

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Jones, Hefin](#)  
**Subject:** Heritage Statement 1  
**Date:** 30 August 2019 06:55:48  
**Attachments:** [REDACTED]

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Dear Hefin,

Please find enclosed Heritage Statement 1. This concentrates on heritage assets in Graveney and was commissioned by GREAT and carried out by Dr N Dogett.

Best wishes

Lut



specialist independent advisers in the historic built environment

conservation & listed buildings | heritage planning matters | expert witness | audits | research

listed buildings | conservation management and advice | archaeology | historic interiors

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## **PRELIMINARY HERITAGE STATEMENT**

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In respect of

**PROPOSED SOLAR PARK DEVELOPMENT,  
CLEVE HILL, GRAVENEY, KENT**

On behalf of

**Graveney Rural Environment Action Team (GREAT)**

**AHC REF: ND/9701**

**July 2018**

[www.assetheritage.co.uk](http://www.assetheritage.co.uk)

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report, which has been prepared and written by Dr. Nicholas Doggett, FSA, MICfA, IHBC, Managing Director of Asset Heritage Consulting Ltd., on behalf of Graveney Rural Environment Action Team (GREAT) is to provide a preliminary analysis of the impact of the proposed Cleve Hill solar park on the settings of the three listed buildings in Graveney with Goodnestone civil parish most affected by the proposals, namely All Saints' Church and Graveney Court, which form the core of the small Graveney Church Conservation Area, and Sparrow Court, together with Church of St. Thomas the Apostle in the parish of Harty on the Isle of Sheppey.
- 1.2 Given the scope of my instruction from GREAT and the limited time available in which to carry out the work necessary for the preparation of this report following my site visit to the area on 4 July 2018, it is therefore important to emphasize that the absence of reference to the setting of any other listed building or conservation area should not be taken to mean that I am in agreement with the analysis carried out by Wessex Archaeology of the settings of any of these other heritage assets, their significance and the conclusions drawn about the impact of the solar proposals on that significance as set out in Chapter 11 – Cultural Heritage & Archaeology - of the applicant's Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).
- 1.3 Indeed, given what in my opinion (my qualifications and experience are attached at **Appendix 1** of this report) is the flawed analysis set out in Chapter 11 of the PEIR of the significance of the settings of the listed buildings referred to in paragraph 1.1 above and the impact of the solar park proposals on that significance, it seems entirely possible to me that Wessex Archaeology's analysis of the other heritage assets affected may similarly fail to bear close scrutiny.
- 1.4 The structure of my report, which takes full account of Historic England's latest guidance on 'setting': 'The Setting of Heritage Assets- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3, (2<sup>nd</sup>. edn. Dec. 2017) in a way that Chapter 11 of the PEIR does not, begins with my own analysis of what is most significant about the settings of the listed buildings referred to in paragraph 1.1 above, followed by a preliminary analysis of the impact of the solar park proposals on that significance,

which includes where relevant a critique of the methodology used and conclusions used in Chapter 11 of the PEIR.

- 1.5 From even this preliminary analysis, it is clear that the solar park proposals would cause 'less than substantial harm' (as that term is defined and used in the NPPF and (N)PPG) to what is significant about their settings of all four of the listed buildings referred to in paragraph 1.1 above.

## 2.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

### All Saints' Church, Graveney

- 2.1 Graveney and its church are summarised thus by John Newman in his *Kent: North East and East* in the 'Pevsner' Buildings of England series (2013, p.382): '*On the edge of the Thames-side marshes, the church on a mound, what is left of medieval Graveney Court alongside. This church a rarity in Kent and would be a rarity in any county except perhaps Norfolk; for it is not only delightfully unrestored but it is worthwhile also as architecture and contains objects beautiful in their own right*'.
- 2.2 Certainly, there can be no doubt that much of the heritage value of the Grade I listed All Saints' Church, which was first added to the statutory list in 1952, derives directly from the 'special' architectural and historic interest of the building itself, which has 12<sup>th</sup>-century origins, but was much altered and rebuilt in the later Middle Ages.
- 2.3 It has a rather unusual north-west tower set flush with the west end of the nave, while another feature of particular interest externally is the way in which the almost certainly mid 14<sup>th</sup>-century reticulated tracery of the great east window was removed and replaced by the present Perpendicular-style window of narrower proportions during the 15<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2.4 It is possible that, although before the Dissolution the advowson of the church was held by the priory of St. Mary Overie, Southwark, which would thus have been responsible for the upkeep of the chancel, this window was part of the work paid for by John Marsh (d.1436), a judge of the king's bench, whose brass is in the church and who according to the celebrated Kent historian, Edward Hasted (1732-1812) built much of the adjoining Graveney Court in c.1420.
- 2.5 Further endowments were made to the church during the 15<sup>th</sup> and early 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, including the bequest in the will of William Moyce of 40s. for the bell frame '*to be paid when they begin work*'.

- 2.6 This local benefaction continues today, the parishioners having recently raised a substantial amount of money (supported by Historic England grant aid) to re-roof the nave and chancel in traditional clay-peg tiles as part of this important building's long-term conservation. Co-incidentally at the time of my visit the church was holding an open day as a condition of the Historic England grant aid.
- 2.7 As noted above, I would obviously not deny that much of the heritage significance of the church derives *'from its archaeological and historic value, as well as the architectural value apparent in its fabric which is best appreciated in close proximity to the asset'* (paragraph 154 of PEIR Chapter 11), but this, of course, is not the whole story.
- 2.8 Indeed, as even Wessex Archaeology concede (paragraph 94) *'The church would have been a focal point in the landscape overlooking the marshland to the north'*, and despite the later attempt to caveat this pertinent observation with the rather tortuous statement (paragraph 154) that *'The church is partially screened by trees to its north, and it possesses only a low tower, so that other than by virtue of its position on elevated grounds, it does not form a major landmark, although it can be seen at distance from the west and east, and in some views from the sea wall to the north'*, they also rightly recognize (paragraph 97) that *'Despite the conversion of the marshland to arable use, the flat expanse of land is considered to still exert an influence of the character and development of Graveney. The presence of the wild open spaces which extend up to the edge of the All Saints Churchyard are a strong reminder of how remote Graveney is and has been over time. The marshland landscape setting is considered to make a contribution to the setting of the Graveney (Church) Conservation Area. The scattered arrangement of the buildings and inconsistency in the range of materials is through (sic – presumably thought) to reflect the harsher environment and bleak surroundings close to the marsh'*.
- 2.9 This description of the area around the church, which along with the directly Graveney Court makes up the core of the small Graveney Church Conservation Area, can be compared with the description made by Hasted in his account of the area published in 1798 in Vol. 7 of *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent*, pp. 28-38: *'IT (i.e. Graveney) LIES about two miles from the high London road, on the north side of it, at the 48th mile-stone, the parish of Goodnestone intervening, in a low*

*country adjoining the marshes, of which there is a large quantity, both fresh and salt within it, Faversham creek and the Swale being the western and northern boundaries of it. The soil of it various, there being in the level part some rich tillage land, and on the rises or small hills in it, a light soil of both sand and gravel. The church stands in the eastern part of the parish, having Graveneycourt, with an antient gateway, and numerous offices, singularly built round it, well worth observation, as denoting its former respectable state. In the western part is Nagdon, adjoining to Faversham creek, having a decoy for wild fowl, and a large quantity of marsh land belonging to it. There is but little thoroughfare here, and no village, the houses being interspersed straggling throughout it. Upon the whole though unhealthy, it has not an unpleasant aspect, being well cloathed with trees, especially elm, which are very thriving here, and in great plenty; the roads are remarkably well taken care of, as are the poor, and the whole parish seems to thrive well under the care of the inhabitants of Graveney-court. There are some parts of this parish separated from the rest by those of Faversham and Goodneston intervening. There are several scarce plants observed by Mr. Jacob in this parish, and enumerated in this Plantæ Favershamienses'.*

- 2.10 This is important not only for the ways in which what Hasted saw at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century remains remarkably similar to the situation today, but also that not all was marshland even then with some of it in 'proper' agricultural use, such as the 'rich tillage land' in 'the level part'.
- 2.11 Certainly, this casts considerable doubt over the recurring theme in Chapter 11 of the PEIR, which asserts that because not all the land covered by the proposed solar park is marshland but is in agricultural (including arable) it is automatically less important in historic landscape terms and can therefore be developed without any significant harm being caused to the heritage assets affected.
- 2.12 This is an issue to which I return in Section 3.0 of this report.

#### Graveney Court

- 2.13 As noted above, this Grade II listed building, first added to the statutory list along with the church in 1952 and likewise described in the Newman 'Pevsner' (p.384), is



partly of medieval date including to the jettied section with substantial Georgian remodelling stands immediately alongside the churchyard, albeit it is not fully visible from there owing to the trees standing inside the boundary of the churchyard and within the property itself. It can however be much more easily seen from the road (Seasalter Road), forming (notwithstanding the presence of some utilitarian modern farm buildings) an impressive and attractive ensemble with the church and its ancient churchyard.

- 2.14 Like the church, Graveney Court stands in a slightly elevated position looking directly towards the application site, its clear historical and visual relationship with the church, combined with the remote nature of the edge of marshland location, combined with the 'special' architectural and historic interest of both buildings, forming major components of its significant heritage value.
- 2.15 It goes almost without saying that the existing setting of both Graveney Court and the church (individually and together) form an integral major element of the character and appearance of the Graveney Church Conservation Area, there being no good purpose in seeking to make distinctions between the setting of the listed buildings and that of the conservation area.

#### Sparrow Court

- 2.16 Sparrow Court is an isolated former farmhouse of 15<sup>th</sup>-century origin of Wealden type with a lower gabled cross-wing. The house is largely of timber-framed construction (largely concealed externally by plasterwork) with its jettied section partly underbuilt in painted brick, the whole of the main part under a distinctive hipped roof clad in traditional Kent peg-tiles.
- 2.17 The house was first added to the statutory list in 1986 (presumably as part of the National Accelerated Resurvey of Listed Buildings being conducted at that time) and clearly merits its Grade II listing.
- 2.18 Sparrow Court's remote rural location surrounded by enclosed pasture and arable fields, several of which belong to the property, with views of the marshland beyond (which includes the site of the proposed solar park) clearly forms a significant part of

its setting, as does its inter-visibility with The Old Vicarage, which although it is not a listed building is apparently of 16<sup>th</sup>-century origin (with a late Victorian or Edwardian wing) and can therefore perfectly legitimately be regarded as a non-designated heritage asset.

- 2.19 The intrinsic heritage value and significance of Sparrow Court's setting as a Grade II listed building are acknowledged at paragraph 161 of chapter 11 in the PEIR, quoted here *verbatim*: '*Sparrow Court is located 250 m to the south of the core ASA and is Grade II listed and of high sensitivity by virtue of its designation. Its significance derives primarily from its architectural interest, and it has archaeological and historic interest from its association with the other older buildings within the wider Graveney Settlement (specifically Graveney Court farm and the Church), which are visible on the elevated ground to the east). The house is situated on land slightly higher than the former marshland to its north, but does not appear to have been originally designed with specific views in mind (although an association with the Church and Graveney Court may have been intended, as both can be plainly seen from within the immediate setting of Sparrow Court). Its immediate setting is defined as the land plot on which it stands along with the buildings within the landholding, and adjacent dwellings to its south; its wider setting does encompass the surrounding farmland, including the former marshland to the east and north. The Church and Graveney Court are considered to fall within this setting in views to the east, even if partially screened from direct view by the planting within the Sparrow Court's gardens*'.

- 2.20 There is nothing in this assessment with which I disagree.

#### Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, Harty

- 2.21 This church and the diminutive settlement of which it forms a part is located on the northern bank of the Swale estuary on the Isle of Sheppey on what was once the separate Isle of Harty. Until 1946 a ferry (originally a small sailing or rowing boat) operated from near what is now the (Grade II) listed Ferry House Inn, which was formerly the home of the ferry warden, and the quay for which can still be seen below the pub, to Oare on the 'mainland'.

- 2.22 Although this was a regular service, the ferry can however never have made much difference to the isolation and certainly the remoteness of the Isle of Harty, even if as the information panel situated, near the pub explains, the Swale estuary was once busy with spitsail barges carrying goods to London and smacks (oyster dredging boats). Incidentally, this information panel gives 1953 as the date of the ferry's closure.
- 2.23 The church, which has fabric of the late 11<sup>th</sup> or early 12<sup>th</sup> century, with a north aisle of c.1200 and later medieval alteration, together with some fine medieval furnishings (including what the current Historic English list entry of 2010 – see **Appendix 2** - calls a 'very good' screen of c.1350-75) and was sensitively 'restored' by George Austin, the Canterbury diocesan architect, in 1887-90, is now listed at Grade II\*.
- 2.24 The reason why the list entry was amended in 2010 is that the church was formerly listed at Grade B (the now superseded 'ecclesiastical equivalent' of Grade II\*) and presumably when this was abolished the decision was taken to re-write the list description accompanying the previous list entry – also see **Appendix 2**.
- 2.25 One of the main benefits of the new list entry is that it sets out the reasons for designation, among them the '*Very beautiful setting on the north bank of the Swale, opposite Whistable, as one of the last vestiges of the medieval settlement of Harty*'.
- 2.26 This reason for designation is, perhaps unsurprisingly, underplayed in Chapter 11 of the PEIR (see paragraphs 107 and 168) in the latter of which it is stated first that the church's '*immediate setting is considered to be defined by its place within the churchyard, as well as its relation to the buildings and spaces of the nearby settlement and community which it serves. The position of the church on the edge of the Swale and its landscape value make a contribution to the significance of the asset*', and then that '*The Core ASA is considered to be within the wider setting of the Grade II\* listed church, however it is expected that the current sea wall located to the north of the Core ASA will help to screen some of the Development from view. It is the prominence of the church in views towards it that are considered significant here, rather than view from it to the wider landscape*'.

- 2.27 Nowhere is it explained who ‘considers’ the Core ASA to be within the wider setting of the Grade II\* listed church or, more importantly, who ‘considers’ that it is the prominence of the church in views towards it that are significant here, rather than view from it to the wider landscape. Presumably, this is because Wessex Archaeology is alone in this ‘consideration’.
- 2.28 Historic England are not, of course, the first to note the remoteness and ‘splendid isolation’ of the church’s and indeed the former island’s setting. Hasted, Vol. 6 of *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent (1798)*, pp.276-83, writes that ‘*The island lies opposite to the parish of Ore on the main land of the county, the waters of the Swale flowing between them, over which there is a ferry...called Harty ferry. The grounds are entirely pasture, on which are constantly feeding about 4000 sheep. The centre of it is rising ground. The church stands nearly in the middle of it. There is no village, and only six lookers cottages in the whole of it, these people, about twenty in number, being the only inhabitants, the unhealthiness of the air deterring all others from attempting to dwell in it. About two third of the island are the property of Mr. Sawbridge.*’
- 2.29 Likewise, the well-researched church guide (1999) records that ‘*Writing to a former rector apologizing for his inability to attend the harvest festival at Harty, Sir John Betjeman said "Alas I shall have to console myself with memories of the church in its splendid isolation with sea birds wheeling by and The Thames (sic) so wide as to be open sea, and air so fresh as to be healthier than yogurt (unflavoured)".*’
- 2.30 The church is, of course, included in many books on parish churches, such as the various editions of Betjeman’s own *Guide to English Parish Churches* or *English Country Churches* by Derry Brabbs (1985), where it is described (p.108) in the section called ‘Tiny or Isolated Churches’.
- 2.31 Despite, or just as likely because of the remote and isolated nature of the spot, visitors do however come to this delightful and well-maintained church. At the time of my visit, there were several other people present clearly also enjoying the building and the extensive unobstructed views over the Swale estuary to the north.

### 3.0 THE SOLAR PARK PROPOSALS AND THE HERITAGE ISSUES

- 3.1 As will be evident from the assessment of the high heritage value of the settings of the four listed buildings and that of the Graveney Church Conservation Area described above, it is clearly essential that the solar park proposals do nothing to harm this.
- 3.2 The high significance of listed buildings referred to in this report is for the most part recognized in Chapter 11 of the PEIR, even if in the case of the two highly graded listed churches in particular the physical extent and nature of the settings is (presumably deliberately) underplayed.
- 3.3 To take All Saints' Church, Graveney, Graveney Court and Sparrow Court first, it appears to me from wading through the lengthy, formulaic and tiresomely repetitive Chapter 11 that Wessex Archaeology's statement (paragraph 220, repeated without typographical errors at 226) that *'Effects of "minor" significance have been identified from a loss of significance at The Church of All Saints in Graveney (Grade I), Graveney Court Farm (grade II) and Sparrow Court (Grade II) and Graveney Conservation Area'* is based on little more on the facts that the proposed solar panels are situated some distance away, their detrimental impact on the landscape could be mitigated by planting and, to cap it all, that *'any effect upon significance arising from a reduction in the contribution that the setting makes for these assets will be reversible after the decommissioning of the Development'* (paragraph 226).
- 3.4 There are, of course, various points to take issue with here. As made clear at the beginning of Historic England's latest guidance on 'setting': 'The Setting of Heritage Assets- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3, (2<sup>nd</sup>. edn. Dec. 2017), which builds on the helpful and pragmatic advice offered on this subject in earlier iterations of this document, the concept of setting as it relates to heritage assets is defined in both the NPPF and (N)PPG.
- 3.5 In the glossary at Annexe 2 to the NPPF, setting is defined as *'The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. 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'*.

- 3.6 Likewise, in the section of the (N)PPG entitled 'What is the setting of a heritage asset and how should it be taken into account?', it is further explained that '*A thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.*

*Setting is the surroundings in which an asset is experienced, and may therefore be more extensive than its curtilage. All heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not.*

*The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part, the way in which we experience an asset in its setting is also influenced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust and vibration from other land uses in the vicinity, and by our understanding of the historic relationship between places. For example, buildings that are in close proximity but are not visible from each other may have a historic or aesthetic connection that amplifies the experience of the significance of each.*

*The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance.*

*When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset's significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation (PPG, paragraph: 013, reference ID: 18a-013-20140306)'.*

- 3.7 This advice is all self-explanatory and needs little further analysis in this preliminary Heritage Statement, other than to make the observation that Wessex Archaeology would do well to take it properly into account in any further work they may be instructed to carry out in connection with the area's built heritage and the impact of

the proposed solar park on what is significant about the setting of the heritage assets affected.

- 3.8 Simply, to imply as they do (at paragraphs 220 & 226 cited above) that because a listed building, particularly a highly graded one, is not to be demolished or otherwise directly affected by the proposed solar park, the effect on its significance will only be 'minor' is clearly not appropriate and flies directly in the face of the government guidance on the historic environment contained in the NPPF and the (N)PPG.
- 3.9 Other important points of omission or misunderstanding should also be addressed here. For instance, the only reference to noise in the whole of the lengthy Chapter 11 of the PEIR is in the throwaway comment at paragraph 144 that *'Whilst there would be indirect effects in terms noise and visual intrusion arising from the presence of cranes, vehicles, flashing lights etc. within the site and accessing the site, most of these effects are considered temporary and short term, limited to working hours and for the duration of the construction programme'*.
- 3.10 Significantly, no mention at all is made at all of the noise that would be generated from the proposed solar panels and the impact that this could have on the setting of the heritage assets affected, notwithstanding that the very next Chapter of the PEIR considers Noise & Vibration, and it is increasingly becoming recognized that a level of noise which does not currently exist will result from the solar park should it become operational.
- 3.11 Unlike noise, there are several references in Chapter 11 to the potential for planting as a 'mitigation measure', including during the site's 'operational phase'. There is however no proper recognition of the fact that because planting is proposed this must actually be a recognition of the significant degree of harm caused to the surrounding area.
- 3.12 Unsurprisingly in this context there is, of course, no mention of the advice at paragraph 40 of the Historic England Settings document that: *'As screening can only mitigate negative impacts, rather than removing impacts or providing enhancement, it ought never to be regarded as a substitute for well-designed developments within the setting of heritage assets. Screening may have as intrusive an effect on the setting as*

*the development it seeks to mitigate, so where it is necessary, it too merits careful design'.*

- 3.13 Finally, it should be noted here that, while a degree of harm to the setting of All Saints' Church and Graveney Court (together with the Graveney Church Conservation Area) and Sparrow Court is grudgingly conceded in Chapter 11, none at all is acknowledged with regard to Harty Church.
- 3.14 No reasons at all for this can be found at the relevant sections of Chapter 11 and I can only think that it is because of Wessex Archaeology's entirely unsubstantiated opinion at paragraph 168 (quoted in Section 2.0 of this report) that *'It is the prominence of the church in views towards it that are considered significant here, rather than view from it to the wider landscape'*.
- 3.15 For my part, I cannot agree with this, nor, I suspect, would the great majority of visitors who come to the church to enjoy the building and the extensive, unimpeded prospect over the Swale estuary from its unenclosed churchyard.
- 3.16 There is a real danger that this enjoyment would be severely diminished if the solar park was to be granted permission.



## 4.0 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 For all the reasons set out in the body of this report, it is clear to me that the proposed solar park would cause a significant degree of harm to the settings of the heritage assets considered in this report and their significance. As stated in the Introduction, it is also possible that further research and fieldwork might identify other heritage assets that would be similarly adversely affected by the proposals.
- 4.2 One point where I would agree with Wessex Archaeology is that the level of harm caused is 'less than substantial' as that term is defined and used in the NPPF and (N)PPG, where it is specifically acknowledged that '*In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases*'.
- 4.3 This however is where I suspect we would part company - Wessex Archaeology almost certainly claiming that the degree of harm caused would be at the lower end of 'the less than substantial' spectrum, despite the fact that (notwithstanding its inordinate length) nowhere is that made clear in Chapter 11 of the PEIR.
- 4.4 I, on the other hand, for the reasons clearly identified in this report, am of the opinion that the harm caused would be towards the upper end of 'the less than substantial' spectrum.
- 4.5 Be this as it may, whatever the exact level of harm caused may be, its location anywhere on 'less than substantial' spectrum still means that harm is caused and this is therefore a material consideration for the decision maker to take fully into account when determining the proposals.
- 4.6 This indeed is the position established by the 'Barnwell' Court of Appeal Decision, whereby the Court held that with regard to Section 66 (1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990, even in cases where 'less than substantial' harm is caused, decision-makers must nevertheless give considerable weight to the desirability of 'preserving' the settings of listed buildings as required by the Act.

- 4.7 In short, a finding of 'less than substantial harm' should not be equated with a 'less than substantial planning objection', meaning that even when the harm is 'less than substantial', the balancing exercise required by paragraph 134 of the NPPF is still subject to the statutory duty imposed by Section 66 (1).
- 4.8 In such circumstances there can only be a strong presumption against the grant of permission.

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE**

NICHOLAS DAVID BARTHOLOMEW DOGGETT, BA, Ph.D., Cert. Archaeol., FSA, MCIfA, IHBC, Managing Director and Head of Asset Heritage Consulting:

After reading archaeology and history at the University of Southampton and completing a postgraduate qualification at the University of Oxford I worked for several years as an archaeologist, both in the United Kingdom and abroad. From 1984 to 1988 I was employed on the English Heritage Resurvey of listed buildings in Shropshire, Oxfordshire and Cornwall. From 1988 to 1989 I was a member of the Conservation Team at Bedfordshire County Council before joining South Oxfordshire District Council, where I was head of Conservation from 1991 to 2002, before leaving for CgMs in October 2002, of which I was a Director from 2004.

I left CgMs in November 2010 to establish Asset Heritage Consulting, a specialist heritage consultancy based in Oxford but working across the country.

My doctoral research on 16<sup>th</sup>-century English architecture was completed in 1997 and has subsequently been published. I am a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation.

I am the author of two books and several articles and papers on archaeology, building conservation and architectural history, including contributions to the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, and have given lectures and taught on summer schools on these subjects for Oxford University Department of Continuing Education and many other organizations. I was formerly committee secretary of the Buildings Special Interest Group of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and am currently a committee member of the Oxfordshire Architectural & Historical Society. I was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London in October 2016.

In the private sector my clients have included Bournville Village Trust, Oxford colleges, several local planning authorities, the Metropolitan Police, the Home Office and major house builders. I have also acted as a consultant for English Heritage and Cadw on applications for listing, re-grading, de-listing and Certificates of Immunity. I have given evidence relating to the historic built environment at numerous public inquiries and hearings and in court, both for appellants, third parties and local planning authorities.

## APPENDIX 2: HISTORIC ENGLAND LIST ENTRIES

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IoE Number: 176719

Location: CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, SEASALTER ROAD (west side)  
GRAVENEY WITH GOODNESTONE, SWALE, KENT

Photographer: Mrs Jean Foreman

Date Photographed: 09 December 2004

Date listed: 24 January 1967

Date of last amendment: 24 January 1967

Grade I

The Images of England website consists of images of listed buildings based on the statutory list as it was in 2001 and does not incorporate subsequent amendments to the list. For the statutory list and information on the current listed status of individual buildings please go to [The National Heritage List for England](http://www.nationalheritage.org.uk).

TR 06 SEGRAVENEYSEASALTER ROAD(West side)3/113Church of All  
TR 06 SE GRAVENEY SEASALTER ROAD (West side) 3/113 Church of All Saints  
24.1.67 I 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. Interior: C14 nave arcades; 3 bays to the north with the tower as end bay, and 4 bays to south. Octagonal piers on seat-plinths with moulded capitals, those to south richer; hollow chamfered and wave-moulded south arcade, double chamfered north arcade. Roof of 5 crown posts, with moulded collar beams and side purlins, and solid spandrels to raised tie beams. Lean-to aisle roofs. Romanesque chancel arch on impost, the piers cut away and corbelled. Interior jambs and drip mould of C14 east window survive around C15 insertion, the respond carried down to floor level. Braced truss and tie beam roof-with embattled wall plate. Fittings: chancel; cinquefoil headed piscina, double and single sedilia, the larger to east with colonnettes with moulded octagonal bases and capitals, the smaller with cinquefoiled head. Four centred arch and embattled label over both. Two C15 benches with poppy-heads, one with 6 pierced and cusped panels, the other with 3 pierced panels. Screen: early C16, 5 bays with attached shafts with Tudor flower motif on base with traceried panels and shields. Embattled transom running into tracery pattern, Central frieze with decorative motifs showing Renaissance influence. C19 embattled top beam. Nave: pulpit, late C17 on C19 base, taken from Faversham parish church. Pentagonal with enriched bolection moulded panels with festoons over and ribboned festoons along arrises of each panel. Moulded cornice, and 3 semi-circular steps to rear. Box pews, extended into south aisle and incorporating late medieval benches with poppy heads and hollow chamfered end moulding. South aisle: cusped piscina with ogee head and animal head finial. Tomb recess with segmental arch, embattled cornice and attached shafts, with tomb chest and brass, 24" of Richard de Feversham, d.1381, C15 font, hollow octagonal bowl with decorated panels. C13 parish chest, wooden, with incised trefoil-headed arcade, and cross-hatched decorated iron flanges on lid. North aisle: cusped ogee headed piscina; recess cut out of north-east corner. Some medieval floor tiles. Brasses: mutilated examples in south aisle. Joan de Feverham and son, d.1360, 14" half figures. Judge John Martyn, d.1436. 56" figures of Justice of Common Pleas and his wife under double canopy. He holds an inscribed heart, she has a lap dog at her feet. Glass: C14 fragments in north aisle east window, C15 fragments in chancel south-west window (See B.O.E. Kent II 1983 337-8).

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© Mrs Jean Foreman

IoE Number: 176716

Location: GRAVENEY COURT, SEASALTER ROAD (west side)  
GRAVENEY WITH GOODNESTONE, SWALE, KENT

Photographer: Mrs Jean Foreman

Date Photographed: 09 December 2004

Date listed: 27 August 1952

Date of last amendment: 27 August 1952

Grade II

The Images of England website consists of images of listed buildings based on the statutory list as it was in 2001 and does not incorporate subsequent amendments to the list. For the statutory list and information on the current listed status of individual buildings please go to [The National Heritage List for England](#).

TR 06 SEGRAVENEYSEASALTER ROAD(West side)3/11227.8.52Graveney  
CourtGV

TR 06 SE GRAVENEY SEASALTER ROAD (West side) 3/112 27.8.52 Graveney Court GV II 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, VII, p.64).

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© Mrs Jean Foreman

IoE Number: 176701

Location: SPARROW COURT, (north side)

GRAVENEY WITH GOODNESTONE, SWALE, KENT

Photographer: Mrs Jean Foreman

Date Photographed: 05 April 2005

Date listed: 21 May 1986

Date of last amendment: 21 May 1986

Grade II

The Images of England website consists of images of listed buildings based on the statutory list as it was in 2001 and does not incorporate subsequent amendments to the list. For the statutory list and information on the current listed status of individual buildings please go to [The National Heritage List for England](#).

TR 06 SWGRAVENEYBROOM ST.(North side)2/97Sparrow Court

TR 06 SW GRAVENEY BROOM ST. (North side) 2/97 Sparrow Court II House. C15.

Timber framed and plastered and part underbuilt with painted brick. Plain tiled roof.

Two storeys with projecting jettied and gabled crosswing to left; hipped roof with

gables 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.

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© Mr Gordon Richards

IoE Number: 444228

Location: CHURCH OF ST THOMAS, HARTY FERRY ROAD (east side)  
LEYSDOWN, SWALE, KENT

Photographer: Mr Gordon Richards

Date Photographed: 20 May 2003

Date listed: 27 June 1963

Date of last amendment: 27 June 1963

Grade B

The Images of England website consists of images of listed buildings based on the statutory list as it was in 2001 and does not incorporate subsequent amendments to the list. For the statutory list and information on the current listed status of individual buildings please go to [The National Heritage List for England](#).

HARTY FERRY ROAD5282(East Side)Harty, SheernessChurch of St Thomas  
HARTY FERRY ROAD 1. 5282 (East Side) Harty, Sheerness Church of St Thomas  
TR 06 NW 17/146 27.6.63. B 2. Isolated ragstone church with tiled roof. Norman remains include part of a window above the arcade. Mainly 2-light Perpendicular windows. Shingled timber-framed bell-cote of C15, as is the south chapel. North aisle of circa 1200. Decorated niche in east chancel wall. Rood screen in situ of the 3rd quarter of C14 and carved chest, probably foreign, of similar date.

## CHURCH OF ST THOMAS THE APOSTLE

### List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Name: CHURCH OF ST THOMAS THE APOSTLE

List entry Number: 1258076

### **Location**

CHURCH OF ST THOMAS THE APOSTLE, HARTY FERRY ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Kent

District: Swale

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Leysdown

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II\*

Date first listed: 27-Jun-1963

Date of most recent amendment: 22-Sep-2010

### **Legacy System Information**

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 444228

### **Asset Groupings**

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

### **List entry Description**

#### **Summary of Building**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

#### **Reasons for Designation**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

#### **History**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### **Details**

933/17/146 HARTY FERRY ROAD 27-JUN-63 HARTY (East side) CHURCH OF ST THOMAS THE APOSTLE (Formerly listed as: HARTY FERRY ROAD HARTY CHURCH OF ST THOMAS)

II\* The nave is C11 or early C12 in origin. The N aisle was added c.1200 and the chancel built or rebuilt around the same time. The S porch is also C13. The church was renovated in the late C14 or early C15, when the windows were redone, the buttresses added, the N chapel added, and the S chapel added or rebuilt. Some earlier elements, including the chancel windows and the arch to the S chapel may have been reset at this time. The church was restored in 1878-80 by Joseph Clarke, and has had some C20 restoration.

**MATERIALS:** Stone rubble, mostly ragstone but also including some tufa, septaria and flint. Tiled roofs, Timber weatherboarded bellcot.

**PLAN:** Nave and chancel without structural division, N aisle, N chancel chapel, N porch, S nave chapel. Small belfry over W end of nave.

**EXTERIOR** A small, low church. The nave and chancel roof ridge line is continuous, but the roofs are all distinct. The N aisle is roofed with the nave and has a catslide roof coming down too low for windows. The N chapel is taller with a low pitched roof and two-light Perpendicular windows; the S chapel is similar, but somewhat smaller. Gabled N porch with C13 outer opening. There is a massive offset buttress in the centre of the W wall, with two further offset buttresses of differing forms on the S nave wall and on the S chapel. Perpendicular windows on either side of the central W buttress. Blocked S nave door with a four-centred head, and one Perpendicular two-light window in the S nave wall and another in the S chapel. Chancel E window is Perpendicular, but there is a C12 round-headed window in the N wall, and a similar window in the S wall with a square-headed low-side window to the west of it. Small weather boarded belfry over the W end of the nave. **INTERIOR** The C12 origins of the church are more clearly apparent inside. There is no chancel arch, but the mid C14 screen stands in its original position. Door and stair to former rood loft in the N wall. The door cuts an earlier aumbry recess. There is a fine, late C14 image niche in the chancel. The S chapel opens through a C12 arch on chamfered imposts, possibly the chancel arch reset. The two bay N arcade of c.1200 has plain pointed arches and chamfered arches; the central pier is formed from a length of walling, and has a partial, blocked C12 window above it. Simple late C14 or C15 chamfered arches to the N chapel. The bellcot is supported by a massive, probably C15, frame at the W end of the church that has corner posts with diagonal and crossed braces.

**PRINCIPAL FIXTURES** Rood screen of c.1350-75 with square-headed lights with ogee tracery, plain lower panels, and a moulded cornice. The screen goes around the N chapel E respond with original, plain panelling, and then continues across the N chapel. The loft is lost. Fine late C14 image niche in the chancel with a nodding ogee, gabled and pinnacled frame has traces of paint on the back. It stands on a C19 corbel. Another image niche in the S chapel, and a partial, rebated aumbry in the N chapel. A very fine chest or 'Flemish Kist' of c.1375 carved with a battle scene. Following the theft, and return, of this chest in 1987, a delicate metal screen to close the S chapel was installed.

The N and S chapels have late medieval low pitched roofs with moulded beams.

C19 roofs in nave and chancel, the nave roof with crown posts. C19 timber pulpit with open tracery panels based on the screen. Very plain C19 nave benches.

Only a few monuments, including two brasses, one in the nave for Habram Fare, d.1512, the other C17 inscription in the N chapel. Very good late C19 and C20 glass, notably a late C20 window of grazing sheep and another with an owl. There are two pieces of medieval glass in the W windows. Royal arms of George II.

**SUBSIDIARY FEATURES** Three good chest tombs in the churchyard.

**HISTORY** Harty is now very isolated, and has little settlement, but it was once more important as a crossing point of the Swale, with a ferry in use until 1946. Harty the place is mentioned in the Domesday book of 1086, but there is no record of a church at that date, but this does not necessarily mean that one did not exist as many churches were omitted from Domesday book. The earliest fabric is C11 or early C12, and as was common, the church was extended with a N aisle and larger chancel at the end of the C12 or the beginning of the C13. The chancel was renovated or refurnished in the late C14. The screen is dated to c.1350-75, and the Flemish chest to c.1375. The image niche, with its nodding ogee arch, is probably contemporary. The N and S chapels are of a similar date, although it is possible that the S chapel, entered through a C12 arch, was rebuilt at this time. Like most medieval parish churches, Harty was restored in the C19. The architect, George Austin, was the Canterbury diocesan architect.

**SOURCES** Pevsner, N., Buildings of England, North-East and East Kent (1977), 343-4 Lambeth Palace Library, Incorporated Church Building Society, file 08322. St Thomas the Apostle, Harty: Guidebook (1999)

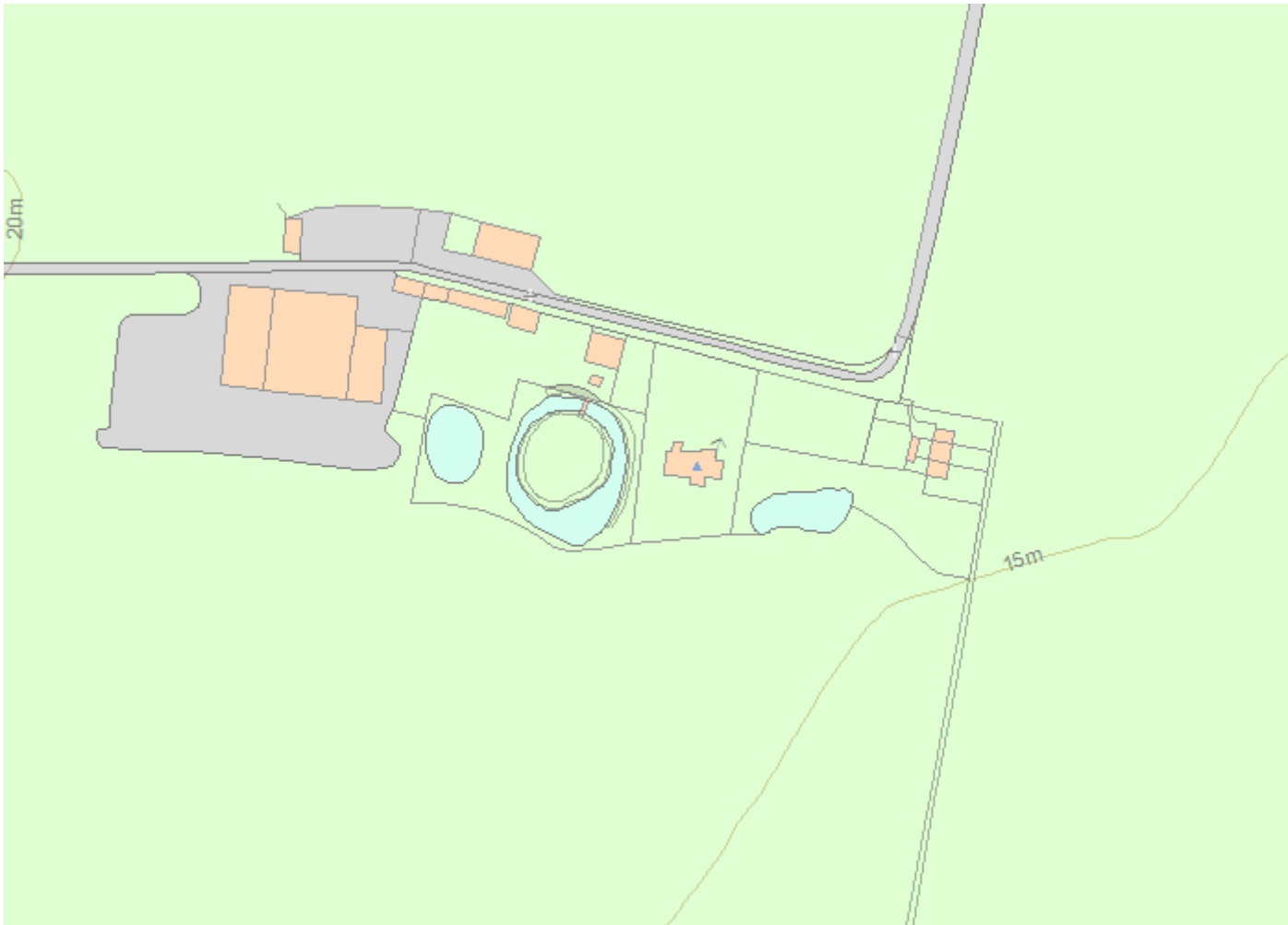
**REASONS FOR DESIGNATION** The church of St Thomas the Apostle, Harty, is designated at Grade II\* for the following principal reasons: \* Late C11 or early C12 parish church with N aisle of c.1200 \* N and S chapels late C14 or early C15 \* Fine medieval furnishings, including very good screen of c.1350-75, contemporary image niche, and chest of c. 1375. \* Sympathetically restored in 1887-90 with some good C20 stained glass \* Very beautiful setting on the north bank of the Swale, opposite Whistable, as one of the last vestiges of the medieval settlement of Harty.

### **Selected Sources**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: TR 02313 66279

### **Map**



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