



**CLEARSTONE
ENERGY**

DARTFORD ENERGY HUB

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Prepared by Clearstone Energy & Headland Archaeology
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Heritage Desk-based Assessment

for Clearstone Energy Ltd

18/12/2024

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report is an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for a proposed development site adjacent to Station Road, Gravesend DA13 9PA (NGR TQ 61696 72104). It has been prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd on behalf of Clearstone Energy in support of a planning application to develop the site for a battery energy storage system (BESS) and substation area.

The DBA Study Area includes a 1.5km buffer zone beyond the Proposed Development Area (PDA) boundary, within which the archaeological and historical development of the site and surrounding area is discussed. In accordance with national and local planning policy and guidance, the possible impacts that the proposed development could have on known and potential below-ground archaeological remains within the PDA are considered.

There are no designated heritage assets within the PDA although it lies close to two scheduled monuments. There are a total of 36 designated heritage assets within the wider Study Area, comprising four scheduled monuments, three conservation areas, one local registered park and garden and 28 listed buildings.

There are 37 find spots within the PDA dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British, early Medieval and Post Medieval periods. Five flint flakes have also been found during evaluation trenching which are prehistoric in date.

Part of the PDA lies within the suggested extant of the Roman settlement and religious centre of Vagniacae (TQ 67 SW 6), an early medieval to medieval settlement (TQ 67 SW 258), a former railway (TQ 67 SW 479), Watling Street Roman Road (TQ 86 SW 132), other Roman roads (TQ 67 SW 138 & TQ 67 SW 138). Roman features were found within the area of the PDA include two temples (TQ 67 SW 1752 & TQ 67 SW 1753), a tiled platform (TQ 67 SW 1780), a shop (TQ 67 SW 351), a temple gateway (TQ 67 SW 352) and a ditch (TQ 67 SW 358). There is also the remains of two chalk pits, linear features and a former modern structure.

Find spots located within the PDA date from the prehistoric, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British, early Medieval and Post Medieval periods.

The PDA has already been subject to a geophysical survey and evaluation investigation.

A review of the data presented in this report demonstrates that the remains from all periods could be preserved within the PDA. The potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains of low significance to be preserved within the site is assessed as high.

Initial geoarchaeological investigations also suggest the presence of Pleistocene deposits and colluvium which could obscure archaeological deposits are present in some parts of the PDA. In other parts historic and recent ploughing have disturbed the site.

In light of the archaeological potential of the proposed development site and the results of the archaeological investigations, the local planning authority may require archaeological investigation to mitigate development impacts, probably as a condition of consent. Given the site location close to two scheduled monuments, scheduled monument consent from Historic England might be required for the proposed development.

The likely development impacts are not considered sufficiently significant to warrant refusal of a planning application to develop the site. It is not anticipated that any proposals to develop the site should represent a conflict with legislation or national or local planning policies relating to the historic environment.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. *Planning Background*

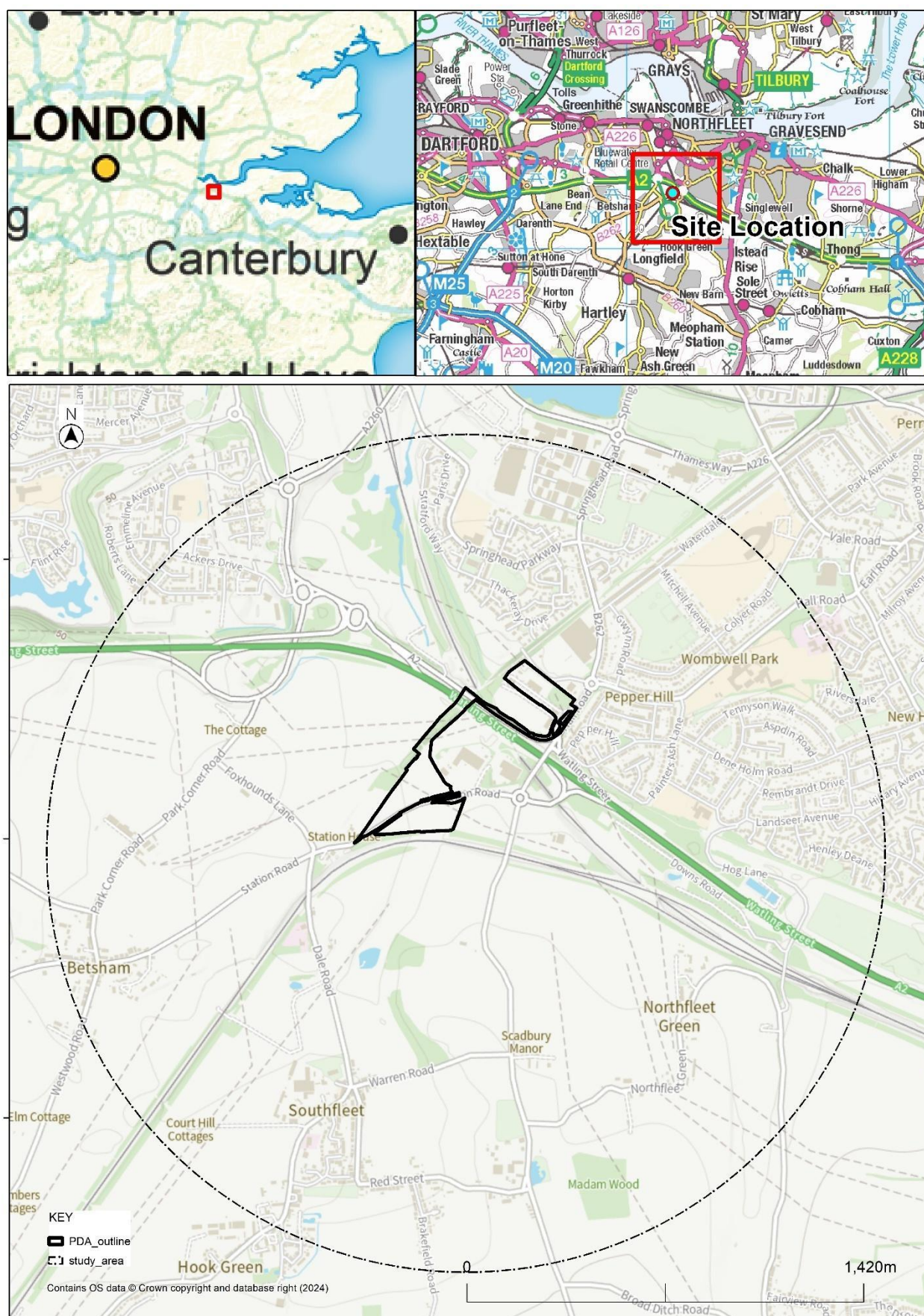
- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by Clearstone Energy Ltd and presents the results of a heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) to support an application for the installation of a 300MW battery energy storage system (BESS) along with a substation area; inverter/transformer stations; site accesses; internal access tracks; security measures; access gates; underground grid connection cables and other ancillary infrastructure; together with landscaping and biodiversity enhancement measures. The location is Land adjacent to Station Road, Station Road, Gravesend DA13 9PA (NGR TQ 61696 72104), (Illus 1 & 2).
- 1.1.2. An EIA screening request was sent to Dartford Borough Council on the 17th October 2024. Relevant planning applications to date include Construction and operation of a 300MW Battery Storage system (24/00166/FUL) at Land South Of Foxhounds Lane to the west of the PDA, which was refused and the proposed construction of a battery energy storage facility (23/00863/FUL) at Land at East Of New Barn Road, to the east of the PDA which was approved.
- 1.1.3. A high-level appraisal was previously carried out by Headland in 2022 when the client was considering three sites for potential development and needed to establish the heritage risk in each one. Two of the sites which were adjoining each other were chosen following geophysical investigations and trial trenching in 2023. The PDA boundary has been amended to take account of the results of these investigations and avoid areas of archaeological potential.
- 1.1.4. This report describes and assesses the significance of known heritage assets and potential archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA). It provides an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of heritage assets, including upon the contribution made by their setting, in order to identify potential historic environment planning constraints.
- 1.1.5. This approach is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies on the historic environment in the planning process (see Part 3).

1.2. *Consultation*

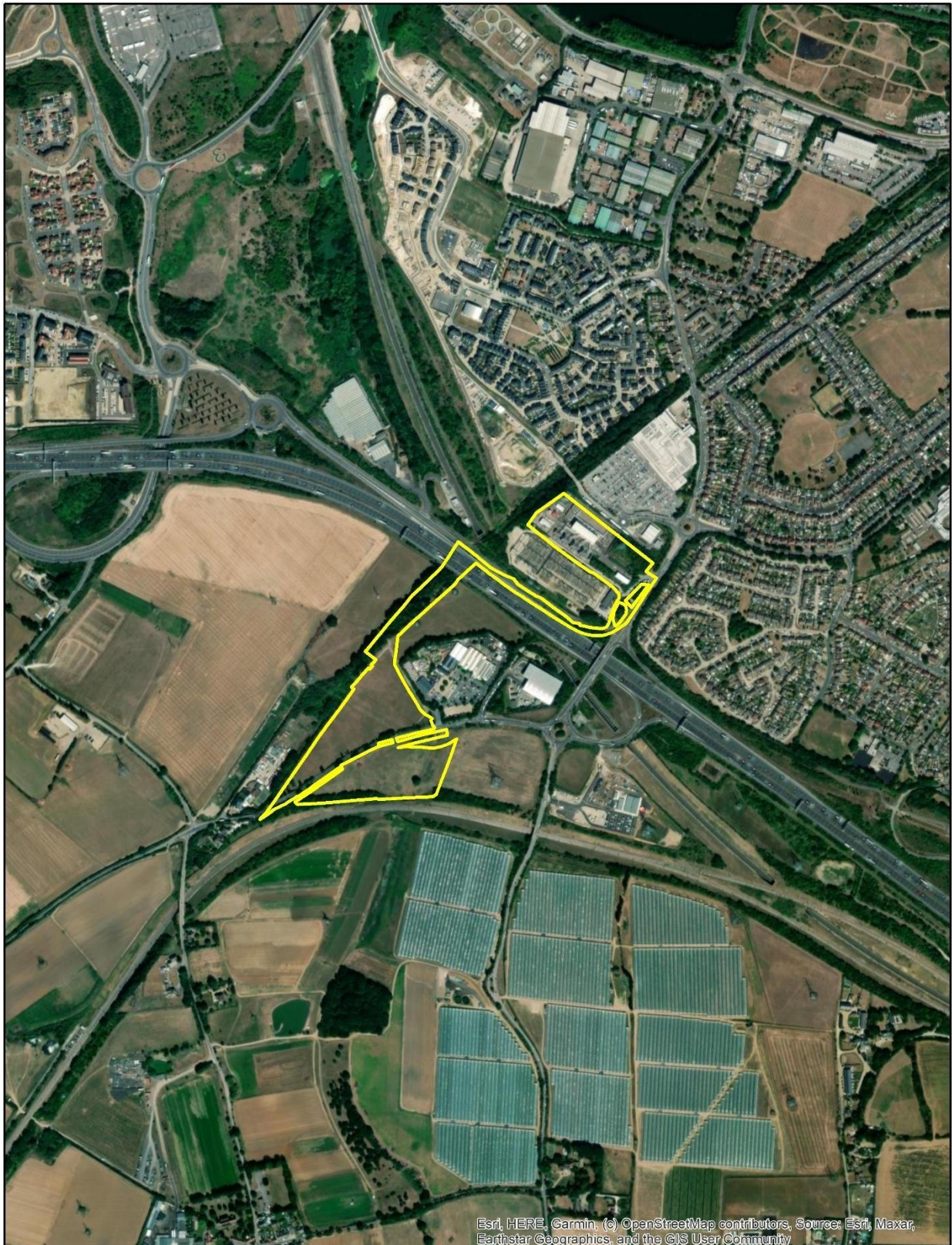
- 1.2.1. The archaeological advisor to the local authority was contacted on the 13th November 2024 to confirm the scope of the archaeological assessment. A 1.5km study area from the centre of the site was suggested by the archaeological advisor and data to inform the assessment was obtained from Kent Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 1.2.2. Historic England had been contacted in March 2024 by the client to determine Historic England's approach to cable works such as those being proposed within this project, noting that the cable area within the design at the time included a corridor across the Scheduled Monument between the development area and the A2. Historic England advised that this would only be allowed if avoidance of archaeology could be demonstrated and that the route proposed was the only viable option. As a result, the cable route has been moved and private agreements have been sought to avoid the scheduled area. The remaining overlap is most likely down to inaccurate mapping and confirmation of the actual extent of the scheduled monument is recommended.

1.3. *Site Description*

- 1.3.1. The PDA is located on the southern outskirts of Northfleet, the BESS and substation area is within two fields (field 1 and field 2) south of the A2 and is within Dartford District Council. The cable route part of the PDA runs along a former railway line and passes to the north of the A2 and onto the Northfleet East Grid Substation.
- 1.3.2. Field 1 (illus 3) is located to the north of Station Road, and its southern edge is defined by the road. It is bounded on the north-east by Millbrook Garden Centre and to the north a remnant of pasture which is outside of the PDA. On the north-west edge it is bounded by the former railway partly occupied by DGP Logistics Plc. The field is pasture and has also been used to host a circus.
- 1.3.3. Field 2 (illus 4) lies to the south of Station Road and is bounded to the south by a railway line. The eastern part of the field is outside the PDA. This is also pasture but has not been used in recent years.
- 1.3.4. The fields vary between 10m to 26m AOD located on undulating land which, including the cable route and grid connection, covers an area of c.11ha.
- 1.3.5. A shallow dry valley aligned to the south south-east runs through the site leaving higher ground to the west and lower to the east.



Illus 1. Site location and Proposed Development Area (PDA)



Illus 2. Modern aerial image depicting the PDA.



Illus 3. View across Field 1 from the east end, looking south-west

1.4. Geology and Geomorphology

- 1.4.1. The underlying solid geology within the PDA is partly sedimentary Thanet Formation Sand. Also recorded as a band running north-south is chalk belonging to Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk.
- 1.4.2. A band of Head, comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel is recorded mainly overlying the chalk¹. The chalk and head are within a dry valley trending south to south-east.
- 1.4.3. An initial geoarchaeological assessment was undertaken during trial trenching investigations in the PDA in 2023 and has provided a better understanding of the geology and geomorphology of the PDA.
- 1.4.4. The results of a test pit during the evaluation of trench 24 showed that Pleistocene deposits were present in at least one location in the original site. At about 18m AOD, their depth below the surface is unclear from the report. These deposits are at least 2m thick and are associated with at least one rolled artefact. The current limits of the PDA do not extend into the area of the test pitting.
- 1.4.5. It is possible that the Thanet Sand Formation is close to the surface on the higher ground but cut in places by traces of fluvial activity and associated with spreads of fluvial gravel from rivers flowing from the Weald in these areas.

¹ BGS, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> viewed 11/11/24

- 1.4.6. The valley sides/slopes appear to be associated with Head deposits of unknown thickness. Chalky solifluction deposits are present in at least one location at the base of the valley.
- 1.4.7. These conclusions were based on superficial observations of the trenching and are not definitive (further analysis is available in the Hydrogeological Risk Assessment).



Illus 4. Field 2 from east end, looking west

2. LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1. Statutory Protection

2.1.1. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the present site is described in the table below.

Table 1. Historic Environment Statutory Legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	The 1990 Act is amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 to introduce additional controls for works to listed buildings. Section 1 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to compile and maintain lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The principal statutory duty under the Act is to preserve the special character of these heritage assets, including their setting. Buildings on the list are assessed and graded against the criteria of architectural and historic interest. Buildings listed at Grade I are defined as those considered to be of exceptional interest. Grade II* listed buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest, while Grade II listed buildings are of special interest.² This may include the extent to which the exterior of a building contributes to the interest of a group of buildings, i.e. 'group value'. Relevant Statutory Tests of the Act are as follows: Section 66: General duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions. <i>(1) In considering whether to grant planning permission [or permission in principle] for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.</i> <i>(2) Without prejudice to section 72, in the exercise of the powers of appropriation, disposal and development (including redevelopment) conferred by the provisions of sections 232, 233 and 235(1) of the principal Act, a local authority shall have regard to the desirability of preserving features of special architectural or historic interest, and in particular, listed buildings.</i> Section 72: General duty as respects conservation areas in exercise of planning functions. <i>(1) In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any [functions under or by virtue of] any of the provisions mentioned in</i>

² <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/>

Legislation	Key Issues
	<i>subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.</i>
Treasure Act 1996	The 1996 Act defines 'Treasure' as any object that is at least 10% gold or silver, associated with coins or groups of coins which are over 300 years old, objects formerly classed as 'treasure trove' (i.e. deliberately deposited items with a high content of gold or silver) and any objects found in association with the above (even if found at different times). The Secretary of State may by order designate any class of object which he considers to be of outstanding historical, archaeological or cultural importance. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.
Burial Act 1857	Under Section 25 of the 1857 Act, it is generally a criminal offence to remove human remains from any place of burial without an appropriate licence issued by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), although recent legislative changes indicate that some cases are exempt from this requirement.
Protection of Military Remains Act 1986	An Act of Parliament in the United Kingdom which provides protection for the wreckage of military aircraft and designated military vessels. Certain activities are prohibited at protected sites, without the authority of the Ministry of Defence.
Hedgerows Regulations 1997	A local authority can prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association in line with following criteria: ○ Marks a pre-1850 parish boundary (Criterion 1) ○ Physically incorporates or is part of a known and listed heritage asset; where the hedgerow is a contemporaneous or related to part of that heritage asset (Criterion 2 & 3) ○ Marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 estate or manor (Criterion 4) ○ Is part of a pre-Parliamentary Inclosure field system (i.e. pre-dates the Inclosure Act 1796 – it may be recorded as "old enclosure" on the tithe/enclosure map or may be recorded on an earlier estate map) (Criterion 5) A judicial review in 2002³ ruled that any hedgerow can be deemed of a pre-inclosure date if it is depicted on a map dating to 1845 or earlier, regardless of whether Inclosure Acts exist for that location.
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953	The 1983 Act created the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (HBMC) – now Historic England, a non-departmental public body, given the broad remit of managing the historic built environment of England. The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 authorises Historic England to compile a register of "gardens and other land" situated in England that appear to be of special historic interest.

³ [DEFRA 2002 Hedgerow Regulations 1997 - A Guide to the Law and Good Practice - Amendment May 2002](#)

Legislation	Key Issues
National Heritage Act 1980, amended 1983 & 1997	<u>Registered Parks and Gardens</u> The Register was established in 1984 and there are currently over 1,600 sites included. Sites are graded I, II*, or II along the same lines as listed buildings. A registered park or garden is not protected by a separate consent regime, but applications for planning permission will give great weight to their conservation. The NPPF defines them as designated heritage assets and as such their conservation should be an objective of all sustainable development. Substantial harm to or total loss of a Grade II registered park or garden should be exceptional and for a Grade II* or I registered park or garden such loss or harm should be wholly exceptional. <u>The Register of Historic Battlefields</u> Historic England maintains a Register of Historic Battlefields. Battlefields are not graded. Like registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields are not subject to a separate consent regime, but they are considered designated heritage assets under the NPPF and therefore, as with parks and gardens, great weight should be given to their conservation and substantial harm or total loss of a registered battlefield should be wholly exceptional.

2.2. National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2023⁴) confirms that the historic environment, including archaeological remains, constitutes a material consideration in planning decisions, requiring applicants to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, including any contribution made by their setting.
- 2.2.2. Heritage and conservation forms one of the core planning principles of NPPF:
- (195) "[Planning should conserve heritage assets] in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life for this and future generations."*
- 2.2.3. This report contributes to meeting the following Policies on the historic environment contained in the document (paragraph numbers in bold text)⁵.
- (200) "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."*

⁴ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a11af7e8f5ec000f1f8c46/NPPF_December_2023.pdf

⁵ [Government guidance on the application of the policies contained within the NPPF is available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2)

(206) Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;

b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

(footnote 72) [Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.]

(208) Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

(209) 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 directly or indirectly affect 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.

(211) Local planning authorities should 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.

(footnote 73) [Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.]

(213) Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 207 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 208, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

- 2.2.4. The NPPF does not define “substantial harm” or “less than substantial harm”, however case law and planning appeal decisions have determined that substantial harm is a high threshold where the heritage significance of an asset is almost completely lost.

2.3. Local Planning Policy

- 2.3.1. The Dartford Plan 2024-2037 was adopted 22nd April 2024⁶. The Dartford Plan states that a heritage statement must accompany all planning applications affecting heritage assets, including their setting. This must demonstrate the significance of the heritage asset, to enable the impact of a development proposal to be assessed. Policy M5 deals with designated assets and Policy M6 with non-designated.

- 2.3.2. Policy M5: Designated Heritage Assets

1. Designated heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. Any harm or loss will require clear and convincing justification.

⁶ <https://www.dartford.gov.uk/downloads/file/2248/the-dartford-plan>

2. In determining planning applications, the local planning authority will pay close regard to:
 - a. the significance of the heritage asset;
 - b. the desirability of maintaining and, where possible, enhancing significance; and
 - c. the desirability of ensuring viable uses are found for heritage assets, consistent with their conservation.
3. Where a proposal will lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance, permission will be refused unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the development is necessary for substantial public benefits to be achieved that will outweigh the harm or loss.
4. Where a proposal will lead to less than substantial harm, this will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

2.3.3. Policy M6: Historic Environment Strategy

1. Development must contribute to the conservation and enjoyment of the Borough's historic environment. The local planning authority will work with developers on strategies to realise this in the context of site heritage opportunities and constraints.
2. Where heritage may be at risk, landowners will be expected to work proactively with the local planning authority in bringing forward proposals to preserve or enhance these assets, to facilitate their successful rehabilitation and seek their viable re-use consistent with their heritage value and special interest.
3. Development proposals which may affect the significance of both designated and non-designated heritage assets or their setting must demonstrate how these assets will be protected, conserved or enhanced as appropriate. Proposals must aim to reflect and interpret the historic character of a site and conserve its most significant historical and/ or architectural aspects.

2.4. Guidance

- 2.4.1. This DBA has been prepared with reference to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2020⁷) and *Code of Conduct* (2020⁸), in addition to *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA3, 2017⁹).
- 2.4.2. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (Historic England Advice Note 12, 2019¹⁰) contains guidance on the assessment of heritage significance through consideration of the component heritage values of an asset, and further guidance on the assessment of significance as part of the planning application process is contained in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA2, 2015¹¹).
- 2.4.3. This DBA has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and ClfA's July 2021 publication *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*¹². This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets.

⁷ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfA%26GDBA_4.pdf

⁸ <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2022.pdf>

⁹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

¹⁰ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/>

¹¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

¹² https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361_iema_principlesofchia_v8.pdf

2.5. *Professional Standards and Acknowledgements*

- 2.5.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.5.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 2.5.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).
- 2.5.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence AC0000811465.
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3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1. The aim of this DBA is to inform the determination of a planning application for redevelopment of the PDA in relation to its likely impact on the historic environment. The assessment aims to identify all known heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development, and the potential for currently unknown heritage assets.
- 3.1.2. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the PDA, their significance, and strategies for further evaluation, mitigation or management as appropriate.
- 3.1.3. The ClfA's Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2017¹³) defines a DBA as '...a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the Study Area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.'
- 3.1.4. GPA2¹⁴, para 12.3 requires that a DBA will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so.
- 3.1.5. The objectives are therefore to:
- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the PDA;
 - Describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
 - Determine the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present at the site;
 - Determine the likely impact of the proposed development;
 - Identify heritage assets beyond the PDA that may be affected by development within their setting, to describe their significance and the contribution made by their setting, and make an assessment of how this significance may be affected by the proposed development; and
 - Understand and identify the likelihood that the planning authority may require further investigations.

¹³ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf

¹⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Terminology – ‘Significance’ and ‘Importance’

- 4.1.1. Heritage assets are assessed in this report in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in NPPF paragraph 194 and HEAN12, and taking account of Historic England’s guidance in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA2¹⁵).
- 4.1.2. Impact assessment is concerned with effects on significance, the value or interest that applies to all heritage assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public.
- 4.1.3. The significance of a heritage asset will derive from factors including fabric, setting, rarity, completeness, historic and cultural associations, community, research and place-making potential. Significance is assessed in relation to the criteria in HEAN12¹⁶ (i.e. in *archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic* terms), which are intended primarily to inform decisions regarding heritage designations, but may also be applied more generally in identifying the ‘special characteristics’ of a heritage asset, which contribute to its significance and should be protected, conserved and enhanced according to the NPPF.
- 4.1.4. This use of the word ‘significance’, referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the ‘significance of an effect’ reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.
- 4.1.5. Relative importance of each identified heritage asset potentially affected by the proposed development has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different heritage assets and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (See Table 2 below).
- 4.1.6. For further terminology and definitions, see Glossary.

4.2. Identification of Heritage Assets that may be Affected

Study Area

- 4.2.1. The Study Area for this assessment comprises a 1.5km buffer surrounding the centre point of the PDA, within which the archaeological and historical development of the site and surrounding area has been considered.

Data Sources

- 4.2.2. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance. The following sources of information were referred to:
 - Designation data from the National Heritage List for England, downloaded from the Historic England website¹⁷ and descriptions of designated heritage assets viewed on the Historic England website;
 - Historic England research records, viewed through the Heritage Gateway website¹⁸;

¹⁵ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

¹⁶ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/>

¹⁷ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/data-downloads/>

¹⁸ www.heritagegateway.org.uk

- Historic Landscape Characterisation from Kent County Council HER;
- Historic maps and plans held in the Kent archives;
- Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey¹⁹;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme data;
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

4.2.3. Heritage assets are shown in Illus 6, 7, 8 with detailed descriptions compiled in a gazetteer (Appendix 1).

4.2.4. Designated heritage assets are referenced in this report by National Heritage List for England list entry number. Non-designated assets are referenced by HER Preferred Reference or the National Record of the Historic Environment reference. Any newly discovered assets are assigned a number prefixed HA for Heritage Asset. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

Field Visit

4.2.5. A field visit was undertaken on the 29th November 2024, during which notes were made regarding site characteristics, any visible archaeology and geographical/geological features which may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival, as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation.

Historic Map Regression

4.2.6. The historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping sequence corresponding with the PDA was consulted to collect information on former land use and development throughout the later historic periods.

4.2.7. Parish tithe mapping and associated apportionment documents were consulted to identify annotated structures and record any field name evidence indicative of archaeological potential.

4.3. *Limitations of Baseline Data*

4.3.1. According to ClfA DBA guidance All other potentially relevant sources that have not been consulted should be listed and the reasons for not consulting them given.

4.3.2. Mention any potentially relevant sources that have not been referred to, and why they have been excluded.

Data Sources

4.3.3. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:

- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;
- Whilst it is accepted that historic documents may be biased depending on the author, with content seen through the lens of context, wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation in that the functionality of the document is considered;

¹⁹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

- HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the situation of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeological remains;
- Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation.
- The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source; and
- There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites.

Field Visit

- 4.3.4. Access was limited to the two main development fields. The grid route and substation were not accessible. The conditions on the day were dry and bright. Low angle sunlight did cause problems with some photography.
- 4.3.5. Any archaeological field visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators.

4.4. Impact Assessment

Assessment of Importance

- 4.4.1. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2). Historic England guidance also refers to an asset's 'level of significance' (GPA2²⁰, paragraph 10), which in this usage has the same meaning as importance.
- 4.4.2. Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its significance may be said to have negligible importance. It is the role of the professional judgements made by the assessor to identify any historic remains within the PDA that are considered to be of negligible importance, to justify no further works.
- 4.4.3. .

Table 2. Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very High (International)	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance, that contribute to international research objectives
High (National)	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equivalent importance that contribute to national research objectives. Also Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and

²⁰ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

Importance of the asset	Criteria
	Gardens and Grade II Listed Buildings which have particular characteristics that merit a high level of importance.
Medium (National or Regional)	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets that contribute to Regional research objectives
Low (Local)	Locally listed heritage assets, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, undesignated heritage assets of Local importance, including assets that may already be partially damaged
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or heritage assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed (e.g. through excavation)
Unknown / Uncertain	Heritage assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information

- 4.4.4. The importance of heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed development is identified in the impact assessment.

Potential for Unknown Heritage Assets

- 4.4.5. Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the PDA is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in Table 3, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:
- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the Kent HER;
 - The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
 - Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
 - Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or quarrying; and
 - Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 3. Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered heritage assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.
Medium	Undiscovered heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered heritage assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the study area.

Impact Assessment

- 4.4.6. Impact assessment considers the effects of the proposed development on the significance of the identified heritage assets, or its assessed archaeological potential, including both positive ('beneficial') and adverse ('harm') impacts.
- 4.4.7. The assessment of physical impacts considers the extent or degree of harm proposed relative to the importance of the physical remains.
- 4.4.8. The level of harm predicted is stated in accordance with the criteria contained in Paragraphs 200-203 of the NPPF (2021). However, it must be understood that there is no definite criteria or method for categorising harm, as this judgement ultimately rests within the authority of the decision-maker, in this case the local planning authority.
- 4.4.9. NPPF does not require the applicant to make an assessment of harm. The importance (significance) of the resource and effects of the scheme must be described sufficiently to allow the planning authority to make a judgement of the level of harm.
- 4.4.10. Levels of harm are limited by NPPF (para 200-203) to include only "No Harm", "Less than Substantial Harm" and "Substantial Harm". These terms are not defined within NPPF or any supporting documentation. Judicial reviews of specific cases have provided some guidance, but these have been very loose and cannot not be understood to form a robust methodology. The level of harm is ultimately the prerogative of the relevant decision maker under their mandate as an elected official to assert that judgement.
- 4.4.11. However, to aid the decision maker in understanding impacts on importance (significance), we make a suggestion of the level of Harm using professional judgement

Setting Impacts

- 4.4.12. Visual impacts are most commonly encountered but other introduced environmental factors can affect setting such as noise, light or air quality. Impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to lead to substantial harm during the prolonged operational life of the development.

- 4.4.13. Where potential impacts on the settings of a heritage assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes 'assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)', following Step 2 of the staged approach to setting recommended in Historic England's guidance in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3²¹).
- 4.4.14. Attributes of an asset's setting which can contribute to its significance are listed on page 9 of GPA3.
- 4.4.15. An assessment of the sensitivity of a heritage asset to change within its setting is a professional judgement, based on consideration of the asset's significance and the contribution its current and historical setting makes to that significance.
- 4.4.16. In accordance with GPA3, and through an assessment of significance in accordance with NPPF and HEAN 12, a screening exercise has been undertaken to identify the heritage assets that are likely to be affected by the proposed development and therefore require detailed assessment.
- 4.4.17. All assets in the study area should be considered ('screened') to identify whether they may be affected by the proposed development:
- sensitive to change within setting (designed vistas or sightlines between contemporary assets or natural focal points, intentionally constructed to be prominent or dominant etc)
 - has a historically significant relationship with the PDA
- 4.4.18. Heritage assets screened as sensitive to visual change were visited and assessed with a view to potential setting impacts. The site visit enabled assessment of likely impacts of the proposed development: locations which would remain unaffected, locations which have some visibility but that is minimal and does not affect the baseline condition, and locations where visibility is possible/prominent.
- 4.4.19. The scope of this DBA is limited to identifying where no substantial setting impacts are anticipated requiring no further works, or where substantial setting impacts are anticipated, to identify which heritage assets are considered likely to be affected, and to make recommendations for proportionate further detailed assessments.

Minimising Harm

- 4.4.20. Where appropriate, measures for further assessment of, or mitigation of identified impacts are identified.

²¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

5. RESULTS

5.1. *Overview of the Historic Environment*

- 5.1.1. The full list of known heritage assets is presented in the gazetteer (Appendix 1), and the location of each is shown on Illus 6, 7, 8.
- 5.1.2. The significance of these assets is discussed by period in the Statement of Significance and Importance section below.
- 5.1.3. There are no designated assets within the PDA although it does adjoin two Scheduled Monuments (SM). The SM boundary appears to overlap slightly but this is most likely due to inaccurate mapping. Confirmation from Historic England of this should be sought.
- 5.1.4. There are 37 find spots within the PDA dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British, early Medieval and Post Medieval periods. Some have been assigned a general location, they are unlikely to be accurately positioned and therefore may not have originated within the PDA. Five flint flakes have also been found during evaluation trenching which are prehistoric in date.
- 5.1.5. Part of Field 1 potentially lies within the suggested extent of the Roman settlement and religious centre of Vagniacae (TQ 67 SW 6). An early medieval to medieval settlement (TQ 67 SW 258) was found in the Northfleet substation area in the north of the PDA. The line of a former railway (TQ 67 SW 479) is crossed by the PDA cable route. The cable route also passes over part of Watling Street Roman Road (TQ 86 SW 132), another Roman road (TQ 67 SW 138) and a branch road from Watling Street (TQ 67 SW 138). Other Roman features that were excavated within the cable route area of the PDA were two temples (TQ 67 SW 1752 & TQ 67 SW 1753), a tiled platform (TQ 67 SW 1780), a shop (TQ 67 SW 351), a temple gateway (TQ 67 SW 352) and a ditch (TQ 67 SW 358).
- 5.1.6. There is also the remains of a chalk pit (HA1) found on historic mapping and another may have been found during an evaluation in the PDA. It also found linear features and a boundary ditch of uncertain date within the PDA. A former modern structure (HA2) was also found on historic mapping as present within one of the fields.

5.2. *Archaeological Notification Areas*

- 5.2.1. Archaeological Notification Areas (ANAs) are areas where there is evidence of archaeological remains. The boundaries of ANAs can change based on new evidence or re-interpretation of existing information.
- 5.2.2. The PDA is in an ANA defined by the HER as an area of *high palaeolithic potential and an area of high multi period archaeological potential including Spring Head*.

5.3. *Historic Landscape Character (HLC)*

- 5.3.1. Historic Landscape Characterisation of the PDA and which covers most of the study area south of the PDA is defined as HLCType 1: "Fields predominantly bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way". The cable route is defined as HLCType 2: Post 1810 settlement (general).

5.4. *Previous Investigations*

- 5.4.1. There have been 45 previous archaeological investigations within the PDA and a further 1103 in the study area. They include archaeological monitoring from the 1950s and 1970s to the more recent construction of the garden centre adjoining the PDA in the 1990s, the construction of the

Channel Tunnel Rail Link to the south later in that decade, and waste recycling plant and sewer pipeline this century.

- 5.4.2. There are 45 previous archaeological investigations within the PDA, 43 of which are in the HER and those not discussed below are not interventions but desk-based assessments, or geotechnical surveys.
- 5.4.3. Within the cable route a watching brief (EKE10995) was undertaken in 2008 by Archaeology South-East and in the same year an excavation (EKE12988) was undertaken by Oxford Archaeological Unit. In 1999 they undertook excavations (EKE8535) at Pepper Hill Lane substation in the cable route area. A watching brief (EKE21515) and a cable trench was excavated (EKE8906) by Oxford Archaeology between 1994 and 1995 which cut across the current cable route. Other investigations in this area include a geoarchaeological investigation (EKE14724) of the Thames / Medway alluvial corridor of the Channel Tunnel by Oxford Archaeological Unit in 1999 and two watching briefs (EKE8929 & 18299) at Springhead Nurseries by Victor Smith in 1992. They also carried out an evaluation at Northfleet East GIS substation (EKE8521) in 1999.
- 5.4.4. The southern end of the cable route may have been subject to an excavation (EKE3934) by the Springhead Excavation Group in 1995, although the location is not accurate. Nearby a watching brief (EKE4513) was carried out on the railway embankment in 1976 by S. R. Harker. There was another watching brief (EKE4514) by Harker in 1976 at the CEGB switching station at the railway embankment.
- 5.4.5. The excavations (EKE20042) carried out by Gravesend Historical Society between 1950 to 1965 included the area of the cable run along the former railway line.
- 5.4.6. The southern part of the PDA was subject to a watching brief (EKE8619) in 1997 by Oxford Archaeology in advance of the Channel Rail Link. This discovered the line of the Roman road which passes through it and a Roman cemetery. The burials were located to the south, outside of the PDA.
- 5.4.7. Geoarchaeological investigations (EKE20123) by Archaeology South East in 2018 were carried out in Field 2 and to the west of the PDA along a proposed sewage pipeline and comprised mainly small test pits which did not yield any archaeological features, but they did show that preserved Quaternary superficial deposits were present to some degree. Prior to this the same area had undergone geophysical survey in 2017 (no reference) which did show some potential discrete archaeological features.
- 5.4.8. Another geophysical survey (EKE8916) was undertaken by Malcolm Davies in 2001 in the Roman walled cemetery to the east of the PDA. It has not been possible to confirm the exact area or the results of this survey.
- 5.4.9. There are several watching briefs, evaluations and a geophysical survey to the east of the PDA which did not record archaeological remains, or in the case of the geophysical survey 'significant results', although a later evaluation did find Late Iron Age and Roman remains. It is possible that the areas near the A2 were disturbed during its construction and carriageway widening in the early part of the 20th century.
- 5.4.10. The area to the south of the PDA has been subject to a watching brief (EKE9058) by the Museum of London Archaeology between 1998-2000. The 1998 evaluation report shows a number of trenches and those immediately to the south recorded some struck flint and an undated ditch only. A series of trenching was undertaken and reported upon but is not recorded in the HER. This was undertaken as part of CRTL ARC SSR 98 in 1998. Ten evaluation trenches located features from early prehistoric to early Roman in three trenches and finds from two more. The works which took place south of the PDA mentioned the presence of deep colluvial deposits.
- 5.4.11. Field 1 was subject to a watching brief (EKE4514) during construction of a switching station, although examination of the article resulting from this suggests the work was actually further east

and not within the area boundary. An evaluation at Millbrook Garden Centre (EKE8143) to the east did uncover features, probably of Roman date. The report also suggested that the trenches in the west revealed deep deposits of colluvium which covered and preserved the Roman surface.

- 5.4.12. The two investigations which refer to the presence of deep colluvium in investigations to the east of the PDA. and Roman features were found beneath the material.
- 5.4.13. In March 2023 Headland Archaeology was commissioned by the client to undertake a geophysical survey within the PDA. This did not find clear evidence of archaeological remains although anomalies were present.
- 5.4.14. Trial trenching was also carried out in June/July 2023 by Headland Archaeology with respect to this Proposed Development. Twenty-seven trenches were planned as a 4% sample. Two were descope and seven shortened due to service constraints. Both investigations by Headland included an area to the east of the current PDA outline (Illus 5). The full report will be made available within this application .



Illus 5. Evaluation trenches in 2023, extracted from trial trenching Headland Report

5.5. Archaeological and Historical Narrative

Prehistoric Periods

Palaeolithic (800,000 – 8500 BCE)

- 5.5.1. Archaeology from this period is normally represented by chance findspots rather than more substantial remains of in-situ activity such as settlement sites or burials. Material from the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic is rare on a national scale.

- 5.5.2. There are three records from the Lower Palaeolithic about 1km to the north-west of the PDA. They include a Clactonian elephant butchery site (TQ 67 SW 470) with flints and the remains of other animals, a flint scatter and handaxes were found nearby (TQ 67 SW 546) and a handaxe and debitage (TQ 67 SW 1444) 150m further north of the butchery site which were associated with investigations by Oxford Archaeology at Southfleet Road in advance of the Channel Tunnel Rail link in 2004.
- 5.5.3. A Clactonian occupation surface (TQ 67 SW 644) was found during an evaluation 1km to the north-west at a former substation in 2014. Another record in the same area of a long blade flint working site (TQ 67 SW 646) which is dated from the Late Upper Palaeolithic to the Early Mesolithic. It was found during an evaluation in advance of a housing development in 2014.
- 5.5.4. There is another record in the HER from the palaeolithic period (MKE100543), deposits containing a number of flints were found by Wessex Archaeology during a Palaeolithic test pit evaluation 1km to the north of the PDA.
- 5.5.5. There is assessed to be a high potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site according to Kent County Council, however these may be found in river gravels or in head deposits and will depend on the localised geology. Head deposits were located in the bases of trenches 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 during an evaluation of the PDA in Field 1.

Mesolithic (8500-4000 BCE)

- 5.5.6. Evidence of Mesolithic activity tends to be represented by lithic findspots, small flakes of flints known as microliths typified this period. Settlement sites are generally rare.
- 5.5.7. There are two records from the Mesolithic period in the HER within the wider study area. One is 100m to the north of the PDA (TQ 67 SW 308) where an assemblage of 755 flints were recovered from the lower portion of colluvial deposits at Springhead during excavation work on the line of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link. The other is 750m to the north (TQ 67 SW 1807) where a number of residual flints were found in later Neolithic deposits during excavations of the Ebbsfleet River Crossing.
- 5.5.8. Trial trenching within the PDA in 2023 recovered nine prehistoric flints, within seven trenches. Mostly these lithics were chronologically undiagnostic, with the exception of a single blade-like flake from a ditch in Trench 22 80m east of the DBA, which displayed Mesolithic or early Neolithic technological traits. This artefact is likely to have been a residual find deposited in a later ditch.
- 5.5.9. There is assessed to be a low to medium potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site and are likely to be findspots of flint.

Neolithic (4000-2200 BCE)

- 5.5.10. The Neolithic period was a gradual transition towards settlement associated with a shift towards agriculture. The changing relationship with the land stimulated the development and construction of monuments and new burial practices.
- 5.5.11. There are no known Neolithic archaeological features within the PDA but at least five flint flakes of unknown date were found during evaluations in the area
- 5.5.12. A find of burnt flint (TQ 67 SW 337) was located 140m east of the PDA. A number of post holes, pit and a post-built structure (TQ 67 SW 428) were also found 540m east of the PDA along a spring line. Both finds were made in advance of the Channel Rail Link.
- 5.5.13. There are several findspots recorded in the HER in the wider study area: one is 430m to the north-east of the PDA (TQ 67 SW 1493) which is a small sherd of Neolithic pottery during geotechnical investigations at Springhead in 2005. The other (TQ 67 SW 104) is located 1.9km to the north where a number of Neolithic flint implements were found along with animal bone during

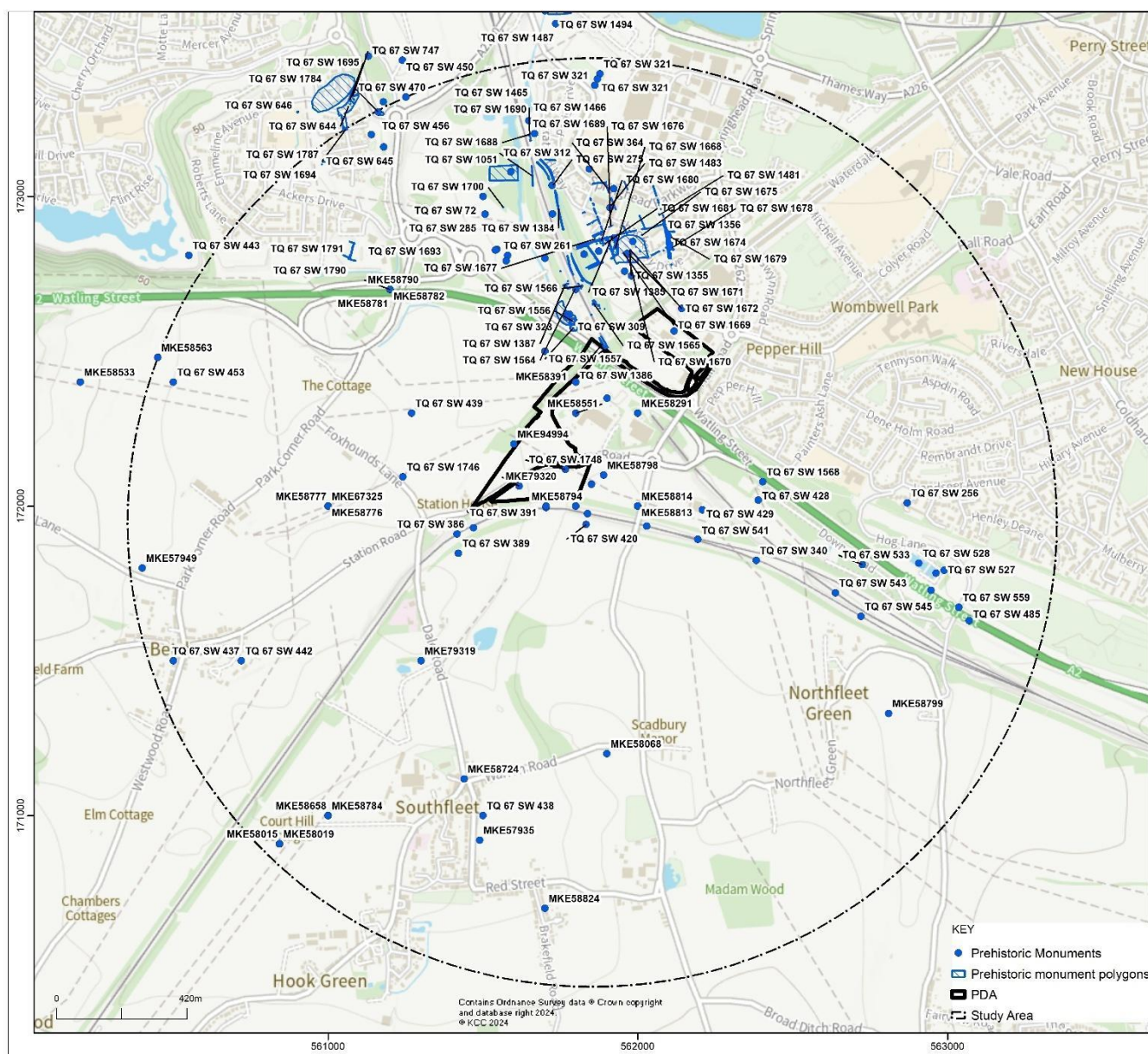
excavations in 1938 and again in the 1960s. The latter is associated with amateur investigations in 1938 when the Ebbsfleet was dry due to the water draining into a nearby quarry and is the northern most of two Neolithic areas which have been scheduled (1004206).

- 5.5.14. The one occupation site further south of the PDA is a settlement with Ebbsfleet Ware (TQ 67 SW 1051) including flints and pottery with possible Mesolithic flints, the other is a Mesolithic flint working site overlain by Neolithic occupation (TQ 67 SW 1494) with flints, Ebbsfleet wares and animal remains. The northern one is also associated with a possible timber trackway. The two areas are located along the line of the Ebbsfleet river and may have ritual as well as domestic associations.
- 5.5.15. Another three findspots of Neolithic flint were found 800m to the south (MKE58068) and 1.1km (MKE57935) from the PDA, a handaxe (MKE79319) was found 500m to the south, all reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Another was 1km to the east (TQ 67 SW 256) found during a watching brief in advance of a residential development.
- 5.5.16. There are a further five Late Neolithic records in the HER, they too are located alongside the Ebbsfleet 670m to 780m north of the PDA and were discovered during investigations prior to construction of the Channel Rail Link. They include hearths (TQ 67 SW 1688), burnt flint (TQ 67 SW 1690), a flint working site (TQ 67 SW 1689), and possible late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pits and worked flint (a structure (TQ 67 SW 1466) and a structure (TQ 67 SW 1465).
- 5.5.17. Three Neolithic pits (TQ 67 SW 1481) were found 400m to the north-east of the PDA by Wessex Archaeology during excavations at Springhead in 2005.
- 5.5.18. There is assessed to be low to medium potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the PDA due to the proximity of the location to Springshead and the source of the Ebbsfleet which may have been attractive for settlement. This is most likely to take the form of flint or pottery finds but could also be features associated with occupation. These archaeological deposits are, however, likely to be buried beneath alluvial or colluvial deposits.

Bronze Age (2200-700 BCE)

- 5.5.19. This period saw the intensification of agriculture, different patterns of land holding, changing funeral practices and new types of artefact manufacture and use.
- 5.5.20. There are two records from within the PDA for this period: there is a Bronze Age plate (TQ 67 SW 1748) which was found during geoarchaeological investigations. A copper alloy palstave (MKE79320) was also found within the PDA which was recorded in the Portable Antiquities Scheme. The majority of known Bronze Age remains are located to the north of the PDA around Springhead and include pits, ditches, cremations, field system and a driveway. Some of this evidence was recorded during the Thameslink archaeological investigations.
- 5.5.21. Two overlapping Bell Barrows (TQ 67 SW 1556) were found in excavations in advance of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link 70m north of the PDA. They were associated with a hearth, possible boiling pit and a burnt mound. A 100m north of this a socketed spearhead (TQ 67 SW 18) was found during excavations in the 1950s and 60s.
- 5.5.22. Two prehistoric ditches (TQ 67 SW 364) were found 500m to the north of the PDA during an evaluation in 2003 which turned out to be part of a Late Bronze Age field system. A group of early Bronze Age beaker pits (TQ 67 SW 1669) were found 270m to the north of the PDA. These are within an area of early Bronze Age activity (TQ 67 SW 1355) including pits, post holes, ditches and cremations. To the north of this is a field system (TQ 67 SW 1356) with enclosures and a driveway (TQ 67 SW 1674). These were found during excavations ahead of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link.
- 5.5.23. Further finds from this period were found along the line of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link including a flint (TQ 67 SW 390) immediately south of the PDA. Several other sites of Bronze Age discoveries

were made along the line of the rail link including a pit containing several ceramic vessels and burnt animal bone (TQ 67 SW 526) about 1km south-east of the PDA. There are further pits and ditches and a cremation along the railway line which were found during a widening scheme.



Illus 6. Prehistoric heritage assets in the study area, these are non-designated but some are located within scheduled areas.

5.5.24. There is assessed to be a medium to high potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site.

Iron Age (700 BCE- 43 CE)

5.5.25. The majority of Iron Age remains are findspots, primarily coins. Three Late Iron Age finds of two copper brooches (Late Iron to Roman) and a copper coin were found within the PDA (MKE58448, MKE58461 MKE58457). The distribution of evidence for this period is wider than earlier periods but still focused on the northern half of the study area in the vicinity of the later Watling Street (A2).

- 5.5.26. There are ditches and boundaries from this period in the same area to the north as in the Bronze Age. They are mainly part of the Springhead religious site which was established in this period, focused on natural springs that fed into a pool (TQ 67 SW 323) which was enclosed by ditch and a ceremonial way comprising the remains of a trackway and ditches (MKE20239) 150m north of the PDA.
- 5.5.27. There are ditches (TQ 67 SW 275, TQ 67 SW 1483, TQ 67 SW 1483), boundary features (TQ 67 SW 312), a gully (TQ 67 SW 1790), A large later Iron Age enclosure (TQ 67 SW 1385) respected this processional way. Another enclosure (TQ 67 SW 323), a rectangular structure (TQ 67 SW 1678) and pits within an enclosure (TQ 67 SW 1679), other pits and postholes in another enclosure (TQ 67 SW 1681) and a round house (TQ 67 SW 1680). There are also cremation burials (TQ 67 SW 1677) in this area. These remains were discovered by investigations in advance of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link
- 5.5.28. There are a number of features of this date between 1 and 1.1km to the north-west of the PDA, particularly at Ebbsfleet Green. There are a number of ditches (TQ 67 SW 1694), a group of small pits (TQ 67 SW 645), possible agricultural activity in the form of pits and postholes (TQ 67 SW 1787), a possible settlement (TQ 67 SW 1784) and a group of pits and a linear feature (TQ 67 SW 747) which were discovered in advance of developments.
- 5.5.29. Another group including a large pit (TQ 67 SW 1693) and a large gully (TQ 67 SW 1790) were found approximately 800m to the north-west.
- 5.5.30. The Channel Tunnel Rail Link investigations and Pepperhill widening scheme to the east of the PDA also uncovered Iron Age features including an extended inhumation (TQ 67 SW 522).
- 5.5.31. There are 153 coins which have been found from this period within the wider study area; they are distributed around the study area but especially near the PDA, to the west and to the south. Those in proximity to the PDA are recorded in the Portable Antiquities Scheme and are probably from metal detectorists. They include a copper alloy brooch.
- 5.5.32. The evidence from the study area and in the vicinity of the PDA suggest that there is high potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered.

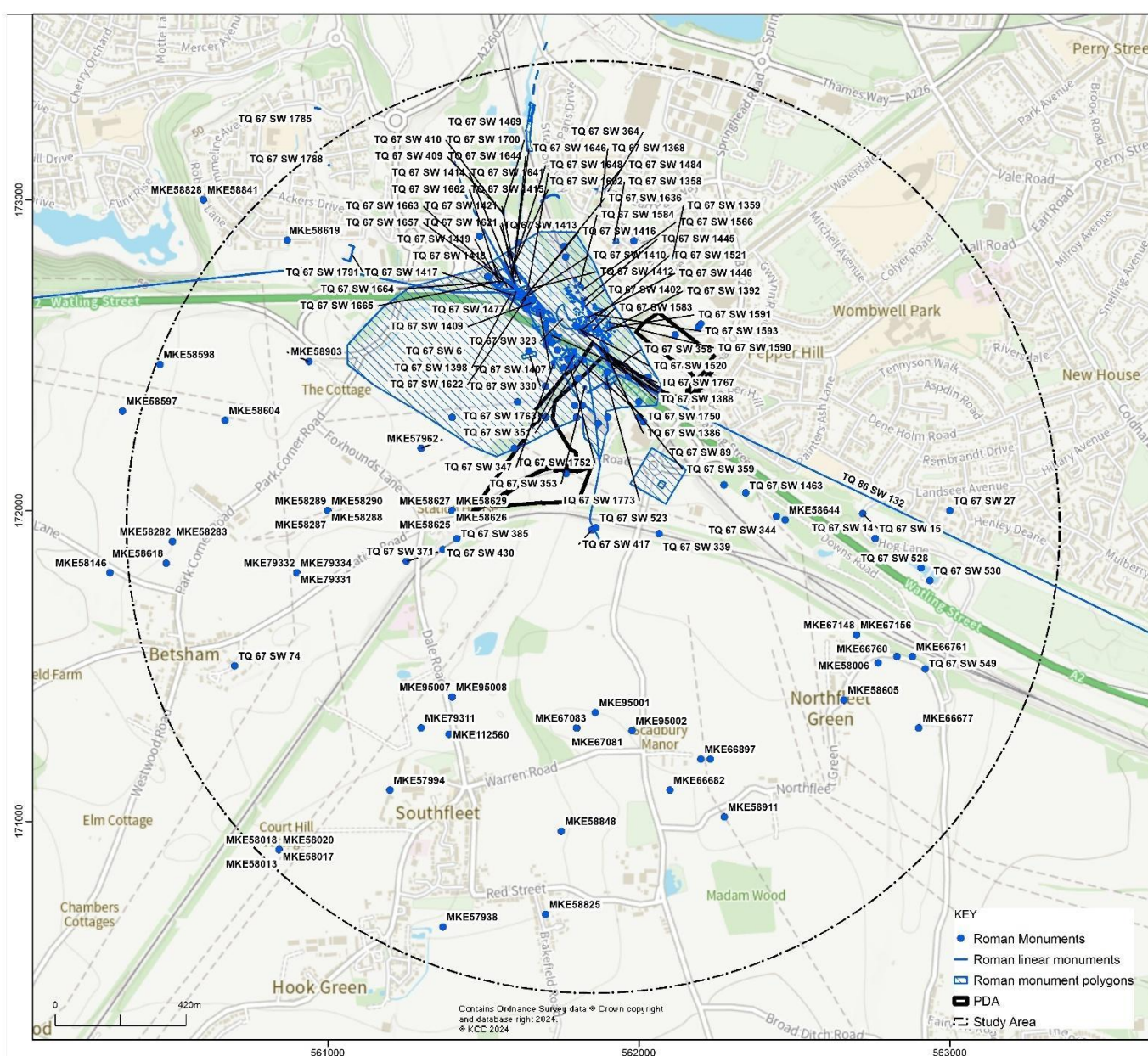
Historic Periods

Roman/Romano-British Period (43CE- 410CE)

- 5.5.33. The largest body of evidence in the study area comes from the Roman period and is centred on the sanctuary at Springhead 'Vagniacae' (TQ 67 SW 6) where Watling Street crosses the head of the Ebbsfleet Valley. The suggested extent of the Roman settlement includes the area of the PDA. The site was originally excavated in the 18th century, with investigations in the mid 20th century and during excavations linked to the Channel Tunnel Rail link. The site was developed into a major religious centre by the Romans in the 1st and 2nd centuries. At least seven Romano British temples have been discovered to the south of the pool associated with ritual deposits. There were also houses, shops, workshops and a bath house. The northern part of the PDA lies within the polygon of the settlement and sanctuary extent. Features that were excavated within the area of the PDA at the north end are two temples (TQ 67 SW 1752 & TQ 67 SW 1753), a tiled platform (TQ 67 SW 1780), a shop (TQ 67 SW 351) was found beneath the A2 within the cable route of the PDA during the 1950s and 60s, a temple gateway (TQ 67 SW 352) and a ditch (TQ 67 SW 358) was found in the 1960s in the cable route.
- 5.5.34. A Roman road (TQ 67 SW 138) passed through the cable run and 30m to the east of the PDA which led to Pepperhill Roman cemetery (TQ 67 SW 176) which lay to the east of the PDA and to the south, that discovered in advance of the Channel Rail Link. Watling Street Roman road (TQ 86 SW

132) also passes through the PDA where this crosses the A2. A branch road from Watling Street (TQ 67 SW 138) also crosses the PDA in the north.

- 5.5.35. A copper alloy brooch (TQ 67 SW 1747) was discovered within Field 2 of the PDA during geotechnical investigations. In Field 1 a Roman silver coin (MKE58454) was reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme, and a copper alloy coin (MKE95458) was found in the cable route.
- 5.5.36. Roman pottery was found during an evaluation for Northfleet substation within the northern part of the PDA. Within the PDA, north of the A2, Roman activity (TQ 67 SW 361) was reported (TQ 67 SW 361), consisting of a kiln, clay floor, ditch and pit were found in the 1960s.
- 5.5.37. To the south-east of the site (150m east of the PDA) was a small walled cemetery (TQ 67 SW 89) containing stone sarcophagi. There are various burials within the sanctuary and settlement and a large cemetery containing over 500 burials. There is assessed to be a high potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site because of the proximity and quantity of known heritage assets of the period.



Early Medieval Period (410-1066 CE)

- 5.5.38. There is evidence from this period in the study area including several cemeteries and burials. There is also evidence from within the PDA. A possible early medieval – medieval settlement (TQ 67 SW 258) dated to the 11th to 12th centuries was located with associated field system within the northern part of the PDA in the substation during evaluation work during a previous development.
- 5.5.39. A large cemetery (TQ 67 SW 190) of 70 plus graves was found in 1997 in advance of the Channel Tunnel Rail link dating to the 7th century, located about 100m east of the PDA. In 2003 further graves were found.
- 5.5.40. Another middle Saxon inhumation cemetery (TQ 67 SW 1360) was found in advance of the Channel Tunnel Rail link during two investigations, 147 graves were found. It was located just to the north of the Springhead Roman Sanctuary and settlement. An extension to the cemetery may have been found to the southwest (TQ 67 SW 1454) where a small inhumation cemetery was found in the second half of the 7th century.
- 5.5.41. There are 23 findspots within the study area. A gem crystal ball (MKE58503) was located within the PDA and reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme. The other items are mainly personal items such as buckles and strap ends and some coins and are mainly distributed around the southern part of the study area which is rural.
- 5.5.42. Trial trenching in 2023 recovered one pottery sherd which was dated as post-Roman, possibly late 6th–early 8th centuries in a trench just to the east of the PDA.
- 5.5.43. Other remains have been found to the south-east of the PDA including occupation evidence (TQ 67 SW 531), a sunken feature building (TQ 67 SW 560) and ditches (TQ 67 SW 532). Further structures and features have been found near the large cemeteries in the north as part of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link investigations and near the edge of the study area.
- 5.5.44. There is assessed to be a medium potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site due to the evidence available in the study area and the PDA.

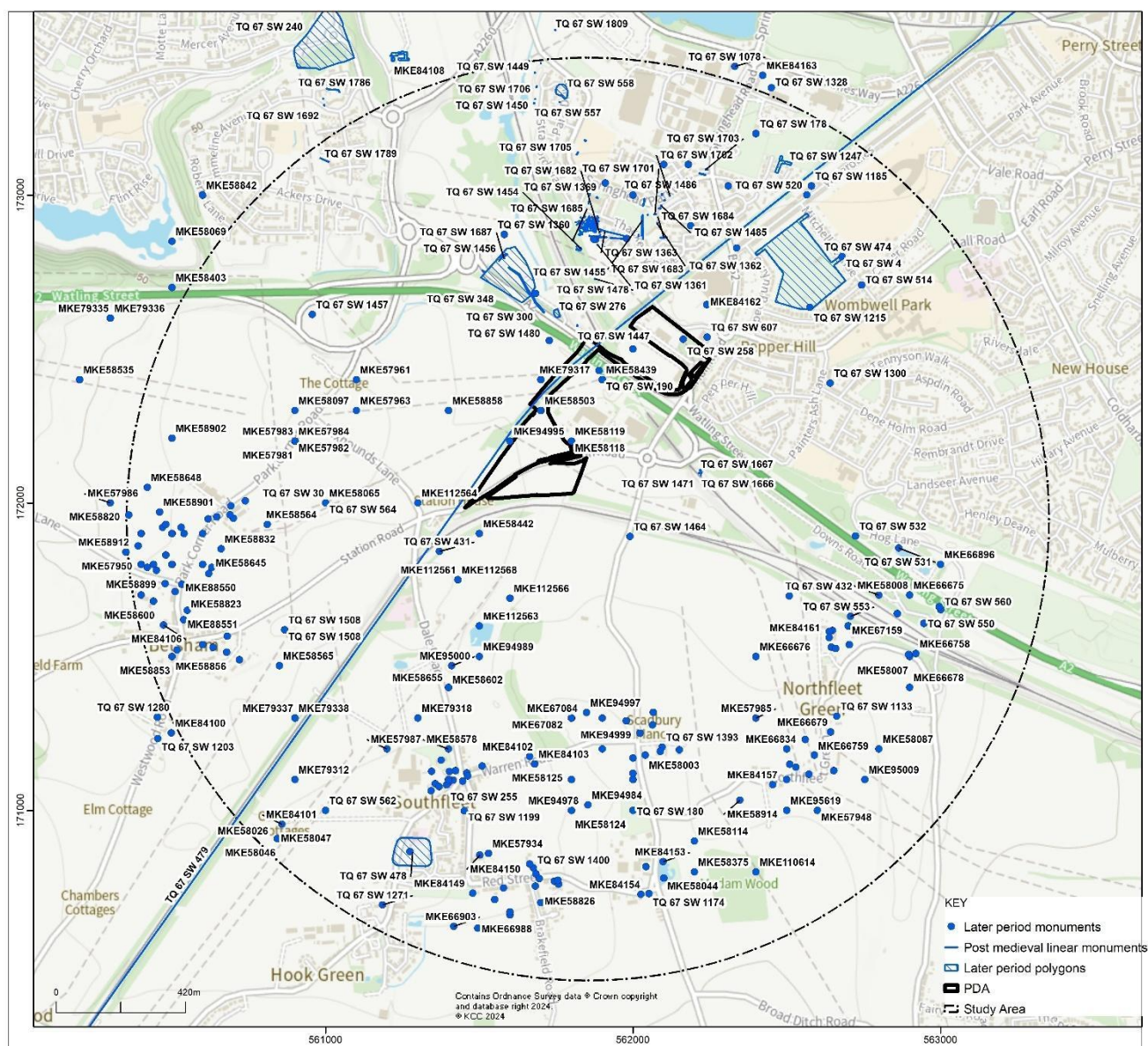
Medieval Period (1066CE- 1500CE)

- 5.5.45. There are remains from the medieval period in the study area but not within the PDA.
- 5.5.46. Northfleet was a settlement in the Domesday Book within the Hundred of Tollingtrough. It was a large settlement with 43 households. It had 14 ploughlands, two Lord's plough teams and 10 men's plough teams. There were meadows, woodland with 20 swine render, a mill, a fishery and a church. The Lord in both 1066 and 1086 was the Archbishop of Canterbury (Christ Church). Southfleet is in the Hundred of Axton, it is also a fairly large settlement although multiple places are mentioned in the same entry. There was meadow and woodland and a church. The Lord is Richard Son of Gilbert and the Tenant-in-chief is Bishop of Rochester (St Andrew) who was the Lord in 1066.
- 5.5.47. There is evidence from the medieval period in the study area. These are mostly associated with the southern part of the study area in rural areas and small settlements. There are some in the north near the Early Medieval cemeteries, with less evidence found in association with the site of the old Springhead Roman centre although there is a medieval trackway (TQ 67 SW 1455) and boundary ditch (TQ 67 SW 300) 160m north of the PDA within the Springhead area along with other pits and ditches further north. A denehole (TQ 67 SW 475) which is thought to date from this period was found about 450m to the north of the PDA and is an underground structure of caves cut into the chalk. Another two of these exist to the north and north-east of the PDA (TQ 67 SW 537 & TQ 67 SW 1457) at 420m and 300m respectively.
- 5.5.48. A tile kiln (TQ 67 SW 1457) was found 760m west of the PDA. The remains of a possible medieval building (TQ 67 SW 550) was found 1.1km to the east of the PDA, other medieval activity in the

area included enclosures and two ovens probably for crop processing (TQ 67 SW 551) and a pit (TQ 67 SW 561).

5.5.49. The majority of evidence is in the form of findspots, there are 141 and comprise mainly personal items and coins. None are found within the PDA although some were found nearby which comprised coins and pins.

5.5.50. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site because of the limited evidence around the PDA which was probably agricultural at the time with settlement focused elsewhere in the wider area. Remains from this period are likely to be finds from manuring of domestic waste onto fields.



Illus 8. Heritage assets from early medieval to modern periods

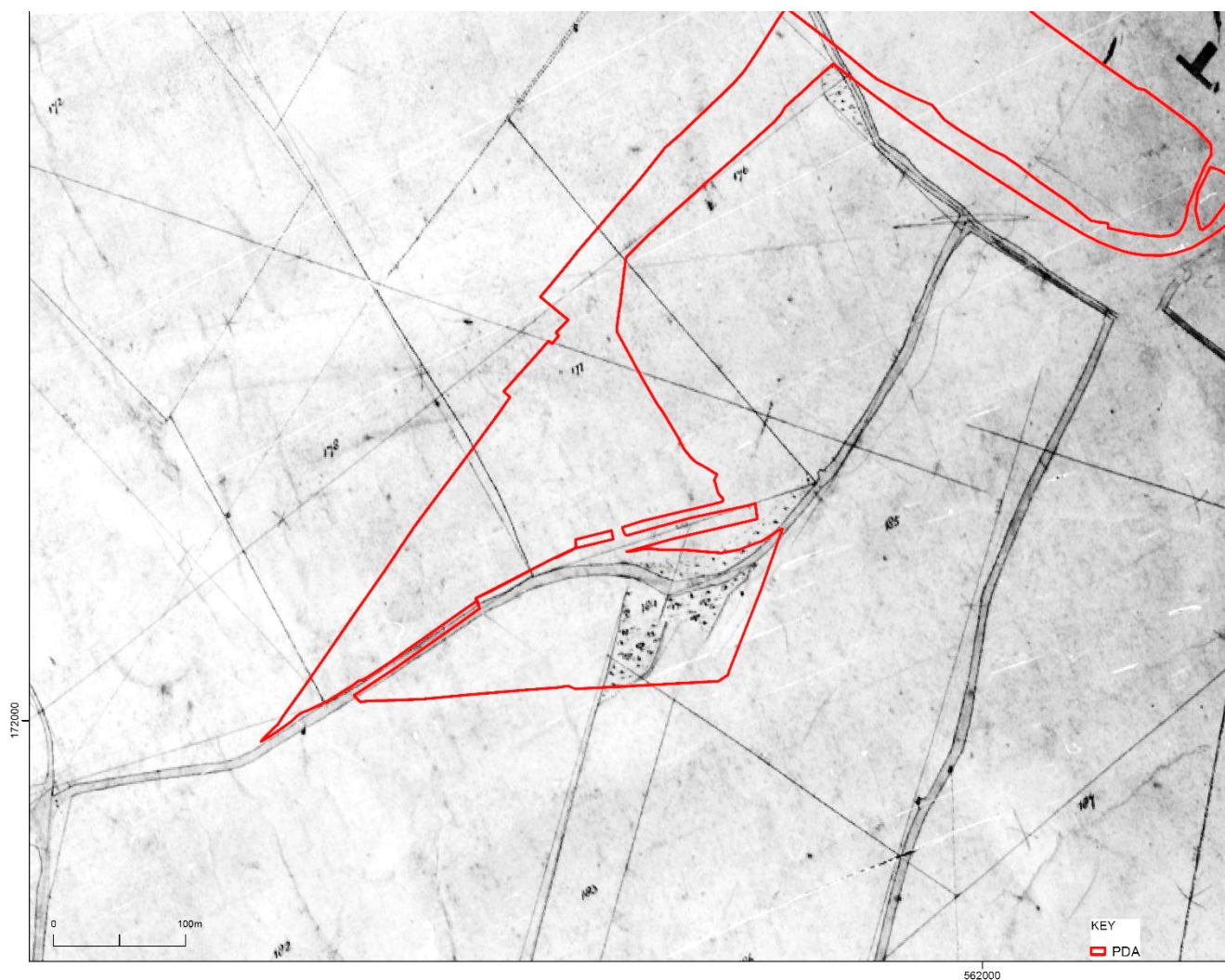
Post-Medieval Period (1500-1900CE)

5.5.51. Remains from this period have been found within the PDA including finds, a railway and features seen in mapping and from evaluation trenching.

5.5.52. There are 38 find spots from the post medieval period which are mainly coins and personal items, one silver coin (MKE58458) was found within the PDA. A coin weight (TQ 67 SW 1480) was found

100m north-west of the PDA. A denehole (TQ 67 SW 431), an underground chalk excavated cave is recorded 200m south-west of the PDA.

- 5.5.53. During this period the area was made up of dispersed settlements and farms, the HER shows a distribution around the study area but mainly in the south where there are hamlets and farmsteads surviving to today.
- 5.5.54. The HER records watercress beds (TQ 67 SW 348 & 323) at the Springhead 250m and 140m north-west of the PDA, respectively. At 120m to the north-east of the PDA was a farmstead at Winfield Bank (MKE84162) associated with a field system (TQ 67 SW 607) which adjoins the north of the PDA. The HER records 26 more farmsteads from this period within the study area and a large number of other post medieval buildings and former buildings including oasthouses and timber framed buildings which are mainly found in the south of the study area.
- 5.5.55. The tithe map for the parish of Southfleet from 1839 (Illus 9) covers the PDA below the A2 which was made up of six to seven fields. The area of the chalk pit was in plot 184 called Spring Pond Shaw. It was owned by Uvedale Thomas Shudd Price and occupied by Francis Andrus as were the other plots in Field 2: 182, 183, 185 and 186 which were arable. On the opposite side of the road in Field 1, plots 176, 177 and 178 were owned and occupied by Edward Colyer and were again arable.

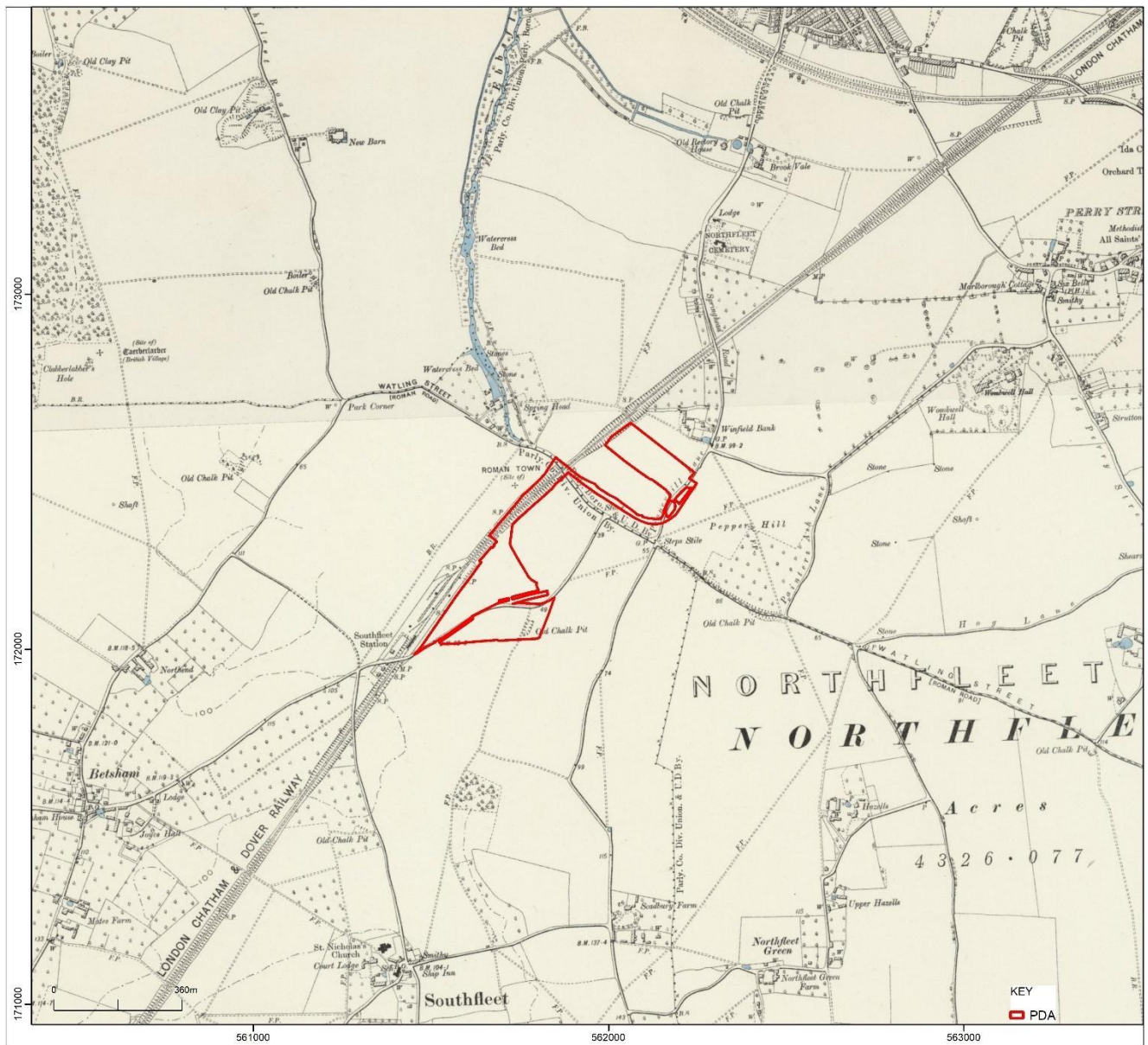


Illus 9. Tithe map for the parish of Southfleet

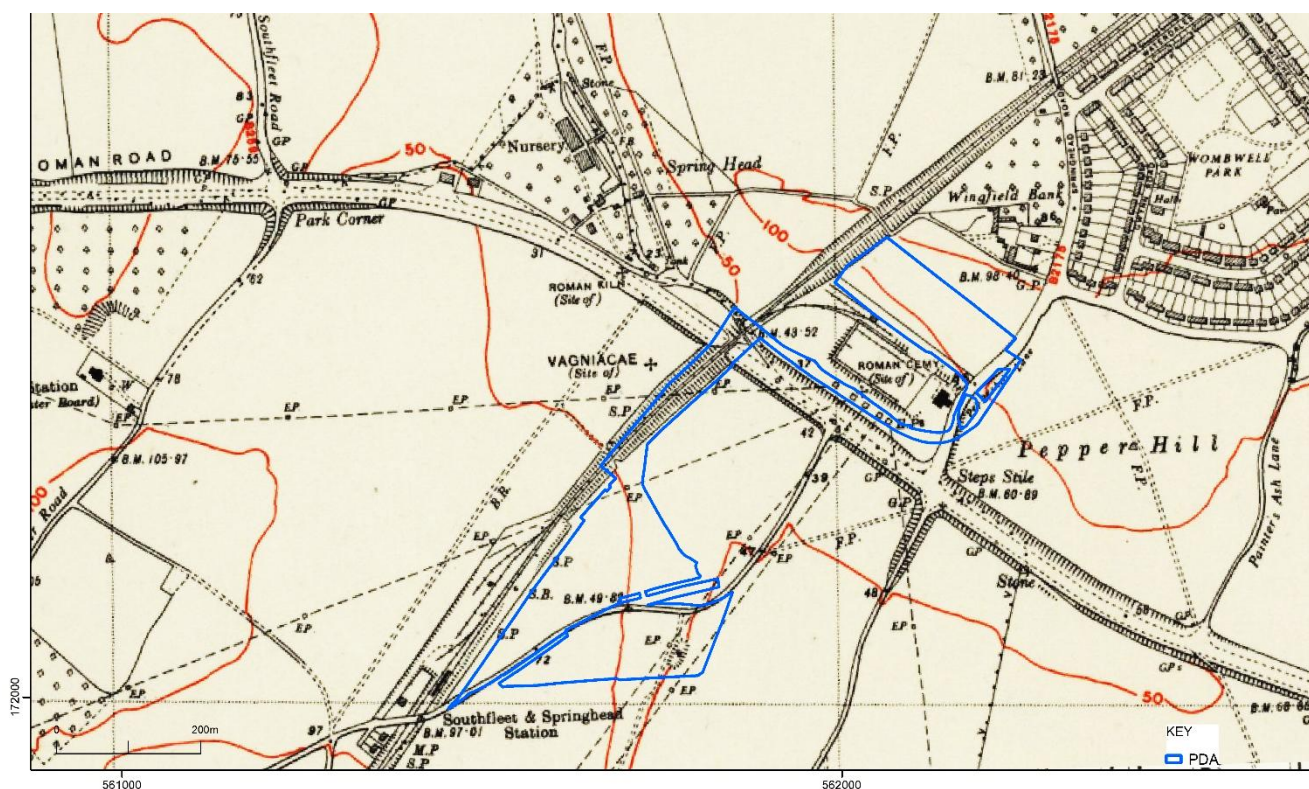
- 5.5.56. The 1st Edition OS map from 1869 and the 2nd Edition OS map from 1898 (Illus 10) shows Watling Street, Pepper Hill and the site of the Roman town was indicated. A pit was indicated within Field 2 and a footpath ran north-south through Field 2. The road that leads to Betsham which runs through the PDA is present. There were dispersed farms and cottages with the main settlements up by the Thames including Northfleet and Gravesend but otherwise the area was rural. Wombwell Hall was located 700m to the north-east. The South Eastern Railway (North Kent Line) ran to the south of Northfleet into Gravesend.
- 5.5.57. The 2nd Edition OS map indicates the pit was a chalk pit and there were others indicated in the area.
- 5.5.58. The London Chatham and Dover Railway (TQ 67 SW 479) had been constructed by the late 19th century and passed on the west of the PDA and then into the northern area of the cable route. This ran from Fawkham Junction to Gravesend Branch Railway and opened in 1886, it had closed to passengers in 1953. Southfleet Station lay just to the south-west of the PDA.
- 5.5.59. Trial trenching in 2023 demonstrated activity the PDA dated to the post-medieval to modern period, with pottery, glass, clay pipe and CBM, dating from the early 17th century into the 20th century. This assemblage appeared scattered across the trenches site-wide. The features were characterised by probable ridge and furrow activity and chalk extraction pits.
- 5.5.60. There is assessed to be a high potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site and any remains are likely to be finds and agricultural features or related to quarrying of low importance.

Modern (1900CE – present)

- 5.5.61. The 1909 OS map showed some extension of Southfleet station. Within the PDA a structure was present within Field 2 which is probably agricultural, near the chalk pit. Field 1 showed the remains of one of the former field boundaries from the early 19th century although it had not appeared on earlier OS mapping.
- 5.5.62. By 1933 the station was renamed Southfleet and Springhead Station. The site of a Roman cemetery was indicated on the north side of Watling Street. The revised map from 1938, published in 1950 (Illus 11) showed no change within the PDA but it did show the encroachment of houses to the north such as around Wombwell Park (locally designated Registered Park and Garden DKE19737) which was the parkland around Wombwell Hall which survives today as an urban park.
- 5.5.63. The HER records historic assets from this period in the study area. These occur within the existing settlements, mainly that of Northfleet. They all date to the first half of the 20th century, the majority relate to the Second World War including air raid shelters, anti-aircraft battery, drill hall, barrage balloon site and other defence sites. There are also three pillar boxes, two George V and one George VI.
- 5.5.64. There is an air raid shelter (TQ 67 SW 567) 30m east of the PDA, next to the A2 and Pepper Hill Second World War Battle Headquarters (TQ 67 SW 1181) for defended locality DL31 are recorded on the northside of the A2 about 50m from the cable route. It defended the substation which controlled access along the railway and Pepper Hill road. No remains are known.
- 5.5.65. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site, there could be remains from World War II suggested by the remains nearby.



Illus 10. Second edition OS map



Illus 11. The revised map from 1938, published in 1950

5.6. Disturbance

- 5.6.1. Trial trenching within the PDA in June/July 2023 showed that the investigated areas were heavily truncated by historic and modern ploughing. However, colluvium was noted in some areas in the PDA which has been noted on other sites and recorded as overlying Roman and earlier deposits beneath.
- 5.6.2. There are other potential disturbances that may have affected parts of the PDA including the realignment of Station Road before the 1990s which runs in the middle of the PDA, is likely to have caused localised disturbance. In addition, a former chalk pit appears to have been present within the PDA (as shown on the 1st Edition OS map) and another former extraction site was suggested during the trial trenching in 2023. The line of the former London, Chatham and Dover Railway runs along the northern edge of the PDA, although any construction is unlikely to have extended beyond the line of the embankment which may even have protected archaeological remains beneath it.
- 5.6.3. The northern part of the PDA has been subject to development and archaeological investigations which have removed or truncated remains in this area.

5.7. Palaeoenvironmental potential

- 5.7.1. An initial geoarchaeology assessment during the evaluation in 2023 found Pleistocene deposits to be present as demonstrated by a test pit to the east of the PDA. If any are present within the PDA these deposits could contain Palaeolithic artefacts.

6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE

6.1. *Known and Potential Heritage Assets within the PDA*

- 6.1.1. A magnetometry survey was undertaken in March 2023 by Headland Archaeology. This did not identify any clear evidence of archaeological remains within the PDA.
- 6.1.2. Trial trenching investigated the anomalies found during the geophysical survey. This suggested that the PDA had been disturbed by post medieval and modern ploughing. and also prehistoric flints in the trenches. Features within or overlapping the boundary of the PDA, are listed below in Table 4 and displayed in Illus 12.
- 6.1.3. Finds from prehistoric, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British, early Medieval and Post Medieval periods have been found within the PDA.

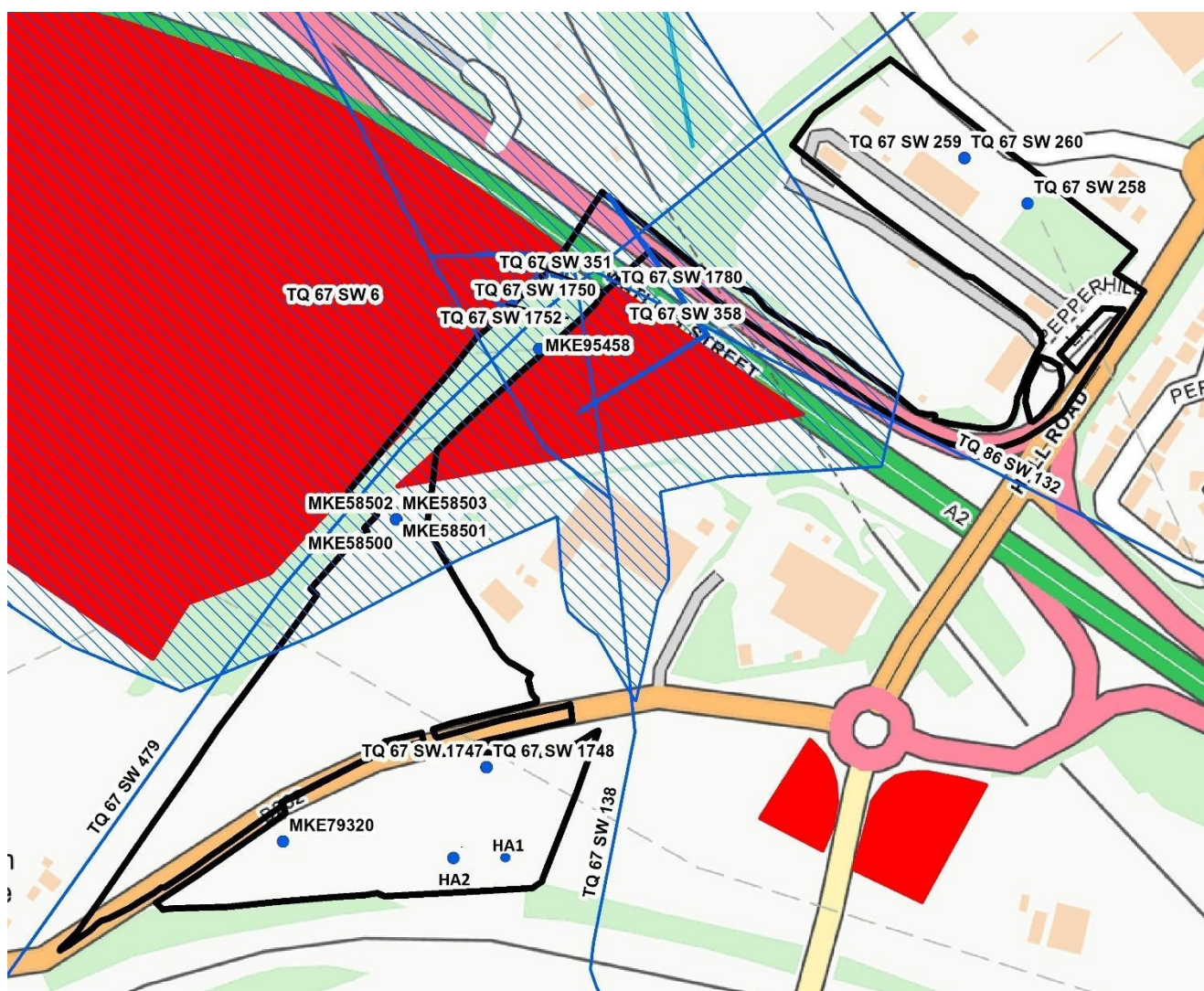
Table 4: Heritage assets within or overlapping the PDA including a brief statement of significance and importance

Heritage asset	Condition	Significance	Importance
Roman settlement and religious centre of Vagniaca (TQ 67 SW 6)	Unknown	Historical & evidential value	High
Early medieval to medieval settlement (TQ 67 SW 258)	Removed or truncated	Historical & evidential value	Low
Former railway (TQ 67 SW 479)	Unknown	Historical & evidential	Low
Watling Street Roman Road (TQ 86 SW 132)	Truncated	Historical & evidential	Low
Roman road (TQ 67 SW 138)	Unknown	Historical & evidential	Low
Roman branch road from Watling Steet (TQ 67 SW 138)	Removed or truncated	Historical & evidential	Low
Roman temple (TQ 67 SW 1752)	Removed or truncated	Historical & evidential	High (within SM)
Roman temple (TQ 67 SW 1753)	Removed or truncated	Historical & evidential	High (within SM)
Roman tiled platform (TQ 67 SW 1780)	Removed or truncated	Historical & evidential	Low
Roman shop (TQ 67 SW 351)	Removed or truncated	Historical & evidential	Low-High (bordered SM)

Roman temple gateway (TQ 67 SW 352)	Removed or truncated	Historical & evidential	High (within SM)
Roman ditch (TQ 67 SW 358)	Removed or truncated	Historical & evidential	Low
Roman kiln, clay floor, ditch and pit (TQ 67 SW 361)	Removed or truncated	Historical & evidential	Low
Chalk pit (HA1)	Located during evaluation	Historical & evidential	Negligible
Possible chalk pit	Located during evaluation	Historical & evidential	Negligible
Linear features	Located during evaluation	Evidential	Low
Former modern structure (HA2) unknown	Unknown	Evidential	Low- Negligible

6.1.4. A brief geoarchaeological investigation suggested that Pleistocene deposits and colluvium could be present. Deep colluvial deposits have been previously recorded in areas to the east of the PDA, overlying Roman remains. It was also noted by the geoarchaeologist that this is difficult to identify from the surrounding geology.

6.1.5. The evidence from the known heritage assets the PDAs and within the study area would suggest that there is a high probability for remains from the palaeolithic period, Iron Age, Roman and post medieval periods, medium to high probability that remains relating to the Bronze Age period are present, a low to medium potential for Mesolithic, Neolithic and early medieval and low for medieval and modern.



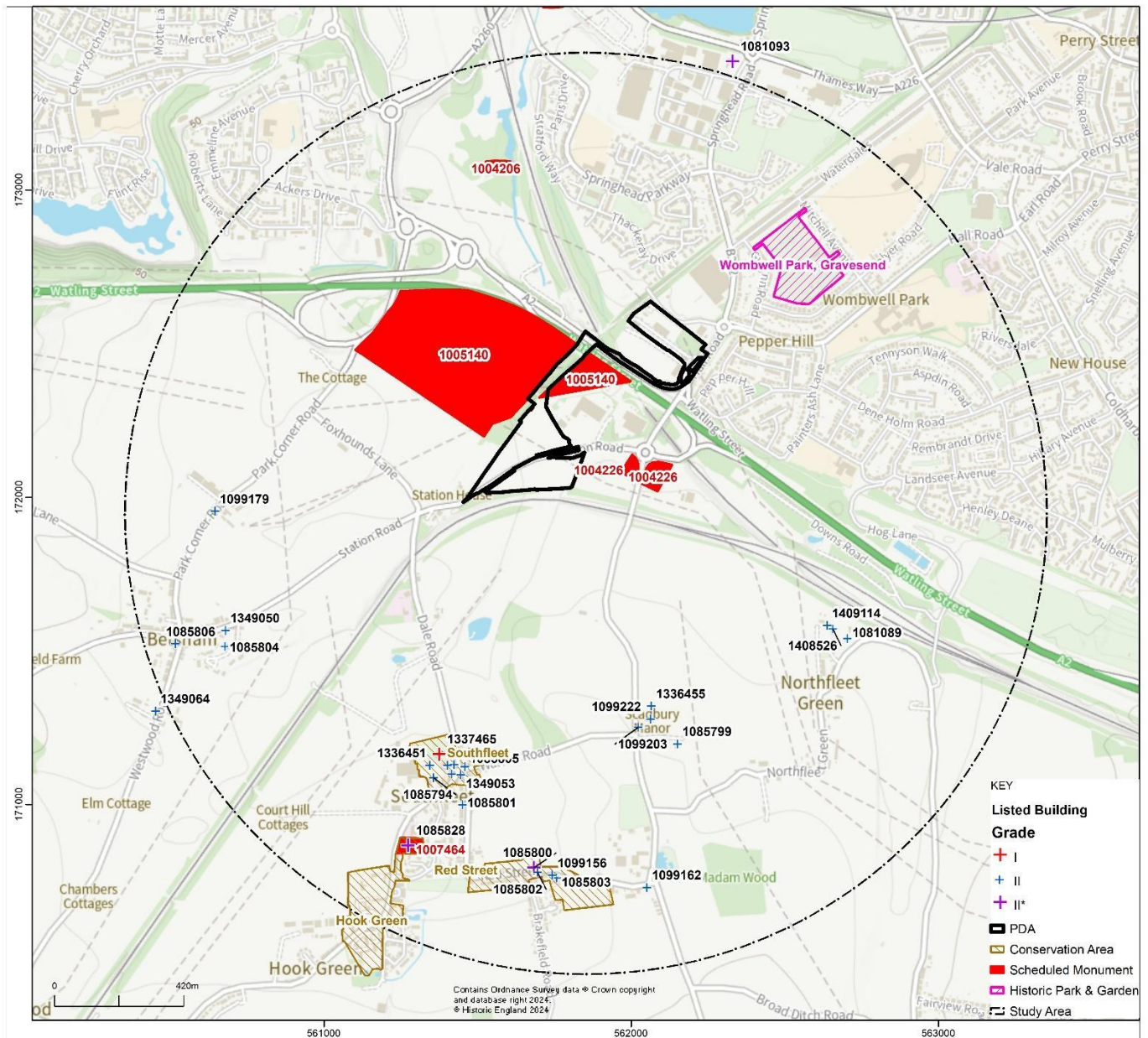
Illus 12. Heritage assets within the PDA

6.2. Setting of Heritage Assets in the Study Area

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

- 6.2.1. There will be no direct physical impacts on the scheduled monuments in the vicinity of the site although the boundary of the PDA does overlap with the scheduled areas and it needs to be confirmed that the PDA is outside the scheduled zone.
- 6.2.2. There are four Scheduled Monuments within the study area. Springhead Roman centre and town (1005140) of Vagniacae and the Roman enclosure to the south-east (1004226), Neolithic sites near Ebbsfleet (1004206) and a monastic grange at Friary Court (1007464) (Illus 13 – 16).
- 6.2.3. The 'Vagniacis' sanctuary is located at the point where Watling Street crosses the head of the Ebbsfleet Valley. The site has been excavated on numerous occasions, the first was in the 18th century but no serious excavation was attempted until 1951-63 when it was excavated here on behalf of the Ministry of Works. Springhead was first used as a religious site in the late Iron Age, focused on natural springs that fed into a pool. The site was developed into a major religious centre by the Romans. To the south east of the site was a walled cemetery, first investigated in 1799 (1004226).

- 6.2.4. The two scheduled Roman sites are located in fields on the south side of Watling Street, now the A2. These monuments derive significance from their evidential or archaeological value in the surviving buried remains and there is historic associative value between the two sites and in their association with the source of the Ebbsfleet river at the Springhead. They do not draw significance from their modern surroundings. However, they do have a historic association with Watling Street and this is still part of their setting in a much changed form as a modern road. Their relationship to Watling Street and to the Springhead will not be altered by the proposed development. Whilst the setting of these two scheduled monuments will be changed this will not affect the appreciation or understanding of the assets and will not affect their heritage significance.



Illus 13. Designated assets in the study area

- 6.2.5. The other two scheduled monuments in the study area are Neolithic sites near Ebbsfleet (1004206) 740m north of Field 1. The other is a monastic grange at Friary Court (1007464) 1.1km to the south of the PDA. Neither of these will experience changes to their setting from the

proposed development and no other associations such as to the Ebbsfleet river which add to the significance of the former site will be affected.

- 6.2.6. No significant effects upon scheduled monuments in the study area are anticipated as a result of the proposed development.



Illus 14. Springhead Roman centre and town (1005140) of Vagniacae looking north



Illus 15. Springhead Roman centre and town (1005140) of Vagniaca, looking east



Illus 16. Roman enclosure (1004226), looking east

CONSERVATION AREAS

- 6.2.7. There are three conservation areas within the 1.5km study area. Southfleet Conservation Area is located 800m to the south, Hook Green Conservation Area is located c.1.1km to the south and just east of this is Red Street Conservation Area.
- 6.2.8. Each derives significance from the village itself, the character of the area and the historic buildings within it. Although they do also derive some significance from the immediate rural setting, there is no visibility or other association with the PDA and the immediate rural setting will not be affected. The proposed development will not result in any change to the setting of the conservation areas and will therefore not impact on their significance.

LISTED BUILDINGS

- 6.2.9. There are 28 listed buildings within the study area, including one listed at grade I (the Church of St Nicholas, 1337465, Illus 18) in Southfleet, and three listed at grade II* (The Old Rectory (1081093), Chapter Farmhouse (1085800) and Friary Court (1085828)) within Southfleet, Hook Green and Red Street Conservation Areas.
- 6.2.10. All listed buildings are located to the south and west of the PDAs and are mainly located in the villages outside of Northfleet. The closest listed buildings to the PDAs are Scadbury Manor (1099222) (illus 17) 720m to the south. These buildings derive significance from their fabric and historical associations and connections with place. The church derives significance from the wider setting as the centre of the parish and the tower is a prominent visual feature.

- 6.2.11. The field visit found that there was no intervisibility between any listed buildings and the PDA and no other association between them and the PDA. The generally flat nature of the topography and presence of trees and hedgerows inhibits long distance views across the area. No changes to setting are thought likely, including those that might contribute to significance and therefore no potential impacts to the significance of these assets is expected.



Illus 17. Scadbury Manor (1099222), looking east



Illus 18. Approach to Southfleet conservation area and Church of St Nicholas, 1337465) looking west

HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS

- 6.2.12. There is one locally designated park and garden within the study area, located 310m north-east of the PDA. Wombwell Park (DKE19737) is an early 20th century park located on land once belonging to a large estate. It is situated within the built-up area of Northfleet, on the north-east of the study area. It does not have visibility of the proposed development and it derives significance as an urban park and from the features within the park such as the original gates and the bowling green not from the wider setting. There will not be any impact to the significance of the asset from the proposed development.

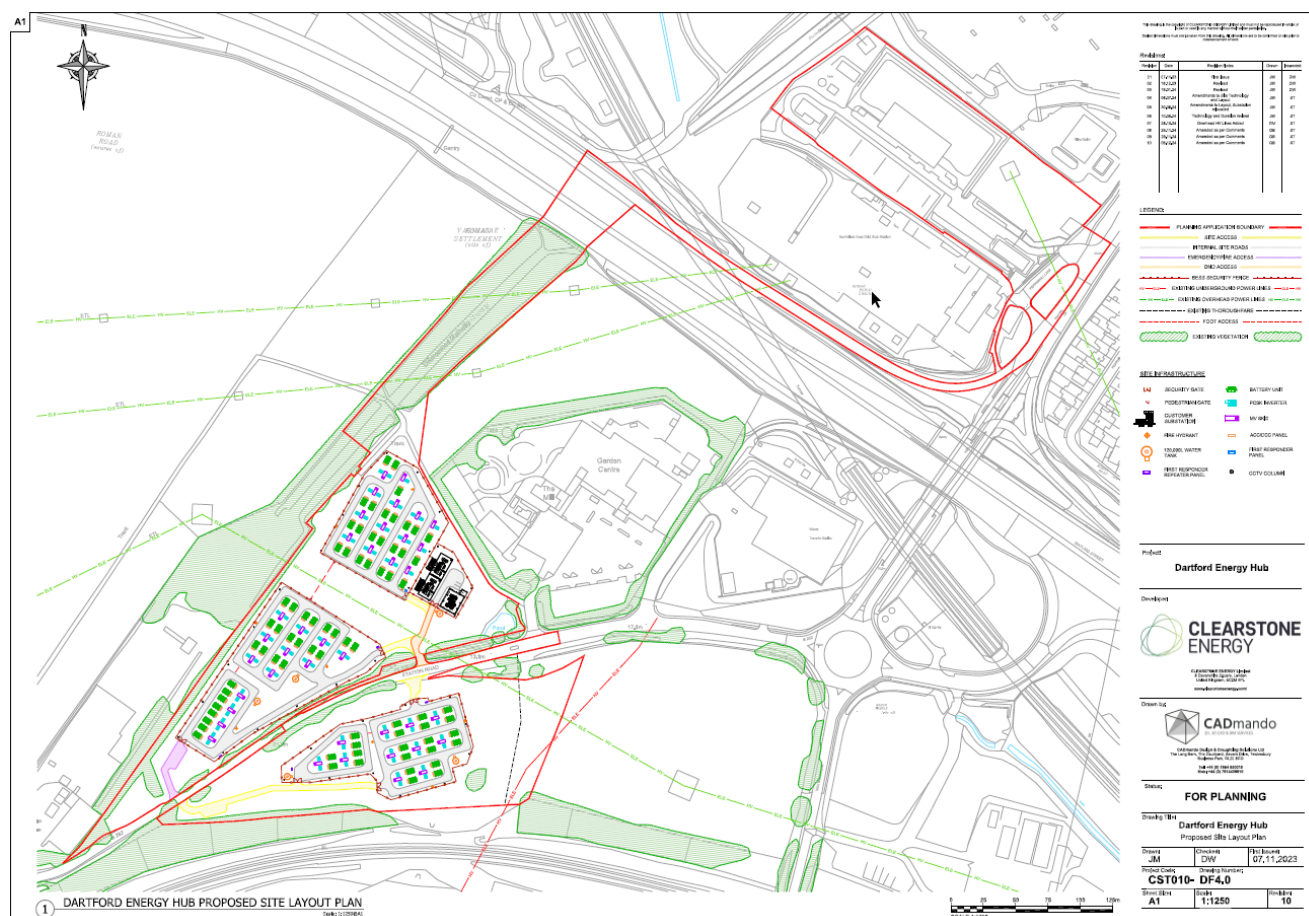
7. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

7.1.1. The proposed development (Illus 19) is for the installation of a 300MW battery energy storage system (BESS) along with a substation area; inverter/transformer stations; site accesses; internal access tracks; security measures; access gates; underground grid connection cables and other ancillary infrastructure; together with landscaping and biodiversity enhancement measures. The location is Land adjacent to Station Road, Station Road, Gravesend DA13 9PA (NGR TQ 61696 72104). It will comprise.

- Battery racks and skids, no higher than 3m AoD, located on concrete footings with gravel between the racks;
- Inverter units and transformers, no higher than 3m AoD, located on concrete footings with gravel around them;
- Substation and switchgear compound (gravel and concrete footings), the highest point of which would be no higher than 13m AoD;
- Security fencing, gates and CCTV/infrared , no higher than 2.5m AoD;
- Internal access roads (rolled aggregate); and
- Four vehicle access points (two for emergency vehicles only) off Station Road.

7.1.2. Underground cables will be used to connect the Proposed Development to the existing Northfleet East Substation to the north.

7.1.3. There will be no external lighting of the Proposed Development.



Illus 19. Proposed layout as supplied by the client

- 7.1.4. The total redline area is 9.39ha with 3.84ha as cable route. Fields 1 and 2 comprise 5.56ha including the portion of interconnecting road, within these fields at least 2.91ha being green space.
- 7.1.5. Approximately 48% (2.65ha) of the Site will contain hard electrical and access infrastructure, with 52% (2.91ha) containing landscape, wildlife habitat and species enhancements to ensure effective visual screening and biodiversity net gain (BNG). A further area of land measuring 5.56ha located to the south of the Site will be used for further off-site BNG contribution.
- 7.1.6. An EIA screening request was sent to Dartford Borough Council on the 17th October 2024. Relevant planning applications to date include Construction and operation of a 300MW Battery Storage system (24/00166/FUL) which has been refused and proposed construction of a battery energy storage facility (23/00863/FUL) which was approved.

8. PREDICTED IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

8.1. *Archaeological Remains*

- 8.1.1. The assessment presented in this report has considered the evidence for the known archaeological and heritage resource within and surrounding the application site in order to establish the potential constraints and implications for construction of a BESS, substation, grid route, substation and associated infrastructure and works.
- 8.1.2. Direct impacts upon known or previously unknown buried archaeological remains have the potential to occur during development as a result of intrusive groundworks causing truncation, fragmentation or complete removal. As set out in Section 7 above, activities which may have an impact upon buried archaeological remains include construction enabling works, any areas of cut and fill, bulk excavation and topsoil stripping, site compound establishment and excavations for footings, roads, utilities and landscaping.
- 8.1.3. Most of the known heritage assets within the PDA have been truncated or removed by previous development. The suggested route of a Roman road, chalk pits, linear features and the structure which was seen on mapping any Roman settlement remains could be affected by the proposed development.
- 8.1.4. This assessment identifies that there is a high potential for previously unknown below ground archaeological remains to be present within the PDA associated with post medieval, Roman, Iron Age and Palaeolithic and lower potential for other periods. Prehistoric flints have been found as well as a number of other finds from several periods.
- 8.1.5. From assessment of the available evidence, the potential for hitherto unknown significant archaeological remains to be present within the site is considered to be medium to high, and direct impacts are anticipated. Although the potential for remains is high, recent investigations suggest that the site has been disturbed. There is also the potential for colluvium to overlay some early periods as this maybe present within part of the PDA.
- 8.1.6. The results of a test pit during the evaluation showed that Pleistocene deposits were present in at least one location just outside the PDA. These deposits are at least 2m thick and are associated with at least one rolled artefact. These deposits could contain artefacts and ecofacts.

8.2. *Setting Effects*

- 8.2.1. Impacts upon the setting of heritage assets in the area surrounding the site have the potential to occur during the construction and operation of the development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings, such that our ability to appreciate the significance of the asset as adversely (or beneficially) affected.
- 8.2.2. Where appropriate, this should include options for conserving or enhancing local character.
- 8.2.3. No heritage assets sensitive to visual or other sensory changes have been identified within the visual envelope of the proposed development through the assessment. Most heritage assets will not experience any changes to setting. Springhead Roman centre and town (1005140) of Vagniacae and the Roman enclosure to the south-east (1004226) will experience changes in setting but these will not impact on their heritage significance.

8.3. *Historic Landscape Character*

- 8.3.1. The development proposal lies close to the A2 and urban settlement to the north. To the east is a large garden centre and road infrastructure, other infrastructure is located to the west within a former railway line. Another railway line is present to the south and beyond these areas there are open fields, mainly to the south. Whilst there will be the loss of a small amount of rural land this will not affect the existing landscape grain which is mainly located away from the urban settlement.

9. DISCUSSION OF HERITAGE RISK

9.1. *Refusal of consent*

- 9.1.1. There is always a risk that consent could be refused because of the significance of development impact on important archaeological remains. No effects of high significance on the heritage value of assets have been identified in this desk-based assessment.
- 9.1.2. It is recommended that further engagement with Historic England is undertaken in light of the information presented here to establish whether or not scheduled Monument consent will be required for the development close to two scheduled monuments. It is noted that the cable route has already been amended to avoid the scheduled area as much as possible as a direct result of communication between Clearstone Energy and Historic England earlier in the year.

9.2. *Evaluation Investigations*

- 9.2.1. Evaluation of the PDA has already taken place which has shown that some heritage assets of low importance are present, there is some potential from Pleistocene deposits and the presence of colluvium. However, these are present in localised areas of the site. In other areas of the PDA the truncation of archaeological deposits by ploughing has been demonstrated.

9.3. *Mitigation Measures*

- 9.3.1. Mitigation measures may be required. These are typically made a condition of consent and defined in a written scheme of investigation to be agreed by the curatorial archaeologist. Mitigation measures may include (but not be limited to):
- Further geoarchaeological investigations
 - Adjustment of design to avoid impacts (reserved for remains of the highest importance), securing preservation in situ
 - Archaeological excavation (such as strip, map and sample), recording in areas of disturbance and subsequent reporting
 - Watching brief on ground works (and subsequent reporting)

10. CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1.1. It is intended that this report contains sufficient objective data to enable an informed and reasonable decision to be made regarding the potential heritage constraints to the proposed development and whether further investigation and mitigation is required.
- 10.1.2. The DBA identified non-designated heritage assets within the site boundary including chalk pit(s), a structure, linear features and a possible Roman road. The PDA is also within the suggested extent of the Roman town. Finds from prehistoric and other periods have been found at the site and there is the potential for Pleistocene deposits to be present. The presence of areas of colluvium also means that in some areas archaeological remains could be deeply buried beneath material which is difficult to differentiate from surrounding geology.
- 10.1.3. There is considered to be potential for the presence of previously unknown archaeological remains from palaeolithic to modern periods within the PDA.
- 10.1.4. The likely impacts from the scheme are to buried archaeology, these are most likely to be of low importance but the presence of the Roman settlement could mean that remains of high significance could be present.
- 10.1.5. Although the PDA is located immediately next to two scheduled sites, the changes in setting will not affect the significance of these assets and no other setting effects were identified to assets in the wider area.
- 10.1.6. It is not anticipated that proposals to develop the site should represent a conflict with legislation or national or local planning policies relating to the historic environment. The likely development impacts are not considered sufficiently significant to warrant refusal of a planning application to develop the site.
- 10.1.7. Further engagement with HE is recommended in light of the proximity of the site to two Scheduled Monuments.
- 10.1.8. Any further investigations required by the LPA archaeological advisor should be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeological organisation in accordance with a written specification agreed in advance with the Local Planning Authority.

11. GLOSSARY

Definitions

Term	Definition
Curator	Archaeological advisor working to a statutory organisation controlling consents, such as the local planning authority, national heritage body or other government body.
Designated Heritage Asset	Assets registered on the National Heritage List for England. These may be protected by primary legislation (e.g. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments) or have a non-statutory designation (e.g. World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens, designated wrecks)
Heritage Asset NPPF (Annex 2)	"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." Some heritage assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in Historic Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded. Information contained in HERs and SMRs is not definitive, since they may include features which, for instance, have been entirely removed, or are of uncertain location, dubious identification, or negligible importance. The identification of undesignated heritage assets is therefore to some extent a matter of professional judgement. Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another.
Listed Building	A building or structure which is considered to be of 'special architectural or historic interest'
Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Assets identified by the local planning authority or national registers for the historic environment which have no formal designation but are considered to have a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. These can include locally listed buildings, information on sites held by the relevant Historic Environment Record and National Record of the Historic Environment
Archaeological Site (also 'Monuments')	Heritage assets which may consist of surface and/or sub-surface remains, features, deposits and/or material relating to past human activity with a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.

Term	Definition
Significance: NPPF	"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"
Significance: GAPN 2	"The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. A variety of terms are used in designation criteria (for example, outstanding universal value for World Heritage Sites, national importance for scheduled monuments and special interest for listed buildings and conservation areas), but all of these refer to a heritage asset's significance."
Significance: NPPF (PPG para 6) and Historic England guidance Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019, HEAN 12)	Cultural values in the historic environment that people want to enjoy and sustain for the benefit of present and future generations. Archaeological - 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 - 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 - Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture; Historic - 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.
Setting: NPPF	"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 the significance or may be neutral" (an extended consideration of Setting is contained in GAPN 3)

Terms

Term	Definition
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest
Baseline	'Baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BCE and 700 BCE

Term	Definition
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A plan prepared by a contractor before the start of construction work, detailing 'environmental aspects' that may be affected by the construction work and management methods to prevent any such effects. The CEMP would include methods and site management practices to be applied to prevent generation of nuisance dust, accidental pollution events and a range of other potential sources of accidental damage to the environment, and response and reporting procedures to minimise the damage in the event of a pollution incident.
Construction activity	Vegetation removal, topsoil stripping, temporary storage of materials, ground excavation and remodelling, bare earth, movement of construction vehicles and tall features such as cranes and other construction plant.
Desk study	A collation and review of relevant existing information available from published, archival or online sources, including for instance geological and hydrogeological mapping, historical maps, environmental records etc., allowing an assessment of risks to the human and environmental receptors to be undertaken.
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Enclosure	A single or collection of boundaries surrounding a parcel of land. e.g.: hedgerows, walls, ditches, earth banks, fences etc.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of certain types of major project of the significant effects that the project could have on the environment. The applicant is required to carry out the assessment by law, in this case under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2017.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Burnt remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.
Heritage asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.

Term	Definition
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Historic landscape character types (HLCT)	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Inclosure	A process of consolidating and adding fixed boundaries to agricultural fields by act of parliament, local government or, in some cases, by formal civil contract. The spelling of "inclosure" changed by time and location and thus, acts of "Inclosure" or "Enclosure" are interchangeable in the historical record. In this report, Inclosure is used for consistency.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BCE and 43 CE
Made Ground	Ground created by infilling an area with material taken from elsewhere; typically, reworked soils, rubble, gravel, sand or former waste material e.g. ash.
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 CE and 1550 CE
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BCE and 4,500 BCE.
Metal detector survey	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day
National Mapping Programme (NMP)	A project funded by Historic England and local councils involving assessment and interpretation of aerial photographs and other remote sensing data, such as LiDAR.
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BCE and 2,500 BCE
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BCE

Term	Definition
Photomontage	A photorealistic image of the scheme, based on a 3D computer model of the scheme, overlaid onto a base photograph to visually represent the scheme. Features that would be removed as part of the scheme are removed from the base photograph.
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 CE and 1900 CE
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 CE
Receptor	The existing environmental feature that would be affected by an impact – for instance a specific archaeological site
Requirement	A requirement listed as a condition of planning permission
Roman	The period of human activity between 43 CE and 410 CE
Saxon	The period of human activity between 410 CE and 1066 CE
Statutory Consultation	Community and stakeholder consultation carried out in line with the statutory requirements set out in s42, s47 and s48 of the Planning Act 2008
Statutory consultees	Organisations that the Client is required to consult under s42 of the Planning Act 2008. Statutory consultees are listed in Schedule 1 of the APFP 2009
Zone of Theoretical Influence (ZVI)	The zone from which the scheme could theoretically impart an impact based partly on visibility and professional judgement
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over 'bare earth'

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (above sea-level)
AP	Aerial Photograph
ASA	Archaeologically Sensitive Area
BCE	Before Common Era
BGS	British Geological Survey
BH	Borehole
C	Century
c.	Circa

CA	Conservation Area
CBM	Ceramic building material
CE	Common Era
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DMV/SMV	Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village
EMS	Environmental Management System certified to ISO 14001: 2004
ES	Environmental Statement
Eval.	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Geophys.	Geophysical Survey
HA	Headland Archaeology
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character(isation)
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
LB	Listed Building
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MLWS	Mean low water springs
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
OS	Ordnance Survey
R&F	Ridge and Furrow (earthwork cultivation)
RO	Registered Organisation (with CIfA)
RPG	Registered Park & Garden
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SMS	'Strip, Map and Sample'
WB	Watching Brief
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation (project design or method statement)
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

References

11.1. Bibliographic References

Archer, B, 2023 Northfleet BESS, Kent, Assessment Report for Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation, Headland Archaeology

BGS GeoIndex Online 2024. <https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home>

National Library of Scotland 2024. <https://maps.nls.uk/os/national-grid/>

Nikolic, L. 2023 Northfleet BESS Scheme Heritage Appraisal, Headland Archaeology

Open Domesday 2024. <https://opendomesday.org/>

Portable Antiquities Scheme 2024. www.finds.org

Turner, P. 2023 Northfleet BESS Geophysical Report, Headland Archaeology

11.2. Historic maps

1839 Tithe map of the parish of Southfleet

Ordnance Survey 6" map:

Kent Sheet X Surveyed: 1863 to 1865, Published: 1869

Kent Sheet X.SW Revised: 1895, Published: 1898

Kent Sheet X.SW Revised: 1907, Published: 1909

Kent Sheet X.SW Revised: 1931, Published: ca. 1933

Kent Sheet X.SW Revised: 1938, Published: ca. 1946

Kent Sheet X.SW Revised: 1938, Published: ca. 1950

12. APPENDIX 1: KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Prefref	Name	Type	Period
MKE84108	New Barn	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval
TQ 67 SW 1051	Neolithic flints and pottery (and possibly Mesolithic flint scatter), Ebbsfleet Site 2	LITHIC WORKING SITE; LITHIC WORKING SITE	Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic
TQ 67 SW 1247	Springhead Road Recreation Ground Second World War Decontamination Centre, Northfleet	CIVIL DEFENCE BUILDING	Modern
TQ 67 SW 1355	Area of early Bronze Age activity, Springhead	PIT; POST HOLE; FIELD SYSTEM?; DITCH; CREMATION BURIAL	Early Bronze Age
TQ 67 SW 1356	Bronze Age field system, Springhead	FIELD SYSTEM; DITCH; TRACKWAY; FENCE; POST HOLE	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age
TQ 67 SW 1358	Small Roman enclosure, Springhead	ENCLOSURE; DITCH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1359	Roman inhumation burials, Springhead	EXTENDED INHUMATION; COFFIN	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1360	Part of a large early medieval cemetery, Springhead, Gravesend	INHUMATION CEMETERY; CREMATION CEMETERY?; EXTENDED INHUMATION; BARROW; RING DITCH; ENCLOSURE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
TQ 67 SW 1361	Anglo-Saxon pit, Springhead	PIT	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
TQ 67 SW 1362	Anglo-Saxon pit, Springhead	PIT	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
TQ 67 SW 1363	Medieval/post medieval Funnelled droveway, Springhead	DITCH	Medieval to Post Medieval
TQ 67 SW 1368	Roman pit, North Kent Community Church, Springhead	PIT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1369	Medieval pits, North Kent Community Church, Springhead	PIT	Medieval
TQ 67 SW 1384	Possible late iron age processional way, Springhead	TRACKWAY; DITCH	Late Iron Age

TQ 67 SW 1385	Late iron Age enclosure, Springhead	ENCLOSURE; DITCH; PIT; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC); POST HOLE; HEARTH; POST HOLE	Late Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 1386	Late iron Age enclosure, Springhead	ENCLOSURE	Late Iron Age to Roman
TQ 67 SW 1387	Late iron Age pit group 1, Springhead	ENCLOSURE; PIT; POST HOLE; HEARTH; ANIMAL BURIAL	Late Iron Age to Roman
TQ 67 SW 1388	Early Roman road leading to ritual pool, Springhead, Northfleet	ROAD; FLOOR; DITCH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1389	Six early Roman burials, Springhead, Northfleet	HUMAN REMAINS; INHUMATION; COFFIN	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1391	Mid-Roman temple building, Springhead, Northfleet	TEMPLE?; POST HOLE; HEARTH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1392	Early Roman trackway Springhead, Northfleet	TRACKWAY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1394	Mid Roman building Springhead, Northfleet	BUILDING	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1395	Roman pit alignment, Springhead, Northfleet	PIT ALIGNMENT; PIT; ANIMAL BURIAL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1396	Roman structure, Springhead, Northfleet	WALL; OVEN; HEARTH; YARD	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1398	Roman Watling Street, Springhead, Northfleet	ROAD; METALLED SURFACE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1399	Possible bath-house, Springhead, Northfleet	BATH HOUSE	Roman to Unknown
TQ 67 SW 1401	Mid-Roman wall and possible building, Springhead, Northfleet	WALL; POST HOLE; COLONNADE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1402	Enclosing ditch to Roman sanctuary complex, Springhead, Northfleet	DITCHED ENCLOSURE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1403	Roman fence-lines / property boundaries, Springhead	FENCE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1404	Semi-sunken feature Roman building, Springhead	BUILDING; OVEN?; HEARTH?; PIT; POST HOLE; INHUMATION; METALLED SURFACE	Roman

TQ 67 SW 1405	'Property 1' at Roman settlement, Springhead	BOUNDARY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1407	'Property 2' at Roman settlement, Springhead	BOUNDARY; POST HOLE; PIT; HEARTH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1409	'Property 3' at Roman settlement, Springhead	GULLY; BOUNDARY; PATH; HEARTH; PIT; YARD; FENCE; INHUMATION; STRUCTURE; WELL; INHUMATION	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1410	'Property 4' at Roman settlement, Springhead	BUILDING; HEARTH; YARD; FENCE; GATE?; PIT; WELL; STORAGE TANK; POST HOLE; BOUNDARY; PATH; BUILDING; STORAGE TANK; SHELTER	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1412	'Property 5' at Roman settlement, Springhead	DITCH; MIDDEN; INHUMATION; BOUNDARY; PIT; GULLY; POST HOLE; FENCE?	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1413	'Property 6' at Roman settlement, Springhead	BOUNDARY; BUILDING; PIT; POST HOLE; FLOOR; YARD	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1414	Romano-British building within 'Property 7' at Roman settlement, Springhead	WALL; PIT; FLOOR; HEARTH; YARD	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1415	'Property 8' at Roman settlement, Springhead	BOUNDARY; BUILDING?; FENCE; PIT; GULLY; POST HOLE; OVEN?	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1416	'Property 9' at Roman settlement, Springhead	BOUNDARY; DITCH; OVEN?; FENCE; YARD; PIT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1417	'Property 10' including blacksmiths workshop at Roman settlement, Springhead	DITCH; POST HOLE; PIT; STRUCTURE; BOUNDARY; BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1418	'Property 11' at Roman settlement, Springhead	DITCH; HEARTH; STRUCTURE; YARD; POST HOLE; PIT; FENCE; BOUNDARY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1419	'Property 12' at Roman settlement, Springhead	AISLED BARN; PIT; QUARRY; BOUNDARY; GRUBENHAUS; CEMETERY; INHUMATION	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1420	Roman road-side shrine, Springhead	SHRINE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1421	'Property 7' at Roman settlement, Springhead	BOUNDARY; PIT; FENCE; YARD	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1422	1st/2nd century aisled barn, Springhead	AISLED BARN; PIT; WALL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1445	Roman northern 'viewing platform', Springhead, Northfleet	CEREMONIAL PLATFORM; HEARTH	Roman

TQ 67 SW 1446	Roman south 'viewing platform', Springhead, Northfleet	CEREMONIAL PLATFORM; PIT; POST HOLE; GULLY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1447	Early medieval sunken-feature building, Springhead - SFB 5809	GRUBENHAUS; PIT; POST HOLE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
TQ 67 SW 1449	Early Anglo-Saxon pit, Springhead	PIT	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
TQ 67 SW 1450	Early Anglo-Saxon pit, Springhead	PIT	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
TQ 67 SW 1454	Middle Saxon inhumation cemetery, Springhead	INHUMATION CEMETERY; GRAVE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
TQ 67 SW 1455	Large medieval trackway, Springhead	DITCH; TRACKWAY	Medieval
TQ 67 SW 1456	Medieval Boundary Ditch, Near Springhead Nursery, Springhead	PIT; BOUNDARY DITCH	Medieval
TQ 67 SW 1461	Romano-British trackway discovered during evaluation in 2001.	TRACKWAY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1465	Possible Late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age Structure, Ebbsfleet	PIT; POST HOLE; GULLY	Late Neolithic
TQ 67 SW 1466	Early Bronze Age pits and worked flint, Ebbsfleet	PIT	Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age
TQ 67 SW 1469	Early Roman alluvial deposits, peat, pottery, ceramics and coins, Ebbsfleet	FINDSPOT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1471	Early medieval sunken-feature building, Springhead	GRUBENHAUS; POST HOLE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
TQ 67 SW 1477	Roman roadside settlement, Springhead	SETTLEMENT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1478	Late Anglo-Saxon crop dryers, Springhead, Gravesend	STORAGE PIT	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
TQ 67 SW 1481	Neolithic pits, Ebbsfleet	PIT	Early Neolithic
TQ 67 SW 1483	Possible late Iron Age activity, Ebbsfleet	PIT	Late Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 1484	Romano-British features, Ebbsfleet	FEATURE?; PIT	Roman

TQ 67 SW 1485	Saxon Pits Ebbsfleet	PIT	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Unknown
TQ 67 SW 1486	Medieval ditches Ebbsfleet	DITCH	Medieval
TQ 67 SW 1494	Neolithic Site, Ebbsfleet	FINDSPOT; TRACKWAY?	Neolithic
TQ 67 SW 1520	Early Roman metalled road west of Northfleet Roman villa, Northfleet - Road	ROAD	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1521	Early Roman metalled road west of Northfleet Roman villa, Northfleet - Gullies	GULLY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1556	Earliest of two Bell Barrows with cremation, Springhead	BELL BARROW	Middle Bronze Age
TQ 67 SW 1557	Later of two Bell Barrows, Springhead	BELL BARROW; HEARTH; BURNT MOUND	Middle Bronze Age
TQ 67 SW 1561	Blacksmiths workshop within Property 10 at Roman Settlement, Springhead	POST HOLE; WALL; FLOOR	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1562	Roman fence-lines/ property boundaries at property 10 in the Roman settlement, Springhead	POST HOLE; PIT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1564	Late iron Age pit group 2, Springhead	PIT; HEARTH	Late Iron Age to Roman
TQ 67 SW 1565	Late iron Age pit group 3, Springhead	PIT	Late Iron Age to Roman
TQ 67 SW 1566	Late iron Age sunken Terrace, Springhead	TERRACE	Late Iron Age to Roman
TQ 67 SW 1569	Possible enclosure ditch with early Roman date, Springhead	DITCH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1570	Post holes and pit with early Roman date, Springhead	PIT; POST HOLE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1571	Possible early Roman cenotaph, Springhead	CENOTAPH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1572	Early Roman pit, Springhead	PIT	Roman

TQ 67 SW 1573	Early Roman hearth and possible associated structural feature, Springhead	HEARTH; BEAM SLOT?	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1574	Three early Roman neonate burials, Springhead	BURIAL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1575	Two early Roman ovens, Springhead	OVEN	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1576	Group of large sub rectangular pits containing animal and human remains, Springhead	PIT; BURIAL; BURIAL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1577	Cluster of small early Roman pits, Springhead	PIT; BURIAL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1578	Multi phased early Roman structure, Springhead	FLOOR; HEARTH; OVEN; POST HOLE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1579	Possible boundary or screen associated with early Roman structure, Springhead	POST HOLE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1580	Early Roman structure close to Roman ritual springs, Springhead	HEARTH; FLOOR	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1581	Possible early Roman smithy close to Roman ritual springs, Springhead	HEARTH; FLOOR; GULLY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1582	Early Roman trackway Springhead, Northfleet	TRACKWAY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1583	Early Roman chalk quarries, Springhead, Northfleet	QUARRY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1584	Early Roman brick earth quarries, Springhead, Northfleet	QUARRY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1585	Fragmentary remains of an early Roman building, Springhead, Northfleet	Wall Foundation	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1586	Group of shallow pits associated with possible building, Springhead, Northfleet	PIT; BURIAL	Roman

TQ 67 SW 1587	possible well or dene hole associated with possible building, Springhead, Northfleet	DENE HOLE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1588	Site of gully associated with possible Roman building, Springhead, Northfleet	GULLY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1589	Beam slot representing site of Early Roman building, Springhead, Northfleet	BEAM SLOT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1590	Gully associated with the site of Early Roman building, Springhead, Northfleet	GULLY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1591	Possible trackway associated with the site of Early Roman building, Springhead, Northfleet	TRACKWAY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1592	Corn dryer associated with the site of Early Roman building, Springhead, Northfleet	CORN DRYING OVEN	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1593	Scatter of small pits associated with the site of Early Roman building, Springhead, Northfleet	PIT; BURIAL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1594	Group of seven early Roman pits and possible sunken-feature structure, Springhead, Northfleet	PIT; BUILDING	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1595	Group of 18 early Roman pits, Springhead, Northfleet	PIT; BURIAL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1596	Large oven or crop dryer associated with early roman viewing platform, Springhead, Northfleet	OVEN	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1597	Ditch and possible wall associated with early roman viewing platform, Springhead, Northfleet	DITCH; WALL	Roman

TQ 67 SW 1598	Group of Neonate burials associated with early roman viewing platform, Springhead, Northfleet	BURIAL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1599	Site of early Roman timber building, Springhead, Northfleet	BUILDING	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1600	Gullys associated with early Roman timber building, Springhead, Northfleet	GULLY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1601	Possible fence lines associated with early Roman timber building, Springhead, Northfleet	BOUNDARY FENCE; POST HOLE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1602	Two shallow early Roman ditches, Northfleet	DITCH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1603	Water tank associated with Mid-Roman temple building, Springhead, Northfleet	TANK	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1604	Gully associated with Mid-Roman temple building, Springhead, Northfleet	GULLY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1605	Small mid Roman quarries located close to temple building, Springhead, Northfleet	QUARRY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1606	Fencelines associated with Mid-Roman temple building, Springhead, Northfleet	POST HOLE; WALL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1607	Hearth associated with Mid-Roman temple building, Springhead, Northfleet	HEARTH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1609	Possible screen or Ancillary structure associated with Mid-Roman temple building, Springhead, Northfleet	BEAM SLOT; POST HOLE	Roman

TQ 67 SW 1610	Fence line associated with Mid-Roman building, Springhead, Northfleet	POST HOLE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1612	Wall foundation associated with Mid-Roman building, Springhead, Northfleet	Wall Foundation	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1613	Possible well or dene hole associated with Mid-Roman building, Springhead, Northfleet	WELL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1614	Rectangular enclosure associated with mid Roman structure, Springhead	PIT; TREE THROW	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1615	Wall and yard surface associated with mid Roman structure, Springhead	WALL; YARD	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1616	Possible site of timber structure associated with mid Roman building, Springhead, Northfleet	BEAM SLOT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1617	Denehole located close to mid Roman building, Springhead, Northfleet	DENE HOLE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1618	Group of burials possibly associated with mid Roman building, Springhead, Northfleet	GRAVE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1619	Burials within enclosing ditch of Roman sanctuary complex, Springhead, Northfleet	GRAVE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1620	Ritual shaft within Roman sanctuary complex, Springhead, Northfleet	SHAFT; ANIMAL BURIAL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1621	Branch road from Roman Watling Street, Springhead, Northfleet	METALLED SURFACE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1622	Roadside ditches associated with Roman Branch road and Watling Street, Springhead, Northfleet	DITCH	Roman

TQ 67 SW 1623	Possible sunken feature building within property two of Roman Roadside Settlement, Springhead	PIT; GULLY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1624	Ditches within property two of Roman Roadside Settlement, Springhead	DITCH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1625	Fencelines within property 3 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	FENCE; POST HOLE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1626	Property boundaries for property 3 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	DITCH; PATH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1627	Possible beam slots within property 3 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	GULLY?; BEAM SLOT?	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1629	Possible open sided timber structure within property 3 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	WALL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1630	Well within property 3 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	WELL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1631	Early Roman structure within property 4 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	WALL; POST HOLE; YARD	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1632	Fencelines and possible gate to property 4 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	POST HOLE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1633	Well within property 4 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	WELL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1634	Tank and associated drain within property 4 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	TANK; DRAIN	Roman

TQ 67 SW 1635	Possible quayside platform within property 4 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	POST HOLE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1636	Northern boundary ditch for property 4 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	DITCH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1637	Mid Roman structure within property 4 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	WALL; FLOOR; BEAM SLOT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1638	Possible shelter within property 4 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	WALL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1639	Pathway within property 5 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	PATH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1640	Fence lines surrounding property 5 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	POST HOLE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1641	Possible sunken featured building within property 5 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	PIT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1642	Possible building within property 6 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	POST HOLE; FLOOR	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1643	Southern boundary wall and wall footings within property 6 of the Roman road side settlement, Springhead	POST HOLE; FLOOR	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1644	Fenceline within 'Property 7' at Roman settlement, Springhead	POST HOLE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1645	fenceline within 'Property 8' at Roman settlement, Springhead	FENCE; POST HOLE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1646	Gully within 'Property 8' at Roman settlement, Springhead	GULLY	Roman

TQ 67 SW 1647	Pot oven within 'Property 8' at Roman settlement, Springhead	OVEN	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1648	Rubbish pits within 'Property 8' at Roman settlement, Springhead	PIT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1649	Possible kiln or oven within 'Property 9' at Roman settlement, Springhead	KILN	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1650	Fence lines within 'Property 9' at Roman settlement, Springhead	POST HOLE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1651	Pit containing neonate burial within 'Property 9' at Roman settlement, Springhead	PIT; BURIAL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1652	Gullies associated with Watling Street within property 10 in the Roman settlement, Springhead	DITCH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1653	Well within property 10 in the Roman settlement, Springhead	WELL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1654	Water storage pit within property 10 in the Roman settlement, Springhead	PIT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1655	Dene hole within property 10 in the Roman settlement, Springhead	DENE HOLE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1656	Ritual deposit within property 11 in the Roman settlement, Springhead	PIT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1657	Multi phased circular structure within property 11 in the Roman settlement, Springhead	POST HOLE; GULLY; BURIAL; HEARTH; FLOOR; STAKE HOLE; BEAM SLOT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1658	Dene hole within property 11 in the Roman settlement, Springhead	DENE HOLE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1659	Gullies/fence lines within property 11 in the Roman settlement, Springhead	GULLY	Roman

TQ 67 SW 1660	Mid roman gully within property 11 in the Roman settlement, Springhead	GULLY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1661	Mid roman oven within property 11 in the Roman settlement, Springhead	OVEN	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1662	Two brickearth quarries within property 12 in the Roman settlement, Springhead	QUARRY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1663	Property boundaries within property 12 in the Roman settlement, Springhead	POST HOLE; GULLY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1664	Sunken feature building within property 12 in the Roman settlement, Springhead	PIT; GRUBENHAUS?	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1665	Roadside cemetery within property 12 in the Roman settlement, Springhead	BURIAL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1666	Gully associated with Anglo-Saxon sunken feature building, Springhead	GULLY?	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
TQ 67 SW 1667	Large pit associated with Anglo-Saxon sunken feature building, Springhead	PIT	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
TQ 67 SW 1668	Group of early Bronze Age (Beaker) pits, Springhead	PIT	Early Bronze Age
TQ 67 SW 1669	Group of early Bronze Age (Beaker) pits, Springhead	PIT	Early Bronze Age
TQ 67 SW 1670	Group of early Bronze Age post holes representing possible tripod structure, Springhead	POST HOLE	Early Bronze Age
TQ 67 SW 1671	Tree throws containing early Bronze Age occupational material, Springhead	TREE THROW	Early Bronze Age

TQ 67 SW 1672	Early Bronze Age clay lined pits, Springhead	PIT	Early Bronze Age
TQ 67 SW 1674	Bronze Age driveway, Springhead	DROVE ROAD; DITCH; TRACKWAY	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age
TQ 67 SW 1675	Bronze Age occupation evidence in the form of pits, Springhead	PIT	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age
TQ 67 SW 1676	Bronze Age post holes representing possible fenceline, Springhead	POST HOLE	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age
TQ 67 SW 1677	Possible cremation burials and cremation related deposits, Springhead	BURIAL	Middle Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 1678	Rectangular structure within Late Iron Age enclosure, Springhead, Northfleet	STRUCTURE; POST HOLE	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 1679	Pits within Late Iron Age enclosure, Springhead, Northfleet	PIT	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 1680	Roundhouse within Late Iron Age enclosure, Springhead, Northfleet	ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC); POST HOLE	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 1681	Pits and post holes within Late Iron Age enclosure, Springhead, Northfleet	TREE THROW; PIT; POST HOLE	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 1682	Medieval pit, Springhead	PIT	Medieval
TQ 67 SW 1683	Possible late Medieval or early post medieval trackway, Springhead	DITCH	Medieval to Post Medieval
TQ 67 SW 1684	Possible late Medieval or early post medieval field system, Springhead	DITCH	Medieval to Post Medieval
TQ 67 SW 1685	Late Anglo-Saxon crop dryer, Springhead, Gravesend	STORAGE PIT	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
TQ 67 SW 1687	Medieval pit Near Springhead Nursery, Springhead	PIT	Medieval
TQ 67 SW 1688	Possible late Neolithic hearths, Ebbsfleet	HEARTH?	Late Neolithic

TQ 67 SW 1689	Possible Late Neolithic flint working site, Ebbsfleet	LITHIC WORKING SITE?	Late Neolithic
TQ 67 SW 1690	Spread of Late Neolithic burnt flint, Ebbsfleet	LITHIC SCATTER?	Late Neolithic
TQ 67 SW 1692	Undated pit, Ebbsfleet	PIT	Medieval
TQ 67 SW 1693	Large pit with possible late prehistoric date, Ebbsfleet	PIT	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 1694	Group of small late prehistoric date pits, Ebbsfleet	PIT	Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 1695	Group of irregular features, Ebbsfleet	TREE THROW?; PIT?	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age
TQ 67 SW 1700	Late Iron Age or Roman ditch at Station Quarter South, Ebbsfleet, Kent	DITCH	Late Iron Age to Roman
TQ 67 SW 1701	Two possible Saxon corn dryers, Ebbsfleet	KILN	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
TQ 67 SW 1702	Medieval pits, Ebbsfleet	PIT	Medieval
TQ 67 SW 1703	Medieval well, Ebbsfleet	WELL	Medieval
TQ 67 SW 1704	Undated features, Ebbsfleet	HOLLOW; PIT; DITCH	Unknown
TQ 67 SW 1705	Medieval pits, Springhead	PIT	Medieval to Post Medieval
TQ 67 SW 1706	Anglo-Saxon sunken feature building, Springhead	GRUBENHAUS	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
TQ 67 SW 1736	Two undated ditches, Springhead, Gravesham	DITCH	Unknown
TQ 67 SW 1738	Temple 1, part of the Roman religious complex at Springhead	TEMPLE; WALL; MOSAIC; BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1742	Linear features identified during geophysical survey to the south of Watling Street	DITCH	Unknown
TQ 67 SW 1743	Group of linear features identified during geophysical survey to the south of Watling Street	DITCH?; PIT?	Unknown

TQ 67 SW 1744	Pits and pit groups identified during geophysical survey to the south of Watling Street	PIT?	Unknown
TQ 67 SW 1745	Rectangular anomalies identified during geophysical survey to the south of Watling Street	PIT?; IN SITU BURNT DEPOSIT?; DEMOLITION DEBRIS?	Unknown
TQ 67 SW 1750	Part of a Roman branch road leading from Watling Street, Springhead	ROAD	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1751	Possible pedestal within temple complex at Springhead	PEDESTAL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1752	Temple 2, part of the Roman religious complex at Springhead	TEMPLE; WALL; FLOOR; ALTAR; COURTYARD; PLATFORM	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1753	Temple 5, part of the Roman religious complex at Springhead	TEMPLE; WALL; FLOOR	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1754	Temple 3, part of the Roman religious complex at Springhead	TEMPLE; WALL; COURTYARD	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1755	Temple 4, part of the Roman religious complex at Springhead	SHRINE; WALL; COURTYARD; FLOOR; HEARTH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1756	Votive pit within Temple 6/gatehouse at the Roman religious complex at Springhead	PIT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1757	Drainage ditch associated with Watling Street, Springhead	DITCH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1758	Group of ovens within/next to temple complex at Springhead	ALTAR; OVEN	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1759	Group of infant burials within temple complex at Springhead	BURIAL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1760	Lean-to building within temple complex at Springhead	POST HOLE; WALL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1762	Hypocaust building (Building 8) located at the Roman settlement at Springhead	BUILDING; WALL; PIT; HYPOCAUST; PATH; BURIAL; FLOOR	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1763	Possible agricultural building/blacksmiths workshop along	BUILDING; WALL; FLOOR; KILN; PLATFORM; POST HOLE; FURNACE; WORKSHOP	Roman

	Watling Street (Building 10) at the Roman settlement at Springhead		
TQ 67 SW 1764	Small cemetery and mausoleum within building along Watling Street (Building 10) at the Roman settlement at Springhead	MAUSOLEUM; BURIAL; PLATFORM	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1765	Possible corn drying kiln at the Roman settlement at Springhead	CORN DRYING KILN?; PLATFORM; BURIAL; FLOOR	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1766	Possible oven located south of Watling Street during excavations at Springhead	OVEN?; PATH; BURIAL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1767	Chalk base containing Roman burial discovered during excavations at Springhead.	PLATFORM; HARD STANDING; BURIAL	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1768	Roman Well discovered during excavations at Springhead.	WELL; PATH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1769	Pathways leading towards Roman well discovered during excavations at Springhead.	PATH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1771	Possible Roman building discovered during excavations at Springhead.	FLOOR	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1772	Flint walls possible relating to the site of Roman buildings discovered during excavations at Springhead.	WALL; FLOOR; METAL WORKING SITE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1773	Roman wattle and daub building discovered during excavations at Springhead.	FLOOR	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1774	Roman pit or well discovered during excavations at Springhead.	PIT; RUBBISH PIT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1775	Roman oven discovered during excavations at Springhead.	OVEN	Roman

TQ 67 SW 1776	Flint floors discovered during excavations at Springhead.	FLOOR	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1777	Tile altar base associated with temple 2, discovered during excavations at Springhead.	ALTAR	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1778	Pit containing Roman pottery, discovered during excavations at Springhead.	PIT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1779	Roman pit or un lined well discovered during excavations at Springhead.	PIT?	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1780	Approximate site of Roman tiled platform, Springhead, Southfleet	PLATFORM?	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1781	Roman pit, Springhead, Southfleet	PIT?	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1784	Possible later bronze age/iron age settlement evidence, Ebbsfleet Green.	SETTLEMENT?; PIT; GULLY; DITCH; STAKE HOLE	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 1785	Possible Roman agricultural evidence, Ebbsfleet Green.	FIELD SYSTEM?; GULLY	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1786	Possible Medieval agricultural evidence, Ebbsfleet Green.	FIELD SYSTEM?; GULLY; PIT	Medieval
TQ 67 SW 1787	Possible bronze age / iron age agricultural evidence, Ebbsfleet Green.	PIT?; POST HOLE	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 1788	Roman pit surrounded by stake holes, Ebbsfleet Green.	STAKE HOLE; PIT	Roman
TQ 67 SW 1789	Medieval gully, probably part of a field system, Ebbsfleet Green.	GULLY	Medieval
TQ 67 SW 1790	Prehistoric gully, Ebbsfleet Green.	GULLY	Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 1791	Romano-British enclosure, Ebbsfleet Green.	GULLY; PIT; ENCLOSURE	Late Iron Age to Roman
TQ 67 SW 1801	Temple 7, part of the Roman religious complex at Springhead	TEMPLE; WALL	Roman

TQ 67 SW 1809	Anglo Saxon Sunken Featured Building (17034)	GRUBENHAUS	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
TQ 67 SW 240	Site of Small Clay Pit, West of Southfleet Road	CLAY PIT; TRAMWAY	Post Medieval to Modern
TQ 67 SW 275	Iron Age Ditches, Springhead Evaluation, Gravesend, Kent	DITCH	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 276	Watercress beds, Springhead evaluation, Gravesend, Kent	WATERCRESS BED?	Post Medieval
TQ 67 SW 300	Medieval Boundary Ditch, Ebbsfleet Valley	BOUNDARY DITCH	Medieval
TQ 67 SW 309	Two Bell Barrows with cremation, Springhead	BELL BARROW; CREMATION; HEARTH; BURNT MOUND	Middle Bronze Age
TQ 67 SW 312	Possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Boundary Features, Springhead	GULLY; ENCLOSURE?; BOUNDARY DITCH?	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 323	Approximate location of springs and ritual pool in early Roman period, Springhead, Northfleet	SPRING	Late Iron Age to Roman
TQ 67 SW 323	Middle to Late Iron Age enclosure, Springhead, Northfleet	ENCLOSURE; DITCH	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 330	Two large features detected by resistivity survey south of the A2 at Springhead	FEATURE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 347	Roman bakery at Springhead Roman religious complex	BAKERY; FLOOR; WALL; OVEN	Roman
TQ 67 SW 348	Large Roman building (B9) beneath A2 and east of Watling Street, Springhead	BUILDING; PLATFORM; PATH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 348	Watercress Beds at Springhead	WATERCRESS BED	Post Medieval
TQ 67 SW 349	Site of Roman building fronting the western side of the Branch Road at Springhead.	BUILDING; PIT; HARD STANDING	Roman
TQ 67 SW 350	Small Roman building found north of Watling Street at Springhead.	BUILDING	Roman

TQ 67 SW 351	Roman shop beneath the A2 at Springhead	SHOP?; WALL; FLOOR	Roman
TQ 67 SW 352	Temple/gateway (temple 6) part of the Roman religious complex at Springhead	GATE?; TEMPLE?; Wall Foundation; STEPS; ALTAR?; WALL; FLOOR	Roman
TQ 67 SW 353	Roman flint building discovered to the south of Springhead	BUILDING	Roman
TQ 67 SW 356	Courtyard and well, probably of Romano-British date, at Springhead, Southfleet	COURTYARD; WELL; SITE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 358	Length of Roman ditch at Springhead, Southfleet	DITCH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 359	Romano-British ditch discovered during the 1960s at Springhead	DITCH	Roman
TQ 67 SW 364	Two prehistoric ditches east of Springhead	DITCH	Early Neolithic to Roman
TQ 67 SW 409	Possible Roman wall structure at Station Quarter South, Ebbsfleet, Kent	WALL; DEMOLITION LAYER	Roman
TQ 67 SW 410	Roman cemetery at Station Quarter South, Ebbsfleet, Kent	FEATURE	Roman
TQ 67 SW 413	possible animal burrow at station Quarter South, Ebbsfleet, Kent	FEATURE	Unknown
TQ 67 SW 456	Flint artefact scatter close to the Southfleet Road "Ebbsfleet elephant" site	FLINT SCATTER	Lower Palaeolithic
TQ 67 SW 470	Palaeolithic (Clactonian) elephant butchery site, Southfleet Road, Ebbsfleet	LITHIC SCATTER; BUTCHERY SITE; LITHIC WORKING SITE	Lower Palaeolithic
TQ 67 SW 474	Wombwell Park, Gravesend	RECREATION GROUND; BOWLING GREEN; CRICKET PITCH; TENNIS COURT; ROSE GARDEN	Modern
TQ 67 SW 478	Monastic grange at Friary Court	GRANGE	Medieval to Post Medieval
TQ 67 SW 557	Anglo-Saxon pits and gully, Springhead	PIT; GULLY	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon

TQ 67 SW 558	Post medieval quarry pits, Springhead	QUARRY	Post Medieval
TQ 67 SW 6	Vagniacae (Springhead), Iron Age and Roman religious centre	TOWN; KILN; INHUMATION CEMETERY; TEMPLE; DITCH; METAL WORKING SITE; TRACKWAY; FEATURE; ROAD; HOLLOW WAY?; BEAM SLOT?; PIT; HEARTH; FENCE?; POST HOLE; MIDDEN; STRUCTURE; FLOOR?; ENCLOSURE?; YARD; TERRACE?; BUILDING; CEMETERY; AISLED BUILDING; BLACKSMITHS	Roman
TQ 67 SW 644	Lower Palaeolithic 'Clactonian' occupation surface, Ebbsfleet	OCCUPATION SITE	Lower Palaeolithic
TQ 67 SW 645	Group of small pits with a possible Iron Age date, Ebbsfleet	PIT	Late Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 646	Late Upper Palaeolithic (Long Blade) knapping scatter, Ebbsfleet Green	LITHIC WORKING SITE	Upper Palaeolithic to Early Mesolithic
TQ 67 SW 747	Group of pits and a linear feature with a possible Iron Age date, Ebbsfleet	PIT; LINEAR FEATURE	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age
TQ 67 SW 89	Walled Roman Cemetery, Springhead, Southfleet	WALLED CEMETERY; INHUMATION; CREMATION	Roman
TQ 76 SW 1384	2nd century Roman temple preserved beneath slip-road, Springhead	TEMPLE; POST HOLE; PIT; OVEN	Roman



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