



Topic Paper 4  
**The Built Environment**



Version 1.0



## **Built Environment Topic Paper**

This topic paper is one of a series, prepared by the Council, to support preparation of its Local Development Framework (LDF). The topic papers in the series currently comprise:

1. Demography and Social Trends
2. Policy Context
3. The Natural Environment
4. The Built Environment
5. The Economy
6. Tourism
7. Retail
8. Housing
9. Leisure and Open Space
10. Water
11. Transport

The purpose of the papers is to provide all parties who may wish to participate within the Local Development Framework process access to the same baseline information that the Council intends to use in the preparation of its Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. They provide a digest, rather than a substitution, for fuller information obtained from other sources. Other topic papers may be added over time.

Should you have any questions relating to the content of these papers, please contact [planningpolicy@swale.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@swale.gov.uk).

### **1 Introduction**

1.1 This topic paper covers a whole range of built environment issues, ranging from achieving high quality design in new developments, incorporating sustainability into all developments to protecting the existing historical built assets within the Borough.

### **2 Outline of Swale's Built Environmental Assets**

2.1 Swale's built heritage is one of its greatest assets. The Borough has a wealth of historic areas, buildings, and features reflecting its Roman and medieval legacy, its naval and maritime history and its industrial and agricultural past. There are 1,850 listed buildings in Swale, including Abbey Farm, Faversham and the earliest surviving multi-storey iron-framed building in the World at the former Royal Naval Dockyard, Sheerness. There are 21 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2,685 sites in the Sites and Monument Records. There are 50 designated conservation areas in the Borough,

comprising 2.4% of the Borough by area. The areas range from the outstanding time-span of buildings present within Faversham, the former Royal Naval Dockyard at Sheerness to the numerous villages, hamlets and parklands. There are 4 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, comprising 0.7% of the Borough by area. 41 listed buildings appear on the Council's Local Buildings at Risk Register, and 11 on the English Heritage at Risk Register.

2.2 Swale has a dispersed settlement pattern with surrounding fields defined by a dense network of narrow lanes. Roman influence on the landscape and settlement is evident in the present A2 Watling Street. Settlement growth, urbanisation and agricultural practices have been primary influences, which have markedly changed the local landscape character.

2.3 Locally available materials, particularly good quality brick earth, timber, flint, rag stone and long straw gave rise to a distinct local palette of materials which shaped the appearance of local buildings through the centuries. Industrialised processes and transportation of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century added slate to builders' choice of roofing material. The 20<sup>th</sup> Century saw the more widespread use of concrete, steel and glass.

### **3 Planning Policy overview**

3.1 There is a swath of policy guidance on the built environment. The policy context for the built environment can be seen in Topic Paper 2.

3.2 However, the general policy direction of travel for this issue is the need for Council's to both protect and enhance their built assets, especially those which are listed or within a conservation area, and to protect the areas archaeological assets. It is fundamental to the Government's policies for environmental stewardship that there should be effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment. The physical survivals of our past are to be valued and protected for their own sake, as a central part of our cultural heritage and our sense of national identity. Their presence adds to the quality of our lives, by enhancing the familiar and cherished local scene and sustaining the sense of local distinctiveness which is so important an aspect of the character and appearance of our towns, villages and countryside. The historic environment is also of immense importance for leisure and recreation.

3.3 The Government advocate, in Planning Policy Guidance note 1, that "good design should be the aim of all those involved in the development process and should be encouraged everywhere". 'Good Design' is about responding to context and creating attractive and successful places that work well. Well-designed developments are those that add something positive to the environment and enrich the lives of those who live in, work in or visit them. It is by achieving good design today that we create the listed buildings of tomorrow.

## **4 The Historic and Built Environment**

4.1 Two thousand years ago small Iron Age villages were built in this area along with protective forts. Extensive tracts of the large north Kent woodlands were cleared for cultivation. Subsequently these fertile soils were recognised by the Roman invaders as valuable and suitable for their expansion. In 43 AD the Claudian invasion was successful and the Romans thereafter remained in the area for 350 years bringing with them a high level of civilization. The Romans were responsible for the construction of major cities such as Rochester and Canterbury and the transportation routes that connected them, such as the Watling Street. Between these large cities smaller settlements were built such as Syndale. The soils on the coastal plain were rich and yielded plentiful crops. Luxury farmhouses, known as villas were built close by to take advantage of the fertile countryside. Roman shrines were built and materials from the shrine built at Stone were taken to build Stone church, the derelict remains of which still houses a 4th century Romano-British pre-Christian mausoleum.

4.2 Despite its remoteness, archaeological evidence indicates that Harty was probably the site of the earliest human settlement on Sheppey from the 4th Century AD.

4.3 Sixteen hundred years ago the Roman Empire crumbled, the Jutes arrived from the southern shores of the Baltic and Kent was established as a regional kingdom. Faversham was developed after the Romans left and it became a command centre for the Jutish kings. The Swale and associated creeks provided easy access to the London and continental markets and the area prospered.

4.4 In the 1500's gunpowder manufacture was a new industry, which supplemented the traditional industries of brewing, tanning and oyster dredging. In addition good creek access made Milton a significant fishing port. Wealthy merchants built luxurious new hall houses during the 15th and 16th century in the splendid rural settings of the surrounding countryside.

4.5 By the early 1700's agricultural prosperity gave rise to a number of farm estates and parklands across the southern dip slopes of the North Downs. During this period the road network was improved by the introduction of the turnpike trusts.

4.6 The industrial revolution saw the enlargement of local industrial activities including gunpowder production and brewing. In 1710 an act of parliament placing duty on imported hops encouraged the expansion of hop growing in England. Thereafter there was a huge increase in the number of hop gardens. This had a significant effect on the character of the Kentish landscape and on local employment. Indeed very little changed until the 1800's when mechanisation caused the decline in agricultural labour, forcing people to leave their homes in search of alternative employment within towns or abroad.

4.7 The heyday of the creeks began in the mid 19th century and continued well into the 20th century. Amongst other cargos barges took bricks from Faversham, Conyer, Sittingbourne and Upchurch to London, returning with waste which was used as fuel in the brick firing process. By the Second World War other forms of transport were taking precedent and the use of barges was in decline.

4.8 In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the railway opened up a new round of economic opportunities in Faversham and proved to be the catalyst for far-reaching change, including large new areas of housing. The station buildings were rebuilt in 1898, a fine example of South Eastern Railway architecture. They are listed Grade II. Preston Street gained its present-day prominence, after the arrival of the railway in 1858. The new railway station caused the town's centre of gravity to shift decisively in favour of Preston Street, so that with shops and other services all taking full advantage of convenient access to and from the railway the present-day role of 'High Street' was established.

#### **4.1 Historic buildings**

4.1.1 There are 1,850 listed buildings in Swale. Listed buildings are protected because of their special architectural or historic interest. They are categorized into one of three grades to give an indication of their relative importance. The majority of listed buildings are listed Grade II, but in Swale there is a comparatively high concentration of Grade II\* and I buildings. All of these buildings are termed 'listed' because they are included on the government's Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

4.1.2 The most significant concentrations of listed buildings are at the towns of Faversham, Sittingbourne, Milton and Sheerness. Faversham is renowned for its picturesque mix of medieval and post medieval buildings particularly around the Guildhall and on Abbey Street. Sittingbourne owes its existence to the Roman road and to the pilgrim route which gave rise to a town of handsome coaching inns, many of which still line the High Street. Swale's largest concentration of grade 1 and 2\* listed buildings lies at Sheerness dockyard, including the Grade 1 Boatstore and the many naval buildings designed by Rennie and G.L.Taylor.

4.1.3 Swale is also renowned for its wealth of fine medieval churches, many of which are grade 1 listed, and the many substantial medieval farmhouses which are distributed across the Borough.

4.1.4 A 'point in time' photographic library of England's listed buildings produced by English Heritage is available at [www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk)



A Listed Building on West Street, Faversham

4.1.5 Listed building consent is required for the demolition of a listed building, in whole or in part, and for any works of alteration, both external and internal, or extension, on the building itself or on any structure attached to it or within its curtilage, which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest.

## **4.2 Buildings at risk**

4.2.1 Listed buildings are so valuable, yet often so vulnerable. Once lost, they cannot be replaced. We have a responsibility to preserve these important buildings as part of our cultural heritage not only for ourselves, but for future generations.

4.2.2 While the planning system provides protection to prevent inappropriate change to listed buildings, greater loss of historic and architectural fabric can occur if they are neglected and allowed to decay. Preventing the effects of insidious decay and dereliction requires proactive action by all those responsible for and involved in caring for the historic environment. The Swale Buildings at Risk Register and the English Heritage at Risk Register enable English Heritage and the local authority, building preservation trusts, funding bodies and the sector as a whole, to understand the issues, the extent of the problem and to prioritise action and resources. Annual updates allow progress to be monitored. Tackling buildings at risk requires a long-term approach, and considerable success can be achieved when this is taken. English Heritage's role is primarily to provide practical advice, guidance and resources to local authorities and owners to secure the future of important buildings at risk. English Heritage's involvement in particular cases is determined by the importance of the building and the complexity of the issues.

4.2.3 Local authorities have a responsibility to ensure that buildings at risk are managed in a sustainable way by making the most of their embodied energy, as well as their intrinsic interest. Historic buildings can offer an environment that people enjoy and where people want to live and work, and as such, the repair of historic buildings is often a catalyst to the regeneration of an area.

4.2.4 Within Swale there are 11 buildings on the national Heritage at Risk Register, which includes grade I, II\* and scheduled monuments, and 41 on the Swale Buildings at Risk Register. See Annex A for a full list of Swale's buildings at risk. Recent successes where buildings have been removed from the registers include Provender House, Abbey Barns and Newberry farmhouse.

4.2.5 Some of our buildings at risk will be challenges for the LDF, e.g. The Boatstore (grade 1) and St Paul's Church (grade II\*) at Sheerness Port, the redundant gunpowder works buildings at Ham Road, Faversham and the old redundant church at Murston.

### **4.3 Conservation Areas**

4.3.1 A conservation area is '*an area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance*'.

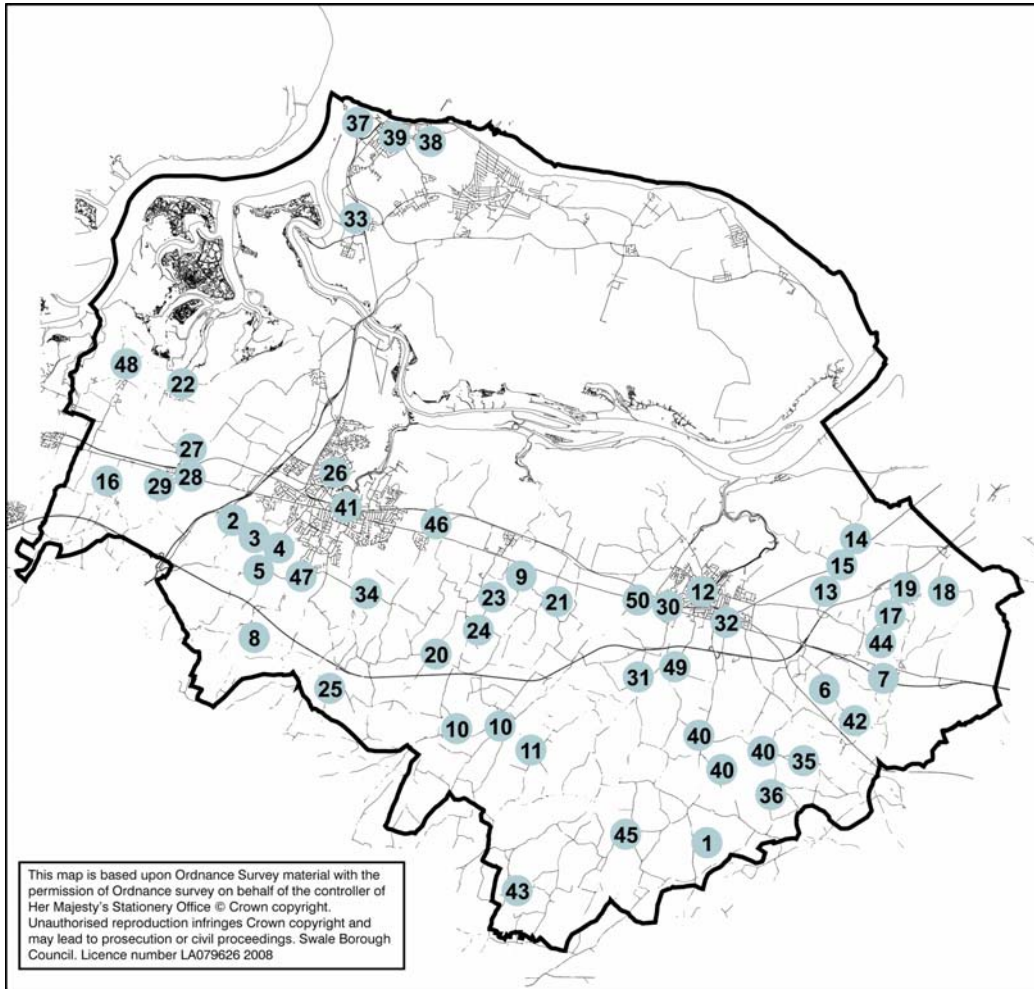
4.3.2 Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 places a duty on Swale Borough Council to determine which parts of its area should be designated as conservation areas, and to periodically review the position.

4.3.3 There is no standard specification for conservation areas. They may be large or small; they may embrace whole town centres or may cover squares, terraces, village centres and smaller groups of buildings. In Swale, conservation areas range from the historic centres of Faversham, Sittingbourne and Sheerness, to villages, parklands and small rural hamlets.

4.3.4 The Council's prime consideration when designating a conservation area is the character of the area, rather than that of individual buildings. The character of an area might be defined by the historic layout of property boundaries and thoroughfares; its particular 'mix' of uses; characteristic materials; appropriate scaling and detailing of contemporary buildings; the quality of advertisements, shop fronts, street furniture and hard and soft surfaces; and by vistas along streets and between buildings.

4.3.5 The purpose of a conservation area is not to prevent change but instead to ensure that new development preserves or enhances the character or appearance of the area.

4.3.6 The Council has designated 50 conservation areas, which are periodically reviewed. See the map below for the locations of all Swale's conservation areas. For a full list of Swale's conservation areas see Annex B.



Swale's Conservation Areas (See Annex B for full list).

4.3.7 Some of our conservation areas are in areas of significant regeneration and therefore will be challenges for the LDF. These include Sittingbourne Town Centre, Faversham Creek, Queenborough and Sheerness.

#### Article 4 Directions in Conservation Areas

4.3.8 Swale Borough Council has made Article 4 and 4(2) directions in some of its conservation areas to give additional protection to certain features that would not normally be protected by conservation area designation alone, but which the Council considers are key elements of the area's special architectural or historic interest. There are 20 Article 4 Directions in the borough, with Faversham Town centre being the largest area under an Article 4 Direction.

#### **4.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites**

4.4.1 The Borough is rich in historic and archaeological interest due to the presence of the Roman Watling Street. Archaeological remains are a finite and non-renewable resource, and are often fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Details of known archaeological sites, and information on the likelihood of archaeological interest, are maintained by the County Archaeologist who keeps the County Sites and Monuments Record. Some sites are included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and are, by definition, of national importance where the priority for their protection is high. Scheduled Ancient Monument consent is required from the Department of Culture Media and Sport to carry out any works affecting a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

4.4.2 Since 1990, government planning guidance has ensured that archaeology is taken into account during development. Proposals are assessed to establish whether or not they are likely to disturb archaeological remains. If so, then the district planning authority and developers must treat the remains appropriately. Scheduled Monuments are subject to different legislation and this is overseen by English Heritage.

4.4.3 The Council seeks to avoid harmful or physically destructive development on important archaeological sites, and there is a preference for the preservation of important remains in situ.

4.4.4 Within the central areas of Faversham, Sheerness, Sittingbourne, Queenborough and Milton Regis, the 'Kent Historic Towns Survey' and the 'County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance on urban area archaeology' provides a more detailed explanation.

4.4.5 There are 21 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Swale. For a full list of Swale's ancient monuments see Annex C.

#### **4.5 Historic Parks and Gardens**

4.5.1 English Heritage maintains a Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, which are graded in a similar fashion to listed buildings, though not as a statutory list. Inclusion in the Register, recognises that the site is of national importance. They comprise a variety of features including open space, flora, water features, archaeological remains and buildings. The County Council, together with the Kent Gardens Trust, have produced a compendium of other gardens that are of local importance. There are 3 Registered Gardens in the Borough: Lees Court Park in Sheldwhich, Doddington Place and Mount Ephraim near Boughton.

4.5.2 Historic Environment Records (HERs) are information services that provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographical area for public benefit and use.

Kent County Council are currently establishing one to hold the records relevant to Swale.

#### **4.6 Areas of High Townscape Value**

4.6.1 One area of the Borough is designated as an Area of High Townscape Value. It was designated as it may become of sufficient value in the future to be worthy of conservation area designation. It aims to encourage a high standard of design of new development, the retention and reinstatement of original features and the preservation of the spaces between buildings, landscaping and parks. It provides for the conservation or enhancement of the local historic and architectural character, together with its greenspaces and landscaping. Swale has 1 in Sittingbourne, to the south of the town centre.

4.6.2 The future of areas of high townscape value will be considered in the LDF.

## 5 Design

5.1 Design is about creating successful places; places that add to the quality of life for people who live in, work in or visit them. It covers a range of factors that shape our interaction with the built environment.

5.2 Good design generates lively, distinct and well used buildings and places which foster a strong community and a feeling of safety and wellbeing. It encourages confidence in the local economy and contributes to regeneration. Poor design on the other hand results in a hostile and unloved environment which declines in value and may lead to social and economic dysfunction.

5.3 “Urban design” refers to the built form and the spaces created between buildings: paths, streets, squares, waterways and other public spaces. It considers the nature and quality of places and how one place relates to another, the patterns of movement and activity and the complex relationships between all the elements of built and unbuilt space. The treatment of the spaces between buildings is often of comparable importance to the design of the buildings themselves, landscape design is also an important component.

Good design means:

- Enriching existing character – reinforcing local patterns of development and landscape while not ruling out innovation
- Diversity – making places with variety in the form of buildings, in materials and in the mixture of uses
- Understandable places – having a clarity of form and layout which is easy to comprehend
- Achieving a pride of place – development with attractive, lively and pleasant public spaces that draw people together and create a sense of place
- Easy movement – easy to get to and move through; routes that are safe and welcoming
- Enduring and flexible places – built to last and energy efficient according to the intended use but with the ability to be easily used for another purpose.<sup>1</sup>

5.4 Much of what has been built in the Borough over the last decade has failed to respond positively to the locality and has no real affinity to its context. It is the sort of building that can be seen in any borough or in any town. As a result Swale’s local distinctiveness is being diluted: the

countryside is being progressively urbanised and the towns and villages developed using universal products and universal designs. Spaces between buildings are often only considered as an afterthought and highways are designed only according to engineering principles.

5.5 Local distinctiveness is about a sense of place and our relationship with it. It is what makes one place special and distinct from another. At a Borough level, local distinctiveness has been shaped by the architecture, skylines and the social and economic life derived from industries like fruit production, brick making, timber, barge making, brewing, and papermaking. The products of these industries, such as the local yellow and red bricks and the hops, pubs and fruit trees may define the detail and uses of the buildings and the landscape around them. Communication routes also shape the form and location of the settlements and the functioning of buildings, whether from sea, rail, or road. At the site level local distinctiveness becomes finer grained, but in all cases it is to do with the commonplace as well as the rare and spectacular. Identifying, understanding and responding to local distinctiveness is more likely to lead to proposals that are positive in respect of the pattern of the built and natural environments and the social and physical characteristics of the locality. A new development may successfully be able to create a sense of place by:

- letting the character of a place come through, as opposed to using standardised, corporate or “off-the-peg” building styles;
- responding to the local and the vernacular by using the materials of the locality to reinforce the colour, patterns and craftsmanship of the place;
- enhancing natural features and letting nature in by encouraging the local indigenous plants that already grow there;
- knowing and working with the knowledge and culture of a place;
- respecting local names, adding new ones with care;
- using the distinctive dimensions of a place to get things in proportion and scale;
- distinguishing between the urban, suburban and rural environments in design and detail;
- re-using old buildings and other features which provide reference points with the past; and
- avoiding the over zoning and segregation of uses that can stifle places.

5.6 There is a wealth of manuals and guidance on good design: By Design; Urban Design Compendium; Building For Life, Kent Design Guide and Building in Context to name but a few.

5.7 The Kent Design Guide was adopted by Swale in February 2008 and provides a starting point for good design, while retaining scope for creative, individual approaches to different buildings and different areas.

5.8 The following pictures reflect Kent’s, and Swale’s, local vernacular and show the wealth of different materials and building styles which reflect Swale’s distinct heritage and character:



5.9 CABE gives advice on how to deliver good design through a core strategy. They suggest:

- A good core strategy needs to tell the story of the place, explain how it works and highlight its qualities and distinguishing features. Telling the story helps everyone understand how change will be achieved.
- Use the core strategy to set the agenda, express aspirations and be proactive and positive about the future of the place and say how to achieve this. Set out what the Council expects in terms of design quality and back this up with hooks to other development plan documents and supplementary planning documents.
- Make the core strategy relevant and comprehensible to a wide audience. Use diagrams at the start of the process to inform the text and communicate the strategy.

## 5.1 Materials

5.1.1 Building materials play an important role in determining local character and are often used in development to give local flavour. Up until the 19<sup>th</sup> Century the local palette of building materials included timber for framing and cladding of buildings (particularly oak, elm and chestnut); flint, Kentish rag stone, and local stock bricks for walling and long straw thatch, Kent peg tiles

and slate for roofing. It is these locally sourced materials that contribute mostly to the distinct character of buildings in Swale. Most are still available from local brickworks or suppliers. A challenge for the LDF will be the increasing use of sustainable building materials such as locally sourced timber, clay, chalk, flint and thatch.

## **5.2 Assessing Good Design**

5.2.1 Building for Life is the national standard for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods. Good quality housing design can improve social wellbeing and quality of life by reducing crime, improving public health, easing transport problems and increasing property values. Building for Life promotes design excellence and celebrates best practice in the house building industry.

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5.2.2 The 20 Building for Life criteria embody CABEs vision of functional, attractive and sustainable housing. New housing developments are scored against the criteria to assess the quality of their design.

5.2.3 A Building for Life assessment scores the design quality of planned or completed housing developments against the 20 Building for life criteria. Informal assessments can be done by anyone, but formal assessments can only be carried out by an accredited Building for Life assessor.

5.2.4 For more information see <http://www.buildingforlife.org/>

## **5.3 Sustainable Design & Build**

5.3.1 The construction and use of housing is one of the most significant uses of resources. For example, energy use in the home consumes approximately 40% of UK delivered energy and produces 50% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

5.3.2 The LDF will have to make key policy decisions around what levels of sustainable design and build the Council will require from new developments. This will include investigating the viability of such requirements.

5.3.3 Swale Borough Council has asked Creative Environmental Networks (CEN) to provide input to the Sustainable Design and Construction chapter for our upcoming Climate Change Strategy. As required under the provisions of Planning Policy Statement 1a (PPS1a), the document will provide an evidence base for the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction targets proposed in this document.

5.3.4 CEN has undertaken a detailed study of the constraints and opportunities which are specific to Swale, and of the measures and technologies which could be integrated into different types of development. It provides the policy and regulatory background to the study, from the

perspective of national, regional and local levels, whilst presenting Swale's need for sustainable development, and contains the results of the analysis of Swale's opportunities and constraints for sustainability measures at the Borough wide and individual building level. The document provides a list of development types for which sustainability measures were costed based on an analysis of planning permissions and development objectives and provides the detailed sustainable design and construction measures proposed along with their policy context, cost and rationale. The document also analyses the cost of achieving the whole suit of sustainability measures and compares them to the expected profit margin to determine whether they are justifiable.

#### **5.4 Character Assessments and Village/Parish Design Statements**

5.4.1 A number of villages or parishes have undertaken Village Design Statements. Village Design Statements (VDS) are promoted by Natural England. These are valuable documents that provide detail at a very local level. As the villagers themselves prepare them, they identify those elements and features that are distinctive and indicate those features that are valued by the community. They offer a greater level of detail than can be expressed in a Borough wide landscape character assessment and as such can provide a further level of detail in the landscape character hierarchy. Currently, Ospringe Parish, Lynstead and Newnham Parish have Village Design Statements.

5.4.5 Further work is to be undertaken on these issues for the LDF.

## Key Messages

### Heritage:

- Heritage should be a key driver in regeneration, but growth and regeneration must be balanced with conservation of the built heritage.
- Buildings at risk will be challenges for the LDF, e.g. The Boatstore (grade 1) and St Paul's Church (grade II\*) at Sheerness Port, the redundant gunpowder works buildings at Ham Road, Faversham and the old redundant church at Murston. Integrating these with key regeneration projects is a potential option with the overall aim of reducing the overall number of Buildings at Risk.
- The principles and characteristics of conservation areas in areas of significant regeneration (Sittingbourne Town Centre, Faversham Creek, Queenborough and Sheerness) must be central to any redevelopment or regeneration.
- The future of areas of high townscape value will need to be considered in the LDF.
- The potential loss of locally significant buildings or sites which are not listed or protected will be a challenge for the LDF. It will be important to define the extent of the 'heritage asset' in Swale
- The deterioration of heritage assets through poor alterations and repairs sometimes without consent will need to be positively managed through the LDF.

### Design:

- The need to define and achieve local distinctiveness in all new developments.
- How the Core Strategy can be framed so that it leads the overall delivery of high quality design in new developments.
- Designing for climate change and the use of sustainable design and construction methods needs to be encouraged.
- The design of new housing schemes could be improved through 'Building for Life' design quality assessments. Implementing this will be investigated through the LDF.

## ANNEX A – Buildings at Risk

### National Register

Building Address	List Grade
The Ruins of Shurland Hall, Leysdown Road, Eastchurch	II* and Scheduled Ancient Monument
Medieval Stables at Abbey Farm, Faversham	II*
Provender, Provender Lane, Norton	II*
Former Working Mast House, 26 Jetty Road, Sheerness Dockyard	II*
Former Royal Naval Dockyard Church and attached wall and railings, Sheerness Dockyard	II*
Dockyard House, Sheerness Dockyard	II*
Coach Houses, Naval Terrace, Sheerness Dockyard	II*
1-15 (consec.) Regency Close, Sheerness Dockyard	II*
The Boat Store (no. 78), Sheerness Dockyard	I
Sheerness Defences	Scheduled Ancient Monument
Murston Old Church (added to the register in 2007)	Scheduled Ancient Monument

<u>Faversham &amp; Sheppey Planning Area</u>	List Grade
Stables approx. 30m southeast of Abbey Farmhouse, Abbey Fields	II
Medieval Stables at Abbey Farm, Abbey Fields	II*
Standard House, Standard Quay	II
Railway Goods Station, Whitstable Road	II
Engine Shed at Faversham Station	II
Carriage Shed at Faversham Station	II
Gateway and wall enclosing gardens of nos. 9-12 St. Stephen's Close, Old Gate Road, Faversham	II
Buckland Farm Barn, Buckland	II
Former WW2 radar station, Daines Road, Dunkirk	SAM (Scheduled Ancient Monument)
Barn, 15m southwest of Nash's Farmhouse, Luddenham	II
Granary, 10m south of Nash's Farmhouse, Luddenham	II
Provender, Provender Lane, Norton	II*
Copton Manor Barn, Sheldwich Road, Sheldwich	II*
Barn, 15m northeast of Green Farmhouse, Stalisfield Road, Stalisfield	II
Barn, approx. 20m southeast of Wilgate Green Farmhouse, Throwley	II
Water Tower, Trinity Road, Sheerness	Not listed
Former Working Men's Club, Broadway, Sheerness	Not listed
Shurland Hall, Eastchurch	II* SAM
Scocles Court, Scocles Road, Minster	II
Building 26, Former Working Mast House	II*
Building 78, The Boat Store	I
Building 84, Former North Saw Pits	II*
Building 86	II
1-15 Regency Close	II*
Dockyard House	II*
Coach Houses, Naval Terrace	II*
Former Royal Dockyard Church	II*
South boundary wall	II
North boundary wall	II
Sheerness Defences (Garrison Point)	SAM and II

## Swale Register

<u>Sittingbourne Planning Area</u>	List Grade
51, High Street, Sittingbourne	II*
Yaugher Barn, Queendown Warren, Hartlip	Curtilage listed
Barn to the north of All Saints, Iwade	II
Frognal Farm Barn, Lower Road, Teynham	II
Middeltune House, 63 High Street, Milton Regis	II
East Hall Farmhouse, Murston	II
Mere Court Farmhouse, Murston	II
Old Church, Murston	SAM
Bredgar House, The Street, Bredgar	II
Oasthouse and oasts, 30 yards southwest of Batteries, Claxfield Road, Lynsted	II
The Former Oast, Tunstall Road, Tunstall	II

## ANNEX B

### Conservation Areas and listings date

1	Badlesmere	14.12.82
2	Borden - Chestnut Street	11.08.99
3	Borden - The Street	11.08.99
4	Borden - Harman's Corner	11.08.99
5	Borden - Hearts Delight	11.08.99
6	Boughton Church	27.01.76
7	Boughton Street	01.05.70
8	Bredgar	02.02.06
9	Cellar Hill and Greenstreet	22.11.00
10	Doddington and Newnham	03.03.87
11	Eastling	20.04.73
12	Faversham	09.09.04
13	Goodnestone	24.11.99
14	Graveney Church	24.11.99
15	Graveney Bridge	24.11.99
16	Hartlip	07.04.99
17	Hernhill	23.07.71
18	Hernhill - Dargate	07.04.99
19	Hernhill - Fostall	07.04.99
20	Kingsdown	27.01.76
21	Lewson Street	06.05.75
22	Lower Halstow	02.02.06
23	Lynsted - Bogle	26.01.00
24	Lynsted - The Street	26.01.00
25	Milstead	20.04.73
26	Milton Regis - High Street	19.07.77
27	Newington Church	09.12.92
28	Newington High Street	09.12.92
29	Newington Manor	09.12.92
30	Ospringe	09.09.04
31	Painter's Forstal	16.09.92
32	Preston-next-Faversham	09.09.04
33	Queenborough	28.11.78
34	Rodmersham Green	26.09.74
35	Selling (including Church and Luton House)	14.12.82
36	Selling - Shepherds Hill	22.11.00
37	Sheerness - Dockyard	28.07.72
38	Sheerness - Marine Town	08.06.76

39	Sheerness - Mile Town	02.08.00
40	Sheldwich	18.03.92
41	Sittingbourne - High Street	12.12.69
42	South Street	06.05.75
43	Stalisfield Green	21.01.86
44	Staplestreet	18.03.92
45	Throwley Forstal	20.04.73
46	Tonge	27.02.03
47	Tunstall	27.02.03
48	Upchurch	02.02.06
49	Whitehill	16.09.92
50	Syndale	19.06.08

## ANNEX C

### Scheduled Ancient Monuments

PARISH	NO.	TITLE	GRID REF.
Hernhill	25500	Medieval saltern 800m N of Monkshill Farm, one of a group of six on Seasalter Level	TR 0682 6370
Hernhill	27001	Medieval saltern 700m NNE of Monkshill Farm, one of a group of six on Seasalter Level	TR 0702 6361
Hernhill	27002	Medieval saltern 800m NE of Monkshill Farm, one of a group of six on Seasalter Level	TQ 0721 6365
Hernhill	27003	Medieval saltern 950m NE of Monkshill Farm, one of a group of six on Seasalter Level	TR 0738 6365
Leysdown	12866	Medieval moated Site at Sayes Court	TR 0226 6627
Ospringe	24359	The Maison Dieu, a 16 <sup>th</sup> Century house incorporating part of a medieval hospital	TR 0035 6085
Queenborough	23026	Nunnery at Minster Abbey	TQ 9562 7300
Queenborough	23030	Queenborough Castle	TQ 9123 7215
Stone	25474	A Romano-British mausoleum, an associated Romano-British building and parish church at Stone-by- Faversham	TQ 9916 6132
Sheerness	172	Sheerness Defences	TQ 915 753 TQ 908 755 TQ 910 754 TQ 916 750
Swale	25469	Murston Old Church, Sittingbourne	TQ 9209 6476
Upchurch (Lower Halstow)	25462	A Romano-British Villa at Boxted	TQ 8545 6628

Upchurch	25463	A Romano-Celtic temple at Boxted	TQ 8515 6618
Faversham	24362	The site of St. Saviour's Abbey, including the remains of an Iron Age farmstead and Faversham Roman Villa	TR 0202 6171
Faversham	31401	Chart Gunpowder Mills	TR 0095 6123
Faversham	31414	Oare Gunpowder Works	TR 0028 6243
Swale	12729	"Castle Rough" medieval moated site	TQ 9182 6596
Iwade	34302	World War 2 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gunsite (TS2), 300m East of Chetney Cottages	TQ 899997 768988
Upchurch	34309	World War 2 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gunsite at Wetham Green, 460 North of Red Brick Cottage	TQ 8454 6836 TQ 8461 6829 TQ 8451 6845 TQ 8444 6840
Eastchurch	29601	Shurland House	TQ 9939 7153
Dunkirk	34310	A World War 2 Chain Home Radar Station at Dunkirk, 200m North east of Christ Church	TR 0774 5935 TR 0784 5914 TR 0793 5968 TR 0798 5970 TR 0817 5948 TR 0824 5996 TR 0845 6037