



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Romney Cottage, Madeira Road, Littlestone, New Romney, Kent, TN28 8QX

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Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by HTW Construction to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in advance of the proposed development at Romney Cottage, Madeira Road, Littlestone, New Romney, Kent, TN28 8QX.

This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

- Prehistoric: **low**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

The Site is located on the western side of Madeira Road, in the seaside settlement of Littlestone-On-Sea, with the town of New Romney to the west and Dungeness to the south. Littlestone had its origins as a planned late Victorian seaside resort. Residential development in northern part of Madeira Road took off in the first half of the 20th century with many houses being built throughout the 20th century. The PDA is broadly a square plot on which stands a house originally built between the 1920s and 1937, that has been greatly extended over the years, with its last use as a care home for the elderly. An assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site revealed no records in the assessment area relating to below ground archaeology. This is due to the fact as map regression confirms, that the area of the PDA was sea until the Post Medieval period. The records in the Kent HER are dominated by a number of

Second World War defence features of which do not appear to have left any trace, reflecting Littlestone's coastal position and proximity to the European Continent making it vulnerable site for potential invasions. As a result, the archaeological potential is considered low for all periods. The proposed development is for the demolition of the existing house, to be replaced with four residential units, which will result in a high impact on any potential surviving archaeology in the area of the foundation and service trenches, although the majority of the new units are within the existing house footprint which would have already disturbed and had a high impact on any potential archaeology.

The PDA does sit within Conservation Area, which due to the length of time for development of each of the plots to be built upon throughout the 20th century, has led to an eclectic mix of style along Madeira Road. The character of the Conservation Area is that of detached houses located in spacious plots with open views towards the sea. The current building having already been extended significantly to fill in most of the plot frontage has no coherent style or appearance as a result, nor does it have any redeeming features of architectural merit as with other buildings of that age within the Conservation Area. The new contemporary style does lend itself to reflecting that of the current porch area of the present building and does not appear out of place to other modern building styles within the Conservation Area. The majority of the residential plots along the western side of Madeira Road, also have houses that cover the majority of the width of the plot, so the PDA would not be out of keeping. It is essentially the houses located on the eastern side of Madeira Road that also front the Coastal Road that are spaced widely apart to ensure sea views from behind. In consideration, the proposed development will not adversely impact that of the Conservation Area.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by HTW Construction (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Assessment in advance of the proposed development at Romney

Cottage, Madeira Road, Littlestone, New Romney, Kent, TN28 8QX (the PDA) centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 08501 25059 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The PDA is located in Littlestone-on-Sea, a small coastal village, circa 2km to the east of the town on New Romney, situated on the coast 8km north of Dungeness, with Folkestone 17km north east, further round the bay. The PDA is on the western side, towards the northern end of Madeira Road, with residential properties to the north and south. To the west is a golf course and to the east are further residential properties before reaching the beach. Within the PDA is currently a large three-storey property that has been a care home for the elderly and is currently unutilised. The PDA sits on level ground at an average of 4m aOD (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock comprising of Lower Cretaceous Hastings Beds (Subgroup-Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone, which covers the whole of the Dungeness promontory. For superficial deposits, the PDA sits within an area where there are a number of fingers interconnect of Tidal Flat Deposits - Sand along with a thin line of Storm Beach Deposits, followed by a long strip on a north west axis of Beach and tidal flat deposits (undifferentiated) – Sand, Silt and Clay. The PDA itself sits on one of the fingers of Tidal Flat Deposits – Sand although the BGS mapping is of low resolution (1:50,000) meaning its position may not necessarily be accurate. The foreland at Dungeness consists of over 500 ridges of gravel beaches which has accumulated since the mid-Holocene, about 6000-4000 years ago. The area is characterised by alternating areas of marsh sediments and gravel that are thought to have accumulated as a result of changes in storm incidence and gravel supply and not oscillations in sea levels. The formation of the foreland at Dungeness is due to a number of variables, sea level rises, sediment supply, storm intensity, bedrock geometry and near-shore wave climate. As a result of all these variables, is to complex and difficult to identify the exact mechanisms behind the evolution of the foreland. Studies for the Fifth Continent, an archaeological project across the Romney Marsh area, shows maps of the coastline at various periods and at 1400 AD, the PDA was still part of the sea as

the shingle relating to the Dungeness promontory was still in the process of building up.

Geotechnical Information

1.2.3 There is no known geotechnical information.

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 The proposed development is for the demolition of the existing building, to be replaced by three two-storey residential units, one of which is detached (Fig. 2).

1.4 Project Constraints

1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and ensure that a Heritage Asset is protected to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.1.2 Statutory protection is also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following legislation:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's core principles in relation to planning and the historic environment and is covered in section 16, paragraphs 185-202. These principles are designed to underpin the planning and decision-making process to ensure that Local Planning Authorities (LPA), developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to the conservation of the Historic Environment.

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018): Annex 2, comprises:

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

2.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.'

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

'The LPA should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

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

- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- **Setting.** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

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

2.3 Local Policies

2.3.1 Folkestone and Hythe District Council has a Local Plan adopted in 2006. The plan has a number of policies relevant to archaeology. The PDA sits within a Conservation Area and is also within an Area of Special Character.

POLICY BE3 & BE4: CONSERVATION AREAS

POLICY BE5: LISTED BUILDINGS

POLICY BE6: OTHER BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER

POLICY BE12: AREAS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER

POLICY BNE18: HISTORIC PARKS & GARDENS

POLICY BE3 & BE4: CONSERVATION AREAS

2.3.2 When considering new Conservation Areas or reviewing existing Conservation Areas: the following criteria will be taken into account:

The area is:

- a. of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance;
- b. includes sufficient buildings of historic and/or architectural interest, listed or unlisted, to give a strong character;
- c. includes sufficient good quality hard and/or soft landscape
- d. shows strong relationships between buildings, and buildings and open spaces that create a sense of place;
- e. one which either illustrates local architectural development or an area of one architectural period which remains largely in its original condition.

2.3.3 Under Policy BE4, the District Planning Authority will:

- a. refuse Conservation Area Consent for the demolition of buildings which contribute to the character or appearance of a Conservation Area;
- b. refuse proposals for infill or backland development which would adversely affect the character of a Conservation Area;
- c. require the height, scale, form and materials of new development, including alterations or extensions to existing buildings, to respect the character of Conservation Areas;

d. seek to retain materials, features and details of unlisted buildings or structures which preserve or enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas;

e. seek to retain the historic patterns, plot boundaries, building lines, open spaces, footways, footpaths and kerblines which are essential to the character or appearance of Conservation areas;

f. protect trees, verges and hedgerows which enhance both the setting and character of Conservation Areas.

2.3.4 Madeira Road, Littlestone is considered to be an Area of Special Character.

2.3.5 Planning permission for further development within the following Areas of Special Character will not be granted if the development will harm the existing character of that area, by reason of either a loss of existing vegetation, especially in relation to important skylines; or a greater visual impact of buildings.

Local Planning Guidance

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

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

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

3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions

regarding archaeological mitigation for the development and associated planning applications.

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

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

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

(2017:4)

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

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- *strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*

- *an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- *strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- *design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- *proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 Sources

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

Archaeological databases

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

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

4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

Aerial photographs

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

Secondary and Statutory Resources

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

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 (500m 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 Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens, Protected Military Remains or NMP cropmarks in the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

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

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 500m assessment are sparse with the majority of records relating to defences that were in place during the Second World War. There is no below ground archaeology. The table in Figure 11 details all the KHER data in the assessment area.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

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

5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

5.2.3 There is just one designated heritage asset in the area being that of the Grade II former water tower built in 1860 to serve the new seaside resort and out of use

as such by 1902. The house is now a private residence. Given its height the Water Tower is a visible along Madeira Road and can be seen from the PDA. The significance of the former Water Tower is its historical and aesthetic interest whose significance is not impacted by the residential housing along Madeira Road. The heritage asset would not be affected by the proposed development. Therefore, any impact caused to the significance of the heritage asset would be considered as 'less than substantial' in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 196.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

5.3.1 There are no previous archaeological report or intrusive events.

Landscape Characterisation

5.3.2 The PDA is in the eastern part of an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Post 1810 Settlement (general)' (Fig. 13).

Conservation Area

5.3.3 The area in which the PDA sits is a Conservation Area (Fig. 14). No appraisal written for this Conservation Area. This area of Littlestone being the northern part of Madeira Road, the Coast Road and part of the eastern end of St Andrew's Road is part of a seaside resort that started in the late 19th century. A small number of houses are from that period but the majority are of the 20th century. Many are detached houses located in spacious plots with open views towards the sea providing its character and aesthetic value. Some plots were not even built on until the second half of the 20th century. Some houses are now of modern design as well as those from the early 20th century. This has led to an eclectic mix of styles along Madeira Road, with each house unique to its neighbour. Within the Conservation area, there is only one Grade II listed building being that of the former Water Tower, now a residential home.

5.3.4 The new proposed units on the PDA are the same height as the existing building, being three storeys, although many of the current building extensions are only single storey. Each unit will be facing the sea and will be in line with the existing

houses as a consequence the units will not be affecting the view of the coast for other houses in the vicinity. The current building having already been extended significantly to already fill in most of the plot frontage has no coherent style or appearance as a result, nor does it have any redeeming features as with other buildings of that age within the Conservation Area. The new contemporary style does lend itself to reflecting that of the current porch area of the present building and does not appear out of place to other modern building styles within the Conservation Area. The majority of the residential plots along the western side of Madeira Road, also have houses that cover the majority of the width of the plot, so the PDA would not be out of keeping. It is essentially the houses located on the eastern side of Madeira Road that also front the Coastal Road that are spaced widely apart to ensure sea views from behind. In addition, from the promenade on the coastal road, due to wall heights only the upper storey is seen at viewpoints between houses. In consideration, the proposed development will not adversely impact that of the Conservation Area.

0-100m Radius

- 5.3.5 There is one KHER entry for this area. where to the north west there was approximately a 275m stretch of barbed wire on a north south axis (1535051) and the southern end of which appears to finish close to the rear of the PDA.

100-200m Radius

- 5.3.6 There are six KHER entries for this area from the PDA. Within this radius is the Grade II listed former Water Tower to the north, north east (TR 02 NE 73). To the south east are records to reflect the location of the coastguard station (MWX44035) noted in 1877 until the early part of the 20th century as well as the nearby lifeboat house of the same period (MWX44036). The remaining records are defences from Second World War where there was to the east, south east a coastal battery that was operational in 1942 with three 6-inch guns (1485938). In addition, to the east of the beach front there was a long line of anti-invasion scaffolding (1535069) plus to the east and south east of the PDA, there was a large block area of anti-tank cubes seen in aerial photographs in 1941 located on the beach area (1533964).

200-300m Radius

- 5.3.7 There are three KHER entries for this area from the PDA. There is a building record for the Watch House built in 1870, originally as a coastguard watch tower, that is now a much-changed private residence (TR 02 SE 220). The other two records are Second World War Diver Rockets batteries, one to the north of the PDA (1478198) and one to the south west of the PDA (1478151) that were situated on or near the coastal road.

300-400m Radius

- 5.3.8 There are four KHER records for this area. To the north west was a volunteer rifle range seen on the early OS maps (MWX44045). Another Second World War battery with Diver rockets was located slightly inland on the golf course to the west, north west of the PDA (1478192). In addition, there was another site of anti-tank cubes along a branch of the New Romney main sewer where it passed across the golf course to the north west of the PDA (1535062). A long stretch of Second World War anti-invasion scaffolding is visible on aerial photographs of 1942 (MWX51475) as a structure stretching across the golf course to the north of the PDA and is contemporary with the other anti-invasion features in this area.

400-500m Radius

- 5.3.9 There are two KHER records for this area. All relating to the Second World War. There was another anti-aircraft Diver battery, to the north, north east (1477736). Located at the outer reaches of the assessment area to the south is a beginning of a long line of anti-invasion beach scaffolding (MWX51472), which continues northwards.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 At the end of the Ice Age, the flood waters carried flint nodules released from chalk cliffs that settled on the floor of the new English Channel. The area of Romney Marsh was then a sandy bay covered by water, which was about 7m higher than today's level. Around 4000 BC, longshore drift started at Dungeness and the shingle barrier created lagoons behind it, which eventually turned into

mudflats. The earliest known human activity found in the wider Romney Marsh area is around 2000 BC, although the area was not heavily populated and little evidence is found of activity in the Bronze and Iron ages.

- 5.4.2 Once the Romans left in the 5th century, the Anglo-Saxons founded the kingdom of Kent. The coast line immediately to the east of New Romney was water with the area to the south a lagoon, with a mixture of fingers of exposed shingle and salt marsh. In this period Kent suffered from Viking raids, and two raids occurred in the marsh area in 841 AD and 892 AD, where it is known that Viking longships rowed past New Romney and managed to get as far as Appledore.
- 5.4.3 It is thought that a settlement existed at New Romney by 700 AD with a small group of fishermen's houses around the church on a shingle spur. By the late 10th century, the town developed with a grid pattern of streets and plots.
- 5.4.4 The use of the marshland is dependent on drainage channels, many of which are Medieval in origin, many hundreds of acres were underwater for much of the year. Most of the reclaimed land is bounded by dykes or larger watercourses known as sewers. New Romney had a harbour adjacent to the church, at the mouth of the River Rother. A Royal Charter of 1155 in the reign of Henry II established the port of New Romney as one of the first Cinque Ports, maintaining ships ready for the Crown in case of need. The chief obligation laid upon the ports, as a corporate duty, was to provide 57 ships for 15 days' service to the king annually, each port fulfilling a proportion of the whole duty. In return the towns received many privileges.
- 5.4.5 Romney Marsh was originally one of the four marshes in this area, being Romney, Denge, Walland and East Guildford. However, it has also come to be a name used to represent all four of the marshes. Walland Marsh means Wall land and it is separated from the rest of the Romney Marsh area by the Rhee Wall. The Rhee Wall is 7.5 miles long and runs from Appledore, through Brenzett and Old Romney to New Romney; it consists of two parallel earth banks, from 50 to 100 metres apart, the ground between being raised above the marsh on either side. It was built in the 13th century, as a watercourse to wash away silt from the harbour at New Romney. The plan eventually failed and the Rhee Wall has not contained

water since medieval time. Storms in the 13th century affected the water course of the River Rother, which eventually changed course to run out to the sea near Rye. This silting up means that town is now more than a mile from the coast.

- 5.4.6 The area of Romney Marsh has always been thinly settled compared to other parts of Kent, which accounts for the overall lack of buildings before the 19th century except in New Romney or Lydd. The society would have consisted of the sheep farmers, shepherds or fishermen. One of the reasons for the lack of people was that the marshlands were considered unhealthy due to the possibility of marsh ague, a form of malaria prevalent until the 19th century. The only people that lived there were those that had to. The region in the 18th century had a lack of settled gentry.
- 5.4.7 The coastline in the Post Medieval period was a bay called Romney Bay and Littlestone marked the northern entrance of this bay with Greatstone to the south, marking the southern entrance.
- 5.4.8 By the late 19th century, the marshland between the sea and New Romney eventually drained sufficiently for habitation. In 1870 a watch house was built as a coastguard watchtower and then linked to the lifeboat station, which opened at Littlestone in 1861 and a row of black tarred coastguard cottages situated on the Coast Road. Littlestone was established in the 1880s by Sir Robert Perks as a resort for the gentry. Situated around the area of the lifeboat station, terraced houses were built, a new Grand hotel and a Methodist Church. As part of the ambitious planned growth of the area, a golf course at Littlestone was established in 1888 by Henry Tubbs and J Lewis. A 120-foot water tower was also built in 1890 to supply water to the housing and golf club and also created the Marine Parade.
- 5.4.9 Littlestone based on the coast close towards France had a significant number of defences in the area for the Second World War. Romney Marsh was the planned invasion site of Operation Sea Lion, which was Germany's invasion plan in 1940 and as a result this area of coastline was heavily defended. The water tower at Littlestone was a lookout post.
- 5.4.10 Its location meant that it had a number of Mulberry Harbours located off the coast at Littlestone that were for the purpose of D-Day invasions in 1944. However, one

of the prefabricated sections got stuck in the sand and silt and could not be refloated and remains in place today of the coast of Littlestone as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

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 shows a sparsely populated and arable landscape in the area around New Romney with the PDA by the coastline in an area labelled Romney Helmes (Fig. 3).

Hasted, 1798

- 5.5.2 The area is still sparsely populated and the locations of roads and hamlets not dissimilar to the map above. East of New Romney are salteries and marshland (Fig. 4).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797

- 5.5.3 The maps from this series shows the individual buildings and field boundaries. It also appears to show a detailed version of the coastline with the promontories of Littlestone and Greatstone north and south of Romney Bay respectively. It is still difficult to locate the PDA accurately within this map but it appears to be in an area of gravel, sand and marsh (Fig. 5).

Tithe Map from 1842

- 5.5.4 The tithe map for New Romney shows the first buildings located on the coastline of the coastguard station and Littlestone Blockade Station House occupied by Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance on land owned by the New Romney Corporation. The Board of Ordnance was a British government body that was established in the Tudor period. Its primary responsibilities were 'to act as custodian of the lands, depots and forts required for the defence of the realm and its overseas possessions, and as the supplier of munitions and equipment to both the Army and the Navy'. The Board also maintained and directed the Artillery and Engineer corps, which it founded in the 18th century. The Board lasted until 1855, at which

point it was disbanded. The access to this Blockade was via a road from New Romney called Gun Lane eastwards towards the coast road. This blockade was likely to have been put in place as part of the area's wider defences across the Romney Marsh area in the Napoleonic period which included the Royal Military Canal, Martello Towers and two Battery's, to the south of Littlestone, east of Lydd. By 1867 a map showing the fortifications on the Romney Marsh Coast does not refer to any fortifications in this specific area of the coastline.

- 5.5.5 Between the coast and New Romney is a water course drainage area called Nashe's Run. On the eastern side of the tithe map, north of the PDA is a sewer that comes all the way from the northern part of New Romney and flows into the sea. The area around the PDA is owned by the Corporation of New Romney and occupied by John Russell. Many of the fields in this area are referred to as Gun Lane Salts and are pasture (Fig. 6).

Historic OS Map 1871

- 5.5.6 This is the first properly scaled OS map. There is still a bay to the south of Littlestone Point known as Romney Sands and the area continues to silt up. The Blockade has been replaced with a Coastguard Station with a lifeboat station to the south. There appears to be a large garden area to the rear of the Coastguard Station. The area of the PDA to the north of the Coastguard Station is still partly marshy. On the eastern side of Nashe's Run is a rifle range. Possibly a legacy from the Blockade Station (Fig. 6).

Historic OS map 1896

- 5.5.7 There have been significant changes. North of the Coastguard Station the Water Tower for the new residential estate has been built. To the south the area of Romney Sands has continued to silt up creating a lake area called Romney Hoy. The route of Gun Lane towards the Coastguard Stations has been renamed Littlestone Road, which curves northwards and turns into a road Called Madeira Avenue. North of Littlestone Road are seen the layout grid of the new estate for which there are some houses already built and a convalescent homes, Grand Hotel and Public Hall with the coast road now called Grand Parade and Marine Parade. The road does not continue past that of the coastguard station and the

area of the PDA is currently not utilised. North and south of the main sewer is the golf course. Due to the low-lying nature of the area, a number of embankments have been built. West of Littlestone is the new railway station serving New Romney and Littlestone. This opened in 1884 and was a three-mile branch line from Lydd to New Romney off the existing line between Appledore and Dungeness (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1906

5.5.8 Madeira Road has been extended northwards past the coastguard station. Two new large properties have been built on the eastern side of Madeira Road, which are houses currently known as Sandcroft and The Dutch House. On the western side of the road, plots are beginning to be marked out. The PDA is still unutilised. (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1937

5.5.9 The PDA has been built and there are now a number of properties all along the northern end of Madeira Road, with the top end joining the coast road which continues northwards past the sewer outfall (Fig.9).

Current OS map

5.5.10 A comparison of the plan of the house from 1937 to the current OS plan, shows that there have been a number of changes to the house in the intervening period. On the western side of the house, there has been infill plus an additional extension. There have also been single storey extensions to the northern side of the house both front and back, which means that the house has effectively doubled in size since it was originally built (Fig. 10).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940s

5.6.1 This shows the PDA with the property in the south eastern corner, with the rest of the plot appearing to be lawn. At the rear of the property is the gold course

and the watercourse of Nashe's Run. There are residential properties in regular plots along Madeira Road (Plate 1).

1960s

5.6.2 There appears to be little change (Plate 2).

1990

5.6.3 The house has been extended to the rear and to the north (Plate 3).

2003

5.6.4 The house has undergone further extensions, this time to the north of the property. There is little change to the surrounding area (Plate 4).

2017

5.6.5 There has been little change (Plate 5).

5.7 Walkover Survey

5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. The walkover survey was undertaken on the 25th April 2019. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover (Plates 6-12).

5.7.2 The PDA is located on level ground on the western side of the northern end of Madeira Road. There is currently open frontage of concrete and block paving and grass. The house itself is white painted pebbledash, with modern windows and a two-storey extension, along with a further one-storey extension to the rear, leading a number of different pitches and roof heights. There is also a one storey northern extension. The northern side of the building is currently open and concreted. There is grass along the western side of the plot. The northern and southern boundaries are wooden fences, with the rear boundary a hedge.

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

- 5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Mesolithic

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

Neolithic

- 5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Bronze Age

- 5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. There are no Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Iron Age

- 5.8.5 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has no records from this period within the

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

Romano-British

- 5.8.6 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.7 The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Post Medieval map regressions suggests that this area was still sea in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has five records from this period within the assessment area. The area began silting up in this period and the earliest known buildings seen in this area are those noted on the 1842 tithe map. Being a Blockade located on the coastline accessed via Gun Lane from New Romney. It may well be that the volunteer rifle range seen on the OS 1871 map may have been contemporary to that of the Blockade. Sometime in the 1870s, the Blockade has been replaced by a Coastguard station, Watch House and Lifeboat station. The area generally is still salt marsh until the later 19th century when the area is earmarked for a new seaside settlement, called Littlestone. The Grade II Water Tower is created in 1890 to serve the new estate. However, during this period there are still few houses within Littlestone and the northern part of Madeira Road had yet to be built.

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

Modern

5.8.10 KHER has ten records dating to this period. All relating to the Second World War and consist of a number of types of defences to support this area of coastline. The area was heavily defended given its location and potential invasion point for the Germans. In the vicinity of the PDA there were seven batteries, some located along the coast and some slightly inland. There were also two areas of anti-tank cubes, one on the coast and one across the main sewer line also supported by areas of barbed wire. All features appeared to have been removed soon after the war and none of these features have left any traces.

5.8.11 The original part of the house at the PDA was built sometime between the 1920s and 1937. It was during this period that was the main growth period for Littlestone when the houses were built individually on plots either side of Madeira Road, with the main centre of the settlement to the south. Each house along the road is individual in style and design and it is this eclectic mix of styles along with a key component of the character of the conservation area being its spacious nature and open views towards the coast. The house in recent decades has been greatly extended in the west and north with its use as a care home for the elderly as well as altered internally. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Overview

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

5.8.13 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **low**

- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.2 Historic Impacts

- 6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA was sea until recent centuries, when the area became marshland on Romney Bay started silting up. By the early 19th century the first building being a Blockade was located in the area and by the 1880s, the area designated to become and residential purposed built estate. Between 1920 and 1937, a house was built on the PDA, which has since extended significantly over the years covering most of the plot except for a parking area to the north and a small garden area on the western side, although it is unknown if these areas would have been disturbed by services, particularly the far northern part. Therefore, any impact on surviving archaeological remains is likely to have been high for the majority of the area and low for the garden area.
- 6.2.2 The proposed development of four units, means that three will be located in the footprint of the existing property. Only the detached, far northern property which is located within the current car parking area, appears to be an area not previously built on. The proposed development will have a high impact. The current garden area appears unchanged by the proposals.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, Rarity, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential. These criteria are the same as used by the Government in the scheduling of ancient monuments and provide a useful framework in assessing significance and also pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

- 7.2.1 The main period of significance in the area is twofold. That of the Second World War where Littlestone is heavily defended by a number of different methods given its coastal location and threat of Operation Sea Lion from the Germans.

However, this area originally appears to have been originally defended much earlier in the 1840s with a Blockade situated on the coast perhaps from the Napoleonic period. The second aspect of significance is that recognised by the Conservation Area, where this area of Littlestone being part of a new seaside resort with houses located in spacious plots with open views towards the sea. There is no below ground archaeology given that this area was sea until the Post Medieval period.

Rarity

- 7.2.2 The records predominately relating to the Second World War have regional significance as to understanding the defence of Romney Marsh as a whole. However, they do not appear to have left any trace.

Documentation

- 7.2.3 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, photographic and other sources from the Post Medieval period onwards.

Group Value

- 7.2.4 There is little by way of group value.

Survival / Condition

- 7.2.5 The area has little potential for below ground archaeology and there are no geotechnical reports or previous archaeological work in the assessment area as a result. At the PDA itself the house has been greatly extended and it is likely that the majority of the site has been truncated.

Fragility / Vulnerability

- 7.2.6 The proposed development will have the majority of development located in the area of the existing building that is being demolished and will have negligible impact on already potentially disturbed archaeology. It is only the detached unit at the far north of the PDA that will be located in an area that is currently car parking, that may not have been disturbed, although it is unknown whether this area may have previously been impacted by services to the property.

Diversity

7.2.7 There is not considered to be great diversity of the archaeology in this area.

Potential

7.2.8 The overall archaeological potential is considered low for all periods given that the PDA was sea until the Post Medieval period.

Significance

7.2.9 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of low archaeological interest and that whilst it is appreciated that the PDA is located within a Conservation Area, the current house has little by way of historical or architectural significance.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **low** archaeological potential for all periods. The existing house at the PDA would have also truncated any potential archaeology given the number of extensions received to the property over the years.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

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

9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

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

9.3 Copyright

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

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCifA.

SWAT Archaeology

April 2019

10 REFERENCES

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Romney Marsh: The Fifth Continent

<https://theromneymarsh.net/>

Proposed Development at Romney Cottage, Madeira Road, Littlestone, New Romney, Kent
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment





Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale 1:640,000, 1:20,000, 1:1250

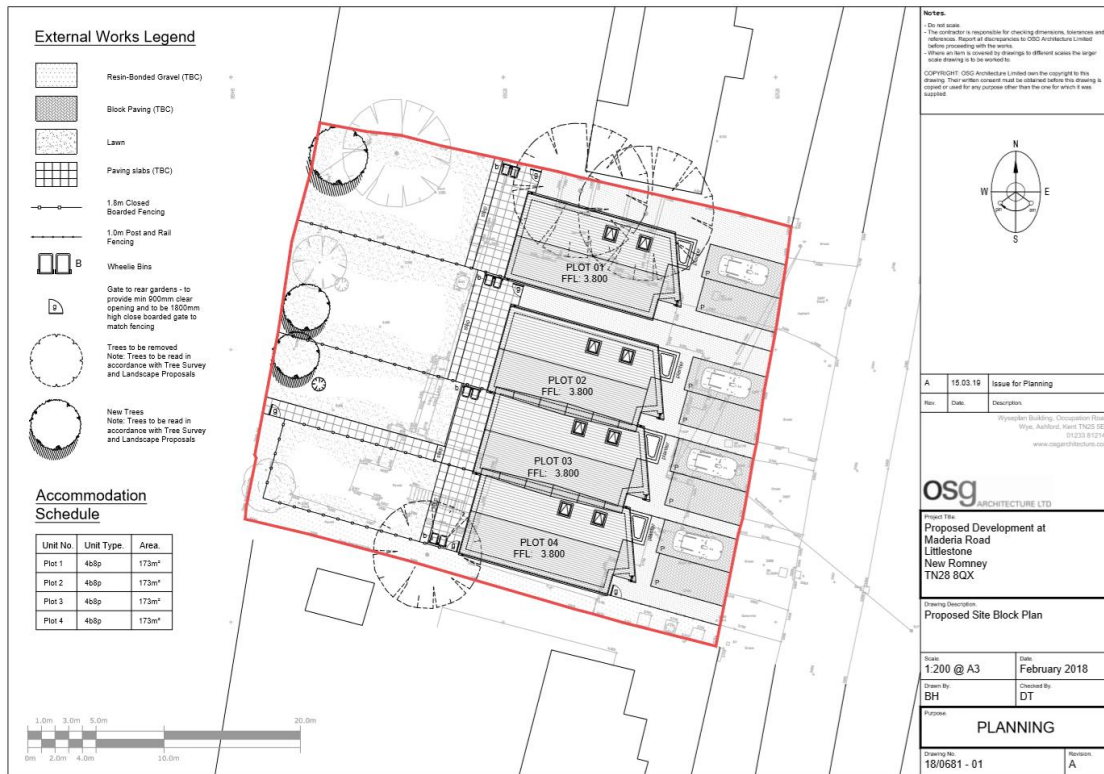


Figure 2: Proposed Development Area

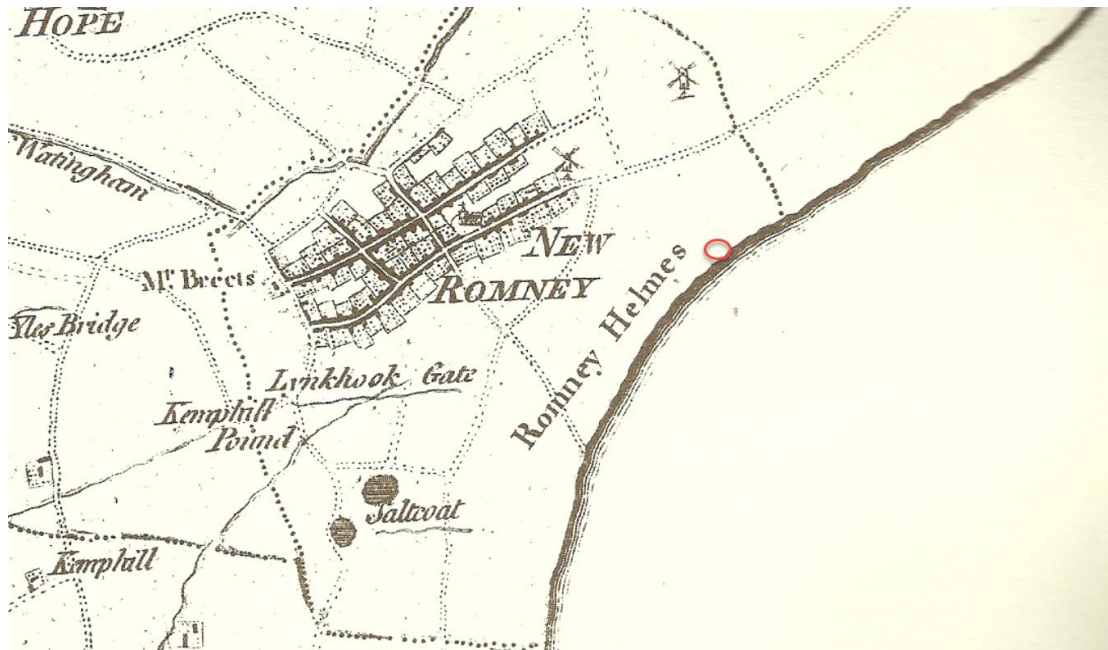


Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769

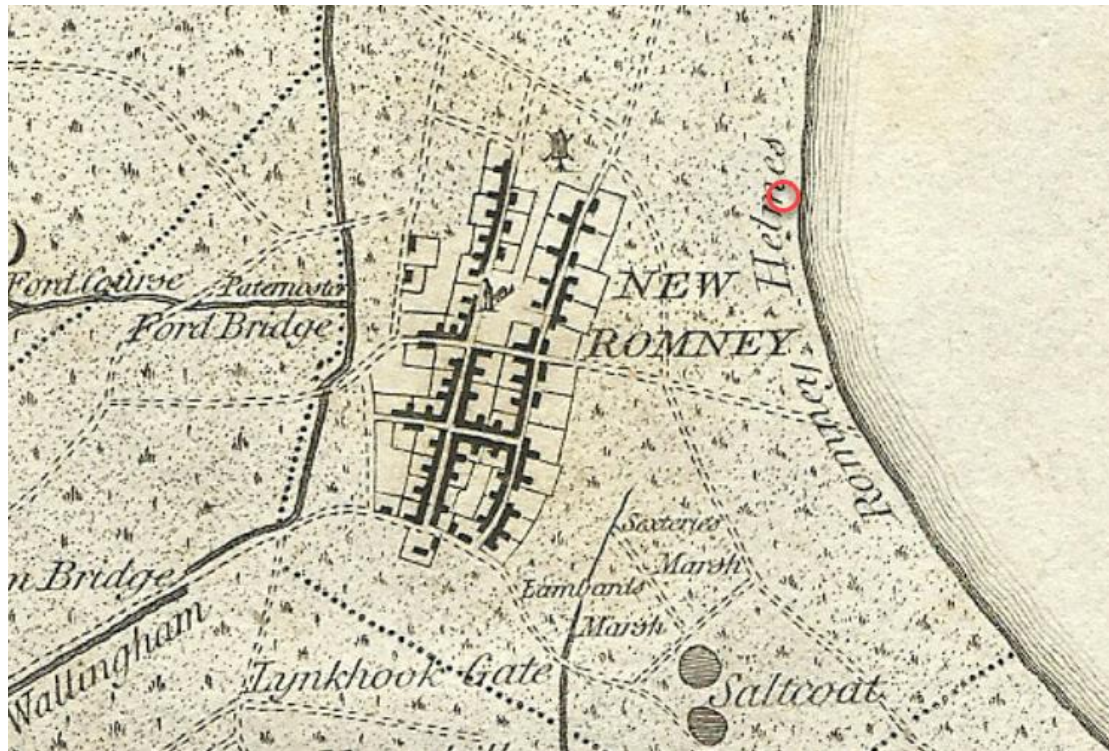


Figure 4: Hasted, 1798



Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

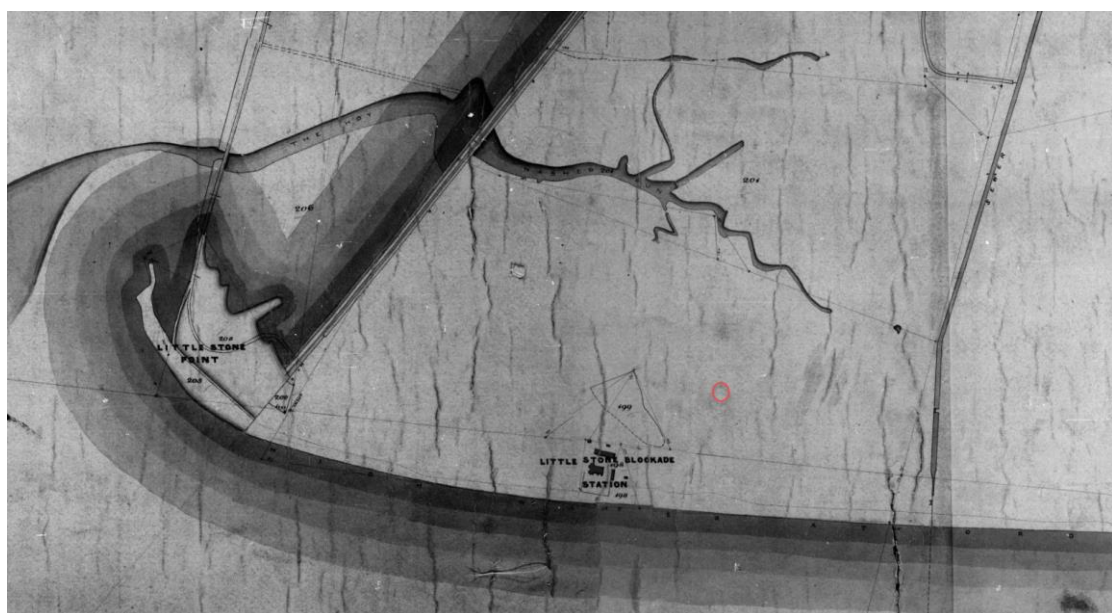


Figure 6: New Romney Tithe Map 1842

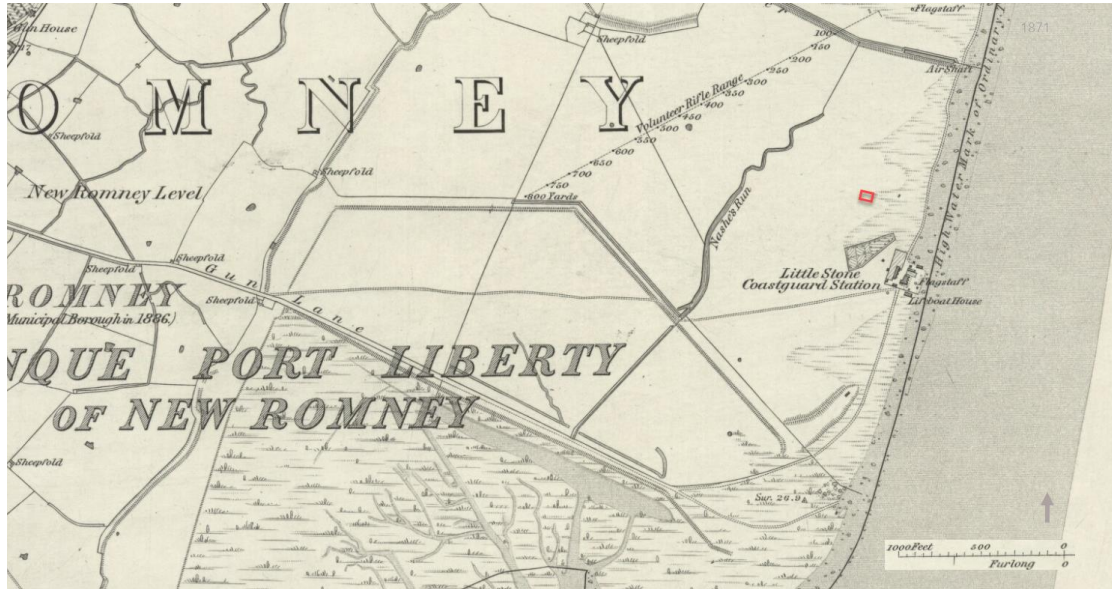


Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1871



Figure 8: Historic OS Map from 1896

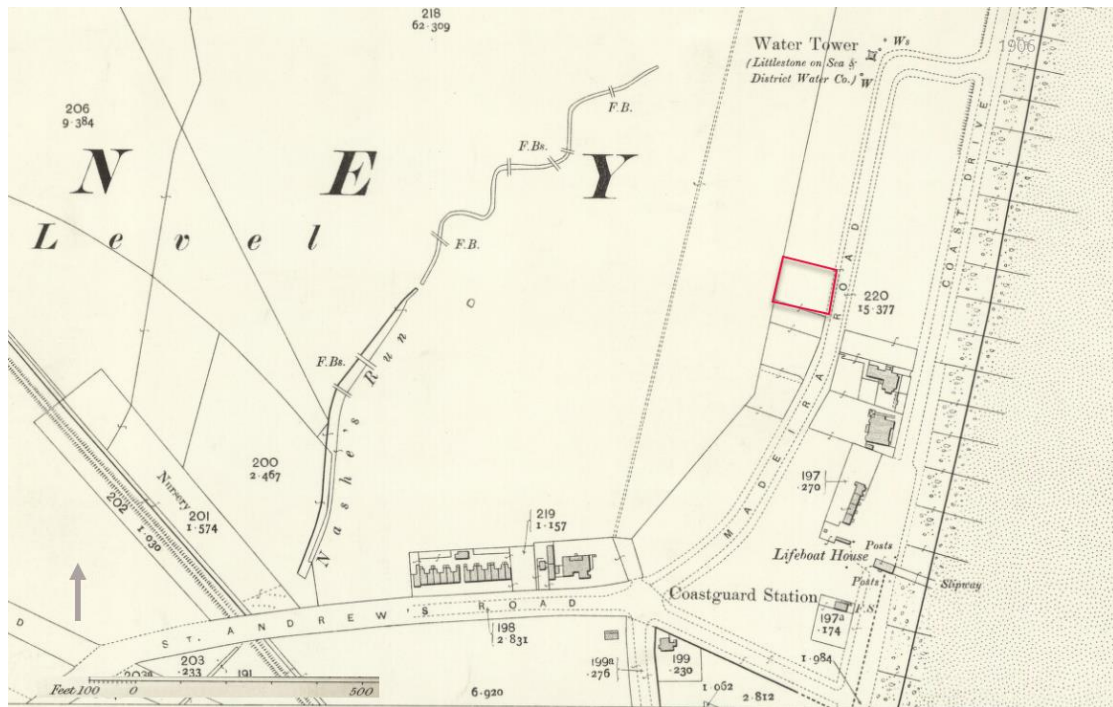


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1906

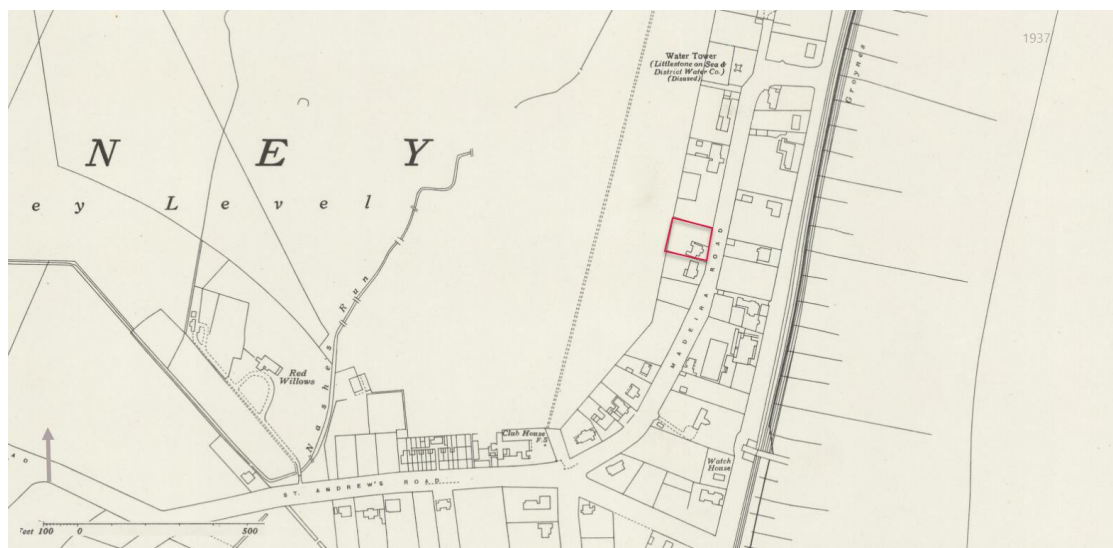


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1937

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 11-14).

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
	HLC			The PDA is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Post 1810 Settlement (general)'.
1535051	Monument	c. 20m NW	Modern	An extensive stretch of Second World War barbed wire is visible on aerial photographs of 1942. These features were mapped from aerial photographs as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project. Up to four parallel lines of barbed wire extend roughly north to south for approximately 275m. The barbed wire was presumably intended to defend some kind of military installation, such as a coastal battery. However, no associated structures could be seen on the aerial photographs. The barbed wire is contemporary with other Second World War defences immediately adjacent to the north, such as anti-tank cubes (Monument Number 1535062) and defensive scaffolding (Monument Number 1535064). By the time of the vertical aerial photograph of 1946; all the barbed wire appears to have been removed
1478198	Monument	c. 250m N	Modern	Site of a Second World War Diver rocket projector battery at Littlestone on Sea. This was manned by 425 S/L Battery of 58 Anti-Aircraft Regiment on 23rd August 1944. No armament details are known. This area was surveyed as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project.

				The Diver battery was not visible on historic aerial photographs.
TR 02 NE 73	Listed Building	c. 120m NNE	Post Medieval	Former Water Tower. Grade II listed (1069002). Dated 1890. A tall square-shaped tower of 6 storeys built of red brick with brick and stone buttresses. Octagonal staircase turret from 4th storey to roof having arrow slit windows. Crenelated parapet. 1 to 2 windows on each side. On the ground floor there are 2 casements. On the 1st and 2nd floors there is 1 3-light sash, that on the 2nd floor set in a Tudor arched head. The 3rd floor has 1 3-light sash. The 4th floor originally had a round window but this has now been filled in with brickwork to form a small fixed window.
1485938	Monument	c. 150m ESE	Modern	The site of Littlestone coastal battery, an emergency battery built during the Second World War as part of Eastern Command's coastal defences. The battery was operational by 1942 and mounted three 6-inch guns. It was manned by 551 Coast Battery Royal Artillery. Aerial photography from 1973 shows that the site is occupied by a seafront area and no features of the battery remain. This area was surveyed as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project. The coastal battery was not visible on historic aerial photographs.
MWX44035	Monument	c. 160m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	A coastguard station is visible on the Epoch 1, 2 and 3 (1877, 1899 and 1908) editions of the historic 1:2500 Ordnance Survey mapping, located on the coast at Littlestone-on-Sea. The area was given a monument polygon during historic mapping enhancement as part of Phase 1 of the South East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. The Little Stone Coastguard Station

				appears to be associated with the adjacent Lifeboat House and slipway to the south (MWX44036).
MWX44036	Monument	c. 180m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	A lifeboat house is visible on the Epoch 1, 2 and 3 (1877, 1899 and 1908) editions of the historic 1:2500 Ordnance Survey mapping, located on the coast at Littlestone-on-Sea. An associated slipway is also visible on the Epoch 2 and 3 editions. The area was given a monument polygon during historic mapping enhancement as part of Phase 1 of the South East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey.
TR 02 SE 220	Building	c. 205m SSE	Post Medieval	The Watch House is first shown on the OS 3rd Edition as possibly the Coastguard Station and on the OS 4th Edition as a Watch House. It was built in the 1870's as a Coastguard Watch Tower, to keep a look out for ships in trouble in the channel. Now part of a Private Residence. The building is linked to Littlestone Lifeboat Station and a row of blacked tarred Coastguard Cottages that were situated nearby on Coast Road.
1478151	Monument	c. 255m SW	Modern	Site of a Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at Littlestone on Sea. This was armed with three anti-aircraft tanks and twin Oerlikon guns at some time in August 1944. The manning details are unknown. 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

1533964	Monument	c. 100m E	Modern	Possible Second World War anti-tank cubes are visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1941 arranged five lines deep on the beach at Littlestone-on-Sea. These features were mapped from aerial photographs as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project. The mass of anti-tank cubes is centred at TR 0853 2470, and extends approximately 673m SSW to NNE from TR 0846 2439 to TR 0858 2504. There appears to be an 18m-wide break in these defences at TR 0855 2485. This bank of anti-tank cubes is an unusual arrangement, as they are more often found in single lines. They are arranged here in five parallel lines, spaced roughly 1-2m apart. By the time of the vertical aerial photograph of 1946, this anti-invasion obstacle appears to have been removed.
MWX44045	Monument	c. 350m NW	Post Medieval	A volunteer rifle range is visible on New Romney Level on the Epoch 1 (1877) edition of historic 1:2500 Ordnance Survey mapping [1]. According to the labelling, the range extends for 800 yards in a NE-SW orientation. The range is no longer visible on any later mapping.
1477736	Monument	c. 460m NNE	Modern	Site of a Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery at the Golf Course, New Romney. This was armed with 40mm guns, and was manned by 540 (TP) Battery of 150 Anti-Aircraft Regiment when it was deployed here on 17th July 1944. It formed part of the Littlestone Section of 43 Anti-Aircraft Brigade Light Anti-Aircraft Artillery. This area was surveyed as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project. The Diver battery was not visible on historic aerial photographs.
1535062	Monument	c. 300m N	Modern	Second World War anti-tank cubes are visible on aerial photographs of 1942 along a branch of the New Romney

				<p>Main Sewer crossing the golf course to the north of Littlestone-on-Sea. These features were mapped from aerial photographs as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project. The linear arrangement of anti-tank cubes is centred at TR 0826 2543, and extends roughly north-west to south east for approximately 800m. They are contemporary with other adjacent Second World War defences, such as barbed wire to the south (Monument Number 1535051) and scaffolding to the north (Monument Number 1535064). By the time of the vertical aerial photograph of 1959; the anti-tank cubes had been removed.</p>
1478192	Monument	c. 340m WNW	Modern	<p>Site of a Second World War Diver rocket projector battery at Romney Warren Golf Course. This was armed with 64 x U2P rocket projectors on 28th August 1944. No manning details are known. This area was surveyed as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project. The Diver battery was not visible on historic aerial photographs. However, these anti-aircraft defences often consisted of relatively temporary structures wheeled into place on trailers; which may explain why no trace of the battery was visible on the aerial photographs</p>
MWX51472	Monument	c. 500m S	Modern	<p>Second World War anti-invasion beach scaffolding. A long length of Second World War anti-invasion beach scaffolding is visible on aerial photographs from the vicinity of the pub called The Pilot at Dungeness, northwards past Lade, Greatstone-on-Sea, and Romney Sands, to Littlestone-on-Sea. This is a continuation of the beach scaffolding to the south at Dungeness (Monument Number 1533475), and it continues yet</p>

				further northwards as Monument Number 1535069. The beach scaffolding had been removed by the time of the vertical aerial photograph of 1959. This feature was mapped from aerial photographs as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project
MWX54175	Monument	c. 300m N	Modern	Second World War anti-invasion scaffolding. A long stretch of Second World War anti-invasion scaffolding is visible on aerial photographs of 1942 as a structure stretching across the golf course to the north of Littlestone-on-Sea. This feature was mapped from aerial photographs as part of the South East RCZAS NMP project.
1535069	Monument	c. 100m E	Modern	Second World War anti-invasion beach scaffolding. A long length of Second World War anti-invasion beach scaffolding is visible on aerial photographs from the vicinity of the pub called The Pilot at Dungeness, northwards past Lade, Greatstone-on-Sea, and Romney Sands, to Littlestone-on-Sea. This is a continuation of the beach scaffolding to the south at Dungeness and it continues yet further northwards beyond the assessment area.

Figure 11: Gazetteer of KHER Data



Figure 12: KHER Monument Map– All



Figure 13: KHER Historic Landscape Character



Figure 14: KHER Conservation Area



Plate 1: 1940s (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)

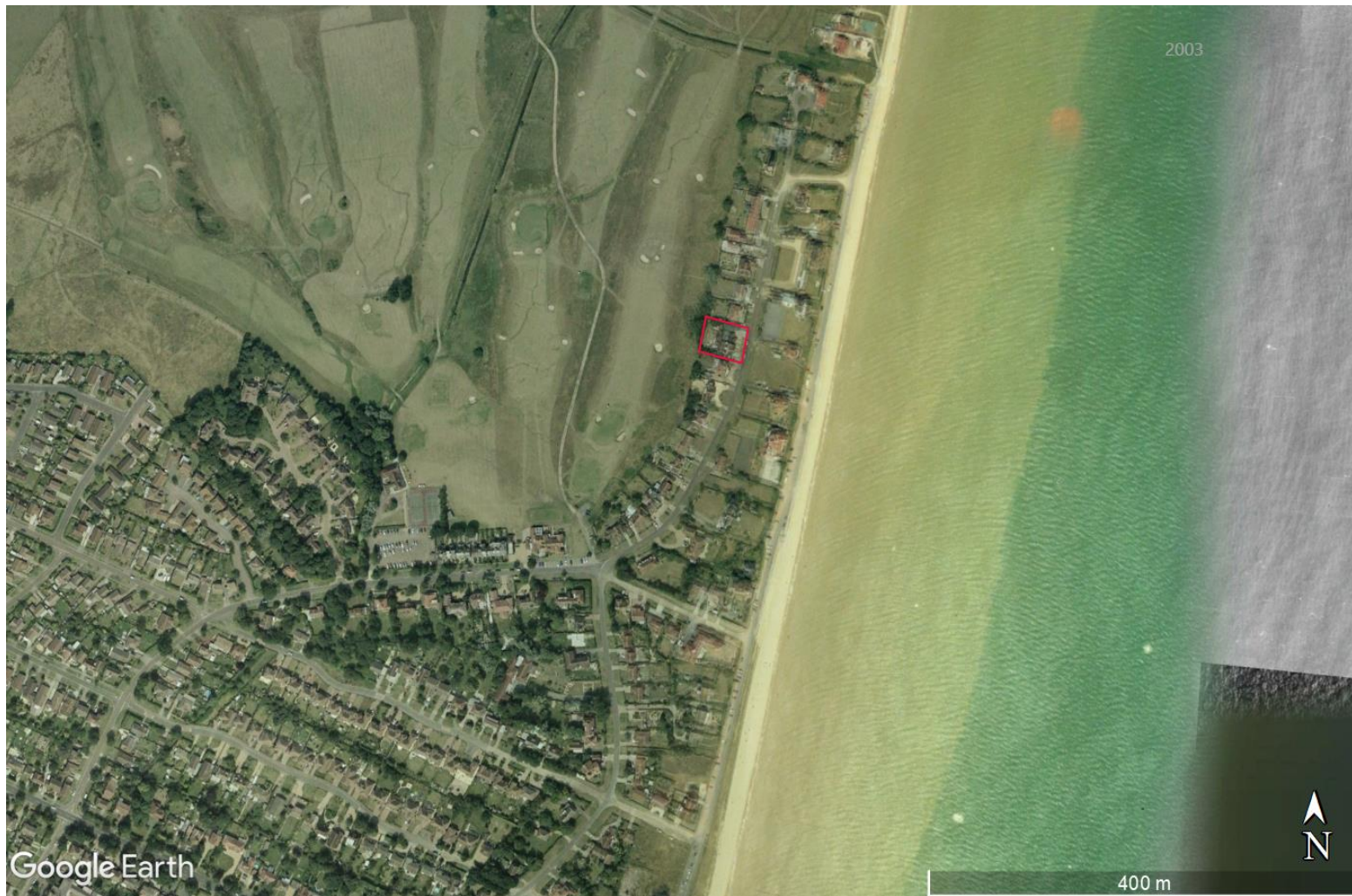


Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2017 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: View of the PDA (facing SW)



Plate 7: View of the PDA (facing NW)



Plate 8: View of the PDA (facing NE)



Plate 9: View of the PDA (facing SSW)



Plate 10: View of the PDA (facing ESE)



Plate 11: View of the PDA (facing W)



Plate 12: View Along Madeira Road towards the PDA (facing N)