

INVICTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL



SERVICES LTD

## **Desk Based Assessment for The Granary, Densole, Folkestone**

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## **THE GRANARY, DENSOLE, FOLKESTONE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1. This report presents a desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of land at The Granary in Densole, Folkestone (site centred on NGR TR 21333 41828) (fig 1). This report was commissioned by Keith Mansell of Manse Designs in October 2020, as a pre-application desk-based assessment in view of plans for the construction of a proposed holiday let cottage with garaging below.
- 1.2. The objective of the current research, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2019) has been to review available existing evidence in order to assess the extent and nature of any archaeological remains within the Proposed Development Area (PDA), and within a 1km radius Assessment Area (AA) which may indicate the presence of any so far unrecognised Heritage Assets, and therefore show the likelihood of such archaeological remains being affected by the proposed new works.

### **2. POLICY AND RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS**

- 2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (2019) sets out a series of core planning principles designed to underpin plan making and decision taking within the planning system. The policies outlining the approach towards the Historic Environment are laid out in Chapter 16 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' The relevant policies are 184 – 202. Prime amongst these are:
- 2.2. Policy 184. Which states that '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.' And
- 2.3. Policy 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.’

2.4. When determining planning applications, the following policies will be adhered to:

**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.

**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 <sup>63</sup>.

**Note 63:** Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

### ***LOCAL POLICY***

2.5. Folkestone's policy is currently being rewritten from the 2006 iteration, however in the initial statement, paragraph 8 states, 'It was considered unnecessary to include a suite of policies protecting heritage assets (as in the 2006 Local Plan) as these would be covered by Government legislation, national guidance and Historic England guidance.' And paragraph 11 states, 'The policies in the Historic Environment chapter have had regard to national guidance. Paragraph 126 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012) states that plans should have a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets at most risk through neglect, decay or other threats. Policy HE1 sets out the council's general policy for this...' As such, the National guidance documents have precedence in this matter.

### ***RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS***

2.6. The regional South-East Research Framework for the historic environment (SERF) is still in preparation, however, initial outputs are available online here (footnote) and have been considered in preparing this report, in combination with the above national and local policies.

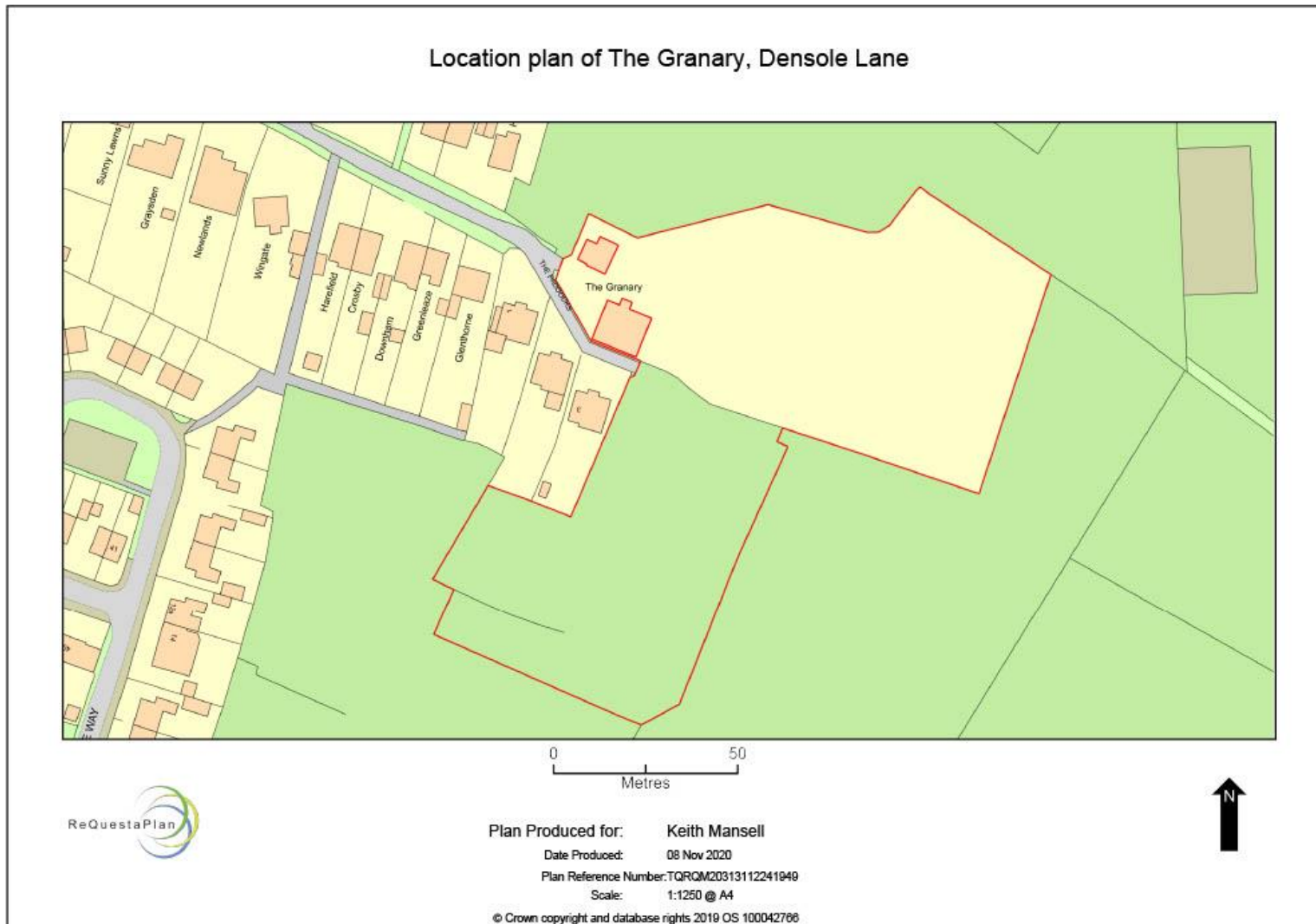


Figure 1 Site location plan 1:1250

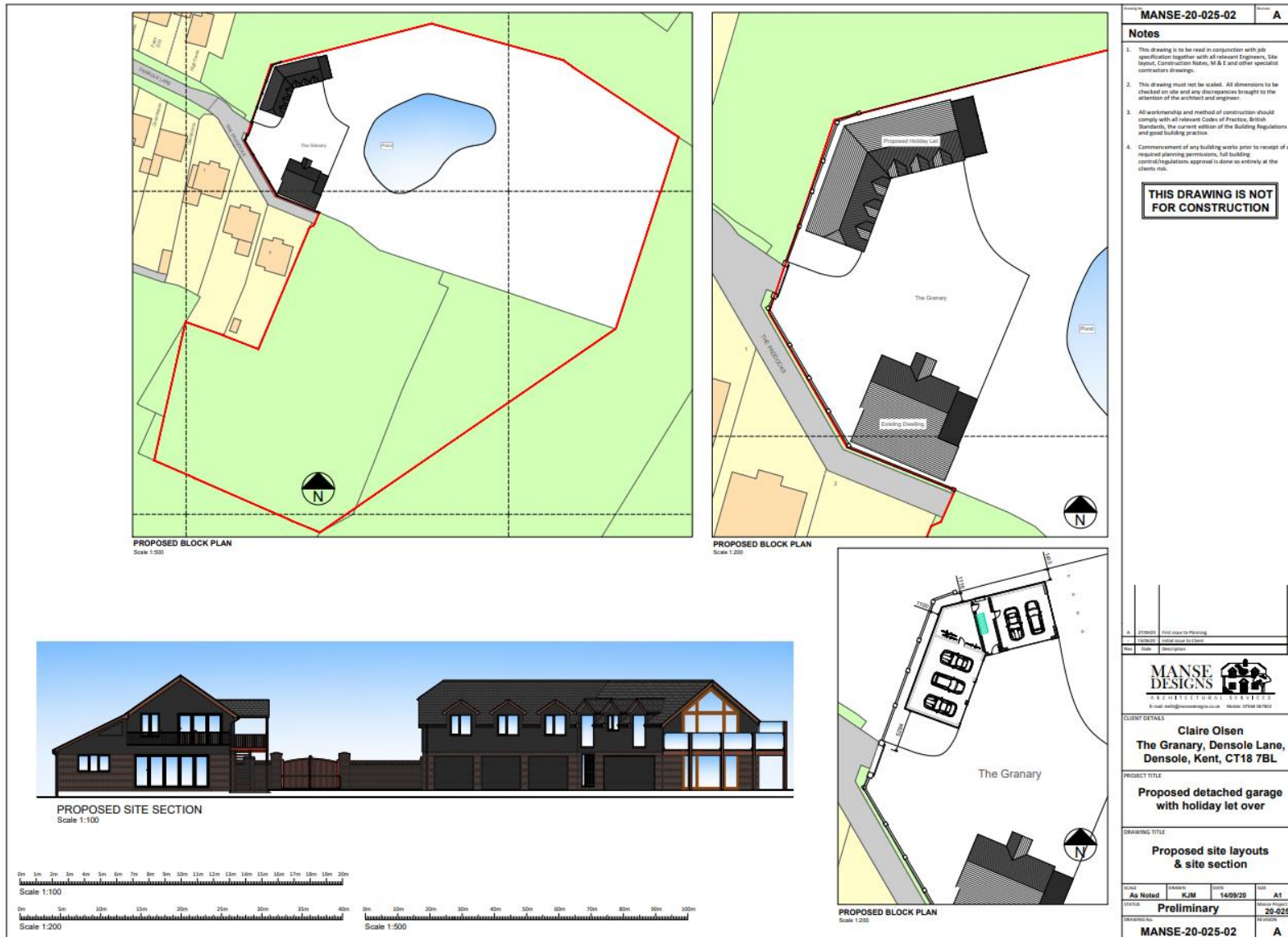


Figure 2 Site development plan

### **3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 3.1. The proposed development area (PDA) occupies an irregular shaped plot of land, as the building is angled to follow the line of the exterior wall of the property (Fig 2). The plot is contained within an area measuring approximately 30m North-east to South-west and 15m North-west to South-east. The land appears to be currently waste and lies to the rear of a current garage style structure.
- 3.2. The site lies on the eastern side of a shallow ridge above two shallow dry valleys. The geology in this area consists of Head deposits of the Quaternary Period overlying the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, laid down 86-94mya in the Cretaceous Period. The site stands at an elevation of around 151m Above Ordnance Datum.
- 3.3. Around 250m to the east lies Reinden Wood which is a mixed woodland with coniferous and Deciduous trees. This woodland is classified as an Ancient and Semi-natural woodland with areas to the east being Ancient replanted woodland, meaning parts of this woodland have existed since at least 1600 and most likely longer.

### **4. METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon professional guidance, primarily the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CifA 2014).
- 4.2 The Assessment Area has a 250m radius from a point at the centre of the site. The heritage resource within the Assessment Area has been analysed in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation for both the known and potential resources within the Assessment Area.
- 4.3 Many different avenues of research were pursued, primarily these included:

The Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER), The Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, OASIS, PastScape and MAGIC.gov, Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Kent History and Library Centre; and Primary and secondary sources held at the Kent History and Library Centre. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the Assessment Area were studied.



- 4.4 The Site was visited on the 27<sup>th</sup> October 2020. Weather conditions were dry but overcast. A selection of the digital photographs is in Appendix 2.
- 4.5 The general aim of the Site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the surrounding area of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest. A key objective of the Site visit was the gathering of observations upon which to assess the potential for the development proposals to affect the visual settings of any of the heritage assets.
- 4.6 No features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest were visually observed in the immediate area of the site which would be negatively impacted by development.
- 4.7 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 4.8 The records held by the KHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

## **5. DESIGNATIONS**

- 5.1. There are no designated or undesignated heritage assets or areas which the PDA lies within, however, within the 1km AA there are 35 Heritage assets (Fig 3) of which three are Scheduled Ancient Monuments and three are Listed Buildings. Of the 35 assets, 4 of them are Scheduled Bronze Age Barrows which lie along the line of the present day A260 suggesting this may be an ancient routeway, and another possible 3 undesignated barrows lie in Reinden Wood. Of a more recent date are eleven farmsteads recorded by the Kent Farmsteads and Landscape Project, one of which is immediately adjacent to the PDA, four of which face another old trackway to the west of the A260 and one faces the A260 to the south, just north of Hawkinge. The other designated assets are three cottages all Grade II listed buildings.

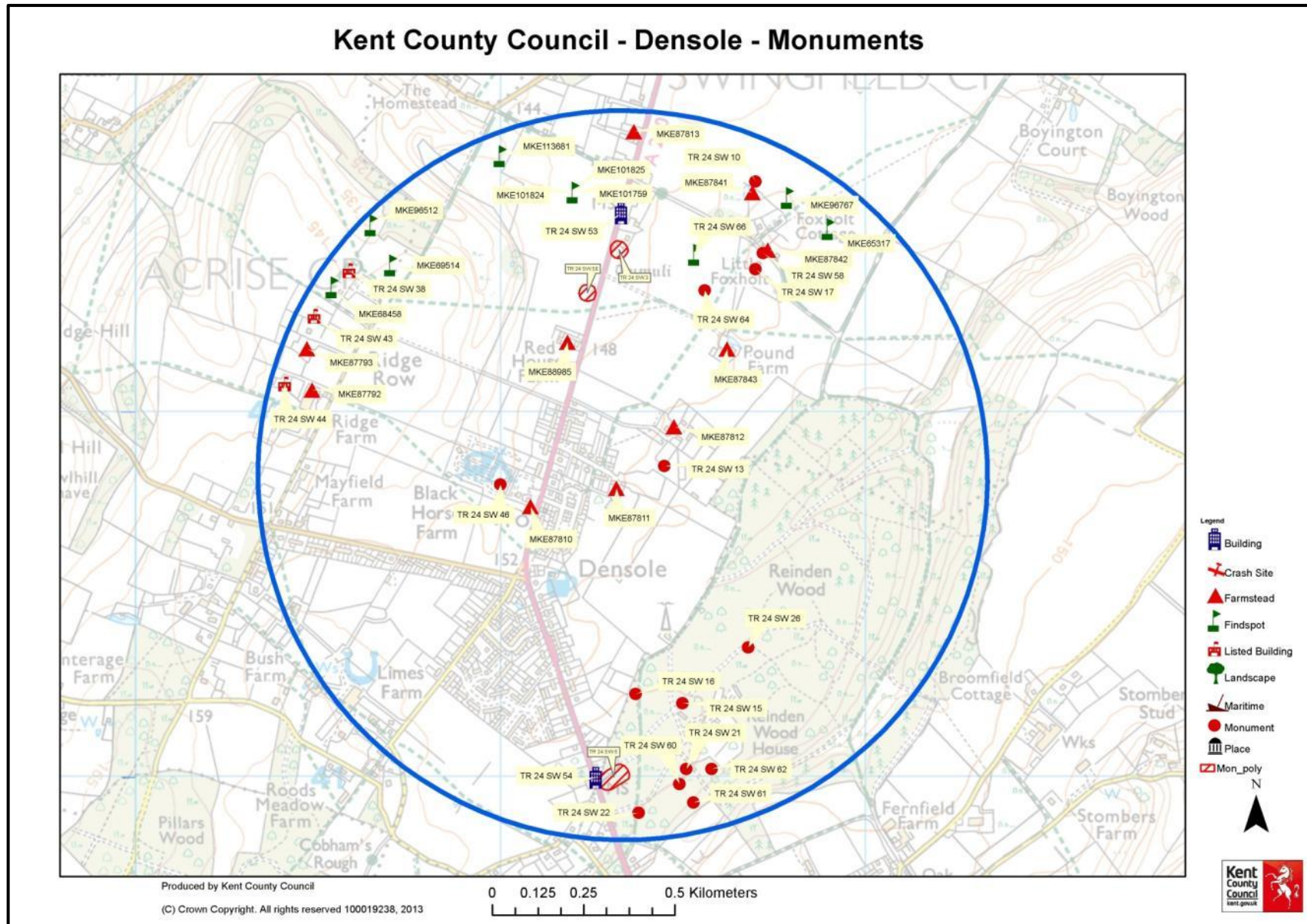


Figure 3 Kent Historic Environment Record map

## **6. Archaeological and historical background**

### ***Early records and finds***

#### **6.1. Prehistoric (500,000BC – AD42)**

6.1.1. Four Bowl Barrows of the Bronze Age are located along the crest of a shallow ridge and lie within 1km of the site. These include KHER (TR 24 SW 5) which is a pair of barrows 800m to the south of the site and KHER (TR24 SW3 and SW50) which lie 600 and 500m to the north respectively. Another three possible barrows lie within Reinden woods around 850m to the south-east, KHER (TR24 SW60, SW61 and SW62).

6.1.2. Further remains of a possible Prehistoric date have been found within the AA and these are mostly the remains of occupation which have included finds of pot and burnt flint and earthworks which appear to be of a prehistoric date KHER (TR24 SW58, SW63, SW65). Finds from this period include A Bronze Age Copper Alloy bead KHER (MKE69514) from 900m North-westwards and three Neolithic-Bronze Age retouched flint flakes KHER (MKE101759, MKE101824 and MKE 101825) from 900m north of the PDA. A single Iron Age coin was found 1km to the north-west KHER (MKE 96512).

6.1.3. The archaeological potential of the PDA for this period is assessed to be Low to Moderate, as despite the number of finds and monuments of this period, generally the footprint size of the sites is small and therefore it is unlikely that the proposed development will impact upon the Heritage resource of this period.

#### **6.2. Roman (AD43 – 410)**

6.2.1. Only a single find has been recovered from within the Assessment Area of a Roman date, this being a copper alloy coin of the late 4<sup>th</sup> century dating to between AD364 and 378 of the reign of either Valentinian I or Valens. This coin was found around 1km to the north-east.

6.2.2. The potential for Roman finds in the PDA has to be assessed as Low due to the presence of only a single coin from the period despite, obviously, significant metal detecting in the area.

6.2.3. Migration and Early Medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

6.2.4. No finds or remains have been found within the Assessment Area of a MEM date.

#### **6.3. High Medieval (AD 1066 – 1536)**

6.3.1. The settlement of Densole does not appear in the Domesday Book of 1086, this may be an omission, however, it may be that no formal settlement existed at this point. The nearest

recorded Manor is that of Acrise which contained 5 smallholders and 5 villagers, Densole may at that time have come under this manor. Only three finds have been recovered from within the Assessment Area of a Medieval date, all of these appear to have been casual losses and are not necessarily indicative of settlement in these locations, although the lead seal matrix may imply a more domestic setting. Two silver coins have been found in the area, the earliest being from the early 13<sup>th</sup> century (MKE 68458) and the second dating 250 years later, around AD1460 (MKE65317). The former was located around 1km to the north-west and the latter around 1km to the north-east. Contemporary with the first coin was a lead seal matrix (MKE113681), this too was found around 1km from the site to the North-north-east.

6.3.2. The records from this area appear not to show any occupation of this date within the Assessment Area, however, this may have been obscured beneath the later Post-Medieval farm buildings. As such the potential for archaeology of this period to be present within the PDA has to be assessed as Low to Moderate as although nothing has been found, the site lies adjacent to a farm of the Post-Medieval period which possibly had its origins in the Medieval and may have spread originally to include the PDA.

#### **6.4. Post-Medieval (AD 1536 – 1799) and Industrial (AD 1799 – 1899)**

6.4.1. The majority of sites in the Assessment Area date from the Post-Medieval and Industrial periods. Two Houses date from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, or slightly earlier, these are Ridge Farm Cottage KHER (TR24 SW44) and The Mead KHER (TR24 SW38), and one likely dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, this is Rosendale KHER (TR24 SW43).

6.4.2. Five entries may also date to this period, these include the possible earthworks of the abandoned settlement of Great Foxholt KHER (TR24 SW10), which later contracted to become just a farm KHER (MKE 87841), the second is the earthworks of a Post-Medieval Brickfield KHER (TR24 SW17). The remains of a possible pre-enclosure field system have also been found in the assessment area KHER (TR24 SW13). In the assessment area are two mileposts alongside the A260 Canterbury road, probably dating from when it appears to have been Turnpiked KHER (TR24 SW53 and SW54).

6.4.3. The remaining entries from this period are all Farmsteads that have been catalogued during the Kent Farmsteads and Landscape Project. Eleven of these farmsteads survive within the assessment area all dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A comprehensive list can be found in Appendix 1. The closest of these to the site is Densole Farm KHER (MKE87811) which lies immediately to the south of the PDA, the current dwelling house lies within the bounds of the old Courtyard Farmstead itself.

6.4.4. The potential for archaeology of this period is assessed to be Low to Moderate again due to the proximity of the site to Densole Farm which has been completely demolished. The Ordnance Survey maps show that the site PDA lies within a field outside the bounds of the farm, but it is possible that if this farm existed before the Victorian period and its formalisation into a Courtyard Farmstead, then some of the outbuildings may have existed on the site.

## **6.5. Modern (AD 1900 – Present)**

6.5.1. The modern period in the Assessment Area is represented entirely by monuments from World War II. These structures are related to dispersal accommodation for Hawkinge Airfield, to the south-east, these were facilities for the airfield which could be set away from the runways and main hangars and therefore would be more likely to survive an attack on the airfield. In this area the dispersed facilities KHER (TR24 SW26) were hidden within Reinden Wood, here they consisted of a Decontamination Block KHER (TR24 SW15), air-raid shelters KHER (TR24 SW16), underground blast shelters KHER (TR24 SW21) a Pillbox KHER (TR24 SW46) and another possible military building of unknown function KHER (TR24 SW22).

6.5.2. No known features exist of this period within proximity of the PDA and the area is well covered by mapping. The only features of this period are those associated with Hawkinge Airfield and these lie between 650 and 1km to the south-east of the PDA. As such, the potential for significant archaeology of this period to exist within the PDA is assessed to be LOW

**Recent archaeological work in the Assessment Area**

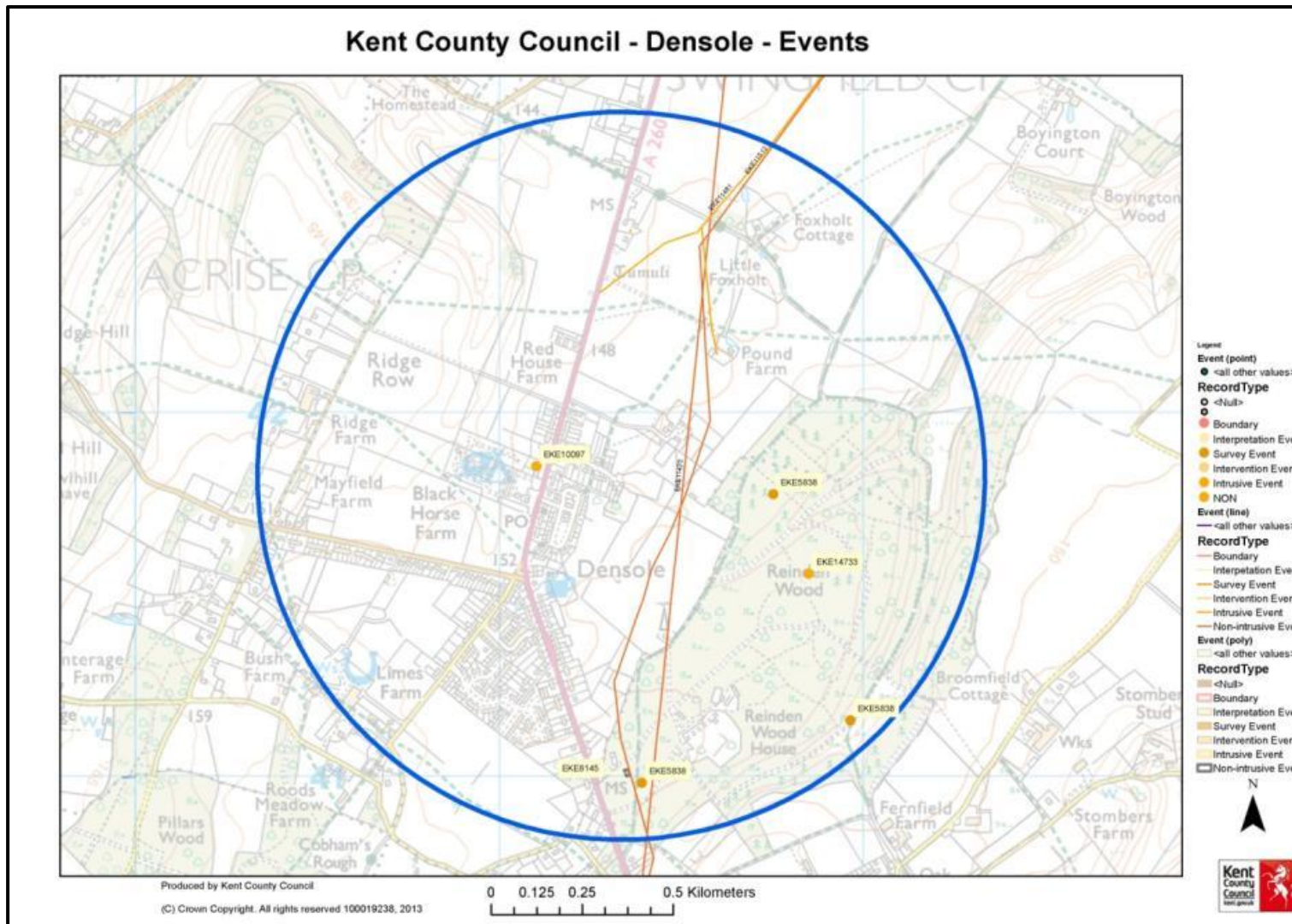


Figure 4 Previous archaeological investigations within the Assessment Area

6.5.3. No known features exist of this period within proximity of the PDA and the area is well covered by mapping. The only features of this period are those associated with Hawkinge Airfield and these lie between 650 and 1km to the south-east of the PDA. As such, the potential for significant archaeology of this period to exist within the PDA is assessed to be LOW

6.5.4. Of the eight recorded previous investigations in this area, two were fieldwalking surveys (EKE11470) and (EKE11513), one was a targeted magnetometer survey (EKE 8145), one was a targeted baseline assessment (EKE14733) and one was a survey of Hawkinge Airfield (EKE5838), meaning these were non-intrusive. The results of these surveys are integrated into the HER data.

6.5.5. Of the three intrusive events in this area, the evaluation along the line of the Hawkinge to Denton bypass (EKE11481) revealed only undated later Prehistoric pottery from within the Assessment Area, just south of Little Foxholt. A second evaluation at Minnis Beeches (EKE14832) revealed no archaeology despite its close proximity to a Bronze Age barrow. Similarly, another evaluation at 401 Canterbury Road (EKE10097) revealed no features or deposits.

## 7. MAP REGRESSION



Figure 5 Ordnance Survey Six inches to the mile map, Kent LXVII. SW (1877)

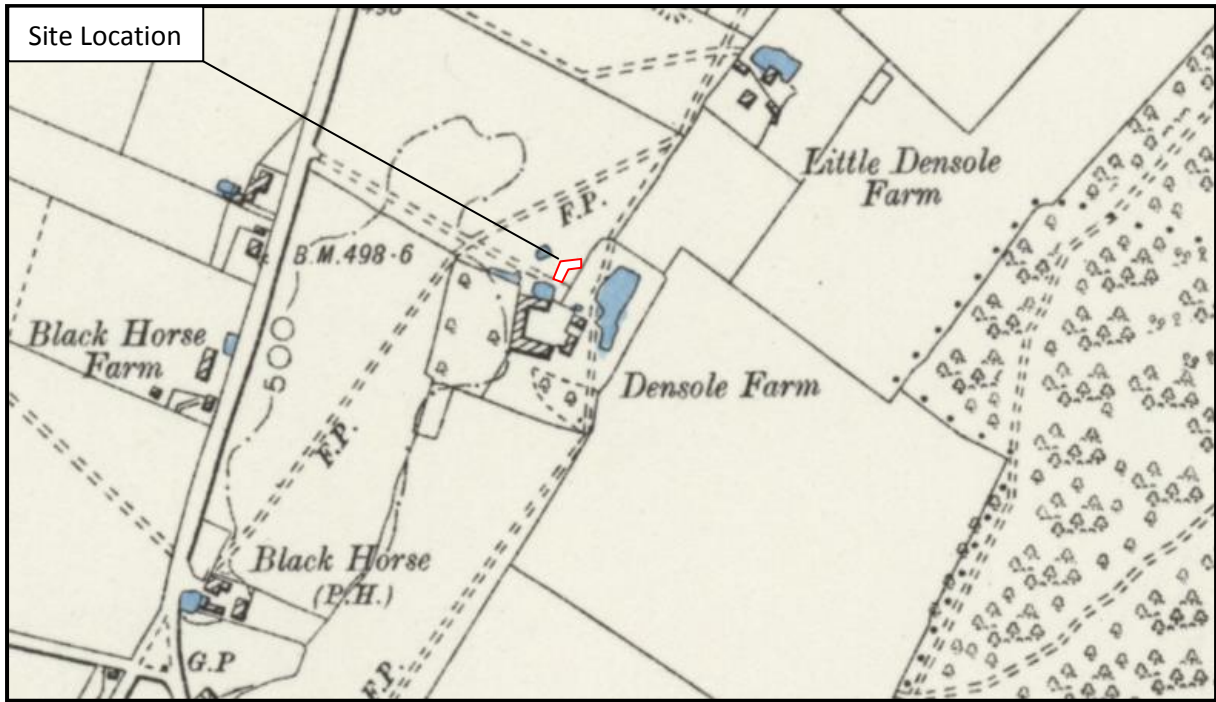


Figure 6 Ordnance Survey Six Inches to the mile map, Kent LXVII. SW (1898)

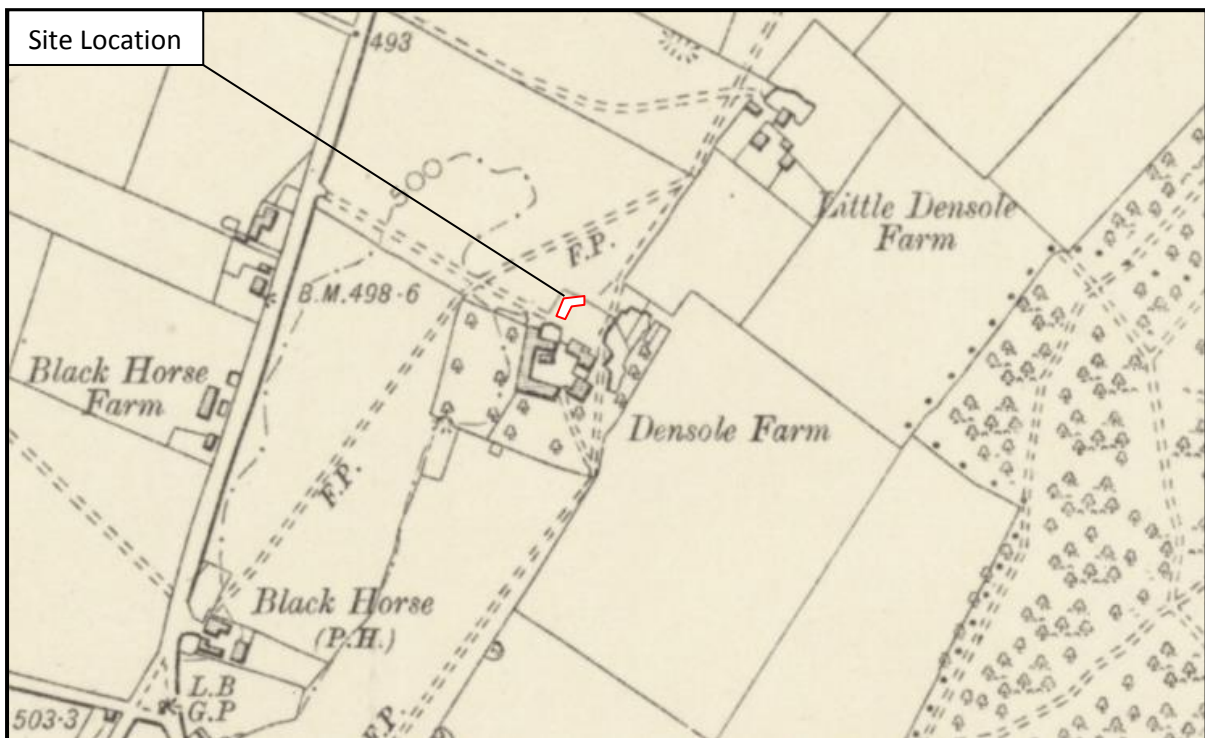


Figure 7 Ordnance survey Six inches to the mile map, Kent LXVII. SW (1908)



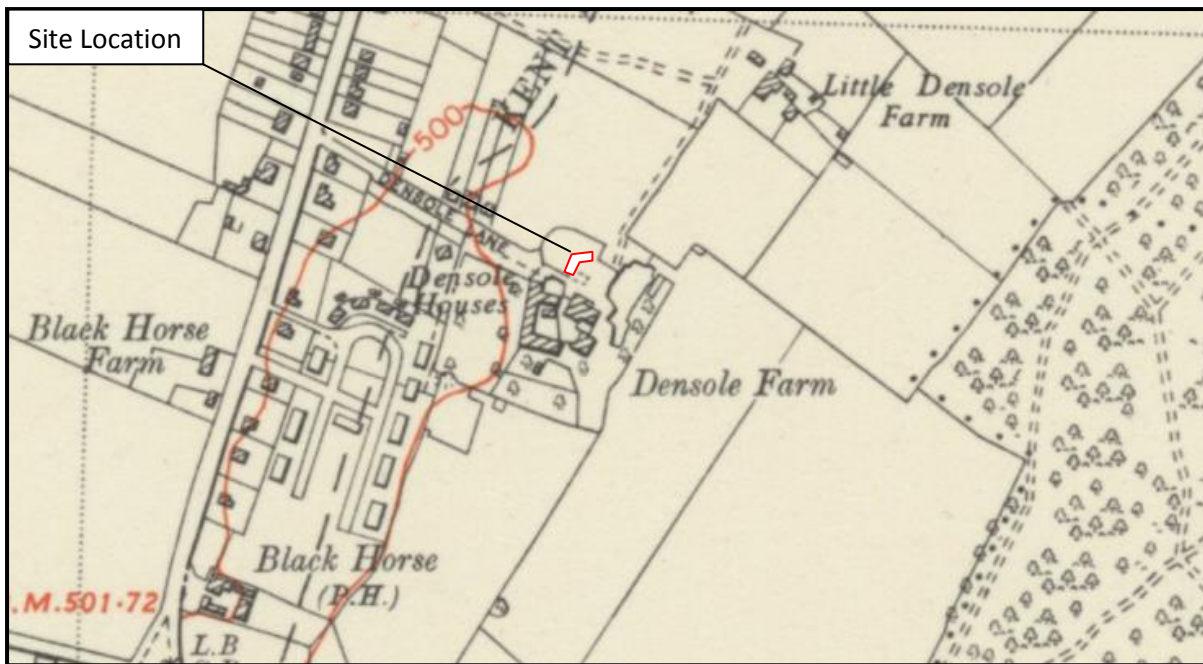


Figure 8 Ordnance survey Six inches to the mile map, Kent LXVII. SW (1951)

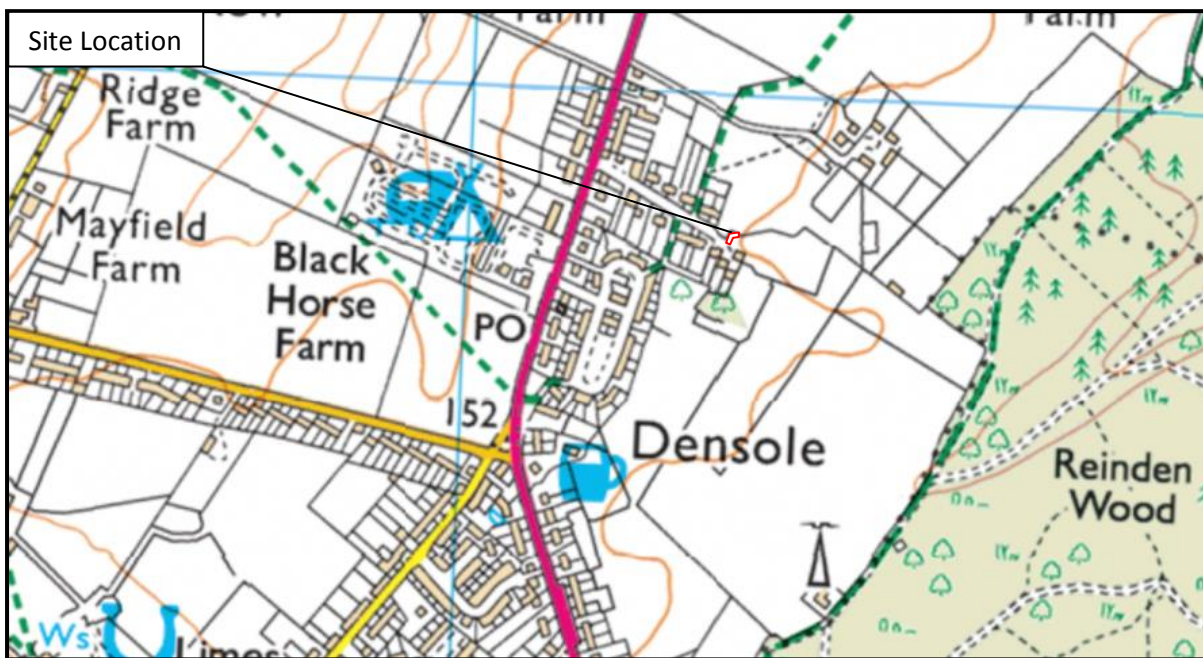


Figure 9 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 (2020)



Figure 10 Aerial photograph of the site (Google Earth 2020)

7.1.1.No known features exist of this period within proximity of the PDA and the area is well covered by mapping. The only features of this period are those associated with Hawkinge Airfield and these lie between 650 and 1km to the south-east of the PDA. As such, the potential for significant archaeology of this period to exist within the PDA is assessed to be LOW

7.1.2.The map regression shows that the area occupied by the site appears to have been open ground on the periphery of the Courtyard Farmstead of Densole Farm since at least 1877.

## **8. INTERPRETATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FROM THE ASSESSMENT AREA AROUND THE PDA**

8.1. The Historic Environment Record (HER) data for the Assessment Area reveals an interesting pattern of settlement and occupation over perhaps 4000 years from the Bronze Age to the present day. This utilisation is not continuous and has some quite significant temporal gaps in it indicating just how rural this area was until the present day.

8.2. The earliest utilisation of the landscape in this area was by Bronze Age people building barrows in which to bury their dead. The presence of four, and possibly seven, barrows within 2km of the site shows that this area was important to them, but this may not mean that they actually lived here, the settlements of this period may actually be located in the more sheltered valleys. A few

finds of this period, a Bronze Age Bead and three flakes of the Neolithic/ Bronze Age have also been recovered from the assessment area, however, these are not necessarily indicative of settlement, but more indicative of casual loss and/or general utilisation of the landscape. As the A260 Canterbury Road appears to 'link' these sites it may be that this road is the modern formalisation of an ancient trackway, possibly a droveway.

- 8.3. The archaeological record is quiet until the Post-Medieval period after this, with notable absences of Roman and Early Medieval occupation and/or utilisation in the area. The presence of a single, and rather unusual, Iron Age period coin in the area is unusual. This coin, which is not local, but was struck in Marseille between 100 and 50 BC may indicate a casual loss of this period, or from the following Roman period, which, again, is only represented by a single coin, this time a late 4<sup>th</sup> century copper alloy coin. The earliest record of a presence in this landscape after the Roman Period is another casual loss of a silver coin of the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. Contemporary with this is the loss of a lead seal matrix. Yet another coin was found in the Assessment Area from the Medieval period and this dated to between 1464 and 1466. It is highly likely that some of the farms from this survey were already in existence in this period in a rudimentary farm which only became formalised in the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 8.4. After the Medieval period, the landscape either remained farmland, if it had been, or became farmland during the slow population recovery after the Black Death in the 14<sup>th</sup> century to become the busy agricultural area that it was during the Victorian period.
- 8.5. The area around Densole Farm, adjacent to the PDA, may have been one of these Medieval Farms which grew over the centuries, or this may have been a relatively 'recent' establishment to the Victorian period. The PDA itself, appears to be just outside the bounds of the Victorian Farm and in the adjacent field, therefore largely being preserved from the ravages of the development of the Victorian Courtyard farmstead, with only barns of lightweight construction and a concrete hardstanding being built there in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **9. IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

- 9.1. The area of the impact is small and from the aerial photo, appears to have been partly developed already. It is unknown to what depth these modern intrusions have impacted the ground in the PDA, however it is likely that some damage to any Heritage assets that may have existed within the PDA has occurred. The depth of any such intrusions would be important to note so as to assess the level of impact that may have occurred. Details of the foundations arrangement and

depths are not available at present and so it is unknown how much the proposed works will impact any virgin ground that may remain.

## **10. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

10.1. In keeping with the proposals set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) this desk-based assessment fulfils these requirements and complies with the relevant tests for the historic environment as set out in National Policy.

10.2. The area of the impact is small and from the aerial photo, appears to have been partly developed already. It is unknown to what depth these modern intrusions have impacted the ground in the PDA, however it is likely that some damage to any Heritage assets that may have existed within the PDA has occurred. The depth of any such intrusions would be important to note to assess the level of impact that may have occurred. Details of the foundations arrangement and depths are not available at present and so it is unknown how much the proposed works will impact any virgin ground that may remain.

10.3. Given the assessment above, it is likely that if the project encounters any archaeology within the PDA, it is likely that this will only contain archaeology that recent and is peripheral to the occupation of Densole Farm from the Post-Medieval and possibly the Medieval periods until its demolition. However, given the density of Bronze Age Funerary monuments in the Assessment Area, it is not impossible that a previously unknown Barrow, or similar, may have once existed on, or near the site. If this is the case, it is unlikely, but possible, despite the lack of occupation or landscape utilisation evidence, that ancillary Migration period (Saxon) burials may also be located in the area.

10.4. Due to the potential of archaeological remains to be encountered on the site, a programme of archaeological works is recommended, by means of a watching brief. Upon commencement of development works an archaeological watching brief would clarify the extent and nature of any archaeological features present.

Potential Risk	Period	Description	Significance	Previous impacts
Low - Moderate	Prehistoric	Possible Bronze Age Barrows or Landscape	High	Ploughing.
	Medieval	Only casual losses found, Possible Medieval Structures or utilisation.	Moderate	Ploughing
	Post Medieval	Possible Early Farm structures or utilisation.	Moderate	Ploughing
Low	Roman	Only one coin found.	Low	Ploughing.
	Early Medieval	Nothing found in the Assessment Area	Low	Ploughing.
	Modern	Nothing near the PDA	Low	-

## 11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Invicta Archaeological Services would like to thank Keith Mansell for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to the staff of the Kent Record Office and Library and Rose Broadley of KCCHER for provision of the HER data.

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**APPENDIX 1 – HER RESULTS**

HER Number	Period	Description	NGR
MKE 101759	Neolithic/BA	Retouched Flint Flake	TR 212 426
MKE 101824	Neolithic/BA	Retouched Flint Flake	TR 212 426
MKE 101825	Neolithic/BA	Retouched Flint Flake	TR 212 426
TR24 SW3	Bronze Age	Bowl Barrow	TR 2132 4244
TR24 SW5	Bronze Age	2 Bowl Barrows	TR 2131 4099
TR24 SW50	Bronze Age	Bowl Barrow	TR 2123 4232
TR24 SW60	Bronze Age	Possible Bowl Barrow	TR 214 409
TR24 SW61	Bronze Age	Possible Bowl Barrow	TR 215 409
TR24 SW62	Bronze Age	Possible Bowl Barrow	TR 2157 4102
TR24 SW63	Prehistoric	Pot and Burnt Flint	TR 2179 4279
TR24 SW58	Prehistoric?	Earthworks, Hollows and Banks	TR 2172 4243
TR24 SW65	Prehistoric	Possible Prehistoric Occupation	TR 2156 4233
MKE 69514	Bronze Age	Copper Alloy Bead	TR 207 424
MKE 96512	Iron Age	Silver Coin 100 – 50BC	TR 20647 42510
MKE 65317	Medieval	Silver Coin AD1464 - 1466	TR 219 425
MKE 68458	Medieval	Silver Coin AD1200 - 1204	TR 2054 4234
MKE113681	Medieval	Lead Seal Matrix 13 <sup>th</sup> Century	TR 210 427
TR24 SW13	Medieval?	Field System (Earthworks)	TR 2145 4185
TR24 SW10	Post-Med	Great Foxholt (Shrunken Settlement)	TR 2170 4263
TR24 SW17	Post-Med	Post-Medieval Brickfield	TR 2170 4239
TR24 SW38	Post-Med	The Mead Gril LB 1262346	TR 2058 4238
TR24 SW43	Post-Med	Rosendale	TR 2049 4226
TR24 SW44	Post-Med	Ridge Farm Cottage GRIL LB 1251028	TR 2040 4207
TR24 SW53	Post-Med	Milestone	TR 2133 4254
TR24 SW54	Post-Med	Milestone	TR 2126 4099
MKE 87792	Post-Med	Ridge Farm (Courtyard Farmstead)	TR 2048 4205
MKE 87793	Post-Med	Caroline Farm (Courtyard Farmstead)	TR 2047 4217
MKE 87798	Post-Med	Beechwood (Dispersed Farmstead)	TR 2069 4103
MKE 87810	Post-Med	Blackhorse (Dispersed Farmstead)	TR 2108 4174
MKE 87811	Post-Med	Densole Farm (Courtyard Farmstead)	TR 2131 4178
MKE 87812	Post-Med	Little Densole Farm (Dispersed Farmstead)	TR 2147 4195
MKE 87813	Post-Med	Farmstead Swingfield (Courtyard Farmstead)	TR 2136 4276
MKE 87841	Post-Med	Great Foxholt (Courtyard Farmstead)	TR 2169 4260
MKE 87842	Post-Med	Little Foxholt (Courtyard Farmstead)	TR 2173 4244
MKE 87843	Post Med	Pound Farm (Courtyard Farmstead)	TR 2162 4217
MKE 88985	Post-Med	Farmstead (Dispersed Farm)	TR 2118 4219
TR24 SW15	Modern	Decontamination Block	TR 2150 4120
TR24 SW16	Modern	Air Raid Shelters	TR 2137 4122
TR24 SW21	Modern	Underground Blast Shelters	TR 2151 4102
TR24 SW22	Modern	Possible Military Building	TR 2138 4090
TR24 SW26	Modern	Hawkinge Airfield Dispersed Accommodation	TR 2168 4135
TR24 SW46	Modern	Pillbox	TR 2100 4180

**APPENDIX 2**



*Figure 11 Paddock directly south-east to the PDA*



*Figure 12 Looking south-west from the PDA to Reinden Woods*



*Figure 13 Looking south-west from the PDA*