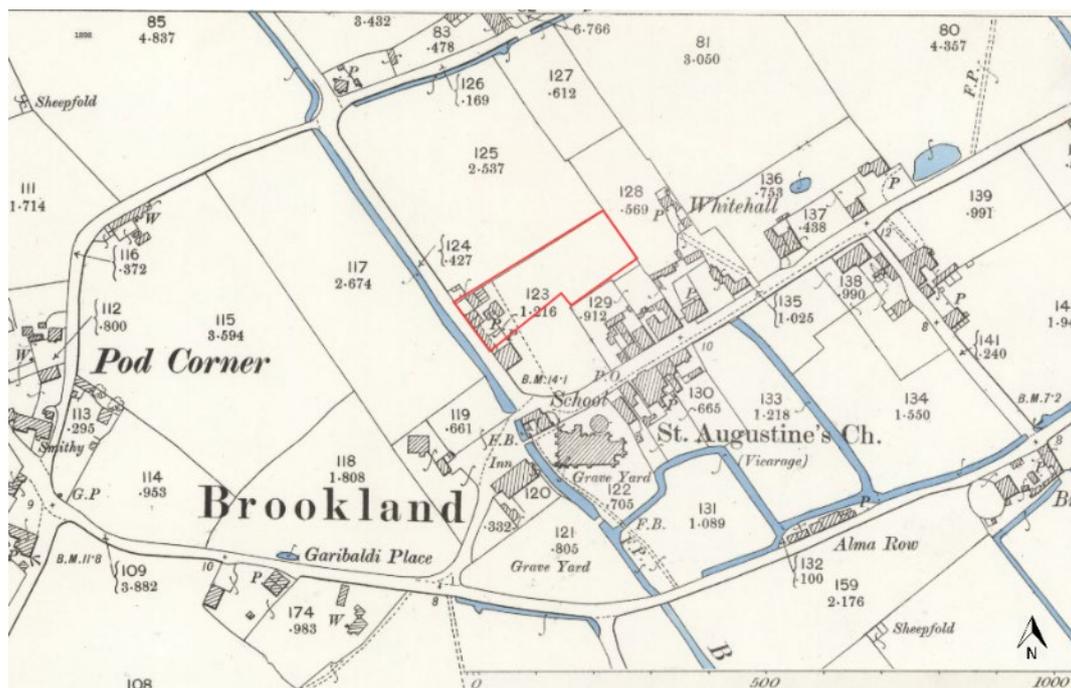


Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1898,

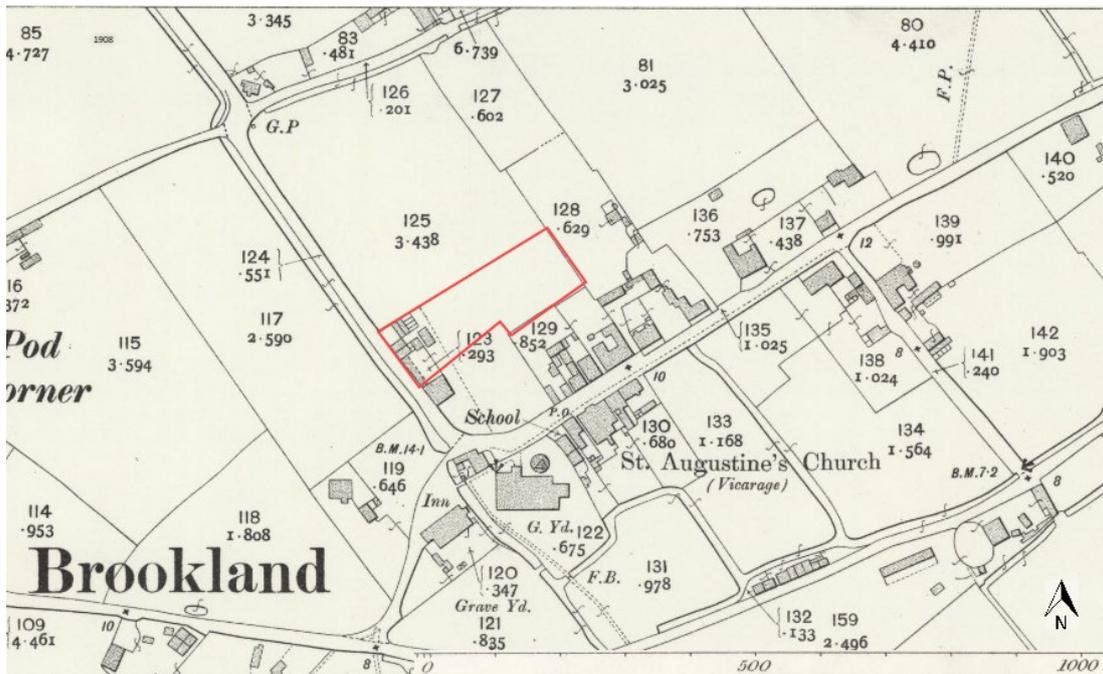


Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1908,

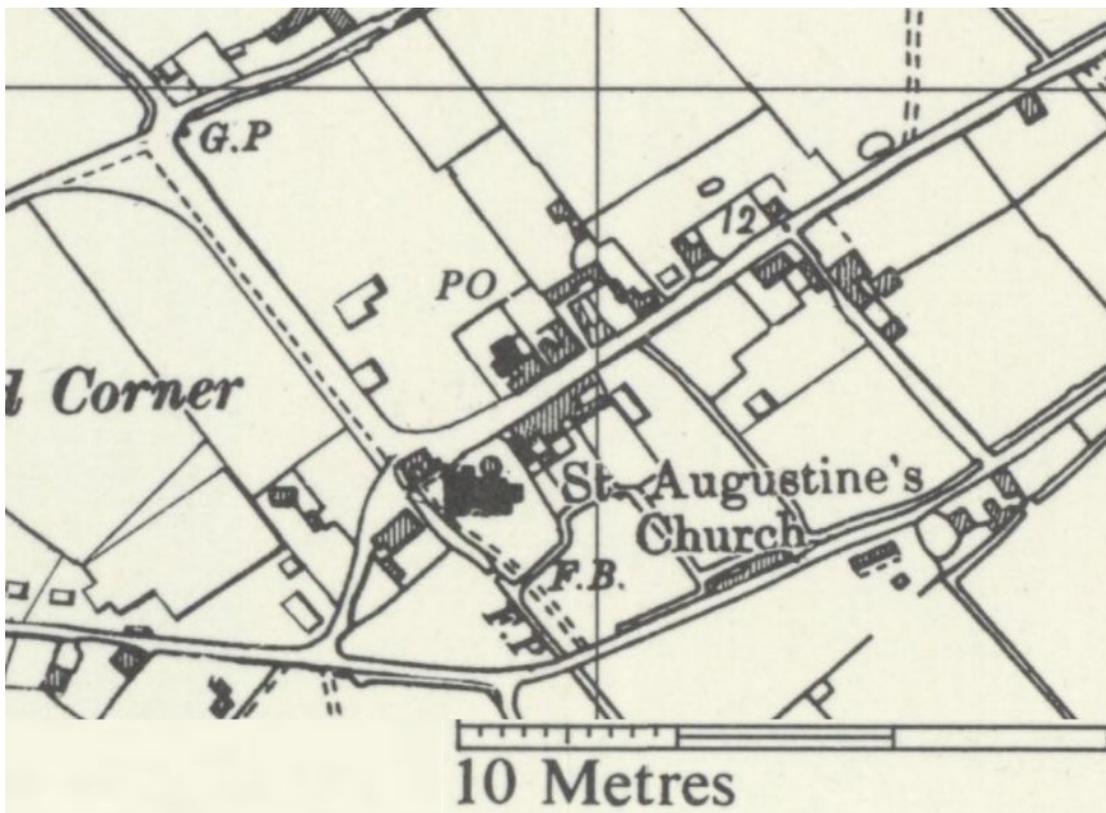


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1962

9.3 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data (see Figures 10-18). ALL DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE SITE BOUNDARY

HER ID	Record Type	Period	Distance	Description
TQ 92 NE 27	Monument	Modern	c. 370m SSW	Royal Observer Corps (ROC) Underground Monitoring Post, Brookland. ROC underground monitoring post with adjacent Orlit type B post still standing. Located 300m SW of Brookland church, parallel with the A259 Brookland to Rye rd. Monitoring post built 1962 and closed in 1968. Entrance shaft and ventilator shaft still visible above ground, but open to the elements and in very poor and dangerous condition. Reinforced concrete with earth cover. Orlit post built 1953.
TQ 92 NE 108	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval	c. 205m ESE	Curved Garden Wall, Railings and Gates Circa 18 Yards West South West of Boxted Lodge. Grade II (1061157)
TQ 92 NE 92	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval	Adjacent to the PDA	House Circa 1 Yard East of Brookland Stores. AKA Lambert Cottage Grade II (1061158)
TQ 92 NE 94	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 60m S	The Royal Oak Inn. Grade II (1061159)
TQ 92 NE 96	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval	c. 65m SSE	Railed Table Tomb Circa 7 Yards South of Chancel of Church of St Augustine. Grade II (1061160)
TQ 92 NE 93	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 30m ESE	Wilson House. Grade II (1061161)
TQ 92 NE 97	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval	c. 640m NW	Brattle House. Grade II (1061162)
TQ 92 NE 113	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval	c. 270m S	Barling House (Grade II (1230816)
TQ 92 NE 105	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval	Adjacent to the PDA	Brookland Stores. AKA Quince Cottage Grade II (1230907)
TQ 92 NE 98	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval to Modern	Adjacent to PDA	The Old Granary. Grade II (1230912)
TQ 92 NE 91	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval	c. 45m E	Pear Tree House. Grade II (1230937)

TQ 92 NE 107	Listed Buildings	Medieval to Modern	c. 45m SSE	Church Of St Augustine. Grade I (1230943)
TQ 92 NE 104	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 25m SE	Brookland Antiques. Grade II (1230996)
TQ 92 NE 109	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval	c. 110m E	Mulberry House. Grade II (1231003)
TQ 92 NE 110	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval	c. 610m NNE	Old Hall Farmhouse. Grade II (1231072)
TQ 92 NE 111	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 145m E	The Manor House. Grade II (1231079)
TQ 92 NE 123	Listed Buildings	Modern	c. 40m SSE	K6 Telephone Kiosk Outside St Augustine's Church. Grade II (1261956)
TQ 92 NE 120	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval	c. 55m SSE	Table Tomb to Henry Read Circa 5 Yards South East of South Aisle of Church of St Augustine. Grade II (1278322)
TQ 92 NE 119	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval	c. 210m ESE	Boxted Lodge, Garden Walls and Gates. Grade II (1278394)
TQ 92 NE 114	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 690m NE	Misleham. Grade II (1278414)
TQ 92 NE 101	Listed Buildings	Medieval to Modern	c. 30m SSE	Detached Belfry Circa 1 Yard North of Church of St Augustine. Grade I (1344151)
TQ 92 NE 100	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 25m SE	The Old School House. Grade II (1344152)
TQ 92 NE 99	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval	c. 550m SW	Hamilton House. Grade II (1344153)
TQ 92 NE 103	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval	c. 200m ESE	Curved Garden Wall, Railings and Gates Circa 18 Yards West North West of Boxted Lodge. Grade II (1344189)
TQ 92 NE 102	Listed Buildings	Post Medieval	c. 25m ESE	Brookland House. Grade II (1344190)
TQ 92 NE 157	Findspot	Medieval	c. 75m NE	Lead Ampulla
TQ 92 NE 158	Findspot	Medieval	c. 855m S	Door key
TQ 92 NE 90	Monument	Modern	c. 400m SSW	Royal Observer Corps (ROC) Orlit Observation Post, Brookland. Orlit B post built 1953, missing access ladder, door and remoavable cover, but otherwise in fair condition. Concrete

				panels on 4 concrete legs. The old cluster of posts comprised Brookland IH1, Rye IH2 and Nimfield IH3. Is located close to later underground monitoring post TQ 92 NE 27.
MKE68247	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 290m NE	Post Medieval copper alloy weight
MKE68269	Findspot	Medieval	c. 325m NW	Medieval lead seal
MKE68270	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 215m NE	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68286	Findspot	Medieval	c. 290m NE	Medieval silver coin
MKE68288	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 215m NE	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68289	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 215m NE	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68293	Findspot	Medieval	c. 610m NW	Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE68339	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 570m SSW	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68351	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 610m NW	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68352	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 610m NW	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68353	Findspot	Medieval	c. 610m NW	Medieval silver coin
MKE68354	Findspot	Medieval	c. 610m NW	Medieval copper alloy strap end
MKE68355	Findspot	Medieval	c. 610m NW	Medieval copper alloy thimble
MKE68356	Findspot	Medieval	c. 610m NW	Medieval copper alloy thimble
MKE68360	Findspot	Medieval	c. 610m NW	Medieval silver coin
MKE68361	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 610m NW	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68362	Findspot	Medieval	c. 610m NW	Medieval copper alloy strap end
MKE68363	Findspot	Medieval	c. 610m NW	Medieval lead ampulla
MKE68367	Findspot	Medieval	c. 610m NW	Medieval copper alloy thimble
MKE68370	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 610m NW	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68372	Findspot	Medieval	c. 610m NW	Medieval silver coin
MKE68374	Findspot	Medieval	c. 610m NW	Medieval silver coin
MKE68375	Findspot	Medieval	c. 610m NW	Medieval silver coin
MKE68397	Findspot	Medieval	c. 685m NW	Medieval copper alloy padlock key
MKE68398	Findspot	Medieval	c. 685m NW	Medieval copper alloy annular brooch
MKE68399	Findspot	Medieval	c. 685m NW	Medieval silver coin
MKE68400	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 685m NW	Post Medieval copper alloy coin weight
MKE68401	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 685m NW	Post Medieval copper alloy coin weight

MKE68402	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 685m NW	Post Medieval copper alloy coin weight
MKE68403	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 685m NW	Post Medieval copper alloy coin weight
MKE68435	Findspot	Medieval	c. 240m ENE	Medieval lead cloth seal
MKE68452	Findspot	Medieval	c. 125m E	Medieval copper alloy thimble
MKE68453	Findspot	Medieval	c. 125m E	Medieval copper alloy thimble
MKE68245	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 290m NE	Post Medieval copper alloy coin
MKE68243	Findspot	Medieval	c. 290m NE	Medieval silver coin
MKE68239	Findspot	Medieval	c. 675m NW	Medieval book fitting
MKE68238	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 675m NW	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68248	Findspot	Medieval	c. 290m NE	Medieval copper alloy horse trapping
MKE67811	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 735m ENE	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE67810	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 735m ENE	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE67809	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 735m ENE	Medieval copper alloy coin weight
MKE67808	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 735m ENE	Medieval copper alloy coin weight
MKE67807	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 735m ENE	Medieval copper alloy coin weight
MKE67806	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 735m ENE	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE67805	Findspot	Medieval	c. 735m ENE	Medieval silver coin
MKE67804	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 735m ENE	Medieval copper alloy coin weight
MKE67803	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 735m ENE	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE67770	Findspot	Medieval	c. 520m SSE	Medieval copper alloy key (locking)
MKE67681	Findspot	Medieval	c. 595m ENE	Medieval copper alloy key (locking)
MKE67663	Findspot	Medieval	c. 75m NE	Medieval lead ampulla
MKE68454	Findspot	Medieval	c. 125m E	Medieval copper alloy strap end
MKE68466	Findspot	Medieval	c. 675m NW	Medieval lead ampulla
MKE68469	Findspot	Medieval	c. 225m E	Medieval copper alloy pilgrim badge
MKE68470	Findspot	Medieval	c. 225m E	Medieval silver coin
MKE68471	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 225m E	Post Medieval silver spoon

MKE68472	Findspot	Medieval	c. 225m E	Medieval copper alloy strap fitting
MKE68473	Findspot	Medieval	c. 225m E	Medieval copper alloy box padlock key
MKE68474	Findspot	Medieval	c. 225m E	Medieval copper alloy book fitting
MKE68475	Findspot	Medieval	c. 225m E	Medieval lead ampulla
MKE68476	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 225m E	Post Medieval copper alloy thimble
MKE68477	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 225m E	Post Medieval copper alloy thimble
MKE68478	Findspot	Medieval	c. 225m E	Medieval copper alloy ring
MKE68479	Findspot	Medieval	c. 225m E	Medieval silver coin
MKE68480	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 225m E	Post Medieval copper alloy strap fitting
MKE68484	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 750m NW	Post Medieval lead coin
MKE68485	Findspot	Medieval	c. 750m NW	Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE68558	Findspot	Medieval	c. 965m SSW	Medieval silver coin
MKE68559	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 385m NNW	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68560	Findspot	Medieval	c. 590m SSW	Medieval silver coin
MKE68561	Findspot	Medieval	c. 590m SSW	Medieval silver coin
MKE68562	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 310m NNW	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68564	Findspot	Medieval	c. 205m NNW	Medieval silver coin
MKE68569	Findspot	Medieval	c. 375m NNW	Medieval copper alloy strap end
MKE68570	Findspot	Medieval	c. 320m N	Medieval silver jetton
MKE68571	Findspot	Medieval	c. 400m NNW	Medieval copper alloy jetton
MKE68572	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 360m NNW	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68573	Findspot	Medieval	c. 365m NNW	Medieval silver coin
MKE68574	Findspot	Medieval	c. 350m NNW	Medieval silver coin
MKE68581	Findspot	Medieval	c. 350m N	Medieval silver coin

MKE68582	Findspot	Medieval	c. 370m N	Medieval silver coin
MKE68583	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 720m NW	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68584	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 360m NNW	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68585	Findspot	Roman	c. 395m N	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE68586	Findspot	Medieval	c. 735m NW	Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE68587	Findspot	Medieval	c. 760m NW	Medieval copper alloy walking stick
MKE68591	Findspot	Medieval	c. 385m NNW	Medieval silver coin
MKE68592	Findspot	Medieval	c. 750m NW	Medieval copper alloy stirrup
MKE68609	Findspot	Medieval	c. 400m N	Medieval silver ring
MKE68610	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 370m N	Post Medieval silver seal
MKE68617	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 760m NW	Post Medieval silver dress hook
MKE68638	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 330m N	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68639	Findspot	Medieval	c. 350m N	Medieval silver coin
MKE68640	Findspot	Medieval	c. 335m N	Medieval silver coin
MKE68641	Findspot	Medieval	c. 380m N	Medieval silver coin
MKE68642	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 395m NNW	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68643	Findspot	Medieval	c. 305m NNW	Medieval silver coin
MKE68644	Findspot	Medieval	c. 325m N	Medieval silver coin
MKE68645	Findspot	Medieval	c. 355m N	Medieval silver coin
MKE68647	Findspot	Medieval	c. 315m N	Medieval copper alloy thimble
MKE68747	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 500m NNW	Medieval copper alloy vessel
MKE68748	Findspot	Medieval	c. 500m NNW	Medieval copper alloy brooch
MKE68749	Findspot	Medieval	c. 500m NNW	Medieval lead seal matrix

MKE68750	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 500m NNW	Post Medieval copper alloy mount
MKE68780	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 450m N	Post Medieval copper alloy coin
MKE68781	Findspot	Medieval	c. 610m NW	Medieval lead seal matrix
MKE68799	Findspot	Medieval	c. 325m NW	Medieval silver coin
MKE68800	Findspot	Unknown	c. 325m NW	mount
MKE68801	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 755m NW	Post Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE68802	Findspot	Medieval	c. 755m NW	Medieval silver coin
MKE68803	Findspot	Medieval	c. 755m NW	Medieval copper alloy knife
MKE68804	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 755m NW	Post Medieval copper alloy mount
MKE69048	Findspot	Medieval	c. 335m ESE	Medieval silver finger ring
MKE69052	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 570m NE	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE69053	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 570m NE	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE69154	Findspot	Medieval	c. 750m SW	Post Medieval finger ring
MKE69155	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 695m WSW	Post Medieval silver mount
MKE69436	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 750m SW	copper alloy buckle
MKE69438	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 695m WSW	copper alloy buckle
MKE69439	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 610m SW	copper alloy knife
MKE69440	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 695m WSW	lead spindle whorl
MKE69442	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 610m SW	copper alloy buckle
MKE69443	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 610m SW	lead musket ball
MKE69444	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 610m SW	lead weight

MKE69445	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 610m SW	lead token
MKE69446	Findspot	Medieval	c. 830m SW	lead alloy seal matrix
MKE69447	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 750m SW	copper alloy pot
MKE69448	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 750m SW	Medieval copper alloy jetton
MKE69449	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 750m SW	copper coin
MKE69450	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 750m SW	lead alloy token
MKE69451	Findspot	Medieval	c. 970m SW	Silver coin
MKE69452	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 830m SW	copper alloy button
MKE69453	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 750m SW	copper alloy coin
MKE69455	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 695m WSW	iron key (locking)
MKE69456	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 750m SW	Medieval lead cloth seal
MKE69457	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 750m SW	copper alloy clasp
MKE69458	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 750m SW	copper alloy jetton
MKE69459	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 830m SW	Medieval lead token
MKE69461	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 750m SW	Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE69462	Findspot	Medieval	c. 960m WSW	copper alloy buckle
MKE69463	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 750m SW	Medieval copper alloy clasp
MKE69464	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 750m SW	Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE69465	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 750m SW	copper alloy buckle

MKE69466	Findspot	Medieval	c. 915m WSW	copper alloy buckle
MKE69467	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 820m SW	Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE69468	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 610m SW	Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE69469	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 750m SW	copper alloy buckle
MKE69470	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 830m SW	Medieval lead token
MKE69471	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 695m WSW	copper alloy ring
MKE69472	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 830m SW	lead ampulla
MKE69473	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 610m SW	copper alloy clasp
MKE69474	Findspot	Medieval	c. 830m SW	Silver coin
MKE69475	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 750m SW	copper alloy jetton
TQ 92 NE 19	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 895m ENE	Brookland Halt. Halt on the Appledore - Lydd branch line, opened to passenger traffic in 1881, closed in 1967.
MKE88124	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 970m NNW	King Farm
MKE88125	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 875m N	Farmstead north of Moon House
MKE88126	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 640m NNE	Old Hall Farm (Peacock Farm)
MKE88127	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 220m ESE	Boxted Lodge Farm (Brattle House)
MKE88128	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 605m SW	Poplar Farm
MKE88129	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 255m S	Barling House
MKE88130	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 910m SSE	Yard adjacent to Tillery Lane
MKE89032	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 95m NNW	Farmstead north of Brookland
MKE89057	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 390m NE	Sunnyside Cottage
MKE89058	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 690m NE	Milesham
MKE89059	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 980m NNE	Sheepfold north north east of Peacock Farm

TQ 92 NE 171	Crash Site	Modern	c. 965m NNE	Crash site of Junkers Ju 88A-14
TQ 92 NE 22	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 480m SW	Medieval Pit and Artefacts at Brookland. Trenching revealed a small pit and shell midden. The fill and topsoil contained dense concentrations of pottery and tile. The pottery ranges in date from C13-C16, the majority consists of cooking pots and jugs
TQ 92 NE 23	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 135m WNW	Post-Medieval finds at Brookland. The evaluation trench revealed a high density of finds, mostly dating to the C17, although no apparent concentration was noted. A number of complete clay pipe bowls (most C17) were found, suggesting that the field has not been ploughed since their deposition. A high percentage of pottery (C17) consisted of German Stoneware. The medieval sherds were mainly small and abraded. Possible explanations for the amount of finds could be the existence of a settlement nearby, or that the field was the site of a fair.
TQ 92 NE 24	Monument	Medieval	c. 80m NW	Medieval Ditch at Brookland. A ditch was found to run N-S, the fill containing 4 small abraded sherds of C13-C14 pottery. The feature probably represents a drainage ditch. The plough soil around the site contained C13-15 and C16-19 potter
TQ 92 NE 25	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 300m WSW	Brick Oven found at Brookland. The remains of a brick oven were found, roughly circular in plan. The floor was formed of bricks and sandstone pieces laid on edge, the walls were of brick, some showing vitrification. A variety of bricks were used in the construction, some of Flemish origin and possibly reused. An oven of this type is unlikely to be an external structure.
TQ 92 NE 26	Monument	Medieval	c. 335m NE	Medieval Pond at Brookland. An irregular feature was filled by dark grey silt clay which gradually merged with the natural, making it impossible to find the edge without full excavation. The whole area was very damp and was probably originally a pond. Several sherds of C13 pottery were recovered from the clay.
MKE96544	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 705m ENE	Early Medieval Copper alloy harness fitting
MKE108018	Findspot	Medieval	c. 965m S	MEDIEVAL Silver COIN

MKE108159	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 290m WSW	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy SWORD BELT
MKE108176	Findspot	Medieval	c. 290m WSW	MEDIEVAL Silver COIN
MKE108253	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 595m SW	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy STRAP END
MKE108331	Findspot	Medieval	c. 140m NE	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy LAMP
MKE108384	Findspot	Medieval	c. 880m NE	MEDIEVAL Silver COIN
MKE113588	Findspot	Medieval	c. 195m WNW	Medieval copper alloy strap end
MKE113589	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 755m NW	Medieval copper alloy knife
MKE113594	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 880m W	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE113599	Findspot	Medieval	c. 830m W	Medieval silver coin
MKE113603	Findspot	Medieval	c. 745m W	Medieval silver coin
MKE113632	Findspot	Medieval	c. 910m WSW	Medieval lead seal matrix
MKE113635	Findspot	Medieval	c. 860m W	Medieval silver coin
MKE113655	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 180m SSE	Medieval copper alloy candle holder
MKE113664	Findspot	Medieval	c. 800m W	Medieval copper alloy mount
MKE113675	Findspot	Roman	c. 740m NNW	Roman copper alloy brooch
MKE113696	Findspot	Medieval	c. 405m E	Medieval silver coin
MKE113741	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 635m ENE	Post Medieval silver coin
TQ 92 NE 175	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 280m WSW	Former Methodist Chapel, Salter's Lane, Brookland, Shepway
TR 02 SW 148	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 1000m E	Lydd & New Romney Branch Railway
TQ 93 SW 185	Monument	Modern	c. 1000m E	Route of Second World War Pipeline Under the Ocean (PLUTO)

Figure 10: Gazetteer of HER Data

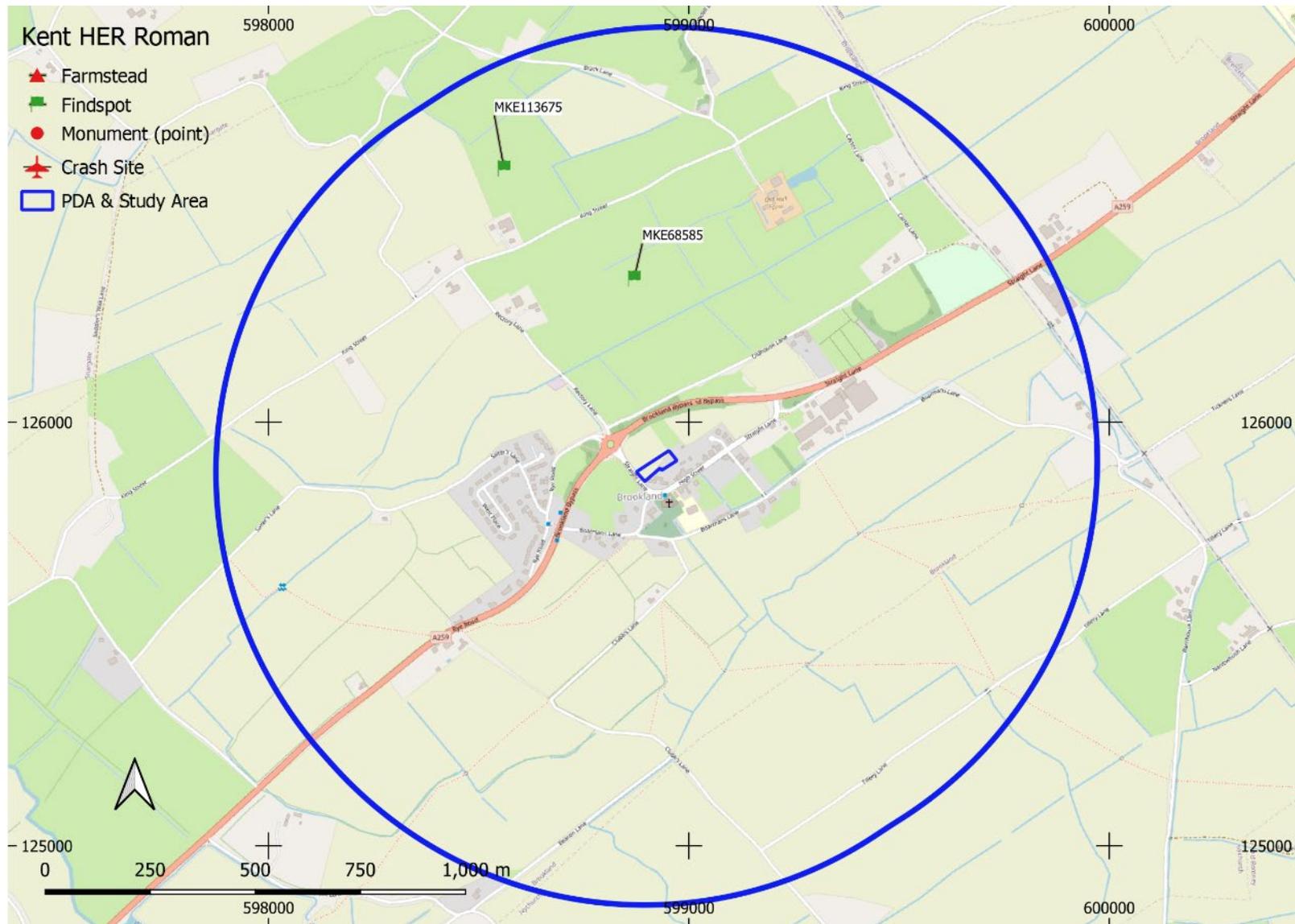


Figure 11: KHER Monument Record – Roman

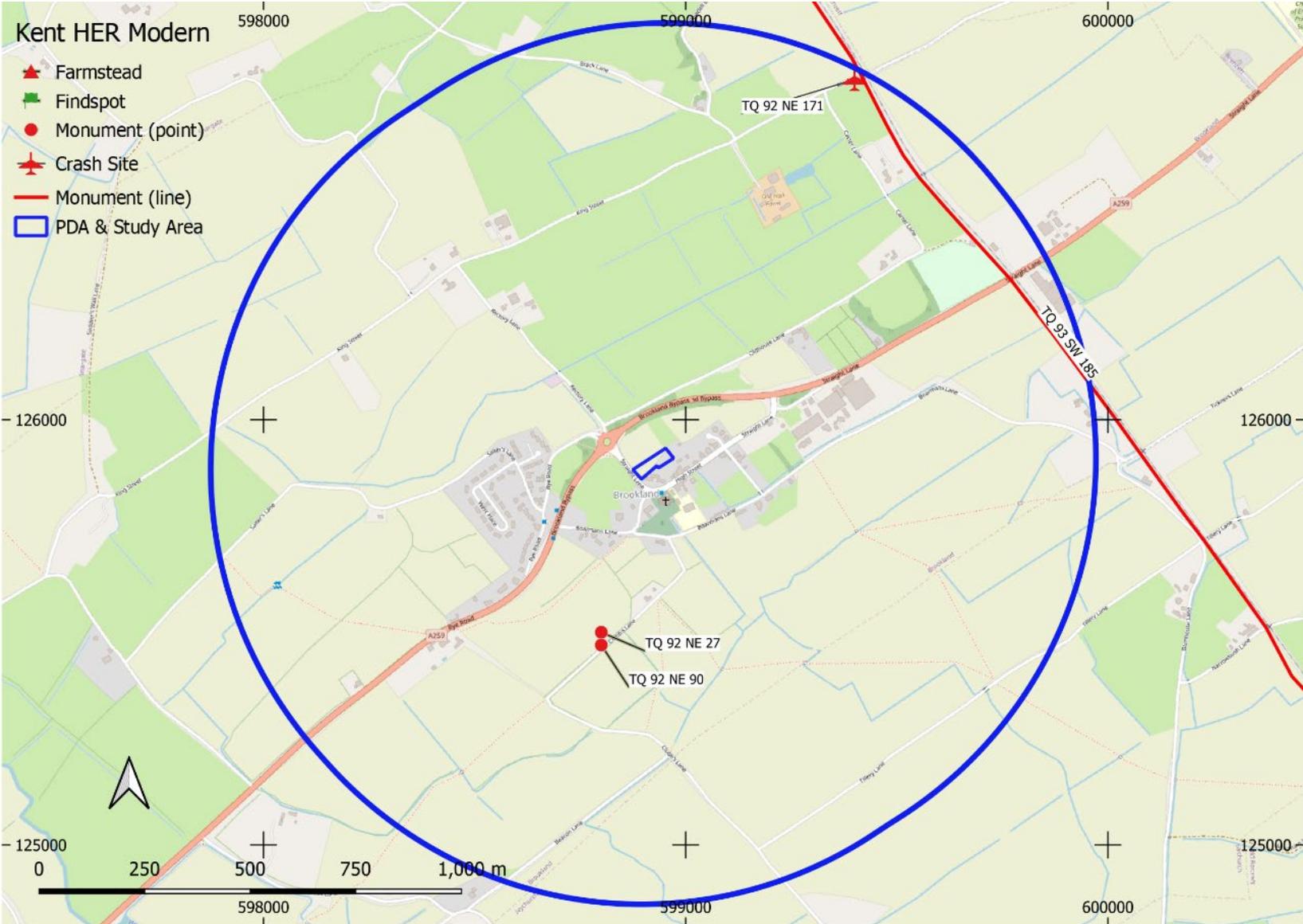


Figure 14: KHER Monument Record – Modern

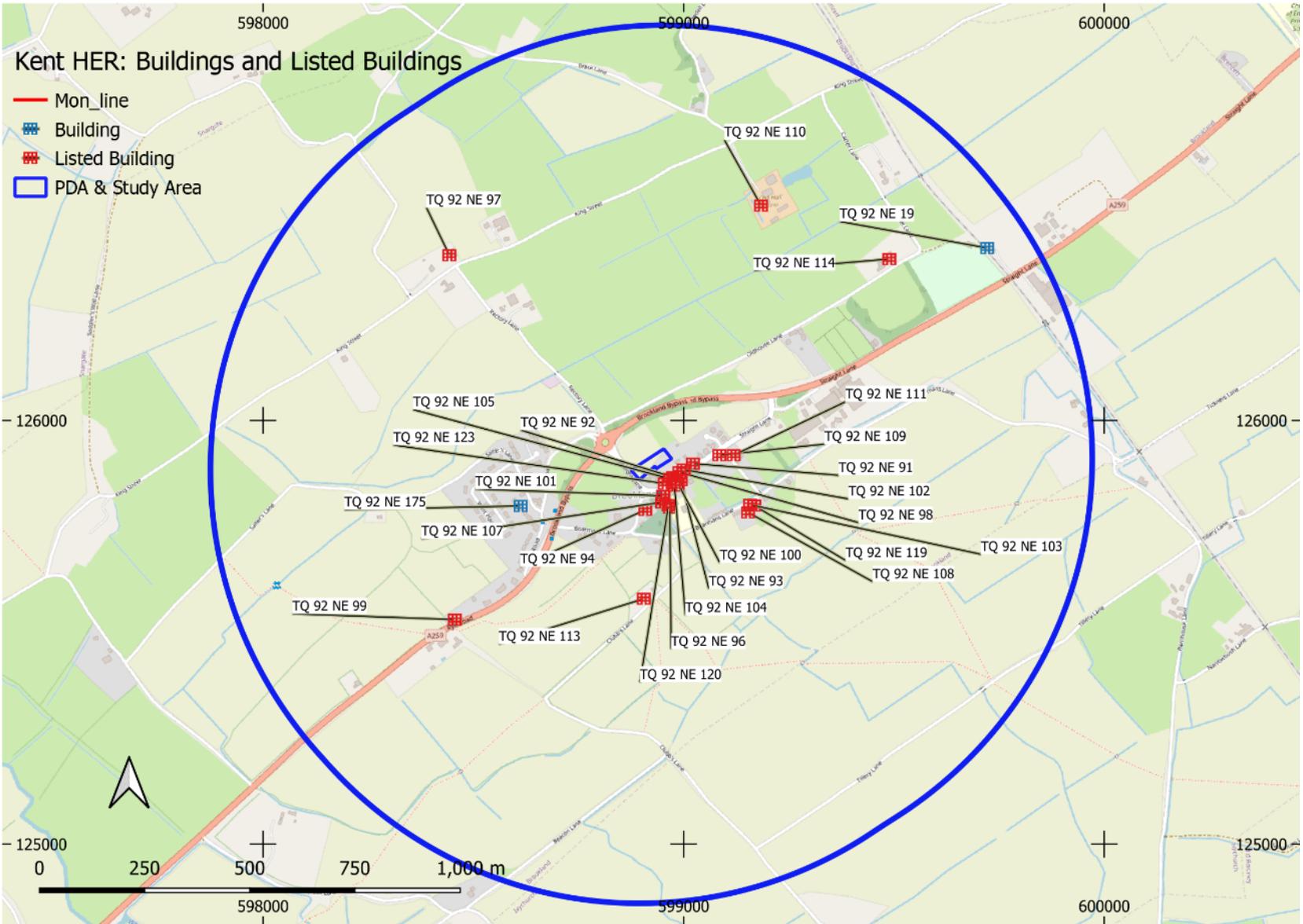


Figure 15: KHER Record – Buildings and Listed Buildings

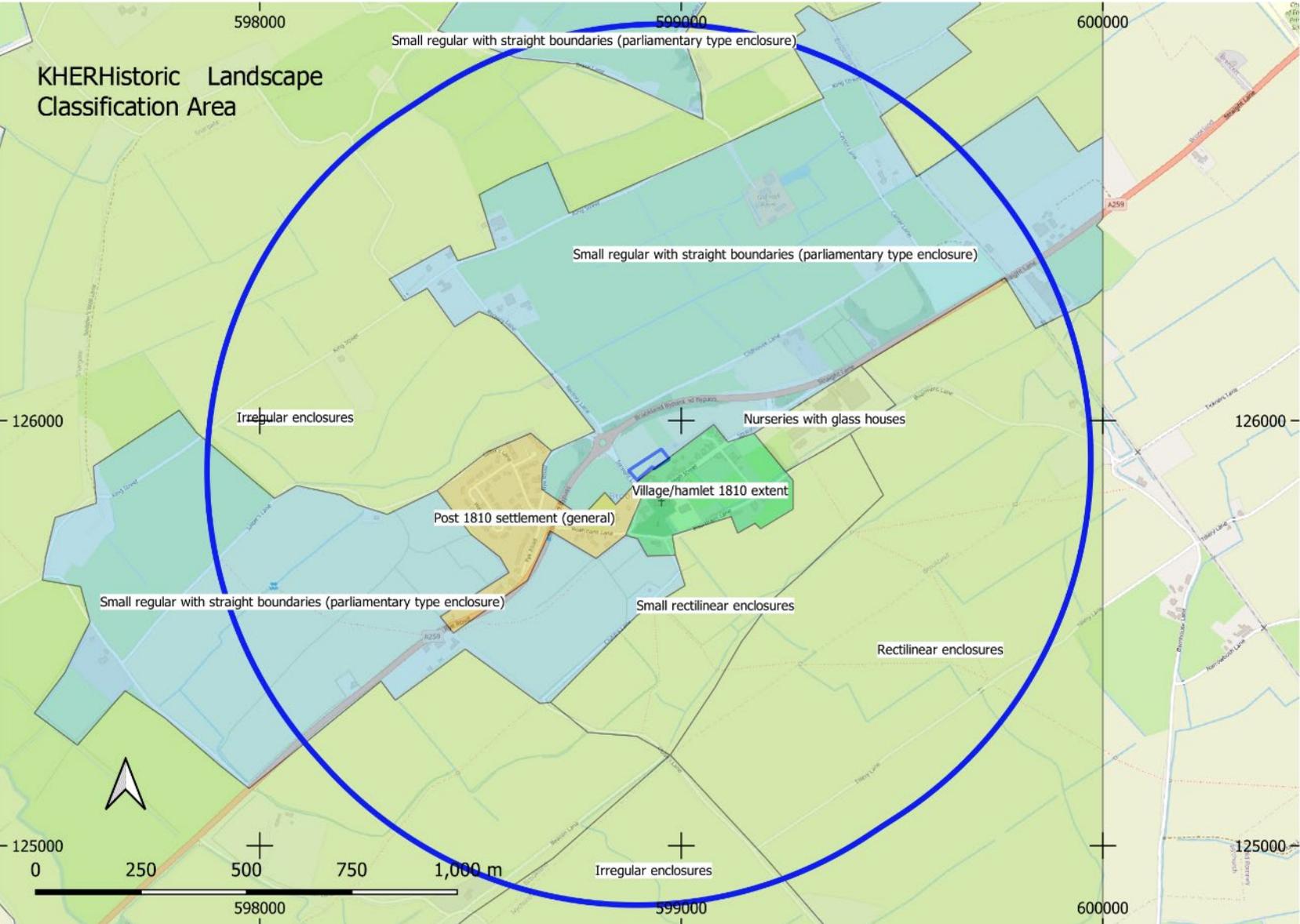


Figure 16: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

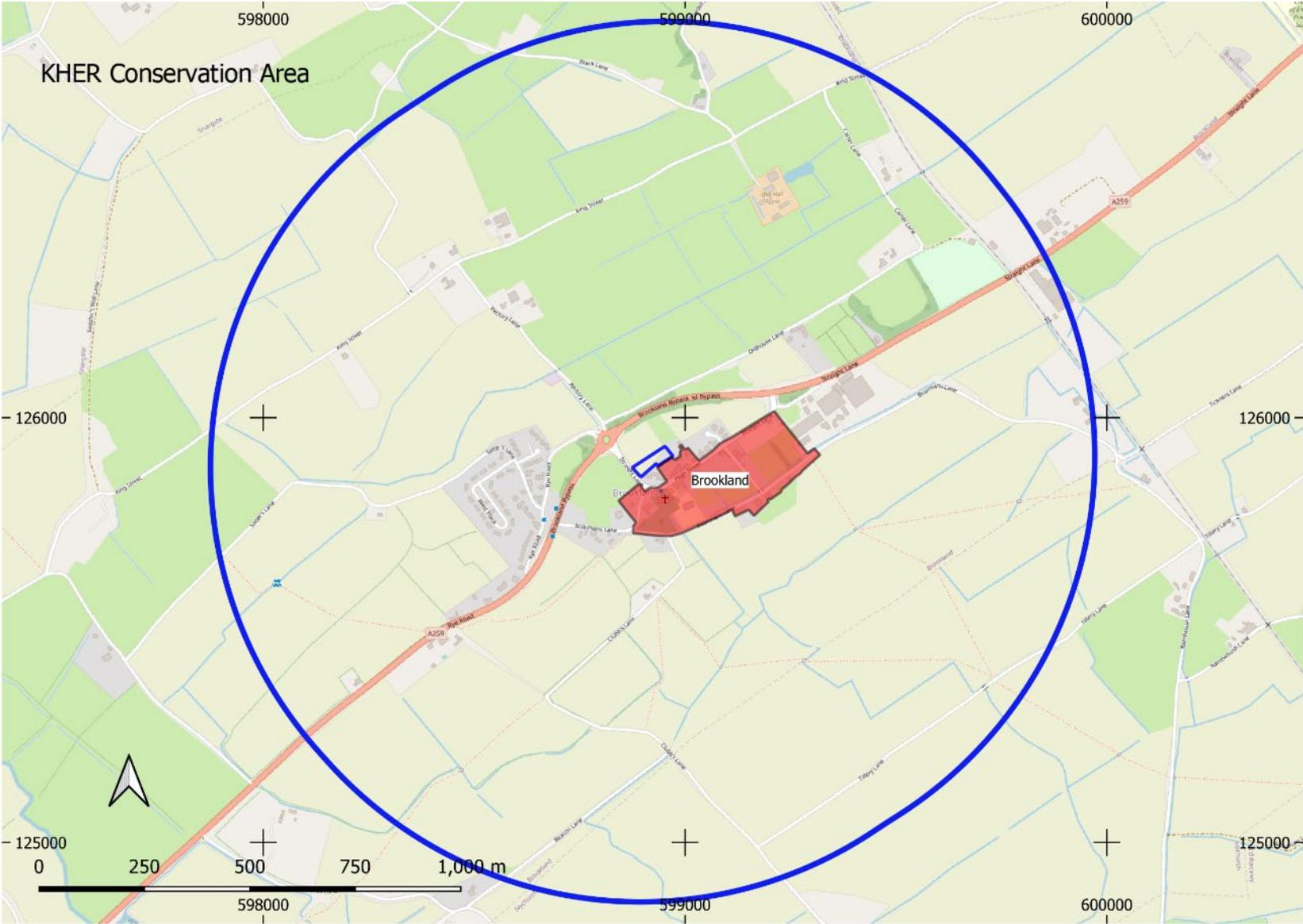


Figure 17: KHER Conservation Area

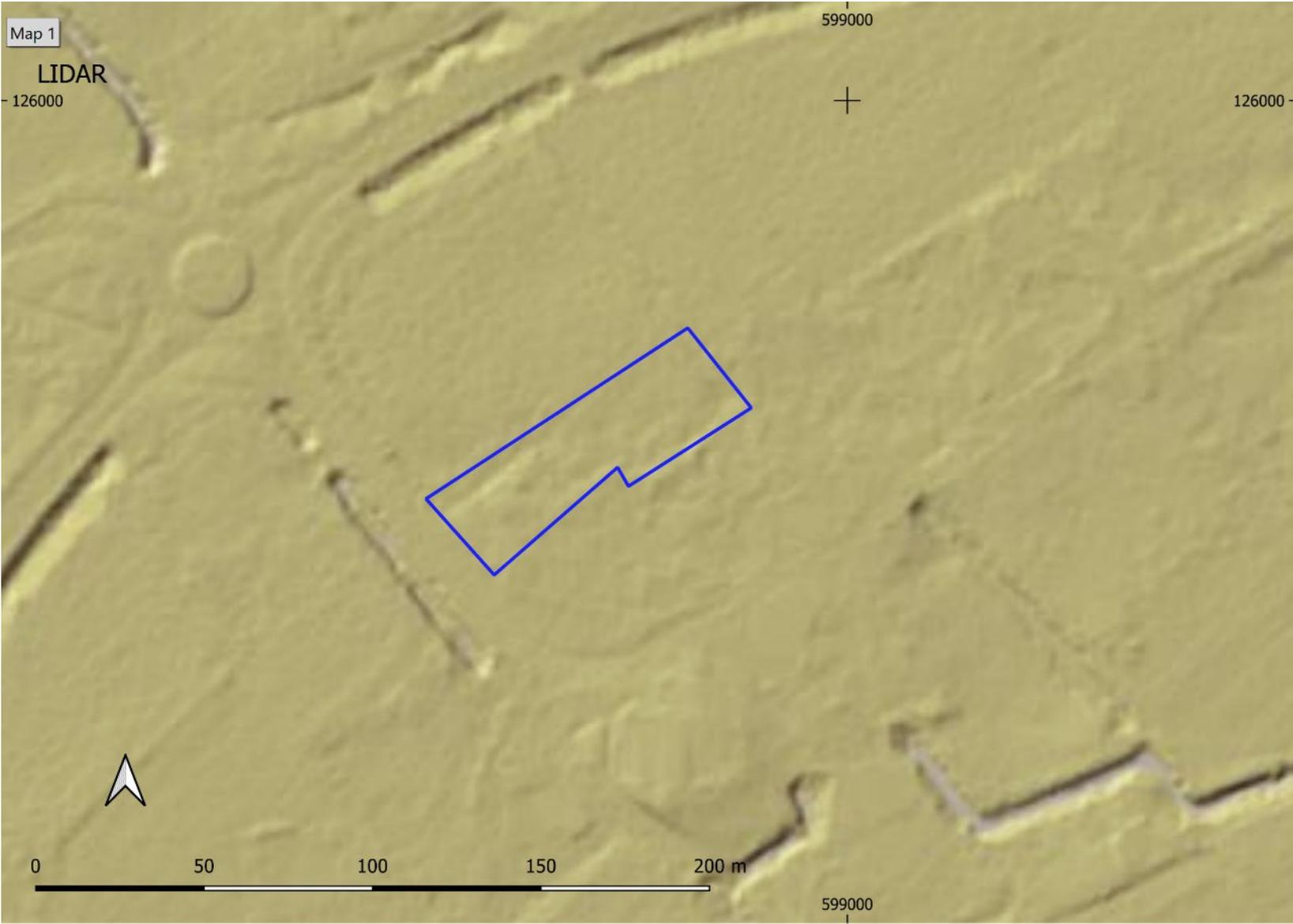


Figure 19: 1m DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency)

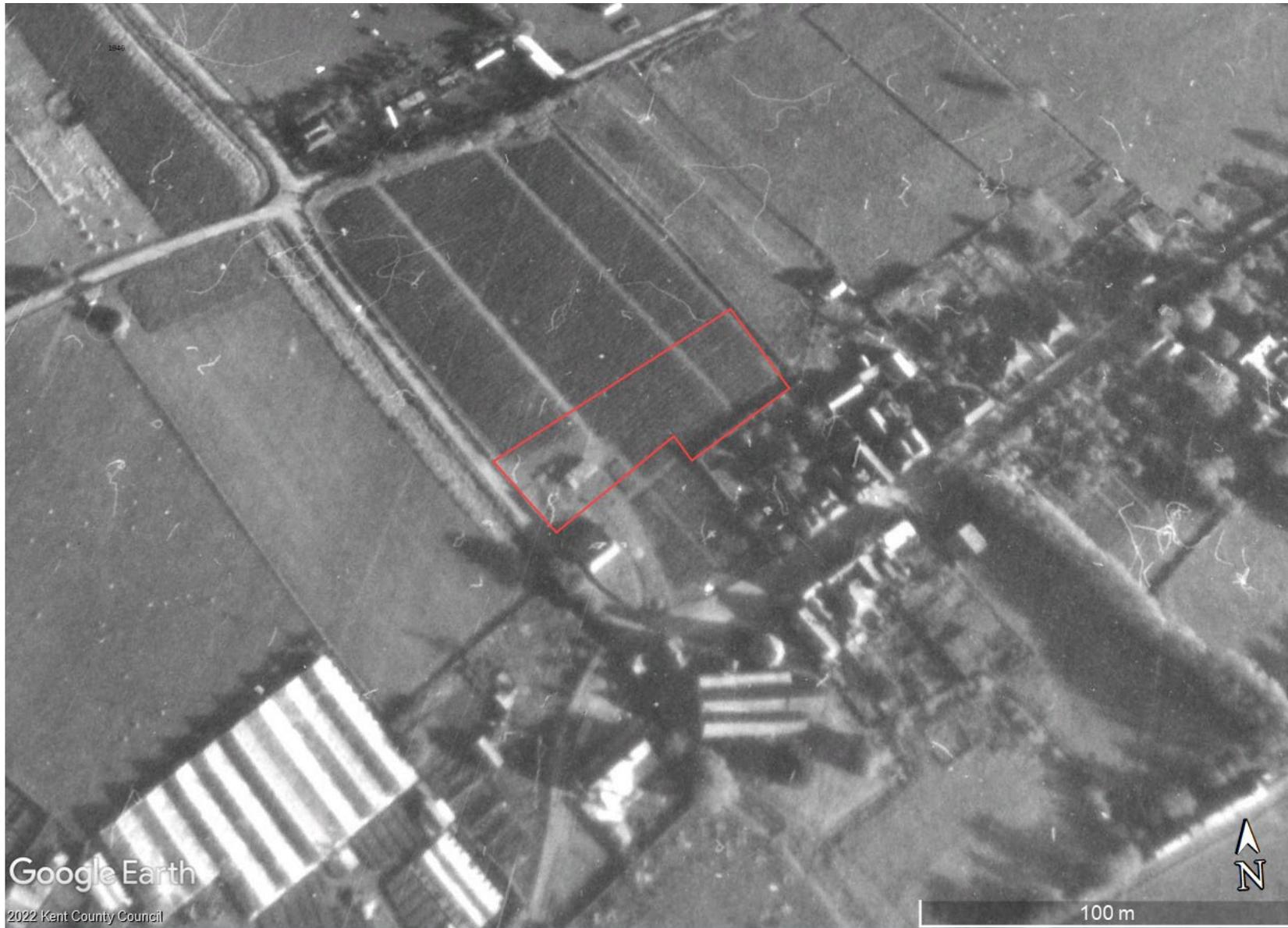


Plate 1: 1946. (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1949 (Britain from Above)



Plate 3: 1949 (Britain from Above)



Plate 4: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: 2021 (Google Earth)

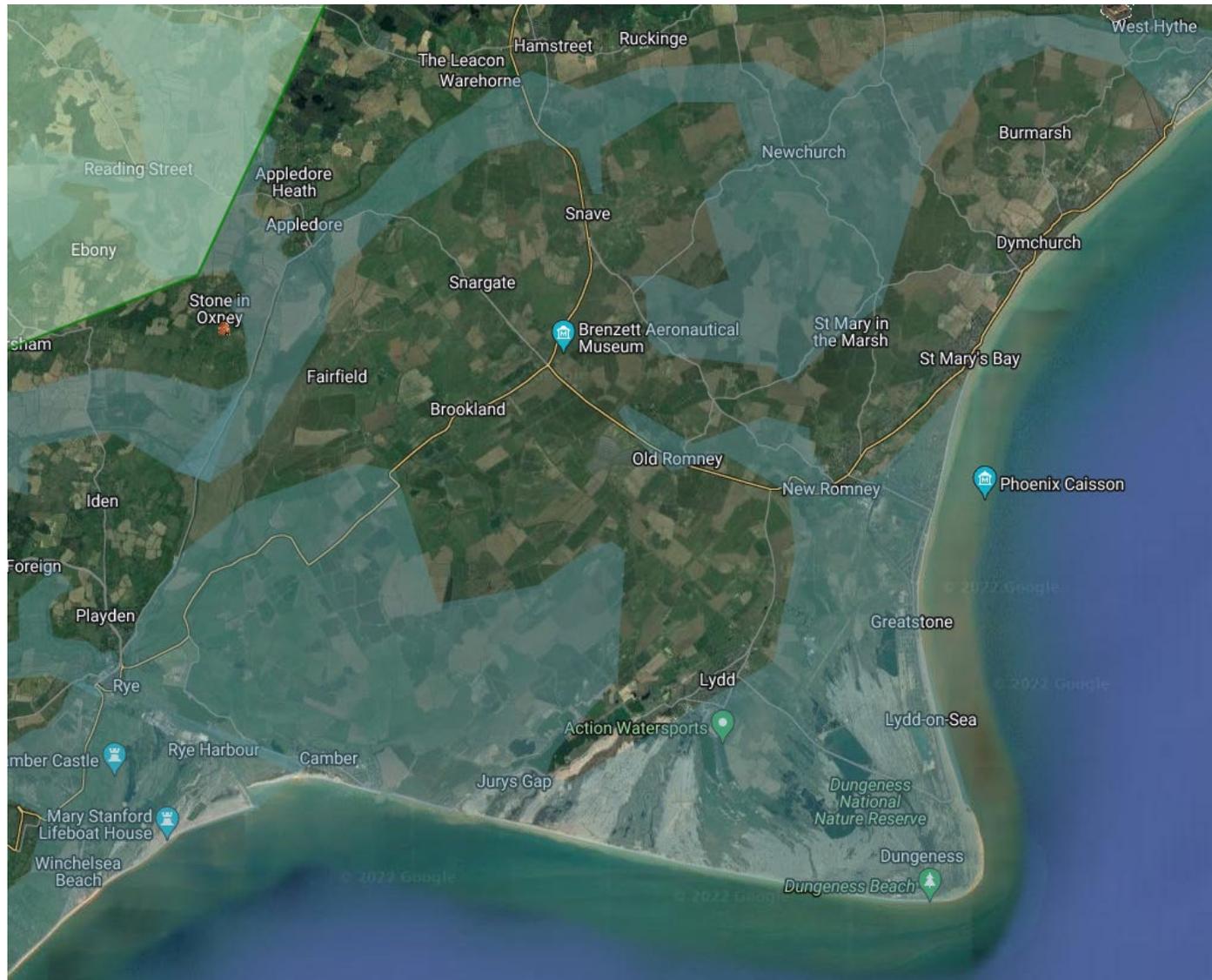


Plate 8: Estimated Coastline and sea levels in the Roman period. (Peterson. 2002. *The "Kent A" cadastre*. p. 5. University of East Anglia)



Plate 9: View towards the western boundary of the PDA (facing SE)



Plate 10: View across the PDA (facing NE)



Plate 11: standing remains of barn within the south western corner of the PDA (facing SE)



Plate 12:View towards the south western corner of the PDA (facing SW)



Plate 13: View across the PDA (facing WSW)



Plate 14: View across the eastern end of the PDA (facing SE)



Plate 15: Plate locations