

Heritage statement

TO ACCOMPANY PLANNING AND LISTED
BUILDING APPLICATION IN RESPECT OF

Derbies Barn
Stalisfield Road
Stalisfield
ME13 0HN

Proposed Barn Conversion, Alterations to Roof
Structure, Roof Covering to Main Barn, Glazed
Screen to Carport and Internal Alterations

Date: Feb 2021

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to look at the site and buildings which comprise Derbies Court and in particular The Barn. This will look at the buildings which developed and the remaining buildings which stand today, this report will look at the importance of these buildings and where they have been altered in the past and the importance of these alterations.

The client's site is adjoined by the farmhouse, Derbies Court, and this report will look at any possible impacts of development on this Grade II listed building, it will also look at the views on and off the site and look at how any proposals could affect the special historic character of the immediate area.

This report will also look at the need for changing the heritage assets owned by the client.

Brief & Planning Context

When developing Proposals affecting heritage assets the NPPF states:
189. 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.

And;

192. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- (a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- (b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- (c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Considering potential impacts 193. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

196. 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.

PPG: What is the optimum viable use for a heritage asset and how is it taken into account in planning decisions?

The vast majority of heritage assets are in private hands. Thus, sustaining heritage assets in the long term often requires an incentive for their active conservation.

Putting heritage assets to a viable use is likely to lead to the investment in their maintenance necessary for their long-term conservation.

By their nature, some heritage assets have limited or even no economic end use. A scheduled monument in a rural area may preclude any use of the land other than as a pasture, whereas a listed building may potentially have a variety of alternative uses such as residential, commercial and leisure.

In a small number of cases a heritage asset may be capable of active use in theory but be so important and sensitive to change that alterations to accommodate a viable use would lead to an unacceptable loss of significance.

It is important that any use is viable, not just for the owner, but also for the future conservation of the asset: a series of failed ventures could result in a number of unnecessary harmful changes being made to the asset.

If there is only one viable use, that use is the optimum viable use. If there is a range of alternative economically viable uses, the optimum viable use is the one likely to cause the least harm to the significance of the asset, not just through necessary initial changes, but also as a result of subsequent wear and tear and likely future changes. The optimum viable use may not necessarily be the most economically viable one. Nor need it be the original use. However, if from a conservation point of view there is no real difference between alternative economically viable uses, then the choice of use is a decision for the owner, subject of course to obtaining any necessary consents.

Harmful development may sometimes be justified in the interests of realising the optimum viable use of an asset, notwithstanding the loss of significance caused, and provided the harm is minimised. The policy on addressing substantial and less than substantial harm is set out in paragraphs 193-196 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

(Paragraph: 015 Reference ID: 18a-015-20190723.Revision date: 23 07 2019)

PPG: What is the setting of a heritage asset and how should it be taken into account?

The "setting of a heritage asset" is defined in the Glossary of the National Planning Policy Framework. A thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the

significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.

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

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

The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting.

This will vary over time and according to circumstance.

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

Site Development and Context

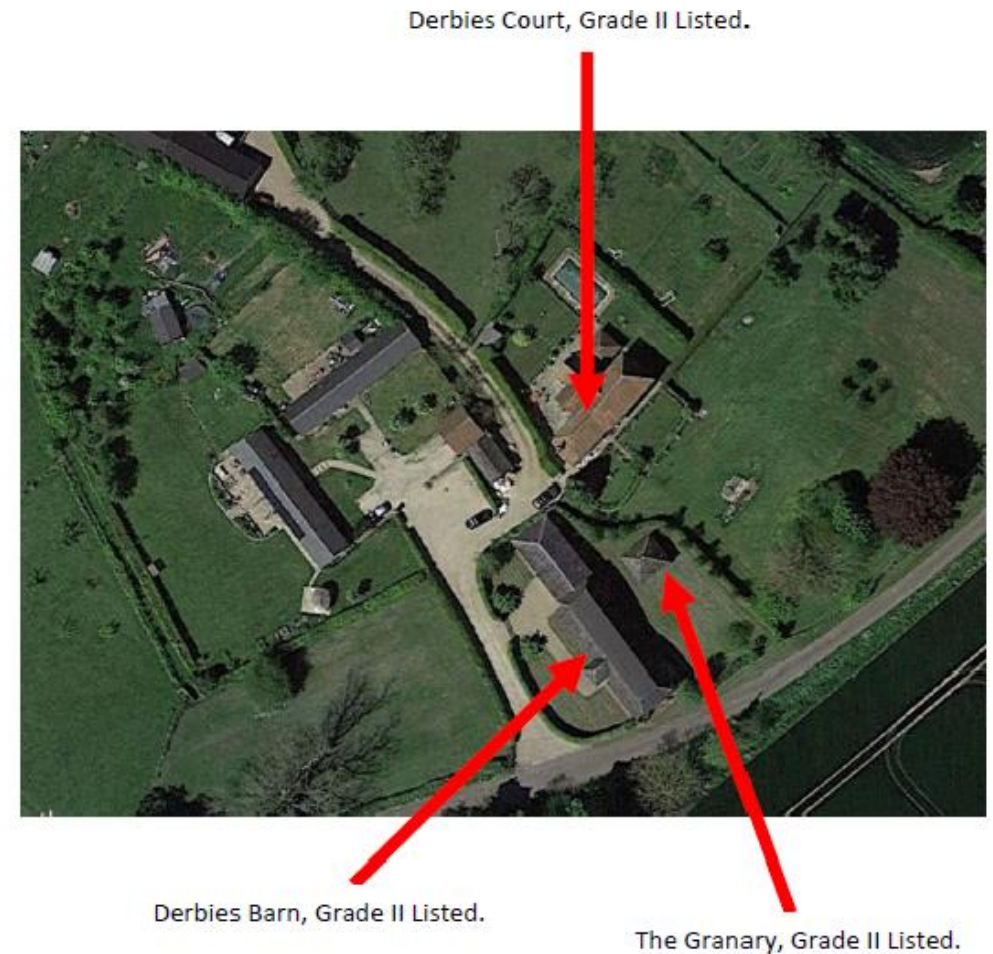
The site is located along Stalisfield Road, Stalisfield, Kent (ME13 0HN). Stalisfield is located between Charing and Faversham, in the rolling countryside of the North Downs.



The site historically developed as a farmstead and this is still reflected in the layout of the site, the main entrance into the group of buildings is past the barn, which leads to a central yard/parking area.

The site has three listed buildings, two are owned by the client, these are Derbies Barn and The Granary. The third is the farmhouse, although it is called Derbies Court.

The listing descriptions for these three buildings are in the appendix of this report.



Derbies Court, Grade II Listed.

Derbies Barn, Grade II Listed.

The Granary, Grade II Listed.

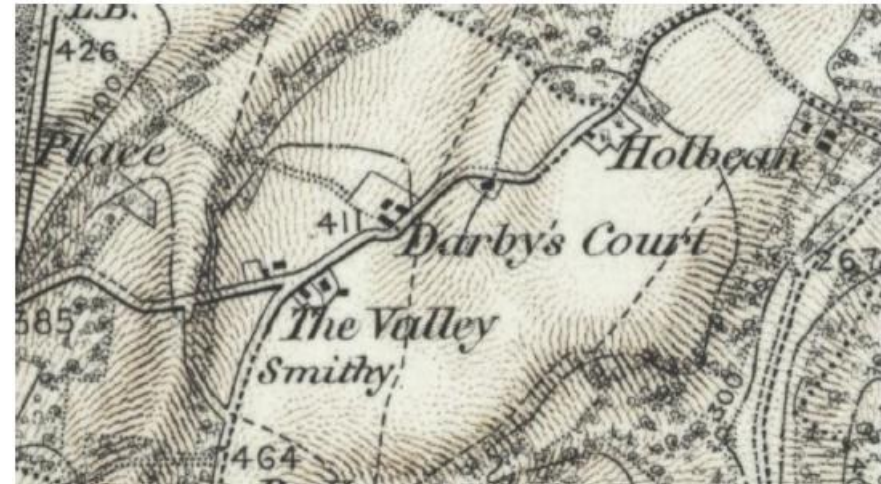
Historical Context & Development of the Site

The early beginning of the site are believed to have been as follows: "DARBIES-COURT, is a manor situated in the northwest part of this parish, which took its name from a family who resided at it, and were of the rank of gentlemen in very early times, for in the antient registers and rolls of Kentish gentry, their coat armour is thus described, Party, per chevron embattled, or, and azure, three eagles counter changed. In the 20th year of king Edward III. Sara de Darbye paid aid for lands here, which William de Darbie and the heirs of Thomas Franklyn held before in Winsfield, of Reginald de Cornhill, by knight's service; and there is a hamlet and valley adjoining to Darbies-court, once part of it, called at this time Wingfield, and Wingfield valley. Of this family was John Darbie, who was alderman of London, and sheriff in 1445, anno 24 Henry VI. who built the south isle of St. Dionis Back church, in that city, and was otherwise a good benefactor to it; in memory of which, the abovementioned coat of arms was put up in the windows of it. But the manor of Darbies court was alienated by one of that family, in the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. to Sir Ralph St. Leger, of Otterden, who died in the 10th year of that reign, leaving a daughter Joane, then the wife of Henry Aucher, esq. of Newenden, who entitled her husband to the possession of it. In whose descendants this manor continued till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was alienated to Sir Michael Sondes, then of Eastry, who was the second son of Sir Anthony Sondes, of Throwley, and on his elder brother Sir Thomas Sondes's death, in 1592, without male issue, succeeded him in his seat at Throwley, as well as the rest of his intailed estates in this county. He afterwards resided at Throwley, where he died in 1617, anno 16 James I. Since which this manor has descended, in like manner as Throwley and Leescourt, in Sheldwich, both which the reader will find described in the future part of this volume down to the right hon. Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes, the present possessor of it.

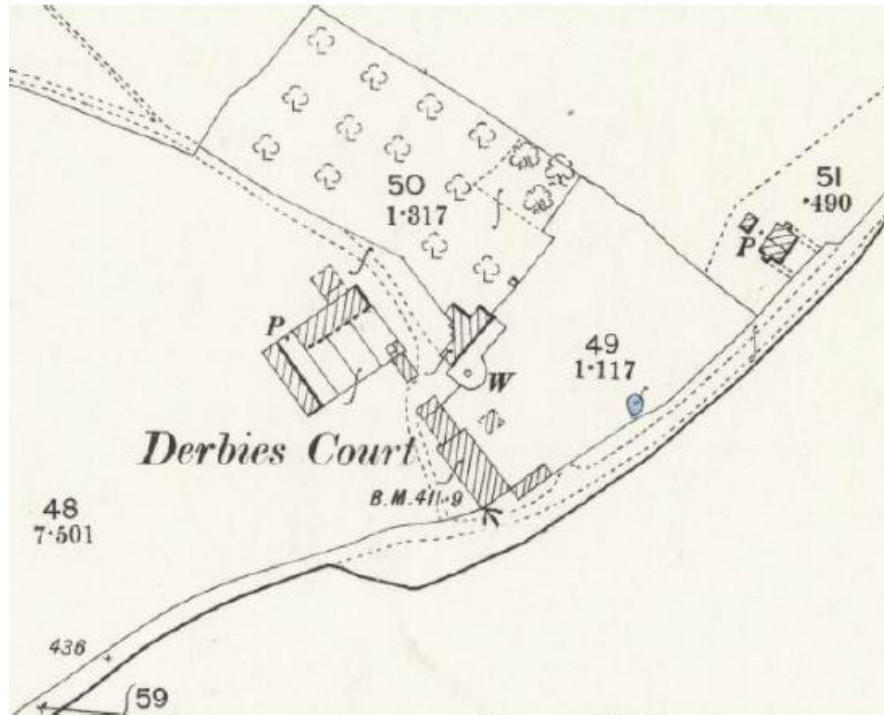
A court baron is held for this manor." Pages 438-445 The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 6. Originally published by W Bristow, Canterbury, 1798.

The 1896 ordinance survey map shows the site with a collection of buildings, by 1900 the OS maps shows the listed buildings which exist

today, as well as a group of agricultural buildings to the north-west of the site.



Map dated 1896.



Map C1900, showing the barns and manor house, with the range of buildings to the north-west.

By the late 19th century early 20th century the farm was recorded as the map above, as can be seen the ranges of buildings at 90 degrees of each other had been built serving the farm. The barn is clearly visible in this map and shows the granary and another building now lost on the boundary of the site and the road. This site plan is the first record of the site which can be seen where the accurate layout of buildings exists and shows the barn and the manor house as the dominant buildings on the site, as the ancillary buildings were single storey and set back away from the road and are quite submissive to the site development and historic character.



1940 Ariel photo of the site.

As can be seen in 1940 the site had had two additional buildings built on it with the retention of the original buildings. The single storey building has been partitioned external areas suggesting livestock use; Derbies barn Also shows signs of livestock use in the wearing and patina of some of the internal timbers which would be typical of cattle.

This photo is interesting as it shows the structure to the east of the barn along the boundary of the site.



1960 Aerial photo taken in 1960 showing the site and farm.

The photo taken in 1960, while of poor quality, does show the loss of one of the buildings to the west of the barn and also the gain of a large building to the north of the single storey building in the farm. This period of time saw great change in agriculture and the introduction and adoption of modern techniques and the buildings which would be deemed to be required for this, using modern concrete portal framed barns to achieve the span and open spaces which were required.



1990 aerial photo taken of the operating farm.

As can be seen in the photo taken in 1990, the farm grew and evolved between 1960 and the 1990's. This evolution resulted in the creation of the five grain silos and the additional large barn. This reflects the farm at its largest in its history. Even at this time the barn and the manor house shared the landscape to the east of the barn. The manor house sits upon a raised retaining wall and this may have allowed the live stock in the barn to be grazed in the field in front of the house without risk of escape or damage by the animals on the house.



Aerial photo taken in 2007 showing the demolition of the farm buildings.



Aerial photo taken in 2008 showing the farm.

By 2007 the farm had ceased operating and the farm was being demolished leaving the site in a similar layout to that shown in the C1900 map.



Aerial photo taken in 2019.

After the demolition work the remaining farm buildings were converted in to dwellings and these dwellings remain today. Since this time there has been some development to the north of the farm however this is screen and located far enough away from the listed buildings that they do not need to be looked at in this report.

As can be seen in the aerial photos throughout the recent decades there has been a natural line in the site between the barn and granary and the farm house. Therefore, the planting of the tree in this line seems to have been a sensible decision.

Historical Development of the Buildings



Photo of the barn looking south-west.

As can be seen today the barn has undergone many alterations and repairs, the asbestos covered roof which has been truncated and the myriad of timber repairs using a 'modern' sawn timber, this is evident in both the weatherboarding and the alterations to the timber frame and roof structure. While the barn originally dates from the 16th Century, the existing materials of the barn today are mostly of 19th Century and 20th Century origin. This however must not detract from the fine examples of 19th Century and earlier details and materials which comprise the building.

The earliest information we have about the original form of the building is with the photo taken in the 1950's as shown below, this shows the original form of the roof and confirms the thatched covering it once had. This photo is useful as it shows the eaves in today's barn are the original heights and this is confirmed by some of the timbers within the barn.



Photo of the barn taken in the 1950's.

Along with Derbies Court the barn is one of the oldest buildings on the farm, the cart entrance/exit which is still present on the western elevation of the building, has been removed on the eastern side of the barn, this would be sensible as the horse drawn carts would have been driven through the barn to unload various produce. This is confirmed by the presence of the ramp which is obviously there to allow the cart to enter or exit the building.



Photo of the eastern elevation showing the raised ground for access into the barn.

There are other items which confirm this, the presence of the pintle on the northern side of the original opening which has a 20th Century timber cut around it to finish the modern weather boarding into.



Photo of the remaining pintle on the northern side of the opening.

This is confirmed by the timber work of the infill timbers of the wall which are clearly 20th Century in date. The door which currently sites within this wall is a fine example of a 18th-19th century door with a charming timber cased lock. This door has been relocated from elsewhere in the building. It could be suggested that this was maybe on the northern pedestrian doorway rather than the modern door which is now present in this opening.



Internal photo of the in-filled opening on the eastern side of the building.

The floor in the central bay upon which the carts would pass through has been replaced with a concrete slab, a barn of this age could have had a threshing floor of either timber or brick, the other areas of the floor are compacted earth and therefore no evidence for a floor of this kind is present anywhere else in the building.

Externally this central bay has a brick retaining wall rather than the rubble & flint walling which the rest of the barn has on the eastern elevation. This could be evidence of a threshing floor.

The timbers of the main roof have been mostly lost during the rather unsympathetic alterations in the 1960's where the roof was reduced, and the asbestos sheet laid.

The roof has been rebuilt using common rafters throughout with joists to form the flat roof at the top.



Photo of the 1960's roof which has replaced the original roof.

An area of roof which escaped the unsympathetic alterations if the existing cart entrance the western elevation. This shows the timber detailing which one would expect to see for this age of building. The rafters show a mortise and tenon joint with an oak peg at the top, this is a detail which exists nowhere else in the building.



Photo of cart entrance roof showing the rafter and purlins with tie beams.



Photo of the timber joint detail in the apex of the roof of the cart opening.

The timber frame of the doors of this opening are also suspected to be original to the cart opening, the boarding has been replaced over time, however the main frame appears to be original.



Internal photo of the timber door to the cart entrance on the eastern elevation.

The walls of the barn vary, some have been lined internally with horizontal timber boards, this is concentrated in the south west corner of the building, the boards appear to vary in age, these cover the timber frame behind and therefore it is difficult to ascertain the age of the timber wall behind and therefore the period of time which these were fixed, the visible fixings to the boards suggest 19th Century.

The wall plate and original timber to the north east of the building shows wear signs that livestock was once kept in the building, there is little sign of this in other areas of the barn therefore this may have been isolated to northern end of the barn.

The barn wall to the south east is made from 1960's sawn timber studs with the same age weatherboarding over it. The northern part of the east wall is comprised of re-used timbers with a small number of surviving in situ timbers. The weather boarding in this location is 19th century, with black tar on the outside. The northern end wall is a combination of original in situ timbers and reused infill timbers with a 1960's timber weatherboarding. The western elevation of the barn has mostly original timbers within the wall and while on the northern side there has been a lot of weatherboarding replaced in the 20th Century the rest of the weather boarding has been tarred during the 19th Century.

The southern elevation of the building is a combination of original timbers and reused timbers, the weatherboarding has had various campaigns of repair and it is a patch work of new and old boarding.



Photo of the southern elevation of the barn showing the patchwork of new and old boards.

The masonry base walls of the barn have not much alteration and there are signs of significant structural movement and erosion of the wall, much of the wall has tar over it and therefore it is easy to see areas which have been worked on since the 19th century.



Photo of the north-eastern length of the base wall, this is typical of the poor condition of the wall.

The principle internal frame which creates the bays vary in condition and age, many of the frames have modern timber nailed to them presumably to replace timber which has been removed, as the empty mortices can be seen in most of the posts and beams which appear original to the barn. Counting north to south of the barn with number 1 being the northern most frame, the building is made from six principal bents, or trussed frames which create the five bays of the barn.

In the order of significance, it is considered, frames 3 and 5, have had significant timber replacement, frame three has had the eastern post



Photo of east post and nailed and sawn timber braces of frame 4.

replaced, frame 5 has had the eastern post replaced and the main cross tie beam replaced.

Every frame has suffered from new timber being nailed to the frames, the high level wall plates which run the length of the building have been replaced in considerable lengths on the eastern side and some of the timber on the west.



Photo of frame 5 on the eastern post, showing the typical 1960's sawn timbers.

The listing of the building describes a queen post roof, this is based on the mortices in the tie beams.



Photo of the south-east base wall where there are signs of movement.

To the north of the barn there is a single storey small barn which adjoins the main barn. A structure of this size has been shown on all the maps and photos found for the barn, however the building today has been significantly rebuilt and altered with new timbers and internal finishes where the building has begun undergone some conversion with new domestic door and windows with plaster internal linings.

The original building may have been stables or a cart shed, it was ancillary to the main barn and unfortunately can only be partially seen in the 1950's photo. In the masonry wall on the eastern elevation a blocked-up opening can be seen, some restraining steels have also be placed in this wall at floor level in an attempt to restrain the base wall and halt its movement,

this seems to be quite recent and the timber posts in the open area of the barn can be seen have been set into the concrete slab with the sole purpose of holding the ends of the threaded bars to these restraining steel crosses.



Photo of the eastern wall of the single story building, showing the historic opening and the steel wall restraint.



Photo of the western elevation of the single storey building north of the barn.

The building has a slate roof and the photo in the 1950's shows what looks like a Kent peg tiled roof, the timber work of this building is of limited significance and it is the retention of the single storey form and massing of the building which could be argued is the most important thing about the building as everything except the eastern wall seems to have been rebuilt in the recent past.

The Contribution of Setting and Views, to the Significance and Appreciation of Heritage Assets.

As has been described in this report the barn is part of the wider farm site and the listed farmhouse is in close proximity to the barn and granary, therefore all these buildings have a contributing factor on their setting and therefore this section of the report will look at all three buildings and their settings within the context of each other. From the early maps it is clear that the three buildings, formed a composition which could be seen from the road for centuries.



Photo showing the barn, granary and Derbies Court together.

When the barn had the original roof the barn would have been the dominant building on the farm, this is confirmed by the 1950's photo which shows the farm

house in the background.



Photo taken in 1950 with the farm house in the background (red arrow).

When viewed from the high ground to the west of the site, the barn can be clearly seen today, with the original roof, the barn would have been quite dominant in the landscape of the farm. Derbies Court, the farmhouse is on a raised platform, this does elevate it in the landscape however this would not provide the building with a presence to rival the barn. Today, even with the hedges which provide privacy to the land around the converted stable buildings and the farmhouse, it is clear that the buildings across the whole site can be seen in the context of each other. As the photo taken in the 1950's can be seen the site today has more

obstructions around it to obscure views around the site, however the tops of the buildings can still be seen and therefore the hierarchy of the site can still be read, with farm house being at the centre and the ancillary barns being subservient to this, as they have always been.

Archaeology

Looking at the Kent HER there have been no archaeological finds in the vicinity of the site, it is interesting that despite the redevelopment of the stable buildings there has still been no finds during the work.

The biggest item of interest in the site from an archaeological perspective is the raised ground to provide cart entrance on the east side of the barn. This is clearly made ground and will need to be dug into when undertaking any repair work to the wall.

Conclusion

The existing condition of the barn is poor, the unsympathetic alterations of the barn in the 1960's drastically reduced the number of original timbers within the barn and the significance of the barn was fundamentally damaged. The roof of the barn with its common rafters and flat roof in the centre have a very low significance, the areas of the wall to the barn which have been re-built are also of very low significance due to the alterations and addition of modern materials resulting in the loss of original material. The surviving original timber frame is of regional significance although their context has been damaged with the 1960's alterations, despite this the building is of regional importance.

The physical harm which was done to the barn in the 1960's also harmed the historic setting of Derbies Court and the Granary as the reduction of the roof changed the character and massing of the farm.

The structural movement of the base walls of the barn are of some concern as the building appears to be failing at its base and is in need of repair and stabilisation to prevent it from becoming worse.

The single storey building attached to the north of the barn has been discussed in this report, albeit briefly, this is due to the fact that modern alterations have

rendered this aspect of the building of minimal significance, as has been stated the historic images and maps show a structure in this location in the first maps, therefore the presence of the structure of this size and massing is the only remaining item of significance to the complex of buildings which the single storey section of building contributes.

The granary building is small and could be easily overlooked, however due to its lack of alterations the granary is of high importance as a fine example of a granary. The timber framed and internal partitions have the numbered markings of the timber framer and the ironmongery features add to the completeness of the buildings significance.

Proposed Restoration and Conversion of the Barn

The rest of the farm buildings have been converted into dwellings, the barn is the last in this complex of buildings to be converted and in its current state does not serve to have any function. By converting the barn into a dwelling the renovations and repairs will preserve and protect this asset for the future.

It is proposed that the existing roof be reinstated to extended up to the original ridge height using seasoned oak framed roof structure.

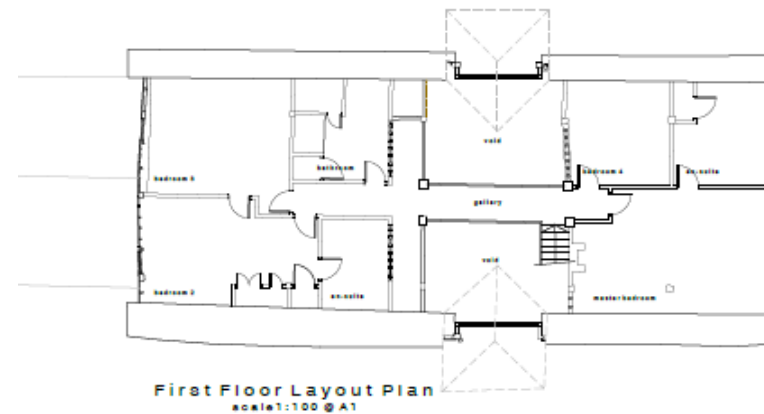
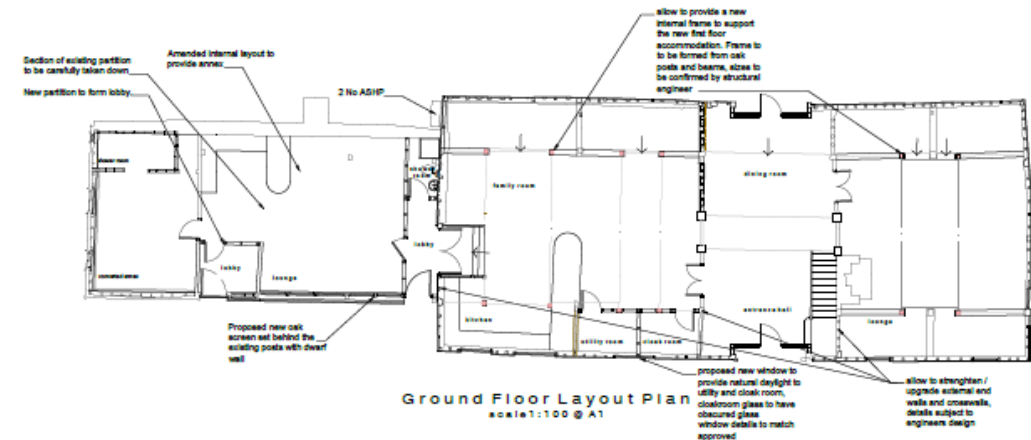
As can be seen in the proposed plans and elevations this will allow the barn to return to its original form and massing within the complex of farm buildings.

The works will include a new ground bearing slab floor to provide a level ground floor, this will require a step to accommodate the slope of the existing earth floor, the step will be introduced on the line of the frame minimising the impact on the main floor area. A new first floor will be installed to provide bedrooms and bathrooms with a gallery section over the cart entrance area. The layout utilises the natural lines of the frame to maintain the open aspect to the barn.

The proposed layout is essentially the same as the approved scheme SW/03/383 & SW/03/384, the main addition is the installation of additional oak frame which will provide structural support to the new first floor, the posts will be smaller in size to the original posts. This introduction of new frame reduces the amount of alterations to the original frame which will preserve this significant asset.

The proposed layouts will allow the buildings original layout and spaces to be appreciate central bay will be double height and this to allow the buildings mass to be fully experienced. The cart entrance.

to the main barn on the east side is to also be reinstated. The single storey building is to become part of the whole dwelling and the existing cart/parking bay will be fully glazed with the glazing frame set back from the existing posts to still enable the openings to be read.



Minimal alterations to the elevations are proposed from the original approved scheme. A new window has been introduced to the South-west elevation to provide natural daylight and ventilation to the utility and cloakroom (obscured glass to cloakroom).

The preferred heating system has been indicated which will be an Air source heat pump which will be located on the return on the North – East elevation, this will provide space heating via underfloor system and hot water for the building.

The proposed roof covering is to be handmade Kent peg tiles throughout to the barn with the single storey section remaining slate.

The application seeks permission to make minor alterations to the original approved scheme, the recreation of the barns roof structure will re-establish the form and massing of the farm site and the hierarchies which this creates, restoring the status quos of the buildings across the site and returning the site to the pre 1950's state it was, prior to the unsympathetic alterations of the roof. The recreation of the eastern cart entrance is based on the evidence which still exists on site and will provide authenticity to the proposals.

The current condition of the barn is poor and while the owner is under a legal obligation to protect the building from falling into a state of disrepair, the building will benefit hugely from the proposed works. In its current form the building has no long-term use and the condition of the building will continue to gradually deteriorate, these proposals will not only provide the building with a use, it will be a use that ensures the buildings mass and form is rebuilt and restored, protecting the building into the future.

Appendix

Building Listings

Details

TQ 95 SE STALISFIELD STALISFIELD ROAD (west side)

6/136 Barn 4 metres 24.1.67 south east of Derbies Court

GV II

Barn. C17. Timber framed on brick and flint plinth and weather boarded with

corrugated asbestos roof. Half-hipped roof with hipped mid-strey. Queen post roof.

Listing NGR: TQ9594954180

Selected Sources

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

National Grid Reference: TQ 95953 54141

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a

copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - 1203276.pdf -

Please be

aware that it may take a few minutes for the download to complete.

The Granary

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas)

Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: GRANARY 30 METRES EAST OF DERBIES COURT

List Entry Number: 1069203

Location

GRANARY 30 METRES EAST OF DERBIES COURT, STALISFIELD ROAD

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

County: Kent

District: Swale

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Stalisfield

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 28-Aug-1986

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

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

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 176543

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset

Groupings are not

part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

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

Reasons for Designation

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

History

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

Details

TQ 95 SE STALISFIELD STALISFIELD ROAD (west side) 6/137 Granary

30 metres south

east of Derbies Court

GV II

Granary. C18. Timber framed on staddle stones; weather boarded with corrugated

asbestos roof. Four framed bays by 3. One storey and hipped roof.

Listing NGR: TQ9594954180

Selected Sources

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

National Grid Reference: TQ 95958 54155

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a

copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - 1069203.pdf -

Please be

aware that it may take a few minutes for the download to complete.

Derbies Court

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas)

Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: DERBIES COURT

List Entry Number: 1343957

Location

DERBIES COURT, STALISFIELD ROAD

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

County: Kent

District: Swale

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Stalisfield

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 27-Aug-1952

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

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

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 176541

Asset Groupings

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

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

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

Reasons for Designation

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History

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Details

TQ 95 SE STALISFIELD STALISFIELD ROAD (west side)

6/135 Derbies Court

27.8.52 GV II

House. C16 and C17. Timber framed and part exposed with plaster infill, part clad

with painted brick and weather board. Plain tiled roof. Built in 2 sections. Two

storeys and jettied end right on dragon post, with roof hipped to right, stepping

down and hipped to left. Stacks to rear centre and end left. Irregular fenestration of

5 windows, mixed wooden casements and horizontal sliding sashes.

Boarded door to left.

Listing NGR: TQ9594954180

Selected Sources

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

National Grid Reference: TQ 95949 54180

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a

copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - 1343957.pdf - Please be

aware that it may take a few minutes for the download to complete.