



**Perry's Farm Wind Farm
Isle of Grain, Kent:
Cultural Heritage Baseline**

Prepared for TNEI

On behalf of Estuary Energy

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Client

TNEI for Estuary Energy

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Medway District Council

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Signed off by

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Perry's Farm, Isle of Grain, Kent: Cultural Heritage Baseline

by Jennifer Richards

This report presents the findings of cultural heritage baseline study for a proposed wind farm at Perry's Farm, near the village of Grain, on the Isle of Grain, Kent. It has been prepared to establish the cultural heritage resource that may be affected by the proposed wind farm to inform design and to provide the baseline for the assessment of impacts.

The PDA is known to have contained saltpans in the post-medieval period and may contain evidence of earlier salt making. Some of these saltpans are visible on aerial photos taken in the 1940s, but no above ground traces are visible today, the 1953 storms having levelled the earthworks. The extent of the earthworks visible in the 1940s could be mapped from aerial photos to inform the design of the development if required, or to inform intrusive mitigation strategies if preservation in situ is not required or is not feasible.

There is also considerable palaeoenvironmental potential within the PDA, which will contain deposits relating to the changing course of the Thames and Medway in prehistory and may include archaeological remains (such as the remains of boats) within palaeochannels. This potential could be investigated further through borehole survey.

The proposed turbines are considered unlikely to impact on most heritage assets through change in their setting as most of the designated assets in the study area do not draw significance from long range views either of or from the asset. The assets identified as requiring further assessment of the nature of the visual change to their setting are:

Church of St James, Grain (Grade I listed building)

Church of All Saints, All Hallows (Grade I listed building)

Sheerness Defences (Scheduled Monument), part of Sheerness Naval Dockyard (Conservation Area)

The two churches are not prominent landmarks in the wider area, but have some landmark qualities in mid range views which contribute to their artistic and historic interest. Views out from the Sheerness Defences (including views towards Grain Tower) are considered to contribute to the significance of this asset.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an initial cultural heritage baseline study for a proposed wind farm at Perry's Farm, on the Isle of Grain, Kent. The study has been prepared on behalf of TNEI working on behalf of Estuary Energy. It is intended to establish the cultural heritage resource that may be affected by the proposed wind farm and whether any associated issues may act as significant constraints upon the development and, if so, to what extent.

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies at an elevation of approximately 2m OD and comprises fields bounded by earth embankments which act as flood defences. The fields are divided into nine parcels of land divided by (in the west) two long ponds which were originally branches of the Yantlet Creek and (in the east) a mixture of straight and sinuous ditches. To the north and west of the PDA is the Yantlet Creek which runs in a sinuous course between All Hallows Marshes and Grain Marsh. Stoke Marshes lie west of the PDA, whilst the buildings of Perry's Farm lie to the east with the village of Grain beyond. To the south are the Grain Power Station, refinery and container port. This complex of industrial structures takes up almost the whole southern half of the island.

The development may affect the cultural heritage resource in the following ways:

- Direct physical effects as a result of groundworks and plant movement;
- Indirect physical effects resulting from changes in drainage; and
- Direct setting effects resulting from visual intrusion.

2. LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

Legislation regarding Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas is contained in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. There are no Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas within the proposed development site and therefore potential effects on their significance are limited to change in setting. With respect to 'setting', Section 66 of the Act states (in part):

"In considering whether to grant planning permission 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".

The setting of Conservation Areas is not protected in statute.

Legislation relating to archaeological monuments is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. There are no Scheduled Monuments within the proposed development site and therefore potential effects on their significance are limited to change in setting. This act makes no reference to the setting of Scheduled Monuments and therefore has no direct bearing on the issues raised in the present assessment.

No other types of heritage asset are protected or controlled by statute.

National planning policy for the historic environment is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012).

The NPPF is based on twelve core planning principles; the relevant principle for this assessment is that 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 of this and future generations” (NPPF paragraph 17)

The glossary to the NPPF (Annex 2) provides definitions of key terms relevant to the setting of heritage assets:

Heritage asset: 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. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Setting of a heritage asset: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

Significance (for heritage policy): 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.

Policy of specific relevance to the historic environment is set out in Section 12 of the NPPF.

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” (NPPF paragraph 128).

The NPPF then goes on to differentiate between the treatment of designated and non-designated heritage assets concerning the weight that should be given to the conservation of affected assets:

“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. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting” (NPPF paragraph 132).

“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 affect directly or indirectly 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" (NPPF paragraph 135)

As all of Medway's Local Plan policies were in force when the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 commenced, they were all due to expire after three years, on 27 September 2007.

If there were no appropriate Local Development Documents adopted which could replace Local Plan policies, however, local planning authorities could apply to the Secretary of State to issue a direction to save policies until such time as they were replaced. Medway Council consequently applied to the Secretary of State to save those policies which remained in conformity with national and regional planning policies and the Secretary of State issued a direction on 21 September 2007. No policies relevant to heritage were saved in 2007 (<http://www.medway.gov.uk/pdf/mlp%20-%20may%202003.pdf>) and the reader is directed to National Policy.

English Heritage has issued guidance for developers of wind energy projects: "Wind Energy and the Historic Environment" (2005). This contains advice on evaluating the impact of onshore wind turbine projects (p.7). It also includes a list of factors relevant to the assessment of change within the setting of a heritage asset (p.8).

More recently English Heritage has issued detailed guidance on the "Setting of Heritage Assets" (2011), which is of particular relevance to onshore wind energy projects where change in setting is the principle means by which heritage assets are affected. This guidance is based on the policies set out in PPS5 and on principles and guidance already issued by English Heritage in the "Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide" (2010), "Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment" (2008) and "Wind Energy and the Historic Environment".

3. AIMS & METHODOLOGY

Scope

This assessment comprises a baseline survey (documentary research and field survey) followed by an initial assessment of the potential direct and indirect impacts of the proposed wind farm on the cultural heritage resource. Desk based work has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Heritage assets are here defined as all Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wrecks and Registered Parks and Gardens, features included in the National Monuments Record and Kent Historic Environment Record and relict man-made assets pre-dating the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (surveyed 1869 in this area) and selected features post-dating this, such as wartime or industrial sites.

The desk-based assessment covered all known cultural heritage assets within the site boundary and within a 1km radius out from the boundary, as well as designated assets within a 5km radius of the boundary. Map regression was carried out to identify previously unrecorded assets. A field survey was carried out to verify the findings of the desk-based assessment and to identify any additional unrecorded assets. In addition, visits were made to the surrounding area to gather baseline data relating to the setting of assets.

Study Areas

The assessment utilised the following study areas:

- Inner study area (Figure 1), consisting of the application area. Within this study area all heritage assets were considered in relation to both direct and indirect effects. The potential for previously unrecorded assets to be affected by the Development was also considered;
- Middle study area (Figure 1), extending 1km from the application area boundary. This area was used to inform the archaeological potential of the inner study area; and
- Outer study area (Figure 2), extending 5km from the application area boundary. Within this area all designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wrecks, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens as well as Conservation Areas) were considered in relation to potential operational effects upon setting and to inform the potential for previously unrecorded cultural heritage assets within the Inner Study Area.

Designated assets beyond 5km were rapidly considered to identify those considered to have potential for significant impacts to setting; none were identified.

Methods

The desk-based study has been based on readily available and relevant documentary sources. The following sources were consulted:

- Databases of designated assets held by English Heritage;
- Kent Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Records of archaeological sites and events held by the National Monuments Record (NMR);
- Historic mapping held by the Kent Archives and Medway Archives;
- Other readily accessible published and online sources.

A site visit of the Inner Study Area was carried out on the 17th January 2014. The intention of this walkover was to assess the presence/absence, character, extent and condition of known assets and to identify any previously unrecorded assets. Weather and ground conditions were very poor and no previously unrecorded assets were observed.

Assets in the outer study area were also visited on 17th January 2014 in order to gather baseline setting data.

Assessment of archaeological potential

An assessment of the potential for currently unknown assets within the inner study area is based on an appraisal of known assets recorded in the Kent HER in the surrounding area, and any previous archaeological work.

Potential is here defined as the likelihood of previously unknown heritage assets being discovered if the entire inner study area was to be excavated archaeologically, and the likely cultural significance of any such assets.

The distribution and type of known sites in the vicinity, considered in relation to environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, is most relevant to this assessment. Regard is also paid to the distribution of fieldwork and the likely accuracy and relevance of its results in regard to the inner study area. Landuse factors affecting survival or visibility of archaeological remains, such as arable agriculture or forestry, are also taken into account.

Archaeological potential is then assigned to one of the five categories outlined in Table 1 below. The examples are provided as an aid to decision making and allow for professional judgement to be exercised.

Table 1: Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition	Example
High	The study area almost certainly contains numerous undiscovered heritage assets, some of which are likely to be of high cultural significance.	The inner study area lies in an extensive area of cropmarks, but local landuse is not conducive to the formation of cropmarks. Features associated with the cropmarks almost certainly extend into the inner study area but have not been identified because of these local conditions.
Moderate	The study area is likely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of more than negligible cultural significance, and it is possible, though unlikely, that some of these may be of high cultural significance.	The inner study area lies in an area with scattered, but discrete areas of prehistoric settlement, identified in the course of watching briefs on large-scale topsoil strips. No fieldwork has been undertaken within the inner study area. The topography and geology of the inner study area are suitable for settlement.
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered heritage assets, but these are unlikely to be	The inner study area lies in an area with very few known archaeological sites that has seen a substantial

	numerous and any assets present are highly unlikely to be of high cultural significance.	amount of fieldwork. It matches the tested areas in terms of topography, geology and known landuse history.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of more than negligible cultural significance.	The inner study area lies in an upland region well above the historic limit of cultivation with no sites in comparable areas nearby. Archaeological sites survive as upstanding features in the absence of agriculture and hence are relatively easily identified in these conditions. It has been subject to professional pre-forestry survey, which identified no new sites.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the study area.	The entire inner study area has been subject to extensive ground disturbance known to have been of sufficient depth to remove all archaeological features, e.g. opencast mining.

Assessment of cultural significance

An assessment of cultural significance is given for all known heritage assets that are potentially affected by the development. The cultural significance of an asset reflects the level of protection assigned to it by statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor. 'Cultural significance' is a concept defined in the PPS Practice Guide (English Heritage 2010, paragraph 12), where it is 'used as a catch-all term to sum-up the qualities that make an otherwise ordinary place a heritage asset. The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its architectural, historic, artistic or archaeological interest.' Cultural Heritage significance should not be confused with the unrelated usage of 'significance' in referring to impacts in EIA.

Nationally and internationally designated assets are assigned to the highest level of sensitivity. Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks & Gardens are considered of medium sensitivity, reflecting their lesser importance attached to them by the NPPF (paragraph 132); non-designated assets of more than local importance are also assigned to this level. Other non-designated assets which are considered of local importance only are assigned to a low level of sensitivity.

Table 2: Guideline Criteria for Assessing the Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Assets

Sensitivity	of	Guideline Criteria
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Receptor	
High	World Heritage Sites, 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 equal importance
Medium	Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and undesignated assets of equal importance
Low	Locally listed heritage assets and other undesignated heritage assets of local importance
Negligible	Undesignated heritage assets of little value at local, regional or national levels

The starting point for the assessment of impacts on heritage assets is an analysis of what constitutes the significance of an asset. Significance, as defined in NPPF, is the sum of the values we attach to an asset because of its heritage interest. It includes the portion of the values that derive from the setting of the asset.

The NPPF recognises four types of heritage interest: archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic (the NPPF: Annex 2). Archaeological interest is defined in the NPPF as follows:

“There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and of the people and cultures that made them.”

Neither architectural, artistic nor historic interest is defined in NPPF and this assessment has adopted the definitions used in its predecessor (PPS5):

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

Historic interest [is] 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 an emotional meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.”

Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008, paragraphs 5 and 30-60) presents another, complementary way of understanding and describing cultural significance, by describing four ways in which heritage assets may be valued:

- Evidential value: the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity (broadly corresponding with archaeological interest)
- Historical value: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative (corresponding with heritage interest but also with archaeological interest)
- Aesthetic value: the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place (corresponding with architectural and artistic interest)
- Communal value: the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.' (corresponding with aspects of historic interest)

4. BASELINE RESULTS

4.1. Summary

There are no designated assets within the inner study area (Figure 1), the only currently known non-designated assets within the inner study area are the sea walls (earth embankments around and across the PDA) and the site of salt making activity shown on maps from the late 18th century and visible as faint earthworks on aerial photographs in 1946 but gone by 1960 (probably as a result of the 1953 storm depositing material over these slight earthworks).

The PDA has high potential for currently unknown heritage assets, in particular salt making features dating to the early post-medieval period or even earlier, or prehistoric activity or settlement activity; as well as potential for waterlogged deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest and potential for artefacts to be preserved within the sequences of alluvial deposits or relict waterways.

4.2. Archaeological and historic context

The PDA was included within the English Heritage "Hoo Peninsula Survey" published in 2013. This extensive study examined the history and development of the whole Hoo Peninsula and included examination of aerial photographs and lidar data as well as historic maps. This survey identified several heritage assets not previously recorded, but only recorded point data for these assets which has been added to the National Monuments Record.

The distribution of known sites within the study area to some extent reflects a lack of intrusive investigation and most of the currently known sites are either upstanding

features or have been recorded from documentary sources (maps and aerial photos). This results in an evidence bias towards post-medieval sites, however there is considered to be high potential for currently unknown features of medieval or earlier date within the PDA.

4.2.1. *Prehistoric*

The Isle of Grain is located at the southern extent of the maximum glaciations which occurred up until 10,000 years ago. The climatic changes between glacial and interglacial periods would have had a drastic impact on the shape of the landscape, as well as influencing settlement patterns.

Kent is particularly rich in finds of Palaeolithic material, mainly of Lower and Middle Palaeolithic date. The proximity of mainland Europe makes it possible that the first Homo (*Sapien/Neanderthalensis*) visitors to Britain would have settled in Kent and the area around the Medway estuary appears to have been a favoured region for Palaeolithic communities. Most of finds from this date comprise of isolated finds of artifacts, usually hand axes, and tend to concentrate in the major river valleys on a sequence of gravel terraces. Important deposits of material have been located in the Thames valley and in the lower reaches of the Medway. Such sites within the middle study area include a findspot of Palaeolithic flint debitage (Figure 1; TQ 87 NE 129).

In Kent it is very rare to find in situ evidence for Mesolithic settlement sites, with the exception of rock shelters such as High Rocks, Tunbridge Wells, and low-lying river valley sites such as Lower Halstow. Further similar sites within river valleys probably lie buried beneath later alluvial deposits. Most sites of the period are represented by concentrations of flint work. Much of the known evidence is found in coastal marshlands but much of the previously available coastal plain now lies submerged beneath the outer estuary. No known sites of Mesolithic date are recorded in the middle study area, but a number of Mesolithic sites are known within Cliffe parish to the west. These include antler mattocks found in Cliffe Creek in 1863 at a depth of 4.5m, flints and associated animal bones found during the sinking of boreholes on Cliffe Marshes, and numerous flints and later features identified during the excavation of the Grain-Shorne pipeline.

Evidence for Neolithic settlement sites is limited, with many suitable locations in coastal and floodplain areas likely to be buried deeply beneath later deposits, although a causewayed enclosure has recently been located along the coast on the Isle of Sheppey (Dyson et al. 2000). Similarly, the bulk of the known Late Bronze Age settlement in Kent is concentrated around the coastal fringe and in river valleys, with communities established on both sides of the estuary exploiting the resources of an 'important zone of exchange and contact' (Yates 2007, 21 & 24). No confirmed sites of Neolithic or Bronze Age date are known from within the middle study area, but a number of cropmarks of ring ditches are recorded indicating extensive exploitation of this area.

4.2.2. *Roman*

The Roman invasion of Britain landed at Richborough on the east Kent coast, although Chichester, on the south coast in Sussex, was already showing Roman influences before the invasion. Roman fortifications are concentrated along the coast of Kent (particularly the east coast, which in addition to being the invasion point for the Roman armies was also in the third century heavily defended against Saxon invasion from the continent). The area appears to have accepted Roman rule at an early stage and to have remained relatively peaceful with little need for garrisons.

Hoo Peninsula was extensively occupied during the Roman period, and a major centre of pottery production has possibly been located between Shorne and Higham (CAT 2006a). A late Roman cemetery is recorded from a former gravel pit at Rose Court Farm 700m northeast of the PDA, which also revealed evidence of Iron Age settlement; while a 1st century flask was found in a field immediately south of the PDA in 1951, and burnt Roman and Iron Age material was found at Wall End.

4.2.3. *Early Medieval*

The proximity of mainland Europe continued to influence both settlement and politics in Kent in the early medieval period as the end of the Roman Empire and the Saxon invasions led to changes in the political structure. By the year 1000 AD most of England was already divided into the network of shires that was to persist with relatively little alteration until the reorganization of the county boundaries in 1974.

Grain is not recorded in the Domesday Survey, but the settlement of Cliffe on the west side of the Hoo peninsula was recorded as having belonged to the archbishop of Canterbury from before the conquest and Hasted records that the manor of Grain likewise belonged to the archbishop.

Further evidence of settlement of the island in the early medieval period comes from a number of stray finds across the middle study area.

4.2.4. *Medieval*

The Yantlet Creek was the main passage for vessels to and from London, avoiding the exposed route around the outside of the island, which was mainly pasture and marshes until the modern period.

The island was in the medieval period accessed via a causeway across Stoke marshes to the southwest of the island. Hasted noted that in the 18th century there was no village and that settlement was dispersed, this is likely to have been the case in the medieval period also. The current church building has 12th century origins although there is documentary evidence that the island was used as pasture (and presumably settled to some degree) in the 11th century as well as a fishery by the time of Henry I.

The main industries are likely to have been farming, fishing and salt making, as two areas of saltworks are known to have existed (on the southern and eastern sides of the island) in the 18th century.

4.2.5. *Post-Medieval to Modern*

The greatest changes to have taken place in the middle study area occurred in the 19th and 20th centuries as a response to the threat of invasion from Europe. Otherwise the pace of change was slow, and the island remained largely agricultural with small industry in the form of salt making through the post medieval period. By the time of John Marius Wilson's survey in 1870 the Isle of Grain was connected to the mainland by a road to the west, and the low lying marsh and pasture was protected from the sea by embankments (although 6150 of the 9431 acres in the parish were recorded as water), and a large fort to defend the Medway (Grain Tower) was in construction in 1865.

These sea embankments included parts of those around the PDA, which blocked up some of the inlets of the Yantlet Creek. By the post-medieval period the creek no longer offered a navigable route between the Medway and the Thames and shipping was forced to take the route along the outside of the island.

Other military defences were constructed in the middle study area in the 20th century including a missile testing range north of the PDA on the Yantlet Creek (Figure 1: TQ 87 NE 115).

4.2.6. *Archaeological Potential*

The inner study area takes in an area of lowland coastal land; the historic tidal inundations have deposited alluvium across the site which has obscured upstanding traces of archaeological features pre-dating the 19th century.

The earth embankments around the PDA are, at least partially, depicted on historic mapping from the 19th century, these are the only known heritage assets within the PDA that are visible above ground. A former salting site is recorded from documentary sources within the PDA but all visible trace was lost as a result of storm surges in 1953, below ground remains may still survive.

Coastal areas in this part of Kent are known to have deeply buried archaeological features and deposits in particular evidence of prehistoric activity and settlement. There is a high potential for such remains within the PDA.

4.2.7. *Palaeoenvironmental potential*

The solid geology of the PDA is clay and silt of the London Formation, formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment was dominated by deep seas. The superficial deposits are mapped as Alluvium - Clay, Silty, Peaty, Sandy. These formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by rivers (British Geological Survey website; <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

The accepted framework for sea level change in the Thames estuary is developed from a sequence of deposits at Tilbury (Devoy 1980) which identified five transgressions separated by stabilisations. A similar pattern is likely to have occurred where the Medway meets the Thames at Grain, however the interplay of

these two rivers, and the Yantlet Creek is likely to result in a more complex sequence of deposits. There is potential for waterlogged organic material and/or artefacts within these alluvial deposits, particularly within areas of former watercourses where there may be hulks or remains of boats.

4.3. Setting

There are 12 Scheduled Monuments, one protected wreck, 85 listed buildings and four conservation areas within the outer study area. The closest to the PDA lies over 860m northeast, no direct effects on any of these assets is predicted and the only harm would derive from visual change to their setting. The assets were visited (where possible) to identify the baseline setting and how this contributes to their significance.

4.3.1. *Scheduled monuments in the outer study area*

There are 12 records of Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the turbines, four are of the Sheerness defences and a further six are the Coastal artillery defences on the Isle of Grain, giving a total of four unique monuments, detailed in Table 6.

All these monuments relate to defensive structures, built in the mid-19th century in response to a perceived French threat of invasion and modified in the 20th century in response to further threats of invasion during WWI and WWII. The exception being Slough Fort which had become a zoo by 1929; there is no evidence that this site was re-armed during WWII and it was converted to stables in the 1960s.

They are all considered to have a high sensitivity to impacts. As defensive sites they can be expected to have long range views which contribute to their significance, such views are considered most likely to be views of the sea. As a contemporary group built to operate in conjunction with each other, intervisibility between them is also considered to have potential to contribute to their significance.

Table 5: Scheduled Monuments in the Outer Study Area

List Entry	Name
1005145	Sheerness defences
1019955	Coastal artillery defences on the Isle of Grain, immediately east and south east of Grain village
1021405	Slough Fort and wing batteries
1404499	Queenborough Lines

4.3.2. *Protected Wrecks in the outer study area*

A single protected wreck lies within 5km of the PDA. This is the wreck of the "London", the vessel which returned Charles II from exile at the Restoration. A 90-cannon warship it was built in Chatham in 1654 and blew up and sank off the coast of Southend in Essex in 1665. Its wreck contains elements including structural timbers, artefacts and cannon. No part of the wreck is visible at high tide, but parts

may visible at low tide. The site is accessible only by boat and was not visited for this assessment.

Table 6. Protected Wrecks in the Outer Study Area

List Entry	Name
1000088	The London

4.3.3. *Conservation areas in the outer study area*

There are four Conservation Areas within 5km of the turbines. Three are within Sheerness; they are Sheerness Royal Naval Dockyard & Bluetown, Sheerness Marine Town and Sheerness Mile Town. The remaining conservation area is Queenborough.

The Naval Dockyard and Bluetown Conservation Area protects the historic dockyard complex built in a single phase by Sir George Rennie in the late 18th century, whilst Mile Town and Marine Town Conservation Areas protect the core of the town and an area of housing along the esplanade respectively.

Queenborough Conservation Area protects the historic core of Queenborough, which is a medieval planned port with planned high street and a royal castle (which lies outside the study area).

The setting of all these Conservation Areas is the modern urban areas of Sheerness and Queenborough bounded by the Medway to the west/northwest and by the Thames estuary to the north of Sheerness. This maritime setting contributes to the significance of the Conservation Areas, in particular Naval Dockyard and Blue Town, Marine Town and Queenborough Conservation Areas where there are open views of the sea/rivers from the adjacent edges of the designated areas.

Mile Town Conservation Area is surrounded by other buildings, only glimpsed views of the surrounding area are possible from the central clock tower and short to mid range views from the edges of the Conservation Area.

4.3.4. *Listed buildings in the outer study area*

Grade I & II*

There are four Grade I and ten Grade II* listed buildings in the Outer Study Area. Three of the Grade I listed buildings and two of the Grade II* listed buildings are churches. The remaining Grade I listed building and seven of the Grade II* listed buildings relate to the docks and naval base at Sheerness, the final Grade II* listed building is Slough Fort, which is also a Scheduled Monument and is described above.

None of the churches are prominent landmarks, however the potential for mid range views to contribute to their historic interest is recognised.

The buildings at Sheerness docks form a complex of largely contemporary buildings (along with 14 grade II listed structures) which are also designated as a Conservation Area, considered above.

Table 7: Listed Buildings (Grades I and II*) in the Outer Study Area

List Entry	Name	Grade
1085755	Church of St James	I
1085758	Church of All Saints	I
1204545	Church of St Peter And St Paul	I
1273160	Shed Number 78, The Boat Store Building Number 78	I
1243244	Former North Saw Pits Building Number 84	II*
1244509	Former Working Mast House Building Number 26	II*
1255552	Walls and Gates of The Boat Basin, Docks Number 4 5 And Slipway	II*
1258500	Parish Church of The Holy Trinity	II*
1258879	Numbers 1 to 8 attached basement railings, walls, coach house and stables	II*
1258881	Numbers 1 to 15 and attached railings	II*
1258883	Medway Ports Authority Offices (Dockyard House)	II*
1258986	Archway House Building Number 23	II*
1273239	Former Royal Dockyard Church and attached wall and railings	II*
1393526	Slough Fort	II*

Grade II

There are 71 Grade II listed buildings within 5km of the PDA. A full list is provided in Appendix 1. The majority of the listed buildings are located in Sheerness, with a further concentration in Queenborough. The remaining listed buildings are located on the Isle of Grain, mostly in the villages. This reflects the historically nucleated settlement pattern and the importance of Sheerness port. The Grade II listed buildings can be divided into several categories which are detailed below. All of these assets are considered to have a medium sensitivity to impacts.

Town Houses

These are the largest single group of listed buildings in the study area, comprising 29 individual buildings. It comprises terraced houses as well as individual buildings within the towns of Sheerness and Queenborough. Also included are those houses which have been converted to other uses (mainly groundfloor shops but also pubs) and a former vicarage. These buildings are 18th or 19th century in date, mostly in brick but there are five examples of weatherboarded construction and four are plastered or rendered.

Naval Complex at Sheerness Docks

This is the second largest group of Grade II listed structures and comprises 14 buildings, walls and other structures forming the surviving historic parts of the Sir George Rennie designed dockyard complex, which is also a Conservation Area and includes eight high grade listed buildings considered above. The individual functions of the buildings range from decorative/commemorative (the King William lion monument and the railings for example) to industrial/commercial (the pay office building and the saw mill for example), and includes buildings with a more public function- such as the former county court, and the more domestic (the officers house known as Dockyard Cottage for example).

Military/Defensive structures

In addition to the naval complex at Sheerness, there are a further three Grade II listed structures which may be categorised as military or defensive in function. These are the Grain Tower – part of the 19th century defences of the Medway – and Garrison Point Fort in Sheerness; both are Scheduled Monuments described above. The last structure in this category is the group of WWII anti-tank blocks on the beach of the Isle of Grain, also a Scheduled Monument.

Churches

There are two churches and one former chapel in the outer study area, as well as a Sunday school. All are located in Sheerness; neither of the churches are landmark structures and both are 19th century brick buildings (as is the Sunday school), the former chapel is earlier (late 18th century) and is now the AG Smith and Sons Depository. All these buildings are appreciated only in their immediate surroundings.

Farmhouses

There are four farmhouses within 5km of the turbines, three (Court Lodge, White House and Mackay's Court) are located within villages (Stoke, Grain and Lower Grain) whilst the fourth – Brickhouse Farmhouse – is isolated from settlement, being approximately 1km west of All Hallows. They are of 17th or 18th century date and are of brick or weatherboard timber framed construction. The rural surroundings contribute to their significance as farmhouses and they draw additional significance from the associated land (particularly in the case of Brickhouse Farmhouse which is the only farmhouse not surrounded by housing) and from the nearby associated farmbuildings, both historic and modern.

Other Rural Buildings

These include a granary at Court Lodge Farm, listed for its group value with the farmhouse, and a barn at Brickhouse Farm; as well as an 18th century brick built house in All Hallows which was a public house for a period of time, a further 18th century house (this time timber framed) in Stoke, and the Hogarth Inn in Grain, a

16th century timberframed house which was altered in the 20th century and is now a pub.

Small Structures

There are also three churchyard monuments, a WWI war memorial in Sheerness, the Grain crossing signal box and the Sheerness clocktower, erected to commemorate the coronation of Edward VII in 1902 which are grade II listed structures.

Other buildings

The remaining assets comprise a mixture of buildings which do not fit the other categories. They include the remains of an 18th century brick windmill, the 18th century Royal Fountain Hotel (which has associations with Nelson) and an outbuilding to the rear of this hotel and the remains of a 19th century cornmill, all in Sheerness; and Swale House, Queenborough, which differs from the other 18th century houses in looking out over the Medway (the others having less of a connection with the sea).

5. CONCLUSIONS

Whilst evidence for activity pre-dating the post-medieval period is limited there is considered to be high potential for deeply buried deposits to be of archaeological or palaeoenvironmental interest. Intrusive evaluation and excavation of such assets is considered to require such extensive areas of investigation (to make deep excavation safe) that it would not be proportionate to the development impacts.

It is recommended that a programme of archaeological auger survey (boreholes) be carried out to identify the sequence of deposits across the site and provide interpretation of these which will add to understanding of the early prehistoric and later evolution of the landscape of Grain. This information will also inform the potential for near surface archaeological features (taken here to be within 1.5m of the current ground level) to be present within the PDA. Further investigation of this archaeological potential may be required in the form of trial trenching of the turbine bases.

It is considered that the contribution made by setting to the significance of most of the designated assets is limited and would not be materially affected by the presence of the turbines. However, it is recommended that detailed assessment of the visual change affecting the following assets include photomontages from relevant viewpoints:

Church of St James, Grain (Grade I listed building)

Church of All Saints, All Hallows (Grade I listed building)

Sheerness Defences (Scheduled Monument), part of Sheerness Naval Dockyard (Conservation Area)

6. APPENDIX 1: Non-designated archaeological features within the middle study area

NMR Reference	HER PrefRef	Name/ Description	MonType	DateRange	PeriodRang
418684		Two AS sceattas	FS		Anglo-Saxon
501768	TQ 87 NE 122 & TQ 87 NE 121	LEVEL CROSSING & GRAIN CROSSING HALT Level crossing and station on the Hundred of Hoo Line, built in 1892 but station closed to passengers in 1951.	Railway Station and Level Crossing	1891 AD to 2007 AD	Post Medieval to Modern
1357341	TQ 77 SE 1314	HOO JUNCTION AND PORT VICTORIA RAILWAY Single track railway from Hoo Junction on the North Kent Line to Port Victoria on the Isle of Grain. Passengers alighting at Port Victoria caught a ferry across to Queenborough to connect with the Dutch Steamers.	RAILWAY	1540 AD to 1900 AD	Post Medieval
1547331		A small group of post medieval pounds situated on Grain Marsh are depicted on the 1864 Ordnance Survey map. They had been demolished by 1908. This site was identified as part of the English Heritage: Hoo Peninsula Landscape Project.			Post Medieval
1540726		The remains of a possible Second World War searchlight battery can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 1946. This battery was positioned on Cain Marshes and would have operated in conjunction with the Light Anti Aircraft batteries.			Modern
1542419		The site of a former 19th - 20th century sheep wash recorded as Westfield Pounds on historic Ordnance Survey maps (1st epoch (1879) - 4th epoch (1938)). The pound was located in the Grain Marshes where two small creeks meet.			Post Medieval
418658	TQ 87 NE 1	The incomplete earthwork remains of an irregular rectilinear enclosure measuring approximately 190m x 190m thought to be the remains of post medieval salt works comprising salt-pans, windpump and buildings recorded on C18th tithe map immediately to the south the Yantlet Creek., near Newlands, Isle of Grain.	SALT WORKS	1066 AD to 1842 AD	Medieval to Post Medieval

1541008		The earthwork remains of a length of probable medieval or post medieval sea wall seen to link two former counter walls on the edge of Stoke Marshes. The bank can be traced for c.255m, extending eastwards, then curving through 90 degrees to the north.			Medieval or Post Medieval
1540902		The earthwork remains of a large sub-rectangular mound of uncertain date seen adjacent to an arm of the Hamshill Creek within Grain Marshes. The mound measures c.17m x 18m. It is possible that this is the remains of a medieval saltern mound.			Medieval
418664	TQ 87 NE 1001	An Iron Age and Romano British occupation site with finds of pottery, brick and tile including burnt Roman and Iron Age material, Wallend Petroleum Tank Farm, Isle of Grain.		800 BC to 409 AD	Early Iron Age to Roman
1540689		The earthwork remains of a small circular mound in Allhallows Marshes, probably an example of a 19th century or earlier stock refuge mound constructed on low-lying pasture within the marshlands of the Hoo Peninsula and the margins of the Thames Estuary.			Post Medieval
1551948		Fragments of linear ditch, possibly the remains of a later prehistoric enclosure of field system seen as a cropmark amongst geological marks in fields immediately to the north of the storage tanks of Grain Power Station.			Prehistoric
1545846		What is thought to be temporary accommodation for the builders of the BP Kent refinery can be seen at Wallend on aerial photographs taken in 1953. Work commenced on the refinery in 1950 and the first oil was processed in 1953.			Modern
1541587		The earthwork remains of a sinuous earthen embankment which carried the railway line from the main line to the Yantlet Velocity Testing range on the Yantlet Creek.			Modern
1540886		The earthwork remains of an oval mound, possibly a medieval saltern mound, located adjacent to Hamshill Creek in Grain Marshes. The mound measured approximately 15m x 30m.			Medieval

1541399	TQ 87 NE 1021	The remains of a post medieval wreck can be seen in Colemouth Creek, near Grain Bridge, on aerial photographs taken in 1946. This wreck, which is no longer visible, measured approximately 17.8m by 5.8m.	WRECK, SITE	1540 AD to 1947 AD	Post Medieval to Modern
1551951		A ring ditch, possibly a Bronze Age round barrow with a diameter of 16m seen as a cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 1990 prior to destruction of the site through gravel extraction.			Bronze Age
1552039	TQ 87 NE 1105	An incomplete sub-circular ring ditch, possibly a Bronze Age round barrow, measuring 21m across was seen as a cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 1990 prior to destruction of the site through gravel extraction.	RING DITCH		Bronze Age
1552031		An incomplete sub-circular ring ditch, possibly a Bronze Age round barrow, measuring 9m x 10m seen as a cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 1990 prior to destruction of the site through gravel extraction.			Bronze Age
1542413		The site of a former 19th - 20th century sheep fold known as Buck's Pounds which was recorded on historic Ordnance Survey maps (1st epoch (1879) - 4th epoch (1938)). The pound was located in Grain Marshes where two small creeks meet.			Post Medieval
1540893	TQ 87 NE 1028	The earthwork remains of a large sub-circular mound of uncertain date seen within Grain Marshes. The mound measures c.25m x 35m and has a deep central depression. It appears on the current OS map of the area.	BARROW		Post Medieval
1540733		The earthwork remains of an sub-circular mound measuring 15m in diameter seen within the Allhallows Marsh. This is probably an example of a 19th century or earlier stock refuge mound.			Post Medieval
1540869		The earthwork remains of a large irregular mound measuring 30m x 50m within Stoke Marshes thought to be a medieval saltern mound. This was mapped from Environment Agency lidar imagery as part of the English Heritage: Hoo Peninsula Landscape Project.			Medieval

1542417		The site of a former 19th - 20th century sheep fold recorded on historic Ordnance Survey maps (1st epoch (1879) - 2nd epoch (1898)). The pound was located in the Grain Marshes where a small creek meets an arm of the former Pound Fleet.			Post Medieval
418661	TQ 87 NE 2	The findspot where a 1st/2nd century AD Upchurch flask was found in 1951.	FINDSPOT	43 AD to 409 AD	Roman
1541556		The earthwork remains several lengths of bank on the southern bank of the Yantlet Creek, on the Isle of Grain which are the remains of a former counter wall of medieval or post medieval date.			Medieval or Post Medieval
1540715		Second World War underground fuel storage tanks can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 1946. These tanks were constructed early in the war can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 1942.			Modern
1542296		The fragmented traces of two incomplete rectilinear enclosures and a number of ditches of uncertain date seen as cropmarks in a field to the north of Grain Power Station.			Undated
1543322		The earthworks of a post medieval sea wall, since levelled, can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 1946. This sea wall ran northwards from the north-western corner of Colemouth Creek and connected with a still surviving sea bank.			Post Medieval
1478317		DIVER BOX LIGHT ANTI AIRCRAFT (DIVER) BATTERY D2 Site of a Second World War light anti aircraft (Diver) battery in the Diver Box at Grain Marsh on the Isle of Grain.			Modern
1552052	TQ 87 NE 1106	An incomplete ring ditch, possibly a Bronze Age round barrow with a diameter of 16m seen as a cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 1990 prior to destruction of the site through gravel extraction.	RING DITCH		Bronze Age

1478318		DIVER BOX LIGHT ANTI AIRCRAFT (DIVER) BATTERY D3 Site of a Second World War light anti aircraft (Diver) battery in the Diver Box at Grain Marsh on the Isle of Grain. It was armed with four 40mm guns on July 26th 1944. It was redeployed to TQ867782 on 13th August 1944.			Modern
1542422		The site of a former 19th - 20th century sheep wash recorded as Homemarsh Pounds on historic Ordnance Survey maps (1st epoch (1879) - 4th epoch (1938)). The pound was located in the Grain Marshes on a small meander in a creek.			Post Medieval
1540653		The earthwork remains of a probable Second World War bomb crater seen in Allhallows Marshes. This was mapped from RAF 1946 aerial photographs as part of the English Heritage: Hoo Peninsula Landscape Project.			Modern
1541549		The earthwork remains of two parallel lengths of bank on the northern bank of the Yantlet Creek, on Allhallows Marshes which may be the remains of a former counter wall of medieval or post medieval date.			Medieval or Post Medieval
418667	TQ 87 NE 4	13th cent midden (site of)	MIDDEN	1200 AD to 1300 AD	Medieval
1540736		The earthwork remains of an oval mound measuring 9m x 17m seen on reclaimed marsh (known as Newlands) on the edge of the Yantlet Creek on the Isle of Grain.			Post Medieval
1541607	TQ 87 NE 113	Yantlet Velocity Testing Range. The remains of the Yantlet artillery testing range are located on the Isle of Grain, adjacent to the Yantlet Creek.	Wharf at Yantlet firing range, Isle of Grain	1917 AD to 2007 AD	Modern

	TQ 87 NE 1032		Site of probable World War II Radio masts, Grain Marsh, Isle of Grain	1939 AD to 1945 AD	Modern
	TQ 87 NE 1066		Slipway	1901 AD to 2050 AD	Modern
1542069		A group of six buildings seen in the corner of a field on RAF photographs taken in 1945 thought to have been a Second World War installation or storage facility.			Modern
1540872		The earthwork remains of a large irregular mound measuring 30m x 45m within the marshes on the Isle of Grain thought to be a medieval saltern mound.			Medieval
1542403		The site of a former 19th - 20th century sheep fold known as Wilford's Pounds which was recorded on historic Ordnance Survey maps (1st epoch (1879)).			Post Medieval
1542170		A group of four rectilinear structures or huts set in a square seen on 1945 RAF aerial photographs situated immediately to the north of Perry's Farm.			Modern
1551937	TQ 87 NE 1107	An incomplete ring ditch with a diameter of 18.5m, possibly the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow was seen as a poor cropmark amongst geological marks in a narrow field between the Grain Road and Grain Power Station.	RING DITCH		Bronze Age

1541687		The slight earthwork traces of field of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow seen to the west of Perry's Farm, Grain which was mapped from Environment Agency lidar imagery as part of the English Heritage: Hoo Peninsula Landscape Project.			Medieval or Post Medieval
1541609		A rectangular enclosure, possibly defined by a wire fence, seen on 1951 RAF aerial photographs lying within Grain Marshes to the north-east of the Yantlet Velocity Testing Range (NMR Monument :1541607).			Modern
1547385		A small rectangular structure can be seen on Cain Marshes on aerial photographs taken in 1946. This possible wartime structure is circa 3.2m by 1.6m and was demolished during the building of the BP oil refinery.			Modern
1542074		A group of four buildings and the foundations of eight further buildings or huts seen in the corner of a field on RAF photographs taken in 1945. These may be a the remains of Second World War installation or storage facility.			Modern
1540665		The earthwork remains of a large irregular mound within Allhallows Marshes thought to be a medieval saltern mound. This was mapped from Environment Agency lidar imagery as part of the English Heritage: Hoo Peninsula Landscape Project.			Medieval
1542293		The fragmented traces of a number of ditches and a pit of uncertain date seen as cropmarks in a field adjacent to the tanks at Grain Power Station. The ditches are indistinct and hard to discern.			Undated
	TQ 87 NE 111	Grain Power Station, Isle of Grain	POWER STATION	1971 AD to 2007 AD	Modern
	TQ 87 NE 114	Embankment of disused military railway, Yantlet Creek, Isle of Grain	RAILWAY	1901 AD to 2007 AD	Modern
	TQ 87 NE 115	Site of Yantlet firing range, Isle of Grain	FIRING RANGE	1917 AD to 1950 AD	Modern
	TQ 87 NE 120	Site of barracks for an anti aircraft battery, near Rosecourt Farm	BARRACKS	1901 AD	Modern
	TQ 87 NE 6	Site of 16th cent Beacon, Isle of Grain	BEACON	1540 AD to 1640 AD	Post Medieval

	TQ 87 NE 14	Iron Age settlement, Gravel pit near Rose Court Farm, Isle of Grain	SETTLEMENT, ENCLOSURE	100 BC to 42 AD	Late Iron Age
	TQ 87 NE 15	Two Anglo Saxon Sceattas, Found on the Isle of Grain	FINDSPOT	690 AD to 725 AD	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
	TQ 87 NE 16	Flint foundations and red brick scatter, Lees Marshes, Isle of Grain	BUILDING	1540 AD to 1799 AD	Post Medieval
	TQ 87 NW 1000	Salt Pans, near Stoke Marsh, Stoke	SALT WORKS	1777 AD to 1830 AD	Post Medieval
	TQ 87 NE 1008	Enclosure near Old Salt Works, near Yantlet Creek, Isle of Grain	ENCLOSURE	1858 AD	Post Medieval
	TQ 87 NE 1030	Wharf/landing stage, Yantlet Creek, Isle of Grain	LANDING POINT	1946 AD	Modern
	TQ 87 NE 1029	Site of a possible enclosure, near Hooks Fleet, Allhallows Marshes	ENCLOSURE, SHEEP FOLD	1905 AD to 1922 AD	Modern
	TQ 87 NE 1027	Site of two circular enclosures, Grain	ENCLOSURE		
	TQ 87 NE 1024	Enclosure, near Grain Gravel Pit (formerly White Hall Farm), Isle of Grain	ENCLOSURE	1858 AD to 1940 AD	Post Medieval to Modern
	TQ 87 NE 1022	Military Instillation, Isle of Grain	MILITARY BASE	1939 AD to 1945 AD	Modern
	TQ 87 NE 1020	Unidentified feature, near Wallend, Isle of Grain	FEATURE		Unknown
	TQ 87 NE 1017	Ring ditches, Lees Marshes, Isle of Grain	SETTLEMENT?, RING DITCH		Prehistoric
	TQ 87 NE 1010	Old counter sea defence wall, Yantlett Creek, Allhallows	SEA DEFENCES		Medieval or Post Medieval
	TQ 87 NE 1055	Grain Bridge, Grain Road, Isle of Grain	BRIDGE	1858 AD to 2007 AD	Post Medieval to Modern
	TQ 87 NE 1052	Late Roman cemetery, Gravel Pit near Rose Court Farm, Isle of Grain	INHUMATION CEMETERY	43 AD to 409 AD	Roman
	TQ 87 NE 1067	Partially buried small carvel vessel	WRECK	1901 AD to 2050 AD	Modern
	TQ 87 NE 1068	Isolated rudder	FINDSPOT	1540 AD to 2050 AD	Post Medieval to Modern
	TQ 87 NE 128	Grain	GEOLOGICAL MARKS	500000 BC to 40000 B	Lower Palaeolithic to Upper Palaeolithic
	TQ 87 NE	Clubb's Pit, Isle of Grain	FINDSPOT	500000 BC to 40000 B	Lower Palaeolithic to

	129				Upper Palaeolithic
	TQ 87 NE 1090	Army married quarters	MARRIED QUARTERS	1915 AD to 1945 AD	Modern
	TQ 87 NE 1080	Naval married quarters	MARRIED QUARTERS	1915 AD to 1945 AD	Modern
	MKE71755	Post Medieval silver coin	FINDSPOT	1641 AD to 1643 AD	Post Medieval
	MKE71351	Early Medieval copper alloy strap fitting	FINDSPOT	800 AD to 1066 AD	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval
	MKE71855	Early Medieval copper alloy buckle	FINDSPOT	900 AD to 1100 AD	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval
	TQ 87 NE 131	Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), Isle of Grain	FINDSPOT	680 AD to 700 AD	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
	TQ 87 NE 132	Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), Isle of Grain	FINDSPOT	720 AD to 740 AD	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
	TQ 87 NE 1103	Cropmark of a possible ring ditch, to the north of Grain	RING DITCH?		Bronze Age
	TQ 87 NE 1108	Cropmarks of a field system, to the north west of Grain	CULTIVATION MARKS		Prehistoric to Roman
	TQ 87 NE 1083	Anti tank blocks	BEACH DEFENCE	1940 AD to 1945 AD	Modern
	TQ 87 NE 140	Old Sea Wall, Isle of Grain	SEA DEFENCES	1540 AD to 2050 AD	Post Medieval to Modern
	TQ 87 NE 130	George VI pillar box, Chapel Road / Grayne Avenue, Grain	PILLAR BOX	1938 AD to 1950 AD	Modern
	TQ 87 NE 1017	Anchorage in Yanlett Creek	Pottery Assemblage, SITE	1688 AD to 1830 AD	Post Medieval
	MKE83386	Outfarm south of Binney Farm	FARMSTEAD	1800 AD	Post Medieval
	MKE83387	Farmstead east south east of Gold Nugget Wharf	FARMSTEAD	1800 AD	Post Medieval
	MKE83388	Redhouse Farm	FARMSTEAD	1800 AD	Post Medieval
	MKE83391	Farmstead in Wallend	FARMSTEAD	1800 AD	Post Medieval
	MKE83392	Farmstead in Wallend	FARMSTEAD	1800 AD	Post Medieval
	MKE83393	Outfarm in Wallend	FARMSTEAD	1800 AD	Post Medieval
	MKE83394	Home Farm	FARMSTEAD	1800 AD	Post Medieval

	MKE83397	Rose Court Farm (Rosecourt Farm)	FARMSTEAD	1800 AD	Post Medieval
	MKE83398	White Hall Farm	FARMSTEAD	1800 AD	Post Medieval
	MKE83399	Perry's Farm	FARMSTEAD	1800 AD	Post Medieval
	MKE83400	Wilford's Farm	FARMSTEAD	1800 AD	Post Medieval
	MKE83401	West Bear	FARMSTEAD	1800 AD	Post Medieval
	MKE83440	Outfarm adjacent to Lee's Cottages	FARMSTEAD	1800 AD	Post Medieval
	TQ 87 NE 1112	Crash site of Dornier Do17Z-3	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE, DORNIER	1940 AD	Modern
	TQ 87 NE 1114	Crash site of Heinkel He 111H-2	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE, HEINKEL	1940 AD	Modern
	TQ 87 NE 141	Cropmark of a ring ditch to the west of Grain Road	RING DITCH		Bronze Age
	TQ 87 NE 142	Cropmark of a ring ditch, to the west of Grain Road	RING DITCH		Bronze Age
	TQ 87 NE 143	Cropmark of a ring ditch, to the south west of Whitehouse Farm			Bronze Age

7. APPENDIX 3: Grade II Listed Buildings in the outer study area

ListEntry	Name	Easting	Northing
1085759	Barn 25 Yards South Of Brickhouse Farmhouse	582179	177196
1086503	Court Lodge Farm House	582263	175233
1086504	Rose And Crown Public House	583566	177540
1204482	White House Farmhouse	588850	176146
1204520	Grain Tower	589870	176038
1204550	Granary 20 Yards To North Of Court Lodge Farm House	582260	175269
1242869	Roman Catholic Church Of St Henry And St Elizabeth	592490	174940
1242870	Parish Church Of The Holy Trinity	592184	174827
1242981	Remains Of Windmill In Grounds Of Seaview Hotel	592452	174945
1243077	Outbuilding To Rear Of The Royal Fountain Hotel	591124	174950
1243082	Building Number 86	590956	175374
1243144	The Royal Fountain Hotel	591109	174944
1243155	Swale House	590679	172148
1244508	Boundary Walls Extendes From Main Gate Along North And North East Side	590938	175425
1244510	Former Sawmill Building Numbers 105-107	591157	175249
1258038	4-22, The Broadway	592116	174833
1258056	Memorial To Thomas Stuteley In Holy Trinity Churchyard	592170	174848
1258071	Clock Tower	592065	174828
1258224	Red Lion Public House	591177	175026
1258225	Former County Court	591098	175026
1258226	95, High Street	592091	174751
1258227	97, HIGH STREET (See Details For Further Address Information)	592100	174744
1258330	Remains Of Cornmill To Rear Of Number 111	592102	174702
1258331	Banks Terrace	592393	174433
1258333	5, High Street	590688	172212
1258335	77, High Street	590887	172257
1258380	3, High Street	590682	172210
1258384	The Castle Inn	590695	172213
1258388	9, High Street	590702	172215
1258410	79 And 81, High Street	590892	172260
1258412	121, High Street	591008	172232
1258416	20, High Street	590728	172244
1258418	22, High Street	590737	172246
1258419	Town Hall	590794	172263
1258420	Church House	590890	172282
1258501	Monument To Greet Family In Churchyard Of Holy Trinity Parish Church	590931	172288
1258502	Fig Tree House	590965	172275
1258503	The Vicarage	590996	172258
1258504	Mill House	591006	172256

ListEntry	Name	Easting	Northing
1258778	Neptune Terrace	592592	174937
1258876	6-10, Rose Street	592048	174776
1258880	Railings To South Side Of Green To East Of Naval Terrace	591497	175084
1258882	Wall Extending Approximately 85 Metres Enclosing Garden To North Of Numbers 1 To 15	591393	175141
1258952	King William Lion Monument To West Of Medway Port Authority Offices	591333	175188
1258982	Former Stables To Rear Of Dockyard Cottage	591358	175221
1258983	North Gate House	591298	175260
1258984	Poitiers Figurehead Approximately 50 Metres North West Of Dockyard House	591278	175220
1258985	Former Pay Office Building Number 104	591203	175234
1259029	Garrison Point Fort	590784	175544
1259030	Boundary Wall Extends From Main Gate Round South And East Sides Of Former Dockyard	591372	175228
1259031	A G Smith And Sons Depository	591202	174992
1259822	Beach House	591945	174982
1259823	1-23, THE BROADWAY (See Details For Further Address Information)	592103	174851
1259824	Figurehead In Holy Trinity Churchyard	592207	174800
1273161	3, Union Street	591206	174979
1273184	Dockyard Cottage And Attached Garden Wall And Basemnet Railings	591338	175226
1273185	South Gate House	591323	175250
1273213	Wall Extending Approximately 70 Metres Enclosing Garden To South Of Dockyard House	591386	175152
1273419	Bethel Chapel Sunday School	591996	174814
1273461	Evans Row	590823	172243
1273518	41, High Street	591274	175034
1273519	53, High Street	591206	175036
1281137	South View	583156	175993
1336099	Mackay's Court	583069	175684
1336496	The Hogarth Inn	588612	176588
1336498	Brickhouse Farmhouse	582216	177253
1366012	83-91, High Street	590907	172261
1366013	72 And 74, High Street	590875	172280
1393145	World War Ii Anti-Tank Obstacles On The Foreshore	588497	177380
1393518	Sheerness War Memorial	591816	174987
1415162	Grain Crossing Signal Box	586313	175286

8. References

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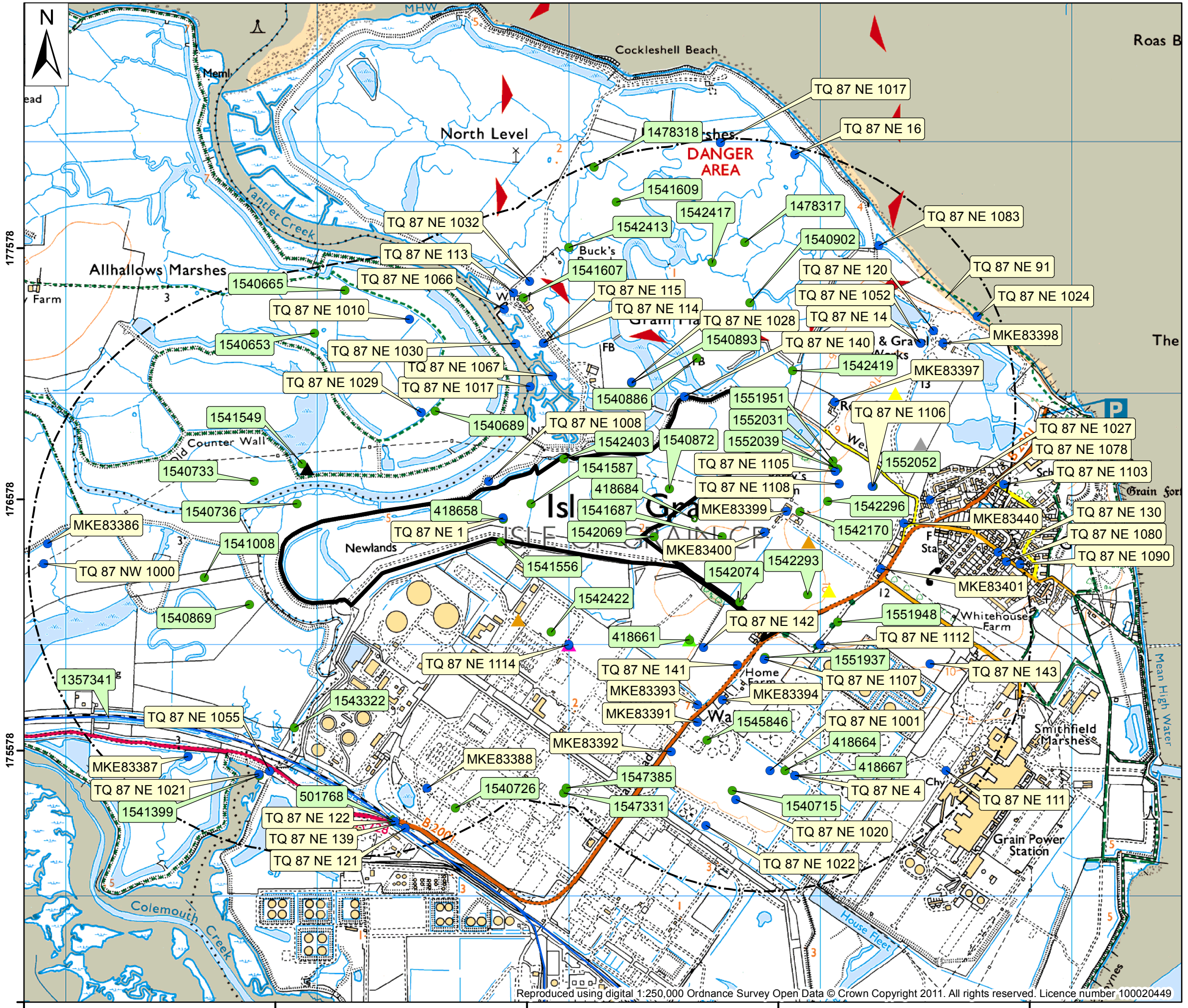
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raf_82_713_vp3_0540
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raf_106g_uk_1444_rs_4015
raf_106g_uk_1444_rs_4016

Secondary Sources

Wessex Archaeology (2000) *Historic Environment of the North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey Survey Phase I*

Wessex Archaeology (2002) *North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey phase II: Preliminary Field Investigation*



Key

- Non-designated heritage asset
- Non-designated asset (HER)
- Non-designated asset (NMR)
- Non-designated asset (NMR)

Findspot Date

- ▲ Lower to Upper Palaeolithic
- ▲ Roman
- ▲ Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
- ▲ Early Medieval to Medieval
- ▲ Post Medieval
- ▲ Post Medieval to Modern
- Inner Study Area
- Middle Study Area

Metres

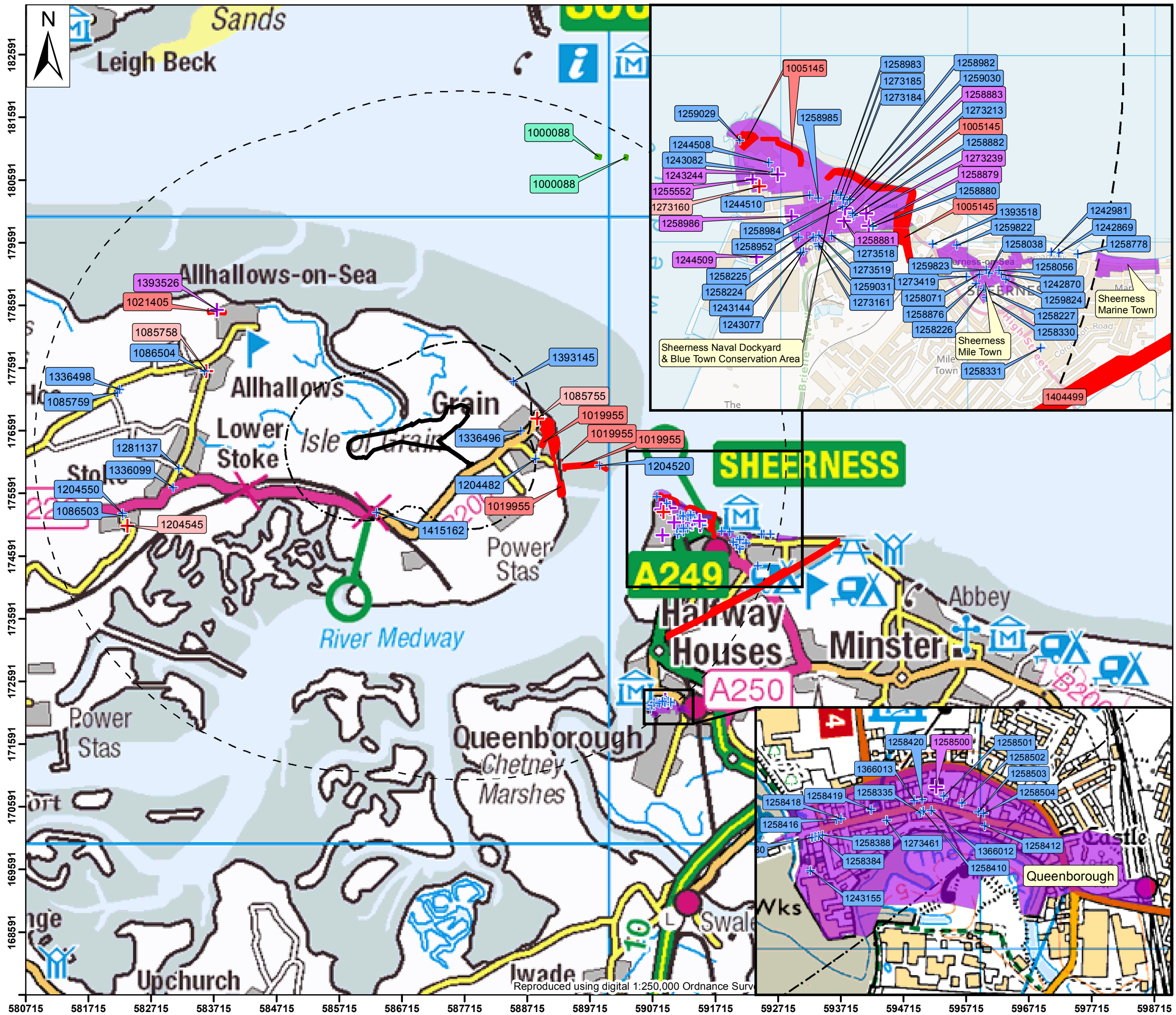
0 500

Historic Environment Record information derived from Hartlepool Borough Council data dated 02/07/2013 © Hartlepool Borough Council

Listed Building, Scheduled Monument, and Registered Park and Garden information derived from English Heritage data dated June 2013 © Crown Copyright (EH)

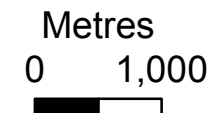
Perrys Farm, Isle of Grain

Figure 1: Non-designated heritage assets within 1km of the site



Key

- Scheduled Monument
- Protected Wreck
- + Grade I Listed Building
- + Grade II* Listed Building
- + Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- Inner Study Area
- Middle Study Area
- Outer Study Area



Listed Building, Scheduled Monument, and Protected Wreck information derived from English Heritage data dated October 2013 © Crown Copyright (EH)

Conservation Area information derived from Swale Borough Council data © Swale BC

Perrys Farm, Isle of Grain

Figure 2: Designated heritage assets within outer study area

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