

**Court Lodge Farm, The Street, Upper Stoke,
Rochester, Kent.**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

NGR: TQ 8226 7523



Report for

**Spiller Associates
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SWAT. ARCHAEOLOGY

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of Development at Court Lodge Farm, The Street, Upper Stoke, Rochester, Kent.

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1 SUMMARY

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) have been commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed development at Court Lodge Farm, The Street, Upper Stoke, Rochester, Kent, in advance of planning application PRE/12/1009 for a new housing development.

The development site is located immediately to the north of the village of Stoke (Upper Stoke). The village of Upper Stoke is situated on farmland on the south-western edge of the Isle of Grain and is bordered by Stoke Creek to the east (figure 1). This Desk Based Assessment examines the wide variety of archaeological data held by Kent County Council. This data is reviewed and it is recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required and that an archaeological evaluation excavation should be carried out. This will provide an additional assessment of the nature, depth and level of survival of any archaeological deposits present within the extents and immediate vicinity of the site to be developed and used to inform further mitigation if necessary.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Planning Policy Statement 5 - Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)

1. Planning policy statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies on different aspects of spatial planning in England. This document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. These policies should be read alongside other relevant statements of national planning policy. Guidance to help practitioners implement this policy, including the legislative requirements that underpin it, is provided in *Planning for the Historic Environment Practice Guide*. Policy and guidance documents that have been replaced by this PPS are listed in Annex 1.
2. The development plan making policies in this PPS must be taken into account by regional planning bodies in the preparation of revisions to regional spatial strategies, by the Mayor of London in relation to the spatial development strategy for London, and by local planning authorities in the preparation of local development documents. The preparation of development plans should not be delayed unnecessarily to take the policies in this PPS into account. Development plans should not repeat development management policies in this PPS or reformulate them unless there are specific factors justifying variation of these policies.
3. The policies in this PPS are a material consideration which must be taken into account in development management decisions, where relevant. Therefore the

development management policies in the PPS can be applied directly by the decision-maker when determining whether development should proceed.

4. The policies and principles set out in this statement also apply to the consideration of the historic environment in relation to the other heritage-related consent regimes for which planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

5. Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called heritage assets. Some heritage assets possess a level of interest that justifies designation (see Annex 2) and particular procedures apply to decisions that involve them. This statement also covers heritage assets that are not designated but which are of heritage interest and are thus a material planning consideration. The historic environment within National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty is also the subject of general policies within PPS7.

6. The value of the historic environment, and the contribution it makes to our cultural, social and economic life, is set out in the Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010. Planning has a central role to play in conserving our heritage assets and utilising the historic environment in creating sustainable places. This PPS comprises policies that will enable the Government's vision for the historic environment as set out in the 2010 Statement to be implemented through the planning system, where appropriate.

7. The Government's overarching aim is that the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations. To achieve this, the Government's objectives for planning for the historic environment are:

- to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment:
 - recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource
 - take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation; and
 - recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.
- to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that:
 - decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset
 - wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation
 - the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and
 - consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping.
- to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

The Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for proposed development and associated planning applications.

2.2 The Proposed Development

The proposed development will comprise of the conversion of a redundant barn in to a separate residential unit including access, services and parking facilities (figure 2). At the time of preparing this report the site layout had been proposed.

2.3 Project Constraints

“The barn to be converted forms an important part of the historic group of buildings at Court Lodge Farm and its retention is desirable. The barn is also considered to fall within the curtilage of the listed farmhouse and is therefore protected (and in effect listed) by virtue of this” (Medway Council 2012).

2.4 Geology and Topography

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (Chatham. Sheet 272, 1977) shows that Upper Stoke is situated upon an outcrop of 2nd Terrace River Gravel, whereas the surrounding local geology consists of Head gravel.

There has been alteration to the local topography in the form of landscaping associated with farming (**plate 1**). The topography of the proposed development site has also been altered: it has been levelled and slightly terraced for the construction of the present Farmyard. However, study of the site during a site visit (15th Aug) suggests that the topographic disturbance would seem to be negligible.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Dr Paul Wilkinson of Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) on behalf of Spiller Associates in order to supplement a planning application for the conversion of a listed barn at Court Lodge Farm (**plate 2**) in to a domestic building.

3.2 Desktop Study – Institute For Archaeologists (revised 2011)

This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Institute For Archaeologist (revised 2011). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”. (2011)

The purpose of a desk-based assessment is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate as required:

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

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

IFA (2011)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Desk-Based Assessment

4.1.1 Archaeological databases

The local Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Kent County Council provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding environs of Upper Stoke (figure 3). The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) and was also used. The search was carried out within a 1km radius of the proposed development site (15 Aug 2012). A full listing of the relevant HER data is included in Appendix 1. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also used as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

4.1.2 Historical documents

Historical documents, such as charters, registers, wills and deeds etc were not relevant to this specific study.

4.1.3 Cartographic and pictorial documents

A full map regression exercise was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council (figure 4) and the Internet.

4.1.4 Aerial photographs

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Kent County Council are referred to in the main text of each relevant Kent HER reference within the assessment area.

4.1.5 Geotechnical information

To date, no known geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the site.

4.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, landscape studies; dissertations, research frameworks and Websites are considered

appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment where necessary.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

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		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

The Archaeological record within the area around Upper Stoke is diverse and comprises of stone tools dating from the earliest human activities in Britain (the Palaeolithic) through to the post-medieval period. Upper Stoke is situated on the south-western limits of the Isle of Grain and is located on a raised 'mound' of river gravel. The geographic and topographic location of Upper Stoke is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel and communication since the Neolithic.

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, followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed above in **Table 1**. The further details of the data used are presented in **Figure 3**.

5.2 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas

No scheduled monuments are recorded within the confines of the proposed development site. However, the farmhouse and the associated barn (which is to be converted) are listed (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW1049), as is the Granary – some 20 metres to the north (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW1055).

5.3 Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age)

The Palaeolithic represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. Palaeolithic dated material occurs in north and east Kent, especially along the Medway and Stour Valleys. The Palaeolithic presence within the assessment area

comprises of flint artefacts, primarily a single (now lost) flint tool (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW6) and Lower/Middle Palaeolithic flints (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW85, TQ87NW87 and TQ87SW83) – recovered during the Medway Valley, as part of the Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project in 1993. The artefacts (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87SW83) were recovered from Court Lodge Farm.

The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last ice age. The Kent HER has no record of archaeological evidence from this period within the assessment area.

The Neolithic period, the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry is represented within the assessment area by a Polished Axe-head (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW7) and a residual flint Scraper (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW92). The residual nature of the flint scraper suggests that further, dispersed and hitherto unknown Neolithic activity, may occur within the environs of Upper Stoke.

The Bronze Age, a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level is also represented in the Upper Stoke area. A series of Late Bronze Age ditches have been recorded prior to the laying of the Kingsnorth and Grain-Shorne Pipelines (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW93 and TQ87SW84), and during work on the A228 at Middle Stoke (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW37). A series of pits (also Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW39) and features (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW90 and TQ87NW91) have produced material (predominantly pottery) datable to the Late Bronze Age or very early Iron Age. The series of ditches may represent the presence of farming communities in the immediate area – a square ‘enclosure’, seen as a cropmark, is present to the south of Malmaynes Hall Farm (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW23).

5.4 Iron Age

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 tribe occupying the area that is now Kent, was Canterbury).

The Kent HER records several features, findspots and a possible enclosure dating from this period. As mentioned above, ditches (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW90 and TQ87NW93) and a series of pits (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW39) have been excavated prior to the laying of pipelines and during work on the A228 at Middle Stoke (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW39). These features produced material (predominantly pottery) datable to the Late Bronze Age or very early Iron Age. In addition, there are records of an Iron Age coin hoard in the assessment area (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87SW17 and TQ87SW64). The series of ditches may represent the presence of farming communities in the immediate area – a square ‘enclosure’, seen as a cropmark, is present to the south of Malmaynes Hall Farm (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW23).

5.5 Romano-British

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 predominant feature of the Roman infrastructure within Kent is arguably the extensive network of Roman roads connecting administrative centres: the towns to military posts and rural settlements (villas, farmsteads and temples) increasing the flow of trade, goods, communications and troops. Canterbury or *Durovernum Cantiacorum* was a major town of the Roman province of Britannia and the regional capital.

The assessment area includes several records from this period. Excavations on the Grain-Shorne Pipeline, immediately to the west of Upper Stoke, revealed an area of extensive activity (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW90). This activity comprised of a probable cremation cemetery, including a fenced track way leading to it. A farmed field system and a timber-built workshop inserted in the corner of one field appeared in the later Roman period. This workshop burnt down and it and the field system were truncated by possible clay extraction activity.

Further Kent HER references record a series of Roman Pits at Malmaynes Hall Farm (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW19 and TQ87NW25) and during work on the A228 at Middle Stoke (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW37). A single Roman coin find (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87SW18) is also recorded from the assessment area.

5.6 Anglo-Saxon

A single record represents the Anglo-Saxon period, within the assessment area (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW90). This record represents the Post-Roman activity seen during the excavations on the Grain-Shorne Pipeline. This activity consisted of the deliberate 'dumping' of material to fill the quarry left by the possible clay extraction in the later Roman period.

5.7 Medieval

The medieval period is well represented within the assessment area and within Upper Stoke. Several ditches were excavated along the A228 at Middle Stoke (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW92) and a glazed Floor Tile (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW19) was recovered during excavations on the Kingsnorth Pipeline at Malmaynes Hall Farm. This farm is also the location of a possible medieval Chapel (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW4). Archaeological excavation on the A228 produced a pit (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW37) and medieval pottery has been found at Mackay's Court Farm (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW20). Within Upper Stoke is the medieval Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW1046). Attached to the church is the churchyard (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW3) and associated with the churchyard is a Hollow (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW54).

5.8 Post-Medieval

The Post Medieval period within the assessment area is represented by Court Lodge Farm itself and by several features on Stoke Creek. The Court Lodge Farmhouse (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW1049) and an associated Granary (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW1055) were built in the 18th century. An 'earthwork' enclosure (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87SW1093), a Wharf (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87SW1072) and a wooden Landing Stage (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87SW1120) are all located on the edge of Stoke Creek, nearest to Upper Stoke. Finally, a series of pits (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW90) were excavated immediately to the west of Upper Stoke during work on the Grain-Shorne Pipeline.

5.9 Modern

Modern development within the assessment area has been limited to domestic housing and farming – the latter being responsible for the present landscape. There is a record (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87SW1117) that dates a possible Iron Jetty located on Stoke Creek, to this period.

5.10 Undated

There are three Kent HER records that fall within the assessment area: two sets of cropmarks (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW29 and TQ87NW48) and an enclosure with associated trackway (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW28). These are recorded as being undated.

5.11 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

A map regression exercise (figure 4) carried out on the proposed development area has shown that the site was undeveloped up until the 1920s-1930s. Detailed maps of the area dating from 1832 up to 1873 show the area to be farmland used primarily for the growth of hops.

5.12 Aerial Photographs

As already stated above, research of aerial photographs held by Kent County Council and the National Monuments Record was not available during the writing of this report.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

There are several records that reflect prehistoric activity within the search area, being a mixture of artefact findspots, cropmarks and excavated features (predominantly along the route of the A228 and the Kingsnorth and Grain-Shorne pipelines). Of note is the presence of material dating from the Palaeolithic within the research area and at Court Lodge Farm (HER Ref.: TQ87 SW83). The potential for finding remains that date prior to the Iron Age within the confines of the proposed development is therefore considered **moderate**.

6.2 Iron Age

The potential for finding remains dating to the Iron Age within the confines of Court Lodge Farm is also considered **moderate**. This is also due to the relative strong presence of Iron Age archaeology within the surrounding landscape.

6.3 Romano-British

The presence of Romano-British archaeology in the research area, though small but concentrated suggests that further archaeological remains associated with this period could extend into the proposed development site. The potential is therefore to be considered as **low-moderate**.

6.4 Anglo-Saxon

Although Anglo-Saxon archaeology within the assessment area has been represented by a single record (Kent HER Ref.: TQ87NW90), the presence of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul suggests that there could be earlier, Anglo-Saxon activity in the area. Many churches in East Kent have possible Anglo-Saxon origins. However, the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period is considered as **low**.

6.5 Medieval

The presence of medieval archaeology within the assessment area is well represented via a series of artefact findspots, excavated features and the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (**plate 3**), with its Churchyard and associated 'Hollow'. The potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period is therefore considered as **moderate**.

6.6 Post-Medieval

Evidence for post-medieval occupation in the area is abundant. Indeed, the proposed development site of Court Lodge Farm is itself Post-Medieval. The potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval period is therefore considered as **moderate-high**.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Existing Impacts

The search area is for the most part, subject to farming and the potential impact on buried archaeological deposits will have been due to agricultural activities. The site of the proposed development will have been affected by the construction and landscaping of the present farmyard. Additionally, existing services may also have had a slight damaging effect. Therefore, the impact is considered as **low-moderate**.

Extensive impact is to be expected within the development area once construction begins. The excavation of footings and the installation of services will be the main cause of this impact and it is therefore considered as **moderate-high**.

7.2 Proposed Impacts

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the extent of the proposed development was for the conversion of an existing barn into a domestic dwelling along with associated access, parking and utilities.

8 MITIGATION

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 maybe impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **moderate** archaeological potential.

It is therefore recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required and that an archaeological evaluation should be carried out. This will provide an additional assessment of the nature, depth and level of survival of any archaeological deposits present within the extents of the site and used further inform further mitigation if necessary.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to Medway Council within 6 months of completion.

9.2 Reliability/limitations of sources

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

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 Spiller Associates (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Sept 2009

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Appendix 1 – Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

Period	Type	Kent HER Reference	Description
Prehistoric	Ditch	TQ87 NW93	“A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch was found at Malmaynes Hall Farm (Kingsnorth Pipeline), Stoke during a small evaluation excavation”.
Romano-British	Pit	TQ87 NW19	“A pit with a 0.5m layer of ash at its base and pottery dating to the second and third centuries was found near Malmaynes Hall Farm. One of the pottery sherds was Samian”.
Medieval	Findspot	TQ87 NW 19	“A red tile was found nearby, and based on its white slip decoration and yellow lead glaze it was dated to the thirteenth century”.
Post-Medieval	Monument	TQ87 SW1093	“An earthwork enclosure near Stoke Creek visible on the 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps. No trace of this was identified during an assessment of the north Kent coast by Wessex Archaeology in 2004”.

Period	Type	Kent HER Reference	Description
Post-Medieval	Monument	TQ87 SW1072	"A wharf at Stoke Creek Crossing was marked on the Ordnance survey 3rd edition map (c.1905-1922). This structure was visible in 2004 during an assessment of the north Kent coast by Wessex Archaeology".
Prehistoric	Pits	TQ87 NW39	"Four Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits were found during work in advance of construction on the A228. The fill of these features contained charcoal flecks, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery dating to c.700 BC and fire cracked flint".
Undated	Field Drain	TQ87 NW38	"A field drain was found during work in advance of the construction of the A228. Sherds of medieval pottery were found in the fills of two features that cut this drain. The first contained pottery dating to AD 1400-1600 and the second dated from AD 1150-1300".
Prehistoric	Features	TQ87 NW91	A possible ditch and a pit were excavated on the realignment of the A228, Middle Stoke. Late Bronze Age pottery was found in both".

Period	Type	Kent HER Reference	Description
Prehistoric	Findspot	TQ87 NW92	“Residual Neolithic / Early Bronze Age flint Scraper within backfill of Medieval ditch”.
Medieval	Features	TQ87 NW92	“Seven ditches/gullies aligned north-east to south-west were dated to the medieval period, along with five other features and two deposits. They represent activity in the area between the 13th and the 15th centuries”.
Prehistoric	Features	TQ87 NW37	“An evaluation trench during work on the A228 revealed a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch and pit”.
Romano-British	Monument	TQ87 NW37	“A possible circular pit was also found and this contained Romano-British pottery”.
Medieval	Monument	TQ87 NW37	“Medieval pottery was also found in another possible pit feature although this had been partially destroyed by a 20th century drain”.
Prehistoric	Findspot	TQ87 NW85	“Mackays Court Farm: Lower / Middle Palaeolithic finds. Medway Valley Palaeolithic Project”.

Period	Type	Kent HER Reference	Description
Medieval	Findspot	TQ87 NW20	"Medieval Pottery near Mackay's Court Farm. A shallow burnt area, containing small fragments of pottery, tentatively dated to the thirteenth century".
Romano-British	Findspot	TQ87 SW18	"Coin. Silver denarius dating from 17BC and showing the head of Augustus. Found in 1989 by metal detection".
Prehistoric	Findspot	TQ87 SW17	"Three Iron Age coins discovered by metal detectorists at Tudor Farm near Stoke in 1989 and 1991. The coins were all gold quarter-staters; the first was dated c.45-40 BC and of the Cantii tribe, the second dated c.30-23 BC of the Cantii, Dubnovellaunus-in-Kent, and the third was dated c.40-35 BC".

Period	Type	Kent HER Reference	Description
Prehistoric	Findspot	TQ87 SW64	"Iron Age Coins. 4 Gold quarter-stater coins found 1989-91, dating from 40-45 AD (additional coins to that of TQ87 SW17)".
Modern	Monument	TQ87 SW1117	"A modern iron frame structure, possibly a section of a jetty located at Stoke Creek Crossing. Identified during an assessment of the north Kent coast by Wessex Archaeology in 2004".
Post-Medieval	Monument	TQ87 SW1120	"Remains of a wooden landing stage, located at Stoke Creek Crossing, Stoke Saltings. Identified during an assessment of the north Kent coast by Wessex Archaeology in 2004".
Prehistoric	Findspot	TQ87 SW83	"Lower / Middle Palaeolithic finds at Court Lodge Farm. Medway Valley Palaeolithic Project. Number and nature of finds unknown".
Prehistoric	Monument	TQ87 SW 84	"Area C of the archaeological mitigation works on the Grain-Shorne Pipeline was excavated in 2009 and found to contain Bronze Age pits and ditches. The limited range of activity evidenced was thought to be a true reflection rather than a result of plough damage to the buried features".
Undated	Monument	TQ87 NW48	"A pair of circular features, identified as cropmarks, with possible linear features nearby".

Period	Type	Kent HER Reference	Description
Undated	Monument	TQ87 NW28	Enclosures and Trackway No further details are available.
Undated	Monument	TQ87 NW29	Cropmark of Boundary Ditch No further details are available.
Prehistoric	Monument	TQ87 NW23	"Cropmark of Rectangular Enclosure to the south of Malmaynes Hall Farm. Identified from aerial photographs and interpreted as an Iron Age enclosed settlement".
Prehistoric	Findspot	TQ87 NW87	"Lower / Middle Palaeolithic finds. Warren Collection (ex L.W. Whitaker)".
Prehistoric	Findspot	TQ87 NW6	"Palaeolithic flint implement found at Stoke in the late 19th century. The find was small, round-pointed, and sub-triangular. The present whereabouts of this artefact is uncertain".
Medieval	Monument	TQ87 NW3	Churchyard associated with the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul

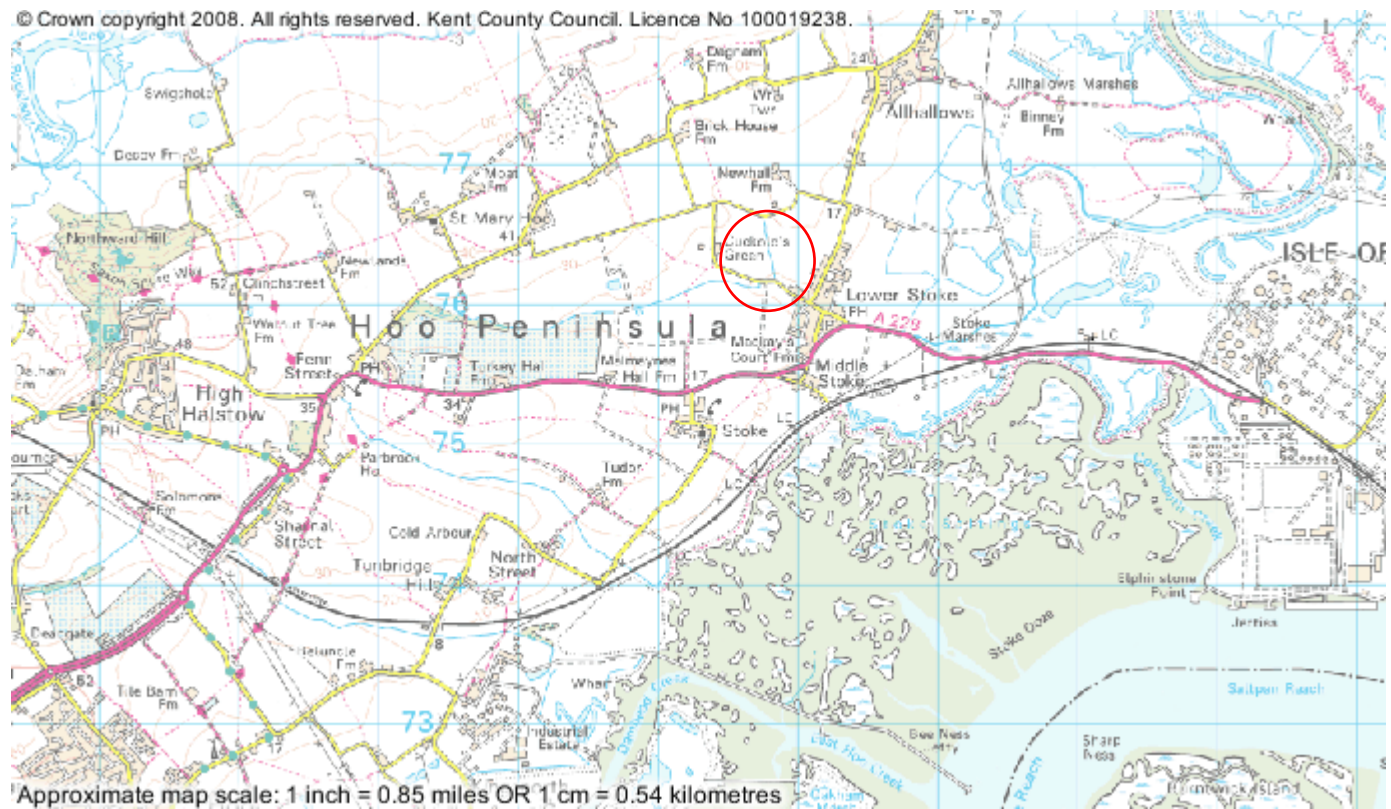
Period	Type	Kent HER Reference	Description
Medieval	Monument	TQ87 NW54	"A wide linear 'hollow' possibly associated with another similar feature identified on the western side of the nearby churchyard (TQ 87 NW 3). The function of this feature is unclear, as is its date of creation".
Medieval	Building	TQ87 NW1046	"Church of St. Peter and St. Paul 12th/14th century, restored 19 th century".
Post Medieval	Building	TQ87 NW1049	"Court Lodge Farmhouse Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1767 to 1899".
Post Medieval	Building	TQ87 NW1055	"A Granary 20 yards to north of Court Lodge Farmhouse. Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799".
Romano-British	Monument	TQ87 NW25	"Romano-British Pit near Malmaynes Hall Farm identified by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit. No further information".
Medieval	Monument	TQ87 NW4	"Possible site of Chapel on the site of Malmaynes Hall Farm. 1303 permission was granted to build an oratory or chapel at 'Malmains'. However when an early 18th century house at Malmaynes Hall Farm was demolished, there was no evidence of incorporating any earlier work. No further evidence of a chapel is known".

Period	Type	Kent HER Reference	Description
Prehistoric	Findspot	TQ87 NW7	“A Neolithic polished flint axe, in private hands, was reportedly found at Malmaynes Hall, Stoke. Unfortunately the precise findspot and date of discovery is uncertain”.
Prehistoric	Monument	TQ87 NW90	“Area B of the archaeological mitigation works on the Grain-Shorne Pipeline immediately to the west of Upper Stoke was excavated in 2009 resulting in a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age possible enclosure with hearths and pits. During the Middle and Late Iron Age there was a ditch which received near complete pots”.
Romano-British	Monument	TQ87 NW90	“Area B of the archaeological mitigation works on the Grain-Shorne Pipeline immediately to the west of Upper Stoke was excavated in 2009 Part of a probable Roman cremation cemetery, including a fenced track way leading to it, were found. During the later Roman period the area was farmed with a field system laid out and a timber-built workshop inserted in the corner of one field. This later burnt down and it and the field system was cut by possible clay extraction activity”.
Anglo-Saxon	Monument	TQ87 NW90	“Area B of the archaeological mitigation works on the Grain-Shorne Pipeline immediately to the west of Upper Stoke was excavated in 2009. Post-Roman activity consisted of dumping material into the large quarry or waterhole”.

Period	Type	Kent HER Reference	Description
Post-Medieval	Monument	TQ87 NW90	“Area B of the archaeological mitigation works on the Grain-Shorne Pipeline immediately to the west of Upper Stoke was excavated in 2009. Post-medieval pits were found”.

Figures.

Figure 1.
Location of Upper Stoke, Kent.



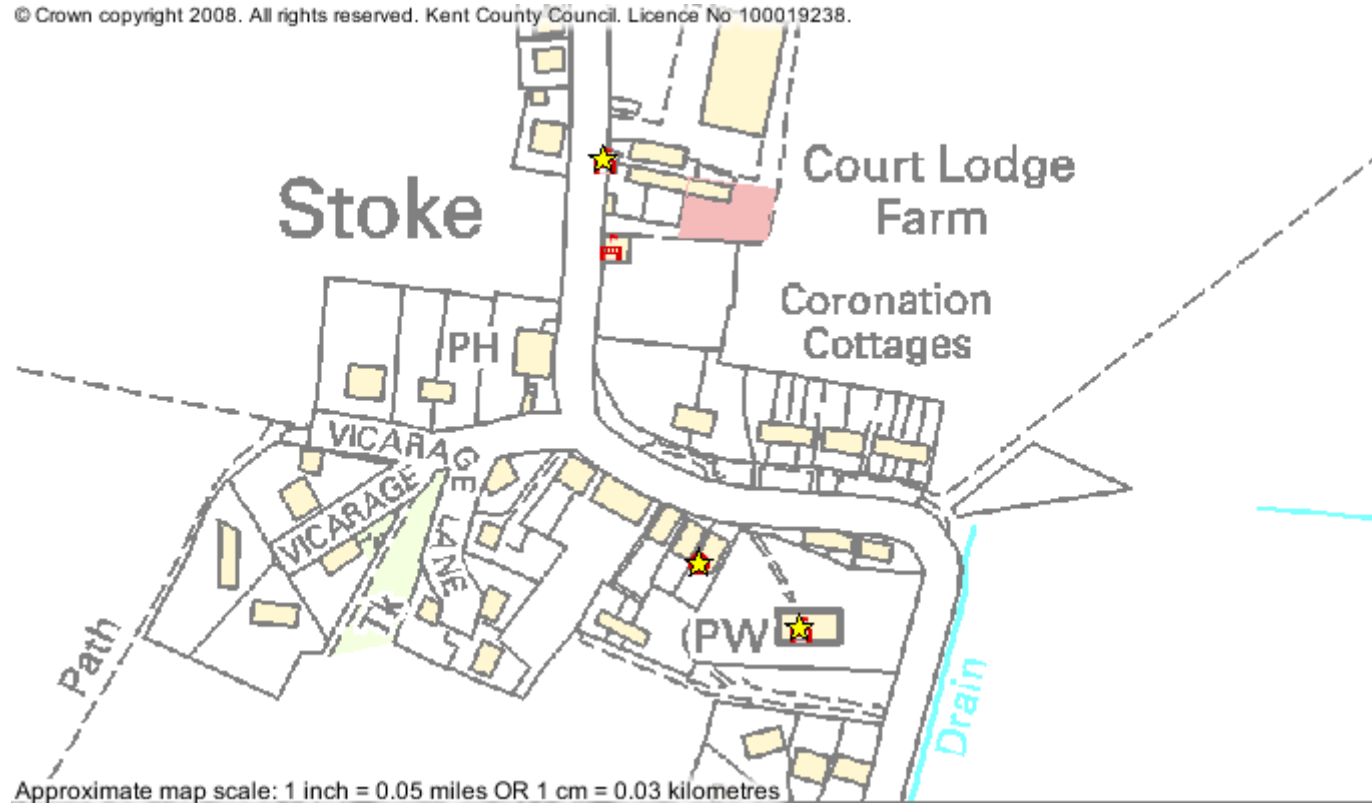


Figure 2.
Location of proposed development.

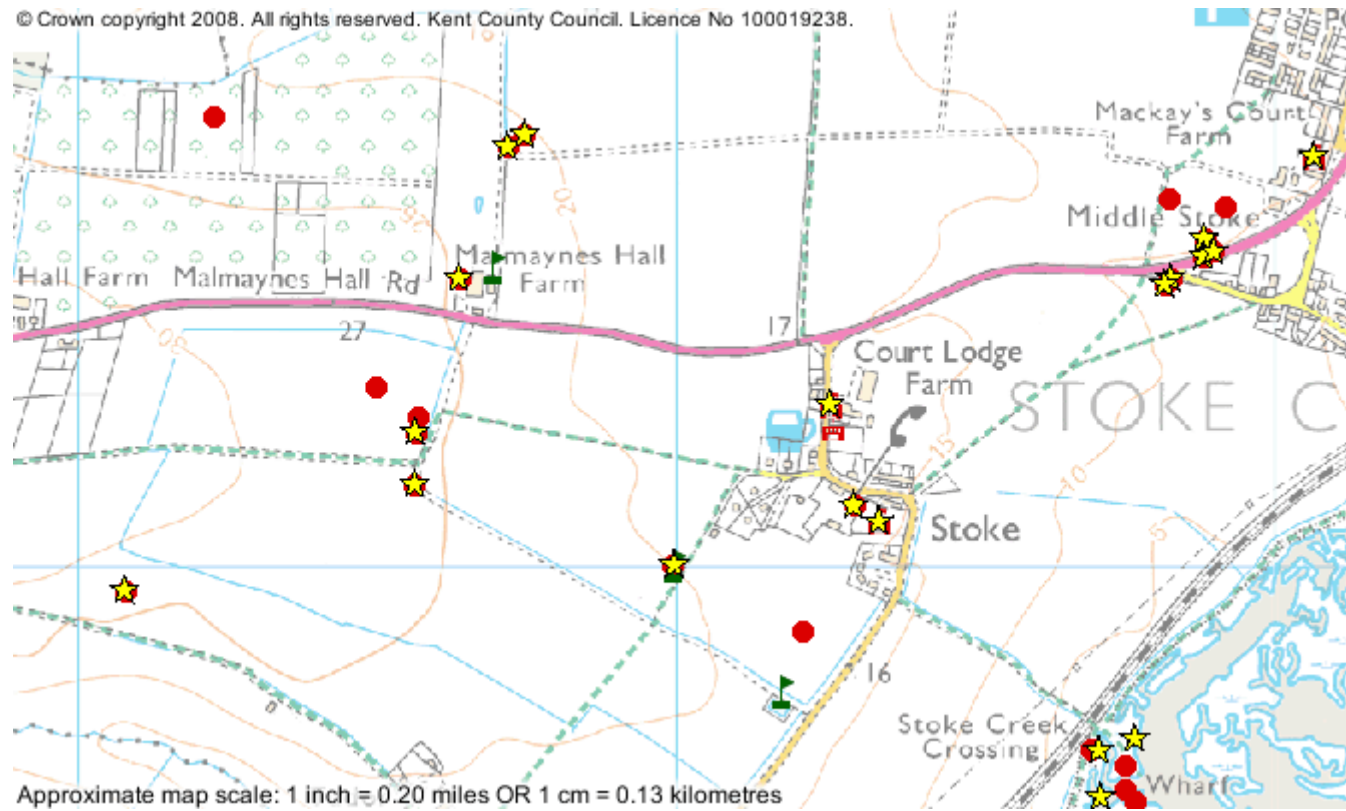


Figure 3.
Distribution Map of Historic Records within the Assessment Area.

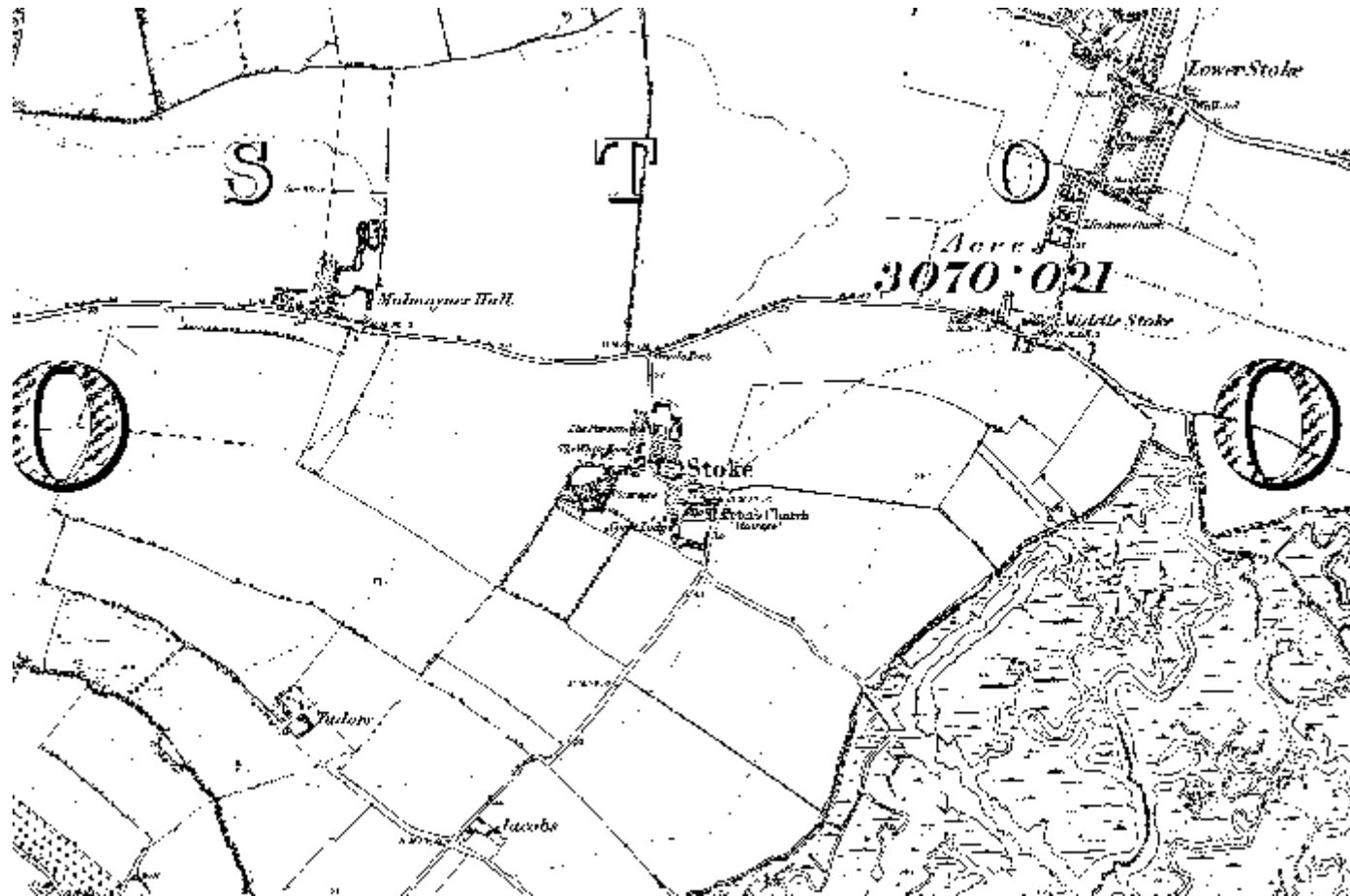


Figure 4.
1870 Ordnance Survey Map Scale 1:10560.

Plates.



Plate 1.
Satellite image of current land usage around Upper Stoke.



Plate 2
Court Lodge Farm. Farm Yard. Facing East.



Plate 3
Court Lodge Farm. Barn Building to be converted in to Residential Property. Facing North.