



Heritage Impact Assessment and Statement of Significance

Old Ashford Road, Lenham, Kent

Dean Lewis Estates Ltd.

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Heritage Impact Assessment and Statement of Significance

Project:	Old Ashford Road, Lenham, Kent
For:	Dean Lewis Estates Ltd.
Status:	FINAL
Date:	October 2019
Author:	Blaise Vyner – Consultant Archaeologist
Reviewer:	Paul W Beswick – Director

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Heritage Impact Assessment and Statement of Significance

Background

Enzygo Limited [Enzygo] have prepared this report on behalf of Dean Lewis Estates Ltd [The Client]. The author of this report, Blaise Vyner, is a professional archaeologist with 40 years' experience. A former County Archaeologist, he has been a practising archaeological consultant for the past 22-years and has considerable experience in assessing impacts on archaeological features, historic buildings and historic landscapes, having been a consultant on a number of major road schemes. A Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, he is widely published on sites, monuments and historic landscapes.

Aims and Objectives

The aims of this assessment were to prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment and a Statement of Significance in accordance with the requirements of Maidstone Borough Council and the National Planning Policy Framework [NPPF] in respect of proposed development at Old Ashford Road, Lenham, Kent NGR TQ 8887 5240. The key tasks were to:

- Determine the presence and significance of Cultural Heritage features that may be affected by the proposed development;
- Identify potential impacts upon Cultural Heritage features and their settings;
- Suggest mitigation measures based upon the results of the above research;
- Prepare a summary Heritage Assessment; and
- Prepare a summary Statement of Significance.

Within this context the Cultural Heritage Resource comprises designated and undesignated archaeological sites [upstanding and buried], historic buildings and structures and historic landscape features including parks and gardens and their settings. The assessment has been undertaken with reference to Historic England's *Managing Significance: Decision Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2* [2015] and *Historic Environment: Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: Settings and Views of Heritage Assets - Consultation draft 2016*.

Assessment Methodology

Information on designated and undesignated Cultural Heritage assets within a 1.5 km radius of the site has been obtained from various sources including:

- Kent County Council's Historic Environment Record;
- Historic England's *List of Heritage Assets*;
- DEFRA's *Magic* map-based website;
- Google Earth photographs from the period 1940, 1960 and 1990 to 2018; and
- OS 1:10,560 [later 1:10,000] and 1:2,500 maps from 1870 to 1991 and recent.

Legislation and Planning Policy Context

International

There is no international heritage-related legislation which is relevant to this application

National

Revised National Planning Policy Framework [NPPF]: February 2019

Chapter 16: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

184. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

185. 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.

186. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

187. Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:

- a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and
- b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

188. Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policymaking or development management, publicly accessible

Proposals Affecting Heritage Assets

189. 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.

190. 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 of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

191. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

192. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting 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 making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Considering Potential Impacts

193. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation [and the more important the asset, the greater the 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.

194. 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.

195. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to [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 not for profit, 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.

196. 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.

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

198. 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.

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

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

201. 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 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, 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.

202. Local planning authorities 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.

Local

MAIDSTONE BOROUGH LOCAL PLAN ADOPTED OCTOBER 2017

Policy SP18: Historic environment

To ensure their continued contribution to the quality of life in Maidstone Borough, the characteristics, distinctiveness, diversity and quality of heritage assets will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. This will be achieved by the council encouraging and supporting measures that secure the sensitive restoration, reuse, enjoyment, conservation and/or enhancement of heritage assets, in particular designated assets identified as being at risk, to include:

- i. Collaboration with developers, landowners, parish councils, groups preparing neighbourhood plans and heritage bodies on specific heritage initiatives including bids for funding;
- ii. Through the development management process, securing the sensitive management and design of development which impacts on heritage assets and their settings;
- iii. Through the incorporation of positive heritage policies in neighbourhood plans which are based on analysis of locally important and distinctive heritage; and
- iv. Ensuring relevant heritage considerations are a key aspect of site master plans prepared in support of development allocations and broad locations identified in the local plan.

Policy DM1 Principles of good design

- 6.3 Key aspects of built development will be the scale, height, materials, detailing, mass, bulk and site coverage. These features should relate well, and respond positively, to the context in which they are seen. Good design should also address the functioning of an area, including accessibility to all, linkages to local services, and issues of crime. New development should integrate well into the built, natural and historic environment and should address the connections between people and places, including vehicle and pedestrian movement.

Account should be taken of Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans, Character Area Assessments, the Maidstone Borough Landscape Character Guidelines SPD, the Kent Design Guide and the Kent Downs Area of Natural Beauty Management Plan.

Policy DM 4: Development affecting designated and non-designated heritage assets

1. Applicants will be expected to ensure that new development affecting a heritage asset incorporates measures to conserve, and where possible enhance, the significance of the heritage asset and, where appropriate, its setting.
2. Where appropriate, development proposals will be expected to respond to the value of the historic environment by the means of a proportionate Heritage Assessment which assesses and takes full account of:
 - i. Any heritage assets, and their settings, which could reasonably be impacted by the proposals;
 - ii. The significance of the assets; and
 - iii. The scale of the impact of development on the identified significance.
3. Where development is proposed for a site which includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, applicants must submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
4. The council will apply the relevant tests and assessment factors specified in the National Planning Policy Framework when determining applications for development which would result in the loss of, or harm to, the significance of a heritage asset and/or its setting.

5. In the circumstances where the loss of a heritage asset is robustly justified, developers must make the information about the asset and its significance available for incorporation into the Historic Environment Record.

Baseline Conditions

Map Regression and Aerial Imagery

The first edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey [OS] map of 1870-76 shows the area of the proposed development within a rural landscape characterised by enclosed fields punctuated by farms, areas of woodland and tracks. The area of proposed development fronts on to the Maidstone to Ashford road, which is an early route of the A20, and is situated within a W-shaped field which retains its distinctive boundary shape up to the present day. East Lenham Farm is situated just to the east of the field and an orchard associated with the farm runs alongside the eastern boundary of the field up to the road. The Pilgrims Way, an historic route running between Winchester and Canterbury, runs to the north of the site. Tanyard Farm complex lies to the west. A guidepost is depicted at the eastern corner of the field and Redhouse Cottages at the western corner. A spring issues from the west side of the field and runs southwards into a pond next to an area of woodland. On the 1898 2nd edition OS map the woodland is shown as Mill Wood and a bone mill is located on a mill pond to the west of the wood. The single biggest change in the landscape by the time of the 2nd edition OS map, however, is the construction of the London, Dover & Chatham railway, which runs several hundred metres to the south of the site. By 1908 the bone mill has become disused and the pond is neglected and appears on the map as marshland.

There is a dearth of mapping for the area covering the early 20th century, but before 1961 OS mapping suggests Lenham village had been by-passed by re-routing the A20 to run to the north of the village and connecting with the former route at the northeast corner of the area of proposed development. Google Earth air photographs suggest that had been done by 1940, although the chronology of the photographs can be suspect. The bypass allowed for the construction of buildings in the triangular area of land between the bypass and the former route of the A20. Development in this area has continued to the present day. Growth of the village itself centred on land between the old village and the railway line to the south, although there had been some development eastwards along the old A20. Throughout the period of the Ordnance Survey mapping the area of the proposed development has remained largely unchanged.

The Present Condition of the Site

Now demarcated by angular fields of enclosure-period date [late 18th and early 19th century], the area has supported mixed agriculture, the arable element suggested by the occasional surviving boundaries fossilising the reversed-S shape of ridge-and-furrow agriculture. The area has been in mixed arable use for at least the past 30-years..

Land-Use History and Archaeology Within the Study Area

Known archaeological and historical features within the Study Area [1 km radius] are listed and mapped in Appendix 1.

Lenham lies on level ground below the south-facing escarpment of the South Downs, Head - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel-derived soils overly chalk bedrock and provide good well-drained soils for mixed agriculture. The location remains attractive for settlement and has been so since at least the Iron Age. For overview purposes the conspectus offered in Drewett *et al.* [1988] still offers a convenient summary of the regional settlement sequence, although development archaeology has now considerably increased information on the intensity and extent of settlement, especially in the more populous areas of the south coast.

Low density scatters of Mesolithic-style flint are widely distributed across Kent and Sussex [Drewett *et al.* 1988, 22-23], and there are eight lithics of Mesolithic type known from Lenham [stray finds 1-8]. Within the Study Area Bronze Age activity may be evidenced by stray finds of a possible ear ring/hair ornament and a late Bronze Age chisel head [respectively stray finds 11, 12]. An increasing local population in Kent and the south-east during the Iron Age is evidenced by farmsteads and fields, as well as hillfort power centres [Drewett *et al.* 1988, fig. 5.2]. There are two potential Iron Age sites within the Study Area [Sites 1 and 2] – the relatively large number of Iron Age coins may say more about detectorists than they do about Iron Age farmers [stray finds 13-22]. Increased populations are likely to have continued throughout the Roman period. Records of Romano-British ditches and pits reflect recent work on development sites [sites 1-6] and suggest a focus of Roman-British activity to the north-east of the village core, 400 m distant from the present proposal site. A piece of roof-tile [stray find 2], just to the east of the proposal site, may reflect Roman manuring of the fields, since it appears to be an isolated discovery.

Roman finds feature strongly as stray finds of coins and metal items and are particularly concentrated in the northern portion of the present proposal area [finds 6, 7, 8 and 9, with another, 1, against the field boundary], and are also seen in a cluster around 0.3 km to the south, and in another one just south-west of Tanyard Farm [Fig. 1]. Consideration of the cluster at the proposal site prompts a degree of caution in assuming a significant Roman settlement this area, as the five Roman metal finds are joined by no fewer than 11 coin or metallic finds of Medieval date and some 19 of Post-Medieval date. The impression that this may be a convenient place in which to re-find objects retrieved from metal detecting elsewhere is heightened by the complete absence of iron items or pottery such as might be expected to arise from associated occupation. The present finds evidence does not convincingly suggest below-ground archaeological evidence at the proposal site, although that possibility remains.

By contrast, the cluster of finds nearby to the south contains a similar range of metallic items, but also has no fewer than 16 Saxon potsherds and a disk brooch, also of Saxon date. It can be suggested that, while this area may also include an anomalous finds list, there may be evidence for a later Saxon burial ground. Other clusters serve to point up the markedly skewed distribution and number of metallic finds – six possible Romano-British sites on the basis of excavated evidence, but 35 Roman metal finds, similarly, no recorded Saxon/Medieval sites [although a burial ground may lurk in the finds list] but 51 surface finds. Assessment of the archaeological potential of the proposal site [Table 1] has been made in the light of the regional archaeological background and in the light of sites and finds recorded in the Historic Environment Record..

Table 1: The current visibility of archaeological sites within the study area and the predicted likelihood of further discovery at the proposal site.

Period	Visibility	Presence or Absence in study Area	Likelihood of further discovery at the site ¹
Palaeolithic	Poor	Absent	Unlikely
Mesolithic	Poor	Present	Low
Neolithic	Poor	Present	Low
Bronze Age	Poor	Present	Low
Iron Age	Poor	Present	Medium
Romano-British	Medium	Present	Medium
Early Medieval	Poor	Present	Low
Medieval	Medium	Absent	Low
Post-Medieval	Good	Absent	Very low

Impacts of the Proposed Development on Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

Of the Listed Buildings, Tanyard Farmhouse is nearest to the proposal site, lying around 260 m to its north-west, while the former Vicarage on Old Ashford Road, Lenham, is at 480 m distance and the east end of the Church of St Mary is at 500 m distance. There are houses and treed hedges intervening between the Listed buildings and the residential area of the proposal site. Further details of the proposal would be required in order to identify any required mitigation.

It is considered that impacts of the proposed development on the nearest Listed buildings within the Study Area, noted above, would principally comprise views to lit sports pitches. Subject to further information, screening and planting proposals and an agreed lighting strategy, it is considered that impacts on Listed buildings from the proposed housing would be no greater than *Slight*.

Impacts of The Proposed Development on Undesignated Cultural Heritage Assets

There are no confirmed undesignated sites of heritage interest within the area of the proposed development, although there is evidence of activity in the form of surface finds of metallic objects ranging in date from Roman to Post-Medieval. As noted above, there are reasons to be cautious in considering the nature and significance of the finds evidence within this parish. However, it would be unwise to ignore their totality [Table 1], and a programme of evaluation excavation may be proposed, to be implemented as a condition of planning approval.

In view of the proposals for sports pitches, which would entail land drainage and potentially other groundworks, the extension of Evaluation Excavation proposals to cover the southern part of the proposal area may also be considered necessary

¹ On the scale Unlikely, Very Low, Low, Medium, High and Likely
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Statement of Heritage Significance of the Site

There is no field evidence to suggest that the proposal site has heritage significance. It is noted that there is a quantity of metal finds of Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval date from the proposal area, but it is also noted that these are restricted solely to its northern part.

Suggested Mitigation Strategy

Archaeology

It is suggested that a programme of preliminary evaluation trenching, followed by any further necessary archaeological work, may be considered an appropriate condition of any planning approval.

Visual impacts on designated buildings

Hedgerows to the western side of the proposal site are somewhat gappy and selective mitigation may be considered necessary when designs become available.

Appendix 1: Heritage Assets within 1km Radius

List of Cultural Heritage assets within the study area [as advised by Kent County Council HER Officer, 1 km radius of the proposed development]

Taken, with permission, from Kent County Council *Historic Environment Record [HER]* and Historic England *List of Heritage Assets*. The HER number is followed by the Ordnance Survey NGR, a brief description, and potential date. No additional features have been noted through cartographic or air photographic review.

CONSERVATION AREA

Lenham village

LISTED BUILDINGS

Grade I

1 MKE2916 TQ 8991 5212, Parish Church

Grade II*

1 MKE28318 TQ 8992 5217, house row, 15th century with early 18th century facade and early 19th century alterations.

2 MKE28350 TQ 8996 5215, house, mid-15th century with late 16th, 18th and 19th century alterations.

Grade II

1 MKE29619 MKE29619 TQ 9030 5196 Tanyard Farmhouse

2 MKE28458 TQ 8989 5212 burial monuments

3 MKE28463 TQ 8987 5212 Barnside Cottage

4 MKE28472 TQ 8982 5201 farmhouse

5 MKE28785 TQ 9000 5213 vicarage, now three houses

6 MKE28813 TQ 8988 5205 barn

7 MKE29372 TQ 9000 5220 house

8 MKE29618 TQ 8992 5215 mounting block

SITES

Prehistoric

1 MKE40161 TQ90632 51755 earthworks

2 MKE97936 TQ9021 5201 pottery and probable ditch, Iron Age

3 MKE40188 TQ 90236 52236, pit with burnt flint

4 MKE40200 TQ 90153 51982, cropmarks and geophysics anomalies

Roman

1 MKE40185 TQ 90234 52152, Roman ditch

2 MKE40187 TQ 90241 52195, Roman ditch

3 MKE40189 TQ 90183 52285 [centre], pit

4 MKE40184 TQ 90157 52220 [centre], two pits and two boundary ditches

5 MKE40198 TQ 90306 51723, undated ditches, ?Roman

6 MKE97847 TQ 902 521, ditch with Roman pottery

Post-Medieval

1 MKE40157 TQ 9086 5175, manor house, 1660 [site of]

2 MKE85330 TQ 9028 5194, Tanyard Farm: regular multi-yard farmstead

3 MKE85331 TQ 9092 5178, East Lenham Farm: regular multi-yard farmstead

4 MKE97752 TQ 9035 5206, milestone on Old Ashford Road, Lenham

5 MKE44574 TQ 90538 51067, farm cottages, 18th century or earlier [site of]

6 MKE85310 TQ 8987 5208, Court Lodge multiyard farmstead

Modern/20th Century

1 MKE17225 TQ 910 520, ?WWII auxiliary hide

STRAY FINDS

Prehistoric

1 MKE70047 TQ 90300 52200, lithic, Mesolithic

2	MKE70722	TQ 90100 51700, lithic, Mesolithic
3	MKE70723	TQ 90100 51700, lithic, Mesolithic
4	MKE70724	TQ 90100 51700, lithic, Mesolithic
5	MKE70725	TQ 90100 51700, lithic, Mesolithic
6	MKE70726	TQ 90100 51700, lithic, Mesolithic
7	MKE70727	TQ 90100 51700, lithic, Mesolithic
8	MKE70728	TQ 90100 51700, lithic, Mesolithic
9	MKE18150	TQ 9004 5202, lithics
10	MKE70051	TQ 90200 52200, flint arrowhead Neolithic
11	MKE70407	TQ 90188 51715, possible earring, Bronze Age
12	MKE109972	TQ 90128 51753 socketed chisel head, Late Bronze Age
13	MKE70330	TQ 90200 51900, bronze coin, Iron Age
14	MKE71222	TQ 90200 51900, bronze coin, Iron Age
15	MKE110109	TQ 90493 51522, bronze coin, Iron Age
16	MKE110110	TQ 90493 51522, bronze coin, Iron Age
17	MKE70487	TQ 90188 51715, silver coin, Iron Age
18	MKE71086	TQ 90000 52000 bronze coin, Iron Age
19	MKE71110	TQ 90200 51300, bronze coin, Iron Age
20	MKE71210	TQ 90000 52000 bronze coin, Iron Age
21	MKE71218	TQ 90000 52000, bronze coin, Iron Age
22	MKE110111	TQ 89842 51845 bronze coin, Iron Age
23	MKE70302	TQ 90000 52000, bronze brooch, Iron Age

Roman

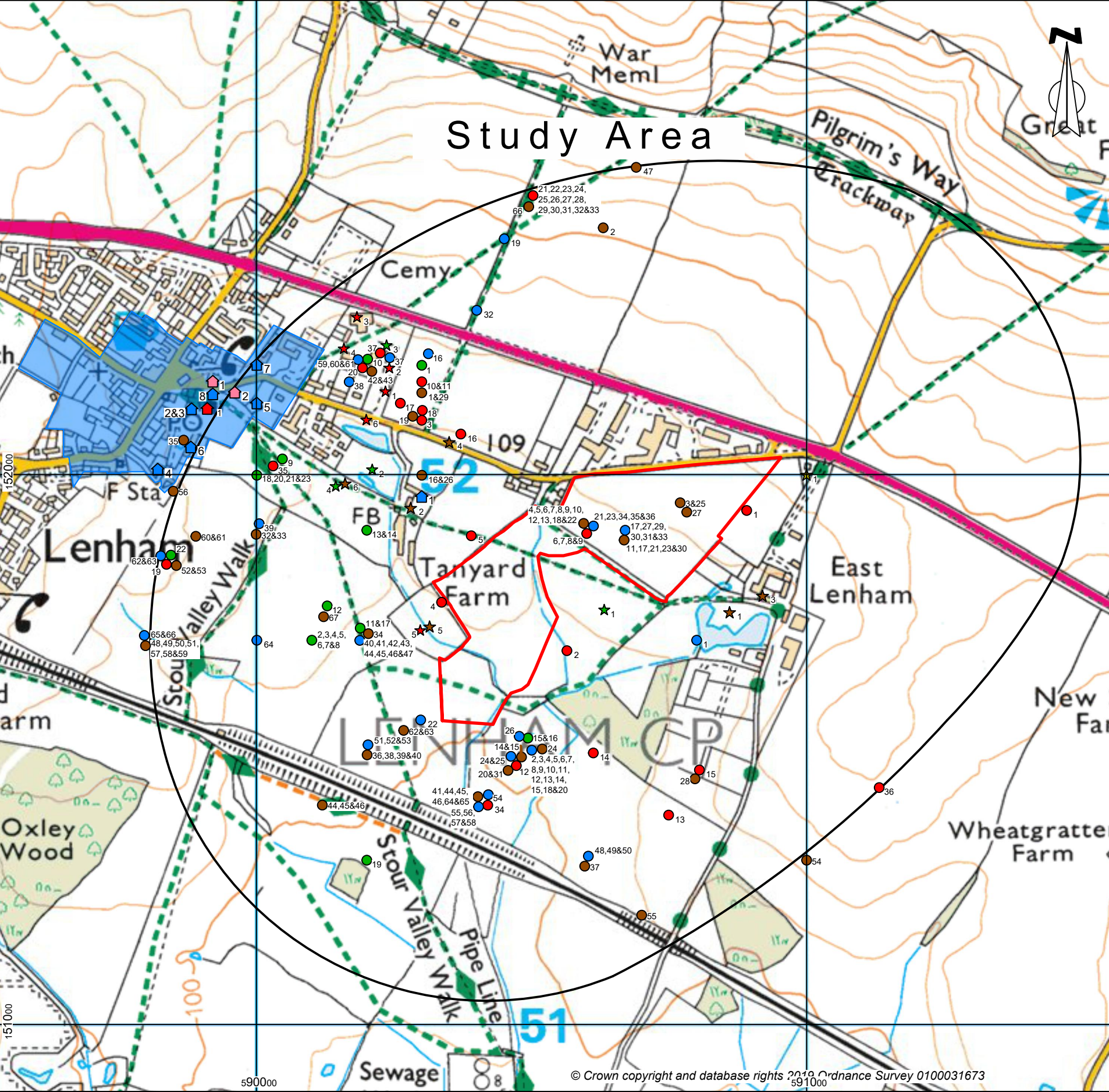
1	MKE40146	TQ 90891 51936, bronze objects
2	MKE40147	TQ 90564 51681, roof tile
3	MKE71294	TQ 90300 52100, perforated coin
4	MKE95657	TQ 90336 51769, bronze key
5	MKE95701	TQ 90390 51890, bronze coin
6	MKE95860	TQ 90600 51900, bronze coin
7	MKE95861	TQ 90600 51900, bronze coin
8	MKE95862	TQ 90600 51900, bronze coin
9	MKE95863	TQ 90600 51900, bronze coin
10	MKE110007	TQ 90300 52170, bronze coin
11	MKE110036	TQ 90300 52174, bronze coin
12	MKE110080	TQ 90472 51472, bronze lock pin
13	MKE110084	TQ 90749 51382, bronze coin
14	MKE110091	TQ 90612 51495, bronze brooch
15	MKE110094	TQ 90805 51464, silver coin
16	MKE110132	TQ 90371 52075, bronze coin
17	MKE110133	TQ 90261 52131, bronze coin
18	MKE110134	TQ 90301 52118, bronze coin
19	MKE109955	TQ 89842 51845 bronze coin
20	MKE70350	TQ 90200 52200, bronze coin
21	MKE70776	TQ 90500 52500 bronze coin
22	MKE70777	TQ 90500 52500, bronze coin
23	MKE71015	TQ 90500 52500, bronze coin
24	MKE71016	TQ 90500 52500, bronze coin
25	MKE71017	TQ 90500 52500, bronze coin
26	MKE71060	TQ 90500 52500, bronze coin
27	MKE71062	TQ 90500 52500, bronze coin
28	MKE71063	TQ 90500 52500, bronze coin
29	MKE71065	TQ 90500 52500, bronze coin

30	MKE71066	TQ 90500 52500, bronze coin
31	MKE71067	TQ 90500 52500 bronze coin
32	MKE71068	TQ 90500 52500, bronze coin
33	MKE71069	TQ 90500 52500, bronze coin
34	MKE95733	TQ 90420 51400, bronze coin
35	MKE18149	TQ 9004 5202, Roman slag
36	MKE40145	TQ 91132 51432, three brooches, coins
37	MKE18175	TQ 9023 5221, finds include coins, buckle and flue tile
Medieval		
1	MKE70365	TQ 90800 51700, disc brooch, Saxon
2	MKE70747	TQ 90500 51500 sherds, Saxon
3	MKE70788	TQ 90500 51500, sherd, ? Saxon
4	MKE70789	TQ 90500 51500, sherd, probably Saxon
5	MKE70790	TQ 90500 51500, Saxon
6	MKE70791	TQ 90500 51500, Saxon
7	MKE70792	TQ 90500 51500, Saxon
8	MKE70793	TQ 90500 51500, Saxon
9	MKE70795	TQ 90500 51500, Saxon
10	MKE70796	TQ 90500 51500, Saxon
11	MKE70797	TQ 90500 51500, Saxon
12	MKE70798	TQ 90500 51500, Saxon
13	MKE70799	TQ 90500 51500, Saxon
14	MKE70800	TQ 90500 51500, Saxon
15	MKE70801	TQ 90500 51500, Saxon
16	MKE110034	TQ 90312 52221, silver coin, Saxon
17	MKE95831	TQ 90670 51900, bronze casket key, c.1150-1400
18	MKE70794	TQ 90500 51500, potsherd
19	MKE109936	TQ 90450 52430, harness pendant, c.1150-1300
20	MKE70748	TQ 90500 51500, silver halfpenny, c.1180-1247
21	MKE95857	TQ 90600 51900, silver short cross penny, c.1180 -1247
22	MKE95666	TQ 90298 51555, silver Irish penny, c.1207-1211
23	MKE95858	TQ 90600 51900, silver cut long cross penny, c.1247-1248
24	MKE110082	TQ 90472 51472, bronze buckle, 1250-1400
25	MKE110079	TQ 90472 51472, bronze strap-slide, c.1250-1400
26	MKE110108	TQ 90493 51522, silver coin, 1251-54
27	MKE95826	TQ 90670 51900, silver penny, 1280-82
28	MKE95814	TQ 84400 51400, a silver penny, 1282-1289
29	MKE95827	TQ90670 51900, silver penny, 1301-10
30	MKE95834	TQ 90670 51900, bronze buckle, c.1350 -1450
31	MKE95833	TQ 90670 51900, bronze annular buckle, c.1350-1600.
32	MKE71293	TQ 90400 52300, a silver long cross half groat, 1485 - 1509
33	MKE95835	TQ 90670 51900, bronze buckle, c.1500 -1600
34	MKE95852	TQ 90600 51900, bronze harness pendant
35	MKE95853	TQ 90600 51900, bronze mount
36	MKE95854	TQ 90600 51900, bronze mount
37	MKE70446	TQ 90230 52210, bronze brooch, 500-570
38	MKE70508	TQ 90170 52180, bronze brooch, 450-570
39	MKE70199	TQ 90000 51900, silver coin, 680-710
40	MKE70185	TQ 90188 51715, silver coin, 1433-1460
41	MKE70186	TQ 90188 51715, bronze purse
42	MKE70261	TQ 90188 51715, bronze purse
43	MKE70262	TQ 90188 51715, silver coin, 1433-1460

44	MKE70402	TQ 90188 51715, bronze seal matrix, 1200-1400
45	MKE70403	TQ 90188 51715, bronze buckle, 1350-1400
46	MKE70406	TQ 90188 51715, bronze vessel
47	MKE70408	TQ 90188 51715, bronze vessel
48	MKE95634	TQ 90600 51300, incomplete cast bronze strap fitting
49	MKE95635	TQ 90600 51300, A cut silver voided long cross coin, 1216 -1272
50	MKE95636	TQ 90600 51300, silver half groat, 1485-1509
51	MKE95649	TQ 90200 51500, bronze seal matrix
52	MKE95662	TQ 90200 51500, mis-truck half penny, 1377-1399
53	MKE95665	TQ 90200 51500, silver penny, 1272-1307
54	MKE95700	TQ 90420 51410, silver long cross cut halfpenny, c.1247-1279.
55	MKE95703	TQ 90410 51400, bronze strap slider, c.1250-1400
56	MKE95735	TQ 90420 51400, incomplete bronze oval buckle frame
57	MKE95737	TQ 90420 51400, silver penny, probably Edward III
58	MKE95738	TQ 90420 51400, silver penny, 1272 -1307
59	MKE95994	TQ 90200 52200, lead bulla, 1471 -1484
60	MKE95995	TQ 90200 52200, bronze harness pendant, c.1200 -1400
61	MKE96032	TQ 90200 52200, bronze strap-end, 1000-1100
62	MKE109956	TQ 89842 51845, silver long cross cut quarter penny, 1216 -1272
63	MKE109957	TQ 89842 51845, long cross penny, 1216 -1272
64	MKE109970	TQ 90000 51700, lead weight
65	MKE110071	TQ 89800 51700, bronze jetton, 1385-1422
66	MKE110072	TQ 89800 51700, bronze shield-shaped mount, 1200-1400
Post-Medieval		
1	MKE70358	TQ 90300 52150, silver pin
2	MKE95624	TQ 90630 52450, fragments of bronze vessel
3	MKE95667	TQ 90770 51950, bronze dagger crossguard
4	MKE95840	TQ 90600 51900, loop of a bronze buckle, 1350 to 1720
5	MKE95841	TQ 90600 51900, fragment of bronze buckle-frame, c.1350 - c.1700
6	MKE95837	TQ 90600 51900, fragment of a bronze buckle, 1500-1700
7	MKE95838	TQ 90600 51900, S-shaped bronze buckle, 1500-1700
8	MKE95839	TQ 90600 51900, incomplete bronze buckle, 1500-1700
9	MKE95842	TQ 90600 51900, lead cloth seal, 1500 - 1800
10	MKE95851	TQ 90600 51900, fragment bronze spoon, 1500 - 1800
11	MKE95832	TQ 90670 51900, lead musket ball, 1500-1800
12	MKE95856	TQ 90600 51900, bronze jetton, 1586-1635
13	MKE95859	TQ 90600 51900, half groat, 1558-1603
14	MKE110085	TQ 90472 51478, half groat, 1560-61
15	MKE110086	TQ 90472 51478, silver sixpence, 1583
16	MKE109937	TQ 90300 52000, bronze jetton issued 1608-1612
17	MKE95825	TQ 90670 51900, silver coin, 1603-25
18	MKE95855	TQ 90600 51900, bronze farthing, 1625-1649
19	MKE110035	TQ 90300 52120, bronze coin weight, 1625-1649
20	MKE110078	TQ 90472 51472, fragment of bronze spoon, c.1650-1700
21	MKE95829	TQ 90670 51900, bronze 'Norwich Farthing' token, 1667
22	MKE95843	TQ 90600 51900, bronze button, 1700 - 1800
23	MKE95830	TQ 90670 51900, bronze belt mount
24	MKE70749	TQ 90500 51500, bronze brooch
25	MKE95668	TQ 90770 51950, bronze mount
26	MKE109938	TQ 90300 52000, lead token
27	MKE110083	TQ 90782 51933, bronze strap fitting
28	MKE110093	TQ 90805 51464, lead alloy token

29	MKE40168	TQ 90302 52156, Iron Age coin, 14th century seal matrix and Tudor pin
30	MKE95828	TQ 90670 51900, lead alloy token
31	MKE110081	TQ 90472 51472, bronze star rowel
32	MKE70197	TQ 90000 51900, bronze watch
33	MKE70198	TQ 90000 51900, bronze watch
34	MKE70360	TQ 90188 51715, iron sword, 1600-1800
35	MKE70554	TQ 89870 52060, ceramic head
36	MKE95625	TQ 90200 51500, lead alloy token, c.1500-1850
37	MKE95633	TQ 90600 51300, bronze Jews harp
39	MKE95650	TQ 90200 51500, bronze fish or dolphin
40	MKE95659	TQ 90200 51500 lead token, 1500-1850
41	MKE95660	TQ 90200 51500, silver half groat, 1625-49
42	MKE95704	TQ 90410 51400, bronze buckle
43	MKE95871	TQ 90200 52200, scabbard chape, 1500-1700
44	MKE95993	TQ 90200 52200, bronze jetton, 1584
45	MKE95734	TQ 90420 51400, bronze mount, 1500-1700
46	MKE95739	TQ 90420 51400, silver half groat, 1625-49
47	MKE95744	TQ 90420 51400, silver half groat, 1558-1603
48	MKE109935	TQ 90690 52560, bronze button
49	MKE109951	TQ 89800 51700, bronze Jews harp
50	MKE109952	TQ 89800 51700, bronze mount
51	MKE109953	TQ 89800 51700, bronze book clasp
52	MKE109954	TQ 89800 51700, bronze buckles, 1550-1650
53	MKE109958	TQ 89842 51845, silver sixpence, 1558-1603
54	MKE109959	TQ 89842 51845, lead musket balls
55	MKE109984	TQ 91000 51300, bronze crotal bell
56	MKE109985	TQ 90700 51200, bronze token, 1667
57	MKE110016	TQ 89848 51971, silver threepence, 1567
58	MKE110073	TQ 89800 51700, bronze crotal bell, c.1500-1800
59	MKE110074	TQ 89800 51700, pewter token, 1500-1850
60	MKE110075	TQ 89800 51700, fragment of bronze Jews harp
61	MKE110076	TQ 89889 51889, silver penny, 1280
62	MKE110077	TQ 89889 51889, forged silver half-crown, 1653
63	MKE110087	TQ 90267 51536, clipped silver long-cross penny, 1471-1483
64	MKE110088	TQ 90267 51536, silver long cross cut halfpenny, c.1251-1272
65	MKE110089	TQ 90400 51400 bronze finger ring
66	MKE110090	TQ 90400 51400, silver half groat, 1461 -1470
67	MKE71245	TQ 90500 52500, bronze votive model
68	MKE109969	TQ 90128 51753, bronze vessel foot

Figures



Key		Medieval	Post Medieval
	Conservation Area	 1. Disc brooch, Saxon 2. Sherds, Saxon	 1. Silver pin 2. Fragments of bronze vessel
	Listed Buildings - Grade I 1. Parish Church	3. Sherd, ? Saxon 4. Sherd, probably Saxon 5. Saxon 6. Saxon 7. Saxon 8. Saxon 9. Saxon 10. Saxon 11. Saxon 12. Saxon 13. Saxon 14. Saxon 15. Saxon 16. Silver coin, Saxon 17. Bronze casket key, c.1150-1400 18. Potsherd 19. Harness pendant, c.1150-1300 20. Silver halfpenny, c.1180-1247 21. Silver short cross penny, c.1180 -1247 22. Silver Irish penny, c.1207-1211 23. Silver cut long cross penny, c.1247-1248 24. Bronze buckle, 1250-1400 25. bronze strap-slide, c.1250-1400 26. silver coin, 1251-54 27. Silver penny, 1280-82 28. A silver penny, 1282-1289 29. Silver penny, 1301-10 30. Bronze buckle, c.1350 -1450 31. Bronze annular buckle, c.1350-1600. 32. A silver long cross half groat, 1485 - 1509 33. Bronze brooch, c.1500 -1600 34. Bronze harness pendant 35. Bronze mount 36. Bronze mount 37. Bronze brooch, 500-570 38. Bronze brooch, 450-570 39. Silver coin, 680-710 40. Silver coin, 1433-1460 41. Bronze purse 42. Bronze purse 43. Silver coin, 1433-1460 44. Bronze seal matrix, 1200-1400 45. Bronze buckle, 1350-1400 46. Bronze vessel 47. Bronze vessel 48. Incomplete cast bronze strap fitting 49. A cut silver voided long cross coin, 1216 -1272 50. Silver half groat, 1485-1509 51. Bronze seal matrix 52. Mis-truck half penny, 1377-1399 53. Silver penny, 1272-1307 54. Silver long cross cut halfpenny, c.1247-1279. 55. Bronze strap slider, c.1250-1400 56. Incomplete bronze oval buckle frame 57. Silver penny, probably Edward III 58. Silver penny, 1272 -1307 59. Lead bulla, 1471 -1484 60. Bronze harness pendant, c.1200 -1400 61. Bronze strap-end, 1000-1100 62. Silver long cross cut quarter penny, 1216 -1272 63. Long cross penny, 1216 -1272 64. Lead weight 65. Bronze jetton, 1385-1422 66. Bronze shield-shaped mount, 1200-1400	3. Bronze dagger crossguard 4. Loop of a bronze buckle, 1350 to 1720 5. Fragment of bronze buckle-frame, c.1350 - c.1700 6. Fragment of a bronze buckle, 1500-1700 7. S-shaped bronze buckle, 1500-1700 8. Incomplete bronze buckle, 1500-1700 9. Lead cloth seal, 1500 - 1800 10. Fragment bronze spoon, 1500 - 1800 11. Lead musket ball, 1500-1800 12. Bronze jetton, 1586-1635 13. Half groat, 1558-1603 14. Half groat, 1560-61 15. Silver sixpence, 1583 16. Bronze jetton issued 1608-1612 17. Silver coin, 1603-25 18. Bronze farthing, 1625-1649 19. Bronze coin weight, 1625-1649 20. Fragment of bronze spoon, c.1650-1700 21. Bronze 'Norwich Farthing' token, 1667 22. Bronze button, 1700 - 1800 23. Bronze belt mount 24. Bronze brooch 25. Bronze mount 26. Lead token 27. Bronze strap fitting 28. Lead alloy token 29. Iron Age coin, 14th century seal matrix and Tudor pin 30. Lead alloy token 31. Bronze star rowel 32. Bronze watch 33. Bronze watch 34. Iron sword, 1600-1800 35. Ceramic head 36. Lead alloy token, c.1500-1850 37. Bronze Jews harp 38. Bronze fish or dolphin 39. Lead token, 1500-1850 40. Silver half groat, 1625-49 41. Bronze buckle 42. Scabbard chape, 1500-1700 43. Bronze jetton, 1584 44. Bronze mount, 1500-1700 45. Silver half groat, 1625-49 46. Silver half groat, 1558-1603 47. Bronze button 48. Bronze Jews harp 49. Bronze mount 50. Bronze book clasp 51. Bronze buckles, 1550-1650 52. Silver sixpence, 1558-1603 53. Lead musket balls 54. Bronze crotal bell 55. Bronze token, 1667 56. Silver threepence, 1567 57. Bronze crotal bell, c.1500-1800 58. Pewter token, 1500-1850 59. Fragment of bronze Jews harp 60. Silver penny, 1280 61. Forged silver half-crown, 1653 62. Clipped silver long-cross penny, 1471-1483 63. Silver long cross cut halfpenny, c.1251-1272 64. Bronze finger ring 65. Silver half groat, 1461 -1470 66. Bronze votive model 67. Bronze vessel foot
	Prehistoric Sites 1. Earthworks, undated 2. Pottery and probable ditch, Iron Age 3. Pit with burnt flint 4. Cropmarks and geophysics anomalies	1. Lithic, Mesolithic 2. Lithic, Mesolithic 3. Lithic, Mesolithic 4. Lithic, Mesolithic 5. Lithic, Mesolithic 6. Lithic, Mesolithic 7. Lithic, Mesolithic 8. Lithic, Mesolithic 9. Lithic 10. Flint arrowhead Neolithic 11. Possible earring, Bronze Age 12. Socketed chisel head, Late Bronze Age 13. Coin, Iron Age 14. Coin, Iron Age 15. Coin, Iron Age 16. Coin, Iron Age 17. Silver coin, Iron Age 18. Bronze coin, Iron Age 19. Bronze coin, Iron Age 20. Bronze coin, Iron Age 21. Bronze coin, Iron Age 22. Bronze coin, Iron Age 23. Bronze brooch, Iron Age	29. Bronze coin 30. Bronze coin 31. Bronze coin 32. Bronze coin 33. Bronze coin 34. Bronze coin 35. Roman slag 36. three brooches, coins 37. Finds include coins, buckle and flue tile
	Roman Sites 1. Ditch 2. Ditch 3. Pit 4. Two pits and two boundary ditches (Watching Brief) 5. Undated ditches, ?Roman 6. Ditch with Roman pottery	1. Bronze objects ?metal detecting finds 2. Roof tile 3. Perforated coin 4. Bronze key 5. Bronze coin 6. Bronze coin 7. Bronze coin 8. Bronze coin	
	Post-Medieval Sites (1501-1899) 1. Manor house (site of) 2. Tanyard Farm (site of) 3. East Lenham Farm (site of) 4. Milestone, Old Ashford Road 5. Ditches, ?16th century 6. Possible pottery, industrial waste or kiln	9. Bronze coin 10. Bronze coin 11. Bronze coin 12. Bronze lock pin 13. Bronze coin 14. Bronze brooch 15. Silver coin 16. Bronze coin 17. Bronze coin 18. Bronze coin	19. Bronze coin 20. Bronze coin 21. Bronze coin 22. Bronze coin 23. Bronze coin 24. Bronze coin 25. Bronze coin 26. Bronze coin 27. Bronze coin 28. Bronze coin
	Modern Sites (1900 and later) 1. WWII auxiliary hide		
	Stray Finds Prehistoric 1. Lithic, Mesolithic 2. Lithic, Mesolithic 3. Lithic, Mesolithic 4. Lithic, Mesolithic 5. Lithic, Mesolithic 6. Lithic, Mesolithic 7. Lithic, Mesolithic 8. Lithic, Mesolithic 9. Lithic 10. Flint arrowhead Neolithic 11. Possible earring, Bronze Age 12. Socketed chisel head, Late Bronze Age 13. Coin, Iron Age 14. Coin, Iron Age 15. Coin, Iron Age 16. Coin, Iron Age 17. Silver coin, Iron Age 18. Bronze coin, Iron Age 19. Bronze coin, Iron Age 20. Bronze coin, Iron Age 21. Bronze coin, Iron Age 22. Bronze coin, Iron Age 23. Bronze brooch, Iron Age		



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