

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Little Owl Barn, Pedlinge, Hythe, Kent, CT21 4JJ.

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# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Little Owl Barn, Pedlinge, Hythe, Kent, CT21 4JJ.

National Grid Reference 614161 135118



Report for John Parker International.

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Little Owl Barn, Pedlinge, Hythe, CT21 4JJ.**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by John Parker International to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Little Owl Barn, Pedlinge, Hythe, CT21 4JJ. 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 located at Little Owl Barn Pedlinge and includes an area south of the existing stables which is currently in use as part of an arable field. Pedlinge lies north east of Hythe close to the coast and is a small hamlet. The northern part of the PDA consists of the present entrance to Little Owl Barn and the majority of the PDA with the exception of the far north entrance area appears to have been in arable use since at least Medieval times. Little Owl Barn forms the area south of the Medieval Pedlinge Court to the north.*

*Within the Pedlinge area there have been relatively few archaeological investigations and therefore there is probably underrepresentation in the archaeological record. However, Roman activity is prevalent in the wider region where the Roman Road from Dover to Maidstone via Lympne passed circa 250m south of the PDA.*

*Given the majority of the PDA's use as arable land, the previous impact to any potential archaeology is considered to be low although there is the possibility of higher disturbance caused by modern ploughing methods. With the proposed development of new stables and below ground impact for a muckout and water storage area is likely to cause a high/total impact to any potential archaeology. 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 which can be secured by condition.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by John Parker International (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of Land at Little Owl Barn, Pedlinge, Hythe, CT21 4JJ. National Grid Reference (NGR) 614161 135118 (Fig 1).

### **1.2 The Site**

1.2.1 Pedlinge is a hamlet on the edge of the village of Saltwood in Kent and forms part of the parish of Saltwood to the east and Hythe is circa 1.5km to the south east. The coastline is circa 1.8km to the south. The PDA lies within the land ownership of Little Owl Barn to the south of the existing complex of outbuildings and stables. The existing dwelling is to the north of the PDA. The PDA forms part of a larger field currently in arable use. The western boundary is a hedge that borders an unknown rural single width road which runs in a north-south direction between the A261 to the north and the Old London Road to the south. Forming the northern part of the PDA is the current entrance and hardstanding area to Little Owl Barn. This area and the rest of the PDA are currently separated by stock fencing. The area of the PDA is circa 1 acre and is on level ground of 75m aOD (Fig. 1).

#### *Geology*

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the Application Site consists of Hythe Formation - Sandstone And [Subequal/Subordinate] Limestone, Interbedded. There are no superficial deposits.

#### *Geotechnical Information*

1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information at the PDA.

### **1.3 The Proposed Development**

1.3.1 The proposed development is for a stable block with hardstanding area to the east of the stable block including a sunken muckout area and underground storage tank. The area of the PDA will be surrounded by new stock fencing and native tree screening. The wider area around the PDA to the south and east will become paddocks (Fig.2).

#### **1.4 Scope of Document**

- 1.4.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the potential and significance of any archaeology which may be impacted on by the proposed development.

## **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 falls within Policy N3, Protecting the District’s Landscapes and Countryside. The PDA lies within the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) as well as Special Landscape Area (SLA): North Downs, where Proposals should protect or enhance the natural beauty of the Special Landscape Area. The Council will not permit development proposals that are inconsistent with this objective unless the need to secure economic and social wellbeing outweighs the need to protect the SLAs’ county-wide landscape significance.

#### *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 John Parker International 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 (ClfA, 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 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

#### *Cartographic and Pictorial Documents*

4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 11.

*Aerial photographs*

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-5).

*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.
- Understand the setting of known Heritage Assets and the wider landscape.

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 Protected Military Remains 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>		

### 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 There are four listed buildings within study area of the PDA. Two of which are close to the PDA being that of Pedlinge Court and Pedlinge Court Cottages, both Grade II listed. The listed building does not share intervisibility with the PDA given the built-up nature of the existing yard between those buildings are the PDA. Pedlinge Court is under separate ownership and has not been part of the farm and outbuildings for some considerable time. Therefore, there will be no harm caused to the designated heritage assets.

5.2.2 To the north of the PDA is Sandling Part which is Grade II 19<sup>th</sup> century woodland and lies outside of the PDA. To the far south of the study area is the scheduled Monument of the Royal Military Canal. Neither features have any intervisibility with the PDA. It is

considered given their distance no harm would be caused to these designated heritage assets.

### **5.3 Previous Archaeological Works**

5.3.1 There has been little by way of excavations across the area. A small one was completed on a Roman building to the east of the PDA at Harp Wood. Brockhill Country Park has been assessed with an historical survey and certain features such as the Royal Military Canal and the sound mirror, both to the south have been surveyed. Given the lack of excavation opportunities within the study area, this is likely to lead to underrepresentation in the archaeological record of potential. Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic are provided in the Kent HER data in Section 11 and their location shown in figure 11.

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

- 5.4.1 As Pedlinge is a small hamlet, there is little by way of documented history. At Hayne's Wood, near Saltwood evidence dating to the Bronze age has been found in the form of barrows and ring ditches. Barrows in the Bronze Age are normally located on hilltops and valley edge false crests such as at nearby Saltwood. In the later Bronze Age areas were cleared for agriculture. Into the Iron Age farming became more intensive with settlement areas located on hilltops and south facing slopes such as in the case of Saltwood. This leads to a landscape of Trackways and boundary ditches.
- 5.4.2 The Romans had a fort at Port Lemanis (Lympne) two miles west of Hythe. It is thought that the site of the current Saltwood Castle to the east was built on Roman remains of a fort to defend the port of Hythe.
- 5.4.3 The origin of the name Pedlinge is 'Pydelingas' in Old English, of Pydel's people. By 1304, the spelling had become Pedlynge.
- 5.4.4 Hasted, a late 18<sup>th</sup> century historian, comments that Pedlinge is a small manor in the western part of Saltwood parish, which was formerly part of the possession of the family of Browne, of Beechworth castle, until the time of King James I married into the Honywood, family of Charing, and Markshall, in Essex.
- 5.4.5 In 488 AD, Oisc, the first king of Kent built a castle at Saltwood on an earlier Roman site. King Ecgberht refers to Saltwood in a 9th century charter. In the year 1036 AD, Halden,

or Half den, as he is sometimes, and perhaps more properly written, one of the Saxon thanes, gave Hythe and Saltwood, to Christchurch, in Canterbury. After which they appear to have been held by earl Godwin and after the Norman conquest, by Hugo de Montfort, one of those who had accompanied William the Conqueror.

- 5.4.6 Saltwood comes from the old English 'sealt wudu'. Being Saltode in 1086 AD and Saltewda in 1161 before finally being Saltwood in by 1610. The name is reference to saltworks close to a wood nearby. Hythe represents the Old English word 'hȳð', a 'landing-place' or 'harbour'. It was spelt Hyth on the 1769 map. The name first appears as the Normanised form Hede in the Domesday Book in 1086 AD and also Heth in 1228 AD. Hythe has also evolved from the Saxon 'Hyeth' haven or landing place.
- 5.4.7 There appears to be two areas to the hamlet of Pedlinge. At the northern end, the hamlet has a late Post Medieval chapel which was traditionally the place of worship for the estate workers of nearby Sandling Park located to the north and was built by the Hardy family. Within this settlement group are two farms, Oxenden and Pedlinge Farm and houses from the circa 18<sup>th</sup> century. In the smaller hamlet around the PDA, is the Medieval Pedlinge Court and associated farm and Post Medieval Pedlinge Court Cottages.
- 5.4.8 The PDA sits close to the turn in the road that continues to Hythe known as Turnpike Hill. The road between Ashford and Hythe was turnpiked in 1762. Now the A261. Prior to the London Road Turnpike, the Old London Road to the south ran on an east- west axis along the escarpment from Hythe towards Lympne that followed the line of the old Roman road. From the Old London Road, the towards Pedlinge and past the PDA was up a very steep hill. An alternative route from Hythe to Pedlinge was via a bridleway that bridges Brockhill Stream and then skirts Brockhill Park and over the fields to Pedlinge.
- 5.4.9 The western part of this parish of Saltwood was described by Hasted as 'very sandy, much covered with coppice wood, and the grounds exceedingly parkish'. In the late 18th century, William Deedes owned an estate called Great Sandling. In 1796, a mansion was building at what is now known as Sandling Park with formal gardens, parkland, farmland and woodland. William Deedes was a major landowner in the Saltwood area. The area to the east of Pedlinge is known as Brockhill Country Park. It sits on the former Brockhill Park Estate, which is historically linked to Saltwood Castle. It is considered that the old estate was a game estate to the castle during Norman times,

supplying meat, fish and timber. In the late 1400s, the Tournay family took over the estate. After William's death in 1903 the manor house, became Brockhill School's main building. KCC bought the estate in 1947 and opened it as a park to the public in 1986.

## 5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

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

5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This map shows Pedlinge and Pedling with a house either side of the north-south road. Further north is a separate hamlet referred to as Pedling Green. At the northern end of this hamlet of Peling Green is a trackway heading in a south eastward direction through the area of Brookhill towards Hythe. To the south of Pedling on an east-west access is the Old London Road from Hythe. Note that the map does not show the new turnpiked road (Fig. 3).

### *Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797*

5.5.2 This map shows far greater detail and shows the line of the new turnpiked road just to the north of the PDA. Just north of the PDS is the building which is known to be Pedlinge Court. On the western side of the road, is another building likely to be Pedlinge Court Cottages. The area of the PDA is highlighted as being arable. The surrounding area is a mixture of pasture and small areas of woodland (Fig.4).

### *Saltwood Tithe Map, 1841*

5.5.3 The PDA is lies within two areas, the majority of which is in field designated 477. The landowner are the Churchwardens of Saltwood with the occupier as William Lond and the field is arable. Part of the PDA falls within area designated 459 which is called Barn Field and is arable, which is under different ownership of the Venerable Archdeacon Croft and occupied by John Sedgwick. Barn Field is referred to as Barn Field and is arable and is part of the adjacent farm, which is not named (Fig.5).

### *Historic OS map 1867*

5.5.4 This is the first OS map and shows greater detail of the PDA. The PDA still falls within an agricultural field area outside of the farmyard labelled here as Pedlinge Court. There is an 'L' shaped barn just to the north, along with the house and other outbuildings. Just to the north is a pond and watercourse. Just adjacent to the northern end of the PDA is

a small building. To the north west of the PDA is the building of Pedlinge Court Cottages (Fig.6).

*Historic OS map 1896*

5.5.5 There is little change at the PDA. Within the farm yard, there have been some changes to some of the buildings. It appears to the north west, that Pedlinge Court Cottages has been split into two dwellings (Fig.7).

*Historic OS map 1906*

5.5.6 There have been further changes of buildings within the farm yard to the north. A subdivision has occurred within the land of PDA (Fig.8).

*Historic OS map 1938-39*

5.5.7 The land division within the PDA has altered again. To the north in the farm are now new outbuildings. The building adjacent to the northern end of the PDA has been demolished (Fig.9)

*LIDAR*

5.5.8 The DTM 1m LIDAR image shows little by way of features except of a curved feature running through the PDA that follows the edge of the field and it likely to be modern caused by farming practice (Fig.16).

## **5.6 Aerial Photographs**

*1940s*

5.6.1 In the 1940 the PDA is unclear given the poor quality of the photograph, but it appears to be under agricultural use with a small outbuilding in the south western part of the PDA. The farm complex can be seen to the north. Adjacent to the north leg of the PDA is the outbuilding. It is not clear if this is still standing or not (Plate 1).

*1960s*

5.6.2 This shows the PDA under arable use with the internal fence line division across the area. The building adjacent to the northern leg is no longer showing. To the north there is now a larger barn within the southern area of the farm complex (Plate 2).

*1990*

5.6.3 The fence division has been removed and the PDA is entirely under single arable use as part of a larger field. The north western boundary of the PDA has been fixed with a track around the southern part of the farm complex (Plate 3).

2003

5.6.4 The PDA remains as arable use. The hardstanding around the barn to the north has increased in area (Plate 4)

2022

5.6.5 There is little change to the PDA (Plate 5).

#### *Farmstead*

5.6.6 Little Owl Barn contains an 'L' shaped dwelling which originally formed part of the farmstead to Pedlinge Court. The farmstead could be considered a non-designated heritage asset and is recorded in the Kent HER as a regular courtyard 'L' plan farmstead (MKE88449). The farmstead is in an isolated position. The farmhouse is detached with gable end onto the yard and is not separated from the yard and under different ownership and has been for some time. The Farmstead survey recorded that the farmstead had been altered with partial loss of its original form (less than 50%). The western range of the 'L' shaped feature is a single storey and is under the ownership of Pedlinge Court. The south range is now a 3-storey residential dwelling under the ownership of Little Owl Barn.

5.6.7 The 1797 Ordnance surveyors drawing does not show the 'L' shaped element, which is first seen on the 1841 tithe map. During the second part of the 20th century, additional farm outbuildings are added to the east and south east of the 'L' shaped range. By at least 1990, a new entrance to the farm complex had been created to the south in the northern part of the PDA and Pedlinge Court separated. It is not known when the 'L' shaped range was converted to residential use. The existing large modern barns are used as stable and other buildings as offices. Given the existence of the current modern outbuildings surround the farmstead 'L' shaped range, now dwelling, the proposed development there will be little impact on the significance of the farmstead complex and still allows for the original farm layout to be understood and its significance. In addition, the relationship of the farm has changed significantly with the relationship between the original farmstead range and farmhouse having been severed into 2 separate ownership and the southern part of the 'L' shaped range converted to residential use. The PDA's significance is one of agricultural land belonging to the farm,

which extended southwards in the second half of the 20th century and is now in use as stables.

#### *Cropmarks*

5.6.8 The Kent HER has noted a small number of cropmarks within the study area as seen in Figure 14. There does not appear to be any cropmarks in the close vicinity of the PDA.

#### *Walkover Survey*

5.6.9 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. The walkover survey was undertaken on the 15th of May 2023. No archaeological features were observed (Plates 6-12).

5.6.10 The site was entered from the rural lane into an area of hardstanding south of the existing large stable block. This area of hardstanding is currently separated from the PDA by stock fencing and a small immature hedgerow. The PDA is currently under arable crop and was viewed from the existing site to the north.

## **5.7 Summary of Potential**

5.7.1 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*

5.7.2 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 entries for this period. The potential for finding finds from this period within the development area is considered to be **low**.

#### *Mesolithic*

5.7.3 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period. It is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the development area is **low**.

### *Neolithic*

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

### *Bronze Age*

- 5.7.5 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 has one record dating to this period within the assessment area being that of a barbed and tanged arrowhead found circa 810m to the east. The circumstances surrounding this find are not known and first aware of the find in 1963 (TR 13 NE 273). The potential for finding remains from this period within the development site is considered **low**.

### *Iron Age*

- 5.7.6 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 has no records dating to 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*

- 5.7.7 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. There are five Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area. The closest record is that of the Roman Road (TR 04 SE 120) circa 250m to the south at the end of the lane by the PDA which was the road between Dover and Maidstone that ran by the Roman settlement and Saxon Shore fort of Lympne which is circa 2km to the west, south, west. Unsurprisingly, Roman finds have been found elsewhere within the study area. Circa 570m to the east, north east is a Roman building that is possibly a villa found in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (TR 13 NW 8). A Roman cremation burial accompanied by pottery was discovered in 1867, close to nearby Newington (TR 13 NE 272) circa 810m to the east of the PDA. A surface find of Roman Pottery was seen circa 985m to the south of the PDA in modern times and Roman pottery was found near Burmarsh circa 730m to the south, south west,

where the exact location is not known (TR 13 SW 48). It is likely that the PDA forms part of the wider agricultural hinterland in the Roman period and chance finds cannot be discounted. Therefore, the potential for finding archaeological features or deposits from this period within the development site is considered **moderate**.

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 5.7.8 There is one Kent HER record from this period within the assessment area being a Portable Antiquities Scheme find of a copper alloy brooch (MKE6872). The exact location of the find is not reported, and it has been assigned to a grid square circa 405m north east of the PDA. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered **low**.

#### *Medieval*

- 5.7.9 There are eight Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area. The closest being that of Pedlinge Court circa 75m north of the PDA. Originally a farmhouse, now a house, it is Grade II listed of the 18<sup>th</sup> century with a possible earlier core (TR 13 NW 107). There is no intervisibility between the PDA and Pedlinge Court given the existing modern yard buildings. It is likely that the original small hamlet and manor of Pedlinge was formed in the Medieval period. Circa 260m to the north east is what is believed to be the boundary of the landscape of Brockhill Country Park that was possibly a deer park and is considered to have its origins in the Medieval period (TR 13 NW 202). Circa 600m to the north is Sandling Park, which again is considered to have Medieval origins (TR 13 NW 33). Circa 650m and 840m to the north east are stretches of holloways through Brockhill Country Park (TR 13 NW 154 and TR 13 NW 155) and is believed to be one of the routes out of Hythe towards Pedlinge prior to the Post Medieval turnpiked road. On the outer reaches of the study area circa 810m east is the site of the Premonstratensian monastery of the Priory of St Nicholas (TR 13 NE 274). It was founded as a cell of Lavendon Abbey pre-1158 and transferred to St Radegunds Abbey sometime after 1203-1204, as a result of a scandal. The buildings were then repaired, and the debts paid. It was again impoverished through the French invasion of 1216, but once more restored by St Radegund's, later on becoming a grange. It was dissolved c. 1377. Close by the monetary is the site of a leper hospital known to exist in 1169. (TR 13 NE 275). Some Medieval pottery was also found alongside the Roman pottery near Burmarsh of which little is known about the find (TR 13 SW 48). The PDA lays to the south of the area of Pedlinge Manor and is likely to have been part of the

agricultural hinterland in this period. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period in the PDA is considered **low**.

#### *Post Medieval*

5.7.10 There are 12 records held at the Kent HER from this period within the assessment area. These include the farmstead record for Pedlinge Court (MKE88449), with the yard located to the south of the farmhouse. The western range resides under the currently ownership of Pedlinge Court with the adjoining southern range now a three-storey residence associated with Little Owl Court. The hamlet in this period grew slightly bigger with that of Pedlinge Court Cottage circa 110m to the north west thought to be late 16<sup>th</sup> century (TR 13 NW 122). The other heritage assets are some distance from the PDA and include scattered farmsteads and other listed buildings to the north in the larger centre of Pedlinge as well as the Royal Military Canal to the far south. Historical mapping shows the PDA as agricultural land in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period within the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Modern*

5.7.11 There are 11 records in the Kent HER within the assessment area from this period. Nine of them relating to various pillboxes in the surrounding area reflecting the nearby coast. In addition, to the south at the outer reaches of the assessment area is the Romney and Hythe railway opened in 1926 and a bowl sound mirror from 1929. The majority of the PDA remained as agricultural land until the present day, with an entrance created to Little Owl Barn which lies within the northern part of the PDA in the second half of the 20th century. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period within the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Unknown*

5.7.12 There is one record of a features of unknown date. Being that of undated banks of possible earthworks circa 750m north of the PDA as Chesterfield Woods.

#### *Overview*

5.7.13 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site, but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork. However, there is probably underrepresentation in the archaeological record given the low level of excavational opportunities within the study area.

5.7.14 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 Application Site may contain archaeological sites, 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.

6.1.2 Cartographic regression, topographic analysis and historical research indicate that the PDA has been agricultural land from at least the Post Medieval period and most likely earlier. The previous impact to any potential archaeology is considered to be low although there is the possibility of higher disturbance caused by modern ploughing methods.

#### *Proposed Impact*

6.1.3 The proposed development includes foundations required for the new stables. Should any archaeological remains survive in-situ they will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development of the stables due to the requirement for foundations and services which will have a high impact in that area. The proposed muckout is likely to have a 1m below ground level impact and water storage area will be entirely underground and will have a below ground impact of up to circa 2.5m below current ground levels which is likely to lead to a high/total potential impact respectively on any

potential archaeology in that area. The remaining area to the west will be grass with minimal impact and there will also be hardstanding in the area to the east in front of the new stables which is likely to have a medium impact not comprising of concrete but a firm stone chipping style surface. Should any archaeological remains survive in-situ they will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development due to the requirement for foundations and services.

## **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 development works. The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of low archaeological potential except for the Roman period which is considered moderate. However, the archaeology recorded for the wider area is likely to be underrepresented due to the lack of opportunity for excavations.

7.1.2 With the proposed development likely to cause a high/total impact to any potential archaeology, 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 which can be secured by condition.

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

## 9 REFERENCES

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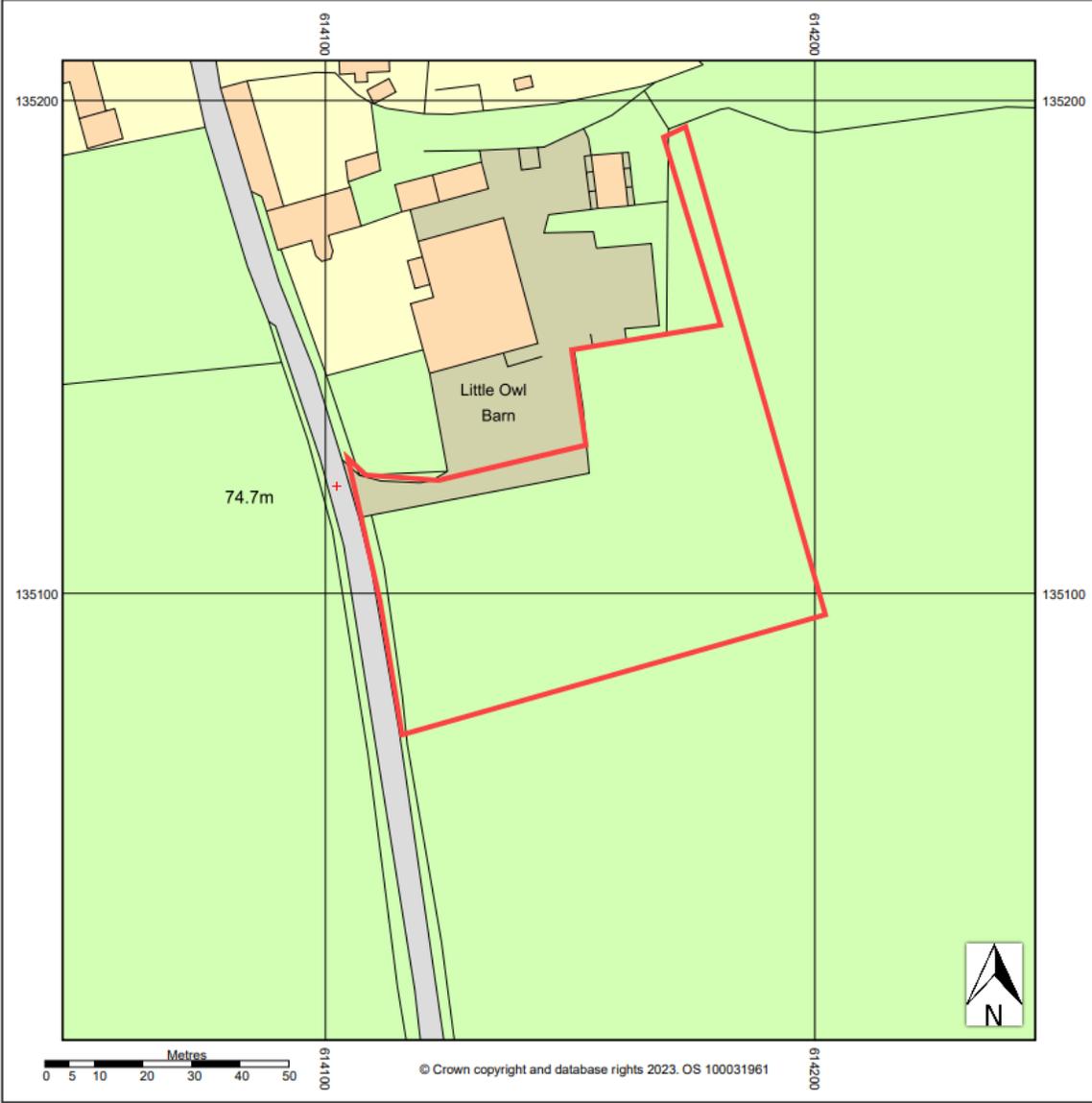


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:10,000, 1:250



Figure 2: Proposed Development

10 HISTORICAL MAPPING



Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797



Figure 5: Saltwood Tithe Map 1841

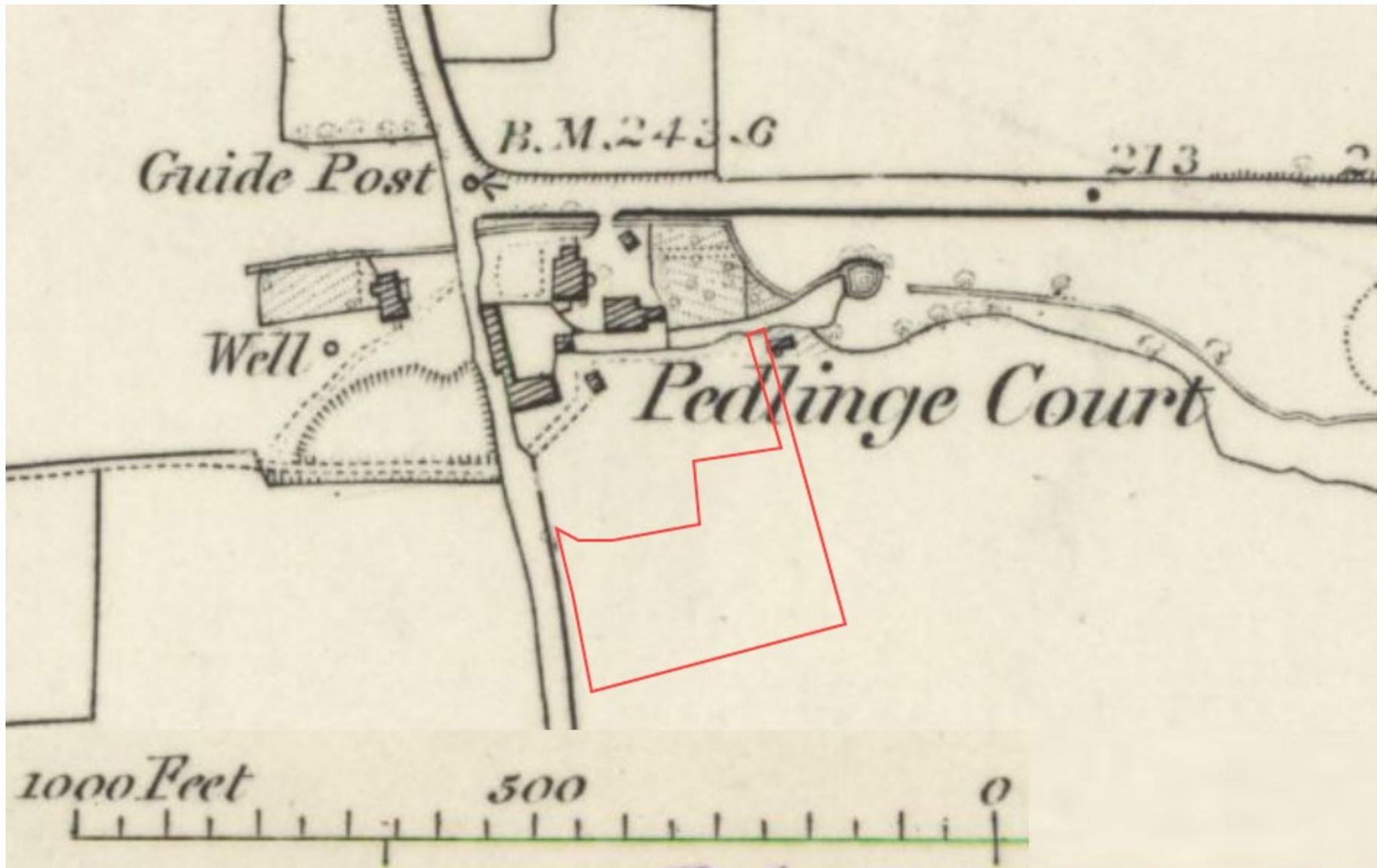


Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1867,

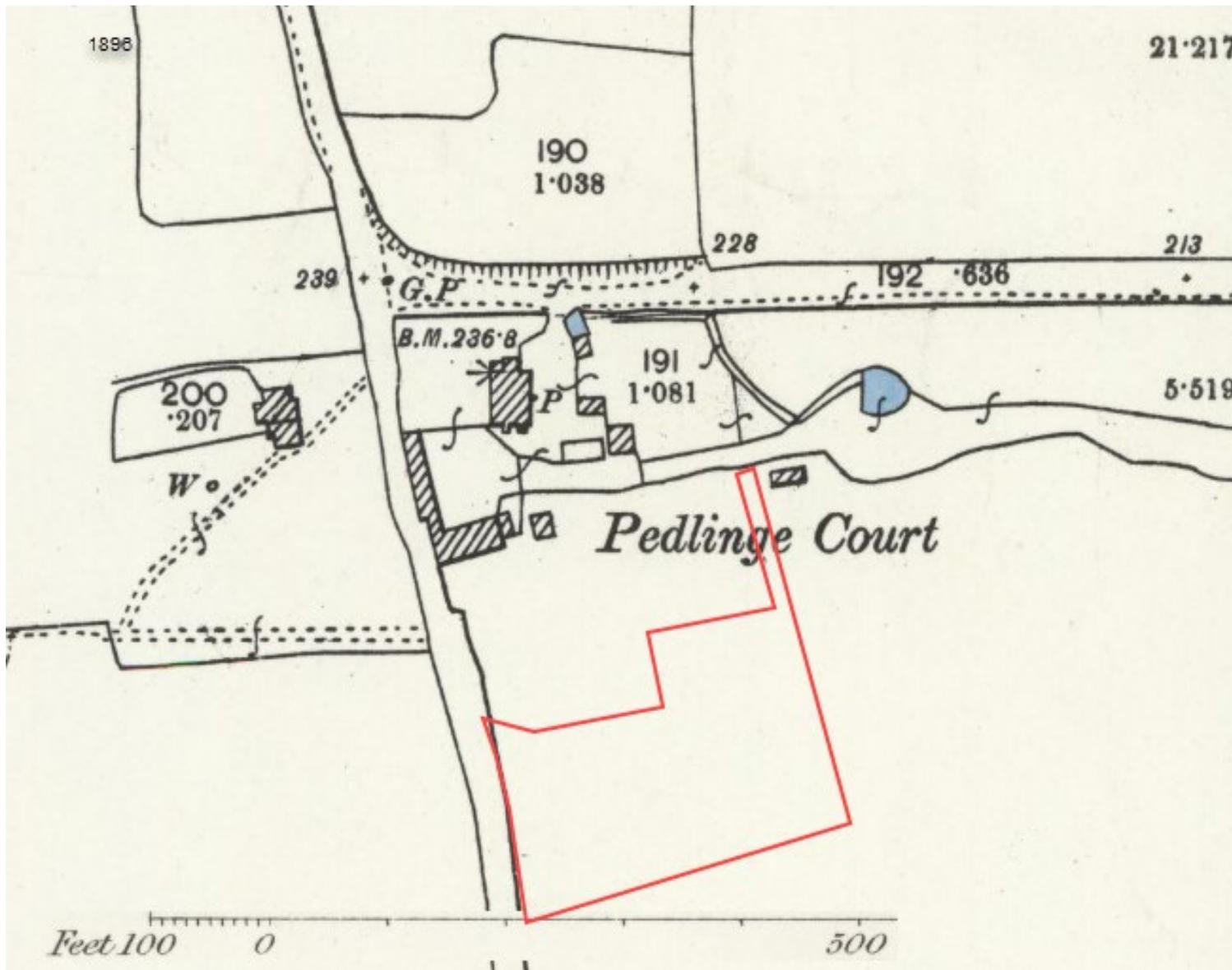


Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1896

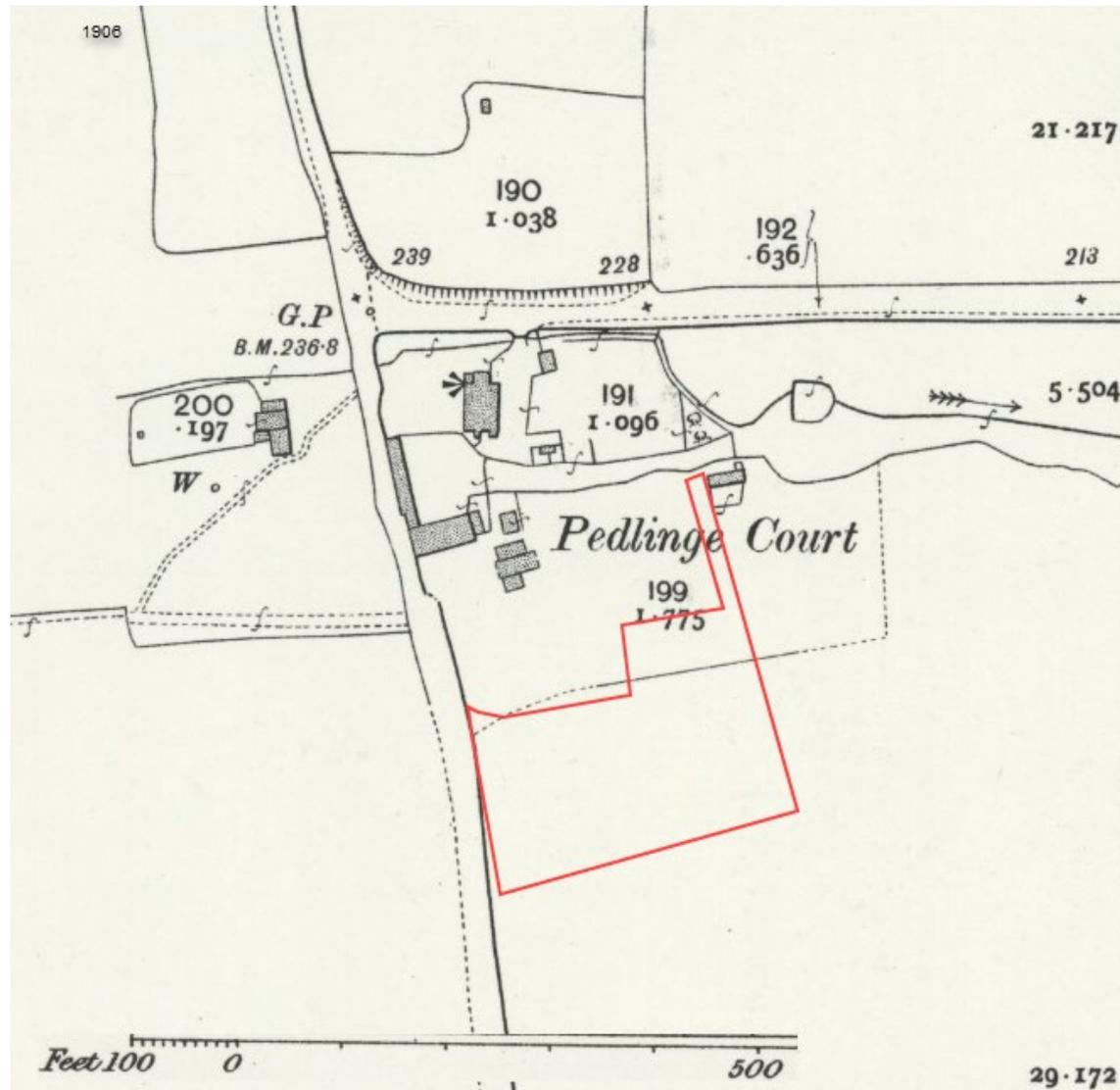


Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1906, scale 1: 2,500

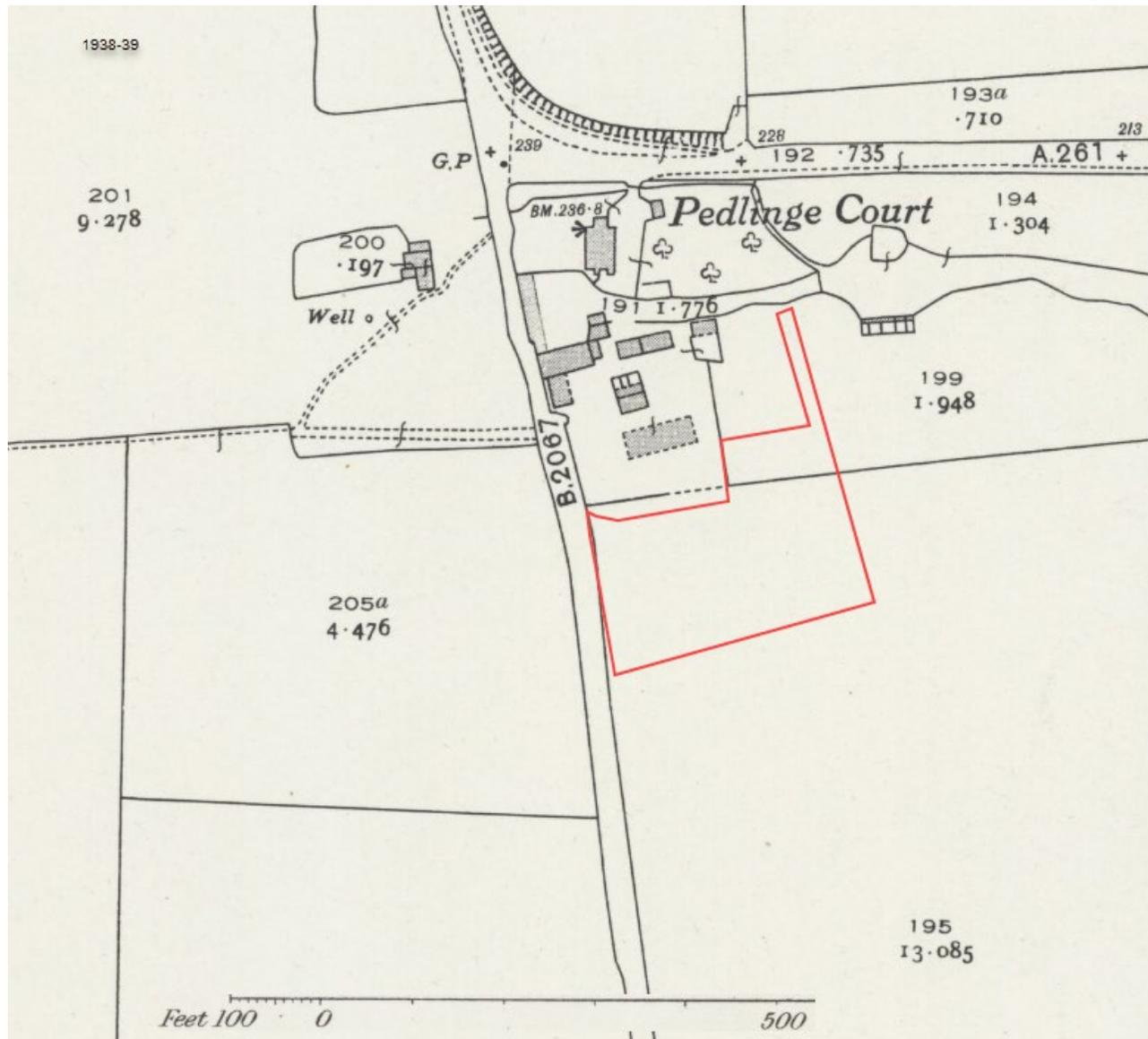


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1938-39, scale 1:2,500

**11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 10-15). ALL DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE SITE BOUNDARY**

Kent HER ID	Record Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 13 NW 52	Monument	Unknown	c. 750m N	Undated banks, Chesterfield Wood. Banks of possible earthworks.
TR 13 SW 48	Findspot	Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval	c. 730m SSW	Pr/Roman pottery found near Burmarsh Rd, Hythe. Prehistoric, Ro and Md pottery collected from the Roughs above Burmarsh Road, Hythe, 'close to WW2 structures'. No details given of type, dates or exact location. Source also refers to 'possible banks', perhaps earthworks.
TR 13 NW 107	Listed Building	Medieval to Modern	c. 75m NNW	Pedlinge Court. Grade II (1061094). Farmhouse, now house. C18, possibly with medieval core. Front elevation red brick in Flemish bond. Gable ends stone on ground floor, tile-hung above. Plain tile roof. Possibly 3 timber-framed bays of hall house with fourth bay added to right. 2 storeys on stone plinth. Moulded brick string course and plain brick eaves band. Roof hipped to right. Gable end stacks. Regular 4-window front of 3-light casements with splayed rubbed-brick voussoirs. 16-pane sashes to ground floor, also with splayed rubbed-brick voussoirs. Panelled door under second window from left, with rectangular 2-light leaded fanlight and flat hood. Boarded door up flight of external steps towards rear of right gable end. C19 stone lean-to towards rear of left gable end. Narrow C19 stone parallel rear range roofed with 3 rear hips. Interior: exposed framing, including moulded end-of-hall beam, possibly in original position.
TR 13 NW 105	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 1010m NE	Brockhill County Secondary School. Grade II (1061096). House, now school. 1611 by Thomas Tournay, and mid C19, with C20 alterations. C17 range roughly coursed galleted stone with plain tile roof. C19 range rendered, with slate roof. C17 range with left third (possibly partly a cross-wing) projecting forwards slightly. Linked by short left return wing (possibly cross-wing to C17 range), to C19 parallel rear range.
TR 13 NW 116	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 390m NNW	Yew Tree House and Yew Tree Cottage. Grade II (1068698). House. Late C18 or early C19. Red and grey brick. Addition to left in red and grey brick, extended further to left in ironstone. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys and basement on galleted stone plinth. Plain brick eaves band. Addition to left with much lower eaves. Roof half-hipped to right. Gable end stack to left end of left section and slightly projecting gable end stack to left end of main range. Regular 5-window front to main range of recessed segmental-headed 12-pane sashes with splayed rubbed brick voussoirs. Ground-floor windows with narrow vitreous brick hoodmould above voussoirs. Central panelled door up 2 steps. Addition to left of four 2-light casements with blocked door to right end. Interior: not inspected.

TR 13 NW 122	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 110m NW	Pedlinge Court Cottage. Grade II (1068709). House. Late C16 or early C17. Timber framed, with plaster infilling. Ground floor of left section underbuilt in flint and brick. Plain tile roof. 3 timber-framed bays; storeyed 2-bay hall with storeyed bay to left, and possibly also formerly to right. 2 storeys on stone plinth. Continuous jetty on solid brackets, underbuilt to left end bay. Close-studded. Long wooden cill to hall. Roof hipped to left, gabled and tile-hung to right. Rear stack to centre of hall. Irregular fenestration of five 2-light leaded casements; two to left end bay, three to centre of hall. Ribbed door up 2 steps to right end of hall, with moulded 4-centred arched doorhead and carved flowers to spandrels. C19 and C20 red brick lean-tos to gable ends. Interior: moulded beams and joists to hall. Exposed framing.
TR 13 SW 104	Monument	Modern	c. 915m SSE	Pillbox
TR 13 SW 97	Monument	Modern	c. 685m S	Pillbox
TR 13 SW 94	Monument	Modern	c. 250m S	Pillbox
TR 13 SW 106	Monument	Modern	c. 430m SE	Pillbox
TR 13 SW 96	Monument	Modern	c. 525m SW	Pillbox
TR 13 SW 86	Monument	Modern	c. 680m ESE	Pillbox
TR 13 NW 135	Monument	Modern	c. 715m E	Pillbox
TR 13 SW 77	Monument	Modern	c. 725m SE	Pillbox
TR 13 NW 137	Monument	Modern	c. 345m WSW	Pillbox
TR 13 NE 272	Monument	Roman	c. 810m E	Roman cremation burial in cist. found near Newington in 1867. It was accompanied by a jug or amphora. The finds are in Folkestone Museum.
TR 13 NE 273	Findspot	Bronze Age	c. 810m E	Barbed and tanged arrowhead
TR 13 NE 274	Monument	Medieval	c. 810m E	Premonstratensian monastery. The Priory of St Nicholas, a Premonstratensian house was founded as a cell of Lavendon Abbey pre-1158. It was transferred to St Radegunds Abbey sometime after 1203-1204, as a result of a scandal, and the buildings were repaired, and the debts paid. It was again impoverished through the invasion of 1216, but once more restored by St Radegund's, later on becoming a grange. It was dissolved c. 1377.
TR 13 NE 275	Monument	Medieval	c. 810m E	Leper Hospital documented at Hythe in 1169.
TR 13 NW 8	Monument	Roman	c. 570m ENE	Roman Building, Harp Wood, Saltwood. Corner of a substantial Roman building, uncovered in the 19th century in Harp Wood, Saltwood. Possibly a villa.
TR 13 SW 100	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 825m SE	C19th gravel road surfaces alongside the Military canal, Hythe

TR 13 SW 19	Monument	Modern	c. 595m SSW	Hythe Sound Mirror. This 'bowl' mirror dates from 1929. It is a survivor of three sound mirrors constructed just below the crest of 'The Roughs', an area of rising ground to landward of Hythe Ranges. It was intended to give early-warning of approaching enemy aircraft by detecting the sound of their engines at long distance and formed part of a chain of partly experimental sound mirrors at points along the Kentish coast from Greatstone to Dover.
TR 13 SW 113	Findspot	Roman	c. 985m S	Roman pottery near St Michael's Ashe, Hythe. Surface find.
MKE67798	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 995m SSW	PAS find. Post Medieval silver coin
MKE68752	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 405m NE	PAS find. Early Medieval copper alloy brooch
TR 13 NW 169	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 720m E	Milestone
MKE88446	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 390m NNW	Oxendon Farm. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmhouse detached in central position Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%) New sheds: Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them.
MKE88447	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 460m NNW	Pedlinge Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE88448	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 390m NNW	Yew Tree House (Yewtree House). A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%).
MKE88449	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 65m NW	Pedlinge Court. A regular L-plan farmstead. Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
TR 13 NW 284	Building	Post Medieval	c. 590m NNW	Pedlinge Chapel at Ease - Track leading to Sandling Park, Pedlinge. traditionally the place of worship for the estate workers and was built by the Hardy family (The family who lived at Sandling Park). It is first shown on the OS 2nd Edition map
TR 13 NW 154	Monument	Medieval	c. 650m NE	Hollow way in Brockhill Country Park
TR 13 NW 155	Monument	Medieval	c.840m NE	Hollow way, Brockhill Country Park
TR 12 NW 50	Monument	Modern	c. 900m S	Romney, Hythe & Dymchurch Light Railway. Light railway built in 1926.
TR 04 SE 120	Monument	Roman	c. 250m SE	Roman road Maidstone to Dover via Lympne
TQ 92 NW 18	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 900m S	The Royal Military Canal. Disused defensive canal built during the Napoleonic Wars from 1804 and 1809 in response to the threat of invasion.

TR 13 NW 33	Landscape	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 600m N	Sandling park. C19 woodland garden much developed in C20, c.12ha, within estate of parkland, woodland and agricultural land, c.600ha. The house at Sandling Park by Joseph Bonomi 1797, destroyed by bombing 1942. woodland garden developed 1846. The planting of both park and gardens has been planned consistently since 1897. LISTED GRADE II (1000262)
TR 13 NW 202	Landscape	Medieval to Modern	c. 260m NE	Brockhill Country Park, possible former deer park. contains a number of historic landscape features including boundaries, earthworks, garden features etc. The park is divided between Brockhill Country Park (in the west and north) and Brockhill Park School (in the east and south). The park probably has its origins in the medieval period.

<b>KHER Event ID</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Name</b>
EKE10094	Watching brief	2002	line of the Orchard Valley Flood Relief Scheme, Hythe. (TR 13 SW 100 C19th gravel road surfaces alongside the Military canal, Hythe)
EKE10808	Field Observation	2004	Historic landscape survey at Brockhill Country Park, Saltwood. k. The park contained an area of Wilderness Garden, which was not deemed to be in a great condition. The park is not of significant historical interest.
EKE10809	Field Observation	2009	Historic environment assessment, Brockhill Country Park, Saltwood. It was concluded that the park was in relatively good condition (better than the OA report of 2006 suggested), but still has limited historical and archaeological potential. Various landscape features found.
EKE10810	Excavation	2008	Small excavation of a Roman building, Harp Wood, Saltwood (TR 13 NW 8)
EKE10811	Geophysical Survey	2008	At the site of a Roman building, Harp Wood, Saltwood
EKE10844	Watching brief	2002	During the reinstatement of the Military Road, Hythe. The original pebble surface was found for the most part.
EKE14477	Fieldwalking Survey	2005	Denge Security Main. Field reconnaissance survey carried out including plots boundaries and a Fieldwalking survey. 90% of the route appeared to have no archaeological remains. One sherd of Iron Age pottery and one sherd of medieval pottery were found (TR 02 NE 147).
EKE21146	Architectural Survey	2005	Concrete Sound Mirror, Cinque Ports Training Area, Hythe.
EKE17360	Desk Based Assessment	2004	Brockhill Country Park. The DBA and walkover survey identified a large number of historic landscape features such as banks, place names, boundary features etc.

Figure 10: Gazetteer of HER Data

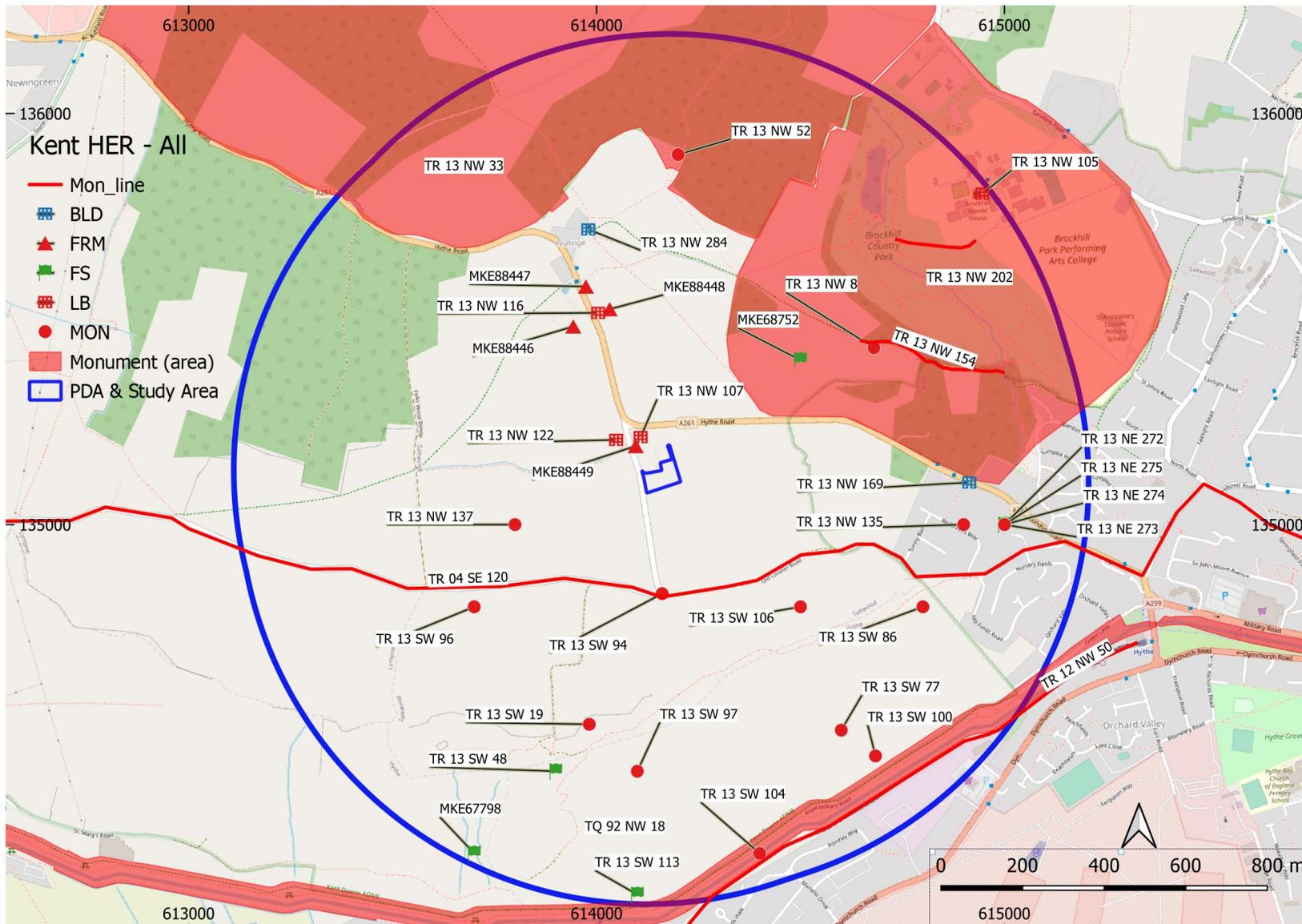


Figure 11: KHER Monument Record

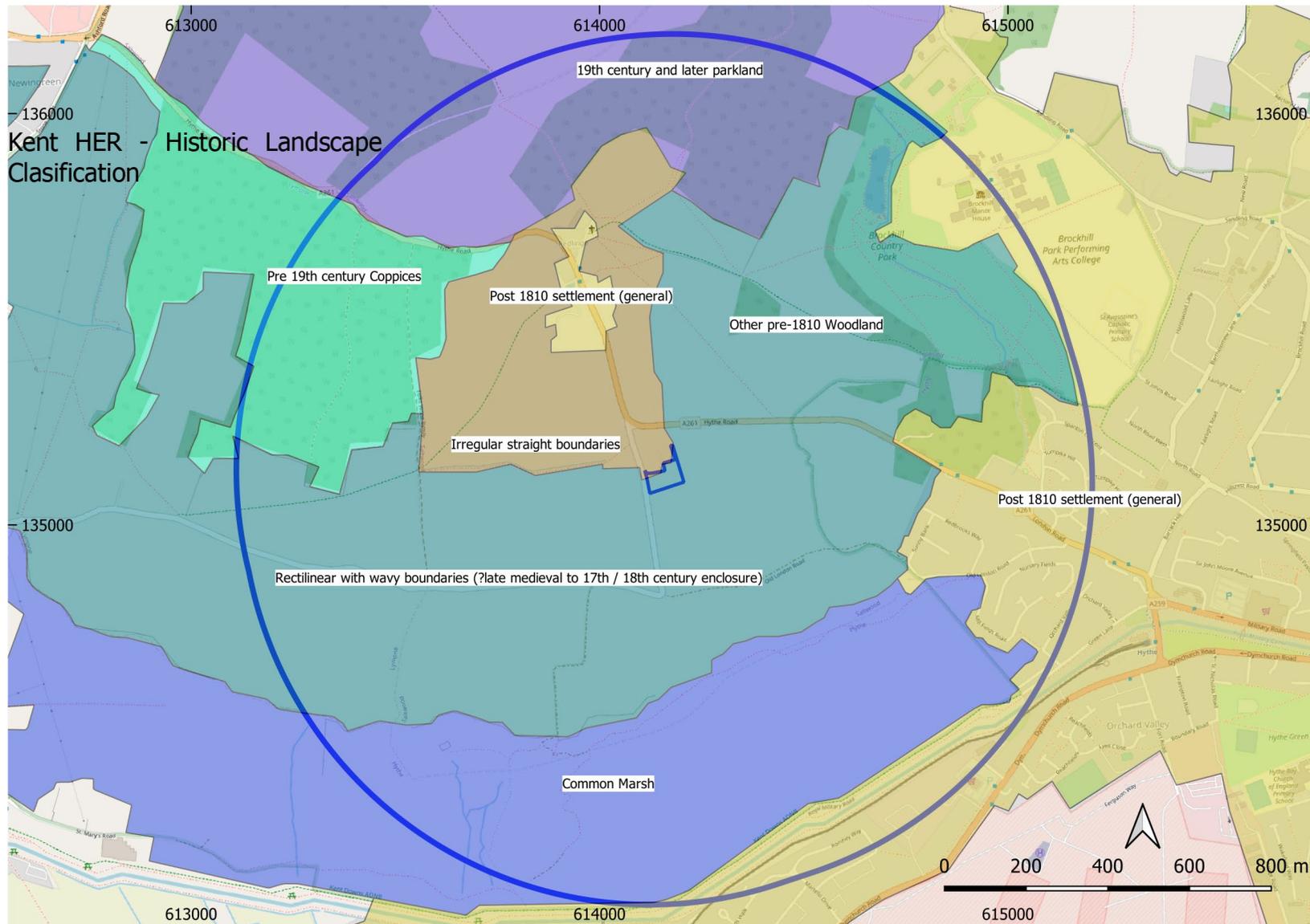


Figure 12: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

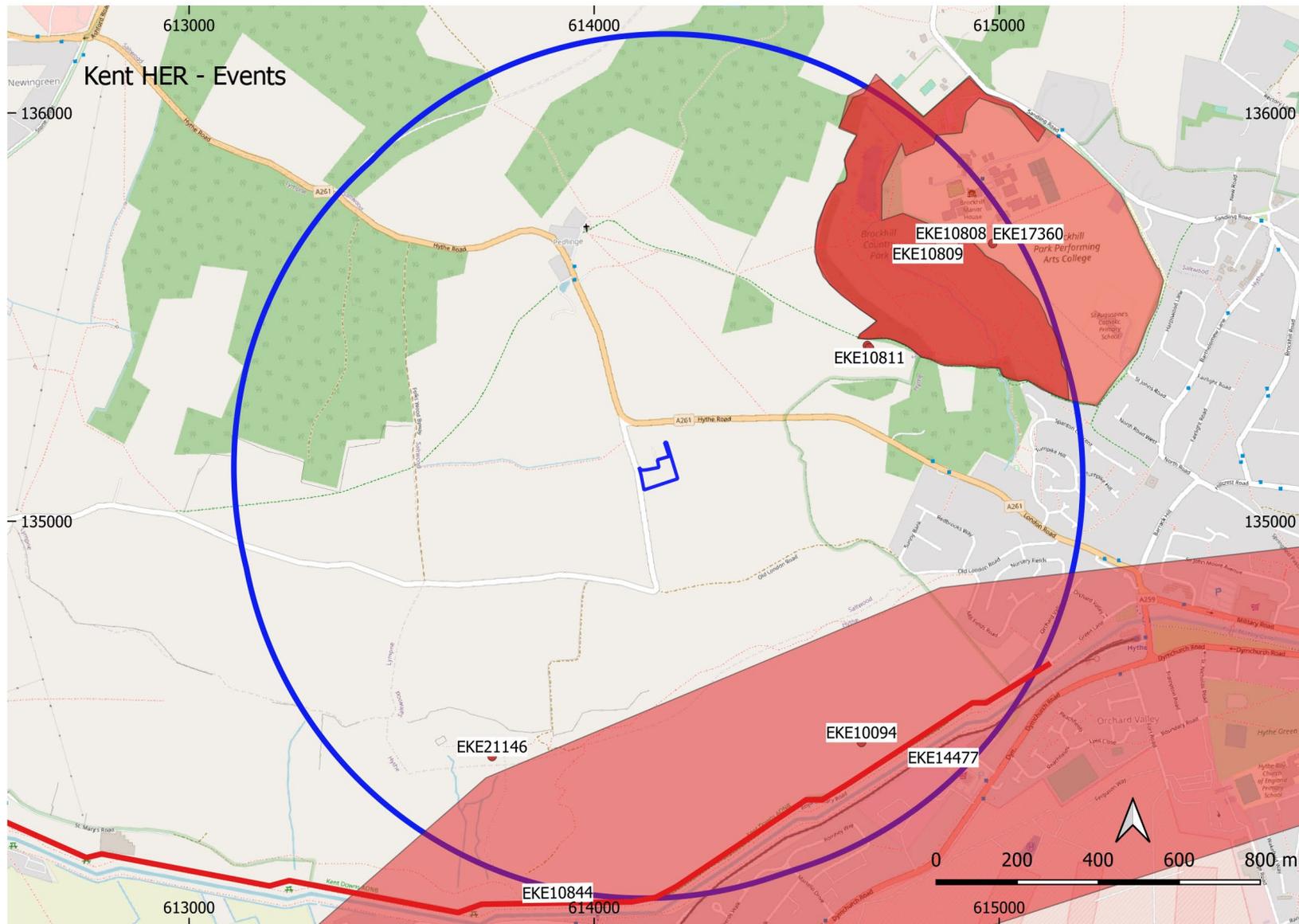


Figure 13: KHER Events

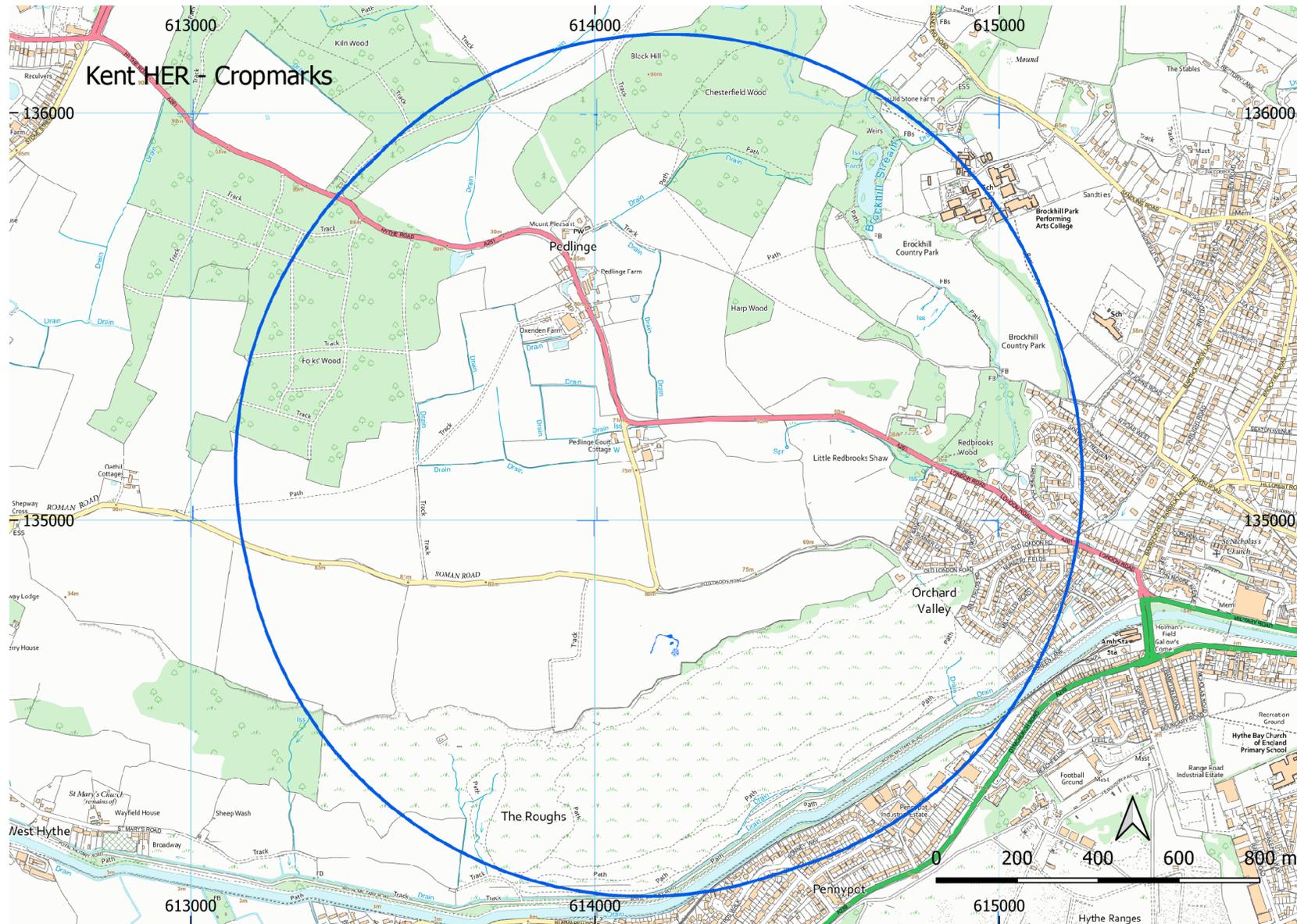


Figure 14: KHER Cropmarks

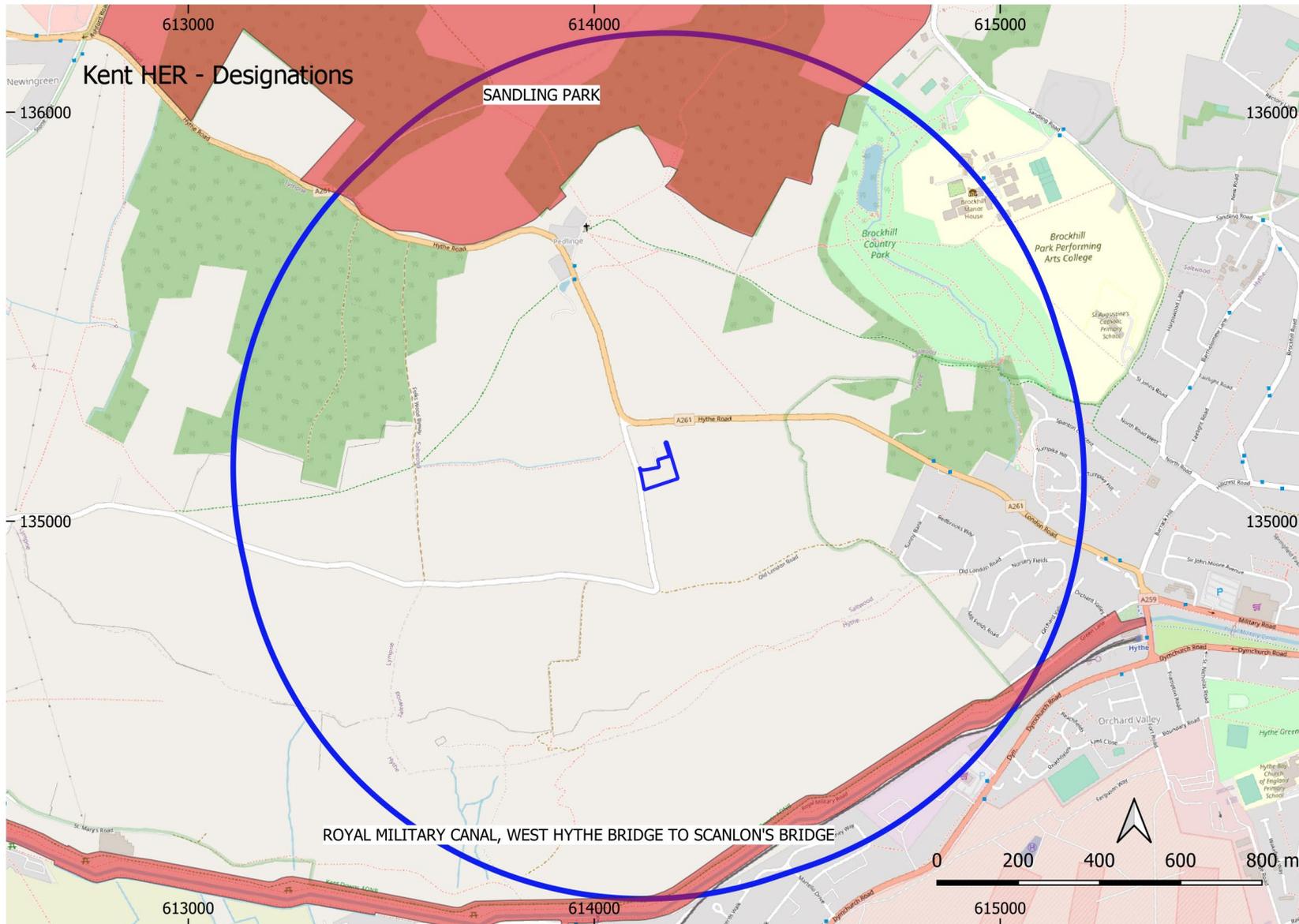


Figure 15: Designations

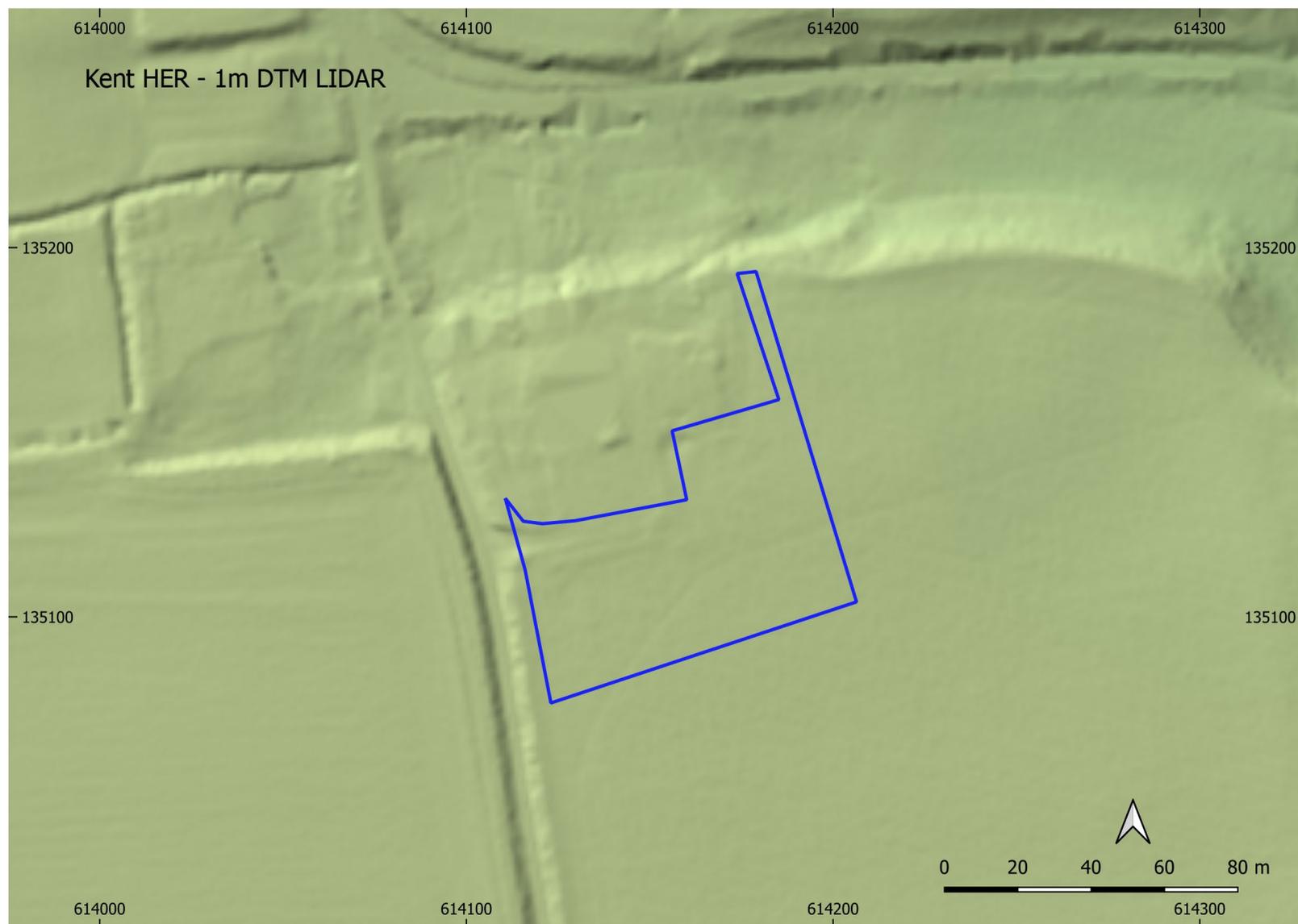


Figure 16: 1m DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency)

12 PLATES



Plate 1: 1940s. (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2022 (Google Earth)



*Plate 6: Entrance to the PDA (facing ENE)*



*Plate 7: Western Boundary of the PDA (facing SSE)*



*Plate 8: Looking northwards from the PDA entrance (facing N)*



*Plate 9: View across the PDA, western side (facing S)*



*Plate 10: View across the PDA eastern side (facing SE)*



*Plate 11: View towards the PDA from the yard to the north (facing S)*



*Plate 12: View towards the eastern side of the PDA (facing E)*

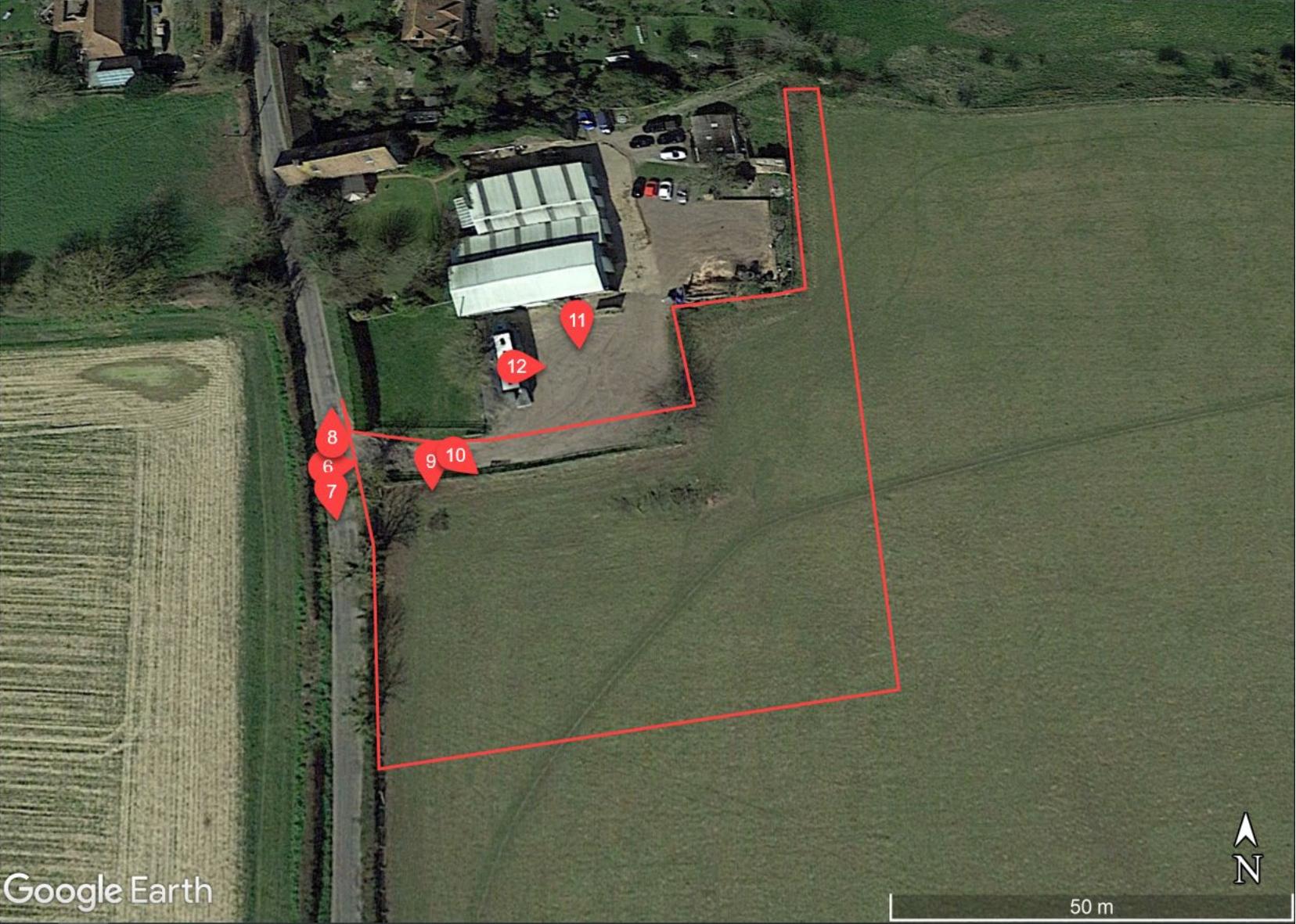


Plate 13: Plate locations