

South Brooks Solar Farm

Preliminary Environmental Information
Volume 2: Appendix 8.2: Archaeology
and Built Heritage Desk-Based
Assessment

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SOUTH BROOKS SOLAR FARM

Archaeology and Built Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

for Blue Planet Solar Limited

09/04/2026

SOUTH BROOKS SOLAR DCO

Archaeology and Built Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

for Blue Planet Solar Limited

April 2026

Ver 1.3

PROJECT INFORMATION:

HA JOB NO.	P24-268
NGR	604100 121500
PARISH	Lydd, Camber, Old Romney and Ivychurch
COUNCIL	Kent County Council, East Sussex County Council, Folkestone and Hythe District Council and Rother District Council

PROJECT TEAM:

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Blue Planet Solar Limited (“the Applicant”) and presents the results of an archaeology and built heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) for the proposed South Brooks Solar Farm (centred on NGR 604100 121500). The DBA Study Area includes a 1km buffer zone beyond the draft Order Limits (henceforth “the Site”), within which the archaeological and historical development of the Site and surrounding area is discussed. It also considers designated heritage assets within a 5km buffer zone beyond the Site to identify those sensitive to changes within their setting. In accordance with national and local planning policy and guidance, the possible impacts that the proposed development could have on known and potential below-ground archaeological remains within the Site are considered. A more detailed assessment of impacts (including those arising from changes within the setting of heritage assets) will be presented within the Environmental Statement (ES) once the design of the proposed solar farm is finalised.

The DBA identified no designated heritage assets within the Site boundary (“the draft Order Limits”) and a further 219 designated heritage assets located within the wider study area.

The assessment identified 172 non-designated archaeological assets within the draft Order Limits, and 1026 non-designated heritage assets in the wider study area.

There are no designated assets and 18 non-designated assets located within the cable route.

A tidal channel, the Wainway, ran from Camber, past Agney to Old Romney. Part of the Wainway may run through South Brooks A. A tidal inlet was also present at New Romney during the early medieval period. The Wainway Channel and the New Romney tidal inlet together created an island out of Lydd; Lydd did not become attached to the mainland until the medieval period. It is probable that all or part of South Brooks C lay within the waters of the tidal inlet and was therefore underwater. It is also likely that there was woodland in or around Lydd that was exploited by the local populace by the end of this period¹.

This assessment has identified a medium to high potential for remains of medieval and post-medieval date to be encountered throughout the draft Order Limits. It has also identified a medium potential for remains dating to the Bronze Age, Roman, Early Medieval and Modern Periods, a low to medium potential for Iron Age remains and a negligible to low potential for remains dating to the Palaeolithic to Neolithic periods. Potential for these periods will vary depending on depth across the PDA due to the history of inundation and reclamation from a tidal channel and inlet.

In light of the archaeological and geoarchaeological potential of the Site, the local planning authority may require further archaeological investigation, either as a staged field evaluation to be submitted as supporting information with a planning application, or as a condition of consent.

Such a staged programme of works may comprise trial trenching informed by the geophysical survey carried out on site, followed by further mitigation if required. Both Kent County Council and East Sussex County Council have requested that geoarchaeological deposit modelling is undertaken to inform the forthcoming Environmental Statement.

It is not anticipated that any proposals to develop the site should represent a conflict with legislation or national or local planning policies relating to the historic environment. The likely development impacts are not considered sufficiently significant to warrant refusal of a planning application to develop the site.

¹ Eddison 2000, 60 – 63 and Figure 26b; Draper 2024, Figure 2; Munnery 2025, 59 and 64 and Figure 2.4
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1. Introduction

1.1. *Planning Background*

- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by Blue Planet Solar Limited ("the Applicant") and presents the results of an archaeology and built heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) for the proposed South Brooks Solar Farm (centred on NGR 604100 121500) (Illus 1).
- 1.1.2. This report describes and assesses the significance of known heritage assets and potential archaeological and built heritage remains within the draft Order Limits (henceforth "the Site"). It provides an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of heritage assets, including upon the contribution made by their setting, in order to identify potential historic environment planning constraints.
- 1.1.3. This approach is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies on the historic environment in the planning process (see Part 2).

1.2. *Consultation*

- 1.2.1. The County Archaeologist for East Sussex County Council² and the Senior Archaeological officer for Kent County Council³ have confirmed that a 1km study area for baseline data collection, assessment of impacts to the physical remains and settings of non-designated heritage assets and assessment of impacts to the physical remains of designated heritage assets is appropriate for this report.
- 1.2.2. Historic England have confirmed that a 5km study area for assessment of impacts to the settings of designated heritage assets which is also informed by ZTV and following Historic England guidance and IEMA's, ClfA's and IHBC's 2021 publication 'Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK' would be an acceptable approach to this report⁴.

1.3. *Site Description*

- 1.3.1. The South Brooks Solar Farm comprises the construction, operation and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) array electricity generating facility across approximately 1,208 hectares (ha) of land (the 'Site'), with approximately 1,157ha of the Site located within Kent and approximately 50ha in East Sussex. The Project includes PV arrays, onsite substation(s), Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) units, power conversion stations, grid connection infrastructure (including underground grid connection cabling to the Point of Connection (PoC) and underground interconnecting cable routes), access tracks, as well as specific landscape and ecological mitigation and enhancement areas across Project parcels. The draft Order Limits is presented in Figure 1-1: Site Boundary of Volume 1 of the Preliminary Environmental Information.

² Pers comm, 8th August 2025

³ Pers comm, 28 July 2025

⁴ Pers comm, 10th September 2025

- 1.3.2. The draft Order Limits sits across two district council boundaries, Folkestone and Hythe District Council and Rother District Council. The proposed solar farm lies within the Walland and Denge Marshes of the wider Romney Marsh area.
- 1.3.3. The draft Order Limits consists of five separate land parcels (South Brooks A – E) in addition to interconnecting cable routes and a grid connection cable corridor. Each of these areas is described below.

South Brooks A

- 1.3.4. South Brooks A is centred on NGR 601176 121535. It is located 1.1km to the west of the settlement of Lydd, 1.3km to the north-east of the settlement of Camber, 1.8km to the south-west of the settlement of Old Romney and 3.9km to the south-east of the settlement of Brookland.
- 1.3.5. South Brooks A is divided into 35 Fields (A1 – A35) by drainage ditches (also called 'sewers'), tree lines and vegetation or stock fencing. All of the Fields are under arable cultivation (grass or vegetable crop) apart from Field A9, which is in use as pasture.
- 1.3.6. South Brooks A is bordered by agricultural land apart from its north-west corner, which is bordered by Midley Wall road. This road also runs through South Brooks A at its north-east corner. South Brooks A can be accessed via Midley Wall road, a number of farm access tracks and several public footpaths.
- 1.3.7. Two overhead lines and associated pylons run through South Brooks A. The first is orientated north-west to south-east and passes through Fields A19 – A28. The second is orientated north-east to south-west and passes through Fields A6 and A7. A wind farm is present to the immediate west and north of Fields A30, A34 and A35.
- 1.3.8. Bodies of water within South Brooks A are limited to the drainage ditches or sewers which subdivide its Fields.
- 1.3.9. South Brooks A contains the sites of two abandoned farmsteads (Lower Agney and Little Scotney). The dwelling of Newland and a dwelling and large agricultural barns in the north of South Brooks A are excluded from the draft Order Limits.
- 1.3.10. Heritage assets identified within South Brooks A during the site visit and by desk-based research are discussed as applicable in Section 5.5.
- 1.3.11. A representative selection of photographs of South Brooks A taken during the site visit are presented in Annex 4.

South Brooks B

- 1.3.12. South Brooks B is centred on NGR 604692 124206. It is located 2km to the north of the settlement of Lydd, 450m to the south-west of the settlement of New Romney and 1.5km to the south-east of the settlement of Old Romney.
- 1.3.13. South Brooks B is divided into six Fields (B1 – B6) by drainage ditches or sewers, tree lines and vegetation, grassed banks or farm access tracks. All of the Fields are under arable cultivation (grass or vegetable crop) apart from Field B6, which contains a body of water and scrub vegetation.
- 1.3.14. South Brooks B is bordered by agricultural land apart from a section of its southern side, which is bordered by Romney Meadows Caravan and Camping Park (previously a farmstead named Caldecot). The B2075 (Romney Road) runs through South Brooks B. South Brooks B can be accessed via this road and farm access tracks.
- 1.3.15. One overhead line and associated pylons run north-west to south-east through Fields B2 – B4.
- 1.3.16. Heritage assets identified within South Brooks B during the site visit and by desk-based research are discussed as applicable in Section 5.5.

- 1.3.17. A representative selection of photographs of South Brooks B taken during the site visit are presented in Annex 4.

South Brooks C

- 1.3.18. South Brooks C is centred on NGR 606795 123272. It is located 500m to the south of the settlement of New Romney, bordered by the settlement of Greatstone and 1.5km to the north-east of the settlement of Lydd.
- 1.3.19. South Brooks C is divided into eight Fields (C1 – C8) by drainage ditches or sewers, farm access tracks and raised grassed banks. All of its Fields are under arable cultivation (grass or vegetable crop).
- 1.3.20. South Brooks C is bordered by agricultural land apart from its eastern side, which is bordered by the Romney, Hythe & Dymchurch Light Railway. South Brooks C can be accessed via Belgar Farm and public footpaths.
- 1.3.21. There are no known utilities within South Brooks C or bodies of water other than the drainage ditches or sewers which subdivide its Fields.
- 1.3.22. Heritage assets identified within South Brooks C during the site visit and by desk-based research are discussed as applicable in Section 5.5.
- 1.3.23. A representative selection of photographs of South Brooks C taken during the site visit are presented in Annex 4.

South Brooks D

- 1.3.24. South Brooks D is centred on NGR 605450 121139. It is bordered by the settlement of Lydd, 2.5km to the south of the settlement of New Romney and 2km to the west of the settlement of Greatstone.
- 1.3.25. South Brooks D divided into three Fields (D1 – D3) by hedgerows and stock fencing. All of its Fields are under arable cultivation (grass or vegetable crop).
- 1.3.26. South Brooks D is bordered by agricultural land to its east, Dungeness Road to its south, the settlement of Lydd to its west, and the access road to Lydd Airport to its north. South Brooks D can be accessed via these roads and public footpaths. The line of the dismantled Lydd & New Romney Branch Railway runs between Fields D3 and Fields D4 – D5.
- 1.3.27. Two overhead lines and associated pylons run through South Brooks D. The first is orientated north-east to south-west and passes through Fields D1 – D3. A small offshoot of this overhead line which connects to Jack's Court Farmhouse is present within Field D2. The second overhead line is orientated north-west to south-east and passes through Fields D2 and D3.
- 1.3.28. Heritage assets identified within South Brooks D during the site visit and by desk-based research are discussed as applicable in Section 5.5.
- 1.3.29. A representative selection of photographs of South Brooks D taken during the site visit are presented in Annex 4.

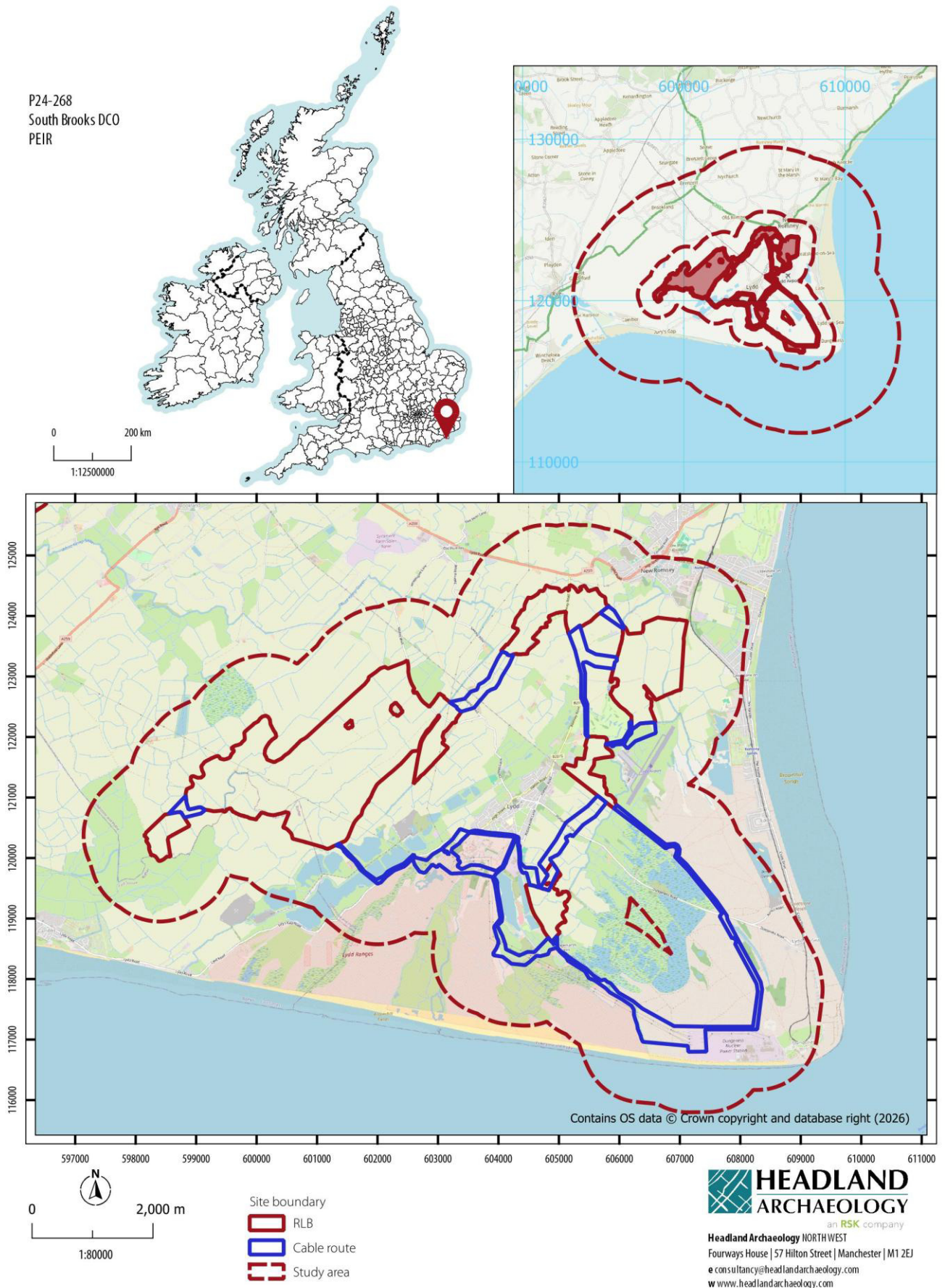
South Brooks E

- 1.3.30. South Brooks E is centred on NGR 604892 119236. It is located 500m to the south-west of the settlement of Lydd.
- 1.3.31. South Brooks E is divided into three Fields (E1 – E3) by drainage ditches or sewers. All of its Fields are in use as pasture.
- 1.3.32. South Brooks E is bordered to its north, east and south by agricultural land and to its west by Dengemarsh Road. South Brooks E can be accessed via this road.

- 1.3.33. There are no known utilities within South Brooks E. In addition to the drainage ditches or sewers which subdivide its Fields, there is a drainage ditch which runs through the northern part of Field E1.
- 1.3.34. Heritage assets identified within South Brooks E during the site visit and by desk-based research are discussed as applicable in Section 5.5.
- 1.3.35. A representative selection of photographs of South Brooks E taken during the site visit are presented in Annex 4.

Grid Connection Corridor

- 1.3.36. Parcels proposed for Solar PV, substation(s) or BESS will be connected to each other using underground cables within the Interconnecting Cable Routes. Options for these routes have been assessed in this DBA (although not all route options may be progressed following more detailed design review) and are:
- IC 1, between South Brooks A and South Brooks B;
 - IC 2, between South Brooks B and South Brooks C;
 - IC5b, between IC2 and South Brooks D;
 - IC7, between South Brooks D and South Brooks E;
 - IC8, between South Brooks B and South Brooks C;
 - IC9, between South Brooks C and South Brooks D;
 - IC11, between IC11a and IC13;
 - IC11a, between IC11 and South Brooks E;
 - IC11b, between IC11, IC11a, IC12 and South Brooks E;
 - IC12, between IC 13 and IC 11b;
 - IC 13, between South Brooks A, IC 11 and IC 12;
 - IC 14, between the two parts of South Brooks A;
 - G2, between South Brooks D and G3; and
 - G3, between South Brooks E and G2.
- 1.3.37. Heritage assets identified within the grid connection cable route during the site visit and by desk-based research are discussed as applicable in Section 5.5.
- 1.3.38. The grid connection cable route will link the proposed solar farm to the National Grid Substation at Dungeness.



Illus 1 Site location and layout

1.4. *Geology and Geomorphology*

Romney Marsh⁵

- 1.4.1. Romney Marsh, in which the Site is located, is a flat and low-lying agricultural area which developed behind a naturally occurring shingle coastal barrier during the Holocene period. Until the historic period, it was formed of salt- and freshwater marsh. Romney Marsh is separated from the rest of the English mainland by an ancient cliff line to its north and west. To the west of this cliff line is the upland of the Weald.
- 1.4.2. The term 'Romney Marsh', as used in this DBA (following Eddison⁶, refers to the entire of area of marshland and shingle lying between Hythe to the north, Appledore to the west and Rye to the south, which is encircled by the ancient cliff line to the north and west. However, Romney Marsh can be subdivided further into Romney Marsh proper (to the north of New Romney and the Rhee Wall), Walland Marsh (between Lydd, Rye and Appledore) and Denge Marsh (which incorporates the Dungeness Headland)⁷.
- 1.4.3. Romney Marsh was created in three main phases: a pre- shingle barrier and shingle barrier initiation phase (up to approximately 5000 BCE), a shingle barrier growth and consolidation phase (c. 5000 BCE – 800 BCE), and a shingle barrier reorientation and breakdown phase (c. 800 BCE to present).
- 1.4.4. Prior to the establishment of the shingle barrier, the Romney Marsh area was probably a shallow marine bay containing small islands of higher land. Large depositions of shingle on the English Channel bed at the end of the last Ice Age were added to by the action of longshore drift, such that, by c. 4500 BCE, a shingle barrier (the amalgamation of hundreds of small individual shingle and sand banks) had been established. The shingle barrier created intertidal wetlands and saltmarsh behind it; this was the beginning of the creation of the modern Romney Marsh. From the Late Iron Age, marine transgressions had begun to break the barrier, creating inlets which were fully infilled through natural infilling, manmade drainage systems and storm surges by the post-medieval period. Further detail as to the evolution of Romney Marsh is given in relevant sections of the Archaeological and Historical Narrative (Section 5.5).
- 1.4.5. The Romney Marsh depositional complex contains nationally important geomorphological and palaeoenvironmental information regarding the Holocene evolution of the south-east coastline of England, including peat deposits. This is recognised by its inclusion within the Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay Site of Special Scientific Interest.

The Site

- 1.4.6. South Brooks A and B lie within Walland Marsh, and South Brooks C – E lie within Denge Marsh. Previous palaeoenvironmental assessment suggests that Walland Marsh was not formed until the late 2nd millennium BCE and that Denge Marsh was created during the 1st millennium AD⁸.
- 1.4.7. The Site's underlying solid geology is recorded by British Geological Survey (BGS) as Hastings Beds (Subgroup), consisting of sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. Superficial deposits within land parcels South Brooks A – E are recorded as Holocene tidal flat deposits⁹.
- 1.4.8. Boreholes taken within the Site and available to view on the BGS GeoIndex Onshore¹⁰ view which have recorded stratigraphy of relevance to this DBA are summarised in Table 1 below.

⁵ Eddison 2000, 32 – 36; Long et al 2007; Clark 2018; Historic England 2020; Natural England 2025; Munnelly 2025

⁶ Eddison 2000, 32 – 36

⁷ Eddison 2000, 17 - 18

⁸ Figure 2.2 – Figure 2.4 in Munnelly 2025

⁹ BGS 2025

¹⁰ Ibid

Table 1 Borehole records with the Site

Borehole ID	Borehole location	Stratigraphy			
		<i>Deposit description</i>	<i>Deposit interpretation</i>	<i>Deposit thickness</i>	<i>Depth current level below ground level</i>
TR02SW6	Field A23 or A24	-	Topsoil	0.45m	-
		Firm brown silty clay	Subsoil	0.61m	0.45m
		Soft brownish grey silty clay	Subsoil	0.76m	1.06m
		Peat	Peat	0.38m	1.82m
		Loose to moderately compacted brown silty sand	Possible tidal flat deposits	5.1m	2.2m
TR02SE11	Field D1	-	Topsoil	0.3m	-
		Firm silty clay	Subsoil	0.3m	0.3m
		Medium grey sand	Possible tidal flat deposits	0.3m	0.6m
TR02SE14	Field D2	-	Topsoil	0.1m	-
		Firm sandy silty clay	Subsoil	0.66m	0.1m
TR02SE15	Field D2	-	Topsoil	0.23m	-
		Very sandy brown clay	Subsoil	0.44m	0.23m

- 1.4.10. A borehole (TQ92SE1) is recorded in Field A25, but its records were not available to view. One borehole (TR02SE23) has been taken in Field C2 but is confidential and therefore could not be viewed. No boreholes are recorded in South Brooks D, E or F.
- 1.4.11. The Site is likely to contain nationally important geomorphological and palaeoenvironmental information regarding the Holocene evolution of the south-east coastline of England, including peat deposits.
- 1.4.12. Given the limited available data, detailed geoarchaeological deposit modelling is not possible at this time. However Geological Investigations may be commissioned by Blue Planet Solar Limited for the Site and may provide further useful information to inform understanding of the geoarchaeological potential, and zones of archaeological potential, within the Site.

2. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1. Statutory Protection

2.1.1. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the Site is described in the table below.

Table 2. Historic Environment Statutory Legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	The 1990 Act is amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 to introduce additional controls for works to listed buildings. Section 1 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to compile and maintain lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The principal statutory duty under the Act is to preserve the special character of these heritage assets, including their setting. Buildings on the list are assessed and graded against the criteria of architectural and historic interest. Buildings listed at Grade I are defined as those considered to be of exceptional interest. Grade II* listed buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest, while Grade II listed buildings are of special interest.¹¹ This may include the extent to which the exterior of a building contributes to the interest of a group of buildings, i.e. 'group value'. Relevant Statutory Tests of the Act are as follows: Section 66: General duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions. <i>(1) In considering whether to grant planning permission [or permission in principle] for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.</i> <i>(2) Without prejudice to section 72, in the exercise of the powers of appropriation, disposal and development (including redevelopment) conferred by the provisions of sections 232, 233 and 235(1) of the principal Act, a local authority shall have regard to the desirability of preserving features of special architectural or historic interest, and in particular, listed buildings.</i> Section 72: General duty as respects conservation areas in exercise of planning functions. <i>(1) In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any [functions under or by virtue of] any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.</i>

¹¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/>

Legislation	Key Issues
Treasure Act 1996	The 1996 Act defines 'Treasure' as any object that is at least 10% gold or silver, associated with coins or groups of coins which are over 300 years old, objects formerly classed as 'treasure trove' (i.e. deliberately deposited items with a high content of gold or silver) and any objects found in association with the above (even if found at different times). The Secretary of State may by order designate any class of object which he considers to be of outstanding historical, archaeological or cultural importance. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.
Burial Act 1857	Under Section 25 of the 1857 Act, it is generally a criminal offence to remove human remains from any place of burial without an appropriate licence issued by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), although recent legislative changes indicate that some cases are exempt from this requirement.
Protection of Military Remains Act 1986	An Act of Parliament in the United Kingdom which provides protection for the wreckage of military aircraft and designated military vessels. Certain activities are prohibited at protected sites, without the authority of the Ministry of Defence.
Hedgerows Regulations 1997	A local authority can prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association in line with following criteria: ○ Marks a pre-1850 parish boundary (Criterion 1) ○ Physically incorporates or is part of a known and listed heritage asset; where the hedgerow is a contemporaneous or related to part of that heritage asset (Criterion 2 & 3) ○ Marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 estate or manor (Criterion 4) ○ Is part of a pre-Parliamentary Inclosure field system (i.e. pre-dates the Inclosure Act 1796 – it may be recorded as "old enclosure" on the tithe/enclosure map or may be recorded on an earlier estate map) (Criterion 5) A judicial review in 2002¹² ruled that any hedgerow can be deemed of a pre-inclosure date if it is depicted on a map dating to 1845 or earlier, regardless of whether Inclosure Acts exist for that location.
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953	The 1983 Act created the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (HBMC) – now Historic England, a non-departmental public body, given the broad remit of managing the historic built environment of England. The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 authorises Historic England to compile a register of "gardens and other land" situated in England that appear to be of special historic interest.
National Heritage Act	<u>Registered Parks and Gardens</u> The Register was established in 1984 and there are currently over 1,600 sites included. Sites are graded I, II*, or II along the same lines as listed buildings. A registered park or garden is not protected by a separate consent regime, but applications for

¹² DEFRA 2002 Hedgerow Regulations 1997 - A Guide to the Law and Good Practice - Amendment May 2002

Legislation	Key Issues
1980, amended 1983 & 1997	planning permission will give great weight to their conservation. The NPPF defines them as designated heritage assets and as such their conservation should be an objective of all sustainable development. Substantial harm to or total loss of a Grade II registered park or garden should be exceptional and for a Grade II* or I registered park or garden such loss or harm should be wholly exceptional. <u>The Register of Historic Battlefields</u> Historic England maintains a Register of Historic Battlefields. Battlefields are not graded. Like registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields are not subject to a separate consent regime, but they are considered designated heritage assets under the NPPF and therefore, as with parks and gardens, great weight should be given to their conservation and substantial harm or total loss of a registered battlefield should be wholly exceptional.

2.2. National Planning Policy Framework

2.2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024¹³) confirms that the historic environment, including archaeological remains, constitutes a material consideration in planning decisions, requiring applicants to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, including any contribution made by their setting.

2.2.2. Heritage and conservation forms one of the core planning principles of NPPF:

(202) "[Planning should conserve heritage assets] in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life for this and future generations."

2.2.3. This report contributes to meeting the following Policies on the historic environment contained in the document (paragraph numbers in bold text)¹⁴.

(207) "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."

(213) 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.*

¹³ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

¹⁴ Government guidance on the application of the policies contained within the NPPF is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

(footnote 72) [Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.]

(215) 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.

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

(218) Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

(footnote 73) [Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.]

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

(220) 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 207 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 208, 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.

2.2.4. The NPPF does not define “substantial harm” or “less than substantial harm”, however case law and planning appeal decisions have determined that substantial harm is a high threshold where the heritage significance of an asset is almost completely lost.

2.2.5. The following National Policy Statements also apply:

- Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1) (2023) –Section 5.9 details the planning policy for the historic environment [Ref.9-10];
- National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (NPSEN-3) (2023) – Section 2.10 contains details on solar energy generation [Ref. 9-11];
- National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (NPSEN-5) (2023) – Paragraphs 2.2.10, 2.9.19 and 2.9.25 confirm the applicant’s responsibility to abide by Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act1989 [Ref. 9-12];

2.3. Local Planning Policy

2.3.1. The Folkstone and Hythe District Places and Policies Local Plan (adopted September 2020)¹⁵ contains the following policies in relation to the historic environment which are of relevance to this DBA:

Policy HE1

Heritage Assets

¹⁵ <https://www.folkestone-hythe.gov.uk/downloads/file/3598/places-and-policies-local-plan>

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.

- 2.3.2. The Folkstone and Hythe District Local Plan is supported by the Folkstone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy (2025)¹⁶. This document provides 'an initial assessment on the significance of assets (grouped as 'themes') which could be used as the starting point for more detailed assessments in Heritage Statements'. These themes are discussed as appropriate within the Archaeological and Historical Narrative (Section 5) and the Statement of Significance and Importance (Section 6).
- 2.3.3. The Rother Local Plan: Core Strategy (adopted September 2014)¹⁷ contains the following policies in relation to the historic environment which are of relevance to this DBA:

Policy EN1: Landscape Stewardship

Management of the high quality historic, built and natural landscape character is to be achieved by ensuring the protection, and wherever possible enhancement, of the district's nationally designated and locally distinctive landscapes and landscape features; including

- (i) The distinctive identified landscape character, ecological features and settlement pattern of the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;*
- (ii) The distinctive low-lying levels to the east of the district with particular regard to the landscape setting of Rye and Winchelsea;*
- (iii) Nationally designated historic sites including listed Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and the Registered Historic Battlefield at Battle;*
- (iv) The undeveloped coast;*
- (v) Open landscape between clearly defined settlements, including the visual character of settlements, settlement edges and their rural fringes;*
- (vi) Ancient woodlands;*
- (vii) Tranquil and remote areas, including the dark night sky;*

¹⁶ <https://www.folkestone-hythe.gov.uk/downloads/file/6045/heritage-strategy>

¹⁷ <https://rdcpb.blob.core.windows.net/website-uploads/2022/09/Core-Strategy-2014.pdf>

(viii) *Other key landscape features across the district, including native hedgerows, copses, field patterns, ancient routeways, ditches and barrows, and ponds and water courses.*

Policy EN2: Stewardship of the Historic Built Environment

Development affecting the historic built environment, including that both statutorily protected and the non-statutorily protected, will be required to:

[...]

(vi) *Ensure appropriate archaeological research and investigation of both above and below-ground archaeology, and retention where required.*

2.3.4. The above policies are supported by elements of the following Spatial Strategy policies:

Policy RA1: Villages

The needs of the rural villages will be addressed by:

(i) *Protection of the locally distinctive character of villages, historic buildings and settings, with the design of any new development being expected to include appropriate high quality response to local context and landscape;*

(...)

Policy RA2: General Strategy for the Countryside

The overarching strategy for the Countryside is to:

(...)

(viii) *Generally conserve the intrinsic value, locally distinctive rural character, landscape features, built heritage, and the natural and ecological resources of the countryside.*

Policy RA4: Traditional Historic Farm Buildings

Traditional historic farm buildings will be retained in effective and appropriate use, and proposals for their reuse and/or subsequent alteration should:

(...)

(ii) *Demonstrate that they are based on a sound and thorough understanding of the significance of the building and its setting, including in terms of history, layout, use, local relevance, fabric and archaeology;*

(...).

2.4. Guidance

2.4.1. This DBA has been prepared with reference to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2014, revised 2017 and 2020¹⁸) and *Code of Conduct* (2014, revised 2020¹⁹), in addition to *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA3, 2017²⁰).

2.4.2. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (Historic England Advice Note 12, 2019²¹) contains guidance on the assessment of heritage significance through consideration of the component heritage values of an asset, and further guidance on the assessment of significance

¹⁸ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf

¹⁹ <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2022.pdf>

²⁰ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

²¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/>

as part of the planning application process is contained in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA2, 2015²²).

- 2.4.3. This DBA has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and ClfA's July 2021 publication *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*²³. This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets.
- 2.4.4. The Rother District Local Plan is supported by guidance documents *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (2019)²⁴ issued by East Sussex County Council, West Sussex County Council and Chichester District Council. These documents provide guidance for the production of DBAs and impact assessments, including impacts to the settings of heritage assets.

2.5. Professional Standards and Acknowledgements

- 2.5.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.5.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 2.5.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).
- 2.5.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence AC0000811465.
- 2.5.5. LiDAR data is reproduced under the Open Government Licence.

²² <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

²³ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361_iema_principlesofchia_v8.pdf

²⁴ <https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/media/mpsjdjmm/ar-sussex-archaeological-standards-2019-final-accessible-version-nov-2022.pdf>

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1. The aim of this DBA is to inform determination of a Development Consent Order (DCO) to construct a solar farm on land within the Dungeness headland of Kent and East Sussex in relation to its likely impact on the historic environment. The assessment aims to identify all known heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development, and the potential for currently unknown heritage assets.
- 3.1.2. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the Site, their significance, and strategies for further evaluation, mitigation or management as appropriate.
- 3.1.3. The ClfA's Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2017²⁵) defines a DBA as '...a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the Study Area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.'
- 3.1.4. GPA2²⁶, para 12.3 requires that a DBA will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so.
- 3.1.5. It might achieve this via specific objectives such as establishing the known and potential archaeological remains at a site from a wide range of sources, noting the heritage significance of the respective remains, identifying likely development impacts and assessing what the risks are of there being heritage-related constraints on development of the Site.
- 3.1.6. The objectives are therefore to:
- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the Site;
 - Describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
 - Determine the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present at the Site;
 - Describe the contribution made by the settings of known and previously unknown heritage assets to the assets' significance; and
 - Identify heritage assets within and beyond the Site which are vulnerable to changes to their significance (including the contribution made by their settings) by the Proposed Development.

²⁵ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfA%26GDBA_4.pdf

²⁶ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

4. Methodology

4.1. Terminology – ‘Significance’ and ‘Importance’

- 4.1.1. Heritage assets are assessed in this report in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in NPPF paragraph 202, HEAN12, and NPS EN-1 and EN-3, and taking account of Historic England’s guidance in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA2²⁷).
- 4.1.2. Impact assessment is concerned with effects on significance, the value or interest that applies to all heritage assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public.
- 4.1.3. The significance of a heritage asset will derive from factors including fabric, setting, rarity, completeness, historic and cultural associations, community, research and place-making potential. Significance is assessed in relation to the criteria in HEAN12²⁸ (i.e. in *archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic* terms), which are intended primarily to inform decisions regarding heritage designations, but may also be applied more generally in identifying the ‘special characteristics’ of a heritage asset, which contribute to its significance and should be protected, conserved and enhanced according to the NPPF.
- 4.1.4. This use of the word ‘significance’, referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the ‘significance of an effect’ reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.
- 4.1.5. The relative importance of each identified heritage asset potentially affected by the proposed development has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different heritage assets and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (see Table 3 below).
- 4.1.6. For further terminology and definitions, see Glossary.

4.2. Terminology – Romney Marsh

- 4.2.1. The term ‘Romney Marsh’, as used in this DBA (following Eddison²⁹), refers to the entire of area of marshland and shingle lying between Hythe to the north, Appledore to the west and Rye to the south, which is encircled by the ancient cliff line to the north and west.
- 4.2.2. Romney Marsh proper refers to the marshland to the north of New Romney and the Rhee Wall.
- 4.2.3. Walland Marsh refers to the marshland between Lydd, Rye and Appledore.
- 4.2.4. Denge Marsh incorporates the Dungeness Headland.

4.3. Identification of Heritage Assets that may be Affected

Study Area

- 4.3.1. Two (overlapping) study areas have been employed for this assessment:
 - A 1km study area surrounding the Site, within which:

²⁷ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

²⁸ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/>

²⁹ Eddison 2000, 32 – 36

- the archaeological and historical development of the Site and surrounding area has been considered;
 - an assessment of potential impacts by the Proposed Development to the physical remains and settings of non-designated archaeological heritage assets within and beyond the Site has been made; and
 - an assessment of potential impacts by the Proposed Development to the physical remains of designated archaeological heritage assets within and beyond the Site has been made.
- A 5km study area surrounding the Site, within which:
 - an assessment of potential impacts by the Proposed Development to the settings of designated archaeological heritage assets within and beyond the Site has been made.

Data Sources

- 4.3.2. According to the ClfA DBA guidance, the archaeologist undertaking desk-based assessment should consider all appropriate sources of information and give an assessment of their relevance and reliability. All sources consulted should be listed in the report, whether or not they have been productive. According to ClfA guidance the report should contain a full discussion of the implications of the choice of sources consulted in relation to the reliability of the conclusions reached.
- 4.3.3. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance. The following sources of information were referred to:
- Designation data from the National Heritage List for England, downloaded from the Historic England website³⁰ on 17th February 2026 and descriptions of designated heritage assets viewed on the Historic England website;
 - Aerial photographs held by the Historic England Archive and available to view on their Aerial Photograph Explorer;
 - Satellite imagery available to view on Google Earth Pro and Bing Maps;
 - Archaeological records held by Kent HER (ref. QRN C3-8E1IKS, received 4th August 2025) and East Sussex HER (ref 065/25, received 14th August 2025)
 - Historic Landscape Characterisation [Kent HER ref. QRN C3-8E1IKS and East Sussex HER ref 065/25];
 - Historic maps and plans held in the Kent and East Sussex archives;
 - Environment Agency Lidar data³¹;
 - Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey³²;
 - Portable Antiquities Scheme data³³;
 - The results of the geophysical survey of the Site carried out by Headland between September and December 2025;
 - Relevant internet sources including the Archaeology Data Service, The Genealogist and National Library of Scotland;
 - *Archaeologia Cantiana* journal and Romney Marsh Research Trust publications;
 - Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.
- 4.3.4. The Portable Antiquities Scheme database has not been referred to as this data is included within the Kent HER data.
- 4.3.5. Heritage assets within the Site are shown in Illus 2 to Illus 13, with detailed descriptions compiled in a gazetteer (Annex 1).

³⁰ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/data-downloads/>

³¹ <https://environment.data.gov.uk/>

³² BGS 2025

³³ PAS 2025

- 4.3.6. Designated heritage assets are referenced in this report by National Heritage List for England list entry number. Non-designated archaeological assets are referenced by HER Preferred Reference or the National Record of the Historic Environment reference. Any newly discovered archaeological heritage assets are assigned a number prefixed HA for Heritage Asset. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

Field Visit

- 4.3.7. A field visit was undertaken between 24th and 27th November 2025, during which notes were made regarding site characteristics, any visible archaeology, built heritage, and geographical/geological features which may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival, as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation.
- 4.3.8. Records were made regarding extant archaeological and built heritage features, any negative features, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, health and safety considerations, surface finds, and any other relevant information.

Historic Map Regression

- 4.3.9. The historic estate mapping, parish tithe mapping and Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping sequence corresponding with the Site (where available) was consulted to collect information on former land use and development throughout the later historic periods, including the identification of annotated structures.
- 4.3.10. Parish tithe mapping and associated apportionment documents were also consulted to record any field name evidence indicative of heritage potential.

Lidar

- 4.3.11. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 500,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed terrain models to be generated in which it is possible to identify shallow or otherwise imperceptible topographic features.
- 4.3.12. A Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) has been produced by removing objects from the Digital Surface Model (DSM) which is available at 1m resolution for the Site. Composite data breaks down by spatial resolution i.e. 2m, 1m, 50cm and 25cm and is made up from a combination of the full EA dataset which has been merged and re-sampled to give the best possible coverage. This means that a 1m resolution tile may contain decimated 50cm data as well as native captured 1m data. It is not possible using only the composite to know which part of a given tile was surveyed at which resolution.
- 4.3.13. Analysis was undertaken by a professional archaeologist using QGIS imaging and geo-referencing/mapping software (Illus 20).

4.4. Limitations of Baseline Data

- 4.4.1. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:
- There is no Victoria County History for the study area, other sources on local history have been utilised to ensure a full historical background has been compiled³⁴;
 - Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;

³⁴ Clark 2018, Col. Kimber 2011, Cook 2010, Dobson 1998, Draper 2024, Eddison 2000, Glover 1976, Munnery 2025, Reeves & Eve 1998, Sweetinburgh 2008, and Tatton-Brown 1988

- Whilst it is accepted that historic documents may be biased depending on the author, with content seen through the lens of context, wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation in that the functionality of the document is considered;
 - HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the situation of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
 - Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation.
 - The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source; and
 - There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites.
- 4.4.2. Any archaeological field visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators. This has been overcome by completing a geophysical survey within the Site.
- 4.4.3. Conditions during the site visit were predominantly dry and sunny with very good visibility, although heavy showers and poorer visibility were experienced on one day. A large proportion of the Fields within South Brooks A – C were under crop at the time of the site visit and therefore the ability to identify any earthworks present within these Fields was curtailed. LiDAR data was able to be used to examine the earthworks in more detail.

4.5. Assessment of Significance and Importance

Assessment of Importance

- 4.5.1. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Historic England guidance also refers to an asset's 'level of significance' (GPA2³⁵, paragraph 10), which in this usage has the same meaning as importance.
- 4.5.2. Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its significance may be said to have negligible importance. It is the role of the professional judgements made by the assessor to identify any archaeological remains within the Site that are considered to be of negligible importance, to justify no further works.

Table 3 Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Archaeological Heritage Assets

Importance	Description of receptors
Very High	World Heritage Properties; assets of acknowledged international importance; assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives; Historic landscapes of international value (designated or not) and extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time depth or other critical factor(s).
High	Scheduled Monuments and non-designated assets of schedulable quality and importance; Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and Grade II Listed Buildings or Registered Parks and Gardens that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or associations; Conservation Areas with exceptional qualities; non-designated structures of clear national

³⁵ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

	importance; designated and non-designated historic landscapes of historic interest; assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens; Non-designated assets that contribute to regional research objectives; Locally listed buildings and other historic unlisted buildings that have exceptional qualities; Conservation Areas.
Low	Non-designated assets of local importance including those compromised by poor preservation; assets of limited value but with the potential to contribute to local research objectives; robust non-designated historic landscapes.
Negligible	Assets with very little surviving archaeological interest; buildings of little architectural or historic note; landscapes with little historic interest.

- 4.5.3. The importance of archaeological heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed development is identified in the impact assessment and summarised in the gazetteer (Annex 1). Where the importance is unknown or uncertain further work (e.g. an intrusive evaluation) may be required to inform an assessment of the potential impacts on the asset's significance. Where this is the case it is noted in the DBA. With regard to the fact that the DCO will retain flexibility post-consent for detailed design some intrusive evaluation may be deferred to the post-consent stage, where this is proposed a precautionary approach to assessing the impacts will be reported within the Environmental Statement (ES).

Potential for Unknown Archaeological Heritage Assets

- 4.5.4. An assessment of archaeological potential is presented by period as a summary paragraph at the end of each section in the Archaeological and Historical Narrative.
- 4.5.5. Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered archaeological heritage assets may be present within the Site is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in Table, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:
- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the Kent and East Sussex HERs;
 - The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
 - Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
 - Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or quarrying; and
 - Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 4 Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered archaeological heritage assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.
Medium	Undiscovered archaeological heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered archaeological heritage assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered archaeological heritage assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered archaeological heritage assets existing within the study area.

Setting Impacts

- 4.5.6. Visual impacts are most commonly encountered but other introduced environmental factors can affect setting such as noise, light or air quality. Impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to lead to substantial harm during the prolonged operational life of the Proposed Development.
- 4.5.7. Where potential impacts on the settings of heritage assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes 'assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)', following Step 2 of the staged approach to setting recommended in Historic England's guidance in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3³⁶).
- 4.5.8. Attributes of an asset's setting which can contribute to its significance are listed on page 9 of GPA3.
- 4.5.9. An assessment of the sensitivity of a heritage asset to change within its setting is a professional judgement, based on consideration of the asset's significance and the contribution its current and historical setting makes to that significance.
- 4.5.10. In accordance with GPA3, and through an assessment of significance in accordance with NPPF and HEAN 12, a screening exercise has been undertaken to identify the archaeological heritage assets that are likely to be affected by the Proposed Development and therefore require detailed assessment.
- 4.5.11. All archaeological assets in the study area should be considered ('screened') to identify whether they may be affected by the Proposed Development:
- sensitive to change within setting (designed vistas or sightlines between contemporary assets or natural focal points, intentionally constructed to be prominent or dominant etc)
 - has a historically significant relationship with the Site

³⁶ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

- 4.5.12. The scope of this report is limited to identifying where no substantial setting impacts are anticipated requiring no further works, or where substantial setting impacts are anticipated, to identify which heritage assets are considered likely to be affected, and to make recommendations for proportionate further detailed assessment within the ES chapter. The results of this assessment are presented in the Stage 1 settings assessment (Annex 2).

5. Results

5.1. Overview of the Historic Environment

- 5.1.1. The full list of known heritage assets is presented in the gazetteer (Annex 1), and the location of each is shown on Illus 2 to Illus 13.
- 5.1.2. The significance of the heritage assets is discussed by period in the Statement of Significance and Importance section below.
- 5.1.3. There are no designated assets located within the site. There are 219 designated archaeological heritage assets within the study area. Seven of these are Scheduled Monuments, seven are Grade I listed buildings, five are Grade II* listed buildings, 196 are Grade II listed buildings and eight are Conservation Areas. They are of medieval – modern date.
- 5.1.4. There are 172 non-designated heritage assets within the Site. 122 of these assets are findspots and the remaining 49 consist of medieval saltworking sites; early medieval - medieval parish boundaries and field systems; post-medieval vernacular buildings and agricultural remains such as farmsteads, sheepfolds, ponds and field boundaries; 20th century military infrastructure; the site of a post-medieval coastguard station; a dismantled railway; and LiDAR anomalies (Illus 20), cropmarks and earthworks of unknown date.
- 5.1.5. There are no designated assets and 18 non-designated assets located within the cable route options. These comprise a medieval field system, 11 findspots, firing ranges, a pipeline, an aircraft crash site, and a sewer.
- 5.1.6. There are 1026 non-designated archaeological heritage assets within the study area. These are of Bronze Age – modern or unknown date. They take the form of occupation sites, agricultural remains, saltworking sites, burials, shipwrecks, military infrastructure, transport and communications systems, palaeoenvironmental remains and findspots, ecclesiastical buildings, urban dwellings and isolated farmsteads, sheep houses, World War II military infrastructure, utility infrastructure, agricultural buildings, railways and schools

5.2. 'Archaeological Notification Areas'

- 5.2.1. Archaeological Notification Areas (ANAs) have been identified by Kent County Council's and East Sussex County Council's historic environment teams as a method of informing developers as to whether they need to consult the councils on planning applications with a potential archaeological impact. They are only relevant for archaeological potential (including the archaeological potential of built structures), and do not indicate other potential impacts on the built heritage, the settings of monuments or buildings, or historic landscapes.
- 5.2.2. All of South Brooks A, B, D, E, F and the western side of South Brooks C fall within ANA 17, a very large ANA which records baseline background potential for archaeological remains of all periods, including the Palaeolithic period and palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 5.2.3. The following ANAs, covering much smaller areas which relate to known non-designated heritage assets, fall within South Brooks A:
 - ANA 252: Historic Farm - Scotney Farm;
 - ANA 253: Historic Farm - Lower Agney;
 - ANA 297: Medieval field system surviving as slight earthworks and cropmarks; and
 - ANA 318: WWII Slit trenches around anti-aircraft battery

5.2.4. The following ANAs, covering much smaller areas which relate to known non-designated heritage assets, fall within South Brooks C:

- ANA 12: WWII Rifle Range;
- ANA 19: Recently Re-claimed land - Romney Marsh;
- ANA 243: Exposed Shingle Ridge - Prehistoric to late Roman potential;
- ANA 564: Exposed Shingle Ridge - Prehistoric to late Roman potential;
- ANA 629: Medieval Saltworks; and
- ANA 630: Medieval Saltworks and associated bank

5.2.5. There are no ANAs within the part of the study area lying within East Sussex³⁷.

5.3. Historic Landscape Character (HLC)

5.3.1. Historic Landscape Characterisation of the study area (Kent HER ref. QRN C3-8E1IKS and East Sussex HER ref 065/25) defines the Site as shown in Table 5 below. HLC data is shown on Illus 13.

Table 5. Historic Landscape Characterisation

HLC ID	Name	Description	Area of Site
1.10	Medium Regular Fields with Straight Boundaries	This type of field was typically created by 19th and 20th-century enclosure of downland and low lying areas. This type can also include enclosures whose boundaries have been straightened	South Brooks A
5.2	Reclaimed Marsh - Irregular Enclosures	Areas of marshland that have been drained and enclosed. Marshland enclosures which utilise irregular natural drainage channels as boundaries.	South Brooks A, South Brooks B, South Brooks C, South Brooks D
5.3	Reclaimed Marsh - Small Regular Enclosures	Originally land which was enclosed from a marsh. Boundaries are typically drainage channels. This type is probably the oldest of all the types in this category, often being medieval in age.	South Brooks A
5.4	Reclaimed Marsh - Regular Enclosures	Areas of marshland which have been drained and enclosed. Boundaries are typically very straight drainage channels. This type is more recent in age than the other types in this category and can result from the rationalisation of smaller enclosures.	South Brooks A, South Brooks E
HES47445	Fieldsapes [Informal Fieldsapes]	Salt marsh innings by the Wainway. External boundary character: other fields/hedges, watercourse	South Brooks A

5.4. Previous Investigations

5.4.1. Ten previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Site. These include two large-scale projects which covered the whole of the Site: the Fifth Continent Landscape Project (HER EKE15645) and a survey of old pasture on Walland Marsh (HER EKE21173). In addition, South Brooks

³⁷ Email from East Sussex Historic Environment Record team dated 17th November 2025

A fell within the study area of a DBA (HER EKE11757), and the northern half of South Brooks B fell within the study area for the 1995 Romney Marsh Earthworks Survey (HEREKE5766).

- 5.4.2. In terms of archaeological fieldwork, a borehole survey (HER EKE11314) has been carried out within South Brooks A whilst a geomorphological assessment (HER EKE10168), a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (HER EKE16802) and archaeological evaluation (HER EKE21561) has taken place within South Brooks C (the latter extending into South Brooks D). No remains of archaeological significance were recorded by HER EKE11314, HER EKE10168, HER EKE16802 or HER EKE21561, although environmental samples suitable for assessment were recovered by HER EKE21561.

- 5.4.3. Geophysical survey carried out by Headland Archaeology³⁸ within the site shows the following:

'The survey has recorded anomalies mostly indicative of medieval and post-medieval agricultural and industrial activity including boundary removal, land drainage, modern ploughing regimes, quarries, buried services, possible bomb craters and demolished buildings. Numerous sinuous high and low magnitude trends have been recorded throughout the DCO limit with the relatively weak responses being indicative of channels and depressions in the tidal flat deposits that underlie the majority of the DCO, whilst stronger anomalies may represent deeper or more well-established channels.'

Probable archaeological activity has been recorded at five locations, with perhaps the area of highest potential being focussed on an approximately 200-hectare area corresponding closely to the location of the Wainway tidal channel within South Brooks A. This focus of archaeological activity includes numerous enclosures indicative of former field systems, areas of habitation, trackways and possible salterns, suggestive of multiple phases of occupation. The second and third locations are recorded within the southeast of South Brooks B comprising of rectilinear and irregular shaped enclosures. The fourth and fifth locations are recorded within the north of South Brooks C corresponding with two possible medieval salt working mounds recorded as earthworks in which one contains possible salterns.

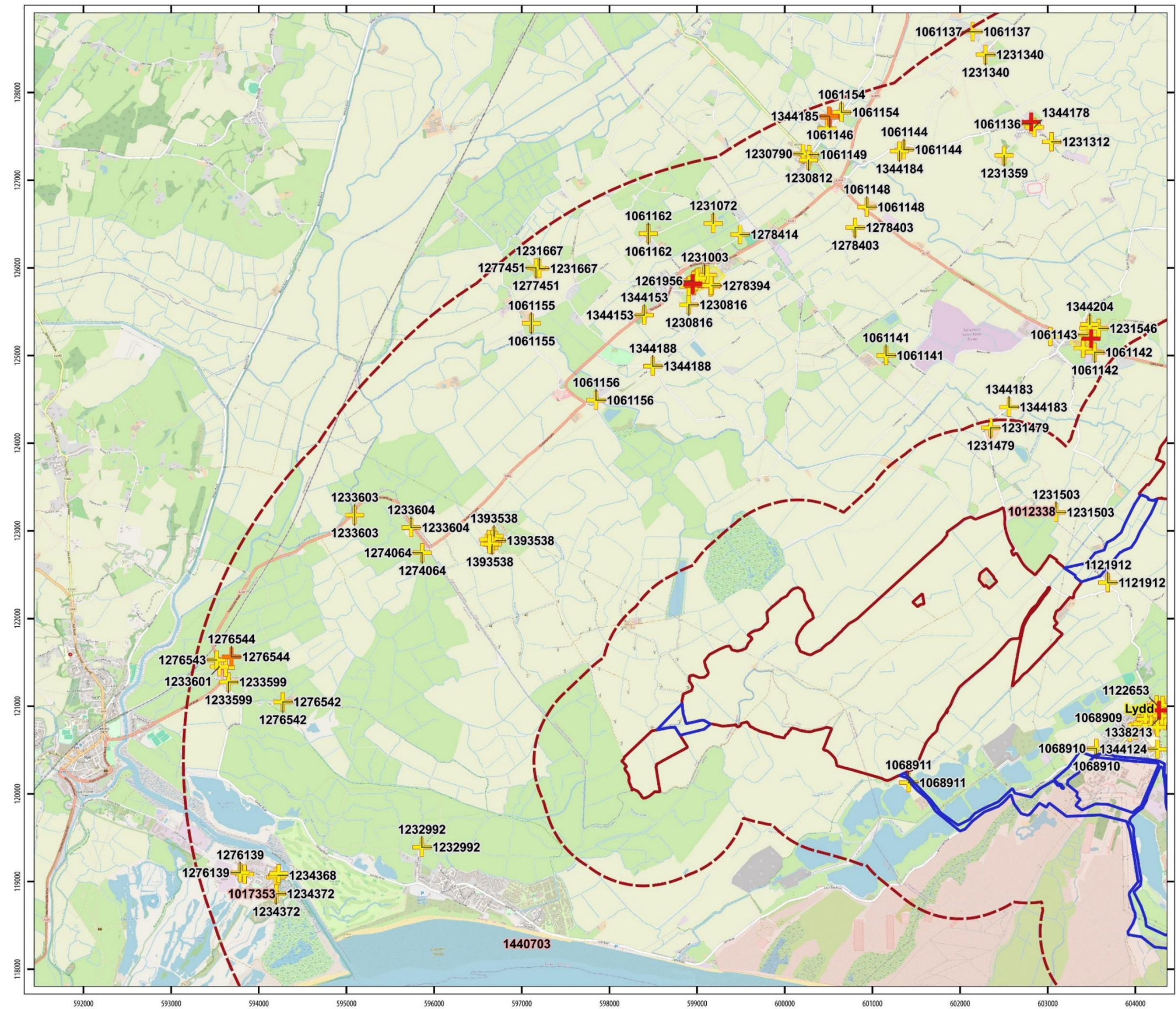
Three areas of possible archaeological activity have also been identified mostly comprising possible enclosures and ditches. Numerous disparate linear anomalies and an area of high magnitude discrete anomalies of uncertain origin have been recorded within the DCO limits, all of which are assessed as most likely to be of recent agricultural or modern origin. However, an archaeological origin, including possible saltworking, for any of these anomalies cannot be discounted.

The magnitude and resolution of the anomalies in contrast against the generally low magnitude channels and tidal flat deposits indicates that there is likely sufficient magnetic contrast, for the detection of sub-surface archaeological features, if present, notwithstanding the limitations of magnetometer survey to identify certain types, sizes and periods of archaeological features. However, due to the successive silting over the Romney Marsh throughout its history, some archaeological remains may be encountered at more than 1-2m below current ground level. Thus, the possibility that some features of a potential archaeological origin may not have been detected, cannot be completely ruled out. Further work, including a geoarchaeological investigation may be required to test this. On balance, it is suggested that the results of the survey give a reasonably good indication of the archaeological potential of the survey areas. Consequently, the potential is assessed as generally low, except in the localised areas around the five areas of probable archaeological activity, where it is assessed as moderate to high and the localised areas around possible archaeological activity, where it is assessed as low to moderate.'

- 5.4.4. Three hundred and forty-three previous archaeological investigations are recorded within the study area, including desk-based assessments, aerial photographic and fieldwalking surveys, historic building recording projects, geophysical surveys, geoarchaeological surveys, archaeological monitoring and recording projects, archaeological evaluation projects and archaeological excavation projects. These are concentrated within and to the south of New Romney (to the north of South Brooks B and D; several previous investigations border these areas), Lydd and Lydd Quarry (between South Brooks A,

³⁸ Headland Archaeology, 2026

D and F) and within Denge Marsh (to the east of South Brooks D and E; several previous investigations border these areas). The results of those investigations which provide information of relevance to the Site are discussed within Section 5.5 (Archaeological and Historical Narrative).

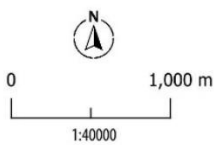


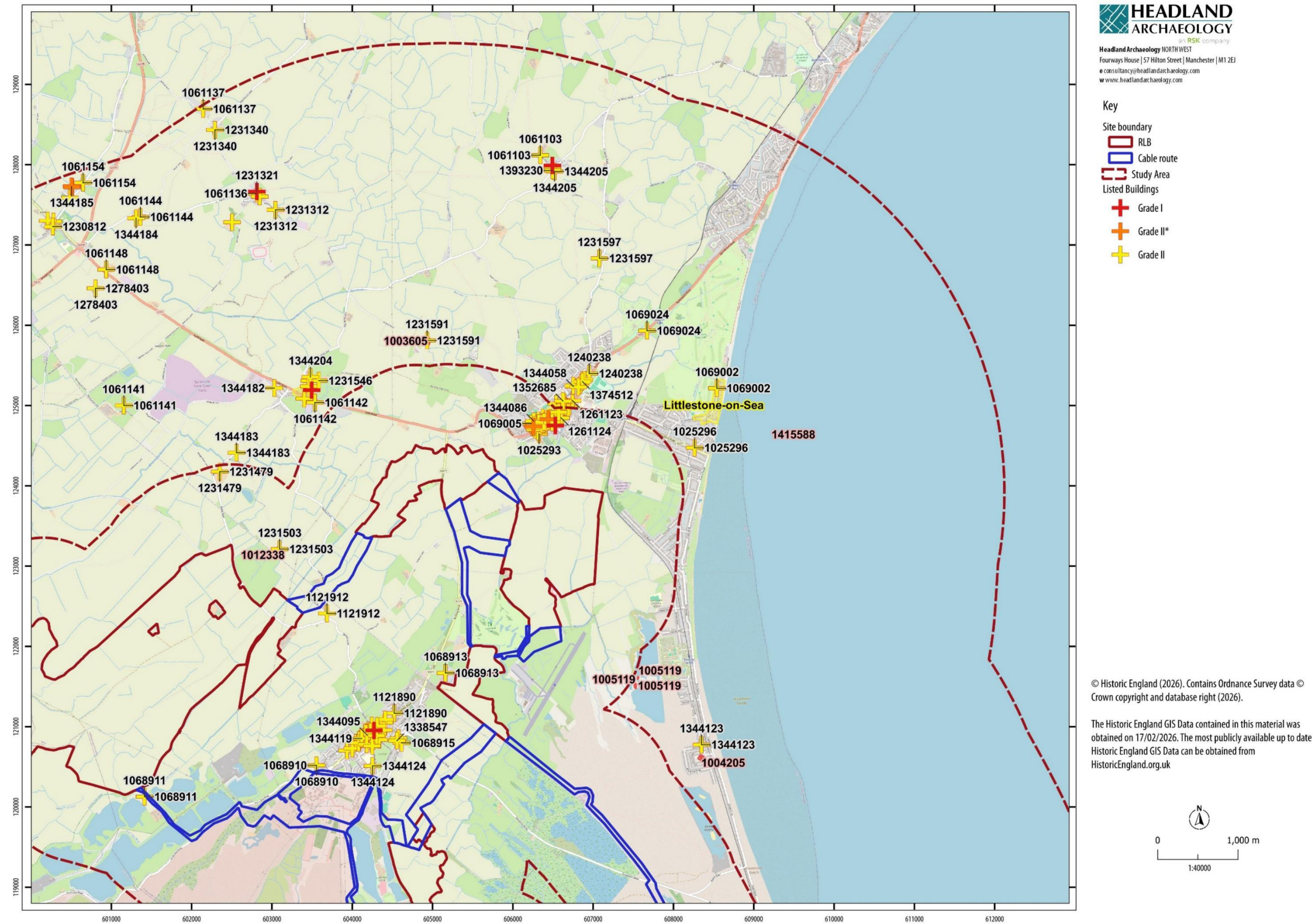
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- Key
- Site boundary
 - RLB
 - Cable route
 - Study Area
 - Listed Buildings
 - Grade I
 - Grade II
 - Grade II*

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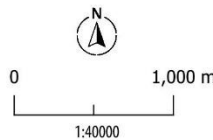


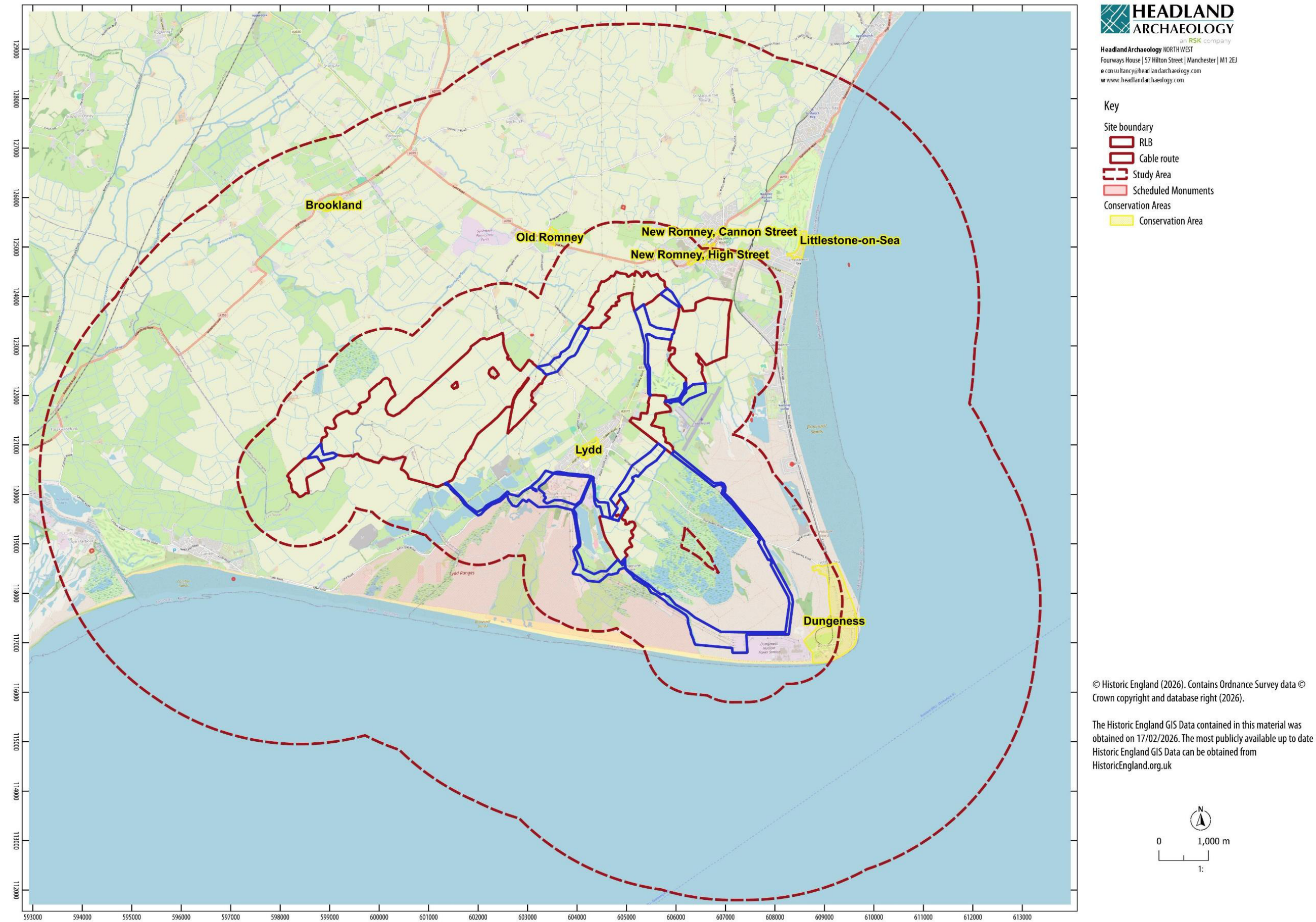
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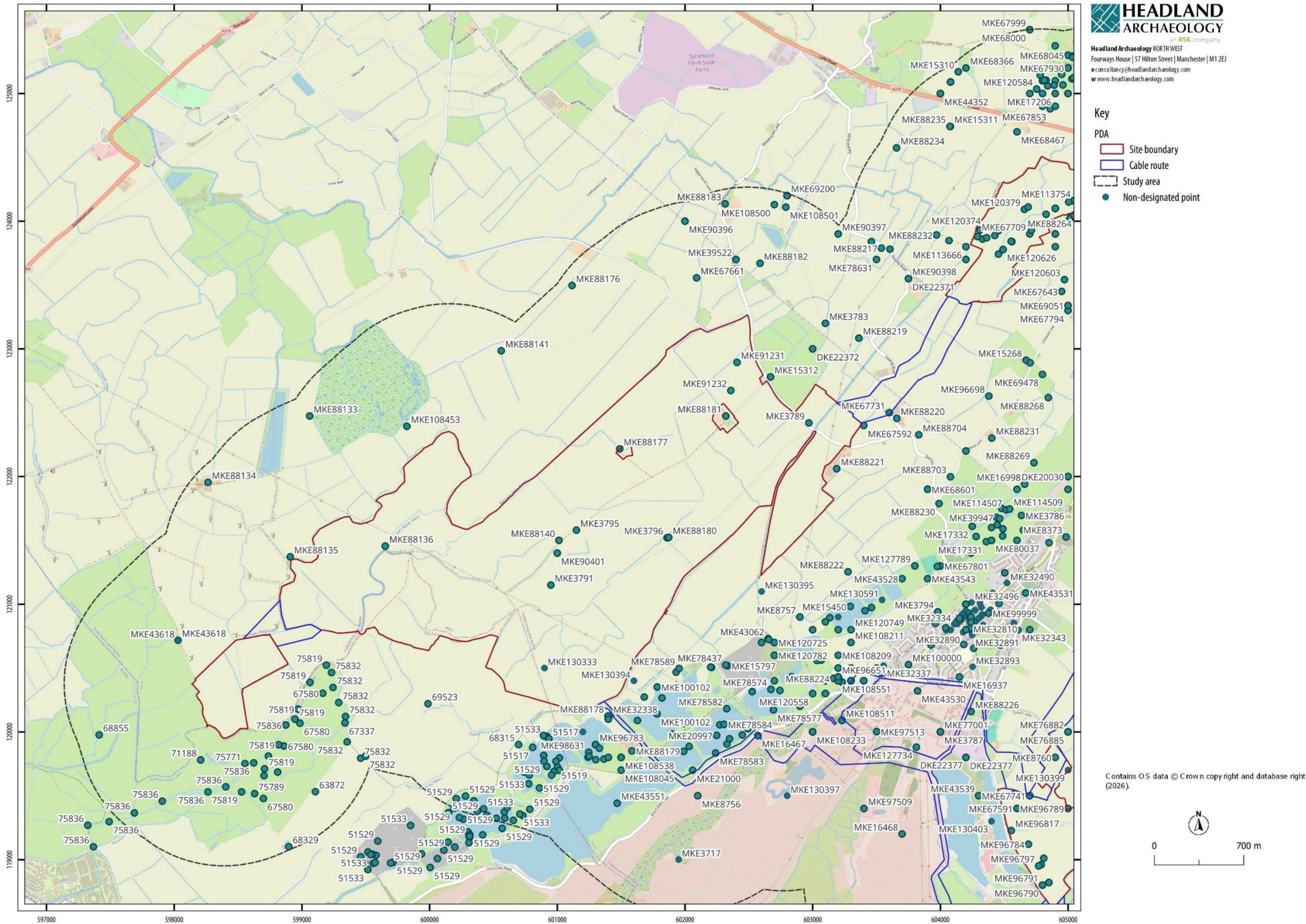
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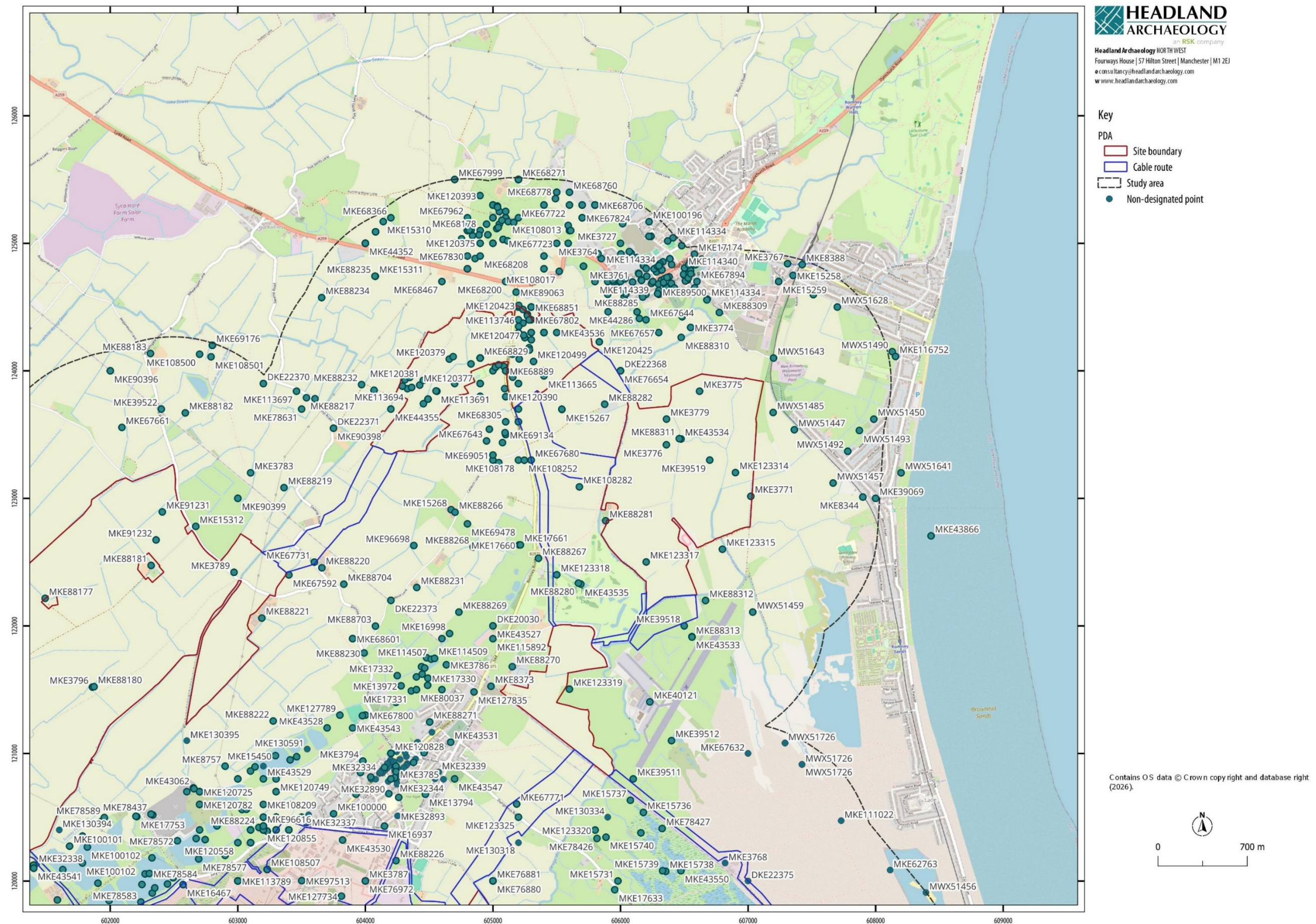
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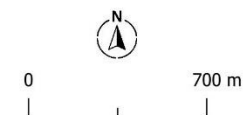
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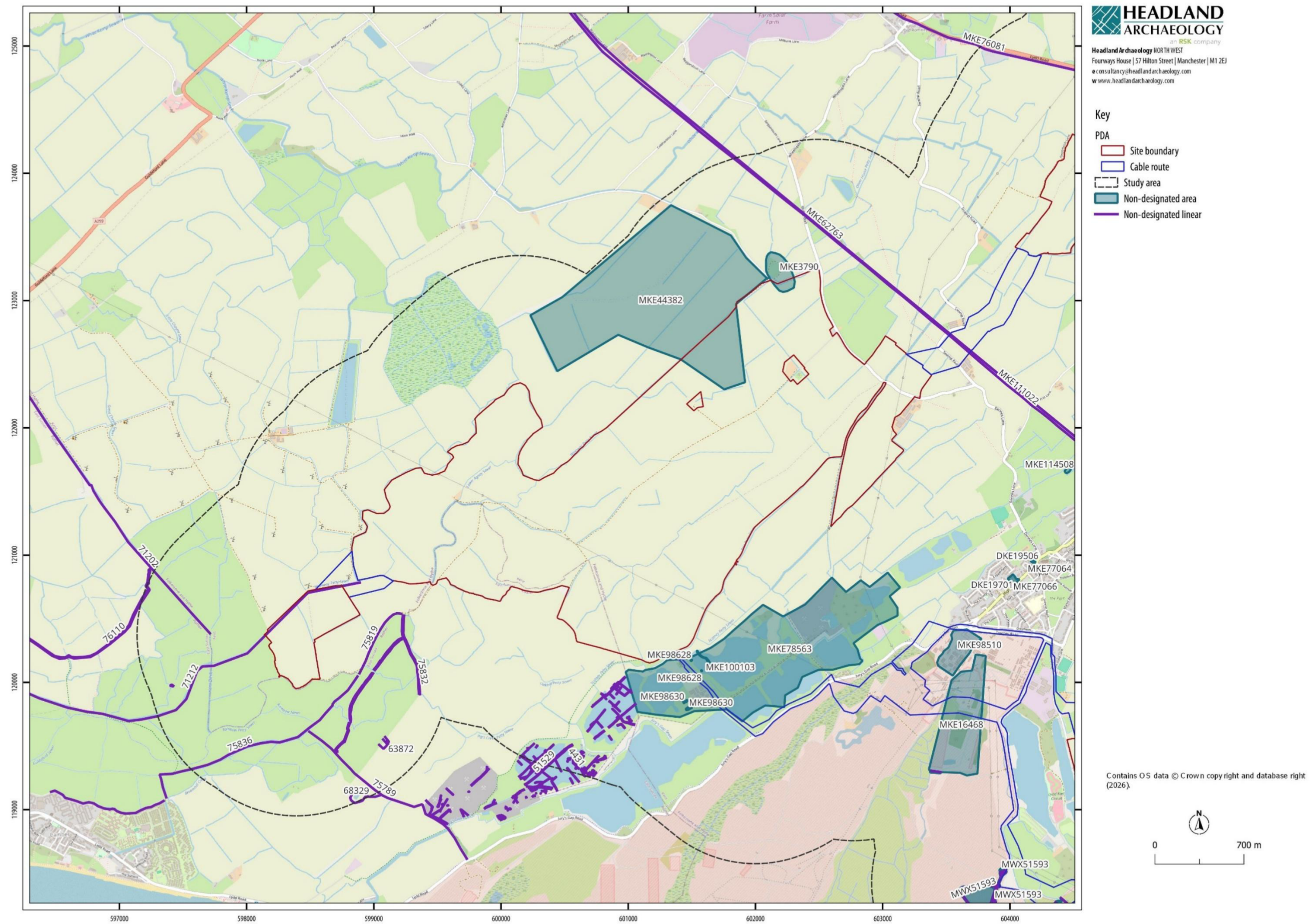




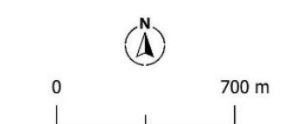


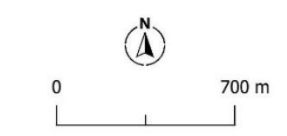




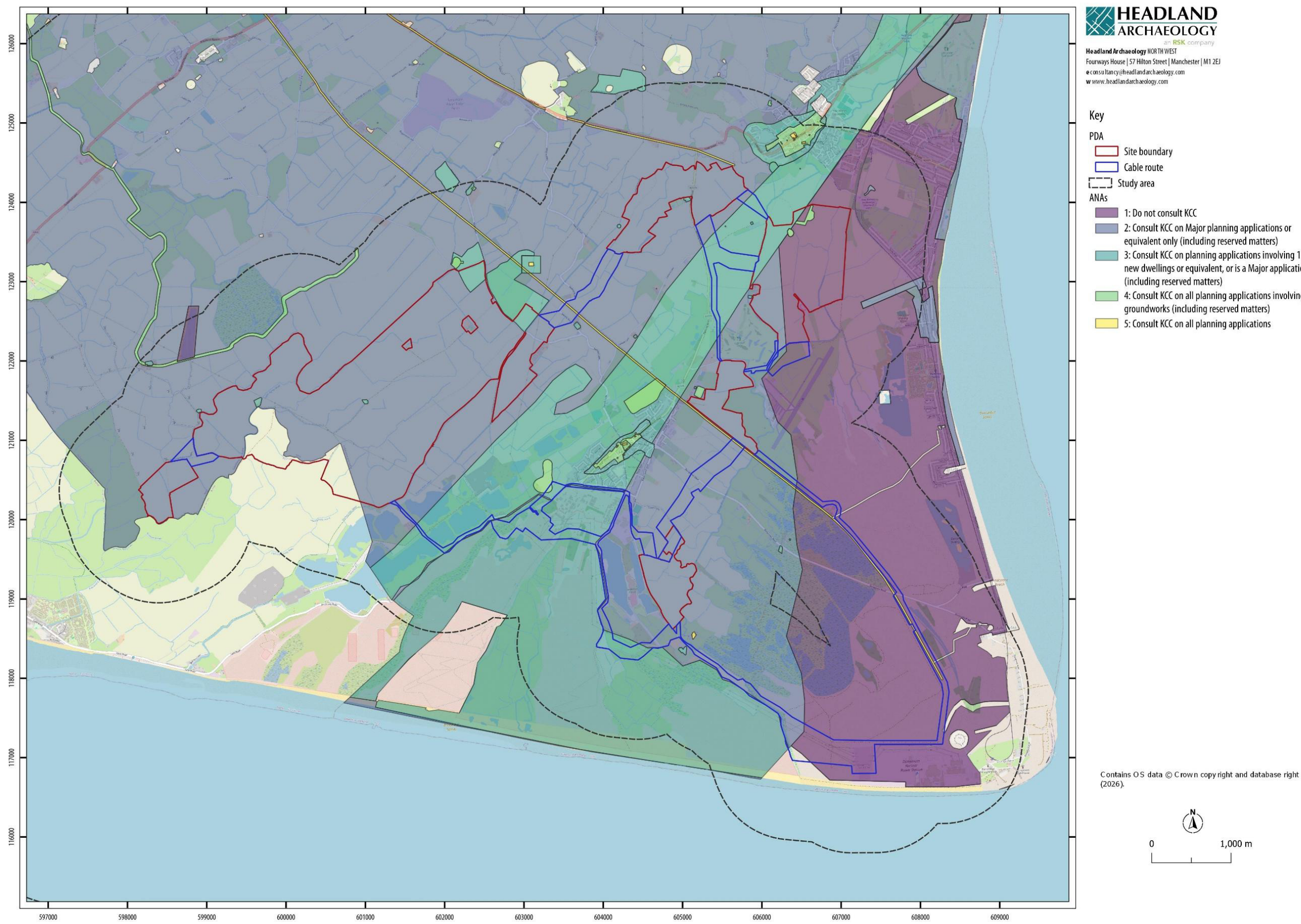


Illus 9 Non-designated areas and linears located within the western area of the Site and study area

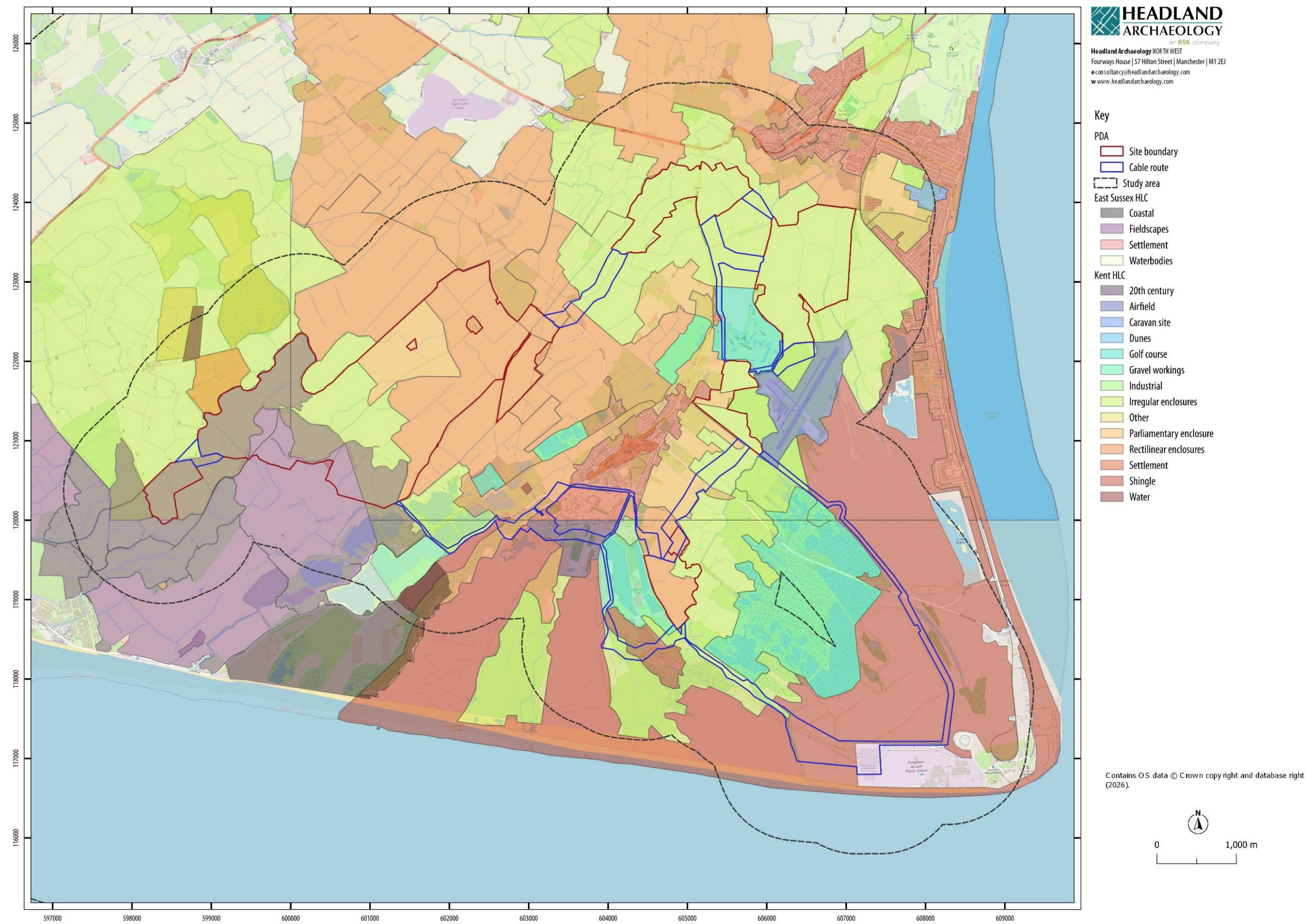




Illus 11 Non-designated areas and linears located within the south eastern area of the Site and study area



Illus 12 Archaeological notification Areas located within the Site



5.5. Archaeological and Historical Narrative

Prehistoric Periods

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic (800,000 – 2,200 BCE)

- 5.5.1. Current archaeological evidence suggests that human activity in Britain between 800,000 and 500,00 BCE was intermittent, after which the island was abandoned until around 425,000 BCE. Following c. 150,000 years of occupation, Britain was largely abandoned again from around 250,000 BCE until around 40,000 BCE due to climatic deterioration. Human activity within the South East after 40,000 BCE was episodic, but a sustained period of occupation occurred between 36,000 and 25,000 BCE. Climatic warming leading to melting glaciers and accompanying changes to flora and fauna within Britain are generally understood to have been the catalyst for the recolonisation of Britain and the beginning of the Mesolithic period from around 12,500 BCE. Whilst Palaeolithic and Mesolithic peoples predominantly hunted, gathered and foraged, the proceeding Neolithic peoples made a gradual transition towards settlement and agriculture³⁹.
- 5.5.2. Archaeology from the Palaeolithic period is normally represented by chance findspots of lithics rather than more substantial remains of in-situ activity such as settlement sites or burials. Material from the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic is rare on a national scale. Evidence of Mesolithic activity tends to be represented by findspots of small flint flakes known as microliths, although several settlement sites, probably used seasonally, are known in Britain. Ceramics first made their appearance during the Neolithic period, almost certainly brought into Britain from the European mainland, and in some areas at least the period was characterised by group burial and the construction of large earth and stone monuments. Settlement sites are generally rare for these periods, but ring ditches possibly associated with occupation are known within the South East from the late Neolithic⁴⁰.
- 5.5.3. During the cold periods of the Palaeolithic period, Romney Marsh and much of the English Channel was a plateau formed of successive layers of flints, ice-shattered rocks and silts carried down from the surrounding Weald Downs by the glacial meltwater which was created during the warm periods of the Palaeolithic period. Between around 18,000 and 7,000 years ago (equating to the end of the Palaeolithic period and the entirety of the Mesolithic period), the sea level rose following the melting of the glaciers at the end of the last Ice Age and inundated the rock-strewn plateau of Romney Marsh and the English Channel (a period referred to as the pre-shingle barrier and shingle barrier initiation phase in Section 1.4). Due to the high-energy action of the newly created sea within the English Channel against the ancient cliffs of Weald Down, Romney Marsh became a large sandy bay by the end of this phase. The high-energy action of the water also collected the flints and ice-shattered rocks on the floor of the English Channel and deposited them through long-shore drift, creating a shingle bank. This shingle bank was gradually added to and consolidated, creating a sheltered lagoon behind it (which evolved into mud flats, salt marsh and fen carr) which extended further eastwards from the ancient cliffs of the Weald to create the Dungeness Peninsula (a period referred to as the shingle barrier growth and consolidation phase in Section 1.4). This phase of development of the Romney Marsh began during the middle of the Neolithic period and was ongoing until the Iron Age⁴¹.
- 5.5.4. There are no known heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to these periods within the Site or study area. Palaeoenvironmental analysis suggests that the land within South Brooks A and B was created during the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE and that the Scotney Marsh Trough, located behind the shingle barrier of The Forelands, was not formed until around c. 1300 BCE. This indicates that any

³⁹ Pope *et al* 2019; Wenban-Smith *et al* 2019

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ Eddison 2000, 32 - 36

Palaeolithic - Neolithic remains within the site boundary would only be present in South Brooks A or B⁴².

- 5.5.5. As Romney Marsh was still in the process of being created until the end of the Neolithic period, there is assessed to be negligible to low potential for archaeological remains of Palaeolithic to Neolithic date to be present within South Brooks A and B and no potential for archaeological remains of these periods elsewhere within the Site. Any archaeological remains are likely to either be isolated Palaeolithic or mid- to late-Neolithic artefacts or palaeoenvironmental deposits.
- 5.5.6. Due to the successive silting over of the Romney Marsh area throughout its history and up to the present day caused by inundations by the English Channel, any Palaeolithic to Neolithic archaeological remains which are present within the Site would be encountered at depth⁴³. Boreholes taken from within South Brooks A suggests that these depths may be more than 2m below current ground level within at least South Brooks A (see Table 1). However, the presence of Bronze Age material at Lydd Quarry (discussed below) demonstrates that Palaeolithic to Neolithic finds may be much closer to the surface in other areas of the Site. Nonetheless, any Palaeolithic to Neolithic remains are unlikely to have been affected by post-medieval and modern ploughing within the Site and so be in a good state of preservation (see also Section 5.7).

Bronze Age (2200-700 BCE)

- 5.5.7. During this period, humans began to work with copper and tin to create bronze. Ceramic styles changed, and henge monuments and group burials were gradually replaced by individual round barrows and burial mounds. Archaeological evidence suggests that settlements became more permanent, land clearance and the establishment of likely farmed field systems became commonplace, and social hierarchies developed and solidified as the period progressed⁴⁴.
- 5.5.8. Most of the early Bronze Age remains identified within the South East are single findspots of metal objects, predominantly axe heads. As sources of copper, tin and gold are not present in South East, they would have needed to be brought into the area as raw material or finished objects. Occupational sites mostly take the form of roundhouses, although during the late Bronze Age a type of settlement called a 'ring-work' (a circular monument with a single roundhouse at the centre) is recorded⁴⁵. There is evidence for small-scale occupation of the Weald, concentrated around the river valleys of the River Stour, and the rivers Rother, Brede and Tillingham, to the west of Romney Marsh⁴⁶.
- 5.5.9. During this period, Romney Marsh was a low-lying salt marsh and tidal inlet traversed by sinuous channels and successive raised shingle banks deposited by the action of long-short drift. The raised shingle banks may have formed strips of land by which to access to the resource-rich coast by foot and the area may have also been accessed by boat. However, the tidal nature of the area meant that Romney Marsh would have been inundated twice a day, meaning that the use of the area by humans was probably seasonal and transient. Palaeoenvironmental analysis suggests that the land within South Brooks A and B was created during the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE and that the Scotney Marsh Trough, located behind the shingle barrier of The Forelands, was not formed until around c. 1300 BCE. This demonstrates that South Brooks A and B were exposed land by the end of this period but South Brooks C – F were underwater, although may have contained isolated exposed shingle ridges which could have been utilised by Bronze Age peoples for resource gathering⁴⁷. Any evidence of more permanent settlement of Bronze Age date is therefore only likely within South Brooks A and B.

⁴² Spencer and Woodland 2002; Long et al 2007, especially Figures 4.20, 6.3 and 6.4; compare with Figure 2.2 in Munnery 2025

⁴³ Eddison 2000, 36; Long et al 2007

⁴⁴ Champion 2019

⁴⁵ Barber 2007; Needham 2007; Champion 2019

⁴⁶ Munnery 2025, 23

⁴⁷ Eddison 2000, 40; Spencer and Woodland 2002; Long et al 2007, especially Figures 4.20, 6.3 and 6.4; Munnery 2025, 19 – 21 and Figures 2.2 and 2.3

- 5.5.10. There are no designated or non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the Site. There is one known non-designated heritage asset recorded in the HER relating to this period within the cable route. This is HER MKE108513, the findspot of a Bronze Age ceramic vessel. This asset comprised a single vessel fragment located next to an historic inlet which could indicate it was a casual loss on a shingle ridge or intertidal deposit.
- 5.5.11. There are no designated and 22 known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the study area. These consist of several hearths, some associated with flint scatters and/or ceramics (HER MKE100101, HER MKE17660, HER MKE78564 and HER MKE78584), cut features (HER MKE78585) and the findspots of flints, ceramics, ingots and axes (HER MKE100102, HER MKE114507, HER MKE115892, HER MKE15797, HER MKE16998, HER MKE20993, HER MKE43062, HER MKE43552, HER MKE78561, HER MKE78572, HER MKE78582, HER MKE78581, HER MKE78583, HER MKE78577, HER MKE78586, HER MKE98631 and HER MES36013). The remains were all found during archaeological investigations or monitoring at Lydd Quarry, located between South Brooks A and F. The closest of these heritage assets to the Site lies c. 183m to the south-east of South Brooks A.
- 5.5.12. The recorded geological evolution of Romney Marsh (see Section 1.4) and the location of the known heritage assets of this period indicate that activity was limited to the areas of South Brooks A, B and F. The nature of the known heritage assets of this date within and around the Site suggests that the Romney Marsh area was used for small-scale hunting, foraging and resource gathering, and that any occupation would have been related to these activities and therefore temporary, ad hoc and/or of short duration, though may still have left physical evidence as shown by the features excavated at Lydd Quarry⁴⁸.
- 5.5.13. There is assessed to be a medium potential for previously unknown archaeological remains of this period to be encountered within South Brooks A, B and F and negligible potential for previously unknown archaeological remains of this period to be encountered within South Brooks C – E. The medium potential assigned to South Brooks A, B and F takes into the account the possible 'false positive' created by the location of the investigations (including metal detecting) carried out within the study area; the locations of known remains may reflect the locations of archaeological investigations rather than reflecting the true nature of Bronze Age activity within parts of the Site and study area which were above sea level. Any archaeological remains of the period within the Site are likely to either be isolated hearths or cut features, artefacts or palaeoenvironmental deposits.
- 5.5.14. Due to the successive silting over of the Romney Marsh area throughout its history and up the present day caused by inundations by the English Channel, any Bronze Age archaeological remains which are present within the Site are likely to be encountered at depth⁴⁹. Boreholes taken from within South Brooks A suggests that these depths may be more than 2m below current ground level within at least South Brooks A (see Table 1). However, the presence of Bronze Age material at Lydd Quarry (discussed below) demonstrates that Bronze Age finds may be much closer to the surface in other areas of the Site. Nonetheless, any such remains are unlikely to have been affected by post-medieval and modern ploughing within the Site and so be in a good state of preservation (see also Section 5.7).

Iron Age (700 BCE- 43 CE)

- 5.5.15. The Iron Age is characterized by the solidification of permanent settlement and social hierarchy, a reliance on farming, the construction of large, enclosed hillforts, the use of iron and introduction of coinage, and an apparent expansion of trade within Britain and between British and European communities⁵⁰.
- 5.5.16. Within the South East, sites of early Iron Age date are mostly unenclosed and show continuation from the Bronze Age in terms of form and associated field systems. Although the form of minor late Iron

⁴⁸ Munnery 2025, 21

⁴⁹ Eddison 2000, 36; Long et al 2007

⁵⁰ Champion 2019

Age settlement types within the South East is unclear, small rectangular enclosures have been documented. Archaeological evidence suggests that there was a period of socioeconomic collapse within South East England as whole during the Early Iron Age, with Iron Age communities not appearing to reestablish themselves until the Middle Iron Age⁵¹. This is reflected in the Iron Age remains recovered from the study area, which are predominantly Late Iron Age in date.

- 5.5.17. During this period, the landscape of the Romney Marsh was similar to that of the Bronze Age and the area continued to be inundated twice a day, meaning that the use of the area by humans likely continued to be seasonal and transient. South Brooks A, B and F were exposed land during this period but South Brooks C – E were underwater, although may have contained isolated exposed shingle ridges which could have been utilised by Iron Age peoples for resource gathering⁵².
- 5.5.18. There are no designated and one known non-designated heritage asset recorded in the HER relating to this period within the Site. This is HER MKE68828, the findspot of an Iron Age ceramic vessel within South Brooks B. This asset comprised a single rim sherd located well inland, which may represent a chance loss.
- 5.5.19. There are no designated and six known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the study area. These consist of a late Iron Age causeway (HER MKE17655) and the remains of two whales (HER MKE78574) at Lydd Quarry and the findspots of Iron Age coins and pottery (HER MKE108555, HER MKE113790, HER MKE68828 and HER MKE3727).
- 5.5.20. There are an additional seven known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER within the study area which relate to either the Iron Age or the Roman period. These consist of three late Iron Age – Roman salt working sites (HER MKE20994, HER MKE20997 and HER MKE78589); three sites of late Iron Age – Roman enclosures, trackways and animal management features (HER MKE21000, HER MKE21001 and HER MES36081); and the findspot of an Iron Age or Roman coin (HER MKE96615). All of these assets come from within or just outside of Lydd Quarry, located between South Brooks A and F, and all apart from HER MKE96615 were found during investigations and monitoring at the quarry. The closest of these heritage assets to the Site, HER MKE78589, lies c. 325m to the south-east of South Brooks A.
- 5.5.21. The recorded geological evolution of Romney Marsh (see Section 1.4) and the location of the known heritage assets of this period indicate that activity was limited to the areas of South Brooks A, B and F. The nature of the known heritage assets of this date within and around the Site suggests that the Romney Marsh area was used for small-scale hunting, foraging and resource gathering, possibly including salt making, and that any occupation would have been related to these activities and therefore temporary, ad hoc and/or of short duration, though there may have been some more long term occupation associated with salt making activity.
- 5.5.22. There is assessed to be a low to medium potential for previously unknown archaeological remains of this period to be encountered within South Brooks A, B and F and negligible potential for previously unknown archaeological remains of this period to be encountered within South Brooks C – E. The low to medium potential assigned to South Brooks A, B and F takes into the account the possible ‘false positive’ created by the location of the investigations (including metal detecting) carried out within the study area; the locations of known remains may reflect the locations of archaeological investigations rather than reflecting the true nature of Iron Age activity within parts of the Site and study area which were above sea level. Any archaeological remains of the period within the Site are likely to either be artefacts or palaeoenvironmental deposits but may include evidence of salt making and associated occupation.
- 5.5.23. Due to the successive silting over of the Romney Marsh area throughout its history and up the present day caused by inundations by the English Channel, any Iron Age archaeological remains which are

⁵¹ Champion 2019; Eddison 2000, 40; Munnerly 2025, 19 – 21 and 25

⁵² Long et al 2007, especially Figures 4.20, 6.3 and 6.4; Munnerly 2025, Figures 2.2 and 2.3

present within the Site are likely to be encountered at more than 1.5m below current ground level within at least South Brooks A (see Table 1). However, the presence of Iron Age material in South Brooks B demonstrates that Iron Age finds may be much closer to the surface in other areas of the Site⁵³. Nonetheless, any such remains are unlikely to have been affected by post-medieval and modern ploughing within the Site and so be in a good state of preservation (see also Section 5.7).

Historic Periods

Roman/Romano-British Period (43CE- 410CE)

- 5.5.24. The beginning of this period is generally taken to be the Claudian invasion of 43 CE, although there is clear evidence that the British Iron Age population in the South East, at least, had been in frequent contact with their Romanised counterparts in Gaul for much of the century or so prior to this date. However, it is after 43 CE that the Roman army made its presence felt within Britain, expanding military operations as far north as the Antonine Wall and as far west as Wales, and establishing large urban centres, large-scale infrastructure, centralised administration, the use of Latin, and a trend for villa complexes and Roman material culture⁵⁴.
- 5.5.25. Romney Marsh appears to have been a cultural backwater during the Roman period for a variety of reasons (discussed in detail in Eddison⁵⁵. During the 1st and 2nd centuries BCE, Romney Marsh proper, to the north of New Romney, was likely a tidal lagoon and therefore not suitable for occupation. Denge Marsh, in which South Brooks C – E are located, was in its infancy. Therefore, it is likely that only South Brooks E had yet been partially or fully created, with South Brooks C and D remaining underwater (although they may have contained isolated exposed shingle ridges which could have been utilised by Roman peoples for resource gathering). Walland Marsh, in which South Brooks A, B and F lie, was a saltmarsh which was utilised by the Romans for seasonal small-scale salt working, livestock grazing and resource collection. The area continued to be inundated twice a day. There is as yet no archaeological evidence to suggest that the Romans attempted to permanently drain or reclaim the marshland⁵⁶.
- 5.5.26. The resources gathered or produced on the Marsh likely served communities along the Kent and East Sussex coast as well as the local, likely low status, community. There is substantial evidence for regular inundations by the sea, likely necessitating the use of the area during the summer months only rather than on a permanent basis, although remains of agricultural enclosures and routeways at Lydd Quarry suggest that more permanent occupation sites may be waiting to be uncovered. Nonetheless, permanent occupation was likely focussed by and large on the uplands of the Weald. Rising sea levels causing permanent inundation of Romney Marsh led to the area being abandoned by the 3rd century and to the Walland and Denge Marshes being once again underwater⁵⁷.
- 5.5.27. There are no designated and one known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the Site. This is the findspot of a coin dating from between 69 CE and 79 CE in South Brooks B (HER MKE68018). Peat deposits of possible Roman date⁵⁸ have been found in boreholes taken from Fields A23 and A24 of South Brooks A at depths of 1.82m below current ground level.
- 5.5.28. There are no designated and four non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period located within the cable route. These comprise a copper alloy coin (MKE108233) and three

⁵³ Eddison 2000, 36

⁵⁴ Allen, Bird, and Croxford 2019

⁵⁵ Eddison 2000, 32 – 36

⁵⁶ Compare Eddison 2000, Figure 14, Long et al 2007, Figure 4.20 and Munnery 2025, Figure 4.1

⁵⁷ Eddison 2000; Munnery 2025

⁵⁸ Cf. Eddison 2000, 44 - 46

ceramic vessels (MKE108510 to MKE108512) comprising multiple sherds which could indicate that these assets are part of discard from settlement.

- 5.5.29. There are no designated and 164 known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the study area. One hundred and fifty-three of these assets are the findspots of coins, brooches, ceramic vessels, tiles, weights, jewellery and bells. The findspots are clustered between South Brooks A, D and F, although several are located around or to the north of South Brooks B. The findspots are located between 25m and 855m from the site boundary and their details are given in the gazetteer (Annex 1).
- 5.5.30. The remaining 11 known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the study area consist of three salt working sites (HER MKE17753, HER MKE43551 and HER MKE98630), cut features such as ditches and pits and associated artefacts (HER MKE17648, HER MKE3786, HER MKE78501, HER MKE78562, HER MKE78587 and HER MKE78588), and two cremation sites (HER MKE20998 and HER MKE78437). The closest of these heritage assets to the Site, HER MKE98630, lies c. 390m to the south-south-east of South Brooks A.
- 5.5.31. There are an additional seven known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER within the study area which relate to either the Iron Age or the Roman period, and as such these assets are duplicated here. These consist of three late Iron Age – Roman salt working sites (HER MKE20994, HER MKE20997 and HER MKE78589); three sites of late Iron Age – Roman enclosures, trackways and animal management features (HER MKE21000, HER MKE21001 and HER MES36081); and the findspot of an Iron Age or Roman coin (HER MKE96615). All of these assets come from within or just outside of Lydd Quarry, located between South Brooks A and F, and all apart from HER MKE96615 were found during investigations and monitoring at the quarry. The closest of these heritage assets to the Site, HER MKE78589, lies c. 325m to the south-east of South Brooks A.
- 5.5.32. There is one additional non-designated heritage asset recorded within the HER within the study area which relates to the findspots of artefacts found during metal detecting which date to the Roman to modern periods (HER MKE39947). The centre point of the survey is recorded as lying c. 570m to the north-west of South Brooks D, but the spatial extent of the survey is not known.
- 5.5.33. The recorded geological evolution of Romney Marsh (see Section 1.4) and the location of the known heritage assets of this period indicate that activity was limited to the areas of South Brooks A, B, F and possibly E. The nature of the known heritage assets of this date within and around the Site suggests that the Romney Marsh area was used for salt working and livestock grazing, and that any occupation would have been related to these activities and therefore temporary, ad hoc and/or of short duration.
- 5.5.34. There is assessed to be a medium potential for previously unknown archaeological remains of this period to be encountered within South Brooks A, B and F and low potential for archaeological remains of this period to be encountered within South Brooks C - E. The medium potential assigned to South Brooks A, B and F takes into the account the possible 'false positive' created by the location of the investigations (including metal detecting) carried out within the study area; the locations of known remains may reflect the locations of archaeological investigations rather than reflecting the true nature of Roman activity within parts of the Site and study area which were above sea level. The low potential assigned to South Brooks C – E, despite these areas being partially or fully underwater during this period, reflects the possibility of shipwrecks or animal carcasses in this part of the Site; such remains are known from the Dungeness Peninsula and Denge Marsh during the early medieval – post-medieval periods (see discussion of later periods below). Any archaeological remains of the period within the Site are most likely to either be artefacts or palaeoenvironmental deposits.
- 5.5.35. Due to the successive silting over of the Romney Marsh area throughout its history and up the present day caused by inundations by the English Channel, any Roman archaeological remains which are present within the Site are likely to be encountered at more than 1.5m below current ground level within at least South Brooks A (see Table 1). However, the presence of Roman material in South Brooks

B and F demonstrates that Roman finds may be much closer to the surface in other areas of the Site⁵⁹. Any such remains are unlikely to have been affected by post-medieval and modern ploughing within the Site and so are most likely to be in a good state of preservation. However, plough-damaged Roman remains have been found within Romney Marsh⁶⁰ (see Section 5.7).

Early Medieval Period (410-1066 CE)

- 5.5.36. The early medieval period was one of great and rapid change. It is traditionally taken to begin with the return of Roman troops to Rome in the early 5th century, but there is substantial evidence that the material culture and social structure which had been introduced into Britain were not abandoned overnight. However, the archaeological record does indicate an economic and social downturn between the mid-5th century to early 6th century, when the Angles, Saxons and Jutes arrived on British shores. From the 6th century onwards, British material culture and society underwent seismic changes, including the cultural effects of Viking raiding and settlement during the late 7th – 10th centuries; the transition from paganism to Christianity; the development of kingdoms; the emergence of modern urbanisation; and the development of minsters, estates and manors. Evidence suggests that early medieval settlement in Kent largely replicated the pattern seen in earlier periods, with a predominance of scattered farmsteads and hamlets. During the latter part of the period, nucleated settlements appear on a small scale⁶¹.
- 5.5.37. At the beginning of this period, it is likely that much of the Site was underwater due to the inundation of Romney Marsh during the later Roman period. This inundation caused substantial amounts of sediment to be deposited, which in turn caused the ground level to increase, creating a new saltmarsh. The rate of sediment deposition during the post-Roman period appears to have been fairly rapid, such that within a few centuries the twice daily tide could not inundate the whole area but was restricted to the tidal creeks which had developed throughout the Marsh. These tidal creeks quickly silted up, allowing for permanent occupation of the Marsh. Early medieval peoples repurposed the silted-up tidal creeks as freshwater drainage channels by digging out the silt. The excavated silt was dumped at the sides of the channels, becoming banks which were utilised as causeways for traversing the Marsh; some modern roads are based on these causeways. The channels also became the boundaries of Saxon estates, of which many became parish boundaries, and of individual properties⁶².
- 5.5.38. Romney Marsh appears in Saxon charters dating to the 7th – 10th centuries. The earliest of these, dated to c.700, references a detached portion of Sellindge parish called *Rumining seta* or 'Romney enclosure', whose location is fossilised in the present-day Sellindge Farm. This farm is located c. 5.5km to the north of the Site within Romney Marsh proper. According to the charter, this enclosure was used for pasturing sheep. Summer sheep grazing on saltmarsh was a common practice during the early medieval – post-medieval periods as the salt-rich grasses provided some protection from liver fluke and foot-rot⁶³. Hasted notes that Agney was given by King Offa to the Priory of Christchurch in 791⁶⁴, and therefore this settlement may be early medieval in date).
- 5.5.39. Peat deposits within Romney Marsh dating to this period indicate that the new saltmarsh was first established in north-east of Romney Marsh, around Romney Marsh proper. It gradually extended south-westwards to recreate the Walland and Denge Marshes, in which the Site sits. This environmental data accords with the documentary record, which does not record activity within the Walland Marsh until later in the 8th century when an oratory dedicated to St. Martin and several fisherman's huts were built at New Romney. Evidence for settlement at Lydd and Scotney, and therefore the occupation of the Denge Marsh, is also recorded in charters dating to the mid-8th century

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Eddison 2000, 44 - 46

⁶¹ Thomas 2019

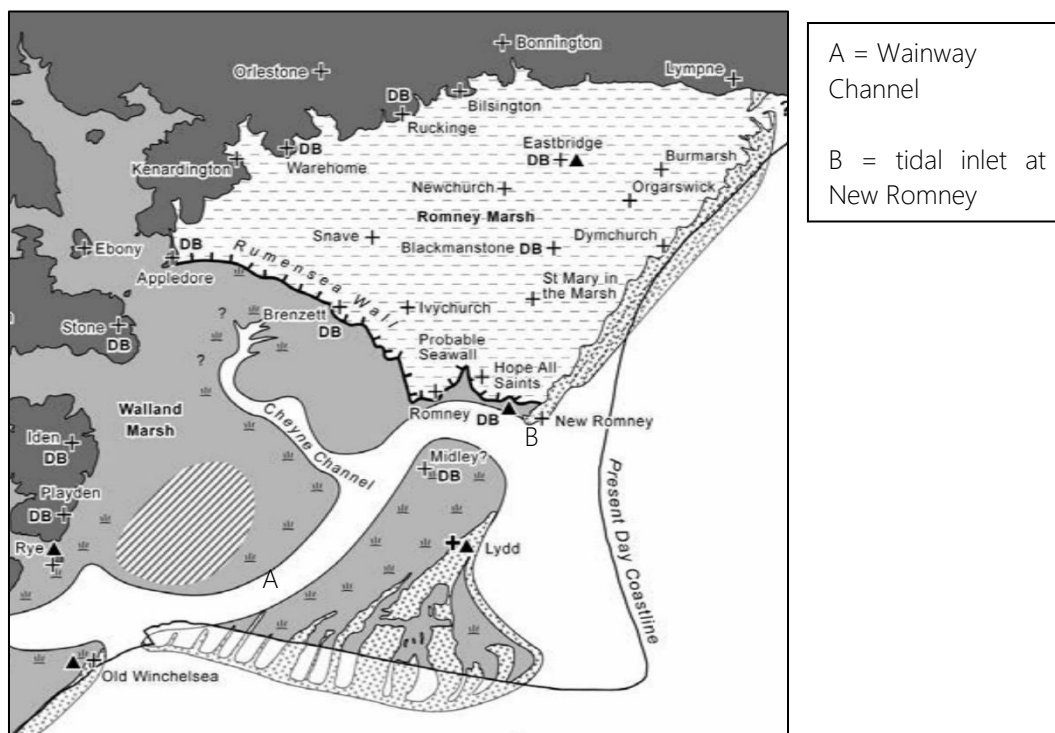
⁶² Eddison 2000, 55 – 56; Long et al 2007; Munnery 20025, 49 – 51

⁶³ Eddison 2000, 56

⁶⁴ Hasted 1799, 441

and from the parish church of Lydd, which incorporates some Saxon stonework. Lydd may have served as a market centre for the fishing and agriculture of the Walland and Denge Marshes and the marsh around it was able to be fully reclaimed by the late 11th century⁶⁵.

- 5.5.40. During this period, a tidal channel, the Wainway, ran from the coast in the vicinity of Camber, to the south-west of the study area, past Agney to Old Romney. Part of the Wainway may run through South Brooks A (Illus 14). A tidal inlet was also present at New Romney during the early medieval period, with New Romney located on its northern bank and Lydd located on its southern bank. The Wainway Channel and the New Romney tidal inlet together created an island out of Lydd; Lydd did not become attached to the mainland until the medieval period⁶⁶. It is probable that all or part of South Brooks C lay within the waters of the tidal inlet and was therefore underwater (Illus 14). It is also likely that there was woodland in or around Lydd that was exploited by the local populace by the end of this period⁶⁷.
- 5.5.41. The primary economies of the study area during this period were fishing, livestock grazing, crop cultivation, the maintaining of drainage systems and salt working⁶⁸.
- 5.5.42. The place name Lydd is first recorded in 774 and derives from Old English *hlid*, 'place at the gates'. The first documentary reference specifying the settlement of Romney is dated to 895, deriving from Old English *ēa* 'river' and possibly *rumen*, 'the broad one'⁶⁹.



Illus 14 Settlements of the 11th century Romney Marsh (after Long et al 2007)

- 5.5.43. There are no designated and three known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the Site, all are archaeological remains. These are the findspots of a pin dated to the 8th – 10th centuries (HER MKE120509) and a coin dated to 1029 to 1036 (HER MKE67709) in South Brooks B and the findspot of a coin dated to 978 to 1016 (HER MKE67740) in South Brooks E.

⁶⁵ Eddison 2000, 60 – 63 and Figure 26b; Draper 2024, 61; Munnery 2025, 59

⁶⁶ Long et al 2007, Figure 6.6

⁶⁷ Eddison 2000, 60 – 63 and Figure 26b; Draper 2024, Figure 2; Munnery 2025, 59 and 64 and Figure 2.4

⁶⁸ Eddison 2000, 60 – 63; Munnery 2025, 59

⁶⁹ Mills 2011, 310 and 393

- 5.5.44. Four heritage assets identified by this DBA, all archaeological, may be of early medieval date and are related to parish boundaries. HA15 is located within South Brooks B and refers to the probable below-ground remains associated with the Old Romney – Lydd boundary visible on LiDAR imagery (Illus 20), aerial photographs and shown on mid-19th century tithe maps. HA19, HA20 and HA24 refer respectively to the courses of the parish boundaries of Midley – Lydd, Old Romney – Lydd and Lydd – New Romney as shown on 19th century tithe mapping. HA19 runs through South Brooks A, HA20 runs through South Brooks A and B and HA24 borders South Brooks B. As discussed above, Lydd and Romney are identified in Anglo-Saxon charters and Lydd's parish church can be dated to the early medieval period. Midley is recorded in the Domesday Book and therefore must have been settled during the early medieval period⁷⁰. It is therefore thought most likely that these parish boundaries were established (at least in part) during the latter half of the early medieval period⁷¹.
- 5.5.45. There are no designated heritage assets and one designated asset recorded relating to this period within the study area: NHLE 1068932, the Church of All Saints in Lydd, located c. 570m to the east of South Brooks D. This church is and was part of the Diocese of Canterbury and contains the remains of an early medieval basilica in its north-west corner.
- 5.5.46. There are 25 known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the study area. 21 of these assets are the findspots of coins, brooches, stirrups, mounds, bridle or harness fastenings and spindle whorls. The findspots are concentrated in the eastern half of the study area and no known heritage assets of this date are recorded within or to the north of South Brooks A. The findspots are located between 115m and 1km from the site boundary and their details are given in the gazetteer (Annex 1).
- 5.5.47. The remaining four known non-designated archaeological heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the study area consist of a channel containing palaeoenvironmental deposits (HER MKE116800), the site of a church at New Romney (HER MKE3759) and the sites of two partial or entire whale skeletons (HER MKE43550 and HER MKE78426). The closest of these heritage assets to the Site, HER MKE78426, lies c. 250m to the south-south-east of South Brooks C.
- 5.5.48. There are an additional two non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER within the study area which span both the early medieval and medieval periods. These are a mint at New Romney (HER MKE3778, located c. 670m to the west of South Brooks C), in use between 997 and 1134, and a ditch system (HER MKE17661, located c. 200m to the north-north-west of South Brooks C) dated to the beginning of the 11th to the end of the 14th century.
- 5.5.49. There is one additional non-designated heritage asset recorded within the HER within the study area which relates to the findspots of artefacts found during metal detecting which date to the Roman to modern periods (HER MKE39947). The centre point of the survey is recorded as lying c. 570m to the north-west of South Brooks D but the spatial extent of the survey is not known.
- 5.5.50. Available evidence suggests that the Site was uninhabitable between the 5th and late 7th centuries. Use of the Site, possibly only seasonally at first, appears to have commenced during the 7th or 8th centuries, with the settlements of Lydd and Romney being established by the early to mid-8th century. It is probable that all or part of South Brooks C lay within the waters of a tidal inlet during this period and that the Wainway Channel ran through South Brooks A. The Midley – Lydd, Old Romney – Lydd and Lydd – New Romney parish boundaries (HA19, HA20 and HA24), including below-ground remains likely associated with the Old Romney - Lydd parish boundary (HA15), are present within or border South Brooks A and B, and early medieval artefacts have been recovered from South Brooks B and E. There are no known heritage assets of this date recorded to the north of South Brooks A.
- 5.5.51. There is assessed to be a medium potential for previously unknown archaeological remains of this period to be encountered within South Brooks A, B and D - F and low potential for archaeological

⁷⁰ Open Domesday 2025

⁷¹ cf. Eddison 2000, 64 - 68

remains of this period to be encountered within South Brooks C. The medium potential assigned to South Brooks A, B and D - F takes into the account the possible 'false positive' created by the location of the investigations (including metal detecting) carried out within the study area; the locations of known remains may reflect the locations of archaeological investigations rather than reflecting the true nature of early medieval activity within parts of the Site and study area which were above sea level. The low potential assigned to South Brooks C, despite this area being partially or fully underwater during this period, reflects the presence of early medieval to post-medieval shipwrecks and whale carcasses elsewhere within the Dungeness Peninsula and Denge Marsh (see discussion of later periods below). Any remains of the period within the Site are likely to relate to parish boundaries, salt working, agriculture, the maintaining of drainage systems, artefacts or palaeoenvironmental deposits (including those related to the Wainway Channel and tidal inlet at New Romney). It is possible that they may also include shipwrecks or whale carcasses.

- 5.5.52. Due to the successive silting over of the Romney Marsh area throughout its history and up the present day caused by inundations by the English Channel, any early medieval archaeological remains which are present within the Site are likely to be encountered at 0.5m or deeper below current ground level (see Table 1). Any such remains may have been affected by post-medieval and modern ploughing within the Site and so may be in a poor to good state of preservation depending on the extent of previous ploughing (see also Section 5.7).

Medieval Period (1066CE- 1500CE)

- 5.5.53. The medieval period begins with the cultural and political shock of the Norman Conquest in 1066CE and is generally understood to end around the beginning of travel into and exploitation of the Americas and Africa at the beginning of the 16th century. Although material culture and agricultural practices appear to have changed little between the Early Medieval and the Medieval periods, Medieval society was subjected to the feudal system, and the building of castles and moated sites, particularly in the years immediately following the Conquest, was commonplace. The era is also characterised by the coming of the Black Death and the social and economic upheavals which followed⁷².
- 5.5.54. The medieval period in Romney Marsh was a time of alternating land expansion and retraction. It is known from documentary sources (discussed above) that the settlements of Romney and Lydd were well established by the beginning of the period and that the topographic features of the Wainway Channel, the tidal inlet by Romney and the Walland and Denge Marshes had been formed (Illus 14). The main permanent settlements within the study area throughout this period appear to have been Lydd (a farming and fishing town which was granted a market in 1154 and flourished throughout the period) and Old and New Romney (New Romney being a flourishing port during the 11th – 13th centuries). The smaller settlement of Midley (deriving from OE *middle ēg* 'middle island'⁷³) is recorded in the Domesday Book and the settlements of Scotney (deriving from the de Scoteny family, the title of the barons of Scotini (natives of Scotigny in northern France)⁷⁴) and Agney (deriving from OE *hagan* + *ēg* 'island with a thorn bush enclosure on it'⁷⁵) are attested from the 13th century (although, as detailed above, Hasted notes that Agney was given by King Offa to the Priory of Christchurch in 791⁷⁶, and therefore this settlement may be early medieval in date). Belgar (deriving from Old French (OF) *bel* + *gard* 'beautiful garden'⁷⁷) is first attested in the early 14th century. The earliest written date of Newland (likely deriving from OE *nīwe* + *land* 'ground newly cleared for cultivation'⁷⁸) and Caldecot (likely

⁷² Weeks 2019

⁷³ Glover 1976, 128

⁷⁴ Glover 1976, 167

⁷⁵ Glover 1976, 4

⁷⁶ Hasted 1799, 441

⁷⁷ Glover 1976, 15

⁷⁸ Glover 1976, 135

deriving from OE *cald* + *cot* 'cold cottage'⁷⁹) and North Lade (likely deriving from OE *lād* 'way or path', probably referring to a sheep track⁸⁰) are not known, but their etymology suggests a medieval date. The Dungeness Peninsular was known as 'the Nesse' during this period and derives its name from OE *næss* 'headland' + 'denge [marsh]', 'headland near Denge Marsh', first attested in the 14th century. The place name Denge is thought to derive from either OE *denn* + *gē* 'pasture district' or OE *dyncge* 'manured land', first document in the 8th century⁸¹ and both indicating an agricultural use for the land. The Dungeness Peninsular was used for regular watches during times of war. The land within the Site during this period was primarily held by ecclesiastical institutions such as Christ Church Priory, Battle Abbey and St. Augustine Abbey, Canterbury⁸².

- 5.5.55. The 11th – early 13th centuries were a time of stable climatic conditions and a continuing decrease in sea levels. This allowed for the south-westwards expansion of inhabitants from Romney Marsh proper into the Walland and Denge Marshes, in which the Site lies. This expansion was achieved through the digging and maintenance of new straight drainage ditches (unlike the reused tidal creeks of the early medieval period) to create agricultural hinterland, such that by the early 13th century human activity likely stretched right down to the Broomhill area, to the south-west of the Site. Archaeological evidence, particularly that from Lydd Quarry (between South Brooks A and Lydd), indicates that activity to the south-west of Lydd (including the Dungeness Peninsular) was generally related to salt working, fishing, agriculture and animal husbandry. The area may only have been occupied seasonally or for short periods of time⁸³.
- 5.5.56. During the mid- to late 13th century, Romney Marsh was battered by several tumultuous storms which caused the breaching of the shingle barrier and thus flooding of the Walland Marsh. These storms caused the loss of the nationally important port of Old Winchelsea, which was located near Rye to the south-west of the study area. It also caused the retraction of human activity back towards the centres of Old and New Romney and Lydd, as well as the smaller settlements of Agney, Midley, Scotney and Newland. The tidal inlet at Romney became extremely silted up, leading the local inhabitants to build the Rhee Wall in an attempt to wash away the silt; despite this, the port at Romney fell into decline and was finally abandoned. Numerous other 'walls', for the most part referring to large earthen embankments, and several drainage channels or 'gutts', were constructed throughout Walland Marsh to try and minimise the impacts of the storms. These included the Great Wall and Jury's Gutt Sewer (although the latter may have its origins in the 11th century). A section of the Great Wall (called the Midley Wall on the 1877 1st ed 1:10560 OS map) may border South Brooks A, whilst Jury's Gut Sewer runs between South Brooks A and Lydd. By end of the 13th century, it is likely that much of South Brooks A and possibly South Brooks E and F had once again become salt marsh due to repeated inundations of the sea⁸⁴.
- 5.5.57. During the 14th century the climate once again stabilised, and sea levels decreased. This led to a fresh attempt to reclaim and colonise the Walland and Denge Marshes through the use of new walls and drainage systems. This reclamation continued into the 17th century, with the reclaimed land being used once again for pasture and arable cultivation. It is probable that South Brooks A, at least, was reclaimed by the 15th century⁸⁵.
- 5.5.58. Documentary sources confirm that land within and around Belgar was used for saltworking throughout the medieval period, and that these saltworks were under the ownership of Bilsington Manor between the 11th and mid-13th century and Bilsington Priory between the mid-13th and mid-15th century. HER entries MKE3775, HER MKE3776 and HER MKE3779 and elements of newly identified asset HA9 likely

⁷⁹ Glover 1976, 36

⁸⁰ Glover 1976, 114

⁸¹ Mills 2011, 164; Glover 1976, 58

⁸² Tatton Brown 1988, 107 – 111; Eddison 2000, 67 – 76; Draper 2024, 60 – 61 and 67; Munnery 2025, 63 – 65; Open Domesday 2025

⁸³ Eddison 2000, 67 – 76; Sweetinburgh 2008; Munnery 2025, 63 – 65 and 79 – 82

⁸⁴ Tatton Brown 1988, 107 – 111; Eddison 2000, 77 – 87; Munnery 2025, 66

⁸⁵ Eddison 2000, 88 – 101; Tatton-Brown 1988, 107 – 111 and Figure 9.1; Munnery 2025, 85 – 86

reflect this activity. Indeed, Poke's 1617 map of Romney Marsh (discussed further below) labels two 'saltcoats' in the location of these assets; salt-houses, or salt-cotes, provided sheltered accommodation for saltworking and short-term storage of the resulting salt. It is possible that the LiDAR anomalies (Illus 20) recorded by this DBA within Field B1 also relate to local saltworking activity undertaken on behalf of Bilsington Manor and/or Priory⁸⁶.

- 5.5.59. The geophysical survey carried out by Headland Archaeology⁸⁷ found a rectilinear field system, areas of habitation, trackways, and possible salterns, which are likely to be of Medieval or Post-Medieval origin. located in South Brooks A. Further rectilinear and irregular shaped enclosures are located within South Brooks B, and potential archaeological activity relating to Medieval salt working mounds has been found within South Brooks C.
- 5.5.60. There are no known designated heritage assets and 100 known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the Site. Three of these are mound earthworks, discussed above, which likely relate to saltworking and are located in the north of South Brooks C (HER MKE3775, HER MKE3776 and HER MKE3779). One of these, HER MKE3789, is a rectilinear field system in the far north-east of South Brooks A which may be associated with Midley Deserted Medieval Village (HER MKE3783), located c. 645m to the north-east of South Brooks A. Midley Deserted Medieval Village is in turn likely associated with the Scheduled Monument NHLE 1012338, Abandoned Medieval Church and Graveyard, Midley. The remainder are findspots, predominantly of coins but also ceramics, jewellery, clothes and horse fastenings, seals, thimbles, knives and a crucifix. There are 85 findspots recorded in South Brooks B, one recorded in South Brooks D, 12 recorded in South Brooks E. The high numbers of findspots in South Brooks B is thought to most likely be due to much greater levels of metal detecting this area compared to other areas within the Site and is therefore unlikely to accurately reflect medieval activity within the Site and study area.
- 5.5.61. There are no designated and seven non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER relating to this period located within the cable route. These comprise four ceramic vessels (MKE108507 to MKE108509 and MKE96788, comprising several sherds), a copper alloy candle holder (MKE120528), a copper alloy buckle (MKE596787), a copper alloy brooch (MKE68304).
- 5.5.62. Five newly identified heritage assets identified by this DBA are likely of medieval date, all of which run through or border South Brooks A. They are the parish boundaries of Midley – Ivychurch, Midley – Old Romney, Midley – Broomhill, Old Romney – Broomhill and Lydd – Broomhill (HA17, HA18, HA21, HA22 and HA23). In the case of HA17 and HA21 – HA23, a medieval date is thought most likely because these parishes lie within areas of Romney Marsh which were partially or entirely inundated during the 13th century. Thus, their boundaries would have had to have been re-established during the 14th and 15th centuries, including where they met the existing parish boundaries of Midley, Old Romney, and Lydd. In the case of HA18, the Midley – Old Romney parish boundary, it is known that the straight edge of the boundary which marks the northern side of South Brooks A was created by the cutting of a ditch for land reclamation in c.1500 by All Souls College and Christ Church Priory Canterbury. However, other lengths of HA18 may be of earlier and possibly early medieval date⁸⁸.
- 5.5.63. There are three Scheduled Monuments relating to this period with the study area, all of which contain both archaeological remains and standing structures. These are NHLE 1003605, Hope All Saints', remains of church, located c. 1.3km to the north of South Brooks B; NHLE 1011803, Part of a Cistercian grange, north of New Romney High Street, also known as Romney Priory, located c. 835m to the north-east of South Brooks B; and NHLE 1012338, Abandoned Medieval Church and Graveyard, Midley, located c. 645m to the north-east of South Brooks B.
- 5.5.64. There are 20 listed buildings and five Conservation Areas relating to this period within the study area. There are six Grade I listed buildings (NHLE 1061102, Church of St Mary the Virgin; NHLE 1230943,

⁸⁶ Vollans 1995; see in particular Figure 9.3

⁸⁷ Headland Archaeology, 2026

⁸⁸ Brooks 1988, 92; Eddison 2000, cf. colour plate 15; Eddison 2000, 64 – 68

Church of St Augustine; NHLE 1231321, Church of St George; NHLE 1278132, Church of St Clement; NHLE 1344057, Church of St Nicholas; NHLE 1344151, detached belfry circa 1 yard north of Church of St Augustine), two Grade II* listed buildings (NHLE 1025299, 3 and 4 West Street, and NHLE 1276544, the Parish Church of St Mary; and NHLE 1344185, the Church of St Eanswith) and five Grade II listed buildings (NHLE 1231503, Ruins of Midley Church; NHLE 1231591, Ruins of the Church of All Saints; NHLE 1233601, The Mount; NHLE 1261124, Mittell House; and NHLE 1338213, 1, Coronation Square) relating to this period within the study area. The closest of these, NHLE 1338213 (1, Coronation Square), is located 580m from the Site.

- 5.5.65. There is an additional Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1025316, St John's Priory including ruins of the priory) and an additional five Grade II listed buildings (NHLE 1061156, The Woolpack Inn; NHLE 1068938, Corfu House; NHLE 1231546, Marsh Cottage; NHLE 1344204, The Manor House; and NHLE 1389354, Frogs Hall) within the study area which span both the medieval and post-medieval periods. Five Conservation Areas within the study area (Brookland, Lydd, New Romney, Old Romney and Rye) also span both the medieval and post-medieval periods. The closest of these, Lydd Conservation Area, is located 430m from the Site.
- 5.5.66. The Grade I listed building NHLE 1068932, Church of All Saints (Lydd), discussed above, spans the early medieval – medieval periods.
- 5.5.67. There are 389 known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the study area. These include the two houses (HER MKE8815 and HER MKE13794) and a house-turned-shop (HER MKE8816) in Lydd, located c. 640m, c. 540m and c. 705m respectively to the west of South Brooks D, and the extant settlement of Lydd (HER MKE9446), which is located between South Brooks A and D, remains of extant settlements and the sites of medieval buildings known from documentary records; excavated structures and archaeological features within the settlements of Lydd, New Romney and Old Romney; the sites of medieval villages and isolated farmsteads; excavated rural agricultural remains; earthworks relating to salt making; watercourses, drainage channels and sea walls; geophysical survey anomalies; and findspots.
- 5.5.68. There is one settlement of medieval date recorded within the HER within the study area containing archaeological as well as built heritage elements. This is Lydd (HER MKE9446), located between South Brooks A and E.
- 5.5.69. There are four sites of medieval buildings known from documentary records recorded within the HER within the study area. These are the site of St Lawrence's Church (HER MKE3760, located c. 685m to the north-east of South Brooks B); the site of the hospital of St. John the Baptist (HER MKE3761, located c. 530m to the north-east of South Brooks B); the site of St Mary's Chapel (HER MKE3797) and the site of a hermitage (HER MKE43547, located c. 242m to the east of South Brooks D).
- 5.5.70. There are numerous records within the HER of excavated structures and archaeological features of medieval date within the modern settlement of New Romney. Assets falling within this category include the remains of 28 houses, walls and structures (HER entries identified in footnote⁸⁹); three roads (HER MKE17174, HER MKE89496 and HER MKE89537); 13 pits and ditches (including agricultural ditches) (HER entries identified in footnote⁹⁰); timber revetments associated with possible harbours (HER MKE89499); 10 floors and associated tiling (HER entries identified in footnote⁹¹); five middens and instances of occupation or demolition debris (HER MKE114337, HER MKE116755, HER MKE116960, HER

⁸⁹ HER MKE100193, HER MKE114339, HER MKE114364, HER MKE116757, HER MKE116803, HER MKE116804, HER MKE116858, HER MKE116860, HER MKE116883, HER MKE116884, HER MKE116895, HER MKE116897, HER MKE116900, HER MKE116904, HER MKE116905, HER MKE116906, HER MKE116931, HER MKE116957, HER MKE116961, HER MKE17875, HER MKE3764, HER MKE77324, HER MKE89500, HER MKE89501, HER MKE89529, HER MKE89530, HER MKE89509 and HER MKE89512

⁹⁰ HER MKE114340, HER MKE116756, HER MKE116802, HER MKE116806, HER MKE116859, HER MKE116861, HER MKE116926, HER MKE17637, HER MKE77331, HER MKE89490, HER MKE89517, HER MKE89522 and HER MKE89553

⁹¹ HER MKE114366, HER MKE43049, HER MKE77326, HER MKE89492, HER MKE89498, HER MKE89502, HER MKE89504, HER MKE89505, HER MKE89513 and HER MKE89524

MKE77306 and HER MKE89552); three single or groups of burials (HER MKE116958, HER MKE116962 and HER MKE116963); and one instance of industrial activity (HER MKE89518). These assets are located between c. 300m and 1km to the north-east of South Brooks B.

- 5.5.71. Two sites of Deserted Medieval Villages ('DMV's') (HER MKE15838 and HER MKE3783) are recorded within the HER within the study area, in addition to the sites of three isolated farmsteads (HER MKE15733, HER MKE15734 and HER MKE15736). The DMVs lie c. 510m to the north-east of South Brooks B and c. 610m to the north-east of South Brooks A respectively and the isolated farmsteads lie c. 970m to the south-east of South Brooks C, c. 595m to the east of South Brooks E and c. 420m to the east of South Brooks D respectively.
- 5.5.72. Excavated remains outwith current settlements recorded by the HER within the study area consist of HER MKE114508, HER MKE15448, HER MKE15450 and HER MKE17633. They are located between c. 590m – c. 665m from South Brooks A and D.
- 5.5.73. There are three HER records pertaining to mounds or earthworks likely associated with salt making. Two of these, HER MKE44286 and HER MKE44287, are both located around 395m to the north-east of South Brooks B. The third, HER MES36018, is located c. 475m to the south of South Brooks A.
- 5.5.74. The remains of three watercourses or drainage channels (HER MKE116775, HER MKE116801 and HER MKE76081, are located between c. 25m and 850m to the north and north-east of South Brooks B), two sea walls (HER MES8198 and HER MES8199, located c. 375m and 995m to the south of South Brooks A respectively) and two earthworks of probable land reclamation ditches (HER MES7357 and HER MES7358, located c. 265m and 500m to the south of South Brooks A respectively) are recorded within the HER within the study area.
- 5.5.75. There is one record within the HER of geophysical survey anomalies possibly associated with medieval ditches (HER MKE78434). They are located c. 630m to the north-east of South Brooks E.
- 5.5.76. The remaining 297 non-designated heritage assets are findspots, predominantly of coins but also ceramics, jewellery, clothes and horse fastenings, seals, thimbles and book fastenings. They are recorded between c. 25m and 1km from the Site. The findspots are concentrated around New Romney, Lydd and Denge Marsh. This is thought most likely to be due to much greater levels of excavation and metal detecting within these areas and thus be unlikely to accurately reflect medieval activity within the Site and study area.
- 5.5.77. There are two non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER within the study area which span both the early medieval and medieval periods and are discussed above (HER MKE3778 and HER MKE17661).
- 5.5.78. There are two known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER within the Site which are of medieval to post-medieval date. These are HER MKE96799 and HER MKE96817, which both lie within South Brooks E.
- 5.5.79. There are 14 non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER within the study area which are of medieval to post-medieval date. Assets within this category located within New Romney consist of the below-ground remains of buildings, walls and structures (HER MKE114361, HER MKE116915, HER MKE43088), road surfaces (HER MKE114334, HER MKE116915), urban cut features (HER MKE116929) and demolition debris (HER MKE89531), and human remains (HER MKE114360). Outside of New Romney, assets within this category consist of the site of a beacon (HER MKE3787, located c. 655m to the west of South Brooks A), a field system (HER MKE78563, located between South Brooks A and F), ditch systems (HER MES36019 and HER MES117 (located c. 265m – 1km to the south and south-east of South Brooks A) and findspots (HER MKE15503 and HER MKE96708, located between c. 390m and 575m from the Site).
- 5.5.80. There is one additional non-designated heritage asset recorded within the HER within the study area which relates to the findspots of artefacts found during metal detecting which date to the Roman to modern periods (HER MKE39947). The centre point of the survey is recorded as lying c. 570m to the north-west of South Brooks D but the spatial extent of the survey is not known.

- 5.5.81. Available evidence demonstrates that the study area was well-populated during the 11th – 13th centuries and that all areas of the Site were in use for small-scale and likely seasonal occupation, agriculture and saltworking. It is likely that the 13th century inundation of the Marsh caused people to retreat from Walland Marsh and formed new salt marshes on the recently drained and reclaimed land of South Brooks A. Walland Marsh, including South Brooks A was reclaimed once again during the 14th and 15th centuries and the land turned primarily to pasture. It is probable that all or part of South Brooks C lay within the waters of a tidal inlet during this period and that the Wainway Channel ran through South Brooks A.
- 5.5.82. There is assessed to be a medium to high potential for previously unknown archaeological remains of this period to be encountered throughout the Site. This assessment of potential takes into the account the possible 'false positive' created by the location of the investigations (including metal detecting) carried out within the study area; the locations of known remains may reflect the locations of archaeological investigations rather than reflecting the true nature of medieval activity within parts of the Site and study area. Any archaeological remains are likely to take the form of cut features relating to drainage and land reclamation, small-scale and possibly seasonal occupation, saltworking or agriculture; parish boundaries; the findspots of medieval artefacts; deposits relating to the Wainway Channel and drainage and land reclamation systems; shipwrecks; or to environmental deposits.
- 5.5.83. Due to the successive silting over of the Romney Marsh area throughout its history and up the present day caused by inundations by the English Channel, any medieval archaeological remains which are present within the Site are likely to be encountered at around 0.5m below current ground level (see Table 1). Any such remains may have been affected by post-medieval and modern ploughing within the Site and so may be in a poor to good state of preservation depending on the extent of previous ploughing (see also Section 5.7).

Post-Medieval Period (1500-1900CE)

- 5.5.84. The post-medieval period is characterised by the rise of market towns and cities; the social, political, and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution and capitalism; the movement of people from the countryside and into urban areas; and the fall of the feudal system and disintegration of medieval manorial estates. Much change also occurred within the religious sphere, with the monasteries being dissolved and their wealth distributed to the new Church of England and noble families by Henry VIII in 1540, and the rise of Protestantism in the 17th century. The political upheavals these events created contributed to the outbreak of civil war in 1642. During the latter two centuries of the post-medieval period, Britain profited greatly from the colonisation of the Americas and Africa, most notably through the slave trade, and amassed a global and hugely wealthy empire⁹².
- 5.5.85. Documentary sources suggest that, during the post-medieval period, Romney Marsh as a whole was far less populated than it had been during the medieval period. The landscape was dominated by dispersed isolated farmsteads, small fields and dwellings along roads, 'walls' and trackways. The economy of the area also seems to have been less mixed, with pastoralism (especially sheep grazing) rather than arable cultivation becoming the main agricultural pursuit and a lack of salt working, although fishing continued along the coast. Maintenance of existing drainage and land reclamation systems as well as the digging of new drainage channels continued throughout the period. The process of the land reclamation is fossilised in the frequent field name element 'inning'. The Wainway Channel had partially silted up by the beginning of the period to become the Wainway Creek, which is shown on mapping until the 19th century. Post-medieval shipwrecks are known within the Dungeness Peninsula and wider Romney Marsh area, such as a 16th century shipwreck discovered at Denge Quarry in 2022, approximately 2.8km to the south-east of South Brooks D⁹³.

⁹² Barber 2019

⁹³ Eddison 2000, 89, 101 and 130 – 140; Draper 2024; Munnery 2025, 87 – 88 and 99

- 5.5.86. Malaria was rife within Romney Marsh during the 17th and 18th centuries and this, in addition to the large holding of the Church in the area, may have contributed to the high levels of absentee landowners during the post-medieval period. This situation gave rise to two important aspects of local post-medieval economic activity: smuggling and the use of 'lookers' to maintain the land and livestock. 'Lookers' were distinct from shepherds in that they often looked after the sheep of more than one landowner. They were thus often based in a village so as to have easier access to numerous dispersed flocks. From this, a type of building was developed which was particular to Romney Marsh, the 'Looker's Hut'. In contrast to normal shepherd's huts, Looker's Huts included accommodation for the 'looker' as well as the sheep. There is thought to have once been hundreds of such buildings, but the remains of only 15 survive today. Whilst smuggling ceased during the 19th century due to the reduction of Customs rates, the position of 'looker' and the building of Looker's Huts continued into the modern period⁹⁴.
- 5.5.87. The coastal areas of Romney Marsh, particularly the Dungeness Peninsula, also played an important role in the defence of Britain against Napoleon in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Dungeness was identified as a likely landing place for Napoleon and therefore numerous Martello towers and the Royal Military Canal were built. The purpose of the Royal Military Canal, whose route roughly mirrors that of the ancient cliff line separating the low-lying Romney Marsh from the Weald upland, was to provide an obstacle to incoming Napoleonic forces and aid troop movement by barge. Martello towers were gun towers accommodating one officer and 24 men; these towers offered the added bonus of providing a counter measure to smuggling, which was ongoing during the Napoleonic period⁹⁵.
- 5.5.88. Hasted, writing in 1799, describes the landscape of Walland Marsh, in which much of the Site sits, as 'exceedingly open and unsheltered, excepting about Brookland and Old Romney, where it is tolerably well-sheltered with trees'. He also notes that 'there is but little land ploughed in it, much less than formerly'⁹⁶ reflecting the change from arable to pastoral land use. Lydd and New Romney were by far the largest settlements of the area, with 180 and 100 houses respectively. Lydd is described by Hasted as consisting of two unpaved streets with the church between them, whilst New Romney is described as consisting of one wide well-paved street and a cross street leading to the church. Hasted speaks of these villages in positive terms, noting the modern brick-built buildings of both. Conversely, the villages of Old Romney and Midley are recorded as extremely small by Hasted, containing 15 and three or four houses respectively. The houses of Old Romney are described as 'mean' and 'straggling' whilst the houses of Midley appear to have surrounded the ruins of the church. Hasted also highlights the predominant use of Lydd parish as pasture and the high proportion of pebbles and seashells within its soil. During his discussion of Walland Marsh and the surrounding area, Hasted references an area known as South Brooks several times, noting that it adjoined Denge Marsh⁹⁷.
- 5.5.89. There is a large body of historic mapping of the Site and study area dating to the 16th century onwards. This is discussed by century below. Overlays of the informative historic mapping and the Site are presented in Annex 3.
- 5.5.90. The earliest maps of the Site and study area date to the late 1500s (ESRO⁹⁸ RYE 132/4, RYE 132/7-8 and RYE 132/9). These maps all show the Wainway Channel as well as the areas, settlements and/or houses of Lydd, New Romney, Denge Marsh, Old Romney, Midley, Scotney Court, and Jack's Court. ESRO RYE 132/9, which may date to as early as 1575, also shows what is likely Lower Agney, Dengemash Court (now called Manor Farm) and North Lade; two mounds in the vicinity of South Brooks C which must relate to HER MKE3775, HER MKE3776, HER MKE3779 and elements of HA9; and labels an area of land to the south of the Site as South Brooks.

⁹⁴ Dobson 1998; Reeves and Eve 1998; Cook 2010, 157

⁹⁵ Eddison 2000, 130 – 140; Col. Kimber 2011

⁹⁶ Hasted 1799, 476

⁹⁷ Hasted 1799, 412 - 449

⁹⁸ East Sussex Record Office

- 5.5.91. The only available and relevant map of the Site and study area produced during the 17th century is Matthew Poker's 1617 'Description of Romney Marsh Walland Marsh Denge Marsh & Guldeford Marsh'. The original document was viewed in the Kent Archives and a slightly clearer 1845 reproduction was viewed in the East Sussex Archives (ESRO RYE 132/13-14). This map shows the Wainway Creek and the areas, settlements and/or houses of Lydd, New Romney, Denge Marsh, Old Romney, Midley, Scotney Court, and Jack's Court. It also shows Dengemarsh Court (now called Dengemarsh Farm), Belgar and its associated saltworking sites (reflected in HER MKE 3775, HER MKE3776, HER MKE3779 and elements of HA9) and Newland, and may show Little Scotney. A number of 'pinokes' are also labelled. The etymology of this word is uncertain, but it is thought most likely to derive from OE *pinn* + *ham* 'Pin or peg settlement', referring to a settlement within some kind of enclosure⁹⁹. One of these pinokes is shown to the south of Newland and may have lain within the southern side of Field A16 (HA32); no indication of an enclosure in Field A16 was noted during the site visit. The map labels an area of land to the south of the Site as South Brooks.
- 5.5.92. There is much more extensive and detailed mapping of the Site and study area dating to the 18th century. One of these maps, ESRO ACC 6588/1, was produced by James Cole in 1750 but appears to be a reproduction of Poker's 1617 map discussed above; Cole's map is therefore not discussed further here. The remaining large-scale 18th century maps of the Romney and Walland Marshes (ESRO AMS 6008/1/1/2, WIN 2362/9/8 and ACC 496/16 and KRO¹⁰⁰ U3213/P8 and U47/55/P40) show few noticeable differences to Poker's 1617 map other than the slight change in the representation of the Wainway. However, ERSO WIN 2362/9/8 (dating to the 1770s) and KRO EK/U20/P1 (dating to 1768 – 1769) both show a farmstead to the north of Dengemarsh Farm which may fall within South Brooks E (HA32) and is not shown on later mapping; no indication of this farmstead was noted during the site visit.
- 5.5.93. Detailed maps of North Lade (including Belgar (KRO U214/P1), Jack's Court (KRO U47/55/P45) and Hart's Farm (KRO Ly/11/5/4). were also produced during the 18th century. KRO U214/P1 was of too poor quality to be informative for this report. The map of Jack's Court shows a high correlation with the field boundaries shown on 19th century mapping and also depicts a small building, labelled as a lodge in the map key, and pond to the south of Jack's Court (HA32). This lodge and pond are likely to have lain within the south of Field D2. No indication of this building was noted during the site visit. The map of Hart's Farm appears to show the farm as lying to the west of the Lydd – Denge Marsh road rather than the east, where the modern farmhouse is situated. This would accord with the results of the site visit, which noted the modern appearance of the present Hart's Farm farmhouse. The map also indicates that a separate farmstead existed to the north of Hart's Farm, which may be the same now-lost farmstead discussed in the previous paragraph. There are no obvious correlations between the field boundaries as shown on this map and later 19th century mapping or the present day.
- 5.5.94. Nineteenth century mapping of the Site and study area referred to for this DBA are the 1801 preliminary drawing for the Ordnance Survey first edition 1-inch map (surveyed 1797) (ESRO AMS 6008/2/1/12a); the 1817 map of the parish of Lydd (KRO Ly/15/2/3/2); the 1834 map of Walland Marsh (KRO S/W/P72); tithe maps (Illus 15) of Lydd (dated 1837), Old Romney (dated 1842), Ivychurch (dated 1842), Midley (dated 1842) and Broomhill (dated 1843); the 1877 - 1878 1: 10560 1st edition OS map (Illus 16); and the 1899 1:10560 2nd edition OS map (Illus 17). The 1848 map ESRO U55/SP/423 was also viewed but did not provide any information additional to that shown in the aforementioned maps.
- 5.5.95. These maps demonstrate that the Site and study area were highly agricultural during this period. By far the greatest land use of the Site during the 19th century was as pasture and meadow, although arable use is recorded for Lydd tithe plots 42 - 45, 58 - 64, 78, 86 - 88, 90, 91, 130, 132, 134, 135, 139, 141, 144, 146, 147, 149 and 150 (within or corresponding to South Brooks fields B3 – B5, E1, E3, D5 and D8 – D10). The only field names of note within the Site given in the tithe apportionments are:

⁹⁹ See Glover 1976, 148

¹⁰⁰ Kent Record Office

- Old Romney tithe plot 264 (within South Brooks field A30), named as 'Bridge Field', which may refer to the site of a bridge over the Wainway Sewer, which forms the southern boundary of the field;
 - Broomhill tithe plots 79 – 81 (corresponding to South Brooks fields A31 – A33), all of which refer to innings and therefore suggest that the fields were reclaimed from the marsh during the recent past;
 - Midley tithe plot 117 (corresponding to South Brooks A field A8) which notes the presence of a 'sheep house' within the Newland Farm complex.
- 5.5.96. The Lydd tithe map identifies most of South Brooks C as saltmarshes and depicts the high tide line for spring tides (a tide just after a new or full moon). Fields C8 – C12 fall within the high tide area and were therefore likely inundated by the sea a number of times a year.
- 5.5.97. The tithe maps demonstrate that most of the Site was under the ownership of private individuals during the 19th century, but that parts of South Brooks A were under the ownership of either the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church Canterbury or All Saint's College (and therefore the Diocese of Canterbury) or All Soul's College, Oxford.
- 5.5.98. Fifteen heritage assets or heritage asset types have been identified on 19th century mapping. These are discussed below. Archaeological remains pertaining to these assets may be present within the Site.
- 5.5.99. The farmstead of Lower Agney (HER MKE88136) is first shown with certainty on the 1801 OS preliminary drawing (ESRO AMS 6008/2/1/12a) (although see discussion of 16th century mapping above). It is depicted as consisting of a single building. The semi-circular ditch which surrounds Little Scotney (HER MKE88140) is also shown on this map, although no associated buildings are depicted. However, buildings associated with Little Scotney are shown on the 1834 map of Walland Marsh (KRO S/W/P72). The Lower Agney and Little Scotney complexes have included several other buildings and elements during its history which have since been lost. Below-ground archaeological remains associated with these may be present in situ.
- 5.5.100. A total of 35 sheep houses, sheepfolds or sheep washes (HA1) are shown on 19th century mapping. The majority of which are labelled as sheepfolds (a pen or enclosure for sheep) but appear to contain small buildings which may be Looker's Huts or sheep houses. The individual assets, which are likely to survive as archaeological remains only, have been numbered HA1-1, HA1-2, HA-3, etc for ease of identification on the illustrations. The greatest number of sheep houses, sheepfolds or sheep washes were present within South Brooks A, B and D, but several were constructed within South Brooks C and E. A small structure which is unlabelled but may be a sheepfold or Looker's Hut is also shown in South Brooks D on the 1877 - 1878 1: 10560 1st edition OS map (HA16).
- 5.5.101. The remains of the floor surface of HA1-20 were identified during the site visit, although no standing remains appeared to remain (see Annex 4).
- 5.5.102. The locations of 55 ponds (HA2) have been labelled in the same manner as HA1. The archaeological remains of many of these ponds are also visible on aerial photographs, satellite imagery and/or LiDAR imagery (Illus 20). These ponds were concentrated within South Brooks A, B and D, although several have been identified within South Brooks C and E.
- 5.5.103. Two small rectilinear enclosures (HA14), one containing buildings and the second possibly representing the platform for an earlier demolished building, are depicted in the far south-west of South Brooks A on the 1801 OS preliminary drawing (ESRO AMS 6008/2/1/12a). HA14 appears to survive only as archaeological remains and is visible on aerial photographs, satellite imagery and LiDAR imagery (Illus 20). The site of a small dwelling and garden, HA5, is also shown in the north-east corner of South Brooks B on this map. These assets are shown on all later 19th century mapping.
- 5.5.104. The site of a small unlabelled building is also shown in South Brooks D (HA16) on the 1877 - 1878 1: 10560 1st edition OS map.

- 5.5.105. The routes of three footpaths (HA3) are marked within South Brooks A, D and E on either the 1817 map of the parish of Lydd (KRO Ly/15/2/3/2) or tithe maps. These were complemented by an additional eight (HA8) during the latter half of the 19th century.
- 5.5.106. The historic mapping demonstrates that almost all of the current field boundaries within the Site were in existence by the mid-19th century but that ninety-three 19th century field boundaries had been lost by the end of the century.
- 5.5.107. These lost field boundaries, present only as archaeological remains (if present at all), were spread throughout the Site and have been given the identifiers HA12 (for those which can be identified through historic mapping only) and HA13 (for those whose below-ground remains are also visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, satellite imagery and/or LiDAR imagery).
- 5.5.108. The 1877 - 1878 1: 10560 1st edition OS map also marks the sites of three boundary stones (HA6) in South Brooks A, and the sites of two wells (HA7) in South Brooks A and C.
- 5.5.109. Prominent earthworks, HA9, are depicted within South Brooks C on all 19th century historic mapping, and these can still be easily seen on aerial photographs, satellite imagery and LiDAR imagery (Illus 20). Elements of this asset is of likely medieval date (discussed above), but other elements reflect a now-lost post-medieval field boundary shown on the 1801 OS preliminary drawing (ESRO AMS 6008/2/1/12a).
- 5.5.110. Lydd Camp/Airfield 121 is recorded by the HER within South Brooks A (MKE44382). A further non-designated archaeological heritage asset of post-medieval to modern date has been identified within the Site by this DBA. This is HA4, Lydd Camp infrastructure. Infrastructure for Lydd Camp (HA4), including a tramway and two rectangular features, are shown by the 1899 1:10560 2nd edition OS map.
- 5.5.111. Overall, there are no designated and 25 known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the Site. These consist of a curvilinear earthwork (HER MKE3796) in South Brooks A; the sites of shepherd's huts and sheepfolds in South Brooks A, B and C (HER MKE43534, HER MKE43536, HER MKE88180 and HER MKE88311); the findspots of coins, silver shoes, tags, buttons, buckles, medals and fastenings (HER MKE113695, HER MKE120391, HER MKE120424, HER MKE120445, HER MKE68019, HER MKE68024, HER MKE69139, HER MKE69137, HER MKE96790, HER MKE96791, HER MKE96792 and HER MKE96798), the farmsteads of Lower Agney (HER MKE88136), Little Scotney (HER MKE88140) and Newland (HER MKE88177), all located within South Brooks A, the disused Lydd branch railway (HER MKE3771), located in South Brooks C, the abandoned and partially ruinous farmsteads of Lower Agney (HER MKE88136) and Little Scotney (HER MKE88140), the occupied farmstead of Newland (HER MKE88177) and the disused Lydd branch railway (HER MKE3771). The farmsteads are located within South Brooks A whilst the railway is located in South Brooks C. A detailed narrative of Lower Agney (HER MKE88136) and Little Scotney (HER MKE88140) incorporating site notes, a photographic records and historic map regression is presented in Annex 5 of this report.
- 5.5.112. A further 18 heritage assets relating to this period within the Site have been identified on historic mapping or during the site visit (HA1 – HA9, HA12 – HA16, HA32, HA26, HA28 and HA30).
- 5.5.113. There are three Scheduled Monuments relating to this period within the study area, all of which contain archaeological elements. These are NHLE 1004205, Lade Fort (located c. 2.4km to the east of South Brooks D), NHLE 1017353, Martello tower no 28 at Rye Harbour (located c. 4.3km to the south-west of South Brooks A) and NHLE 1440703, Wooden Wreck on Camber Sands (located c. 2.1km to the south of South Brooks A).
- 5.5.114. There are no designated and one non-designated asset recorded on the HER relating to this period located within the cable route. This is the Wainway sewer (MES8423).
- 5.5.115. There are two Scheduled Monuments relating to this period within the study area. These are NHLE 1004205, Lade Fort (located c. 2.4km to the east of South Brooks D) and NHLE 1017353, Martello tower no 28 at Rye Harbour (located c. 4.3km to the south-west of South Brooks A).

- 5.5.116. There are 179 Grade II listed buildings relating to this period within the study area. The closest of these is located c. 120m to the south of South Brooks A (the Grade II listed building of NHLE 1068911, Scotney).
- 5.5.117. There is one additional Grade II* listed building, an additional five Grade II listed buildings and five Conservation Areas within the study area which also span both the medieval and post-medieval periods. These are discussed above.
- 5.5.118. There are two Conservation Areas within the study area which span the post-medieval and modern periods. These are Littlestone-on-Sea and Lydd-on-Sea, located c. 1.4km and 3.8km from the Site respectively.
- 5.5.119. There are 234 non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the study area. These are discussed by asset type below.
- 5.5.120. Nine locations of excavated archaeological remains are recorded within the study area. Eight of these are located within New Romney and lie between c. 575m and 625m to the north or north-east of South Brooks B and C (HER MKE114338, HER MKE114341, HER MKE114362, HER MKE116916, HER MKE21070, HER MKE43048 and HER MKE77323) and relate to wall or structure foundations, culverts, burial vaults, embankments, drainage ditches and rubbish pits. The ninth asset is located within Denge West and consists of the remains of a possible post-medieval building (HER MKE15738) (located c. 835m to the east of South Brooks D). The final asset is a natural creek filled with post-medieval artefacts excavated within Lydd Quarry, located c. 75m to the east of South Brooks A (HER MKE100103).
- 5.5.121. Seven examples of earthworks associated with ponds (HER MKE124142, HER MWX51566 and HER MWX51735, located c. 380m – 410m to the north-east of South Brooks C), drainage ditches (HER MES8418 and HER MES7359, located c. 330m to 410m from South Brooks A), a trackway (HER MES8201, located c.430m to the south of South Brooks A) and a curvilinear feature (HER MKE3774) are also recorded in the HER.
- 5.5.122. 119 of the non-designated heritage assets recorded within the HER within the study area are findspots of artefacts such as coins, jewellery, seals, weights, thimbles, clothes fastenings, buckles, horse tack, knives, tokens and pottery. They are located between c. 5m and 1km of the Site.
- 5.5.123. Two additional non-designated archaeological assets of post-medieval to modern date are recorded by the HER within the study area. This is HER MKE98510, Lydd Camp, 19th century to the present day and HER MES36020, Lydd Quarry, Camber: Late PM/Modern (located c. 280m to the south of South Brooks A at its closest point).
- 5.5.124. There is one non-designated archaeological additional heritage asset recorded within the HER within the study area which relates to the findspots of artefacts found during metal detecting which date to the Roman – modern periods (HER MKE39947). The centre point of the survey is recorded as lying c. 570m to the north-west of South Brooks D but the spatial extent of the survey is not known.
- 5.5.125. There are 31 extant or partially extant post-medieval buildings recorded within the study area containing archaeological as well as built heritage elements. Of these, three are located within the settlements of Lydd and New Romney and take the form of a fire station (HER MKE127739), a gasworks (HER MKE15259) a public house (MKE104184), and a brewery (HER MKE16937). There is a lifeboat house at Lydd-on-Sea (MWX44060) and a coastguard station at Denge beach (MWX44069, as well as some disused artillery butts (MWX44077). The remaining 24 are isolated farmsteads or outfarms¹⁰¹ and a shepherd's hut (MKE15311) which are dispersed throughout the agricultural areas of the study area. The closest of these assets, all farmsteads, are located between c. 5m and c. 20m from the Site (HER MKE88281, HER MKE88264 and HER MKE88274).

¹⁰¹ HER MKE88179, HER MKE88178, HER MKE88183, HER MKE88220, HER MKE88221, HER MKE88223 – HER MKE88226, HER MKE88228, HER MKE88230, HER MKE88231, HER MKE88264, HER MKE88266, HER MKE88274, HER MKE88275, HER MKE88277, HER MKE88279, HER MKE88281, HER MKE88282, HER MKE88284, HER MKE88285, HER MKE88312 and HER MKE88703

- 5.5.126. There are 64 sites of post-medieval buildings or structures surviving as archaeological remains only are recorded within the study area lying within c.5m and 1km of the Site. These are either concentrated within the settlements of Lydd or New Romney or dispersed throughout the agricultural areas of the study area. They consist of the sites of two religious buildings (HER MKE100022 and HER MKE111195); a workhouse (HER MKE110948); a pest house (HER MKE127734); a police station (HER MKE127819); Lydd railway station (HER MKE8373); a gasworks (HER MKE127817), a walled garden (HER MKE114687), a residential property (HER MKE32340), 25 farmsteads¹⁰², 25 shepherds huts¹⁰³, two mills (HER MKE43530 and HER MKE43531) and a windmill (HER MKE43543); and a late 18th century battery (HER MKE3777). The closest of these assets, the demolished farmstead of Rabbiting Farm (HER MKE88135), is located c. 25m to the west of South Brooks A.
- 5.5.127. There is assessed to be a medium - high potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered throughout the Site. This assessment of potential takes into the account the possible 'false positive' created by the location of the investigations (including metal detecting) carried out within the study area; the locations of known remains may reflect the locations of archaeological investigations rather than reflecting the true nature of post-medieval activity within parts of the Site and study area. Any remains are likely to take the form of cut features relating to drainage, land reclamation, and agriculture; the remains of Looker's Huts, sheepfolds and sheepwashes; small-scale and possibly seasonal occupation; the findspots of post-medieval artefacts; or to environmental deposits.
- 5.5.128. Due to the successive silting over of the Romney Marsh area throughout its history and up the present day caused by inundations by the English Channel, any post-medieval remains which are present within the Site are likely to be encountered at around 0.3m - 0.5m below current ground level. Any such remains may have been affected by modern ploughing within the Site and so may be in a poor - good state of preservation (see Section 5.7).

Modern (1900CE – present)

- 5.5.129. The modern period saw the continued maintenance of sea defences and drainage systems as well as the strategic importance of Romney Marsh, in line with the rest of Kent, for defence during World War I and II. A Large portion of the Dungeness headland became Ministry of Defence (MOD) land during this period, and large-scale quarries and power stations were established. Due to the pressures of the World Wars and modern agricultural policy, the main agricultural regime became arable cultivation rather than livestock grazing; approximately 90% of agricultural land in Romney Marsh is now arable¹⁰⁴.
- 5.5.130. Available 20th century mapping (Illus 18 & Illus 19) and aerial photographs¹⁰⁵ demonstrate that there were few changes within the Site until the mid-20th century. During the second half of the 20th century, many of the small fields within the Site became amalgamated into larger fields, and hence many post-medieval field boundaries (HA12/HA13) and ponds (HA2) were lost. The remaining standing sheepfolds and sheep washes within the Site (HA1) were also demolished during this period. Changes also occurred to the farmsteads of Lower Agney (HER MKE88136), Little Scotney (HER MKE88140) and Newland (HER MKE88177).
- 5.5.131. As discussed above, aerial photographs, modern satellite imagery and LIDAR imagery (Illus 20) show the below-ground remains of numerous post-medieval field boundaries (HA13) and ponds (HA2) as well as earthworks likely associated with medieval saltworking and a now-lost post-medieval field

¹⁰² HER MKE88134, HER MKE88141, HER MKE88176, HER MKE88135, HER MKE88182, HER MKE88217, HER MKE88218, HER MKE88222, MKE88227, HER MKE88232, HER MKE88233, HER MKE88267 – HER MKE88269, HER MKE88271 – HER MKE88273, HER MKE88276, HER MKE88278, HER MKE88309, HER MKE88314, HER MKE88315, HER MKE89063, HER MKE88704, HER MKE88725

¹⁰³ HER MKE15310, HER MKE15311, HER MKE43532, HER MKE43533, HER MKE43537 – HER MKE43541, HER MKE43618, HER MKE88133, HER MKE88181, HER MKE88219, HER MKE88229, HER MKE88234, HER MKE88235, HER MKE88265, HER MKE88283, HER MKE88280, HER MKE88310, HER MKE88313, HER MES35130, HER MES8092, HER MES8093 and HER MES33414

¹⁰⁴ Eddison p130-140; Cook 2010

¹⁰⁵ Envirocheck 2025; Historic England 2025

boundary (HA9), a small post-medieval enclosure (HA14) and the Old Romney – Lydd parish boundary (HA15). LiDAR imagery (Illus 20) also shows the sinuous routes of three likely watercourses in South Brooks A (HA11) and eight anomalies in South Brooks A, B and D (HA10). Six of the anomalies take the form of depressions or mounds and one (in South Brooks D) may be a possible sewage works or related to World War Two military infrastructure.

- 5.5.132. There are no designated and 14 non-designated heritage assets relating to this period recorded within the HER within the Site. Two of these, MKE90401 the crash site of a Hawker Hurricane I (MKE90401, located within South Brooks A) and the crash site of a Messerschmitt Bf109E-1 (MKE90402, located within the grid connection corridor), are Protected Military Remains (as per the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986; see Table 1). The remaining 12 non-designated heritage assets are all related to World War II military infrastructure located within South Brooks A – E. They consist of the route of the Pipeline Under the Ocean, also known as 'PLUTO' (HER MKE111022, a Second World War network to convey fuel to Allied forces in Normandy), the sites of pillboxes (HER MKE39519, HER MKE39520), the sites of light anti-aircraft batteries (HER MKE123313, HER MKE123314, HER MKE123317, MKE130399, and HER MKE8760), the site of a heavy anti-aircraft battery (HER MKE3790), earthworks likely associated with a World War II structure (HER MKE3795), and the site of stack stands (HER MKE124134) comprising small raised platforms to store haystacks or fodder above ground level.
- 5.5.133. Two built heritage assets were recorded within the Site during the site visit. These are HA27, several probable discarded World War II concrete roadblocks within Fields A21/A27, A20, A31, and A1, and a modern footbridge between Fields A34 and A35 (HA29).
- 5.5.134. There is one Scheduled Monument containing archaeological elements relating to this period within the study area: NHLE 1005119, Three acoustic early warning devices 2360m east of Jack's Court (located c. 1.2km to the south-east of South Brooks C).
- 5.5.135. There are two Scheduled Monuments incorporating built heritage remains relating to this period within the study area: NHLE 1005119, Three acoustic early warning devices 2360m east of Jack's Court (located c. 1.2km to the south-east of South Brooks C) and NHLE 1415588, Phoenix Caisson off Littlestone-on-Sea (located c. 2.3km to the north-east of South Brooks C).
- 5.5.136. There is one Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1390640, Dungeness Lighthouse), eight Grade II listed buildings (NHLE 1061141, Sheephouse at TR 011 250 (Cold Harbour Farm); NHLE 1068918, K6 telephone kiosk adjacent to No 1; NHLE 1068933, Dungeness lighthousemen's dwellings; NHLE 1231565, Headboard to E Nesbit circa 9 yards south of the chancel of Church of St Mary the Virgin; NHLE 1252010, The Old Lighthouse; NHLE 1261956, K6 telephone kiosk outside St Augustine's Church; NHLE 1393230, K6 telephone kiosk; and NHLE 1393538, Radar station receiver site, including receiver station, receiver mast bases and light anti-aircraft gun site); and one Conservation Area (Dungeness) relating to this period within the study area. The closest of these, NHLE 1068918 (K6 telephone kiosk adjacent to No 1), is located 590m from the Site. Two additional Conservation Areas span the post-medieval and modern periods and are discussed above.
- 5.5.137. There are 108 non-designated heritage assets relating to this period recorded within the HER within the study area. These consist of Lydd airport (HER MKE40121), extant buildings (HER MKE77064, HER MKE77066 and HER MKE77869), railway infrastructure (HER MKE8388), a partially extant firing range (HER MWX51593), two nodal points (HER MKE39299 and MKE39300) Greatstone on Sea halt (HER MKE8344), a World War I military airfield (HER MKE43528, in situ remains of such asset types are rare on a national scale), the site of a railway station (HER MKE15258), the site of a brick kiln (HER MKE97509) and the site of a windmill (HER MKE97513).
- 5.5.138. 87 of the modern non-designated archaeological heritage assets within the study areas relate to World War II military infrastructure. This includes the crash sites of 12 World War II aircraft, all of which are classed as Protected Military Remains (HER DKE20030/MKE43527, HER DKE22364/MKE90391, HER DKE22368/MKE90395, HER DKE22369/MKE90396, HER DKE22370/MKE90397, HER DKE22371/MKE90398, HER DKE22372/MKE90399, HER DKE22373/MKE90400, HER DKE22377/MKE90404, HER MKE78631, HER DKE22377 and HER MKE90403). They are located

between c. 215m and 950m from the Site. There are also the sites of 33 anti-aircraft batteries, both inland and coastal¹⁰⁶; the sites of pillboxes (HER MKE39510 – HER MKE39512, HER MKE39518, HER MKE39521 and HER MKE39522); the sites of roadblocks, vehicle obstacles, barbed wire defences, and anti-invasion beach scaffolding (HER MKE115347, HER MKE123125, HER MKE123126, HER MKE89520, HER MWX51456, HER MWX51537, HER MWX51552, HER MWX51561, and HER MWX51471 – HER MWX51471); a firing range (HER MWX51296); bomb craters (HER MWX51450, HER MWX51459, HER MWX51491, HER MWX51493, HER MWX51565, HER MWX51491, HER MWX51724, HER MWX51726, and HER MWX51727); railway defences (HER MWX51551); a minefield at Dungeness (HER MWX51356), aircraft landing grounds (HER MKE43529); an auxiliary unit hide (HER MKE17206); the location of an excavation World War II anti-aircraft gun emplacement (HER MKE98628); an excavated slit trench (HER MWX51499); earthworks likely related to World War II military infrastructure (HER MKE3793); a pumping station (HER MWX51504), and unidentified military site (HER MWX51533), unidentified military buildings (HER MWX51535), and an unidentified military feature (HER MKE97514). The closest of these assets to the Site are HER MKE123319 and HER MKE123325, the sites of light anti-aircraft battery located c. 10m – c. 30m from South Brooks D, and HER MKE39510, the site of a pillbox c. 30m from South Brooks E.

- 5.5.139. Other heritage assets dating to this period located within the study area comprise Lydd airport (HER MKE40121), extant buildings (HER MKE77064, HER MKE77066 and HER MKE77869), railway infrastructure (HER MKE8388), a partially extant firing range (HER MWX51593), two nodal points (HER MKE39299 and MKE39300), emergency coastal batteries (HER MWX51319 & MWX51548), Greatstone on Sea halt (HER MKE8344), a World War I military airfield (HER MKE43528, in situ remains of such asset types are rare on a national scale), a World War I airfield at Dering Farm (HER MKE130591), the site of a railway station (HER MKE15258), the site of a brick kiln (HER MKE97509), the site of a windmill (HER MKE97513), Lydd Camp, (HER MKE98510, 19th century to the present day), the site of post-medieval stack stands and bomb craters (HER MWX51567, located 100m to the east of South Brooks C), a lifeboat house (HER MWX44061), a banked polygonal partial enclosure (HER MWX51433), two cottage gardens (HER DKE19506 & DKE19701), a fisherman's cottage and garden (HER DKE19609), and Lydd Quarry, Camber: (HER MES36020, Late PM/Modern, located c. 280m to the south of South Brooks A at its closest point).
- 5.5.140. There is one additional heritage asset recorded within the HER within the study area which relates to the findspots of artefacts found during metal detecting which date to the Roman – modern periods (HER MKE39947). The centre point of the survey is recorded as lying c. 570m to the north-west of South Brooks D, but the spatial extent of the survey is not known.
- 5.5.141. The Site was in use as agricultural land throughout this period and predominantly used for arable cultivation. A significant amount of short-lived World War II military infrastructure was constructed within the Site, however, the only evidence of associated built heritage assets noted within the Site during the site visit was HA27, several probable discarded roadblocks.
- 5.5.142. There is assessed to be a medium potential for previously unknown archaeological remains of this period to be encountered throughout the Site. Any remains are likely to take the form of cut features relating to drainage, land reclamation, and agriculture; the remains of World War I and World War II military infrastructure; Looker's Huts, sheepfolds and sheepwashes; and the findspots of modern artefacts.
- 5.5.143. Any modern archaeological remains which are present within the Site are likely to be encountered within 0.3m below current ground level and may have been affected by modern ploughing within the Site, and thus so may be in a poor – good state of preservation (see Section 5.7).

¹⁰⁶ HER MKE123315, HER MKE123318, HER MKE123319, HER MKE123320, HER MKE123323, HER MKE123325, HER MKE127789, HER MKE39069, HER MKE8756, HER MKE8757, HER MWX51350, HER MWX51628, HER MWX51629 and HER MWX51643

5.6. *Unknown*

- 5.6.1. The HERs record a total of 5 heritage assets of unknown date within the Site. The HERs record a further 35 heritage assets of unknown date within the study area.
- 5.6.2. Of these heritage assets of unknown date, two within the Site are of likely prehistoric date due to their form, they are: HER MKE3791, five small mounds, and HER MKE91231, cropmarks of ring ditches. All of these assets are located within South Brooks A.
- 5.6.3. There are 17 non-designated archaeological heritage assets recorded within the HER within the study area of unknown but likely historic date due to their form. These consist of the excavated remains of buildings and structures (HER MKE114345 - HER MKE114347 and HER MKE15451) ditches and linear anomalies (HER MKE114348 and HER MKE116857), burials (HER MKE1143469 and HER MKE114363) and fish traps (HER MKE15739); the cropmarks of probable ditches (HER MKE15729 - HER MKE15732 and HER MKE15740), a possible enclosure or building (HER MKE15731) and two possible moated sites (HER MKE3792 and HER MKE3794); and the findspot of waterlogged worked wood (HER MKE15737). The closest of these to the Site is HER MKE15737, located c. 230m to the south-east of South Brooks D.
- 5.6.4. Three assets identified in the course of this DBA are of likely historic date: HA10, HA11 and HA31. HA10 and HA11 are discussed above within paragraph 5.5.131. HA31 relates to two areas of earthworks identified during the site visit within Fields A8 and A30. These may be related to post-medieval or modern drainage or to medieval ridge and furrow agriculture.
- 5.6.5. There are 16 further non-designated heritage assets recorded within the HER within the study area of entirely unknown date. These consist of undated archaeological features such as ditches, pits, linear anomalies and natural channels (HER MKE17329 - MKE17332, HER MKE78425, HER MES36012, HER MES36012, HER MES7360 - HER MES7362) and the findspots of a seal (HER MKE67794), a bell (HER MKE96706), a tag (HER MKE96707), a human skull fragment (HER MKE78427), and the findspot of an unidentified lead object in South Brooks E (HER MKE96789). The closest of these to the Site is HER MES7360, located no closer than c.230m to the south-east of South Brooks A.
- 5.6.6. The geophysical survey carried out by Headland Archaeology¹⁰⁷ recorded an unquantified number of anomalies likely to be indicative of medieval and post-medieval agricultural and industrial activity within the Site including boundary removal, land drainage, modern ploughing regimes, quarries, buried services, possible bomb craters and demolished buildings.

5.7. *Disturbance*

- 5.7.1. The repeated inundations of the Romney Marsh by sea throughout its history mean that any archaeological remains within the Site pre-dating the post-medieval period, particularly those dating to the prehistoric periods, are likely to be present at substantial depth below the current ground surface and therefore less likely to be visible to geophysical survey. Deposits relating to these inundations may be thicker in fields C8 – C12 because these fields fall within the 19th century high tide area for spring tides.
- 5.7.2. Most of Romney Marsh has been subject to intensive ploughing since the mid-20th century. This is likely to have disturbed and possibly entirely destroyed any in situ archaeological remains within the Site which are present at depths of up to 0.5m. Due to the thickness of deposits related to inundations within Romney Marsh, as highlighted above, it is likely that ploughing activity would only have affected archaeological remains dating to the historic periods.
- 5.7.3. A series of 20th century land drainage maps have been provided by the landowner for South Brooks B. These maps demonstrate that numerous land drains run through this area of the Site at intervals of between c. 20m and c. 50m in a north-west to south-east or north-east to south-west orientation.

¹⁰⁷ Headland Archaeology 2026

However, given the potential for archaeological remains at depth below current ground level throughout the Site due to inundations by the sea, it is possible that these land drains have not disturbed or truncated in-situ remains within their footprints, particularly remains of prehistoric – early medieval date.

5.8. *Important Hedgerows*

Parish Boundaries

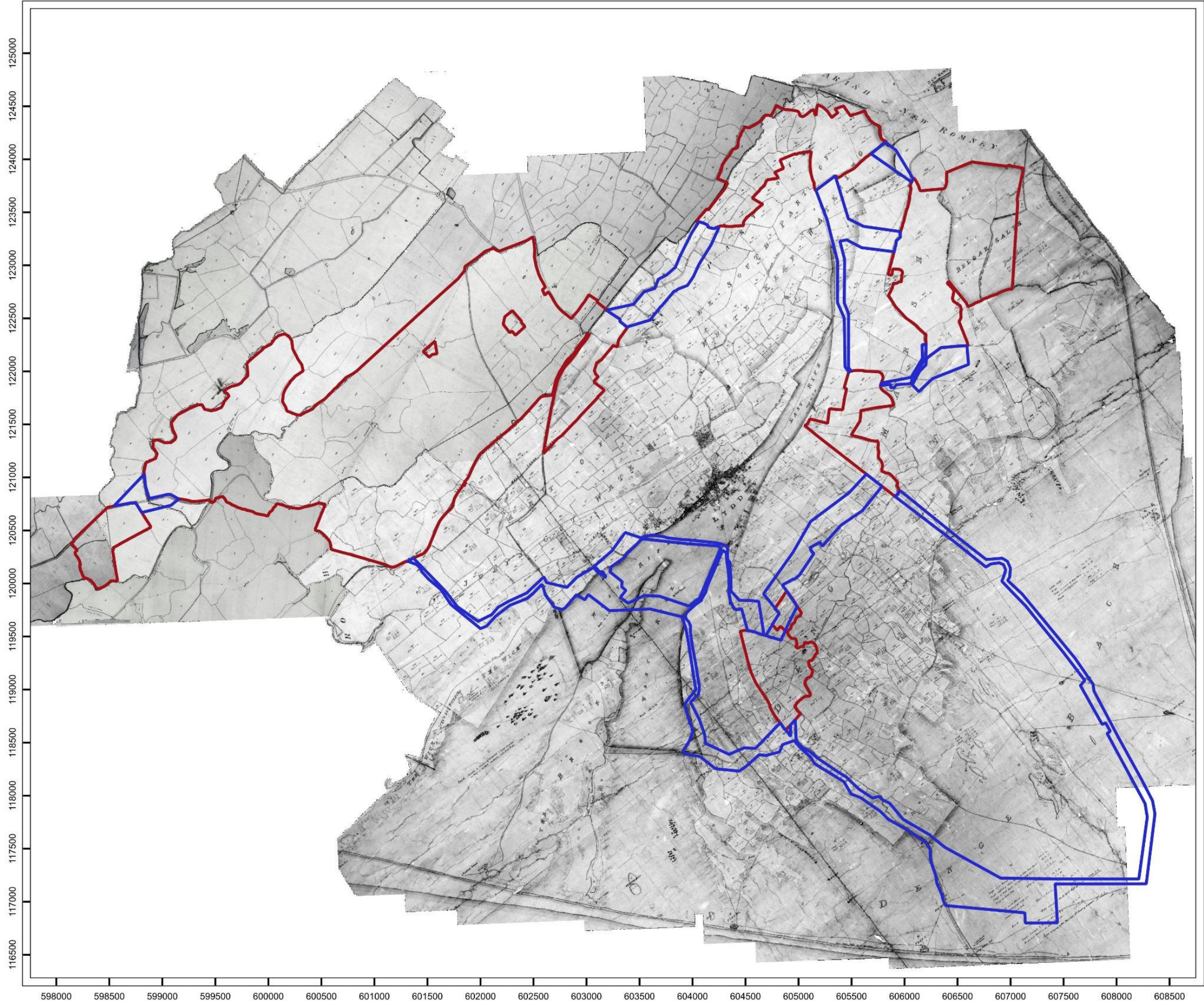
- 5.8.1. There are eight parish boundaries of early medieval or medieval date which run through South Brooks A (HA17 – HA24). HA20 and HA24 also run through or border South Brooks B. The hedgerows associated with these parish boundaries are therefore identified as 'important' in accordance with Criterion 1 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations.

Pre-1845 Field Boundaries

- 5.8.2. All field boundaries within and bordering the Site apart from the following are shown on the historic mapping dating to between 1801 and 1843 tithe maps and therefore qualify for protection under Criterion 5 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations:
- Fields A1 – A2 and A3 – A4 of South Brooks A
 - Fields D6 – D7 of South Brooks D

5.9. *Palaeoenvironmental potential*

- 5.9.1. There are known peat deposits at depths of around 1.8m below current ground level in the south-east of South Brooks A. This peat is overlain by subsoil deposits of soft silty clay present at depths of 0.45m – 1.06m (see Table 1). It is thought on the basis of the Archaeological and Historical Narrative (Section 5.5) that the peat may date to the Roman or later prehistoric periods whilst the soft silty clay subsoil is likely to reflect the tidal inundations of the area during the 3rd to 13th centuries. The firmer subsoil recorded as overlying the latter deposits is thought likely to relate to medieval – post-medieval agricultural activities. The earliest sandy deposits recorded in borehole surveys of South Brooks A may relate to prehistoric land surfaces or tidal inundations.
- 5.9.2. There are as yet no recorded deposits relating to the Wainway Channel within the Site, but these are likely to be present in South Brooks A.
- 5.9.3. Historic mapping demonstrates that much of South Brooks C was saltmarsh throughout the post-medieval period and likely lay within the early medieval – medieval tidal inlet at New Romney. Associated palaeoenvironmental deposits are therefore likely to be present within the area. Prehistoric to post-medieval saltmarsh deposits may also be present within South Brooks D and E.
- 5.9.4. Medieval to post-medieval drainage ditches or sewers traverse all areas of the Site and may contain environmental data of importance.
- 5.9.5. Therefore, the palaeoenvironmental potential of the Site is assessed as high.



NORTH WEST

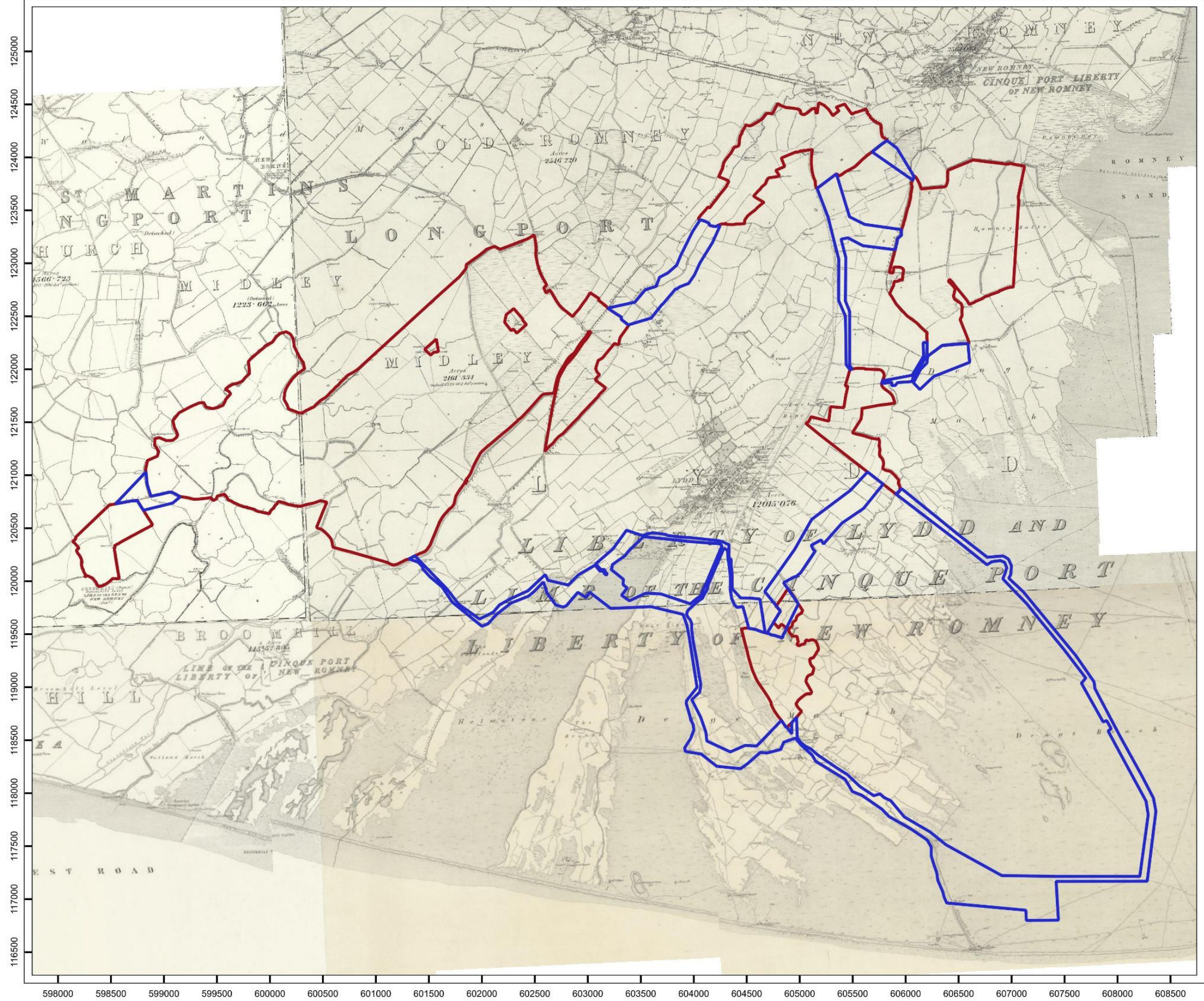
RSK Fourways House
57 Hilton St
Manchester M1 2EJ
0161 236 2757
www.headlandarchaeology.com

Key

- Site boundary
- Cable route

Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2026)
1:35,000 @ A3
N 0 0.5 1 km

Illus 15 1817 to 1842 tithe map extracts

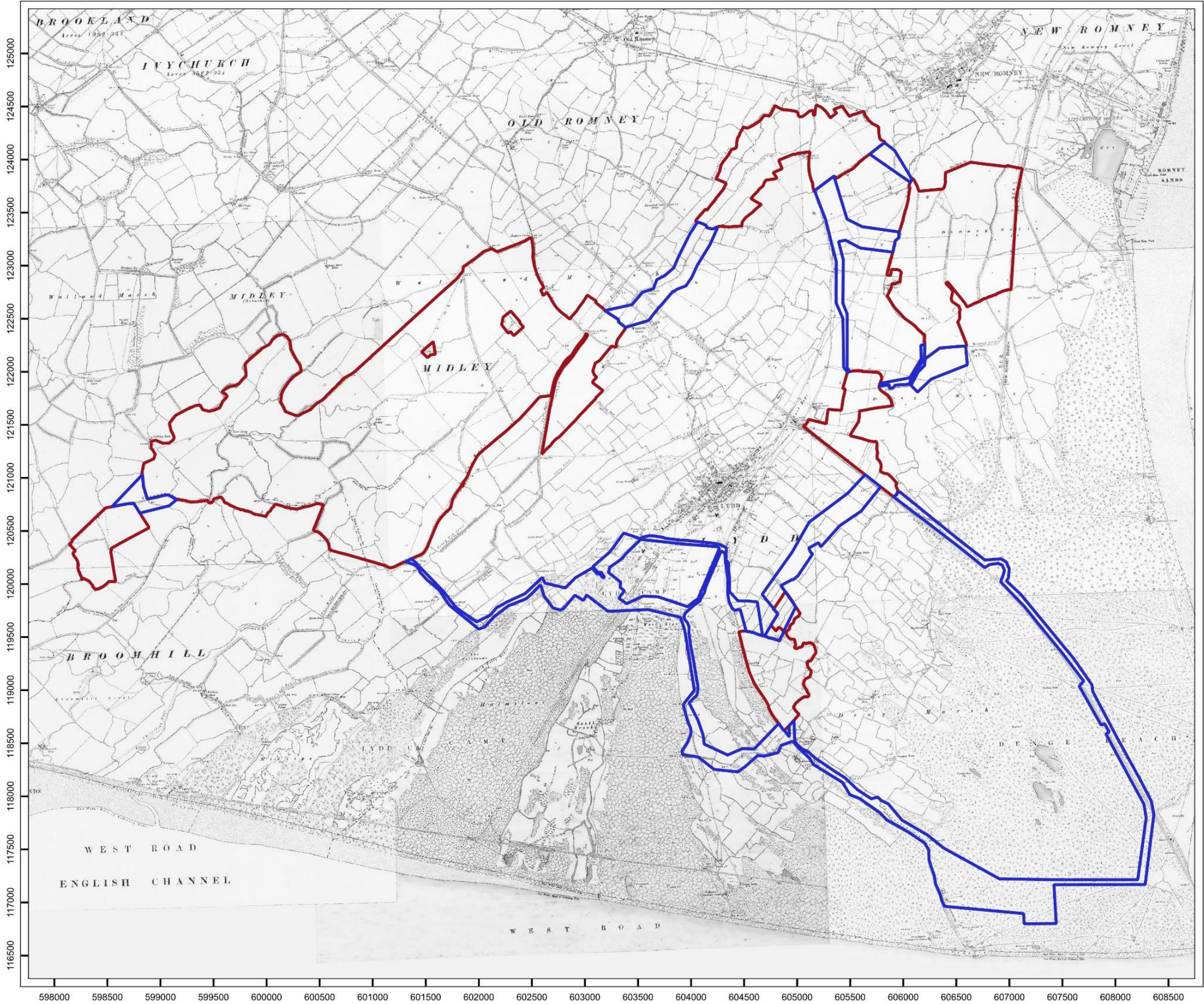


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Illus 16 1877 to 1878 OS six inch map extract



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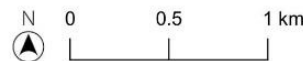
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Illus 17 1899 OS six inch map extract



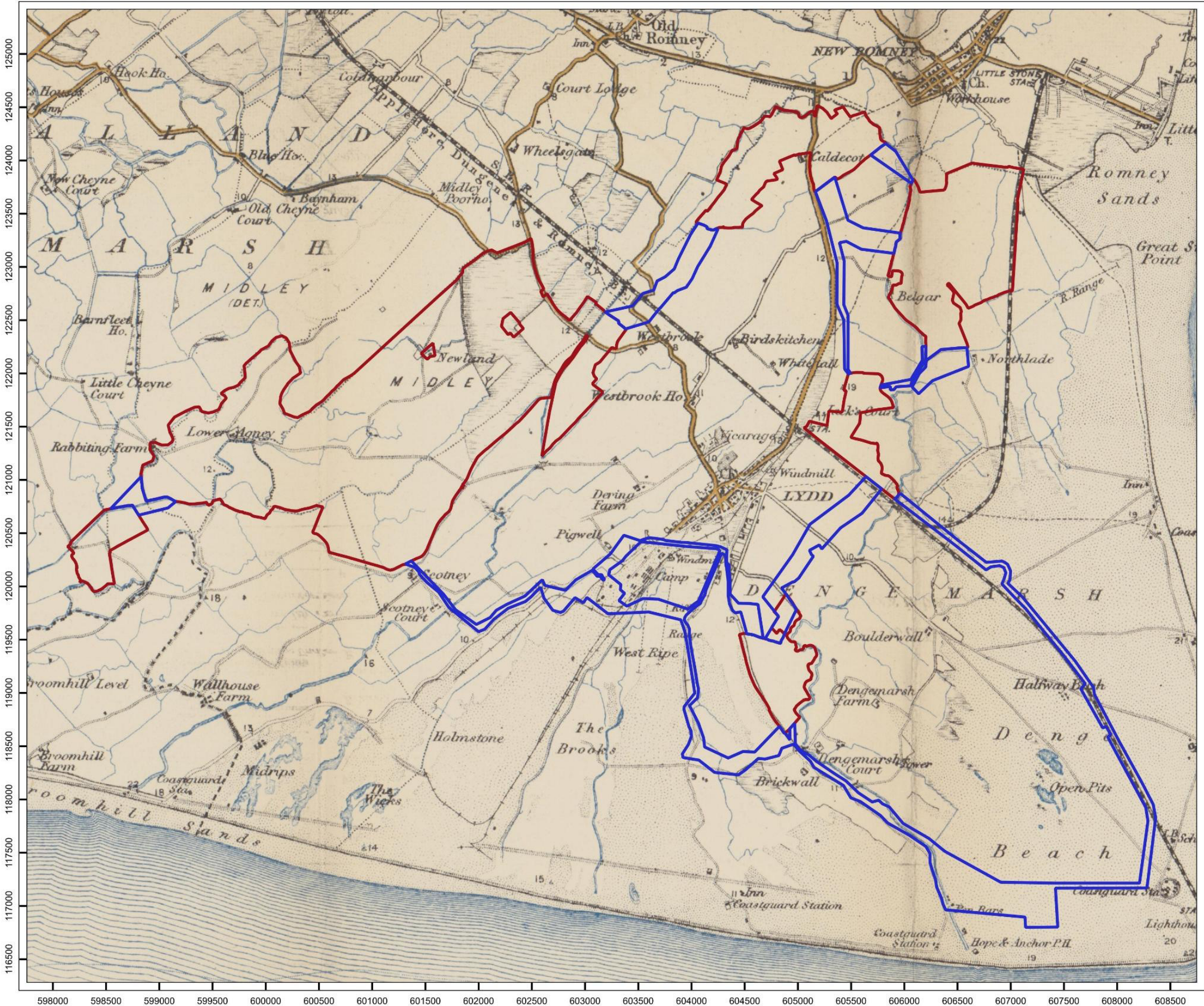
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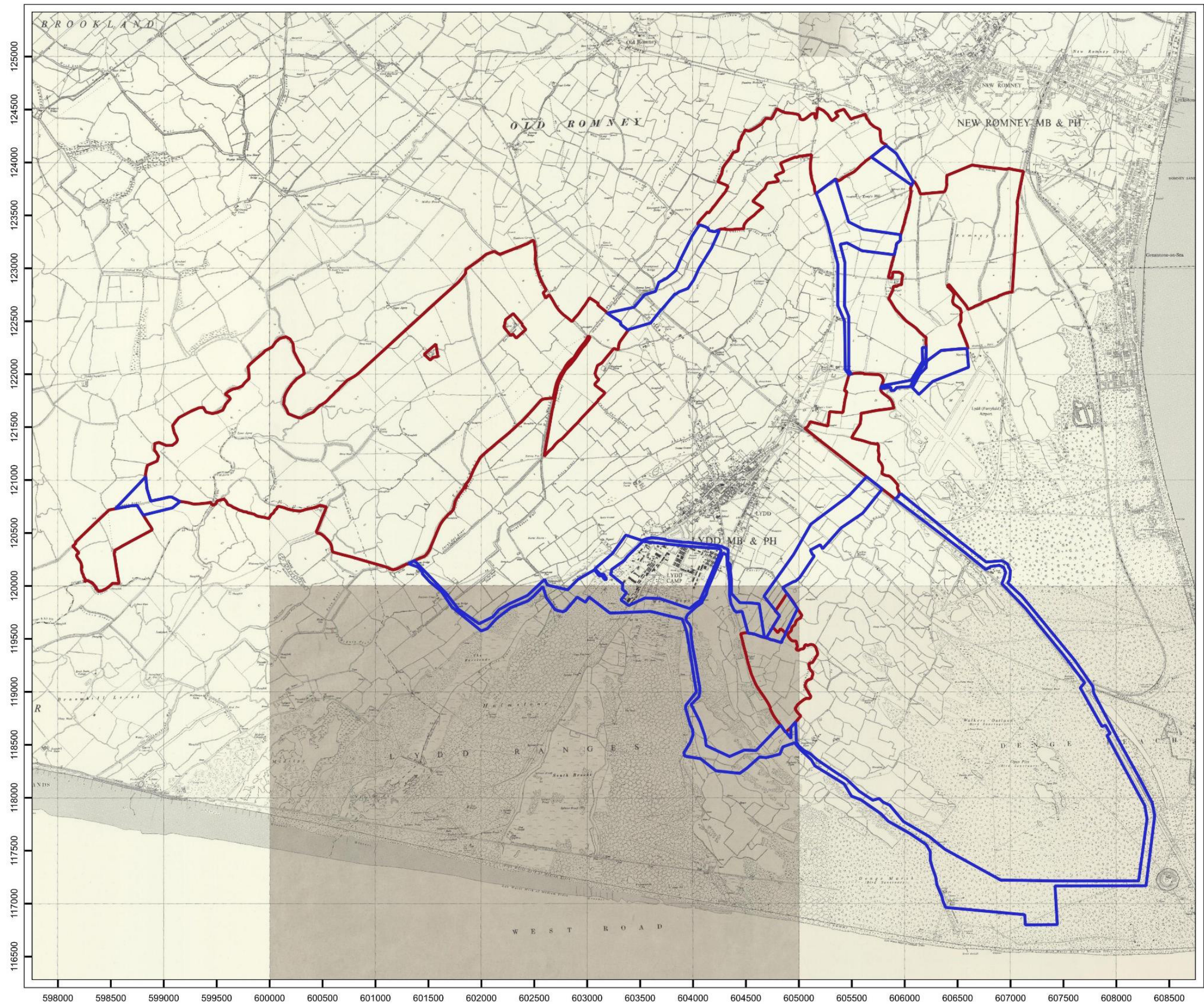
Cable route



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Illus 18 1911 OS one inch map extract



NORTH WEST

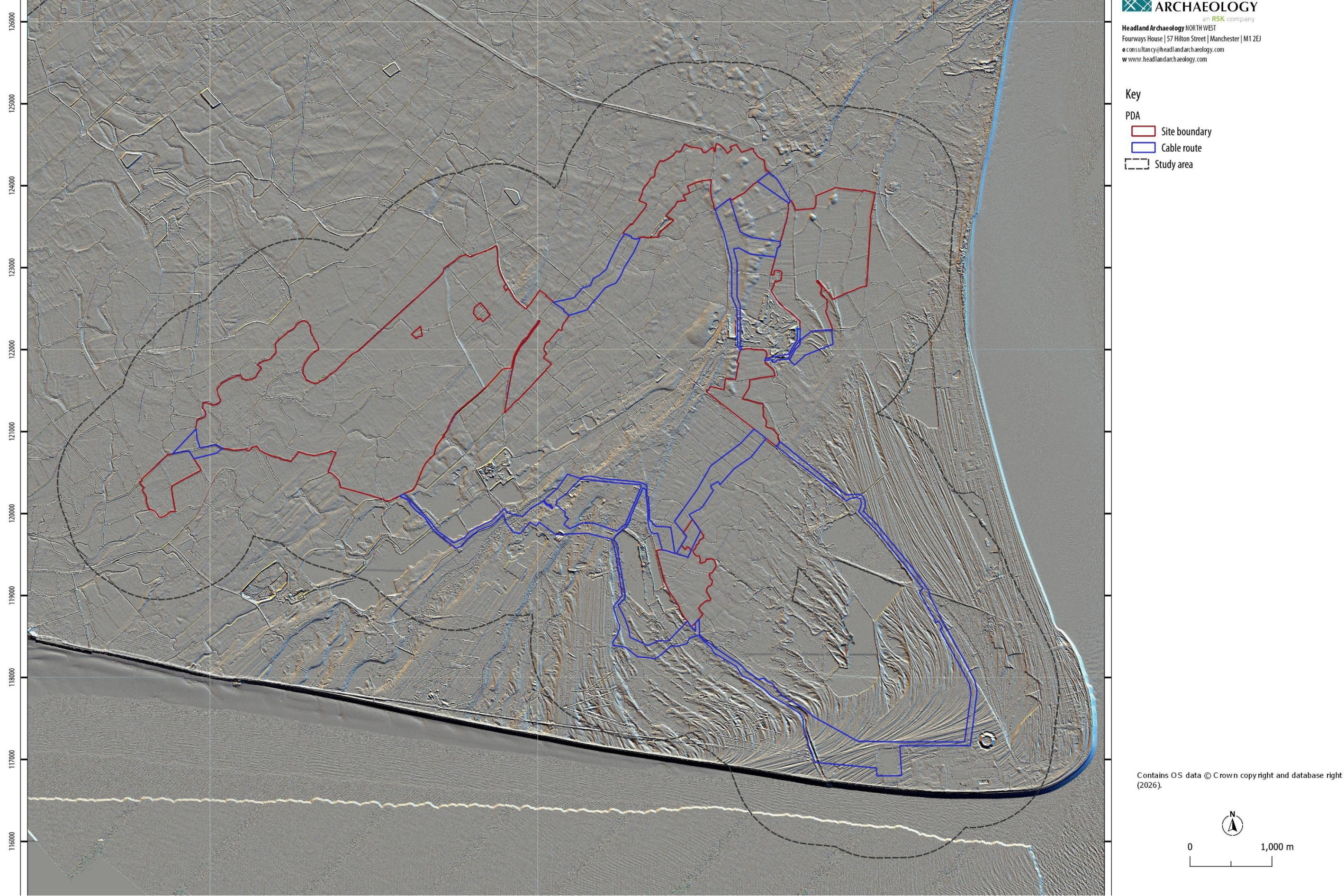
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Key

- Site boundary
- Cable route

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1:35,000 @ A3
N 0 0.5 1 km

Illus 19 1961 OS National Grid 1:10,000 map extract



Illus 20 Processed LiDAR data extract for the Site

6. Statement of Significance and Importance

Significance and Importance of Known Archaeological Heritage Assets

Introduction

- 6.1.1. The significance of an asset is the value or interest that applies to all heritage assets and relates to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public. The significance of a heritage asset will derive from factors including fabric, setting, rarity, completeness, historic and cultural associations, community, research and place-making potential.
- 6.1.2. The importance of a heritage asset relates to the level of consideration it should be afforded in planning decisions, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor.
- 6.1.3. For more information, please see Section 4.1 and the Glossary.
- 6.1.4. This section has been produced with reference to Table 2 of this DBA, the South East Regional Research Framework¹⁰⁸, the NPPF, NPS EN-1 and EN-2, and the Folkstone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy 2025¹⁰⁹. Within the latter document, four primary values are identified that a heritage asset may have, and this terminology is followed in the statement of significance and importance below.
- 6.1.5. The four primary values are:
- Evidential: Relating to the archaeological data they contain and based on their potential capacity to provide additional information upon investigation.
 - Historical: Relating to their ability to illustrate an aspect of history or prehistory on a wider scale, or by their association with a specific notable family, person, event or movement.
 - Aesthetic: Relating to the appearance (whether designed or not) or architecture of a heritage asset or aspects of a heritage asset which elicit sensory or intellectual stimulation from a place such as awe.
 - Communal: Aspects of the heritage asset which from which people derive meanings of a place, or for whom the asset figures in their collective experience or memory.
- 6.1.6. The Folkstone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy assigns known heritage assets within the district to a variety of themes, each of which are attributed one of six degrees of significance¹¹⁰. The themes which are of relevance to this DBA as well as their level of significance (within the *Folkstone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy*) are shown in Table 6 below. Those themes which appear in more than one level of significance row reflect the range of significance that the heritage assets relating to these themes may have.

Table 6. Levels of significance and the themes pertaining to them as defined by Folkstone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy

¹⁰⁸ <https://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/south-east-research-framework>

¹⁰⁹ <https://www.folkstone-hythe.gov.uk/downloads/file/6045/heritage-strategy>

¹¹⁰ It should be noted that this use of significance is not the same used elsewhere in this report or within NPPF and can be taken to imply degrees of importance.

Level of Significance	Definition	Themes
Outstanding Significance	Themes which are of key national or international significance. These contain significant heritage assets, which are among the best (or the only surviving example) of an important type of monument or are outstanding representatives of important social or cultural phenomena or are of very major regional or local significance.	Romney Marsh Dungeness Invasion Coast Napoleonic Settlements Archaeology Built Heritage Conservation Areas Church
Considerable Significance	Themes which contain heritage assets that are good and representative examples of an important class of monument (or the only example locally) or have a particular significance through association (although surviving examples may be relatively common on a national scale).	The Romney, Hythe & Dymchurch Railway Invasion Coast Great War Second World War Camps, training grounds and ranges Transport Safeguarding the coast Fishing
Moderate Significance	Themes which contribute to the character and distinctiveness of the district, or which provide an historical or cultural context for other themes that may be of individually greater significance.	Farming and farmsteads

6.1.7. The themes of the Folkstone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy reflect asset types within the district as a whole and demonstrate that assets of outstanding as well as considerable or moderate significance are present. Although most of the archaeological heritage assets within the Site are asset types identified as being of outstanding or considerable significance within the Folkstone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy, this does not mean that the individual assets within the Site are of outstanding or considerable significance. This is because it is unlikely that most of the archaeological heritage assets within the Site will be 'among the best (or the only surviving example) of an important type of monument or outstanding representatives of important social or cultural phenomena' (the Folkstone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy's definition of outstanding significance) or necessarily 'good and representative examples of an important class of monument (or the only example locally) or hav[ing] a particular significance through association' (the Folkstone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy's definition of considerable significance).

6.1.8. The significance and importance of each asset type within the Site is presented below.

6.2. Known Archaeological Heritage Assets within the Site

Known Archaeological Heritage Assets

6.2.1. There are no designated archaeological heritage assets within the Site and 178 non-designated archaeological heritage assets within the Site. 127 of these assets are findspots and are therefore no longer present within the Site, leaving only 51 known archaeological heritage assets which may be present in situ within the Site. The geophysical survey carried out by Headland Archaeology¹¹¹ also

¹¹¹ Headland Archaeology 2026

recorded an unquantified number of anomalies likely to be indicative of medieval and post-medieval agricultural and industrial activity within the Site including boundary removal, land drainage, modern ploughing regimes, quarries, buried services, possible bomb craters and demolished buildings.

6.2.2. The known archaeological heritage assets within the Site are identified by period in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Heritage assets within the site and cable route

Area	Period					
	<i>Prehistoric and Roman</i>	<i>Early medieval</i>	<i>Medieval</i>	<i>Post-medieval</i>	<i>Modern</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
South Brooks A		HA15, the probable below-ground remains associated with the Old Romney – Lydd parish boundary HA19, the Midley - Lydd parish boundary HA20, the Old Romney - Lydd parish boundary (also runs through or borders South Brooks B) HA24, the Lydd - New Romney parish boundary (also runs through or borders South Brooks B)	HER MKE3789, a rectilinear field system which may be associated with Midley Deserted Medieval Village (HER MKE3783) HA17, Midley – Ivychurch parish boundary HA18, Midley - Old Romney parish boundary HA21, Midley – Broomhill parish boundary HA22, Old Romney – Broomhill parish boundary HA23, Lydd – Broomhill parish boundary Potential rectilinear field system, areas of habitation, trackways, and possible salterns, which are likely to be of Medieval or Post-Medieval origin found by geophysical survey	HER MKE88136, the farmstead of Lower Agney (containing both archaeological and built heritage elements) HER MKE88140, the farmstead of Little Scotney (containing both archaeological and built heritage elements) HER MKE88177, the farmstead of Newland (containing both archaeological and built heritage elements) HER MKE88180, the site of a sheepfold HER MKE3796, a curvilinear earthwork HER MKE44382, Lydd Camp/Airfield 121 HA1, the sites of sheepfolds and sheep washes HA2, the sites of ponds HA3, the routes of mid-19th century footpaths HA6, the sites of boundary stones HA7, the site of a well HA8, the routes of late 19th century footpaths HA12 and HA13, the courses of now-lost 19th century field boundaries HA14, the sites of two 19th century enclosures, one containing buildings Potential rectilinear field system, areas of habitation, trackways, and possible salterns, which are likely to be of Medieval or Post-Medieval origin found by geophysical survey	DKE22374/MKE90401, the crash site of a Hawker Hurricane I (Protected Military Remains) HER MKE3790, the site of a heavy anti-aircraft battery HER MKE3795, earthworks likely associated with a World War II structure	HER MKE3791, five small mounds HER MKE91231 and HER MKE91231, cropmarks of ring ditches HA10, LiDAR anomalies HA11, the likely routes of historic watercourses HA31, earthworks possibly related to drainage or ridge and furrow agriculture

Area	Period					
	<i>Prehistoric and Roman</i>	<i>Early medieval</i>	<i>Medieval</i>	<i>Post-medieval</i>	<i>Modern</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
South Brooks B	HER MKE68828, the findspot of an Iron Age ceramic vessel HER MKE68018, the findspot of a Roman coin	HER MKE120509, the findspot of a pin HER MKE67709, the findspot of a coin	85 findspots of coins, seals, clothes fastenings, keys, rings, horse tack, weaving accessories, ceramic vessels, a crucifix, a knife and unidentified objects	HER MKE43536, the site of a shepherd's hut HER MKE113695, HER MKE120391, HER MKE120424, HER MKE120445, HER MKE68019, HER MKE68024, HER MKE69139 and HER MKE69137, the findspots of coins, silver shoes, tags, buttons, buckles and fastenings HA5, the site of a small house and garden HA12 and HA13, the courses of now-lost 19th century field boundaries	HER MKE39520, the site of a pillbox HER MKE123313, the site of a light anti-aircraft battery	Rectilinear and irregular shaped enclosures found by geophysical survey
South Brooks C			HER MKE3775, HER MKE3776, HER MKE3779 and elements of HA9, earthworks likely relating to saltworking Potential archaeological activity relating to Medieval salt working mounds found by geophysical survey	HER MKE3771, the disused Lydd branch railway, HER MKE88311 and HER MKE43534, the site of a sheepfold and a shepherd's hut HER MKE96790, HER MKE96791, HER MKE96792 and HER MKE96798, the findspots of buckles and a medal HA1, the sites of sheepfolds and sheep washes HA2, the sites of ponds HA3, the routes of mid-19th century footpaths HA7, the site of a well Elements of HA9, a now-lost early 19 th century field boundary HA12 and HA13, the courses of now-lost 19th century field boundaries	HER MKE39519, the site of a pillbox HER MKE123314 and HER MKE123317, the sites of light anti-aircraft batteries HER MKE124134, the site of stack stands	HA10, LiDAR anomalies

Area	Period					
	<i>Prehistoric and Roman</i>	<i>Early medieval</i>	<i>Medieval</i>	<i>Post-medieval</i>	<i>Modern</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
South Brooks D				HA12 and HA13, the courses of now-lost 19th century field boundaries HA16, the site of a small unlabelled structure	HER MKE111022, the route of the Pipeline Under the Ocean ('PLUTO') HA32, possible sites of 18th century buildings and ponds	HA10, LiDAR anomalies
South Brooks E		HER MKE67740, the findspot of a coin	Twelve findspots of seals, coins, a thimble and a buckle (HER MKE67741, HER MKE67742, HER MKE96784, HER MKE67590, HER MKE67591, HER MKE67595 - HER MKE67595 and HER MKE96800)	HA1, the sites of sheepfolds and sheep washes HA2, the sites of ponds HA3, the routes of mid-19th century footpaths HA8, the routes of late 19th century footpaths HA12 and HA13, the courses of now-lost 19th century field boundaries	HER MKE8760, the site of a light anti-aircraft battery HER MKE130399, a light anti-aircraft (diver) battery RI34	HER MKE96789, the findspot of an unidentified lead object
Grid connection corridor	HER MKE108513, the findspot of a Bronze Age ceramic vessel HER MKE108510 - HER MKE108512, the findspots of Roman ceramic vessels HER MKE108233 Roman copper alloy coin		HER MKE108507 – HER MKE108509, the findspots of ceramic vessels HER MKE78563 field system HER MKE120528 copper alloy candle holder HER MKE96787 copper alloy buckle HER MKE68304 copper alloy brooch	HA4, Lydd Camp infrastructure HER MEW8432 Wainway sewer	HE51593 World War II firing ranges HER MKE16468 a firing range at Lydd camp HER MKE111022 the route of WWII pipeline under the ocean (PLUTO) HER MKE90402 the crash site of a Messerschmitt Bf109E-1	

6.3. *Known Archaeological Heritage Assets within the Site*

Significance and Importance

Saltworking

- 6.3.1. Non-designated heritage assets within the Site relating to or potentially relating to saltworking (HER MKE3775, HER MKE3776, HER MKE3779 and elements of HA9, all located within South Brooks C) have archaeological interest and evidential value and historic interest for the information they will contain regarding previous saltworking activity.
- 6.3.2. These assets are likely related to medieval and post-medieval saltworking at the Belgar Estate. Such activity can be traced through documents and mapping dating to the 11th century onwards. The earthworks themselves are also of substantial size and form a very notable component of the topography of South Brooks C. For these reasons, it is believed that these assets may have considerable significance within the Folkestone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy. They are considered to be of Medium importance as they are items on the South East Regional Research Framework¹¹²

Early medieval - medieval parish boundaries and field systems

- 6.3.3. Non-designated heritage asset HER MKE3789, a rectilinear field system located within South Brooks A which may be associated with Midley Deserted Medieval Village (HER MKE3783, 470m north of South Brooks A), may be of up to High importance and likely of outstanding or considerable significance in the Folkestone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy. This is due to the asset's association with Midley Deserted Medieval Village, which is in turn likely associated with Scheduled Monument NHLE 1012338, Abandoned Medieval Church and Graveyard, Midley (490m north of South Brooks A).
- 6.3.4. Non-designated heritage assets within the Site relating to early medieval to medieval parish boundaries (HA15 within South Brooks B, HA17 – HA23 located within South Brooks A, and HA24 located within South Brooks B) are of Low importance as they are not items on the South East Regional Research Framework. The significance of these assets derives from their evidential and historical interest. These assets likely have no more than moderate significance within the Folkestone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy.

Post-medieval vernacular buildings and agricultural remains

- 6.3.5. Assets of this type within the Site which are items on the South East Regional Research Framework¹¹³ are of Medium importance. They are:
- Extant or demolished post-medieval farmsteads or buildings (HER MKE88136, HER MKE88140, HER MKE88177 within South Brooks A, HA5 within South Brooks B, HA14 within South Brooks A, HA16 and HA32 within South Brooks D);
 - Extant or demolished sheepfolds or sheep houses (HER MKE88180 within South Brooks A, HER MKE43536 within South Brooks B, HER MKE88311, HER MKE43534 within South Brooks C and HA1 within South Brooks A);
 - Now-lost field boundaries (HA12 and HA13 within South Brooks A); and
 - HA11 (within South Brooks A), the likely routes of historic watercourses.

¹¹² Allen, Bird and Croxford 2019, 41; Thomas 2019, 40; Weekes 2019, 42

¹¹³ Barber 2019, 53, 59 and 60

- 6.3.6. Assets of this type within the Site which are not items on the South East Regional Research Framework are of Low importance. They are:
- Extant or infilled ponds (HA2)
 - Extant or disused footpaths (HA3 and HA8)
 - The sites of boundary stones (HA6) and wells (HA7)
 - Earthworks possibly related to drainage or ridge and furrow agriculture (HA31)
 - HA26, four post-medieval sluices between Fields A2/A9, A25/A26, A26/A31, and in Field A4;
 - HA27, several probable discarded World War II concrete roadblocks within Fields A21/A27, A20, A31, and A1;
 - HA28, three post-medieval bridges between or adjacent to Fields A6/A7, A7, and A35;
 - HA29, a modern footbridge between Fields A34 and A35; and
 - HA30, a post-medieval French drain and sluice within the drainage ditch which forms the southern side of Field 30.
- 6.3.7. The significance of these assets derives from their evidential and historical value; those containing built heritage elements are also of aesthetic value. These assets likely have no more than moderate significance within the Folkestone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy.

Military assets and coastal defence

- 6.3.8. As an asset protected under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 and an asset type identified as an item on the South East Regional Research Framework¹¹⁴, a crash site of Hawker Hurricane I (MKE90401) and a crash site of a Messerschmitt BF109E-1 (MKE90402) are of Medium importance and likely of at least moderate significance within the Folkestone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy.
- 6.3.9. Assets of this type within the Site which are items on the South East Regional Research Framework¹¹⁵ are of Medium importance. They are:
- Sites of anti-aircraft defences (HER MKE3790 within South Brooks A, HER MKE123313 within South Brooks B, HER MKE123314, HER MKE123317 within South Brooks C, HER MKE8760 within South Brooks E);
 - Sites of pillboxes (HER MKE39520 within South Brooks B and HER MKE39519 within South Brooks C);
 - HER MKE44382 (within South Brooks A), Lydd Camp/Airfield 121;
 - HER MKE3795 (within South Brooks A), earthworks likely associated with a World War II structure;
 - HER MKE111022 (along the southern boundary of South Brooks D), the route of the Pipeline Under the Ocean ('PLUTO');
 - HA4 (within grid connection corridor 1.3km west of South Brooks E), Lydd Camp infrastructure; and MKE16468 (within grid connection corridor 700m west of South Brooks E), firing range at Lydd Camp.
- 6.3.10. The significance of these assets derives from their evidential and historical interest. These assets likely have up to high significance within the Folkestone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy.

Transport

¹¹⁴ Smith 2019, 44

¹¹⁵ Smith 2019, 43 and 44

- 6.3.11. Non-designated heritage asset within the Site relating to transport (HER MKE3771, within South Brooks C) derives heritage significance from its evidential and historical interest. This asset is likely to have no more than moderate significance within the Folkestone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy and is considered to be of Medium importance as it is an item on the South East Regional Research Framework¹¹⁶.

LiDAR anomalies, cropmarks and earthworks

- 6.3.12. As the function and origin of the following assets are not known, their importance and significance are not known:
- HER MKE3796, a curvilinear earthwork
 - HER MKE3791, five small mounds
 - HER MKE91231 and HER MKE91231, cropmarks of ring ditches
 - HA10, LiDAR anomalies

Findspots and excavated archaeological remains

- 6.3.13. Findspots and excavated archaeological features of all periods are of negligible importance and low significance¹¹⁷ as no in situ below-ground remains offering information about the past survive.

The Setting of Known Heritage Assets within the Site

Description

- 6.3.14. The known heritage assets within South Brooks A – E lie within a setting of actively managed farmland predominantly consisting of the arable cultivation of vegetable crops and grass. There is only one in-use dwelling within the Site, the isolated farmstead of Newland, and the Site is traversed by farm or site access tracks only.

Contribution to Significance

- 6.3.15. Medieval saltworks HER MKE3775, HER MKE3776, HER MKE3779 and elements of HA9 are sited in their locations due to their proximity to the coast during the medieval period. They now lie c. 1.7km from the coast. Their current setting therefore does not directly contribute to an onlooker's appreciation of the assets. However, the undeveloped nature of their current setting does allow for the original form of the assets to be better understood than if they were located within a developed landscape.
- 6.3.16. The site of coastguard station HER MWX44099 is located with purposeful proximity to the coast during the post-medieval period. The undeveloped nature of their current setting allows for the original form of the asset to be better understood than if they were located within a developed landscape, and an historic view of the surrounding coast may contribute some significance to the asset due to its use.
- 6.3.17. The current settings of early medieval – post-medieval parish boundaries are likely to closely resemble their original settings. It is believed that setting makes a very minimal contribution to their significance as they reflect administrative boundaries and are therefore experienced intellectually rather than emotionally or sensorially. However, the undeveloped nature of their current setting does allow for

¹¹⁶ Barber 2019, 57

¹¹⁷ Defined as 'themes which are of individually low value in general terms or have little or no significance in promoting understanding or appreciation of the district, without being intrusive' within the Folkestone and Hythe District Council Heritage Strategy

the original form of the assets to be better understood than if they were located within a developed landscape.

- 6.3.18. The current settings of archaeological remains associated with post-medieval farmsteads, sheepfolds or sheep houses, medieval – post-medieval agricultural remains, and modern transport and military remains are likely to closely resemble their original settings. Their current settings aid the onlooker in understanding the assets as remnants of a historic landscape. It is believed that this understanding is achieved through an intellectual and emotionally or sensorially experience equally. However, the undeveloped nature of their current setting does allow for the original form of the assets to be better understood than if they were located within a developed landscape.
- 6.3.19. The contribution of the setting of LiDAR anomalies, cropmarks or earthworks are unknown as their function and origin are unknown. However, it is most likely that this contribution is comparable to that discussed above for other known archaeological assets (i.e. providing little or some contribution).
- 6.3.20. Findspots and excavated archaeological features of all periods have been removed from their settings.
- 6.3.21. All known archaeological heritage assets within the Site have group value with surrounding contemporary assets.
- 6.3.22. The current settings of HER MKE88136, HER MKE88140 and HER MKE88177, HA26 and HA28 – HA30 are likely to closely resemble their original settings and have direct historical associations with their surrounding agricultural landscapes. Their current settings aid the onlooker in understanding the assets as remnants of a historic landscape. It is believed that this understanding is achieved through an intellectual and emotionally or sensorially experience equally. However, the undeveloped nature of their current setting does allow for the original form of the assets to be better understood than if they were located within a developed landscape.
- 6.3.23. The current settings of HA26 and HA28 – HA30 are likely to closely resemble their original settings. However, as assets whose purpose was or is to enable the smooth working of or crossing of local drainage systems, their settings are restricted to said local drainage systems. Their current settings aid the onlooker in understanding the assets as remnants of a historic landscape. It is believed that this understanding is achieved through an intellectual and emotionally or sensorially experience equally. However, the undeveloped nature of their current setting does allow for the original form of the assets to be better understood than if they were located within a developed landscape.
- 6.3.24. As noted, the probable World War II roadblocks HA27 have likely been discarded and therefore not in their original locations. Their current settings therefore do not contribute to their significance.
- 6.3.25. All known built heritage assets within the Site have group value with surrounding contemporary assets.

6.4. *Potential Heritage Assets within the Site*

Significance and Importance

Potential archaeological remains

- 6.4.1. This assessment has identified a medium to high potential for remains of medieval and post-medieval date to be encountered throughout the Site. It has also identified a medium potential for remains dating to the Bronze Age, Roman, Early Medieval and Modern Periods, a low to medium potential for Iron Age remains and a negligible to low potential for remains dating to the Palaeolithic to Neolithic periods.
- 6.4.2. Potential archaeological remains within the Site may be associated with the known archaeological heritage assets but may also relate to prehistoric and historic seasonal resource-gathering and occupation, historic saltworking and agriculture, historic permanent occupation sites and, potentially, maritime remains such as marine animal carcasses and shipwrecks.

Potential built heritage remains

- 6.4.3. Potential built heritage remains within the Site may be associated with the known built heritage assets but may also relate to medieval – modern farmsteads and agricultural buildings, drainage systems and modern military infrastructure.
- 6.4.4. Potential built heritage assets within the Site will lie within a setting of actively managed farmland predominantly consisting of the arable cultivation of vegetable crops and grass.
- 6.4.5. As the function and origin of potential built heritage assets within the Site is unknown, the contribution of their settings to their significance is unknown. However, it is most likely that this contribution is comparable to that discussed above for known built assets (i.e. providing some contribution).

Potential palaeoenvironmental remains

- 6.4.6. The palaeoenvironmental potential of the Site has been assessed as high. Potential associated remains include deposits associated with the formation of the Holocene Romney Marsh and the Dungeness Peninsula, the Wainway Channel, the early-medieval – medieval tidal inlet at New Romney, historic saltmarshes and inundation events, and medieval – post-medieval drainage channels and sewers. There is also high potential for peat deposits, possibly of later prehistoric or Roman date.
- 6.4.7. The potential regional importance of palaeoenvironmental remains is acknowledged several times within the South East Research Framework¹¹⁸. However, as discussed in Section 1.4, palaeoenvironmental remains within the Site may be of national significance and therefore of up to High importance.
- 6.4.8. The significance of palaeoenvironmental remains within the Site derives from their evidential and historical interest. They may have up to outstanding significance within the Folkestone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy.

The Setting of Potential Heritage Assets within the Site

- 6.4.9. Potential heritage assets within the Site will lie within a setting of actively managed farmland predominantly consisting of the arable cultivation of vegetable crops and grass or disused areas of the Military of Defence site of Lydd camp.

Contribution to Significance

- 6.4.10. As the function and origin of potential heritage assets within the Site is unknown, the contribution of their settings to their significance is unknown. However, it is most likely that this contribution is comparable to that discussed above for known archaeological assets (i.e. providing little or some contribution).

6.5. Heritage Assets within the study area

Significance and Importance

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.5.1. There are 219 designated archaeological heritage assets within the study area. Seven of these are Scheduled Monuments, seven are Grade II listed buildings, and five are Grade II* listed buildings and are thus of High importance. One hundred and ninety-seven are Grade II listed buildings and therefore

¹¹⁸ For example, Bannister and Johnson 2019, 25; Bates and Corcoran 2019; Weekes 2019, 38 and 40

of Medium – High importance. Eight are Conservation Areas and therefore of Medium importance within the Folkestone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.5.2. There are 1026 non-designated archaeological heritage assets within the study area. They are of negligible to Medium importance.
- 6.5.3. The significance of these assets derives from their evidential and historical value. They are of low to moderate significance in the Folkestone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy.

The Setting of Archaeological Heritage Assets with the Study Area

Description

- 6.5.4. The designated assets lie within urban, rural and maritime settings. These are discussed further in the Stage 1 settings assessment (Annex 2).
- 6.5.5. The non-designated assets lie within either an urban setting or within actively managed farmland.

Contribution to Significance

- 6.5.6. The current settings of the designated heritage assets within the study area vary and are discussed further in the Stage 1 settings assessment (Annex 2).
- 6.5.7. The current settings of non-designated heritage assets which are located within a rural agricultural or maritime setting are likely to closely resemble their original settings. Their current settings aid the onlooker in understanding the assets as remnants of a historic landscape and coastline. It is believed that this understanding is achieved through an intellectual and emotionally or sensorially experience equally. However, the undeveloped nature of their current setting does allow for the original form of the assets to be better understood than if they were located within a developed landscape.
- 6.5.8. The current settings of non-designated heritage assets which are located within an urban setting may resemble their original settings if they were located within an urban setting when first constructed or in use (such as archaeological remains of urban function located within the historic cores of New Romney and Lydd). In the case of these assets, their current settings aid the onlooker in understanding the assets as markers of the historic evolution of these settlements. It is believed that this understanding would be achieved through an intellectual and emotionally or sensorially experience equally. For those non-designated archaeological heritage assets located within an urban setting which were not located within an urban setting when first constructed or in use, the contribution of setting to their significance is minimal if present at all.
- 6.5.9. Findspots and excavated archaeological features of all periods have been removed from their settings.
- 6.5.10. All known heritage assets within the study area have group value with surrounding contemporary assets.
- 6.5.11. Those non-designated assets screened as vulnerable to changes to their setting by the Proposed Development are discussed further in the Detailed Settings Assessment.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1.1. It is intended that this report contains sufficient objective data to enable an informed and reasonable decision to be made regarding the potential heritage constraints to the proposed development and whether further investigation and mitigation is required.
- 7.1.2. The DBA identified no designated heritage assets within the Site boundary and a further 219 designated assets located within the wider study area.
- 7.1.3. The assessment identified 172 non-designated archaeological assets within the site, 984 non-designated assets in the wider study area.
- 7.1.4. There are no designated assets and 18 non-designated assets located within the cable route.
- 7.1.5. This assessment has identified a medium to high potential for remains of medieval and post-medieval to be encountered throughout the site. It has also identified a medium potential for remains dating to the Bronze Age, Roman, Early Medieval and Modern Periods, a low to medium potential for Iron Age remains and a negligible to low potential for remains dating to the Palaeolithic to Neolithic periods.
- 7.1.6. Direct impacts upon known or previously unknown buried archaeological remains have the potential to occur during development as a result of intrusive groundworks causing truncation, fragmentation or complete removal. Activities which may have an impact upon buried archaeological remains include construction enabling works, any areas of bulk excavation and topsoil stripping associated with the construction of the BESS and substation or installation of cable routes, piling associated with the installation of solar panel mounts (albeit this would be minimal given the low impact nature of solar panel piles), site compound establishment and establishment and excavations for access roads, utilities and landscaping.
- 7.1.7. As outlined in the stage 1 setting assessment, the likely settings impacts are expected for the following assets:
- Church of All Saints (grade I listed building, 1068932, 940m south west of South Brooks D);
 - Scotney (grade II listed building, 1068911, 120m south east of South Brooks A);
 - Jack's Court Farmhouse (grade II listed building, 1068913, 130m west of South Brooks D); and
 - Manor Farmhouse (grade II listed building, 1068939, 220m south east of South Brooks E).
- 7.1.8. In light of the geoarchaeological and archaeological potential of the Site and that the significance of the features identified in the geophysical survey is currently unknown, further evaluation is likely to be needed either to inform the Environmental Assessment or post-DCO consent to inform detailed design and mitigation.
- 7.1.9. Following mitigation, it is not anticipated that the proposal to develop the site will conflict with legislation or national or local planning policies with respect to the historic environment. Furthermore, any likely development impacts are not considered sufficiently significant to warrant a refusal of planning permission on archaeological grounds.

8. GLOSSARY

Definitions

Term	Definition
Curator	Archaeological advisor working to a statutory organisation controlling consents, such as the local planning authority, national heritage body or other government body.
Designated Heritage Asset	Assets registered on the National Heritage List for England. These may be protected by primary legislation (e.g. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments) or have a non-statutory designation (e.g. World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens, designated wrecks)
Heritage Asset NPPF (Annex 2)	"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." Some heritage assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in Historic Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded. Information contained in HERs and SMRs is not definitive, since they may include features which, for instance, have been entirely removed, or are of uncertain location, dubious identification, or negligible importance. The identification of undesignated heritage assets is therefore to some extent a matter of professional judgement. Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another.
Listed Building	A building or structure which is considered to be of 'special architectural or historic interest'
Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Assets identified by the local planning authority or national registers for the historic environment which have no formal designation but are considered to have a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. These can include locally listed buildings, information on sites held by the relevant Historic Environment Record and National Record of the Historic Environment
Archaeological Site (also 'Monuments')	Heritage assets which may consist of surface and/or sub-surface remains, features, deposits and/or material relating to past human activity with a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
Significance: NPPF	"the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting"

Term	Definition
Significance: GAPN 2	"The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. A variety of terms are used in designation criteria (for example, outstanding universal value for World Heritage Sites, national importance for scheduled monuments and special interest for listed buildings and conservation areas), but all of these refer to a heritage asset's significance."
Significance: NPPF (PPG para 6) and Historic England guidance Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019, HEAN 12)	"The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The 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: NPPF	"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 the significance or may be neutral" (an extended consideration of Setting is contained in GAPN 3)
Significance: Folkestone and Hythe District Heritage Strategy	"The overall assessment of significance is considered in terms of its evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values and is intended to reflect the theme, group or sub-theme as a whole. Assets may individually be of greater or lesser significance or may contribute to the significance of multiple themes or have an additional group value. This assessment is intended as a starting point for individual assets, where proposals would require an individual evaluation to establish the particular significance of each asset."

Terms

Term	Definition
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest
Baseline	'Baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BCE and 700 BCE
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A plan prepared by a contractor before the start of construction work, detailing 'environmental aspects' that may be affected by the construction work and management methods to prevent any such effects. The CEMP would include methods and site management practices to be applied to prevent generation of nuisance dust, accidental pollution events and a range of other potential sources of accidental damage to the environment, and response and reporting procedures to minimise the damage in the event of a pollution incident.

Term	Definition
Construction activity	Vegetation removal, topsoil stripping, temporary storage of materials, ground excavation and remodelling, bare earth, movement of construction vehicles and tall features such as cranes and other construction plant.
Desk study	A collation and review of relevant existing information available from published, archival or online sources, including for instance geological and hydrogeological mapping, historical maps, environmental records etc., allowing an assessment of risks to the human and environmental receptors to be undertaken.
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Enclosure	A single or collection of boundaries surrounding a parcel of land. e.g.: hedgerows, walls, ditches, earth banks, fences etc.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of certain types of major project of the significant effects that the project could have on the environment. The applicant is required to carry out the assessment by law, in this case under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2017.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Burnt remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.
Heritage asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Historic landscape character types (HLCT)	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Inclosure	A process of consolidating and adding fixed boundaries to agricultural fields by act of parliament, local government or, in some cases, by formal civil contract. The spelling of "inclosure" changed by time and location and thus, acts of "Inclosure" or "Enclosure" are interchangeable in the historical record. In this report, Inclosure is used for consistency.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BCE and 43 CE
Made Ground	Ground created by infilling an area with material taken from elsewhere; typically, reworked soils, rubble, gravel, sand or former waste material e.g. ash.
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 CE and 1550 CE
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BCE and 4,500 BCE.
Metal detector survey	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.

Term	Definition
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day
National Mapping Programme (NMP)	A project funded by Historic England and local councils involving assessment and interpretation of aerial photographs and other remote sensing data, such as LiDAR.
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BCE and 2,500 BCE
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BCE
Photomontage	A photorealistic image of the scheme, based on a 3D computer model of the scheme, overlaid onto a base photograph to visually represent the scheme. Features that would be removed as part of the scheme are removed from the base photograph.
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 CE and 1900 CE
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 CE
Receptor	The existing environmental feature that would be affected by an impact – for instance a specific archaeological site
Requirement	A requirement listed as a condition of planning permission
Roman	The period of human activity between 43 CE and 410 CE
Saxon	The period of human activity between 410 CE and 1066 CE
Statutory Consultation	Community and stakeholder consultation carried out in line with the statutory requirements set out in s42, s47 and s48 of the Planning Act 2008
Statutory consultees	Organisations that the Client is required to consult under s42 of the Planning Act 2008. Statutory consultees are listed in Schedule 1 of the APFP 2009
Zone of Theoretical Influence (ZVI)	The zone from which the scheme could theoretically impart an impact based partly on visibility and professional judgement
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over 'bare earth'

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (above sea-level)
AP	Aerial Photograph
ASA	Archaeologically Sensitive Area
BCE	Before Common Era
BGS	British Geological Survey
BH	Borehole
C	Century
c.	Circa

CA	Conservation Area
CBM	Ceramic building material
CE	Common Era
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DMV/SMV	Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village
EMS	Environmental Management System certified to ISO 14001: 2004
ES	Environmental Statement
Eval.	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Geophys.	Geophysical Survey
HA	Headland Archaeology
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character(isation)
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
LB	Listed Building
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MLWS	Mean low water springs
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
OS	Ordnance Survey
R&F	Ridge and Furrow (earthwork cultivation)
RO	Registered Organisation (with ClfA)
RPG	Registered Park & Garden
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SMS	'Strip, Map and Sample'
WB	Watching Brief
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation (project design or method statement)
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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- 1749 Map of two parcels of marsh land in Midley and Old Romney belonging to George Carter of New Romney (KRO U47/55/P40)
- c.1750 Map of Romney Marsh, Walland Marsh, Dengemarsch and East Guldeford by James Cole (ESRO ACC 6588/1)
- 1753 Map of Jacks [Jaques] Court in Lydd, belonging to George Carter, gentleman (KRO U47/55/P45)
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- 1842 Ivychurch tithe map
- 1842 Old Romney tithe map
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1909 3rd ed 1:10560 OS map Kent Sheet LXXXIV.SW (surveyed 1906)
1910 3rd ed 1:10560 OS map Sussex Sheet XLVI.NW (surveyed 1908)
1931 4th ed 1:10560 OS map Sussex Sheet XLVI.NW (surveyed 1927)
1945 4th ed 1:10560 OS map Kent Sheet LXXXIV.SW (surveyed 1938)
1961 1:10560 National Grid map Sheet TR02SW – A (surveyed 1938 – 1960)
1961 1:10560 National Grid map Sheet TQ92SE – A (surveyed 1938 – 1960)

Aerial Photographs

Available to view on Historic England's Aerial Photo Explorer

Reference	Date
RAF/CPE/UK/1752	21 September 1946
RAF_CPE_UK_1874_RS_4002	5th December 1946
raf_82_1006_f61_0030	31st August 1954
raf_58_2937_f44_0143	15th June 1959

Annex 1: Known archaeological heritage assets within the study area

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
1003605	Hope All Saints', remains of church	Reasons for Designation: A parish church is a building, usually of roughly rectangular outline and containing a range of furnishings and fittings appropriate to its use for Christian worship by a secular community, whose members gather in it on Sundays and on the occasion of religious festivals. Children are initiated into the Christian religion at the church's font and the dead are buried in its churchyard. Parish churches were designed for congregational worship and are generally divided into two main parts: the nave, which provides accommodation for the laity, and the chancel, which is the main domain of the priest and contains the principal altar. Either or both parts are sometimes provided with aisles, giving additional accommodation or spaces for additional altars. Most parish churches also possess towers, generally at the west end, but central towers at the crossing of nave and chancel are not uncommon and some churches have a free-standing or irregularly sited tower. Many parish churches also possess transepts at the crossing of chancel and nave, and south or north porches are also common. The main periods of parish church foundation were in the 10th to 11th and 19th centuries. Most medieval churches were rebuilt and modified on a number of occasions and hence the visible fabric of the church will be of several different dates, with in some cases little fabric of the first church being still easily visible. All Saints Church survives relatively well with a large amount of medieval masonry still upstanding. This provides significant evidence for the original layout of the church, which is supported by documentary sources. The site will contain archaeological information and environmental evidence relating to the construction, use and history of the church and the landscape in which it was constructed. Details: The monument includes a medieval parish church surviving as upstanding and buried remains. It is situated on level ground north-west of New Romney on Romney Marsh. The church is rectangular in plan with a chancel at the east end. It is built of roughly coursed stone interspersed with flint. The walls survive to the greatest extent at the angles of the building. The west end of the nave and the north and south return walls remain in the form of two L-shaped blocks about 4.5m high and 2-3m long in either direction, separated by a small gap. There is another block of similar dimensions at the south-east corner of the chancel. Low footings or buried foundations link the upstanding walls. Within the body of the church are three upstanding blocks of masonry about 1.5m high; one part of the east gable end, one the possible remains of the chancel arch and another at the south wall. The church is surrounded by a ditch, forming a quadrangular-shaped island approximately 63m long by 53m wide, with a break in the east and west side. There are traces of a possible sunken road, which may be associated with a deserted medieval village, in the vicinity of the church. All Saints' Church is thought to have 12th	604932	125807	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		century origins but was altered in the 13th century. The church was in use in 1541 but had fallen into decay not long after. In 1663 it is recorded as ruinous, with only the chancel left standing, following neglect and storm damage. Edward Hasted describes the remains of the church in his 'History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent' of 1799. They included a round-headed chancel arch with zig-zag decoration, filled in but with a small gothic arch below it. There was a pointed arched east window but the rest of the windows were small round-headed openings. An architectural survey of the church was carried out in 1988. Surface finds on or in the vicinity of the site have included a medieval lead token, a Papal Bull of Celestine (1191-1198), buckles, two ampullae, a copper alloy strap, a seal matrix, coins ranging in date from Edward the Confessor (1042-1066) to Henry III (1207-1272), and medieval and post medieval pottery. These indicate a possible deserted medieval village in the vicinity of All Saints Church. The standing remains of the church are Grade II listed.					
1004205	Lade Fort	Reasons for Designation: The term battery refers to any place where artillery is positioned to allow guns to cover a particular area such as a line of communication or the approaches to a defended location. Although often contained within artillery forts designed to withstand sieges, typically including resident garrisons, many batteries were lightly defended and only manned at fighting strength in times of emergency. Batteries not contained within forts or castles were either open, with some approaches left undefended, or enclosed, often with a loopholed wall, ditch and/or fence designed to repel small scale attacks. Battery design evolved over time with developments in artillery. Those of the 16th and 17th centuries were normally simple raised earthwork platforms faced with turf, facines (bundles of sticks), or wicker baskets filled with earth and known as gabions. More permanent batteries, normally those on the coast, were faced in stone. The guns and gunners were typically protected by a raised parapet with guns firing through embrasures, or breaks in the wall, or over the parapet. Gun positions protected by casemates (roofed gun chambers) were generally restricted to batteries within artillery forts and castles. The gun carriages were supported on timber or stone platforms known as barbettes, often ramped to limit gun recoil. In the 18th century, traversing guns using carriages mounted on pivots were increasingly employed. By the late 19th century, barbette positions became the usual practice and, as the century progressed, guns were mounted in increasingly sophisticated emplacements, normally built in concrete with integrated magazines. All batteries where enough survives to interpret the original form and function will be considered of national importance. Other examples, of early date or where rare components are preserved, may be considered nationally important even where overall survival is comparatively poor. Despite some damage and alterations in the past, Lade Fort is a good example of a late 18th century coastal battery, which survives well. It is the only one known to survive of a series of eleven such coastal batteries built	608343	120586	Post-medieval	Scheduled Monument	High

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		between Deal and Eastbourne. The walls are largely intact, and the layout is well preserved, demonstrating well its purpose as an autonomous self-contained battery. The site will also contain archaeological evidence relating to the construction, use and history of the coastal battery. Details: The monument includes a late 18th century coastal battery, known as Lade Fort or Dungeness No.1 Battery, surviving as upstanding and below-ground remains. It is situated near the seafront at Lydd-on-Sea, north of Dungeness. The battery has a brick revetted earthen bastion, facing the sea, formed of a semi-circle and two flanking quadrants. There is a terreplein, slightly raised to give command of the sea, with four gun platforms. To the rear, facing Denge Marsh, is a V-shaped perimeter wall forming an enclosure. It is built of brick to 3m high with loop holes but has been buttressed and rebuilt in two places. Lade Fort was built in 1798 and is the only one of a series of eleven such coastal batteries built between Deal and Eastbourne known to survive. The battery was a self-contained fort on a small scale. There were four batteries and a redoubt built on the Dungeness peninsula in the late 18th century. These were part of the measures taken during the French Revolutionary Wars to defend the adjacent landing beaches and a major offshore anchorage. As built, Lade Fort consisted of an arc of four or five open emplacements for traversing guns to fire on the beach and anchorage. There was originally also a projection at the south-east corner of the battery. The enclosure to the rear included accommodation for the small garrison, a guardhouse and artillery store. At either extremity of the gun emplacements was a small magazine. The battery lost some of its command of field of fire after accumulation of shingle in front of the bastions. In 1860 it was remodelled with slightly raised positions to mount one 7-inch breech-loader gun and four 68-pounder smooth-bore guns on traversing platforms. In the late 19th century Lade Fort was converted to use as a coastguard station. The battery was again occupied during the Second World War and several reinforced concrete pill boxes were built within the close vicinity.					
1005119	Three acoustic early warning devices 2360m east of Jack's Court	Reasons for Designation: The use of aircraft as offensive weapons was a significant 20th century development in the history of warfare, and provoked new systems of strategic air defence. Experiments in early warning systems started before 1920 with the new possibility of attacks by airships. Early warning was initially based on visual spotting, but acoustic detection devices were soon developed. The principle of acoustic detection is relatively straightforward: an acoustic receiving dish reflected the sound of distant aircraft engines onto a focal point where it was detected by a listener or, later, by microphones. There were three main types of acoustic device: mirror, wall and disc. Mirrors were upright concave bowls between 3m and 4m in diameter, usually contained in concrete slab walls; the walls were curved vertical structures up to 61m in length; the disc system used horizontally-set concave bowls designed for use in pairs as aircraft passed overhead to measure speed. At their most sophisticated, the devices could identify the sounds of	607526	121507	Modern	Scheduled Monument	High

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		surface vessels or aircraft up to 25 miles (c40km) away. Research into acoustic early warning was carried out in a number of countries during the early 20th century. British experiments at the Royal Flying Corps research establishment at Farnborough tested parabolic acoustic sound reflectors of varying shapes and curvature and led to the first true sound mirror at Binbury Manor in the summer of 1915, a circular disc cut directly into a low chalk cliff. The first operational acoustic reflectors were a pair of adjustable mirrors erected on the Kent coast in 1917, followed by a series of concrete static mirrors established on the north east coast later in World War One. Further experiments were carried out after the war. This led to the building of a complex chain of mirrors on the Kent coast around Hythe in the late 1920s. Unrealised plans were also drawn up for an ambitious scheme to be installed around the Thames estuary. Acoustic devices always remained susceptible to interference from extraneous noises and adverse weather. As aircraft performance increased, the time between detection and arrival of enemy aircraft rapidly shortened and reduced the value of acoustic devices as an early warning system. By 1936 the technology of radar had replaced acoustic methods as the main form of early warning, although acoustic systems remained in use at anti-aircraft and searchlight batteries, and as backup systems in the event of radar being jammed. A national survey of acoustic early warning devices has identified only around 11 sites where remains of acoustic detection survive. Field evidence of this important aspect of the 20th century defence of Britain is thus rare, and all surviving examples are considered to be of national importance. Despite some damage in the past, the three acoustic early warning devices at Greatstone-on-Sea are well preserved. They are of considerable historic interest as one of the earliest forms of airborne early warning system, following the development of aerial warfare in the early 20th century. The devices express a distinct stage of technical innovation in aircraft detection, which preceded the development of radar. They also have group value as a unique collection of the three main types of acoustic devices used in the early 20th century. Details: The monument includes three acoustic early warning devices surviving as upstanding and below-ground remains. It is situated on a man-made island surrounded by a lake formed by gravel extraction on the Kent coastline at Greatstone-on-Sea. The acoustic devices form a row from north to south and are positioned to pick up aircraft noise from the east, across the Strait of Dover. The southernmost acoustic early warning device is a sound wall formed by a vertical concave reinforced concrete about 61m in diameter and 7.9m high. It is fronted by a near horizontal, gently sloping, concrete apron. The sound wall is supported by a succession of triangular concrete buttresses to the rear. Microphones were originally mounted at the foot of the horizontal apron, picking up sound reflected off the wall. A listening room was also situated to the rear of the sound wall but no longer survives. The central acoustic early warning device is a sound mirror formed of a circular concave concrete 'dish' about 6.1m in diameter. It is supported on a freestanding block of concrete. The concrete pillar					

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		which originally supported the listener's platform is no longer present. The northernmost acoustic early warning device is another sound mirror formed by a hemispherical concrete 'bowl' or 'dish' about 9.1m in diameter. It is angled skywards and supported at the back and sides with vertical reinforced concrete webs. A listening chamber is situated beneath the mirror and reached by steps. The iron antenna for the sound trumpet is still in place, at the front, in the centre of the mirror. The three acoustic early warning devices at Greatstone-on-Sea were built following the establishment of the Acoustical Research Station at the Roughs, Hythe by the Air Ministry in 1922. They were built as part of an experimental system to detect aircraft by amplified sound. The grouping was the southern end of a sequence of mirrors along the Kent coast to Dover. Other examples survive at Hythe and at Abbots Cliff. The three acoustic devices were built sequentially over a period of about four years. In 1927-8 the smallest sound mirror was built and in 1929 the larger hemispherical mirror was constructed. Finally, the sound wall was added in 1930. The devices worked by focussing and collecting the sound waves of an aircraft engine striking the concrete mirror in a metal trumpet connected to a stethoscope worn by a listener. For the smaller mirror the listener was positioned at the front but for the hemispherical mirror a listening chamber was provided below. By moving the trumpet and recording the angle of best reception of sound the direction to the target aircraft could be established. This was then matched with the sound taken from another coastal sound mirror to establish the position and height of the target aircraft and track it in flight. The sound wall used a number of microphones at the front of the wall; the microphone with the best reception indicating the angle to the target. Following the detection of an enemy aircraft, fighter interceptors could be ordered airborne to counter the threat. The system was tested with varying degrees of success during a number of air defence exercises in the early 1930s, until it was rendered obsolete by the advent of radar. In favourable conditions the acoustic devices could pick up aircraft sound between 8 and 24 miles away.					
1011803	Part of a Cistercian grange, north of New Romney High Street, also known as Romney Priory	Reasons for Designation: A monastic grange was a farm owned and run by a monastic community and independent of the secular manorial system of communal agriculture and servile labour. The function of granges was to provide food and raw materials for consumption within the parent monastic house itself, and also to provide surpluses for sale for profit. The first monastic granges appeared in the 12th century but they continued to be constructed and used until the Dissolution. This system of agriculture was pioneered by the Cistercian order but was soon imitated by other orders. Some granges were worked by resident lay-brothers (secular workers) of the order but others were staffed by non-resident labourers. The majority of granges practised a mixed economy but some were specialist in their function. Five types of grange are known: agrarian farms, bercaries (sheep farms), vaccaries (cattle ranches), horse studs and industrial complexes. A	606422	124856	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		monastery might have more than one grange and the wealthiest houses had many. Frequently a grange was established on lands immediately adjacent to the monastery, this being known as the home grange. Other granges, however, could be found wherever the monastic site held lands. On occasion these could be located at some considerable distance from the parent monastery. Granges are broadly comparable with contemporary secular farms although the wealth of the parent house was frequently reflected in the size of the grange and the layout and architectural embellishment of the buildings. Additionally, because of their monastic connection, granges tend to be much better documented than their secular counterparts. No region was without monastic granges. The exact number of sites which originally existed is not precisely known but can be estimated, on the basis of numbers of monastic sites, at several thousand. Of these, however, only a small percentage can be accurately located on the ground today. Of this group of identifiable sites, continued intensive use of many has destroyed much of the evidence of archaeological remains. In view of the importance of granges to medieval rural and monastic life, all sites exhibiting good archaeological survival are identified as nationally important. The remains of the monastic grange at Romney have survived well since the 13th century when they were first built. The monument represents an unusual phase in English ecclesiastical history, which ended with the dissolution of the 'alien' houses under Henry V. Below ground remains of the medieval period will have been preserved in the area to the west of the upstanding medieval features, since the entire garden area was brick-paved - probably in the 18th century - and has not been disturbed since. Details: The monument includes part of what survives upstanding of the so-called Cistercian priory of Romney, which is now interpreted as a monastic grange, and burial remains beneath the upstanding structure and in an open area to the west. The upstanding remains are in the form of a small medieval building with a medieval stone wall running northwards from it. The building itself is in use as a workshop and is excluded from the scheduling; the wall is included. The monument stands to the north of New Romney High Street, in the grounds of an 18th century house called St John's Priory House. The small medieval building is of stone rubble and fronts on to Ashford Road abutting a red brick 18th century house which lies outside the monument. The medieval structure is of two storeys with various modern internal fittings. A wall of medieval stones runs northwards from the structure as far as a modern red brick shop on the corner of Ashford Road and North Street. To the west of the building and the wall is a large garden, divided in two by a wall built of brick and medieval stone, running westwards from the north wall of the medieval building. An archway surrounded by medieval stonework has been preserved at the extreme east of the wall next to the house, and it is likely that it is an original feature associated with the priory. The southern garden contains a brick-lined tank and a hand-pump, probably both associated with the 18th century St John's Priory House. Below ground remains of the medieval period will have been preserved in the					

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		area to the west of the upstanding medieval features, since the entire garden area was brick-paved - probably in the 18th century - and it has not been disturbed since. During the medieval period, the Cistercian abbey of Pontigny enjoyed close links with the Archbishops of Canterbury. In 1222, Archbishop Stephen Langton granted 50 marks per annum to the abbey from 'the church of Romney'. This grant was confirmed by Christchurch, Canterbury and by Pope Honorius III in the same year. In 1264 Archbishop Boniface granted the advowson of the church of St Nicholas at Romney to the abbey of Pontigny, and Romney thus became a cell of the abbey, although it is unlikely that there was ever a regular monastic settlement in the town. It is thought more likely that the 'priory' was actually run as a grange. During the wars with France in the 14th and 15th centuries, the possessions of the abbey were taken into the king's custody and let out to farm. The possessions of the foreigners were finally confiscated in c.1414 by Henry V, and in 1439 Henry VI granted 'the Priory of Romney' to the College of All Souls, Oxford. The medieval building and wall are Listed at Grade II*, as is the 18th century house to the south. The medieval building is in use as an upholsterer's workroom and is thus excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included. The medieval wall and the gardens to the west of the building are all included in the scheduling, as is the dividing wall between the two gardens. The pump and tank are excluded, along with the garden shed close to the shop, the steps leading up to the dividing wall and the brick paved surface of the gardens, the black 'post-box' inserted into the outer face of the medieval wall along with any service trenches below ground surface and their access points in the gardens; the ground beneath all these features is, however, included in the scheduling.					
1012338	Abandoned Medieval Church and Graveyard, Midley	Reasons for Designation: The remains of the later 15th century church at Midley survive only partially but to an impressive height of 8 metres at the west end. The upstanding walls and ground-plan of this church are of great architectural and historical importance because the church demonstrates a very rare and early use of brick for building in the region. The site is lent additional importance by the high archaeological potential of the land around the surviving remains, both for the earlier church buildings considered to survive as foundations below the present structure (Domesday Book refers to a church at Midelea) and for its adjoining graveyard in which bone is well preserved. From these archaeological contexts can be expected evidence of the disastrous floods in ca. 1287 (e.g. changes in the death rate, evidence of depopulation, flood damage to the church itself). These were the same floods in which Old Winchelsea perished and which precipitated dramatic changes in the development of the region for which little evidence survives, relevant contexts having been either submerged by the sea or altered in more recent times. Details: The remains of the church at Midley are situated on a slight rise between Lydd and Old Romney. Only the west gable and fragments of the north and south walls remain upstanding, rising to a maximum height of 8 metres. The walls are	603091	123222	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		made of unusual buff-coloured bricks. Although deteriorated, the window openings and doorway survive in sufficient detail to suggest a date in the later 15th century for the building of this part of the church. The complete ground-plan of this structure is assumed to have survived unaltered since the decay of the church since before 1573. Midley church (formerly "Midelea"), however, is mentioned in Domesday and at least one phase of church is presumed to underlie the present ruined building, signified by the distinct mound some 20m by 15m on which the upstanding remains are situated. The underlying church is likely to date from the 12th/13th century and is contemporary with a neighbouring deserted medieval village (now destroyed). Around the ruins, especially on the west side, fragments of human bone visible on the surface indicate the location of a graveyard belonging to the church. The upstanding walls are listed grade II					
1017353	Martello tower no 28 at Rye Harbour	Reasons for Designation: Martello towers are gun towers constructed to defend the vulnerable south eastern coast of England against the threat of ship-borne invasion by Napoleonic forces. Built as a systematic chain of defence in two phases, between 1805-1810 along the coasts of East Sussex and Kent, and between 1808- 1812 along the coasts of Essex and Suffolk, the design of martello towers was based on a fortified tower at Mortella Point in Corsica which had put up a prolonged resistance to British forces in 1793. The towers take the form of compact, free-standing circular buildings on three levels built of rendered brick. The towers of the south coast were numbered 1-74 from east to west, while those of the east coast were identified by a system of letters (A-Z, and then AA-CC) from south to north. Although they exhibit a marked uniformity of design, minor variations are discernible between the southern and eastern groups and amongst individual towers, due mainly to the practice of entrusting their construction to local sub-contractors. Most southern towers are elliptical in plan, whilst the eastern group are oval or cam-shaped externally, with axes at the base ranging between 14.4m by 13.5m and 16.9m by 17.7m. All are circular internally, the battered (inwardly sloping) walls of varying thicknesses, but with the thickest section invariably facing the seaward side. Most stand to a height of around 10m. Many martello towers are surrounded by dry moats originally encircled by counterscarp banks, and/or have cunettes (narrower water defences) situated at the foot of the tower wall. The ground floor was used for storage, with accommodation for the garrison provided on the first floor, and the main gun platform on the roof. The southern towers carried a single 24 pounder cannon, whilst the eastern line carried three guns (usually a 24 pounder cannon and two shorter guns or howitzers). Three large, circular ten- gun towers known as redoubts were also constructed at particularly vulnerable points, at Dymchurch, Eastbourne and Harwich. All three survive. As the expected Napoleonic invasion attempt did not materialise, the defensive strength of the martello tower system was never tested, and the tower design was soon rendered obsolete by new developments in heavy artillery. Many were abandoned and fell into	594192	118860	Post-medieval	Scheduled Monument	High

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		decay or were demolished during the 19th century, although some continued in use into the 20th century as signalling or coastguard stations and a few saw use as look out points or gun emplacements during the two World Wars. Of the original 74 towers on the south coast, 26 now survive, and of the 29 on the east coast, 17 now survive. Those which survive well and display a diversity of original components are considered to merit protection. Martello tower no 28 survives well and retains many of its original components and associated features, including its glacis bank. Furthermore, when viewed as one of a series of three towers, specifically designed to protect Rye Harbour and the sluices of the contemporary Royal Military Canal, no 28 contributes towards our understanding of the strategically planned integration of the martello tower system and its role in the defence of Britain during the early 19th century. Details: The monument includes a martello tower, set within a dry moat and outer glacis, and situated within the grounds of a holiday village, overlooking the River Rother to the east and Rye Harbour to the west. The tower, which is Listed Grade II, was one of a group of three moated towers, constructed in 1805-6 to guard the harbour and the sluices of the Royal Military Canal. The other surviving tower of the group, no 30, is located around 2.5km to the north west and is the subject of a separate scheduling. The slightly elliptical, brick-built tower measures up to around 13m in diameter externally and stands to a height of about 10m. The upper half of the tower protrudes above the lip of the brick retaining wall of the moat, which encircles the base at a distance of around 10m and was intended to protect the tower against both cannon fire and, if necessary, ground assault. Soil was deposited against the outer face of the retaining wall to form an earthen bank, or glacis, which slopes away from the lip of the moat for a distance of up to around 28m. A portion of the surviving glacis in the east and south east has been partly removed, exposing the buttressed wall of the moat. The tower was constructed on three levels, with battered (inwardly sloping) walls, designed to deflect cannon shot, ranging from 1.6m to 4m in thickness, the most substantial section being on the seaward side. The external face of the tower was originally rendered in a cement mortar, which strengthened the outer skin of bricks, and traces of this survive. A thick central column rises from the basement to the top of the tower, from which springs the barrel vaulted first floor ceiling which supports the gun platform on the roof. Access into the tower was by way of a first floor doorway to the north, which was approached by a footbridge which spanned the moat. The section nearest the tower was designed as a drawbridge, capable of being raised to seal the entrance. The bridge does not survive. The first floor was originally divided into three rooms by wooden partitions and provided accommodation for the garrison of 24 men and one officer. Two fireplaces heated the rooms, which were lit by two windows to the east and west. The ground floor was reached by a trap door near the entrance, leading down through a suspended wooden floor, which is no longer present. This was used to store ammunition and supplies, and provision for these included a single, vaulted					

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		magazine, partly recessed into the thickness of the outer wall. Rainwater collection tanks were installed beneath the floor, to supplement the water supply, and air vents, linking the ground and first floors, were set into the thickness of the walls. The open gun platform is reached from the first floor by an internal stone staircase constructed in the thickest part of the tower wall. The circular roof space was designed to accommodate a 24-pounder cannon, which had a range of around 1.5km and could be turned through 360 degrees. The cannon was mounted on a wooden carriage, which was supported on a central pivot and traversed, on an inner and outer running rail, by a series of rope pulleys and iron hauling-rings set into the surrounding parapet wall. The pivot block and rails survive, partly concealed beneath a low, brick and concrete gun emplacement superimposed onto part of the roof during World War II, which is included in the scheduling. Modern danger signs and materials used to seal the door and windows, and all modern fences, telegraph poles, and components of other modern services are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath and/or the structures to which these are attached is included.					
1440703	Wooden Wreck on Camber Sands	Reasons for Designation: The Camber Sands wreck, located on the foreshore at Camber Sands near Rye, East Sussex, is scheduled for the following principal reasons: * Archaeological Potential: the analysis of the Camber Sands wreck timbers has the potential, in combination with historical accounts, to further aid understanding of the sourcing, of timber employed in shipbuilding, and ship repairs, in eastern North America; * Period: given that the wreck may comprise a vessel that may have been built in North America, possibly for use in high latitudes (as indicated by the unusual thickness and reinforced elements of the hull timbers), the asset has the potential to answer questions about the C19 transatlantic timber trade; * Survival and rarity: the presence of previously unrecorded vessels of such size and potential date are rare. The timbers survive as a clearly 'readable', coherent assemblage. Initial analyses indicate that the timbers comprise the intact lower portions of the hull of the vessel, which have the greatest potential for future analysis. History: On 29 September 2016, Historic England was alerted to the presence of a newly exposed substantial wooden wreck on Camber Sands, Rother. A local resident had previously only ever seen a 'stump' visible but now ribs and 'other stumps' were reported as showing. Initial liaison with the Archaeology Section of East Sussex County Council noted that the new wreck may be the same as one already recorded in the Historic Environment Record under number MES7343 which is for a 'timber wreck' seen in the 1960s and 1980s (though the location of the wreck recorded in the HER requires confirmation). Following initial survey by Historic England (October 2016), the wreck was identified as being the remains of a substantial oak-built sailing vessel measuring 47.2m long by 9.5m wide and lying parallel to the beach. The depth of survival is not yet known but given the extent of visible surviving remains, as well as the	597056	118289	Post-medieval	Scheduled Monument	High

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		wreck lying in the intertidal zone, it is, as yet, inexplicable as to why there is no known record of the wreck's survival either in the NRHE or local HER. A search of aerial photographic collections held in Historic England's archive in Swindon identified only a single high altitude vertical image of the relevant stretch of coast which may show the exposed wreck. This image dates to 1977 and is copyright of the National Rivers Authority, now the Environment Agency. Interestingly, the former Archaeological Diving Unit (ADU) assessed a wooden wreck 'off' Camber Sands in August 1991. This wreck had been re-discovered by divers after it had been uncovered in February in that year during a low spring tide. The ADU dived on the site and concluded that the remains were a rare example of a small mid-C19 merchant vessel, possibly a snow (a square rigged vessel with two masts) or a brig (ADU report ref 91/14 / NRHE 813023). However, the given location of this wreck, fixed by horizontal sextant angles, lies 616m south-east of the remains recently identified and, given it's 'small' size, it is unlikely that the two wrecks are the same. Details: Initial investigation of the timbers shows that the scantlings (the width and thickness of timbers) are suggestive of a heavily-built ship and reinforced diagonal outer-planking indicates possible use in high latitudes perhaps dating to the late C18 or early C19. To further aid identification, dendrochronological sampling & analysis was undertaken in liaison with Natural England as the wreck lies within the Dungeness, Romney Marsh & Rye Bay SSSI. This investigation showed that the upper part of the vessel sampled comprised a mixture of oak and larch (i.e. hard and soft woods) used for the frames of the vessel, with felling dates ranging between 1684 and around 1863, with the possibility that all of the dated oak timbers were felled in period AD 1827-1863. Interestingly, some of the timbers are of North American origin showing that the vessel was at least partially constructed with, or repaired using, North American sourced oak from the eastern seaboard. An examination of records held in the NRHE indicates that the brig (a two-masted square-rigged ship) Avon might be a candidate for the Camber Sands wreck. The Avon is reported to have 'stranded and drifted alongshore to the east side of Rye Harbour, and received considerable damage' in August 1852 en route from Le Harve with a cargo of timber. Brigs were fast and manoeuvrable and used as both naval warships and merchant vessels. Dendrochronological analysis has proved inconclusive on this occasion in spite of the comparison of timber samples with chronologies from the British Isles, elsewhere in Europe and North America. While the Avon is recorded as being built in Nova Scotia in 1843, it is not yet clear whether this comprises the building of an original vessel, the repair of an older vessel or the re-use of earlier timbers. Further dendrochronological sampling and analysis, coupled with archival research may aid conclusive identification of the wreck.					
DKE22377/M KE90404	Crash site of Hawker Hurricane I		604200	119800	Modern	Non-designated	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset and Protected Military Remain	
DKE20030/M KE43527	Aircraft crash site Hurricane mark 2		605000	122000	Modern	Non- designated heritage asset and Protected Military Remain	Medium
DKE22364/M KE90391	Crash site of Hawker Hurricane I		604000	125000	Modern	Non- designated heritage asset and Protected Military Remain	Medium
DKE22368/M KE90395	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I		604000	125000	Modern	Non- designated heritage asset and Protected Military Remain	Medium
DKE22369/M KE90396	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-1		606000	124000	Modern	Non- designated heritage asset and Protected Military Remain	Medium
DKE22370/M KE90397	Crash site of Hawker Hurricane I		602000	124000	Modern	Non- designated heritage	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						asset and Protected Military Remain	
DKE22371/M KE90398	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-1		603200	123900	Modern	Non- designated heritage asset and Protected Military Remain	Medium
DKE22372/M KE90399	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I		603750	123550	Modern	Non- designated heritage asset and Protected Military Remain	Medium
DKE22373/M KE90400	Crash site of Focke- Wulf Fw 190A-4		603000	123000	Modern	Non- designated heritage asset and Protected Military Remain	Medium
DKE22374/M KE90401	Crash site of Hawker Hurricane I		604200	122200	Modern	Non- designated heritage asset and Protected Military Remain	Medium
MES117	Broomhill Level, Camber: undated double ditched shingle bank	Double ditched shingle bank, as seen on Environmental Agency data possibly duplicate record MES7361. Double ditched bank aligned NE-SW turning to N-S surviving as a low earthwork. It is breached by a marsh creek and modern ditches. From lidar evidence this	598933	119890	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Low

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		feature is probably part, continuation of MES7361, seen as a double ditched bank, breached in places.					
MES33414	East Guldeford : PM Sheepfold (site of)	Site of post-medieval sheepfold. A sheepfold identified on Ordnance Survey 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th editions.	597414	119974	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MES35130	Broomhill Level : C19 sheepfold	Site of late 19th century sheepfold / outfarm. Sheepfold / outfarm first recorded on 2nd edition OS. Site now arable field, no visible remains on modern aerial photographs	599081	119523	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MES36012	Lydd Quarry, Camber : Undated features	A number of undated features including ditches, post holes, pits and a pennanular ditch with central pit were recording during a strip, map and sample exercise. A number of ditches and pits and postholes remain unphased, together with a pennanular ditch containing a central pit. The following ditches remain unphased: G15, G190 and G191. A pennanular ditch with an outside diameter of c. 5.5m, contained a central pit measuring c.2.1m (G80) and could not be phased at this stage. Further analysis and x-radiography of a group of very corroded pieces of iron recovered from post pipe [711] cut into the ditch may shed light on the true date of the features. The following pits/postholes remain unphased: [378] and [15025].	600353	119570	Unknown	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MES36013	Lydd Quarry, Camber : ?BA Flint scatters	A number of possible Bronze Age flint scatters were recorded across the site during a strip, map and sample exercise. Remains from this period comprised 161 pieces of struck flint from 20 contexts. Of these, 130 pieces came from a series of discrete surface scatters, the largest being [702] in Area 11 that appeared to be broadly in situ; the remainder were isolated finds, unstratified or residual in later contexts. Although no cut features were firmly dated to this period, the possible site of a prehistoric hearth was identified.	600798	119532	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MES36018	Lydd Quarry, Camber : Med Features	Evidence of Medieval saltworking was recorded during a strip, map and sample exercise. This included filtration tanks, ditches and a significant quantity of pottery. Late 11th - early 12th century activity comprised a discrete area of probable salt working including large, shallow, sub-rectangular pits, perhaps representing filtration/ evaporation/settlement tanks, and 3 connected ditches/gullies. A large assemblage of associated finds were retrieved. A discrete group of three possible filtration/evaporation/settlement tanks and associated drainage ditches were recorded. The features were of similar character to a group of earlier probable salt working features. A significant quantity of medieval pottery was recovered dating predominately between AD 1175-1275. Although the majority of ditches currently dated to this phase appeared to relate to salt working and did not form recognisable field systems a minority may have been used for land-division and drainage.	600243	119333	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MES36019	Lydd Quarry, Camber : late Med/PM features	A series of late Medieval to post-medieval features were recorded across the site during a strip, map and sample exercise including ditches and pits. No finds were recorded so the features were dated based on morphology. The great majority of ditches assigned to this period did not produce any independent dating evidence, and have been phased on the basis of their morphology, location and orientation. Possible trackways were also identified, running broadly SW-NE on the predominant shingle ridge alignment. A discrete ditch system of ten interlinked sections lay in the south-western corner of Area 11. Four small enclosures were recorded across the site, perhaps representing stock pens or occupation areas (?farms). Little artefactual evidence was recovered and if the sites did indeed relate to settlement activity it was likely seasonal or temporary in nature. Ditches from this period are generally straight and tend to form coaxial field systems comprising fields typically measuring 60-100m x 100-150m. Two parallel ditches perhaps delineated a narrow trackway. Two pits were of uncertain function.	600236	119467	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MES36020	Lydd Quarry, Camber : Late PM/Modern	A number of possible Late post-medieval/ modern boundary ditches and a possible structure were recorded during a strip, map and sample exercise at Lydd Quarry. Two possible bomb craters were also recorded. Eight large drainage/boundary ditches were recorded across the site. Ditches of this period were essentially partial recuts of Period 4 post-medieval ditches, greatly enlarging, and thereby removing all trace of, the earlier ditch. A possible structure, measuring approximately 16m x 9m, was represented by 17 postholes and probably represented a barn or shelter shed. Three posthole alignments represented fence-lines, while two large depressions were probably ponds of bomb craters.	600255	119463	Post medieval to Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MES36081	Lydd Quarry, Camber : LIA/Rom features	A number of possible Late Iron Age to Roman features including postholes, ditches and features of animal management were recorded. Three posthole groups were tentatively assigned to this period and probably represented crushes or races relating to the management of livestock and a fenceline. The crushes lay within a Period 2.2 Roman enclosure and it is entirely possible that the great majority of the features in this area represented a single period of activity spanning Periods 2.1 and 2.2. An area of possible irrigated plots or cord rig cultivation comprised six shallow ditches. Dating of this system was sparse based on just two sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery. The features may relate to medieval or post-medieval drainage or cultivation and further analysis may be required to more definitively date the features using cartographic evidence or aerial photos. The main focus of Roman activity was an area containing two contiguous fields (Field 1 and Field 2) and an extensive spread of pottery, perhaps representing the site of a midden. The northern Field 1 was approximately half the size of Field 2 and largely devoid of enclosed features, suggesting that it was perhaps a holding pen for stock. Field 2 contained two perhaps Period 2.1 possible animal crushes and a curving probable	600393	119163	Iron Age - Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		fenceline. Two ditches perhaps represented a 'funnel' controlling access into or out of the western side of Field 2, while an arrangement of a gully and postholes, perhaps represented the site of a north-western gate. A discrete area of salt working was identified, comprising six settlement tanks, two probable boiling pits (sunken hearths) and a briquetage spread. Small quantities of late Iron Age/Roman pottery perhaps suggested continuity of use from Period 2.1. Four further isolated settlement tanks were recorded in Area 11, together with two probably associated (?) middens.					
MES7357	Broomhill Level: crop mark	2 parallel ditches, probably related to medieval land reclamation. NE-SW parallel cut ditches running from TQ98641983 - TQ98391961, possibly extension of marsh creek, surviving as a vestigial earthwork.	598557	119750	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MES7358	Kentpen Wall : earthwork	Medieval double ditch and bank earthwork. Double ditched bank running from TQ98501962 - TQ98731940, aligned NW-SE overlying the marsh creek and breached by a modern drainage channel. The earthwork is likely to relate to medieval / post medieval land reclamation and is in good condition.	599114	119112	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MES7359	Broomhill Levels: ditch	Linear ditch. A ditch running from TQ98781970 - TQ98551952 cutting MES7358. This feature is likely to relate to post medieval land reclamation.	598706	119656	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MES7360	Broomhill Level, Camber : Undated shingle bank and ditch	Shingle bank and ditch as seen on Environmental Lidar Data, possibly part sewer. NE-SW shingle bank, breached in many places by marsh creeks and modern drainage channels. Possibly a continuation of MES7362 seen on Environmental Agency Lidar data. However, this looks, on lidar, more like a ditch to the eastern side with a smaller single bank on the west, than the double bank with ditch in middle to the south. The northernmost part of this feature is marked as Rainbow Petty Sewer on Epoch 1 and as a drain further to the south with a track to its western side all the way along it.	598873	120036	Unknown	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MES7361	Broomhill Level, Camber : undated double ditched bank	Double ditched shingle bank as seen on Environmental Agency data. NE-SW turning N-S double ditched bank. Widens where it crosses a marsh creek. Breached in several locations, western section of earthwork intact remainder levelled although seaward ditch may survive in places. Wide bank, up to 11m wide as seen on Environmental Agency Lidar data. From the lidar images it would seem that MES117 is a continuation of this feature, more clearly in the northern part where there is a 'T' junction. Southern extremities marked as a drain on Epoch 1.	599087	119992	Unknown	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MES7362	Broomhill Level, Camber : undated double ditched bank	Double shingle bank with ditch in middle as seen on Environmental Agency Lidar Data. Double ditched bank running NE-SW, levelled and breached in eastern section. Seen on Enviromental Agency lidar data as a double bank with ditch in middle. MES7360 may be a continuation of Broomhill bank which lacks the double banked feature and appears more as a ditch. Marked on Epoch 1 map as a drain with sluices, so some breaches may be location of sluices in the southern section. After MES34300, a sheepfold built into a right angle of this bank, the feature continues in a westerly direction with a ditch to the north and bank to the south, as seen on Epoch 2. This westerly arm seems to follow the natural course of a stream and is less straight than the other longer, straight sections.	597674	119499	Unknown	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MES8092	Walland Marsh: Sheepfold	Post med sheepfold. A post medieval sheepfold at Walland Marsh, Camber was identified from map analysis of the OS 1st edition c.1865 for the ALSF Rye Bay DBA 2008	599340	120069	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MES8093	Broomhill Level: Sheepfold	Post med sheepfold. A post medieval sheepfold at Walland Marsh, Camber was identified from map analysis of the OS 1st edition c.1865 for the ALSF Rye Bay DBA 2008	598740	119809	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MES8198	Sea wall	13th century sea wall. Tore Wall, 13th century sea wall, part of Great Cordon of Defence, poor condition.	600700	119899	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MES8199	Sandyland Sea wall, Camber : C15 sea wall	15th century sea wall repairs and scour pit. Sandyland Wall, 15th century sea wall repairs and scour pit.	598936	119087	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MES8201	Nr Wainway Channel: Trackway	Gravel 'ridge' or trackway, post 1585, identified in Green, R.D. 1968. Soils of Romney Marsh.	599990	120219	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MES8418	Rainbow Sewer: Ditch	Drainage ditch. Rainbow Sewer, drainage ditch, identified in Ron Martin's contribution to the ALSF Rye Bay DBA. Runs from TQ974193 to TQ992206.	598210	119779	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE100022	Baptist Chapel, North Street, New Romney	New Romney Particular Baptist Chapel was built in about 1832. It is shown on the 1862-75, 1897-1900, 1907-23, 1929-52 and current O/S maps. The congregation now meets, since about 2000, in the Community Church on the opposite side of the road.	606332	124855	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE100101	Possible Prehistoric hearth, Lydd Quarry (Lydd 17)	A discrete spread of fire-cracked flint (Spread [160]) on the surface of the shingle [153] probably represented the site of a prehistoric hearth.	601681	120273	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE100102	Five spreads of worked flint, Lydd Quarry (Lydd 17)	Two discrete scatters of worked and fire-cracked flint (Spreads [86] and [98]) were perhaps Bronze Age in origin. The material was likely to be broadly in situ, and probably represented opportunistic knapping events perhaps associated with movement along the shingle ridges or temporary hunting camps. Many similar features have been recorded during previous work at Lydd Quarry. Two were found on the surface of a shingle ridge in Area G and one non-discrete scatter on the surface of a shingle outcrop in Area E	Various	Various	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE100103	A natural creek containing a large dump deposit of mixed material, Lydd Quarry (Lydd 17)	"A broad sinuous natural creek or channel [398] ran SE-NW the length of the site. A large dump deposit of mixed material [407] lay within the channel and contained 19th- to 20th-century metalwork and pottery, together with residual medieval and post-medieval material. Context [407] was probably intended to create a level bridging point across the old creek bed. It is likely that the dumped material derived from nearby Scotney Court Farm (pers. Comm. Simon Ashworth)".	601610	120175	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE100193	14th century wall and traces of house, North Street, New Romney	The remains of a wall and house to the south and east of Dolphin Spot in North Street (Fig. 3.13) have been attributed to the 14th century.	606401	124899	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE100196	A gold noble of Edward III, Hope Cottages, New Romney	A gold noble of Edward III, struck between 1369 and 1377 was found at the former borough rubbish dump at Hope Cottages	606224	125169	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108013	MEDIEVAL Silver COIN		605120	125170	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108015	MEDIEVAL Silver COIN		605250	124260	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE108017	MEDIEVAL Silver COIN		605520	124780	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108019	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy HARNESS PENDANT		605070	125180	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108023	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603200	120400	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108027	MEDIEVAL Silver COIN		605100	124400	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108038	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy HARNESS MOUNT		603300	120500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108045	MEDIEVAL Iron KEY (LOCKING)		601500	119700	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108046	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603200	120400	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108047	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603200	120400	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE108048	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108049	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108052	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108072	MEDIEVAL Silver COIN		605284	124181	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108073	MEDIEVAL Silver COIN		605286	124163	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108173	MEDIEVAL Lead SEAL MATRIX		605400	124800	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108174	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy SEAL MATRIX		605400	124800	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108178	MEDIEVAL Silver COIN		605200	123300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108198	ROMAN Ceramic VESSEL		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE108209	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy JETTON		603200	120600	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108210	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy JETTON		601400	119800	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108211	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603300	120700	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108212	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603300	120700	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108213	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy STRAP END		601500	119800	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108214	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy PURSE		601500	119800	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108233	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603000	120000	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108234	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603000	120000	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE108235	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603000	120000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108236	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BOOK FITTING		603000	120000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108237	POST MEDIEVAL Iron STIRRUP		603000	120000	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108252	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BOOK FITTING		605246	123299	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108282	EARLY MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BROOCH		605678	123090	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108311	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE		602900	120700	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108312	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE		602900	120700	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108313	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603000	120000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108314	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603000	120000	Roman	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE108315	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603000	120000	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108316	ROMAN Copper alloy BROOCH		603000	120000	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108317	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy HARNESS MOUNT		603000	120000	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108318	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE		603000	120000	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108319	ROMAN Copper alloy BROOCH		603000	120000	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108320	ROMAN Copper alloy BROOCH		603000	120000	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108321	POST MEDIEVAL Silver COIN		603000	120000	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108322	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603000	120000	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE108323	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603000	120000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108324	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603000	120000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108371	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603000	120000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108372	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603000	120000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108373	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603000	120000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108374	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603000	120000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108375	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603000	120000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108378	ROMAN Ceramic VESSEL		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108379	ROMAN Copper alloy BROOCH		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE108381	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy COIN		603100	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108386	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy SEAL MATRIX		605236	124374	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108388	MEDIEVAL Lead Alloy SEAL MATRIX		605095	123515	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108450	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy COIN		603200	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108451	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy COIN		603200	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108452	POST MEDIEVAL Silver COIN		603200	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108453	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy KNIFE		599822	122393	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108460	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy PIN		603200	120400	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE108461	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy HARNESS PENDANT		603200	120400	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108500	MEDIEVAL Silver MOUNT		602700	124130	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108501	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy FINGER RING		602790	124110	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108507	MEDIEVAL Ceramic VESSEL		603230	120090	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108508	MEDIEVAL Ceramic VESSEL		603230	120090	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108509	MEDIEVAL Ceramic VESSEL		603230	120090	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108510	ROMAN Ceramic VESSEL		603230	120090	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108511	ROMAN Ceramic VESSEL		603230	120090	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108512	ROMAN Ceramic VESSEL		603230	120090	Roman	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE108513	BRONZE AGE Ceramic VESSEL		603230	120090	Bronze Age	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108522	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603230	120390	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108523	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603230	120390	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108524	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603230	120390	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108525	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603230	120390	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108526	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603230	120390	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108527	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603230	120390	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108528	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603230	120390	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE108529	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603230	120390	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108530	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603230	120390	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108531	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603230	120390	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108532	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603230	120390	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108533	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603230	120390	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108534	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603230	120390	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108535	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603230	120390	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108536	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603230	120390	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108537	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603230	120390	Roman	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE108538	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE		601500	119800	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108539	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE		601500	119800	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108540	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy PURSE		603200	120400	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108541	POST MEDIEVAL Silver COIN		603200	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108543	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE		603200	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108544	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE		603200	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108545	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE		603200	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108546	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE		603200	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE108547	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE		603200	120400	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108548	ROMAN Copper alloy BROOCH		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108549	ROMAN Copper alloy BROOCH		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108550	ROMAN Copper alloy BROOCH		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108551	ROMAN Copper alloy BROOCH		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108552	ROMAN Copper alloy BROOCH		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108553	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy COIN		603200	120400	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108554	POST MEDIEVAL Silver COIN		603200	120400	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108555	IRON AGE Copper alloy MOUNT		603200	120400	Iron Age	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE108556	ROMAN Lead STEELYARD WEIGHT		603200	120400	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108557	ROMAN Silver COIN		603200	120400	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108558	POST MEDIEVAL Ceramic VESSEL		603200	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108564	ROMAN Copper alloy COIN		603200	120400	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108566	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE		603300	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108567	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE		603300	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108568	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE		603300	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108569	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE		603300	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE108570	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BOOK FITTING		603300	120500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108571	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE		603300	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108572	MEDIEVAL Copper alloy BUCKLE		603300	120400	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108573	POST MEDIEVAL Copper alloy COIN		603300	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108574	Base Silver COIN		603300	120500	Unknown	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108575	Copper alloy SPUR		603300	120500	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108576	Copper alloy SPUR		603300	120500	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108577	ROMAN Ceramic VESSEL		603300	120400	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108578	ROMAN Copper alloy FINGER RING		603200	120400	Roman	Non- designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE108579	POST MEDIEVAL Base Silver COIN		603300	120400	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE108580	POST MEDIEVAL Base Silver COIN		603200	120500	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE110948	Site of Romney Marsh Union Workhouse, Church Road, New Romney	Romney Marsh Union Workhouse was converted from a large house on Church Road, in 1840. Demolished in the 1950s. Initially, three existing parish workhouses were retained by the union: at Lydd, for the temporary reception of the able-bodied; at Brookland for the aged and infirm; and at New Romney for the children. Eventually, a large house on Church Road, New Romney was purchased and around £1000 spent on its conversion for use as the union workhouse.	606470	124636	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE111022	Route of Second World War Pipeline Under the Ocean (PLUTO)	During the Second World War the British government constructed a pipeline network under the English Channel. The network was designed to convey fuel to the Allied Forces in Normandy more easily and safely than could be achieved by oil tankers which were thought to be vulnerable to attack and subject to disruption by bad weather. The PLUTO network consisted of pipelines that conveyed fuel from the west coast English ports to the south coast from where the pipeline ran under the sea to France. There were two main departure points on the south coast, one on the Isle of Wight and one at Dungeness. To approach Dungeness the route ran through west Kent and arrived at a number of pumping stations on the coast. The exact route through Kent is in parts unknown but can be traced somewhat in aerial photographs from the 1940s.	Various	Various	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE111195	Site of Parish Almshouse, St John's Road, New Romney	Site of Parish Almshouse, St John's Road. A row of six cottages for the poor of the parish. The buildings are shown on the Tithe map 1840 and Ordnance Survey map 1862-1875, 1897-1900, 1907-1923, 1929-1952. Post 1960 bungalows are now on the footprint.	606194	124752	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE113601	Medieval coin		604310	123930	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE113615	Roman copper alloy coin		603200	120500	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113643	Medieval silver coin		605200	124300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113665	Medieval copper alloy key (locking)		605400	123960	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113666	Roman copper alloy bell		604200	123800	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113671	Post Medieval silver coin		603400	120600	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113672	Post Medieval silver coin		603400	120600	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113688	Medieval lead seal matrix		604290	123880	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113690	Medieval lead seal matrix		604290	123880	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113691	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix		604560	123840	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE113692	Medieval copper alloy finger ring		604560	123840	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113694	Medieval copper alloy buckle		604330	123860	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113695	Post Medieval silver coin		604290	123880	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113697	Medieval silver coin		603460	123840	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113698	Medieval silver coin		604290	123880	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113719	Post Medieval copper alloy coin		604200	121000	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113730	Roman copper alloy coin		603200	120400	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113731	Roman copper alloy coin		603200	120400	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE113733	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix		601400	120100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113743	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix		604840	125060	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113744	Medieval base silver coin		605400	124000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113746	Medieval silver coin		605200	124400	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113748	Roman lead weight		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113750	Roman ceramic vessel		604200	121000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113751	Post Medieval ceramic vessel		604200	121000	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113752	Post Medieval copper alloy buckle		604200	121000	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113753	Post Medieval lead token		604200	121000	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE113754	Medieval silver brooch		605040	124160	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113778	Roman copper alloy coin		603000	120000	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113780	Post Medieval silver coin		603000	120000	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113781	Post Medieval silver coin		603000	120000	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113784	Roman copper alloy coin		603000	120000	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113785	Post Medieval copper alloy token		603000	120000	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113786	Medieval silver coin		603000	120000	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113787	Post Medieval copper alloy mount		603000	120000	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE113788	Roman ceramic vessel		603000	120000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113789	Roman ceramic vessel		603000	120000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113790	Iron Age ceramic vessel		603000	120000	Iron Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113791	Roman ceramic vessel		603000	120000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113792	Roman copper alloy coin		603000	120000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113793	Roman copper alloy coin		603000	120000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113794	Roman copper alloy pin		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113795	Post Medieval copper alloy mount		603200	120400	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE113796	Post Medieval silver coin		603200	120400	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE113806	Post Medieval base silver coin		603300	120400	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE114334	Earlier road surfaces within New Romney	During the monitoring of mains service test pits associated with a proposed new sewer scheme throughout the town of New Romney, a series of earlier road surfaces were revealed. These were mostly located immediately beneath, or close to the present road surface. These largely consisted of a series of compacted laminated silty sands or silty clays with rounded flint pebbles. A total of 47 (out of 92) test pits revealed evidence of earlier road surfaces. No datable material was associated with any of these surfaces and it is likely that their dates vary. One was located next to and at a similar level to the remains of a medieval building.	Various	Various	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE114337	Occupational deposits of a possible Medieval Date, New Romney	During the monitoring of mains service test pits associated with a proposed new sewer scheme throughout the town of New Romney, several occupational deposits were revealed of a possible Medieval date. The first, located within test pit 50 on North Street, consisted of an occupational 'trample' overlying a clay floor. The finds within the occupation layer included, oyster shell, fish and animal bones, slate and carbon. Another occupational trample was located in test pit 53 on North Street and a third in test pit 51 on Rome Street. It was not associated with a floor but contained a similar array of finds. An archaeological test pit was also opened on a small lane near Church Road, this revealed two deposits containing domestic rubbish including pottery dating from between 1225 to 1300.	Various	Various	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE114338	Wall foundations, Church Road, New Romney	During the monitoring of mains service test pits associated with a proposed new sewer scheme throughout the town of New Romney, a large Ragstone boulder wall foundation which formed the corner of a building once located between Church Road and Church Approach, was revealed. The walls were found in association with a compacted chalk floor. Neither the wall nor the floor had any associated datable finds though there is a building in this location of historic mapping dating to the mid 19th century, so it was at least present by this time and possibly much earlier.	606495	124756	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE114339	Site of Medieval building, Lydd Road New Romney	During the monitoring of mains service test pits associated with a proposed new sewer scheme throughout the town of New Romney, a clay floor relating to a medieval building was revealed on Lydd Road. An occupational deposit associated with this floor contained trampled sea shell, carbon as well as animal and fish bone. Beneath this floor a further floor occupation deposit containing large amounts of domestic rubbish was encountered	606254	124699	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		including more animal remains as well as slate, brick, and pottery sherds dating from 1225-1300. Within this floor a was an area of burnt orange clay covered in a thick deposit of carbon and possibly suggesting the presence of an open hearth or oven. A surface of scorched narrow yellow bricks was close to and just above the level of this layer of carbon, within which was a pit containing a sizeable ceramic vessel of West Kent Fine Sandy ware dated to between 1150-1250.					
MKE114340	Medieval cess pit, Church Road, New Romney	During the monitoring of mains service test pits associated with a proposed new sewer scheme throughout the town of New Romney, a large medieval cess pit was discovered on Church Road. Only one corner of the feature was revealed during the investigation and the base extended beyond the limit of the excavation. The pit was overlain by a deposit containing large lumps of ragstone rubble and pottery dating to between 1250 and 1350 suggesting that this feature is possibly associated with the former site of a building close by and that it must predate the mid fourteenth century. (1)<1>Canterbury Archaeological Trust,2004, New Romney Sewer Scheme, Shepway, Kent: Preliminary results revealed during an archaeological watching brief associated with a series of mains service examination test pits for a proposed new sewer scheme (Unpublished document). SKE17681.	606502	124806	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE114341	Post Medieval brick Culvert, Church Lane, New Romney	During the monitoring of mains service test pits associated with a proposed new sewer scheme throughout the town of New Romney, an arched culvert constructed from red and yellow un-frogged bricks was located on Church Lane. The culvert cut through an earlier dump deposit containing a quantity of glass, clay pipe fragments and pottery sherds all datable to the 17th century meaning that the culver can be no earlier than this. (1)<1>Canterbury Archaeological Trust,2004, New Romney Sewer Scheme, Shepway, Kent: Preliminary results revealed during an archaeological watching brief associated with a series of mains service examination test pits for a proposed new sewer scheme (Unpublished document). SKE17681.	606582	124650	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE114345	Former site of large rectangular structure, St Martins Field, New Romney	A geophysical assessment of St Martins Field, a green situated north behind New Romney High Street, which was undertaken in 2010 a large rectangular high resistance feature was recorded. This probably represents hard standing, yard or sub-foundation of a former unknown structure that measures about 20m north-south and 39m east-west. A large pit or pond truncates the feature mid-way along the northern aspect, which itself is surrounded by several small areas of shallow pitting. It is possible that the pit may represent a monastic building possibly associated with the Church of St Martin.	606495	124956	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE114346	Former site of rectangular building, St	During a geophysical assessment of St Martins Field, a green situated north behind New Romney High Street, which was undertaken in 2010 a high resistance anomaly in the form of a rectangle delineates the foundations of a walled building. This building is orientated North-South with a ground plan of 17m by 13m. a substantial amount of this structures	606431	124916	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
	Martins Field, New Romney	sub-foundation still survives, surrounded by quantities of masonry debris. The feature has been truncated from the north by a later linear ditch for approximately 8m. A third walled feature appears to partially lie over the southern section of this structure.				heritage asset	
MKE114347	Possible former site of rectangular building, St Martins Field, New Romney	During a geophysical assessment of St Martins Field, a green situated north behind New Romney High Street, which was undertaken in 2010 a high resistance feature formed by two walls at right angles to each other, likely represents the foundations of a building. This feature lies over the southern corner of another possible building and is therefore stratigraphically later in date. Very little traceable evidence for the western and southern facing walls can be seen due to widespread ground disturbance at both locations. The existence and possible course of the west and south walls cannot be firmly stated. The feature remains undated but may be associated with the former St Martins Church which is known to have existed in this field.	606437	124912	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE114348	Linear features possibly representing drainage ditches of property boundaries in St Martins Field, New Romney	During a geophysical assessment of St Martins Field, a green situated north behind New Romney High Street, which was undertaken in 2010 several linear features were identified and have been interpreted as field drains, small ditched systems or gullies mainly of a narrow proportion. Most of these traverse the field in a northerly direction, however, due to the extensive spread of debris covering the central part of the field further evidence of length and direction is indeterminable. The ditches mainly visible in the southern part of the field, almost certainly mark successive boundary changes, possibly associated with Medieval pottery enclosure or drainage management extending from the High Street. Virtually all of the detected ditch systems are probably historic although; there seems no particular correlation between them. Undoubtedly, these anomalies record intense human activity over the most part of the field.	Various	Various	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown
MKE114349	Possible burials/pits within St Martins Field, New Romney	During a geophysical assessment of St Martins Field, a green situated north behind New Romney High Street, which was undertaken in 2010 several pits, possibly representing the site of inhumation burials were recorded. The discovery of 48 inhumations during excavations in the south field would seem to represent a small proportion of an extensive cemetery associated with the former Church of St Martin. The cemetery appears to be focussed not only around the periphery of the field, but also directly encompassing the suspected site of the church. The absence of any cemetery limits and the density of the low resistance within the southern and western zones, now occupied by commercial and residential buildings would imply that the cemetery has been built upon.	Various	Various	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown
MKE114360	Dis-articulated human bone located within the churchyard of St	During a watching brief undertaken within the churchyard of St Nicholas Church in New Romney during the excavation of drainage trenches and soakaway pits, a quantity of disarticulated human bones was uncovered within a deposit immediately below the modern topsoil. This deposit consisted of a mid dark grey silty sandy soil containing occasional fragments of ragstone, flint, slate, crushed mortar and peg-tile as well as	606537	124766	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
	Nicholas Church, New Romney	rounded beach pebbles. The bone fragments were dispersed throughout the deposit and clearly indicates the presence of burials in this portion of the churchyard immediately north of the existing church.					
MKE114361	Medieval and post medieval walling within the churchyard of St Nicholas Church, New Romney	During a watching brief undertaken within the churchyard of St Nicholas Church in New Romney for the excavation of drainage trenches and soakaway pits, two wall foundations were revealed. The first was located running alongside the eastern buttress of the first bay and extended below the maximum depth of the trench. It was constructed from 'Kentish' soft red bricks and bonded using a pale mid creamy grey fine grit lime mortar. Though no datable evidence was retrieved from the deposits abutted either side of the foundation, the type of mortar and the bricks would suggest a late 17th or early 18th century date. The second wall foundation was exposed midway between the fifth and sixth buttresses and was constructed of medium/large pieces of ragstone bonded using a lime mortar. It has not been securely dated but it is of a possible medieval date. It is possible that it once formed part of the return of the churchyard boundary wall and there is also the possibility that it represents an element of a previously unknown feature, such as a chapel or a monument attached to the north side of the church.	606522 606540	124762 124767	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE114362	Post Medieval burial vault within the churchyard of St Nicholas Church, New Romney	During a watching brief undertaken within the churchyard of St Nicholas Church in New Romney for the excavation of drainage trenches and soakaway pits, the locations of two parallel east west aligned walls, cutting through the graveyard soils were exposed immediately beneath the present topsoil, east of the chancel's eastern wall. Positioned approximately 3.5m apart and measuring 0.45m wide, each wall was constructed using "Kentish" red stock bricks set in a similar mortar to that used the brick wall revealed at the western end of trench A. A closer examination of the area between the two walls revealed they formed the intact north and south side walls of a large brick vault, whose curving roof had collapsed into the void below and subsequently infilled with brick fragments and crushed mortar rubble. A 19th century drawing of the church clearly shows this vault surrounded by iron railings. This vault belonged to the Walter Family. Whether the burials within the chamber were removed prior to its destruction or remain in situ was not established during the trench monitoring.	606555	124758	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE114363	Inhumation burials within the churchyard of St Nicholas Church, New Romney	During a watching brief undertaken within the churchyard of St Nicholas Church in New Romney for the excavation of drainage trenches and soakaway pits, a series of in tact burials were uncovered. Because of the unstable nature of the soakaways sections the burials were not fully recorded. Instead large amounts of skeletal material were retrieved from the spoil heaps for sympathetic re burial. Within soakaway 1 the remains of at least nine adult skeletons were retrieved while soakaway 2 produced the remains of seven adults.	606531 606550	124728 124786	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE114364	Half cellared medieval building within the churchyard of St Nicholas Church, New Romney	Cutting through a deposit representing possible Saxon occupation within the town were two parallel northwest by southeast aligned construction trenches. Measuring 0.65m wide and positioned approximately 4m apart, each construction trench contained a foundation of large roughly worked, un mortared ragstone boulders. Each of these foundations supported a centrally positioned 0.54m wide masonry wall; both constructed using small/medium unworked pieces of ragstone rubble set in a lime mortar. The stonework of their exterior faces had been roughly worked to produce a weathering surface, suggesting that when originally constructed both walls stood above ground level. This is in contrast to the interior faces of each wall onto which a thin layer of fine creamy white lime plaster had been applied. Abutting the exterior face of the wall fragments was a 0.42m deposit of firm mixed mid-dark grey silty sand, interleaved with a series of compacted small beach pebble lenses. Despite the fact that the exterior faces of the walls were originally above its contemporary ground level, the lenses of pebbles interleaved through this deposit appear to represent the tail edges of successive road surfaces pre dating the present Church Road. This clearly indicates that the building they abut must have stood for a considerable period of time as several resurfacings could be identified abutting its masonry walls. Inside the building, running between the interior faces of each wall fragment, immediately above the foundation level, was a 0.18m thick sequence of clay floors, each sealed by its own thin occupation deposit. Over these was a single dump of loose silty sand with abundant pieces of ragstone rubble, roofing slate, peg-tile fragments in addition to early brick fragments. A closer inspection of the churches boundary wall immediately beside the soakaway pit revealed that its method of construction differed from the remainder of the boundary wall, being formed generally of larger coursed roughly worked ragstone blocks, rather than smaller unworked random rubble used in the remainder of the wall. Further consideration of the position of this piece of walling in relation to the fragments in the pit suggest that it appears to form the front wall of a building fronting onto Church Road. Though this building falls within the boundary of the present churchyard, a map dating to 1614 suggests that during this period the churchyard was smaller and only required enlarging in the later post medieval period due to the expansion of the town and population.	606548	124788	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE114366	Collection of rare medieval floor tiles, St Nicholas Church, New Romney	During a watching brief undertaken within the churchyard of St Nicholas Church in New Romney for the excavation of drainage trenches and soakaway pits, a collection of floor tile fragments were retrieved from the graveyard soils abutting the chancels east wall foundation. Closer inspection of the walling on the chancels east wall and the north aisle's north wall revealed more fragments of broken floor tiles reused within the fabric. After cleaning and further examination of these tile fragments it soon became clear that some of the fragments, despite them all being glazed on their upper surface, had incised decoration highlighted in different colours. These clearly conform to a style of floor tile	606552	124761	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		known as "Clowes Wood" type tile, named after its location in the forest of Blean where fragments of roof and floor tile and burnt kiln waste material had been recovered in 1967 and 1997. The two most complete pieces of tile clearly represent two different styles of flooring due to the incised design on each fragment of tile. On tile has a deep red background with the top of the head of a bird with a striking representation of its eye in a paler yellow slip, whilst the other has a mid green-brown background with two opposing unequal curving arches also highlighted in a paler slip, possibly representing a floral pattern or forming part of a multi tile geometric design. Until the discovery of these tile fragments, Clowes Wood tiles were only known from three other sites, all in east Kent. Two of these sites situated in Canterbury while the third was from Faversham abbey. In all of these sites the tiles are generally recovered from contexts dating between 1165 and 1185 which falls during the period of major re-embellishment work at St Nicholas' Church.					
MKE114507	Probable Bronze Age fire-cracked flint, Allens Bank, Lydd	An archaeological investigation carried out in 2004 during Phase 2 & 3 of the Allens Bank aggregates extraction found a number of spreads of Bronze Age fire-cracked flint, some of it worked. The finds suggested limited Bronze Age activity in the area.	604516	121739	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE114508	Medieval enclosure and possible structure, Allens Bank, Lydd	An archaeological investigation carried out during Phase 2 & 3 of the Allens Bank aggregates extraction in 2004 found a 13th/14th century enclosure and possible structure close to a probable field system and gate. The preservation conditions on site were good, and the features were accompanied by finds of pottery, coins, iron slag and leather shoes.	604456	121669	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE114509	Remains of PLUTO (Pipeline Under The Ocean), Allens Bank, Lydd	An archaeological investigation carried out during Phase 2 & 3 of the Allens Bank aggregates extraction in 2004 found a pipeline trench that was believed to be related to the Second World War Pipeline Under The Ocean (PLUTO) [NB feature not shown on site plan so position approximate]. Trench described as running parallel to the railway.	604542	121745	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE114510	Roman pottery and tile, Allens Bank, Lydd	An archaeological investigation carried out in 2004 (Allens Bank Phase 2 & 3) found a small amount of Roman pottery and tile. The finds were believed to be residual and possibly related to nearby salt production	604465	121670	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE114687	Probable walled garden, part of Butt Field	An unusual enclosure is shown on the tithe map and 1st edition map. The tithe map apportionment identifies it as 'garden part of Butt Field'. It may have had another function at some time	606482	124458	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE115347	Second World War anti-tank ditch, visible on 1946 vertical AP.	Second World War anti-tank ditch, visible on 1946 vertical AP	606401	125165	Modern	Non-designated	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE115892	Bronze Age, Lydd	A Bronze Age axe is reported as having been discovered at Lydd during a watching brief in the 1980s.	605000	121899	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116755	Medieval midden discovered on land off Ashford Road, New Romney	A large midden-like deposit was discovered during evaluation trenching undertaken on land off Ashford Road in New Romney. This deposit had a considerable array of material within the fill, from pottery dating to c. 1225-1350AD. It was seen in two evaluation trenches. Within trench 2 the midden contained two fills: a dark brown mottled yellow silty clay fill and a dark brown-black clay upper fill with a large amount of oyster shell, CBM, animal bone, charcoal and pottery throughout. Due to the size of the feature it was not fully excavated, and it is not clear whether the lower fill is the basal fill or not. Pottery dating from c. 1225-1325AD was recovered from the upper fill and was mainly made up from a series of sandy wares. In trench 2 only a single fill was seen of dark brown silty clay again with a large amount of oyster shell, CBM, animal bone, charcoal and pottery throughout. The pottery was dated to c. 1250-1350AD. It is unclear whether the midden comprised refuse dumped on top of an exposed land surface, or whether it was deposited into a large natural depression in the ground. The sediment beneath the refuse fills looks like clean weathered alluvium but it is difficult to be certain. Analysis of the environmental material sampled from this midden, shows that the majority of material can be classified as domestic waste and the lower fill from trench 5 produced the largest amount of cereal caryopses, including freethreshing wheat (<i>Triticum</i> sp.), hulled barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>) and oat (<i>Avena</i> sp.)	606229 606237	125069 125092	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116756	Medieval ditches on land off Ashford Road, New Romney	A series of Medieval ditches were discovered on land off Ashford Road, New Romney. They were discovered across several evaluation trenches and appear to interconnect to form a set of long, thin enclosures, possibly for agricultural means though given its proximity to the marsh and their potential high waters it is unclear what their primary function may have been. The earliest of the ditches (and possibly separate from the others) was also the earliest feature present on site. It was discovered in trench 1 on a roughly east-west alignment. The ditch contained multiple fills and is best dated between c. 1175 and 1225/50 based on the pottery recovered. The ditch contained shell fragments, CBM, and pottery in its basal fill and likely represents an early boundary, possibly related to flood management given its location on the marsh. Its size and depth is of some significance and the quantity of material, especially unabraded pottery suggests that human activity occurred in the immediate vicinity of the site. Another large ditch was located in trench 7, this was likely related to a system of connected linear ditches	Various	Various	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		identified in the geophysics which was also observed in trenches 9, 10, 14 and 18 and it is likely a continuation of the large ditch uncovered in trench 9. Two large ditches in Trench 14, a wide but shallow ditch in Trench 10 and a ditch terminus in Trench 18 that were likely all part of the same enclosure or field system in the north of site. The collective date range for these features, based on the pottery recovered from their excavation dates to c. 1225-1350 and given their large size, abundance of material and similar age range it is likely that these also relate to ditch in Trench 1 and form a set of enclosure or water management ditches. The volume of material recovered from them also suggests that activity was occurring within the immediate vicinity of these earthworks and that they may all be related to the potential building located nearby.					
MKE116757	Possible site of medieval building on land off Ashford Road, New Romney	A considerable spread of medieval archaeology was encountered in a trench (trench 19) during evaluation trenching on land off Ashford Road, New Romney. It largely comprised building debris in a demolition deposit, most of this was not in situ however, four timbers, possibly in situ (one still pressed against a packing stone) and two postholes, one with timber still present in the cut suggests the immediate proximity of a structure somewhere around trench 19. A wide range of building material was recovered, and the presence of the Caen-type ashlar block fragment and the west country roofing slate suggests a building of some consequence (something that the quality of the pottery would correlate with, the pottery dating from c. 1250-1375). Two robber trenches suggests that at some point before the 14th century the building would have been dismantled in search of building material, especially for the high-quality stone and slate, possibly after the great storm of 1287 which may have destroyed the original structure. The larger of the two robber cuts had several layers of demolition suggesting a period of disuse rather than a deliberate backfill of the trench, where subsequent storm deposits covered the remaining portions of the building. It is unclear what function this building may have had, given that the archaeology surrounding it appears to be mostly domestic, it may be related to further medieval features identified in the field to the north of this site.	606278	125105	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116775	Medieval watercourses identified on land off Cockreed Lane, New Romney	One definite and another probable medieval watercourses were identified during evaluation trenching undertaken on land off Cockreed Lane, New Romney. They were identified in 5 of the 9 evaluation trenches positioned across the site. They comprised shallow linear features with peaty clay and clay-silt fills, one of which produced small amounts (ten sherds) of medieval ceramic material with a broad date-range of c. 1150 – c. 1350. These features were all approximately north-south aligned and channel-like. One (from which the potsherds were recovered) contained a mixture of clay-silt, peats and intermediate humic clay-silts. It was interpreted with confidence as a medieval watercourse.	Various	Various	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE116800	Early Medieval and Medieval channel	The presence of an early medieval freshwater channel was suggested during archaeological and geoarchaeological investigations on land off Ashford Road New Romney. It is possible that the feature relates to the Rumensea Wall which is suggested to have run parallel to Ashford Road on its north-eastern side. This wall was constructed for the purpose of marshland reclamation in the early medieval period and attests to artificial landscape alteration taking place in the immediate area during this period. The bases of the channels were overlying the peat (which is of a Bronze Age date) and also cut into the sandy silt. There is a significant gap in dating from the top of the peat until the earliest date from the organic alluvium within the base of CH1. This suggests that either a major episode of erosion took place during the Iron Age/ Roman Period, or we are missing some data from the site. The basal silts from the channel were dated to 570-650 cal AD. This feature [495] has been interpreted as being artificially cut due to the steep eastern slope of the bank, this inference is also supported by evidence of microscopic artefacts found within the basal deposits which suggests that human activity was occurring nearby. Further evidence of human activity was found in the presence of cereal pollen in the basal samples indicating the presence of arable agriculture in the area. Furthermore, eggs from <i>Trichuris trichura</i> /suis (whipworm) was found at 1.11m, suggesting that faecal matter from people or pigs was entering the deposits. Finally, this inference is also supported by the presence of the Rumensea Wall nearby, which is suggested to have run parallel to Ashford Road on its north-eastern side. This wall was constructed for the purpose of marshland reclamation in the early medieval period and attests to artificial landscape alteration taking place in the immediate area during this period. The base of the channel also contained frequent water flea eggs suggestive of a freshwater environment, as well as common freshwater ostracods. This evidence indicates that when the channel was first in use, it was freshwater in nature. This is in contrast with the sediments that were cut by CH1, which reflected a sheltered brackish environment. The Channel appears to have continued in use into the 12th and 13th centuries, during this period it was revetted with timber (see TR 02 NE 176) some of which were preserved. The profiles of the ditches are of a size and depth that suggest that they may have been navigable by small, flat-bottomed boats at high tide. Such channels and ditches were common through the low-lying, wetland and many are still present.	606252	125090	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116801	Timber revetments associated with the former site of a medieval watercourse	Wooden stakes and revetment boards were excavated in slot, located in the south-west of Area B. Here pieces of preserved timber were fashioned to reinforce a potential edge of the channel, by means of stakes driven into the silt and horizontal boards placed between them; a pattern that was replicated further north in revetments alongside the masonry building. The timber revetment appears to have been fixed together by pushing the stakes into the soft ground and then wedging boards firmly between them. A large number of loose nails were recovered within a fill against the channel edge. These nails,	606223	125054	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		although none were found fixed to any of the timbers, may suggest that nails were in fact also used in the construction. Two phases (A and B) of a revetment that would have been adjacent to the edge of a watercourse were found 15 timbers from phase B were lifted from channel fill in the north-west of Area B, a post-storm deposit. The timbers that provided successful tree-ring data indicated that this revetment predates the 1287 storm, while fill demonstrates subsequent infill caused by the storm. Nine timbers associated with the revetment were lifted. All were piles or boards and all were deciduous oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.), with the exception of timber and which were ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>).					
MKE116802	12th-13th century field systems and agricultural activity on land off Ashford Road, New Romney.	Several ditches were excavated on land at Ashford road, New Romney ahead of the redevelopment of the site. These represent large field boundaries and suggest multiple enclosures across the area. They were periodically maintained and recut, likely as a way to mitigate deposits left by the frequent storms or flooding. The enclosures were likely for livestock, the large majority being cattle, sheep/goats and pig with evidence of fencing and a possible corral route between them. Pottery recovered from features suggests a period of time between the early 13th-14th century. The collection of the smaller features recorded were part of a wider context of medieval agricultural activity north of the channel It appears that they were all related to the north-east-south-west alignment of the principal boundary ditch and surrounding enclosures. In detail: ditch G1 was a large boundary ditch extended on a north-east-south-west alignment and formed a land division with no breaks through the north of excavation Area A. Two fills were recorded within the majority of the feature, an upper and a lower both comprised of similar grey silty clays with animal bone recovered throughout. A third dark fill was observed in the south-east of the ditch, though not present in the north-eastern most intervention. Finds, such as French Saintonge green glazed whiteware jug sherds were found and date from between the early mid- 13th-14th century and animal bone including pigs and sheep were recovered as well, evidence of neonate pig bones suggests onsite pig breeding. This ditch was recut by Ditch G3. A second ditch: G5 which connected to G1 in the south of Area A, formed a likely square enclosure, though excavation area A did not extend to uncover this feature fully in plan. Its relationship with G1 could not be clearly ascertained and it is very likely these were contemporary, notable finds include part of cat skeleton, possibly suggesting a nearby domestic dwelling. Another ditch, internal within G5: G11 turned 90 degrees within G5's north-east corner to create an unusual smaller enclosed space. Within the centre of Area A an unusually shaped ditch G4 was excavated and recorded. This C shaped feature respected the boundary and enclosure ditches G1/G3/G5 and by itself does not create any clear enclosure or visible land division. Wide, with a shallow, gently sloping base, it is possible that it had suffered from some degree of truncation and is likely a truncated ditch base. The light grey fill of the feature G4 contained frequent shell fragment inclusions, marking it clearly against the natural	Various	Various	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		geology, and the shell material was possibly deposited as a result of flooding or storm deposits. When this collection of ditches are looked at in plan together, several interpretations are possible. The most likely one is that these represent one phase of ditch construction starting with G1 as a large boundary ditch, that was then partitioned for livestock enclosures G5. The small internal ditch G11 may have been a pen or a way to separate or corral animals into the enclosure seen elsewhere in Kent. The unusually shaped ditch G4 may represent part of a corral system for livestock, which may go some way to explain its shape, suggesting a practical reason for why G4 creates areas of restrictive access with G5. All of this suggests a working agricultural landscape where animals were herded and farmed. Animal bone recovered suggests a large amount of cattle, sheep and pigs were being consumed and disposed of on site and the juvenile age range of the animal bone suggests they were bred for slaughter. Bones with butchery marks on them were found in a variety of features in this period and it is likely that the enclosures were constructed to facilitate farming of these livestock. Large quantities of oyster shell and fish bone were also present, as to be expected from the site's coastal location. Maintenance of these enclosure ditches ceased sometime in the late 13th century or early 14th century, likely due to the severe weather and changing environmental conditions it caused. New field systems were subsequently created as the landscape changed dramatically, and the farming of animals shifted away from cattle to pig, possibly as a response to both the plague and the change in environment. These enclosures were likely constructed to breed, rear and butcher livestock, as part of the manorial grounds of Craythorne manor. Evidence of butchery found on animal bone suggests that small-scale, possibly on site, processing of carcasses was present.					
MKE116803	Medieval stone building, possibly Craythorne Manor	A substantial and well-built stone structure was located south of a medieval channel. The structure used large, locally sourced stone blocks were held together with thick layers of mortar to produce a fine, worked finish. The building remains consisted of large masonry footings that were between 0.85m- 1m wide and over 1.2m deep on the north side and smaller footings on the east side. These variations were undoubtedly by design as wetlands were located to the north. It is likely that the building had at least two floors judging from the stone foundations. It measured 6m x 10m which is a typical scale for a medieval hall derived from 5m increments; the medieval measurement known as a perch. There is what appears to be a noticeable gap in the footing in the centre of the western wall line, this may be the location of an entrance or extension of the dwelling that was constructed out of timber, though there was no further evidence of construction to the west of the building to suggest this. The backfill along the foundations was relatively fine but pottery recovered from the backfilled construction cuts dated from 1275-1375AD, correlating with the construction of the timber garderobe and suggesting that sometime in the late 13th century, likely before 1287, the dwelling was either constructed	606278	125094	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		or went through a significant phase of development that included large stone foundations and a timber garderobe. The footings at the west of the building were significantly less developed than encountered to the east. Large, stepped stone blocks were replaced with smaller, broken stone fragments, with significantly less mortar bonding recorded. Carved or worked stones such as the rectangular blocks seen in the western foundations were replaced with smaller fragmented and rounded pieces, though the overall foundation still maintained the same thickness of 0.85m-1m, suggesting a uniform thickness of walls across the dwelling. The difference in design is likely to accommodate the firmer or drier ground to the west of the dwelling which would have required far less substantial footings to support the weight of the walls. The building had a substantial roof constructed of West Country slate from Devon/Cornwall, indicating, along with the significant foundations, that the owners were of some status and wealth. A layer of shingle and slate roofing material was recorded some 4m away in the channel suggesting that the roof blew off in high winds emanating from the south. After the apparent collapse and dereliction of the building (ST1) in the late 13th century, masonry from it and from other masonry features across site were removed. The robber trenches all appear to have been deliberately backfilled, often using unwanted building materials from the structure. The largest, deepest foundations were left unremoved likely because of the size and high quality bonding of the stone. Craythorne Manor is often described as "moated" and the structure's location at the edge of a wetland, possibly next to a watercourse or open ditches might fit these historical descriptions. The high-quality masonry, substantial footings and imported slate roof all suggest a building of local significance. A large garderobe with local oak accompanies the structure and indicates high status, along with finds such as a locking rotary key and lead pencil, all of which are indicative of wealth. The evidence makes it unlikely that was the Craythorne chantry chapel, a fishing house or farm building that might have been found on manorial grounds. If not Cockreed/Craythorne manor house of Hope All Saints parish, it is possible this structure may be an auxiliary building associated with it such as a feasting hall or another high-status structure. The agricultural enclosures, to the northeast in Area A are most likely part of manorial pastoral which produced a range of livestock, for onsite breeding, butchery and consumption specifically cattle, ovicaprids and pig					
MKE116804	Medieval timber revetment, drain and stone garderobe, New Romney, Kent	The revetment and drain located alongside the dwelling was a multifunctional timber structure and included an open drainage ditch which emptied into the channel. These were later reworked adding height and including a large, oak board sluice with a radical cleft. The first phase of garderobe construction was comprised of timber stakes and boards leading up to the building and possibly into its northeast corner, as evidenced by a surviving stake. A small channel was cut extending from the structure and connected to the larger watercourse or ditch. The egress of the drainage ditch was supported with	606277	125103	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		large timber beams measuring 2.94m by 0.1m. A gap was placed between these timber beams to allow a controlled flow of waste to run down through the ditch between the timber stakes and boards of the revetment and out into the channel. Subsequent re-workings of the garderobe timbers were likely constructed to combat the silting of the both the drainage ditch and the channel around the structure. The drainage ditch was infilled, the original space cut between the timber beams was sealed by thick timber planks and a large, curved oak sluice was placed on top, resting horizontally to allow the flow of material into the open channel. A paved, flagstone area was also laid down around the oak board/sluice, possibly as a walkway rather than any kind of building foundation. Dendrochronological dating gives a high percent chance (95%) of the timer dating from between 1261-1283AD. This date correlates exceedingly well with the historical records, suggesting the garderobe and revetment were built prior to storms of the late 13th century. Stratigraphic evidence supports the dendrochronological and historical dating and shows the timbers buried by these deposits (including debris) from the damaged structure in the later 13th century.					
MKE116806	Medieval pit and deposits containing medieval finds Church Villa, Church Close, New Romney	significant remains of medieval pottery and bone alongside a medieval pit were recorded during a watching brief carried out on land off Church Lane, New Romney. The medieval pit was encountered beneath a 400mm thick deposit of medieval rubbish. The presence of this pit suggests that it is likely that many more medieval rubbish pits existed in the area. Rubbish pits of this kind are common near market centres of medieval towns and provide constant evidence that this area of New Romney was densely utilized during the mid-13th to early 14th century. The quality of the medieval refuse found indicated that the town enjoyed a better range of pottery than the contemporary peasant settlements in the hinterland.	606535	124831	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116857	Undated Linear feature, Church Road, New Romney	A large linear feature was uncovered during excavations ahead of development along Church Road, New Romney, Kent. It was discovered at the south east end of the site set on a long north-east by south-west axis. The feature was found cut into the underlying beach sand deposits and was traced for a minimum length of 12m with neither end being found. It was about 3.5m wide, at least 1m deep with steeply sloped sides, its base was not seen. Its fills consisted of sandy and silty clay with lenses of beach pebbles. Although no datable material was recovered it was sealed by a layer of silt which pre dates the medieval features on the site.	606679	124901	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116858	Site of Medieval timber building, Church Road, New Romney	Archaeological investigation ahead of development of a plot along Church Road, New Romney revealed the partial plan of a probable rectangular shaped timber framed building with a medieval date and two main phases. The structure was set on a long north-west by south east axis measuring a minimum of 9m in length and in excess of 3m in width with internal clay floors and possible beam slots. The first phase was represented	606671	124901	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		by a U-shaped beam slot and at least two thin clay floors with traces of occupation deposits. The phase two building was situated in the same position as phase 1 and was of the same minimum dimensions is again represented by a U-shaped beam slot and further clay floorlayers and occupation deposits. The building appears to have been destroyed, and the site cleared of super structural debris, which then becomes covered by a substantial deposit of mixed yellow coarse sand and beach pebbles.					
MKE116859	Large Medieval pit (Pit A), Church Road, New Romney	Archaeological investigation ahead of development of a plot along Church Road, New Romney, revealed a large pit with a likely medieval date. It was located immediate to the north-east of the Medieval timber building that was also uncovered at this site. It was ovoid in shape and of an uncertain size (only seen in section) though it was at least 3.5m by 3m and in excess of 0.4m deep. It contained a series of dumped deposits which dipped sharply in the centre of the pit. These fillings consisted of large quantities of either broken clay flooring or clay wall infill debris, separated by layers of ash and carbon and may represent site clearance of the remaining debris of the destroyed phase 2 timber building. Though there was no datable material from the fills, stratigraphically it would appear to have come at or soon after the end of the second phase of occupation of the timber building, when the timber building was destroyed.	606676	124902	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116860	Site of Medieval masonry building, Church Road, New Romney	Archaeological investigation ahead of development of a plot along Church Road, New Romney, revealed the remains of a large masonry building which occupied the site in the later medieval period. The building was located towards the north western limits of the site, to the north east of the earlier timber framed building which was also uncovered at this location. It was probably rectangular in shape with at least two, possibly three phases, with stone-built walls. It was set on a long north-east by south-west axis measuring a minimum of 11.1m in length and in excess of 4.5m in width. Within the building there were a series of clay floors. The phase 1 remains comprise partial remains of a substantial masonry wall and associated robber trenches, evidence from these trenches suggests that the building may have had a peg tile roof. A clay floor was also exposed for this phase. Phase 2 includes substantial alterations to the first phase structure comprising demolition of the south west wall and construction of a new cross wall. Clay floors were also associated with this phase. Slate was discovered alongside the deposits associated with this phase suggesting that the building may have also had a partially slate roof. It seems likely that the building is of a later medieval date. Fills of a pit within the structure contained material datable to 1475-1500 though its use likely pre dates this material. The final demise of the building is represented by an inundation of marine material and the site is then covered by a sequence of dump deposits, perhaps to level the site	606673	124907	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE116861	Later medieval pit (Pit B), Church Road, New Romney	Archaeological investigation ahead of development of a plot along Church Road, New Romney, revealed a large pit of a probable later Medieval date. The pit was excavated sometime after the second phase of the nearby masonry structure which was located nearby and which has a likely later medieval date. It was roughly sub square shaped in plan, measured in excess of 4m by 3.5m with sloped sides and a depth in excess of 0.8m. The base was not seen. Its filling consisted of a series of dumped silt and soil deposits many containing crushed mortar, small ragstone pieces, stone and chalk lump rubble and broken slates. These layers had then been covered by a thin deposit containing much carbon. The pit was sealed by a layer of ashy clay, carbon and domestic rubbish which contained material datable to 1475-1500. the exact function of the pit is not clear, but it may be associated with the demolition of the structure. (1) (information summarised from source)<1>Canterbury Archaeological Trust,2002, An archaeological watching brief on a plot of land at Church Road, New Romney, Kent(Unpublished document). SKE8146.	606670	124904	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116883	Medieval structure (Structure A) discovered off Spitalfield Lane, New Romney	The partial remains of a minimum of ten structures were revealed in section during a watching brief which was carried out ahead of the redevelopment of a site at the junction of Spitalfield Lane and Sussex Road in New Romney, Kent. Structure 'A' appeared to belong to the earliest phase of construction at the site. It was probably rectangular in plan measuring at least 8.5m (though probably 10-11m) NE/SW and 5.5m NW/SE. it was set at right angles to Spitalfield Lane and located at the northern end of the site, over House plot B (Now Rosewood). The structural elements revealed comprised a clay floor, two hearths and four post/stakeholes	606173	124830	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116884	Medieval structure (Structure B) discovered off Spitalfield Lane, New Romney	The partial remains of a minimum of ten structure were revealed in section during a watching brief which was carried out ahead of the redevelopment of a site at the junction of Spitalfield Lane and Sussex Road in New Romney, Kent. Structure 'B' appeared to belong to the earliest phase of construction at the site. It was probably rectangular in plan measuring at least 8.6m (though probably 10m) NE/SW and 4.5m (likely 5m) NW/SE. It was aligned parallel to Spitalfield Lane (likely fronted onto it) and was positioned between Plots A and B (now within the gardens of both) The structural elements revealed comprised a clay floor and a hearth.	606181	124825	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116895	Medieval structure (Structure c) discovered off Spitalfield Lane, New Romney	The partial remains of a minimum of ten structure were revealed in section during a watching brief which was carried out ahead of the redevelopment of a site at the junction of Spitalfield Lane and Sussex Road in New Romney, Kent. Structure 'C' appeared to belong to the earliest phase of construction at the site. It was probably rectangular in plan measuring at least 5m (though probably 10m) NW/SE and 5m NE/SW. It was aligned parallel to Spitalfield Lane (likely fronted onto it) and was positioned within house plot A (now Elsworthy) The structural elements revealed comprised a clay floor and one post hole.	606188	124818	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE116897	Medieval structure (Structure D) discovered off Spitalfield Lane, New Romney	The partial remains of a minimum of ten structures were revealed in section during a watching brief which was carried out ahead of the redevelopment of a site at the junction of Spitalfield Lane and Sussex Road in New Romney, Kent. Structure 'D' appeared to belong to the second phase of construction at the site (A.D. 1250-1350/75). It was probably rectangular in plan, possibly of two bays, measuring at least 11.5m (though probably 12m) NE/SW and 5m NW/SE. It was positioned within house plot B (now Rosewood) close to its western boundary. The structural elements revealed comprised a clay floor with limit edges in place, four hearths and three post/stake holes.	606171	124830	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116900	Medieval structure (Structure E) discovered off Spitalfield Lane, New Romney	The partial remains of a minimum of ten structures were revealed in section during a watching brief which was carried out ahead of the redevelopment of a site at the junction of Spitalfield Lane and Sussex Road in New Romney, Kent. Structure 'E' appeared to belong to the second phase of construction at the site (A.D. 1250-1350/75). It was probably sub rectangular in plan, measuring a maximum of 7m NW/SE and at least 3.2m (probably 5m) NE/SW. It was positioned between house plots A and B (within the gardens of both) and likely originally fronted onto Spitalfields Lane. The structural elements revealed comprised a clay floor, one hearth and one post hole.	606181	124825	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116904	Medieval structure (Structure F) discovered off Spitalfield Lane, New Romney	The partial remains of a minimum of ten structures were revealed in section during a watching brief which was carried out ahead of the redevelopment of a site at the junction of Spitalfield Lane and Sussex Road in New Romney, Kent. Structure 'F' appeared to belong to the third phase of construction at the site (A.D. 1350-1400). It was probably rectangular in plan, measuring at least 6m (though probably 8.5-9m) NE/SW and 2m (though probably 4.25m) NW/SE. It was positioned within house plot B (now Rosewood) close to its western boundary. The structural elements revealed comprised a clay floor one hearth, one beam slot, and one post/stake hole.	606176	124830	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116905	Medieval structure (Structure G) discovered off Spitalfield Lane, New Romney	The partial remains of a minimum of ten structures were revealed in section during a watching brief which was carried out ahead of the redevelopment of a site at the junction of Spitalfield Lane and Sussex Road in New Romney, Kent. Structure 'G' appeared to belong to the fourth phase of construction at the site (A.D. 1400-1475). It was probably rectangular in plan, measuring at least 5m (though probably 9m) NE/SW and 2m (though probably 4.5m) NW/SW. the size is uncertain but must have been limited to a maximum length of 9m (NE/SW) by a maximum width of 6.5m (NW/SE) due to no appearing on adjacent sections and the road edge. It was positioned within house plot B (now Rosewood) close to its western boundary. The structural elements revealed comprised a clay floor one hearth, one beam slot, and an edge to floor on south west side.	606176	124830	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116906	Medieval structure (Structure H)	The partial remains of a minimum of ten structures were revealed in section during a watching brief which was carried out ahead of the redevelopment of a site at the junction	606185	124819	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
	discovered off Spitalfield Lane, New Romney	of Spitalfield Lane and Sussex Road in New Romney, Kent. Structure 'H' appeared to belong to the fourth phase of construction at the site (A.D. 1400-1475). It was probably rectangular in plan, measuring at least 9m NE/SW and 4.5m (possibly wider to the south) NW/SE with a possible entrance porch or wing (minimum 1.2m square) on the south east side. It was positioned within house plot A (now Elsworthy) close to the road. The structural elements revealed comprised a clay floor to the main structure and SE wing, three beam slots suggesting limits of part of the north eastern end of the structure, two post holes in extension wing. Dump abandonment deposit over the floor contained crushed mortar, broken roof slates and a piece of late Medieval floor tile.				heritage asset	
MKE116915	Medieval/early post medieval structure (Structure I) discovered off Spitalfield Lane, New Romney	The partial remains of a minimum of ten structures were revealed in section during a watching brief which was carried out ahead of the redevelopment of a site at the junction of Spitalfield Lane and Sussex Road in New Romney, Kent. Structure 'I' appeared to belong to the fifth phase of construction at the site (A.D. 1475-1550). It was probably rectangular in plan, measuring at least 5m NE/SW (probably around 9m) and 2m (probably around 4.5m) NW/SE. It was positioned within house plot B (now Rosewood) close to the road. The structural elements revealed comprised a clay floor containing clay roof tile fragments and roof slates.	606175	124830	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116916	Early post medieval structure (Structure J) discovered off Spitalfield Lane, New Romney	The partial remains of a minimum of ten structures were revealed in section during a watching brief which was carried out ahead of the redevelopment of a site at the junction of Spitalfield Lane and Sussex Road in New Romney, Kent. Structure 'J' appeared to belong to the sixth phase of construction at the site (A.D. 1550-1650). It was probably rectangular in plan, measuring at least 2m NE/SW (probably around 9m) and 4.5m (probably wider to the south and with possible wings) NW/SE. It was positioned within house plot B (now Rosewood) close to the road. The structural elements revealed comprised a clay floor, two masonry dwarf wall footings within a wall trench, three possible stake holes, abandonment/dump deposits over the floor which contained ragstone lumps, clay roof peg tiles and broken roof slates. Also, to the north east, part of Structure H may have been re-used/retained within this general replacement.	606187	124821	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116917	Medieval and post medieval road metallings of Spitalfield Lane, New Romney	A long trench was excavated across Spitalfield Lane in 2005 during works associated with the redevelopment of the Sussex Road Garage Site. Within this a series of metallised surfaces and soil dumps were revealed, the earliest of which appears to date to around 1150-1225/50. These likely relate to the former road surfaces of Spitalfield Lane. There were at least three phases of road metallising™s with the latest dating to the later post medieval period, showing that the road had an early origin and a long continuous use. In detail the first metallising comprised a hard layer of dark grey silty sand with sea shells, carbon flecks and an abundance of tightly packed small flint pebbles forming a metallised surface, 0.1m thick with a sloping camber to the north. It was traced for a minimum width	606181	124837	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		of 1.5m. Its surface height was 4.1mOD. It was clearly sealed by dumped deposits which dated from AD 1375 and seems to have replaced an earlier road surface. Above the dump deposits was another road surface composed of very firm sand with firmly packed pebbles. This was 5.1m in width and 0.22m thick at its centre. Its surface was at 4.2m OD. A single pottery sherd was recovered from this layer this broadly dated to 1375-1600. further dump deposits sealed this surface with material datable to AD 1075-1550. A third metallised surface overlay these dumps; this survived for a minimum width of 6.5m with its surface at a height of 4.6mOD and was 0.25m in thickness at its centre. Non datable material was recovered from the road, but it is of a likely post medieval date, with a possible date range of 1600-1850.					
MKE116926	Medieval refuse pit to the rear of High Street, New Romney	A medieval refuse pit was identified along with an animal (pig) burial, within a trench during an archaeological evaluation that was carried out on land to the rear of 60-76 High Street, New Romney. Similar features were recorded within the cemetery area of CAT's excavation in St Martin's Field including another pig burial along with a dog and a complete horse burial. These features could be associated with activities contemporary with the Church of St Martin's; the presence of the buried soil horizon suggests domestic occupation within the immediate vicinity.	606526	124923	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116929	Later Medieval/early post medieval cut features to the rear of High Street, New Romney	A series of later medieval/early post medieval cut features were discovered along with a soil horizon of the same date within a trench during an archaeological evaluation that was carried out on land to the rear of 60-76 High Street, New Romney. Where present the dateable material suggests a late fifteenth- to sixteenth- or seventeenth-century date. No definitive interpretation can be made for these features although it is likely the pits were cut for disposal of refuse. The two linear features F2 and F5, recorded in trenches 1 and 3 respectively, are thought to be garden features or drainage ditches; similar aligned features were seen in CAT's excavation through St Martin's Field less than 15 m. to the west of trench 3. Cultivated soil horizons found in all five trenches indicate that the site had gone out of use around the end of the medieval period and through the earlier post-medieval sixteenth- to eighteenth centuries. This would tie in with the demolition of St Martin's Church in 1549, and during the proceeding period the site becomes associated with properties along the High Street cultivated as garden plots.	Various	Various	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116931	Medieval walling, New Romney.	A shallow masonry wall foundation and associated compact gravel surface, both with a likely thirteenth/early fourteenth century date, was discovered during evaluation trenching off Church Lane, New Romney. The feature cut extensive abandonment/agricultural soil horizon that produced a sizable assortment of domestic debris including pottery dated AD 1250/75 -1300/50.	606291	124605	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116957	12th century buttress foundation of St	A short section of the offset foundation to a buttress associated with the 12th century north aisle of St Nicholas' Church, New Romney, was revealed during a watching brief	606512	124755	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
	Nicholas' Church, New Romney	carried out in 2011 at the church. Originally forming a clasping buttress on the north-west corner of the earlier church, its later adaptation during the construction of the west tower and the westward continuation of the north aisle means it now forms a traditional inline pilaster type buttress. Exposed both during the initial ground reduction and the excavation of an adjacent drain trench, the buttress foundation consisted of a series of coursed moderate sized pale bluish white rounded beach cobbles bonded using a creamy white coarse gritty lime mortar. Continuing below the level of the excavation, the exposed portion of the foundation extended beyond the face of the standing masonry above by 0.28m forming an offset step foundation. Above this, the wall face of both the buttress and the adjoining walling had been heavily affected by its restoration in the late nineteenth century, which allegedly involved the demolition and reconstruction of this section of walling. Closer examination revealed the wall had not been demolished as previously thought but instead had been reduced in height and the surviving upper section of its external facing heavily redressed with new stonework. Below this, the original wall and its facing survived, albeit heavily repointed with coarse cement render.				heritage asset	
MKE116958	12th century graves, St Nicholas' Church, New Romney	A series of early graves were revealed during a watching brief carried out in 2011 at the Church of St Nicholas, New Romney. 6 were located at a greater depth than the rest and appear to pre date the 13th century work at the church. It is likely therefore, that they are contemporary with the earliest phase of construction at the Church, dated to the 12th century. In detail they were Sealed by demolition/ construction deposits, which were encountered across the development area, each grave was cut into the underlying natural sand dune deposits by approximately 0.25m. Extending along the entire area of the scheme, each grave contained the articulated remains of a prone adult burial laid with their head towards the west in typical Christian fashion. Whilst four graves (Graves 1-3 and 6) were sufficiently spaced apart to suggest each burial may have originally possessed a marker, Grave 4 had been partially removed by the later excavation of Grave 5. Whilst the general spacing of the other graves could indicate unrelated burials the close positioning of Graves 4 and 5 could suggest family members, though it may also indicate the lack of a burial marker for Grave 4. Whilst the dating of burials within churchyards is often problematic due to their intercutting nature and the lack of associated finds, this small group of graves can be suggested to be of pre-thirteenth-century date due to similarities with Grave 6. Situated towards the western extent of the development area, this grave, which shared a similar alignment to the other five, had been cut into by the construction trench of the later north aisle buttress foundation. Removing the grave's northeastern corner, it clearly indicated the burial pre-dated the construction of the later north aisle, architecturally dated to the early-mid thirteenth century	Various	Various	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE116960	Demolition deposits associated with refurbishment of St Nicholas' Church, New Romney	Evidence of a major scheme of construction/demolition at St Nicholas' Church, New Romney was found during a watching brief at the church carried out in 2011. The evidence comprised a sequence of building debris interspersed with lenses of sandy silt. This material seems to have been dumped during a major phase of modification to the earlier church that must have occurred prior to the expansion of the north aisle as its foundation trenches had been cut into the sequence. Abutting the plaster face of the earlier boundary wall foundation and the lower plaster face of the tower north aisle its matrix consisted of broken roofing slates, a roofing material popular in New Romney before the advent of peg tiles in the twelfth century, and tooled Caen stone fragments. The majority of the masonry rubble came from a demolished structure as some pieces retained rough facing covered in whitewashed fine lime plaster. Clearly derived from a major scheme of refurbishment, it is suggested to have been associated with the remodelling and enlargement of the east end in the early fourteenth century.	606513	124757	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116961	Former site of small structure abutting St Nicholas' Church, New Romney	It is recorded in early nineteenth-century illustrations and maps of St Nicholas' Church that up until the last quarter of the nineteenth century a small square structure survived against the exterior face of the tower north aisle wall (Plate 5). Consisting of a single storied building with a hipped roof and a door in its west wall, the exact function of this structure is unknown though it could have been used as a charnel house or a covered porch enclosing the north door. Machine excavation of soils across the area of the churchyard boundary wall exposed a 2.1m long section of masonry foundation on an east-west alignment approximately 2.9m from the tower north aisle north wall. Constructed in a narrow 0.25m wide foundation trench excavated into the upper surface of the demolition/construction debris to a depth of 0.35m, its western extent overlay, and was bonded directly onto the reduced upper surface of Wall foundation 1. Constructed in horizontal courses using medium sized rounded flint beach cobbles set with a friable pale creamy white coarse gritty lime mortar, its continuation westward was obscured by the present road surface, whilst its eastern continuation and return had been truncated beyond that exposed. If this is the remains of the structure depicted on earlier maps and illustrations, then it is shown with its west wall slightly short of the west end of the tower north aisle and its eastern end wall returning between the tower north aisle north door and the adjacent buttress. Whilst no evidence of its east and west returning walling was encountered during monitoring it is presumed these were removed during its demolition as part of the nineteenth-century restoration scheme. It is likely that this structure was built during or immediately after the 13th century restoration work carried out on the church (as evidenced by the demolition/construction deposits).	606509	124756	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE116962	Medieval tomb St Nicholas' Church, New Romney	A moderately sized burial tomb situated on the north side of the Church of St Nicholas, New Romney, was discovered during a Watching brief there in 2011. Tentatively dated to the fourteenth century the tomb was formed entirely from small yellow bricks and contained the remains of a single coffined adult burial. The presence of bricks in Kent at this date is unusual and recent analysis suggests they were imported from the continent, probably as ship's ballast. It sat within a flat-bottomed construction pit measuring approximately 2.6m long (east-west) and 1.5m wide (north-south). Cut into the construction/demolition deposits and removing the eastern end of Grave 10, its base was lined with a 0.08m thick layer of creamy white coarse crushed gritty lime mortar that acted as a bedding layer to a floor of small pale creamy yellow bricks. The chamber walls were constructed forming a compartment measuring 2.1m long (east-west) by 1.1m wide (north-south) internally. Created using similar bricks and bonded with a comparable mortar to that of the floor, the walls consisted of a series of courses laid in English bond of which only the western end wall survived to any height. Despite the heavy truncation of this brick feature examination of the surviving portion of floor revealed staining of decomposed wood and the fragmentary remains of a skeleton. Corroded iron nails beneath the skeletal remains suggest it once contained a coffined burial of an adult. Whilst no record survives of a brick tomb or an accompanying above ground monument within this portion of the churchyard, its position adjacent to the original twelfth-century north door clearly suggests the final resting place of a person of note. Though direct dating evidence for this burial is very poor, its position within the burial phasing would suggest it was of mid-late medieval date. This would conform to recent archaeological dating of the importation of this type of brick into New Romney, which indicates a date range from the mid twelfth- through to the late fourteenth century.	606515	124757	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE116963	Later Medieval graves, St Nicholas' Church, New Romney	A group of graves were discovered during a watching brief at St Nicholas' Church, New Romney, all graves have a likely 14th/15th century date. The tomb appears to have been the focus for burial in this area for some time as the subsequent phase of burial appears to cluster around and across the site of it. Consisting entirely of adult burials, it is during this phase that the beginnings of formal rows are evident, some requiring displacement to avoiding the buttress foundation of the enlarged north aisle. The final phase of burial, apart from a single adult grave located directly over the site of the brick tomb, consisted of a series of juvenile graves mainly clustered near the site of the north aisle wall central buttress. This may indicate the demise of the plot for formal adult burials with it being reserved as a secondary extension to the churchyard possibly solely for children. There is a growing body of evidence in church archaeology of infant and juvenile burials frequently situated against the north walls of churches. Whilst not proven there is a suggestion that falling rain water from the roof might have been considered cleansing to the souls of the unbaptised. It is possible that the burial sequence encountered dates	Various	Various	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		from a period prior to the construction of the small structure against the tower north aisle. This is suggested by the infringement of its assumed eastern wall position over the site of at least two juvenile grave positions, which form part of the final burial phase. If correct, then it would suggest that the entire sequence of burials falls within a date range extending from before the expansion of the north aisle in the thirteenth century to the construction of the structure against the tower north aisle in the late fourteenth to the early fifteenth century.					
MKE120371	Post Medieval Copper alloy unidentified object		606020	124299	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120373	Medieval Silver coin		605270	124443	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120374	Medieval Silver coin		604348	123948	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120375	Medieval Silver coin		604891	125065	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120376	Medieval Silver coin		605035	125292	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120377	Medieval Silver coin		604426	123888	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120378	Medieval Silver coin		605036	125283	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE120379	Medieval Copper alloy purse		604658	124092	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120381	Medieval Copper alloy key (locking)		604454	123925	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120383	Medieval Silver coin		604713	123929	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120384	Medieval Silver coin		605115	125019	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120385	Medieval Silver coin		604363	123870	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120386	Medieval Silver coin		605030	125115	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120388	Medieval Silver coin		604455	123742	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120389	Medieval Silver coin		604688	124111	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120390	Roman Copper alloy coin		605092	123860	Roman	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE120391	Post Medieval Silver shoe		604554	123842	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120392	Post Medieval Copper alloy buckle		605100	123797	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120393	Medieval Copper alloy buckle		604899	125374	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120395	Post Medieval Lead token		603100	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120396	Post Medieval Lead token		603100	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120397	Post Medieval Lead token		603100	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120400	Medieval Lead seal matrix		605202	124348	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120404	Medieval Lead bell		605590	125140	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE120410	Medieval Lead mount		605610	125100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120423	Post Medieval Copper alloy unidentified object		605202	124513	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120424	Post Medieval Copper alloy hooked tag		605236	124481	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120425	Medieval Silver coin		605834	124227	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120426	Medieval Silver coin		605153	124130	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120428	Medieval Silver coin		604829	125104	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120430	Medieval Silver coin		604828	124054	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120432	Medieval Silver coin		605271	124431	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120443	Medieval Silver coin		605042	125124	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE120445	Post Medieval Silver coin		605284	124399	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120447	Medieval Silver coin		604782	125144	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120448	Medieval Silver coin		604782	125144	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120449	Medieval Silver coin		604814	125104	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120450	Medieval Ceramic vessel		604042	120815	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120468	Medieval Copper alloy seal matrix		605301	124243	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120477	Medieval Silver coin		605241	124280	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120494	Medieval Silver coin		605155	123950	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE120495	Medieval Silver coin		605206	124093	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120499	Medieval Lead seal matrix		605318	124073	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120505	Medieval Silver coin		605200	123900	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120506	Medieval Silver coin		604800	125000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120509	Early Medieval Copper alloy pin		605200	123900	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120518	Early Medieval Copper alloy harness fitting		602700	120700	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120519	Medieval Copper alloy book fitting		602700	120700	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120524	Post Medieval Copper alloy vessel		604200	121000	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120527	Medieval Silver coin		605200	123900	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE120528	Medieval Copper alloy candle holder		603400	120400	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120529	Post Medieval Copper alloy mount		603400	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120551	Post Medieval Copper alloy coin weight		603400	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120552	Post Medieval Copper alloy token		603100	120300	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120553	Medieval Copper alloy seal matrix		603100	120300	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120554	Roman Copper alloy coin		603100	120300	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120555	Roman Copper alloy coin		603100	120300	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120556	Roman Copper alloy coin		603100	120300	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE120557	Post Medieval Lead token		602900	120200	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120558	Medieval Silver coin		603000	120300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120559	Post Medieval Lead token		603100	120300	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120584	Medieval Silver coin		604754	125035	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120598	Medieval Silver pendant		604960	125067	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120602	Medieval Silver coin		605075	123437	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120603	Medieval Silver coin		604972	123542	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120611	Medieval Copper alloy mount		605005	124150	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120619	Medieval Copper alloy key (music)		604491	123778	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE120625	Medieval Silver coin		604491	123778	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120626	Medieval Silver coin		604491	123778	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120629	Medieval Silver coin		604491	123778	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120649	Medieval Copper alloy seal matrix		605163	125163	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120721	Medieval Silver coin		605438	124485	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120723	Medieval Copper alloy buckle		602900	120700	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120725	Medieval Copper alloy buckle		602700	120700	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120745	Medieval Copper alloy buckle		603000	120800	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE120746	Early Medieval Copper alloy brooch pin		603000	120800	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120747	Medieval Copper alloy strap fitting		603300	120500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120749	Post Medieval Lead token		603300	120800	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120757	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120758	Roman Copper alloy coin		603000	120700	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120759	Medieval Silver coin		603100	120400	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120782	Medieval Silver coin		602700	120600	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120783	Medieval Silver coin		602700	120600	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120784	Medieval Silver coin		602600	120700	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE120785	Roman Copper alloy coin		603000	120700	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120793	Post Medieval Lead token		603300	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120794	Post Medieval Lead token		603300	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120795	Roman Copper alloy coin		603300	120500	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120796	Medieval Silver coin		603300	120500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120824	Medieval Lead token		603200	120400	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120825	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120400	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120828	Post Medieval Copper alloy thimble		604200	121000	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE120829	Post Medieval Lead powder measure		603200	120400	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120830	Roman Copper alloy brooch		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120831	Roman Copper alloy brooch		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120835	Post Medieval Copper alloy token		604200	121000	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120836	Post Medieval Copper alloy token		604200	121000	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120837	Post Medieval Copper alloy jetton		604200	121000	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120838	Early Medieval Lead spindle whorl		604200	121000	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120839	Medieval Lead vessel		601400	120100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120842	Medieval Ceramic vessel		604200	121000	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE120854	Roman Copper alloy bracelet		603000	120000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120855	Roman Copper alloy brooch		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120856	Roman Copper alloy brooch		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120857	Roman Copper alloy brooch		603200	120400	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE120859	Roman Ceramic vessel		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE123125	Second World War anti-vehicle obstacles, New Romney	Lines of Second World War anti-vehicle obstacles are visible on 1946/7 aerial photographs. The obstacles run from the eastern side of the open area south of Spitalfield Lane and then south across the town as far the southern end of the cemetery, itself south of Church Road. The obstacles defend the south and west of the town from possible German advances.	Various	Various	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE123126	Second World War barbed wire obstacle, New Romney	A barbed-wire obstacle is visible on 1946/7 aerial photographs. The obstacle defends the approach to an anti-tank obstacle south of the cemetery.	606512	124399	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE123313	Light Anti-Aircraft (Diver) Battery LI32	Site of a Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at Lydd. This was armed with 40mm guns and was manned by 2797 RAF Regiment when it was deployed here on 17th	605495	124403	Modern	Non-designated	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		July 1944. It formed part of the Littlestone Section of 43 Anti-Aircraft Brigade Light AntiAnti-Aircraft Artillery.				heritage asset	
MKE123314	Light Anti-Aircraft (Diver) Battery LI33	Site of a Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at Lydd. This was armed with 40mm guns and was manned by 26 Battery of 4 Royal Marines Regiment when it was deployed here on 17th July 1944. It formed part of the Littlestone Section of 43 Anti-Aircraft Brigade Light AntiAnti-Aircraft Artillery.	606901	123202	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE123315	Light Anti-Aircraft (Diver) Battery LI34	Site of a Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at Lydd. This was armed with 40mm guns and was manned by 26 Battery of 4 Royal Marines Regiment when it was deployed here on 17th July 1944. It formed part of the Littlestone Section of 43 Anti-Aircraft Brigade Light AntiAnti-Aircraft Artillery.	606799	122601	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE123317	Light Anti-Aircraft (Diver) Battery LI35	Site of a Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at Lydd. This was armed with 40mm guns and was manned by 26 Battery of 4 Royal Marines Regiment when it was deployed here on 17th July 1944. It formed part of the Littlestone Section of 43 Anti-Aircraft Brigade Light AntiAnti-Aircraft Artillery.	606202	122501	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE123318	Light Anti-Aircraft (Diver) Battery LI36	Site of a Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at Lydd. This was armed with 40mm guns and was manned by 2766 RAF Regiment when it was deployed here on 17th July 1944. It formed part of the Littlestone Section of 43 Anti-Aircraft Brigade Light AntiAnti-Aircraft Artillery.	605500	122401	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE123319	Light Anti-Aircraft (Diver) Battery LI37	Site of a Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at Lydd. This was armed with 40mm guns and was manned by 2766 RAF Regiment when it was deployed here on 17th July 1944. It formed part of the Littlestone Section of 43 Anti-Aircraft Brigade Light AntiAnti-Aircraft Artillery.	605600	121504	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE123320	Light Anti-Aircraft (Diver) Battery LI38	Site of a Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at Lydd. This was armed with 40mm guns and was manned by 2889 RAF Regiment when it was deployed here on 17th July 1944. It formed part of the Littlestone Section of 43 Anti-Aircraft Brigade Light AntiAnti-Aircraft Artillery.	605801	120399	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE123323	Light Anti-Aircraft (Diver) Battery LI39	Site of a Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at Lydd. This was armed with 40mm guns and was manned by 2889 RAF Regiment when it was deployed here on 17th July 1944. It formed part of the Littlestone Section of 43 Anti-Aircraft Brigade Light AntiAnti-Aircraft Artillery.	606100	119000	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE123325	Light Anti-Aircraft (Diver) Battery LI41	Site of a Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at Lydd. This was armed with 40mm guns and was manned by 2766 RAF Regiment when it was deployed here on 17th July 1944. It formed part of the Littlestone Section of 43 Anti-Aircraft Brigade Light AntiAnti-Aircraft Artillery.	605200	120500	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE124134	A group of nine possible post-medieval stack stands are visible on aerial photographs of 1946	The group of possible stack stands is centred at TR 0737 2352 and extends across an area measuring approximately 286m south-east to north-west, and a maximum of 53m south-west to north-east. They consist of perfectly circular mounds, and range in size from three to seven metres in diameter. The interpretation as stack stands is only a suggestion, and other explanations may be possible. By the time of the next available aerial photograph of 1959, the mounds appear to have been levelled and are not visible even in cropmark form. They are very similar in both size and appearance to another group of possible stack stands located approximately 570m to the south-east	607316	123572	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE124142	Two possible post-medieval ponds are visible on aerial photographs of 1946 as earthworks between New Romney and the Sewage Works	The two possible ponds are centred at TR 0758 2403 and are approximately 240m apart. The pond on the east is perfectly circular in plan view and has a diameter of 11m. The other pond is sub-circular in plan view and measures 13m across. They are not thought to be Second World War bomb craters due to the fact that they are very similar in appearance to four other nearby examples which are all marked on the Ordnance Survey 1907 map of Kent. The most likely agricultural use would be as a pond, but alternative agricultural or industrial functions may also be possible. The possible pond on the east is not visible in any form on vertical aerial photographs of 2007; whereas the other possible pond is faintly visible as a cropmark	607702	124015	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE127734	Pest House, (West Ripe), Lydd,	The Pest House appears on the Tithe map (1837-1858), since lost. A pest house, plague house, pesthouse or fever shed was a type of building used for persons afflicted with communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, cholera, smallpox or typhus.	603812	119881	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE127789	Searchlight Battery Bh03 167	The site of a Second World War searchlight battery, this was known as searchlight battery no. BH03 167 located at Lydd at TR 038213. It was manned by 302 Searchlight Regiment RA whose Battery Headquarters were located at Loos Barracks, Staplehurst. It was operational by September 1941. (1) Searchlight sites typically comprised a small ring-ditch to provide the crew with shelter during an air raid, a predictor emplacement for calculating the height and range of targets, a light anti-aircraft machine gun pit, a generator and hutted accommodation for the crew. During the Second World War searchlights were manned by the Royal Artillery and were under the control of the Army's Anti-Aircraft Command.	603800	121300	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE127817	Site of Gasworks, Station Road, Lydd	The gasworks appears on the 1st (1862-1875) with one gasometer and 2nd (1897-1900) OS maps with two gasometers. The gasometers are lost by the 3rd ed (1906-1923).	604638	121267	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE127835	Site of the Police Station, Station Road, Lydd	The police station appears on 1st (1862-1875), 2nd (1897-1900), 3rd (1906-1923) and 4th (1929-1952) OS maps. Since demolished.	604852	121482	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE15258	Site of New Romney and Littlestone-on-Sea Station (Littlestone holiday camp station)	Littlestone holiday camp station. The station was opened on 19 June 1884 and closed on 6 March 1967. New Romney and Littlestone station, which had the suffix on-sea added in 1888, was a small two-platformed terminus equipped with an equally small goods yard. The main station building was located on the down platform, while the goods shed was just to the south-west behind the platform together with coal wharves, an end loading dock, a water tower and other small buildings.[4] In later years the up platform was hardly used other than as a livestock loading dock. In 1927, one of the sidings was extended across the road to deliver coal to the depot of the newly opened Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Railway (RHDR) which was to open its own New Romney station here.	607353	124748	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE15259	New Romney gasworks	Site of New Romney gasworks, two gas holders still remaining.	607250 607240	124695 124700"	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE15310	Shepherds hut near Wallingham sewer	Site of single cell Lookers Hut built of yellow stock brick with integral chimney at W end and door in opposite gable end. Single window in S long side, roof replaced in tin and timber course at eaves and at base of gables. Prob C19 date, site cleared c early 1980s.	604140	125170	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE15311	Shepherds hut south of the Rhee	Site of shepherd's hut reported as ruinous in 1996	604078	124741	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE15331	Medieval pottery found at Denge West quarry	Scatters of medieval pottery (15th to early 16th C) and building material found during fieldwalking in advance of quarrying, mostly concentrated at TR 0620 1969 and TR 0625 1958.	606225	119635	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE15448	Medieval ditch at Dering Farm	Medieval ditch located, which had been recut twice. Pottery of late 13th or early 14th century date and a whetstone recovered from the uppermost fill.	603099	120862	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE15450	Medieval ditches at Dering Farm, Lydd	Three ditches were recorded, but there was insufficient time to examine them fully. Medieval pottery was discovered in one context; all the ditches are tentatively ascribed to the medieval period.	603295	120982	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE15451	Possible building at Dering Farm	A shingle-filled, roughly rectangular feature was tentatively recorded as the base for a building. A single sherd of medieval pottery was found, but this provides inadequate dating evidence. It has been noted elsewhere that scatters of shingle are often found in association with post medieval pottery and interpreted as settlements.	603135	120895	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE15503	Lm + epm pottery conc Old Romney	Predominant LM pottery, also with an early PM pottery concentration.	605590	125000	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE15729	Undated linear features, Denge West	A system of parallel ditches may be indicative of a former system of drainage. Also the site of sinuous ditches which may be indicative of former land use, or boundaries being created from natural stream channels.	606000	119300	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE15730	Undated feature, Denge West	Cropmark of a double-ditched feature, possibly a former boundary.	605800	119720	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown
MKE15731	Undated enclosure, Denge West	Undated staple enclosure visible, possibly the remains of former building foundations. To the south lie some rough areas in the grass, which may be the site of further small structures. These features may be related to localised horse riding activities.	605980	120000	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown
MKE15732	Undated linear features, Denge West	Field shows very faint linear features, possibly an extension of the ditch system at TR 060 193.	605500	119400	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown
MKE15733	Boulderwell Farm (site), Denge West	Farm with MD origins, features on the earliest maps, (1617). Report does not confirm if any MD buildings are still standing.	606250	119650	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE15734	Site of medieval farm, Denge West	Farm mentioned on early maps, probably occupied in the MD period. Destroyed in earlier gravel workings.	605700	118950	Medieval	Non-designated	Medium

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE15736	Possible site of medieval buildings, Denge West	Two possible sites for a building are suggested by a dark, finds-rich layer, a possible shingle floor and associated post holes/impressions. The apparent convergence of two possibly coeval ditches indicates a focus of activity on the site and lends weight to the argument for the presence of a dwelling. Pottery evidence yields dates from the 13th to 15th century.	606180	120537	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE15737	Undated worked wood found at Denge West quarry	Three fragments of waterlogged wood showed evidence of human woodworking: a section of plank with hand-cut hole, a possible fragment of split log, roughly shaped by axe or adze and a section of split log with a section removed by a right-angle cut. The fragments may represent activity in the inter-tidal zone, perhaps predating the 8th-10th century.	606078	120632	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE15738	Possible site of a post medieval building, Denge West	A concentration of 16th and 17th century finds, an L-shaped slot and two post holes suggested that this was the site of a structure.	606355	120075	Post medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE15739	Possible fish trap, Denge West	A wooden structure was discovered, edged by uprights, with large quantities of wood laid parallel between it. The extent of the structure was traced for more than 60m. The structure ran between two shingle ridges and seems to have enclosed a triangular area of low-lying ground. It may have been built as a fish trap. Preserved in situ.	606330	120080	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE15740	Undated field boundary, Denge West	A ditch was located during excavations, 2 sections cut through it revealed a broad, linear feature. The feature was subsequently identified on an AP and survived as a field boundary until recent times.	605886	120343	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE15797	Bronze Age flints, Lydd Quarry	In 1995 South Eastern Archaeological Services carried out a watching brief and a subsequent excavation at Lydd Quarry on Areas A, B and C (later Lydd 1). A Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was found, as were three other flints, also likely to date to this period. They were on a shingle ridge above what was probably wetland during the Bronze Age. They may relate to hunting activity in the area during this period.	602333	120518	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE15838	Site of Possible Deserted Medieval Village and Kiln Site	Site of possible DMV of Crockley, (evidence not given), Croccere = potter, possible kiln site.	606200	124600	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE16913	Medieval pottery found on Denge Marsh	30 pieces of MD pottery found by field walking.	606100	119200	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE16937	Pale ale brewery	Established in 1862 when Edwin Finn bought Catherine Green's Sun Brewery. This new brewery also moved to the High Street, where a new brewery was built in 1885. Acquired by Style & Winch in 1921 and was subsequently closed. The brewery was bought by Kenward & Court to brew a new beer for export. The brewhouse and the maltings were demolished in the mid 1900's, but some of the ancillary buildings still remain.	604150	120430	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE16998	Bronze Age axe hoard	Five bronze low-flanged axes found in gravel quarry north of Lydd in 1985. They were found after extraction, and their original context is uncertain. Their typology may suggest they were deposited as a hoard.	604660	121940	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE17174	Medieval road surface	A watching brief of the laying of a pipeline along New Romney High Street in 1995 recorded that a previous road surface and sand layer possibly relating to the flood of 1287 were encountered along the length of the pipe trench. This agrees with a medieval map showing the road in the same location as it is today. Below the sand layer a total of 98 sherds of pottery were recovered. 59 sherds (included.1 which was an almost complete jug and several of probable south west French origin) dated to 1225-1250/75 these came from TQ 0664 2496 to TQ 0663 2495 and TQ 0653 2488. 17 sherds were dated to 1150-1225/50, these included 1 sherd probably from north France and were found between TQ 0663 2495 and TQ 0652 2487. The final 2 sherds were dated 1175-1250 and came from around TQ 0660 2493. Nearly approximately half the length of the pipeline was attended by the watching brief while the works were in progress.	606580	124915	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE17206	Ww2 auxiliary unit hide	ww2 Auxiliary Unit Hide, operational base with 2 rectangular shafts, now destroyed.	604900	125000	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE17329	Archaeological features at Allens Bank, Lydd	Area 'A' is made up of two initial samples within an extensive area of strong magnetic responses identified as being of archaeological interest during the scan. They were later joined by further survey to form a single area. A complex of linear anomalies, forming enclosures and clusters of pits, has been detected in this survey area. The Responses are very strong and show intensive occupation activity. Several areas of particularly dense magnetic anomalies are indicated on the interpretation diagram. One anomaly indicates the position of a ring ditch that has internal pit responses. A second anomaly suggests the presence of a second putative ring-ditch. It is possible that industrial activity may	604650	121580	Unknown	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		account for the strength of the responses. The anomalies are partially obscured by a series of broad parallel linear trends that are aligned approximately northeast-southwest, for which the precise origin is unclear. The strength of the anomalies can be seen to vary; the stronger anomalies being associated with regions of increased magnetic enhancement that are presumed to relate to dense groups of archaeological features. This suggests that the broad anomalies are formed from material that has been re-deposited from disturbed archaeological features and that they are likely to be more recent in origin, such as ridge and furrow. A magnetically weaker series of parallel linear trends aligned approximately east-west is thought to reflect disturbance to archaeological deposits caused by ploughing. These trends can only be seen clearly where they coincide with magnetically enhanced areas.					
MKE17330	Archaeological features at Allens Bank, Lydd	The results from this area clearly illustrate the variation in magnetic response recorded across the application area. The eastern extension of the survey block contains a concentration of strong magnetic anomalies, indicating a continuation of the archaeological complex recorded in site 'A' (TR 02 SW 54). Although the density of the responses in this area complicates interpretation of the data, a number of pit anomalies and linear responses, including double ditch anomalies, have been detected. The ditch type anomaly (C) is particularly magnetically strong and may indicate a boundary to the settlement complex. With the exception of a few ill-defined responses, there is clearly a noticeable decline in magnetic response to the west of anomaly (C). The majority of the responses are broad and diffuse, and, given the irregular pattern, they are considered to reflect subsurface variations in the underlying geology. Along the western edge of the survey area a magnetically strong but broad linear response has been recorded. Although an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out, it is likely that this response represent the line of a former palaeochannel. No anomalies have been detected that can be said to relate to the enclosure identified as a cropmark on APs. Survey over the visible earthworks contained within the survey area produced no significant response. Ferrous disturbance has been produced by fences around trees in the southern and western parts of the survey area and adjacent boundaries. A scatter of ferrous anomalies in the northeastern corner of the survey area (D) is part of a band of disturbance along a row of electricity poles that run north to the railway line. It is likely to be modern and may indicate the course of a former farm track.	604490	121590	Unknown	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown
MKE17331	Archaeological features at Allens Bank, Lydd	A series of weak linear trends recorded in the northeastern part of the survey area appear to coincide with the enclosure revealed as a cropmark on APs. The responses are magnetically weak and were not detected during the scan. A magnetic response (E) appears to be ferrous and is likely to be modern in origin. However, the possibility that it is a fired structure such as a kiln or hearth that has been disturbed by modern ploughing cannot be dismissed entirely. A strong anomaly running along the eastern edge of the	604360	121490	Unknown	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		survey area is believed to indicate the course of a former paleochannel. A series of broad linear anomalies orientated approximately southwest-northeast may represent the alignment of former ridge and furrow cultivation. Alternatively, these responses could have been produced by natural variations in the underlying soils. A large ferrous response in the centre of the eastern edge of the survey area is due to an electricity pole. Ferrous disturbance along the western edge has been produced by an adjacent fence.					
MKE17332	Archaeological features at Allens Bank, Lydd	Area D was positioned to investigate a number of responses recorded during the scan that appeared to have archaeological potential. Most of the scanned responses were identified near the drain that forms the eastern limit of the survey area. These have been produced by a curvilinear anomaly that has been interpreted as a palaeochannel. A number of broad and diffuse anomalies have been recorded across the survey area that are similar to those detected in areas B and C and thought to be natural in origin. A linear anomaly recorded in the western part of the survey area may be of archaeological interest and indicate the course of an ancient ditch feature. However, the likelihood that it is of natural origin should not be discounted.	604250	121610	Unknown	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown
MKE17633	Enclosure and pit found south west of the Dungeness Rd, Denge	Watching brief during topsoil stripping in advance of gravel extraction. A rectangular ditched enclosure was identified immediately SW of the Dungeness Road. A small pit close to the enclosure contained bones, shell, charcoal and 15th to mid-16th century pottery.	605955	119931	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE17637	Medieval pits and a gully	Archaeology South-East were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the establishment of a cemetery on land at Church Road, new Romney. The evaluation comprised the mechanical excavation and recording of fifteen test trenches, together with geoarchaeological investigations. Some medieval remains were identified in the north-west corner of the site, comprising three small pits and a gully. A buried land surface encountered at depth with in a geological test pit may have been associated with the early medieval course of the river Rother or Romney Harbour	Various	Various	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE17648	Roman activity to the east of Westbrook Petty Drain	Archaeological features suggestive of Roman occupation dating to around the second century AD were found on the eastern shingle bank of the Petty Drain during an evaluation in 1999	604480	121750	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE17655	Late Iron Age causeway, Lydd Quarry	In 1998 a watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on topsoil stripping for gravel extraction at Lydd 9, Lydd Quarry found an arrangement of 17 timber uprights in five discrete groups. These posts perhaps represent the northern extent of two parallel rows of piers that may have supported a c.2m wide deck, possibly a causeway across a channel towards a gravel outcrop c.40m to the south. It could also have provided access to a mussel bed. Late Iron Age pottery was found in an associated context.	602744	120324	Iron Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE17660	Prehistoric (Bronze Age) remains near Coldicott Fm, Lydd	During excavation (date of this and earlier wb unknown, but pre-Sept 1998) a considerable number of small, possibly BA hearths, some with associated worked flint, together with discrete worked flint scatters, were identified on the surface of the shingle ridges close to Coldicott Farm. The site had been previously identified by a wb on topsoil stripping for ARC Southern. Whether the pattern of distribution represents the route of a trackway or is associated with more settlement activity is unclear. Two finds of note were recovered. An end-scraper showed long sub-parallel direct removals along its distal end with additional discrete areas of direct and indirect retouch in the same scatter. (TR) A single platform core showed a discrete area of crushing on one end with 3 small flake scars radiating from the centre of the crushing. As this scarring is isolated from the core platform and associated flake scars, the primary function of this piece cannot be determined. The general character of the flintwork and proximity of a group of EBA axes found at TR04662194 perhaps suggest a Bronze Age date for these remains. Later medieval activity was also found in this area.	605206	122635	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE17661	Medieval ditch system close to Coldicott Farm, Lydd	A series of ditches dating for the C11 to C14. Two containing C11 - C12 pottery could represent the remnants of an early field system established along the edge of the principal shingle ridge. Alternatively, their position close to the Romney Road and the significant quantities of domestic refuse in their fills may indicate an association with early medieval settlement along the road line. The other ditches form a broadly rectilinear field system that extends along the western lower-lying half of the site. It is interesting to note the absence of sand and shell tempered wares considering their dominance at the nearby Brett's Lydd Quarry.	605215	122635	Early Medieval - Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE17753	Probable Roman Salt working, Lydd 11, Lydd Quarry	In 1999 Archaeology South-East carried out a watching brief and excavated features found during this at Lydd 11, Lydd Quarry. Significant quantities of fired clay representing probable briquetage associated with salt working and 1st-2nd century pottery deposit were found.	602208	120505	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE17875	evidence of 13th century occupation found at the Old School House, New Romney	Possible occupation site to the rear of the Old School House, Church Lane, New Romney, Kent, found during an archaeological field evaluation by Oxford Archaeological Unit (January 2001). Excavation of the site found various marine deposits laid down over medieval remains with a concentration of human activity in the 13th century. Various pits, cuts, and post-holes are datable to this period, as well as several modest structural features. Finds from the project include abundant potsherds, vertebrate remains, marine molluscs, and fish bones. A brick structure, almost certainly the remains of one of the demolished school buildings which were present on the site, was also discovered along with other modern features.	Various	Various	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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MKE20993	Bronze Age flint spreads, Lydd Quarry	During a watching brief in 2006 at Lydd 16 (B), Lydd Quarry, four discrete scatters of worked and fire-cracked flint, probably from the Bronze Age were found. This probably represented opportunistic knapping.	601931	120467	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE20994	Late Iron Age/early Roman salt working, Lydd Quarry	In c.2000 Archaeology South-East carried out a watching brief and excavated features found during this at Lydd 12, Lydd Quarry. An extensive area of Iron Age salt working was discovered. At least 129 settling tanks were found. They were typically circular with a bowl-shaped base c.0.9m-2.2m in diameter and up to 0.5m deep. Many had been lined with clay. 29 features were probably hearths/boiling pits, these were oval bowl-shaped and measured c.0.8m-1.2m long and up to 0.3m deep. Parts of the pedestals or bases that would have supported the vessels being heated within the pits were found. A kiln was identified and was probably used in the production of the salt manufacturing ceramic material. Nine spreads of briquetage with Late Iron Age pottery were found on the surface of the shingle. Domestic refuse was found, suggesting that the salt workers were living on the site during the working season. 32 post holes were found, some with surviving elements of the original timbers. No discernible pattern existed amongst these post holes. Other features from the site included nine pits, a gully and two ditches, all with Late Iron Age pottery and often pieces of briquetage. During subsequent gravel extraction on the site, at least 30 shale objects were found within the gravels. These are the raw material or blanks from which shale bracelets were produced. It is likely that they are of similar date and possibly represent incoming traded goods exchanged for salt. The pottery from the features largely dated to the period 75 BC to AD 50. It was mostly grog-tempered wares, frequently of crude manufacture. Jars with simple bead or out-turned rims and "slack" body profiles dominate. There are some sand-tempered wares. There are also some finer pieces, including some burnished examples and some decorated with incised arcading on the shoulder. Some of this material is from East Sussex and others from the Folkestone area, suggesting that this site was a point of trade/contact for two cultural regions.	602329	119905	Iron Age - Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE20997	Late Iron Age or Romano-British material probably related to nearby salt-working together with 13 natural or improved channels at Lydd Quarry	Spread of late iron age or Romano-British material probably related to nearby salt-working together with 13 natural or improved channels.	602248	119972	Iron Age - Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE20998	Early Roman cremation, Lydd Quarry	In c.2000 Archaeology South-East carried out a watching brief and excavated features found during this at Lydd 13, Lydd Quarry. An early Roman cremation disturbed in antiquity. Sherds of a large storage jar or amphora were found.	602273	120055	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE21000	Late Iron Age/Roman trackway and enclosure, Lydd Quarry	In c.2004 Archaeology South-East carried out a watching brief and excavated features found during this at Lydd 14, Lydd Quarry. Parallel ditches c.8m apart that may have flanked a trackway linking the Late Iron Age and Roman sites at Lydd Quarry and Scotney Court. An enclosure lay on the northern side of this.	602059	119699	Iron Age - Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE21001	Late Iron Age or Roman enclosure, Lydd Quarry	In c.2004 Archaeology South-East carried out a watching brief and excavated features found during this at Lydd 14, Lydd Quarry. A rectangular enclosure c.15m x 40m with ditches up to 3.2m wide and 1.1m deep with openings at opposite ends. No dating evidence was recovered from these, but they lay below a medieval flood deposit. .	602033	119886	Iron Age - Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE21070	Post-medieval deposits and structures at Church Villa, Church Close, New Romney	Post-medieval archaeological deposits and structural remains were encountered during the excavations for the building work. The feature included the floor of the former smokery, a Victorian Pit (probably a soakaway), the foundations of a 19th century boundary wall alongside fragments of later post medieval building mater, pottery and clay pipes.	606535	124831	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE32340	Former site of a cottage at Caldecott farm	Site of a Grade II listed building now probably demolished. The following text is from the original listed building designation: NEW ROMNEY ROAD 1. 1355 (West Side), Cottage at Caldecott, Farm (Formerly listed as Thatched Cottage at Caldecott Farm, Romney Road). An C18 farmhouse. 2 storeys painted brick. 3 casement windows and 1 sash window with glazing bars intact. Later gabled porch of solid type, now roofed with corrugated iron.	605086	124034	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE3727	Iron Age stater	TR 0625. A bronze Iron Age stater, classified as Mack 318 was found at New Romney, Kent. The obverse has a very crude image of portions of the laureate head of Apollo. The reverse, also very crude, has a disjointed horse, with pellets above and below. It is now in the possession of the American Numismatic Society. (1,2) Description from record MKE69317:Period: Iron Age Broad Period: Weight: 2.98 grams OS Grid Ref: TR0625Easting: 606000Northing: 125000Date found: 01 January 1974Recorded by: Dan Pett Subsequent action: Part of an extant museum collection Other reference: 74.0386County: KENT District: SHEPWAYParish: NEW ROMNEY Denomination: Stater (copper alloy)PAS notes: This data is obtained from the Oxford University Celtic Coin Index. We cannot answer questions on the coins themselves. They were recorded by Oxford University staff.	606000	125000	Iron Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE3759	Site of St Martin's church, New Romney	[TR 06462493] St. Martin's Church [NR] (Site of). The site of St. Martin's Church, New Romney, is a little northward of the Church of St. Nicholas see [TR 02 SE 1] and is now part of the vicar's glebe. The church, mentioned as an oratory (AD 740-41) was subservient to St. Nicholas by or before the mid-13th century. It was in a state of decay in 1511, and its destruction was authorised in 1549. The site of this church falls within a playing field; there is nothing to be seen on the ground. Eadbriht's charter of A.D. 741 refers to the existence of an oratory dedicated to St. Martin. St. Martin's church stood on the green at the corner of the present Ashford Road and Fairfield Road and was built in the 10th century when the town was founded. Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief during sewer trenching. Two, possibly three, walls were found running parallel to the line of Ashford Road. These could have formed part of the boundary wall of the churchyard. In 2005 and 2006 an excavation took place in the area. The presence of forty-eight inhumation burials representing part of the cemetery associated with St Martin's Church. Other features within the cemetery area include extensive pitting associated with the disposal of domestic refuse, cess and demolition materials, along with animal bones. A series of post-holes may hint at some structural elements. A geophysical assessment of St Martins Field, a green situated north behind New Romney High Street, was undertaken in 2010 to establish the location of St Martin's Church, long thought to lie beneath the field. Feature 4 was interpreted as St Martin's Church. It was noted that the church, indicated by linear structural material enclosing the site of a former elliptical pond, towards the centre of the field, appears to have had most of its internal fabric robbed or dugout except for the western extremity. Here an area of approximately 12m east-west by 14m north south, indicates a possible vestibule and potential tower foundation.	606471	124931	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE3760	Site of St Lawrence's church	The Church of St. Lawrence, New Romney, was in disrepair in 1511 and was probably pulled down between 1533 and 1539, certainly before 1549. A piece of glebe land (No. 75 on the Tithe Map) is still called St. Lawrence Churchyard but is too small for a burial ground. This church was situated at TR 06322471 where in the 1930s foundations were uncovered and glazed floor-tiles found in situ (a). The site falls in a garden and there is now nothing to be seen. At the far west end of West Street, New Romney, some walling laid in flint and stone bands, is said to be all that remains of the church of St. Lawrence. The third parish church of New Romney was St. Lawrence which stood between the present High Street and Church Road. It had a high tower on which the town clock was mounted, and not apparently possessing a churchyard, had a small market on its south side.	606320	124710	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE3761	Site of the hospital of St. John the Baptist, New Romney	A hospital of St. John the Baptist, at Romney, was founded, probably in the 14th century and dissolved in 1495. The probable site of the church or chapel of St. John was in "St. John's Churchyard" on the Tithe Map (Field No. 49) agrees with O.S. siting for church. Foundations, bones and skeletons were found July 1929. Presumably in building the houses which took the place of the siting symbol on OS pubns. An alternative site for the hospital is at Old Romney - see TR 02 NW 6. No remains are visible at the site. St. John the Baptist listed as a hospital founded in 1396; and dissolved c.1495. It was possibly built for the poor, aged and infirm. Nothing is known of the foundation of this house, which was under the authority of the jurats of the town. In 1495 and afterwards the corporation received money for the rent of the house of St. John the Baptist; and it seems likely that it had then ceased to exist as a hospital. The chapel of St. John the Baptist was, according to the town records, used for services until at least 1450. It was attached to buildings known as the "Priory". Mr Walton, resident of 'High Force', Sussex Road New Romney dug up two skulls and other human bone during work on his garage (March 1995) on the site of St John Baptist. No other details obtained. Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief on sewer works. A total of eight burials were found in Sussex Road. These probably came from the churchyard of St John's.	606095	124696	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE3764	Site of the hospital of St Stephen and St Thomas	A Hospital of St Stephen and St Thomas was founded at New Romney c.1180 for lepers. About 1350, no lepers remained so it was refounded for poor people. It was dissolved in 1481. A map in Magdalen College, Oxford dated 1614, shows the hospital standing on the west side of New Romney, near the Appledore road. The field, bounded by a track still known as Spitalfield Lane, retains approximately its old boundaries. Excavations in this field in 1935 revealed fragmentary foundations and other remains of the probable hospital chapel rebuilt about 1363, the date of the refounding of the hospital. Site developed c.1955 as a housing estate. A watching brief was kept on it by the Ministry of works who are thought to have made a plan. A skeleton and some pottery were found. Founded by Adam Cherryng with a chaplain who in 1322 maintained 15 or at least 13 brothers and sisters. By 1363 there were no lepers and the hospital was almost derelict. Re-founded with a priest-warden and a chaplain by John Fraunays, the then patron. It was in ruins in 1481, and was annexed to Magdalen College, Oxford. When it was founded, it was given various lands, rents and other possessions for the support of lepers. (8) In 1959 in advance of building, a further excavation was carried out to determine the position, form a plan and re-examine the stratigraphy of the hospital site. Two buildings were re-discovered. All pottery and thus all the structures had been assigned to post 1363, but under re-examination occupation was found to date to the first half C13, possibly earlier occupation. The main building in both phases was a single-celled structure, re-roofed and re-floored at the foundation. All evidence points to a chapel. The northern building was in the same position in both phases, and the evidence of	605850	124880	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		occupation suggests a hall for the master and probably other clerks. The normal practice was to house lepers in cells, but no trace was found here, and they may have been of timber and demolished at the refoundation. Some of the briefs in Episcopal Registers were not unlike modern appeals with their lists of presidents and patrons - that on behalf of Romney hospital in 1380 was signed by both archbishops and eleven bishops. The chapel of the leper hospital fell into disuse, perhaps owing to plague. Of the early charters at Magdalen College, Oxford relating to the hospital of St Stephen and St Thomas, there is not a foundation charter, and none gives any indication that Adam de Cherringes was the founder. The five charters of the C13 point to continuing benefaction. The documentary evidence is inadequate but shows three main periods of development - foundation and endowment as a leper hospital, undergoing the first stages of a change in function. Chantry chapel and lease holding. Unlike as suggested by S.E Rigold, it appears that it was able to adapt to the changing conditions of the C14. One needs to question the evidence suggested by the earlier excavations, and to see whether the division of the pottery into two general chronological categories - c.1260-1340 and c.1360-1440 is as secure as has been suggested. The hospital was founded in the reign of Henry II and dedicated to St Stephen and St Thomas a Becket. Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief on sewer trenches. A deposit of burnt daub was found, thought to relate to a levelling deposit laid down before the construction of the hospital. A wall foundation and a grave cut this deposit. The burial was of a young adult male.					
MKE3767	Roman coin (found 1931)	A Roman brass coin of Maxentius was discovered three feet under the surface of the ground in July 1931, when a hole was dug for the erection of a gatepost near Littlestone station. Information from Major Teichmen-Derville. "In the Roman period and onwards up to the fourteenth century the site was in the middle of Romney bay and nearly half a mile from the nearest dry land". The coin, now in Maidstone Museum, was found at TR 07312484.	607310	124840	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE3771	Lydd branch railway (disused)	Dismantled Railway. The nominally independent Lydd Railway obtained authority for a three-mile branch from a junction (TR 061206) south of Lydd to New Romney (TR 073246) in 1882. This branch was opened on 19th June 1884. Due to building development, it was re-sited nearer to the coast and two new halts provided, at Greatstone-on-Sea (TR 077224) and Lydd-on-Sea (TR 084190). The New Romney branch was closed to passengers on 6th March 1967 but remains as a siding to mile post 74 to serve the atomic power stations.	607022	123016	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE3774	Curvilinear feature/earthwork	Curvilinear bank - disused field boundary.	606550	124340	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE3775	Saltworks/earthwork	Large mound with linear extensions, probably medieval salt workings, 0.5KM south of New Romney.	606620	123840	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE3776	Mound/earthwork	Large flat mound probably medieval salt workings, 0.5km south of New Romney.	606360	123420	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE3777	New Romney battery	New Romney Battery. 1798. One eighteen pounder.	606000	124000	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE3778	Mint, Romney c. 997-1134	The first coin to be struck at the mint at New Romney was in c.997 with Aethelred II's 'long-cross' type. From c. 975-1100, out of a possible thirty-nine coins to be minted, twenty-five were struck at Romney. After the first issue of William I was produced, the 'profile cross', the mint closed for c. ten years. The moneyer Wulfmaer was responsible for this coin, as well as having minted in the Saxon period, although two moneyers of the same name or family may have been involved. The mint reopened in c.1077, and from then all types were minted until 1100 except one issue of William II. On Williams's death in 1100, the mint closed until c.1123. Only three issues appeared during the reign of Henry I, with the mint finally closing inc.1134.	606000	124000	Early Medieval - Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE3779	Mound/earthwork	Low flat mound, large, probably medieval salt workings. Visible on the 1940s aerial photos. Subsequently ploughed out.	606361	123622	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE3783	Midley Deserted Medieval Village	Listed as a deserted medieval village in Kent. "At Midley [TR] 031232 the ground was completely ploughed out. Small fragments of pottery lay in the soil and there was a suggestion of a former hollow way (the church [see TR 02 SW 1] lies well off any existing road)". Air photographs of Midley do not show any former building or streets. There was a church in Domesday and in the late C14th there were 43 adults but in 1570-1 a tax of 1/15 and 1/10 produced only 4s.2d. No traces of a Deserted Medieval Village are apparent on Aerial Photographs or on the ground. In most cases there is nothing to prove that	603100	123200	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		there was a village at the sites in question. A deserted church site or isolated church certainly does not prove the existence of a deserted village.					
MKE3785	Roman coin findspot	[TR 04232091 approx]. A sestertius of the sixth consulship of Commodus, AD 191, has been found by Mr Edwards of Cannon Street, Lydd, in his garden which adjoins the churchyard, it is in his possession. Mr Edwards, of 9-11 Cannon Street, left the district some years ago and his present address is not known. The property has twice changed hands since. The back garden of the house is centred at TR 04242090.	604240	120900	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE3786	'U' earthwork and track and Roman pottery	At TR 044215 there is an earthwork, 110ft square, with outside ditch and an entrance on the north. From the entrance a "track" leads north-east. It is visible in the field called "Sandybanks" or "Sandylands" (TR 049219), along the rear of Lydd Isolation Hospital grounds, and to the Lydd-Romney road, beyond which point it is not seen. In 1951, ploughing in "Sandylands" revealed Samian and RB sherds on the line of the track. These were dated by the B.M. to the C2nd AD. Earthwork and track visible. This earthwork is as described above, but is in poor condition, being mutilated by gravel-pits and a track. It is situated upon a slight ridge with its SE side bordering on former marshland and is probably a stock enclosure or refuge. (Divorced survey at 1:1250). The course of the track is marked by a row of chicken houses so sited to take advantage of the raised dry strip of gravel. The earthwork has been destroyed. In 1951, ploughing of pasture produced a quantity of Romano-British pottery including coarse ware and samian, mostly of 2nd century date. This was in an area known as Sandybanks. Archaeological evaluation by trenching in 1999 following a geophysical survey discovered that enclosure contained well preserved ditches though no evidence of banks. No other features were discovered. There was no pottery dating from the ditches. The complete lack of features and general lack of finds suggests that the enclosure was not intended for occupation and was probably a stock enclosure.	604635	121695	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE3787	Beacon at Lydd	William Lambarde's 'Carde' of c.1570 shows a beacon at Lydd, and a total of 52 beacons in Kent. The Beacon system dropped out of use after 1640. An earlier reference to a beacon is among the papers of the Corporation of Lydd. Under the date 1450-1452, there are details of payments for keeping the watch at Lydd, and there are further entries for the beacon and watch ten years later, and in the early years of the reign of Henry VIII.	604000	120000	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE3789	Field system/earthwork	Rectilinear field system on same alignment as, and respectful of existing boundaries, so probably post-medieval, though close to, and possibly associated with Midley DMV.	602970	122420	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE3790	Second World War Diver Anti-Aircraft	Site of Second World War heavy anti-aircraft (Diver) battery near Newland Farm, deployed here by 29th August 1944. It was progressively equipped with eight 3.7-inch	602191	123221	Modern	Non-designated	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
	Battery and military trenches	Mark IIc static guns on Pile platforms, Predictor AA No.10 and Radar AA No.3 Mark V radars and was manned by 450 Battery of 149 (Mobile) Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment. This formed part of the Rye Section of 57 Anti-Aircraft Brigade Heavy Anti-Aircraft Artillery. Group of short zigzag slit trenches associated with a loop of concrete road. Area within TR 02422350-TR 02002330-TR 02552295.				heritage asset	
MKE3791	Mounds/earthwork	Five small mounds similar size/situation to those recorded in north near Cliffe and Cooling.	600950	121150	Unknown - Prehistoric	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown
MKE3792	Rectilinear ditched enclosure/earthwork	Rectilinear ditched enclosure. Probably not visible on the ground, possibly a moated site.	604440	121680	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown
MKE3793	Ring ditch/earthwork	Small circular ditch in field to east of "The Glebe". Probably WWII in origin.	604240	121400	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE3794	Rectangular enclosure/earthwork	Possible moated site now built over. Lies under housing at east end of Copperfields Road, Lydd.	603980	120940	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown
MKE3795	Rectangular bank/earthwork	Substantial earth bank forming three sides of a rectangle, relative to the size of the bank the area enclosed is very small. Probably WWII in origin.	601150	121580	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE3796	Curvilinear Dyke/earthwork	Curvilinear dyke stopping up against the Tore Wall to the south, runs between: TR 02182180 - TR 01902103.	601860	121520	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE3797	St Mary's chapel	Chapel and Hermitage of St Mary. There was formerly a chapel dedicated to St Mary at the Nesse in this parish, and in the wills of the reign of Henry VIII there is frequent mention of a Hermit and Hermitage. Our Lady of Nesse is mentioned in several of the Archdeaconry Wills, and the Churchwardens' Accounts of Lydd 1520-1558 have several references to the Hermit and Hermitage.	604000	120000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE39069	COAST ARTILLERY BATTERY	Greatstone-on-Sea, S of New Romney. 2 x 6in breech-loading guns.	608000	123000	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE39299	NODAL POINT	Lydd. Lydd - Category 'A' nodal point.	604241	120857	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE39300	NODAL POINT	New Romney. New Romney - Category 'A' nodal point.	606000	124000	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE39510	PILLBOX	Near Dengemarsh Farm, S of Lydd. Pillbox [plotted from German map].	604900	118600	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE39511	PILLBOX	S perimeter of Lydd airfield. Pillbox [plotted from German map].	606100	120800	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE39512	PILLBOX	Lydd airfield. Pillbox [plotted from German map].	606400	121100	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE39518	PILLBOX	N perimeter of Lydd airfield. Pillbox [plotted from German map].	606500	122000	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE39519	PILLBOX	S of New Romney. Pillbox [plotted from German map].	606700	123300	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE39520	PILLBOX	Crockley Green, New Romney. Pillbox [plotted from German map].	605700	124300	Modern	Non-designated	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE39521	PILLBOX	W of New Romney. Pillbox [plotted from German map].	605400	124900	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE39522	PILLBOX	Near railway line N of Hawthorn Corner, NW of Lydd. Pillbox [plotted from German map].	602400	123700	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE39947	Metal Detecting Survey at Walland Marsh		604445	121622	Multiperiod (Roman - modern)	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE43048	Possible drainage ditch and marine deposits, south west of Church Lane, New Romney, Kent	Artefacts of 17th-20th century date, including fragments of pottery and clay pipe were found. The trenches for the Churchlands Estate were cut, in the main, through concrete road surfaces. Sheet piling was used to stabilise the trenches, which were excavated to a depth of about 3m. All the excavations cut through marine deposits. Some isolated examples of rolled wood were occasionally noted. No structural remains were found. One possible drainage ditch was recorded.	606634	124595	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE43049	Medieval floors to the rear of High Street, New Romney	A series of clay floors and metalised surfaces, dating to the later fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were discovered within a trench during an archaeological evaluation that was carried out on land to the rear of 60-76 High Street, New Romney. Though no structural elements were identified, these surfaces provide evidence for a building, dating to the later medieval period and therefore potentially contemporary with the Church of St Martin's. As no similar deposits were found in trenches 1, 3 and 4, this building appears confined to an area of approximately 15 m. by 15 m. in the north-western limits of the site. However, as its northern limits have been cut away by the boundary fence it appears to have originally extended beyond the site into the area of St Martin's Field and could therefore be associated with the church. The exact position of the church is unknown; any associated structures would be of local and regional interest.	606504	124911	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE43062	Bronze Age occupation, Lydd Quarry	In 1996 the fourth area of Lydd Quarry was investigated by Archaeology South-East. A combination of watching briefs and excavations found evidence of Bronze Age occupation on a shingle ridge. In total 233 pieces of struck flint, including cores and scrapers, were found along with large quantities of burnt flint. This spread of material was	602652	120730	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		associated with a ditch or channel. Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from along the shingle ridge, perhaps delineating the route of a trackway.					
MKE43088	Medieval and Post Medieval structures located in churchyard at St Nicholas' Church, New Romney	An archaeological watching brief during the machine excavation of three new drainage trenches around the exterior of the church and two new soakaway pits at the end of two drainage trenches, further out in the churchyard. Expected evidence of extensive burial was revealed in both the soakaway pits overlying and cutting into the natural subsoil. In soakway pit SP1, the burials had removed the southeast end of a cellared medieval building, portions of which form part of the present northern churchyard boundary wall. In Drainage Trench A, the location of a post medieval brick wall and a medieval masonry wall suggest the location of structures against the north side of the wall, whilst Drain Trench B exposed the remains of a large post medieval brick tomb. Each of the three trenches was arranged with a series of spur trenches. During the recording of the spur trenches a collection of broken floor tile fragments were retrieved from the graveyard soils abutting the chancel's east wall foundation. Closer inspection of the walling of the chancel's east wall and the north aisle's north wall revealed more fragments of broken floor tiles reused within its fabric. Some of the fragments, despite them all being glazed on their upper surface, had incised decoration highlighted in different colours. These clearly conform to a style of floor tile known as 'Clowes Wood' type tile. The two most complete pieces of tile clearly represent two different styles of flooring due to the incised design on each fragment of tile. One tile has a deep red background with the top of the head of a bird with a striking representation of its eye in a paler yellow/brown slip, whilst the other has a mid-green/brown background with two opposing unequal curving arch's also highlighted in a paler slip, possibly representing a floral pattern or forming part of a multi-tile geometric design. Until the discovery of these tile fragments, Clowes Wood tiles were only known from three other sites, all in east Kent. From all three sites, tiles have been recorded either in situ or from demolition debris deposits associated with major rebuilds of these religious establishments. In all of the sites the tiles are generally recovered from deposits dating between c.A.D.1165 and A.D.1185, which falls during a period of major re-embellishment work at St Nicholas's Church.	606549	124768	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE43528	Number 2 Balloon School	Number 2 balloon school, a military airfield of world war 1	603700	121200	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE43529	Landing ground, Lydd	The site of a military airfield (landing ground), locate within Lydd parish	603200	120800	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE43530	Old Mill, Lydd	The site of a windmill and post mill named as 'old mill' in Lydd parish. Unknown date of construction. Destroyed 1905	603821	120321	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE43531	New Mill, Lydd	The site of A windmill and smock mill named as 'New Mill, Lydd parish. Extant 1805-1927. According to The Mills Archive website the mill was burnt down in 1927 by which time it was used for storage.	604669	121088	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE43532	The site of a shepherd's hut. Pre 1830	The site of a shepherd's hut dated to 'pre-1830'.	604109	118164	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE43533	The site of a 19th century Shepherd's hut	The site of a 19th century shepherd's hut, Lydd parish, Romney Marsh. Dated to the 19th century. Reeves and Eve number 63.	606560	121916	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE43534	Site of a 19th century shepherd's hut	The site of a shepherd's hut dating to the 19th century.	606475	123466	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE43535	the site of a shepherd's hut, 19th century	The site of a 19th century Shepherd's hut, Lydd parish.	605689	122328	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE43536	The site of a shepherd's hut Lydd parish	The site of a shepherd's hut dating to before 1830.	605500	124300	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE43537	Site of a 19th century Shepherd's hut	The site of a 19th shepherd's hut, Lydd parish.	604600	121900	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE43538	Site of a 19th century shepherd's hut	Site of a 19th century shepherd's hut, Lydd parish.	604600	121500	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description				Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
									heritage asset	
MKE43539	Site of a shepherd's hut, Lydd parish	The site of a shepherd's hut, Lydd parish. Dating to after 1830.				604300	119500	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE43540	Site of a 19th century shepherd's hut	The site of a 19th century shepherd's hut. Lydd parish.				602700	120400	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE43541	Site of a shepherd's hut, Lydd parish	Site of a Shepherd's hut, Lydd parish, dating to before 1830.				601400	120100	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE43543	Site of a windmill and post mill, Lydd	The site of a windmill and post mill constructed pre-1596. Lydd parish. The mill predates 1596 and was demolished by 1769.				603900	121200	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE43547	Site of a Hermitage near Lydd	The site of a supposed hermitage near Lydd. This is mentioned frequently in the wills of the reign of Henry VIII				604700	120800	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE43548	Find spot of early silver penny, Lydd parish	Find spot of an early silver penny of c 720-735 date. Mint and Moneyer unknown. Early silver penny of unknown	120000	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible				

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		ruler and moneyer. Series O (Type 38) Early medieval corpus of coins number: 2006.038) Early00					
MKE43550	Find spot of whale bones from Denge West quarry	Find spot of the bones of a northern or southern right whale from Denge West quarry. These were discovered in the same context as another whale, 700m to the north west, during mechanical extraction of gravel in 1995. The remains comprise eight vertebrae, four complete and fifteen pieces of unfused vertebral centrum epiphyses, rib fragments, occipital and some undiagnostic fragments. Cut marks are evident on three of the ribs and numerous vertebrae consistent with defleshing and the recovery of flesh from the ribs. Some evidence for the removal of the intercostal muscles is also implied. Radiocarbon dating yielded a calibrated date of 840-1031 AD.	606474	120080	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE43551	Romano British saltern	Excavated 1990. Four trenches across the Saltney Court quarry. Romano British Salt pan and salt working site with associated domestic pit. The salt working pan had been identified in the quarry section and during excavation it was not found to exist in any more extensive deposits. The conclusion being that it had been destroyed through quarrying activity. The associated pit was found to extend within the area of excavation and yielded evidence for domestic activity in the form of 1st century pottery and fish bones. (1-2) Further excavated areas yielded evidence for Briquetage. The site has been interpreted as a site for the salting of fish for inland trade. Description from record TR 01 NW 1: TR 013192. A permanent Roman site at Scotney Court, Lydd, existed "during at least the 1st century AD" and finds suggest a salt extraction industry. This previously unknown site was discovered in 1980 by Mr Jim Moody while stripping top soil ahead of gravel extraction. "He noticed a scatter of potsherds on the surface of the gravel, some at least following a narrow strip (probably the fill of a ditch) across the site. He was able to recover a selection of objects which he carefully stored for two years before meeting Brian Philp in July 1982 and showing him the finds." Examination of the finds established that about 30 of the potsherds were grog-tempered ware from about 8 vessels. The remaining 10 sherds were of superior sandy-ware type from about 3 vessels. In addition, there were four incomplete day stands and a clay bar fragment. The pottery and briquetage stands were almost exclusively 1st c. AD; mostly Claudio-Neronian. The	601469	119441	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		stands and other briquetage, together with the site position, suggest a salt-extraction industry. The site is now a water-filled excavated gravel pit.					
MKE43552	Bronze Ingots from Pioneer Quarry	8 Bronze ingots dating to the Bronze age, found on the surface at Pioneer Quarry, Lydd.	604900	121700	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE43618	The site of a former shepherd's hut, located in Ivychurch parish	The site of a former shepherd's hut, located in Ivychurch parish, dating to before 1830.	598030	120717	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE44286	Mound/earthwork	Two mounds, one large, flat and irregular, other smaller, possibly medieval salt workings, similar mound in same area, south of New Romney.	606130	124462	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE44287	Mound/earthwork	Irregular shaped mound, square pit cut into it and other disturbances visible. Probably medieval salt works.	606148	124410	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE44352	Roman pottery and coins, New Romney	Roman pottery and coins found on the surface, 1st to 4th century AD.	604000	125000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE44355	Surface find of Medieval pottery and daub	Four fragments of burnt daub or very soft brick, three of them bright red colour. Some sherds of medieval local coarse wares, one glazed	604200	123700	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE44357	Hammonds Corner, coins (2) Edward I & Henry VI	In February 1936 two silver pennies were dug up at Hammonds Corner on the Rhee Wall. They were identified by the British Museum as an Edward I Irish penny struck at Waterford Mint and a Henry VI penny struck at York.	605000	124000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE44382	Lydd Camp/Airfield 121	The site of Airfield 121 (Lydd), 2.5m NW of Lydd on a minor road off Hawthorn Corner, initially used as a Balloon training camp from 1886 to the 1900s by the Royal Engineers and latter for aeroplanes by the Royal Flying Corps 1914 - 1918. After which it returned to agriculture. In 1940 it became a decoy airfield, changing designation in 1942 to ALG (Advanced Landing Ground) having good air approaches but little cover. The airfield	601255 602094	123009 123173	Post Medieval to Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		covered much of Newland Upper Agney and Scotts Marsh farms avoiding the farm buildings, consisting of two track runways, aligned NE-SW and NW-SE, and mobile workshops with personnel living in tents, becoming No. 121 Airfield in June 1943. It was bombed on September 15th, 1943, with no casualties. Five Blister hangers were erected, and further tracking was laid, though not used and on 13th December 1944 the airfield was de-requisitioned with site clearance taking place in early 1945 leaving only the form of a Nissan hut and some concrete near the road. The area has returned to agriculture.					
MKE62763	Lydd & New Romney Branch Railway	Dismantled Railway opened 1884 and closed in 1967. In 1881, the nominally independent Lydd Railway Company obtained powers to build a line from Appledore to Dungeness, and in the following year to extend the railway to New Romney. Plans to build a large port at Dungeness were mooted but never implemented. Between the wars, numerous summer bungalows developed between Dungeness and New Romney, causing the New Romney branch to be resited nearer the coast in 1937 with two new halts at Lydd on Sea and Greatstone. Passenger trains ceased to call at Dungeness in 1953. The line was closed in 1967, although a siding continued to serve the new power stations at Dungeness, for moving waste products from the power station.	Various	Various	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE67590	Medieval silver coin		604600	119400	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67591	Medieval silver coin		604600	119400	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67592	Post Medieval lead seal		603400	122400	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67593	Post Medieval lead seal		603400	122400	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67625	Post Medieval silver coin		604000	125000	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE67626	Roman copper alloy coin		604000	125000	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67627	Medieval silver coin		604900	123800	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67643	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix		604950	123450	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67644	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix		606200	124400	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67657	Early Medieval copper alloy bridle fitting		606300	124300	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67661	Medieval silver coin		602091	123556	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67679	Medieval copper alloy buckle		605700	125200	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67680	Medieval copper alloy scabbard		605300	123300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE67709	Early Medieval silver coin		604700	123900	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67722	Medieval copper alloy scabbard		605600	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67723	Medieval silver brooch		605500	125000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67731	Post Medieval silver coin		603600	122500	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67732	Medieval silver coin		605200	124000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67733	Medieval silver coin		605200	123600	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67735	Medieval lead seal matrix		604900	123900	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67736	Medieval silver coin		604900	123900	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67737	Medieval copper alloy mirror case		604900	123900	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE67740	Early Medieval silver coin		604700	119500	Early Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67741	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix		604700	119500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67742	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix		604700	119500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67759	Medieval lead seal matrix		604100	121900	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67760	Medieval lead seal matrix		605900	124400	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67771	Medieval copper alloy buckle		605186	120603	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67776	Roman coin		604000	125000	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67783	Medieval silver coin		604800	124800	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE67784	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix		604800	124800	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67794	copper alloy seal		605000	123300	Unknown	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67796	Post Medieval copper alloy crotal		601400	120100	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67800	Post Medieval gold ring		604000	121300	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67801	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix		604000	121300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67802	Medieval copper alloy brooch		605300	124400	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67824	Medieval silver coin		605700	125200	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67825	Medieval silver coin		605700	125200	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE67827	Early Medieval copper alloy dress fastener (unknown)		605600	125100	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67830	Medieval copper alloy box		604800	124900	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67832	Medieval silver coin		605000	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67834	Medieval copper alloy buckle		605200	125200	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67852	Medieval silver coin		605050	125250	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67853	Post Medieval copper alloy coin weight		604860	124880	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67854	Medieval silver coin		605400	124300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67855	Medieval copper alloy buckle		605300	124300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67856	Medieval silver coin		605300	124300	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE67857	Medieval lead coin weight		605300	124300	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67858	Medieval copper alloy harness pendant		605300	124300	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67859	Medieval silver finger ring		605000	125300	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67878	Medieval silver coin		604700	125000	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67879	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix		604700	125000	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67894	Medieval copper alloy pilgrim badge		606600	124700	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67903	Medieval copper alloy strap fitting		606300	124600	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67904	Medieval copper alloy harness pendant		606300	124600	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE67905	Medieval silver coin		606300	124600	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67930	Medieval copper alloy strap fitting		605000	125200	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67945	Medieval copper alloy crucifix		605200	124000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67949	Medieval copper alloy jetton		606000	124700	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67950	Medieval copper alloy key (locking)		605000	125200	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67951	Medieval copper alloy key (locking)		605000	125200	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67962	Medieval copper alloy unidentified object		604800	125200	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67978	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix		604800	125000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67994	Medieval silver coin		605200	123600	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE67996	Roman copper alloy coin		604800	124800	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE67999	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup		604700	125500	Early Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68000	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup		604700	125500	Early Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68011	Medieval silver coin		605000	125000	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68012	Medieval silver coin		605000	125000	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68013	Medieval copper alloy buckle		605700	125200	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68017	Medieval silver coin		605400	124300	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68018	Roman copper alloy coin		605400	124300	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE68019	Post Medieval gold coin		605400	124300	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68020	Medieval copper alloy spur		605000	125300	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68021	Post Medieval silver coin		605000	125300	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68022	Medieval copper alloy brooch		605400	124300	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68024	Post Medieval silver coin		605400	124300	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68025	Medieval copper alloy brooch		605400	124300	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68031	Post Medieval copper alloy token		605000	125300	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68032	Post Medieval copper alloy token		605000	125300	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68033	Medieval silver coin		605000	125300	Medieval	Non- designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE68034	Medieval copper alloy brooch		605000	125300	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68038	Medieval copper alloy thimble		605400	124300	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68039	Medieval silver coin		605400	124300	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68040	Post Medieval copper alloy coin weight		605400	124300	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68041	Medieval silver coin		605400	124300	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68042	Medieval copper alloy thimble		605000	125300	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68043	Medieval copper alloy harness		605000	125300	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68044	Post Medieval silver coin		605000	125300	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE68045	Medieval silver coin		605000	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68050	Medieval silver coin		605400	124300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68071	Medieval copper alloy strap end		604800	125100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68072	Medieval silver coin		604800	125100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68073	Post Medieval silver coin		605700	125200	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68074	Medieval silver coin		605700	125200	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68076	Medieval silver coin		604800	125100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68178	Medieval copper alloy incense holder		604900	125100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68197	Medieval copper alloy seal		604800	125100	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE68198	Medieval silver coin		605000	125300	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68200	Medieval copper alloy horse trapping		605100	124700	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68207	Medieval silver ring		604800	125100	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68208	Medieval silver coin		604900	124900	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68212	Post Medieval gold finger ring		604950	125150	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68213	Post Medieval gold finger ring		605050	125150	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68214	Medieval silver finger ring		604800	125100	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68215	Medieval copper alloy strap end		605300	125100	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE68216	Medieval silver coin		605300	125100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68217	Medieval silver coin		605300	125100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68233	Medieval silver coin		603200	120400	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68236	Medieval silver coin		605400	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68237	Medieval copper alloy clothing		605400	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68262	Medieval silver coin		605700	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68263	Medieval silver coin		605700	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68264	Medieval silver coin		605700	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68265	Medieval silver coin		605700	125300	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE68266	Medieval silver coin		605700	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68267	Medieval copper alloy thimble		605700	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68268	Medieval copper alloy spur		605700	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68271	Early Medieval copper alloy mount		605200	125500	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68272	Medieval silver coin		605200	125500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68273	Medieval copper alloy scales		605200	125500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68304	Medieval copper alloy brooch		605200	123700	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68305	Early Medieval silver coin		605100	123600	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE68357	Medieval lead seal		605710	124820	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68358	Medieval silver coin		605710	124820	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68359	Medieval copper alloy thimble		605710	124820	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68364	Medieval silver coin		605900	124600	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68366	Medieval copper alloy seal		604200	125200	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68376	Medieval copper alloy sword		605800	124700	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68420	Medieval copper alloy barrel padlock		605600	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68422	Medieval silver coin		605500	125400	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68423	Medieval silver coin		605500	125400	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE68430	Medieval silver coin		606300	124800	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68432	Medieval copper alloy token		605400	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68467	Medieval silver coin		604600	124700	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68599	Post Medieval silver verrel		603900	121900	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68601	Medieval lead weight		603900	121900	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68603	Medieval copper alloy strap end		603900	121900	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68604	Medieval silver coin		603900	121900	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68693	Post Medieval silver token		605400	124300	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE68694	Post Medieval copper alloy token		605400	124300	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68699	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix		605200	125500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68700	Medieval pottery vessel		605200	125500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68701	Medieval pottery vessel		605200	125500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68702	Medieval pottery vessel		605200	125500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68703	Medieval silver coin		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68704	Medieval silver coin		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68705	Medieval silver coin		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68706	Medieval silver coin		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE68707	Medieval silver coin		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68708	Medieval silver coin		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68709	Medieval silver coin		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68710	Medieval silver coin		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68711	Medieval silver coin		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68712	Medieval silver coin		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68713	Medieval pottery vessel		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68714	Medieval pottery vessel		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE68715	Medieval pottery vessel		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68758	Medieval gold fitting		605100	125250	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68760	Medieval silver coin		605600	125400	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68778	Medieval silver coin		605490	125350	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68805	Medieval copper alloy unidentified object		605200	124500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68806	Post Medieval copper alloy buckle		605200	125500	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68807	Medieval copper alloy buckle		605200	125500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68808	Medieval copper alloy brooch		605200	125500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68809	Post Medieval copper alloy thimble		605200	125500	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE68810	Medieval lead alloy pin		605200	125500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68811	Medieval silver coin		605200	125500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68812	Medieval silver coin		605200	125500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68813	Medieval silver coin		605200	125500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68814	Post Medieval silver coin		605200	125500	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68815	Post Medieval copper alloy token		605200	125500	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68816	Post Medieval lead token		605200	125500	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68817	Post Medieval lead token		605200	125500	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE68818	Post Medieval lead token		605200	125500	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68819	Post Medieval lead token		605200	125500	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68820	Post Medieval lead token		605200	125500	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68821	Post Medieval lead token		605200	125500	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68822	Post Medieval lead token		605200	125500	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68823	Post Medieval lead token		605200	125500	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68824	Medieval copper alloy buckle		604900	124100	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68825	Medieval copper alloy buckle		604900	124100	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68826	Medieval copper alloy buckle		604900	124100	Medieval	Non- designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE68827	Medieval copper alloy strap end		604900	124100	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68828	Iron Age pottery vessel		604900	124100	Iron Age	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68829	Medieval pottery vessel		604900	124100	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68830	Medieval pottery vessel		604900	124100	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68831	Medieval copper alloy unidentified object		604900	124100	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68832	Medieval copper alloy unidentified object		604900	124100	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68833	Medieval copper alloy unidentified object		604900	124100	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68834	Medieval copper alloy unidentified object		604900	124100	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE68835	copper alloy unidentified object		604900	124100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68836	Medieval copper alloy mount		604900	124100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68837	Medieval silver coin		604900	124100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68838	Medieval silver coin		604900	124100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68839	Post Medieval lead token		604900	124100	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68840	Medieval copper alloy buckle		604900	124100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68841	Medieval copper alloy unidentified object		604900	124100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68842	Post Medieval copper alloy unidentified object		604900	124100	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68845	Medieval silver coin		605300	124500	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE68846	Medieval silver coin		605300	124500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68847	Medieval silver coin		605300	124500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68848	Medieval silver coin		605300	124500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68849	Medieval silver coin		605300	124500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68850	Medieval copper alloy buckle		605300	124500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68851	Medieval copper alloy buckle		605300	124500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68852	Medieval copper alloy buckle		605300	124500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68853	Medieval copper alloy buckle		605300	124500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE68854	Medieval copper alloy mount		605300	124500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68855	Medieval copper alloy brooch		605300	124500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68856	Medieval copper alloy mount		605300	124500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68861	Post Medieval copper alloy jetton		605100	125200	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68862	Post Medieval copper alloy jetton		605100	125200	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68863	Roman copper alloy coin		605100	125200	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68864	Post Medieval copper alloy strap end		605100	125200	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68865	Medieval copper alloy strap end		605100	125200	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68866	Post Medieval gold coin		605100	125200	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE68883	Medieval silver coin		605200	124500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68884	Medieval silver coin		605200	124500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68885	Medieval silver coin		605200	124500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68886	Medieval silver coin		605200	124500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68887	Medieval silver coin		605200	124500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68888	Medieval copper alloy strap end		605200	124500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68889	Medieval silver coin		605100	124000	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68890	Medieval silver coin		605100	124000	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE68891	Medieval silver coin		605100	124000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68892	Medieval silver coin		605100	124000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68893	Medieval silver coin		605100	124000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68894	Medieval silver coin		605100	124000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68895	Medieval silver coin		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68896	Medieval silver coin		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68897	Medieval silver coin		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68898	Medieval silver coin		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68899	Medieval silver coin		605800	125300	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE68913	Medieval copper alloy knife		605200	124500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68946	Medieval silver coin		604080	125090	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68947	Medieval silver coin		604080	125090	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68948	Medieval copper alloy buckle		604080	125090	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68949	Medieval copper alloy buckle		604080	125090	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68950	Medieval copper alloy strap end		604080	125090	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68951	Medieval copper alloy buckle		604080	125090	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68952	Medieval copper alloy buckle		604080	125090	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE68953	Medieval silver coin		605080	125030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68954	Medieval silver coin		605080	125030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68955	Medieval silver coin		605080	125030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68956	Medieval silver coin		605080	125030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68957	Medieval copper alloy jetton		605080	125030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68958	Medieval copper alloy jetton		605080	125030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68959	Post Medieval iron cannon ball		605080	125030	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68960	Post Medieval copper alloy rivet		605080	125030	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68966	Medieval copper alloy ferrule		605080	125030	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE68967	Medieval copper alloy strap end		605080	125030	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68968	Medieval copper alloy mount		605080	125030	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68969	Medieval copper alloy unidentified object		605080	125030	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68970	Medieval copper alloy buckle		605080	125030	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68971	Medieval copper alloy mount		605080	125030	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68972	Medieval copper alloy unidentified object		605080	125030	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68973	Medieval copper alloy unidentified object		605080	125030	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68974	Medieval copper alloy mount		605080	125030	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE68975	Medieval copper alloy unidentified object		605080	125030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68976	Medieval silver coin		605020	124030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68977	Medieval silver coin		605020	124030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68978	Medieval copper alloy buckle		605020	124030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68979	Medieval copper alloy strap end		605020	124030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68980	Medieval copper alloy thimble		605020	124030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68981	Post Medieval copper alloy button		605020	124030	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68982	Medieval copper alloy strap end		605020	124030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68983	Medieval pottery vessel		605020	124030	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE68984	Medieval pottery vessel		605020	124030	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68985	Medieval pottery vessel		605020	124030	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68986	Medieval copper alloy finger ring		605020	124030	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68987	Medieval copper alloy rivet		605020	124030	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68988	Medieval copper alloy rivet		605020	124030	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68989	Medieval pewter pin		605020	124030	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68990	Medieval copper alloy buckle		605020	124030	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68991	Medieval copper alloy mount		605020	124030	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE68992	Medieval copper alloy mount		605020	124030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68993	Medieval copper alloy mount		605020	124030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68994	Medieval copper alloy mount		605020	124030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE68995	Medieval copper alloy stud		605020	124030	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69051	Medieval gold finger ring		605000	123340	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69134	Medieval lead ampulla		605100	123500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69135	Medieval copper alloy strap end		605100	123500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69136	Medieval copper alloy strap fitting		605100	123500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE69137	Post Medieval copper alloy dress fastener (dress)		605200	124500	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69138	Medieval copper alloy strap end		605200	124500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69139	Post Medieval copper alloy button		605200	124500	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69146	Post Medieval silver finger ring		604400	121600	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69175	Medieval lead token		603500	120500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69176	Medieval silver finger ring		602800	124200	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69187	Post Medieval copper alloy dress hook		603500	120500	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69188	Medieval copper alloy chape		603500	120500	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69189	Medieval coin		603500	120500	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE69190	Medieval silver coin		602800	124200	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69191	Post Medieval silver coin		602800	124200	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69192	Medieval copper alloy buckle		602800	124200	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69193	Medieval copper alloy buckle		602800	124200	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69194	Medieval copper alloy stud		602800	124200	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69195	Medieval silver coin		602800	124200	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69196	Medieval copper alloy harness pendant		602800	124200	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69197	Medieval copper alloy vessel		602800	124200	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE69198	Medieval copper alloy strap end		602800	124200	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69199	Medieval copper alloy jetton		602800	124200	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69200	Post Medieval copper alloy token		602800	124200	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69201	Medieval steel mount		605900	124700	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69217	Medieval silver coin		605600	125100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69218	Medieval copper alloy buckle		605600	125100	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE69478	Silver coin		604800	122800	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE76081	Rhee Wall medieval canal, New Romney to Appledore	A medieval canal known as the Rhee Wall. The canal originally ran for a total length of 7.5 miles between New Romney, then one of the Cinque Ports, and the inland town of Appledore. It was constructed during the mid-13th century in order to help flush out the rapidly silting harbour at Romney Creek by redirecting sea water towards the port from further up the River Rother estuary, and to provide a shipping channel between the two settlements. The canal fell into disuse as a shipping route during the 15th century, although its dry, raised banks continued to be used as an overland trade route across	Various	Various	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		the marshes. The section of the canal between Appledore and Snargate acted as the main drain for the south westerly marshes until 1544, when a new gut was made at Arrowhead.					
MKE76651	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, New Romney	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, New Romney. Coin: N 817 (Trefoil Quadrilateral) (Hild. C)Ruler: Edward the Confessor (AD 1042-1066) Moneyer: (uncertain Mint: Hastings Minted: 1046-1048Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver penny, New Romney. + EDPE [] Reverse: [] HÄ+STIENG	606000	124000	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE76652	Anglo-Norman silver penny, New Romney	Anglo-Norman silver penny, New Romney. Coin: Henry I BMC ix (N 865) Ruler: Henry I (AD 1100-1135) Moneyer: MANVINE (Manwin Mint: Dover Minted: 1109-1111Obverse: Anglo-Norman silver penny, New Romney. +hENRI RERReverse: +MANVINE:ON:DOVR	606000	124000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE76653	Anglo-Norman silver penny, New Romney	Anglo-Norman silver penny, New Romney. Coin: Henry I BMC viii (N 864)Ruler: Henry I (AD 1100-1135) Moneyer: (uncertain Mint: Romney Minted: 1113-Obverse: Anglo-Norman silver penny, New Romney. [] NRI R [] (N and R ligated) Reverse: + [] ROME (M and E ligated)	606000	124000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE76654	Anglo-Norman silver penny, New Romney	Anglo-Norman silver penny, New Romney. Coin: William II BMC iii (N 853) Ruler: William II (AD 1087-1100) Moneyer: PVLFRIC (Wulfric Mint: Sudbury Minted: 1092-1095 Obverse: Anglo-Norman silver penny, New Romney. +PIILLELM REXReverse: +PVLFRIC[] SVI	606000	124000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE76878	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh. Coin: William I BMC i (N 839) Ruler: William I (AD 1066-1087) Moneyer: PVLFMAËR (WulfmÄ rMint: Romney Minted: 1066-1068Obverse: Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh. Reverse: RV	605000	120000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE76879	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh. Coin: William I BMC i (N 839) Ruler: William I (AD 1066-1087) Moneyer: PVLFMAËR (WulfmÄ rMint: Romney Minted: 1066-1068Obverse: Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh. Reverse: RV	605000	120000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE76880	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh. Coin: William I BMC i (N 839) Ruler: William I (AD 1066-1087) Moneyer: PVLFMAËR (WulfmÄ rMint: Romney Minted: 1066-1068Obverse: Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh. Reverse: RV	605000	120000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE76881	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh. Coin: William I BMC i (N 839) Ruler: William I (AD 1066-1087) Moneyer: PVLFMAËR (WulfmÄ rMint: Romney Minted: 1066-1068Obverse: Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh. Reverse: RV	605000	120000	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE76882	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh. Coin: William I BMC i (N 839) Ruler: William I (AD 1066-1087) Moneyer: PVLFMÄ+R (WulfmÄrMint: Romney Minted: 1066-1068Obverse: Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh. Reverse: RV	605000	120000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE76883	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh. Coin: William I BMC i (N 839) Ruler: William I (AD 1066-1087) Moneyer: ÄZVLFMÄ+R (WulfmÄrMint: Romney Minted: 1066-1068Obverse: Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh. ILLEMV REX I Reverse: RV	605000	120000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE76884	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh. Coin: William I BMC i (N 839) Ruler: William I (AD 1066-1087) Moneyer: PVLFMÄ+R (WulfmÄrMint: Romney Minted: 1066-1068Obverse: Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh. Reverse: Same dies SCBI 42: 1725 (1042.1725) & BMC 39-41.	605000	120000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE76885	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh. Coin: William I BMC v (N 845) Ruler: William I (AD 1066-1087) Mone845) Rulerric (CoenricMint: Thetford Minted: 1074-1077Obverse: Anglo-Norman silver penny, Denge Marsh. Reverse: Find spot of a coin of William I, found at Denge Marsh, Lydd parish. Coin dates to between 1074 and 1078. (1-2) <1>Romney Marsh Research Trust, 2010, Romney Marsh Research Trust Gazetteer 2010(Unpublished document). SKE16034. <2>Dept of coins and medals, Fitzwilliam museum,2010, Early Medieval Corpus of Coin Finds (Website). SKE16124.	605000	120000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE76972	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Lydd	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Lydd. Coin: N 818 (Small Flan) (Hild. B) Ruler: Edward the Confessor (AD 1042-1066) Moneyer: MANA (Man Mint: Canterbury Minted: 1048-1050Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Lydd. +EDPERD RERReverse: +MANA ONCENT [NC ligated]	604000	120000	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE76973	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Lydd	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Lydd. Coin: Stephen BMC i var. no inner circle (N 874) Ruler: Stephen (AD 1135-1154) Moneyer: hER [] (Heremar Mint: Norwich Minted: 1136-1145Obverse: Anglo-Norman silver penny, Lydd. + [] EFNERReverse: +hER [] ON: NOR	604000	120000	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE76975	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, St Mary in the Marsh	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, St Mary in the Marsh. Coin: N 766 (First Hand) (Hild. B1) Ruler: Äthelred II (the Unready) (AD 978-1016) Moneyer: EADSTAN (Eadstan Mint: Lympne Minted: 979-985Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver penny, St Mary in the Marsh. +Ä+Ä ELRED REX ANGOLR [NG ligated] Reverse: +EADSTAN M-O LIMA	604000	125000	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE76976	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, St Mary in the Marsh	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, St Mary in the Marsh. Coin: N 777 (Last Small Cross) (Hild. A) Ruler: Æthelred II (the Unready) (AD 978-1016) Moneyer: LEOFRED (Leofrǣd) Mint: uncertain Minted: 1009-1017 Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver penny, St Mary in the Marsh. + Æ Æ ELR Æ D REX ANGL Reverse: + LEOFRED MON LVND [ND ligated]	604000	125000	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE76977	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, St Mary in the Marsh	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, St Mary in the Marsh. Coin: N 781 (Quatrefoil) (Hild. E) Ruler: Cnut (AD 1016-1035) Moneyer: LIOFPOLD (Leofweald) Mint: London Minted: 1017-1023 Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver penny, St Mary in the Marsh. + CNVTREXANGLO Reverse: + LIOFPO: LDLV: NDE	604000	125000	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE77001	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Lydd	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Lydd. Coin: N 816 (Radiate - Small Cross) (Hild. A) Ruler: Edward the Confessor (AD 1042-1066) Moneyer: EDPARD (Eadweard) Mint: Canterbury Minted: 1044-1046 Obverse: Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Lydd. Reverse:	604000	120000	Early Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE77306	Medieval occupation debris	Watching brief undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 2003, during the removal of petrol tanks from a former garage during which an intact sequence of archaeological deposits were revealed in section. The deposits were associated with an assemblage of C12-C14 pottery. In detail pit 1 which was situated roughly mid-way along one of the arms of the site revealed (in section) a disturbed deposit consisting of a mixture of topsoil and sandy aggregate (concrete slab bedding) which sealed an intact sequence of archaeological deposits consisting of a series of mainly horizontal deposits inter cut by various pits, post holes and shallow ditches. They survived to a depth of between -1.65m and -2.2m below the present ground surface. Beneath these was a natural looking deposit of pale-yellow sand. This rose in one area representing the top of a sand dune crest. Pits 3 and 4 were located along the second arm of the site, against the Spitalfield Road, frontage. Here the disturbance extended to only 0.25m below the ground level, beneath which further stratified archaeological deposits were revealed. Some of these clearly represent occupational material derived from a building nearby. Towards Spitalfield lane, however, was disturbed down to a depth of 0.9m from the present ground level. This may relate to the construction of the road or back fill of service trenches. Again, the stratified sequence was observed below this level.	606180	124824	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE77323	A post medieval rubbish pit, St Johns Road, New Romney	During an archaeological watching brief carried out during the groundworks associated with the construction of a rear extension to an existing property off St Johns Road, New Romney, a single rubbish pit cut through the subsoil, sealed by the topsoil, and contained crushed mortar fragments and small heavily abraded and crumbled flecks on post-medieval roof tile. Although no dating material was present, it is likely that this feature is contemporary with the later development of tenement plots following the demolition of the medieval precinct [possibly] associated with the Hospital of St. John the Baptist.	606188	124704	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE77324	Succession of medieval buildings and roads	Watching brief undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust between 2004-2005 during groundworks. A succession of buildings were found spanning the medieval period, with a suggested industrial usage of the site throughout. Phase 1 (c.1150-c.1250): 3 timber buildings with clay floors, multiple hearths, and stake holes. Phase 2 (c.1250-c.1350): 2 timber buildings with clay floors, multiple hearths, and stake holes. Phase 3 (c.1350-c.1400): 1 timber building with clay floor, one hearth, and one stake hole. Phase 4 (c.1400-c.1475): 2 timber buildings with clay floors, hearth, beam slots, post holes, and a dump deposit containing crushed mortar, broken roof slates, and a floor tile fragment. Phase 5 (c.1475-c.1550): 1 timber building with clay floor, and a fragments of peg tiles and roof slates. Phase 6 (c.1550-c.1650): 1 timber building with clay floor, dwarf wall footings, stake holes, and a dump of ragstone lumps, peg tiles, and roof slates. Three metallated roads were found, in association with phases 1-3, 4-5, and 6 respectively. Any post-medieval activity was probably removed during the construction of the former garage on the site.	606183	124823	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE77326	Medieval floor layers	Watching brief undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 2004 during groundworks. A sequence of clay floor layers separated by tread layers was found. The nature of the associated building is not known but it was presumably timber due to the lack of stone building debris. The pottery assemblage suggests the building was abandoned sometime in the mid-late C13. Parts of the late C18 Union Workhouse were also uncovered in the foundations of the present building.	606420	124668	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE77331	Medieval pits and a ditch, New Romney.	Evaluation undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 2008 revealed two pits and a ditch were cut into an agricultural soil layer and extended into the upper surface of the underlying subsoil to depth of between 0.33m (Pit [12]) and 0.58m (Ditch [10]). That all three features were of a similar phase of occupation is suggested by the similarity between the two pit fills, which consisted of a dark carbon rich silty sand, with a small collection of animal bone, sea shell and pottery. This pottery was dated to AD 1200/25 - 1275/1300. Sealing all three features and extending across the full extent of the trench was an extensive abandonment/agricultural soil horizon (7) that produced a sizable assortment of domestic debris including pottery dated AD 1250/75 -1300/50.	Various	Various	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78425	Undated field boundaries, Denge West	Ditches were located during a watching brief. They formed part of a rectilinear field system recorded from aerial photographs.	606160	120377	Unknown	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78426	A whale skeleton, Denge Marsh	In 1995 a watching brief at the Denge West Quarry recorded a second whale from the area, more complete than the example found 700m to the southwest. It too had been butchered. (1) The find spot of the bones of either a northern or southern right whale	605816	120333	Early Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		(Eubalena glacialis or E. Austrespectively) Thely)The bones lay on top of a stratum identified as an intertidal flat and were buried beneath shingle. Parts of the cranium are missing and much of it has been fragmented, probably by mechanical extraction of gravels. Cut marks are also evident upon the cranium, consistent with an attempt to remove the mandible. Radiocarbon dates from Queens University Belfast returned a calibrated age of 873-1043AD				heritage asset	
MKE78427	A fragment of human skull, Denge Marsh	In 1995 a watching brief at the Denge West Quarry recorded the frontal bone of a young adult human skull. No precise findspot or other information is given.	606327	120411	Unknown	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78434	Possible features found during a geophysical survey, Denge West (south)	In 1995 a geophysical survey at Denge West (south) quarry found two linear anomalies and a small curving feature. The linear anomalies are thought to relate to medieval ditches in the area.	605760	119610	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE78437	Roman occupation layer and cremation burial, Lydd Quarry	In 1995 South Eastern Archaeological Services carried out a watching brief and a subsequent excavation at Lydd Quarry on Areas A, B and C (later Lydd 1). An urned cremation was found during the initial topsoil stripping on the site. Despite attempts to locate other such burials in the area, no further cremations were found. During the excavation, a layer with Roman pottery was found overlying the gravel in one area. This may have been the result of nearby occupation, agricultural activity distributing manure from such a settlement or a flood deposit which distributed debris over a large area. A gully appeared to be of Roman date.	602319	120524	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78501	Roman occupation, Lydd Quarry	In 1996 the fourth area of Lydd Quarry was investigated by Archaeology South-East. A combination of watching briefs and excavations found possible evidence of Roman occupation. A truncated layer may represent occupation in the area. It produced a large quantity of Roman pottery. An associated ditch also contained Roman pottery. Part of the area was unexcavated and preserved in situ.	602656	120723	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78561	Possible Bronze Age flints, Lydd Quarry	In 1997 a watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on topsoil stripping for gravel extraction at Lydd 7, Lydd Quarry found 87 pieces of struck flint. The flints included 69 waste flakes, two scrapers, three retouched pieces, 10 cores and hammer stones. It is thought that the industry is of possible Bronze Age character. No features of the same date were found.	603033	120560	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78562	Roman period activity, Lydd Quarry.	In 1997 a watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on topsoil stripping for gravel extraction at Lydd 7, Lydd Quarry found a spread of burnt material, a second	603067	120562	Roman	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		spread of material and an interrupted ditch, all with 2nd century pottery, all truncated by later ploughing.				heritage asset	
MKE78563	Medieval field system, Lydd Quarry	During 18 successive phases of excavation at Lydd Quarry, extensive remains of Medieval to early Post-Medieval ditches, trackways and field systems were found spread across a large area. 14 existing monument records have been combined to link these features and enable them to be represented by one large polygon on the HER, illustrating the full extent of the features found and allowing other features more prominence. In 1997 a watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on topsoil stripping for gravel extraction at Lydd 7, Lydd Quarry found ditches relating to a medieval field system. The field system was altered with ditches being filled in over three phases. The earliest infilling occurred in the 13th to early 14th century, the second in the 15th to early 16th century and the last phase in the 18th to 19th century. A 13th century pit and a 14th to 15th century gully were also found. In 1995 South Eastern Archaeological Services carried out a watching brief and subsequent excavation at Lydd Quarry Stage 2. A Medieval occupation site, a trackway and ditch system dating from the 12th-13th centuries were found. By the late 12th/early 13th century a seasonal route had probably already been established through the site, running NE-SW along a shingle ridge. The subsequent addition of a double ditch in the later 12th/early 13th century may have extended the use of the route, and it may have become more permanent. It is possible that the earliest elements of the ditch system were put in place during this period, probably radiating downslope from the trackway ditch and perhaps linking it with natural or modified creeks or channels. In the early 13th century, the track was re-aligned to slightly higher ground in the south and protected by at least one ditch and a series of straight ditches were cut at right angles to the trackway ditch, forming a small field system. In the early-mid 13th century a small enclosure was formed and a small farmstead established. Environmental information points to a mixed farming economy of arable cultivation and animal husbandry, supplemented by fishing and the collection of shellfish. Although no building plan has been established it seems likely that a dwelling house would have stood within the enclosure and sandstone blocks may represent post pads. The lack of Rye pottery suggests that the site lay within the sphere of New Romney. Following a further element of the continuing watching brief maintained during topsoil stripping in advance of gravel extraction at Brett's quarry near Lydd, excavations have revealed an arrangement of medieval ditches forming a partial enclosure measuring c. 50m by 50m. Within the enclosure the site of a building was identified, represented by a c.8.5m by 5.5m rectangular alignment of fifteen post-holes and probably dating from the early 13th century. The comparative paucity of domestic material from the site perhaps suggests that the function of the building may have been agricultural, perhaps a shelter for stock or a small barn. In 1999 Archaeology South-East carried out a watching brief and	602098	120219	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		excavated features found during this at Lydd 11, Lydd Quarry. Medieval or Post Medieval ditches and a gully were found. In total there were thirteen ditches, one of which was on the same alignment as ditch 19 from Lydd 1. Another (53) was aligned closely to ditch 35 which at one time had linked Jury's Gut Sewer with Lydd Petty Sewer. A watching brief carried out in 2006 at the site of Lydd Quarry (16) discovered five ditches. No dating evidence was discovered but the alignment suggests that it is a continuation of the field system discovered in previous Lydd Quarry archaeological work. Between 2000 and 2004 Archaeology South-East carried out a watching brief at Lydd Quarry. Ditches relating to a medieval field system were found across the various areas investigated. In 1995 South Eastern Archaeological Services carried out a watching brief and a subsequent excavation at Lydd Quarry on Areas A, B and C (later Lydd 1). A series of medieval ditches were found. The earliest phase of activity relates to initial drainage efforts dating to the 12th century. This appeared to have made use of existing channels supplemented by further ditch digging to drain the area. These were succeeded by a more regular system of ditches dug in the 13th century. This system consisted of straight ditches arranged to form square or rectangular enclosures with an associated trackway. They appear to have continued in use until as late the 15th or early 16th century when they were infilled. A number of other ditches, pits and post holes or stakeholes were found. Possible evidence of occupation in the area was found in the form of a pit with shell and charcoal, suggesting domestic refuse disposal. A dog burial was found in one ditch, and a large number of animal bones were also collected from the various pits and ditches. These included cow, sheep/goat, pig, horse, cat, dog and a rabbit bone. In 1995 a watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on topsoil stripping for gravel extraction at Lydd 3, Lydd Quarry found medieval ditches. An excavation in 1996 found these formed four discrete systems and a trackway. One system consisted of an irregular arrangement of narrow ditches along with a soakaway. Pottery dating to the 13th century and large quantities of fish bone were found in these features. The function of this system was not clear. Another system consisted of narrow parallel interrupted ditches, though these contained 14th century pottery, it is thought that they might be of later origin, perhaps even 18th century. Elements of the rectilinear field system found on previous stages of the Lydd Quarry excavations were found crossing the area, including the trackway. A shallow depression may have represented a floor. It had a brick-built hearth associated with a charcoal rich layer, with pottery of the 14th to 15th centuries. Pits and post holes were also found associated with this feature. There was a group of four post holes to the north of the hearth, perhaps indicating another structure. A third building was found, evidenced by a gravel spread, c. 5.5m x 6.5m across. This had a number of pits and post holes suggesting either a two-room structure or a smaller building with a number of smaller structures grouped around it. This again dated to the 14th to 15th centuries. Well-preserved waterlogged wooden features were found in two areas. One was an oak plank					

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		possibly used as shuttering to stabilise a pit dug into gravel. It is possible that this was an open well. Fragments of a lathe-turned wooden bowl were found. The second group of preserved wooden elements was also possibly from a well; stakes and planks lining a pit. Part of a leather shoe was found in this feature, and it had been filled in the 15th century. In 1996 the fourth area of Lydd Quarry was investigated by Archaeology South-East. A combination of watching briefs and excavations found traces of medieval occupation and a field system. A shallow sub-rectangular depression may represent the floor of a small medieval structure. Ditches relating to the field system found crossing the area were also observed, along with the trackway found during earlier stages of the Lydd Quarry excavations. In 1996 a watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on topsoil stripping for gravel extraction at Lydd 5 and 6, Lydd Quarry found an extensive medieval and post-medieval rectilinear ditch system. It was filled in in the late 17th to early 18th century. A clay-lined pit with the lower section of a barrel was found in situ in the western part of Lydd 6, north of Area B. The barrel was well-preserved. The fill contained the remains of a wooden bowl, leather shoe fragments and late 15th to 16th century pottery. The contents suggest it may have been a cess pit. A pit c.1m square contained remains of timber lining. It appears to have had reeds growing within it before being backfilled in the late 16th to 17th century. It may have been a well. In 1997 the fifth and sixth areas of Lydd Quarry were investigated by Archaeology South-East. A combination of watching briefs and excavations found traces of medieval occupation and a field system. Area A was excavated and found to contain a probably late 12th to early 13th century ditch system with associated pits. The pits and ditches contained a large quantity of domestic waste, including sea shells such as cockle, probably associated with settlement in the immediate vicinity. A number of post holes were also found but no clear function could be determined for these features. In 1997 the fifth and sixth areas of Lydd Quarry were investigated by Archaeology South-East. A combination of watching briefs and excavations found traces of post medieval occupation and a field system. Area B was excavated and found to contain late 15th to early 18th century activity evidenced by pits, ditches and post holes with deposits of domestic rubbish. Beside a possible fence line there were possible traces of structures in this area, though of no clear form. In 1998 a watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on topsoil stripping for gravel extraction at Lydd 9, Lydd Quarry found a few ditches of medieval date. They did not contain much pottery and so are not thought to have been associated with occupation in the area. They are therefore more likely to relate to a field system known to have covered the quarry area. The pottery dated from the 13th to 15th centuries. A possible enclosure was found in the northwest of the site, and the ditches of this feature produced a significant quantity of 14th century pottery. A watching brief carried out in 2006 at the site of Lydd Quarry (phase 16) discovered two parallel ditches, possibly a medieval or post medieval trackway. There were also some ditches that may be a continuation of the					

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		medieval and post medieval field system seen elsewhere at Lydd Quarry. During the Lydd 17 watching brief, possible medieval/post-medieval remains found comprised two pairs of parallel ditches probably delineating trackways/droveways and further elements of the extensive field systems previously recorded.					
MKE78564	Bronze Age hearths and flints, Lydd Quarry	In 1997 a watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on topsoil stripping for gravel extraction at Lydd 8, Lydd Quarry found a spread of Bronze Age features and flints was along a shingle ridge. A hearth, consisting of a sub-rectangular spread of fire-cracked flint pebbles, was found with a few pieces of worked flint in the immediate area. A similar semi-circular spread was found 6m to the south-west, it was also associated with worked flints. Two further spreads perhaps also represent hearths in the area. Activity appeared to be focused along the shingle ridge.	602836	120432	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78572	Probable Bronze Age flints, Lydd Quarry	In 1998 a watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on topsoil stripping for gravel extraction at Lydd 9, Lydd Quarry found a scatter of worked beach pebble flints across the surface of what was probably a gravel outcrop. They are likely to be of Bronze Age date.	602526	120315	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78574	Remains of two whales, Lydd Quarry	In 1998 a watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on topsoil stripping for gravel extraction at Lydd 9, Lydd Quarry found the remains of two whales. The first was found as a collection of apparently un butchered whale bone probably from a single individual within the silt of a former channel. The second set of whale remains consisted of extensively butchered remains from the surface of a shingle beach on the edge of the former channel. The remains had been somewhat disturbed by natural processes within the channel before and during its silting.	602673	120332	Iron Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78577	Bronze Age flints, Lydd Quarry	In 1998 a watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on topsoil stripping for gravel extraction at Lydd 10, Lydd Quarry found seven pieces of worked flint from the surface of a shingle bank. The flints included one core. They are probably of Bronze Age date.	602693	120173	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78581	Bronze Age flints and pottery, Lydd 11, Lydd Quarry	In 1999 Archaeology South-East carried out a watching brief and excavated features found during this at Lydd 11, Lydd Quarry. Eleven pieces of worked flint and a sherd of Bronze Age pottery were found on the surface of a shingle ridge.	602201	120507	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78582	Bronze Age flints, Lydd Quarry	In 2000 Archaeology South-East carried out a watching brief and excavated features found during this at Lydd 11, Lydd Quarry. 53 flints were found on the surface of a shingle ridge. There were seven beach pebble cores, a probably utilised flake and eight retouched pieces. They are all probably of Bronze Age date.	602327	120181	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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MKE78583	Bronze Age flints, Lydd 12, Lydd Quarry	In c.2000 Archaeology South-East carried out a watching brief and excavated features found during this at Lydd 12, Lydd Quarry. A large scatter of worked flint was recovered from the surface of a shingle bank, all probable Bronze Age date. In total there were 196 pieces.	602240	119834	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78584	Bronze Age hearths and flints, Lydd 13, Lydd Quarry	In c.2000-4 Archaeology South-East carried out a watching brief and excavated features found during this at Lydd 13, Lydd Quarry. Two probable hearths and a small scatter of worked flint were found on the surface of a shingle bank, all are likely to be of Bronze Age date.	602306	120059	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78585	Bronze Age features, Lydd 13, Lydd Quarry	In c.2000-4 Archaeology South-East carried out a watching brief and excavated features found during this at Lydd 13, Lydd Quarry. A curving gully or ditch and a nearby pit or post hole possibly date to the Bronze Age. A core was found in the gully or ditch.	602493	120025	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78586	Bronze Age flints, Lydd 15, Lydd Quarry	In c.2004 Archaeology South-East carried out a watching brief and excavated features found during this at Lydd 15, Lydd Quarry. A small scatter of worked flint and burnt flints were recovered from the surface of a shingle bank, all probable Bronze Age date.	601991	119847	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78587	Roman pit, Lydd Quarry	In c.2000 Archaeology South-East carried out a watching brief and excavated features found during this at Lydd 12, Lydd Quarry. A shallow pit that contained mid-3rd century pottery was found in Area A.	602349	119946	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78588	Roman ditches and creeks, Lydd Quarry	In c.2000 Archaeology South-East carried out a watching brief and excavated features found during this at Lydd 12, Lydd Quarry. Ditches and possibly natural creeks with Roman pottery within their fills were found. A significant quantity of cut whale bone was found in one creek, but it is not clear if the animal had been butchered or the bone just worked.	602449	119976	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78589	Late Iron Age/early Roman saltworking, Lydd Quarry	A watching brief carried out in 2006 at the site of Lydd Quarry (16) discovered spreads of briquetage dating to the Late Iron Age and a small spread of Roman pottery.	601953	120497	Iron Age - Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE78625	Cropmarks of three ring ditches to the South of Dengemarsh Farm	Three ring ditches are visible as cropmarks in 1999 to the South of Dengemarsh Farm. Two are c 15m in diameter and the smaller one is c 7m. They consist of singular circular ditches with no interruption.	605189	118408	Unknown - Prehistoric	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown

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MKE78631	Second World War Hurricane crash site, Old Romney		603500	123700	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset and Protected Military Remain	Medium
MKE80037	Roman copper alloy coin		604400	121500	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE80038	Roman copper alloy coin		604400	121500	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE80039	Roman copper alloy coin		604400	121500	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE80380	Cropmark of a ring ditch to the north of Lydd	A small ring ditch visible as a cropmark in Google Earth image 2008 to the north of Lydd. It is 7m across and consists of a single circular ditch with no interruption.	603977	121295	Unknown - Prehistoric	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown
MKE8344	Greatstone on Sea halt	Greatstone on Sea halt on the Romney Hythe and Dymchurch railway. Station on the Romney Hythe and Dymchurch Railway, built 1929. Station also known as Greatstone Dunes Station	607900	123010	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE8373	Site of Lydd Town station	Site of Lydd Town station. Description from record TR 02 SE 24: TR 056215. A country station on the Appledore - Dungeness line is still complete with its buildings, platforms, goods yard and passing loop, but the tracks in the yard have been lifted. Site of railway station on the Lydd Railway between Appledore and Dungeness, opened to passengers in 1881 and closed in 1971.	604985	121526	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE8756	Diver AA Battery	57 Brigade 8x7.3 inch battery, no. R10, ID by CBA.	602100	119500	Modern	Non-designated	Medium

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						heritage asset	
MKE8757	Diver AA battery	57 Brigade 8x7.3 inch battery, no. R11, ID by CBA.	602900	120900	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE8760	Diver AA battery	57 Brigade 8x7.3 inch battery, no. R12, ID by CBA.	604900	119800	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88133	Sheepfold east of Barnfleet House	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished.	599061	122474	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88134	Little Cheyne Court	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on two sides. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	598265	121954	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88135	Rabbiting Farm	Type: Dispersed cluster. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	598909	121371	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88136	Lower Agney	Type: Regular courtyard L-plan with detached house and other detached elements. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%) Notes: House lost	599653	121455	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88140	Little Scotney	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)	601013	121500	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88141	Scott's Marsh House	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side. Farmhouse detached side on to yard. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	600561	122985	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

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MKE88176	Sheepfold south west of Midley House	Type: Single. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	601116	123496	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88177	Newland	Type: Dispersed cluster. Isolated position. Only the farmhouse remains	601489	122216	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88178	Scotney	Type: Regular courtyard multi-yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Only the farmhouse remains	601397	120124	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88179	Scotney Court	Type: Dispersed cluster. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. 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. Notes: One large building + several small structures	601585	119851	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88180	Sheepfold west of Tor Wall	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	601873	121523	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88181	Sheepfold north west of Horses Bones Farm	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	602320	122474	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88182	Outfarm south south east of Wheelsgate	Type: Single. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	602588	123670	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88183	Wheelsgate	Type: Regular courtyard multi-yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. 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	602315	124136	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88217	Outfarm on Swamp Road	Type: Single. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	603538	123789	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE88218	Outfarm on Swamp Road	Type: Single. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	603605	123781	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88219	Sheepfold south east of Midley Church ruins	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	603362	123084	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88220	Westbrook Farm (Westbroke)	Type: Regular courtyard multi-yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Only the farmhouse remains. New sheds: Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them	603659	122455	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88221	Horsebones Farm	Type: Dispersed cluster. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Farmstead survives but has been completely altered. New sheds: Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them. Notes: House + 1 large building with small additions and 1 small, detached building	603188	122061	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88222	Outfarm north north west of Dering Farm	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	603277	121254	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88223	Dering Farm	Type: Regular courtyard L with working agricultural buildings on four sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Only the farmhouse remains	603461	120974	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88224	Pigwell Farm	Type: Dispersed cluster. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)	603165	120419	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88225	Tourney Hall	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on two sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)	603539	120459	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE88226	Holme View Farm	Type: Dispersed cluster. Isolated position. Only the farmhouse remains	604240	120159	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88227	Yard north west of Vine Cottage	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmhouse detached in central position. Farmstead completely demolished	603961	120850	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE88228	Rose Farm	Type: Loose courtyard L with additional detached elements. Farmhouse detached in central position. Located within a village. Only the farmhouse remains	604460	121006	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88229	Sheepfold north of Lydd	Type: Single. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	604488	121534	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88230	Westbroke	Type: Regular courtyard L with working agricultural buildings on three sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)	603990	121788	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88231	Birdskitchen	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)	604403	122301	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88232	Outfarm north north east of Swan Farm	Type: Single. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	603970	123892	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88233	Outfarm north north east of Swan Farm	Type: Single with working agricultural buildings on two sides. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	604068	123848	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE88234	Sheepfold south east of Old Romney	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	603657	124574	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88235	Sheepfold south east of Old Romney	Type: Single. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	604075	124742	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88264	Caldecot	Type: Loose courtyard L with working agricultural buildings on three sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Farmstead survives but has been completely altered	605045	124047	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88265	Sheepfold north east of Prospect Cottage	Type: Single. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	605046	123280	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88266	Prospect Cottage	Type: Dispersed cluster. Isolated position. Farmstead survives but has been completely altered	604703	122891	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88267	Outfarm adjacent to Footway Farm	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	605357	122530	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88268	Outfarm south east of Prospect Cottage	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on two sides. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	604845	122618	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88269	Whitehall	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side.: Farmhouse attached to agricultural range. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	604733	122108	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88271	Outfarm adjacent to Lydd	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	604504	121246	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE88272	Outfarm north west of Dengemarsh Farm	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	605292	119341	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88273	Dengemarsh Farm	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished. Notes: Gin house	605727	118961	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88274	Harts Farm	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Only the farmhouse remains	604900	118630	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88275	Dengemarsh Farm (Dengemarsh Court)	Type: Regular courtyard L-plan with detached house and other detached elements. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). New sheds: Large modern sheds built beside the historic farmstead; the farmstead could still be in use	605146	118545	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88276	Outfarm east of Dengemarsh Farm	Type: Regular courtyard multi-yard. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished. Notes: Gin house	605341	118549	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88277	Manor Farm (Brickwall)	Type: Regular courtyard multi-yard. Farmhouse attached to agricultural range.: Isolated position. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)	604996	118355	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88278	Outfarm east south east of Manor Farm	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	605799	118275	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88279	Boulderwall	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position.: Only the farmhouse remains	606226	119618	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE88280	Sheepfold	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on two sides. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	605670	122335	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88281	Belgar	Type: Dispersed cluster. Isolated position.: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)	605884	122824	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88282	Bendle Bell Farm	Type: Dispersed cluster. Isolated position. Only the farmhouse remains	605876	123738	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88283	Sheepfold west of Bendle Bell Farm	Type: Single. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	605540	123699	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88284	Outfarm south west of New Romney	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on four sides. Isolated position. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)	605903	124463	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88285	Martin House	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)	606171	124598	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88309	Outfarm on Church Lane	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	606775	124457	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88310	Sheepfold south of New Romney	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	606476	124262	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88311	Sheepfold on Romney Salts	Type: Single. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	606461	123468	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE88312	Northlade	Type: Regular courtyard multi-yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Farmstead survives but has been completely altered	606667	122199	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88313	Sheepfold north north west of Northdale	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	606561	121912	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88314	Fox's Farm	Type: L-plan with attached house. Farmhouse attached to agricultural range. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	606355	119745	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88315	Outfarm adjacent to Queens Road	Type: Single. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	607512	124597	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88703	Westbrook Farm	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmhouse detached in central position. Isolated position. Only the farmhouse remains	604079	121998	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88704	Outfarm south east of Westbrook Farm	Type: Single. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	603831	122327	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE88725	Outfarm north of Manor Farm	Type: Single. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	605020	118402	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE89063	Outfarm at Hammond's Corner	Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on two sides. Isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished	605182	124617	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE89490	Medieval pits, Church Road, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. A series of 21 pits and post holes overlain by the earliest layers of probable medieval road were found. Little in the way of dating material was recovered but the features are likely to have dated between AD 1175 and 1400.	606174	124579	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89492	Medieval courtyards, Church Road, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. A series of metalised courtyard surfaces and substantial quantities of redeposited burnt clay. The burnt material may have come from kiln linings and suggests industrial activity in the area. A possible backfilled pond was also found.	606407	124656	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89496	Medieval road, Church Road, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. Layers of road metalling, the earliest of which is probably medieval in date. A substantial 'storm deposit' was also recorded.	606496	124752	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89498	Medieval floors, Church Road, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. A scorched clay floor was found below a standing wall. The wall cut several metalised surfaces, possibly courtyards. A sequence of floors were found against the wall. This suggests that a substantial building once occupied the site, at least partially within the line of the current road.	606521	124778	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89499	Medieval timbers, possibly part of a quay or harbour, Tookey Road, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. A total of 31 upright timbers were found c. 1.6-7m below current ground level. They could relate to a medieval harbour or quay.	606568	124611	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89500	Medieval buildings, Lion's Road, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. Remains of two buildings dating to the 13th and 14th century were found.	606298	124681	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89501	Medieval wall and floors, St Lawrence Court, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. A substantial wall abutted by a shallow sequence of clay floors.	606346	124723	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89502	Medieval floors, Mascall Court, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. A sequence of clay floors, occupation deposits, walls and robber cuts were found.	606382	124737	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE89504	Medieval floors, Tritton Lane, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. A sequence of clay floors probably from one building of 14th or 15th century date was found. The floors appeared to relate to one structure and had simply been relaid on as many as five occasions. The building was presumably demolished in the post medieval period when Tritton Lane was created.	606580	124848	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89505	Medieval floor, Lydd Road, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. Deposits and a floor, possibly relating to beach-side structure, were found. Pottery dating to between AD 1175 and 1400 was found. Note: location could be incorrect.	605944	124696	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89509	Medieval buildings, Lydd Road, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. Between four and six buildings dating from the late 12th to early 13th century with pits to the rear of them were found in Lydd Road. The buildings were probably demolished when Lydd Road was created as an extension to the High Street. The first building appears to have been short-lived. Pottery from this structure dated to between AD 1225 and 1400. Buildings 2, 3 and 4 had successive layers of levelling, clay floors and trampled occupation material. The final structure was of similar complexity. This building was apparently identified in an earlier phase of work in 2004. Pottery suggests that the height of occupation was between AD 1250 and 1325. The buildings were sealed below layers of later road metalling.	606244	124686	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89512	Medieval wall, 1 Malthouse Cottage, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. A substantial medieval wall footing extending across the road, with a stub projecting from No. 1 Malthouse Cottages. It is probably part of the hospital, though it is unclear if it was part of a structure or a boundary wall. A possible courtyard was located on the east side of the wall.	606206	124742	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89513	Medieval floors, Dymchurch Road, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. Three sequences of floors of medieval date were found at the junction of West Street and Sussex Road. These may be associated with remains found in the area to the northwest. These features were found in the middle of the current road, suggesting that if there had been a medieval predecessor to Sussex Road, it was on a different alignment or much narrower.	606202	124802	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89517	Medieval ditches, Priory Close, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. A series of substantial ditches related to drainage of the area were found. They were probably backfilled in the 1950s but may have originated in the medieval period.	605824	124917	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE89518	Medieval industrial activity, Spitalfield Lane, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. Shallow pits and layers relating to possible industrial activity were found. Pottery dated to between AD 1175 and 1300.	606083	124922	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89520	Second World War roadblock, Spitalfield Lane, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. Four concrete blocks were found set into the ground with girders originally set into the blocks. The girders had been cut off level with the blocks upper surfaces. The blocks were arranged in a chequerboard pattern across the road, c.1m apart.	606127	124888	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89522	Medieval pits, North Street, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. Several large pits were found, sealed below levelling and demolition deposits.	606282	124775	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89524	Medieval floors, North Street, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. A shallow sequence of scorched clay floors was found. This suggests that the original alignment of the road was slightly different from the modern.	606263	124799	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89529	Medieval floors and a wall, North Street, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. A ragstone wall and four associated clay floors were found.	606299	124821	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89530	Medieval walls and floors, St John's Priory, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. Two substantial ragstone walls with potential floor layers were found to the rear of 27, 29 and 31 High Street. A demolition deposit sealed the site. It is thought that these remains formed part of the Priory of St John.	606401	124833	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89531	Demolition spread, north of Ashley House, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. A substantial spread of demolition material was found, from an apparently late medieval or early post-medieval building. Two walls and a floor were also found.	606239	125055	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89537	Possible medieval road, Stone Bridge, New Romney	Between 2005 and 2007 Canterbury Archaeological trust carried out a watching brief. A raised road was found comprising metallised surfaces overlying a substantial build-up of re-deposited clays. Below the clays, there was a wooden revetment running down the centre of the road. At least four planks high, the revetment was placed against the clay bank with external driven posts holding them in place.	606017	125154	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE89552	Medieval occupation, Church Road, New Romney	In 2004 an evaluation and in 2005 an excavation following a watching brief were carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust. The evaluation found a possible trackway, disturbed footings of a stone wall with an associated floor surface, post holes, stake holes and a large pit containing a disturbed daub surface. This was interpreted as evidence of a small fishing settlement. Pottery recovered dated from the 12th to 14th centuries. The excavation slightly to the south found several metal surfaces, clay floors, occupation deposits, post holes, stake holes and a series of large pits. This was interpreted as indicating the presence of a large building or buildings within the area. Pottery recovered suggested the activity for focused on the 12th to 14th centuries though material from the 15th and 16th centuries were also found, perhaps indicating that it continued into the late medieval period.	606029	124580	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE89553	Medieval ditches and pit, Church Road, New Romney	In 2005 an excavation following a watching brief were carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust. A series of three parallel ditches were found. They were probably intended to drain the area or prevent it being inundated during heavy rains or high tides. They appear to have silted up due to storm deposits. A number of pits were also found. Material recovered from within the features dated to the 12th to 14th centuries.	Various	Various	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE90403	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf110C-4		603410	120949	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset and Protected Military Remains	Medium
MKE91231	Cropmark of a ring ditch, to the north-west of Hawthorn Cottages	A ring ditch visible as a cropmark on the Google Earth images of 2013 and 2018 to the north-west of Hawthorn Cottages. It is 21 m across and consists of a single circular ditch with some interruption.	602408	122893	Unknown - Prehistoric	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown
MKE91232	Cropmark of a double ring ditch, to the north of Newland Bungalow	A double ring ditch visible as a cropmark on the Google Earth images of 2013 and 2018 to the north of Newland Bungalow. The outer circular ditch is 21m across and the inner circular ditch is 7m across. Neither ditch has any interruption.	602359	122674	Unknown - Prehistoric	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown
MKE9446	Lydd	Lydd is mentioned in 1154-1158 by a Charter of Henry II extending the privileges of the Cinque Ports to the archbishops' men of Lydd and Dengemarsh.	604200	120800	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE96615	Silver coin		603200	120430	Iron Age - Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96616	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96617	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96618	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96619	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96620	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96621	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96622	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96623	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE96624	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96625	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96626	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96627	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96628	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96629	Roman Ceramic vessel		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96630	Roman Ceramic vessel		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96631	Roman Ceramic vessel		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE96632	Roman Ceramic vessel		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96633	Roman Ceramic vessel		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96634	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96635	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96636	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96637	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96638	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96639	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96640	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE96641	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96642	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96643	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96644	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96645	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96646	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96647	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96648	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE96649	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96650	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96651	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96652	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96653	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96654	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96655	Roman Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96679	Copper alloy harness mount		603200	120430	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96680	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE96681	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96682	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96683	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96684	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96685	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96686	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96687	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96688	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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MKE96689	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96690	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96691	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96692	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96693	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96694	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96695	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96696	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96697	Copper alloy coin		603200	120430	Roman	Non-designated	Negligible

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						heritage asset	
MKE96698	Medieval Copper alloy jetton		604380	122630	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96701	Copper alloy seal matrix		603300	120500	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96702	Copper alloy nail cleaner		603300	120500	Roman	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96703	Copper alloy mount		603300	120500	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96704	Lead seal matrix		603300	120500	Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96705	Post Medieval Copper alloy hooked tag		603300	120500	Post Medieval	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96706	Copper alloy animal bell		603300	120500	Unknown	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96707	Copper alloy hooked tag		603200	120500	Unknown	Non- designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE96708	Copper alloy strap fitting		603200	120500	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96777	Silver coin		601300	119900	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96778	Silver coin		604790	118960	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96779	Silver coin		601300	119900	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96780	Silver coin		601300	119900	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96781	Silver coin		601300	119900	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96782	Silver coin		601300	119900	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96783	Silver coin		601300	119900	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96784	Silver coin		604690	119120	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE96785	Silver coin		601300	119900	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96786	Silver coin		601300	119900	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96787	Copper alloy buckle		605110	118400	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96788	Medieval Copper alloy vessel		605130	118350	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96789	Lead Alloy unidentified object		605000	119400	Unknown	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96790	Copper alloy buckle		604800	118800	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96791	Copper alloy buckle		604800	118800	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96792	Copper alloy buckle		604800	118800	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MKE96793	Copper alloy buckle		604800	118800	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96794	Copper alloy buckle		604800	118800	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96795	Copper alloy buckle		604800	118800	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96796	Lead Alloy ampulla		604570	119510	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96797	Lead Alloy seal matrix		604770	118950	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96798	Lead Alloy medal		604810	119010	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96799	Copper alloy strap fitting		604850	118820	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96800	Medieval Copper alloy thimble		604850	118820	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE96810	Silver brooch		605100	123500	Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
MKE96817	Silver dress fastener (dress)		604555	119227	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MKE97509	Modern Brick Kiln, Lydd Ranges	A Wessex Archaeology Baseline Assessment noted the presence of a modern brick kiln at these coordinates, unrecorded in the HER.	603402	119400	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE97513	Windmill (Site of), Lydd Camp, Lydd	A Wessex Archaeology baseline assessment of the Cinque Ports Training Area in 2001 recorded the site of a modern windmill.	603501	120002	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE97514	Unnamed, Undescribed Military feature, Lydd ranges	A Wessex Archaeology baseline assessment of the area noted the presence of this 'military' feature but did not describe its nature or possible function. It is previously unrecorded in the HER.			Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE98510	Lydd Camp, 19th century to the present day	A military camp has existed at Lydd since the 19th century. Later it was augmented with a firing range that extended south from the town to the sea. The high explosive Lyddite, much used during the Boer and First World War was developed here. This is a skeleton record and will be enhanced when more information becomes available.	603590	120250	Post Medieval to Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MKE98628	Second World War emplacement, ditch and pits, Lydd Quarry 18A North	A continuing watching brief maintained during topsoil stripping and groundworks in advance of gravel extraction at Brett's Lydd Quarry (area 18) from 2008-2010, has revealed remains from five broad periods: prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern (WWII). The work was composed of "the careful stripping of topsoil under archaeological supervision to the surface of underlying gravel or clay followed by the mapping and investigation of any significant archaeological remains encountered. "Area 18A (North):"Three small pits in the north-west of the area ([6], [8] and [10]) produced a range of mid-20th-century material, including .303 cartridge cases and spent bullets (live rounds had apparently been put into a fire). These features were probably associated with searchlight and gun batteries said to have been located in the area (Simon Ashworth pers comm.). Italian POWs were used on nearby farms, including Scotney Court, as agricultural workers, and the features may have been associated with a guard hut or prisoner accommodation. "Feature [36] probably represented the site of a WWII searchlight or gun battery; live .303 and 50 cal rounds were recovered from the upper	Various	Various	Medieval and Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		fill of ditch [14] just to the south. Ditches [42] and [44] were flanking ditches defining the possible continuation of a probably med/post med trackway recorded in previous work."					
MKE98630	Roman salt working and associated middens, Lydd Quarry 18B	The work comprised a series of 9 continuous watching briefs during successive phases of topsoil stripping and subsoil removal prior to gravel extraction in an area to the west of and contiguous with Lydd 17.18B:"Roman remains included three large artefact-rich spreads perhaps representing buried soil and/or dispersed middens, approximately thirty discrete features (pits and post-holes) and several short gullies. Finds of briquetage suggested that many of the Roman features were probably associated with salt-working." (1)"Three extensive spreads ([108], [110] and [111]) of Roman material, predominantly pottery dating from between AD40-160 but also including bone, lead fishing weights and coins, lay on the eastern edge of the site. Spreads [110] and [108] lay on the surface of the shingle with no associated features and perhaps represented the sites of middens. Spread [111] was associated with a number of very truncated features including small pits, shallow depressions and gullies." (1)"Container briquetage was recovered from one context, ditch fill [81]. The fragments are possibly the remains of a single, thin-walled vessel. No information on the shape of vessel(s) could be elucidated due to the lack of diagnostic rim or base sherds." (1)"Supports recovered consist of two main forms; pedestals and props" (1)"Three biconical lead weights, RFs <1>, <2> and <11> are likely to have functioned as hook and line fishing sinkers or perhaps plumb bobs. These were found in Roman (Period 2) layers [110] and [111] and, although not closely dateable are consistent with a Roman date." (1)"A total of 28 rolled lead net sinkers were recovered from five separate contexts, the largest group of 17 from Roman (Period 2) layer [111]." (1)"Roman (Period 2) layers [110] and [111] contained several lead waste pieces including cut sheet pieces and a possible token flan." (1)"A moderate sized assemblage of 914 sherds, weighing 11.01kg (8.4 EVE; 856 ENV) was recovered during this phase of work at Lydd. Most of this total was found in contemporary Period 2 features. It is likely that most of the material was produced in the late 1st to early 2nd century AD, although much of the assemblage derives from two occupation layers probably deposited slightly later (c.mid to late 2nd century)." (1)"Around two thirds of the assemblage is grog-tempered€ These fabrics are overwhelmingly associated with simple necked jar forms." (1)"Also of note in terms of regionally traded wares, are a small group of fine fabrics originating in the North Kent/Thameside industry, together making up c. 5% of the assemblage. This includes Upchurch fine reduced ware, associated with a poppyhead beaker and a tall flask like form (2R), as well North Kent fine grey and oxidised fabrics, associated with fine necked beaker/jar forms and samian derived bowls and dishes. A single sherd of North Kent shelly storage jar fabric was also recorded. Samian ware is also present in relatively high proportions in comparison to most rural settlements" (1)"Four 1st-2nd century coins were recovered from Roman (Period 2) layers [110] and [190]. All are highly corroded and	Various	Various	Roman	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		illegible. RFs <13> and <44> are Ases or Dupoduii. RFs <14> and <15> are Sesterti. RF <15> has been tentatively attributed to Antoninus Pius, AD138-92, based on the x-radiograph. This date range would be in keeping with the dating of the pottery from this layer."					
MKE98631	6 scatters of ?Bronze Age worked flint, Lydd Quarry 18c	The work comprised a series of 9 continuous watching briefs during successive phases of topsoil stripping and subsoil removal prior to gravel extraction in an area to the west of and contiguous with Lydd 17.18C:Four scatters of worked flint ([313], [314], [315] and [317]), perhaps dating to the Bronze Age were recorded on the surface of the gravel, totalling 33 pieces of struck flint (weighing 1343g). The flint assemblage consists principally of unretouched pieces or retouched material which is not closely datable. Nonetheless, based on technological grounds, the flintwork forms a relatively coherent assemblage suggesting human activities from at least the Middle Bronze Age, with the possibility that manufacture of flint continued into the Iron Age.	Various	Various	Bronze Age	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible
MWX44099	Great Stone Coastguard Station	Great Stone Coastguard Station is visible on Epoch 1 (1877) of the historic 1:2500 Ordnance Survey mapping [1], located around 1km inland between Littlestone-on-Sea and Greatstone-on-Sea. It is no longer visible on Epoch 2 (1899) [2], where the New Romney Branch railway line (NMR MON ID 462811) is visible running close to the location of the coastguard station. The extent of the station and associated structures was given a monument polygon during historic mapping enhancement as part of Phase 1 of the South East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey.	607108	123546	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MWX44100	Rifle Range, Greatstone-on-Sea	A rifle range is visible on Epoch 2 (1899) of historic 1:2500 Ordnance Survey mapping [1], located at Greatstone-on-Sea. The range extends in a NE-SW direction for 800 yards, with targets at its eastern extent. The range is no longer visible on Epoch 3 (1908) [2]. The extent of the site was given a monument polygon during historic mapping enhancement as part of Phase 1 of the South East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey.	607688	122877	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MWX51296	Second World War Armoured Fighting Vehicle (AVF) firing range, Lydd Ranges	This large complex is centred at TR 0556 1738 and extends across an area measuring approximately 1.4km east to west and 930m north to south. It is situated just to the west of the Dengemarsh Gut Shafts and Coastguard Lookout, on the coastal shingle characteristic of the area. Tanks would have driven around a triangular track at the north of the site (centred at TR 0554 1776) while firing at moving targets on a system of tracks to the south. A smaller circular tank track lies to the east of the main triangular circuit (TR 0595 1754). The system of tracks for the moving targets forms a complicated zig-zag arrangement in plan view. Narrow tracks or rails are just visible on the vertical aerial photographs of 1946, flanked on either side by banked-up shingle. At the north-western edge of the site, the complex of zig-zag tracks converges to form a single track (TR 0495 1786) which leads north-westwards; presumably to link-up with the adjacent firing range (Monument Number 1539764). Ten blockhouses adjacent to various points of the	Various	Various	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		trackway may have housed equipment which controlled the moving targets. These structures were protected by substantial banks of shingle over the top of them. To the south of the zig-zag arrangement of tracks, a mass of bomb craters is visible on the vertical aerial photographs of 1946. These were presumably formed by artillery fire that overshot the targets. Shots that went further still would have fallen into the sea; which probably explains the choice of this location for a firing range. Four sub-circular mounds with central depressions are visible on vertical aerial photographs as earthworks within the triangular tank track on the northern edge of the site (TR 0543 1780). These may have formed part of the firing range or may alternatively have been an anti-aircraft gun emplacement or battery site. Later vertical aerial photographs of 1973 show additional structures within the triangular tank track. These comprise three substantial shingle-covered bunkers or blockhouses, with an adjacent building (TR 0545 1777). The addition of these structures, along with an extremely dense cluster of bomb craters on the western edge of the range (TR 0500 1737) suggests continued use of this site as a training facility beyond the end of the Second World War. None of the structures of this firing range were visible on aerial photographs of 1941 but had appeared by the time of the next available vertical aerial photographs of 1946. As mentioned above, additional features were visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1973. By the time of the latest available vertical aerial photographs of 2007, the tracks for the moving targets are no longer visible, although all the earthworks of the trackways and blockhouses can still be seen. Both the circular and triangular tank tracks are recorded on the modern OS map, but have been included in the NMP transcription so as to present a coherent overview of this Armoured Fighting Vehicle firing range					
MWX51350	Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery, Lydd Ranges	Site of a Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at Lydd Ranges. This was armed with twelve 40mm guns and was manned by 305 Battery of 98 Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment when deployed on 2nd August 1944. It formed part of the Rye Section of 57 Anti-Aircraft Brigade Light Anti-Aircraft Artillery. This area was surveyed as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project. No sign of the battery was visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1941 or 1946. Due to the mobile and temporary nature of these battery sites, they are only likely to be visible on aerial photographs if they were photographed while the battery was extant. Unfortunately, no aerial photographs exist from 1944, when the battery is thought to have been in place.	604900	117700	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MWX51447	Possible post-medieval stack stands	The group of possible stack stands is centred at TR 0737 2352 and extends across an area measuring approximately 286m south-east to north-west, and a maximum of 53m south-west to north-east. They consist of perfectly circular mounds, and range in size from three to seven metres in diameter. The interpretation as stack stands is only a suggestion, and other explanations may be possible. By the time of the next available aerial photograph of 1959, the mounds appear to have been levelled and are not visible	607363	123538	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		even in cropmark form. They are very similar in both size and appearance to another group of possible stack stands located approximately 570m to the south-east (Monument Number 1533859)					
MWX51450	Possible Second World War bomb craters	A group of ten possible Second World War bomb craters is visible on aerial photographs as earthworks to the west of the junction between Adie Road and Meeham Road, New Romney. These features were mapped from aerial photographs as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project. The possible bomb craters are centred at TR 0797 2363 and are visible scattered across an area measuring approximately 127m east to west, and 37m north to south. They are visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1946 and 1959 as extant earthworks. By the time of the aerial photographs of 2007, they are no longer visible in any form	607986	123621	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MWX51457	possible Second World War bomb craters	The linear group of bomb craters is centred at TR 0767 2311 and extends across an area measuring approximately 270m south-east to north-west and a maximum of 25m south-west to north-east. The long axis of the group is parallel to the Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Railway, which lies approximately 92m to the north-east (Monument Number 1357333). It is possible that that railway was the intended target of the bombing raid. A single outlying bomb crater is visible at TR 0784 2303, adjacent to the railway. The craters all measure approximately four metres in diameter, and they all have a narrow-banked rim around the edge. It is thought this may be a result of the loose shingle characteristic of the ground in this area, which would have been upcast by the explosion. By the time of the next available vertical aerial photograph of 1959, no sign of these bomb craters was visible, either in earthwork or cropmark form	607667	123120	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MWX51459	Second World War bomb crater	A large possible Second World War bomb crater is visible on aerial photographs of 1946 as an earthwork to the north-west of the sound mirrors at Denge (Monument Number 462809). This feature was mapped from aerial photographs as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project. The bomb crater is centred at TR 0703 2210, approximately 700m to the north-west of the sound mirror site (Monument Number 462809). The crater measures 19m in diameter and has a small, banked rim around the edge. It is thought this may be a result of the loose shingle characteristic of the ground in this area, which would have been upcast by the explosion. The bomb crater is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs of 1946. It is no longer visible, either as an earthwork or a cropmark on vertical aerial photographs of 2007	607037	122108	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MWX51471	Second World War anti invasion scaffolding, Greatstone-on-Sea	The anti-invasion scaffolding is centred at TR 0784 2158. It extends for a maximum of 1.1km from a point on the Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Railway (Monument Number 1357333) at TR 0821 2162, westwards and then north-westwards to TR 0718 2189. At the centre-point noted above, a branch of the scaffolding continues westwards towards the	607637	121652	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		sound mirrors at Denge (Monument Number 462809). By the time of the next available vertical aerial photograph of 1959; all the scaffolding had been removed					
MWX51485	Possible Second World War anti-aircraft gun emplacement	A possible Second World War anti-aircraft gun emplacement is visible on aerial photographs of 1946 as a banked earthwork to the west of the northern end of Dunes Road, New Romney. This feature was mapped from aerial photographs as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project. The possible gun emplacement is centred at TR 0719 2367, and measures approximately 18m in diameter. It consists of a perfectly circular banked ring surrounding a central hollow or depression. It is alternatively possible that this may have had an agricultural use, perhaps as a pond. This feature is no longer visible, either as an earthwork or a cropmark, on vertical aerial photographs of 2007	607197	123673	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MWX51492	Possible Second World War bomb crater, to the north-west of Adie Road, New Romney	A possible Second World War bomb crater is visible on aerial photographs of 1946 as an earthwork to the north-west of Adie Road, New Romney. This feature was mapped from aerial photographs as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project. The possible bomb crater is centred at TR 0778 2336, and measures approximately four metres in diameter. It has a narrow-banked rim around the edge of the perfectly circular crater. It is thought this may be a result of the loose shingle characteristic of the ground in this area, which would have been upcast by the explosion. By the time of the next available vertical aerial photograph of 1959, the bomb crater is no longer visible, and appears to have been filled in	607782	123369	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MWX51493	Possible Second World War bomb crater, to the north-west of Adie Road, New Romney	A possible Second World War bomb crater is visible on aerial photographs of 1946 as an earthwork to the north-west of Adie Road, New Romney. This feature was mapped from aerial photographs as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project. The possible bomb crater is centred at TR 0787 2353, and measures approximately four metres in diameter. It has a narrow-banked rim around the edge of the perfectly circular crater. It is thought this may be a result of the loose shingle characteristic of the ground in this area, which would have been upcast by the explosion. By the time of the next available vertical aerial photograph of 1959, the bomb crater is no longer visible, and appears to have been filled in	607873	123532	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MWX51499	Possible Second World War slit trench, New Romney	The possible slit trench is centred on the beach at TR 0829 2356 and extends across an area measuring approximately 50m south-west to north-east. It consists of a pair of parallel banks either side of a trench and measures a maximum of seven metres wide to the outer edges of the banks. It is visible as an earthwork on vertical aerial photographs of 1946. It occupies the site of a line of defensive barbed wire that was visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1942, but which had been removed prior to 1946 (Monument Number 1533960). By the time of the next available vertical aerial photograph of 1959; all traces of the trench had been removed	608299	123563	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MWX51551	HYTHE AND DYMCHURCH LIGHT RAILWAY	This sizeable defended locality is centred at TR 0808 2254, and extends across an area measuring approximately 250m east to west either side of the Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Railway (Monument Number 1357333); and 680m north to south between Seaview Road and the point where Dunes Road meets Coast Drive. The defences visible on the 1942 vertical aerial photographs include anti-tank cubes spanning the gaps between seafront houses; wavy lines of barbed wire behind the railway line; aprons of barbed wire either side of the railway which may have been covering minefields; an anti-aircraft battery of the Emergency Coastal Battery type (TR 0817 2254), and a possible weapons pit or gun emplacement on the beach (TR 0819 2233). Two small possible bomb craters are visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1946 (TR 0814 2235 and TR 0800 2237). The sites of these two craters have since been developed for housing. By the time of the next available vertical aerial photograph of 1959, the barbed wire, anti-tank cubes and coastal battery had all been removed. The site of the possible gun emplacement (TR 0819 2233) has since been developed for housing	608085	122478	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MWX51565	Four possible Second World War bomb craters are visible on aerial photographs of 1946	The four possible bomb craters are centred at TR 0787 2274 to the west of Merrit Road and are visible scattered across an area measuring approximately 123m east to west and 129m north to south. The westernmost two craters are perfectly circular in plan view and have a narrow-banked rim around the edge. It is thought this may be a result of the loose shingle characteristic of the area, which would have been upcast by the explosion. These two craters are located and sized as follows: TR 0783 2278, 14m in diameter; TR 0784 2266, nine metres in diameter. The easternmost two craters are more irregularly shaped than the others; being slightly sub-circular in plan view. This is unusual for bomb craters, although it is possible that these two had been disturbed by the installation of the barbed wire apron between them (Monument Number 1533902). These two craters are located and sized as follows: TR 0791 2274, roughly 13m in diameter; TR 0794 2278, roughly 10m in diameter. By the time of the vertical aerial photograph of 1983; the sites of the three northernmost craters of the group were masked by scrub and undergrowth, so it is not possible to say whether or not they had been filled in. The southernmost and smallest bomb crater was still faintly visible as an extant earthwork	Various	Various	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MWX51566	Four possible post-medieval ponds are visible on aerial photographs	The possible post-medieval ponds are centred at TR 0794 2354 and are visible across an area measuring approximately 80m north to south and 50m east to west. The individual ponds are located and sized as follows: TR 0792 2357, 15m in diameter; TR 0796 2354, 13m in diameter; TR 0795 2353, 13m in diameter; TR 0796 2350, 13m in diameter. Their flat-bottomed appearance makes them unlikely to have been Second World War bomb craters. It is suggested that they may have had an agricultural purpose, hence the suggested interpretation as ponds. By the time of vertical aerial photographs of 2007,	607954	123528	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		the three southernmost possible ponds have been covered by housing development. The northernmost pond of the group is masked by woodland and scrub					
MWX51567	Four possible post-medieval stack stands, surrounded by six possible Second World War bomb craters	The cluster of mounds and craters is centred at TR 0780 2292 to the west of the junction between Dunes Road and Coast Drive and extends across an area measuring approximately 72m east to west and 53m north to south. The four circular mounds measure between three and four metres in diameter and have no obvious Second World War military function. They are located in agricultural land, and as such have been interpreted as possible post-medieval stack stands. Five probable Second World War bomb craters lie just to the east of this group, with a single further bomb crater located just to the west. It is thought possible that the mounds of the stack stands may have been mistaken for some form of military feature, and so were targeted in a bombing raid. This is however a tenuous interpretation, and other explanations may be possible. By the time of the next available vertical aerial photograph of 1959, no sign of these mounds and craters was visible, either in earthwork or cropmark form. The mounds are very similar in both size and appearance to another group of possible stack stands located approximately 570m to the north-west (Monument Number 1533976)	Various	Various	Post Medieval to Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low - medium
MWX51593	Second World War firing ranges are visible on aerial photographs of 1940 and 1946	This large military training complex is centred at TR 0388 1784, between Invicta Road to the north, and Wickmaryholm Pit and Abnor Pit to the south. It extends across an area measuring approximately 1.5km east to west and 1.2km north to south. As is often the case with these training sites; it was situated on the coast so that misfired rounds could fall into the sea beyond the range without causing any harm or damage. Vertical aerial photographs of 1940 show a probable Second World War rifle range orientated north-east to south-west. It is centred at TR 0384 1768 and extends across an area measuring approximately 87m wide by 588m long. A series of targets in the form of structures, banks and trenches are visible at intervals along the length of the range. A track or small road runs down the north-western length of the range. It is bordered on its south-eastern side by a fence. This firing range has been interpreted as dating to the Second World War. However, it is also possible that it originated in the First World War, or the inter-war period. By the time of the vertical aerial photographs of 1946, the earlier rifle range appears to have gone out of use. Although some of its earthworks and structures were still extant, it has been overlain by the small railway track of a Second World War Armoured Fighting Vehicle (AFV) range. Tanks would have driven around a triangular track at the north of the site (centred at TR 0377 1829), while firing at moving targets on a system of tracks to the south (towards the sea). The system of tracks for the moving targets forms a complicated zig-zag arrangement in plan view. Narrow tracks or rails are just visible on the vertical aerial photographs of 1946, flanked on either side by banked-up shingle. Six blockhouses adjacent to various points of the trackway may have housed equipment which controlled the moving targets. These structures were	Various	Various	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		protected by substantial banks of shingle piled up over the top of them. At TR 0405 1794 on the eastern edge of the range, a single line of the small railway track branches-off north-eastwards across the neighbouring fields. This is most clearly visible on a vertical aerial photograph of April 1946. This appears to lead to a large rectangular shed, presumably for storage of the targets and other equipment. From this point (TR 0439 1829), another single line of track leads south-eastwards towards the neighbouring Second World War AFV range to the east (Monument Number 1538532). A further length of the small railway track appears to lead north-westwards. However, this is well beyond the boundary of the SE RCZAS NMP project area and was therefore not included in the transcription results of this survey. The latest available vertical aerial photographs of 2007, together with the information on the current Ordnance Survey maps show that part of the AFV range is still in use today. Although some parts of the range have fallen out of use and the railway tracks have been removed; the banks alongside the tracks are still clearly visible as extant earthworks. A few of the structures of the earlier possible Second World War rifle range are also still standing					
MWX51628	Site of a Second World War Diver rocket projector battery at south-east of New Romney Station	This area was surveyed as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project. The anti-aircraft battery was not visible on aerial photographs. It is possible that, given the loose shingle characteristic of the ground in this area; the anti-aircraft battery was situated on the road, which would have provided a more stable base. This may explain why no trace of the former battery was visible on the aerial photographs	607700	124500	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MWX51629	LIGHT ANTI AIRCRAFT (DIVER) BATTERY LL31	Site of Second World War heavy anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at St Mary in the Marsh, deployed here on 30th July 1944. It was armed with four mobile 90mm guns and was manned by 125 Battalion of the USAAF. This formed part of the Littlestone Section of American Anti-Aircraft Mobile Battalion Heavy Anti-Aircraft Artillery. The earthworks which may have formed the basic structure of a Second World War anti-aircraft battery are centred at TR 0733 2413, approximately 70m from the northern edge of the sewage works in 1946. It should be noted that the location of these earthworks, as well as the grid reference noted by the previous authority, fall within the civil parish of New Romney, not St Mary in the Marsh. The remains of the anti-aircraft battery extend across an area measuring 132m east to west, and 122m north to south. The main identifying feature of the earthworks is a group of four small, banked enclosures, in a curvilinear arrangement facing the coast. They are all of a similar size and rectilinear shape, and measure roughly 16m across. It is thought these banked enclosures may have been the positions of the four mobile 90mm guns mentioned above. A few smaller fragments of banks lie just to the north-east of these four enclosures and are thought to be the remains of ancillary structures associated with the battery. Another record exists for a second anti-aircraft battery just to the WSW of this location (Monument Number 1477741). Both of these records were originally located from documentary sources and therefore may not	607342	124130	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
		precisely match remains on the ground. It is possible that neither record in fact relates to the possible anti-aircraft battery identified on aerial photographs, although this record is thought to be the most likely correlation. Alternatively, this record and Monument Number 1477741 may duplicate one another. By the time of the next available vertical aerial photograph of 1959; all traces of the anti-aircraft battery appear to have been removed					
MWX51643	COASTAL GUN BELT DIVER BATTERY LA16	This area was surveyed as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project. The anti-aircraft battery was not visible on aerial photographs at this location. However, the earthworks of a possible anti-aircraft battery were visible on aerial photographs at a site just to the north-east. These earthworks were attributed to a different existing record for an anti-aircraft battery close to this point (Monument Number 1477260). However, it is possible that the earthworks may relate to this record instead, or that the two records duplicate one another	607200	124100	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
MWX51727	Three possible Second World War bomb craters are visible on aerial photographs of 1946	The three possible bomb craters are centred at TR 0770 2232 and are visible scattered across an area measuring approximately 195m east to west, and 84m north to south. The individual craters are located and sized as follows: TR 0782 2230, three metres in diameter; TR 0765 2230, six metres in diameter; TR: 0763 2237, 11m in diameter. All three possible bomb craters have a narrow-banked rim around the edge. It is thought this may be a result of the loose shingle characteristic of the area, which would have been upcast by the explosion. All three craters are visible as extant earthworks on vertical aerial photographs of 1946. By the time of the next available vertical aerial photograph of 1959; the two southernmost craters of the group appear to have been filled in. The northernmost crater still appears to be faintly visible as an extant earthwork on vertical aerial photographs of 2007	Various	Various	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MWX51735	Two possible post-medieval ponds are visible on aerial photographs of 1946	The two possible ponds are centred at TR 0739 2426 and are approximately 63m apart. They are both sub-circular in plan view and measure a maximum of nine metres across. They are not thought to be Second World War bomb craters due to the fact that they are very similar in appearance to nearby similar examples which are all marked on the Ordnance Survey 1907 map of Kent. The most likely agricultural use would be as a pond, but alternative agricultural or industrial functions may also be possible. Neither of the possible ponds are visible on aerial photographs of 2007; either as earthworks or cropmarks	607422 607368	124288 124240	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
HA1	Sheepfolds/sheep washes	Sites of numerous sheepfolds and sheep washes marked on 1st edition OS mapping dating to the 1870s.	Various	Various	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
HA2	Ponds	Sites of numerous ponds marked on tithe mapping and/or 1st edition OS mapping dating to the 1870s. Many visible on aerial photographs, satellite imagery and LiDAR imagery.	Various	Various	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
HA3	Footpaths (tithe)	Footpaths marked on tithe mapping.	Various	Various	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
HA4	Lydd Camp infrastructure	Lydd Camp infrastructure shown on 1899 2nd edition - 1:10560 - 1945 4th edition 1:10560 OS maps. Tramway and two small rectangular features shown on 2nd edition OS. 'Old battery' shown on 1909 3rd edition OS outside of the Site	Various	Various	Post Medieval to Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
HA5	House and garden	Small building and garden shown on tithe mapping	605501	124374	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
HA6	Stones	Sites of 'stones', likely boundary stones, labelled on 1st edition and/or 2nd edition mapping.	Various	Various	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
HA7	Wells	Sites of wells shown on tithe and/or 1st edition OS mapping.	Various	Various	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
HA8	Footpaths (OS)	Footpaths marked on 1st and/or 2nd edition OS mapping dating to the 1870s - 1890s.	Various	Various	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
HA9	Earthworks	Earthwork relating to medieval saltworks and post-medieval field boundaries, marked on historic mapping and visible on satellite imagery, aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery.	601000	121400	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
HA10	LiDAR anomalies	Depressions and mounds visible on LiDAR imagery, some of which may relate to historic mapping features such as sheepfolds	Various	Various	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated	Unknown

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
						heritage asset	
HA11	Probable historic watercourses	LiDAR anomalies which are likely related to historic water courses which were rerouted for drainage	Various	Various	Unknown - Historic	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
HA12	Field boundaries (map only)	Courses of abandoned field boundaries not visible on LiDAR imagery, satellite imagery or APs	Various	Various	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
HA13	Field boundaries	Courses of abandoned field boundaries visible on LiDAR imagery, satellite imagery and/or APs	Various	Various	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
HA14	Possible enclosures	Rectilinear enclosure - possible house platform - and small enclosure containing buildings shown on mapping, satellite imagery, APs and LiDAR	599525 599594	120789 120878	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
HA15	Remains of Old Romney - Lydd parish boundary	LiDAR imagery showing below-ground remains associated with 19th century Old Romney - Lydd parish boundary	Various	Various	Early Medieval to Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
HA16	Sites of structure	Site of small unlabelled structure, likely agricultural, shown on 1st edition OS mapping. Present in Field D2	605507	121530	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
HA17	Midley - Ivychurch parish boundary	Parish boundary	Various	Various	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
HA18	Midley - Old Romney parish boundary	Parish boundary	Various	Various	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low

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NHLE/ HER / HA Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
HA19	Midley - Lydd parish boundary	Parish boundary	Various	Various	Early Medieval to Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
HA20	Old Romney - Lydd parish boundary		Various	Various	Early Medieval to Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
HA21	Midley - Broomhill parish boundary	Parish boundary	Various	Various	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
HA22	Old Romney - Broomhill parish boundary		Various	Various	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
HA23	Lydd - Broomhill parish boundary		Various	Various	Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium
HA24	Lydd - New Romney parish boundary		Various	Various	Early Medieval to Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
HA31	Earthworks	Earthworks identified during site visit in Fields A8 and A30. May be related to ridge and furrow agriculture or to drainage	Various	Various	Unknown	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
HA32	Possible sites of 18th century buildings and ponds	Approximate location of buildings and ponds shown on 18th century mapping	605263	121471	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Medium

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DKE19506	The Beehive, Lydd	A post 1960s informal/romantic cottage garden, of specialist interest and limited importance. A garden surveyed by the Kent Gardens Trust	604184	120950	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
DKE19609	Prospect Cottage, Dungeness	Former wooden fisherman's cottage purchased by Derek Jarman in 1986 and his home until his death in 1995. The cottage is renowned for its garden; in the flat expanse of shingle at Dungeness Jarman developed a garden combining the areas indigenous plants with flints and sculptures made from stones, old tools and found objects, together with introduced flowers and shrubs.	609229	117891	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
DKE19701	Vine House, Lydd	A post 1960s cottage garden, of specialist interest and limited importance. A garden surveyed by the Kent Gardens Trust	604027	120809	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
DKE22375	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-1	Messerschmitt Bf109E-1 (3576) of 7/JG54 belly landed 27th October 1940 on beach near Lydd water tower. Pilot captured. Aircraft 13+ written off	607000	120000	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
DKE22377	Crash site of Hawker Hurricane I	Hawker Hurricane I (R4195) of 257 Sq, RAF North Weald, crashed 22nd October 1940 ¾ mile south of Lydd Church. Pilot killed. Aircraft written off	604200	119800	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE104184	The Hope and Anchor Public House, Lydd		606556	116789	Post Medieval to Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low

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MKE120406 Medieval Copper alloy
pilgrim badge

608410

118840

Medieval
to Post
Medieval

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Negligible

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MKE130318 Coastal Gun Belt Diver
Battery L14

605200

120300

Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

MKE130333 Coastal Gun Belt Diver
Battery La17

600900

120500

Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

MKE130334 Coastal Gun Belt Diver
Battery La17

605900

120500

Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

MKE130393 Light Anti-Aircraft
(Diver) Battery RI26

601200

120000

Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

MKE130394 Light Anti-Aircraft
(Diver) Battery Rim28

601600

120400

Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

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MKE130395 Light Anti-Aircraft
(Diver) Battery RI29

602600

121100

Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

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MKE130397 Light Anti-Aircraft
(Diver) Battery RI31

602800

119500

Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

MKE130398 Light Anti-Aircraft
(Diver) Battery RI32

603200

120900

Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

MKE130399 Light Anti-Aircraft
(Diver) Battery RI34

605000

119700

Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

MKE130400 Light Anti-Aircraft
(Diver) Battery Rim35

605700

118200

Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

MKE130402 Light Anti-Aircraft
(Diver) Battery RI49

603300

118300

Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

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MKE130403	Light Anti-Aircraft (Diver) Battery RI50	604400	119300	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE130483	Light Anti-Aircraft (Diver) Battery Dungeness 7	608600	117100	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE130484	Light Anti-Aircraft (Diver) Battery Dungeness 8	607800	119100	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE130488	Light Anti-Aircraft (Diver) Battery X	609100	116600	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE130591	First World War airfield at Dering Farm, Lydd	603544	121034	Modern	Non-designated heritage asset	Low
MKE67632	Post Medieval copper alloy saddle	607000	121000	Post Medieval	Non-designated heritage asset	Negligible

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MKE68046 Post Medieval copper alloy coin

607600

118500

Post Medieval

Non-designated heritage asset

Negligible

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MKE68048 Post Medieval silver coin

607500

118000

Post Medieval

Non-designated heritage asset

Negligible

MKE68049 Post Medieval silver coin

607000

118000

Post Medieval

Non-designated heritage asset

Negligible

MWX44060 Lifeboat House, Lydd-on-Sea

609042

118485

Post Medieval to Modern

Non-designated heritage asset

Low

MWX44061 Lifeboat House, north of Dungeness

609272

117630

Modern

Non-designated heritage asset

Low

MWX44069 Dengemarsh Coastguard Station

606269

116670

Post Medieval to Modern

Non-designated heritage asset

Low

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MWX44077 Disused artillery butts,
Denge Beach

607283

116576

Post
Medieval
to Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

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MWX51299 LIGHT ANTI AIRCRAFT
(DIVER) BATTERY RL51
/ Rocket Projector
(Diver) Battery Lz2

608637

116633

Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

MWX51319 DUNGENESS EAST
EMERGENCY COASTAL
BATTERY

608914

116694

Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

MWX51349 Light Anti-Aircraft
(Diver) Battery RI51

608443

116621

Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

MWX51356 Second World War
minefield, Dungeness

608865

117653

Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

MWX51433 A banked polygonal
partial enclosure, Lydd
Ranges

603245

117984

Modern

Non-
designated
heritage
asset

Low

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MWX51456 World War II barbed wire defences, bomb craters and a possible blast shelter

608150

119736

Modern

Non-designated heritage asset

Low

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MWX51491 Possible Second World War bomb crater, Denge Marsh

608537

118431

Modern

Non-designated heritage asset

Low

MWX51504 Second World War PLUTO (Pipeline Under The Ocean) pumping station

609302

117266

Modern

Non-designated heritage asset

Low

MWX51533 Second World War military site

606333

116759

Modern

Non-designated heritage asset

Low

MWX51535 Possible Second World War military buildings

608515

118705

Modern

Non-designated heritage asset

Low

MWX51537 Second World War anti-invasion beach scaffolding

606417

116651

Modern

Non-designated heritage asset

Low

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MWX51548	DUNGENESS WEST EMERGENCY COASTAL BATTERY	608727	116681	Modern	Non- designated heritage asset	Low
MWX51552	An extensive stretch of Second World War anti-invasion beach scaffolding related to Dungeness West Coastal Battery	608856	116822	Modern	Non- designated heritage asset	Low
MWX51561	Extensive beachfront Second World War barbed wire defences are visible on aerial photographs of 1943	608755	118407	Modern	Non- designated heritage asset	Low
MWX51724	Three large Second World War bomb craters are visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1946	604101	117707	Modern	Non- designated heritage asset	Low
MWX51726	Three possible Second World War bomb craters are visible on aerial photographs of 1946 as earthworks between Lade and Lydd Airport.	607290	121081	Modern	Non- designated heritage asset	Low

Annex 2: Stage 1 archaeology settings assessment

Annex 3: Stage 1 built heritage settings assessment

Annex 4: Historic map overlays

Annex 4: Site photos



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