



CLEVE HILL SOLAR PARK

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HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

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**Cleve Hill Solar Energy Park
Graveney
Kent**

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of for the proposed Cleve Hill Solar Energy Park (the Development), Graveney, Kent centred on National Grid Reference 603892, 163948. This study is intended to support a DCO application for a proposed Solar Array within the Development site.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the Development site and a 1 km Study Area (the Study Area) surrounding the site. A wider area of 5 km (the Wider Study Area) was considered for consideration of potential indirect (primarily visual) effects on settings of heritage assets within the surrounding area.

This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Development site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to WWII military defences, 19th century, post-medieval and features of currently unknown date.

The last battle on British soil took place at Graveney Marsh in September 1940 between the crew of a crashed German aircraft and a patrol from the London Irish Rifles billeted at the Sportsman Pub close to the eastern boundary of the Development site. An aircraft of the type recorded from this battle is recorded as lying within the Development site and it is likely that the battle took place within the Development site. Any surviving remains of the aircraft are protected military remains however it is recorded that the aircraft was removed from the Site for study by the British army. Other military assets are also recorded within the Development site including two pillboxes (one demolished), possible anti-glider ditches, castellated trenches, and a 'starfish' bombing decoy used to trick the enemy that Graveney Marsh was in fact Sheerness. Despite the decommissioning of the decoy in 1945 it is possible that associated remains may exist within the Development site.

Prior to the Site's military use, the Development site was used for pasture with natural, semi-natural and manmade drainage channels forming the boundaries of the land parcels. Sheepfolds, sheepwashes, farm buildings and wildfowl decoys are all recorded within the Development site dating to the 19th century and post-medieval periods. In addition historic mapping illustrates that changes to field boundaries also took place during this time, and as such, below ground remains of these features may survive within the Development site.

It is likely that Graveney Marsh was reclaimed during the medieval or early post-medieval period and historic mapping shows a former sea wall or flood defence embankment to lie within the Development site. Evidence for human exploitation of the marshland environment may survive within the Development site.

Previous investigations within the Development site have comprised two watching briefs and a strip map and sample exercise carried out by Wessex Archaeology between 2007 and 2008 as well as an evaluation, watching brief, historic building recording and archaeological investigation carried out between 2008 and 2011 by PCA. All of the work was carried out as part of the London Array



Grid connection in the eastern part of the Site. A medieval midden was recorded in the Development site during a watching brief on geotechnical investigations. The midden comprised oyster shell and three sherds of medieval pottery, suggesting a medieval date for the reclamation of the marshland. The Archaeological evaluation revealed features of Iron Age date comprising ditches, pits and postholes suggestive of settlement. Other undated features were also recorded as well as a gravel surface (possibly a causeway), and some sherds of medieval pottery found within a colluvial layer. The subsequent watching brief was undertaken on the topsoil strip so did not reach the level of the archaeology however finds from Roman-1800AD were recovered as well as a number of WWII German shell and one British Mortar. The subsequent investigations in 2011 revealed the ancient shoreline previously identified, a timber structure (possibly a fishtrap) and possibly part of the dummy harbour associated with the WWII bombing decoy.

Outside of the Development site few archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the Study Area which may account for the small amount of information dating from the prehistoric to medieval periods. Prehistoric finds have been recorded from the surface of the Development site during a fieldwalking exercise, which included worked and burnt flints and Iron Age to Romano-British pottery fragments, and a Neolithic transept axe. This apparent lack of evidence may reflect limited activity in the area as the marshland is likely to have been prone to frequent inundation and therefore much of the Development site may have been unsuitable for habitation. Settlement activity may have been focussed upon the higher ground at the edge of the Development site at Cleve Hill and Graveney Hill as demonstrated through the Iron Age remains described above. Due to the Development site's coastal position and frequent inundation in the past, it is possible that waterlogged deposits containing peat and other palaeoenvironmental evidence may exist at depth within the Development site.

Graveney is recorded in the Domesday Book and it is possible that some small settlement may have existed at the end of the Anglo-Saxon period. Salt production at Graveney is recorded at this time and Ordnance Survey mapping records 'medieval salt workings' to the east of the Development site. Mounds of unknown date and function are recorded from aerial photos of the Development site, which may relate to salt production from the medieval period onwards. Whilst no pre-medieval evidence for salt production has been positively identified from within the Study Area, it is possible that these activities may have taken place within or close to the Development site.

Other features of unknown date have been recorded from aerial photographs these include a possible decoy, mounds, linear features and pit-like features. As these features have not been intrusively investigated their function, condition and date are unconfirmed.

For the purposes of this assessment an initial consideration of the settings of heritage assets has been undertaken. Potential sensitive receptors to the Development have been identified comprising All Saints Church (Grade I), Graveney Court (Grade II) and Sparrows Court (Grade II) located within the Study Area as well as surrounding Conservation Areas and their assets. In addition designated heritage assets from the Wider Study Area which could also be a sensitive receptors have also been identified. The setting of an undesignated pillbox located at the southern edge of the Site may also be a sensitive receptor to the Development.

The Historic Landscape Character of the Development site is of limited significance.

Due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation across much of the Development site, the presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.





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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Mike Bird in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Kent County Council for supplying the Historic Environment Record data. Thanks are also extended to Mark Harrison, director of the Forgotten Front Line Project for his knowledge and assistance with the project.

The report was researched and compiled by Marie Kelleher, with illustrations prepared by Andrew Souter and Marie Kelleher. Marie Kelleher managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



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Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd (Arcus), to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of land for the Cleve Hill Solar Energy Park, Graveney, Kent (hereafter 'the Development site', **Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 603892, 163948.

1.1.2 This study will support a DCO application for the installation of a photovoltaic (PV) solar array within the Development site, to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land of approximately 360 hectares (ha) located on the north Kent coast 500 m to the north of Graveney, 3 km to the north east of Faversham and 5.2 km to the west of Whitstable.

1.2.2 The majority of the Development site is currently under arable cultivation and consists of 20 fields of varying size and shape. The majority of the fields are enclosed by drainage ditches and vehicular access through the centre of the Development site can be obtained by a raised trackway. Some of the boundaries at the southern part of the Development site are delineated by mature trees. A set of overhead cables traverse the Development site running westwards from the substation at the eastern edge of the Development site.

1.2.3 The Development site is bordered by the sea wall and the Swale Channel to the north, the sea wall and Faversham Creek to the west, an electricity substation, open land and Seasalter Road to the east and agricultural land and the village of Graveney to the south.

1.2.4 The Development site varies in height from 1.8 m aOD in the low lying eastern part of the Site close to Faversham Creek and the Swale, to higher ground close to Cleve Hill and Graveney Hill at approximately 5.4 m aOD.

1.2.5 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Development site is mapped as London Clay Formation, clay and silt formed 34-56 million years ago in the Palaeogene period, overlain by alluvium formed 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

1.3 Development proposals

1.3.1 The Development will comprise the installation of a series of ground mounted solar PV panels. Associated works are likely to include access tracks, other ancillary equipment such as inverters, transformers, a substation, underground cabling, security measures, and landscaping.



1.4 Scope of document

1.4.1 This assessment was undertaken to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment resource within the Development site and its environs.

1.4.2 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.'

1.4.3 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).'

1.5 Aims

1.5.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Development site and a defined study area based on a review of existing information.

2 LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Development is for a large scale solar array with a generation capacity of greater than 50 MWp and as such an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) will be made under the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Planning (NSIP) process. Consultation with statutory consultees including Historic England and Kent County Council will be undertaken as part of this process.

2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the DCO application process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

2.2.1 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset 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.*

2.2.2 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.



2.3 National Planning Policy Framework

2.3.1 National Planning Policy Framework 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.

2.3.2 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.3.3 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.3.4 On 6 March 2014 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource. The resource provides additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF. It includes a section entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (ID: 18a), which expands upon NPPF Section 12.

2.3.5 PPG also includes guidance on renewable and low carbon energy refers specifically to the consideration of heritage assets and their setting as a planning consideration for large ground-mounted solar photovoltaic farms.

2.4 National Policy Statement for Energy

2.4.1 In 2011 the Department for Energy and Climate Change produced an 'Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)'. The overarching policy was set out to aid in the decision making for applications relating nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure. Section 5.8 relates specifically to impacts to the Historic Environment.

2.4.2 Following this Policies EN-2-EN-6 were set out to supplement the overarching policy. EN-3 is the 'National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure' which is relevant to this Development.

2.5 The Protection of Military Remains Act 1986

2.5.1 All military aircraft crash sites in the United Kingdom, its territorial waters, or British aircraft in international waters, are controlled sites under the *Protection of Military Remains Act 1986*. It is an offence under this act to tamper with, damage, move or unearth any items at such sites, unless the Ministry of Defence (MOD) has issued a licence authorising such activity.



3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014).

3.2 Study Area

3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 1 km radius of the Development site. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential archaeological resource within the Development site. A Wider Study Area of up to 5 km was used to establish the presence of heritage assets which could receive an (indirect) effect upon their settings.

3.3 Sources

3.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:

- *The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;*
- *The Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;*
- *National heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, OASIS, PastScape and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;*
- *Aerial Photographs and LiDAR survey data;*
- *Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Kent History and Library Centre; and*
- *Relevant primary and secondary sources held at the Kent History and Library Centre and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Development site were studied.*

3.3.2 Sources consulted during the preparation of this assessment are listed in **Section 7**.

3.4 Site visit

3.4.1 The Development site was visited over three days between 8th and 10th May 2017. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive. Selected photographs have been produced within **Plates 1-74**. Due to the size of the Development site and for ease of reference, each land parcel has been numbered as shown on **Figure 12**.

3.4.2 The aim of the site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Development site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The site visit also sought to ascertain if the Development site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest and identify any of the heritage assets recorded within the Development site on the KHER. A handheld GPS was used during the site visit to locate the position of the heritage assets



recorded upon the KHER to establish their presence or absence above ground. The GPS was used to record photo locations and for the purposes of recording any additional heritage assets identified through the site visit. A record of the observations made during the site visit is reproduced in **Appendix 4**. This lists each of the heritage assets within the Development site, crop height, observations and associated plate number.

3.5 Assessment criteria - Significance

3.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'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 derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'

3.5.2 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by English Heritage (now Historic England) in *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2008). Within this document, significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

- **Evidential value** *Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;*
- **Historical value** *Deriving 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;*
- **Aesthetic value** *Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and*
- **Communal value** *Deriving 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.*

3.5.3 This assessment was also informed by the advice published by Historic England in the document entitled *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2* (2015a).

3.5.4 The relative significance of heritage assets was determined in general accordance with the schema laid out below in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Generic schema for classifying the significance of heritage assets

Significance	Categories
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
High	Scheduled Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade II Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields Non-designated assets of national importance Assets that contribute to national research agendas



Significance	Categories
Moderate	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups
Negligible	Sites, features, structures or landscapes with little or no archaeological, architectural or historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

3.6 Assumptions and limitations

- 3.6.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 3.6.2 The records held by the KHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

3.7 Copyright

- 3.7.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the recorded historic environment within the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report (**Section 8**). The aim is to identify the known and potential components of the historic environment (heritage assets) that could be affected by the proposed development.
- 4.1.2 All heritage assets identified within the Study Area are listed in **Appendix 3**. The NHLE and HER entries are assigned a unique number within the text and given a **WA/LB** (Wessex Archaeology / Listed Building) prefix for ease of reference.



4.2 Designated heritage assets

Development site

- 4.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Development site.

Study Area

- 4.2.2 Designated heritage assets within the Study Area comprise:

One Grade I Listed Building;

- **LB01**, Church of All Saints, located approximately 500 m to the south of the Development site.

10 Grade II Listed Buildings;

- **LB02**, Graveney Court, located 470 m to the south of the Development site;
- **LB03**, Headstone to Thomas Barman in the Churchyard South East of the Church of All Saints, located 530 m to the south of the Development site;
- **LB04**, Murton's Farmhouse, located 720 m to the south of the Development site;
- **LB05**, Barn 30m south of Murton's Farmhouse, 750 m to the south of the Development site;
- **LB06**, Bridge House, located 900 m to the south of the Development site;
- **LB07**, Post Office, located 920 m to the south of the Development site;
- **LB08**, Sparrow Court, located 250 m to the south of the Development site;
- **LB09**, Sandbanks Farmhouse, located 750 m to the south of the Development site;
- **LB10**, The Shipwrights Arms Public House, located 215 m to the south west of the Development site; and
- **LB11**, Barn about 30 m North of Ham Farmhouse, 1 km to the south of the Development site.

Three Conservation Areas

- Graveney Church Conservation Area, located 475 m to the south of the Development site;
- Graveney Bridge Conservation Area, located 950 m to the south of the Development site; and
- Faversham Town Centre Conservation Area located 1 km to the south of the Development site.

- 4.2.3 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the Study Area.

- 4.2.4 Designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are depicted in **Figure 3**.



Wider Study Area

4.2.5 The following designated heritage assets (including those listed above) were identified within the Wider Study Area:

- 10 Grade I Listed Buildings;
- 34 Grade II* Listed Buildings;
- 534 Grade II Listed Buildings;
- 13 Scheduled Monuments
- 15 Conservation Areas; and
- One Grade II Registered Park and Garden.

4.2.6 No World Heritage Sites or Registered Battlefields were identified within the Wider Study Area.

4.2.7 These assets are listed within **Appendix 5**, and shown on **Figure 4**.

4.3 Previous studies

Development site

4.3.1 Three initial phases of intrusive investigation were carried out as part of the London Array Grid Connection (**WA143**) undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2007 and 2008. The first phase was an archaeological watching brief upon five geotechnical test pits (**Figure 2**; 67610V). No archaeological features were recorded, although a probable alluvial sequence associated with the former Saltmarsh was observed. Burnt flint was also identified within the ploughsoil (Wessex Archaeology 2007). The next phase of work was a strip, map and sample excavation over the temporary access road and foundation pits (**Figure 2**; 67611V). Modern features were identified comprising a drainage ditch and sea defence bank. Alluvial deposits were recorded beneath the topsoil (Wessex Archaeology 2008a). The third phase of work comprised further watching brief on 16 geotechnical test pits (**Figure 2**; 67612V). The lower lying test pits demonstrated an alluvial sequence associated with the former salt marsh, with one producing evidence of an ancient shoreline. The ancient shoreline recorded within this phase corresponds with the location of the 'old foreshore' identified in the PCA investigation in 2011. A small number of possible archaeological features were identified including a possible shell midden dating to the medieval period. Burnt and worked flint were collected from the topsoil (Wessex Archaeology 2008b).

4.3.2 A geophysical survey for the London Array was also carried out in 2008 (**WA144**) over an area to the south of the works discussed above, but it did not identify any features of probable archaeological origin (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2008).

4.3.3 Further work was undertaken for the London Array by PCA in 2008 comprising an Archaeological Evaluation. This comprised 53 trenches which revealed ditches, pits and postholes containing Iron Age pottery in the north eastern part of the Site. The presence of domestic material suggested some form of settlement. A few features of unknown date as well as a gravel surface (possibly a causeway) were also identified, as well as Iron Age and medieval pottery sherds recovered from an alluvial layer (PCA 2008).

4.3.4 Following this an archaeological watching brief was undertaken in the same area. This comprised the stripping of topsoil in the north eastern part of the Site where features were found during the evaluation. No features were found in this area during the watching brief as the features were preserved beneath the subsoil however Roman pottery, brick,



medieval pottery, a 17th century brick fragment and an 18th century crota bell were recovered during the stripping across the whole site. Also recovered during the watching brief were 19 WWII German shells and the tailfin of a British WWII 9 inch mortar. The excavation of a pile trench was also excavated but as this only just cut into the top of the subsoil no archaeological features were identified (PCA 2010).

4.3.5 Additional archaeological investigations were undertaken in 2011 which involved the archaeological excavation of four trenches for the export cables and monitoring of the exploration works for unexploded ordnance. A deposit of sand thought to represent the alignment of the ancient swale foreshore was identified E-W across all four trenches which corresponded with the ancient shoreline identified within the Wessex Archaeology test pit (MBH10; Wessex Archaeology 2008). Two pieces of oak which appear to have been placed within a channel between earthen banks were interpreted to be part of a possible fish trap. The UXO survey identified two cut features that were perhaps part of the dummy harbour created for the bombing decoy. Several 20mm shells were also found during this phase of work (PCA 2011).

4.3.6 A non-intrusive survey was undertaken in 2009 comprising a Historic Building Recording of WWII structures within the eastern part of the Development site close to Cleve Farm. This comprised the recording of a pillbox and the 'Starfish' Decoy operation post prior to their demolition (**WA64 & WA69**; PCA 2009).

4.3.7 Other finds and features recorded on the KHER within the Development site have been discovered as chance finds and also through the study of cartographic sources and aerial photographs.

4.3.8 A Geoarchaeological Borehole Survey was undertaken in February 2018 comprising 59 Boreholes across the Site. At the time of writing interim results were available. The boreholes did not identify any deposits that have high archaeological or palaeoenvironmental potential, however the organic mud deposits which may represent the preservation of the saltmarsh, could be deemed to have moderate potential. Channel fill sands identified could possibly represent abandoned tidal creeks and gravel deposits identified may indicate the presence of a buried Pleistocene terrace within transect 4 (ARCA 2018). No peat beds were found during the works.

Study Area

4.3.9 In addition to the investigations mentioned above, the KHER contains entries pertaining to a small number of investigations which have been carried out within the Study Area. These comprise:

- **WA07**, A rescue excavation undertaken in 1970 of the Graveney Boat which was discovered during the excavation of a large drainage channel, 870 m to the east of the Development site;
- **WA145**, Intertidal walkover survey for the London Array Offshore Windfarm;
- **WA146**, Watching Brief on Abbey Road, no archaeological finds or features were discovered; and
- **North Kent Coast Rapid Assessment Survey**, the survey covers the entirety of the Study Area and much of the north Kent coast. Due to the large size of the area covered a polygon for the area has not been reproduced on **Figure 1** however anything identified within the Study Area during the Survey was recorded separately as a KHER point which are shown on **Figure 1**.



4.3.10 Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.5**.

4.3.11 Previous archaeological investigations carried out within the Study Area are illustrated in **Figure 1**.

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

4.4.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Development site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets within the Study Area, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.

4.4.2 Records obtained from the NHLE, KHER and other sources are listed in **Appendix 3** and illustrated in **Figures 1-3**.

Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD 43)

4.4.3 The Stour Basin Palaeolithic project has been undertaken across north Kent with the aim of identifying areas of Palaeolithic potential. Almost all of the Development site lies within the 'Swale estuarine/alluvial marshes' which has been assigned a low/moderate potential for Palaeolithic remains. Most deposits under the alluvium are expected to be Devensian or Holocene and as such it is most likely that any Palaeolithic remains discovered within this area would be Late Upper Palaeolithic under the base of the Holocene alluvium. The very edges of the southern and eastern part of the Development site lie within the 'Sittingbourne/Faversham brickearths, North Downs dip slope' character area. Palaeolithic potential for this area is considered to be moderate. Palaeolithic finds have been recorded within this character area however most have been of uncertain context. To date no Palaeolithic finds have been recorded as findspots within the Study Area.

4.4.4 A flint scatter is recorded 800 m to the south of the Development site at Lower Thorn Creek. The finds were recovered during cleaning of the sides of the creek and although they could not be securely dated, they may date to the prehistoric period (**WA01**). A Neolithic tranchet axe is recorded on the KHER to have been found just within the southern boundary of the Development site during fieldwalking (**WA02**). A Neolithic site is recorded on the KHER discovered in 1996 however no further details are recorded. The KHER records this as being 74 m to the west of the Development site boundary close to Nagden House, but as little information is available this point may be indicative rather than absolute (**WA03**).

4.4.5 Fieldwalking at Thorne Key, 800 m to the south west of the Development site, discovered pottery dating from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period. The area is known to have been a port from the medieval period onwards (**WA04**). Fieldwalking in 1996 recorded seven sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery from 'Nagden bump' an earthwork which has since been removed. This is recorded within the western part of the Development site, however no evidence of any pottery or the 'Nagden bump' were seen on the site visit (**WA05**; **Appendix 4**). It is possible that the 'Nagden bump' is shown on the 1798 draughtsman's map slightly further east than **WA05**. A large oval earthwork is shown to the east of **WA05**; the feature is not labelled.

4.4.6 The archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2009 revealed features of Iron Age date from four of the trenches located within the north eastern part of the Site. The features comprised ditches, pits and postholes which contained Iron Age pottery sherds and were suggestive of possible settlement. A gravel surface of unknown date was identified as



being a possible surface or causeway for activities such as fishing to take place at the shoreline in the northern part of the Site. The surface did not reveal any dating evidence. Other features of unknown date were also recorded including gullies and small pits/postholes. Iron Age and medieval pottery was recovered from a colluvial layer in two of the trenches in the eastern part of the site (PCA 2008).

4.4.7 Peat deposits have been identified from aerial photographs and by eye by the Forgotten Front Line project thought to be part of a 'prehistoric forest'. Many flint implements have also been recovered from the foreshore of the Swale at low tide to the north of the Site (Mark Harrison pers comm 16/02/18).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.4.8 During fieldwalking in 1997, timber revetments were found to be exposed on the eastern bank of Faversham Creek. 17 fragments of Roman ceramic building material and 26 medieval tile fragments were retrieved from amongst the timber work (**WA06**).

Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

4.4.9 The name Graveney is thought to derive from Old English 'at the graven river' which was the name originally given to the stream at Graveney. Graveney is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as being within the Boughton Hundred as quite a large settlement comprising 23 households comprising 8 villagers, 10 smallholders and 5 slaves and other resources including 10 acres of meadow and 4 salthouses (Domesday Online). Its inclusion within the Domesday Book as a large settlement suggests that the settlement may have originated in the Anglo-Saxon period. Edward Hasted states in 1798 that 'It was called in the time of the Saxons Graven-*ea*' (Hasted 1798). The name Graveney is thought to have derived from 'at the river Graven'. In 811 it is recorded as 'aet Grafonaea' in 832 is recorded as 'Gravenea' in 946 as 'Grafenea', in 1006 as 'Gravanea' and 'Grauene' in 1610 (Glover 1976).

4.4.10 Nearby Goodnestone was a Saxon settlement with its name derived from Godwin Earl of Wessex. It was known as Godwinstone/Godwynstone, meaning 'the manor belonging to Earl Godwin'. This name Goodwinstone continued to be used until the 16th century.

4.4.11 Preserved pieces of oak branches were found during the excavation for the cable trenches for the London Array. One of the timbers was radio carbon dated to AD430 (+30) and are thought to be part of a possible fish trap. The two parallel branches have been placed within a channel between two earthen banks. No other associated supporting structure was found although it is possible that this lay outside the excavation area or it could be that the fish trap was abandoned before it was finished. Timbers for fish traps were commonly placed on the inter-tidal marshland environment within naturally formed hollows (PCA 2011).

4.4.12 A well preserved wooden boat dating to 895 AD was found at the edge of a creek 870 m to the east of the Development site (**WA07**). The vessel survived for 10 m in length but it is thought to have originally been 14 m long, 3 m wide with a 7.5 m keel but there was no evidence of a mast. Due to the size of the timbers it is likely that the boat was used for carrying heavy cargo. It is thought that the vessel was berthed for repair as it lay on a platform of brushwood and its hull showed evidence of repair. It is probable that the boat was a sea going trading ship constructed in south or east England.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)

4.4.13 Evidence for the medieval settlement at Graveney can be seen through some of the surviving buildings in the area. All Saints Church, Graveney dates to the 12th century and



- is Grade I Listed Building located at the centre of the village of Graveney 500 m to the south of the Development site (**LB01**). Graveney Court (**LB02**) located close to All Saints Church also dates to the medieval period, built in 1420 by John Martyn, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Upon his death John Martyn was buried in graveyard of the adjacent All Saints Church.
- 4.4.14 Sparrows Court was another timber framed house built in the 15th century which still survives within the landscape (**LB08**) and Sandbanks Farmhouse also dates to the 15th century (**LB09**).
- 4.4.15 A building that was formerly Grade II listed dating to the medieval period is located 300 m from the Development site boundary (**WA08**). Graveney Hill Farmhouse is thought to have been constructed between 1400 and 1499 and was a timber framed building which was weather boarded and part clad in painted brick.
- 4.4.16 Geotechnical test pits within the eastern part of the Development site were monitored under a watching brief by Wessex Archaeology. A possible shell midden of medieval date was recorded within one of the test pits. The shell is was identified as being oyster shell, and a sherd of Romano-British pottery (thought to be residual) as well as three sherds of medieval pottery (dating to 12th-13th century) were discovered (**WA09**; Wessex Archaeology 2008b). A watching brief undertaken in 2010 for the London Array recovered a number of sherds of medieval pottery from a redeposited topsoil deposit. The pottery was identified as being from the Tyler Hill potteries, near Canterbury (1225-1350). Other sherds dating from between the Roman period to 1800 were also recovered (PCA 2010).
- 4.4.17 A mound of discarded round boulders formerly used as ballast were identified during fieldwalking in 1997, located to the west of the joint entrance to Faversham and Oare Creeks. The boulders are in an area known as The Hard, which is thought to be the site of a medieval beacon (**WA10**).
- 4.4.18 A derelict boat of medieval to post-medieval date was recorded on the bed of Faversham Creek, known locally as 'the cannon ball wreck' due to iron cannon balls retrieved from the wreck site. The vessel is considered to be between 80-100 feet in length (**WA11**). Timbers were found at Oare Creek, thought to be part of a late medieval or post-medieval mill or drainage sluice (**WA12**).
- 4.4.19 The north Kent marshland was used extensively for salt production from at least the medieval period. The Domesday Book records four salt houses at Graveney, seven at Whitstable, two at Faversham and one at Oare in 1086. These areas would have been periodically inundated by the sea. The seawater would have been partially evaporated by the sun as a first stage, and then the brine was stored and boiled within cisterns up to eight feet deep in some cases. In winter the cistern would have been covered with a tile roof sometimes called a brine house (Thompson 1956).
- 4.4.20 A group of six medieval salterns are located just over 1km to the east of the Site that have been designated Scheduled Monuments originally part of a group of 11 (the other 5 were destroyed). The mounds themselves represent the middens of waste material however investigation into the other five mounds (now destroyed) showed evidence of associated industrial features such as wicker or clay lined pits, evaporation kilns, lead boiling pans and the foundations of temporary wooden buildings. The investigations revealed that the salterns were in use from at least the end of the 11th century until 1325. Salt production ended when Seasalter was embanked in 1325 to keep out the encroaching sea and the area was used as pasture (Thompson 1956).



- 4.4.21 A number of salt mounds are recorded within the eastern part of the Development site and to the east of the Development site which are recorded on the KHER as being of unknown date. However on modern Ordnance Survey maps some of the salt mounds to the east of the Development site are labelled 'medieval salt workings' (**section 4.4.57-4.4.64**).
- 4.4.22 It is possible that land reclamation also took place at Graveney during the medieval period, however to date no evidence of this has been positively identified within the Study Area and it is not clear how far the embanking at Seasalter extended. However the Historic Landscape Characterisation of the southern part of the Site suggests that the enclosures could date to the medieval period. It may be that the northern parts of the Site were enclosed later once salt production in the area had ceased and the land was needed for pasture.
- Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800) and 19th century*
- 4.4.23 Graveney continued as a rural settlement into the post-medieval period and 19th century. A number of surviving Listed Buildings are located within the Study Area comprising two 17th century barns (**LB05 & LB11**), Bridge House (**LB06**), Post Office (**LB07**), and The Shipwrights Arms (**LB10**).
- 4.4.24 A number of post-medieval and 19th century farmsteads are recorded within the Study Area identified from historic maps (**WA23-WA49**). A small number of these and other features relating to the agricultural use of the Development site have also been recorded. **WA29** records the position of a sheepfold on Nagden Marsh recorded as an outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with one building on the side of the yard. The sheepfold is recorded as being completely demolished and no evidence of the sheepfold could be identified upon the site visit. The sheepfold can be identified upon Ordnance Survey maps dating from the 1870s with a drainage ditch to the south. By the middle of the 20th century the sheepfold had been dismantled and the drainage ditch filled.
- 4.4.25 Kye Cottage was a loose courtyard plan farmstead also recorded within the Development site (**WA30**). Kye Cottage can be identified on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the 1870s (**Figure 7**) with a number of drainage ditches surrounding it and on the earlier tithe map of 1842 as a small rectangular building (**Figure 6B**). In the 1870s the Kye Cottage comprised three square buildings. By 1907 just a single building remained and the cottage is no longer labelled perhaps suggesting that it was out of use at this time. By the 1960s the last building had been removed. An aerial photo dated to 1960 shows a trackway to extend from the north to Kye Cottage and then extend west from that point. At the position of Kye Cottage a small square enclosure can be seen, however due to the quality of the photograph it is unclear whether the building is still standing at this point, it may have been that extensive flooding in 1953 may have caused irreparable damage to the building.
- 4.4.26 A sheepwash south east of Kye Cottage is also recorded within the Development site at **WA31**. This is recorded as an outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with buildings on one side. This can be identified on the OS map dating to the 1870s as a rectangular building. On the 1896 edition it is labelled as sheepwash. At some point between 1907 and 1938 the sheepwash changed form and moved slightly further south and rather than being in a linear arrangement the buildings were placed around a central courtyard. This layout can be identified on the 1940 aerial photograph. By 1963 most of the buildings had been removed with just one small square building remaining also seen on the 1960 aerial photograph. By 1967 the last building had been removed.
- 4.4.27 Another sheepfold is recorded within the eastern part of the Development site (**WA37**). This is recorded as an outfarm with loose courtyard plan with a building to the side of the yard. The sheepfold can be identified on the 1st edition OS map of 1872 comprising a



- single square building with rectangular enclosed area. By 1896 the two buildings with two enclosures are shown with the labels sheepwash and sheepfold. Between 1938 and 1960 the sheepwash and sheepfold were removed.
- 4.4.28 An outfarm on Nettle Hill is recorded within the eastern part of the Development site at **WA38**. This is recorded as a field barn with no associated yard. A small rectangular building is shown on the 1896 Ordnance Survey map but could not be identified on the earlier mapping. The barn is shown on the mapping in 1908 but by 1938 had been removed.
- 4.4.29 A farmstead south west of Graveney Hill farm is recorded within the south eastern part of the Development site (**WA40**). A building and enclosed square around it can be identified on a map from 1798, however the farmstead is not labelled. The Graveney Tithe map from 1842 shows what is likely to be the farmhouse and garden and two associated farm buildings. The apportionment doesn't record the name of the farm but does record the house and garden owned by Edward Blaxland and occupied by James Blaxland. The farmstead can be identified upon the map of 1870s as a series of buildings around a courtyard, with an additional outbuilding to the north and a sheepfold to the west. It is likely that the southernmost rectangular building was the Farmhouse which had its own enclosed garden with a pond. The layout of the farmhouse and farmstead appears to stay the same on the 1896 map however the sheepfold is not shown and an area of orchard is shown to the west. The outbuilding to the north had also been removed. By 1907 a building had been added on the south eastern side of the farmhouse garden or enclosed area. By 1938 most of the northern range of the agricultural buildings surrounding the courtyard had been removed, changing the layout to an open courtyard on that side. The area of orchard to the west is also not shown by 1938. By 1963 most of the farmstead had been demolished including the farmhouse and most of the agricultural buildings. All that remained by this time was the easternmost agricultural building closest to the road and the pond formerly associated with the farmhouse. This building is shown until the 1970s when it was removed. Some ceramic building material was noted on the surface of the field in this area surrounding the former farmstead during the site visit (**WA40**).
- 4.4.30 A farmstead south of Graveney Hill Farm is recorded at **WA41** in the south of the Development site. The 1870s map does not show anything at this location within the Development site however by 1896 'Old Brickiln' and 'Old Quarry Pit' are labelled within the Development site suggesting they had been used previously and were out of use by this time. A single building with double enclosure is shown to the north of this as well as a possible pond. On the 1907 version the double enclosure is shown as an earthwork and the possible pond to the north west also has an associated well. The old brick kiln and quarry pit are also shown as well as the small rectangular building. By 1938 the building had been removed and it would appear that a waterbody existed within the centre of one of the earthwork enclosed areas. The quarry pit may also contain water at this time, as indicated on the map and by 1963 the waterbody is labelled as a pond. The 1963 edition also shows that the double enclosed areas had been filled/levelled by this time. By the 1980s the southern pond in the former quarry pit still existed, however aerial photographs from 1990 show that the pond had been filled by this time and the trees surrounding it removed. No evidence of these former activities could be identified upon the site visit.
- 4.4.31 A map produced in 1609 of the Manor of Faversham, is likely to have been produced to document the oyster fisheries between Faversham and Whitstable. Little detail is shown onshore however local landmarks are indicated. 'Magden Hill' and 'Magden House' are both labelled within the Site.



- 4.4.32 Other post-medieval evidence recorded within the Study Area consists of a wharf at Oare Creek shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map 945 m to the west of the Development site (**WA50**). An oasthouse is recorded 840 m to the south of the Development site dating to the post-medieval to modern period.
- 4.4.33 **WA14** records a duck decoy pond on Nagden Marshes within the Development site. The 1842 tithe map shows the earliest detail of the duck decoy as a large square enclosure with central divisions. The most central area is most likely to be the decoy pond as this is named in the apportionment as 'swampy'. The surrounding parcels within the enclosure are named 'coy piece'; the word 'coy' likely to have been derived from the dutch word for 'cage'. Later mapping of the 1870s and 1890s show the square enclosure as a watercourse which is likely to have been the case in the 1840s however may have been omitted from the map. The OS map from 1907 shows the swampy central area and it is this shape than can also be seen on the LiDAR survey data as well as the square watercourse enclosure which can also be seen on the 2009 aerial photo.
- 4.4.34 A decoy house is recorded to the east of the decoy pond at **WA21**. The 1798 draughtsman map shows what is likely to be the Decoy House and Decoy pond on the same map although neither area labelled. The Decoy House is shown as a small square enclosure with an internal central square building and rectangular buildings both within and outside the north eastern corner of the enclosure. To the west is the larger square enclosure mentioned above but with a larger area of marshland/swampy area that is shown on the later tithe map. The 1801 Mudge Map (**Figure 5B**) and 1821 Greenwood Map (**Figure 6A**) both label a Decoy House in this area which could represent **WA21** however these don't include the detail of the pond located to the east at **WA14**. Earlier mapping from 1798 shows a square enclosure containing buildings which is likely to be the decoy house however this is not labelled. The 1798 draughtsman map also shows 'Magden Salts' to extend within the northern part of the Site.
- 4.4.35 A post-medieval anchorage at the mouth of Faversham Creek is shown on a chart of 1774, 580 m to the north of the Development site (**WA15**). A beacon at the mouth of Faversham Creek shown on a chart of 1786 is recorded 515 m to the north of the Development site (**WA16**). Two anchors joined by a line are marked on a chart of 1786 similar to the symbol used for mooring trots where boats were attached by chain or rope to moor (**WA18**), 970 m to the north of the Development site.
- 4.4.36 The approximate location of Nagden Ferry is marked on a chart of 1843, the precise location of the hard and ferry crossing is unknown (**WA20**), however at this location it may represent a ferry that went between Graveney and the Isle of Harty. A label for Nagden Ferry is shown on Greenwood's Map of 1821, at the western boundary of the Development site, 1.5 km south east of **WA20**. This may have been a label for a smaller ferry which crossed Faversham Creek. A landing place at Faversham Creek is also recorded on a chart of 1786 within the western part of the Development site (**WA17**) which may have been associated with this..
- 4.4.37 A number of wreck sites were recorded within Faversham Creek 315 m to the west of the Development site. Six wreck sites are recorded at this location and it is likely that they are given a broad grid reference rather than an accurate location for the wreck. Five of the six wrecks were English spiritsail barges (Princess Royal, Pride, Maltster, Hope and Gwynronald) and the other was a merchantman (Charles Little) (**WA52**).
- 4.4.38 Hollowshore Boat Yard is located on the opposite side of Faversham Creek 245 m to the south west of the Development site (**WA53**). Coastguard Station no.26 is shown on



Ordnance Survey maps from 1872 until the 1880s after which it became the Hollowshore Boat Yard in the early 20th century, shown on the 1907 OS map (**Figure 9**).

- 4.4.39 A Hard is marked on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition OS maps 820 m to the north east of the Development site (**WA54**). Similarly a sewer outfall is recorded at **WA55** 1 km to the east of the Development site on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition maps (**WA55**). A brick works is recorded as dating to the post-medieval period and can be seen on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map but was gone by the 1932 edition, located 530 m to the south of the Development site (**WA13**).
- 4.4.40 The Faversham Oyster beds are recorded 250 m to the north of the Development site (**WA56**). Oyster dredging is known to have been carried out at Faversham since medieval times with Henry II making the first grant of the fishery to the Manor of Faversham. The oldest documentary mention of oyster dredging at Faversham is recorded in 1591. A chart dated to 1608 shows the oyster fisheries in the Swale between the manors of Faversham and Whitstable and is likely to have been produced for James I when he came to the throne to indicate the extent of the industry in this area. According to Jacob in his 'History of Faversham' oysters were the only staple commodity of the town. The boundaries of the fisheries were recorded during a survey in 1609. The fisheries suffered damage during WWII and ceased to operate, the grounds were then let to the Seasalter and Ham Oyster Fishery Company. A fish weir on Whitstable flats is recorded 930 m to the north west of the Development site (**WA22**).
- 4.4.41 The chart of 1608 also shows what is likely to be the embankment sea defence at this time. Whilst the map is difficult to accurately locate due to its age, it is likely that this was located outside of the Site to the east and is shown to extend beyond Whitstable.
- 4.4.42 A wharf is recorded at Faversham shown on the 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps 750 m to the south west of the Development site (**WA57**). A group of four derelict barges recorded at Graveney, 135 m to the north of the Development site, were photographed in the 1940s but couldn't be identified on an aerial photograph from 2013 (**WA60**).
- 4.4.43 Aerial photographs of the Study Area have identified a sheepfold recorded 280 m to the east of the Development site (**WA58**) and a rectangular embanked enclosure attributed to the post-medieval to modern period. The enclosure has an opening on the seaward side and is marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map onwards and was photographed in 1993 (**WA61**). The Faversham to Ramsgate Harbour Railway is recorded as traversing the Study Area to the south east of the Development site (**WA62**). The railway was opened in stages between 1861 and 1863 and linked the Chatham line at Faversham with Ramsgate Harbour built by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company.
- 4.4.44 A post-medieval to modern decoy pond is recorded within the north eastern part of the Development site (**WA59**). A decoy pond at this location couldn't be identified on the Ordnance Survey maps or from aerial photographs.
- 4.4.45 An 18th century crotal bell perhaps from a horse harness was recovered from within the Site during a watching brief on topsoil deposits. A large fragment of brick dating to the 17th century was also recovered from the same deposit during the watching brief for the London Array (PCA 2010).
- 4.4.46 Historic mapping dating to the post-medieval period and 19th century has been discussed in part above where it relates to specific heritage assets. The Andrews, Drury and Herbert map of 1769 is perhaps less accurate than some of the later maps and as such an



approximate site location has been shown on **Figure 5A**. The Development site is likely to lie over the area of marshland shown along the coast with roads or tracks leading from the east towards Ham and north towards the coast. The 1798 draughtsman map shows more detail including subdivisions of field boundaries and drainage ditches. On this map 'Magden Salts' is labelled and the possible 'Nagden bump' is shown within the eastern part of the site (**WA05**). What is likely to be a linear earthwork can be seen to traverse the Development site from the coast at Nagden Salts eastwards which represents what is likely to be an earthen flood defence. Similar markings can be seen along the coast at the edges of the Development site to the east and west of Nagden Salts. The earthwork can be identified on the OS maps of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The earthwork was used as a sea defence however in 1953 a devastating flood destroyed the bund. The line of the earthwork can be seen on LiDAR data of the Site. Historic photographs of 1912 show a scout group using the marshland as a camping ground with the large bund within the background of the photo.

- 4.4.47 The Mudge map of 1801 shows the Development site to be divided into a large number of small sub-rectangular parcels of land (**Figure 5B**). Greenwood's Map of 1821 shows less detail in terms of the field layout however does appear to show a stream or ditch within the Development site running south from Nagden Salts (**Figure 6A**).
- 4.4.48 The 1842 Tithe map of Graveney shows the field divisions within the Development site and the apportionment records that the Development site was used for pasture at this time (**Figure 6B**). By the 1870s some of these small fields had been amalgamated into larger fields particularly in the western part of the Development site (**Figure 7**). The boundaries remained largely unaltered by the second edition map of 1896 (**Figure 8**).

Modern (AD 1900 – present day)

- 4.4.49 A line of mooring posts were identified 85 m to the south of the Development site, recorded from the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map (**WA63**). The remains of a possible merchant vessel are recorded on the KHER 300 m to the north west of the Development site. A stranded mast head was photographed in 1971 in the intertidal zone, thought to be the remains of the merchant vessel 'Toreador' (**WA69**). Four unidentified wrecks of modern date are recorded at **WA70**, **WA71**, **WA72** and **WA94**. The remains of five unidentified barges have been recorded at **WA90**, **WA91**, **WA92**, **WA93** and **WA95**. A possible wreck is recorded at **WA99**. The wreck site of a British drifter built in 1913 is recorded 1 km to the north of the Development site; in 1940 the vessel was used as a minesweeper. The vessel struck a mine at Horse Sands and sank (**WA96**). Another wreck site of a British minesweeper is recorded 670 m to the north of the Development site. The remains of HMS Receptive are thought to be in good condition 3.6 m below the surface (**WA68**).
- 4.4.50 A watch house is recorded at Oare Marsh shown on the 3rd edition OS map surveyed in 1905-1910, located 940 m to the north west of the Development site (**WA76**).
- 4.4.51 A number of heritage assets dating to WWII are recorded within the Development site and the Study Area. The site of the 'Battle of Graveney Marsh' is recorded on the KHER as being at the Sportsman Pub on Seasalter Road to the east of the Development site (**WA65**) however the battle is known to have taken place upon the marsh after a German plane crashed on 27th September 1940. As a record of a crashed Junkers Bomber is recorded within the Development site at **WA74**, it is possible that this battle took place within the Development site boundary. The Battle was between the German crew of a crashed Junkers 88 Bomber and soldiers from 1st Battalion London Irish Rifles who were billeted at the Sportsman Pub in Seasalter. The aircraft is recorded to have been damaged by anti-aircraft fire and Spitfires and crash landed on Graveney Marsh. The



- German crew engaged in machine gun fire with the London Irish Rifles but subsequently surrendered. However the plane was charged with an explosive to destroy the aircraft if it crash-landed but Captain Cantopher was able to disarm the bomb and the aircraft is recorded to have been removed for study by the British military. The battle represents the last battle on British soil between invaders and defenders (**WA65**).
- 4.4.52 Another crashed aircraft (a Hawker Hurricane) is recorded within the Study Area 500 m to the south of the Development site (**WA73**). The plane crashed on the 7th September 1940 near Sandbanks Farm.
- 4.4.53 The invasion of Western Europe in 1940 and the evacuation of the British forces from Dunkirk, sparked a rapid construction of improvements to the nations defences as a matter of urgency and a hurried campaign of the construction coastal batteries began. The defended 'coastal crust' as it became known was designed to defend the invasion beaches from fixed positions at the coast with other lines of defence further inland. These 'stop lines' comprised static fortifications at rivers and other natural obstacles as well as anti-tank defences around major cities and industrial areas.
- 4.4.54 Part of the Site was used as a Naval 'Starfish' Bombing Decoy during WWII. The decoy was created to trick enemy pilots into believing that this part of Graveney Marsh was in fact Sheerness Dockyard. The illusion was created through a series of electric lights and fires that could be turned on or off from a semi-sunken operation post to simulate the target site at night (**WA64**). Cleve Marsh was selected in 1941 by the Royal Navy as the location for the 'Starfish' decoy site designed to divert enemy bombers from the Dockyard at Sheerness to Cleve Marsh. The Royal Navy 'Starfish' site is recorded at the edge of the Development site boundary at Cleve Farm (**WA64**) constructed in 1941 as a 'QL' and 'QF' decoy for the Royal Naval Dockyard at Sheerness. Starfish decoys operated by setting alight a series of controlled fires during an air raid to replicate military or an urban area targeted by bombs. The fires were often alight around a pond or tank of water to replicate a dockyard during a blackout.
- 4.4.55 The lighting effects at proposed at Graveney Marsh comprised 1,200 yards of dummy street lighting, 50 'leaky roof lights', eight opening door, three sets of red 'obstruction lamps', one dummy signalling lamp and lights simulating those on ships at anchor. The fire effects comprised groups of basket fires, boiling oil fires, grid fires and cordite flares. The decoy attracted its first attack in November 1941 when a parachute mine was dropped thought to have been intended for Sheerness. The extent of the area covered by the fire and lighting effects is shown on **Figure 1** within parcels 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Development site. By 1943 tactics of the Luftwaffe had changed and in response it was decided to restrict the use of the fires as the new fighter bombers were principally attracted to the lighting decoys whereupon they dropped their bombing load and returned to their bases in northern France. The Sheerness decoy remained operational until the end of the war but had been effectively stood down by this date. The marshland was 'urgently required for farming purposes' and as such was released for decommissioning in June 1945 when the site was cleared by Service labour. Some of the barbed wire and scrap iron is thought to have been buried in chalk pits in Faversham while stores were returned to the Sheerness store base (PCA 2009).
- 4.4.56 Historic Building recording was undertaken on the Operation Post in 2009 which was a semi-sunken structure from which the lighting effects were operated. Conditions within the Operation Post were crowded and as such it was considered necessary to construct a workshop, ancillary building and battery room located to the east of the Operation Post. A pillbox located to the east of the Operation post was also recorded prior to its demolition. Another pillbox lay further east.



- 4.4.57 Whilst it was thought that the main focus of any invasion would be from the sea it was anticipated that the enemy would land troops by parachute and glider to attack the beach defences from the rear. Troops and civilian contractors were commissioned to excavate trenches to catch the wheels of the aircraft trying to land. To the north of the Operation Post building two parallel anti-landing ditches can be seen upon aerial photographs dated to 1941 (PCA 2009). The N-S line of the ditch can be seen flanked either side by the spoil from the excavated trenches. The ditches can't be identified on later aerial photographs after their infilling. Cross-shape anti-landing ditches can be seen on the eastern side of Seasalter Road 500 m to the east of the Site, one represented by **WA138** and another in the field to the south. Cross shape cropmarks can be seen within the eastern part of the Site on aerial photographs from 1960 which could be anti-landing ditches but could also be of agricultural origin. Cross and Y shaped ditches can be seen in parcel 18 and perhaps parcels 14 and 16.
- 4.4.58 During the archaeological investigations associated with the London Array Onshore works 19 German shells and the tailfin of a British mortar were recovered as well as further shells from a second phase of works. The presence of the shells highlights the effectiveness of the bombing decoy as it is likely that the shells were fired from German fighter planes aiming for Sheerness (the pilots having been successfully fooled by the decoy). The decoy was kept so secret that it may also have come under attack from the British army explaining the presence of the British mortar (PCA 2010). In addition to this two cut features were identified during the excavation for the cable trenches were thought to represent part of the dummy harbour created as part of the decoy (PCA 2011).
- 4.4.59 The pillbox close to the Operation Post was another Type 24 pillbox which was located at **WA66**. The pillbox was a concrete hexagonal structure with concrete loopholes for light machine guns and smaller loopholes for pistols on either side of the entrance. Another pillbox is located just beyond the Development site boundary close to Nagden House, 33 m to the west of the Development site, and was described as part of the recording of the military structures (**WA67**). This is recorded as a hexagonal pillbox, likely to have been constructed from reinforced concrete but clad internally and externally with common brick. The pillbox had a concrete roof and base and concrete lintels over the gun emplacements. As with the pillbox within the Development site its brick facing may indicate that it was constructed during one of the cement shortages in summer/autumn 1940. Another pillbox is recorded 100 m to the south of the Development site at Graveney Hill Farm (**WA86**). Many of the pillboxes constructed along the north Kent coast between Whitstable and Faversham were demolished following the end of the war however a number of anti-tank obstacles are known to survive. Five reinforced concrete anti-tank cubes and three steel anti-tank girders are known to exist on the west side of Seasalter Road near the Sportsman Public House. At Admiralty Walk in Seasalter, at least 15 semi-portable anti-tank cylinders exist at the foot of the Faversham to Whitstable railway embankment (PCA 2009). Anti-tank obstacles are known to have existed at the northern boundary of the Site comprising a ditch and anti-tank cubes, at least one of which is known to still exist (approximate location 604250, 164770). These were located adjacent to the Defence Boom which crossed this part of the Swale from Graveney Marsh to Harty on the Isle of Sheppey (Mark Harrison; Forgotten Front Line Project). The Defence Boom would have provided an obstacle for enemy ships to stop any advancing attack by ship. A boom defence was visible on aerial photographs from the 1940s and 1990s recorded on the KHER (**WA97**). An obstruction at this location can also be seen to cross the Swale at this point on an earlier map from 1917 indicating that the defence was used during WWI as well.
- 4.4.60 A line of Z1 Scaffolding was constructed along the coastline as a defence against enemy landing and can be seen on an undated photograph taken during WWII. Between 1940

and 1941 more than 15,000 miles of scaffolding was manufactured for this purpose. The scaffolding in this area is thought to have extended from Herne Bay towards Faversham along the edge of the Swale. It is thought that the scaffolding may have cut across Cleve and Nagden Marsh. In other areas remains of the metal work have been found on farmland (Mark Harrison pers comm; 16.02.18).

- 4.4.61 A pillbox is recorded at the southern boundary of the Development site (**WA75**) and was identified during the site visit in good condition (**Plates 59-62**). The pillbox is Type 24 and formed part of the coastal defence of the area along with a number of other defences. The pillbox is unusual in that it is either made from brick or is at least clad in brick. This may indicate that the pillbox was built during a time of cement shortage during the war. The gun emplacements within the walls of the pillbox faced north towards the coast with the entrance to the south adjacent to the creek. Small rectangular gaps in the wall were seen at the base of the wall perhaps created for ventilation.
- 4.4.62 A World War II Castellated trench system is recorded on the KHER at **WA89** and can be seen on aerial photographs from 1940. By 1960 only faint traces of the trenches can be seen as cropmarks as it was likely that this area had returned to agricultural use by this time (**WA89**). A WWII road block is recorded at Seasalter Road 500 m to the east of the Development site (**WA88**).
- 4.4.63 A number of mounds identified from current OS maps as being salt workings and are first identifiable on 1946 aerial photos and as such have been attributed a modern date by the KHER (**WA77-85** and **WA98**). Consultation of OS maps of this area shows that from 1963 raised areas labelled 'medieval salt workings' are marked at these locations so it is possible that the Salt workings are much earlier. Similarly **WA100** located slightly further east is also recorded as salt working of modern date however this could not be identified on the OS map of 1963 as being 'medieval salt workings' (**WA100**). These are discussed in more detail below (para.4.4.57).
- Unknown Date (AD 1900 – present day)*
- 4.4.64 A large number of heritage assets recorded within the Study Area are of unknown date and these largely comprise cropmarks identified from aerial photographs which have not been intrusively investigated and earthworks such as the saltmounds described above.
- 4.4.65 Saltmounds recorded within the Development site from aerial photographs are located at **WA101**, **WA102**, **WA103** and **WA111**. **WA101-103** are located relatively close together within the eastern part of the Development site and **WA111** is located further north west within the Development site. The main focus of the salt mounds appears to be located to the east of the Development site with **WA104-WA107** recorded between the eastern Development site boundary and Seasalter Road and **WA108**, **WA109** and **WA110** on the western side. These mounds recorded as being of unknown date also lie within the same area as those recorded of modern date described above (**WA77-85**, **WA99** and **WA100**). **WA78-WA85**, **WA98**, **WA100**, **WA104**, **WA105**, **WA107**, **WA108**, **WA109**, **WA110** and **WA136** can be identified as mounds through the LiDAR survey data. Some can be seen as smaller circular mounds whereas others are much larger and irregular in shape, more similar to the Scheduled salterns located further east.
- 4.4.66 No evidence of **WA101**, **WA103** or **WA111** can be identified upon the LiDAR survey, nor could they be identified upon the site visit, however the crop in these fields was between approximately 0.30-0.50m high. The prominence of the mounds outside the boundary to the east on the LiDAR survey make it unlikely that the mounds exist extant at the Site. It is more likely that due to the current agricultural use of the fields the mounds may have been affected by ploughing or were deliberately levelled when the Site changed use. The

saltmounds located within the Development site are not shown on the Ordnance Survey maps. Mounds to the east that have been archaeological investigated revealed associated features to survive below ground associated with the mounds.

- 4.4.67 **WA137** is recorded as possible remnants of a mound identified from aerial photographs, however the LiDAR data shows this to be a more square feature than the surrounding mounds so is possibly not a saltern.
- 4.4.68 At the position of **WA111** a series of small raised dimples arranged in rows can be seen on the 1960 aerial photo. The exact function of these is unclear however it is likely that these are of agricultural origin.
- 4.4.69 A mound recorded at **WA101** can be identified on the 1940 aerial photo as an extant feature. However by the 1960 aerial photo this has shown to have been removed likely due to the change of use of the Site to agriculture following the flooding of 1953.
- 4.4.70 **WA102** lies within the area that was investigated as part of the cable trenches for the London Array. It's unclear whether the trenches passed through the exact location of the mound however no remains associated with the mound were recorded during the works.
- 4.4.71 Mounds recorded to the east of the Site are recorded on the KHER as being of modern date due to their identification from modern OS mapping. These have been recorded as Salt Mounds. The 1798 draughtsman OS map shows mounds at the location of **WA77**, **WA78**, **WA79**, **WA84**, **WA85** and **WA98**.
- 4.4.72 A number of sheepfolds have also been recorded from aerial photographs and plotted on the KHER. Two of these are located within the Development site (**WA112** and **WA113**). The sheepfold at **WA112** is visible on the OS maps from 1860s-70s until the 1970s and visible on the 1940 and 1960 aerial photos. The sheepfold at **WA113** is likely to be a duplicate record of the sheepfold recorded at **WA37** positioned adjacent to **WA113**. This sheepfold can be identified on historic maps from 1872-1938 and is also visible on the 1940 aerial photograph. A further three undated sheepfolds are located to the east of the Development site (**WA114-116**).
- 4.4.73 Information identified from aerial photograph analysis has been included within the KHER. Within the Development site aerial photos from 1941 and 1998 identified a possible pit group at **WA117**. A rectilinear enclosure was identified from photos dating to 1941 and 1946 at **WA119** but this could not be identified on historic maps, later aerial photographs or on the LiDAR survey.
- 4.4.74 The former sea wall was identified on photos dating to 1941, 1946 and 1998 at **WA120**. It can also be identified from historic maps dating from 1873. On the 1897 and 1907 maps it is labelled as 'Old Sea Wall' the later maps just show the earthwork. It is likely that this was an earthwork bund similar to the sea defence that ran east-west across the Site. The 1940s aerial photo shows the earthwork in place. The 1960 aerial photo also shows the line of the sea wall however it's unclear if the wall is extant at this time as it is not shown on historic maps after 1963. It's likely that the flood in 1953 damaged the sea wall and proved its ineffectiveness, perhaps resulting in its demolition after this date.
- 4.4.75 Linear cropmarks were identified in photographs from 2000 at **WA134**. LiDAR data at this point shows the line of the former earthwork bund which can be seen on the historic maps and also a possible curvilinear feature in this area which can be seen on the 2014 aerial photo.



4.4.76 A possible enclosure feature and linear feature are recorded within the Development site at **WA135**, this may relate to the irregular field boundaries shown on the tithe map which can also be identified from LiDAR data. A linear cropmark is recorded within the eastern part of the Development site at **WA140** from aerial photos dating to 1941, 1946 and 1978. A cropmark of a possible pit is recorded at **WA141** from photos dating to 1941 and 1978 (**WA141**).

4.4.77 From within the Study Area aerial photos have identified a cropmark of a former windmill (**WA118**), a well (**WA121**), a circular enclosure (**WA122**), five ring ditches (**WA123**), square feature on the foreshore (**WA124**), fish weirs (**WA125-127**), circular features (**WA128**), remains of a jetty (**WA129**), a square feature (**WA131**) a hard or causeway (**WA133**), mounds (**WA136-7**), linear features (**WA138**) and embankment (**WA139**).

Negative

4.4.78 Negative investigations are investigations which have not revealed any significant archaeological finds or features and have been included here to indicate areas which are or have become archaeologically sterile. Investigations undertaken for the London Array Grid Connection carried out by Wessex Archaeology comprised two phases of watching brief, a strip, map and sample exercise and a geophysical survey. These investigations did not identify features of archaeological origin however a possible medieval midden deposit and burnt and struck flints were recovered from the surface (**WA143 & WA144**). However later phases of work also for the London Array did reveal archaeological features (PCA 2008, 2010 & 2011).

4.4.79 A walkover survey of the foreshore also conducted for the London Array Offshore Windfarm also did not identify any significant archaeological finds or features (**WA145**). A watching brief at Abbey Road, Faversham also produced negative results (**WA146**).

4.5 Historic Landscape Character

4.5.1 Much of the western part of the Development site is characterised as character type 5.2 'Reclaimed Marsh-Irregular enclosures' which are areas of marshland which have been drained and enclosed. These areas utilise existing irregular drainage channels. The site visit determined that the area characterised as Irregular Enclosures by the KHER were bounded by drainage ditches. Historic map regression shows that many of the existing boundaries have remained in place since at least 1872, however previously the fields were further subdivided. The former marshland character type is evident through the existing drainage ditches which surround the fields.

4.5.2 Part of the southern part of the Development site is characterised as character type 5.3 'small regular enclosures' originally land which was enclosed from a marsh. Boundaries are typically drainage channels and this type is probably the oldest of the types in this category, often medieval in age. Historic map regression shows that in 1872 the boundaries within this area were much more irregular, however by 1963 the boundary at the western edge of the Development site which had previously been wavy had been straightened and another boundary within the eastern part of this area which had been wavy had been removed. This may have corresponded with a move from pasture to arable land for which a simplified field layout would have been preferable for the use of farm machinery within the fields.

4.5.3 The western part of the Development site is characterised as character type 5.4 'rectilinear enclosures', at present this area consists of square and rectangular fields with straight regular boundaries. Historic map regression shows that this area was previously a mixture of straight and wavy boundaries which by the beginning of the 20th century had



been largely straightened. The site visit established that the existing boundaries of the Development site in this area comprised drainage ditches. The south eastern part of the Development site is bound in part by a low hedge, however this is an incomplete boundary and in places just comprises the grass verge adjacent to the road. Parts of the southern boundary of the Development site comprise mature tree lines rather than the drainage ditches that divide the Development site internally.

4.6 Assessment of archaeological survival and previous impacts

4.6.1 Historic map regression has suggested that much of the Development site was used as pasture until the middle of the 20th century due to the number of sheepfolds. The removal of the sheepfolds/sheepwashes in the mid-20th century coincides with the straightening of some of the field boundaries perhaps to facilitate the use of modern machinery as the field use changed to arable. It is likely that as much of the Development site has not been developed and that previous impacts would be largely restricted to ploughing across much of the Development site. However aerial photos suggest that archaeological remains could survive within the Development site despite ploughing activities.

4.6.2 Changes to field boundaries are also shown to have occurred within the Development site from the middle of the 19th century. As these are known to have been drainage ditches, effects to archaeological remains within the footprint of these ditches are likely to have occurred on a localised level and may have damaged or removed archaeological remains within the footprint of these works.

4.6.3 Some areas will have been subject to localised impacts such as the construction of sheepfolds, outfarms and WWII activities associated with the 'starfish' bombing decoy and pillboxes.



5 SUMMARY OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RESOURCE

5.1 Direct Effects

5.1.1 The following table (**Table 2**) presents a summary of the known and potential elements of the archaeological resource within the Development site and its vicinity, which could be directly affected by the Development, based on the information presented in **Section 4**.

5.1.2 Entries in the table are assigned a ‘*Potential*’ rating, which represents a measure of probability. This has been determined via the application of professional judgement, informed by the evidence presented in the preceding sections of this assessment. ‘*Potential*’ is expressed on a four point scale, assigned in accordance with the following criteria:

- **High** Situations where heritage assets are known or strongly suspected to be present within the Development site or its vicinity and which are likely to be well preserved.
- **Moderate** Includes cases where there are grounds for believing that heritage assets may be present, but for which conclusive evidence is not currently available. This category is also applied in situations in which heritage assets are likely to be present, but also where their state of preservation may have been compromised.
- **Low** Circumstances where the available information indicates that heritage assets are unlikely to be present, or that their state of preservation is liable to be severely compromised.
- **Unknown** Cases where currently available information does not provide sufficient evidence on which to provide an informed assessment with regard to the potential for heritage assets to be present.

5.1.3 The relative ‘*Significance*’ of known and potential heritage assets included in **Table 2** has been determined in accordance with the criteria set out in **Section 3.5**.



Table 2: Summary of known and potential historic environment resource within the Development site

Potential	Period and Description	Significance	Previous impacts
High	WWII A WWII pillbox is known to exist within the southern part of the Development site (WA75) and formed part of the defences of the north Kent coast along with the ‘Starfish’ bombing decoy (WA64) and pillboxes within and adjacent to the eastern part of the Development site (WA66 & WA86). The eastern pillbox and Operation Post for the decoy have been demolished and were archaeologically recorded, however associated remains for the controlled fires and lighting which formed the decoy could be found within the Development site despite its decommissioning in 1945. In addition to the possible anti-glider trenches, a castellated trench system (WA89), and protected military remains are also thought to exist within the Development site. It’s possible that below ground remains of the trench systems may exist as archaeological features within the Development site. It is thought that remains of the crashed airplane (WA74) were removed for study by the British armed forces and as such it may be that no remains of this aircraft exist within the Development site, however any remains that may exist would be protected under the Protected Military Remains Act 1986. Previous investigations within the Site have revealed a number of German shells as well as a British tailfin mortar. Two cut features were also identified thought to be part of the dummy harbour associated with the decoy. Apart from the military activity within the Development site for much of the modern period the Development site is thought to have been used as pasture for the first half of the 20 th century gradually changing to arable use in the second part of the 20 th century. This involved the amalgamation of smaller fields into larger ones and coincided with the removal of the sheepfolds and outfarms. It is possible that evidence for former field boundary ditches or drainage features dating to the modern period may exist within the Development site, these are expected to be of negligible significance. Post-medieval evidence is recorded on the KHER within the Development site, these points comprise two decoy ponds (WA14 & WA59), landing stage from Faversham Creek (WA17), Kye Cottage (WA30), outfarms (WA38 & WA40), sheepwash (WA31) and sheepfolds (WA29 & WA113). Most can be seen on historic mapping dating to the 19 th century and may be of post-medieval or 19 th century date. No evidence of these heritage assets could be identified during the site visit however there is potential for archaeological remains associated with these to survive below ground at the Development site.	Possible High significance relating to Protected Military Remains. Other WWII remains likely to be of moderate significance	Decommissioning of the decoy, removal of the aircraft may have affected the survival of these remains within the Development site. Modern ploughing may have affected any associated below ground remains.
	Modern	Negligible	Modern ploughing
	19 th century & Post-medieval	Low	Modern agricultural use of the Development site.



Moderate	Unknown Date	A number of heritage assets are recorded within the Development site of unknown date. These comprise saltmounds, sheepfolds, former sea wall, and cropmarks comprising possible pits, linear features and mounds recorded from aerial photographs. No evidence of the mounds or saltmounds could be identified above ground at the Development site during the site visit and is possible that these have been affected by modern ploughing. Dependent upon the nature of these mounds it maybe that associated remains could exist at the Development site. As the cropmarks have not been intrusively investigated their presence and date remains unconfirmed. A small amount of evidence dating to the prehistoric period recorded close to and within the Development site. Iron Age-Romano-British pottery has been recorded within the western part of the Development site and a Neolithic site is recorded adjacent to the Development site at WA03 and a tranchet axe is recorded at the southern edge of the Development site at WA02 .	Unknown	Modern and WWII use of the Development site. Construction of drainage ditches and ploughing
	Prehistoric	Archaeological evaluation for the London Array Onshore Works revealed ditches, pits and postholes containing Iron Age pottery. The presence of domestic material suggests some form of settlement. Most of the Development site lies within the Swale estuarine/alluvial marshes which has been assigned a low to moderate potential for the recovery of Palaeolithic remains. The very eastern and southern edges of the Development site fall within the Sittingbourne and Faversham brick earth area which has been assigned a moderate potential. To date no Palaeolithic remains have been recovered within the Study Area. Due to the coastal position of the Development site there is potential for waterlogged deposits to survive at depth within the Development site which may hold palaeoenvironmental evidence.	Moderate	Modern agricultural activities and use of part of the Development site in WWII. Construction of drainage ditches.
	Medieval	Medieval midden was identified within the Development site during a watching brief on geotechnical test pits in the eastern part of the Development site (WA09), this comprised oyster shell and three sherds of pottery. It is likely that the marshland was reclaimed during the medieval to post-medieval period. The Domesday Book records that 4 salthouses were present at Graveney in 1086 and it is possible that the area was used for Salt production during the medieval period. To the east of the Development site Ordnance Survey mapping records 'Medieval Salt mounds'. Settlement at this time is likely to have been focussed around the village of Graveney, and Graveney Church is known to date to the 12 th century. Just beyond the 1km Study Area Medieval salterns have been designated as Scheduled Monuments. Mounds of unknown date have been recorded within the Site from aerial photographs, whilst these couldn't be identified as extant remains there is potential for associated industrial remains to exist below ground if these were mounds used for salt production.	Moderate	Modern agricultural activities and use of part of the Development site in WWII. Construction of drainage ditches.



Low	Romano-British	Little evidence dating to the Romano-British period has been found within the Study Area which could be due to a lack of archaeological investigation but equally could be due to the area being unsuitable for habitation due to its potential for flooding. It's likely that any habitation would be more likely to be focussed further inland upon the higher ground. It is possible that the marshland area may have been utilised during this period for salt production and access to the coast however no evidence of this kind has been discovered within the Study Area to date.	Moderate	Modern agricultural activities and use of part of the Development site in WWII. Construction of drainage ditches.
	Saxon	The Graveney Boat is the only recorded evidence dating to the Anglo-Saxon period within the Study Area (WA07). The absence of evidence dating to this period may be due to a lack of investigation within the Study Area however it is likely that this area may have been unsuitable for habitation at this time due to its coastal position and potential for flooding. The Domesday Book of 1086 records 4 salthouses at Graveney and it may be these had their origins in the later Anglo-Saxon period.	Moderate	Modern agricultural activities and use of part of the Development site in WWII. Construction of drainage ditches.



5.2 Indirect Effects

- 5.2.1 Indirect impacts are effects which alter the setting in which a cultural heritage feature is experienced and understood. The setting of a feature can be interpreted as features, spaces and views that are historically and functionally related and which can be considered vital to their intrinsic interest. Setting can be tangible such as a defined boundary or intangible such as atmosphere or ambience.
- 5.2.2 As the design of the Development is not yet known, the potential for indirect effects on the setting of heritage assets cannot yet be assessed; however, this will be considered in the Environmental Statement.
- 5.2.3 **Appendices 3 and 5** include lists of the known elements of the historic environment resource within the Study Area and Wider Study Area, which have the potential to be indirectly affected by the Development.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

Archaeological remains

- 6.1.1 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Development site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains. These remains include WWII military defences, 19th century, post-medieval and features of currently unknown date including a possible decoy, mounds, linear features and pit-like features.

Historic Landscape Character

- 6.1.2 The Historic Landscape Character of the Development site is of limited significance.

Settings of heritage assets

- 6.1.3 This assessment has identified heritage assets within 5 km of the Development site with the potential to be indirectly affected by the Development.

6.2 Recommendations

Archaeological remains

- 6.2.1 Further desk-based research into the WWII remains within the Development site could be undertaken to try to establish whether any military remains are likely to exist within the Development site or whether these might have been removed once the decoy was decommissioned. It would also be advisable to confirm that the crashed German aircraft was removed from the site and whether any remains protected under the Protected Military Remains Act are likely to survive below ground.
- 6.2.2 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

Historic Landscape Character

- 6.2.3 To preserve the Historic Landscape Character of the Development site it is recommended that the existing drainage ditch boundaries are retained, where feasible, as part of the Development.



Settings of heritage assets

- 6.2.4 Potentially sensitive receptors to the Development have been identified through this assessment. Once the layout of the solar array is known an assessment of the effects of the Development upon the settings of heritage assets will be undertaken.



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7.2 Historic Environment Records

Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER)

7.3 Cartographic and documentary sources

1608 'A map of the extent of the Kings manor of Faversham by water according to a perambulation taken by a jury and digested into this form, one copy whereof was returned to the King Exchequer; another left with the steward of the water court and a third with the jury who are tenants to the manor and thereby ought to have common'

1769 Andrews, Drury and Herbert A Topographical Map of the County of Kent

1770 Faversham Oyster Fisheries

1798 Draughtsman Ordnance Survey Map of Faversham and Kentish Flats

1801 Mudge Map

1819 Ordnance Survey First Series

1821 Greenwood Map of Kent

1842 Tithe Map of the Parish of Graveney

1873 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 34.2, 34.3, 34.6 & 34.7

1897 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 34.2, 34.3, 34.6 & 34.7

1909 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 34.2, 34.3, 34.6 & 34.7

1917 East Swale Whitstable to Fowley Island, Surveyed by Lieut Commander C.P. Chearnley, R.N. H.M. Surveying Ship "Hearty" 1917.

1936 Revised Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 34.3 & 34.7

1961 Ordnance Survey map (viewed online)

1973-76 Ordnance Survey map (viewed online)

1984-92 Ordnance Survey map (viewed online)

7.4 Online resources

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>



- <http://opendomesday.org/>
- <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>
- <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
- <http://www.magic.gov.uk>
- <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>
- <http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>
- <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>
- <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>
- <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>



8 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage assets	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	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).
Historic environment	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.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	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, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	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 derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
Value	An aspect of worth or importance

Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	970,000 – 9500 BC	Romano-British	AD 43 – 410
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC	Saxon	AD 410 – 1066
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC	Medieval	AD 1066 – 1500
Neolithic	4000 – 2400 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500 – 1800
Bronze Age	2400 – 700 BC	19th Century	AD 1800 – 1899
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43	Modern	1900 – present day

8.2 Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
World Heritage Sites	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Listed Buildings	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
Conservation Areas	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England.
Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields	<i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and The Garden's Trust (formerly known as The Garden History Society) are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens
Protected Wreck Sites	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

Para. 128	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.
Para. 129	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.
Para. 132	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. 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, 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* registered buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.
Para. 135	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
Para. 137	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably
Para. 139	Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
Para. 141	Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.



Local Planning Policy

Swale Borough Local Plan 2008 (February 2008)

Policy ref.	Title	Scope
Policy E14	Development Involving Listed Buildings	<p>1. Proposals, including any change of use, affecting a Listed Building, and/or its setting, will only be permitted if the building's special architectural or historic interest, and its setting, are preserved. Proposals will pay special attention to the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> design, including scale, materials, situation and detailing; appropriateness of the proposed use of the building; and desirability of removing unsightly or negative features or restoring or reinstating historic features. <p>2. The total or part demolition of a Listed Building will be wholly exceptional, and will only be permitted provided convincing evidence has been submitted showing that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain existing uses or viable new uses and have failed; preservation in charitable or community ownership is not possible or suitable; and the cost of maintaining and repairing the building outweighs its importance and the value derived from its continued use. <p>If as a last resort, the Borough Council is prepared to consider the grant of a listed building consent for demolition, it may, in appropriate circumstances, consider whether the building could be re-erected elsewhere to an appropriate location. When re-location is not possible and demolition is permitted, arrangements will be required to allow access to the building prior to demolition to make a record of it and to allow for the salvaging of materials and features.</p>
Policy E15	Development Affecting a Conservation Area	<p>Development (including changes of use and the demolition of unlisted buildings or other structures) within, affecting the setting of, or views into and out of a conservation area, will preserve or enhance all features that contribute positively to the area's special character or appearance. The Borough Council expects development proposals to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> respond positively to its conservation area appraisals where these have been prepared; retain the layout, form of streets, spaces, means of enclosure and buildings, and pay special attention to the use of detail and materials, surfaces, landform, vegetation and land use; take into account the current or likely resulting ambience provided by the mix of land uses or traffic; remove features that detract from the character of the area and reinstate those that would enhance it; and retain unlisted buildings or other structures that make, or could make, a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the area.
Policy E16	Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Development will not be permitted which would adversely affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument, as shown on the Proposals Map or subsequently designated or other nationally important monument or archaeological site, or its setting. Whether they are currently known or discovered during the Plan period, there will be a preference to preserve important archaeological sites in-situ and to protect their settings. Development that does not achieve acceptable mitigation of adverse archaeological effects will not be permitted.



Swale Borough Local Plan 2008 (February 2008)

Policy ref.	Title	Scope
Policy E17	Historic Parks and Gardens	<p>Where development is permitted and preservation in-situ is not justified, the applicant will be required to ensure that provision will be made for archaeological excavation and recording, in advance of and/or during development.</p> <p>The Borough Council will seek to protect registered Historic Parks and Gardens, as shown on the Proposals Map, or which are registered during the Plan period. Development that would adversely affect the landscape character, layout and features of a Historic Park and Garden, or its setting, will not be permitted.</p>
Policy E13	The Coastal Zone and Undeveloped Coast	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Development proposals will only be permitted within those developed areas of the coast falling within the defined built-up areas, as shown on the Proposals Map, or in areas where the enhancement of derelict or despoiled land at the coast would result. Where the Borough Council is satisfied that development would require a location outside the built-up area within the Coastal Zone, as shown on the Proposals Map, proposals will protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the landscape, environmental quality, biodiversity and recreational opportunities of the coast, whilst respecting those natural processes such as flooding, erosion and sea level rise that influence the Zone. At or adjacent to the undeveloped coast, subject to 1. above, development proposals will not be permitted that would have a significant adverse impact on the unspoilt scenic quality, scientific value or biodiversity value of the location.



8.3 Appendix 3: Gazetteer

WA No.	Mon ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	Eastings	Northing
WA01	TR 06 SW 1467	MON	Flint scatter at Lower Thorn Creek	Lower Thorn Creek area was listed as a port till 1558. The Sewerage Works was built there (1960s?). During the cleaning of the beds and sides of this creek, by a JCB, traces of flint workings were found in the spoil.	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	602810	162410
WA02	TR 06 SW 1022	FS	Neolithic axe, Graveney	Neolithic Tranchet axe found during fieldwalking in Graveney in 1996	Neolithic	603450	163180
WA03	TR 06 SW 218	MON	Neolithic site, Nagden Ferry, Graveney	A Neolithic site was identified at Nagden in 1996, but no details are available	Neolithic	603070	163240
WA04	TR 06 SW 1014	MON	The medieval port of Faversham, Thorne Key	Fieldwalking at Thorne Key in 1997 retrieved pottery from the Iron-Age to Post Medieval periods, associated with what was the Medieval port of Faversham	Early Iron Age to Post Medieval	602820	162370
WA05	TR 06 SW 1023	FS	Iron Age and Roman pottery, Nagden,	Seven sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery were found at the location of the now-removed Nagden Bump, next to Faversham Creek.	Early Iron Age to Roman	602240	163790
	TR 06 SW 1021	MON	Revetments and Roman building material, Faversham Creek	A large number of timber revetments were found to be exposed on the east bank of Faversham Creek during fieldwalking in 1997. 17 Roman ceramic building material fragments were retrieved from amongst the timber work	Roman	603240	162680
WA06	TR 06 SW 1026	MON	Timber revetment, Faversham Creek	A large number of timber revetments were found to be exposed on the east bank of Faversham Creek during fieldwalking in 1997. 26 medieval tiles were retrieved from amongst the timber work	Medieval	603240	162680



WA No.	Mon ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	Eastings	Northing
WA07	TR 06 SE 9/ EWX6546	MON	The Graveney boat - c.AD 895	The timbers of an ancient clinker-built boat were found in September 1970 during the excavation of a large drainage channel for the Kent River Authority. The vessel, of well-preserved oak, survived for c. 10 metres of its length, but it can be estimated that its full size was over 14 metres long and less than 3 metres broad, with a 7.5 metre keel. There is no sign of a mast. The floor timbers are massive and would have given the boat great strength for carrying heavy cargo. They are fastened to the shell with wooden tree-nails. The shell is built of narrow strakes fastened together by iron rivets - now rusted away. There were indications that the vessel was berthed for repair. The hull had been repaired and the boat, secured by a series of stakes round the hull, lay on a platform of brushwood. A rope attached to the stempost was probably used to drag the boat onto the platform. The platform, perhaps part of a timber hard, lay approximately level with a horizon visible downstream (see Illustration Card for map) which consisted of a distinct layer of oyster and mussel shells, marking a soil transition, probably an old ground surface. Several sherds from the base of a large medieval pot were recovered from it. Finds from the excavations included:- pebbles, shells, Roman tile fragments, sheep bones, pieces of Kentish rag and lava, and twelve Continental pottery sherds of 10th or 11th century date. The ship was taken to the National Maritime Museum for conservation. A late 9th century date was given by the radio-carbon method and c. 895 A.D. by dendrochronology. Preliminary research suggests that the Graveney boat is of a hitherto unrepresented class, a sea-going trading ship probably constructed in south or east England	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	606600	163900
WA08	TR 06 SE 1117	BLD	GRAVENEY HILL FARMHOUSE	Former Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1400 to 1499. Farm House. C15. Timber framed and weather boarded and part clad with painted brick. Tatched roof. Open hall house plan. One storey and attic with hipped roof and 2 tiled gabled dormers and stack to centre right. Five wooden casements and boarded door to left. Interior: smoke blackened timbers	Medieval	605376	163712
WA09	TR 06 SW 308	MON	Medieval shell midden, Cleve Hill	In 2008 Wessex Archaeology carried out a watching brief on geotechnical test pits at Cleve Hill. A possible shell midden of medieval date was found.	Medieval	604882	163966



WA No.	Mon ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	Eastings	Northing
	EKE12185		Watching brief on geotechnical test pits at Cleve Hill	Monitoring of 16 geotechnical test pits. Evidence of the former salt marsh and the ancient shoreline were located. Residual prehistoric worked flint was found in the topsoil of the site	Prehistoric flints		164580
WA10	TR 06 SW 1019	MAR	The Hard, Faversham Creek, Oare	A mound of discarded round boulders, formerly used as ballast, was identified during fieldwalking in 1997. It can be found just to the west of the joint entrance to Faversham and Oare Creeks from the Swale. The boulders are in an area known as the Hard, which may be the site of a medieval beacon.	Medieval to Post Medieval	601920	163520
WA11	TR 06 SW 1020	MAR	Derelict boat, Faversham Creek	A large wooden wreck was found to be partly exposed on the bed of Faversham Creek in 1997. The wreck is known locally as the 'cannonball wreck' as iron cannon balls are said to have been retrieved from the site. The timbers were fastened with treenails	Medieval to Post Medieval	602130	163268
WA12	TR 06 SW 1476	MON	Late medieval or post-medieval timbers, possibly related to a mill or sluice, Oare Creek	In 2015 some timbers were found at Oare Creek. Though initially reported to be a log-boat, an initial inspection concluded that they are likely to be parts of a late medieval or post-medieval mill or drainage sluice	Medieval to Post Medieval	601321	162770
WA13	TR 06 SE 20	MON	Brickworks, Graveney	O.S. 6" 3rd ed. map, sheet 34 NE shows brickworks at site of present Brickfield Cottages. Gone on provisional edition of 1938.	Post Medieval	605490	164181
WA14	TR 06 SW 180	MON	Decoy pond on Nagden Marshes, Graveney	Decoy House' marked on map of 1791. The site may be near a present sheepwash (at TR02866413) or the former site of Rye Cottage (1st marked on 1819 OS Draft map at Tr 03496404).	Post Medieval	603288	164923
WA15	TR 06 SW 1006	MON	Anchorage at mouth of Faversham Creek	Decoy House, and presumably the pond, are marked at the centre of a rectangular field. Such a field survives in the correct area with an irregular rectangular cropmark feature at its centre. (1) Though pipes cannot be discerned this may be the remains of the pond	Post Medieval	602305	164866
WA16	TR 06 SW 1007	MON	Beacon at mouth of Faversham Creek, near Oare	Anchorage in at mouth of Faversham Creek, marked on a chart of 1774 AD.	Post Medieval	602300	164051
WA17	TR 06 SW 1008	MON	Landing Place in Faversham Creek, near Faversham	Beacon at mouth of Faversham Creek, marked on a chart of 1786.	Post Medieval	602113	165257



WA No.	Mon ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	Eastings	Northing
WA18	TR 06 NW 1021	MON	Possible mooring trots, Oare	Two anchors joined by a line are marked on a chart of 1786, this being similar to a symbol showing mooring trots, where boats are attached fore and aft to some sort of chain or rope	Post Medieval	602179	165405
WA19	TR 06 NW 1023	MON	Anchorage in the River Swale	Anchorage in the River Swale, marked on a chart of 1786 (1). No remains of an anchorage noted during the 2005 coastal survey, this is to be expected as any debris or remains related to anchoring activity would lie in the channel	Post Medieval	602999	164684
WA20	TR 06 SW 1471	MON	Approximate location of Nagdon Ferry, Nagden Marshes, near Graveney	Nagdon Ferry is marked on a chart of 1843, but is now disused. The precise location of the hard and ferry crossing is uncertain. Relates to the nearby Hartly Ferry crossing	Post Medieval	602501	163882
WA21	TR 06 SW 1028	MON	Decoy House, Nagden Marshes	A navigation chart of the river Thames from 1843 shows Decoy House situated on Nagden Marshes	Post Medieval	602699	165643
WA22	TR 06 NE 1011	MON	Fish Weir on Whitstable Flats	Fish Weir on Whitstable Flats	Post Medieval	605855	163711
WA23	MKE85823	FRM	Outfarm north east of Court Lodge Farm	An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with buildings to three sides of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished	Post Medieval	600978	164079
WA24	MKE85824	FRM	Outfarm north east of Court Lodge Farm	An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with buildings to two sides of the yard Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on two sides Position: Isolated position Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)	Post Medieval	601295	163261
WA25	MKE85844	FRM	Outfarm on Ham Marsh	A field barn with no associated yard. Type: Single Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished	Post Medieval	602265	162755
WA26	MKE85845	FRM	Ham Farm	A field barn with no associated yard. Type: Single Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished	Post Medieval	601847	162800
WA27	MKE85846	FRM	Farmstead north of Ham Farm	A loose courtyard origin farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard inc. a L-plan element	Post Medieval	601873	163159



WA No.	Mon ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	Eastings	Northing
WA28	MKE85900	FRM	Nagden	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to one side of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Isolated position Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)	Post Medieval	603145	164112
WA29	MKE85901	FRM	Sheepfold on Nagden Marsh	An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished	Post Medieval	602885	164038
WA30	MKE85915	FRM	Kye Cottage	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to one side of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side and with additional detached elements to the main plan Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished	Post Medieval	603516	163899
WA31	MKE85916	FRM	Sheepwash south east of Kye Cottage	An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished	Post Medieval	603842	163223
WA32	MKE85917	FRM	Farmstead east of Nagden	An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Isolated position Survival: Only the farmhouse remains	Post Medieval	603841	162653
WA33	MKE85918	FRM	Sandbanks Farm	A regular multi-yard farmstead. Type: Regular courtyard multi-yard Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard Position: Isolated position Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)	Post Medieval	603939	162406
WA34	MKE85919	FRM	Outfarm south west of Sandbanks Farm	An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished	Post Medieval	603587	162908



WA No.	Mon ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	Eastings	Northing
WA35	MKE85964	FRM	Sparrow Court	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Isolated position Survival: Only the farmhouse remains	Post Medieval	604568	162958
WA36	MKE85965	FRM	Farmstead north west of Sparrow Court	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished	Post Medieval	604376	164514
WA37	MKE85966	FRM	Sheepfold on Cleve Marshes	An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished	Post Medieval	605206	164213
WA38	MKE85967	FRM	Outfarm on Nettle Hill	A field barn with no associated yard. Type: Single Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished	Post Medieval	605170	163717
WA39	MKE85968	FRM	Graveney Hill Farm	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on two sides Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached side on to yard Position: Isolated position Survival: Only the farmhouse remains	Post Medieval	605363	163566
WA40	MKE85969	FRM	Farmstead south west of Graveney Hill Farm	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished	Post Medieval	605067	163385
WA41	MKE85970	FRM	Farmstead south of Graveney Hill Farm	A field barn with no associated yard. Type: Single Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished	Post Medieval	605364	162790
WA42	MKE85971	FRM	Graveney Court	A dispersed multi-yard plan farmstead. Type: Dispersed multi-yard Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Isolated position Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)	Post Medieval	605339	162456



WA No.	Mon ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	Eastings	Northing
WA43	MKE85972	FRM	Murton's Farm	A regular L-plan farmstead. Type: Regular courtyard L-plan with detached house and other detached elements Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard Position: Isolated position Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)	Post Medieval	605172	162990
WA44	MKE86012	FRM	Outfarm north west of Brookhill Farm	An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard	Post Medieval	605990	162825
WA45	MKE86013	FRM	Brookhill Farm	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Isolated position Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)	Post Medieval	606100	163459
WA46	MKE86014	FRM	Outfarm on Denly hill	An outfarm or field barn group consisting of two detached buildings. Type: Single with working agricultural buildings on two sides Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished	Post Medieval	606124	164057
WA47	MKE86015	FRM	Outfarm on Gravenev Marshes	An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished	Post Medieval	606318	163727
WA48	MKE86016	FRM	Outfarm on Gravenev Marshes	An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished	Post Medieval	605975	162782
WA49	MKE89004	FRM	Sheepfold on Ham Marshes	A field barn with no associated yard. Type: Single Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead completely demolished	Post Medieval	602553	162257
WA50	TR 06 SW 1072	MON	Wharf, Oare Creek	A wharf at Oare Creek was marked on the 2nd edition of the Ordnance Survey (surveyed 1893-7)	Post Medieval	604895	163294
WA51	TR 06 SW 316	BLD	Oasthouse northwest of Culmers	Oasthouse built northwest of Culmers at the end of the nineteenth century - first shown on the OS second edition map and subsequently on the OS third and fourth edition maps. The fourth edition map indicates the addition of a roundel but this was subsequently removed and is not visible on any of the aerial photos.	Post Medieval to Modern	601089	164290



WA No.	Mon ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	Eastings	Northing
	TR 06 SW 176	MAR	English spritsail barge Pride, Oare	Registration No. FAVERSHAM 45551 Precise coordinates not available, last known location of vessel reported by Society for Spritsail Barge Research. PRIDE was built at Faversham in 1862. She was owned successively by Cheesman and Dan. She is noted as being broken up with stem head block remaining in 1993/1995	Post Medieval to Modern	601730	164290
	TR 06 SW 177	MAR	English spritsail barge Princess Royal, Oare	Registration No. LONDON 17033 Precise coordinates not available, last known location of vessel reported by Society for Spritsail Barge Research. PRINCESS ROYAL was built at Lambeth in 1856. She was owned successively by Parsons, and Dan. She is noted as being broken up	Post Medieval to Modern	601730	164290
	TR 06 SW 178	MAR	English spritsail barge Maltster, Oare	Registration No. ROCHESTER 43531 Precise coordinates not available, last known location of vessel reported by Society for Spritsail Barge Research. MALSTER was built at Frindsbury by Curel in 1861. She was owned successively by Levy and Kent Stone Co. She is noted as being broken up by 1952	Post Medieval to Modern	601730	164290
	TR 06 SW 179	MAR	English merchantman Charles Little, Oare	Sank following explosion of her cargo. Year built: 1845 Owner: W Ollery. Stratford Master: J Cunningham Crew: 3 Crew Lost: 0 Passengers: 1 Passengers lost: 0 Date of Loss Qualifier: A Additional sources cited in the United Kingdom Shipwreck Index. Board of Trade Wreck return 1888 Appx C Table 1 p143.	Post Medieval	601730	164290
	TR 06 SW 174	MAR	English spritsail barge Gwynronald, Oare	Registration No. UNKNOWN 125703. Precise coordinates not available, last known location of vessel reported by Society for Spritsail Barge Research. Reported as an auxiliary in 1934 and a housebarge 1995	Modern	601730	164290
WA52	TR 06 SW 175	MAR	English spritsail barge Hope, Oare	Registration No. UNKNOWN 20209 Precise coordinates not available, last known location of vessel reported by Society for Spritsail Barge Research. There are no details on Hope	Post Medieval	601730	163621
WA53	TR 06 SW 1042	MON	Coastguard Station No. 26, Hollowshore, Faversham	A large, derelict wooden vessel in dock at Hollowshore, Faversham, was marked in on the 1st Edition of the Ordnance Survey as Coastguard Station No 26. The vessel was photographed in 1941 and 1946	Post Medieval to Modern	601698	163629



WA No.	Mon ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	Eastings	Northing
	TR 06 SW 1002	MON	Hollow Shore Boat Yard, Oare Creek, Faversham	Hollow Shore Boat Yard is a barge building yard on Oare Creek. From the early 1800s until 1900 barges were built here on the open sea wall. At the turn of the century the business was taken over by the Cremer family until the 1960s. The yard contains a wide variety of buildings including the main shed, the engine shed, a smith's shop and a saw pit. The yard is still in operation today, and a scale model of it can be seen on display in the Fleur-de-Lis Heritage Centre, Faversham. A barge building yard operating since at least 1854 (1). From the early 1800s to 1900 barges were built here on the open sea wall. At this turn of the century the business was taken over by the Cremer family until the 1960s. The boatyard is still in operation today. Buildings include main shed, engine shed, boat shop and Faversham Navigation hut, smith's shop, mess hut, saw pit, paintshop, timber store, dock and North Yard. (2) A scale model of the boatyard is on display in the Fleur-de-Lis Heritage Centre, Faversham.	Post Medieval to Modern	601703	165296
WA54	TR 06 NE 40	MON	Hard site	Hard, marked on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ed OS 6 inch (1-3) but not marked on current mapping	Post Medieval to Modern	606211	164986
WA55	TR 06 SW 1060	MON	Sewer outfall	Sewer outfall, shown on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ed OS 6 inch (1-3) but not shown on current mapping	Post Medieval to Modern	606559	164506
WA56	TR 06 SW 1005	MON	Faversham oyster beds	Oyster dredging was carried on at Faversham from early times, perhaps Henry II making the first grant of the fishery to the Manor of Faversham. The oldest documentary mention is 1591. According to Jacob in his 1764 'History of Faversham', oysters were the only staple commodity of the town. The boundaries of the oyster fisheries were clearly described in a survey in 1609. The fishery suffered in WW2 and ceased to operate, the grounds thereafter being let to the Seasalter and Ham Oyster Fishery Company. (Post Medieval to Modern	602106	163281
WA57	TR 06 SW 1041	MON	Wharf, Faversham	This wharf at Faversham was marked on the 2nd and 3rd editions of the Ordnance Survey (surveyed 1893-7 and 1905-10 respectively) and was photographed in 1946	Post Medieval to Modern	601325	164368
WA58	TR 06 SE 1052	MON	Sheepfold, on AP & 1st series OS	Sheepfold, on AP & 1st, 2nd & 3rd series OS 6 inch	Post Medieval to Modern	605715	164717



WA No.	Mon ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	Eastings	Northing
WA59	TR 06 SE 1025	MON	Decoy pond	Decoy pond.	Post Medieval to Modern	605379	164795
WA60	TR 06 SW 1052	MAR	Group of four derelict barges, Gravenev	This group of four derelict barges was photographed in 1941 and 1946.	Post Medieval to Modern	603949	163549
WA61	TR 06 SW 1056	MON	Rectangular embanked enclosure, Faversham	A rectangular embanked enclosure with an entrance on its seaward side is recorded near Faversham. The enclosure is marked on the 2nd edition of the Ordnance Survey (1893-7) and was photographed in 1993.	Post Medieval to Modern	602562	
WA62	TR 06 NW 212	MON	Faversham & Ramsgate Harbour Railway	Railway linking the Chatham line at Faversham with Ramsgate Harbour built by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company. The 27 mile line was opened in stages between 1861 and 1863. The Terminus at Ramsgate Harbour was closed in 1926. From the mid-1920s the Southern Railways diverted the line via Durnpton Park to Ramsgate Station.	Post-medieval to Modern		163693
WA63	TR 06 SW 1073	MON	Line of mooring posts, Faversham Creek	A line of mooring posts is shown in Faversham Creek in the 3rd edition of the Ordnance Survey (Surveyed 1905-10)	Modern	602281	163956
WA64	TR 06 SW 311	MON	Sheerness Starfish, Gravenev Hill Second World War bombing decoy site	A Royal Navy 'Starfish' site was constructed on this site in 1941. Designated 'Naval Starfish Site SH1 (Cleve Marsh)', it remained operational until June 1945. It was intended to mimic the dockyard at Sheerness. The site was controlled from an Operation Post (demolished in 2008/9).	Modern	604863	164688
WA65	TR 06 SE 1300	PLA	Site of 'Battle of Gravenev Marsh, 27th September 1940	Approximate site of the Battle of Gravenev Marsh that took place in 1940. The Battle was between the crew of a crashed German Junkers 88 bomber and soldiers from 1st Battalion London Irish Rifles in Seasalter. After being damaged by anti-aircraft fire and Spitfires the Junkers crash landed. The crew of four took up machine guns and engaged the London Irish rifles who emerged from their billet at the nearby Sportsman Inn. This may have been because the Junkers was carrying a new bombsite that the Germans wanted to destroy. They set an explosive charge to destroy the plane but Captain Cantopher was able to disarm it. One of the Germans was wounded in the fighting. The battle represents the last battle on British soil between invaders and defenders.	Modern	606175	164020



WA No.	Mon ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	Eastings	Northing
WA66	TR 06 SE 1101	MON	Former site of a Second World War pillbox (TYPE FW3/24)	Former site of a Second World War pillbox, demolished in 2008. Cassini ref 492821At Cleve Hill, in field immediately north of overhead power cables. Pillbox. Cassini ref 492821	Modern	604991	163176
WA67	TR 06 SW 1176	MON	PILLBOX (TYPE FW3/24)	Six-sided pillbox (brick shuttered) facing W, with traces of the foundation of another contemporary military structure approximately 4 metres from the entrance. The Y-shaped anti-ricochet wall has been demolished recently by the owners	Modern	603116	165058
WA68	TR 06 NW 31	MAR	British minesweeper HMS Receptive, River Swale, Leysdown	The remains of HMS Receptive, built in 1913, are thought to be in fair condition at a depth of 3.6 metres at the point indicated. This point in 1993 was marked by a buoy.	Modern	602411	164283
WA69	TR 06 SW 139	MAR	Possible remains of merchant vessel 'Toreador', Oare	stranded mast head was photographed in 1971, in the intertidal zone off Oare Marshes, close to the deep water channel	Modern	601723	163938
WA70	TR 06 SW 137	MAR	Unidentified wreck, Oare	This unidentified wreck was photographed in 1994	Modern	601690	164062
WA71	TR 06 SW 138	MAR	Unidentified wreck, Oare	This unidentified wreck was photographed in 1946, 1994, 1998 and 2000.	Modern	601699	165076
WA72	TR 06 NE 21	MAR	Unknown	UNIDENTIFIED WRECK	Modern	605800	162719
WA73	TR 06 SW 1464/ DKE21861	CRA	Crash site of Hawker Hurricane I	Hawker Hurricane I (L1615) of 504 Sq, RAF Hendon, crashed 7th September 1940 at Sandbanks Farm, Graveney near Faversham. Pilot injured, died later. Aircraft written off. Site investigated by Kent Battle of Britain Museum	Modern	603868	163934
WA74	TR 06 SW 1466/ DKE21846	CRA	Crash site of Junkers Ju 88A-1	Junkers Ju 88A-1 (8099) of 3/KG77 crash landed 27th September 1940 on Graveney Marshes near Faversham. Crew captured. Aircraft 3Z+EL written off	Modern	604257	163386
WA75	TR 06 SW 323	BLD	Second World War pillbox, northeast of Warm House, Graveney Marshes	A Type 24 Second World War pillbox to the northeast of Warm House on Graveney Marshes	Modern	603961	164769
WA76	TR 06 SW 1074	BLD	Watch House, Oare Marshes	The Watch House, Oare Marshes, was marked in on the 3rd edition of the Ordnance Survey (surveyed 1905-1910).	Modern	601289	164156
WA77	TR 06 SE 1065	MON	Mound, on current OS as salt workings	Mound, on current OS as salt workings. First seen on 1946 aerial photos	Modern	605874	164049



WA No.	Mon ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	Eastings	Northing
WA78	TR 06 SE 1066	MON	Mound, on current OS as salt workings	Mound, on current OS as salt workings. First seen on 1946 airphoto	Modern	606066	163910
WA79	TR 06 SE 1067	MON	Mound, on current OS as salt workings	Mound, on current OS as salt workings. First seen on 1946 airphoto	Modern	605947	164060
WA80	TR 06 SE 1068	MON	Mound, on current OS as salt workings	Mound, on current OS as salt workings. First seen on 1946 airphoto	Modern	606194	164029
WA81	TR 06 SE 1069	MON	Mound, on current OS as salt workings	Mound, on current OS as salt workings. First seen on 1946 airphoto	Modern	606283	164077
WA82	TR 06 SE 1070	MON	Mound, on current OS as salt workings	Mound, on current OS as salt workings. First seen on 1946 airphoto	Modern	606324	164084
WA83	TR 06 SE 1071	MON	Mound, on current OS as salt workings	Mound, on current OS as salt workings. First seen on 1946 airphoto	Modern	606382	164042
WA84	TR 06 SE 1072	MON	Mound, on current OS as salt workings	Mound, on current OS as salt workings. First seen on 1946 airphoto	Modern	605909	163854
WA85	TR 06 SE 1073	MON	Mound, on current OS as salt workings	Mound, on current OS as salt workings. Poss on air photographs	Modern	605923	163907
WA86	TR 06 SE 1297	BLD	PILLBOX	The pillbox was probably built in the late summer or autumn of 1940	Modern	605457	163705
WA87	TR 06 SW 1067	MON	Wharf, Faversham	A wharf at Graveney, Faversham was marked on the 3rd edition of the Ordnance Survey.(surveyed 1905-1910)	Modern	602278	164492
WA88	TR 06 SE 1055	MON	Graveney Road Block	Graveney Road Block	Modern	606080	164426
WA89	TR 06 SW 1040	MON	Castellated trench system in Graveney Parish	Castellated trench system	Modern	604694	164310
WA90	TR 06 SW 157	MAR	Remains of an unidentified barge, Oare	The remains of a barge in the intertidal zone were photographed in 1961, 1967 and 1985. At each stage it has appeared to be sinking deeper into the mud.	Modern	601690	164340
WA91	TR 06 SW 158	MAR	Remains of barges, Graveney	Aerial photographs in 1961, 1967 and 1985 showed a line of dark objects lying parallel to the beach at the given point, east of the Faversham Creek mouth. By 1985, groynes had been built and it is possible that the shapes are the remains of barges previously used for beach defence	Modern	602150	164080



WA No.	Mon ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
WA92	TR 06 SW 159	MAR	Remains of unidentified barge, Graveney	Aerial photographs in 1961, 1967 and 1985 showed a barge parallel to the main channel and close to the salt marsh	Modern	601680	163950
WA93	TR 06 SW 160	MAR	Remains of unidentified barge, Oare	An aerial photograph in 1985 showed a barge lying in a small side creek. It had an open hold and seemed to be double ended	Modern	601670	163940
WA94	TR 06 SW 161	MAR	Remains of unidentified craft, Oare	An aerial photograph in 1985 showed a craft lying obliquely into the channel, with one end tucked against the salt marsh.	Modern	601680	163920
WA95	TR 06 SW 162	MAR	Remains of unidentified barge, Oare	An aerial photograph in 1985 showed a barge lying parallel to the channel, beside a small jetty	Modern	601690	165260
WA96	TR 06 NW 38	MAR	Receptive, A British Drifter, Leysdown	The Receptive was a British drifter built in 1913. She was hired by the Admiralty for the period 1915-19 and then rehired as a minesweeper in 1940. She struck a mine and sank at Horse Sands, Leysdown	Modern	601920	165033
WA97	TR 06 NW 49	MON	Boom defence, Graveney	This boom defence at near Faversham was photographed in 1941, 1946 and 1998	Modern	603815	164280
WA98	TR 06 SE 1051	MON	Mound, on current OS as salt workings	Mound, on current OS as salt workings	Modern	606071	164486
WA99	TR 06 SW 135	MAR	Possible wreck, Oare	This is an unidentified wrecked vessel, photographed in 2000 at Oare	Modern	601862	164272
WA100	TR 06 SE 1009	MON	Mound in 'Salt Workings'	Mound in 'Salt Workings'	Modern	606573	162217
WA101	TR 06 SE 1023	MON	Mound	Mound. Site photograph	Unknown	605100	164303
WA102	TR 06 SW 1036	MON	Mound	Mound. Site photograph 1941	Unknown	604950	164292
WA103	TR 06 SE 1022	MON	2 mounds	2 mounds. Photographs 1941	Unknown	605137	164346
WA104	TR 06 SE 1019	MON	Mound	Mound. Photographs 1998 + 1941	Unknown	605568	164187
WA105	TR 06 SE 1018	MON	Mound	Mound. Photograph 1941	Unknown	605484	164480
WA106	TR 06 SE 1014	MON	Mound	Mound. Photograph 1941	Unknown	605934	164678
WA107	TR 06 SE 1013	MON	Mound	Mound. Photographs 1941 +1998. Also 2 smaller flanking mounds	Unknown	605673	164200



WA No.	Mon ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
WA108	TR 06 SE 1012	MON	Mound in 'Salt Working' area	Mound in 'Salt Working' area. Photograph 1941	Unknown	605990	164125
WA109	TR 06 SE 1011	MON	Mound in 'Salt Working' area	Mound in 'Salt Working' area. Photograph 1941	Unknown	606083	164173
WA110	TR 06 SE 1010	MON	Mound in 'Salt Workings'	Mound in 'Salt Workings'. Photograph 1941	Unknown	606479	164751
WA111	TR 06 SW 1037	MON	Saltmounds(?)	Saltmounds(?) Photographs 1941+1998	Unknown	604349	164451
WA112	TR 06 SW 1038	MON	Sheepfold	Sheepfold from aerial photos	Unknown	604286	164818
WA113	TR 06 SE 1024	MON	Sheepfold	Sheepfold from aerial photos	Unknown	605203	164523
WA114	TR 06 SE 1020	MON	Sheepfold	Sheepfold from aerial photos	Unknown	605952	164498
WA115	TR 06 SE 1015	MON	Sheepfold	Sheepfold from aerial photos	Unknown	605870	164736
WA116	TR 06 SE 1021	MON	Possible sheepfold/enclosure	Possible sheepfold/enclosure from aerial photos	Unknown	605910	164333
WA117	TR 06 SW 1035	MON	Pit group	Pit group. Photographs 1941+1998	Unknown	604454	164674
WA118	TR 06 SW 77	MON	Windmill cropmark, Graveney	Crop mark of cross indicating point where a windmill once stood, c. 8m in size. Surrounded by a ring ditch 18m in diameter. Visible in 1990 aerial photograph.	Unknown	604620	164068
WA119	TR 06 SW 1075	MON	Rectilinear enclosure	Rectilinear enclosure. Site photographs 1941 + 1946	Unknown	604845	164270
WA120	TR 06 SE 1017	MON	Former sea wall	Former sea wall. Photographs 1941, 1946 +1998	Unknown	605403	164693
WA121	TR 06 SE 1016	MON	Well, marked on 1st Ed. OS	Well, marked on 1st Ed. OS. Photographs 1941+1998	Unknown	606147	164605
WA122	TR 06 SE 1008	MON	Circular enclosure	Circular enclosure. Photograph 1941	Unknown	606444	164684
WA123	TR 06 SE 1007	MON	5 ring ditches	5 ring ditches. Photographs 1941+1998	Unknown	606225	165464
WA124	TR 06 NW 1031	MON	Unidentified square feature on foreshore	Unidentified square feature on foreshore. Photographs 1998+2000	Unknown	604250	165350



WA No.	Mon ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	Eastings	Northing
WA125	TR 06 NW 1030	MON	Probable remains of fish weirs	Probable remains of fish weirs. A walkover survey in 2009 found no trace of these structures	Unknown	604881	165105
WA126	TR 06 NW 1029	MON	Probable remains of fish weirs	Probable remains of fish weirs. A walkover survey in 2009 found no trace of these structures.	Unknown	604850	165139
WA127	TR 06 NE 1024	MON	Probable remains of fish weirs	Probable remains of fish weirs. Photographs 1998. A walkover survey in 2009 found no trace of these structures	Unknown	605253	164935
WA128	TR 06 SE 1002	MON	Unidentified circular features	Unidentified circular features Photograph 1998	Unknown	606324	164328
WA129	TR 06 SW 1058	MON	Remains of jetty, Oare	The remains of an abandoned jetty were identified at Oare from photographic evidence (1994, 1998 and 2000). The unidentified wreck TR 06 SW 162 was moored to it.	Unknown	601685	163800
WA130	TR 06 SW 1034	MON	Collapsed revetment, Nagden Marshes	Two photographs taken at the end of the twentieth century show a collapsed revetment on the foreshore at Nagden Marshes. The structure has not been dated and no further information is available. Photographs 1998+2000	Unknown	602132	164932
WA131	TR 06 SW 1033	MON	Square feature, Oare	An unidentified square feature at Oare was photographed in 2000	Unknown	601360	164764
WA132	TR 06 SW 1032	FS	Abandoned metal platform or container, Graveney	An abandoned metal platform or container was photographed in 2000 at Graveney	Unknown	603348	164738
WA133	TR 06 SW 1031	MON	Hard or causeway, Graveney	A hard or causeway was photographed at Graveney in 2000	Unknown	603915	164252
WA134	TR 06 SW 1030	MON	Linear cropmarks, Graveney	Linear cropmarks were photographed at Graveney in 2000.	Unknown	603919	163800
WA135	TR 06 SW 1064	MON	Possible enclosure feature, Faversham	Aerial photographs show a cropmark of a sub-rectangular enclosure, close to two conjoined linear features, near Faversham.	Unknown	602799	164143



WA No.	Mon ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	Eastings	Northing
	TR 06 SW 190	MON	Linear feature, Faversham	Aerial photography shows two conjoined linear features and a sub rectangular enclosure near Faversham	Unknown	602800	
WA136	TR 06 SE 1047	MON	Cropmark, Possible earthwork/mound?	Cropmark, possible earthwork/mound? Not marked on any mapping. Photographs 1941, 1946+1978	Unknown	605540	163674
WA137	TR 06 SE 1041	MON	Cropmark (remnants of a mound?)	Cropmark (remnants of a mound?) Not marked on any mapping. Photographs 1946, 1978	Unknown	606158	164720
WA138	TR 06 SE 1039	MON	Two linear features	Two linear features. Probably Second World War anti-glider ditches. Site photographs 1941, 1946 and 1998	Unknown	606390	163502
WA139	TR 06 SW 1055	MON	Line of embankment in intertidal zone, Faversham	An embankment line in the intertidal zone was photographed in Faversham in 1946 and 1993. This feature may be a former sea wall. Photographs 1993 and 1946	Unknown	602767	164787
WA140	TR 06 SE 1054	MON	Linear cropmark	Linear cropmark, similar to old field boundaries, nothing marked on 1st edition OS. Not marked on any mapping. Photographs 1941, 1946 + 1978	Unknown	605152	164495
WA141	TR 06 SE 1053	MON	Single point cropmark, possibly pit?	Single point cropmark, possibly pit? Photographs 1941 + 1978	Unknown	605156	163919
WA143	EKE12180	EVT	Strip, map and sample excavations on the sites of London Array Grid Connection installations	Strip, map and sample excavation on the footprint of the bellmouth access off Seasalter Road, the temporary access road and twenty foundation pits (four for each of the five towers). No archaeological finds or features were observed.	Negative		
WA144	EKE12182	EVT	Geophysical survey for the London Array onshore works at Cleve Hill, Graveney	Magnetic susceptibility and magnetometer survey of the site. Some anomalies were detected but could not be confidently interpreted as being of human origin	Negative		
WA145	EKE12465		Intertidal walkover survey for the London Array Offshore Wind Farm	A walkover survey of the intertidal area. The route was logged as walked. No significant archaeological features or finds were identified	Negative		
WA146	EKE9301		Watching Brief at Abbey Road Faversham during groundworks on sewer	Archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with construction of a new sewer outflow and its connection to the existing network.	Negative		

LB no	NHLE no	HER no.	Name	Description	Period	Grade	Eastings	Northing
LB01	1069110	TR 06 SE 1082	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	3/113 Church of All Saints 24.1.67 Parish Church. C12 and C14 with some C15 fenestration. Little restored, but downpipes dated 1870. Coursed rubble and flint with plain tiled roof. Chancel, nave with aisles, north-western tower and south porch. Tower with string course and battlements, lancets in four stages and quatrefoil at the top. Circular north-eastern stair-turret. Roll moulded and hollow chamfered west doorway. South aisle with offset diagonal buttresses and parapet. C14 Decorated tracery, of cusped paired lights with quatrefoils over, and 3 light aisle east window with cusped and foiled tracery and segmental hood. South porch extended in brick and pebbledashed, with moulded and chamfered south doorway. Chancel with cusped C14 lancets to south, restored C13 lancets to north, and 3 light C15 Perpendicular east window within the larger blocked jambs and drip mould of C14 east window. North aisle with 5 buttresses. Perpendicular 2 light windows, and simple chamfered north door-way.	Medieval to Post Medieval	I	605269	162682
LB02	1069108	TR 06 SE 1080	GRAVENEY COURT HEADSTONE TO THOMAS BARMAN IN THE CHURCHYARD SOUTH EAST OF THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	House. Circa 1420 and C18. Timber framed, plastered and weather boarded with painted brick extension. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with jetty on brackets to centre, and roof hipped to left, with moulded barge boarded: gable to centre and stacks to centre right and end right. Five wooden casements on first floor, 4 on ground floor, the right end 2 on each floor in C18 extension. Central door with moulded panels and sidelights. Built c.1420 by John Martyn, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, buried in the adjacent Graveney Church (see Hasted, VI, p.64).	Medieval to Post Medieval	II	605262	162726
LB03	1069109	TR 06 SE 1081		Headstone. Thomas Barman, died 1758. Stone. Three feet in height with nowy head, with relief of 2 skulls with emblems of death, spades and lilies.	Post Medieval	II	605267	162662

LB04	1344023	TR 06 SE 1115	MURTON'S FARMHOUSE BARN 30	Farmhouse. C16 and C18. Painted brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with plat band and roof with parapet gables and stacks to left and right. Two metal casements on each floor and central boarded door in brick porch with parapet and four centred arched doorway. Rear wing: timber framed and tile hung with continuous jetty.	Medieval to Post Medieval	II	605190	162470
LB05	1069107	TR 06 SE 1079	METRES SOUTH OF MURTON'S FARMHOUSE	Barn. C17. Timber framed on flint and brick base and weather boarded with corrugated iron roof. Hipped roof with tiled hipped mid-strey. Interior: 4 bays with aisles and passing shores to arcade posts. Queen strut roof.	Post Medieval	II	605180	162435
LB06	1069147	TR 06 SE 1094	BRIDGE HOUSE	House. C18. Red brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys and attic with discontinuous plat band and corbelled eaves to steeply hipped roof with central stack and 2 hipped dormers. Two wooden casements on first floor and 2 cantled bay windows with margin light sashes on ground floor. Central boarded door with segment headed surround. Single storey red brick extension to left.	Post Medieval	II	605051	162209
LB07	1069148	TR 06 SE 1095	POST OFFICE	House. C18. Painted brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with discontinuous plat band and brick dogtooth cornice. Roof hipped to left with 2 hipped dormers and stacks to left and projecting at end right. Two wooden casements on first floor and 2 cantled hipped bays on ground floor. Central panelled door in segmental headed surround	Post Medieval	II	605043	162188
LB08	1069143	TR 06 SW 1110	SPARROW COURT	House. C15. Timber framed and plastered and part underbuilt with painted brick. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys with projecting jettied and gabled crossing to left; hipped roof with gablets and stack to centre left. Three wooden casements on each floor of main range, 1 on each floor of cross wing and boarded door with flat hood to centre right.	Medieval to Modern	II	604576	162856
LB09	1119654	TR 06 SW 1185	SANDBANKS FARMHOUSE	Farmhouse. C15. Timber framed and pebble dashed with plain tiled roof. Hall house with jettied later extension and projecting C20 wing. Two storeys on plinth, jettied at end left, with box eaves to hipped roof, stepped down to left and stack to centre left. Projecting 1 storey hipped wing to end right, with end stack. Irregular fenestration of 4 wooden and metal casements. Door of 4 panels with plaster surround to centre left, and boarded door to right. Weatherboarded outshot to left. Interior: panelled rooms and crown post roof.	Medieval	II	603953	162637

LB10	1240465	TR 06 SW 1189	THE SHIPWRIGHTS ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE	Public house. C18 or earlier, altered and extended early C19 and late C19. Timber framed and weather boarded and part clad with painted brick. Plain tiled roofs. Two parallel ranges with additional wing to east. Two storeys with hipped roof with stacks to rear centre and to right, with two wooden casements on first floor and 3 irregularly placed wooden and metal casements on ground floor and central doubled half-glazed doors. Left hand extension of 2 storeys with stack at end right and with metal casement on ground floor, and with single storey extension to left, return with casements with picture window over. Rear elevation also 2 storeys, hipped, with wooden casements on first floor and single storey extension on ground floor with casements and boarded door. Interior: clearly shows the two main periods of building, the rear range the older, with exposed brick fireplaces. The building stands far out on the marshes at the confluence of the Faversham and Oare Creeks (Hollowshore) and thus has a landscape value above what might be expected for a relatively modest building; it also still serves the boat repair and mooring activities on Hollowshore it was first built to meet.	Post Medieval	II	601754	163612
LB11	1261008	TR 06 SW 1265	BARN ABOUT 30 METRES NORTH OF HAM FARMHOUSE	Barn. C17 or earlier. Timber framed and clad with weather boarding with some painted brick and breeze block to end walls and corrugated asbestos roof. Half-hipped roof, and cart doors in left end elevation. Interior: 5 bays with aisles, with timbers throughout of irregular finish and relatively slight scant-ling, but with mixed straight and arched bracing, and with straight passing shores to main posts. Renewed clasped purlin roof.	Post Medieval to Modern	II	601822	162765
N/A			Graveney Church Conservation Area	Located 435 m to the south east of the Development Site			605239	162592
N/A			Graveney Bridge Conservation Area	Located 840m to the south of the Development Site			605067	162161

N/A			Faversham Town Centre, Swale					
N/A				Located 975m to the south west of the Development Site			601705	161424

8.4 Appendix 4: Site Visit Observations (8.05.17-10.05.17)

WA no.	Parcel	Name	Crop (approximate height)	Site Visit Notes	Plates
WA02	Parcel 18	Flint scatter at Lower Thorn Creek	Less than 0.20m	No identified surface flints at the location recorded on the KHER	Plate 68
WA05	Parcel 20	Iron Age and Roman pottery, Nagden Bump (now removed)	Less than 0.20m	No identified pottery at the location recorded on the KHER. KHER also makes reference to 'Nagden Bump now removed'. No evidence of any mound/bump.	Plate 74
WA09	Parcel 5	Medieval Midden	No crop- part of substation	This are not accessed as part of the substation- however midden deposit was found below ground during investigation so wouldn't have been visible on the surface	None
WA14	Parcel 18	Decoy pond on Nagden Marshes, Graveney	Approx 0.40-0.60m	No cropmark visible from ground level.	Plate 66
WA17	Parcel 20	Landing Place in Faversham Creek, near Faversham	Less than 0.20m	No evidence of landing place on surface however close to HER point natural gravel on the surface brought up by the plough.	Plate 73
WA21	Parcel 19	Decoy House, Nagden Marshes	Less than 0.20m	No evidence of Decoy House on the surface	Plate 69
WA29	Parcel 18	Sheepfold on Nagden Marsh	Less than 0.20m	No evidence of Sheepfold evident on surface	Plate 67
WA30	Parcel 17	Kye Cottage	Less than 0.20m	No evidence of Kye cottage	Plate 63
WA31	Parcel 16	Sheepwash south east of Kye Cottage	Less than 0.20m	No evidence of Sheepwash on surface	Plate 58



WA37	Parcel 3	Sheepfold on Cleve Marshes	Approx 0.40-0.60m	No evidence of Sheepfold evident	Plate 16-17
WA38	Parcel 2	Outfarm on Nettle Hill	Approx 0.40-0.60m	No evidence for Outfarm seen Trees shown in plate 42 may have been part of the garden associated with the farmhouse. Entrance way shown on Plate 43 would have been the entrance between the farmhouse to the south and agricultural buildings to the north. Ceramic Building Material was noticed on the surface of the field in this area.	Plate 7-8
WA40	Parcel 12	Farmstead south west of Graveney Hill Farm	Less than 0.20m		Plate 42-43
WA41	Parcel 12	Farmstead south of Graveney Hill Farm	Less than 0.20m	No evidence for the outfarm seen	Plate 44
WA59	Parcel 1	Decoy pond	Approx 0.40-0.60m	No evidence for the Decoy pond on the surface	Plate 5-6
WA64	Parcel 5	Sheerness Starfish decoy	None	Area not accessed due to position within the substation, however structure is known to have been demolished prior to the building of the Substation	None
WA66	Parcel 5	Pillbox	None	Area not accessed due to position within the substation, however structure is known to have been demolished prior to the building of the Substation	None
WA74	Parcel 14	Crash site of Junkers Ju 88A-1	Approx 0.40-0.60m	No evidence for the Crash Site on the Surface	Plate 49
WA75	Parcel 16	Second World War pillbox, northeast of Warm House, Graveney Marshes	Less than 0.20m	Pillbox existing	Plates 59-62
WA89	Parcel 6	Castellated trench system in Graveney Parish	Approx 0.40-0.60m	No evidence for castellated trench system on the surface	Plates 22-23
WA101	Parcel 3	Mound	Approx 0.40-0.60m	No evidence for mound-possibly ploughed flat? Or concealed by crop?	Plates 14-15
WA102	Parcel 2	Mound	Approx 0.40-0.60m	No evidence for mound-possibly ploughed flat? Or concealed by crop?	Plates 10-11
WA103	Parcel 2	2 mounds	Approx 0.40-0.60m	No evidence for mounds-possibly ploughed flat? Or concealed by crop?	Plates 12-13



WA111	Parcel 7	Saltmounds(?)	Approx 0.40-0.60m	No evidence for Salt mounds-possibly ploughed flat? Or concealed by crop?	Plates 25-26
WA112	Parcel 15	Sheepfold	Approx 0.30m	Slight dip within the ground at approximate location of sheepfold	Plate 52
WA117	Parcel 8	Pit group	Approx 0.40-0.60m	No evidence for cropmark on surface	Plate 28
WA119	Parcel 6	Rectilinear enclosure	Approx 0.40-0.60m	No evidence for cropmark on surface	Plate 24
WA120	Parcel 1	Former sea wall	Approx 0.40-0.60m	No evidence for former sea wall on surface	Plates 3-4
WA134	Parcel 16	Linear cropmarks, Graveney Possible enclosure feature, Faversham	Less than 0.20m	No evidence for cropmark on surface	Plates 55-56
WA135	Parcel 19	Linear feature, Faversham	Less than 0.20m	No evidence for cropmarks on surface	Plate 70
WA140	Parcel 3	Linear cropmark	Approx 0.30m	No evidence for cropmark on surface	Plate 19
WA141	Parcel 3	Pit Cropmark?	Approx 0.30m	No evidence for cropmark on surface	Plate 18



8.5 Appendix 5: Designated Heritage Assets within the Wider Study Area (5km)

List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1060996	FAVERSHAM ABBEY MINOR BARN	I	602127	161732
1069094	CHURCH OF ST MARY	I	599236	163137
1069110	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	I	605269	162683
1069116	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	I	606491	160681
1069126	CHURCH OF ST PETER	I	600788	163323
1069131	COLKINS	II*	603360	159256
1069132	WALLS ABOUT 20 TO 60 METRES SOUTH EAST OF COLKINS	II*	603401	159215
1069133	NASH COURT	II*	604704	159936
1069144	CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW, GOODNESTONE	I	604436	161581
1069156	STYLE HOUSE	II*	605543	159470
1069406	CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE	I	601098	161754
1069430	15, OSPRINGE STREET	II*	600380	160851
1069431	THE MAISON DIEU MUSEUM	II*	600362	160855
1319973	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY OF CHARITY	I	601822	161535
1325956	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	I	604784	158554
1372896	COPTON MANOR	I	601706	159022
1060995	ABBAY FARMHOUSE	II*	602095	161831
1061013	87 TO 92, ABBEY STREET	II*	601773	161664
1067608	121, WEST STREET	II*	601532	161386
1069404	DAVINGTON PRIORY	II*	601092	161743
1069457	COOKSDITCH	II*	601772	161320
1069462	1, THE MARKET PLACE (See details for further address information)	II*	601548	161377
1069489	FREMLINS OFFICES (INCLUDING EAST WING AND BILLIARD ROOM)	II*	601663	161512
1107863	GOODNESTONE COURT	II*	604476	161657
1115576	GILLETTS GRANARIES	II*	601963	161940
1115766	CHURCH OF ST CATHERINE	II*	601682	160768
1116391	THE TRAINING SHIP HASARDE	II*	601584	161615
1186199	ARDEN'S HOUSE	II*	601828	161729
1240604	84, ABBEY STREET	II*	601792	161682
1258076	CHURCH OF ST THOMAS THE APOSTLE	II*	602313	166279
1261010	Memorials to the victims of the 1916 Faversham Munitions Explosion	II*	602504	160871
1268252	MEDIAEVAL STABLES AT ABBEY FARM	II*	602164	161804
1323023	MANOR HOUSE	II*	606538	160685
1325225	EWELL FARMHOUSE	II*	603537	160848
1343844	THE GUILDHALL	II*	601571	161382
1343845	5 AND 6, THE MARKET PLACE	II*	601562	161399
1343988	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	II*	600028	160311
1344016	HOMESIDE WITH RAILINGS TO FORECOURT	II*	600653	162964
1344025	DARGATE HOUSE	II*	607518	161941



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1344229	THE MASONIC HALL	II*	601851	161636
1344235	81, ABBEY STREET	II*	601817	161715
1344267	FAVERSHAM ABBEY MAJOR BARN	II*	602111	161763
1354736	THE OLD VICARAGE	II*	600089	160190
1360992	QUEEN COURT FARMHOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS	II*	600155	160464
1025902	BIER HOUSE AT TR 001604	II	600103	160301
1031367	SYDNALE COTTAGES	II	598832	160792
1031805	BROGDALE FARMHOUSE	II	600648	159666
1031910	DUNKIRK RADAR TOWER	II	607810	159058
1038335	THE OLD RECTORY	II	597520	162115
1038537	HAND PUMP 10 METRES WEST OF THE OLD FARMHOUSE	II	597615	162635
1060997	FIGHTING COCKS COTTAGES	II	601901	161703
1060998	WALLS TO NORTH EAST AND SOUTH WEST OF THE MASONIC HALL, INCLUDING GATEWAY TO THE NORTH EAST	II	601830	161606
1060999	1 AND 2, ABBEY ROAD	II	601965	161899
1061000	3 AND 4, ABBEY STREET	II	601680	161602
1061001	5, ABBEY STREET	II	601689	161612
1061002	6, ABBEY STREET	II	601695	161620
1061003	7, ABBEY STREET	II	601698	161622
1061004	8 AND 9, ABBEY STREET	II	601702	161627
1061005	19, ABBEY STREET	II	601743	161671
1061006	20, ABBEY STREET	II	601749	161678
1061007	25-28, ABBEY STREET	II	601770	161700
1061008	GRANITE SETTS AND GUTTER EXTENDING ALONG THE OUTER PART OF THE PAVEMENT FROM NO 3 ABBEY STREET AS FAR NORTH AS NO 34	II	601724	161640
1061009	LAMP POSTS ON PAVEMENT OUTSIDE NOS 3, 7, 14, 20, 28 AND 34	II	601729	161646
1061010	WAREHOUSE IN ABBEY GREEN TO EAST OF NOS 59 TO 62 (CONSECUTIVE)	II	601940	161816
1061011	WALL ENCLOSING GARDEN BEHIND ARDEN'S HOUSE ON THE NORTH SIDE	II	601836	161733



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1061012	85 AND 86, ABBEY STREET	II	601786	161676
1061014	LAMP POSTS ON PAVEMENT OUTSIDE NOS 80, 81, 83, 91, 95 AND SOUTH OF NO 99	II	601756	161655
1061015	COPTON MANOR FARM STORE AND OAST	II	601481	159452
1061016	1, BELVEDERE ROAD	II	601630	161626
1067529	107, WEST STREET	II	601447	161435
1067540	THE CASTLE INN	II	601237	161472
1067551	93 AND 93A, WEST STREET	II	601363	161446
1067554	96 AND 97, WEST STREET	II	601384.8	161445.3
1067557	102 AND 103, WEST STREET	II	601428.4	161441.7
1067560	15-17, WEST STREET	II	601453.4	161416.2
1067561	18, WEST STREET	II	601442.7	161418.5
1067564	MECHANICS ARMS	II	601280	161441
1067576	46 AND 47, WEST STREET	II	601267	161446
1067590	1, WEST STREET	II	601532	161367
1067599	WAREHOUSE (G TWYMAN AND SON LIMITED)	II	601150	161488
1067600	65, WEST STREET	II	601185	161480
1067601	73 AND 74, WEST STREET	II	601224	161474
1067602	75, WEST STREET	II	601230	161473
1067603	94 AND 95, WEST STREET	II	601375	161446
1067604	104, WEST STREET	II	601435	161439
1067605	105 AND 106, WEST STREET	II	601442	161437
1067606	111, WEST STREET	II	601462	161430
1067607	116, WEST STREET	II	601506	161407
1067742	LITTLE OWENS COURT	II	603330	158116
1069076	BARN 20 METRES WEST OF LITTLE OWEN'S COURT	II	603326	158133
1069088	HEADSTONE TO EDWARD COCK, ABOUT 5 METRES NORTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER, OARE	II	600775	163332



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1069089	CHURCH HOUSE	II	600747	163360
1069090	17, CHURCH ROAD	II	600654	162999
1069091	9, CHURCH ROAD	II	600649	162970
1069092	ELVERTON FARMHOUSE	II	598009	162855
1069093	HAWKES AND BEETLES FARMHOUSE	II	598661	162876
1069095	LUDDENHAM COURT	II	599173	163092
1069096	OAST COTTAGE	II	599378	162566
1069097	NASH'S FARMHOUSE	II	599805	162596
1069098	CHEESMAN'S HOUSE	II	599878	162860
1069099	MOUNT HOUSE	II	600621	162881
1069107	BARN 30 METRES SOUTH OF MURTON'S FARMHOUSE	II	605180	162435
1069108	GRAVENEY COURT	II	605261	162726
1069109	HEADSTONE TO THOMAS BARMAN IN THE CHURCHYARD SOUTH EAST OF THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II	605266	162662
1069111	BUSHEY WILDS	II	608009	161372
1069112	ELM TREE COTTAGE	II	608060	161404
1069113	OAST COTTAGE	II	605127	160786
1069114	HAND PUMP 5 METRES NORTH OF HERNHILL MANOR	II	606546	160699
1069115	RED LION	II	606526	160756
1069117	MEADOW FARMHOUSE	II	607436	162678
1069118	MOUNT EPHRAIM	II	606413	159960
1069119	FORGE FARMHOUSE	II	605963	160138
1069120	THE BOTHY	II	605910	160091
1069121	MOUNT FARM OAST	II	606122	160030
1069122	LAVENDER COTTAGES	II	607010	161844



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1069123	BROOK HALL	II	607273	162104
1069124	WAY STREET FARMHOUSE	II	605940	161569
1069125	PHEASANT FARMHOUSE	II	600750	163297
1069127	CHEST TOMB TO COCK FAMILY ABOUT 5 METRES NORTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER, OARE	II	600780	163334
1069128	BRAMBLE HALL	II	605518	159119
1069129	THUNDERHILL COTTAGE	II	606305	158746
1069130	TRENT COTTAGE	II	606112	158380
1069135	BARN 20 METRES NORTH OF BOUGHTON COURT	II	604756	158617
1069136	GROUP OF HEADSTONES TO NORTH AND EAST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	II	604798	158568
1069140	WELLBROOK FARMHOUSE	II	604658	159014
1069142	BOSSENDEN FARMHOUSE	II	608829	159657
1069143	SPARROW COURT	II	604576	162856
1069145	CHEST TOMB TO STONE FAMILY ABOUT 5 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST BATHOLOMEW, GOODNESTONE	II	604435	161573
1069146	HOMESTALL HOUSE	II	603904	160726
1069147	BRIDGE HOUSE	II	605051	162209
1069148	POST OFFICE	II	605043	162188
1069149	BRIDGE COTTAGE	II	605073	162080
1069150	WALL AND RAILINGS NORTH AND EAST OF CHESTNUT HOUSE	II	606045	159303
1069151	THE QUEENS HEAD	II	605887	159362
1069152	WHEELWRIGHT HOUSE	II	605780	159395
1069153	157 AND 159	II	605756	159399
1069154	OAK LODGE	II	605735	159402
1069155	METHODIST CHAPEL	II	605663	159422
1069157	SPAR SHOP	II	605491	159516
1069158	233, 235 AND 237, BOUGHTON STREET	II	605450	159545



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1069159	260	II	605488	159538
1069160	248	II	605534	159504
1069161	234	II	605606	159466
1069162	THE GEORGE INN	II	605760	159422
1069163	184, BOUGHTON STREET	II	605788	159421
1069164	SCARBUTTS	II	605967	159368
1069165	RAILINGS 5 METRES TO SOUTH OF SCARBUTTS	II	605960	159358
1069166	128 AND 130	II	606031	159340
1069167	118 AND 120, BOUGHTON STREET	II	606073	159324
1069168	82, 84, 86 AND 88	II	606203	159279
1069169	WALLED GARDENS TO NORTH OF BRENLEY FARMHOUSE	II	603798	159085
1069185	63A AND 67, THE STREET	II	606221	159248
1069186	69, BOUGHTON STREET	II	606212	159252
1069187	71 AND 73	II	606205	159249
1069188	75	II	606183	159258
1069189	GROVE COURT WITH ATTACHED GARDEN WALLS TO LEFT AND RIGHT	II	606122	159268
1069190	CARTHUSE 20 METRES WEST OF QUEEN COURT	II	600110	160477
1069191	MONUMENT TO ANDREW LONG, 50 METRES NORTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	II	600065	160359
1069192	MONUMENT TO ANNE CHAPMAN, 40 METRES NORTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	II	600056	160347
1069193	LYCHGATE TO CHURCHYARD, 20 METRES NORTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	II	600057	160330
1069196	WHITEHILL HOUSE	II	600059	159267
1069217	THE OLD FARMHOUSE	II	597626	162634
1069218	THE RUINS OF THE CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	II	597595	162611
1069225	THE OAKS, AND GARDEN WALL TO EAST AND SOUTH OF HOUSE	II	599370	159866



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1069227	THE OLD HOUSE	II	599410	159503
1069229	SYNDALE FARMHOUSE	II	598918	160906
1069230	STABLES AND COACHHOUSE 20 METRES SOUTH WEST OF THE OLD VICARAGE	II	600065	160178
1069231	THATCH COTTAGES	II	600202	160632
1069257	BELLDOON	II	597151	162747
1069258	BARN 15 YARDS NORTH OF NICHOL FARMHOUSE	II	597201	162860
1069259	DEERTON STREET FARMHOUSE	II	597238	163105
1069403	89 AND 90, PRESTON STREET	II	601612	161305
1069405	WALL AND POSTERN GATE TO EAST OF DAVINGTON PRIORY	II	601139	161743
1069407	46, SOUTH ROAD	II	601282	161319
1069408	ALMHOUSES (NOS 1 TO 30 AND THE CHAPEL)	II	601163	161257
1069409	STANDARD HOUSE	II	602031	161993
1069410	THE THREE TUNS INN	II	601156	161352
1069411	21 AND 22, TANNERS STREET	II	601136	161326
1069412	42, TANNERS STREET	II	601132	161343
1069413	49A AND 49B, TANNERS STREET	II	601127	161379
1069414	50-52, TANNERS STREET	II	601138	161394
1069425	GROVE COTTAGE	II	600577	162703
1069426	GATEWAY AND WALL ENCLOSING GARDENS OF NOS 9 TO 12 STEPHENS CLOSE	II	600918	161608
1069427	1 AND 3, OSPRINGE STREET	II	600453	160833
1069428	5-9, OSPRINGE STREET	II	600440	160838
1069429	11, OSPRINGE STREET	II	600413	160841
1069432	35-39, OSPRINGE STREET	II	600303	160861
1069433	59, OSPRINGE STREET	II	600241	160878
1069434	65, OSPRINGE STREET	II	600218	160886



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1069435	20 AND 22, OSPRINGE STREET	II	600326	160879
1069436	GROVE HOUSE	II	601532	160729
1069437	WALL ENCLOSING CHURCHYARD ON WEST SIDE	II	601681	160800
1069438	PRESTON VICARAGE	II	601661	160806
1069439	12, PRESTON STREET	II	601605	161229
1069440	FAVERSHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL OFFICES	II	601599	161193
1069441	18 AND 19, PRESTON STREET	II	601588	161175
1069442	DELBRIDGE HOUSE	II	601474	160957
1069443	ST MARY'S VICARAGE	II	601498	161001
1069444	57 AND 58, PRESTON STREET	II	601507	161015
1069445	69, PRESTON STREET	II	601564	161164
1069446	76 AND 76A, PRESTON STREET	II	601581	161215
1069447	77, PRESTON STREET	II	601582	161221
1069448	42 AND 43, COURT STREET	II	601610	161431
1069449	44 AND 45, COURT STREET	II	601603	161415
1069450	46, COURT STREET	II	601598	161404
1069451	47, COURT STREET	II	601596	161396
1069452	STONEBRIDGE COTTAGES	II	601045	161580
1069453	3-8, DAVINGTON HILL	II	601055	161603
1069454	2, 3 AND 3A, EAST STREET	II	601641	161323
1069455	5, EAST STREET	II	601662	161324
1069456	16, EAST STREET	II	601729	161315
1069458	2, HUGH PLACE	II	601540	161338
1069459	3-5, HUGH PLACE	II	601536	161331
1069460	CHAPEL HOUSE	II	600871	160695
1069461	RAILINGS IN FRONT OF NO 49	II	601376	160659



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1069463	2, THE MARKET PLACE	II	601551	161382
1069464	8, THE MARKET PLACE	II	601589	161383
1069465	14, THE MARKET PLACE	II	601555	161354
1069466	15, THE MARKET PLACE	II	601548	161358
1069467	1 AND 2, MARKET STREET	II	601595	161350
1069468	9, MARKET STREET	II	601603	161322
1069469	2, MIDDLE ROW	II	601627	161424
1069470	OARE WINDMILL	II	600928	162540
1069471	PROVENDER MILL	II	601649	161714
1069472	RAVENCOURT	II	601157	161740
1069473	RAVENCOURT COTTAGE	II	601165	161725
1069474	BRENT HILL BUNGALOW	II	601197	161718
1069475	BARN TO NORTH OF NOS 1 AND 2 (BRENT HILL BUNGALOW)	II	601199	161757
1069476	WALL AND GATE PIERS ENCLOSING GARDENS TO THE LAWN AND HILLSIDE ON THE SOUTH WEST SIDE	II	601224	161706
1069477	DAVINGTON MANOR	II	601262	161765
1069478	BRENT HILL COTTAGES	II	601239	161685
1069479	MACKNADE	II	602276	160300
1069480	OASTS AT MACKNADE FARM TO WEST OF MACKNADE FARM COTTAGES	II	602313	160235
1069481	5, CONDUIT STREET	II	601580	161580
1069482	4, COURT STREET	II	601586	161440
1069483	5 AND 5A, COURT STREET	II	601589	161448
1069484	BOLLARD WITHIN THE CURTILAGE OF NOS 8 AND 9 ON THE CORNER OF PARTRIDGE LANE AND COURT STREET	II	601606	161471
1069485	18, COURT STREET	II	601633	161527
1069486	20-22, COURT STREET	II	601646	161551
1069487	25, COURT STREET	II	601664	161580



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1069488	WALL ENCLOSING GARDEN BEHIND NO 25 ON NORTH SIDE	II	601648	161592
1069490	40, COURT STREET	II	601628	161449
1069491	STONE SETTS IN PAVEMENT WITHIN CURTILAGE OF NOS 39, 39A AND 40 TO WEST SIDE	II	601627	161465
1069492	41, COURT STREET	II	601614	161440
1069898	WESTWOOD COURT	II	602046	159417
1074900	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST	II	601515	161785
1074901	TH BRENTS TAVERN	II	601583	161873
1074902	2 AND 4, WATER LANE	II	600357	160840
1074903	BRIDGE COTTAGE	II	600292	160742
1074904	FERN LODGE	II	600275	160743
1074905	BARN TO THE NORTH OF QUEEN COURT FARMHOUSE	II	600172	160493
1074906	BARN TO THE NORTH WEST OF QUEEN COURT FARMHOUSE	II	600146	160498
1074907	2, WEST STREET	II	601525	161372
1074908	7, WEST STREET	II	601503	161386
1074909	THE SUN INN	II	601490	161394
1074910	14, WEST STREET	II	601464	161411
1074911	20, WEST STREET	II	601429	161421
1074912	24, WEST STREET	II	601386	161429
1074913	30 AND 31, WEST STREET	II	601357	161428
1074914	33, WEST STREET	II	601341	161427
1074915	51-54, WEST STREET	II	601238	161455
1084929	SEASALTER OLD CHURCH ST ALPHEGE	II	609324	164742
1084933	YORKLETTS FARMHOUSE	II	609225	163240
1084944	SUNSET CARAVANS LIMITED	II	610292	164662
1084963	GRIMSHILL	II	610515	165529



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1084964	BORSTAL HILL WINDMILL	II	610563	165135
1084965	TOLLGATE STORES	II	610507	165608
1084966	18, BORSTAL HILL	II	610477	165535
1084967	SEA VIEW	II	610480	165060
1086952	WHITE HORSE INN	II	605568	159479
1086971	239	II	605420	159550
1086997	WAYPOST HOUSE	II	610485	165597
1087013	213	II	605478	159520
1087015	221	II	605465	159534
1087025	197 AND 199	II	605585	159449
1087045	167 AND 169	II	605695	159417
1088075	BOFORS TOWER, APPROX. 500M NNW OF CHRIST CHURCH	II	607445	159272
1096845	214	II	605692	159445
1096854	186 AND 188, BOUGHTON STREET	II	605774	159421
1096861	152 AND 154, BOUGHTON STREET	II	605883	159389
1104875	MORTUARY CHAPEL OR BIER HOUSE BELOW CHAPEL	II	606054	159327
1104884	108 AND 110	II	606127	159300
1106257	ELLENDEN FARMHOUSE	II	609748	163007
1106304	CHURCHYARD WALL TO CHURCH OF SAINT PETER AND SAINT PAUL	II	604801	158582
1106357	BOUGHTON COURT	II	604747	158577
1106376	GATES AND RAILINGS TO NASH COURT (046597)	II	604634	159734
1107168	STABLES 15 METRES NORTH OF VINE COTTAGE	II	605456	159604
1107173	TOWER AT 076606	II	607654	160603
1107903	DUNKIRK PRIMARY SCHOOL	II	607539	158976
1107927	THE OLD VICARAGE	II	607414	158846
1115491	47-49, TANNERS STREET	II	601139	161370



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1115528	37-41, TANNERS STREET	II	601121	161331
1115553	25-27, TANNERS STREET	II	601125	161312
1115586	THE BULL INN	II	601171	161453
1115606	THE COAL EXCHANGE INN	II	601624	161632
1115616	88, PRESTON STREET	II	601611	161299
1115652	CHASE HOUSE	II	601491	160984
1115660	THE LIMES HOTEL	II	601514	161032
1115673	WALL ENCLOSING GARDEN BEHIND WRIGHTS HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE	II	601427	160897
1115700	WALL ENCLOSING GARDEN BEHIND NO 49 (MALL HOUSE) ON NORTH SIDE	II	601426	160895
1115773	9-11, PRESTON STREET	II	601607	161238
1115802	13 AND 14, PARTRIDGE LANE	II	601521	161464
1116071	48, 49 and 50 Gange Mews, Middle Row	II	601609	161394
1116112	4, THE MARKET PLACE	II	601557	161392
1116114	7 AND 7A, THE MARKET PLACE	II	601569	161410
1116117	12, THE MARKET PLACE	II	601570	161342
1116164	PUMP	II	601576	161396
1116248	55 AND 55A, EAST STREET	II	601650	161305
1116251	1, HUGH PLACE	II	601541	161341
1116254	6 AND 7, HUGH PLACE	II	601540	161320
1116306	39 AND 39A, COURT STREET	II	601635	161467
1116314	OMNIBUS ENQUIRY OFFICE	II	601616	161446
1116320	24, COURT STREET	II	601660	161571
1116328	BOLLARD WITHIN THE CURTILAGE OF NO 25 ON THE CORNER OF COURT STREET AND QUAY LANE	II	601671	161582
1116342	17, COURT STREET	II	601623	161512
1116354	19, COURT STREET	II	601637	161540
1116379	6, COURT STREET	II	601592	161455



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1116381	8 AND 9, COURT STREET	II	601599	161467
1116435	WALL TO NOS 1 AND 2 (BRENT HILL COTTAGES) ON NORTH WEST AND SOUTH EAST SIDES	II	601248	161686
1116513	COPTON WINDMILL	II	601294	159544
1116531	94 AND 95, ABBEY STREET	II	601748	161640
1119636	BRIDGE COTTAGES	II	605055	162078
1119654	SANDBANKS FARMHOUSE	II	603953	162637
1120781	BESSBOROUGH FARMHOUSE	II	606695	161493
1120799	FAIRBROOK	II	605024	160695
1121126	DALE FARMHOUSE	II	606519	160787
1121152	MICHAEL'S COTTAGES	II	606536	160724
1121522	PEETE HOUSE	II	596990	163561
1121545	MEMORIAL AND RAILINGS TO THE HILL, SQUIRE AND GROVE FAMILIES, ABOUT 20 METRES SOUTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	II	606461	160662
1121553	THE OLD FARMHOUSE LAMBERHURST	II	608744	162194
1121862	NASH COTTAGE	II	599848	162845
1121868	1, MOUNT PLEASANT	II	600651	162891
1121886	THE OLD RECTORY	II	599282	162480
1121896	NASH FARM COTTAGES	II	599849	162707
1121907	PAIR OF HEADSTONES ABOUT 20 METRES SOUTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST MARY	II	599220	163119
1121914	OUTHOUSE 3 METRES WEST OF LUDDENHAM COURT	II	599160	163092
1121978	MONUMENT 3 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST PETER, OARE	II	600795	163316
1122007	BARN 15 METRES SOUTH EAST OF PHEASANT FARMHOUSE	II	600762	163260
1122642	MOUNTFIELD	II	606219	159956
1122657	GATES TO MOUNT EPHRAIM AT 063599	II	606318	159963
1122664	HA-HA ABOUT 50 METRES EAST OF MOUNT EPHRAIM	II	606485	159887
1122668	THREE HORSE SHOES	II	605986	160102
1122670	MOUNT FARMHOUSE	II	606092	160043



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1122677	POST OFFICE STORES AND NO 2 POST OFFICE COTTAGES	II	607879	161737
1123736	HOWLETTS FARMHOUSE	II	599467	164376
1186121	10-12, ABBEY STREET	II	601710	161637
1186130	15, 16, 17 AND 18, ABBEY STREET	II	601733	161661
1186140	21 AND 22, ABBEY STREET	II	601754	161683
1186148	29 AND 30, ABBEY STREET	II	601781	161711
1186178	50 AND 51, ABBEY STREET	II	601921	161871
1186190	59-62, ABBEY STREET	II	601917	161828
1186212	82 AND 83, ABBEY STREET	II	601798	161691
1240305	26, 27 AND 27A, PRESTON STREET	II	601563	161107
1240306	37, PRESTON STREET	II	601543	161044
1240307	RAILWAY HOTEL	II	601517	160987
1240308	MALL HOUSE	II	601443	160882
1240309	WALL ENCLOSING GARDEN TO NO 49 (MALL HOUSE) ON ITS EAST SIDE	II	601442	160853
1240312	FAVERSHAM STONEBRIDGE LODGE	II	601098	161506
1240313	CHURCH OF ST SAVIOUR	II	602008	161234
1240314	WATER TOWER	II	601681	160905
1240315	FAVERSHAM RAILWAY STATION	II	601623	160903
1240316	CARRIAGE SHED AT FAVERSHAM STATION	II	601539	160942
1240317	FORMER WILLIAM GIBBS SCHOOL	II	601872	161367
1240318	OYSTER BAY HOUSE	II	602124	162038
1240319	ROYAL CINEMA	II	601622	161362
1240320	STABLES ABOUT 30 METRES EAST SOUTH EAST OF ABBEY FARMHOUSE	II	602142	161812
1240321	WARREN HOUSE	II	601325	161240
1240322	HOUSE IMMEDIATELY TO WEST NORTH WEST OF DRILL HALL	II	601508	161120
1240323	FORMER CHERRY TREE PUBLIC HOUSE	II	601758	160505



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1240444	THE DRILL HALL	II	601536	161105
1240446	64 AND 65, PRESTON STREET	II	601549	161118
1240449	GAZEBO	II	601486	160574
1240460	OUTHOUSE ATTACHED TO RIGHT OF NO 3 CHERRY TREE COTTAGES	II	601774	160498
1240461	THE WINDMILL PUBLIC HOUSE	II	601786	160497
1240462	THATCHED COTTAGES	II	601807	160511
1240463	CORPORATION BOUNDARY STONE	II	600970	161234
1240464	HAM FARMHOUSE AND WALLS ATTACHED	II	601883	162742
1240465	THE SHIPWRIGHTS ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE	II	601754	163612
1240466	27, THE MALL	II	601427	160774
1240483	FORMER FORGE NOW PART OF CURTILAGE OF 64 WEST STREET	II	601164	161520
1240493	WHITE HOUSE	II	600440	161140
1240495	29, THE MALL	II	601426	160768
1240501	NOS 37 AND 37A AND RAILED BASEMENT AREA	II	601416	160740
1240507	43-45, THE MALL	II	601399	160705
1240508	FORMER GEORGE INN WITH ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS	II	601468	160917
1240509	STABLE BUILDING (?) BETWEEN NOS 22 AND 23	II	601044	161135
1240510	56, SOUTH ROAD	II	601010	161190
1240511	COACH HOUSE AND WALL ABOUT 10 METRES EAST OF ST ANNE'S CROSS PUBLIC HOUSE	II	601043	161178
1240512	WAREHOUSE ABOUT 15 METRES NORTH EAST OF PROVENDER MILL (GILLETTS LIMITED)	II	601957	161957
1240513	WALL AND GATE PIERS TO FREMLINS BREWERY BETWEEN OFFICE AND LABORATORY	II	601665	161533
1240514	WALL AND GATE PIER BETWEEN LABORATORY AND BREWERY HOUSE	II	601682	161562
1240572	GATES, PIERS AND WALLS TO NO 56 (SOUTH LODGE)	II	601010	161185
1240590	ST ANNS CROSS PUBLIC HOUSE	II	601057	161179
1240591	WAREHOUSE ABOUT 30 METRES NORTH EAST OF PROVENDER MILL (GILLETTS LIMITED)	II	601979	161969
1240598	BOUNDARY STONE TO FORMER CHART GUNPOWDER MILLS	II	601023	161286



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1240601	CARPENTERS SHOP, FREMLINS BREWERY	II	601723	161567
	COOPERS SHOP, FREMLINS BREWERY			
	OLD CASK YARD, FREMLINS BREWERY			
1240602	MALTHOUSE, FREMLINS BREWERY	II	601754	161505
1240603	OLD TUN ROOM, FREMLINS BREWERY	II	601700	161509
1240605	BOUNDARY STONE 50 METRES NORTH WEST OF GARDENER'S LODGE	II	602026	160961
1240641	GARDENER'S LODGE	II	602038	160907
1258074	PARK FARMHOUSE	II	601719	166233
1258222	FERRY HOUSE INN	II	601524	165949
1260946	OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE ABOUT 15 METRES NORTH OF PROVENDER MILL (GILLETTS LIMITED)	II	601944	161951
1260947	BREWERY HOUSE, FREMLINS BREWERY	II	601696	161572
1260948	BREWHOUSE, MALTHOUSE AND HOP STORES AT FREMLINS BREWERY	II	601702	161533
1260949	AIR COMPRESSOR ROOM AND STABLING, FREMLIN BREWERY	II	601759	161544
1260974	NOS 33 AND 35 AND RAILED BASEMENT AREAS	II	601420	160755
	THE ELEPHANT PUBLIC HOUSE			
1260977	CROWN AND ANCHOR PUBLIC HOUSE	II	601403	160715
1260978	LAUREL COTTAGE	II	600316	160600
1260979	MILL HOUSE	II	600884	162530
1260981	WAREHOUSE ABOUT 15 METRES NORTH WEST OF PROVENDER MILL (GILLETTS LIMITED)	II	601935	161946
1260982	LABORATORY (FORMERLY OFFICES) TO FREMLINS BREWERY	II	601677	161543
1260995	PAIR OF HOUSES AT TR 021 627	II	602123	162656
1260996	KOSICOT	II	600866	161194
1261008	BARN ABOUT 30 METRES NORTH OF HAM FARMHOUSE	II	601822	162765
1261083	THE BEAR INN PUBLIC HOUSE	II	601554	161387
1261084	GROVE COTTAGE	II	601513	160748
1261085	ENGINE SHED AT FAVERSHAM STATION	II	602058	160765
1261086	FORMER GOODS SHED TO FAVERSHAM STATION	II	602163	160970
1261087	FAVERSHAM CHANDLERY	II	601616	161663



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1261088	CARTSHED AND ADJOINING SHED ABOUT 80 METRES SOUTH EAST OF ABBEY FARMHOUSE	II	602161	161771
1261089	3, ABBEY ROAD	II	601992	161856
1261090	CHERRY TREE COTTAGES	II	601767	160502
1262904	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK	II	606535	160808
1270400	K6 KIOSK	II	606048	160295
1273062	MUSWELL MANOR	II	604309	169371
1299330	34, ABBEY STREET	II	601796	161729
1319908	GUTTER SETTS AND GUTTER EXTENDING ALONG THE OUTER PART OF THE PAVEMENT FROM NO 81 AS FAR SOUTH AS NO 99 (PHOENIX PUBLIC HOUSE)	II	601760	161661
1319915	148, ASHFORD ROAD	II	601474	159436
1319966	2 AND 3, COURT STREET	II	601581	161429
1320058	OSPRINGE PLACE	II	600731	160687
1320062	49, THE MALL	II	601387	160655
1320116	THE SHIP HOTEL	II	601542	161362
1320119	THE SWAN INN	II	601616	161336
1320242	LION LODGE	II	600209	160888
1320245	50-60, OSPRINGE STREET	II	600212	160912
1320272	WALL ENCLOSING GARDEN TO PRESTON VICARAGE ON ITS SOUTH SIDE	II	601633	160774
1320277	14, PRESTON STREET	II	601600	161213
1320303	THE HOLE IN THE WALL INN	II	601577	161204
1320323	WALL IN GARDEN TO DAVINGTON PRIORY TO WEST OF HOUSE	II	601067	161730
1320327	78 AND 78A, PRESTON STREET	II	601585	161227
1320340	69 AND 71, SOUTH ROAD	II	601164	161212
1320350	WALL ENCLOSING CHURCH YARD ON NORTH EAST, NORTH WEST AND SOUTH WEST SIDES	II	601083	161781
1320388	BRIDGE HOUSE	II	601503	161664
1325209	BARN AND STABLES 30 METRES SOUTH OF HOMESTALL HOUSE	II	603903	160686
1325966	COTTAGES 10 METRES EAST OF NOS 1-6 CHURCH COTTAGES	II	604911	158352



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1326667	BARN 30 METRES SOUTH OF BRENLEY FARMHOUSE	II	603831	158982
1326677	BRENLEY FARMHOUSE	II	603810	159029
1326680	132 AND 134	II	606023	159343
1334368	THE MANSE AND MANSE COTTAGE	II	605748	159422
1334406	240	II	605590	159470
1335841	5, BORSTAL HILL	II	610512	165488
1335850	187, 189 AND 191	II	605613	159440
1335865	THE FOUR HORSESHOES PUBLIC HOUSE	II	610495	165286
1335869	TENTERDEN HOUSE	II	605506	159494
1335915	258	II	605495	159536
1336854	THE STONE HOUSE	II	610482	165136
1338179	WATERHAM FARMHOUSE	II	607057	162623
1338185	HOLLY TREE COTTAGE	II	605969	160090
1338204	THREE MARINERS INN	II	600656	162914
1338542	BLACKBIRD COTTAGE	II	598902	161927
1338560	BARN 15 METRES SOUTH WEST OF NASH'S FARMHOUSE	II	599782	162586
1338568	MONUMENT 3 METRES NORTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST MARY	II	599246	163146
1343815	7, COURT STREET	II	601595	161461
1343816	10, 11 AND 11A, COURT STREET	II	601606	161483
1343817	23, COURT STREET	II	601653	161563
1343835	WRIGHTS HOUSE	II	601452	160899
1343836	WALL AND GATE PIERS ENCLOSING GARDEN TO WEST OF DELBRIDGE HOUSE ON ITS NORTH SIDE	II	601458	160970
1343837	48, COURT STREET	II	601592	161390
1343838	ROSE COTTAGE	II	601145	161782
1343839	4, EAST STREET	II	601650	161322
1343840	17-19, EAST STREET	II	601743	161315



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1343841	1-6, GATEFIELD LANE	II	601627	161203
1343842	BRICK AND STONE SETTS WITHIN CURTILAGE OF NOS 1 TO 7	II	601543	161334
1343843	THE MOUNT	II	600566	160831
1343846	TUDOR HOUSE	II	601596	161368
1343847	WALL ENCLOSING RAVENSCOURT ON NORTH, WEST AND SOUTH SIDES	II	601146	161747
1343848	OUTHOUSE TO THE WEST OF NOS 1 AND 2 (BRENT HILL BUNGALOW)	II	601180	161721
1343849	HILLSIDE THE LAWN	II	601239	161750
1343850	WALLS ENCLOSING GARDEN TO DAVINGTON MANOR ON WEST, EAST AND SOUTH EAST SIDES	II	601297	161747
1343851	WALL TO SYCAMORE LODGE	II	601286	161673
1343852	MALTHOUSE AND OASTHOUSE AT PERRY COURT FARM	II	600970	160382
1343853	CHURCH OF ENGLAND JUNIOR SCHOOL	II	601783	161399
1343854	1 AND 1A, COURT STREET	II	601578	161420
1343856	DAVINGTON FARMHOUSE	II	601074	161834
1343857	STANDARD COTTAGES	II	601909	161890
1343858	38, STONE STREET	II	601558	161146
1343859	WHITEFRIARS	II	601078	161273
1343860	46, TANNERS STREET	II	601139	161359
1343867	13, OSPRINGE STREET	II	600390	160847
1343868	THE ANCHOR HOTEL	II	600313	160857
1343869	41 AND 43, OSPRINGE STREET	II	600290	160863
1343870	THE SHIP INN	II	600401	160864
1343871	2 AND 3, PARTRIDGE LANE	II	601587	161474
1343872	38 AND 42, PRESTON GROVE	II	601491	160631
1343873	7 AND 8, PRESTON STREET	II	601619	161261
1343874	13, PRESTON STREET	II	601604	161222
1343942	LOWER NEWLANDS	II	597087	162449



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1343943	NICHOL FARMHOUSE	II	597186	162833
1343946	THATCHED COTTAGE	II	596936	163831
1343963	STABLES AND GRANARY 25 METRES OF THE OLD FAMHOUSE	II	597608	162665
1343964	OAST AND GRANARY 10 METRES EAST OF STONE FARM	II	598158	162019
1343970	LITTLE OAKS	II	599447	159606
1343975	242, BOUGHTON STREET	II	605583	159472
1343976	204-212	II	605711	159439
1343977	GRANARY 30 METRES SOUTH OF BRENLEY FARMHOUSE	II	603796	158977
1343989	MONUMENT TO CATHERINE CHICHESTER 30 METRES WEST OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	II	599990	160333
1343992	COURTYARD AND GARDEN WALLS AND INTEGRAL OUTBUILDING 20 METRES EAST OF WHITEHILL HOUSE	II	600087	159279
1343994	HOMESTEAD	II	606029	160078
1343995	STABLES, 40 METRES EAST OF BRENLEY FARMHOUSE	II	603894	159008
1343996	BLEAN HOUSE	II	606210	158628
1343998	BARN AND WALL ABOUT 100 METRES EAST OF COLKINS	II	603454	159220
1344000	THE VICARAGE	II	604843	158555
1344001	BOUGHTON CHURCH FARMHOUSE	II	604887	158387
1344003	VINE COTTAGE	II	605443	159586
1344004	CHRIST CHURCH	II	607487	158909
1344005	CHESTNUT HOUSE	II	606039	159289
1344006	91 AND 93	II	606026	159303
1344007	119, 121 AND 123	II	605854	159374
1344008	127-133, BOUGHTON STREET	II	605822	159385
1344009	151	II	605768	159396
1344010	WALL TO WEST AND ADJOINING OAK LODGE	II	605718	159418
1344011	193	II	605598	159448
1344012	217	II	605472	159529



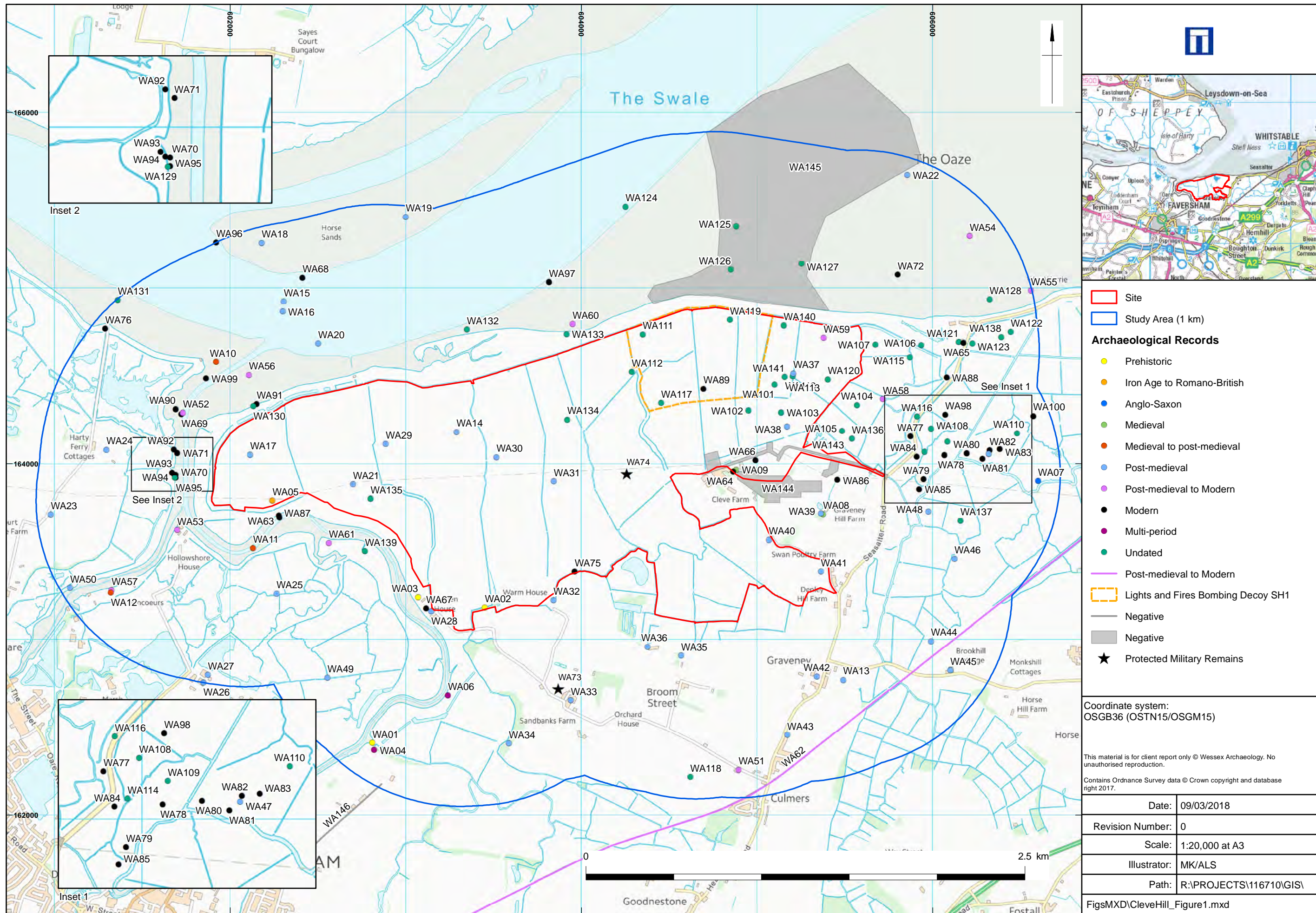
List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1344013	PILGRIMS	II	605481	159543
1344014	HEADSTONE TO THOMAS AND MARY MOCKETT, D.1750, ABOUT 7 METRES NORTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER, OARE	II	600774	163332
1344015	COURT LODGE FARMHOUSE	II	600571	163610
1344017	THE MOUNTED RIFLEMAN	II	598142	162761
1344018	CHEST TOMB 20 METRES NORTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST MARY	II	599216	163160
1344019	OASTS 20 METRES EAST OF LUDDENHAM COURT	II	599215	163117
1344020	GRANARY 10 METRES SOUTH OF NASH'S FARMHOUSE	II	599797	162579
1344021	MOUNT PLEASANT	II	600644	162886
1344023	MURTON'S FARMHOUSE	II	605190	162470
1344024	FOUR HORSE SHOES INN	II	605020	162030
1344026	FAIRBROOK COTTAGE	II	604978	160619
1344027	THE FOSTALL	II	606598	161470
1344028	WALNUT TREE HOUSE	II	606560	160805
1344029	5 HEADSTONES ABOUT 15 METRES SOUTH EAST OF WEST TOWER OF ST MICHAEL	II	606483	160663
1344030	THE ORCHARD	II	606717	159553
1344031	HOLLY HOUSE	II	605957	160115
1344230	THE KING'S HEAD INN	II	601723	161651
1344231	23 AND 24, ABBEY STREET	II	601760	161688
1344232	31 AND 32, ABBEY STREET	II	601787	161718
1344233	ANCHOR COTTAGE			
1344233	THE ANCHOR INN	II	601937	161902
1344234	63 AND 64, ABBEY STREET	II	601894	161801
1344236	THE PHOENIX PUBLIC HOUSE	II	601732	161622
1344237	ORCHARD COTTAGES	II	601533	160464
1355031	ORCHARD END	II	599930	159204
1356636	13, WEST STREET	II	601470	161406



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1356641	4 AND 5, WEST STREET	II	601512	161379
1356644	12, WEST STREET	II	601476	161402
1356646	63, WEST STREET (See details for further address information)	II	601209	161461
1356647	64, WEST STREET	II	601169	161476
1356648	66-71, WEST STREET	II	601199	161479
1356649	78, WEST STREET	II	601248	161470
1356650	98, WEST STREET	II	601395	161445
1356689	114, WEST STREET	II	601489	161418
1356690	119, WEST STREET	II	601523	161392
1356691	122, WEST STREET	II	601539	161382
1360989	WILLOW TAP PUBLIC HOUSE	II	601553	161779
1360990	JH JOHNSON'S WAREHOUSE	II	601473	161433
1360991	ORCHARD HOUSE			
1360991	TUDOR COTTAGES	II	600297	160749
1360993	6, WEST STREET	II	601506	161382
1360994	8 AND 9, WEST STREET	II	601496	161389
1374496	STONE FARM	II	598144	162007
1376267	FLINT HOUSE	II	601838	161418
1389579	EAST CRYSTALLISING HOUSE (BUILDING 11) AT FORMER MARSH GUNPOWDER WORKS, WORKSHOP AREA	II	601336	162740
1389580	WEST CRYSTALLISING HOUSE (BUILDING 18) AT FORMER MARSH GUNPOWDER WORKS, WORKSHOP AREA	II	601302	162759
1389581	REFINING HOUSE (BUILDING 19) AT FORMER MARSH GUNPOWDER WORKS	II	601340	162688
1389582	MELTING HOUSE (BUILDING 20) AT FORMER MARSH GUNPOWDER WORKS, WORKSHOP AREA	II	601293	162773
1389583	EARTH HOUSE (BUILDING 5) AT FORMER MARSH GUNPOWDER WORKS, WORKSHOP AREA	II	601318	162776
1389584	OFFICE, STORES AND HOUSE (BUILDING 10) AT FORMER MARSH GUNPOWDER WORKS	II	601317	162734
1389585	PROOF HOUSE APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH SOUTH WEST OF GATE HOUSE, MARSH WORKS	II	601341	162363
1389586	GATE HOUSE MARSH WORKS	II	601352	162387

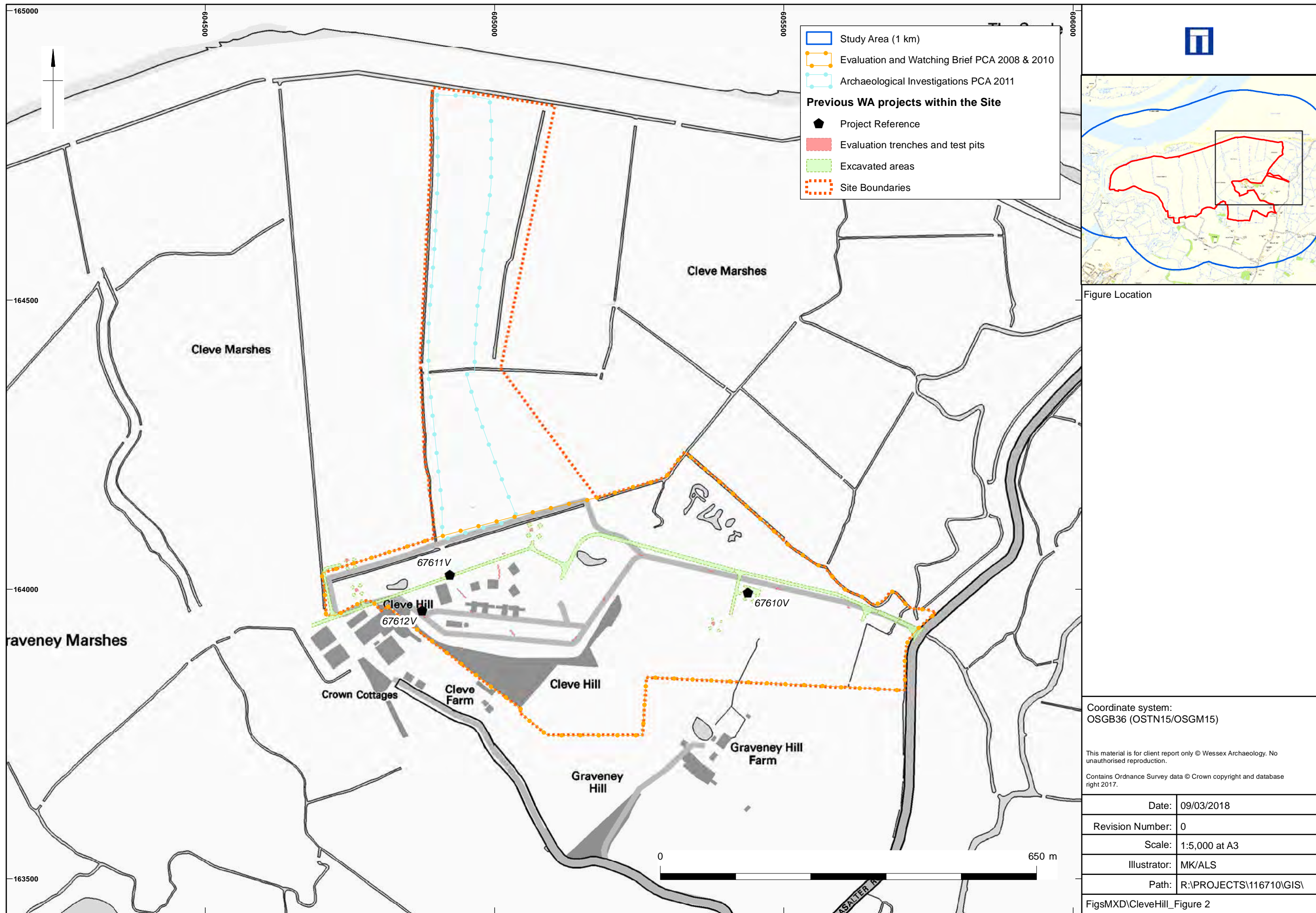


List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1389587	GROVE HOUSE AND GARAGE TO SOUTH	II	600614	162650
1407589	Barn approximately 80 metres to north of Copton Manor	II	601730	159099
1418393	Faversham War Memorial	II	601418	161176
1444723	Dunkirk Parish War Memorial	II	607467	158927
1000256	Mount Ephraim- Registered Park and Garden	II (RPG)	606522	160024
1011773	A Romano-British mausoleum, an associated Romano-British building and a parish church at Stone-by-Faversham	SM	599162	161329
1011801	The Maison Dieu, a 16th century house incorporating part of a medieval hospital	SM	600355	160853
1011804	The site of St Saviour's Abbey, including the remains of an Iron Age farmstead and Faversham Roman villa	SM	602009	161716
1012178	Medieval moated site at Sayes Court	SM	602266	166278
1012968	Medieval saltern 800m north of Monkshill Farm, one of a group of six on Seasalter Level	SM	606823	163708
1012969	Medieval saltern 700m NNE of Monkshill Farm, one of a group of six on Seasalter Level	SM	607021	163614
1012970	Medieval saltern 800m north east of Monkshill Farm, one of a group of six on Seasalter Level	SM	607210	163652
1012971	Medieval saltern 950m north east of Monkshill Farm, one of a group of six on Seasalter Level	SM	607389	163652
1012972	Medieval saltern 1.05km north east of Monkshill Farm, one of a group of six on Seasalter Level	SM	607527	163720
1012973	Medieval saltern 1.15km north east of Monkshill Farm, one of a group of six on Seasalter Level	SM	607669	163684
1016497	Oare gunpowder works	SM	600292	162420
1018786	Chart gunpowder mills	SM	600977	161246
1020388	A World War II Chain Home Radar station at Dunkirk, 200m north east of Christ Church	SM	607710	159382
NA	Goodnestone Conservation Area	CA	604714	161711
NA	Boughton Church Conservation Area	CA	604802	158540
NA	Boughton Street Conservation Area	CA	605811	159387
NA	Hernhill Conservation Area	CA	606503	160682
NA	Hernhill-Dargate Conservation Area	CA	608015	161531
NA	Hernhill-Forstall Conservation Area	CA	606656	161426
NA	Ospringe Conservation Area	CA	600194	160525
NA	Preston-next-Faversham Conservation Area	CA	601810	160475
NA	Staplehurst Conservation Area	CA	606366	159980
NA	Whitehill Conservation Area	CA	599637	159159
NA	Whitstable South Conservation Area	CA	610464	165685
NA	Whitstable Town Conservation Area	CA	610635	166436



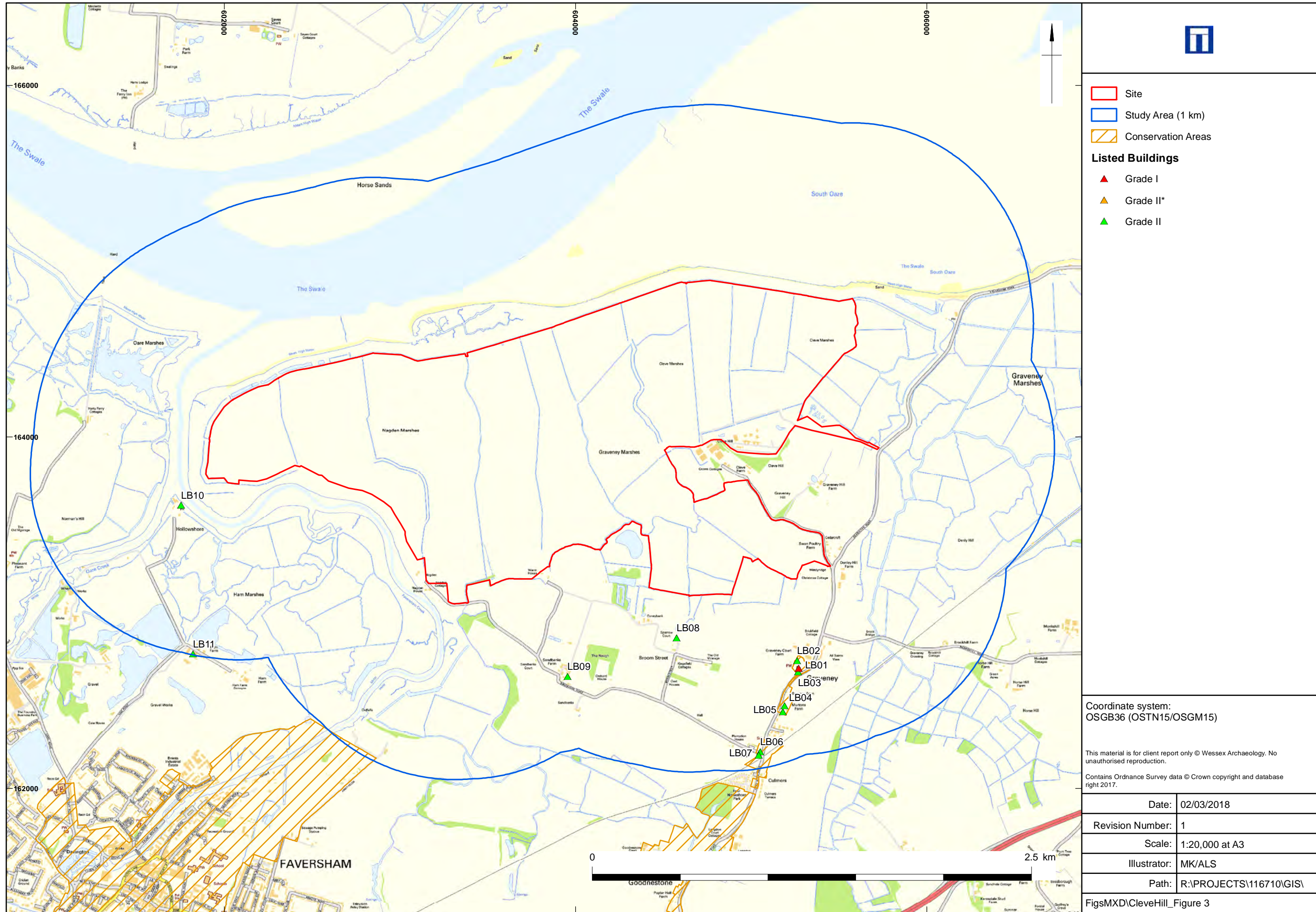
The Site, Study Area (1km) and Archaeological Records based on the KHER and other sources

Figure 1



The Site and archaeological work completed for the London Array Onshore Grid Line by Wessex Archaeology and Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA)

Figure 2



- Site
- Study Area (1 km)
- Conservation Areas
- Listed Buildings**
- ▲ Grade I
- ▲ Grade II*
- ▲ Grade II

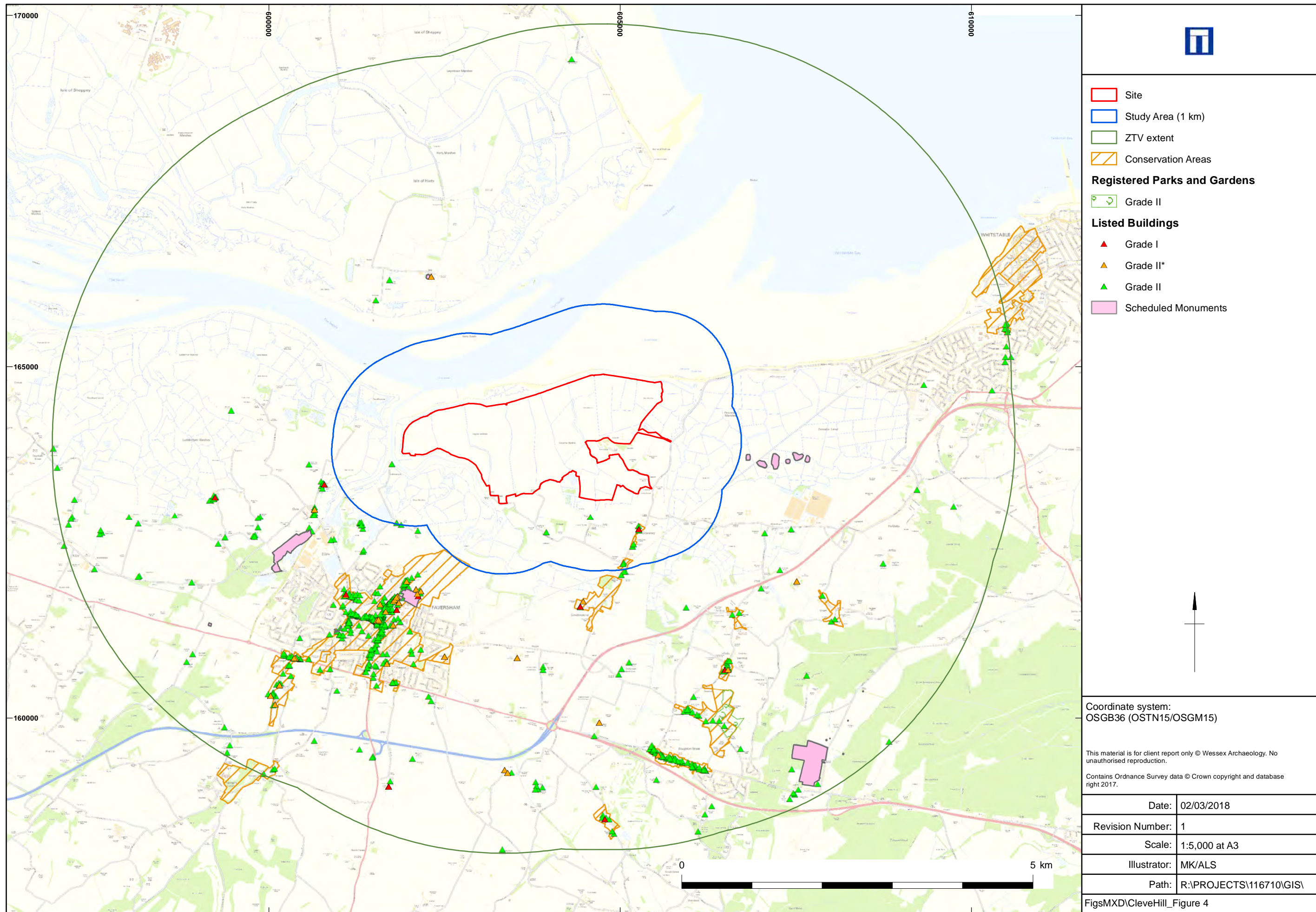
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The Site and Designated Heritage Assets within the 1 km Study Area (based on the KHER and NHLE)



The Site and Designated Heritage Assets within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (5km)

Figure 4



A) 1769 Andrews, Drury and Herbert Map



B) 1801 Mudge Map

 Site

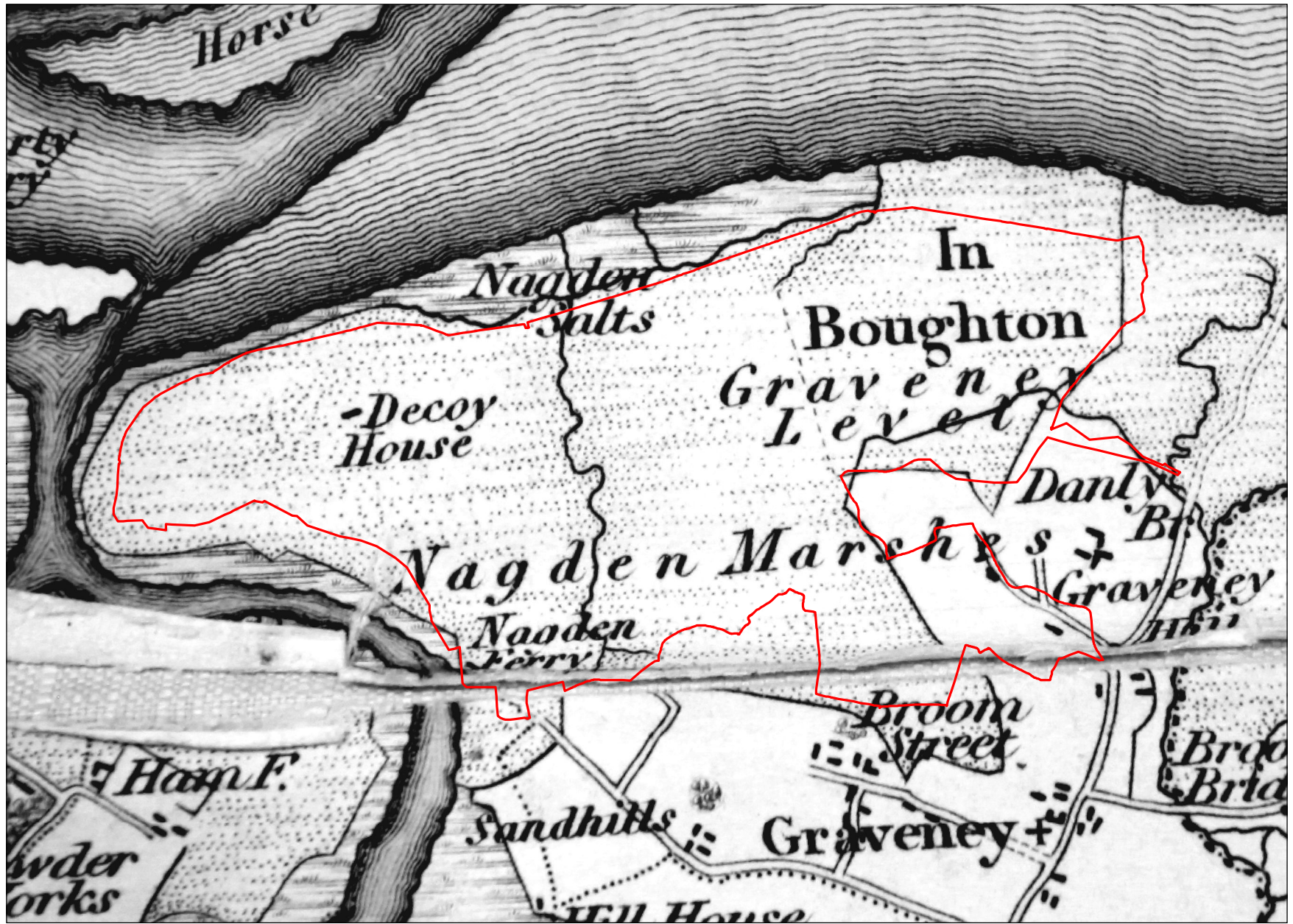


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A) 1821 Greenwood Map



B) 1842 Graveney Tithe Map

Site

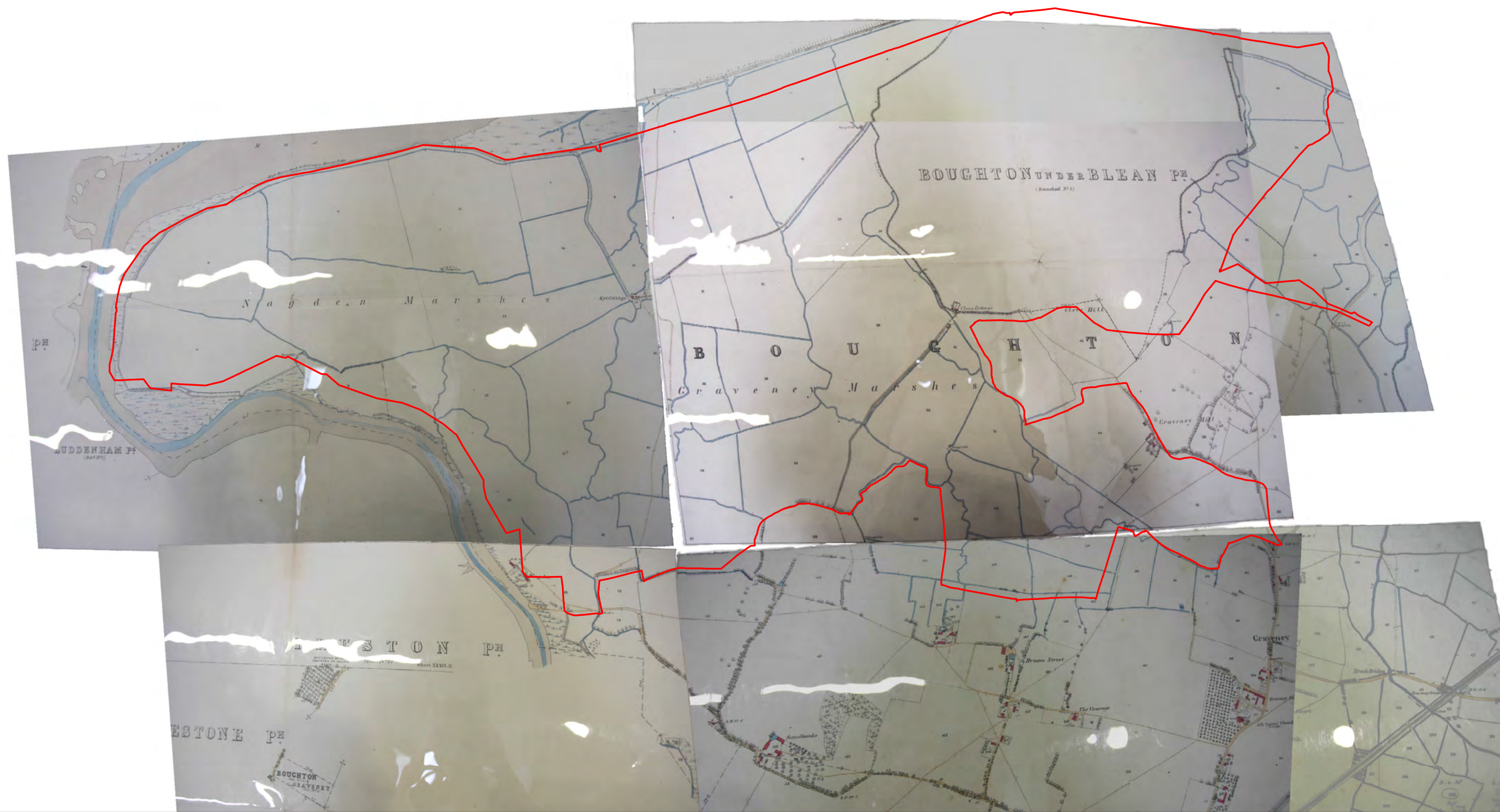
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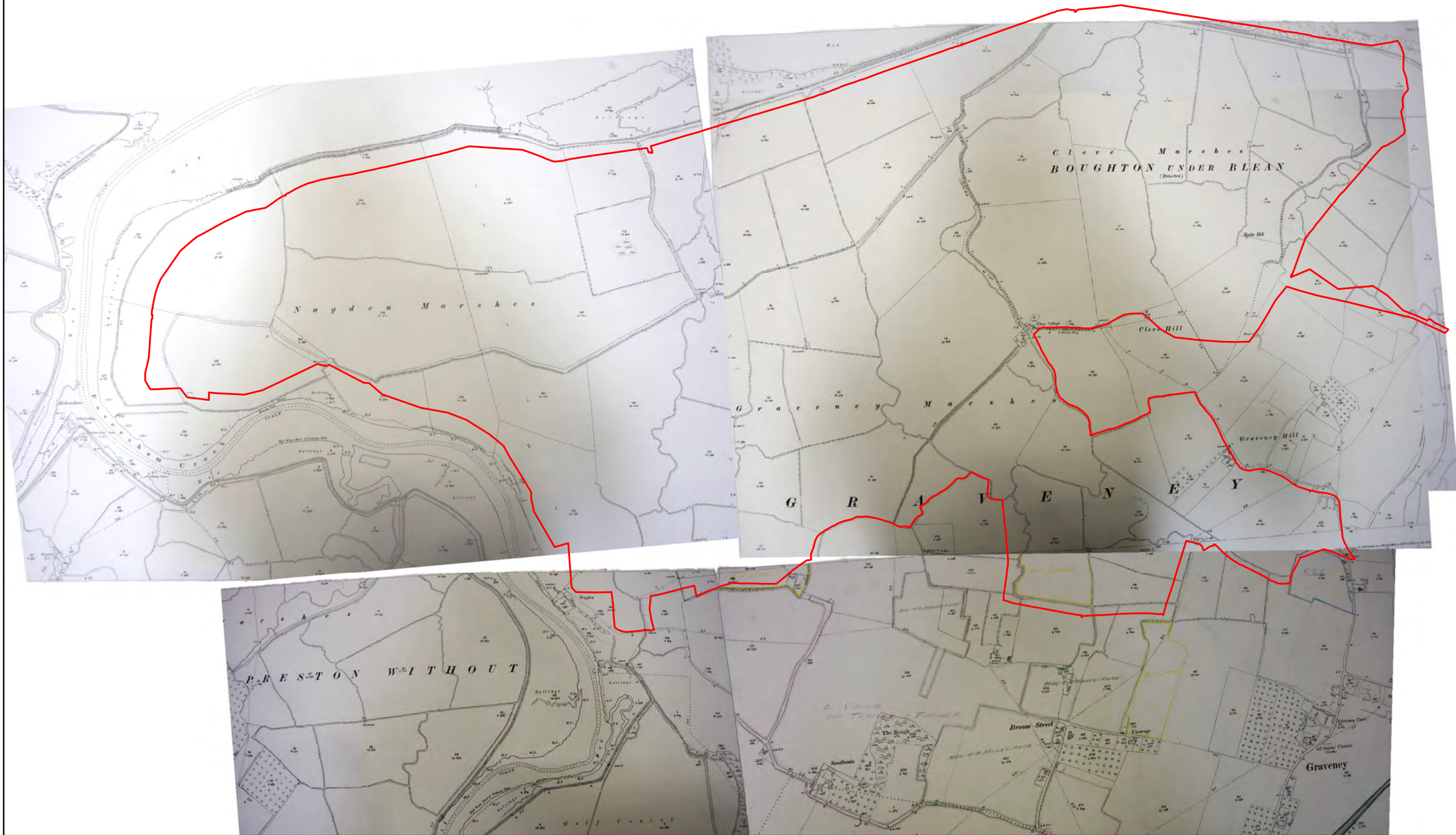
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 Site
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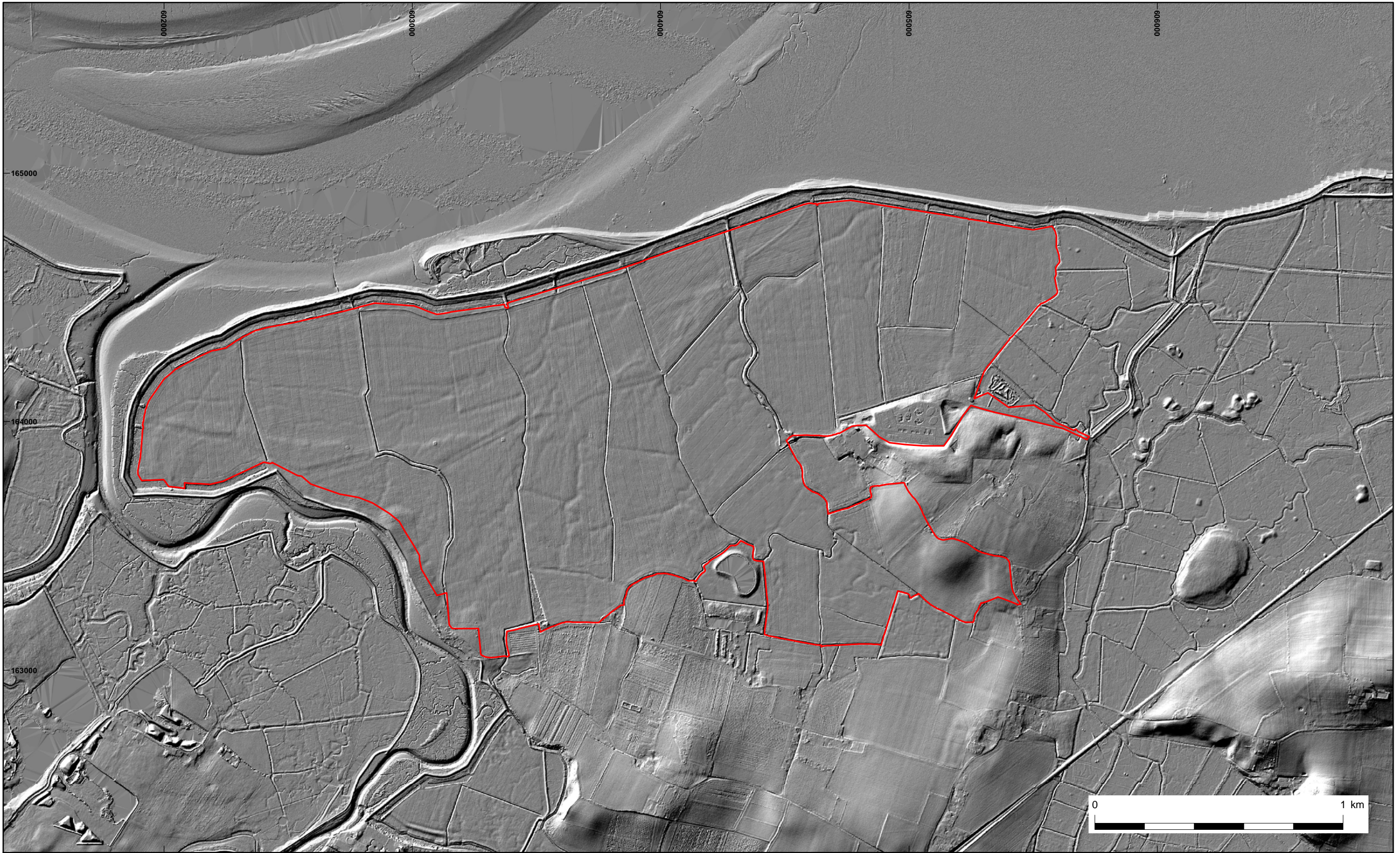


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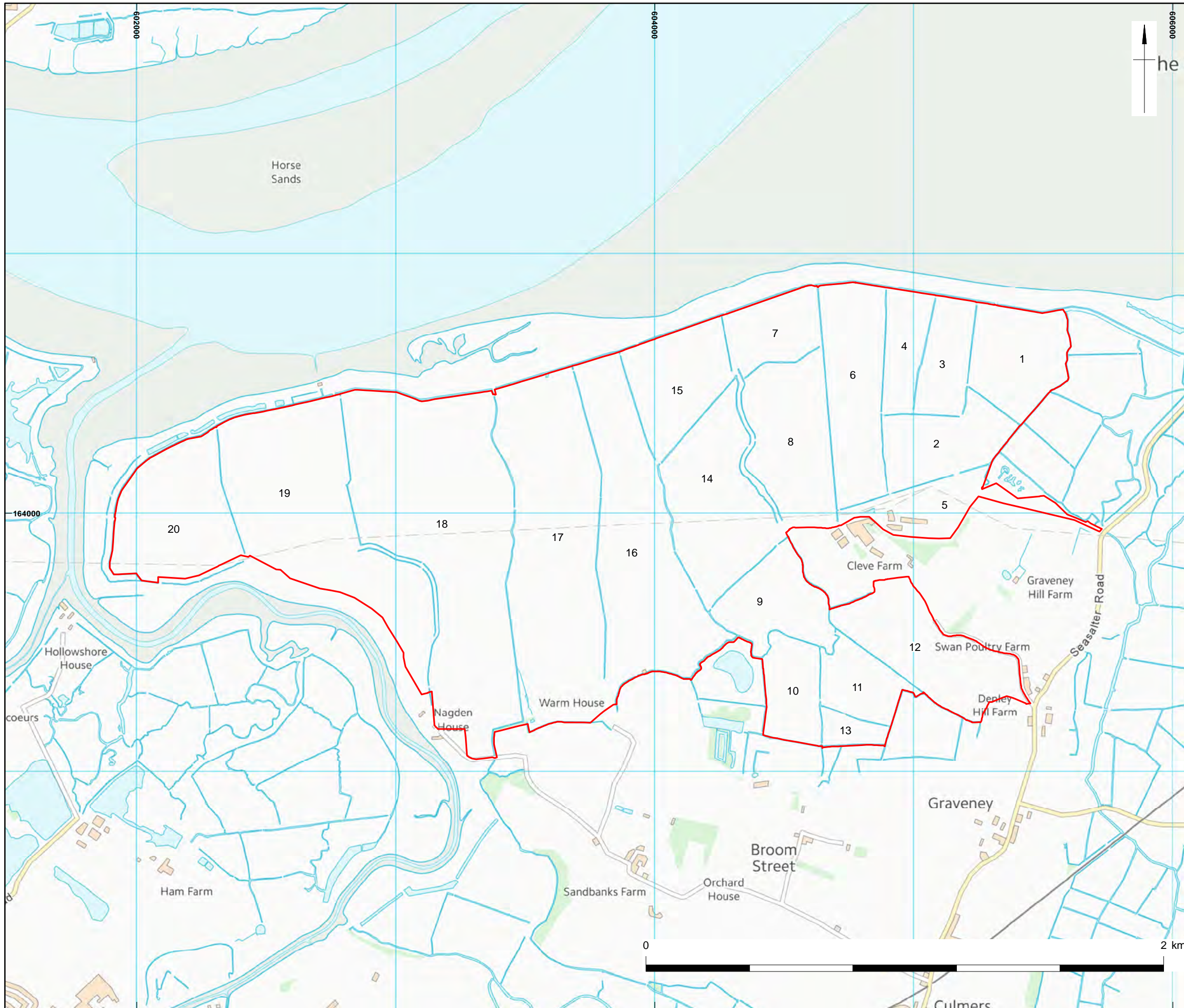


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Site location and LiDAR data

Figure 11



Site

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The Site and Land Parcels

Figure 12



Plate 1: Parcel 1 from the north eastern corner looking south west




Plate 3: Looking north towards the Sea Wall from Parcel 1




Plate 2: Looking west across Parcel 1



Plate 4: Recorded location of Former Sea Wall (WA120; Parcel 1), looking north

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Plates 1 & 2

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Plates 3 & 4



Plate 5: Recorded location of Decoy Pond (WA59; Parcel 1), looking north




Plate 7: Recorded location of Outfarm on Nettle Hill (WA38; Parcel 2), looking north west



Plate 6: Recorded location of Decoy Pond (WA59; Parcel 1), looking north east



Plate 8: Parcel 2 looking west from position of WA38

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Plate 9: Recorded location of mound (WA102; Parcel 2), looking north west




Plate 11: Parcel 2 from location of WA102 looking south east



Plate 10: Parcel 2 from location of WA102 looking north east



Plate 12: Recorded location of 2 mounds (WA103; Parcel 2) looking north

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Plate 13: Recorded location of 2 mounds (WA103; Parcel 2) looking south




Plate 15: Parcel 3 from the recorded location of mound WA101 looking north east



Plate 14: Parcel 3 from the recorded location of mound WA101 looking north



Plate 16: Recorded location of Sheepfold WA37 within Parcel 3, looking north

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Plate 17: Recorded location of Sheepfold WA37 within Parcel 3, looking west




Plate 19: Recorded location of cropmark WA140 looking south (Parcel 3)



Plate 18: Parcel 3 from the recorded location of cropmark WA141, looking south west



Plate 20: View looking south west from the southern part of Parcel 4

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Plate 21: View looking south east from the north western part of Parcel 4




Plate 23: Recorded location of castellated trench system (WA89; Parcel 6), looking east




Plate 22: Recorded location of castellated trench system (WA89; Parcel 6), looking north



Plate 24: View looking south from northern edge of Parcel 6

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Plates 21 & 22

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Plates 23 & 24



Plate 25: Recorded location of possible Saltmounds (WA111) within Parcel 7, looking south




Plate 27: View looking north west from the south eastern corner of Parcel 7




Plate 26: View from recorded location of WA111 looking north west



Plate 28: View looking north from recorded location of WA117, Parcel 8

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Plates 25 & 26

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Plates 27 & 28



Plate 29: View looking northwest from southern part Parcel 8




Plate 31: View looking north east from southern part of Parcel 8




Plate 30: View looking north from southern part of Parcel 8



Plate 32: View looking south within the north part of Parcel 9

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Plates 29 & 30

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Plates 31 & 32



Plate 33: View looking west across Parcel 9 from the east




Plate 35: View looking east across Parcel 9 from the north western part of the Site



Plate 34: View looking towards Church of All Saints (LB01) and Graveney Court (LB03) in the distance from Parcel 9



Plate 36: View of tree line boundary at the southern edge of the Site within Parcel 10

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Plate 37: View looking east of Parcel 10 towards Church of All Saints and Graveney Court




Plate 39: View looking east across Parcel 11, with Parcel 12 in background




Plate 38: View looking south west across Parcel 10



Plate 40: View looking north from the centre of Parcel 11

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Plates 37 & 38

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Plates 39 & 40



Plate 41: View showing rise in the eastern part of Parcel 12 at Graveney Hill




Plate 43: View of area formerly occupied by the agricultural buildings to the north of the farmhouse (WA40; Parcel 12)




Plate 42: View of the area formerly occupied by Farmstead WA40, Parcel 12



Plate 44: View of area formerly occupied by Farmstead WA41, Parcel 12

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Plates 41 & 42

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Plates 43 & 44



Plate 45: View looking north from the southern part of Parcel 12




Plate 47: View from the centre of Parcel 14



Plate 46: View from the centre of Parcel 13



Plate 48: View looking towards All Saints Church and Graveney Court

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Plate 49: Recorded location of Protected Military Remains (WA74; Parcel 14) looking west




Plate 51: Looking south from northern part of Parcel 14




Plate 50: Parcel 14 looking north from WA74



Plate 52: Recorded location of sheepfold WA112 showing slight dip in the ground in Parcel 15

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Plates 49 & 50

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Plates 51 & 52



Plate 53: Looking north east across Parcel 15




Plate 55: View looking south from the northern part of Parcel 16



Plate 54: Looking south west across Parcel 15



Plate 56: View looking north from the central western part of Parcel 16

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Plate 57: View looking south west at the recorded location of cropmarks WA134




Plate 59: View of Pillbox at the southern edge of Parcel 16 (WA75)




Plate 58: View from recorded location of Sheepwash WA31 looking south within Parcel 16



Plate 60: View looking towards Pillbox from the east

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Plates 57 & 58

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Plates 59 & 60



Plate 61: View looking towards Pillbox from the west




Plate 63: Recorded location of Kye Cottage (WA30) within Parcel 17, looking north




Plate 62: View looking through gun emplacement at internal anti-ricochet wall



Plate 64: View looking north east across Parcel 17

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Plates 61 & 62

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Plates 63 & 64



Plate 65: View looking north across Parcel 17




Plate 67: Recorded location of Sheepfold WA29 in Parcel 18, looking north




Plate 66: Recorded location of Decoy Pond WA14 in Parcel 18, looking north east



Plate 68: View from findspot WA02 looking north

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Plates 65 & 66

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Plates 67 & 68



Plate 69: View from the southern part of Parcel 19, looking north




Plate 71: Recorded location of Decoy House WA21, looking north



Plate 70: Recorded location of possible enclosure feature and linear feature (WA135), looking west



Plate 72: Long distance view of spire of St Mary of Charity Church Faversham from Parcel 19

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Plate 73: Recorded location of Landing place near Faversham WA17, Parcel 20, looking north east




Plate 74: Recorded location of findspot WA05 in Parcel 20, looking west



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