



**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING OF  
QUEENS FARM, QUEENS FARM ROAD,  
SHORNE, GRAVESEND, KENT**

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	PAGE 3
2.0 HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	PAGE 4
3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.....	PAGES 9-12
4.0 DISCUSSION.....	PAGE 12
5.0 PARAMETERS.....	PAGE 12
6.0 REFERENCES.....	PAGE 12

Front cover: 20th century photograph of the site (looking north-east)

Figures 1-9 OS historic mapping

Plates 1-6 Aerial photographs

Plates 7-29 View of buildings

Plans 1-6 Measured drawings of buildings

Maps 1-2 Historic maps

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2014 Dr Paul Wilkinson of SWAT Archaeology carried out a historic building recording of Queens Farm, Queens Farm Road, Shorne, Kent (Figure 1). The agricultural buildings are presently unoccupied and are undergoing re-development and repair. The OS location is TQ 6940 7330.

1.2 The building recording was conducted in accordance with a KCC specification issued in 2014 and was carried out on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2014 in accordance with a Level 3 survey as detailed in the English Heritage publication 'Understanding Historic Buildings': A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2006) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014). KCC Building Recording Requirements and Archaeological Manuals 'A' & 'B'.

1.3 This report presents the results of an archaeological standing building recording survey of four buildings located at Queens Farm in response to a Planning Condition (11) which says that 'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority' (Gravesham Borough Council Application: 20110248).

1.4 A Level 3 recording has been requested by KCC Heritage in line with English Heritage published guidance. 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (English Heritage 2006). A Level 3 recording is described as a 'descriptive record' to include inspection and description of the exterior and interior of the buildings. The report should establish identification of the building's location, age and type, and also some analysis of the building's development and use. This information should in the first instance be guided by external photographs of elevations and internal

photographs of areas and significant features if appropriate. The study should also include copies of measured survey drawings of plans and elevations and detailed survey drawings (annotated or otherwise) and sketches of specific details of elements of interest where appropriate.

1.5 The principal elements of the survey involved the creation of a record and description of the historic fabric of the building together with an analysis and interpretation of the buildings origins and historic development.

1.6 A review of Historic OS mapping has been made (Figures 2-9 and Maps 1-2) and the Pevsner Architectural Guide (*Kent: North East and East 2013*) was consulted as was the National Heritage Register for England and 'Queens Farm, Conservation Area Appraisal' (Gravesend Borough Council 2014).

1.7 This report consists of an enhanced building survey combining both photographic and elevation recording supported by elevation and plans supplied by Graham Simkin Planning at a scale of 1:100. Room dimensions were measured using a Leica Disto and photographs taken with a digital Nikon D100 SLR using both natural and flash conditions.

**1.8 In summary the work consists of a Level 3 descriptive report accompanied by digital images and annotated plans as appropriate.**

## **2.0 HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### 2.1 Location

The four buildings that required recording are located at Queens Farm, Queens Farm Road in Shorne, Gravesend. The buildings are:

1. The Granary Building located on the north side of the complex which includes inside the building the granary, livestock pens and cart sheds.
2. The Barn located on the east side of the complex.
3. The Livestock Building located on the west side of the complex and including stables and a store.
4. The Cart Shed located in the centre of the complex (Plans 1-6).

## 2.2 Setting

The four buildings are within a Conservation Area of 10.3 Ha of which the report states that:

*Queen's Farm, Shorne, Conservation Area, east of Gravesend and at the edge of the Thames-side marshes, comprises an historic farmstead and workers cottages all within their historic rural setting. When designated the group was an historic focal point within a wide spreading agricultural landscape. The local special interest of the area lies in the relative completeness of the building group of farmhouse, farm buildings and yards and workers houses. These arrangements exemplify the last stages of small scale traditional agricultural operations, before they were overtaken by modern practice as embodied in the three huge sheds recently erected partly within the conservation area.*

Queen's Farm is in Shorne parish, some 4 ½ miles east of Gravesend.

It is a little to the north of the east-west running back road between Gravesend and Lower Higham. It is very close to the south edge of Shorne marsh, permanent low lying grazing land extending a mile or so north to the Thames estuary. The side road on which it is located, Queen's Farm Road, continues heading north as a track beyond the farm – over a level crossing at the railway line and over the canal, out over the marshes to end at the south bank of the Thames next to Shorne mead Fort. To the west of the road the marsh is now occupied by the MOD Milton firing range. Inland, extensions to Queen's Farm Road run south to Shorne village.

The underlying geology here is the dip-slope of the chalk of the North Downs. This is overlain in the area of Queen's Farm by the later Palaeocene Thanet Beds and these in turn are hidden in places by the Woolwich Beds topped by small outcrops of London Clay. Over all these, very geologically recent local and discontinuous areas of river gravels are sometimes found. Queen's Farm is on an 'island' of such gravel, a dry area standing at around 9 metres AOD, close to the edge of the alluvial marsh.

It is clear from this that the farm sought a site on sound ground, as close as possible to the unstable but rich reclaimed marshland grazing from which they drew part of their livelihood. Apparently the farm was at one time known as Marsh side. A pond lies at the north end of the Conservation Area alongside the road where this drops down before climbing again to cross the railway line, and is close to marsh level. This may have served the farm.

### 2.3 Statutory Designation

The four buildings although within a Conservation Area are not listed.

### 2.4 Significance of the Building

The significance of the four buildings lies in their contribution to the rural scene with its associated farm house and cottages. The site comprises an historic farmstead and workers cottages set in a historic rural setting. When the Conservation Area was designated the farm was acknowledged as the historic focal point of the postulated Conservation Area. The special interest as identified by Gravesham Borough Council was 'the relative completeness of the building group of farmhouse, farm buildings and yards and workers houses. These arrangements exemplify the last stages of small scale traditional agricultural operations, before they were overtaken by modern practice as embodied in the three huge sheds recently erected partly within the conservation area'.

## 2.5 Archaeological Background

The site is located on high ground south of Filborough Marshes and to the east of the village of Chalk and north of the Lower Road which runs parallel to the A226. To the east is Kings Farm and to the west East Court Manor (Plate 6).

The most significant archaeological finds are adjacent to the development site on the west side where now sit modern farm buildings. An investigation by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 2003 found a large Iron Age enclosure dated to the Early Iron Age to the Middle Iron Age 600BC to 350BC and a second rectilinear enclosure of the same date (TQ 67 SE 336).

Further to the west an Early Medieval settlement and cemetery were found (TQ 67 SE 99) and to the south numerous prehistoric cropmarks and possible field systems, round barrows and ring ditches have been identified.

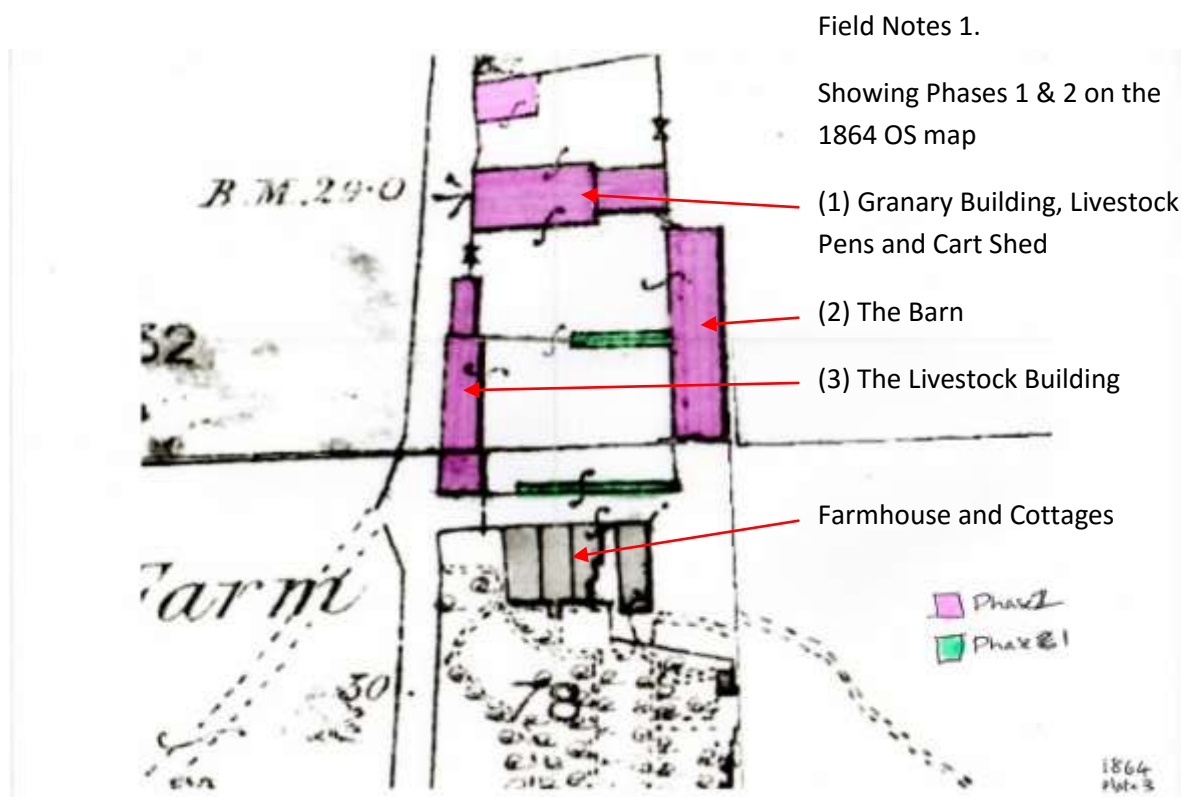
200m to the west of the development site a cropmark of a linear feature has been identified (TQ 67 SE 80). 150m to the north-east cropmarks of a ring ditch and possible round barrow (TQ 67 SE 83) have been located. A Roman field system has been identified 50m to the west (TQ 67 SE 337) and a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrow head was also found in the same locality (TQ 67 SE 335).

The site itself is identified in the HER records as 'Queens Farm- a regular multiyard farmstead (TQ 67 SE 293).

## 2.6 Historic Background

Historic mapping shows the site of the farm from as early as John Norden's map of 1605 and labelled 'Shorne II' whilst the Andrew Dury map of 1769 labels the farm 'Lower Shorne' (Plate 1). The Andrews Dury map of 1769 and the OS map of 1801 also show the farm as 'Lower Shorne' (Maps 1 & 2).

OS historic mapping shows that in 1864 the four buildings were set within three enclosed yards and to the south the Queens Farm Cottages and Farmhouse which are outside the area to be developed and therefore not recorded (Figure 2 and below).



The Granary Building was in existence as two conjoined buildings set within its own yard located to the north and accessed on the east side by a farm gate. In the yard was a building set into the north-west corner of the yard with an entrance on the east side of the building (Plate 9).

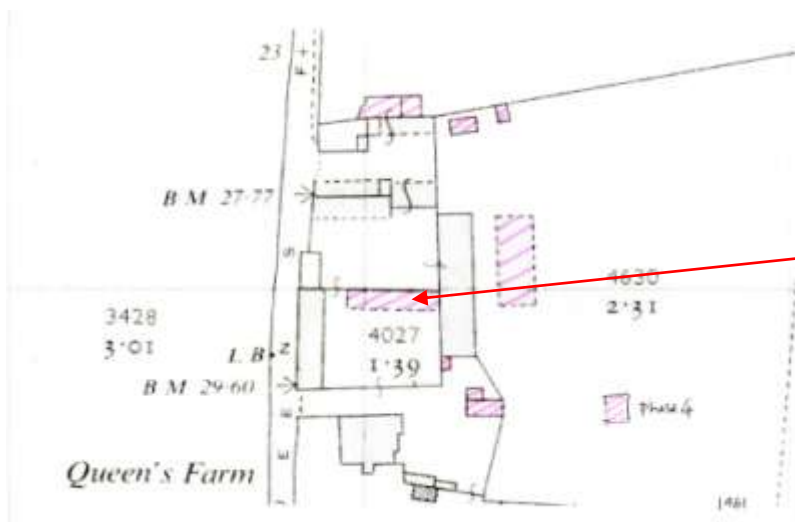
The Barn is situated on the eastern edge of the farmyards and orientated north-south with what seems to be an entrance mid way on the west side.

Half way along the west wall of the building is a substantial wall running east-west but not the full length of the farmyard. This wall is still in existence (Field Note 1 above and highlighted in green) and is likely to be part of an earlier building or structure which runs parallel with another substantial wall again running east-west and forming the southern boundary of the lower farm yard,



whilst to the south-west is the Livestock Building again two conjoined buildings (Plate 1).

In summary the OS map of 1864 shows two phases of build, the earlier two walls (coloured green) and three major buildings and a smaller to the north and outside the area of interest (Field Note 1). The OS map of 1897 (Figure 3) shows only an additional building in the northern area of the farmyard and the removal of the south wall of Phase 1. The OS 1908 map (Figure 4) shows no additional changes but the OS map of 1961 (Field Notes 2) shows for the first time the Cart or Cattle Shed Building located in the centre of the farmyards and conjoining the Barn on its east side. In addition a number of modern buildings have been built but are outside the development area.



Field Notes 2.

Additional buildings recorded on the 1961 OS map (and on the 1940 aerial photograph)

Cart or Cattle Shed

### 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

#### 3.1 Building (1) the Granary, Cart Sheds and Livestock Pens (Plans 1, 2)

An early 19<sup>th</sup> century open-fronted double-sided building on the northern side of the farmyard with six bays in the wooden structure with freestanding posts mounted on low stylobates to stop the posts from rotting with wagon and cart storage on the north side and livestock pens on the south side. This

arrangement follows well known farming procedures with carts and wagons protected from the sun whilst the farm animals were better served with some shade and sun (Plates 9, 10).

The larger building to the west is tapered on the west side and measures 19.15m in length on the south side and 18.60m on the north side. Its width is 9.75m. A low pitched roof covered with galvanised steel sheeting- now rusted - and probably originally roofed with slate, its height is 5.25m.

The building is divided along its length by a central brick wall into Cart Sheds to the north and Livestock Pens to the south.

The Cart Shed is divided into six bays each measuring internally 2.90m in width and 4.70m in length and at the time of the site visit the floor was strewn with straw both in the Cart Sheds and Livestock Pens (Plate 9).

The Livestock Pens to the south number six and the internal measurements are 4.60m in length and the width is 2.90m.

The Granary Building was part of the original build and share a party wall with the adjacent Cart Sheds and Livestock Pens and constructed as is the main structure of the granary in yellow stock bricks laid in Flemish Bond. The building retains its original slate roof pierced on the south facade by a dormer loading bay with its own pitched roof and the south facade is also pierced by two vertical ventilation slots (Plate 10).

The height of the building is 5.25m and the external width 7.00m and length 11.70m. The ground floor surface is beaten earth and is internally an open space with an upper timber floor. It was not possible to venture into the building given its ruinous state.

Two plaques located on the west roadside gable have the dates 1832 and may record the build date of this building.

### **3.2 Building (2). The Timber Framed Barn (Plans 3, 4)**

Built in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century it is somewhat narrower than the norm for its length. Its length is 36.85m, and its width 7.95m and height 7.00m.

Constructed of ten bays with timber stud walls with diagonal struts sitting on a brick plinth 0.90m high the walls are 4.30m high to the wall plate. The end walls have been faced with vertical timber planking and the side walls left bare.

The ten tie-beams sit on the wall plate and are secured –unusually- by a wrought iron knee and not by the more usual diagonal brace between wall post and cross-tie. Again, unusually there are no aisles (Plate 18).

The two diagonal struts which on the tie-beams hold up the purlins which in turn hold up the principal rafters and the slate roof are secured by two nails and not a bridle joint and strap which is standard practise (Plate 17).

Of particular interest is the provision of two sets of wagon entry doors, all four doorways to the eaves and measuring 7.00m high and 3.60m wide leading in to two threshing floors. There are two slots in the vertical door jambs for the location of a board to retain the grain when being threshed and known as a ‘threshold’ (Plate 13).

The roof of the building is a low pitched slate roof with half hipped Kentish gables (Plate 14).

The external face of the building is clad with machine sawn feather edge Baltic Pine which has been repeatedly painted with coal tar paint. The west facade is pierced by two sets of double doors and one central window. The east facade is the same with two sets of double doors and one window. The north facade has two windows (Plate 12).

### **3.3 Building (3). The Livestock Building (Plan 5)**

The red brickwork suggests this building was built in the late 18<sup>th</sup>, early 19<sup>th</sup> century but has been severely truncated and rebuilt with a later Fletton bricks on its east facade and re-roofed with a modern mono-pitched roof pierced by four fanlights. The north facade (Plate 22) shows the original height of the earlier brickwork and the lower line of the Fletton’s indicate where the original peaked roof would have sprung.

Its original function was probably stabling of which part of the present building was still used.

The building measures 25.99m in length and 6.55m in width. Its height is 4.50m on its east facade and 2.70m on the west. Internally the building is divided by brick partitions into three areas. The area to the south was used as a stable and measures 5.91m by 4.30m and contains an original wooden feeding trough. The room is lit by three small square windows on the west side and a stable door on the east facade (Plate 19).

The central area measures 14.70m by 5.91m and with its concrete floor was used for a store. Access to this part of the building was by a door on the west side which opens to the adjacent road.

The final internal area to the north measures 5.91 by 4.90m and is another stable with a wooden feeding trough. The room is lit by three small square windows on the west side and a stable door on the east facade (Plate 21).

### **3.4 Building (4). The Cart Shed (Plan 6)**

A modern Cart or Cattle Shed built on the brick wall identified from the 1864 OS map. The build is of stud construction, and for the north wall sitting on top of the earlier brick wall. On the south open side the single slope corrugated iron roof is held up by vertical timber beams set on concrete stylobates.

The building which conjoins with the Barn to the east measures 22.40m in length and 6.30m in width. The roof is constructed of eight bays with a simple timber roof with tie-beams, struts and purlins (Plate 26).

The east wall is the exterior wall of the Barn (Plate 27) and the west wall is of timber stud construction (Figure 5) with an exterior facing of timber weatherboarding painted with coal tar (Plate 29).

The building is not shown on the 1933 OS map (Plate 25) but shown on the Google Earth aerial photograph of 1940 (Plate 1).

## **4.0 DISCUSSION**

5.1 A review of the proposed alterations to the buildings suggest the proposed works will impact on historic structure and it is recommended that a Watching

Brief during the demolition take place to enable recording of exposed historic structure. In addition it is recommended that a Watching brief to be in place during the site reduction to the internal floor of the Barn and the drainage works to enable any archaeological items of interest to be investigated and recorded.

## 5.0 PARAMETERS

5.1 The photographic survey was conducted using digital photography and as the exterior of the building was available no drone coverage of the exterior of the building was undertaken. However, the use of drones for capturing important buildings is now an acknowledged part of historic building recording. For drone footage of other building and archaeological sites recorded by SWAT Archaeology access here: [www.swatarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.swatarchaeology.co.uk) and go to 'NEWS'.

5.2 This work did not include any investigation of below ground archaeology. Such work is administered separately by SWAT Archaeology to a WSI prepared for the Local Planning Authority.

Paul Wilkinson PhD., MCIfA., FRSA

17/09/2014

## 6. References

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*

Institute of Field Archaeologists, *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2008).

Pevsner Architectural Guide (*Kent: North East and East 2013*)

National Heritage Register for England and 'Queens Farm, Conservation Area Appraisal' (Gravesham Borough Council 2014).

## Appendix 1

### HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY:

#### Summary Sheet

<b>Property Name</b> Queens Farm	<b>Address</b> Lower Shorne,Kent	<b>Building Name</b> Queens Farm
<b>Property/ Building Reference</b>	<b>OS Grid Reference</b> TQ 6949 7330	<b>Surveyor/Date of Survey</b> Paul Wilkinson 1 <sup>st</sup> August 2014
<b>Category</b> Residential	<b>Original Use</b> Farmstead	<b>Planned Use</b> Residential
<b>Date(s) of Construction</b>  The buildings represent an 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century farmstead	<b>Statutory Designation</b>  n/a	<b>HER Reference</b>  n/a
<b>Walling Materials</b> Wall construction is of brick and timber framing	<b>Roofing Materials</b> Slate and Iron sheeting	<b>Flooring Materials</b> Earth or concrete
<b>Description:</b> The buildings are part of an important farmstead on the border of the North Kent Marshes. It is planned to convert the building to residential use and a requirement of planning was that the buildings would be recorded prior to conversion.		
<b>Architectural/Historic Significance:</b> The building is significant as part of the rural group showing how the farmstead had developed and adapted over time.		<b>Landscape Significance:</b> The significance of the building to the setting was again a group one.
<b>Notes/Qualifications Regarding Survey:</b> The survey was undertaken whilst the building was empty and prior to development which enabled access to most parts of the building apart from the roof spaces.		
<b>Additional Information Sources for this Building (s):</b>		



Plate 7. View of wall –Phase 1 (looking SE)



Plate 8. View across the farmyard south to the Farmhouse (looking south)



Plate 9. View of the Granary Building and adjacent Livestock Pens and Cart Sheds (looking NE)



Plate 10. View of the Granary Building (looking NE)





Plate 11. View of the west facade north end of the Barn (looking E)



Plate 12. View of the west facade south end of the Barn (looking E)



Plate 13. View of the west facade south end of the Barn (looking E)



Plate 14. View of the west facade north end of the Barn (looking E)



Plate 15. View of the east facade south end of the Barn (looking NW)



Plate 16. Inside view of Barn (looking south)



Plate 17. Inside view of Barn (looking SW)



Plate 18. Inside view of Barn (looking NW)



Plate 19. View of Livestock Building (looking W)



Plate 20. View of Livestock Building (looking NW)



Plate 21. View of inside Livestock Building (looking NW)



Plate 22. View of Livestock Building (looking SW)



Plate 23. View of Cart Shed Building (looking NE)



Plate 24. View of interior of Cart Shed Building (looking NW)



Plate 25. View of Cart Shed Building (looking NE)



Plate 26. View of the interior of Cart Shed Building (looking NE)





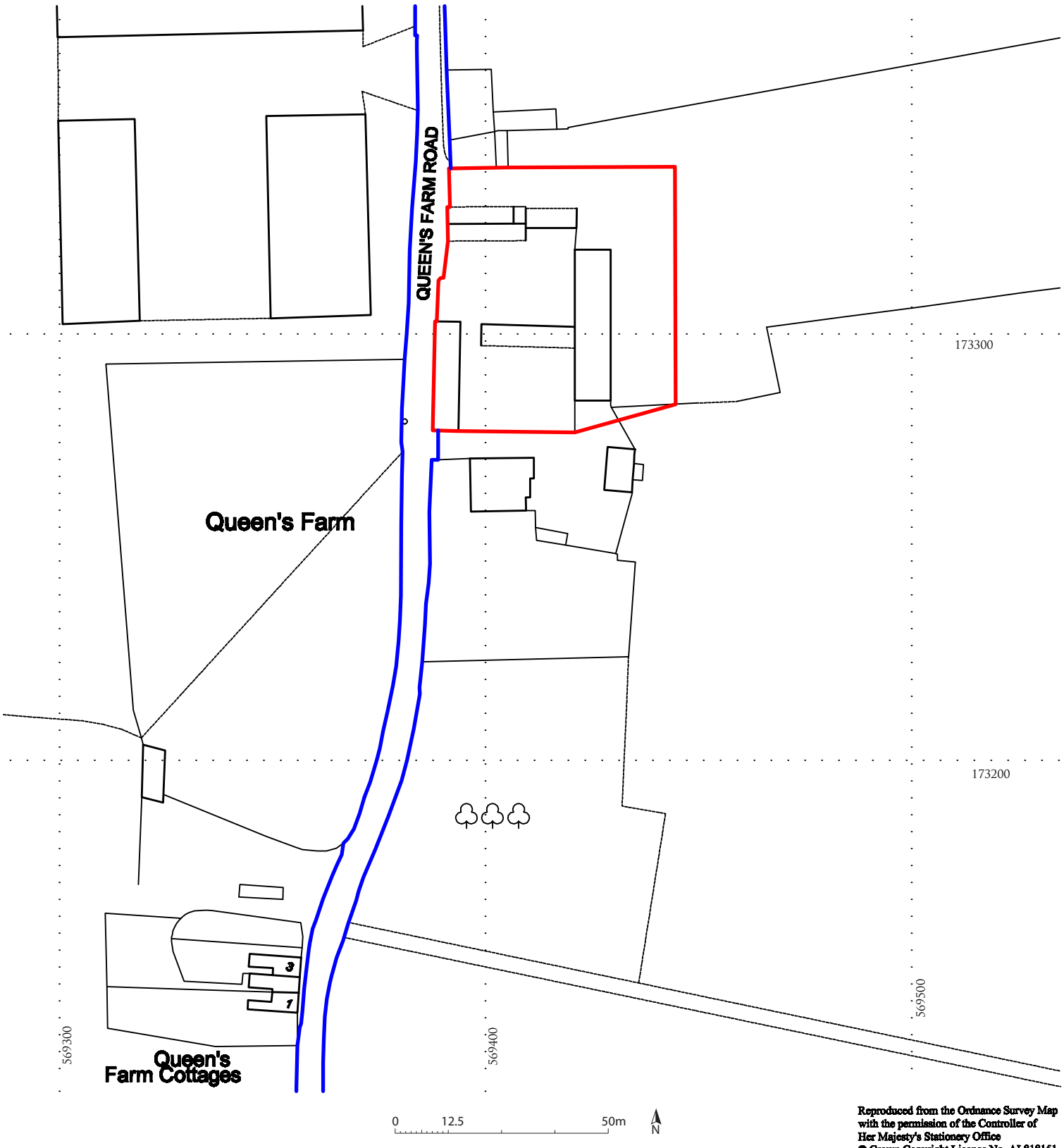
Plate 27. View of the interior Cart Shed Building (looking NE)



Plate 28. View of Cart Shed Building (looking NE)



Plate 29. View of Cart Shed Building (looking SE)



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright Licence No. AL818151

Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:1250

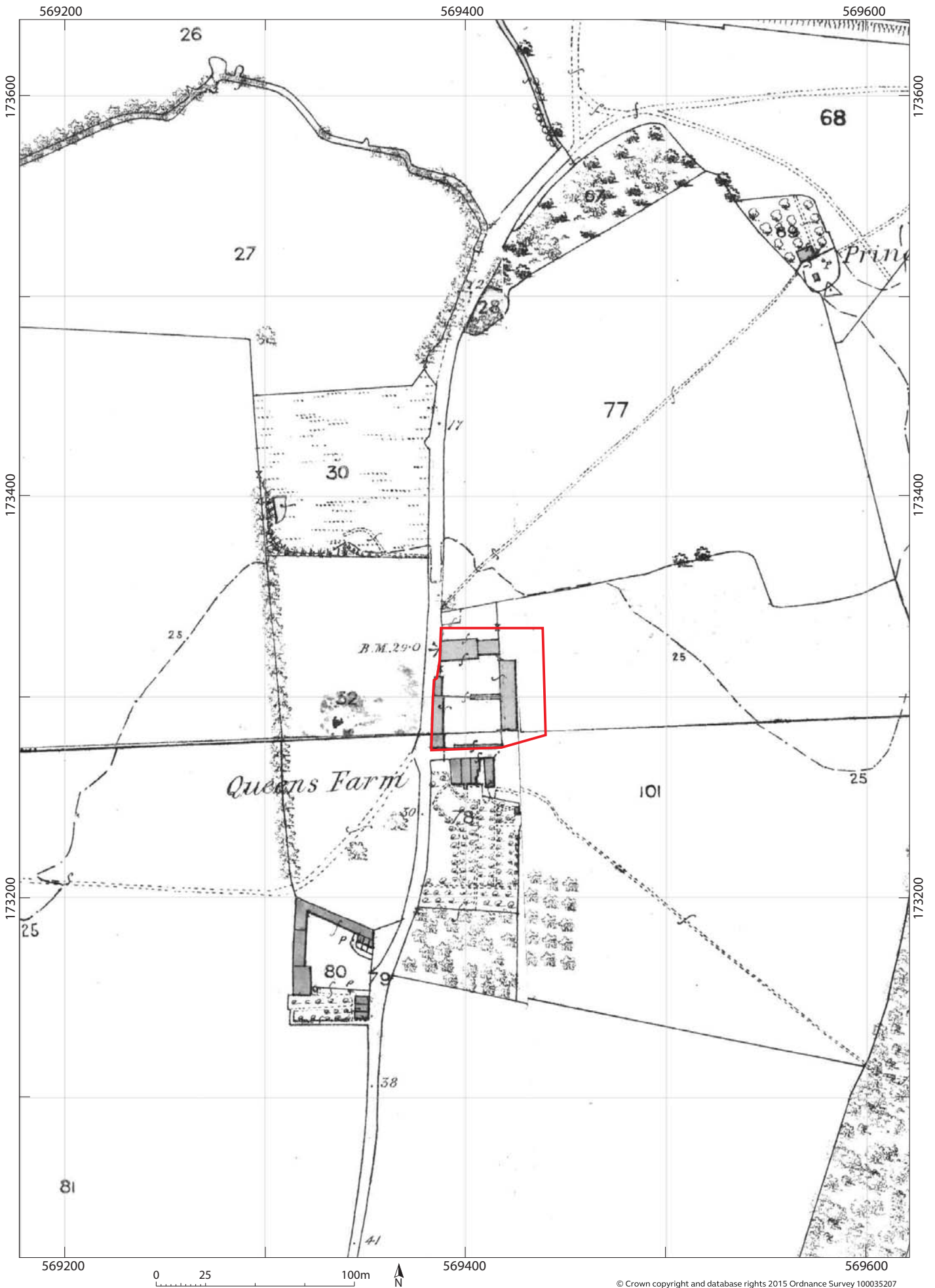


Figure 2: Historic OS 1864 map, scale 1:2500

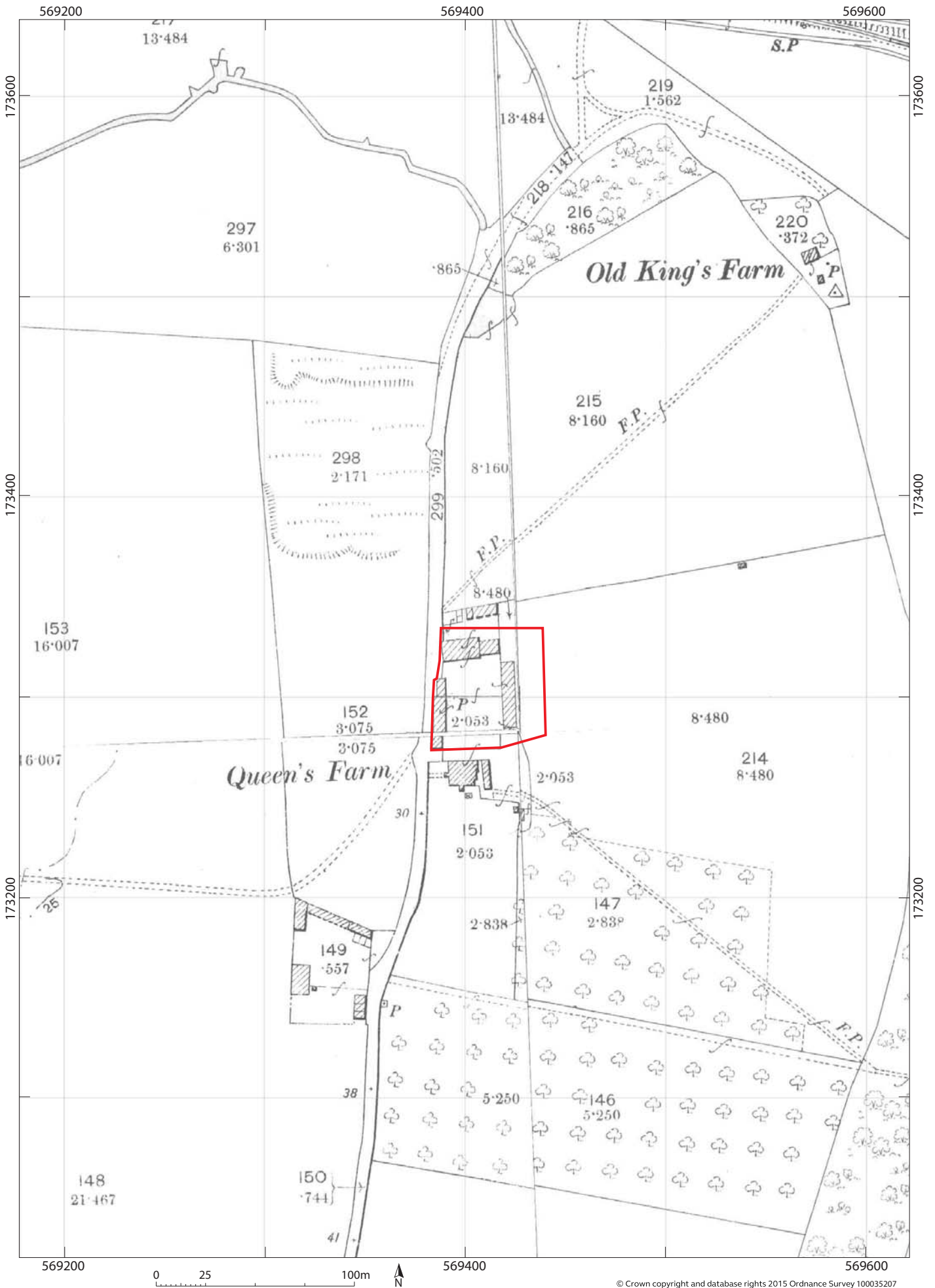


Figure 3: Historic OS 1897 map, scale 1:2500

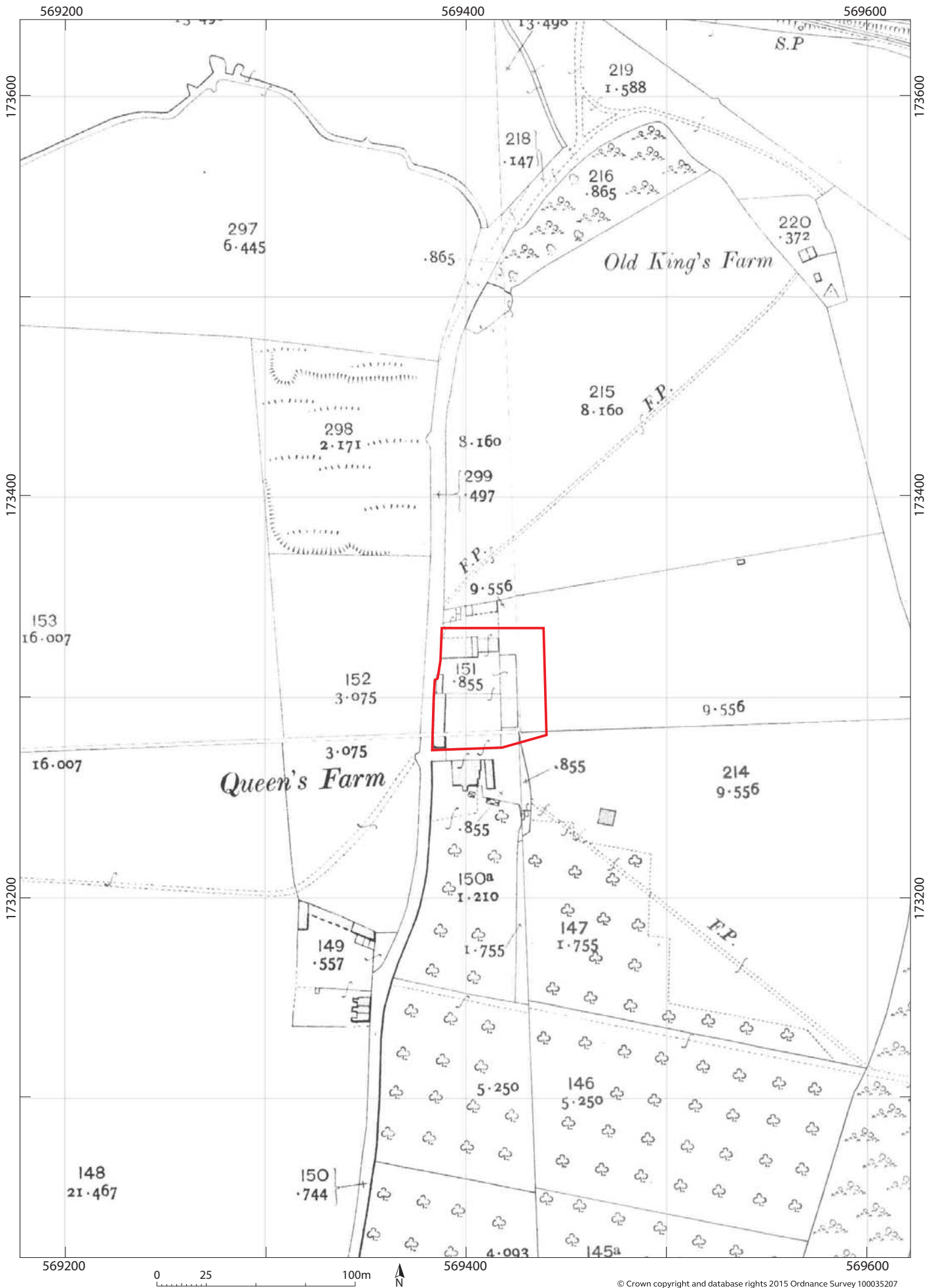


Figure 4: Historic OS 1908 - 1909 map, scale 1:2500

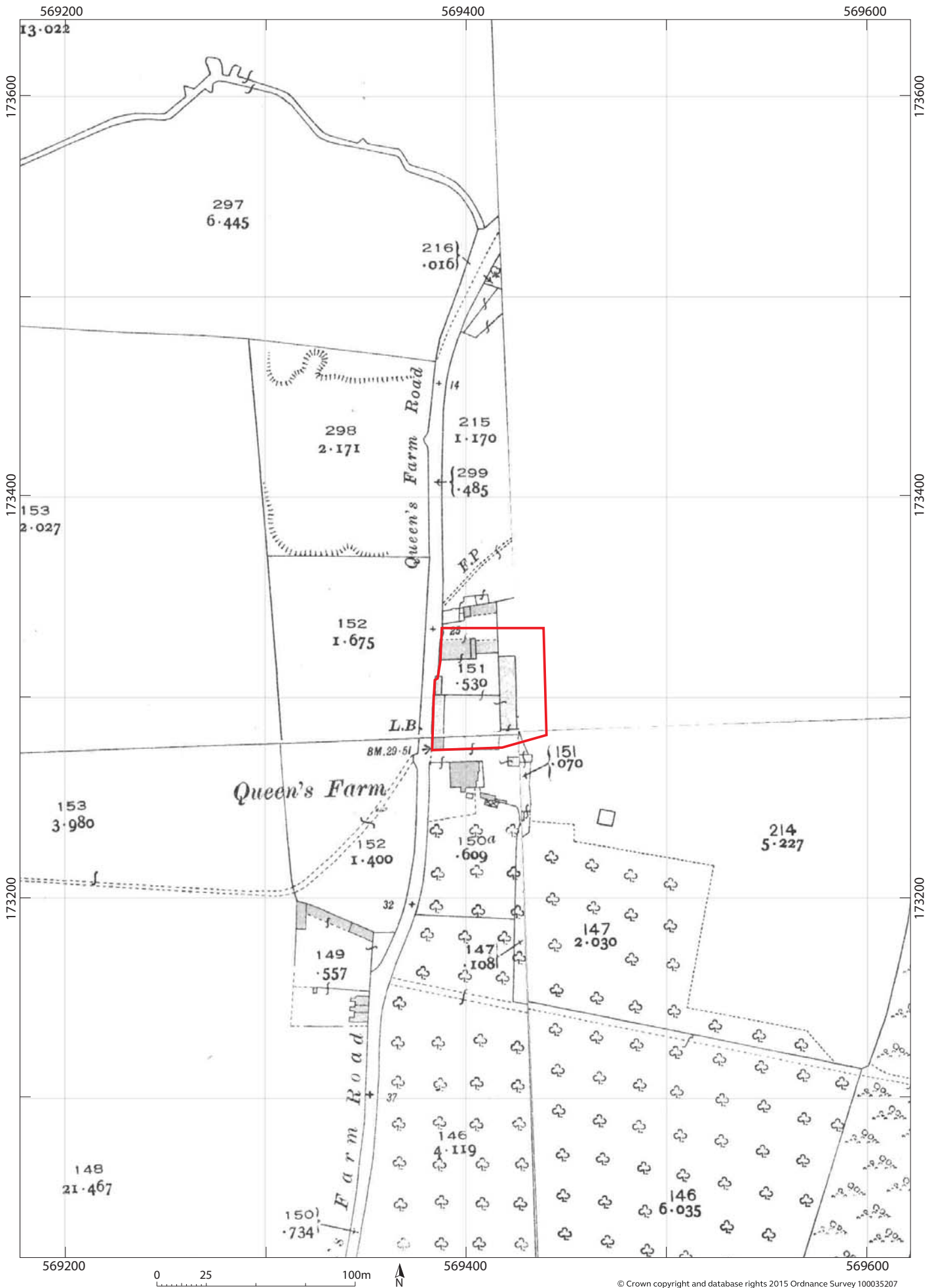


Figure 5: Historic OS 1932 - 1933 map, scale 1:2500

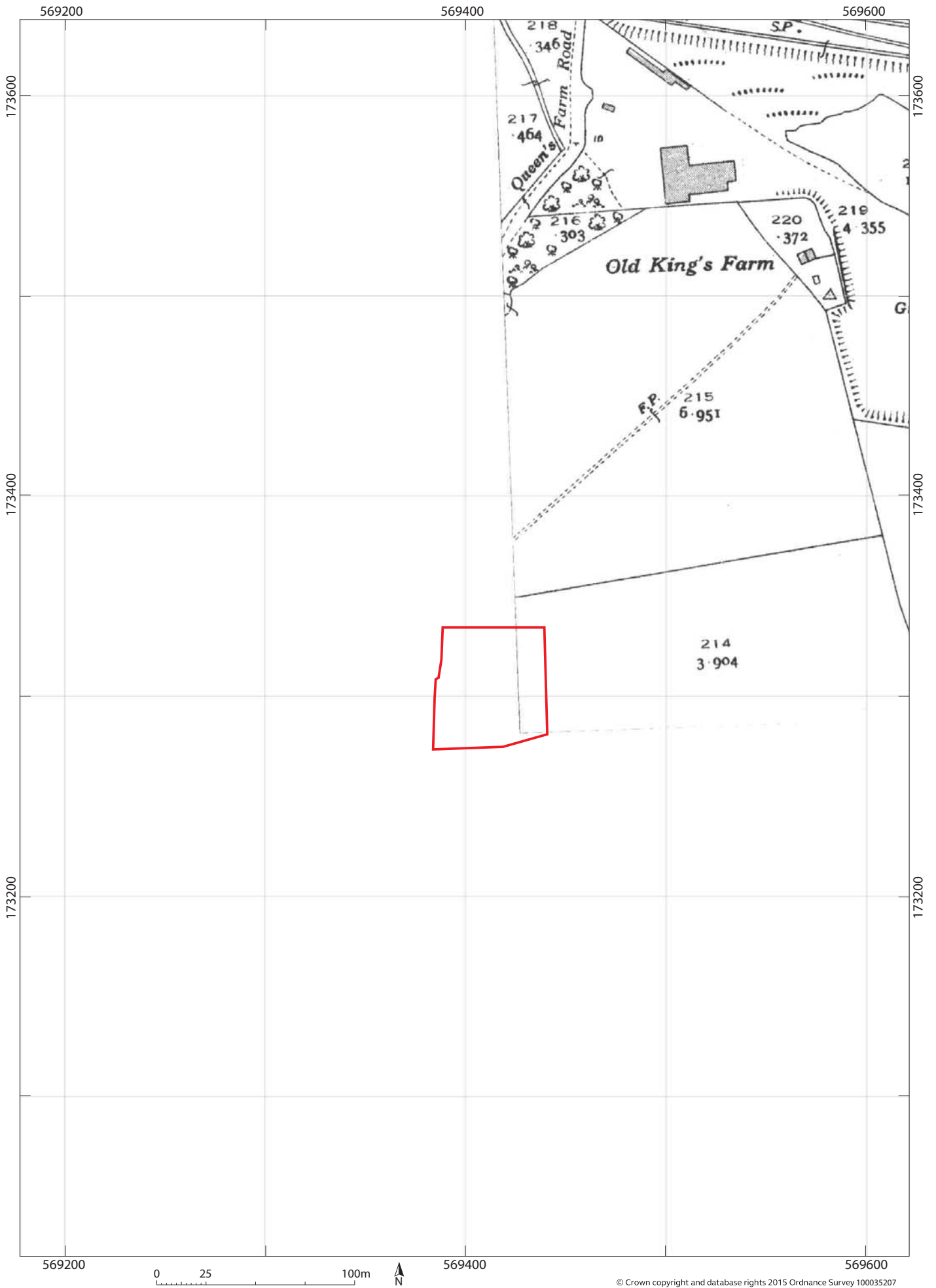


Figure 6: Historic OS 1939 map, scale 1:2500



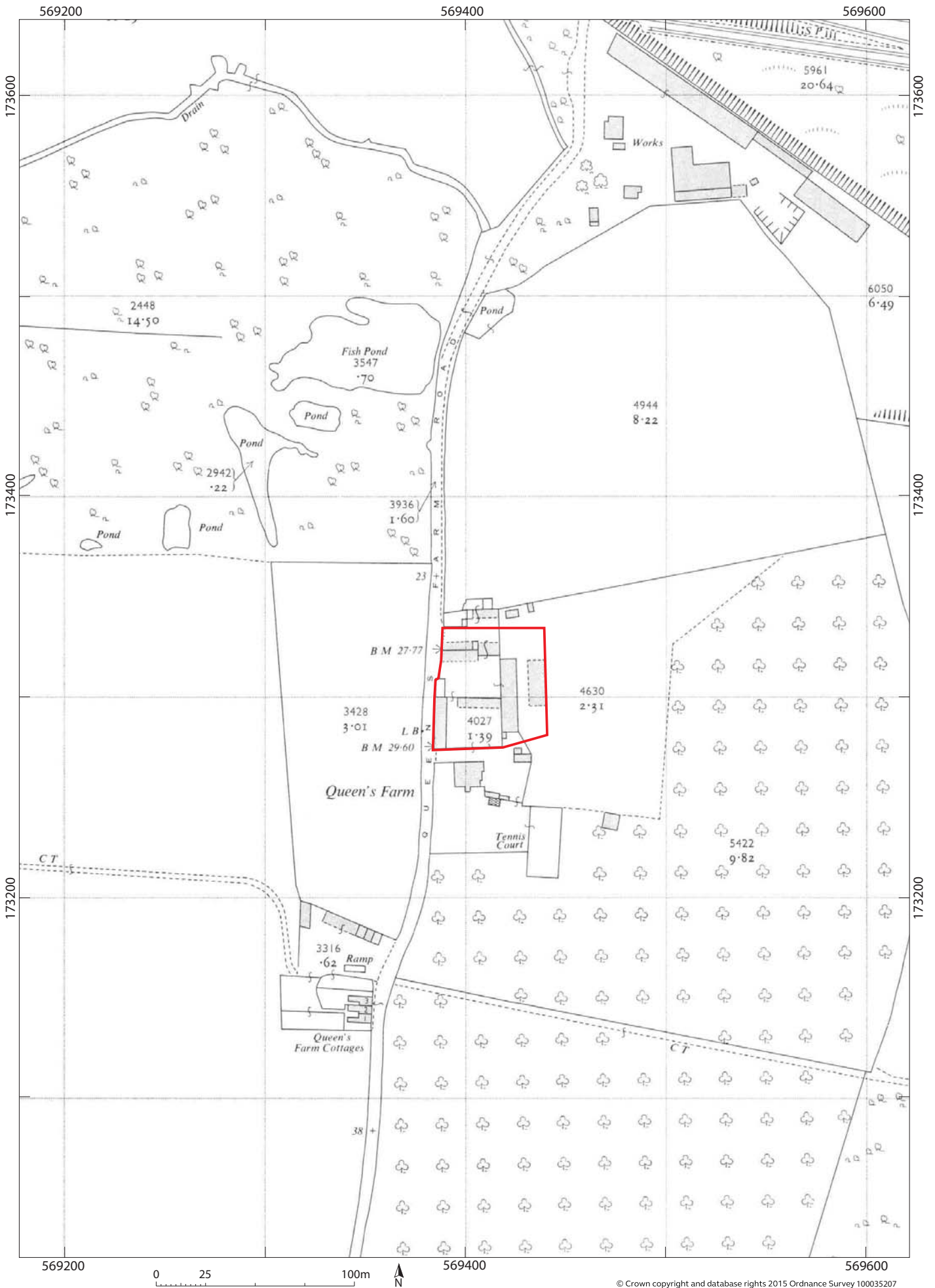


Figure 7: Historic OS 1961 map, scale 1:2500

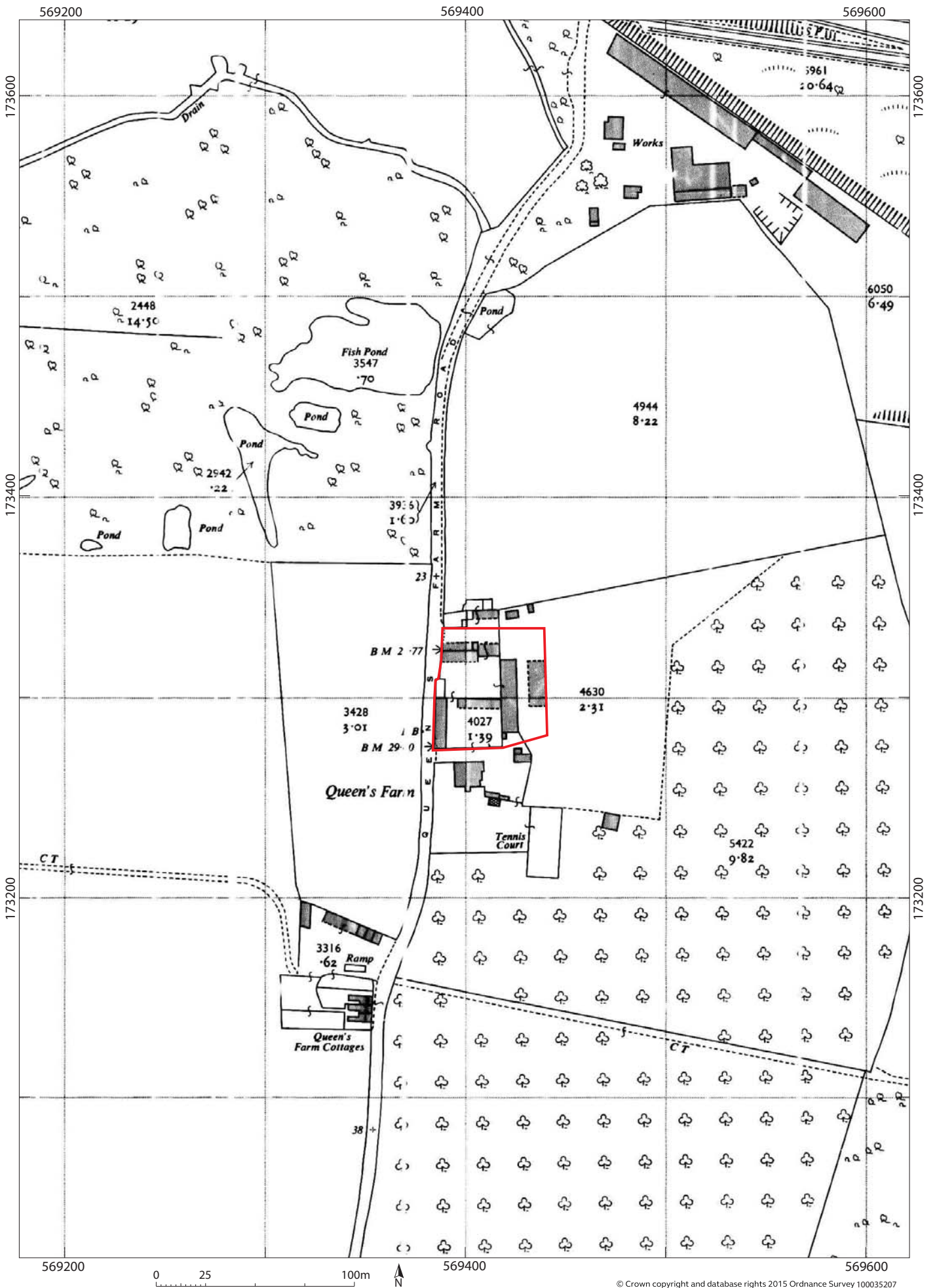


Figure 8: Historic OS 1963 map, scale 1:2500

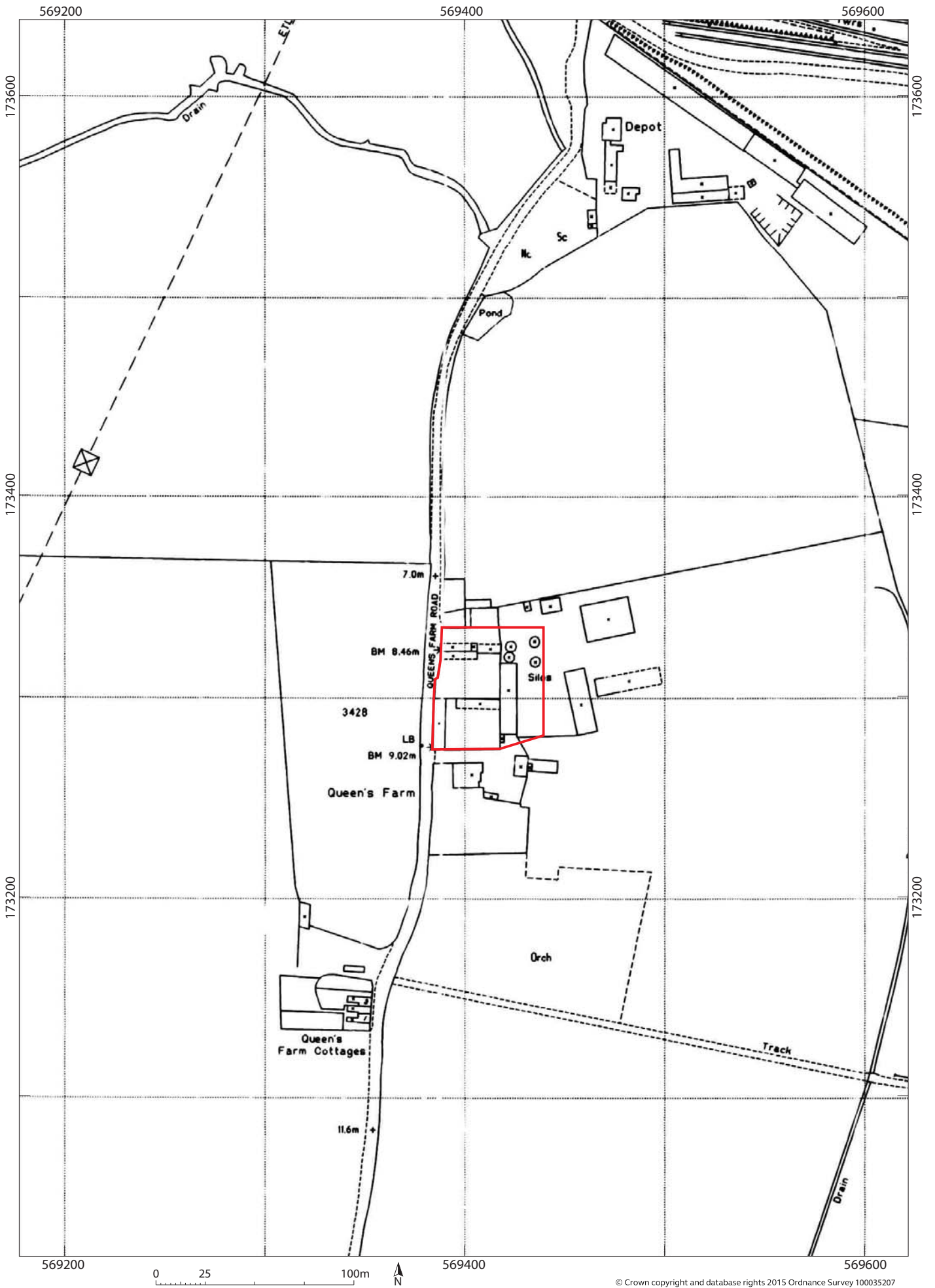


Figure 9: Historic OS 1993 map, scale 1:2500



Plate 1: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1940



Plate 2: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1960



Plate 3: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1990



Plate 4: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2003

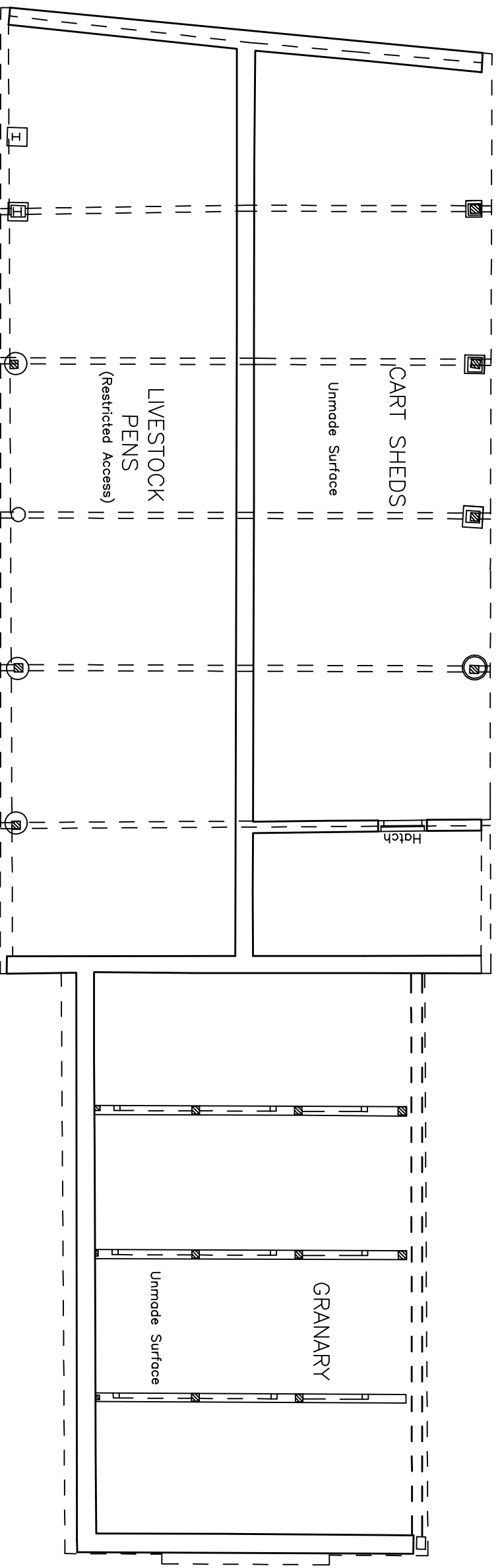


Plate 5: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2007

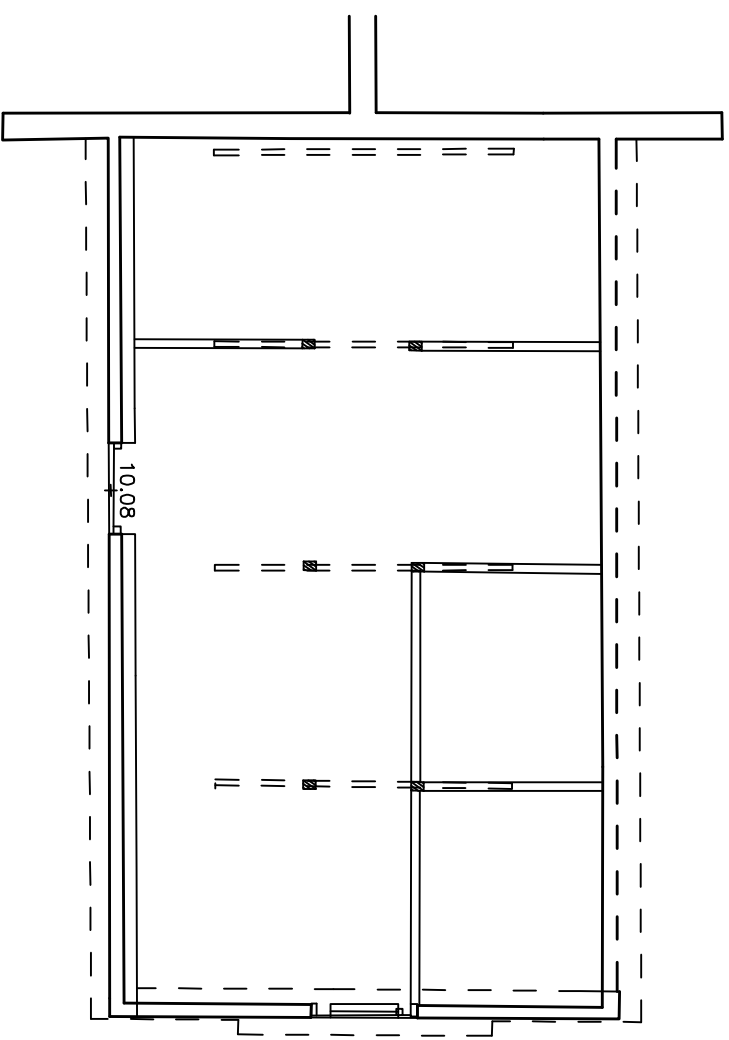


Plate 6: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2015

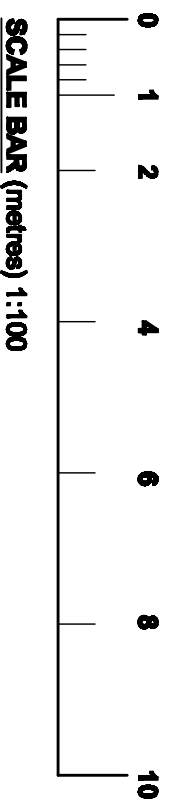
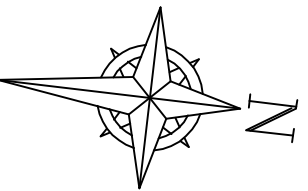
Plan 1.



**Ground floor plan**

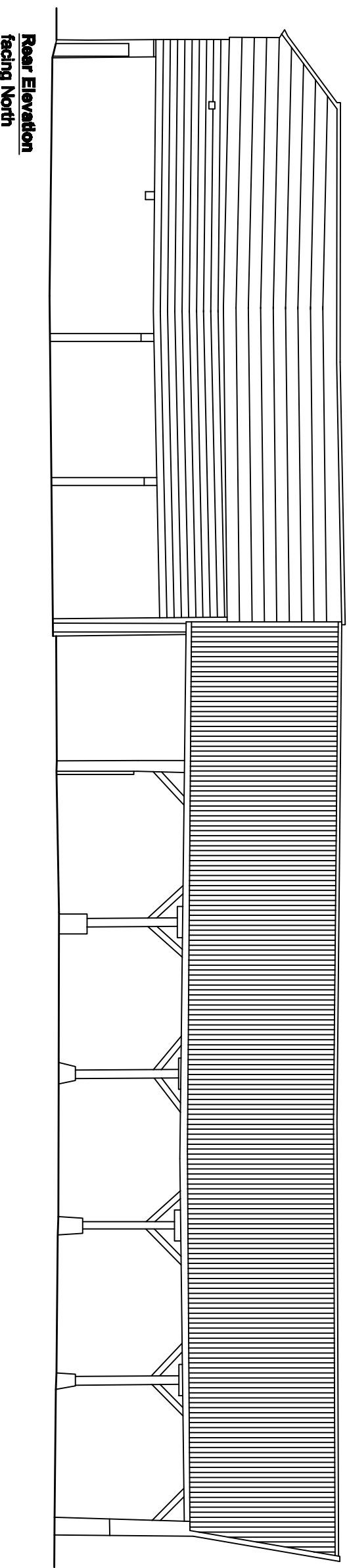


**First floor plan**

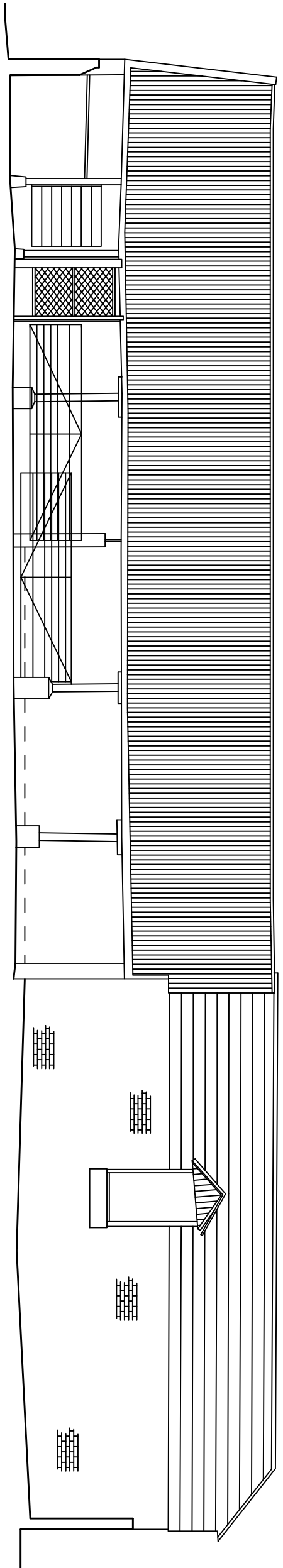


**SCALE BAR (metres) 1:100**

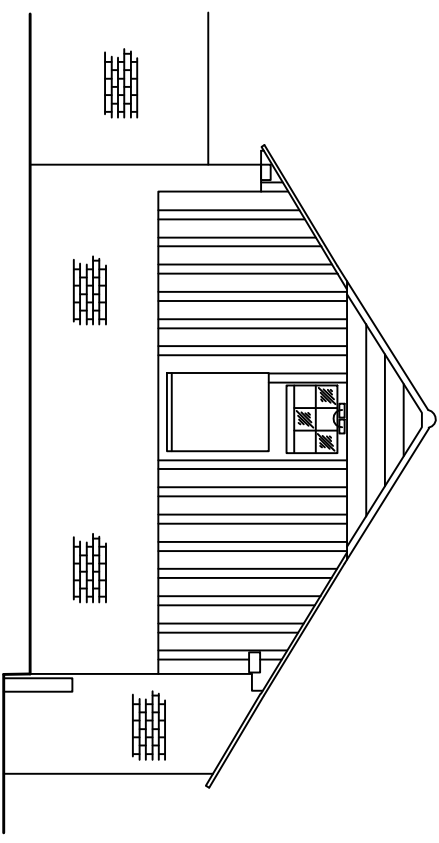
<b><i>Graham Simpkin Planning</i></b> CHARTERED TOWN PLANNERS & DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS 2 The Parade, Ash Road, Hartley, Longfield, Kent, DA3 8BG Tel: 01474 703705 Fax: 01474 707299 E-mail: <a href="mailto:webmail@grahamsimpkinplanning.co.uk">webmail@grahamsimpkinplanning.co.uk</a>		<b>Site</b> Queens Farm, Queens Farm Rd, Shorne, Kent.	
<b>Drawing Title</b> Granary building- Existing Plans		<b>Scale</b> 1:100 @ A3	
<b>Date</b> December 2009	<b>Rev</b>	<b>Drawn by</b> S.C.M.	
<b>Dwg. No.</b> 1551 / 12			



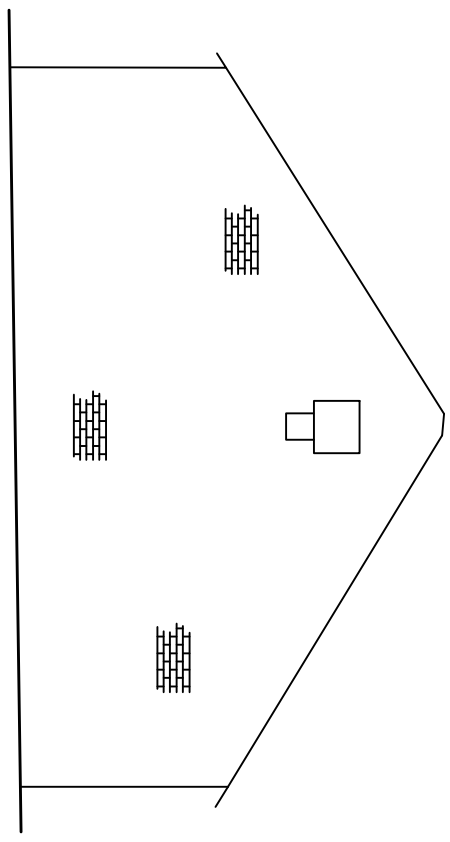
**Rear Elevation**  
facing North



**Front Elevation**  
facing South



**Side Elevation**  
facing East



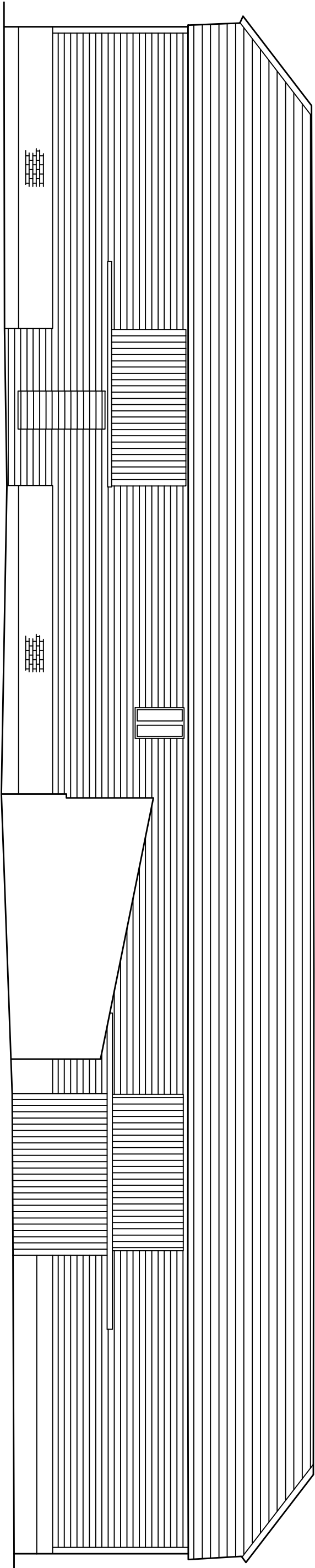
**Side Elevation**  
facing West



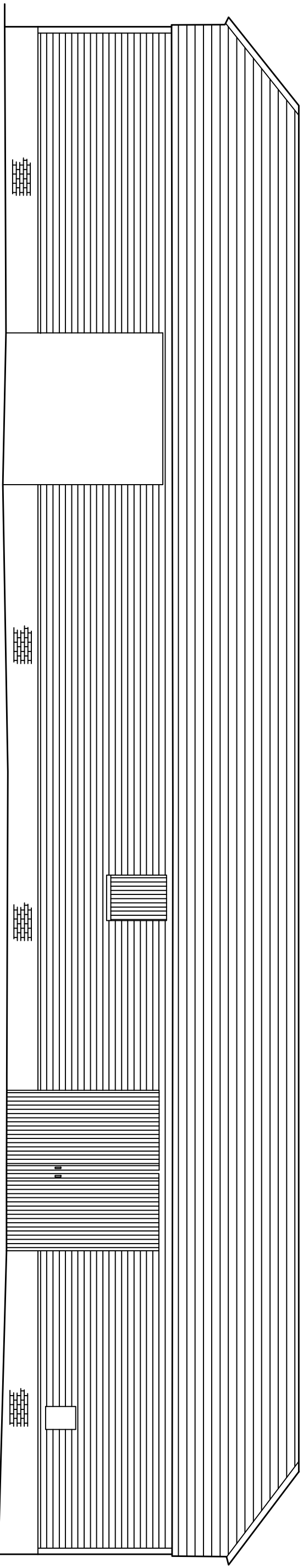
SCALE BAR (metres) 1:100

<p><b>Graham Simpkin Planning</b>          CHARTERED TOWN PLANNERS &amp; DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS          2 The Parade, Ash Road, Hartley, Longfield, Kent, DA3 8BG          Tel: 01474 703705 Fax: 01474 707299          E-mail: <a href="mailto:webmail@grahamsimpkinplanning.co.uk">webmail@grahamsimpkinplanning.co.uk</a></p>		<p>Site <b>Queens Farm, Queens Farm Rd, Shorne, Kent.</b></p>	
<p>Drawing Title <b>Granary building - Existing Elevations</b></p>		<p>Scale <b>1:100 @ A3</b></p>	
<p>Date <b>December 2009</b></p>	<p>Drwg. No. <b>1551 / 13</b></p>	<p>Rev</p>	<p>Drawn by <b>S.C.M.</b></p>

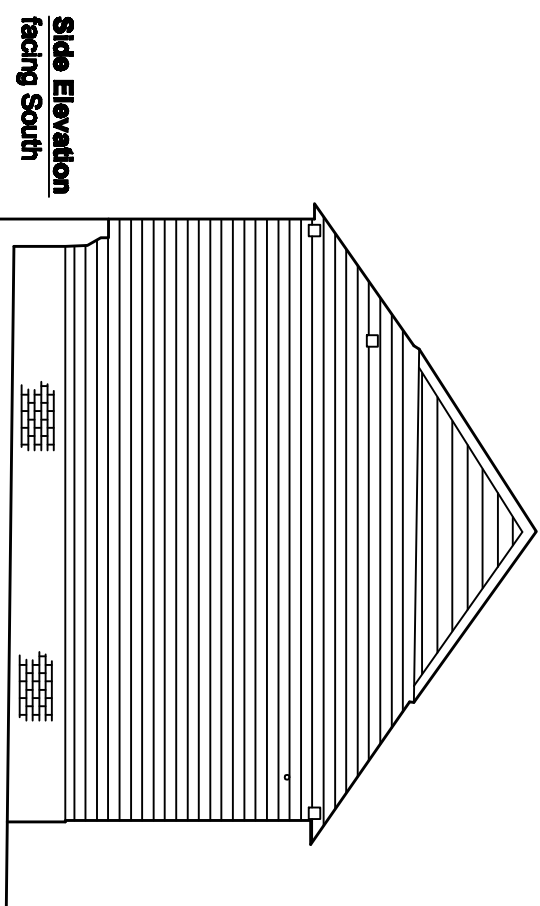




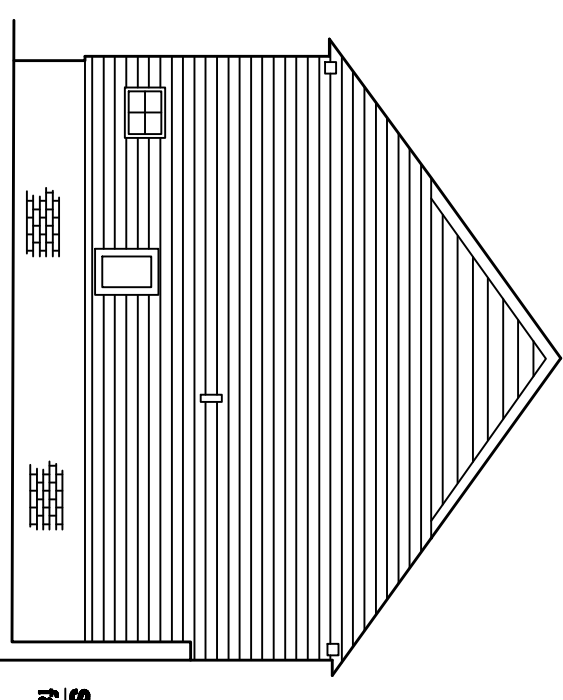
**Front Elevation**  
facing West



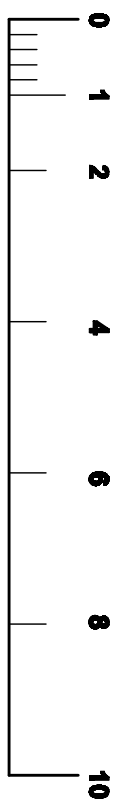
**Rear Elevation**  
facing East



**Side Elevation**  
facing South



**Side Elevation**  
facing North



SCALE BAR (metres) 1:100

# Graham Simpkin Planning

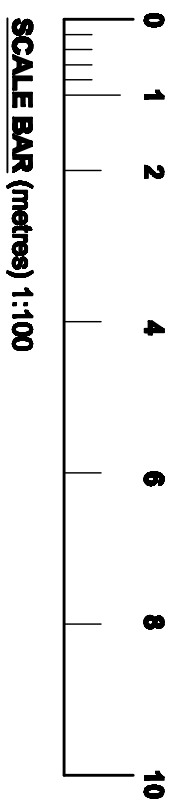
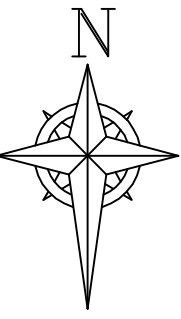
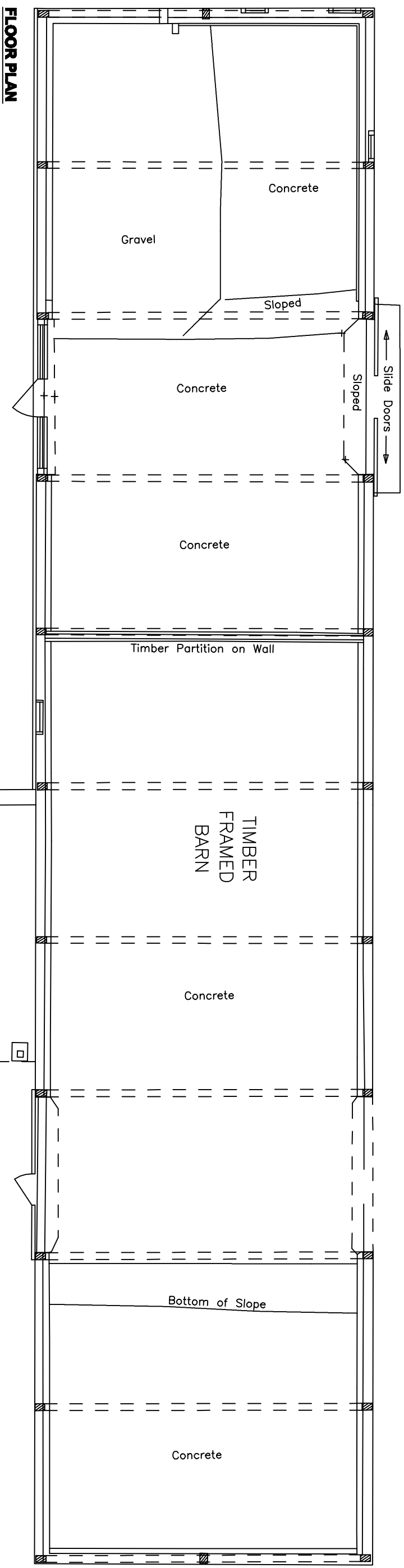
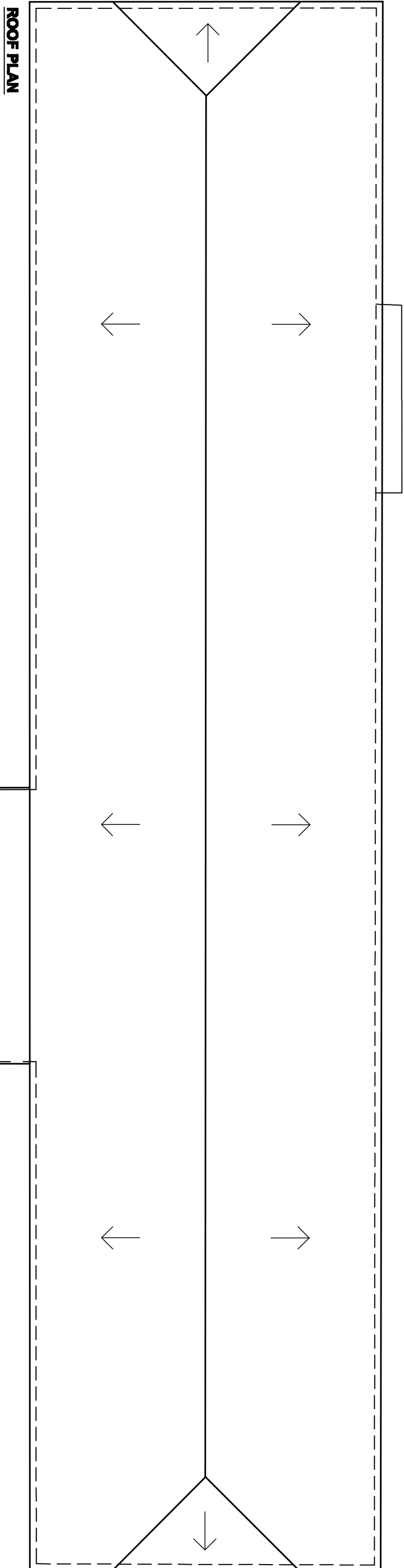
CHARTERED TOWN PLANNERS & DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS  
2 The Parade, Ash Road, Hartley, Longfield, Kent, DA3 8BG  
Tel: 01474 703705 Fax: 01474 707299  
E-mail: [webmail@grahamsimpkinplanning.co.uk](mailto:webmail@grahamsimpkinplanning.co.uk)

Site **Queens Farm, Queens Farm Rd, Shorne, Kent.**

Drawing Title **Timber framed Barn - Existing Elevation**

Date **December 2009** Scale **1:100 @ A3**

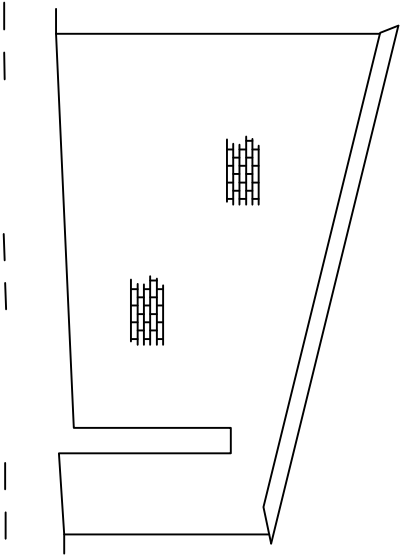
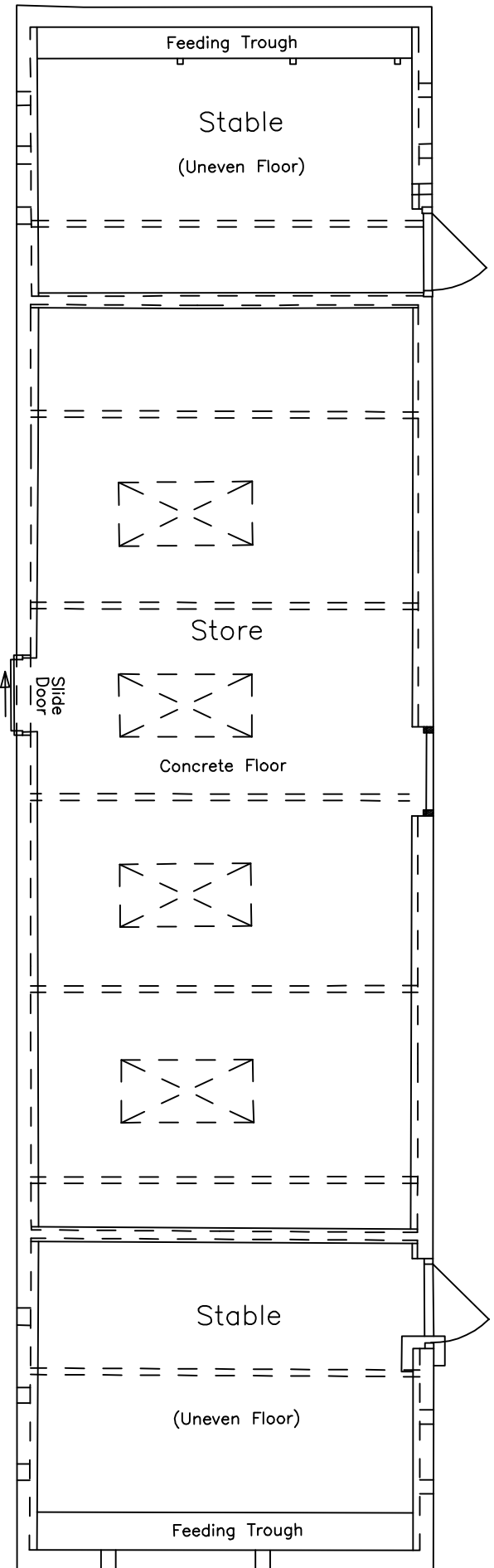
Dwg. No. **1551 / 5** Rev **Rev** Drawn by **S.C.M.**



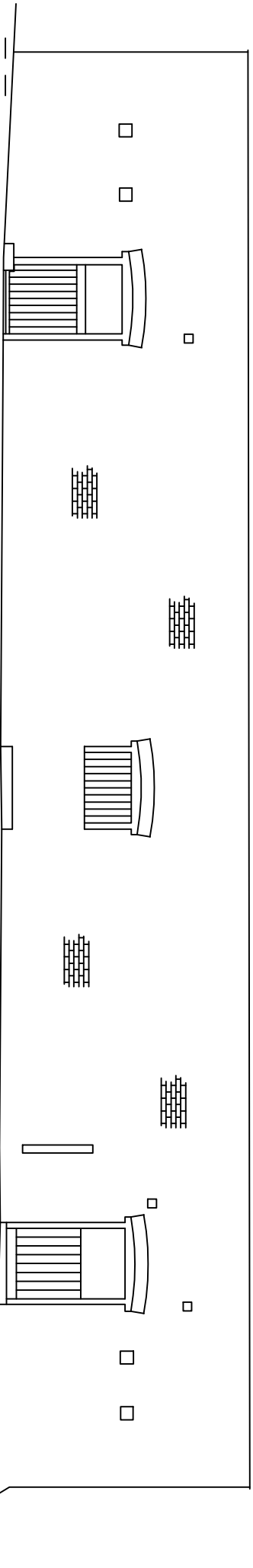
**Graham Simpkin Planning**  
 CHARTERED TOWN PLANNERS & DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS  
 2 The Parade, Ash Road, Hartley, Longfield, Kent, DA3 8BG  
 Tel: 01474 703705 Fax: 01474 707299  
 E-mail: [webmail@grahamsimpkinplanning.co.uk](mailto:webmail@grahamsimpkinplanning.co.uk)

Site <b>Queens Farm, Queens Farm Rd, Shorne, Kent.</b>	
Drawing title <b>Timber framed Barn - Existing plans</b>	
Date <b>December 2009</b>	Scale <b>1:100 @ A3</b>
Dwg. No. <b>1551 / 4</b>	Rev <b>S.C.M.</b>

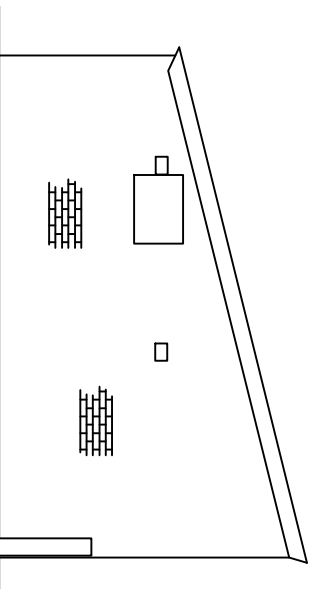
Plan 5.



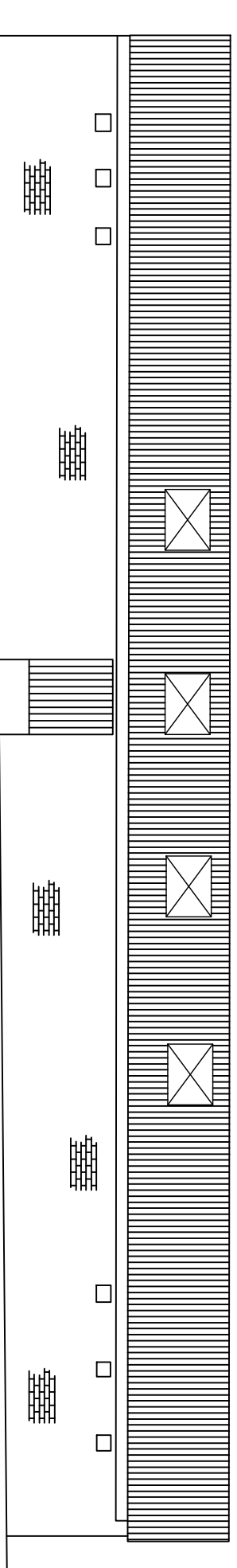
Side Elevation facing North



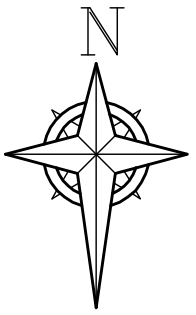
Front Elevation facing East



Side Elevation facing South



Rear Elevation facing West



SCALE BAR (metres) 1:100

# Graham Simpkin Planning

CHARTERED TOWN PLANNERS & DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS  
2 The Parade, Ash Road, Hartley, Longfield, Kent, DA3 8BG  
Tel: 01474 703705 Fax: 01474 707299  
E-mail: [webmail@grahamsimpkinplanning.co.uk](mailto:webmail@grahamsimpkinplanning.co.uk)

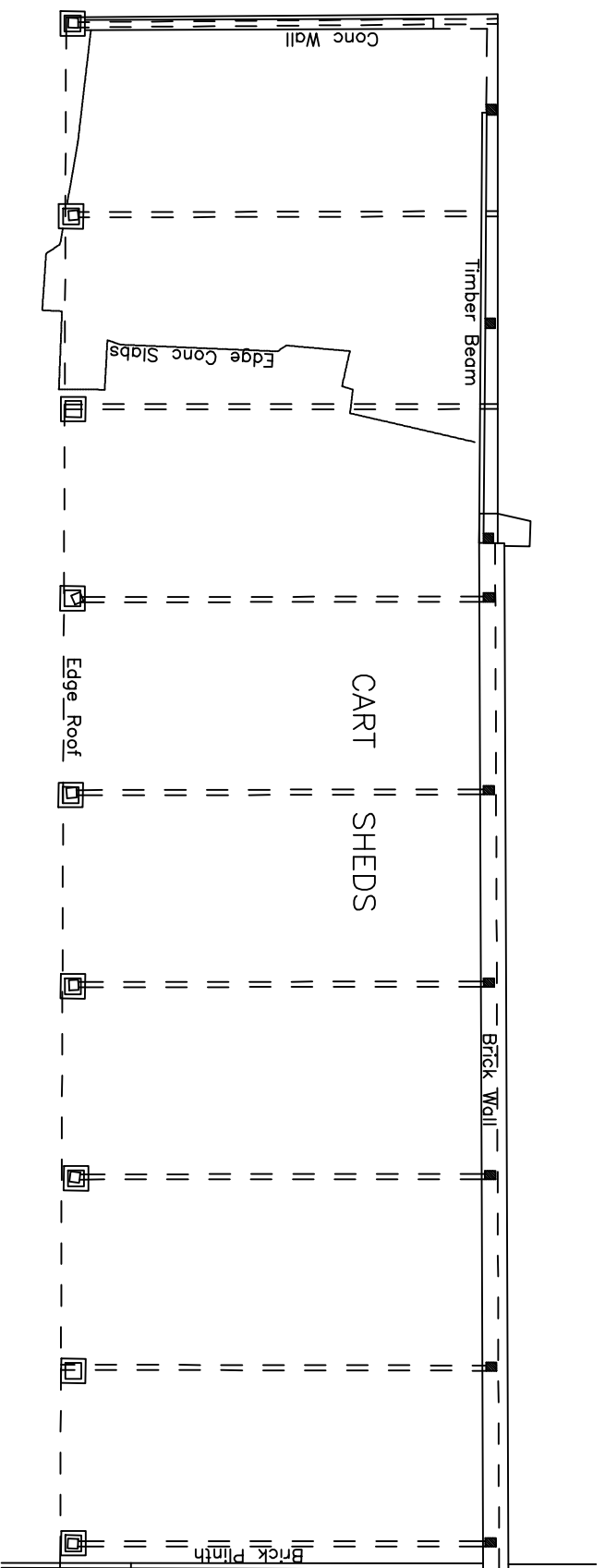
Site: **Queens Farm, Queens Farm Rd, Shorne, Kent.**

Drawing: **The Livestock building - Ex. Plan & Elevations**

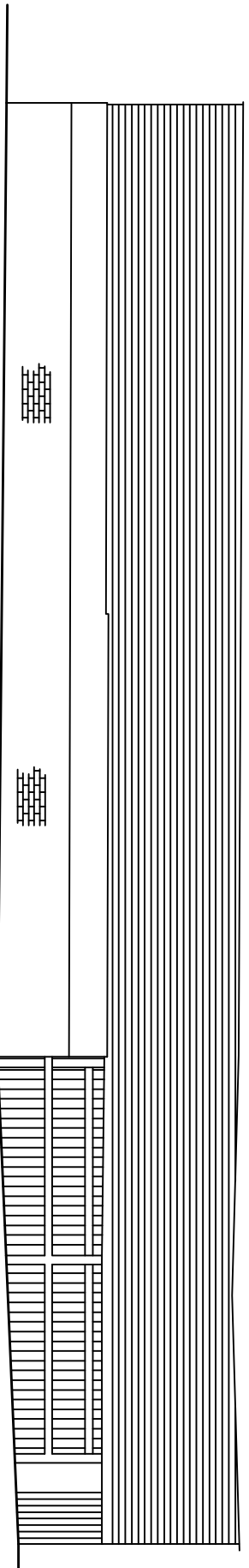
Date: **December 2009** Scale: **1:100 @ A3**

Dwg. No.: **1551 / 10** Rev: **S.C.M.**

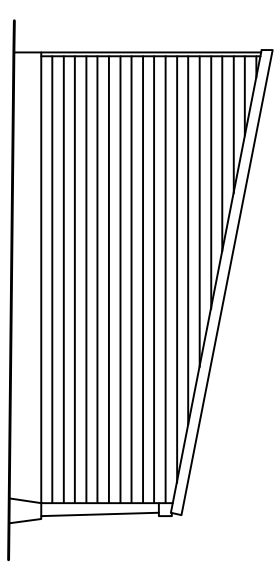
Plan 6.



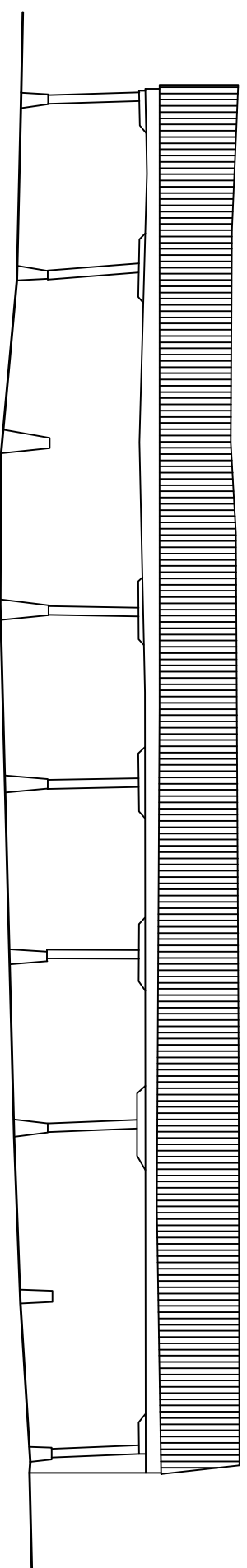
TIMBER FRAMED BARN



Rear Elevation  
facing North



Side Elevation  
facing West



Front Elevation  
facing South



SCALE BAR (metres) 1:100

### *Graham Simpkin Planning*

CHARTERED TOWN PLANNERS & DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS  
 2 The Parade, Ash Road, Hartley, Longfield, Kent, DA3 8BG  
 Tel: 01474 703705 Fax: 01474 707299  
 E-mail: [webmail@grahamsimpkinplanning.co.uk](mailto:webmail@grahamsimpkinplanning.co.uk)

Site <b>Queens Farm, Queens Farm Rd, Shorne, Kent.</b>	
Drawing Title <b>Cart Shed - Existing Plan and Elevations</b>	
Date <b>December 2009</b>	Scale <b>1:100 @ A3</b>
Dwg. No. <b>1551 / 8</b>	Rev <b></b>
Drawn by <b>S.C.M.</b>	



Map 1. Detail from the Andrews Dury map of 1769



Map 2. Detail from the OS County map of 1801