

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in  
advance of the Proposed Development at  
Court Lodge Farm, Hook Green Road,  
Southfleet, Kent.

May 2018

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Court Lodge Farm, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent.

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Report for D and M Gedney Ltd

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the proposed development at Court Lodge Farm, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent.**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by D and M Gedney Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at Court Lodge Farm, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent.*

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

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

*The PDA is an area to the west of the historic farmstead at Court Lodge Farm. It is thought that Court Lodge Farm has 15th century origins and along with the church forms part of the historic core of the Medieval village of Southfleet that contains many Medieval and Post Medieval listed buildings. The village itself is situated at the head of the Ebbsfleet valley. Springhead circa 1.5km to the north of the village was the site of a Roman town, now a Scheduled Ancient Monument and temple situated along the Roman Road of Watling Street, now the A2, between London and Dover. Roman remains have been found to the north of the PDA during the Channel Tunnel Rail Link construction and Roman field systems to the south at Fawkham Junction. In addition, Bronze Age archaeology is also in the area, suggesting that the area due to the spring and the valley location has been venerated throughout prehistory and has had a long history of people living and moving through the area.*

*The high number of HER entries primarily result from metal detector finds and these items are likely to represent casually lost items or items discarded rather than specific sites. Previous evaluations and excavations nearly have attested to the sparse nature of finds and features. However, the possibility of archaeological remains cannot be discounted. As a result, the potential for finding below ground archaeology is considered moderate.*

*Due to the modern industrial buildings within the PDA, it is likely that there has been previous disturbance to any potential archaeology in those areas. However, areas that are relatively undisturbed, being the fields to the north and west may have had low disturbance. Part of these areas will be impacted by the proposed development. Therefore, the need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.*

*It should also be noted that there are a number of Listed Buildings located within 250m of the PDA and therefore their significance and setting should therefore be considered separately. In addition, there are hedgerows to the north and west of the PDA that are impacted and consideration should be given as to whether these are protected under the Hedgerows Legislation 1997.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by D & M Gedney Ltd (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at Court Lodge Farm, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 561324 171236 (Fig 1).

### **1.2 The Site**

1.2.1 Southfleet village is three miles south west of Gravesend. The parish includes the hamlets of Betsham, North End, Highcross, Westwood, Hook Green, Red Street and Broadditch. Southfleet lies just south of the head of the Ebbsfleet Valley at Springhead which runs for 2.5km towards Northfleet and its confluence with the Thames. The valley itself is an area of national importance given the finds discovered as part of the High Speed 1 excavations.

- 1.2.2 The proposed site sits at an average height of circa 33m AOD. The land gently rising towards the south to a height of circa 36 AOD and falls to circa 26 AOD in the area of the trackway to the north. The village itself sites on slightly higher ground than the fields around. The PDA is located on the western side of the centre of the village of southfleet which meets at a crossroads. Historically the farm was accessed via Church Street and also via Hook Green Road but now access to the commercial farm is via Dale Road which ultimately leads towards the A2 dual carriageway circa 1.5km to the north. Immediately to the north west is the village church where the graveyard borders the northern boundary of the site and abuts the current entranceway. The hamlet of Betsham is circa 800m to the west. The larger village of New Barn is circa 2.5km to the south and Isted Rise circa 2.5km to the south west. The area around the village is characterised by farmland and farmsteads. The PDA itself is a working commercial farm with a number of modern industrial buildings for processing, cold stores and other storage situated along the western and southern side with a processing complex in the centre. There are extensive areas of hardstanding for car parking and yard activity. To the north of the PDA is the track entranceway from Dale Road and a man-made pond surrounded by fencing to capture water and soil off run from the vegetable cleaning process. The western side of the field that the entrance trackway sits is currently grass bordered by the railway and the eastern side of the field is currently arable. This field is at a lower level than the main commercial yard. To the west is a public footpath that follows the western boundary and an arable field, at a slightly lower level than the commercial yard. To the east of the PDA is Court Lodge Farmhouse, the historical core of the farmstead with the coach house, granary and oast house. The old farm courtyard area is now gardens. The village school is situated on the western side of the village crossroads. To the south is the ribbon development along Hook Green Road that also includes the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Friary Court as well as a number of surviving farmsteads amongst the residential properties (Fig. 1)
- 1.2.3 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology consists of bedrock comprising of the Thanet Formation Sand. This formation is found in the London Basin of south eastern England. It lies directly on chalk. It is a pale



yellow-brown fine sand and towards the base it includes flint, silts and clays. There are no superficial deposits at the PDA.

### *Geotechnical Information*

- 1.2.4 Geotechnical information is available via a report dated from 2008 relating to the evaluation trenches relating to the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) circa 700m north of the PDA on the western slope of the dry valley. In all evaluation trenches of which there were 10, the upper 0.25m to 0.5m consisted of modern plough soil. This modern plough soil overlaid an earlier plough soil in some trenches. Where features were present they were generally cut from beneath that deposit. Colluvium was observed at the bottom of the valley slope and could be up to 2.5m deep.

## **1.3 The Proposed Development**

- 1.3.1 The site is currently a commercial working farm that grows root crops and also accepts crops from other farms for processing. The farm has a number of large buildings in the site to the west of the historical farmstead yard that is used for processing the crops and cold stores. The area is covered with hardstanding for parking for the farm workers and also for the delivery lorries. The site boundaries include wooden fencing alongside the eastern boundary, screened with vegetation. Metal fencing is around the other boundaries.
- 1.3.2 The proposed development is to demolish a building situated in the north west corner of the PDA that is currently circa 3.5m in height and replace this with a building of 40 x 20m and between potentially 5-7m in height at the northern end of the PDA on a different axis to the building to be demolished. The access trackway from Dale Road will be moved to the west, which will take the entranceway further away from the corner of the church yard. This will also allow for lorries to pass alongside the rear of the buildings along the current western boundary to allow more space for manoeuvring within the yard. To enable this, the western boundary is to move circa 40m to the west into the arable field. This will require the public footpath to also be re-sited 40m to the west. The western boundary will include the new footpath, a bund, metal fencing and a drainage ditch. In addition, the pond area currently to the west of the trackway at the entrance will take the excavated soil from the arable field to

create a mound in front of the pond, which will then be planted with vegetation to further screen the new entranceway from the church. (Fig. 2).

#### **1.4 Project Constraints**

1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

#### **1.5 Scope of Document**

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

## **2 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

### **2.2 Heritage Assets**

2.2.1 Designated heritage assets are defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

*‘World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.’*

2.2.2 Designation is a formal acknowledgement of a building, monument or site’s significance, intended to make sure that the character of the asset in question is protected through the planning system and to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

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

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Protection of Wrecks Act 1973

### **2.3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

2.3.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012): Annex 2, comprises:

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

2.3.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

2.3.3 NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.3.4 Paragraph 126 of the NPPF states that:

*Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner*

*appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account;*

- *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- *the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
- *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
- *opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.*

2.3.5 Paragraph 128 of the NPPF states that:

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

2.3.6 Paragraph 129 of the NPPF states that:

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

2.3.7 The NPPF, Section 12, therefore provides the guidance to which local authorities need to refer when setting out a strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their Local Plans. It is noted within this, that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

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

- **Heritage Asset.** This is 'a building, monument, Site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions'. These include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority.
- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

2.3.9 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and preserving them in a viable use consistent with their conservation;
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that the conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- The desirability of new development in making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness;
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

2.3.10 In order to determine applications for development, Paragraph 128 (2.3.5 above) of the NPPF states that LPAs should require applicants to describe the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution made by their

setting. Adding that the level of detail provided should be proportionate to the significance of the asset and sufficient to understand the impact of the proposal on this significance.

2.3.11 According to Paragraph 129, the LPA should also identify and assess the significance of a heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal and should take this assessment into account when considering the impact upon the heritage asset.

2.3.12 Paragraphs 132 and 136 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.3.13 Paragraph 132 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be. It is noted within this paragraph that significance can be harmed or lost through the alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or by development within its setting. Adding, as heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II Listed Building or Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Battlefields, Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II\* Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

2.3.14 Paragraph 133 states that where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the Site; and
- No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

- Conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
  - The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the Site back into use.
- 2.3.15 Conversely, paragraph 133 notes that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.
- 2.3.16 Paragraph 136 states that LPAs should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.
- 2.3.17 Paragraph 137 encourages LPAs to look for new development opportunities within Conservation Areas, and states that developments which better reveal or enhance the significance of a designated heritage asset and its setting, will be looked upon favourably.
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
  - the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
  - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

## **2.4 Planning Policy Guidance**

Planning Policy Guidance that help to preserve the built and archaeological heritage are:

*Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (Historic England, 2008)*

2.4.1 Historic England sets out in this document a logical approach to making decisions and offering guidance about all aspects of England's historic environment. The Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance are primarily

intended to help us to ensure consistency of approach in carrying out our role as the Government's statutory advisor on the historic environment in England. Specifically, they make a contribution to addressing the challenges of modernising heritage protection by proposing an integrated approach to making decisions, based on a common process.

2.4.2 The document explains its relationship to other policy documents in existence at that time, including Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005), which includes the explicit objective of 'protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment' In this document, Heritage England provide detailed guidance on sustaining the historic environment within the framework of established government policy. In particular, the document distils from Planning Policy Guidance note (PPG) 15 Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) and PPG16 Archaeology and Planning (1990) those general principles which are applicable to the historic environment as a whole.

2.4.3 The policy document provides details about a range of Heritage Values, which enable the significance of assets to be established systematically, with the four main 'heritage values' being:

- **Evidential value.** This derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity. Physical remains of past human activity are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them especially in the absence of written records, the material record, particularly archaeological deposits, provides the only source of evidence about the distant past.
- **Historical Value.** This derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative. Illustration depends on visibility in a way that evidential value (for example, of buried remains) does not. Places with illustrative value will normally also have evidential value, but it may be of a different order of importance. Association with a notable family, person, event, or movement gives historical value a particular resonance.



- **Aesthetic value.** This derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Aesthetic values can be the result of the conscious design of a place, including artistic endeavour. Equally, they can be the seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which a place has evolved and been used over time.
- **Communal value.** This derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values but tend to have additional and specific aspects. These can be commemorative and symbolic values reflect the meanings of a place for those who draw part of their identity from it or have emotional links to it. Social value is associated with places that people perceive as a source of identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence. Spiritual value attached to places can emanate from the beliefs and teachings of an organised religion, or reflect past or present-day perceptions of the spirit of place.

## 2.5 Statutory Protection

### *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*

- 2.5.1 Both above and below ground archaeological remains that are considered Nationally can be identified and protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Any works affecting a scheduled Monument should be preceded by an application to the Secretary of State for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). <sup>[SEP]</sup>Geophysical investigation or the use of a metal detector requires advance permission from Historic England.

### *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*

- 2.5.2 The legal requirements on control of development and alterations affecting buildings, including those which are listed or in conservation areas (which are protected by law), is set out in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

### *Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013*

- 2.5.3 From April 2014, the act introduced changes to the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This covers heritage planning and legal

requirements around nationally and locally listed buildings and consent orders. It upholds levels of existing heritage protection, whilst also simplifying the process. Listed Building Heritage Partnership Agreements were introduced to allow listed building consent for specified works (other than demolition), to listed buildings covered by the Agreement, which would otherwise require several consents. Listed Building Consent Orders and Locally Listed Building Consent Orders have been introduced to allow local planning authorities to grant permission for works (other than demolition) to listed buildings in their area, which would otherwise require several consents. Where new buildings are listed, it is now possible to declare that specific features of the building, or specific buildings or structures attached to, or within the curtilage of the listed building are not of special interest. The demolition of unlisted buildings in conservation areas now requires planning permission rather than conservation area consent.

*Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997*

- 2.5.4 The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge. A hedgerow is deemed important and therefore protected if it is at least 30 years old and meets a number of other criteria.

*Treasures Act 1996*

- 2.5.5 The act is designed to deal with finds of treasure in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. It legally obliges finders of objects which constitute a legally defined term of treasure to report their find to their local coroner within 14 days. An inquest led by the coroner then determines whether the find constitutes treasure or not. If it is declared to be treasure then the finder must offer the item for sale to a museum at a price set by an independent board of antiquities experts known as the Treasure Valuation Committee. Only if a museum expresses no interest in the item, or is unable to purchase it, can the finder

retain it. 'Treasure' is defined as being: (i) All coins from the same find, if it consists of two or more coins, and as long as they are at least 300 years old when found. If they contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least 10 in the find for it to qualify; (ii) Two or more prehistoric base metal objects in association with one another; (iii) Any individual (non-coin) find that is at least 300 years old and contains at least 10% gold or silver; (iv) Associated finds: any object of any material found in the same place as (or which had previously been together with) another object which is deemed treasure; (v) Objects substantially made from gold or silver but are less than 300 years old, that have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery and whose owners or heirs are unknown.

*Burial Act 1857.*

- 2.5.6 Its purpose is to regulate burial grounds. It regulates where and how deceased people may be buried and provides for the exhumation of remains. The Act made it illegal to disturb a grave (other than for an officially sanctioned exhumation).

## **2.6 Local Policies**

- 2.6.1 Dartford Borough Council has a Local Plan document called Dartford Development Policies Plan, adopted July 2017. In addition, the council has a Core Strategy, being the over-arching Local Plan document for the Borough, adopted in September 2011, which sets out the fundamental development priorities in Dartford. Both plan documents have a time horizon until 2026. The Development Policies Plan conforms with national planning policy contained in the NPPF and has a number of policies relevant to archaeology and heritage:

- POLICY DP11.2: Sustainable Technology & Construction
- POLICY DP12: Historic Environment Strategy
- POLICY DP13: Designate Heritage Assets

- 2.6.2 These policies are covered in greater detail below:

*POLICY DP11.2: Sustainable Technology and Construction*

- 2.6.3 In determining applications for small and large-scale low/zero carbon technology and installations, the economic and environmental benefits of the proposal will be weighed against the individual and cumulative impact of the development. Development will only be permitted in line with national policy and where the following factors have been satisfactorily taken into consideration:
- a) Character, and visual and residential amenity
  - b) Landscape, topography, and heritage
  - c) Shadow flicker and glare (if relevant)
  - d) Electronic and telecommunication interference/ navigation and aviation issues (if relevant)
  - e) Quality of agricultural land taken (where applicable)
  - f) Ensuring installations are removed when no longer in use and land is then restored.
  - g) Potential effects on Policies Map designations/ protected sites or areas in the Borough including Green Belt, heritage assets, and SSSIs/areas of high biodiversity value, and
  - h) Other relevant local environmental and amenity factors accounting for mitigations proposed, for example in relation to biodiversity.

*POLICY DP12: Historic Environment Strategy*

- 2.6.4 Development should contribute to the conservation and enjoyment of the Borough's historic environment. The Local Planning Authority will work with developers on strategies to realise this in the context of site heritage opportunities and constraints.
- 2.6.5 Where heritage may be at risk, landowners will be expected to work proactively with the Local Planning Authority in bringing forward proposals to preserve or enhance these assets, to facilitate their successful rehabilitation and seek their viable reuse consistent with their heritage value and special interest.

- 2.6.6 Development proposals which may affect the significance of heritage assets (both designated and non-designated) or their setting should demonstrate how these assets will be protected, conserved or enhanced as appropriate. Proposals should aim to reflect and interpret the historic character of a site and conserve its most significant historical and/or architectural aspects.
- 2.6.7 A heritage statement should accompany all planning applications affecting heritage assets. On archaeological sites, a desk-based assessment will be required as a minimum. Applications affecting non-designated assets will be assessed against the criteria below.
- 2.6.8 The Borough's non-designated assets include:
- a) Archaeological sites, including sites holding an interest as defined in the NPPF;
  - b) Applicable sites within Areas of Special Character, as defined on the Policies Map;
  - c) Sites with significant industrial heritage;
  - d) Land with historic Landscape Character;
  - e) Historic open space, parks and gardens.
- 2.6.9 Development proposals affecting non-designated heritage assets should establish the asset's significance. Development should conserve or enhance those aspects that have been identified as significant and, where possible, should seek to better reveal an asset's significance.
- 2.6.10 In determining planning applications affecting non-designated assets, the effect of the proposal on the asset's significance will be taken into account. A balanced judgement will be taken having regard to the significance of the heritage asset and the scale of any harm or loss of significance. Development resulting in total loss of significance will not normally be permitted.

*POLICY DP13: Designated Heritage Assets*

- 2.6.11 Designated heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. A heritage statement

should establish the significance of the heritage asset in order to enable the assessment the impact of a development proposal. Any harm or loss will require clear and convincing justification.

2.6.12 In determining planning applications, the Local Planning Authority will pay close attention to:

- a) The significance of the heritage asset
- b) The desirability of maintaining and, where possible, enhancing significance;  
and
- c) the desirability of ensuring viable uses are found for heritage assets,  
consistent with their conservation.

2.6.13 Where a proposal will lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance, permission will be refused unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the development is necessary for substantial public benefits to be achieved that will outweigh the harm or loss

2.6.14 Where a proposal will lead to less than substantial har, this will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

2.6.15 Listed Buildings – Development proposals affecting statutorily listed buildings should have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting. Loss of or harm to a statutorily listed building or its setting will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances in line with 2.6.13 and 2.6.14 above.

2.6.16 Conservation Areas – Development proposals affecting a conservation area should pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that are. Proposals that would result in harm or loss of significance will be determined in line with 2.6.13 and 2.6.14 above.

2.6.17 The demolition of any building in a conservation area will only be permitted where it is clear that it will no adversely affect the character and appearance of the area.

2.6.18 Scheduled Monuments – Development proposals affecting scheduled monuments will only be permitted where they clearly conserve the asset or

enhance its significance. Proposals resulting in loss or harm will only be permitted on a wholly exceptional basis and in line with clauses 2.6.13 and 2.6.14 above.

#### *Areas of Special Character*

- 2.6.19 Areas of Special Character on the Policies Map continue to be ‘special’ areas in Dartford in terms of their potential residential, townscape, historical or architectural interest in the locality. They do not have design guidance associated with them individually or on an area specific basis, but proposals should be designed to give close consideration to their specific character, and the site’s built environment context.
- 2.6.20 Developments affecting heritage assets must be carefully designed with regard to DP12/ DP13. Proposed micro renewables will require specific consideration in the design and built environment assessment of any development; and despite their potential environmental benefits, they must also fulfil requirements in policy DP11:2, and in particular DP12/DP13 (where applicable). Planning applications affecting any heritage aspects of these areas should establish their significance using evidence, including the Supplementary Planning Guidance where applicable, to ensure that they fulfil policy objectives for non-designated assets.

#### *Local Planning Guidance*

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

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by D and M Gedney Ltd, to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good

Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

- 3.1.2 The Good Practice Advice notes emphasizes the need for assessments of the significance of any heritage assets, which are likely to be changed, so the assessment can inform the decision process.
- 3.1.3 Significance is defined in the NPPF Guidance in the Glossary as “the value of the heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historical. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also its setting”. The setting of the heritage asset is also clarified in the Glossary as “the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”.
- 3.1.4 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

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

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

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

(2017:4)



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

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

IFA (2017:4)

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Introduction**

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

## **4.2 Designated Heritage Assets**

- 4.2.1 There are a number of criteria to address and they include the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the Heritage Assets.

### *Heritage Assets*

- 4.2.2 Any Heritage Asset which includes a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Wreck, Registered Park or Garden, Conservation Area or Landscape can be identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage Assets are the valued components of the historic environment and will include designated Heritage Assets as well as assets identified by the Local Planning Authority during the process of decision making or through the plan making process.

### *Setting*

- 4.2.3 The surroundings in which a Heritage Asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset or may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

### *Significance*

- 4.2.4 The value of a Heritage Asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance may be informed by a number of factors which may include; assessment of the significance of the site, setting and building, where relevant, under a number of headings:
- Historic significance – the age and history of the asset, its development over time, the strength of its tie to a particular architectural period, the layout of a site, the plan form of a building, internal features of special character including chimneystacks and fireplaces,
  - Cultural significance – the role a site plays in an historic setting, village, town or landscape context, the use of a building perhaps tied to a local industry or agriculture, social connections of an original architect or owner,

- Aesthetic/architectural significance – the visual qualities and characteristics of the asset (settlement site or building), long views, legibility of building form, character of elevations, roofscape, materials and fabric special features of interest,
- Archaeological significance – evolution of the asset, phases of development over different periods, important features, evidence in building fabric, potential for below ground remains.

### **4.3 Sources**

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

#### *Archaeological databases*

- 4.3.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KCCHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.3.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.3.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

#### *Cartographic and Pictorial Documents*

- 4.3.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing

of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

#### *Aerial photographs*

4.3.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-8).

#### *Secondary and Statutory Resources*

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

#### *Walkover Survey*

4.3.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
- Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (500m radius centred on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There are no Registered or Historic Parks and Gardens or Protected Military Remains in the assessment area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

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

5.1.2 There are a significant number of Kent HER records within the 500m assessment area, totalling 157. A vast number related to listed buildings and also findspots. Features in and around the wider area of the PDA include Bronze Age, Roman, Medieval activity and Post Medieval activity. The table in Figure 22 details all the finds, features and buildings within the assessment area.

## 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.3 Given the PDA’s proximity to the historic core of the village, there are 17 nationally listed buildings within the assessment area. One is Grade I listed being the Church of St Nicholas immediately next to the PDA. There is also the Grade II\* listing relating to Friary Court, with the others all being Grade II listed. There is one non-designated asset being the Victorian post box. Eight of the 16 listed heritage assets are within 250m of the PDA and some assets are within the wider property boundary of the PDA being the Grade II court Lodge Farmhouse and the granary to the south of the farmhouse. Therefore, their setting and significance should be assessed in a separate built heritage statement.

**Table 1 Designated Heritage Assets**

TQ 67 SW 1270	Medieval	Court Lodge Farmhouse, Hook Green Road. Grade II listed (1336451). One building probably dating from C15. L-shaped timber-framed building, plastered. Two storeys 5 windows. Tiled roof. C17 external chimneystack with clustered stacks.
TQ 67 SW 1226	Medieval to Post Medieval	Granary approx. 40m south of Court Lodge Farmhouse. Grade II listed (1085794). Probably C16. Small rectangular timber-framed granary with red brick infilling and hipped thatched roof, supported on 4 brick piers.
TQ 67 SW 1209	Medieval to Post Medieval	The Limes, Hook Green Road. Grade II* listed (1085795). Open Hall House. C15 and C18 L-shaped house. C18 exterior to late mediaeval open hall. Two storeys red brick largely covered with ivy.
TQ 67 SW 1222	Post Medieval	Privies block to the east of The Limes. Grade II listed (1085796). C18. One storey weatherboarded building with pantiled roof containing a series of wooden closets, containing one or two seater privies for the use of hop-pickers and other farm labourers.
TQ 67 SW 1223	Post Medieval	Barn at Hook Green Farm, approx. 50m to the south west of The Limes. Grade II listed (1085797). Probably early C18. Large aisled timber barn of 12 bays. Exterior weatherboarded on brick base with steeply pitched half hipped tiled roof. Three hipped waggon entrances.
TQ 67 SW 1199	Post Medieval	Old Ship Cottage, Red Street. Grade II listed (1085801). C17 or earlier timber-framed cottage refaced with weatherboarding.
TQ 67 SW 1205	Post Medieval	Danetre, Post Office & Fiveways, Warren Road. Grade II listed (1085805). The Post Office and Danetre are a C17 timber-framed building. Fiveways is an C18 addition and there is an early C19 addition to the Post Office on the left hand side
TQ 67 SW 1192	Medieval to Post Medieval	Church House, Church Street. Grade II listed (1085822). C16 or earlier timber-framed building of 2 storeys refaced in the C18 with red brick and grey headers, except the first floor of the westernmost window bay which is now weatherboarded.
TQ 67 SW 1161	Medieval	Friary Court. Grade II* listed (1085828). Former Rectory: probable 14th C. grange of St. Andrew's priory, Rochester. C14 house, probably built by Thomas de Alkham, rector of Southfleet from 1323, altered and enlarged in the C19.
TQ 67 SW 1160	Post Medieval	Weavers Cottages, Hook Green Road. Grade II listed (1085829). Late C17 to early C18.
TQ 67 SW 1343	Post Medieval	Church Cottages, Church Street. Grade II listed (1124185). Nos 2 and 3 incorporate a Wealden House with an unusually long service end at the south. No 1 is probably C17.

TQ 67 SW 1298	Medieval	Church of St. Nicholas. Grade I listed (1337465). C14 with some C15 windows, restored in 1867
TQ 67 SW 1271	Post Medieval	Barn range with hop kilns approx. 40m south of Hook Green Farmhouse. Grade II listed (1336452). C18 with C19 hop kilns.
TQ 67 SW 1272	Post Medieval	Garden Wall to south and east of The Limes, fronting road, from the outbuilding to the south of Hook Green Farmhouse to the Barn at Hook Green Farm. Grade II listed (1336453). C18 brick wall about 4 ft in height laid in an irregular bond.
TQ 67 SW 1273	Post Medieval	Granary at Hook Green Farm. Approx. 100m south west of The Limes. Grade II listed (1336454). C18 tarred weatherboarded granary with half-hipped modern pantiled roof supported on 12 saddle stones
TQ 67 SW 1288	Post Medieval	Hook Place, Hook Green Road. Grade II listed (1336466). C18. L-shaped building of 2 storeys red brick. Tiled roof having gable end with kneelers. Three sashes with glazing bars, not symmetrically placed. Doorcase with flat hood over. L-wing also of red brick
TQ 67 SW 1212	Post Medieval	Sedley's Church of England Primary School and Gateway. Grade II listed (1085793). C17 and C19.
TQ 67 SW 500	Post Medieval	Victorian pillar box. Letter Box Study Group Box Type: 15/1. Dates from 1887 to 1892.

### 5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

#### *Channel Tunnel Rail Link*

5.3.1 A watching brief and detailed excavation was undertaken between Fawkham Junction to Dale Road (Archaeological Zone 1) and Dale Road to west of Hazells farm (Archaeological Zone 2). At Springhead, Bronze Age colluvium sealed earlier features that were cut into by Bronze Age pits and ditches. A small amount of Iron Age material was found and there was no further activity until the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, when Roman fields systems are laid out at Fawkham Junction and New Barn Road and an enclosure constructed at South of Station Road. This passed into dis-use circa 100-150 AD. The Later Medieval and Post Medieval activity in the landscape was agricultural until the construction of the Gravesend Branch Line. Figure 21 shows the location of the excavation in relation to the PDA overlaid on a 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1869 (*Unpublished Report: Bull, Raoul. 2006. Channel Tunnel Rail Link: The prehistoric landscape at Whitehill Road Barrow, Longfield and New Barn, Kent. Oxford Wessex Archaeology.*)

5.3.2 Ahead of the main excavations above, an evaluation was carried out in 1998 by Oxford Archaeology of 10 trenches in the area similar to Zone 2 above on the western side of the valley. All features were at the upper reaches of the valley

slope. The artefactual material was sparse and residual and only four of the features could be suitably dated. A Bronze Age ditch, a Roman pit and ditch as well as sherds of late Iron Age pottery. The colluvium deposits at the bottom of the valley were up to 2.5m deep and produced Mesolithic or Neolithic flints (*Unpublished Report: Oxford Archaeological Unit.1998. Waterloo Connection, Southfleet, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation Report*).

- 5.3.3 Circa 500m south of the PDA an archaeological evaluation of 15 trenches in 2014 ahead of residential development noted modern disturbance in several areas with an area of dumped made ground infill in the southern area of the site. No archaeological deposits or finds were encountered. (*Unpublished Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services South. 2014. Hook Place Farm, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Dartford, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation*).
- 5.3.4 Not included as an archaeological event in the HER records is a recent watching brief undertaken during the erection of garden buildings at Court Lodge Farm, to the north west of the farmhouse. These buildings are situated on the eastern boundary of the commercial area of the farm circa 70m, east of the PDA. No archaeological features or finds were found in the foundation trenches of circa 400mm depth.
- 5.3.5 A 2013 watching brief was undertaken at The Limes for service trenches. No archaeological features or finds were found. Another watching brief was undertaken in 2013 in the monitoring of groundworks for houses to replace the Black Lion/Inn. The site was levelled prior to monitoring which is likely to have removed any archaeological features.

#### *Landscape Characterisation*

- 5.3.6 The PDA is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'post 1810 settlement' at the northern end of the yard surrounded on three sides by 'fields predominately bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way'. Court Lodge Farmhouse is within the area characterised as the village/Hamlet 1810 extent (Fig. 23).

#### *Conservation Area*

- 5.3.7 There are a number of conservation areas within the assessment area. The core of the historic village including Court Lodge Farmhouse itself is one. Another



Conservation Area is to the south at Friary Court and Hook Green, with a third located along Red Street to the south east of the PDA (Fig. 24). As well as Conservation Area, Dartford Council also has areas of Special Character. The area of special character effectively joins up the three Conservation Area in Southfleet. (Fig. 20).

- 5.3.8 Dartford Borough Council produced a Southfleet Conservation Area Appraisal in 1998. The South fleet Conservation Area was originally designated on 3rd April 1970 and was extended on 1st June 1998. Conservation area designation introduces a general control over the demolition of unlisted buildings and provides the basis for policies designed to preserve or enhance all the aspects of character or appearance that define an area's special interest. The founding of the church and associated Friary played an important part in the development of Southfleet as both the church and Friary Court were built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The origin of the village seems to be to the west of Hook Green Road, as Court Lodge Farmhouse was built in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, contemporary with Church Cottages. Church House and The Ship were built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Sedley's School and Church Cottages, the post office, Danetre and Five Ways are all 17<sup>th</sup> century. Most of the new development is not readily apparent from within the village (being to the south of Hook Green Road), the character of the village core has not been lost.
- 5.3.9 The church spire is a major element in the landscape and can be seen from various vantage points in the surrounding countryside. Entry to the village from the North is through farm land, and the church dominates the horizon.
- 5.3.10 The appraisal states that Court Lodge Farmhouse is probably a c15th building but has been covered by other work There is a small granary to the east of the oast house which is 16<sup>th</sup> century. The group formed by these buildings is important, as is the contribution of the stable block to the north of the granary and west of the main house. However, these buildings need to be viewed as a group in their own right, being separated from the village core by various boundary walls and hedges. These walls and hedges isolate the farm complex from the rest of the village but do help create a visual constraint in the various streets and help with the sense of enclosure, making the-village more intimate as a result.

5.3.11 There is a predominance of small scale buildings in the village, which are mainly of brick with steeply pitched, tiled roofs. The key character of the Conservation Area is the central cross-roads, with the majority of the listed buildings forming this space. Other factors which play an important role are;

- The long views from the surrounding countryside of the church tower, which acts as a marker to the village.
- The strong axis south into the village terminating with The Ship.
- The glimpse of Church Cottages through Sedley's playground from Hook Green Road- vital in this route through the village.
- The glimpse over the rooftops of Church Cottages to the church.
- The domestic properties in the village which contrast with the major buildings such as Sedley's and the church.
- The lack of modern kerbed footpaths, which allows the central space to be more amorphous than if contained by hard road edges.

5.3.12 In terms of the materials, most are traditional, with some strident colours. Architectural forms are traditional, with pitched, plain tiled roofs, natural brickwork with relatively small openings for doors and windows. Trees within the Conservation Area around The Ship are a dominant natural feature, as is the ridge upon which the church sits. Any alteration to this ridge (such as tree planting or buildings of any form) would be highly visible from the surrounding landscape and should be very carefully considered.

5.3.13 Any new development needs to be domestic in scale, have steeply pitched roofs, and be of traditional materials. The importance of the architectural grain in the centre of the village must not be interrupted by the introduction of deep front gardens or on-site parking. Any road improvements need to take into account the rural nature of the existing arrangements, and not be simply upgraded to modern kerbed footway.

#### *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

5.3.14 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument in the area being Friary Court. This is deemed a site of national importance for its special architectural or historic interest. It was first listed in 1952. It is a 14th century house that was altered and enlarged in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. As well as a Scheduled Ancient Monument it is Grade II\* listed. In England the current legislation is the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The significance of Scheduled Monuments may be affected by direct physical changes or by change in their setting (the surroundings in which they are experienced). Works impacting on the setting of a Scheduled Monument, but not the monument itself, do not require Scheduled Monument Consent but may require other consents, such as planning permission (Fig. 25).

#### *Historic Hedgerows*

5.3.15 The only hedgerow of note that is significantly affected by entire removal is the one that is to the western side of the footpath of the current western boundary. The footpath was moved to its present location around 20-25 years ago and the hedgerow would have been planted to screen the industrial buildings of the commercial farm and is therefore less than 30 years old. Previously, that footpath followed the western boundary some 30m to the east alongside the historic farmstead boundary. It was moved westwards to its present location as the commercial farming operations increased. There are also hedgerows on the northern and southern boundary boundaries of the arable field that will become part of the PDA, which joins the current western boundary hedgerows. Part of the northern boundary hedge will need to be removed to create the new entranceway. Therefore, consideration will need to be given as to whether these hedgerows fall under the Hedgerows Legislation.

#### *0-100m Radius*

5.3.16 There are one KHER entry for this area being that of the Farmstead of Court Lodge Farm with which the PDA is to the west of the old courtyard area (MKE 84099).

#### *100-200m Radius*

5.3.17 There are eight KHER entries for this area. Within the wider PDA property boundary there is the listed Court Lodge Farmhouse (TQ 67 SW 1270), circa

120m east, and the farmstead granary circa 160m east, south east (TQ 67 SW 1226). Adjoining the wider property boundary is the Grade I listed 14<sup>th</sup> century Church of St Nicholas circa 150m east of the PDA (TQ 67 SW 1298). Also, eastwards in the core of the village are Church Cottages in Church Street (TQ 67 SW 1343), circa 180m east and Church House, circa 200m east (TQ 67 SW 1192), both of which are Grade II listed. Sedley's School, circa 180m east is both recorded as a monument (TQ 67 SW 193) and also a listed building (TQ 67 SW 1212). The school also has in its grounds a surviving WWII air raid shelter (TQ 67 SW 255).

#### *200-300m Radius*

5.3.18 There are five KHER entries for this area, which to the east is still within the historic core of Southfleet. Danetre, Post Office and Fiveways (TQ 67 SW 1205), circa 230m east consist of a 17<sup>th</sup> century building and the Victorian post box is nearby (TQ 67 SW 500). At the crossroads, circa 230m east is the Ship Inn (TQ 67 SW 1268), a 16<sup>th</sup> century or earlier building now a pub. Old Ship Cottage is a 17<sup>th</sup> century of earlier Grade II listing circa 300m south east of the PDA (TQ 67 SW 1199). Friary Court is circa 250m to the south, south east of the PDA and is the 14<sup>th</sup> former rectory and probably grange of St Andrew's Priory (TQ 67 SW 1161).

#### *300-400m Radius*

5.3.19 There are three KHER records for this area. At its closest point circa 320m west of the PDA is the Gravesend Branch line related to Fawkham Junction (TQ 67 SW 479), that is no longer used except for storage or emergencies. Circa 350m to the south is the Farmstead of Hook Green Farm (MKE 88989) and circa 350m south east is the Farmstead in Red Street (MKE 84150).

#### *400-500m Radius*

5.3.20 There are 16 KHER records for this area. Circa 500m south east of the PDA is the site of the former Black Lion Inn, originally a farm building from the 15<sup>th</sup> century before converting to a pub in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was subsequently burnt down (TQ 67 SW 1318). The Limes, a 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century house that is Grade II list is circa 450m south of the PDA in the Hook Green part of the village (TQ 67 SW 1209) and there is also a listing for the accompanying garden wall (TQ 67 SW 1272). To the east of this building are some Grade II listed privies for agricultural

workers from the 18<sup>th</sup> century (TQ 67 SW 1222). At Hook Green farm circa 500m south, south west of the PDA is an 18<sup>th</sup> century barn (TQ 67 SW 1223) and also an 18<sup>th</sup> century Grade II listed Granary (TQ 67 SW 1273). These form part of a wider farmstead (MKE 84096) that is altered with partial loss of form. It is thought that the Limes was the original farmhouse. Nearby, circa 500m south are Weavers Cottages that date from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century or early 18<sup>th</sup> century and are Grade II listed (TQ 67 SW 1160), that also have an accompanying Farmstead record (MKE 84094). To the south of Hook Green Farmhouse is an associated barn with hop kilns that are from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century and are Grade II listed (TQ 67 SW 1271). Hook Place is circa 500m south of the PDA, and is a Grade II listed 18<sup>th</sup> century building (TQ 67 SW 1288) and is also part of a Farmstead with partial loss of original form (MKE 84095). Circa 500m south, south west of the PDA is an outfarm, since destroyed (MKE 88990). Circa 450m to the west, south west of the PDA is an outfarm (MKE 84099), that in no longer in existence. To the east are a couple of other outfarms circa 450m from the PDA, both completely demolished (MKE 84102 & MKE 84103). Circa 430m south east of the PDA is a Farmstead in Red Street, that has been altered with significant loss of original form (MKE 84149).

#### *Outside 500m*

5.3.21 The KHER has included a number of records just outside of the main assessment area given their importance. The construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail link to the northern area of the PDA circa 700-750m away found features primarily relating to the Bronze Age and Roman period. From the Bronze Age were ditches (TQ 67 SW 386 & TQ 67 SW 372). For the Roman period were ditches and possible cremation burials (TQ 67 SW 371), pits (TQ 67 SW 386), enclosure ditches with pits but no sign of occupation (TQ 67 SW 430). A Post Medieval chalk denehole was also recorded (TQ 67 SW 431). There were also other ditches that did not provide any dating evidence (TQ 67 SW 392). The same excavations also recorded possible Bronze Age Flint flakes (TQ 567 SW 389).

#### *Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds*

5.3.22 The points plotted for these finds are usually placed within a 1000m square and therefore the precise location is not known. There are a significant number of

PAS Findspot records totalling 125. It appears that the fields locally around the village have been surveyed by metal detector as many of the finds are metal related. Very few Findspot records relate to stratified archaeology excavations. Table 21 provides the Grid Reference provided (all in area TQ) and also provided is the distance from the PDA for that grid location bearing in mind the actual location may be in an area to the east or north of the grid location provided. However, finds have been found in areas west, north and east of the PDA and are likely to represent casually lost items or items discarded rather than specific sites. A full list of these finds is provided in Figure 22.

- 5.3.23 Coins make up the majority of finds found. There are some from the Bronze age, Iron Age and many from the Roman period, a few gold, some silver and many copper alloy. Other Roman finds include brooches and pendants. Medieval finds tend to relate to clothing items such as buckles, brooches, pendant, lead seals, spur rowels and strap fittings. There are also a few Medieval seal matrixes.

#### **5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative**

- 5.4.1 The historical village of Southfleet's name is thought to originate 'south of creek or inlet' and was called south to distinguish it from Northfleet. It is reported as '*sūð flēot*' in old English, transforming to '*Svdfleta*' (1086 AD), '*Suthflite*' (1089 AD) and '*Suthflete*' (1218 AD).
- 5.4.2 The river Fleet (now known as Ebbsfleet) reputedly had its source at Springhead of eight natural springs out of the chalk. Springhead is located circa 1.5km north of the PDA. The river wound its way through fields for approximately 4 miles. Originally this river was tidal and Northfleet on the north Kent coast had a harbour. In 1901, the waters were pumped out to be used by the local water company and the riverbed dried up. The names Ebbsfleet is an artificial creation of 17<sup>th</sup> century antiquities, partly inspired by the name of Ebbsfleet in Thanet, 47 miles to the east. The river now is only a stream and Southfleet is at the head of the Ebbsfleet Valley.
- 5.4.3 The High Speed 1 excavations within the parish south of the A2 found evidence relating to the Palaeolithic and in particular in on the northern boundary of the parish, a trap pit was found containing part skeleton of a giant elephant: carbon

dated 450,000 years old, surrounded by the undisturbed scatter of flint tools. At the time the Ebbsfleet Valley was a lush densely wooded tributary of the Thames containing a swamp. The High Speed 1 excavations also found evidence in the prehistoric period for Palaeolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity. The Iron Age activity was concentrated around the springs at Springhead and the area associated with a ritual landscape.

- 5.4.4 In Roman times circa 1km to the north, north west of the PDA was the Roman town called Vagniaci situated at the river's source and the river was used to link Watlings Street to the River Thames. It was a posting station and an important religious centre based on the springs. The original Anglo-Saxon name for the section of the route between Canterbury and London was *Casingc Stræt* or Key Street, a name still borne by a hamlet on the road near Sittingbourne. This section only later became considered part of Watling Street. The Roman town did not develop into an English settlement, it was probably the parent of the Saxon Ebbsfleet estate, which was subsequently divided into Northfleet and Southfleet.
- 5.4.5 Southfleet fell within the Hundred of (Axton) Axstane, which lay south east of Dartford and Wilmington Hundred. It was called Achestan in the Domesday book. And changed to Axstane by the time of Edward I. The Hundred of Dartford and Wilmington did not exist at the time of the Norman Conquest, and the parishes of Dartford and Wilmington were accounted as part of Axstane in Domesday Book. In 1086 AD, the Hundred of Axton had 20.5 households, 25 villagers, 9 smallholders and 7 slaves. There were 13 ploughlands, 20 acres of meadow and one church. In 1066 AD, the lands were owned by the Bishop of Rochester but by 1086AD, the lands were owned by Richard, son of Count Gilbert and also the Bishops of Rochester.
- 5.4.6 The area is likely to have been cleared of woodland by the 11<sup>th</sup> century. By then it had been confined to small blocks usually confined to higher ground with acidic clay soil like nearby Shorne. In Medieval times the route of the old Roman Road diverted between Dartford and Strood through the town of Gravesend and Watling Street became as by-road and footpath between Park Corner, Swanscombe and Sandy Lane, Betham until the arterial road, the A2/M2 was opened in 1924 with a minor road diverting south via Betsham.

- 5.4.7 Southfleet church was the daughter church of Northfleet. Southfleet church is a Grade I listed building, dedicated to Saint Nicholas, and built in the 14th century. It was constructed using materials from an earlier church, and nearby Roman buildings. In 1797, Edward Hasted described the St Nicolas church as ‘spacious, consisting of three isles and a chancel’. In 1867, the Victorians carried out a restoration.
- 5.4.8 Southfleet Old Rectory was built for his own use by Thomas of Alkham in 1323. It was a Medieval stone hall and is now known as Friary Court or Old Friary and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A monastic grange was a farm owned and run by a monastic community and independent of the secular manorial system of communal agriculture and servile labour. The function of granges was to provide food and raw materials for consumption within the parent monastic house itself, and also to provide consumption within the parent monastic house itself, and also to provide surpluses for sale for profit. Granges are broadly comparable with contemporary secular farms although the wealth of the parent house was frequently reflected in the size of the grange and the layout and architectural establishment of the buildings.
- 5.4.9 The monastic grange at Friary Court survives comparatively well, with the immediate area around the standing building having been left relatively undisturbed. The monument contains archaeological remains and environmental evidence which can give an insight into medieval farming practices as well as the way of life of its inhabitants. Granges are important to Medieval rural and Monastic life, that all exhibiting good archaeological survival are deemed nationally important.
- 5.4.10 A distinctive feature to Kent is the large-scale farmstead, often called a Court Lodge farm and is sited next to a church, which often developed as a manorial or estate farm. This is potentially the case with the Court Lodge Farm in Southfleet.
- 5.4.11 The north Kent Plain area has a large number of Medieval Houses and barns by national standards and this testifies to a prosperous area whose farmers developed these estates from around the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Manorial Farmsteads usually had large barns ranging from 3 to eight bays, sometimes larger. Oast houses are associated with farms growing hops.



5.4.12 The Ship Inn situated at the village crossroads is a 14<sup>th</sup> century building supposedly built from the timbers of a ship that ran aground on the River Fleet. The Black Lion in Red, Street, Southfleet was originally a 16<sup>th</sup> century tithe barn, before becoming part of a row of cottages and later becoming a coaching inn, still retaining its thatched roof. However, fire seriously damaged the pub in 2009 and it has since been replaced by housing.

5.4.13 At the time of the dissolution, the manor of Southfleet came into the possession of the King and then two years later, gave it to his newly elected Dean and Chapter of Rochester, returning to the King's possession soon after in exchange, before he passed it to Sir William Petre. It subsequently passed through several owners before it came into the hands of the Sedley family in 1601. Scadbury being the seat of the Manor.

5.4.14 Church Cottages represent one complete hall-house of the Wealdon type. On the opposite corner, the school incorporates the front of the school founded in 1637 by Sir John Sedley for £500. The money is vested in the Rector and churchwardens gave £400 to maintain the school, charged on the manor farm, vested in the annual produce of £20. The original school had three symmetrical brick bays. In 1650 we know that Southfleet was a parsonage, having a house and five acres of land, worth £160. per annum. The parsonage being The Old Rectory (Friary Court).

5.4.15 Hasted, a historian writing in 1797 calls Southfleet;

*'an unfrequented place, no is it much known, there being no public thoroughfare or high road through it, and the gentleman's seats in it, of which there were several having been greatly neglected and suffered to run to ruin, some of them have been pulled down and the remaining ones inhabited by occupiers of the lands'.*

5.4.16 The village at this point was extremely rural and the lands known to be level and fertile and the focus of which was around the church and school at the crossroads. The population in 1811 was 40, increasing to just under 200 by 1881.

- 5.4.17 The old mansion of Scadbury Manor to the east of the village crossroads had been was later pulled down and converted to a farmhouse in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Hook Place is a manor seat in Southfleet owned by the Swan family for many centuries.
- 5.4.18 To the west of the PDA is the railway line of what was originally the Gravesend West Line. It was part of the London, Chatham and Dover's railway line serving Gravesend West. Gravesend was already served by the South Eastern Railway's North Kent Line. It branched off the main "Chatham" line approximately 2¼ route miles east of Farningham Road (the point of divergence becoming known as "Fawkham Junction". The Gravesend West lines had intermediate stations of Longfield Halt, Southfleet, Rosherville Halt. The two railway companies merged in 1899, passenger services on the Gravesend West line were curtailed and the line not electrified, eventually closing to passengers in 1953 and freight services ceasing in 1976. However, in the route was reopened in 2003 due to the Chanel Tunnel Rail Link and High Speed 1, linking the CTRL to the Chatham mainline until the full length of the CTRL was completed. New cuttings were created for the high-speed trains and the soil excavated from these cutting used to infill the former Southfleet Station. A tennis court now stands on the site of the station with new housing in the station yard. This section is now no longer used following the opening of the full length of the High Speed 1 in 2007.
- 5.4.19 In the first World War there was a Zeppelin raid on the 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1916. Incendiary bombs were dropped near the railway at Longfield followed by High Explosives and 11 incendiaries close to the Gravesend Branch Line. Three of the bombs aimed at the Southfleet searchlight caused a wheat stake to burn and broke windows in Church Street and at nearby Red Street. By 1961, the village had grown and the population had rose to 414 and in 2011 it had reached circa just over 900.

## **5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression**

*Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769*

- 5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the

county. This shows a sparsely populated landscape. Southfleet is a small group of houses around a crossroads to the east of the church. It does not appear to show the farm but other houses along Church Street and what is the Ship Inn can be identified (Fig. 3).

*Hasted, 1798*

- 5.5.2 This map does not show the farm. The buildings around are similar to the previous map (Fig. 4)

*Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797*

- 5.5.3 Southfleet is a small group of houses around the crossroads. Hook Green and Red Street are clearly seen as separate hamlets. The church can be located and houses along Church Street and what would be the Ship Inn at the southern side of the crossroads. The school on the south western side of the crossroads is also marked. However, it appears Court Lodge Farmhouse is marked just south of the church. The map also suggests south of the school and Court Lodge Farmhouse there is a long building, which is a large barn related to the farm. To the east is Scadbury Manor. To the south along the east side of Hook Green Road between Hook Green and Southfleet is the building of Friary Court. Red Street appears to consist of a few houses along the road ending with a farmstead at the eastern end. Hook Green also appears to be a collection of farms (Fig. 5).

*Tithe Map from 1840*

- 5.5.4 This shows the PDA area in greater detail. Court Lodge Farmhouse is to the south west of the church designated 157 and the owner and occupier is John Garland. The tithe book details 157 as 'The Court Lodge Farm House, small orchard and Garden Landway'. To the west of Court Lodge Farmhouse, a large yard with a 'L' shaped building and this is the coach house. The southern end of the yard shows the long building assumed to be a barn. Between the farmhouse and the long building are two smaller buildings side by side, these are a granary (listed), and a hayrick that still exist today. To the west of the barn is another building with a pond in front. Field 156 being the PDA, is called Culver Croft being arable of 5 acres. The field designated 155 is called Great Court Field and belongs to Zachariah of Hook Green Farm. John Garland also owns other fields,

mainly to the north of the church between Southfleet and Betsam around totalling 57 acres and includes a mixture of arable, hops, fruit as well as a small area that was a pit called The Dale (Fig. 6)

*Historic OS Map 1865-1868 1:2500*

5.5.5 Southfleet remains a small cluster around the church. The hamlet includes a school, post office, smithy and The Ship Inn as well as the farmstead. Court Lodge Farmhouse has altered shape slightly suggesting alterations to the building. Access to the farmhouse and yard is mainly via the western end of Church Street. The long barn to the south now has a building on the western range. The pond appears to have disappeared. Immediately around the farmhouse is orchards. Field 157 on the tithe map is now designated 117. The western boundary is trees. And a footpath runs along the eastern boundary of the field boundary southwards towards Hook Green Road. The northern part of the PDA is part of an orchard designated field 115 with the footpath from field 117 continuing northwards along the eastern boundary of field 115. At the far northern end of the map is a chalk pit to the west of Dale Road. This is the location of the Dale pit referred to in the Tithe map. (Fig. 7).

*Historic OS map 1897 1:2,500*

5.5.6 The PDA appears unchanged except for the loss of one of the farm buildings to the west of the long barn and at the western end of the long barn is now showing a small circle being an oast. Access to the farmhouse and yard is now from the south at Hook Green Road rather than Church Street, the map suggesting that the Church Street entrance may have been blocked off by a wall. The village does not appear to have grown. However, the school has double in size with an extension on the south western end (Fig.8).

*Historic OS map 1909 1:2,500*

5.5.7 No changes are noted other than some houses have been built to the east of The Smithy and that there is also a congregational chapel situated on the northern side of Warren Street (Fig.9).

*Historic OS map 1931 1:2,500*

5.5.8 There is no change to the PDA other than the field on the western side has changed from arable to an orchard. Elsewhere on the farmstead the long barn is no longer showing although the oast that was at the western end is still in situ. In place of the long barn is a new smaller building. In the village there have been residential houses added on the southern side of Warren Street and also a club. The Post Office has changed locations. (Fig.10).

*Historic OS map 1933-1938, 1: 2,500*

5.5.9 The PDA appears unchanged. However, the oast now appears to join the western range. Electricity pylons have now been put in place across the fields to the west of the farmstead. The village does not appear to have changed (Fig.10).

*Historic OS map 1960 1:2500*

5.5.10 The western boundary of the farmstead has been removed leaving only a track in the northern part. What was a footpath no longer runs all the way to the south to join Hook Green Road. The triangle shaped orchard at the northern end of the PDA has reduced in size. The village has grown slightly. (Fig.12).

*Historic OS map 1961 1:2500*

5.5.11 There do not appear to be any changes (Fig.13).

*Historic OS map 1977-1978 1:2500*

5.5.12 All orchards have been removed from the PDA area. The farmstead itself has undergone a number of changes to its farm buildings. To the west of the farm house are three large buildings. The southern end of the yard refers to a building called The Oast House suggesting this is now residential. To the east of the Oast House is a new plot of land carved out with a house called the Court House. The layout of the yard has also altered with a division between the yard buildings to the west and the farmhouse and the area around the large buildings opened up into a bigger yard area. The village has continued growing in size. (Fig.14).

*Historic OS map 1978-1979 1:2500*

5.5.13 No changes are noted (Fig. 15).

*Historic OS Map 1991-1992 1:2500*

5.5.14 The PDA show the inclusion of a building for the first time. This is the building to be demolished. Other buildings have been added to form a continuous row of buildings to the west of the farmhouse. The village has continued expanding and now includes a village hall. (Fig. 16).

*Historic OS map 1992-1993 1:2500*

5.5.15 No changes are noted (Fig. 17).

*Historic OS map 1993 1:2500*

5.5.16 Within the PDA more buildings have been added to the south west of the original one. No other changes are noted (Fig. 18).

*Post 1993*

5.5.17 Another building has been added to the PDA at the southern end. The main range or agricultural buildings to the west of the farmhouse have also expanded further. At the northern end of the PDA the trackway has altered to make a triangle with a rectangular pond in the middle (Fig. 19). On the smaller scale map (Fig. 1), this shows that the boundary line within the PDA has a footpath running southwards that joins two other footpaths at the northern and southern end. This footpath along this boundary line is not marked as such on any of the historical maps.

## **5.6 Aerial Photographs**

*1940s*

5.6.1 This shows the PDA as three fields. The small northern one and the western side are orchards. Court Lodge farmhouse can be seen with a building to the west. The two granary buildings are to the south and further south is the oast with buildings on the eastern and northern side of it (Plate 1).

*1960s*

5.6.2 There appears to be no change. (Plate 2).

*1990*

- 5.6.3 The photo is slightly bleached but a new building has been added to the northern end of the PDA. There is now a large collection of farm buildings to the west of the farmhouse. The Court House has now been built to the east of the granaries. The farm building to the east of the oast has also gone. The fields around are no arable (Plate 3).

*2003*

- 5.6.4 The PDA now has more buildings and what looks like caravans. The main complex of farm building has also altered and there is clearly a large yard surrounding them of hardstanding. The area in the southern half of the PDA that was part of a field to the south of the farmhouse now looks like it is in the process of the grass being removed to incorporate it as part of the yard. The boundary within the PDA itself appears to show two separate hedge lines and this is probably due to the footpath. The trackway at the northern end of the PDA has been altered to incorporate a triangle with a pond within (Plate 4).

*2005*

- 5.6.5 No changes are noted (Plate 5).

*2007*

- 5.6.6 There does not appear to be any change. (Plate 6).

*2013*

- 5.6.7 A new building has been added to the western side of the yard. The southern area of the yard is now hardstanding (Plate 7).

*2015*

- 5.6.8 More buildings have been added along the western side of the yard in the PDA. All the southern part of the yard is now hardstanding with caravans and parking for the farmworkers. A building has been added to the southern boundary of the yard. The main complex of buildings has also altered with an extension to the south and west (Plate 8).

2017

- 5.6.9 The building on the southern boundary has disappeared. No other changes are noted (Plate 9).

### 5.7 Walkover Survey

- 5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. The walkover survey was undertaken on the 9th May 2018. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover (Plates 10-19).
- 5.7.2 The PDA consists of modern industrial buildings of various size and heights with hardstanding. The field to the north with the entrance trackway is grass and ploughed. The field to the west that forms part of the PDA is currently planted with an arable crop. Footpaths run along the northern, southern and western boundaries of the commercial farm site.

### 5.8 Summary of Potential

#### *Palaeolithic*

- 5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the 500m assessment area being a Levallois core and flake in which exact location is unknown (TQ 67 SW 389) but was found as part of the Railway construction. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Mesolithic*

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



### *Neolithic*

5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area being a stone axe. Exact location unknown as it was reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (MKE 79319) but is in an area to the north, north east of the PDA. In addition, a worked flint flake was found to the south at Hook Farm Place (MKE 57935). The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Bronze Age*

5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area. A number of Bronze Age ditches were found east of Dale Road prior to the construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) to the north of the PDA and contained pottery and flint (TQ 67 SW 372 & TQ 67 SW 386). Flint was also found in the locality (TQ 67 SW 389). It is thought that there may be a nearby settlement area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

### *Iron Age*

5.8.5 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has six records from this period within the assessment area. A number of Bronze coins and one of gold were found in the area (exact location unknown) and the record added in 1964 (TQ 67 SW 20). Coins were found under the PAS at a site that also yielded bronze and silver Roman coins. (MKE 58015 & MKE 58019). This is in an area to the south west of the farm and may have been in the large field immediately to the west of the PDA. Located in an even wider grid area is a gold Stater (MKE 58658), a silver coin (MKE 58724 and a copper alloy coin found in 1919 (MKE 58784). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

### *Romano-British*

5.8.6 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has 60 records from this period. Many of the finds are PAS related so the exact location is not known. 44 of the 60 records are coins of which the majority are copper alloy. There were five silver coins (MKE 58012; MKE 58013; MKE 58018; MKE 58561 & MKE 100563). Roman ditches have been found to the north and a possible cremation burial south of Dale Road as a result of the CTRL (TQ 67 SW 372), along with pits (TQ 67 SW 385) and an enclosure (TQ 67 SW 430). The finds in and around the enclosure were suggestive on a small settlement in the area before being abandoned around the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. The Roman finds and features are not surprising given the large Roman town circa 1km to the north. PAS finds include a copper alloy hammer in 1992 (MKE 57928), exact location unknown and a lead alloy spindle whorl at Hook Place Farm (MKE 57938). Five brooches have also been found (MKE 58020; MKE 58468; MKE 58656; MKE 95007 & MKE 95008). There was also a local PAS find in the area of a sherd of ceramic vessel being greyware (MKE 79311) and a copper alloy pendant (MKE 58467). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

### *Anglo-Saxon*

5.8.7 The Kent HER has just two records from this period within the assessment area. A PAS finds of a late Anglo-Saxon, early Medieval copper alloy harness fitting (MKE 66988) found in a field south of Red Street and a gold shilling of a type 'thrymsa', which was minted circa 665-680 AD (MKE 67 SW 562) located to a 1km square. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Medieval*

5.8.8 The Kent HER has 24 records from this period within the assessment area. Court Lodge Farm itself has Medieval origins. The Farmhouse (TQ 67 SW 1270) is thought to be 15<sup>th</sup> century and the granary (TQ 67 SW 479) 16<sup>th</sup> century. The Grade I listed church next to the PDA was built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century (TQ 67 SW

1298) and Church House in Church Street is 16<sup>th</sup> century (TQ 67 SW 1192). At the southern side of the crossroads is the 16<sup>th</sup> century (or possibly earlier) Ship Inn (TQ 67 SW 1268). Just 250m south of the PDA is Friary Court, of 14<sup>th</sup> century date and a Scheduled Ancient Monument (TQ 67 SW 1161). To the south at Hook Green is The Limes, with origins in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (TQ 67 SW 1209). The site of the former Blank Lion Inn in Red Street is a house originally built in the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century, before becoming a pub in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (TQ 67 SW 1318). PAS finds include Medieval buckles (MKE 57934 & MKE 67080), copper alloy seal matrixes (MKE 58016 & MKE 58565), a harness pendant (found south of Red Street) (MKE 58048), a copper alloy brooch (MKE 58578) and a silver brooch (MKE 66903). The PAS records also have a number of Medieval silver coins (MKE 58023; MKE 58024; MKE 58025; MKE 58026; MKE 79337; MKE 79338 & MKE 94989) a lead alloy vessel rim (MKE 79312) and a copper alloy strap end (MKE 100565). It appears that given the dates of the buildings at the core of the village, Southfleet has Medieval origins and the PDA is not far from the core. The PDA incorporates a footpath and it is possible being so close to the historic core that Medieval finds may be possible. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

#### *Post Medieval*

5.8.9 The Kent HER has 35 records from this period within the assessment area. Next to the PDA on the western side of the village crossroads was Sedley's School founded in 1637 (TQ 67 SW 193) and parts of it are Grade II listed (TQ 67 SW 1212). As expected the village grew in the Post Medieval period and a number of buildings in the historic core are listed being Danetre, Post Office and Fiveways, (TQ 67 SW 1204), Church Cottages (TQ 67 SW 1160), not forgetting the Victorian Pillar Box (TQ 67 SW 500). CTRL recorded a denehole to the north of the PDA (TQ 67 SW 431). The Hook Green area to the south of the PDA also has some listed Post Medieval buildings. The barn at Hook Green Farm (TQ 67 SW 1223), the granary at Hook Green Farm (TQ 67 SW 1273), the privies to the east of The Limes (TQ 67 SW 1222), Weavers Cottage (TQ 67 SW 1160), Barn with Hop kilns south of Hook Green Farmhouse (TQ 67 SW 1271), Hook Place (TQ 67 SW 1288). Also, the garden wall at The Limes (TQ 67 SW 1272). To the

south east is Old Ship Cottage at Red Street (TQ 67 SW 1199). The Gravesend track line and Fawkham Junction to the north and west of the PDA is recorded (TQ 67 SW 479). PAS finds include silver coins (MKE 57987 & MKE 58602), a seal matrix (MKE 58047), a lead seal (MKE 58267), seven lead tokens (MKE 58655; MKE 67072; MKE 67073; MKE 67074; MKE 67075; MKE 67076 & MKE 67078). There is also a crotal bell, used on horse-drawn vehicles before motorised vehicles were common (MKE 58266) and various copper alloy mounts (MKE 58268; MKE 67082; MKE 67083 & MKE 67084), plus a spur rowel (MKE 67079). Along with a Modern gold Guinea of George III which has been modified into a pendant (MKE 95000) and a sword belt fitting (MKE 95011). Again, being close to the village, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

#### *Modern*

5.8.10 KHER has just one record dating to this period. There is a World War II air raid shelter at the school next to the PDA (TQ 67 SW 255). However, research suggests that southfleet in the first World War had a high explosive bomb drop near Church Street. The potential for finding remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

#### *Undated*

5.8.11 There are six undated records. These tend to relate to unidentified copper alloy or lead pieces. There is an undated ditch found in the CTRL north of the PDA (TQ 67 SW 392).

#### *Farmsteads*

5.8.12 As expected for an area dominated by agriculture, there are a large number of Farmstead records. These total 11. The nearest Farmstead is obviously Court Lodge Farm (MKE 84099) who's progress as a farmstead can be traced on the historical maps to the modern day where the area west of the farm has changed beyond all recognition and is thought to be an estate farm linked with the church given its name. There were also farms in Red Street (MKE 84149 & MKE 84150). and to the South in the Hook Green area, such as Hook Green Farm (MKE 88989 & MKE 84096), Hook Place Farm (MKE 84095), Weaver's Cottage

(MKE 84094), as well as a number of outfarms (MKE 88990; MKE 84101; MKE 8412 & MKE 84103). All the outfarms have been completely demolished. Of the Red Street farms, one only has the farmhouse remaining the other has altered with significant loss of original form. The various Hook Green farms have had alternations, some with partial and significant alternations.

#### *Overview*

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

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

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

## **6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **6.1 Introduction**

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

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

## 6.2 Historic Impacts

- 6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the site to the north with the trackway and to the west has primarily been used as arable fields or orchards. However, both of these areas would have been subject to modern ploughing methods. The field to the north is at a lower level. Building the road will require a depth of circa 400mm, which will then need to be gradually ramped up to ensure it meets the level of the footpath and northern area of the site. I have also been informed that this field is regularly surveyed by a couple of metal detectorists, although I am told nothing of note has been found by them.
- 6.2.2 The field to the west is also according the map regression has been arable land or orchards. The grubbing out of the orchard may have impacted upon the potential archaeology. This field is also lower than the footpath. I am informed that the topsoil is to be removed in order to make the new bund that will be created. The new building is to be a steel frame that will sit on concrete pads of minimum 1m cube. The building will have a reinforced concrete floor laid to a depth of between 300-450mm. The siting of the new building means that part of it will be located in the current yard area of hardstanding, pass over where

the current building is and part of it will be slightly into the new area. It is not clear how the levels between the current and new area will be managed in terms of the new building. It is likely that the area within the current yard would have been disturbed by the modern building and general truncation that would have occurred. As a result, the impact on any potential archaeological remains is considered **medium/high** in the area of the yard and **low** in the route of the new trackway and the arable field to the west.

- 6.2.3 The new building and trackway required along with the drainage would have the potential to destroy any potential archaeological remains, which would lead to a **high** impact.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 7.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **moderate** archaeological potential for the Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval periods, **low/moderate** potential for the Prehistoric and Iron Age period, with low potential for all other periods.

## 8 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

### 8.1 Archive

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

### 8.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 8.2.1 The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either

published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at Kent County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

### **8.3 Copyright**

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

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIFA.

SWAT Archaeology

May 2018



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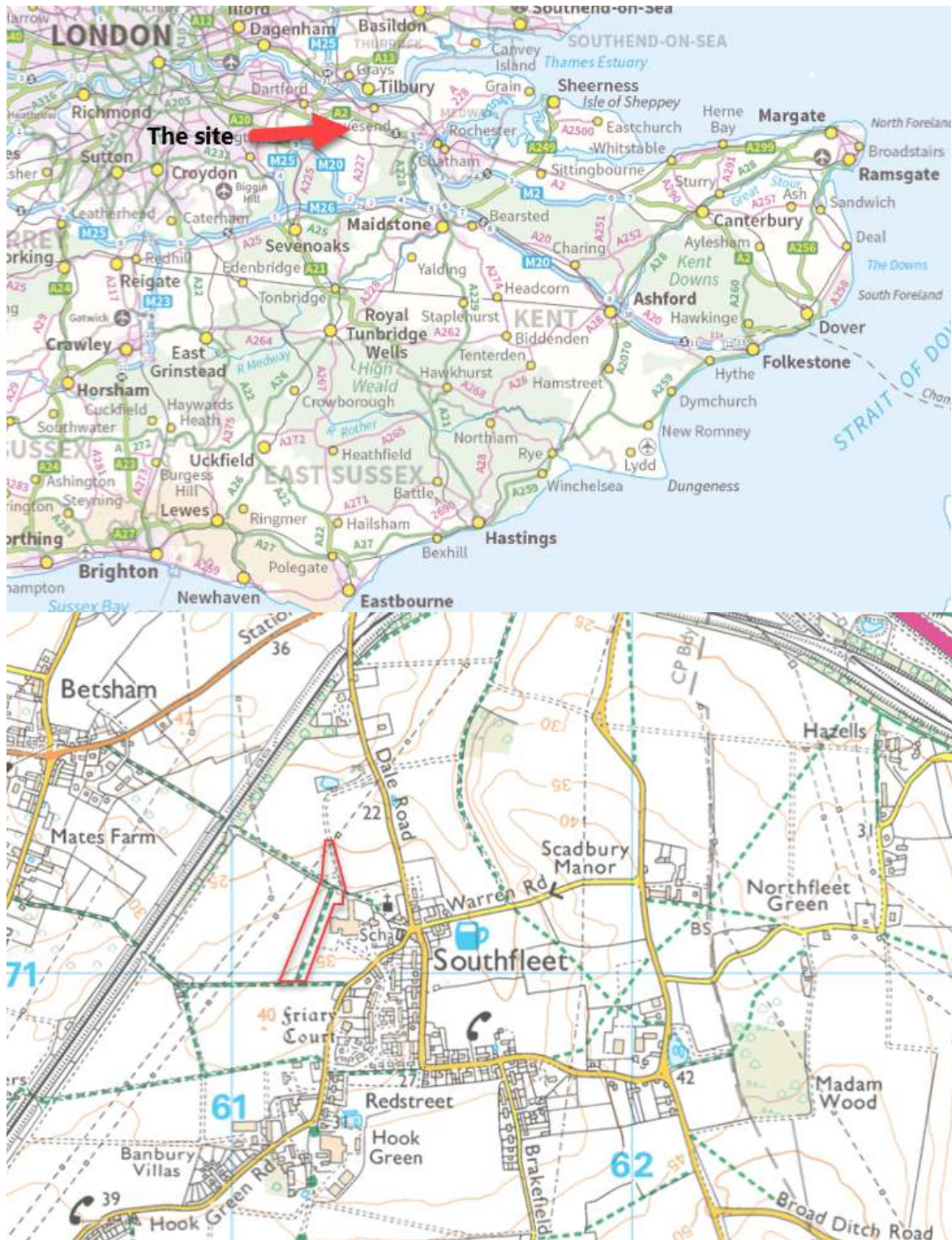


Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:10000.

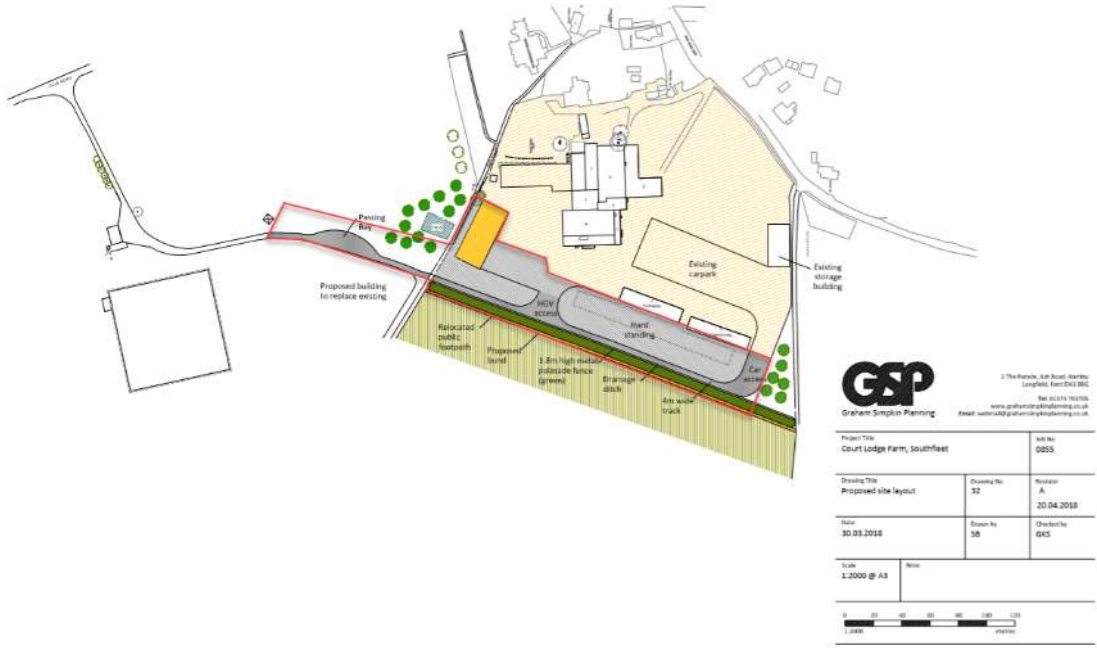


Figure 2: Proposed Development Area,



Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: Hasted, 1798



Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

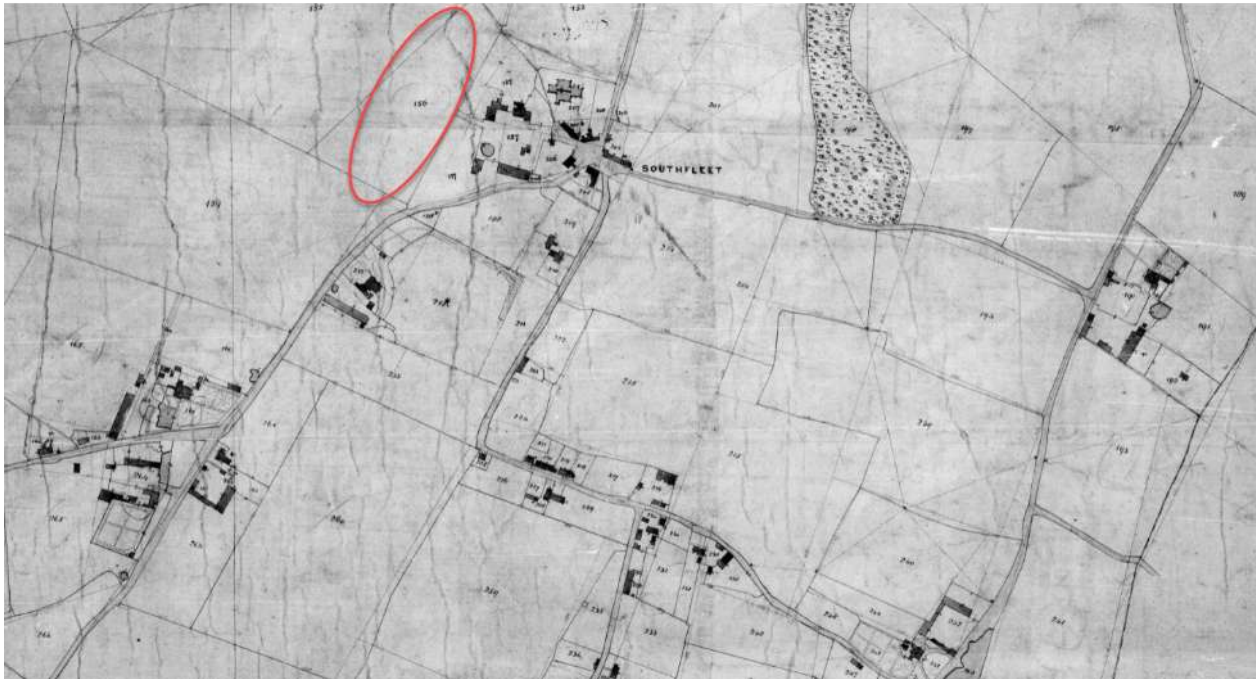


Figure 6: 1840 Tithe Map

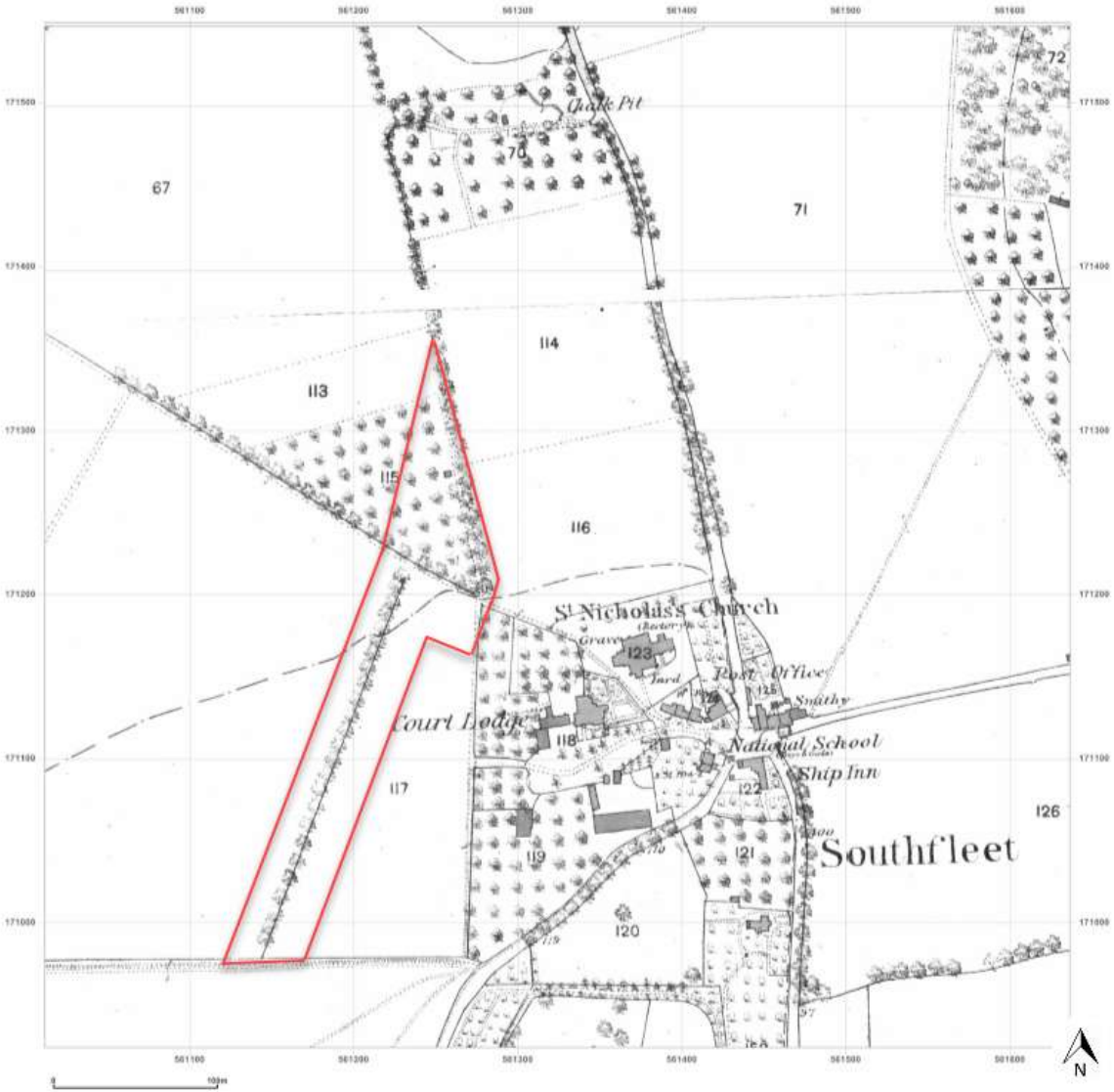


Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1865-1868 1:2500



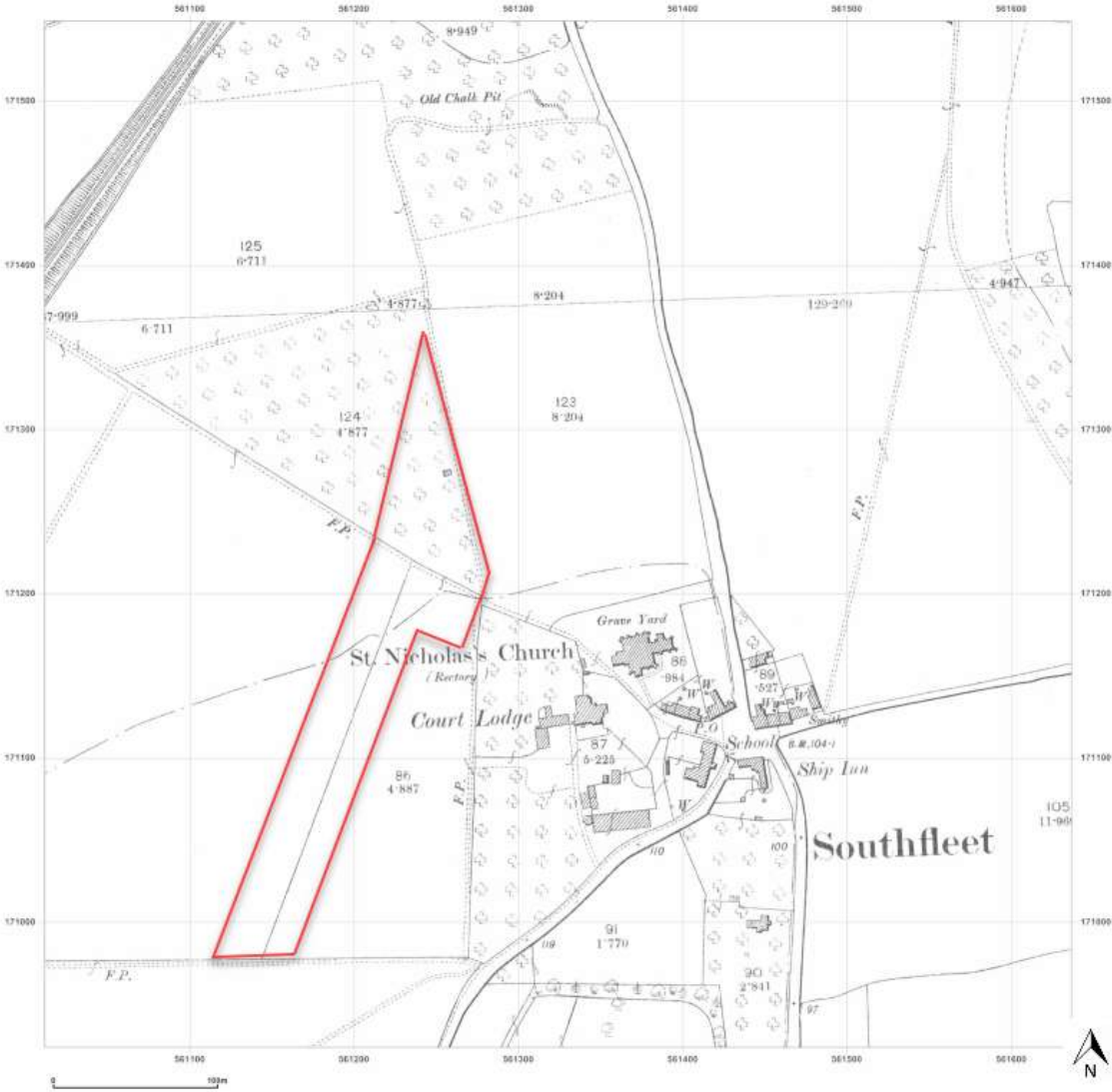


Figure 8: Historic OS Map from 1897 1:2500

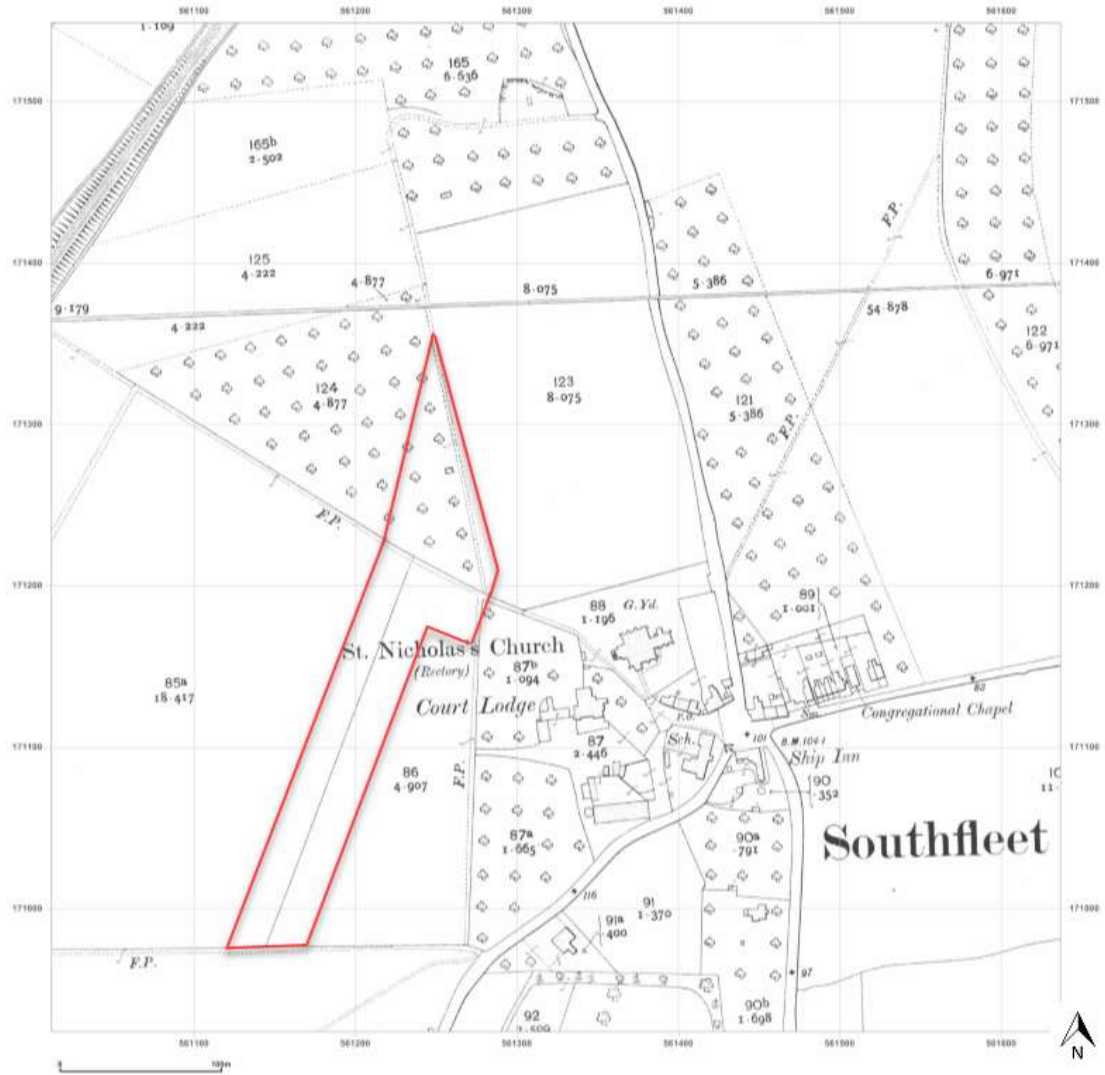


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1909 1:2500

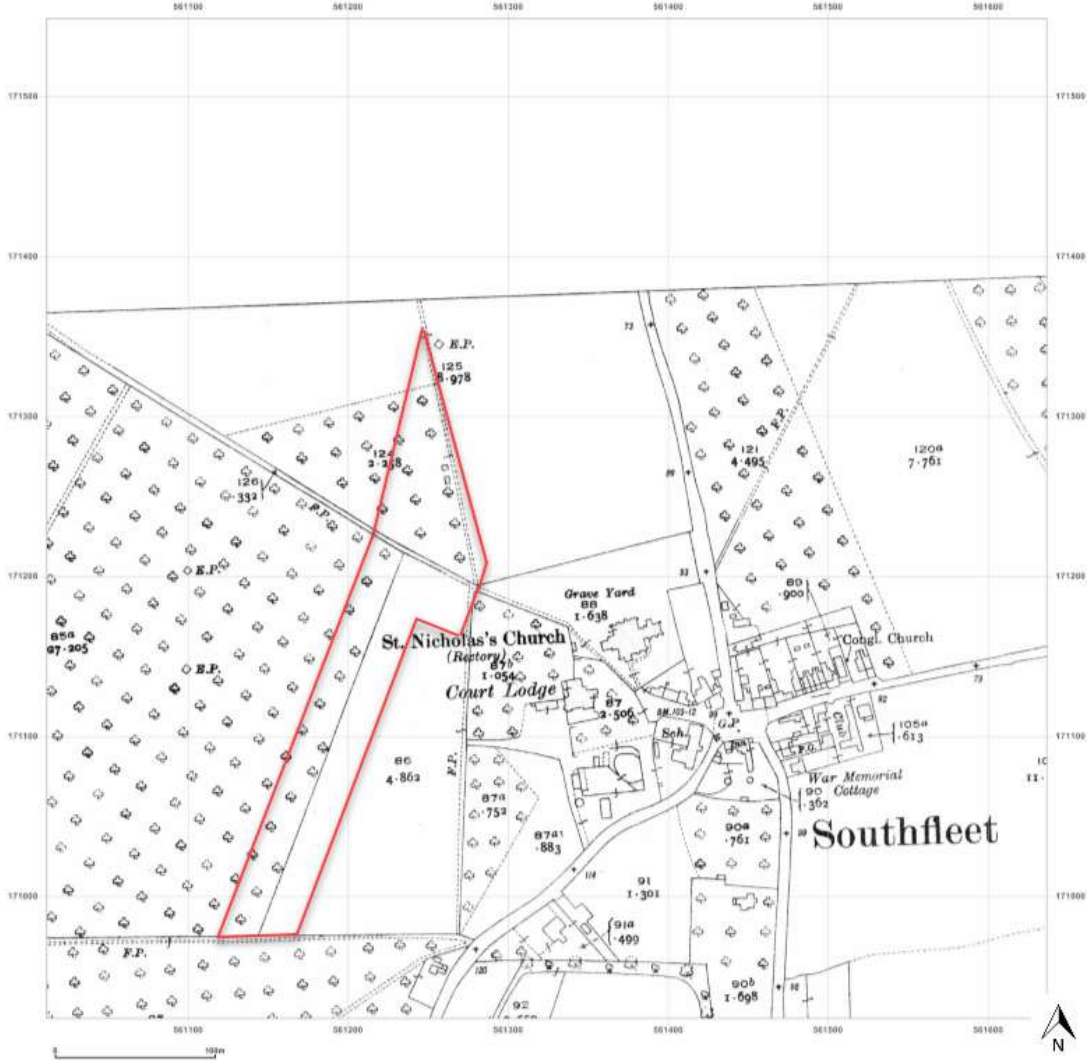


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1931 1:2500

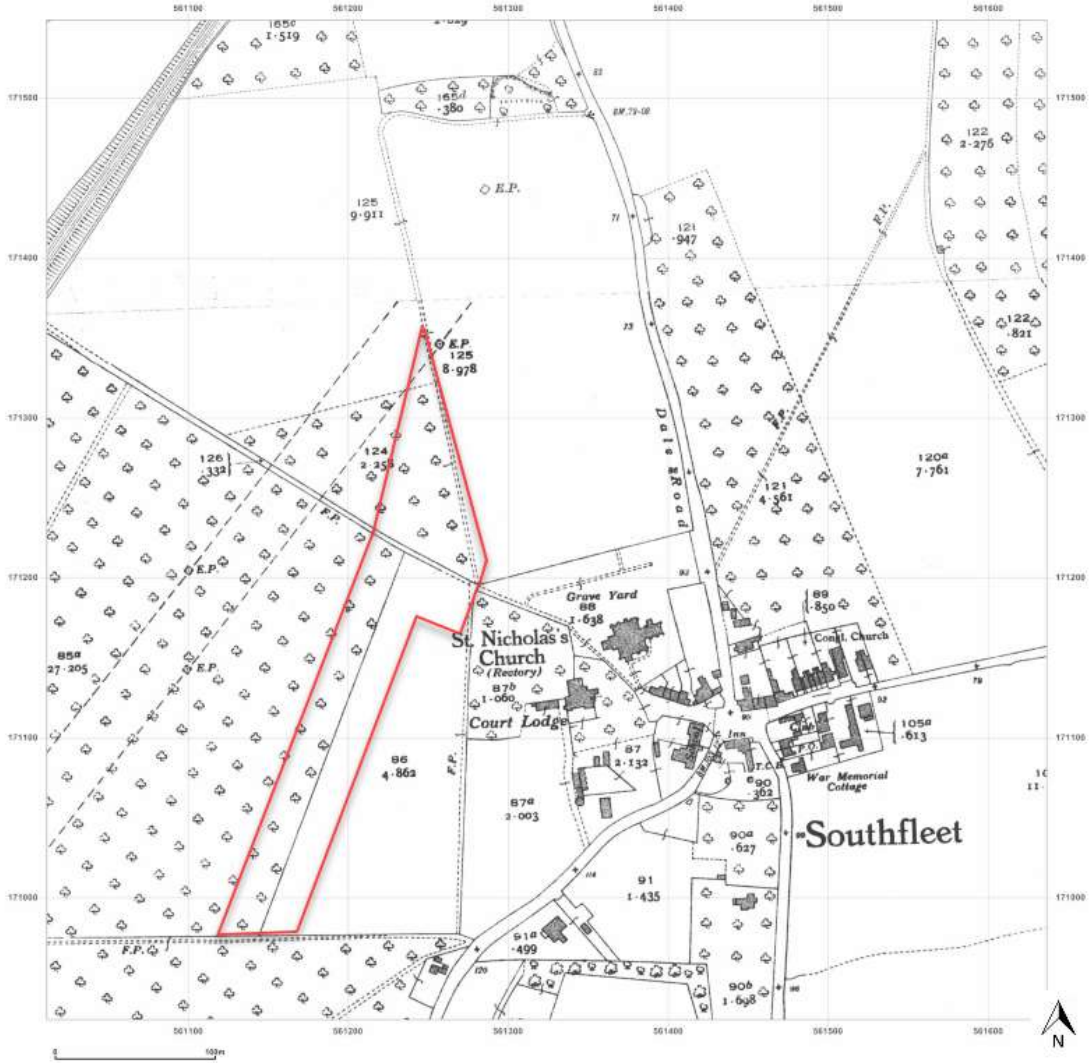


Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1933-1938 1:2500

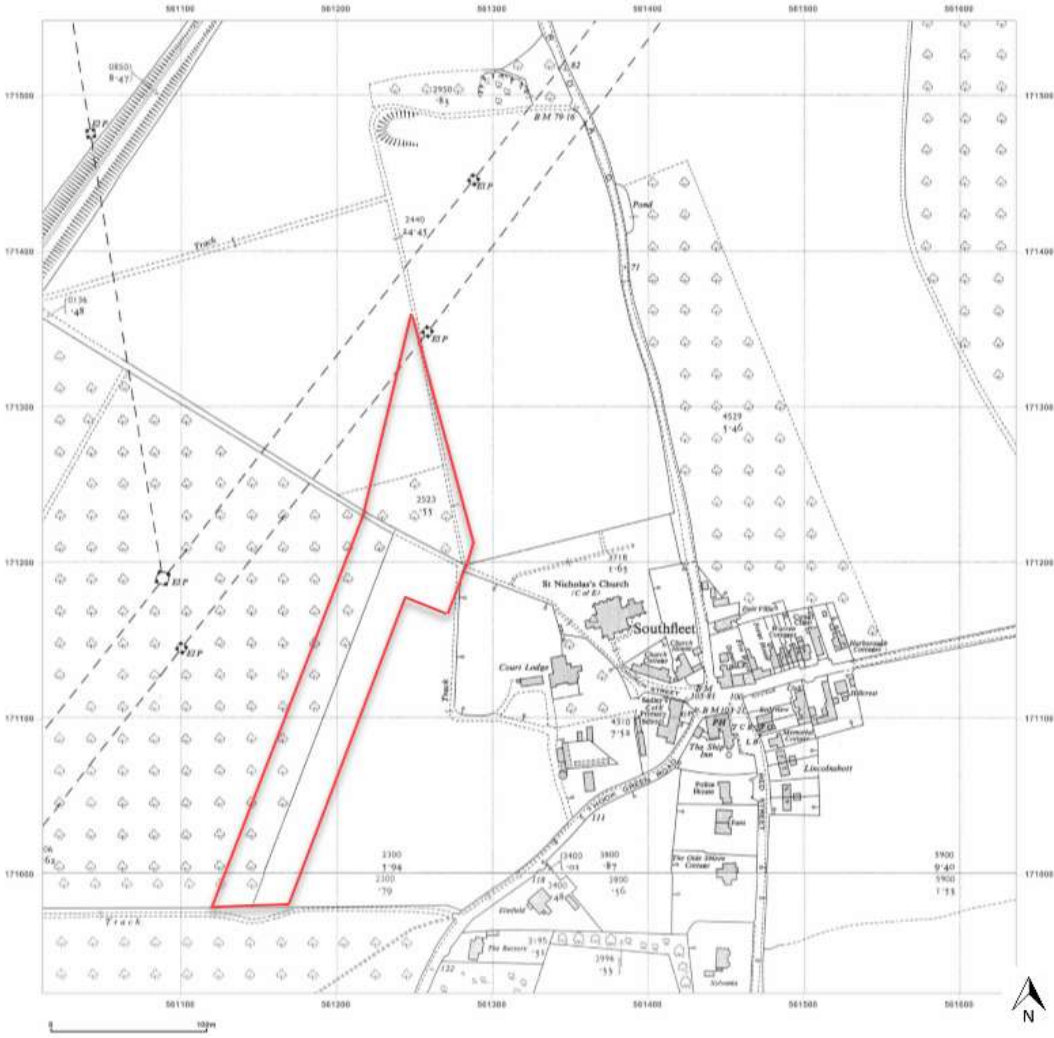


Figure 12: Historic OS Map 1960 1:2500

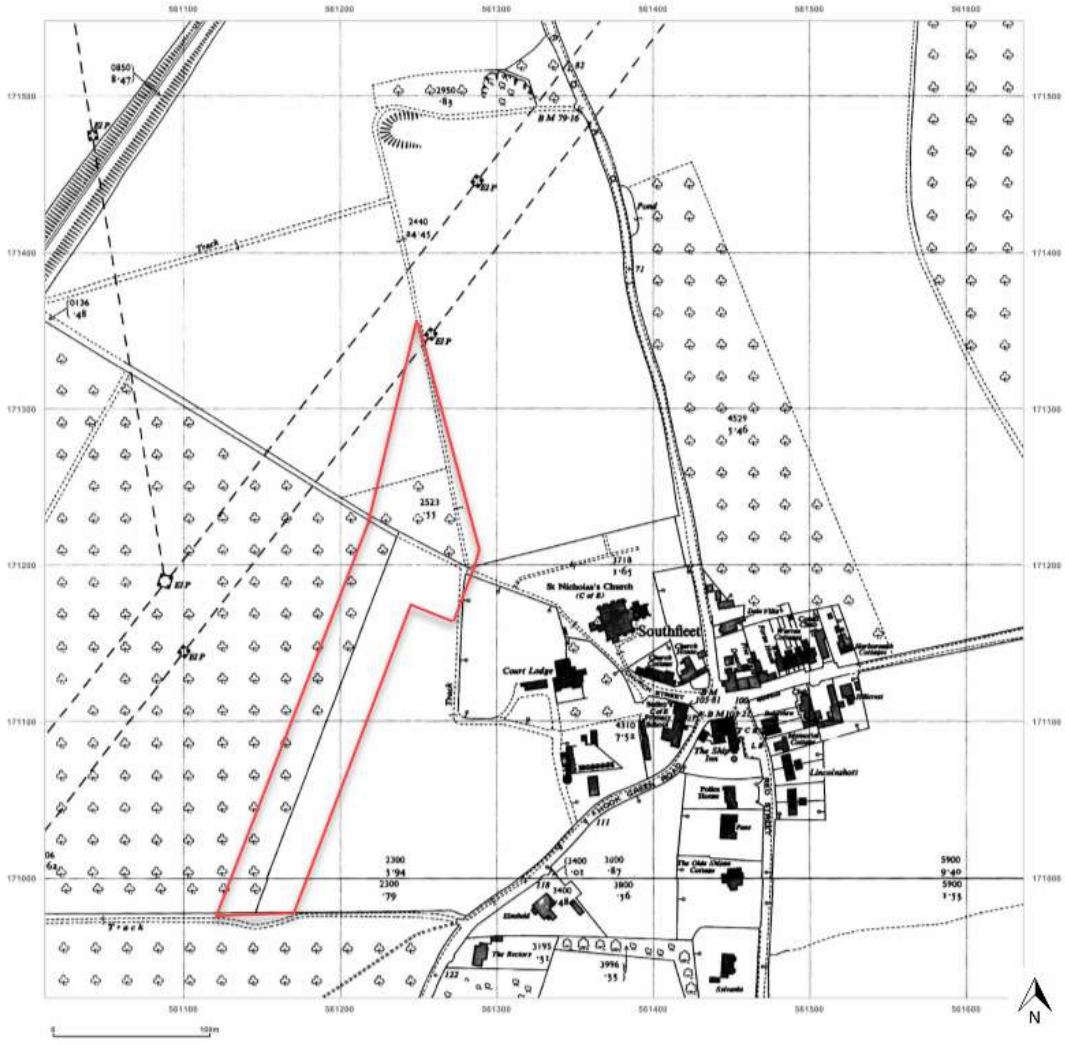


Figure 13: Historic OS Map 1961 1:2500



Figure 14: Historic OS Map 1977-1978 1:2500

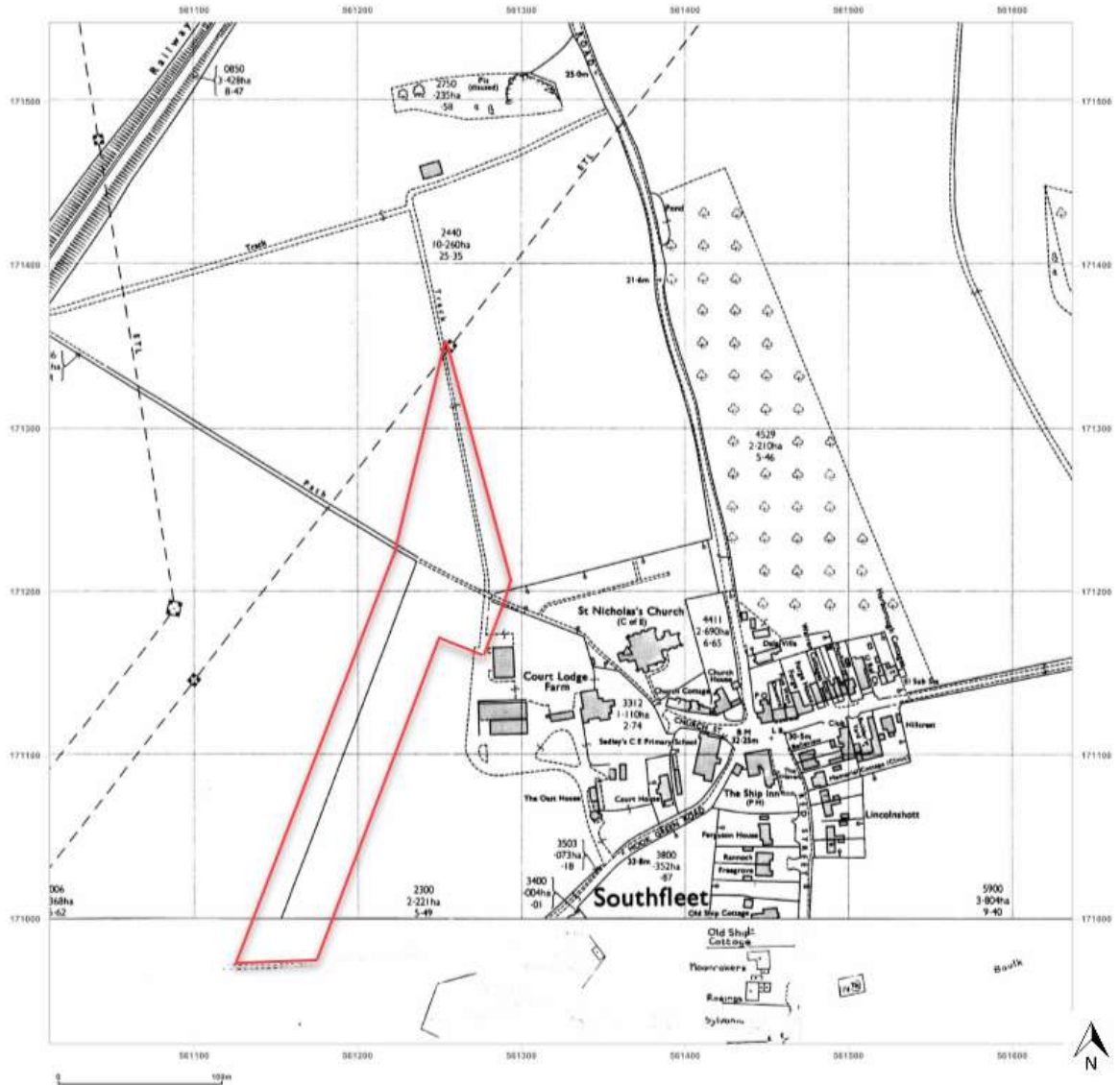


Figure 15: Historic OS Map 1978-1979 1:2500





Figure 16: Historic OS Map 1991-1992 1:2500



Figure 17: Historic OS Map 1992-1993 1:2500



Figure 18: Historic OS Map 1993 1:2500

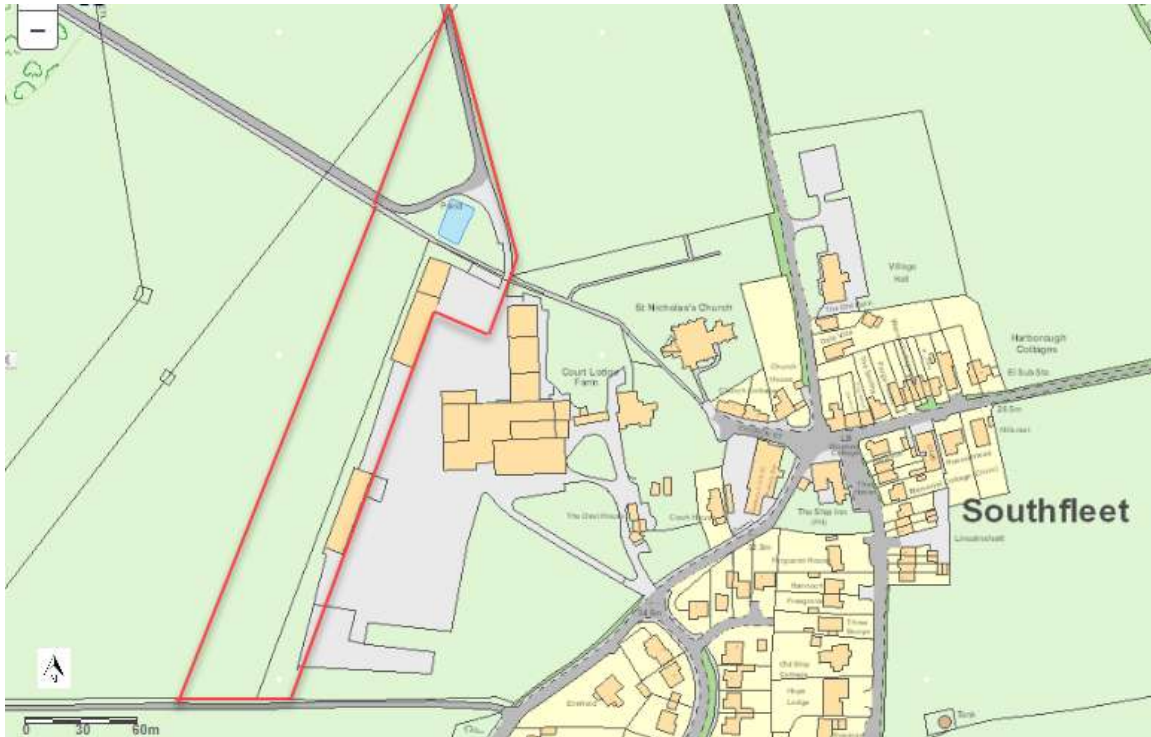
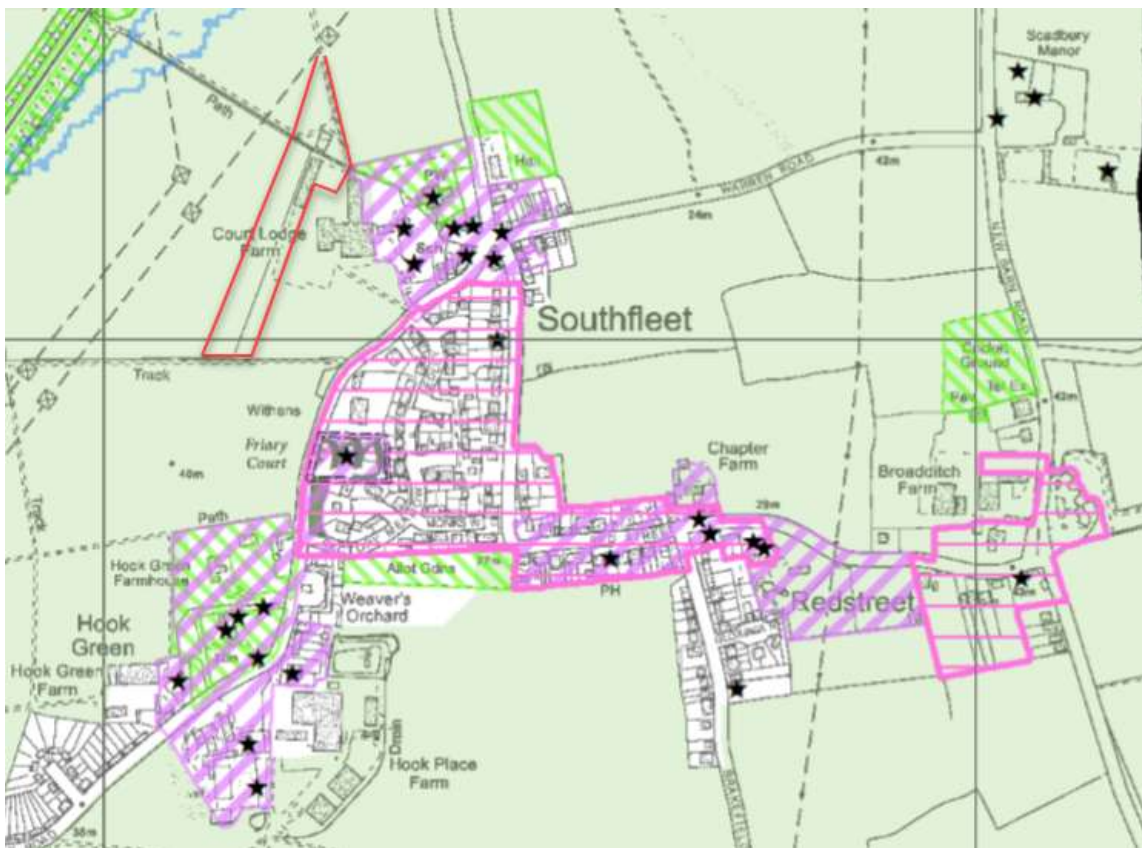


Figure 19: Current OS Map 1:2500



Listed Buildings ★

Figure 20: Dartford Council Areas of Special Character and Conservation Area.

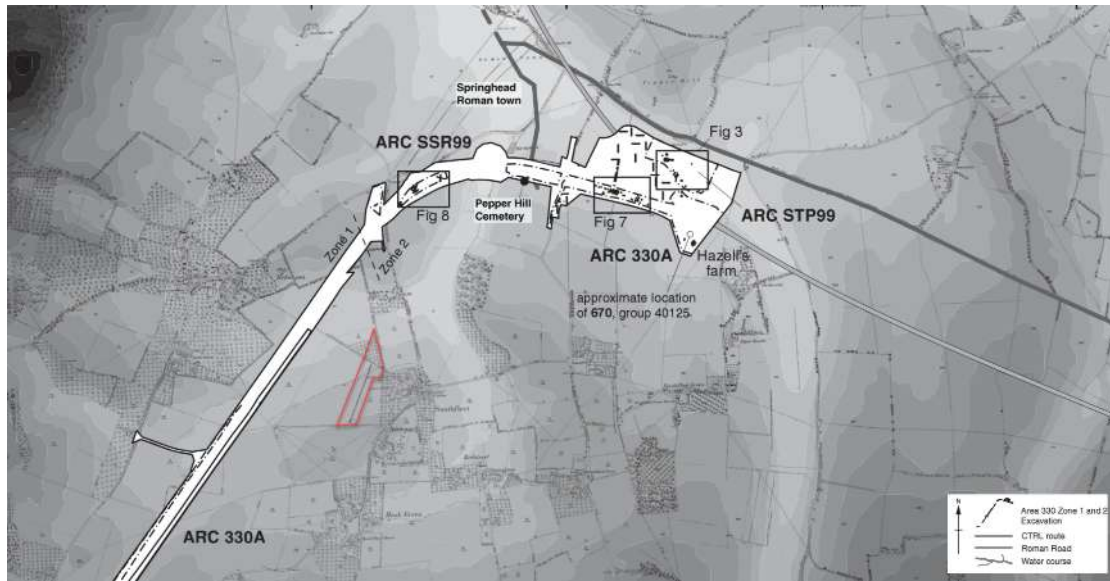


Figure 21: Zone 2 excavation areas for the 1999 CTRL excavations in relation to the PDA.

10 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 22-25)

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
	HLC			The site is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation as post 1810 settlement' at the northern end of the yard surrounded on three sides by 'fields predominately bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way'. Court Lodge Farmhouse is within the area characterised as the village/Hamlet 1810 extent
TQ 67 SW 193	Monument	c. 180m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Sedley's School, Hook Green Lane. Founded by Sir John Sedley in 1637. Fragments of C17 school survive in East elevation including entrance archway with engraved cartouche over, a gable and surrounding walls and windows. The school was enlarged in C19 from which time most of it dates. Still in use as primary school. Listed grade 2. To rear of school, standing separately at side of the playground is a WW2 communal air raid shelter of 1940 (TQ 67 SW 255). The school was damaged by incendiary bombs on the 21st January 1944
TQ 67 SW 255	Monument	c. 180m E	Modern	WWII air raid shelter at Sedley's School. To rear of school, standing separately at side of the playground is a WW2 communal air raid shelter of 1940. Nearly rectangular structure 16x3.5m and 2.5m high oriented N-S with an angled N end wall. Internally divided into two rooms, entrances at each end. Stock brick walls with concrete flat roof. Now used as classroom and store
TQ 67 SW 371	Monument	c. 700m N	Roman	Roman Ditch and Possible Cremation Burial, South of Dale Road. During a watching brief on Channel Tunnel Rail Link work, a ditch and possible cremation burial provisionally dated to the Roman period were located.

TQ 67 SW 372	Monument	c. 760m NNE	Bronze Age	Bronze Age ditches, east of Dale Road. During evaluation trenching prior to the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, two ditches were found which are thought to date to the mid-late Bronze Age period (1600 - 700 BC?) based on the pottery and struck flint. One of the pots contained a quantity of charcoal typical of hawthorn, apple or pear. Due to the low level of finds found it is not thought the immediate area was used for domestic purposes, but this may have taken place nearby.
TQ 67 SW 392	Monument	c. 760m NNE	Unknown	Undated Ditches at Waterloo Connection, Southfleet. In the 1998 excavation a number of small plough-truncated ditches were identified, sealed beneath 0.32 of topsoil, and cutting light yellow-brown sand natural.
TQ 67 SW 385	Monument	c. 760m NNE	Roman	Late 1st /2nd Century Pit at Waterloo Connection. An oval pit with vertical sides and flat base found during excavation in 1998. The pit was 0.78 deep and 0.84m long and contained two fills. Both fills were sandy-silts
TQ 67 SW 386	Monument	c. 760m NNE	Bronze Age	Bronze Age ditch at Waterloo Connection. During excavation in 1998 a ditch of Middle or Late Bronze Age date was found. Ditch was 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep with a shallow 'dish-shaped' profile. It was filled with sandy-silt soil.
TQ 67 SW 430	Monument	c. 760m NNE	Roman	Enclosure Ditch. Found during excavation work in association with the Channel Tunnel Rail Link between 1997 – 1999. Part of a medium sized partitioned enclosure. A pit was located inside the enclosure but there were no other signs of occupation, perhaps due to later truncation. Cutting the partially filled enclosure ditch was an oven which contained a large assemblage of 1st century AD pottery. The lack of later Roman pottery would seem to suggest the site was abandoned before the end of the 1st century AD. Pottery dating from the 1st century BC - 1st century AD in the fill of the Early Roman features possibly represents the location of a small

				settlement spanning this period.
TQ 67 SW 431	Monument	c. 750m NNE	Post Medieval	Denehole recorded during excavations in connection with the Channel Tunnel Rail Link between 1997 – 1999.
TQ 67 SW 1318	Monument	c. 500m SE	Medieval to Modern	Former site of the Black Lion Inn, A Grade II listed building. Original Listing details - Former tiled roof cottage now part of the Inn. C17 or earlier timber-framed building, faced with weatherboarding on the ground floor and plastered above. Partly thatched and partly tiled roof, hipped at one end. C17 chimney stack. Five windows in all. C19 one storey extension to left hand side. Three C19 casements and 2 sashes with vertical glazing bars to extension. Four simple doorcases with tiled penticed hoods over. The building was destroyed by arson on 20th January 2009. It stood derelict for a number of years before being demolished in 2013. During this process the timbers were subjected to dendrochronological analysis and the remaining elements recorded. The building was a medieval open-hall house built between AD 1439 and 1467. A two-storey bay was added to its west end, in perhaps the late sixteenth or early seventeenth centuries. A single-storey weatherboarded range was added to its east end, in the late nineteenth century. Timbers from the building were largely of elm. There had been a crown-post roof, the decorated crown-post was found following the fire. (2) In 2013 Canterbury Archaeological Trust carried out a watching brief on the site following demolition. The 18th century cellar of the pub was found. The brick-built cellar possibly dates from the time when the farm building first became a pub and potentially coincides with a date found carved on woodwork of 1740, probably commemorating a renovation of that date. All other traces of the building are likely to have been removed by levelling of the site.
TQ 67 SW 1212	Listed Building	c. 180m E	Post Medieval	Sedley's Church of England Primary School and Gateway. Grade II



				listed (1085793). C17 and C19. Central C17 red brick porch with gable containing a tablet and cartouche over. Tiled roof. Round-headed archway with 12 panelled door to the inner archway. The tablet is inscribed: " <i>This Schoole Founded by peity of Sr John Sidley Baronet Anno Domini 1637. Augmented by Mrs Elizabeth Sidley his daughter Anno Dni 1639. Polished and maintained by Sr Charles Sidley Baronet his sone whom God long continue Anno Dni 1657. Amen.</i> " Behind and above the porch is another small gable. One window of 2 tiers of 4-lights with wooden mullions and transom on each side of the porch. Two similar windows in the west wall. C19 extensions to north and south in matching style. One storey red brick with tiled roof. Gable to north
TQ 67 SW 479	Monument	c. 320m at closest point	Post Medieval to Modern	Fawkham Junction and Gravesend Branch Line. Branch line opened in 1886 between Fawkham Junction and Gravesend (West Street). 5 miles long and double-tracked, a 7 chain extension led on to West Pier. The line was closed to passengers in 1953, but Gravesend West remained open to goods traffic until the line was cut back to Southfleet in 1968.
TQ 67 SW 1226	Listed Building	c. 160m ESE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Granary approx. 40m south of Court Lodge Farmhouse. Grade II listed (1085794). Probably C16. Small rectangular timber-framed granary with red brick infilling and hipped thatched roof, supported on 4 brick piers.
TQ 67 SW 1209	Listed Building	c. 450m S	Medieval to Post Medieval	The Limes, Hook Green Road. Grade II* listed (1085795). Open Hall House. C15 and C18 L-shaped house. C18 exterior to late mediaeval open hall. Two storeys red brick largely covered with ivy. Tiled roof, the south wing hipped. Five sashes with glazing bars to the first floor of the south wing only. Wide porch with pediment over containing a doorway with side lights, low elliptical fanlight and door of 6 moulded panels. The interior contains a good drawing room of circa 1770 with a fireplace with swags, fluted columns and

				cherubs and a moulded ceiling. The original roof to the mediaeval open hall is intact above this. It has 3 crown posts, smoke-blackened rafters and doorcase with spandrels.
TQ 67 SW 1222	Listed Building	c. 450m S	Post Medieval	Privies block to the east of The Limes. Grade II listed (1085796). C18. One storey weatherboarded building with pantiled roof containing a series of wooden closets, containing one or two seater privies for the use of hop-pickers and other farm labourers.
TQ 67 SW 1223	Listed Building	c. 500m SSW	Post Medieval	Barn at Hook Green Farm, approx. 50m to the south west of The Limes. Grade II listed (1085797). Probably early C18. Large aisled timber barn of 12 bays. Exterior weatherboarded on brick base with steeply pitched half hipped tiled roof. Three hipped waggon entrances.
TQ 67 SW 1199	Listed Building	c. 300m SE	Post Medieval	Old Ship Cottage, Red Street. Grade II listed (1085801). C17 or earlier timber-framed cottage refaced with weatherboarding. Tiled roof. Casement windows. Two bays on both floors with small gables over. Two storeyed projection in the centre with a gable over. Modern porch added beyond this.
TQ 67 SW 1205	Listed Building	c. 230m E	Post Medieval	Danetre, Post Office & Fiveways, Warren Road. Grade II listed (1085805). The Post Office and Danetre are a C17 timber-framed building. Fiveways is an C18 addition and there is an early C19 addition to the Post Office on the left hand side. Two storeys partly pebbledashed, partly brick and tile hung and partly stuccoed. Old tiled roof except to the early C19 part of the Post Office which has a slate roof, 6 windows mainly altered. Large C17 chimney stack. Exposed beams and old Sun fireplaque inside
TQ 67 SW 1192	Listed Building	c. 200m E	Medieval to Post Medieval	Church House, Church Street. Grade II listed (1085822). C16 or earlier timber-framed building of 2 storeys refaced in the C18 with red brick and grey headers, except the first floor of the westernmost window bay which is now weatherboarded. Tiled roof, hipped at the west end and having a gablet. C17 brick chimneystack. Modern

				bay on both floors at the east end, 3 bays in all. One casement window on the first floor at the west end with a shed beneath it. The other windows are sash windows with glazing bars intact. Doorcase up 3 steps with flat hood over and door of 4 fielded panels. Weatherboarded outhouse portion at the east end with a C19 shop front (not now used as such) in its east wall.
TQ 67 SW 1161	Listed Building	c. 250m SSE	Medieval	Friary Court. Grade II* listed (1085828). Former Rectory: probable 14th C. grange of St. Andrew's priory, Rochester. C14 house, probably built by Thomas de Alkham, rector of Southfleet from 1323, altered and enlarged in the C19. The west and south fronts are the principal mediaeval portion. Two storeys and attics. Four windows and 3 gabled dormers facing west. Originally faced with flints but partly refaced in cement. Hipped tiled roof, the right-hand portion with gable, originally a smoke louvre. One trefoil-headed lancet window in the first floor. One window of 2 wider trefoil-headed lights with dripstone over on the ground floor. The other windows date from the C18 or C19. The west front is also faced with flints but in front of its south half is a gabled projection added in the C16-C17. The north end is a C19 addition with a bell to the attic storey. Internally the arrangement is of open hall and cross wings and the south wing contained the solar. This wing has at the rear one hall window, with a mullion and transom and sexfoiled ogees in the square head and the remains of a crown post roof.
TQ 67 SW 1160	Listed Building	c. 500m S	Post Medieval	Weavers Cottages, Hook Green Road. Grade II listed (1085829). Late C17 to early C18. Two storeys red brick. Hipped tiled roof with modillion eaves cornice. Three casement windows. Doorcase with flat hood over. Large weatherboarded extension at the rear.
TQ 67 SW 1343	Listed Building	c. 180m E	Post Medieval	Church Cottages, Church Street. Grade II listed (1124185). Nos 2 and 3 incorporate a Wealden House with an unusually long service end at the south. No 1 is probably C17. Restored timber-framed

				cottages with plaster infilling on a base of red brick and flints. Hipped tiled roof. Two storeys and 7 windows in all. Modern casement windows. Doorcases with modern hoods over. The first floor of the 2 easternmost window bays of the east cottage and of the west window bay of the centre cottage oversails on brackets. The cottages occupy an important position to the right of the entrance to the church.
TQ 67 SW 1298	Listed Building	c. 150m E	Medieval	Church of St Nicholas. Grade I listed (1337465). C14 with some C15 windows, restored in 1867. Built of flint with west tower of 3 stages built of flint and ragstone in a chequerwork pattern with higher north-east octagonal stair turret and crenellated parapet. Chancel, nave and aisle with 3 gables of equal size. South porch. Decorated interior. Piscina and triple sedilia with ogee arches. South aisle has some fragments of sculpture. Perpendicular font. Stalls with misericords. Some C14 tiles near the sedilia. Pulpit made up of Jacobean panels. Wall paintings of Latimer and Ridley, possibly C18. Several brasses in chancel and south aisle, and large alabaster wall monument to John Sedley died 1605.
TQ 67 SW 1270	Listed Building	c. 120m E	Medieval	Court Lodge Farmhouse, Hook Green Road. Grade II listed (1336451). One building probably dating from C15. L-shaped timber-framed building, plastered. Two storeys 5 windows. Tiled roof. C17 external chimneystack with clustered stacks. The easternmost window bay projects and its first floor oversails with a hip over. The next windows bay projects slightly less and has a gable over it. The westernmost window bay had a very small projection and its first floor oversails with a hip over. The first floor windows between these projections are 2 dormers. Sash windows with glazing bars. Long L-wing behind. Exposed beam throughout and inglenook fireplaces.

TQ 67 SW 1271	Listed Buildings	c. 420m S	Post Medieval	Barn range with hop kilns approx. 40m south of Hook Green Farmhouse. Grade II listed (1336452). C18 with C19 hopkilns. Two storeys, the front elevation of red brick, the rear elevation part roughcast. Hipped tiled roof. Seven unloading doors. The right-hand portion has semi-circular windows on the ground floor and windows and loading doors above. Brick modillion cornice. Cross shaped iron ties. Four cowls and fantails
TQ 67 SW 1272	Listed Building	c. 500m S	Post Medieval	Garden Wall to south and east of The Limes, fronting road, from the outbuilding to the south of Hook Green Farmhouse to the Barn at Hook Green Farm. Grade II listed (1336453). C18 brick wall about 4 ft in height laid in an irregular bond.
TQ 67 SW 1273	Listed Buildings	c. 500m SSW	Post Medieval	Granary at Hook Green Farm. Approx. 100m south west of The Limes. Grade II listed (1336454). C18 tarred weatherboarded granary with half-hipped modern pantiled roof supported on 12 saddle stones
TQ 67 SW 1288	Listed Building	c. 500m S	Post Medieval	Hook Place, Hook Green Road. Grade II listed (1336466). C18. L-shaped building of 2 storeys red brick. Tiled roof having gable end with kneelers. Three sashes with glazing bars, not symmetrically placed. Doorcase with flat hood over. L-wing also of red brick.
TQ 67 SW 1268	Listed Building	c. 230m E	Medieval to Post Medieval	The Ship Inn. Grade II listed (1349053). C16 or earlier timber-framed building of 2 storeys refaced in the early C19 with red brick and grey headers, now painted. The first floor of the west wall has exposed curved braces and plaster infilling. Hipped tiled roof. Modillion eaves cornice. Four modern windows. Modern doorcase with flat wooden hood.
TQ 67 SW 500	Building	c. 250m E	Post Medieval	Victorian pillar box. Letter Box Study Group Box Type: 15/1. Dates from 1887 to 1892.
MKE 84094	Farmstead	c. 500m S	Post Medieval	Weaver's Cottage. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered with significant loss of form

				(more than 50%). Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them.
MKE 84095	Farmstead	c. 500m S	Post Medieval	Hook Place Farm. A regular multiyard farm. Farmhouse detached side on to yard. Altered with partial loss of form (less than 50%).
MKE 84096	Farmstead	c. 450m SSW	Post Medieval	Hook Green Farm. A regular U-plan courtyard farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered with partial loss of form (less than 50%). The Limes probably original farmhouse.
MKE 84099	Farmstead	c. 0m	Post Medieval	Court Lodge Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered with significant loss of original form (more than 50%). Large modern sheds built beside the historic farmstead, the farmstead could still be in use.
MKE 84101	Farmstead	c. 450m WSW	Post Medieval	Outfarm south west of Court Lodge. An outfarm with dispersed cluster plan in an isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE 84102	Farmstead	c. 450m E	Post Medieval	Outfarm north east of Southfleet A field barn with no associated yard in an isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE 84103	Farmstead	c. 450m E	Post Medieval	Outfarm north east of Southfleet. A field barn with no associated yard in an isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE 84149	Farmstead	c. 430m SE	Post Medieval	Farmstead in Redstreet. A regular U-plan courtyard farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered with significant loss of original form (more than 50%).
MKE 84150	Farmstead	c. 350m SE	Post Medieval	Farmstead in Redstreet. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Only the farmhouse remains.
MKE 88989	Farmstead	c. 350m S	Post Medieval	Hook Green Farm. A farmstead with a row plan. Farmhouse detached in central position. Has no apparent alteration. Related to The Limes and Barn range with hop kilns?

MKE 88990	Farmstead	c. 500m SSW	Post Medieval	Outfarm west of Hook Green Farm. A field barn with no associated yard in an isolated position. Farmstead completely demolished
TQ 67 SW 20	Findspot	c. 300m SW	Iron Age	Record added in 1964. [A] Bronze coin, Now in British Museum. [B] Bronze coin, Evans, Now in British Museum. [C] Bronze coin, Present whereabouts unknown. [D] Bronze coin of Tasciovarius, Present whereabouts unknown. [E] Bronze coin of Tasciovanus, Now in Greenwich Museum. [F] Bronze coin of Cunobelinus, probably an ancient forgery of one in gold, Now in Gravesend Museum. [G] Uncertain bronze coin, No further information concerning these coins are known. Located to a grid square.
TQ 67 SW 389	Findspot	c. 700m NW	Bronze Age	Possible Bronze Age Flint Flakes at Waterloo Connection. Exact location known.
TQ 67 SW 438	Findspot	615 710 c. 300m SE	Palaeolithic	Levallois core and flake?
MKE 57928	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy hammer. Locally produced. Found in 1992 by metal detector.
MKE 57929	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Unknown	PAS find. Copper alloy rod. Bronze rod, with a loop at either end. Found in 1992 by metal detector.
MKE 57930	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. 41-54 AD. Found in trench near Roman Harbour in 1992. Obverse description: Bust Reverse description: Mars advancing right; naked, holding cloak. SC in field. Location - TQ 60843 70908
MKE 57934	Findspot	61530 70860 c. 400m SE	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval copper alloy buckle. Cast single-looped oval buckle with ornate outer edge and narrowed and offset strap bar. Dated to 1250-1400 AD. Found in 2000 on Hook Place Farm. Located to a square.
MKE 57935	Findspot	61490 70920 c. 335m SE	Neolithic	PAS find. Flint flake. Worked flint, Neolithic medium size, narrow rhomboidal shaped waste flake, pale brown, bulb, platform, rings, back. Found in 2000 on Hook Place Farm. Located to a square.

MKE 57938	Findspot	61370 70660 c. 480m SE	Roman	PAS find. Lead alloy spindle whorl. Flat and conical shaped. Found in 2000 on Hook Place Farm. Located to a square.
MKE 57987	Findspot	61200 71200 c. 80m NNW	Post Medieval	PAS find. Coin from 1686 AD. Found in 2001. Located to a square
MKE 57994	Findspot	61200 71100 c. 80m NNW	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. 330-335 AD. Found in 200. Located to a square.
MKE 58000	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Tetradrachm of Alexandria. The size and style of the bust suggests that it may be Diocletian. Enhancing the attached images reveals a possible H regnal year (8 = AD 291-292), but this is not clear. Found in 1998.
MKE 58011	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. 333-350 AD. Site being worked by members of the Dartford Area Relic Recovery Club
MKE 58012	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Roman	PAS find. Silver coin. 249-251 AD. Site being worked by members of the Dartford Area Relic Recovery Club.
MKE 58013	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Roman	PAS find. Silver coin. 253-268 AD. Site being worked by members of the Dartford Area Relic Recovery Club
MKE 58015	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Iron Age	PAS find. Coin. 70 BC. Bronze and silver Roman coins have also been found on this site; also a bronze ring - info' from finder
MKE 58016	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy seal matrix. An ovular seal matrix, conical looped handle; central depiction of Saint Catherine holding spoked wheel, below ?severed head, inscription 'SAVNT CATERINA'. Bronze and silver Roman coins have also been found on this site; also a bronze ring - info' from finder
MKE 58017	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. 306-337 AD. Bronze and silver Roman coins have also been found on this site; also a bronze ring - info' from finder.
MKE 58018	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Roman	PAS find. Silver coin. Denarius of Titus, struck during his own reign rather than that of Vespasian. 80-81 AD. Bronze and silver Roman coins have also been found on this site; also a bronze ring - info' from finder



MKE 58019	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Iron Age	Pas find. Copper alloy coin. 70 BC.
MKE 58020	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Roman	PAS find. Copper Alloy bow brooch. 50-70 AD.
MKE 58023	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Medieval	PAS find. Silver coin. 1154-1189 AD.
MKE 58024	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Medieval	PAS find. Silver coin. 1327-1377 AD.
MKE 58025	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Medieval	PAS find. Silver coin. 1189-1199 AD.
MKE 58026	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Medieval	PAS find. Silver coin. 1154-1189 AD.
MKE 58046	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy cross pendant, figures of Christ on horizontal arms, single suspension loop at top.
MKE 58047	Findspot	60843 70908 c. 500m SW	Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy seal matrix. Circular, bearded male bust l. with corn ear before, crown of five points, large ear; conical handle
MKE 58048	Findspot	61550 70710 c. 525m SW	Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy harness pendant. Shield shaped pendant with mount, attachment pin, 3 escutcheons also shield shaped consisting of three horizontal crenulated red enamel lines surmounted by green vair. Field not far from village centre, just behind old pub and timber framed building in Redstreet Close to Hook Green.
MKE 58266	Findspot	61400 71100 c. 170m ESE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Cast copper alloy crotal bell, dating to the post medieval period. The bell has a square suspension loop, the bell bit still (rumbler) surviving inside. There are two circular holes at the top of the bell either side of the loop, and two holes with a lip running between at the bottom. Circa 1700 AD.
MKE 58267	Findspot	61400 71100 c. 170m ESE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Lead alloy seal. possible part of a two disc seal, one of the discs is missing. The remaining disc is decorated on one side with an X, there could be more decoration but the it is too heavily corroded to identify.

MKE 58268	Findspot	61400 71100 c. 170m ESE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy mount. The mount is S shaped in profile, with a hole running through the centre. Slightly rounded edges. One side is decorated with concentric circles with linears running around - although heavily corroded. Possible evidence of enamel on surface. Other side has three shafts possible for attachment to leather.
MKE 58268	Findspot	61400 71100 c. 170m ESE	Medieval	PAS find. Ceramic vessel. Evidence of green glaze still remaining. Date: from Circa 1600 AD (Certain).
MKE 58270	Findspot	61400 71100 c. 170m ESE	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Tile. Peg tile fragment, fragment of tile with a circular hole through one side.
MKE 58441	Findspot	61500 71900 c. 800m NNE	Unknown	PAS find. Lead unidentified object.
MKE 58442	Findspot	61500 71900 c. 800m NNE	Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy mount.
MKE 58467	Findspot	61400 71400 c. 310m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy pendant. A Roman cast copper alloy phallic pendant. The phallus is slightly curving in shape and 38.4mm long with a pointed end which has additional incised decoration. At the other end an integrally cast small roundish testicle protrudes from either side. The phallus is widest just above the testicles at 6.8mm and 5mm thick. This tapers to 4.7mm wide and 3.9mm thick at the pointed end. Across the testicles, the widest point, it measures 19.8mm. At the centre of the reverse a circular attachment loop projects. This is D-shaped in section and c.11mm in diameter (internal c.6.2mm). Roman phallic pendants are more common to military and urban sites which suggests they have an association with soldiers and are probably Roman as opposed to being indigenous.
MKE 58468	Findspot	61400 71400 c. 310m NE	Roman	PAS find. Brooch. A Roman cast copper alloy Aessica type brooch dating from the 1st Century AD. The brooch has an external spring of perhaps ten coils, although they are fused together so it is not

				possible to be exact. The spring has an external cord which is held by a hock or lug on the top of the head. The cylindrical wings have end plates which hold the axis bar around which the spring is wound and are 19.2mm wide. The bow is formed of two pieces; the front bow widens to a triangular shape with rounded knobs on either side of its widest point and is decorated with moulded linear designs. The bow section is riveted on to the separate, flat back plate with a circular rivet. The foot of the back plate widens to a splayed foot. The catch plate remains intact on the reverse. No pin survives. The brooch is 34.5mm long, 18.5mm wide, 10.1mm thick and weighs 12.8 grams. Dated to AD 40-60. It has not yet been possible to find another example of this form of brooch from the South East of England.
MKE 58469	Findspot	61400 71400 c. 310m NE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Silver coin Sixpence of Elizabeth I (1558-1603). Minted in London with an Escallop initial mark in 1586.
MKE 58561	Findspot	61400 71400 c. 310m NE	Roman	PAS find. Silver coin. denarius of Septimius Severus (AD 193-211); PART ARAB PART ADIAB COS II PP (captives seated either side of trophy) reverse. Minted at Rome, AD 195.
MKE 58565	Findspot	60850 71470 c. 500m NW	Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy seal matrix. A complete Medieval seal matrix of Steven de Herford (13th century).
MKE 58578	Findspot	61400 71200 c. 200m NE	Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy brooch. A Medieval cast copper alloy annular brooch, probably dating to the 12th century AD. The body of the brooch has been moulded in a twisted design, the joining seem can be seen running around the inside surface. There is evidence of gilding remaining inside the ridges of the twist. One side of the body is slightly thickened, suggesting that this is when the pin could have been attached. The pin is no longer present. The brooch is 14.5mm in external diameter. Circa 1199 AD.
MKE 58602	Findspot	61400 71400 c. 310m NE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Silver coin. Sixpence of James I, 1603. Second bust right with VI behind. Thistle initial mark

MKE 58603	Findspot	61400 71400 c. 310m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus of the House of Constantine. VIRTVS EXERCIT (Two captives seated under trophy, or standard inscribed VOT / XX) reverse type. Minted in Ticinum, AD 320-1.
MKE 58655	Findspot	61400 71400 c. 310m NE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Lead token. It is flat and circular in form with six irregularly radiating lines on the front and reverse faces. There are irregularly shaped pellets in between the line on the front face. The token probably dates to between the 16th and 17th centuries AD
MKE 58656	Findspot	61400 71400 c. 310m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy brooch. An incomplete Roman cast copper alloy Langton Down variant type brooch dating from the 1st century Ad. The brooch has a spring mechanism, held in place by a cylindrical casing. The spring and the beginnings of the pin survive. The head proper of the brooch comprises the short wings, which the spring sits behind and is 23.9mm across. The bow rises high from the head at a pronounced 90 degree angle. It is a thick and heavy bow which tapers towards the foot plate and terminates in an old break; it is decorated with a vertical ridge running down the centre. Although it is broken away, the remains of the catch plate on the reverse appear to suggest it would have been a deep catch plate with a perforation.
MKE 58658	Findspot	61000 71000 c. 270m SW	Iron Age	PAS find. Gold coin. Stater.
MKE 58724	Findspot	61439 71118 c. 540m SE	Iron Age	PAS find. Silver coin.
MKE 58784	Findspot	61000 71000 C. 270m SW	Iron Age	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Found in 1919.
MKE 66903	Findspot	61417 70623 c. 530m SE	Medieval	PAS find. Silver brooch. Annular brooch, formed of a plain hoop. The pin is attached by a loop, and tapers to a pinched end. The pin is decorated with a decorative, foliate collar at the junction with the ring of the brooch. Brooches of this type date to the 13th century AD.

MKE 66988	Findspot	61495 70617 c. 575m SE	Anglo-Saxon – Early Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy harness fitting. Mid-10th - 11th Century. Copper alloy, cast, broken probable horse harness strap fitting. Narrow elongated shape with curved rectangular loop at the terminal, moulded triangular middle section and broken narrow end section with transverse band moulded decoration with 'D' shaped cross section. There is a rusty spot in the centre which appears on the back from a rusty iron attachment pin or rivet. The whole artefact curves when viewed from the side. Some wear and surface corrosion.
MKE 67042	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. 260-296 AD.
MKE 67043	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus, 296-402 AD.
MKE 67044	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus of the House of Constantine. Date: from Circa 296- 402 AD.
MKE 67045	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus, 296-402 AD.
MKE 67046	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus of the House of Constantine II. Date: from Circa 296- 402 AD.
MKE 67047	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus of Gratian: from Circa 296- 402 AD.
MKE 67048	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus of the House of Constantine. Date: from Circa 307- 318 AD.
MKE 67049	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus of the House of Constantine. Date: from Circa 318- 324 AD.
MKE 67050	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus of the House of Constantine. Date: from Circa 348- 350 AD.
MKE 67051	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus of Magnus Maximus. Date: from Circa 387-388 AD.

MKE 67052	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus of the House of Constantine. Date: from Circa 318- 324 AD.
MKE 67053	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus of the House of Constantine. Date: from Circa 335- 341 AD.
MKE 67054	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus. Date: from Circa 364- 378 AD.
MKE 67055	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus. Date: from Circa 364- 378 AD.
MKE 67056	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus. Date: from Circa 330- 348 AD.
MKE 67057	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus. Date: from Circa 238-402 AD.
MKE 67058	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Radiate. Date: from Circa 260- 296 AD.
MKE 67059	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Radiate. Date: from Circa 238- 296 AD.
MKE 67060	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Radiate. Date: from Circa 260- 296 AD.
MKE 67061	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Radiate. Date: from Circa 260- 296 AD.
MKE 67062	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Radiate. Date: from Circa 238- 296 AD.
MKE 67063	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Radiate. Date: from Circa 238- 296 AD.
MKE 67064	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Radiate. Date: from Circa 238- 296 AD.
MKE 67065	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman / Anglo-Saxon / Early Medieval	PAS find. Byzantine copper alloy coin. Circa 402-800 AD.
MKE 67066	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Date: from Circa 200- 402 AD.

MKE 67067	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Date: from Circa 238- 296 AD.
MKE 67068	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Date: from Circa 43- 402 AD.
MKE 67069	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Date: from Circa 200- 402 AD.
MKE 67070	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Date: from Circa 43- 402 AD.
MKE 67071	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Date: from Circa 43- 402 AD.
MKE 67072	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Lead token. Encircled cross pattern.
MKE 67073	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Lead token. Obverse description: Relief linear cross with a pellet in each arm. Reverse description: Blank apart from raised section.
MKE 67074	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Lead token. Obverse description: Relief linear cross with a pellet in each arm. Reverse description: Blank apart from raised section.
MKE 67075	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Lead token. Floral design with backward 'S' on reverse.
MKE 67076	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy token. 1660 AD. Obverse description: Two letters: R and P are visible.
MKE 67077	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy token. Obverse description: Three raised sections in a pattern. Obverse inscription: STEVEN WEE[-]S O 24[?] Reverse description: The letters V, S and M are visible. Reverse inscription: Illegible.
MKE 67078	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy token. Obverse description: Horseman encircled by a double line, with a crown on top. There is a hole punched on the centre left of the token. Obverse inscription: THE PRINCE OF WALES MODEL HALF SOVRN

MKE 67079	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy spur. Five spiked star-shaped spur rowel.
MKE 67080	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy buckle. Cast copper alloy single loop buckle with narrowed and offset strap-bar and expanded front edge. Copper alloy pin is present.
MKE 67081	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman to Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy mount. Sub-triangular mount with two projections on the rear side.
MKE 67082	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy mount. Heart-shaped mount with floral or fleur-de-lis decoration at the pointed end. There are projections on the reverse side.
MKE 67083	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Roman to Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy mount. Pointed oval-shaped mount with some decoration at one end. There are two projections on the reverse side.
MKE 67084	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy belt. Fragment of a decorative sword belt hanger.
MKE 67085	Findspot	61800 71300	Unknown	PAS find. Copper alloy unidentified object. Sub-triangular.
MKE 67086	Findspot	61800 71300 c. 550m NE	Unknown	PAS find. Copper alloy lock? Copper alloy object, possibly a lock, with a hollow main casing with holes at one end and a large hole at the other. Attached to this casing is a projecting prong about 27.14mm in length.
TQ 67 SW 562	Findspot	6100 7100 c. 270m SW	Anglo-Saxon	Gold shilling ('thrymsa'). Minted 665-680 AD.
MKE 79310	Findspot	61400 71400 c. 310m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Radiate of Gallienus (joint reign), dating to 256 AD. FORTVNA REDVX reverse, minted in Antioch
MKE 79311	Findspot	61300 71300 c. 175m NNE	Roman	PAS find. Ceramic vessel. Greyware. Not enough of the vessel survives to identify the form.
MKE 79312	Findspot	60900 71100 c. 320m W	Medieval	PAS find. Lead alloy vessel. A rim fragment from a medieval to post medieval lead alloy vessel. The rim is angled, suggesting that the vessel was a wide bowl or dish with a raised but flat rim



MKE 79318	Findspot	61300 71300 c. 200m NNE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy strap fitting. An incomplete post medieval sword belt fitting, with the hook attachment missing. The object is roughly triangular in plan, with decoration forming a leaf-like and foliate pattern. It has a trefoil shaped terminal at one end and would have had a hook at the other but this is now missing. There is a small, circular fixing hole in the trefoil terminal and one above the hook which has been the weak-point for fracture; the plate is now broken across this rivet hole. The front of the plate is slightly convex and the back is flat; the fitting is now curved in profile due to wear. The fitting has a dark green patina.
MKE 79319	Findspot	61300 71500 c. 360m NNE	Neolithic	PAS find. Stone axe. An incomplete Neolithic ground/polished stone axe. The axe is a flattened hexagon in section, with each ridge polished down towards a pointed oval shape and fully polished on both sides. The axe has suffered from various damage and losses; at the butt there is a recent chip but also an older removal or chip, which has been polished over in antiquity. At other end, the cutting edge has been completely removed in one large fracture and on one face there are two connected surface fractures with unpolished ripple marks within. On the other face the axe has been angled inwards towards the cutting edge but two further fractures and a very worn surface make it difficult to understand the original shape of the blade end. It measures 113.0mm (length) x 57.0mm (width) x 33.4mm (thickness). J on Cotton, independent specialist in prehistoric artefacts, has examined this object. He identified 3 phases of breaks and re-works. Originally the axe would have been around twice its current length; in antiquity it has broken, been re-grounded, then broken again (in antiquity). Preliminary work has been started for a second repair, in the form of removals from the tip on one face. However, this work was then abandoned, as the final rework is unfinished. Only a small removal from the broken

				edge is recent damage, and it reveals the original darker green colour of the axe. He suggested that the fine grain stone that the axe is made from may be Langdale stone.
MKE 79331	Findspot	60900 71800 c. 750m NNW	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Nummus. 300-410 AD.
MKE 79332	Findspot	60900 71800 c. 750m NNW	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Sestertius. 43-260 AD.
MKE 79333	Findspot	60900 71800 c. 750m NNW	Unknown	PAS find. An unidentified fragment of cast copper alloy; possible fragment of a bracelet? The fragment is curvilinear in plan and elliptical in cross section. One end terminates in an old break while the other tapers to an uneven point. The surface is decorated with a molded linear spiral design. The dark green patinera suggest a Roman to Medieval date. The fragment is 58.5mm long, 10.1mm wide. 5.5mm thick and weighs 19.1 grams.
MKE 79334	Findspot	60900 71800 c. 750m NNW	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. Sestertius. 43-260 AD.
MKE 79337	Findspot	60900 71300 c. 370m NW	Medieval	PAS find. Silver coin. A very worn and clipped Medieval long cross penny of uncertain ruler. Minted in London. c. 1279-1489 AD.
MKE 79338	Findspot	60900 71300 c. 370m NW	Medieval	PAS find. Silver coin. A very worn and clipped Medieval long cross penny of uncertain ruler and mint. c. 1279-1489 AD.
MKE 94989	Findspot	61500 71500 c. 450m NE	Medieval	PAS find. Silver coin. Silver penny of Henry III. Class 3c (1248-50).
MKE 95000	Findspot	61410 71470 c. 400m NE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Pendant. A Modern gold Guinea of George III which has been modified into a pendant. A circular attachment loop has soldered on to the 12 o'clock position of the coin; the gold of the loop is of a different (more red) colour gold that the coin. The coin is dated 1797.
MKE 95007	Findspot	61400 71400 c. 310m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy brooch. A Roman cast copper alloy Knickfibel type brooch dating from the 1st century AD. The bow brooch has a Colchester spring gear with six coils and external cord and cord

				hook protruding from the front of the head. The head is 16.5mm wide and 26.9mm of the pin survives. The bow protrudes from the head perpendicularly before bending though 90 degrees. A rounded collar decorates the mid-section on the bow. The foot is pointed in shape and had the catch plate still present on the reverse. Hattat illustrates the type (1987 p30 ref 754) and suggests that this is a continental type of brooch that may have been brought into Britain by incoming troops. c.1-50 AD.
MKE 95008	Findspot	61400 71400 c. 310m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy brooch. A Roman cast copper alloy brooch dating to the 2nd to early 3rd century AD. The brooch is comprised of a flat oval plate that would have been enamelled. In the centre of this plate there is a recess into which an intaglio which is now missing would have been pasted in. No traces of enamelling survive. The projecting lug from the hinge spring is present on the reverse, as is the catchplate, but no pin survives.
MKE 95011	Findspot	60939 70962 c. 325m SW	Post Medieval	PAS find. A Post Medieval copper alloy incomplete sword belt fitting dating to the 16th century. The lower part of the sword belt fitting including the hooked terminal is broken and missing. The remaining section of this sword belt fitting includes the trifid projections at the lower edge and the triangular body which tapers to the bifid projections at the junction with the hook. The bifid terminals are missing as well as the hook. The front surface is covered with moulded foliate decoration. There is one rivet hole located in the central projection in the upper trifid terminal and the rivet hole is filled with iron corrosion indicating the presence of the original iron rivet. This fitting, along with two other hooked fittings, would have hooked through a mount with three integral suspension loops, thereby attaching the sword belt to the sword scabbard. This piece was riveted on to a leather strap or sling that suspended the scabbard.

MKE 100563	Findspot	61400 71400 c. 310m NE	Roman	PAS find. Silver coin. A Roman silver clipped siliqua of the House of Valentinian or Theodosius with Roma seated left holding spear and victory on globe on reverse. They are first struck c. 364 AD and were thought to stay in use possibly as late as the early 5th century getting progressively more clipped.
MKE 100564	Findspot	61400 71400 c. 310m NE	Roman	PAS find. Copper alloy coin. A Roman copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine dating to c.310 to 312 AD. 'CONCORD MILIT' reverse, minted in London (Reece period 15). RIC VI, p. 136, no. 195. 310-312 AD.
MKE 100565	Findspot	61400 71400 c. 310m NW	Medieval	PAS find. Copper alloy strap end. A Medieval cast copper alloy composite strap end with a forked spacer. The strap end has a concave attachment end with circular notch in the centre and two rivets either side. There is a lozenge shaped knob on the bottom. The strap end is 43.3mm long, 18.1mm wide, 4.7mm thick and weighs 13.2 grams. Composite strap ends with a forked spacer date to c.1270-1400 AD.

Figure 21: KHER Monument Record

### Kent County Council - Court Lodge Farm, - Historic Landscape Character

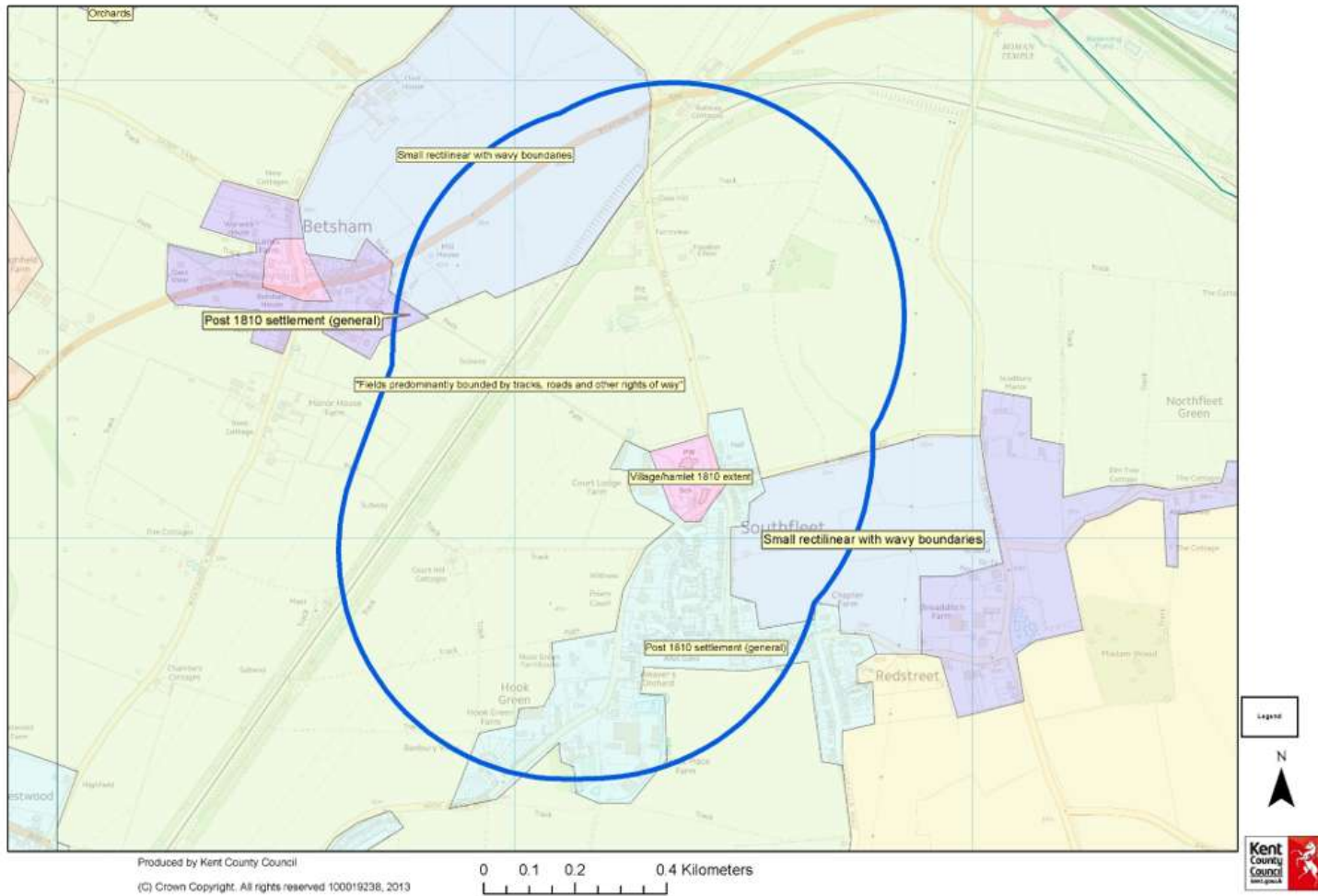


Figure 23: KHER Historic Landscape Character

### Kent County Council - Court Lodge Farm, - Conservation Areas

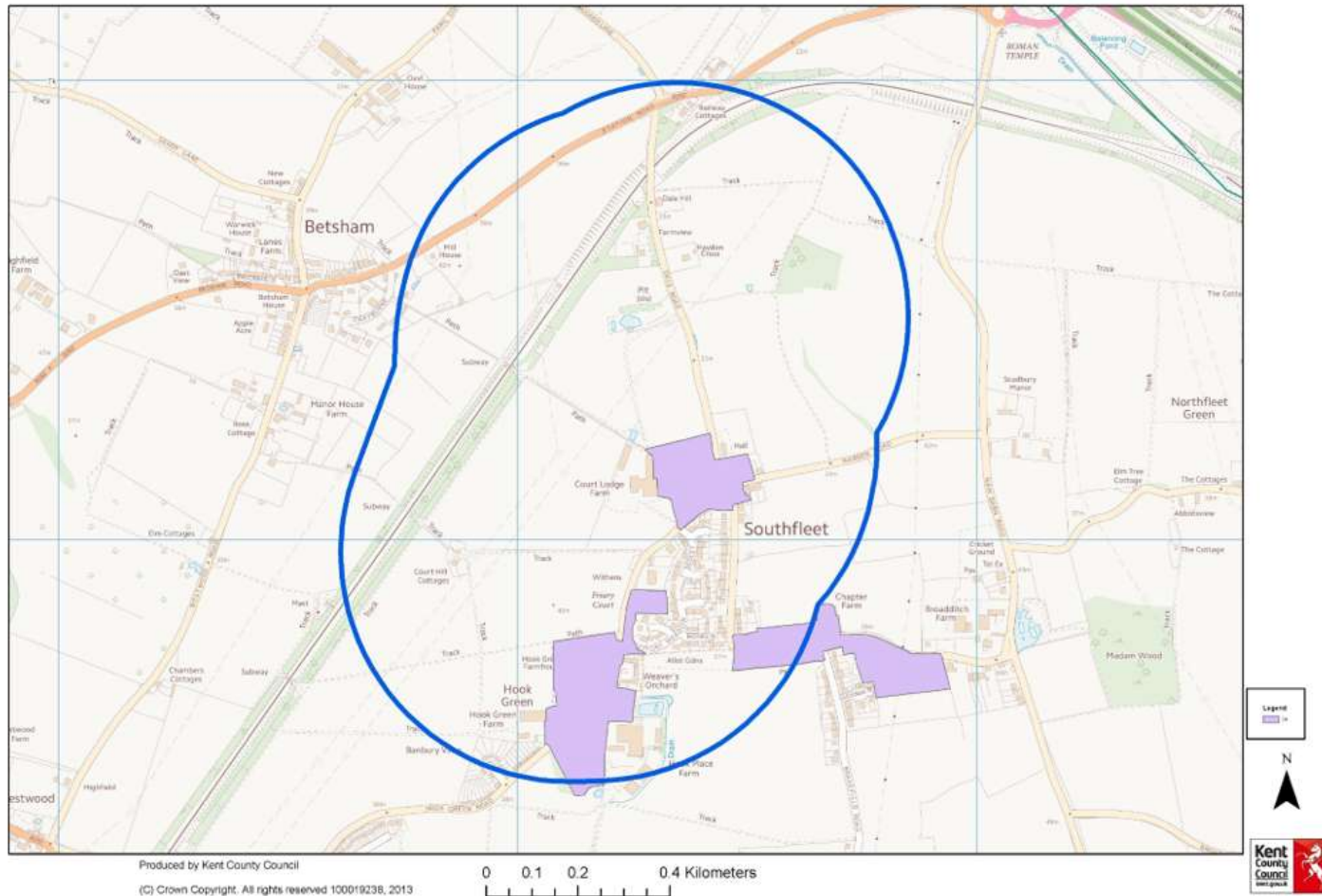


Figure 24: KHER Conservation Areas

### Kent County Council - Court Lodge Farm, - Designations

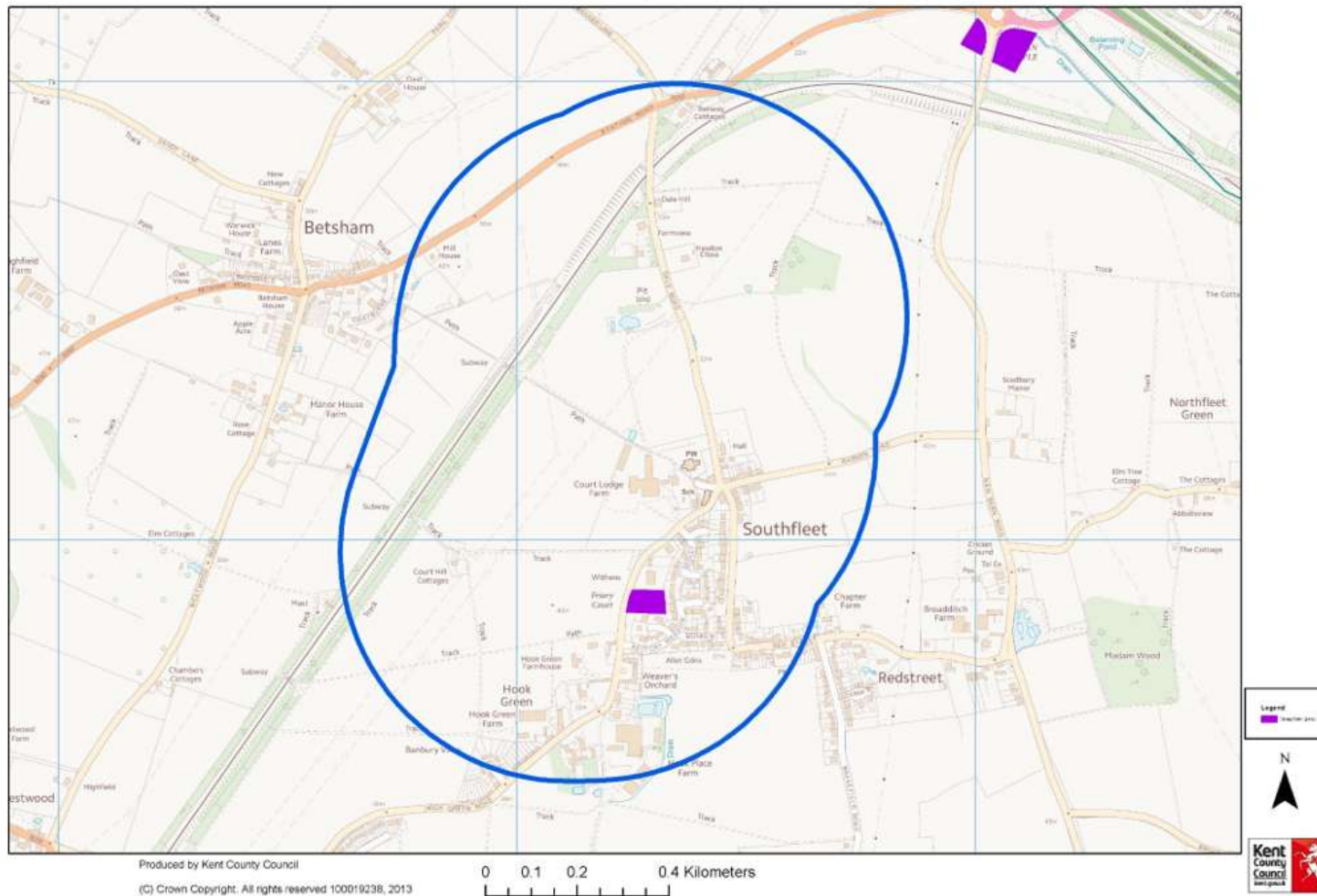


Figure 25: KHER Designations



*Plate 1: 1940s. All at an altitude of 1.09km (Google Earth).*





Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2005 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2007 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: 2013 (Google Earth)



Plate 8: 2015 (Google Earth)





*Plate 9: 2017 (Google Earth)*



*Plate 10: View along footpath at the northern boundary from current entranceway looking towards new entranceway area (facing NW).*



*Plate 11: View of the footpath along the current western boundary. Rear of the building to be demolished can be seen (facing SSE)*



*Plate 12: View of the route of the new trackway from the existing trackway taken from the position of the new entrance (facing NE).*



*Figure 13: View from the existing trackway looking across towards where the new entranceway will be (facing SW).*



*Plate 14: View across the western part of the PDA towards the footpath hedgerow from what will be the new north western corner (facing S)*



*Plate 15: View across the new northern boundary area of the PDA showing rear of the building to be demolished (facing E).*



*Plate 16: View of the existing entrance and relationship with the church (facing SE)*



*Plate 17: View of the western part of the PDA and current western boundary from the southern boundary (facing NE)*





*Plate 18: View from the proposed new south western corner of the PDA towards the current western boundary (facing NNE).*



*Plate 19: View across interior of the PDA looking towards north western corner (facing N)*