

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:

LAND AT WORCESTER CLOSE, ISTEAD RISE, GRAVESEND, KENT

Planning Reference: Pre-application

NGR: TQ 6364 7023

AAL Site Code: GRWC 22



Report prepared for Frankham Projects

By

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Executive Summary

- Frankham Projects commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment to assess the archaeological and heritage potential of land at Worcester Close, Istead Rise, Gravesend, Kent, prior to the submission of a planning application for residential development.
- Data was gathered from a range of primary and secondary sources, including the Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER), Kent Archives, historic maps, online resources and a site visit.
- There is limited evidence for early prehistoric activity, although a few flint scatters and a group of Bronze Age burials have been recorded in the study area. The evidence suggests a negligible archaeological potential for the proposed development area.
- There are numerous excavated settlements and field systems of Iron Age and/or Roman date recorded in the study area, along with several unexcavated cropmark sites, potentially of the same date, and numerous finds scatters. Most of this activity is more than 500m from the site, suggesting a low archaeological potential.
- Later activity is represented by numerous finds of coins and other objects throughout the study area. A small number of post-medieval farmsteads are also recorded in the area. Istead Rise is a fairly modern settlement, largely developed in the later 20th century, and the area was, prior to that, arable land and then orchards. Several trees survive on site from this former land use. The evidence suggests a negligible archaeological potential for activity post-dating the Roman period.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Frankham Projects commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) to prepare a desk-based assessment to evaluate the archaeological and heritage potential of land at Worcester Close, Istead Rise, in advance of the submission of a planning application for residential development.
- 1.2 The document has been completed with reference to current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment' (CIfA 2020), and the Historic England documents 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning' (Historic England 2015a) and 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (Historic England 2015b) as well as the regional guidance set out in 'South East Research Framework' (SERF) (Wenban Smith et al.2019).

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development site is located in the village of Istead Rise, in the administrative borough of Gravesham, Kent. It is situated c.3.2km south-southwest of the centre of Gravesend and c.11km west-northwest of the centre of Rochester. The site is approximately 0.13 hectares and is presently an undeveloped area of trees and grass. The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 6364 7023 and is c.74m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises chalk in Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (undifferentiated), with no superficial geology deposits recorded (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geoindex-onshore/>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 This desk-based assessment has been prepared to inform a planning application that will be submitted in due course for a residential development. This is the first stage of archaeological investigation, intended to provide detailed information that will allow the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to or following the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.

National Planning Policy

- 3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was first published in March 2012, the most recent update was in July 2021 (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2021). The relevant sections of the NPPF concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets, are Paragraphs 189 – 208 which is 'Section 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. Paragraph 194 has special relevance concerning the responsibilities of planning applicant:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including 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’.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 3.3 The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched the planning practice web-based resource (<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>) in April 2014 (last updated 24th June 2021) accompanied by a ministerial statement which confirmed that a number of previous planning practice guidance documents were cancelled. This also introduced the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) which comprised a full and consolidated review of planning practice guidance documents to be read alongside the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019).
- 3.4 The PPG has a discrete section on the subject of ‘Why is ‘significance’ important in decision-making?’ which states that the consideration of ‘significance’ in decision taking is important and states: *‘Heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Being able to properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset, and the contribution of its setting, is very important to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals’* (ibid, Paragraph 007).
- 3.5 In terms of assessment of substantial harm, the PPG confirms that whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgement for the individual decision taker having regard to the individual circumstances, and it goes on to state: *‘In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting’* (ibid, Paragraph 018).

The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017)

- 3.6 This document sets out guidance on managing change within the setting of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes. It provides detailed advice intended to assist Government policy (Historic England 2017).
- 3.7 Historic England state that *‘While consideration of setting is necessarily a matter of informed judgment, the aim of the guidance is to assist effective and timely decision making by ensuring it takes place within a clear framework and is as transparent and consistent as possible.’*
- 3.8 The document defines setting as *‘The surrounding in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surrounding 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.’*

- 3.9 A development can potentially affect the setting of the heritage assets within its vicinity. The setting of a heritage asset is the surrounding in which it is experienced (not necessarily everything it is intervisible with). Furthermore, Historic England state that *'development affecting the setting of a heritage asset is a direct environmental effect in terms of EIA definitions and may constitute a significant effect.'*

Local Planning Policy

- 3.10 The Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy was adopted on 30th September 2014 by the Gravesham Borough Council.
- 3.11 The relevant policy of the Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy (Gravesham Borough Council 2014) concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets is CS20:

Policy CS20: Heritage and the Historic Environment

The Council will accord a high priority towards the preservation, protection and enhancement of its heritage and historic environment as a non-renewable resource, central to the regeneration of the area and the reinforcement of sense of place. Particular attention in this regard will be focused on those heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. Securing viable, sustainable and appropriate futures for such assets at risk will need to be reconciled with the sensitivity to change that many present.

Proposals and initiatives will be supported which preserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance of the Borough's heritage assets, their setting where it contributes to the significance of the asset and their interpretation and enjoyment, especially where these contribute to the distinct identity of the Borough. These include:

- Gravesend Town Centre, its development as a heritage riverside town, and its setting;
- The Borough's urban and rural conservation areas; and
- Surviving built features and archaeology relating to the Borough's maritime, military, industrial and transport history.

When considering the impact of a proposed development on a designated heritage asset, the weight that will be given to the asset's conservation value will be commensurate with the importance and significance of the asset. For non-designated assets, decisions will have regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

4.0 Methodology

Data Collection

- 4.1 A full range of primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources were consulted in the preparation of this document. The sources consulted were as follows:
- Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER) – a database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. A search

of this resource was undertaken for a study area extending 1km from the centre of the site.

- Kent Archives – holds a range of historic maps, for example enclosure maps, Tithe maps, estate plans, and former editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the development area.
- Allen Archaeology's own reference library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.
- Environment Agency Lidar Data – Downloaded from the Defra Survey Data Download website (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>)
- A site visit was carried out on 8th September 2022 in order to assess the present situation of the development area, to identify any areas where the potential archaeological resource may be particularly well preserved or damaged by recent development, and to observe the site in its landscape context.

4.2 Each archaeological and historic site and Listed Building identified in the study area has been allocated a one or two digit 'Site' number and assigned to a specific period according to the definitions outlined on the Historic England Periods List (Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf). These sites are described in the Archaeological and Historical Background section (See Section 5.0 below). All measurements referred to in this section are measured from the proposed development site outline to the edge of the polygon/line in question or to the Site number if one of these is not present. Further details are provided for each site in Appendix 1, and where applicable the sites are depicted on Figure 3.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Early prehistoric activity is well represented in the wider region, with important sand and gravel terraces along the south side of the Thames Valley, between Dartford and Gravesend, dating to c.450,000 to 350,000 BP, yielding significant quantities of flint artefacts, faunal remains and environmental evidence, as well as the exceptionally rare human remains from Swanscombe (Wenban-Smith et al. 2019).
- 5.2 The earliest activity in the study area is represented by a group of inhumations dated to the Bronze Age, excavated towards the north edge of the study area. The find comprised the flexed inhumations of two adults, with the disturbed remains of a child in the upper fill of the grave. The grave also contained a complete Beaker vessel and fragments of a further burial. The burials were radiocarbon dated to 2120-1780 cal BC and 2280-1980 cal BC (Site 1).
- 5.3 At the north edge of the study area, excavations have revealed extensive late Iron Age to Roman activity, including pits, ditches, postholes and two hearths, producing pottery, daub, animal bone and flint (Site 2). A single Middle Iron Age ditch was recorded c.120m south of this settlement (Site 3), and field systems have been identified on aerial photos just under 300m to the east-southeast (Site 4). Excavation of the site revealed ditches ranging in date from the late Iron Age to 3rd century AD, as well as some evidence of buildings, in the form of pits, postholes, brick, tile and daub.

- 5.4 Several cropmark of circular enclosures and field systems have been identified on aerial photos to the east and northeast of the site. Morphologically they are believed to be later prehistoric but this has not been tested by excavation (Sites 5 – 7).
- 5.5 There are several find spots in the study area, recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). The locations given for these finds are general, to discourage illegal metal detecting, but the finds within the study area comprise a Neolithic polished flint axe, three separate find spots of Iron Age gold coins, a copper alloy coin and a copper alloy spearhead of a probable late Bronze Age date (Sites 8 – 13).
- 5.6 Fieldwalking has also identified two scatters of prehistoric worked flint, 400m to the east-southeast and 650m to the east-northeast (Sites 14 and 15).
- 5.7 Roman activity is well represented in the study area. Excavations in 1998 c.900m north-northeast of the site revealed a series of enclosures of 1st to 3rd century AD, as well as metalled roads (Site 16). An enclosure in the eastern part of the excavated site contained a focus of domestic activity including a timber building destroyed by fire in AD 70 – 120. Two neonate burials were also recorded.
- 5.8 Two further potential Roman settlement sites have been identified from cropmarks c.650m and 800m northeast of the site, but these have not been subject to intrusive investigation (Sites 17 and 18).
- 5.9 The KHER also records five separate find spots of individual Roman coins in the study area, and an enamelled brooch of 2nd century date (Sites 19 – 24). Nine sherds of Roman pottery were recovered during fieldwalking c.800m to the north-northeast of the site (Site 25).
- 5.10 Evidence for early medieval activity is represented by a single find spot of an Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy harness fitting. This is again a PAS find with a generalised location (Site 26).
- 5.11 Istead Rise is a modern settlement and does not appear in the Domesday Book. Gravesend however is mentioned and was an estate of the Bishop of Bayeux, populated by 4 villans and eight slaves. A church and a 'hithe' (port/harbour) are also mentioned (Williams and Martin 2002).
- 5.12 Medieval activity is represented almost exclusively by finds recorded by the PAS and are entirely within the western half of the study area. The finds include five silver coins, a sword pommel, a copper alloy key, a copper alloy buckle and a 13th century seal (Sites 28 – 36). The only other medieval entry is a ditch at the northern edge of the study area.
- 5.13 The post-medieval period is represented by a handful of extant or former farm buildings, as well as several PAS finds. The farm buildings include Downs Hall and Downs Farm, an 18th century house, with associated loose courtyard plan farmstead, c.600m southwest of the site (Sites 37 and 38). Another field barn, now demolished is recorded on historic mapping c.100m southwest of this complex.
- 5.14 Approximately 150m south of the site is the former site of Frog's Island, a courtyard plan farmstead, which has been demolished.
- 5.15 An 18th century chalk mine is also recorded in the study area, c.750m northwest of the site (Site 41).

- 5.16 Finds of post-medieval date recorded in the study area comprise a Spanish reale coin dated to 1598, a 17th century lead token, a copper alloy crotal bell, a copper alloy weight and a lead alloy palm guard (Sites 42 – 46).
- 5.17 The 1838 Tithe Map shows the site in open agricultural land, forming part of a much larger irregular field, to the west of Wrotham Road. The tithe apportionment records the field as an arable plot called 'Cock Harris'. It was owned by Uvedale Thomas Strudd Esquire who also owned 84 other plots. It was one of 46 plots occupied by a Robert French including a farmyard and buildings in plot 713, which corresponds with Downs Hall and Farm (Sites 37 and 38). According to the later altered apportionments Plot 617 was owned and occupied by William Armstrong Wingfield in 1840 (Figure 5).
- 5.18 The 1869 Ordnance Survey map shows no changes, the name Cockharris is now applied to a plot of woodland on the west edge of the field that contains the site (Figure 6).
- 5.19 The area remains largely unchanged on the 1897 map, except for the addition of the Frog's Island farmstead a short distance to the south of the site (Figure 7).
- 5.20 The 1908 map shows some changes, with the field divided into several smaller plots, divided by tracks or paths, one of which passes through the north edge of the site (Figure 8). Some large buildings to the west and southwest are likely to be greenhouses, with a road marked 'Istead Rise' running east from Frog's Island, with a small number of houses flanking the road.
- 5.21 Further development had occurred by the time of the 1933 map (Figure 9), with the site now in what appears to be one of several orchards. Further greenhouses have been added to the southwest and are now labelled 'Istead Nurseries'. A few more houses have been built along Wrotham Road to the east.
- 5.22 By the time of the 1976 map (Figure 10), the area had been heavily developed for housing, with a path now defining the west edge of the site. The area to the north remains undeveloped.
- 5.23 There is a single modern entry in the study area, a World War Two heavy anti-aircraft battery and camp, built in 1938 (Site 47).
- 5.24 There are six sites recorded in the KHER as of uncertain date. These include cropmarks of possible enclosures, trackways and pits (Sites 48 – 52), and a number of chalk tunnels exposed during a residential development in 1972.

6.0 Site Visit

- 6.1 The site was visited on Thursday 8th September 2022. Selected photographic images taken during the site visit are reproduced below and their locations indicated on Figure 2.
- 6.2 The site is accessed from Worcester Close and is currently an open undeveloped grassed area containing a number of trees, likely left from when the site was an orchard (Plate 1).



Plate 1: View of site, looking southwest

- 6.3 There is no fencing along the site's eastern or southern boundaries (Plate 1). There is fencing along the northern boundary (Plate 5) but there is a gap in the north-western corner for a dirt path bridleway (Plate 2) that then continues as a tarmac path along the western edge of site (Plate 3). There is also fencing along the western boundary blocking access to the site from Bramley Close (Plate 4).



Plate 2: View of bridleway from the site, looking northwest



Plate 3: View of bridleway/footpath along the western edge of site, looking northwest



Plate 4: View towards Bramley Close from the site, looking west

- 6.4 The site slopes gently down towards the kerb lining Worcester Close to the east (Plate 1) and a mound is located within the northern extent of the site roughly aligned east to west (Plate 5 and Plate 6). This may be spoil from levelling of the car park immediately to the north.



Plate 5: View along northern boundary, looking east



Plate 6: View of mound within the northern extent of the site, looking north

7.0 Assessment of Significance and Impact

7.1 The assessment of significance and impacts has been undertaken in accordance with 'Conservation Principles' (Historic England 2008), the Historic England Good Practice Advice 3 'Setting of Heritage Assets' (Historic England 2017) and Historic England Advice Note 12 'Statements of Heritage Significance' (Historic England 2019). The assessment methodology and criteria for understanding the significance of heritage values is described below, taken from Statements of Heritage Significance (*ibid*):

- Archaeological interest

There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.

- Architectural and artistic interest

These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.

- Historic Interest

An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

- 7.2 The NPPF para 194 states: *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.* Significance is one of the guiding principles running through the historic environment section of the NPPF. The NPPF defines significance as 'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest'. Such interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic' and it may derive 'not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2021).

Listed Buildings

- 7.3 Downs Hall (Site 37, Historic England (HE) Reference: 1350211) is the only Listed Building within the study area, it is a 18th century Grade II Listed building located c.570m southwest of the proposed development site. There is no intervisibility of this asset from the proposed development site due to the fence surrounding the western extent of site and the view being blocked by a number of buildings, therefore the proposed development will have no adverse effect on the setting or significance of this asset.

Designated and undesignated assets

- 7.4 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation areas within the search area.
- 7.5 There are no known designated or undesignated assets within the proposed development site.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 Evidence for early prehistoric activity is fairly limited in the study area, although a few flint scatters are recorded, along with a Beaker period burial of two adults and a child. This may represent a former barrow, although no mound was recorded at the site and may have been ploughed flat. The limited extent of the evidence suggests a negligible potential for activity of this date.
- 8.2 There is however plentiful evidence for exploitation of the landscape for settlement and agriculture in the late Iron Age and Roman periods, with several excavated sites showing continuity from the Iron Age into the Roman period. There are further undated cropmark sites of potential Iron Age/Roman date scattered throughout the study area, but mostly to the north and northeast of Istead Rise. None are however particularly close to the current site, the nearest cropmark enclosure being c.500m away. The site is a fairly small plot and likely to have been disturbed to some extent by former and existing trees on the site, but there remains a low potential for Iron Age and Roman activity.
- 8.3 Activity post-dating the Roman period is for the most part limited to finds recorded by the PAS, as well as a few later farmsteads. The area was arable land until developed as orchards in the early 20th century. Istead Rise is a fairly modern settlement as well, which has mostly developed in the later 20th century. As such, there is negligible potential for archaeological activity post-dating the Roman period.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Frankham Projects for this commission.

10.0 References

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Cartographic Sources

1838 Tithe map of Northfleet Parish – Kent Archives (Ref: IR30/17/272)

Ordnance Survey map 6" Kent X 1869 – Kent Archives

Ordnance Survey map 25" Kent X.14 1897 – Kent Archives

Ordnance Survey map 25" Kent X.14 1908 – Kent Archives

Ordnance Survey map 25" Kent X.14 1933 – Kent Archives

Appendix 1: List of KHER Entries within a 1km study area

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
1	MKE80425		563882	171108	During an excavation an inhumation was found, dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The burial consisted of two flexed adults and the disturbed remains of a child who had been buried in the upper fill of the grave. The lower burial was radiocarbon dated to 2120-1780 cal BC and the upper to 2280-1980 cal BC. A complete Beaker vessel was found associated with the lower adult. A second fragmented vessel was associated with the upper burial. No trace of a barrow was found but one could have existed and been ploughed flat. There were a few features in the immediate area that could be of similar date and possibly related.	Prehistoric
2	MKE42966		563665	171229	Late Iron Age to Roman features including pits, ditches, slots and postholes and 2 hearths. Small finds included pottery, daub, animal bone and flint. Undated features such as a hearth with associated working surface and several successive boundary ditches possibly also date to this period.	Prehistoric
3	MKE80448		563693	171094	A Middle Iron Age ditch, possibly a stock enclosure, was found near Wrotham Road during excavations in 1998.	Prehistoric
4	MKE1744		563944	171154	Late Iron Age/Roman field system. Cropmarks relating to a field system were observed in aerial photographs. The area was excavated in 1997 eight ditches were found dating from the Late Iron Age/early Roman period through to the early 3 rd century. The ditches appeared to form a system of rectangular shaped fields. A pit, a posthole and some evidence of buildings in the form of brick, tile and daub were also found.	Prehistoric
5	MKE1747		564130	170190	Circular/subcircular enclosed settlement without internal features or entrance. Interpreted as Bronze Age from good quality air photographs.	Prehistoric
6	MKE9462		564280	170680	Cropmark of circular/sub circular enclosed settlement with internal features and entrance, identified from good quality air photographs. Interpreted as Bronze Age.	Prehistoric
7	MKE9464		564290	170800	Cropmark of planned field system, identified from good quality air photographs. Interpreted as Prehistoric or Roman.	Prehistoric

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
8	MKE1645		564000	171000	Iron Age gold coin found in 1921-22 when Watling Street was being widened in the Tollgate Inn area.	Prehistoric
9	MKE58050		563100	170500	Gold coin dating from 100BC – 50BC. Generalised location.	Prehistoric
10	MKE58806		563100	170500	Iron Age gold coin. Generalised location.	Prehistoric
11	MKE66849		562800	169700	Iron Age copper alloy coin, or possibly contemporary forgery. Generalised location.	Prehistoric
12	MKE1648		564000	171000	Neolithic polished flint axe that was reported in 1929. Generalised location	Prehistoric
13	MKE66902		564000	170000	Copper alloy object, probably a late Bronze Age spearhead of circa 1150 -800 BC. Generalised location.	Prehistoric
14	MKE78114		564340	170518	During field walking in 1999 Network Archaeology found a collection of prehistoric worked flint.	Prehistoric
15	MKE78121		563383	170649	During field walking in 1999 Network Archaeology found a moderate collection of prehistoric worked flint, a bank separating two fields was also observed.	Prehistoric
16	MKE80452		563967	171108	During an excavation in 1998 a group of enclosures were discovered dating from the 1 st century to no later than that 3 rd century. Ditches established by the late 1 st century were also found. Domestic activity appears to have been focused in the eastern enclosure north of the road, where there were a number of pits, ovens and possible structural elements. There were two neonate burials in the south-east corner of the enclosure. A timber building in the enclosure was destroyed by fire, AD 70-120. There is some evidence for re-metalling of the roads, AD 50 – 100, but they fell into disuse in the 2 nd or early 3 rd century.	Roman
17	MKE1748		564340	170680	Cropmarks of settlement complex, rectangular enclosed settlement with entrances and internal features. Interpreted as Roman from good quality air photographs.	Roman
18	MKE9461		564140	170700	Cropmark of a rectangular enclosed settlement without entrance or internal features, identified from good quality air photographs. Interpreted as Roman.	Roman
19	MKE110588		564421	169633	A worn and heavily abraded copper alloy Roman nummus (AE3) of uncertain type, dating to the period AD 330 -402.	Roman

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
20	MKE110589		564421	169633	A worn and pitted copper-alloy Roman nummus of the House of Constantine, contemporary copy, dating to the period AD 355-361.	Roman
21	MKE57995		563900	170700	Roman copper alloy coin, probably dates from 81 AD – 96 AD. Generalised location.	Roman
22	MKE58136		562800	169800	Roman copper alloy coin dating from 117AD – 138AD. Generalised location.	Roman
23	MKE110587		564421	169633	A copper-alloy Roman coin, dating to the period AD 77 – 78.	Roman
24	MKE110585		564178	169563	A copper-alloy enamelled Roman umbonate brooch dating to the 2 nd century AD.	Roman
25	MKE78326		563973	170965	Nine sherds of Canterbury type ware were recovered during fieldwalking at Northfleet Riding School East in 1994.	Roman
26	MKE66983		563000	170100	Cast copper alloy Anglo-Scandinavian harness fitting. Generalised location.	Early medieval
27	MKE78377		563976	171128	A medieval ditch was found here during an evaluation in 1997.	Medieval
28	MKE76667		563000	170000	Anglo-Norman silver penny, Istead Rise. Generalised location.	Medieval
29	MKE66984		562900	170000	Silver coin of Alexander III of Scotland dating circa 1249 - 1286. Generalised location.	Medieval
30	MKE66972		562800	170600	Short cross silver penny of John, probably of class 5C dated to circa 1204 – 1209AD. Generalised location.	Medieval
31	MKE58002		563390	170390	Medieval silver coin thought to date from 1135 -1154. Generalised location.	Medieval
32	MKE57917		562900	170100	Medieval silver coin. Generalised location.	Medieval
33	MKE66666		563300	170400	Medieval copper alloy sword. Facetted sword pommel with 26 faces. Broken off at base. Generalised location.	Medieval
34	MKE57945		562800	170500	Medieval copper alloy key (locking), dating from 1300 – 1499. Generalised location.	Medieval
35	MKE57944		562800	170500	Medieval copper alloy buckle. Generalised location.	Medieval
36	MKE1742		563100	170500	Thirteenth century seal found in a garden. The seal is circular and has for device a cross flory surrounded by a legend. Above the cross is a small circular projection upon the edge of the seal, for attaching a cord of suspension. Generalised location.	Medieval
37	MKE27766	II/1350211	563300	169749	Downs Hall (Nos 42 and 44), built in the C18. Two storeys and attic. Modern 2-storey extension to 42.	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
38	MKE84170		563265	169732	Downs Hall (Downs Farm), a loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. There has been a significant loss of the original form.	Post-medieval
39	MKE84169		563628	170053	Frog's Island, an outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with buildings to four sides of the yard. Now demolished.	Post-medieval
40	MKE84171		563190	169667	A field barn with no associated yard. Now demolished.	Post-medieval
41	MKE16793		563290	170900	Chalk mine 1.6 Km NE of Court Wood. Single entrance shaft with an irregular layout of galleries. Pick marks seen on walls. Estimated as of C18 date. Shaft has been backfilled.	Post-medieval
42	MKE58524		562750	170280	A post-medieval silver coin of Spanish reale type minted in Mexico and Potosi mint. The coin is dated to 1598 on the obverse, there is a shield depicting a castle and a lion on the reverse. Generalised location.	Post-medieval
43	MKE57942		562700	170500	C17 lead token. Generalised location.	Post-medieval
44	MKE110590		564375	169569	A complete worn cast copper-alloy crotal bell of Post Medieval date c.AD 1500-1700.	Post-medieval
45	MKE95453		564405	169595	A crudely cast copper alloy coin weight of probable Post Medieval date. Generalised location.	Post-medieval
46	MKE95454		564405	169595	A cast lead alloy probable palm guard dating from the post-medieval period. Generalised location.	Post-medieval
47	MKE20611		563740	171131	Site of second World War heavy anti-aircraft battery and camp. It was built in 1938, the domestic site was located 50 m west. Decommissioned for active purposes in 1945, it was retained in reserve until 1956. Was used for a riding stables, it was cleared in 2000 for the Channel Tunnel Rail Link.	Modern
48	MKE1441		564100	169900	Cropmark, no further information.	Uncertain
49	MKE1629		564300	170900	Cropmark of small rectangular enclosure. There is nothing to be seen on the ground, it's not well defined but right size and shape for a mortuary structure.	Uncertain
50	MKE9463		564180	170740	Cropmark of possible enclosure fragment (curved), identified from good quality air photographs.	Uncertain
51	MKE9466		563100	170520	Cropmark of possible trackway, identified from good quality air photographs.	Uncertain
52	MKE1743		564130	170070	Pits visible as Cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Uncertain

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
53	MKE1730		563420	170370	Chalk Tunnels. During building work on a new housing estate in 1972 two comparatively shallow chalkwells were broken into by the contractors, who stated one of the chambers still retained a wall of flints which had been deliberately set up to block its entrance from the shaft.	Uncertain

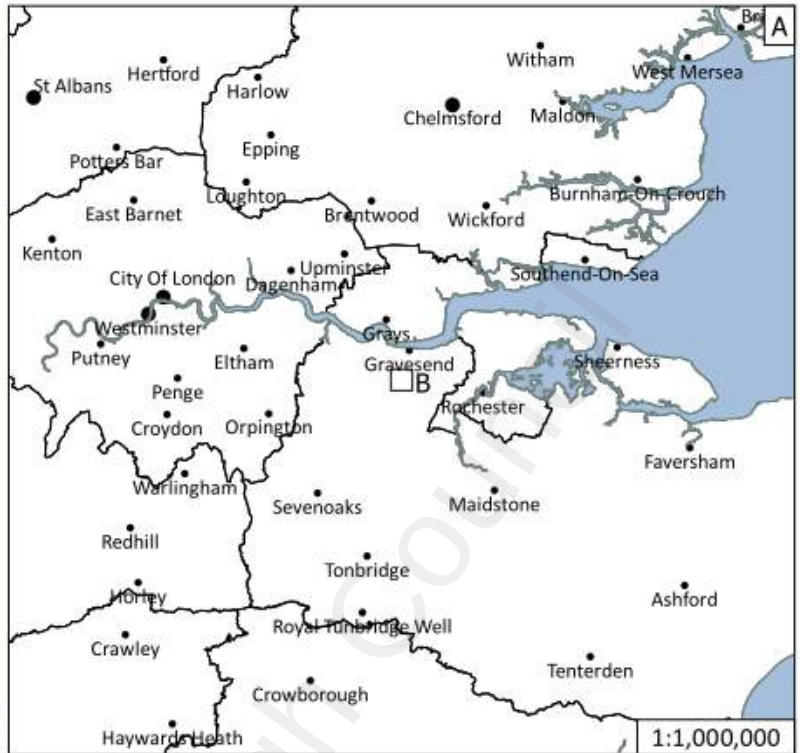
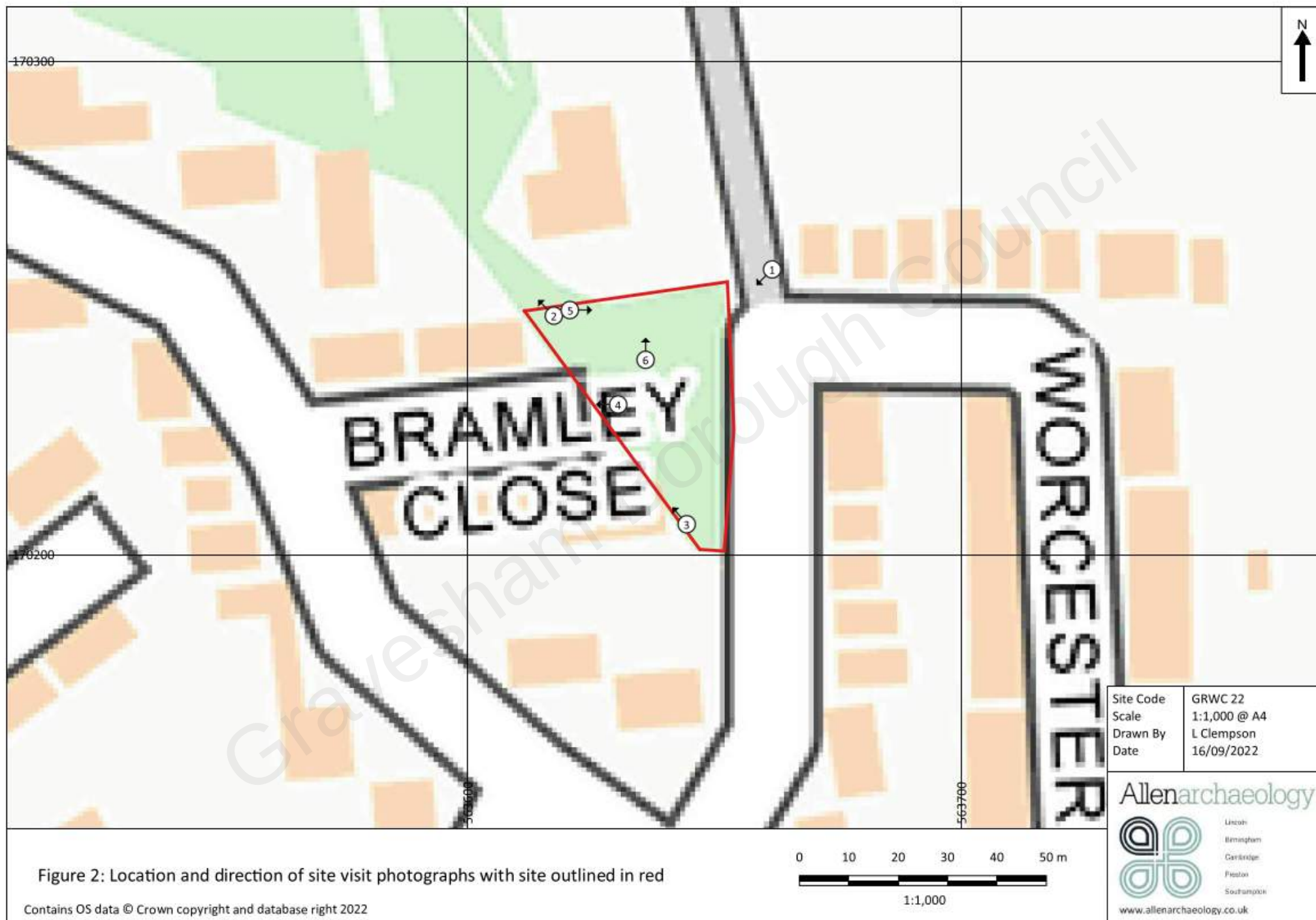


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	GRWC 22
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	L Clempson
Date	16/09/2022





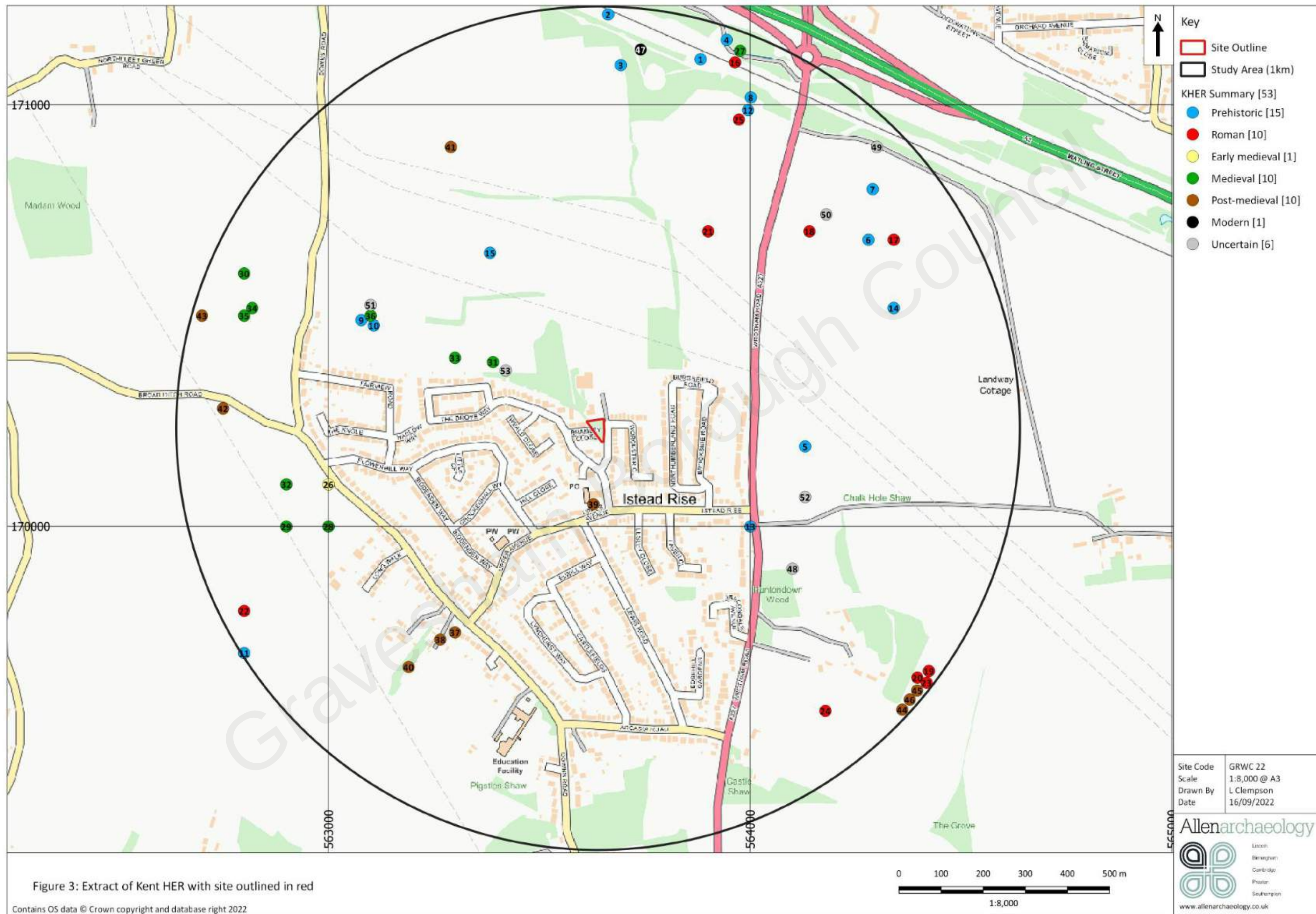
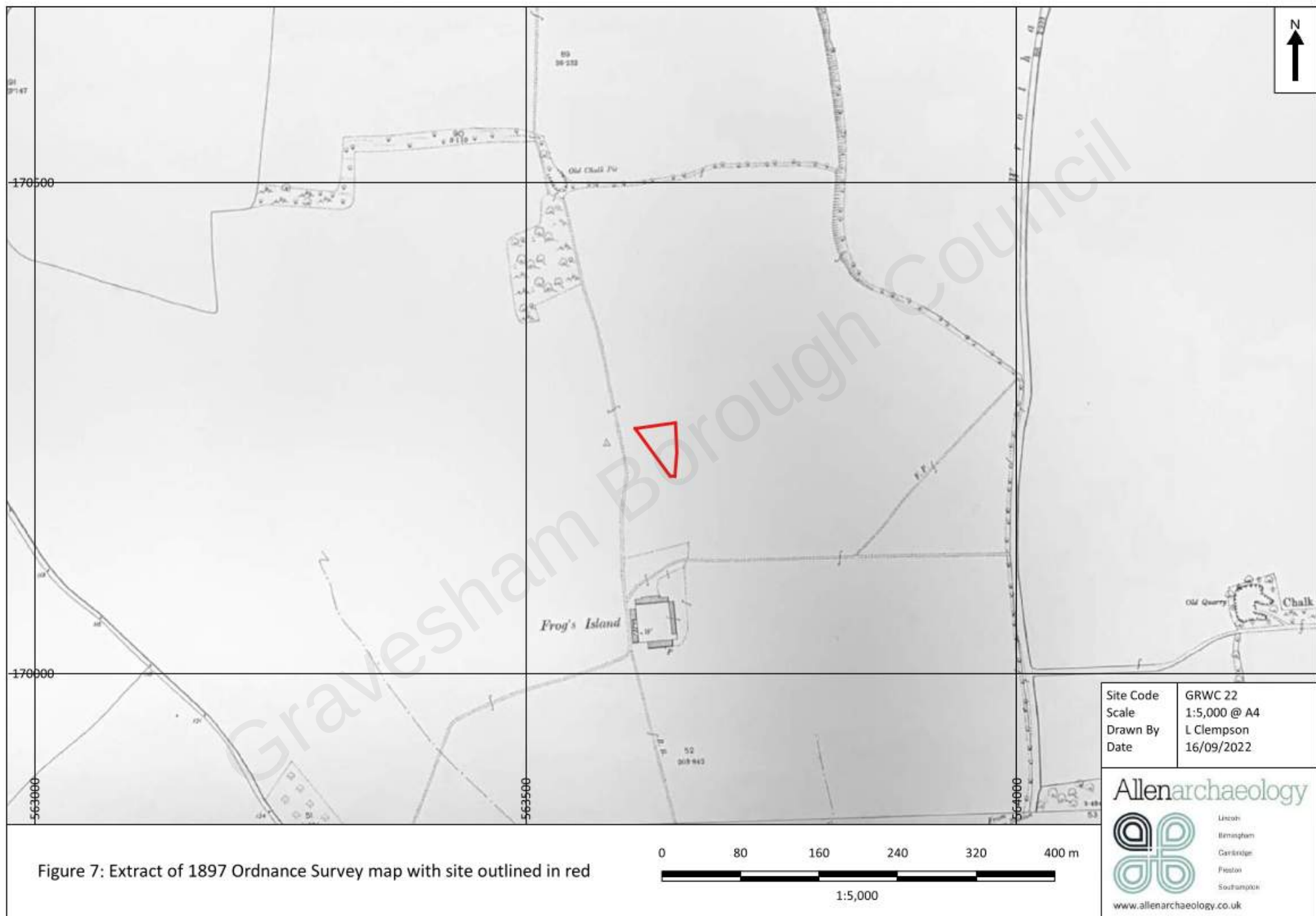








Figure 6: Extract of 1869 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red





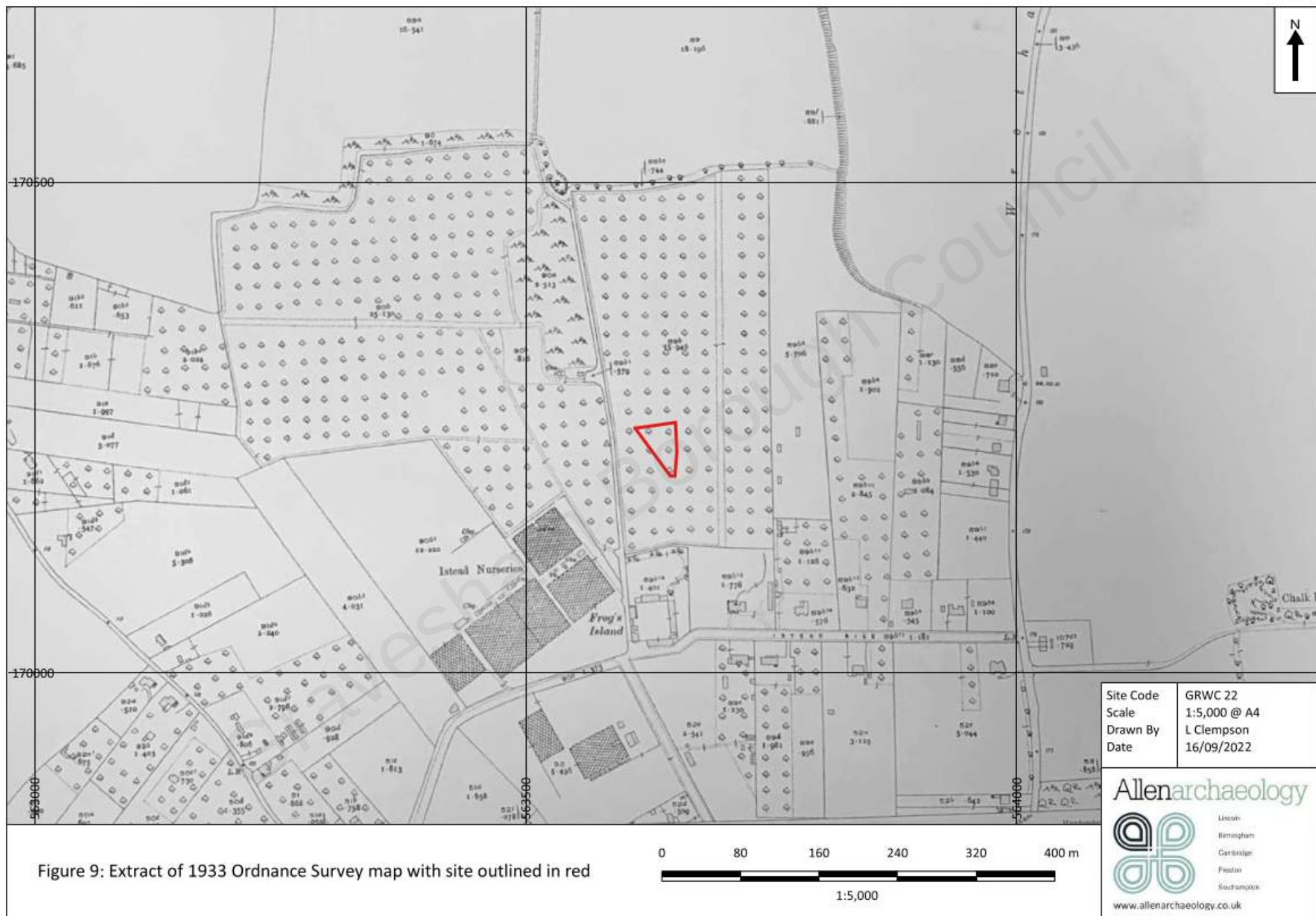




Figure 10: Extract of 1976 - 1984 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red



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