



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Great Cauldham Farm, Capel Le Ferne

February 2024

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Great Cauldham Farm, Capel Le Ferne

National Grid Reference 524683 138677



Report for Quinn Estates

Date of Report: 10th October 2023

Revised: 21st February 2024

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Great Cauldham Farm, Capel Le Ferne

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Quinn Estates to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of at Great Cauldham Farm, Capel Le Ferne. This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

- Prehistoric: **moderate/high**
- Roman: **high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low (high in north western corner)**
- Modern: **low**

The PDA forms part of a larger arable field located on the western side of the village of Capel Le Ferne on the north western outskirts of Folkstone. Along the eastern side of the PDA are the rear gardens to residential properties located on Capel Street. The southern boundary is also the rear gardens of properties on Cauldham Lane. To the west is the house, garden and paddock of Little Cauldham Farm. The arable field continues to the north.

Within the Capel area there have been relatively few archaeological investigations and therefore there is probably underrepresentation in the archaeological record. Prehistoric finds have been recovered from the area along with a Prehistoric trackway to the south of the PDA. The PDA being located on the higher ground near the coast would have been attractive for Prehistoric communities given its prominent position in the landscape. Roman activity is prevalent in the wider region where the Roman Road from Dover to Maidstone via Lympne passed circa 250m south of the PDA. The PDA has been subjected to metal detecting which explains the high number of Findspot records located within the area of the PDA and nearby are of Roman finds suggesting possible activity in the area, especially of an agricultural nature. There is considered to be low potential for all other periods with the except of the north western corner which formed the rear to the eastern farm yard buildings in the Post Medieval period. Capel Le Ferne's location on the coast looking towards France was one that was both heavily defended

with military buildings, battery sites, pillboxes, road blocks, anti-tank ditches observation posts as well as having a number of aircraft crash sites in the vicinity. It does not appear that any of the records suggests Second World War activity within the area of the PDA although, it must be understood that during war time activity did not necessarily leave a trace with records research just showing a moment in time. Given the intensity of Second World War activity in the area, consideration must be given with regards to the potential for unexploded ordnance.

The area to be developed is within an area of low historical impact and that it is possible that potential archaeology could survive in-situ. With the proposed development likely to cause a high impact to any potential archaeology, the need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be a programme of archaeological works secured by condition. If features of national significance are found, then it is possible that preservation in-situ may be required along with the potential for minor re-designing of foundations and or landscaping.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Quinn Estates (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of at Great Cauldham Farm, Capel Le Ferne National Grid Reference (NGR) 524683 138677 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The PDA forms part of a larger arable field located on the western side of the village of Capel Le Ferne on the north western outskirts of Folkstone. Along the eastern side of the PDA are the rear gardens to residential properties located on Capel Street. The southern boundary is also the rear gardens of properties on Cauldham Lane. To the west is the house, garden and paddock of Little Cauldham Farm. The arable field continues to the north where the south western corner forms a small part of the PDA.

1.2.2 The area of the PDA is circa 4.4 hectares. The ground slopes downwards from the southern side from circa 164m aOD to circa 153m in the south western corner. The PDA lies on the higher ground near to the coast (Fig. 1).

Geology

1.2.3 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the Application Site consists of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation - Chalk. There are superficial deposits of Clay-With-Flints Formation - Sand.

1.2.4 A borehole circa 100m north, north west of the PDA (TR23NW10) found 0.15m of topsoil overlaying 8.69m of sandy clay of the Clay with Flints Formation with solid chalk below.

Geotechnical Information

1.2.5 There is no geotechnical information at the PDA.

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 The proposed development is for Outline planning application for the erection of up to 90 dwellings with associated parking and infrastructure following demolition of existing dwelling; with all matters reserved except access.

1.3.2 (Fig.2).

1.4 Scope of Document

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

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

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

2.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework was updated in July 2018, revised in February 2019, July 2021, September 2023 and December 2023 is the principal document which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework in which Local Planning Authorities can produce their own distinctive Local Plans to reflect the needs of their communities.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2023): Annex 2, comprises:

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

2.2.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

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

2.2.4 Paragraph 196 of the NPPF states that:

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

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

2.2.5 Paragraph 200 of the NPPF states that:

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

2.2.6 Paragraph 201 of the NPPF states that:

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

considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

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

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

- ***'Significance (for heritage policy).*** *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance'.*
- ***'Setting of a heritage asset.*** *The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'.*

2.2.9 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points in paragraph 203 when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

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

2.2.10 Paragraphs 205 and 210 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.11 Paragraph 205 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, 'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance'.

2.2.12 Paragraph 206 notes that:

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

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

2.2.13 Paragraph 207 states that:

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

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

2.2.14 Conversely, paragraph 208 notes that *'where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'*.

2.2.15 The NPPF comments in paragraph 213, proffers that *'not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 201 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 202, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole'*.

2.2.16 Paragraph 210 states that *'Local Planning Authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred'*.

2.2.17 Paragraph 212 encourages Local Planning Authorities to *'look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably'*.

2.2.18 Any LPA based on paragraph 214, *'should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies'*.

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

- *Significance. The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.*

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

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

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

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

2.3 Local Policies

2.3.1 The Dover District Local Plan to 2040 was submitted to the Secretary of State for independent Examination on Friday 31st March 2023. The present Dover District Council Local Plan was adopted in February 2010. The council primarily relies upon the national legislation and the NPPF for its heritage approach. In addition, it has produced a Dover District Heritage Strategy originally produced in 2013 and updated in 2020. The document contains recommendations to ensure that any future policies and approaches to the district's heritage are based on a clear understanding of the place, its significance and its value. The aim of the Dover District Heritage Strategy is therefore to enable Dover District Council to achieve their objectives for the protection and enhancement of the historic environment as set out in the District's Core Strategy.

2.3.2 Within the Heritage Strategy there is no specific mention of Capel except in listing non-paying heritage sites including the Battle of Britain Memorial, Capel-le-Ferne. However, the strategy provides after assessment a number of recommendations which are to be prioritised and taken forward with a detailed action plan. Key relevant priorities and recommendations include:

- R2 - The character and form of existing heritage assets should be used to help shape the character and form of new development. The historic environment should be considered and reflected in development master plans;
- R4 - Proposals for new development should 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 historic building assessment may be required as appropriate to the case;
- R7 - Improved guidance for compiling and the required content of Heritage Statements should be developed and made available to planning applicants. The methodology developed for checking proposals against the Heritage Strategy themes should be developed for use in Heritage Statements;

Local Planning Guidance

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

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Quinn Estates to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the historic environment investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding the historic environment along with mitigations for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

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

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

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

(2017:4)

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

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study.*

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

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 Sources

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

Archaeological databases

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

4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.

4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 1km radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 9.

Aerial photographs

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-6).

Secondary and Statutory Resources

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

Walkover Survey

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

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

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

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (1km radius centred on the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered or Historic Parks and Gardens or NMP cropmarks. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

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

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the study area.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

5.3.1 Given the size of the study area, there has been little by way of intrusive archaeological events suggesting that the archaeological record may be underrepresented. The KHER has a number of archaeological events which are very low in number, and the details are provided in Appendix 11. The closest event being a watching brief undertaken at Great Cauldham Farm (EKE9031) circa 190m west of the north western corner of the PDA during foundation trenching. No archaeological finds or features were found.

5.3.2 A group of recent archaeological works were undertaken at the Battle of Britain Memorial site consisting of an evaluation, excavation and watching brief (EKE12441,

EKE14493, and EKE14495). Finds were recovered dating from the Mesolithic to the Late Neolithic being worked flint and cores suggesting knapping was taking place in the area (TR 23 NW 647). In addition, 4 shards of Iron Age pottery were found (TR 23 NW 646).

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

5.4.1 The name Capel-le-Ferne is known as the 'Chapel amongst the ferns' (Glover). Cauldham, also known as Coldham is so called due to its cold and exposed situation (Glover). It is a manor that was in the south western part of the parish.

5.4.2 The Parish Church of St Marys, Capel circa 1.5km north east of the PDA was a chapel to the church of Alkham, and was given with it, to the abbot and convent of St. Radigund. After the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII, this chapel, with the church of Alkham, passed together in exchange to the archbishop of Canterbury and his successors. In 1986 to the Churches Conservation Trust. The present buildings has elements from c.1100 AD onwards.

5.4.3 Hasted, a late 18th century historian writes that there is no village as such, with the houses being dispersed throughout. The southern part of the parish having high chalk cliffs with the Folkestone to Dover high road passing through. The Folkestone to Dover Road was formed by the Turnpikes Act in 1762.

5.4.4 It is only in recent years that the population has increased significantly with new housebuilding through the 20th century. In 1831, the population was 203 with just 27 households. In 1961, it had increased to 1284 with 507 households. Circa two thirds of men were in the 19th employed as agricultural labourers.

5.4.5 In WW2, the MOD sited a gun battery, with 16inch guns, on the cliff tops at Capel-le-Ferne to shell France. The fortified site included underground barrack rooms, hospital and ammunition store. At the end of the war, the site converted into a Battle of Britain memorial.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This map shows the area of the church as 'Capell Fern' with housing and farms dispersed across the

landscape. The road between Dover and Folkestone passes along the top of the cliffs in the southern part of the parish with the map referencing the turnpiked road. The road layout in the area of the PDA is not accurate but essentially it suggests that nearby is a farm and buildings of 'Caldham' (Fig. 3).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

5.5.2 This map shows the detail of individual buildings and land use. The PDA here is shown as part of a field in use as pasture. West of the PDA, there are buildings on both side of the road and it is referred to as 'Coldham'. The area is one that is still rural. There is a residential property to the north east of the PDA (Fig.4).

Capel-Le-Ferne Tithe Map, 1842

5.5.3 The PDA is lies within an area designated number 142 which is owned by Elizabeth Smithett and occupied by Robert Foat and is part of a farm where the farmhouse is located in plot designated 137 adjacent to the PDA to the north west. The PDA is recorded as being in arable use and believed to be called Dower Field. Capel Street is to the east, and it shown here is being a track with the road of Cauldham Lane passing along the western side and turning to run along south of the PDA. The buildings on the western side of Capel Street are under separate ownership. The property to the north east is referred here as 'White Hall' (Fig.5).

Historic OS map 1877

5.5.4 This is the first OS map and shows greater detail around the PDA. The PDA remains part of a large field (Fig.6).

Historic OS map 1898

5.5.5 There is little change at the PDA. However, this is the first map that clearly labels the two different farms of Little Cauldham next to the PDA and that of Great Cauldham on the western side of the road. Adjacent to the north west corner of the PDA are the farm buildings arranged around a courtyard on there sides with the farmhouse on the western side of the courtyard (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1907

5.5.6 There is little change within the PDA. However, on the eastern side of Capel Street the is new roads and the start of plots for residential houses (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1940

5.5.7 There is little change at the PDA itself. However, the residential house building has continued significantly. As well as houses on the eastern side of Capel Street. There is now also housing adjacent to the PDA on the southern and eastern boundaries of the PDA. In addition, there are new buildings at little Cauldham Farm to the south of the original courtyard. In the far south eastern part of the map can be seen the line of the new Dover Road (now B2011) that was built as a by-pass for the village in 1929 (Fig.9)

LIDAR

5.5.8 The LIDAR shows little by way of features other than what appear to be plough lines (Fig.20).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1946

5.6.1 The PDA is shown as being in use as pasture with an arable field to the north. The houses along the eastern and southern part of the PDA have been built with the eastern access road containing one of the houses. The farm is to the north west of the PDA with the remains of an orchard to the south of the farm buildings across which the western access road passes. It appears that the PDA may be divided into 2 areas (Plate 1).

1960s

5.6.2 The PDA appears to be in use as pasture. The tile works have been replaced with a large house now surrounded by gardens and a tennis court. Alongside the south western boundary of the PDA the field boundary has been removed and incorporate as part of the large field in which the PDA belong (Plate 2).

1990 - 2003

5.6.3 The PDA is in arable use (Plate 3).

2008

5.6.4 There is no change at the PDA. However, to the north west there are more cropmarks, particularly showing a parallel linear feature and a possible enclosure but these follow the line of the hedgerows seen in that area in the 1946 aerial photograph (Plate 4)

2022

5.6.5 There is little change to the PDA itself. Adjacent to the north west new housing has been built and called Brickfield Close (Plate 5).

Walkover Survey

5.6.6 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts as well as assessing heritage assets and setting. The walkover survey was undertaken on the 5th of October 2023. No archaeological features were observed (Plates 6-16).

5.6.7 The PDA was entered from Cauldham Lane and consisted of part of a larger arable field containing a crop and was view from the edges. Along the southern and eastern sides were field margins which backed onto garden of the surrounding residential properties. There is currently no boundary on the northern side of the PDA. On the western side of the PDA was a post and wire fence with mature trees preventing any views towards Little Cauldham Farmhouse.

5.7 Summary of Potential

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

Palaeolithic

5.7.2 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The KHER has no records from this period. The PDA lies within area 15 of the Stour Palaeolithic survey where the likelihood of Palaeolithic remains is considered low/moderate.

Mesolithic

5.7.3 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The KHER has four records for this period. Flint flakes have been found within the study area, notably at the excavations at the Battle of Britain Memorial circa 400m south, south west of the PDA (TR 23 NW 701, TR 23 NW 702). Other flakes were found circa 660m south, south east at The Warren in antiquity. In addition, it is possible that the North Downs Way which passes circa 100m south of the PDA follows the ridge of the North Downs escarpment may have Prehistoric origins (TQ 55 SE 124).

Neolithic

5.7.4 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. There are three KHER records for this period. Neolithic implements and flakes were found in antiquity on Capel Farm (TR 23 NE 30) circa 365m to the north east. A flint axe was discovered circa 330m, west, south west also in antiquity (TR 23 NW 684) and during the Battle of Britain Memorial excavations, the number of flints and cores along with the ability to rejoin the flakes suggesting the site was used for flint knapping (TR 23 NW 647).

Bronze Age

5.7.5 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. There are two KHER records for this period in the assessment area. A Flint dagger was found in 1924 and is located circa 120m south of the PDA (TR 23 NW 10). In addition, a copper alloy axehead was discovered and reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) where the exact location is not revealed in the data but attributed to a general grid square circa 535m north west of the PDA (MKE66549).

Iron Age

5.7.6 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The KHER has five records for this period. All of them bar one being coins with the majority reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) where the exact location is not revealed but attributed to a grid square. During the Battle of Britain Memorial excavations, four sheds of pottery were found (TR 23 NW 646).

5.7.7 Whilst each of the Prehistoric periods discussed above do not have a large number of finds, as mentioned previously there is likely to be an under representation within the archaeological record due to the lack of archaeological events. However, given the location of the PDA on the higher ground and close to the Prehistoric trackway which would have attracted settlers and activity to the area, it is considered that the archaeological potential for the Prehistoric period is **moderate/high** and likely to be of local or regional significance.

Romano-British

5.7.8 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. There are 15 KHER records for this period. 12 of which as PAS reported finds mainly of coins. As mentioned previously these find are not necessarily attributed to their exact location. There are two PAS finds of copper alloy locks (MKE95153; MKE95152) which have been attributed within the area of the PDA as well as coins attributed circa 140m north of the PDA (MKE79546, MKE79547), a copper alloy cap circa 210m south west of the PDA (MKE101863) as well as a scalpel (MKE101862) and harness fittings further afield (MKE112930). In antiquity a possible coin hoard was found on Capel Farm circa 365m north east of the PDA (TR 23 NE 3), located to a general grid square as the exact location is not known. The same applied to a Romano-British urned cremation (TR 23 NE 28). Within the landscape just to the south is the Roman Road that runs between Dover and Folkstone (TR 04 SE 120). The Romans are well known for burial activity alongside roads. It must be noted that with the lack of pottery and a high number of metal finds reported under the PAS scheme is suggestive of metal detecting occurring across the area. It is not clear from the records whether there is any Roman settlement activity and that the study area may have been part of the agricultural hinterland between the important settlement of Dover and Folkestone in this period. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high** and likely to be of local or regional significance.

Anglo-Saxon

5.7.9 There are just four records from this period within the assessment area. Three of which are PAS finds of a gold coin (MKE65460), a copper alloy brooch (MKE64430) and a copper alloy pin (MKE64365) located to general areas circa 450m south west, 300m west, south west and 905m north respectively. In antiquity, a disc brooch where the exact location is unknown was also found in the area (TR 23 NW 88). Very little is known about the Anglo-Saxon period in this area. In the wider area, settlement activity is known at Lyminge circa 8km north west of the PDA as an Anglo-Saxon Royal site with chapel and hall. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

5.7.10 There are just seven Kent HER records for this period, all of which are PAS finds consisting of a variety of items such as coins, a lead seal, lead token and a strap fitting. A lead seal matrix is attributed to an area circa 50m north west of the PDA (MKE65618). Post Medieval mapping suggests that the study area is one of isolated hamlets in agricultural use and it is likely that the same applies in the Medieval period too. By this period the church at St Mary's exists circa 1.5km north east of the PDA. The closest main settlement area in this period is likely to be Folkestone circa 2.5km to the south west. Therefore, the archaeological potential is considered to be **low** and if associated with agriculture likely to be of low significance.

Post Medieval

5.7.11 There are 19 records held at the Kent HER from this period within the assessment area reflecting the agricultural use in the area with seven farmstead records. The closest being that of Little Cauldham Farm adjacent to the PDA and was considered separate to that of Great Cauldham Farm on the western side of Cauldham Lane. As observed on the historical mapping the PDA lay just to the east of the courtyard of Little Cauldham Farm. The map regression does not suggest that there were any buildings within the PDA during this period. The PDA appears to have been used as arable or pasture. It is likely that the PDA was subdivided in this period and that there is the possibility of field boundaries being found within the PDA.

5.7.12 Within the PDA, a PAS find of a copper alloy coin weight has been found (MKE95151) and a finger ring (MKE95148). Other PAS finds in the wider area include a lead furniture fitting, copper alloy tokens and a copper alloy mount. The HER also records a beacon (TR 23 NW 65) known in the area from Lambarde's map which is likely to be south of the PDA closer to the cliff and the London to Dover railway also to the south of the PDA towards the outer reaches of the study area (TQ 84 SW 1). Other records include the site of Warren Halt (TR 23 NW 163), and a coastguard station (MWX43999) circa 715, south, south east and 700m south, south east of the PDA respectively. Therefore, the archaeological potential for finds from this period within the area of the PDA is considered **low** although there is a higher potential from the adjacent farm courtyard activity to potential overspill into the north western part of the PDA and if associated with agriculture likely to be of low significance.

Modern

5.7.13 There are 35 KHER records for this period. All but one of which are associated with the Second World War, which given Capel Le Ferne's location on the coast looking towards France was one that was both heavily defended with military buildings, battery sites, pillboxes, road blocks, anti-tank ditches observation posts as well as having a number of aircraft crash sites in the vicinity. The closest of which was circa 270m west, north west of the PDA of a Spitfire. It does not appear that any of the records suggests Second World War activity within the area of the PDA although, it must be understood that during war time activity did not necessarily leave a trace with records research just showing a moment in time. At Great Cauldham Farm circa 205m to the west, south west there was a light anti-aircraft Diver battery site. Given the intensity of Second World War activity in the area, consideration must be given with regards to the potential for unexploded ordnance.

5.7.14 During the 20th century, the area began to include residential housing with houses built adjacent to the PDA on the southern and eastern side. During the second half of the 20th century, Little Cauldham Farm is no longer an active farmstead, with only the farmhouse remaining and nearby Great Cauldham Farm growing as a farm and increasing in size as a result with a large number of modern buildings. One record is for a George V pillar box. The archaeological potential for this period is considered **low** and likely to be of low significance unless a crash site, which will be of national significance.

Unknown

5.7.15 There are three object of PAS finds of unknown date of unidentified objects.

Overview

5.7.16 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site, but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the Application Site may contain archaeological sites, and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **moderate/high**
- Roman: **high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**

- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low (high in north western corner)**
- Modern: **low**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information, we have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

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

6.1.2 Cartographic regression, topographic analysis and historical research indicate that the PDA appears to have been agricultural land up to the present day with the historical impact on any potential archaeology at the PDA considered to have been low, although there is the possibility of **medium** impact caused by modern deep ploughing. The exception in the area of the PDA for the proposed eastern access is in extreme eastern part of the PDA where the residential unit of No 11 Capel Street was built in the 20th century and would have had a high impact on any potential archaeology in that area.

6.1.3 In addition, the landowner has confirmed that the area of the PDA and nearby has been subjected to metal detecting, which accounts for the high number of PAS Findspot records. There would have been an impact caused by the removal of these items with the disturbance caused to any stratigraphy when removed from the ground, in addition, the exact location is not revealed as well lessening the archaeological information to be gained from the object and their context.

Proposed Impact

- 6.1.4 The proposed development for residential units with the need for foundations, access and services is likely to cause a high potential impact on any potential archaeology.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed development works. The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high archaeological potential. With the low historical impact, it is possible that potential archaeology could survive in-situ. With the proposed development likely to cause a high impact to any potential archaeology, the need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be a programme of archaeological works secured by condition. If features of national significance are found, then it is possible that preservation in-situ may be required along with the potential for minor re-designing of foundations and or landscaping. Given the intensity of Second World War activity in the area, consideration must be given with regards to the potential for unexploded ordnance.

8 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 Archive

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

8.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

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

8.3 Copyright

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

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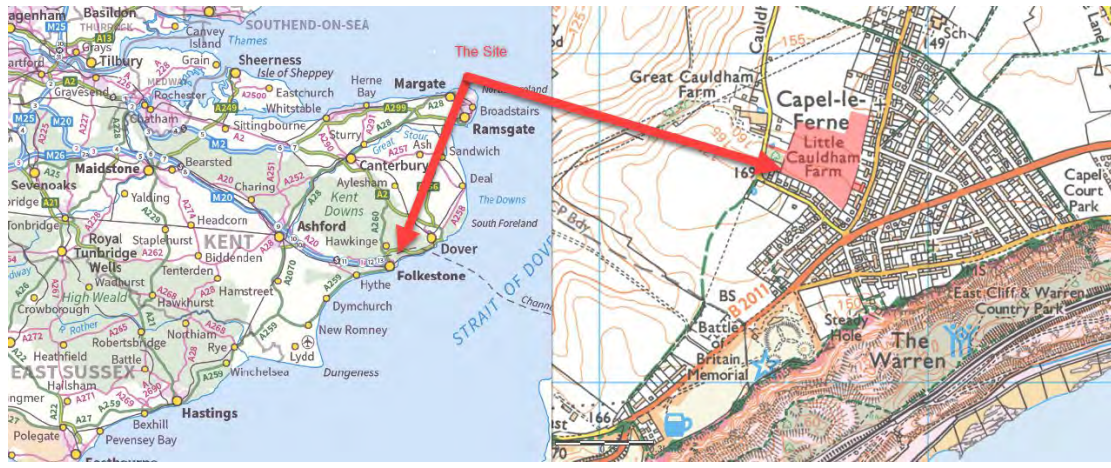


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:10,000, 1:2500

Quinn Estates

NOTE: Subject to Survey



23395A_SK109E_Site Layout Plan_With Neighboring Developments
Proposed development at Great Cauldham Farm, Capel Le Ferne



CLAGUE ARCHITECTS 62 Burgin Clarebury CT1 2BN | 01227 762997

Figure 2: Proposed Development

10 HISTORICAL MAPPING

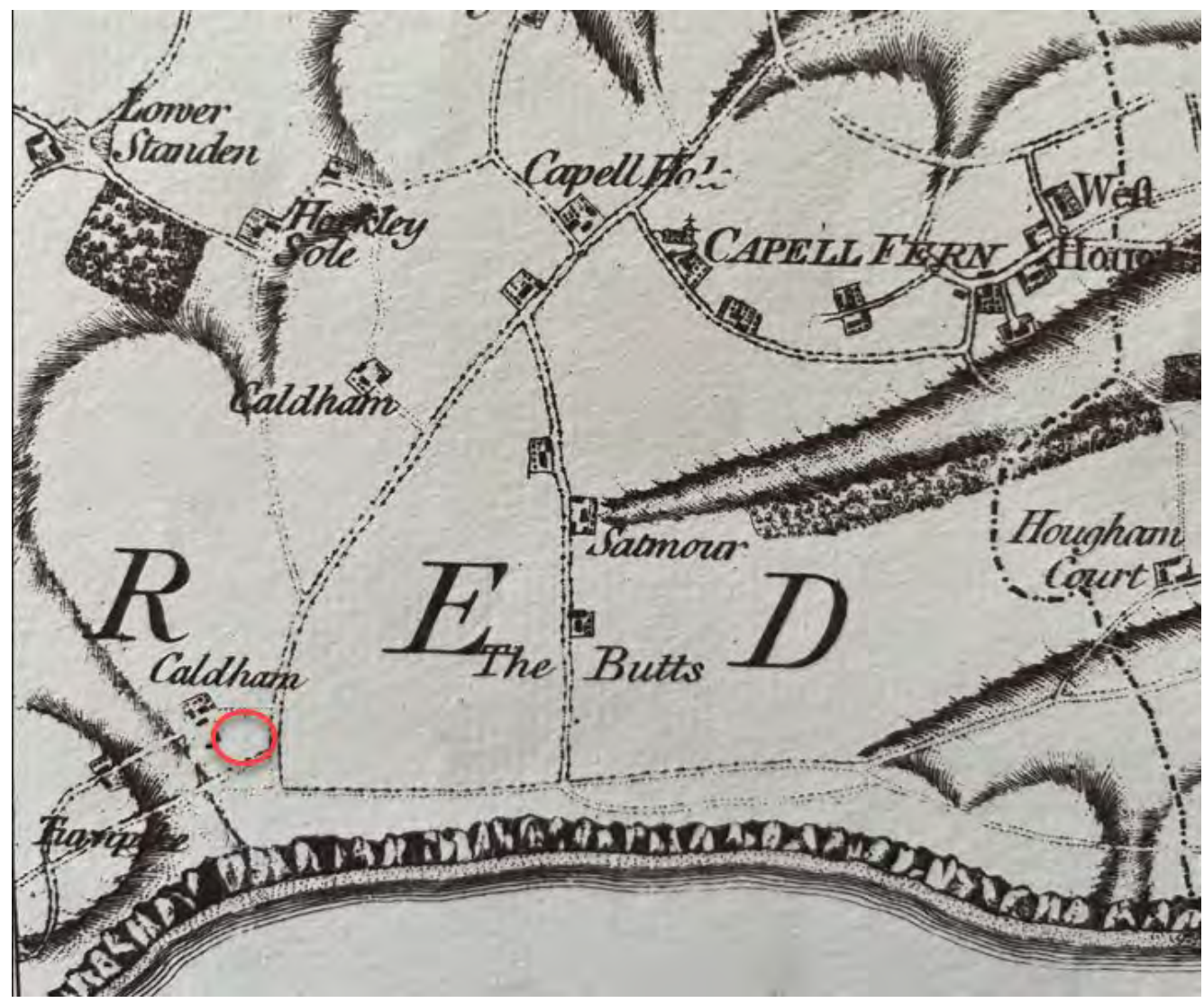


Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

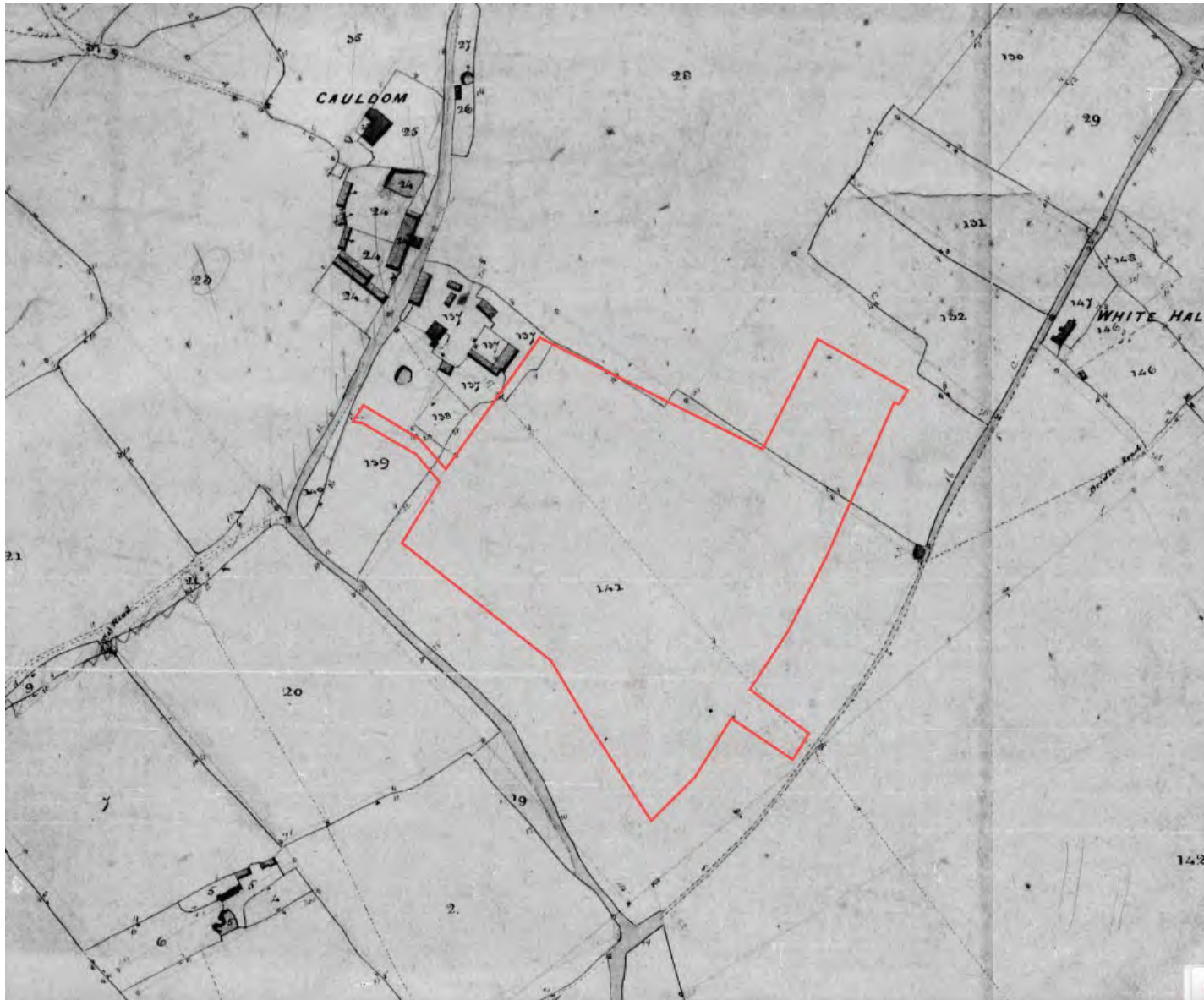


Figure 5: Capel-le-Ferne Tithe Map 1842



Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1877 (NLS)



Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1898 (NLS)



Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1907 (NLS)

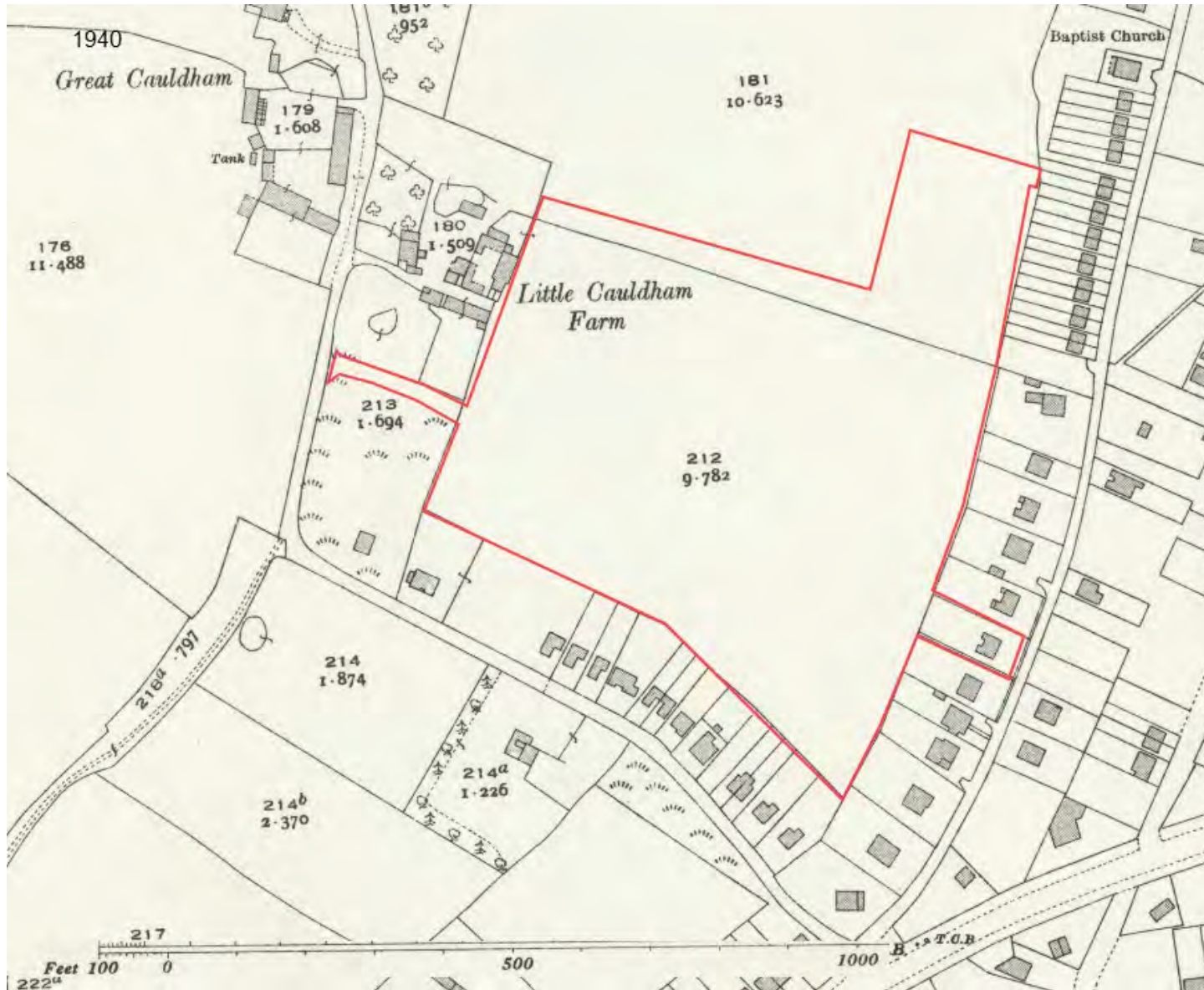


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1940 (NLS)

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

KENT HER ID	Record Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 23 NE 34	Building	Modern	c. 330m SE	Concrete block, Capel-le-Ferne
TR 23 NW 564	Monument	Modern	c. 210m ENE	Site of anti-tank blocks, Capel-le-Ferne
TR 23 NW 563	Monument	Modern	c. 195m E	Site of anti-tank pimples, Capel-le-Ferne
TR 23 NE 34	Monument	Modern	c. 310m ESE	Site of temporary anti-tank roadblock, Capel-le-Ferne
TR 23 NW 484	Monument	Modern	c. 870m SW	Petroleum Warfare Site
TR 23 NW 520	Monument	Modern	c. 880m SW	Pillbox (Variant)
TR 23 NW 475	Monument	Modern	c. 520m SW	Pillbox
TR 23 NW 474	Monument	Modern	c. 745m WSW	Possible Pillbox
TR 23 NW 547	Monument	Modern	c. 970m SW	Spigot Mortar Emplacement. Next to site of demolished pillbox.
TR 23 NE 210	Building	Modern	c. 685m ESE	Coastal Observation Post
TR 23 NW 552	Monument	Modern	c. 600m SSW	Coastal Observation Post
TR 23 NW 551	Monument	Modern	c. 940m SSW	Coastal Observation Post
TR 23 NW 557	Monument	Modern	c. 910m SSW	Coast Artillery Battery
TR 23 NW 524	Monument	Modern	c. 1000m W	Pillbox (Type Fw3/22)
TR 23 NW 553	Monument	Modern	c. 615m SSW	Coastal Observation Post
TR 23 NW 205	Monument	Later Prehistoric	c. 1000m SW	Prehistoric Site on Creteway Down. Discovered by geophysical surveying prior to tunnel shaft and pipeline construction at Creteway Down.
TR 23 NE 5	Findspot	Mesolithic	c. 660m SSE	Flint flakes found The Warren
TR 23 NE 3	Findspot	Roman	c. 365m NE	Romano-British coins - (Hoard)? Apparently found on Capel Farm, little s known about them.
TR 23 NW 219	Monument	Modern	c. 510m S	Capel Battery. A Second World War artillery battery at Capel was built between 1941 and 1942 and manned by 520 Coast Regiment Royal Artillery. The battery mounted three eight-inch coastal guns. Aerial photographs show all but one of the buildings on the site have been demolished on aerial photographs taken in 1966. Several underground

				structures survive, and the eastern side of the site has been remodelled into the Battle of Britain memorial.
TR 23 NW 10	Findspot	Early Bronze Age	c. 120m S	Early Bronze Age flint dagger. Found in 1924.
TR 23 NE 6	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 660m SSE	Iron Age Coin Found East Wear Bay. Found in 1875.
TR 23 NW 562	Building	Modern	c. 260m NNW	Cauldham Lane probable road block
MKE64365	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 905m N	PAS find. Early Medieval copper alloy pin
TR 23 NE 28	Monument	Roman	c. 365m NE	Romano-British pottery, human remains. Urned cremation presented to Dover Museum in 1866 but details unknown. Located to general area.
MKE64430	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 300m WSW	PAS find. Early Medieval copper alloy brooch
MKE64646	Findspot	Roman	c. 665m WNW	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
TR 23 NE 30	Findspot	Neolithic	c. 365m NE	Neolithic implements and flakes. Found in 1919 at Capel Farm. Little is known.
TR 23 NW 65	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 870m SW	Beacon (16th c). William Lambarde's "Carde" of c. 1570 shows a beacon at "Caldorme" between Folkestone and Dover and a total of 52 beacons in Kent. [Nothing on Tithe maps.] The Beacon system dropped out of use after 1640. To generalised to identify exact location.
MKE66585	Findspot	Roman	c. 170m N	PAS find. copper alloy coin
MKE65467	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 475m ENE	PAS find. Post Medieval lead furniture fitting
MKE65468	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 475m ENE	PAS find. Medieval lead seal
MKE65460	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 450m SW	PAS find. Roman gold coin
MKE65464	Findspot	Medieval	c. 405m NNW	PAS find. Medieval silver coin
MKE65466	Findspot	Roman	c. 205m SW	PAS find. Roman silver coin
MKE65618	Findspot	Medieval	c. 50m NW	PAS find. Medieval lead alloy seal matrix
MKE66549	Findspot	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	c. 535m NW	PAS find. Bronze Age copper alloy axehead

MKE66556	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 140m NNE	PAS find. copper alloy token
MKE66557	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 140m NNE	PAS find. copper alloy token
MKE66584	Findspot	Roman	c. 170m N	PAS find. copper alloy coin
MKE65619	Findspot	Roman	c. 445m NNW	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE65693	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 365m NE	PAS find. Iron Age gold coin
MKE66006	Findspot	Iron Age	Within PDA	PAS find. Iron Age silver coin
MKE69305	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 660m SSE	PAS find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE65613	Findspot	Medieval	c. 415m NNE	PAS find. Medieval silver coin
MKE65614	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 305m N	PAS find. Post Medieval copper alloy strap fitting
MKE87888	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 810m N	Hurst Farm. A regular L-plan farmstead. Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard Position: Hamlet Survival: No apparent alteration New sheds: Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them
MKE79546	Findspot	Roman	c. 140m NNE	PAS find. copper alloy coin
MKE79547	Findspot	Roman	c. 140m NNE	PAS find. copper alloy coin
MKE95149	Findspot	Unknown	Within PDA	PAS find. Copper alloy unidentified object
MKE95153	Findspot	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Within PDA	PAS find. Copper alloy lock
MKE87889	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 685m NNE	Farmstead in Capel Street. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished
MKE87890	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 920m NNE	Hollingbury Farm. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Located within a village Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)
MKE88508	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 885m SW	Valiant Sailor public house. A regular multiyard farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Isolated position Survival: Only the farmhouse remains.

MKE88509	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 55m WNW	Little Cauldham Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead survives but has been completely altered
MKE88510	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 150m NW	Great Cauldham Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Isolated position Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%) New sheds: Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them
MKE88511	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 435m NNE	Farmstead south west of Capel Street. A dispersed plan farmstead. Isolated position Survival: No apparent alteration
MKE95151	Findspot	Post Medieval	Within PDA	PAS find. Copper alloy coin weight
MKE95152	Findspot	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Within PDA	PAS find. Copper alloy lock
TR 23 NE 39	Crash Site	Modern	c. 365m NE	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I
TR 23 NW 597	Building	Modern	c. 145m SSE	George V pillar box, New Dover Road / Capel Street, Capel
TR 23 NW 676	Crash Site	Modern	c. 270m WNW	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I
TR 23 NW 677	Crash Site	Modern	c. 865m SW	Crash site of Airco DH4
MWX51449	Monument	Modern	c. 540m SW	Second World War military buildings
MWX51527	Monument	Modern	c. 720m SW	Second World War slit trenches
TR 23 NW 780	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 155m NE	Baptist Chapel, Capel Street, Capel-le-Ferne, Dover
TR 23 NW 684	Findspot	Neolithic	c. 330m WSW	A flint axe, Capel. A flint axe found on the surface. It was broken in antiquity and was flaked and ground. A variety of flint tools have apparently also been found in the area, including a handaxe
MKE101863	Findspot	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 210m SW	PAS find. ROMAN Copper alloy CAP
TR 23 NE 38	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 435m SE	Milestone, Old Dover Road, Capel le Ferne

TR 23 NW 163	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 715m SSE	Site of Warren halt
1478055	Monument	Modern	c. 205m WSW	Site of a Second World War light anti aircraft (Diver) battery near Great Cauldham Farm. This was armed with 40mm guns and was manned by 293 Battery of 88 Anti Aircraft Regiment when it was deployed here on 26th August 1944. It formed part of the 71 Light Anti Aircraft Artillery Brigade deployment. The available aerial photographs which cover this area have been examined as part of the South East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey NMP (Component 2), and there was no visible sign of the site at this location.
1477292	Monument	Modern	c. 1000m E	Site of heavy anti aircraft (Diver) battery at Capel le Ferne.
TR 23 NW 646	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 405m SSW	Iron Age pottery, Battle of Britain Memorial site. In 2012 Canterbury Archaeological Trust carried out an evaluation. Four sherds of pottery were found. One was flint -tempered and the others were grog-tempered. All are of probably Iron Age date, the grog -tempered pottery possibly of Late Iron Age date.
TR 23 NW 647	Findspot	Early Neolithic	c. 390m SSW	Neolithic flintwork, Battle of Britain Memorial site. In 2012 Canterbury Archaeological Trust carried out an evaluation. A total of 52 fresh worked flints were recovered, including a small, polished axe. Some possible focus was identified in the distribution of the material. A join was made indicating that knapping was occurring on the site. Three cores were also found.
MWX43999	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 700m SSE	Coastguard Station, on coast south of Capel-Le-Ferne
MWX51336	Monument	Modern	c. 1000m E	Capel Court Heavy Anti Aircraft Battery
MWX51351	Monument	Modern	c. 645m ESE	Second World War military building
MWX51357	Monument	Modern	c. 370m SSE	Second World War observation post
MWX51369	Monument	Modern	c. 580m SSW	Second World War pillbox
MWX51386	Monument	Modern	c. 940m SW	Second World War pillbox, on the corner between Crete Road East and Dover Hill
MWX51442	Monument	Modern	c. 240m SSE	Second World War military buildings
MKE101861	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 340m WSW	PAS find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Mount

MKE101862	Findspot	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 345m WSW	PAS find. Roman Iron Scalpel
1478065	Monument	Modern	c. 845m E	Site of a Second World War light anti aircraft (Diver) battery near Capel Court Farm.
MKE95145	Findspot	Unknown	Within PDA	PAS find. Copper alloy unidentified object
TR 23 NW 701	Monument	Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic	c. 400m SSW	Prehistoric Flint Assemblage, Capel-le-Ferne, Kent. Excavations following machine trial trenches at the site took place between June and July 2013. A large assemblage of Prehistoric flintwork was recovered.
MKE112930	Findspot	Roman	c. 365m SSW	PAS find. Roman copper alloy harness fitting
MKE95146	Findspot	Unknown	Within PDA	PAS find. Medieval Lead Alloy weight
MKE95148	Findspot	Post Medieval	Within PDA	PAS find. Copper alloy finger ring
TR 23 NW 702	Findspot	Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic	c. 400m SSW	Prehistoric flint assemblage, Capel-le-Ferne. Prehistoric flint assemblage recovered in archaeological watching brief (by Canterbury Archaeological Trust) of machine excavation of groundworks of development at site.
TR 23 NW 88	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 870m SW	As disc brooch, Martello Dairy Farm (Valiant Sailor), Dover Hill, Folkestone, Kent. Exact location is uncertain, but it is said to be between Folkestone and Dover. The jewelled disc brooch was found with a string of seventy-four beads, two of which were of amethyst, at Martello Dairy Farm.
MKE112821	Findspot	Medieval	c. 785m NE	PAS find. Medieval silver coin
MKE112820	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 800m NE	PAS find. Post Medieval lead token
TR 23 NW 799	Monument	Modern	c. 1000m W	Second World War Spigot Mortar identified from Panoramio photo.
TR 23 NE 33	Monument	Modern	c. 200m E	Site of anti-tank ditch, Capel-le-Ferne. Part of an anti-tank stop line that crossed the village.
TQ 55 SE 124	Monument	Early Mesolithic to Modern	c. 100m S	Pilgrim's Way / North Downs Way. Prehistoric trackway following the ridge of the North Downs escarpment. For much of its course it is followed by a parallel trackway at the foot of the scarp, traditionally associated with a pilgrim route to Canterbury
TQ 84 SW 1	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 725m S	London And Dover Railway. Completed by 1844.
TR 04 SE 120	Monument	Roman	c. 100m S	Roman road running from Maidstone to Dover via Lympe.

TR 23 NW 707	Monument	Modern	c. 100m S	Second World War anti-tank ditches around Folkestone
MWX51520	Monument	Modern	c. 900m SW	Second World War anti tank ditch

Event ID	DATE	Type	Description
EKE12949	2006	Desk Based Assessment	A desk-based assessment for an environmental statement concerning the proposed Folkestone Warren apron works.
EKE4981	1990	Survey	East Wear Bay - Survey to locate source of locally produced quern stones
EKE5226	1995	Evaluation	Creteway Down, Dover & Folkestone Wastewater Treatment Scheme. No archaeological deposits or finds found. Area is very close to Neolithic settlement site.
EKE14495	2013	Excavation	Battle of Britain Memorial Site, Capel-Le-Ferne, Kent. Three 3m square trenches (Trenches 4, 5 and 8) and two 2m by 1m trenches were hand excavated at the site, following the machine excavated trenches in 2012 with the aim of recovering a larger sample of prehistoric flintwork and to attempt to identify associated features
EKE14493	2013	Watching Brief	Continuing from an earlier evaluation of the site, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a new visitor centre and car park at the Battle of Britain Memorial site. The fieldwork allowed the recovery of a large flint assemblage dating from the Mesolithic to Late Neolithic, but no contemporary pottery was recovered. None of the flintwork came from undisturbed contexts
EKE12441	2012	Evaluation	Battle of Britain Memorial site,
EKE9031	2003	Watching Brief	Great Cauldham Farm. Observation of machine cut trench for foundation. No archaeological features or finds were noted.
EKE5323	1994	Geophysical Survey	Creteway Down, Folkestone
EKE5324	1994	Excavation	Creteway Down, Folkestone. 5 Evaluation trial trenches dug at relocated position of tunnel shaft

Figure 10: Gazetteer of HER Data

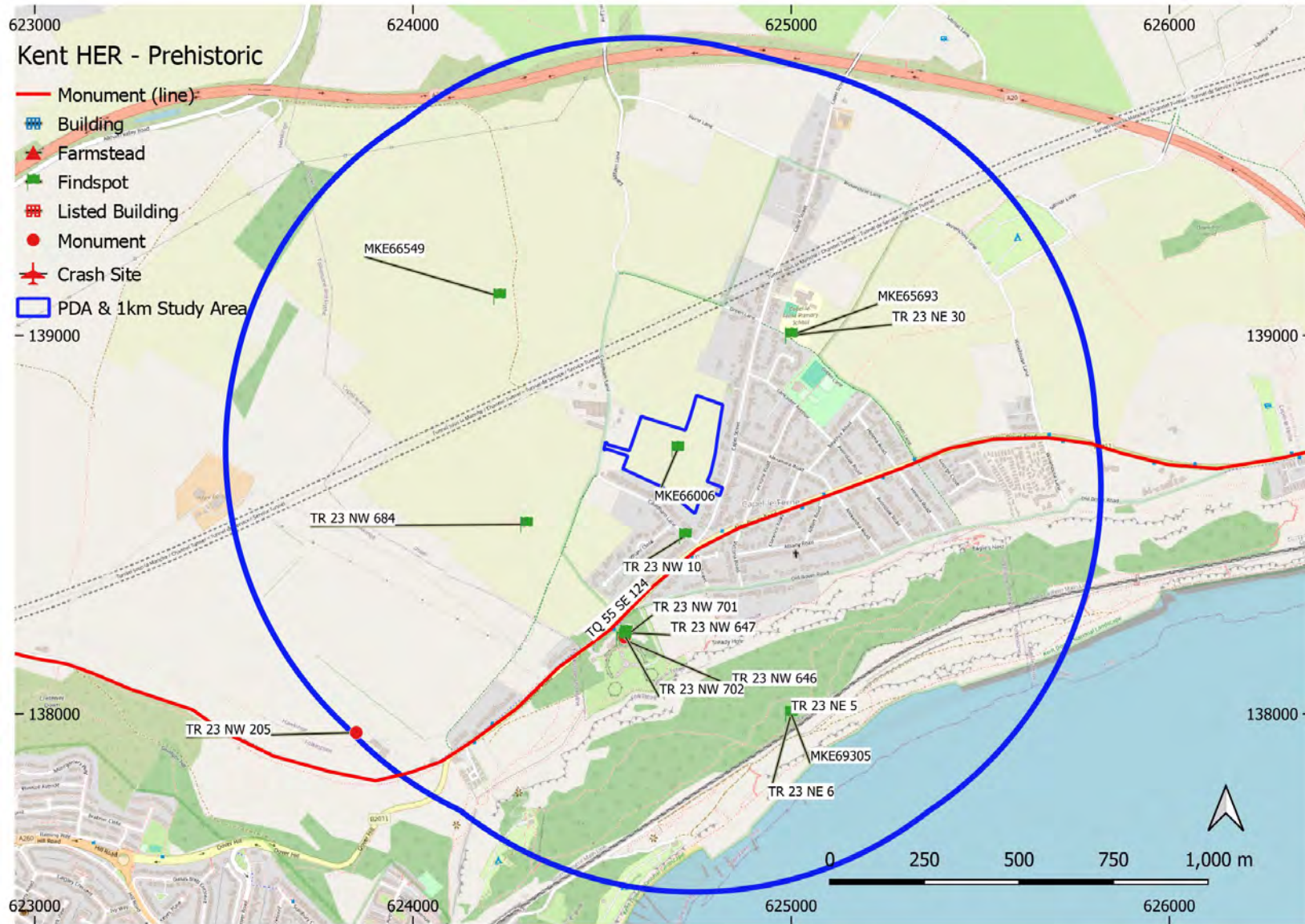


Figure 12: Kent HER – Prehistoric

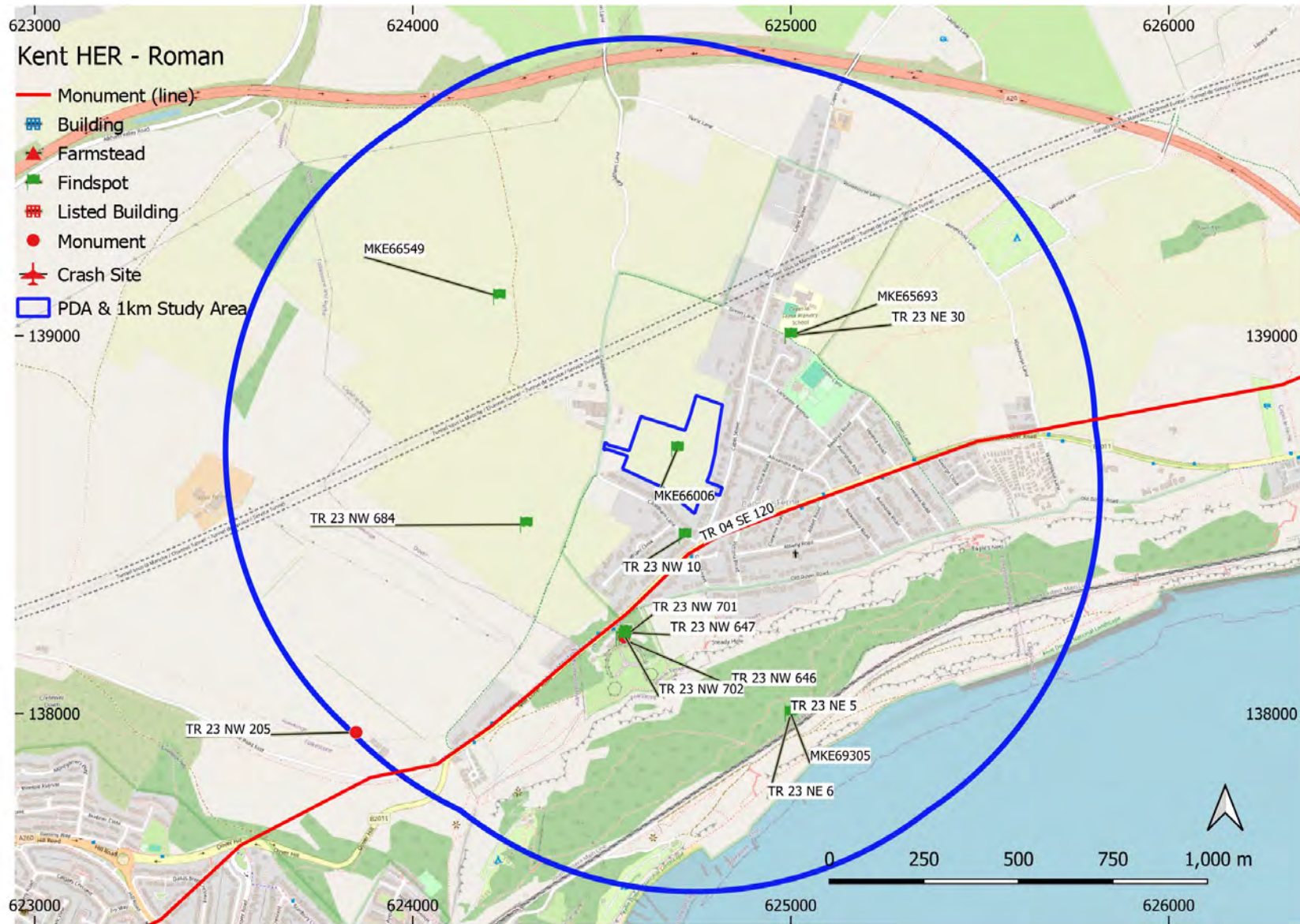


Figure 13: Kent HER – Roman

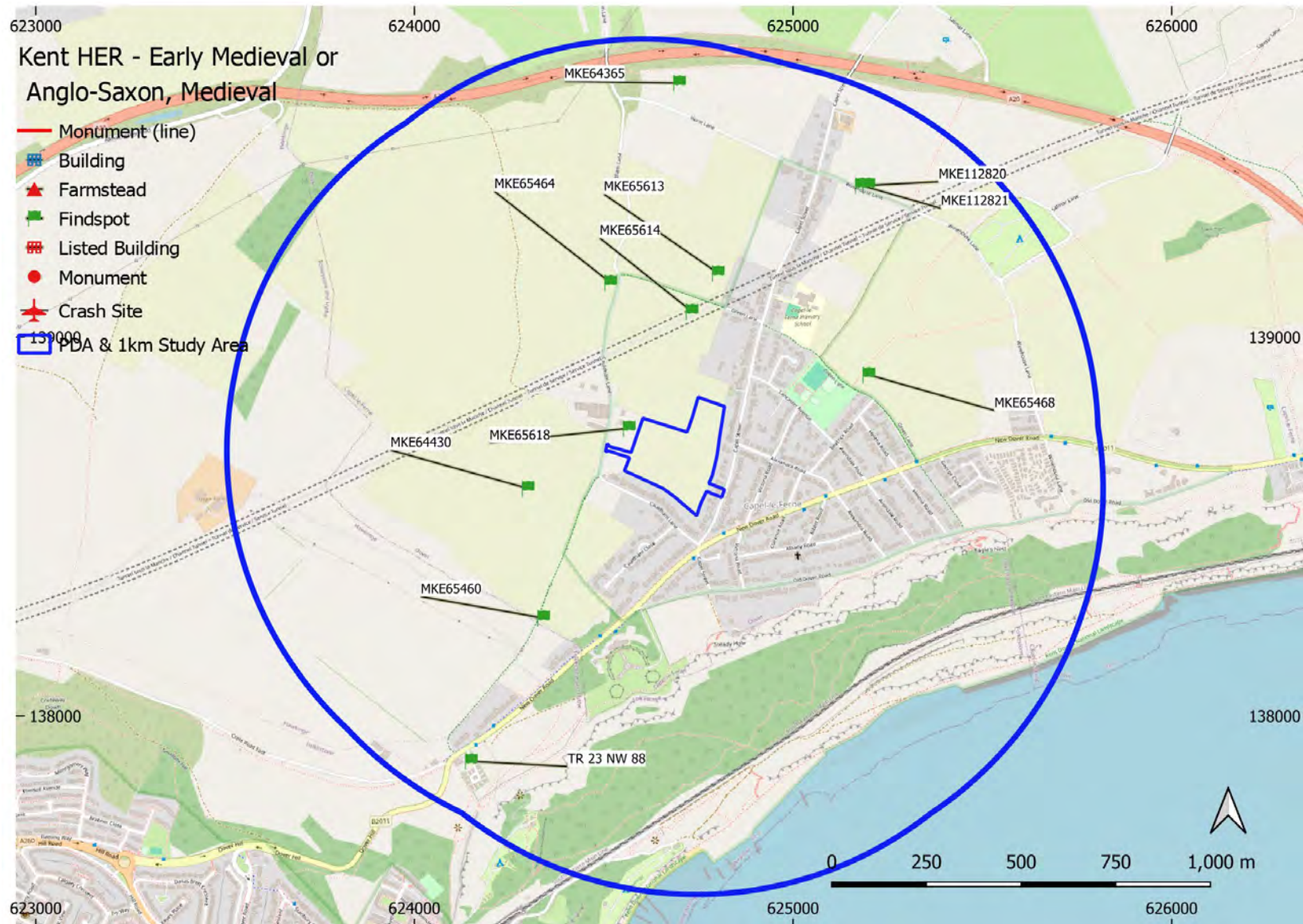


Figure 14: Kent HER – Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon & Medieval

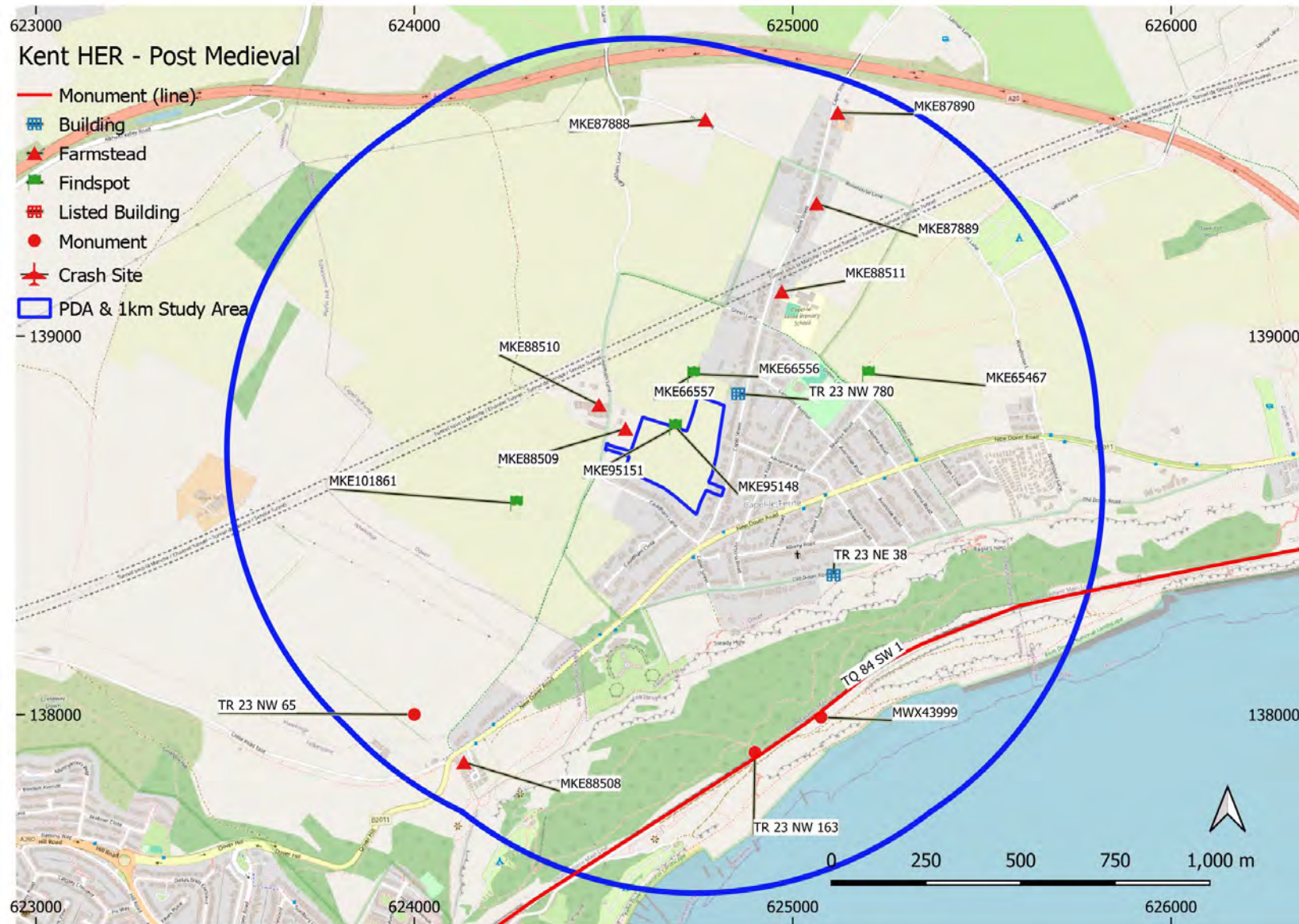


Figure 15: Kent HER - Post Medieval

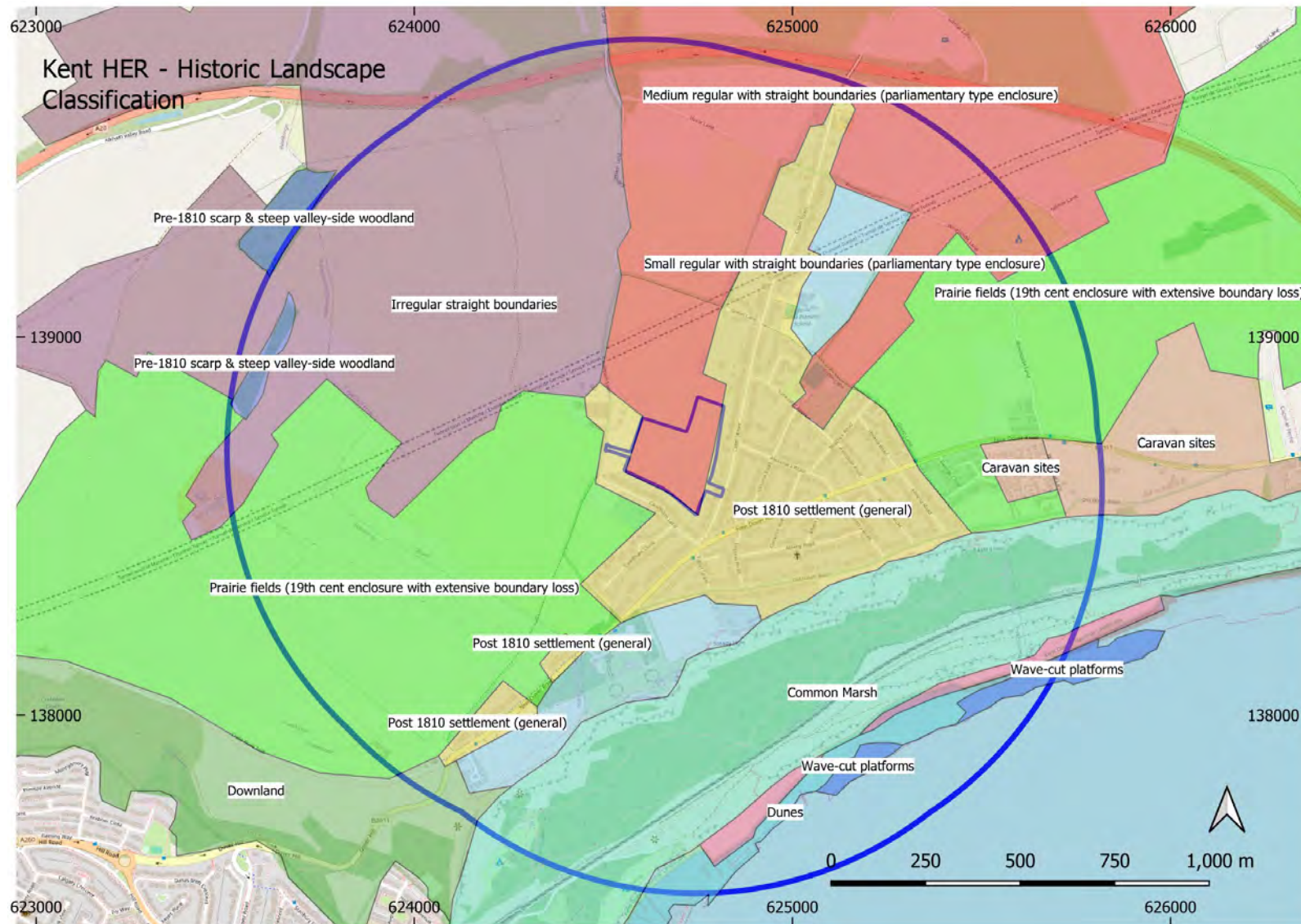


Figure 17: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

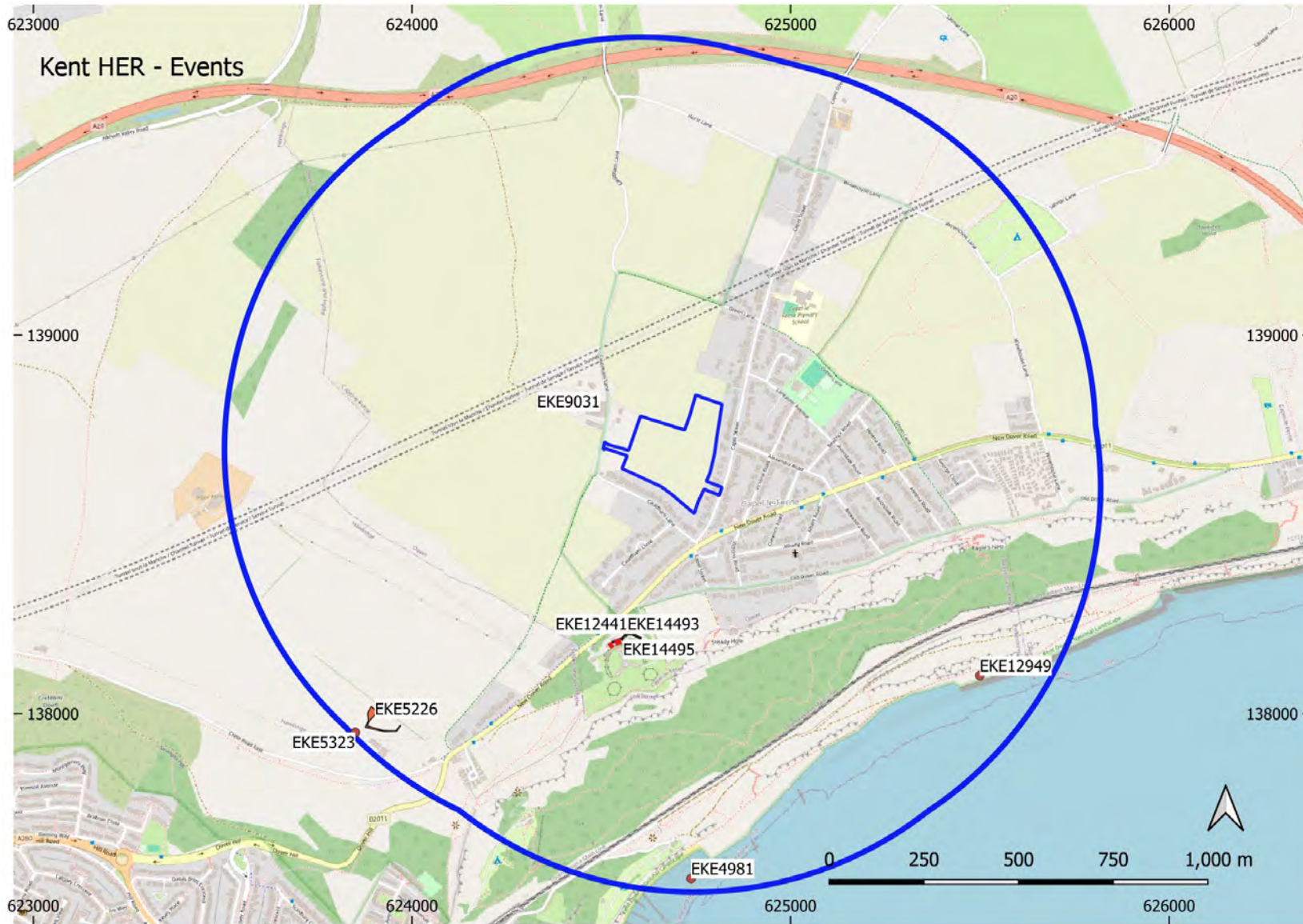


Figure 18: KHER Events

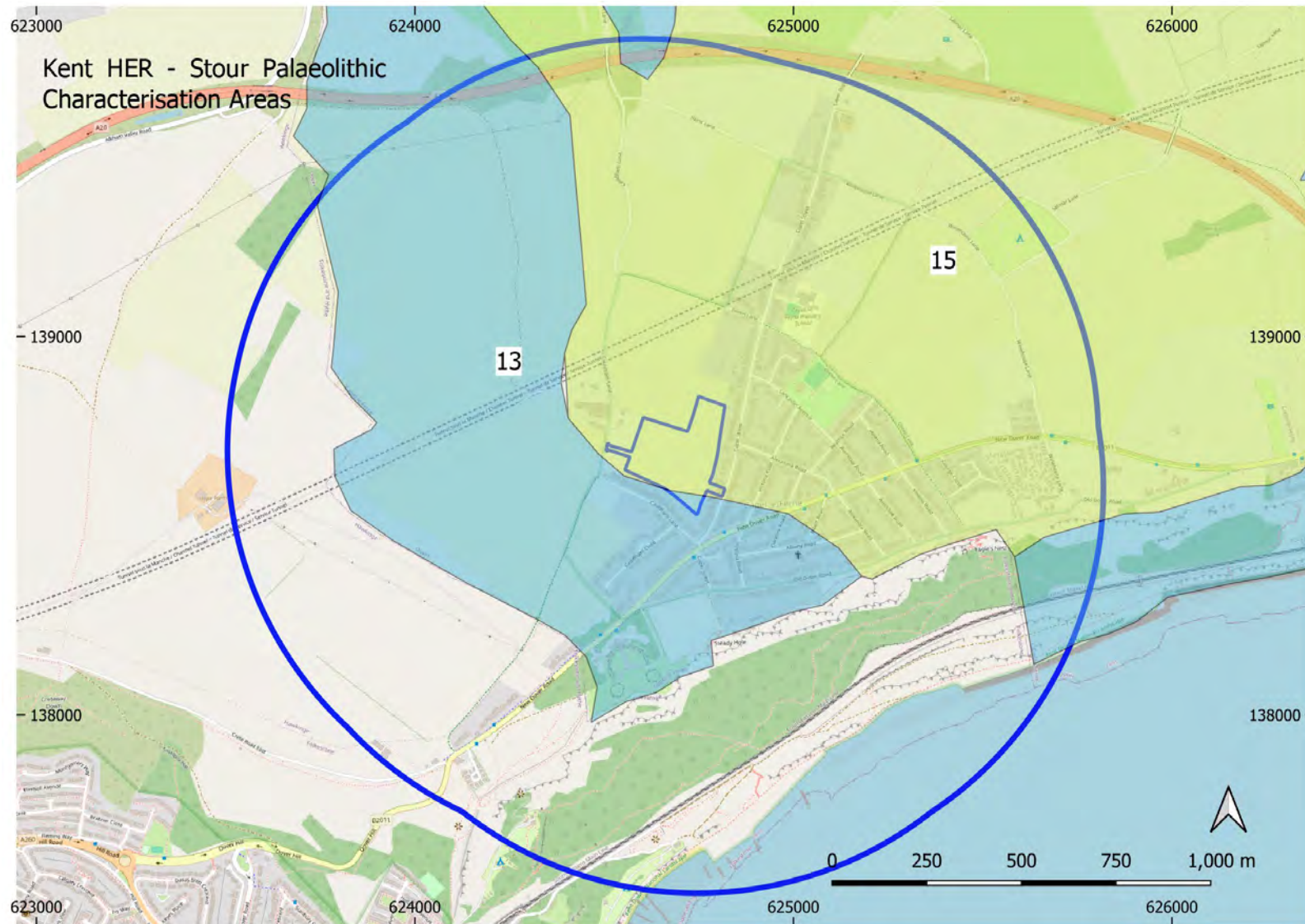


Figure 19: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Classification Area



Figure 20: 1m DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency)

12 PLATES



Plate 1: 1946. (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2008 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2022 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: View across the PDA from the north western corner (facing S)



Plate 8: View across the PDA from the north western corner (facing SE)



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



Plate 10: View across the PDA from the south western corner (facing E)



Plate 11: View across the PDA from the south eastern corner (facing NW)



Plate 12: View across the PDA from the south eastern corner (facing N)



Plate 13: View across the PDA from the north eastern corner (facing SW)



Plate 14: View across the PDA (Facing SSW)



Plate 15: View along Cauldham Lane (facing NNE)



Plate 16: View of eastern proposed entrance on Capel Street (facing SW)



Plate 17: Plate locations