

Lower Thames Crossing

6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices

Appendix 6.1 – Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment (1 of 4)

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

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Volume 6

This Desk Based Assessment was prepared in 2020, prior to the completion of the Archaeological Trial Trenching programme which is summarised in Appendix 6.9 (draft Archaeological Method Statement), and should be read in conjunction with the Environmental Statement Chapter on Cultural Heritage (Environmental Statement Chapter 6, Application Document 6.1) and Appendixes 6.2 to 6.6 to the Cultural Heritage Chapter, which present the desk based information. The Order Limits in this document are based on the 2020 Order Limits and therefore do not match the rest of the application.

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Lower Thames Crossing

6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices

Appendix 6.1 – Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment (1 of 4)

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- Figure 14: Historic Landscape Character

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been prepared as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the A122 Lower Thames Crossing (the Project). This document forms an appendix to the Environmental Statement (ES), prepared as part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application.
- 1.1.2 This DBA presents the baseline cultural heritage resource for aspects of the historic environment that could be potentially impacted upon by the Project. The DBA identifies, describes, and collates the baseline cultural heritage resource identified from desk-based sources, walkover and setting survey within the Order Limits and study areas for the Project.
- 1.1.3 The DBA provides an assessment of the heritage significance of those assets, including any contribution made by their settings, based on the criteria for significance as defined in the National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPSNN) (Department for Transport, 2014) and Historic England guidance. On the basis of the assessment of significance, the DBA assigns values for use in the impact assessment in the ES, following the methodology in Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) LA 106 Cultural Heritage Assessment. As part of this process the DBA identifies those assets that would not experience an impact resulting from the Project and which are therefore excluded from further assessment in the ES.

1.2 Project background

- 1.2.1 The Project is a proposed new road connecting Kent, Thurrock and London Borough of Havering through a tunnel beneath the River Thames. The Order Limits are the outermost extent of the works area of the Project.
- 1.2.2 The Project would include the following:
- a. Approximately 23km of new road connecting to the existing road network at the A2/M2 in Kent, the A13 in Thurrock and the M25 in Havering south of junction 29
 - b. Two tunnels of approximately 4.25km length, one southbound and one northbound
 - c. Three lanes in both directions for the majority of the route
 - d. Improvements to the M25, A2 and A13, where the Project connects to the road network
 - e. New structures and changes to existing structures (including bridges, buildings, tunnel entrances, viaducts, and utilities such as electricity pylons) along the length of the new road

1.3 Report structure

1.3.1 The structure of the DBA is summarised as follows:

- a. Introduction
- b. Methodology
- c. Location, geology and topography
- d. Baseline
- e. Archaeological potential
- f. Discussions and conclusions
- g. References

1.3.2 Supplementary detail of assets within the baseline section of this report are catalogued within Annex A to this document.

1.3.3 Detailed walkover survey results, conducted as part of the Project, are provided in Annex B.

1.3.4 Supplementary methodology of the Historic Landscape Character (Section 3.4) is in Annex C. This includes a comprehensive list of cartographic sources accessed by the Project. Where appropriate, in-text plates of cartographic sources are used to aid discussion. No historic maps have been recreated as figures for this Project.

1.3.5 Accompanying figures to this document are included in Annex D and comprise the following:

- a. Figure 1: Location and Study Areas of Cultural Heritage Study
- b. Figure 2: Prehistoric Archaeological Assets
- c. Figure 3: Romano-British Archaeological Assets
- d. Figure 4: Early Medieval Archaeological Assets
- e. Figure 5: Medieval Archaeological Assets
- f. Figure 6: Post Medieval Archaeological Assets
- g. Figure 7: Modern Archaeological Assets
- h. Figure 8: Archaeological Assets of Unknown Date
- i. Figure 9: Medieval Built Heritage Assets
- j. Figure 10: Post Medieval Built Heritage assets
- k. Figure 11: Modern Built Heritage Assets
- l. Figure 12: Cultural heritage walkover survey field boundaries
- m. Figure 13: Unrecorded Archaeology and Modern Disturbance Recorded During Cultural Heritage Walkover
- n. Figure 14: Historic Landscape Character

1.4 Aims

- 1.4.1 The aims of this report have been refined following consultation with relevant stakeholders. The aims are reflective of the methodology, outlined in Section 2 and include:
- a. using all relevant sources to establish a comprehensive baseline of cultural heritage assets within the Order Limits and defined study areas surrounding it
 - b. establishing the heritage significance of those assets, including any contribution made by their settings, based on the criteria for significance as defined by the NPSNN (Department for Transport, 2014) and Historic England guidance
 - c. placing assets in their wider context, using relevant research objectives in the South East Research Framework (SERF), the Greater Thames Estuary Historic Environment Research Framework and the East of England Research Framework, where appropriate
 - d. assigning values for use in the impact assessment of the ES, on the basis of the assessment of significance and context of assets
 - e. scoping-out assets that would not experience an impact resulting from the Project, either directly in the Order Limits, or indirectly through an extension of setting. Those scoped out will therefore be excluded from further assessment in the ES.

2 Methodology

- 2.1.1 The methodology has been established for the purpose of establishing a comprehensive baseline understanding of the historic environment within the Order Limits of the Project. This methodology has been designed in consultation with key stakeholders for the Project, including the following:
- a. Historic England
 - b. Archaeological advisor to Kent County Council
 - c. Archaeological advisor to Essex County Council
 - d. Archaeological advisor for Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
 - e. Buildings and conservation advisor to Kent County Council
 - f. Buildings and conservation advisor to Essex County Council
 - g. Buildings and conservation advisor to Gravesham Borough Council

2.2 Study area

- 2.2.1 In order to understand the heritage assets and assign them a value, the heritage assets and the cultural heritage resource must be understood in context. This will be achieved using different study areas.
- 2.2.2 Although lines have been drawn for study areas, from the Order Limits, this has not limited assessment of the wider historic environment, where appropriate. Relevant literature will be used to understand the broadest heritage themes and highlights and to ground the more detailed assessment of specific study areas.
- 2.2.3 DMRB LA 106 Cultural Heritage Assessment provides the following instructions on the definition of the study area:
- a. Where the need for further assessment has been established, the assessment shall define a study area according to the sensitivity of the receiving environment and the potential impacts of the project.
 - b. Where a new road is proposed the study area shall include the footprint of the scheme plus any land outside that footprint which includes any heritage assets which could be physically affected.
 - c. The study area should include the settings of any designated or other cultural heritage resource in the footprint of the scheme or within the zone of visual influence or potentially affected by noise.
- 2.2.4 A Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) for the Project was developed and an operational noise model was created for all designated historic building within 1km of the Order Limits. The ZVI has also been used in the assessment of designated and non-designated archaeological remains and non-designated built heritage, where potential intervisibility with the Project defined by the ZVI, could have an impact on the setting and/or significance of an asset within this study area.

- 2.2.5 A 1km study area from the Order Limits, along with professional judgement, has also been used to supplement the ZVI. Where the ZVI does not extend beyond 1km of the Order Limits, this additional study area has been established to allow for the contextualisation of assets within the ZVI and Order Limits, to contribute to the understanding of archaeological potential based on a wider landscape of previous human activity. Built heritage assets scoped in were further agreed with stakeholders through consultation (see Annex A).
- 2.2.6 As a result, the Project has established three study areas, supplemented by professional judgement and relevant literature, to formulate a comprehensive baseline. Assets are presented by study area within Annex A.
- 2.2.7 In summary, the three study areas of the Project's heritage baseline understanding are as follows:
- a. assets located within the Order Limits
 - b. assets located within the ZVI
 - c. assets located outside the ZVI, where the ZVI does not extend to 1km from the Order Limits
- 2.2.8 In line with LA 106 para 3.6.1 this information has been used to identify those heritage assets where there is a potential for impacts on the setting to affect the value of the heritage asset. These models have been supplemented by professional judgement to include settings not defined through noise or visual impact.
- 2.2.9 In line with LA 106 para 3.6 the assessment of heritage assets should include those within the footprint of the scheme and any others which could be physically affected. The Order Limits identifies all the land required for the DCO and will therefore include all the heritage assets that could be physically affected. This has been supplemented by professional judgement to identify any heritage assets outside the Order Limits which could experience indirect impact through a change of their setting from the Project and/or a change in significance through the loss of associated assets which are located within the Order Limits.

2.3 Sources

- 2.3.1 The DBA has drawn on all relevant sources to create a baseline of the known cultural heritage resource and estimate the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present within the Order Limits. These sources include the following:
- a. Local authority Historic Environment Record (HER) data for archaeological sites, monuments, findspots, events and historic landscape character information (Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) has been carried out by both Kent and Essex Councils)
 - b. Data from the Historic England Archive

- c. Datasets of designations from Historic England’s National Heritage List for England for listed buildings (LBs), scheduled monuments (SMs), registered parks and gardens (RPGs), and Heritage at Risk
- d. Information on Conservation Areas (CAs) from the relevant local authority websites
- e. Supplementary information gained through consultation with Project stakeholders
- f. Unpublished archaeological reports (grey literature) on archaeological interventions within the Order Limits and study area
- g. Published archaeological journals and monographs
- h. Published local history books and pamphlets, local history websites, historic maps including Ordnance Survey (OS), estate maps, enclosure maps, tithe maps and military plans. All available scales of OS maps will be used (most commonly 1:2,500 and 1:10,000). A list of accessed maps is available in Annex C.
- i. The results of the aerial mapping study carried out for the Project (Place Services, 2019)
- j. The results of geophysical survey carried out for the Project (Headland Archaeology, 2019), where implemented
- k. The results of the Palaeolithic Quaternary Deposit Model and report produced for the Project (Wenban-Smith & Bates, 2020)
- l. The results of the archaeological trial trenching carried out for the Project (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020)

2.4 Walkover survey

- 2.4.1 The baseline and assessment have been informed by an archaeological walkover survey, presented in Annex B. This comprised a ‘field-by-field’ survey approach, encompassing all accessible land within the Order Limits plus a 50m buffer. The additional 50m buffer from the Order Limits was used to facilitate operational flexibility.
- 2.4.2 This survey identified any unrecorded heritage assets that could be identified from above-ground evidence. The condition and above-ground visibility of recorded heritage assets was used to identify/confirm the presence of historic landscape features/units and the current ground conditions, including evidence for disturbance or made ground, through a visual inspection of the above-ground remains. This informed the assessment of the potential for unknown archaeological assets to be present.

- 2.4.3 In addition to the walkover survey, a setting survey addressed designated heritage assets within the Order Limits and a 1km study area surrounding it. It included some assets outside this study area where there was potential for the Project to affect the asset's significance through impacts on its setting. These assets were identified through comparison with the ZVI, consultation and a consideration of the characteristics of the assets. The purpose of this survey was to determine the nature and extent of an asset's setting, to inform an assessment of the degree to which the setting contributes to its significance.

2.5 Assessment of value

- 2.5.1 The NPSNN requires that, as part of an Environmental Statement, the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of setting to that significance. It defines significance as '*...the sum of the heritage interest that a heritage asset holds*'. This significance may be related to historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest, and may also derive from the setting of the site.
- 2.5.2 The NPSNN also states:
- 'Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance.*
- The Secretary of State should also consider the impacts on other non-designated heritage assets (as identified either through the development plan process by local authorities, including 'local listing', or through the nationally significant infrastructure project examination and decision-making process) on the basis of clear evidence that the assets have a significance that merit consideration in that process, even though those assets are of lesser value than designated heritage assets.'*
- 2.5.3 In order to provide the most comprehensive baseline, the widest available sources have been consulted (see Section 2.3).
- 2.5.4 In this assessment, the term 'value' is used instead of 'significance' when describing a heritage asset. This is intended to avoid confusion with the terminology for impact assessment and 'significance of effect' as commonly used in Environmental Impact Assessments.
- 2.5.5 The value of known heritage assets has been assessed on a six-point scale as follows:
- a. 'very high'
 - b. 'high'
 - c. 'medium'
 - d. 'low'
 - e. 'negligible'
 - f. 'unknown'

- 2.5.6 The assessment of the value of heritage assets was carried out using professional judgement based on the criteria provided in LA 104.
- 2.5.7 The value of the majority of archaeological remains is primarily derived from the evidence that their physical remains contribute to the ability to understand past human activity ('archaeological interest' in the terminology used in NPSNN). This contribution has been assessed based on the capacity of archaeological remains to provide evidence to support national or regional research objectives. Where other interests (such as historic, architectural or artistic interest (*ibid.*)) or setting contribute significantly to the value of archaeological remains, these are identified in this DBA.

3 Location, geology and topography

3.1 Location

3.1.1 The Project sits within the historic counties of Kent and Essex, and the London Borough of Havering. The Project runs from the A2 to the east of Gravesend to the M25 to the south of Great Warley.

3.2 Solid geology

3.2.1 The Project crosses a series of geological strata of progressively older age from north to south (23–299 MA), comprising rocks of Palaeogene (49–59 MA) and Cretaceous (72–94 MA) date.

3.2.2 The southern part of the Project crosses Cretaceous deposits of the Seaford Chalk and Newhaven Chalk Formations (72–94 MA), overlain in places with Palaeogene sands and clays of the Thanet Formation (56–59 MA). Further north the underlying solid geology is dominated by Palaeogene deposits of the Thanet Formation (56–59 MA), the Lambeth Group (55–56 MA) and London Clay Formation (56–49 MA).

3.3 Superficial geology

3.3.1 The superficial geology across the Project covers the last 450,000 years of geological time, extending across the Middle (781–126 thousand years ago (kya), Late Pleistocene (126–11.7kya) and Holocene (11.7kya–present) epochs. Together these epochs form part of the Quaternary, a period covering the last 2.588 million years, and defined by repeated fluctuations between cold (glacial) and warm (interglacial) climate stages.

3.3.2 Cold stages saw the spread of ice sheets over significant portions of the European continental shelf, retreating during intervening warm stages characterised by evidence of the development of deciduous woodland. Warmer episodes during glaciations where there is evidence for the development of boreal woodland or herbaceous plant communities are classified as ‘interstadials’, typically separated by episodes of severe cold-period ‘stadials’. Interglacial stages also include evidence for major climatic fluctuation, most clearly represented in the current Holocene Epoch by the warmer Medieval Climate Anomaly and ensuing Little Ice Age.

3.3.3 The Project crosses a landscape that has been located either marginal to, or significantly south of, former ice sheets that relate to one or more glaciations known to have affected Britain during the Middle and Late Pleistocene. The only firmly dated Middle Pleistocene glaciation is the Anglian (478–424Kya), representing the most extensive glacial event to have affected the British Isles during this time. The Anglian ice sheet reached as far south as the area immediately north of the Project during subsequent glaciations, including the last (Devensian) cold stage. Ice sheet margins were located further north in the English Midlands.

3.3.4 The superficial geological deposits present across the Project chiefly reflect the influence of periglacial, riverine and estuarine processes occurring during successive cold and warm stages.

- 3.3.5 The Project crosses Pleistocene deposits of the River Thames north and south of the modern river. These form part of the Lower Thames terrace sequence. This constitutes one of the most complete geological records of the last 500,000 years, within which internationally significant Palaeolithic archaeological records are preserved, along with associated geo-archaeological evidence of paleoenvironmental and landscape change.
- 3.3.6 The Lower Thames terrace deposits represent former floodplain deposits of Middle–Late Pleistocene date preserved along the sides of the current and former river valley. Evidence for several River Terrace Deposits have been mapped, representing successive phases of aggradation and incision covering multiple glacial and interglacial cycles.

3.4 Topography and hydrology

- 3.4.1 South of the River Thames, the Project drops gradually from an elevation of around 72m at the A2 junction to just above sea level on the floodplain. The general slope towards the north is cut by dry valleys. One begins south of the A2 and continues north, then west around the edge of Claylane Wood. This is joined by a lesser valley running westwards south of Thong. A further dry valley is evident as open space within Gravesend continuing north from Tollgate Junction.
- 3.4.2 A major dry valley area runs northwards east of Thong, then turns north-east. This is a marked topographic feature known as Southern Valley that runs obliquely to the Project but turns to the north-east inside the eastern boundary of the Order Limits, opening onto the Thames floodplain 900m east of the route. There are also several tributary valleys running into Southern Valley from the south, crossing the Project from Shorne Woods. Other dry valleys run northwards across the fields between Chalk and the golf course in the northern part of the central section, the more easterly being followed by the eastern edge of the Order Limits where it narrows as it descends onto the Thames floodplain.
- 3.4.3 There are no sizeable permanent streams along the Project in Kent, but the dry valleys may provide temporary drainage in times of significant rainfall. The Thames floodplain is criss-crossed by minor watercourses. The nearest major tributary of the Thames is the Medway, which lies 6km to the east.
- 3.4.4 North of the Thames, the Project rises from just above sea level on the floodplain to an elevation of around 20m on the gravel terrace near to West Tilbury and continues at that elevation (with variations of as much as 5m) until the edge of the Mardyke Valley west of Orsett. From here the terrace slope drops to an elevation of around 10m and then dips gently downwards to the centre of the valley, where the elevation is only 5m. The slope is reversed northwards from this, reaching a height of 20m at the top of the terrace slope to the north of South Ockendon, and continues to rise to 30m past North Ockendon. Here it drops into the minor Mardyke river valley. The terrace slope is steep, reaching an elevation of 5m in the middle of the valley. From here the ground rises again and reaches a maximum elevation of 80m on the clay downland just south of the northernmost point of the Project.

- 3.4.5 The gravel terrace is cut by one major dry valley, which begins just west of Orsett, and runs south-eastwards, it is joined by two tributary valleys, one from the west and one from the north-east between Linford and East Tilbury. At this point the dry valley turns south-westwards, running obliquely across the Project and exiting just before the edge of the gravel terrace and the floodplain.
- 3.4.6 The main watercourse crossing the route is the Mardyke, which runs south-westwards down towards the Thames. No sizeable permanent stream remains within the smaller northern Mardyke valley, although in places hedgerows indicate a former stream along its south edge. The dry valleys further south presumably provide temporary drainage in times of significant rainfall, and the Thames floodplain is criss-crossed by minor watercourses.

3.5 National Character Areas

- 3.5.1 The Project is located within four National Character Areas: the North Kent Downs, the North Kent Plain, the Greater Thames Estuary and the North Thames Basin. The North Kent Downs to the south of the A2 form a distinctive backdrop to the North Kent Plain. The Greater Thames Estuary encompasses parts of the coastlines of South Essex and North Kent, along with an area of Greater London. To the north of the Greater Thames Estuary is the Northern Thames Basin.

4 Archaeological and historical background

4.1 General background of the region by period

Palaeolithic

- 4.1.1 The earliest evidence for human activity in the British Isles dates from the Palaeolithic period. At this time, southern and eastern Britain were linked to continental Europe by a wide land bridge (Doggerland) allowing humans to move freely across the continent. Many changes in the environment, encompassing several glacial and interglacial episodes, greatly affected human settlement in the region. Evidence is scarce, commonly consisting of stone tools, often displaced from their original locations by action of glaciers and rivers. The earliest evidence of nearby hominid activity was found on the coast of North Norfolk and dates from 800,000BC.
- 4.1.2 Palaeolithic activity within the south of the Project is mostly situated along the A2 corridor, with a concentration of finds noted within the Ebbsfleet Valley; an area widely recognised for its Palaeolithic sites. Generally, evidence relating to the Palaeolithic period is limited, whilst traces of occupation become more conspicuous during the Mesolithic. The archaeological resource for the Palaeolithic period within the southern part of the Project comprises limited lithic scatters along with possible residual/re-worked material.

Mesolithic

- 4.1.3 The end of the ice age at around 8,000 BC (the start of the Mesolithic) saw temperatures increase causing the ice to melt and sea levels to rise broadly contemporaneous with the advent of the Holocene Epoch. This resulted in Britain being cut off from continental Europe for the last time, around 6,500 BC. Hunters followed a pattern of seasonal occupation and often leave little evidence other than flint scatters.
- 4.1.4 New and innovative forms of lithic technologies appeared in the Mesolithic period, such as microliths which are typologically distinct from earlier struck flint examples from the Palaeolithic. However, archaeology of the Mesolithic period lacks the clearly defined site-types or monument classes that exist in later periods. There is little evidence of social organisation in relation to Mesolithic culture which consisted of scattered hunter-gatherer communities; this is reflected by the intermittent and ephemeral nature of the period within the archaeological record which is largely characterised by single surface finds and collected lithic scatters. Antiquarian excavations of variable quality have been broadly distributed across Mesolithic sites in Britain, but relatively few modern scientific excavations have been carried out, most notably 'Star Carr' in North Yorkshire. Regionally, known Mesolithic archaeology in the south-east of England is dominated by surface scatters, with Kent itself being under-represented in terms of directly dated or technologically typographic Mesolithic sites (South East Research Framework, 2011-2019).

Neolithic

- 4.1.5 During the Neolithic period the transition from transient hunter-gatherer societies to settled, farming communities becomes evident in the archaeological record. The period is also defined by the construction of funerary and ritual monuments suggesting organised social structures and is accompanied by changes in material culture, including the development of ceramics and new lithic typologies. The apparent deliberate deposition of artefacts in pits and other contexts is a feature associated with the advent of the Neolithic period.
- 4.1.6 Monuments constructed by Neolithic communities are the first forms of Prehistoric architecture to leave a lasting impression on the landscape, including long barrows, mortuary enclosures, and causewayed enclosures. The emergence of these monuments indicates the development of new and complex forms of social organisation, including ritualised mortuary activity involving formal burial deposition, ceremonial practices, and socio-cultural identities. Their survival within the archaeological record is considered to be of national significance as they represent the burial places of Britain's early farming communities and are amongst the oldest surviving field monuments within the present landscape. Many are protected as scheduled monuments.

Bronze Age

- 4.1.7 Technological advances continued into the Bronze Age, and changes to settlement patterns and funerary practices become evident in the archaeological record. As well as evidence of increasing social complexity and advances in agriculture, the Bronze Age in Britain is characterised by new forms of material culture including distinct types of flintwork, Grooved Ware and Beaker pottery, as well as the introduction of copper, gold, and bronze objects. Woodland clearance was continued by Bronze Age farmers to open up the land for agriculture and for the first-time extensive field systems were laid out across the landscape. Agricultural surpluses were used by emerging elites to create prestige metal items which were often traded over wide areas including western Europe. Several new funerary and ceremonial monument types appeared during the Bronze Age including stone and timber circle henges and round barrows, the remains of which survive within the archaeological record in varying forms of condition.

Iron Age

- 4.1.8 Advances in technology and farming practice are evident in the Iron Age throughout England. These advances were coupled with increases in population was a rise in tribal warfare. The transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age in Britain can often be indistinct within the archaeological record due to similarities in settlements and monument types between the periods. The Iron Age, however, is most renowned for its monumental hillforts; these structures are illustrative of a shift towards overarching social complexity and organisation. In the Late Iron Age, evidence of widespread societal transformation is seen in the changes of settlement pattern, a decline in the use of earlier more simplistic hillforts, and the appearance of small enclosed settlements.

Roman

- 4.1.9 The Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43 was followed by the establishment of a military infrastructure. This is evidenced by early Roman temporary camps, the establishment of roads, and later, the construction of a number of forts.
- 4.1.10 The invasion fundamentally transformed the political, social, and economic structure of southern Britain. The incorporation of Britain into the Roman Empire saw the advent of a new system of governance and a process of ‘Romanisation’ reflected both in the built environment and in terms of access to (and local production of) Roman material culture. This is apparent in Kent and Essex with the building of several villas and construction of several Roman roads. However, in more rural areas, the archaeological resource reflects the gradual emergence of Roman influence, with settlement activity representing a continuation of Iron Age occupation sites as well as the emergence of new settlements during the Roman period.

Early Medieval

- 4.1.11 The departure of the Roman armies encouraged a wave of Anglo-Saxon settlers to populate the country in the 5th and 6th centuries. Although many Roman ways of life were lost, the new settlers introduced a new era in land management involving more systematic methods of cultivation. Patterns of woodland clearance occurred during this period which had a lasting influence and is often reflected in the present-day parish boundaries.
- 4.1.12 Contemporary sources describe local nobilities and migrating Germanic groups from the continent who established themselves as local rulers. This is reflected in the archaeological record through the discovery of Germanic style material culture, although the scale of this migration has been much contested. However, it is likely that Romano-British culture continued in some areas for several years after the Roman withdrawal. The Kingdom of Kent was established from the 5th or 6th century until it was fully absorbed into the Kingdom of Wessex in the late 9th century, and later into the Kingdom of England in the early 10th century. In Essex the Kingdom of the East Saxons appears to have originated from very early 5th century occupation at Mucking and spread to cover the region between the river Stour and the Thames, making London its capital. In 825 the Kingdom was given to Egbert of Wessex and a short while later the Vikings incorporated much of the Kingdom into the Danelaw.
- 4.1.13 Place-names and documentary evidence indicate the foundation of a number of villages and towns during this period, as well as a number of churches and religious houses.

Medieval

- 4.1.14 The Medieval period is marked by the Norman invasion of 1066. This resulted in a new system of governance based on feudal ties and saw the consolidation of the monarchy. The archaeological record encapsulates the social, political, and cultural changes in this period including the emergence of castles, churches, manorial estates, intensified agricultural activity, and new forms of material culture.

Post Medieval

- 4.1.15 The Post Medieval period is marked by significant social and religious change prompted by the reformation, changes in farming practices and increased industrialisation. In Essex the reformation led to the dissolution of many monasteries and many monastic sites were transferred from the church to the nobility. One example of this is St Augustine's Abbey in Kent. In Kent and Essex, the demands of a growing population and proximity to London and the continent led to significant changes in the landscape in the Post Medieval period. These changes included enclosure of land to facilitate new farming practices, reclamation of marshland (such as Romney Marsh), expansion of settlements and evolution of industrial practices including managed woodland and water management associated with the Wealden iron industry. The Post Medieval period also saw the introduction of canals and railways into the landscape. In Kent the rivers, estuaries and coastline facilitated the evolution of naval activity. Chatham docks is particularly notable, hosting key figures in Britain's naval history including Sir Francis Drake and a young Nelson. Essex also saw the development of a major dockyard at Tilbury in the latter part of the Post Medieval period.
- 4.1.16 The Thames Estuary also played a major part in the defence of England in the Post Medieval period. Tilbury Fort was one of a number of military installations constructed by Henry VIII to defend London against foreign invaders. Tilbury was also the location where Elizabeth I is said to have launched the English attack against the Spanish Armada.

Modern

- 4.1.17 Both Kent and Essex continued to see development in the Modern period. The dockyards and military defences along the Thames Estuary continued to grow in size and importance through the early part of the Modern period. During the Second World War (WWII) numerous defence installations appeared both along the coast and on both sides of the estuary as the area was critical to the defence of London and the whole UK. RAF Gravesend also developed in this period and played a major role in WWII.
- 4.1.18 Both counties also saw increased urbanisation in the Modern period with many settlements increasing in size to accommodate a growing population. However, the area also remains notably rural in character with the Post Medieval farming landscape still visible, despite the amalgamation of former Post Medieval farms to suit modern farming practices.
- 4.1.19 The Modern period is also characterised by the development of industrial activity such as mining and extraction.
- 4.1.20 A number of major transport networks developed in this period including major motorways such as the M25, M11 and M20 and the High Speed One rail link.

5 Baseline

5.1 South of the river

Archaeological remains

- 5.1.1 This section discusses both designated and non-designated archaeological remains, by period, located within the Order Limits and where appropriate, the Project's study areas constituting of the ZVI and outside the ZVI south of the River Thames.

Palaeolithic

- 5.1.2 There is a single asset dating to the Palaeolithic within the Order Limits, south of the River Thames, along with an additional six within the ZVI and 17 outside the ZVI, within 1km of the Order Limits. A full catalogue of Palaeolithic assets can be found in Annex A.
- 5.1.3 Within the Order Limits, known Palaeolithic activity is represented by a single find of a Levallois struck flint (3123) contained within a Bronze Age pit at Tollgate. However, the low density of known Palaeolithic assets inside the Order Limits may not accurately reflect the archaeological resource within the Order Limits when considering potential for unknown Palaeolithic archaeology (see Section 6: Archaeological potential). The flint (3123) is diagnostic of the Levallois knapping technique and a previous knapping event where several flints would have been struck from a single core some 300,000 years ago. As only a single flint was found, the find is residual in nature, meaning it provides no information about its original location or setting, and offers no archaeological context in relation to the knapping event which took place. This lack of context means asset 3123 only has limited evidential value, resulting in the flint being negligible in value.

Mesolithic

- 5.1.4 There are three assets dating to the Mesolithic within the Order Limits, south of the River Thames, along with an additional 13 within the ZVI and 14 outside the ZVI, within 1km of the Order Limits. A full catalogue of Mesolithic assets can be found in Annex A.
- 5.1.5 The known Mesolithic resource within the Order Limits of the Project is characterised by limited artefactual material comprising varying styles and quantities of worked flints, none of which were found *in situ*. There are only a handful of known Mesolithic assets located within the Order Limits, though this may not reflect the true nature of the archaeological resource which may include unknown assets yet to be discovered (see Section 6: Archaeological potential). To some extent, the infrequency of recorded Mesolithic activity may reflect a past historical emphasis on archaeological investigations relating to ceremonial and funerary monuments of the Neolithic and Bronze Age; as well as having gone unrecognised due to the generally ephemeral nature of Mesolithic remains. However, there is now a growing awareness and understanding concerning the extent and nature of human activity prior to the Neolithic within south-east England.

- 5.1.6 Arguably the most significant Mesolithic asset within the Order Limits is the large Mesolithic worked flint scatter at ‘The Burnett’ site (3545) in Shorne Woods Country Park. The assemblage included microliths, blade cores and blades and bladelets diagnostic of the Mesolithic period. The flint scatter has evidential value, derived from its potential to provide evidence of Mesolithic activity in this area of the Project. Although the flint scatter is residual in nature due to its gradual migration into underlying gravels over time, the substantial scale and variation of the assemblage suggests that repeated visits to the area took place throughout the Mesolithic, ultimately informing us about the way the site was used during the Mesolithic. This provides the asset historical value, connecting Mesolithic life through the prism of varying lithic technologies to ‘The Burnett’ site in Shorne Woods. The site, therefore, forms an important part of the asset’s setting, contributing to its significance and value. Furthermore, continuing excavation of the site by the Shorne Woods Archaeology Group aligns with South East Research Framework objectives concerning direct and active research of Mesolithic sites which are under-represented in the south-east of England. The large flint scatter discovered at ‘The Burnett’ has potential to contribute to this research area, which adds to its value. Based on the scale and variation of the flint scatter, its ability to inform about Mesolithic life in Kent through its setting, and its local and regional research potential, the asset (3545) is considered to be of medium value.
- 5.1.7 A scatter of Mesolithic flint (1669) was recovered on the line of the A2 from the surface of a dry valley running west-north-west midway between Church Lane and Tollgate Junction. The flint scatter was residual in nature, contained within a large Pleistocene hollow which it most likely washed into from a different location; a much larger concentration of similar material was found within an area of archaeological activity to the east of asset 1669, indicating its possible original location. However, the lack of definitive evidence concerning the scatter’s original location and setting reduces its value. Unlike ‘The Burnett’ flint scatter (3545) at Shorne Woods, the scatter in question cannot be connected to a place, and therefore only has limited evidential value in its ability to inform about Mesolithic life in this area of the Project. Other than the worked flints being typologically distinct, the scatter provides little additional archaeological information to increase its value. The scatter was removed, and its find location has since been developed by the existing A2. Overall, asset 1669 is considered to be of negligible value.
- 5.1.8 A Mesolithic tranchet axe (2296) was found to the east of Thong Lane. According to records, the axe is an isolated antiquarian find, provides no information regarding its exact find location or archaeological context, and tells very little other than that it is typologically distinct. Mesolithic tranchet axes are well represented within the archaeological record and several have been found in Kent including evidence of manufacturing debitage. Bearing this in mind, little value can be attributed to this particular example other than for its limited evidential value; especially considering a lack of associated debitage and its approximate find location. Due to it to being typologically distinct, the axe can be associated chronologically with other sites of Mesolithic activity in the area, such as Randall Wood to the east and ‘The Burnett’ in Shorne Woods (3545) to the south, but this is not significant enough to increase its value. When considering the archaeological significance of the tranchet axe against other known Mesolithic assets in the area, asset 2296 is deemed to be of negligible value.

Neolithic

- 5.1.9 There are four assets dating to the Neolithic within the Order Limits, south of the River Thames, along with an additional 14 within the ZVI and 20 outside the ZVI – including a scheduled monument (SM20) – within 1km of the Order Limits. A full catalogue of Neolithic assets can be found in Annex A.
- 5.1.10 Trial excavations by Oxford Archaeology at Tollgate for the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (HS1) on a number of previously identified cropmarks, revealed a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure (1662), possibly the remains of either a mortuary enclosure or a long barrow. The enclosure lies within the Order Limits of the Project and contained datable evidence retrieved along with flint debitage on the south side of the ditch. Due to plough damage, it could not be determined if the monument was a mortuary enclosure or ploughed-out long barrow; many sites where only the ditched enclosure is known have been interpreted as representing monuments which had fully evolved mounds, but in which the mound itself has been degraded or removed by subsequent agricultural activity. However, whether a mortuary enclosure or long barrow, asset 1662 is of significant evidential and historical value through its association with Neolithic funerary practices and connection with early farming communities in the Kent area. As a Neolithic funerary monument, it is considered one of a class of nationally important and regionally very rare sites.
- 5.1.11 The setting of asset 1662 has been greatly altered by the establishment of the A2 and HS1 on either side of the monument, making a negative contribution to its significance. However, the mortuary enclosure/long barrow (1662) has additional evidential value due to its partial excavation, indicating potential for the survival of further archaeological and/or environmental deposits within unexcavated parts of the ditch. There is also archaeological potential for surviving remains of associated features around its exterior, as certain sites provide evidence for several phases of funerary activities including structures related to various rituals of burial. This might be the case with a group of post holes (1667) recorded approximately 50m north-east of 1662, which has been interpreted as a structure (possibly excarnation platforms) used for such burial rituals.
- 5.1.12 The national importance and regional rarity of the mortuary enclosure/long barrow (1662), along with its archaeological potential, far outweigh any negative aspects highlighted by its condition and altered setting. As the nearby postholes (1667) were completely removed during excavation and no firm date was established, they are of negligible value. However, based on this assessment, asset 1662 is considered to be of high value.
- 5.1.13 Within the Order Limits, a limited number of Neolithic finds have been recorded (688, 3107) during archaeological investigations associated with the widening of the A2. These, and further quantities of worked flint found outside the Order Limits, were recovered primarily from secondary contexts, or comprise residual findspots. As finds 688 and 3107 were likely displaced from their original location when found and have since been removed, they are of negligible value.

Bronze Age

- 5.1.14 There are 23 assets dating to the Bronze Age within the Order Limits south of the River Thames, and an additional 31 within the ZVI, including a scheduled monument (SM8), and 37 outside the ZVI, within 1km of the Order Limits. A full catalogue of Bronze Age assets can be found in Annex A.
- 5.1.15 Only a handful of Bronze Age findspots (1005, 1212, 1512, 1514, 1516, 2329) are recorded within the Order Limits. However, when considering the extent of known Bronze Age activity south of A226 Gravesend Road, there is archaeological potential for more finds from this period to be located within the Order Limits. All of the assets (1005, 1212, 1512, 1514, 1516) are of negligible value apart from pottery assemblage 2329 which is of low value due to its potential to contribute to the regional research framework (see Table A.4).
- 5.1.16 The archaeological resource from the Bronze Age period encompasses several features (1760, 1688, 1469, 2445, 3124, 3383) including field boundaries, ditches, and pits (see Annex A). One of the pits (2445) contained the fragmented remains of several deposited vessels and is representative of the Beaker tradition of which further examples are recorded outside of the Order Limits (see Annex A). The significance of field system 1688 recorded along the existing A2, ditch 3383 within Cobham Park (RPG1), and a series of Bronze Age features (1469) north of the existing A2 is informed through their potential to produce further associated remains (evidential value); these assets (1688, 3383, 1469) are of low value. Assets 1760, 3124 and 2445 have all been removed by archaeological excavation in advance of modern development and are of negligible value.

Round barrows

- 5.1.17 Round barrows are a distinctive type of funerary monument adopted for prominent burials. The proliferation of round barrows in Bronze Age Britain seems to represent a distinct shift in ceremonial and funerary traditions from those of the Neolithic period. A considerable number of round barrows remain prominent above ground as earthwork mounds, banks, and ditches. However, round barrows that exhibit little or no surface expression are often identifiable as cropmarks of ring ditches on aerial photographs, and through geophysical and LiDAR survey. As a monument type, round barrows provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities, which contributes to their significance and value as heritage assets.
- 5.1.18 A significant number of ring ditches/round barrows are known within the Order Limits to the south of A226 Gravesend Road. Two Bronze Age barrows, assets 1362 and 1584, both of which were picked up by the geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology, 2019), have already been excavated. Barrow 1362 was completely excavated and contained a primary burial and five further inhumations in the ditch. Ring ditch 1584 was identified as a cropmark and was partly excavated in 1970. The interior was stripped, but there was no sign of a central burial. Other potential ring ditches/barrow sites (773, 1577, 1595, 1620, 1813) have been identified from the NMP cropmark data. Features consistent with the locations of ring-ditches 1595 and 1813 were also identified by the geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology, 2019). Many of these are clearly

sited on the edge of the dry valleys that traverse the area; an aspect which forms part of the setting of the monuments, as when fully formed, their positioning on the valley edge would have enhanced their visible presence within the landscape.

- 5.1.19 The ring ditches/round barrows (1362, 1584, 773, 1577, 1595, 1620, 1813) are located within an area of multi-period human occupation and activity spanning from the Prehistoric to the present day. As a group, the assets form a funerary landscape that has regional value. They have evidential and historical value as a class of funerary monument intrinsically connected with the immediate landscape and Early Bronze Age farming communities in the area. Furthermore, any possible barrows which have not yet been excavated also have evidential value due to their potential to contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to their construction and longevity, as well as information about social organisation, funerary and ritual practices, and overall landscape context. The significance of the round barrows as heritage assets is furthered by their setting which is informed by their relationship with each other as funerary monuments and shared landscape with nearby Bronze Age settlements (1396, 1608, 2308) with which they were undoubtedly associated.
- 5.1.20 The prolific nature of the round barrows is reflected in their value when compared with much rarer Neolithic funerary monuments such as the long barrow/mortuary enclosure (1662) at Tollgate. Based on this, group historical and evidential value as funerary monuments, regional value, archaeological potential, and the contribution to significance made through setting, the assets (1362, 1584, 773, 1577, 1595, 1620, 1813) are of medium value.

Settlements

- 5.1.21 Although evidence of settlement activity during preceding periods is comparatively rare and often insubstantial, traces of occupation become more conspicuous from the Bronze Age and onwards. Several assets representative of Bronze Age settlements (1608, 2308, 1396, 1551) are known within the Order Limits.
- 5.1.22 Three of the settlements (1608, 2308, 1396) are located south of A226 Gravesend Road within a landscape of multi-period human occupation including several Bronze Age round barrows (1362, 1584, 773, 1577, 1595, 1620, 1813). The settlements are recorded as cropmarks and geophysical anomalies and have not yet been excavated. Their significance is derived predominantly from their potential for surviving archaeological remains (evidential value). The former settlements also have historical and regional value through their connection with the early farming communities who once occupied them. Assets 1608, 2308 and 1396 also share a historical association with other Bronze Age assets in the vicinity; the funerary monuments in the surrounding area were no doubt linked to the everyday lives and belief systems of the Bronze Age communities who lived in the settlements. The agricultural landscape where these settlements and their occupants resided has been largely retained and makes a positive contribution to their significance and overall value. The Order Limits form part of this landscape.

- 5.1.23 All three assets (1608, 2308, 1396) share group value as former settlements situated within an area of significant Bronze Age activity. The value of these settlements is informed by their significance which is weighed by their evidential and historical value, along with the contribution made by setting. Furthermore, additional research at these sites has the potential to contribute to the regional research framework through the study of settlement activity in the area and is reflected in their value. Settlements 1608, 2308, and 1396 are of medium value.
- 5.1.24 Settlement 1551 is located along the new A2 road to the south of Singlewell. The enclosed settlement was discovered and partially excavated as part of the A2 road widening and numerous features were recorded within the enclosure (see Annex A). The settlement lies some distance outside the area of extensive Bronze Age settlement/barrow activity south of A226 Gravesend Road and has therefore been considered separately. The A2 forms the immediate setting of asset 1551 and extends to the Order Limits on either side, making a negative contribution to its significance and overall value. Despite this, fragmentary elements of the settlement may survive within the Order Limits to the north of the existing route of the A2, and south of its former route. Therefore, asset 1551 has some evidential value which informs its significance. On this basis and considering the impact from modern disturbance, asset 1551 is of low value.

Iron Age

- 5.1.25 There are 33 assets dating to the Iron Age within the Order Limits, south of the River Thames, along with an additional 58 within the ZVI and 210 outside the ZVI, within 1km of the Order Limits. A full catalogue of Iron Age assets can be found in Annex A.
- 5.1.26 Iron Age assets of low and negligible value are recorded within the Order Limits. Archaeological activity from this period is situated along the A2 (Watling Street) between Cobham Park (RPG1) and Singlewell and includes pits (1286, 1552, 3534), ditches (1520), a well (1524), and an enclosure (1523). To the west of Thong, fragmentary cropmarks of a probable late Prehistoric trackway (677) appear to lead to a small enclosure complex (4152) of unconfirmed late Prehistoric or Roman date. Additional information concerning these assets can be found in Annex A.

Settlements

- 5.1.27 Inside the Order Limits, known Iron Age activity of greatest significance is related to settlements located within the multi-period landscape south of A226 Gravesend Road. Extensive cropmarks represent a high level of Iron Age activity in the area. The activity relates to several enclosures (1367, 774, 775, 1602, 1604, 1391, 1579) interpreted as Iron Age enclosed settlements. The recording of numerous finds of Iron Age date (832, 921, 835, 849, 856, 932, 980, 1034, 1035, 1052, 1053, 1175, 1200) along with evidence of former field boundaries (778, 779, 788) and trackways (674, 703, 810) are likely associated with these settlements (see Annex A) and enhance significance through their associative historical value and shared setting.

- 5.1.28 Enclosures (774, 1367, and 1602) are recorded within agricultural land and are aligned with each other and a Bronze Age enclosure (773). All three have evidential value due to their potential for surviving archaeological remains, although this may be limited with enclosure 774 due to its heavily fragmented condition. Directly to the north, partial elements of an enclosure (1391) were identified during a recent geophysical survey. The partial form of the enclosure is likely a result of modern landscaping associated with the Southern Valley Golf Club course (SVGC) and former Gravesend Airport site (1459). Despite this disturbance, asset 1391 has evidential value as below-ground remains may still survive. Although the immediate setting of enclosure 1391 has been impacted by the SVGC, it shares a wider setting with the other Iron Age settlements in the vicinity which can be experienced through the surrounding agricultural landscape.
- 5.1.29 Enclosures (775, 1604, and 1579) are located further to the north-west towards A226 Gravesend Road. Two of these (775, 1604) settlements are yet to be archaeologically excavated and have potential for surviving below-ground remains (evidential value). Enclosure 1579 was recorded in 1982 during groundworks to create school playing fields. The subsequent excavation revealed an Iron Age occupation site including Late Iron Age pottery, animal bone, a fragment of a human skull, a bronze brooch, iron slag, loom weights, and a circular impression containing two to three possible hearths. The significance of asset 1579 is derived from its historical value as it illustrates the activities and lifestyles of the Iron Age communities that once occupied the settlement, as well as giving insight into Iron Age activity at settlements within the surrounding area. As the full extent of the site is not known, enclosure 1579 also has evidential value, as there is potential for further archaeological remains; any additional investigation at the site has the potential to contribute to the regional research framework through the study of small-scale and low-density settlement activity, as well as the deposition of objects, possibly marking specific events or of specific objects in the Iron Age (Champion, 2011). This further potential influences the value of the asset 1579. Enclosures 775 and 1604 have not been archaeologically excavated and have evidential value.
- 5.1.30 All of the enclosures (1367, 774, 775, 1602, 1604, 1391, 1579) share group value as former settlement sites occupying an area of extensive archaeological activity. The form of these enclosures illustrates the nature of settlement activity in the Iron Age period and links the agricultural landscape with the story of human occupation of this area. This historical value, along with the positive contribution to significance made by the setting of these enclosures, enhances their overall value. Furthermore, the sites have strong archaeological potential which affords them evidential value. The settlements (1367, 775, 1602, 1604, 1391, 1579) are all of medium value with the exception of 774 which is low value due to its poor condition.

General Prehistoric

- 5.1.31 There are three assets dating to the general Prehistoric within the Order Limits, 18 within the ZVI, 11 outside the ZVI, south of the River Thames. These assets include Late Prehistoric finds (1762) of negligible value (Bronze Age to Iron Age) which were recorded along the A2 to the south of Singlewell during widening works. To the south of Gravesend Road A226, the cropmark of a

possible hut circle (1603) of low value was identified within the SVGC. However, a recent geophysical survey was unable to detect the feature (Headland Archaeology, 2019). Additional information concerning the above-mentioned assets can be found in Annex A.

- 5.1.32 An area of Prehistoric activity (1547) was recorded to the south of the existing A2 between Church Road and Henhurst Road during archaeological works in advance of the A2 widening. The recorded archaeology was generally dated to the Prehistoric and included pits, postholes, a hollow, struck flints, and pottery; the range of activity may well represent a site of human occupation. Despite the removal of features and finds by excavation, the full extent of the site is unknown, suggesting potential for additional remains to survive. Based on this, and the agricultural character of the immediate landscape, there is potential for additional below-ground remains to survive within the Order Limits. The value of asset 1547 is derived from both its historical value as a possible occupation site and its archaeological potential (evidential value). The immediate agricultural setting also makes a minor positive contribution to significance as it relates to historical land use and the past presence of Prehistoric farming communities. Therefore, asset 1547 is of medium value.

Roman

- 5.1.33 There are 220 assets dating to the Roman period within the Order Limits south of the River Thames, along with an additional 108 within the ZVI – including a scheduled monument (SM10) – and 316 outside the ZVI – including two scheduled monuments (SM21, SM22) – within 1km of the Order Limits. A full catalogue of Roman assets can be found in Annex A.

Watling Street

- 5.1.34 Watling Street (1680) was a major Roman arterial road running from Dover to London to Wroxeter. It acted as a major supply chain and trade route during the Roman period but was originally a Prehistoric trackway. The existing A2 road runs parallel to (and at various points crosses) the old route between Dover and London; a section of Watling Street crosses the Order Limits from east to west between Cobham Park (RPG1) and Pepper Hill. Excavations along this section have revealed possible remains of the Roman road surface, as well as Roman features and finds (1515, 1821, 2447) within the Order Limits which were no doubt associated with the high level of activity that took place along its route. Outside the Order Limits but within the study area, the site of a scheduled Roman Villa (SM10) is located directly south of Watling Street, the status and proximity of which highlight the importance of the Roman road.
- 5.1.35 The value of Watling Street (1680) is derived from its regional importance and associative historical value as a major Roman road, as it can be directly connected with Britain's built and economic transformation during the Roman occupation. It is not known how much of the Roman road survives below ground within the Order Limits, although sections which directly underlie the A2 are likely to have been heavily impacted or completely removed by works associated with the modern road. However, it is possible that some remains of the Roman road may survive underneath the A2 or where it deviates from the modern road. Therefore, asset 1680 has some evidential value which contributes to its significance and overall value.

- 5.1.36 The setting of Watling Street is formed by the associated Roman remains (1515, 1821, 2447) recorded either side of the road, as well as the current rural and urban landscapes which the road passes through. Although the Roman road's original setting within the Order Limits has been greatly altered by the existing A2 and modern infrastructure, its route is still used as a major transport corridor in the present day; therefore, its legacy has left a lasting impression on the landscape which can still be experienced. This aspect of setting along with the associated Roman heritage assets make a positive contribution to the significance and overall value of the Roman road. Based on the above assessment, the stretch of Watling Street (1680) within the Order Limits has been valued as medium.

Villas

- 5.1.37 There is a singular putative Roman villa site (1534) inside the Order Limits, although two other known sites are located within this part of the study area: villa (2287) at Chalk and villa SM10 in Cobham Park. Asset 1534 is located within the SVGC to the south of A226 Gravesend Road. It was identified as faint parch-marks, the condition of which is likely due to the landscaping of the SVGC and former Gravesend Airport Site (1459) which operated here between the 1930s and 1950s. However, asset 1534 has evidential value as remains may survive below-ground which might better determine its nature and form. If asset 1534 is indeed the site of a Roman villa, this would provide further evidence of 'Romanisation' in this area and the presence of a villa economy. It may also lead to a better understanding of surrounding Roman settlements (701, 794, 1372, 1387, 1390, 1606, 1607, 2291, 2298) which may have been outlying rural settlements associated with nearby villa sites. Although the immediate setting of asset 1534 is formed by the golf course, its shared wider setting with extensive Roman activity south of A226 Gravesend Road makes a minor positive contribution to significance. Based on its evidential value and potential high-status nature, asset 1534 is of medium value.

Settlements and enclosures

- 5.1.38 A high level of Roman activity including several Roman settlements (701, 794, 1372, 1387, 1390, 1606, 1607, 2291, 2298) is recorded inside the Order Limits south of A226 Gravesend Road. The establishment of Roman settlements in this area illustrates the continuing occupation of this landscape from earlier periods. It is most likely that occupation of some Late Iron Age settlements in this area continued, with native communities gradually adopting a Romano-British culture. This is highlighted by the recording of extensive Roman finds (836, 839, 850, 851, 854, 859, 860, 863, 875 to 878, 926 to 929, 933, 936 to 938, 960 to 963, 1017 to 1033, 1036, 1037, 1039 to 1052, 1054 to 1065, 1079 to 1092, 1094, 1103 to 1107, 1110 to 1115, 1171 to 1179, 1181 to 1188, 1192 to 1199, 1202 to 1211, 1213 to 1232, 1234 to 1274, 3443 and 3444) in the area. Furthermore, cropmarks of possible boundary ditches (1433, 1436) and a trackway (796) are likely associated with Roman settlement activity south of A226 Gravesend Road.

- 5.1.39 An area of Romano-British occupation (2291) is recorded approximately 90m south-west of Gravesend Road. The site is a series of overlapping rectilinear and sub-rectilinear enclosures represented by cropmarks. It was partially excavated during the laying of a gas main in the 1960s/1970s, revealing a complex of ditches and/or rubbish pits, Roman pottery and flint wall footings. Asset 2291 has historical value as a rural settlement during the Roman occupation and highlights the presence of Romano-British culture in this part of Kent. It also has evidential value as the area has only been partially excavated; a recent geophysical survey has identified several anomalies at the site, indicative of further archaeological activity (Headland Archaeology, 2019). Roman brick and pottery (1513) (see Table A.7) has been found within the vicinity of the settlement (2291) which suggests further archaeological potential in relation to the site. The asset also has group value with other Roman settlements (701, 794, 1372, 1387, 1390, 1606, 1607, 2298) which form a landscape of Roman activity south of Gravesend Road.
- 5.1.40 The setting of asset 2291 is formed by immediate agricultural land and wider associated Roman settlement activity in the surrounding landscape. Cropmarks of a possible associated field system (1409) and trackway (1423) are recorded within the outer extent of the settlement (2291) (see Annex A) and from part of its setting. Assets 1409 and 1423 are of low value but make a minor positive contribution to the significance of the settlement, along with other associated Roman assets in the area. Based on its historical value, evidential value and setting, asset 2291 is of medium value.
- 5.1.41 Several other settlement enclosures (701, 794, 1372, 1387, 1390, 1606, 1607, 2298) are located to the south of Gravesend Road. The enclosures, identified as cropmarks, are of varying size and completeness but share group value due to their concentration, form, and archaeological potential (see Annex A for more detail). Though these sites have historical value as examples of rural settlements during the Roman occupation, their value is derived predominantly from their archaeological potential (evidential value) as they have not yet been excavated; a recent geophysical survey of settlement enclosure (1607) has identified interior anomalies suggestive of pits or postholes (Headland Archaeology, 2019). The discovery of below-ground remains may provide further evidence of Romano-British activity in this area and contribute to South East Research Framework agendas for the Roman period (Allen, Bird, & Croxford, 2013). The settlements derive significance from their shared setting which is formed by the immediate agricultural landscape which has enabled their survival as cropmarks. The settlement's association with other Roman assets in this area also forms part of their setting. These aspects of setting contribute positively to the overall value of the assets (701, 794, 1372, 1387, 1390, 1606, 1607, 2298) which, along with their historical and evidential value, have all been assessed as medium value.
- 5.1.42 Another enclosure (1820), located south of Thong, was identified during a recent geophysical survey. The geophysics detected several discrete features inside the enclosure, interpreted as possible pits (Headland Archaeology, 2019). The exact nature of the enclosure has not yet been determined. However, it may have been related to outlying Roman agricultural activity and was likely associated with Roman occupation of the surrounding area; several Roman finds have been recorded around Thong (872, 873, 947) (see Annex A) and indicate the presence of nearby Roman activity. The immediate agricultural

setting of asset 1820 and its association with extensive Roman activity in the surroundings, plus its historical value as a Roman enclosure site, and archaeological potential for surviving below-ground remains (evidential value) contribute to its significance and overall medium value.

- 5.1.43 Excavations during the A2 widening works revealed a cemetery enclosure containing high-status Roman burials. The cemetery forms part of a much larger Roman enclosure complex (2447) which stretches between the A2/A227 junction and HS1. Only part of the enclosure is recorded within the Order Limits under the existing A2 intersection, but the cemetery was completely removed by the A2 road widening. The surviving condition of asset 2447 and its setting were negatively impacted by development relating to HS1 and A2, which is reflected in its value. Based on this assessment, asset 2447 is of negligible value.

Early Medieval

- 5.1.44 There are four assets dating to the Early Medieval period within the Order Limits south of the River Thames, 23 within the ZVI, and 54 outside the ZVI, within 1km of the Order Limits. A full catalogue of Early Medieval assets can be found in Annex A.
- 5.1.45 Within the Order Limits, Early Medieval archaeology is represented by the recording of metallic objects (848, 1114) (see Annex A) to the south of A226 Gravesend Road suggesting continuity of occupation in this area. A marl pit (3127) was recorded on Church Road in advance of HS1 (see Table A.8). Marl pits were dug to extract nutrient-rich clay used as agricultural fertiliser, highlighting the agricultural focus on the landscape during this period. These assets (848, 1114, 3127) have limited historical value and negligible value.
- 5.1.46 The most significant Early Medieval activity is that of an Anglo-Saxon burial ground (1599) thought to be located in Claylane Wood, close outside the Order Limits. The exact location of the burial ground is unclear. The site's existence is based on records from the 19th century stating the discovery of substantial human remains and Celtic artefacts, although later fieldwork in the vicinity has not identified any further associated remains. Consequently, the setting of the asset is unclear due to the uncertainty of the burial ground's exact location, which could be in a different location to that cited by Kent HER. Consideration must therefore be given to the potential location of the asset within the Order Limits.
- 5.1.47 The significance of asset 1599 is derived from its evidential value as a potential source of Anglo-Saxon remains, and associated material culture deposited as funerary goods. Remains associated with the burial ground have the potential to contribute to the regional research framework objectives concerning the understanding of the landscape context of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, particularly their spatial relationship to sites of Prehistoric and Romano-British ritual activity (for example Springhead Religious Centre (1999/SM22); and bringing forward the publication of cemetery data through developer-funded excavations (Thomas, G, 2019).

- 5.1.48 The asset's value takes account of the removal of some remains and the uncertainty of its location. Due to its evidential value and rarity as a potential substantial Anglo-Saxon cemetery, asset 1599 is of medium value.

Medieval

- 5.1.49 There are 34 assets dating to the Medieval period within the Order Limits, south of the River Thames, an additional 80 assets within the ZVI including a scheduled monument (SM23), and 140 outside the ZVI, within 1km of the Order Limits. A full catalogue of Medieval assets can be found in Annex A.
- 5.1.50 Within the Order Limits, recorded Medieval assets are representative of changing settlement patterns based on a farming economy. The emergence of Medieval manorial settlements, comprising both nucleated and dispersed settlements, supported communities devoted primarily to agriculture, under manorial administration. Thong (CA10), Shorne (CA12) and Queen's Farm (CA8) were formed as a result of this economy.
- 5.1.51 The extent of manorial estates encompassed agricultural land, parkland, and woodland (such as Shorne Woods and Brewers Wood to the north of the existing A2) in the surrounding areas. A sunken lane (1334) is located in Brewers Wood, to the east of Brewers Lane. The lane was observed during a walkover survey as a slightly sunken feature. Asset 1334 is recorded through Kent HER as point data but may extend further within the Order Limits. The feature is a possible former alignment of Brewers Lane and therefore holds historical and evidential value as a previous route through Brewers and Shorne Woods between Chestnut Green Shorne (CA12) and Watling Street (1680). A silver Medieval coin (4064) (see Annex A) was found in this area and may relate to passage through the woods. The setting of 1334 is influenced by its location on the edge of Brewers Lane and contributes in part to the asset's significance and understanding. Asset 1334 is of low value.

Watling Street

- 5.1.52 Archaeological activity recorded along Watling Street (1680) corroborates the former Roman road's continued use during the Medieval period; it is generally known to have been a Medieval royal highway. A Medieval pit (1521), Holloway (1327), and dene hole (1673) (see Annex A) are recorded along the route of Watling Street (1680) but have been removed by the existing A2/M2 and are therefore of negligible value. To the south of Watling Street, and joined via Halfpence Lane, Cobham Village (CA11) gained a market charter in 1367 and became an important trading centre (Gravesham Borough Council, 1999). The village likely used Watling Street as a major trade route between Dover and London which facilitated its economic growth.
- 5.1.53 St. Thomas' Well (1302) is located south of Watling Street (1680) on the northern edge of Cobham Park (RPG1). The asset is a Medieval holy well dedicated to Saint Thomas Beckett, who became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162 and from whose association the significance of the well is derived (as well as from the proliferation of Christianity in the Medieval period). Such is the significance of asset 1302 that it has been preserved beneath the mitigation earthworks for HS1. Having survived, the remains of the well also have evidential value. The setting of the asset 1302 is its location on the edge of Cobham Park (RPG1) and proximity to Watling Street. It is likely that the asset

was visited by pilgrims travelling along Watling Street between London and Canterbury Cathedral; a route famously referenced in Chaucer's 14th century work *The Canterbury Tales*, in which pilgrims travelled to the shrine of St Thomas in Canterbury. This aspect of the well's setting contributes to its significance through its historical association. Based on the above assessment, St. Thomas' Well (1302) is of medium value.

Manors, estates, and settlements

- 5.1.54 The manor of Cobham Hall (LB122) and associated parkland (RPG1) had an influential role in the sustainability and growth of Cobham's economy in the Medieval period. Cobham Hall (LB122) was one of five Medieval manors located within the parish of Cobham, the others being Cobhambury, Henhurst, Viaundes and North Court (Smalley, 2016). On the edge of the Order Limits, a park pale (1287) was excavated prior to the construction of HS1 in the northern extent of Cobham Park (RPG1), and would have been used to retain deer within the parkland of the Cobham Hall estate. Although part of the pale has been removed, consideration must be made for the archaeological potential (evidential value) of associated remains to be present within the Order Limits, in areas where modern infrastructure is unlikely to have removed asset 1287. The significance of the asset is derived from its setting within Cobham Park (RPG1) and its historical association with the management of the parkland in the late Medieval and early Post Medieval periods, prior to the park's landscaping in the 17th and 18th centuries. The asset is of low value.
- 5.1.55 A Medieval manor is known to have existed at Henhurst, although its exact location is debated. Three assets (1306, 3128, 3535) recorded within the Order Limits provide evidence of Medieval activity which was likely related to the manor at Henhurst. The excavation of a Medieval settlement at Henhurst Dale took place during archaeological works for the A2 widening scheme. The site, located between the A2 and HS1, included several rectilinear enclosures, pits and a sunken-floor building containing an oven. Although these features were removed during the excavation, there may be surviving remains within adjacent unexcavated areas of the Order Limits. Asset 1306 has historical value as a 'lost' Medieval settlement which was likely related to the manor at Henhurst. It also has evidential value due to its potential to yield further information about the form and function of manorial settlements in this area. Although the immediate setting of asset 1306 has been altered by the A2 and HS1, its wider setting is formed by agricultural land and other Medieval assets in the vicinity (3128, 3535) which may also relate to manorial administration at Henhurst, making a minor positive contribution to significance; these assets include a late Medieval field system (3535) recorded between Henhurst Road and Church Road and Medieval pits and ditches (3128) recorded to the east of 3535 (see Annex A). The significance of the Medieval settlement (1306) at Henhurst Dale is derived from its historical and evidential value and its setting and is therefore of medium value.
- 5.1.56 Within the Order Limits, evidence of Medieval settlement activity at Thong is represented through the recording of several metallic objects (841 to 844, 914, 939, 943, 897 to 901) (see Annex A). It is likely that Thong was a manorial settlement associated with a non-extant manor (1485) located within Randall Wood during the Medieval period. However, the hamlet later became aligned

with the Cobham estate from the 18th century. There is evidence of continuing human activity to the south of A226 Gravesend Road during the Medieval period as highlighted by several recorded finds (862, 909, 911, 912, 913, 964, 965, 966, 1096, 1097, 1587) (see Annex A). However, settlement activity appears to have largely shifted away from the areas of former Bronze Age/Iron Age/Roman occupation, with new settlements forming at Thong (CA10), Shorne (CA12), and Upper Ifield during the period. This was no doubt due to an increasing agricultural focus on the land south of A226 Gravesend Road which is still characterised by a large area of arable land today. The cropmark of a Medieval field boundary (787) recorded here highlights agricultural organisation of the landscape which can be linked to feudal ties and the growing farming economy. Due to the positive contribution made by its agricultural setting, its historical value, and its evidential value, asset 787 is of low value.

Post Medieval

- 5.1.57 A total of 452 archaeological assets including three scheduled monuments (SM15, SM16, SM17) of Post Medieval date, are located within the study areas south of the River Thames. Of these, 61 are located within the Order Limits, 114 within the ZVI and a further 274 outside the ZVI, within 1km. The three scheduled monuments (SM15, SM16, SM17) are also located outside the ZVI. All assets are catalogued in Annex A.2.
- 5.1.58 Most of the Post Medieval archaeological assets located within the Order Limits and immediate environs are representative of the rural agricultural focus of the land the Order Limits cross. The historic landscape character illustrates the varying agricultural use of the land within the Order Limits, which is associated with the local economy, founded on hamlets and small villages formed of dispersed farmsteads; namely Thong (CA10), Shorne (CA12) and Queen's Farm (CA8). This agricultural focus and trade was established in the Medieval period, with Cobham (CA11) at the southern extent of the Project, establishing itself as a trading centre with a market charter in 1367 (Gravesham Borough Council, 1999). In the 18th century, and thereafter, the history of Thong was generally aligned to the Cobham estate (Gravesham Borough Council, 2016), illustrating the intertwined local economy within the landscape.
- 5.1.59 Assets within the Order Limits and immediate surroundings which illustrate the localised agricultural and small-scale industry economy in the south include the following:
- Muggins Chalk Pit (1851) identified through walkover survey and illustrated on OS mapping to the mid-19th century. Further chalk (777, 792) and clay (4192) pits recorded through the HER.
 - Brickworks (1787/1993) in Brewers Wood
 - Post Medieval field banks, boundaries and lynchets (801, 803, 1333, 1343)
 - Sheep wash (4182) identified through historic mapping in Ashenbank Wood
 - Assets associated with the reclamation of the marshlands for agricultural use including water channels (780, 781) and remnants of sea walls (789)

- 5.1.60 Agriculture in the south-east region made up the backbone of the economy throughout the Post Medieval period either by supplying foodstuffs or raw materials for use in other industries (Barber, 2019). Assets associated with land management for agriculture and local industry are well characterised within the south-east archaeological record. These assets are catalogued further in Annex A.2 and are of either low or negligible value due to their historical and evidential value, and dependent on their rate of preservation.
- 5.1.61 As part of the influence of Cobham on the local economy, Cobham Hall (LB122) and associated parkland (RPG1) were focal points of the local area through an aristocratic seat of power in the Medieval and Post Medieval periods. As explored further in the historic buildings south of the River Thames, Cobham Hall Park (RPG1) was landscaped in the 17th century, with archaeological assets representing this period of alteration.
- 5.1.62 Within RPG1 and the Order Limits are located the 17th century avenues (1883) in Cobham Park (RPG1). A total of five avenues radiated from the west of Cobham Hall (LB122). Part of one avenue remains extant between the former south-west entrance to the park at the junction of Halfpence Lane and The Street, Cobham (CA11) and forms a striking feature in the character of the parkland in the present, having been replanted in the 20th century. Only the line of the north-west avenue extends into the Order Limits, at Halfpence Lane, as mapped in 1718. The nature of Halfpence Lane, with a modern surface and associated road furniture, limits the potential for remains to be present within the Order Limits.
- 5.1.63 At the northern edge of Cobham Park (RPG1) is an extant body of water, in part, located within the Order Limits. The asset is mapped on the 1797 map of Cobham Kent and appears to represent what would be akin to Medieval fishponds (4179). However, later mapping illustrates substantial changes to ponds in the 19th century with the creation of two larger bodies of water, which are still extant today. The location of the water on the western side of the 19th century reservoir as part of SM10 and positioning of the 18th century engine house (LB79) on the southern part of the water, illustrates a functional association as part of the Post Medieval management of water on the Cobham estate.
- 5.1.64 The setting of both the 17th century avenue of trees (1883) and the former fishponds/water management lake (4179) are influenced by their location within Cobham Park (RPG1) and their spatial proximity to Cobham Hall (LB122), as well as each other. This setting contributes to their significance through a historical and functional association with Cobham Hall (LB122) as either aesthetic park landscaping to create an impressive thoroughfare to the Hall, or through a historical practical association through the upkeep of life at Cobham Hall. Due to this historical association with Cobham Hall, the well catalogued history of the assets through mapping and in accordance with their extant nature in places, both assets (1883, 4179) are of medium value.
- 5.1.65 A third Post Medieval asset within the Order Limits, south of the River Thames, also holds a historical connection with the Cobham estate. Shorne Woods (1311), located to the north of the A2, is held by the trustees of the Earl of Darnley under the 1842 Cobham tithe map and apportionment. Associations with the de Cobham family go back to the Medieval period, with Cobham Hall's

(LB122) predecessor, Randall Manor (1458), sited within the woodland. Shorne Woods is considered to be part of the earlier Cobham Park (RPG1), separated by the historically narrow lane of Watling Street. Shorne Woods likely acted as a wider hunting area compared to the 17th century aesthetic landscaped gardens of the registered park and garden, with assets such as the 17th century avenue of trees (1883).

- 5.1.66 Shorne Woods (1311) has a close relationship with Cobham Hall (LB122) and Cobham Park (RPG1) for which it holds historical and group value through the wider activity and ownership of the Post Medieval Cobham estate. Shorne Woods holds evidential value for its potential to yield evidence of activity from the wider Cobham estate. Such evidence has the potential to contribute to regional research objectives through a study of the spatial organisation of newly built houses of the gentry and their relationship to the surrounding landscapes, as well as the economic aspects of running a large house which should include estate structures (Barber, 2019). Due to the historic relationship of Shorne Woods with Cobham Hall and park (LB122/RPG1), and its potential to contribute to regional research objectives through historical and evidential value, Shorne Woods is of medium value.
- 5.1.67 The Post Medieval period also sees the introduction of military archaeology into the landscape, from the Tudor period of the 16th century, and highlights the strategic importance of the landscape south of the River Thames and east of London for enemy invaders. This importance is continued into the Modern period as well. As part of the Post Medieval defences focused on the Thames, are a series of fortifications, at first founded by Henry VIII but with later phases of construction and refortification, dependent on the political landscape of the period. Post Medieval forts south of the river include the following:
- a. Gravesend Blockhouse (SM16), located outside the ZVI
 - b. New Tavern Fort (SM17), located outside the ZVI
 - c. Cliffe Fort (SM15), located outside the ZVI
 - d. Higham Blockhouse (4229), located within the ZVI
 - e. Shornemead Fort (1878), located within the ZVI
- 5.1.68 The forts are focused along the southern edge of the River Thames, which militarily has always been a basis of concern that an invasion force could use the river to gain access to London and the English heartland (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). Gravesend Blockhouse (SM16) was constructed in 1539 for Henry VIII as part of a chain of coastal defences in response to the threat of invasion from France and Spain following the founding of the Church of England and subsequent split from the Catholic world (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). Gravesend Blockhouse (SM16) was joined by Milton Blockhouse (2290/SM17) and Higham Blockhouse (4229), south of the river, as well as Tilbury Fort (SM13), north of the river, with which it crossed guns to protect the ferry crossing between the two locations.

- 5.1.69 Following the initial establishment of these defences, changes in domestic and foreign defence policy resulted in the abandonment of Higham Blockhouse (4229), although the fort holds evidential value for its location on Higham Marshes and potential to yield information on its form, and evidence of activity at the fort. Due to its poor preservation and unclear location, Higham Blockhouse (4229) is medium value, based on its historical value as part of the group and historical value to the narrative of coastal fortifications along the Thames.
- 5.1.70 Later additions to the coastal forts south of the River Thames occurred in the 18th century. New Tavern fort (SM17) was designed following reassessment of the forces and was constructed in 1778 to improve the firepower with Tilbury Fort (SM13), with further crossing of guns. To contribute to domestic defences during the American Revolution, a battery at Shornemead (1878) was constructed alongside a battery, to the east at Cliffe Fort (SM15) and north of the Thames at Coalhouse Fort (SM14), which both crossed fire with Shornemead around the Hope (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The batteries at Shornemead (1878) and Cliffe (SM15) were decommissioned following Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo in 1815, but recommissioned in the 1840s and converted into full forts under threat of invasion from France (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The forts south of the Thames underwent periods of alteration and refortification dependent on their degree of preservation or requirements for contemporary conflict, such as the later WWII defensive area at Shornemead Fort (4110).
- 5.1.71 The chronology of Post Medieval fortifications, both south and north of the River Thames, illustrate their group value and historical associations to each other as part of the defensive strategy along the river. The significance of the forts is in part derived from their setting, informed by their proximity to each other, to allow for crossing of guns with fortifications to the north, as well as the geographic placement along the Thames as part of this strategy. The Order Limits cross the sight lines between the forts and therefore contribute to the significance of the Post Medieval forts through an extension of setting. The forts also hold evidential value for their potential to yield evidence of earlier phases of fortification at each site, as well as an architectural value to their standing remains. Due to the poor rate of preservation at both Shornemead Fort (1878), suffering structural issues through its location on marshland (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)), and Higham Blockhouse (4229), these assets are of medium value. However, the better rate of preservation at Cliffe Fort (SM15), Gravesend Blockhouse (SM16), and New Tavern Fort (SM17) has allowed for their scheduling and therefore, they are of high value.
- 5.1.72 For further detail on the nature and significance of forts south of the Thames, a specialist coastal forts statement of significance (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)) has been prepared on behalf of the Project.
- 5.1.73 Post Medieval findspots are also catalogued within the Order Limits, ZVI and outside the ZVI, south of the River Thames. These assets are also catalogued within Annex A.2 and provide evidence for extensive Post Medieval activity within the Project's study areas south of the river, contributing to archaeological potential. Due to their nature and prior removal from their location, all findspots are of negligible value.

Modern

- 5.1.74 A total of 185 archaeological assets, including one scheduled monument (SM24) of modern date, are located within the study areas south of the River Thames. Of these, 25 are located within the Order Limits, 59 within the ZVI and a further 100 outside the ZVI, within 1km. The scheduled monument of a WWII anti-aircraft gun site (TS15), SM24 is also located outside the ZVI. All assets are catalogued in Annex A.
- 5.1.75 The Modern period within the study area, south of the River Thames, is primarily represented by activity from WWII. Activity in the south is principally centred around the site of RAF Gravesend and later civilian airfield (1408/1459), located within the Order Limits north and west of Thong (CA10). Further military assets within the study areas south of the river, form part of the wider defences to RAF Gravesend, which due to a rise in importance as a primary air base by 1940, made it a potential threat to the German air force and a possible site for airborne attack during invasion (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)). Consequently, multiple anti-aircraft batteries within the Order Limits (1429, 1454) and wider study areas south of the river, including SM24, form part of the strategic defences for RAF Gravesend.
- 5.1.76 Gravesend was encased by a defensive circuit including roadblocks (1403, 1411, 2491), pillboxes (753), and anti-aircraft batteries (748, 1454, 1429, 1430, 1760, 2475) (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)). Furthermore, several defences were also built along the Thames to supplement the Post Medieval fortifications to prevent the enemy moving up the river (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)). These defences are prominent around Shornemead Fort (1878) which included a command post (4235); artillery search light (4236); anti-aircraft battery (4234); pillboxes (4237, 4238); and a submarine mining establishment (3474) as part of the wider defensive area (4110).
- 5.1.77 Due to the urban expansion of Gravesend in the later Modern period, the preservation of multiple WWII era assets is poor, including RAF Gravesend where the western extent has been developed by the Riverview Park residential area. Furthermore, the location of the assets within the Order Limits south of the River Thames have also been previously physically impacted either through their partial removal by HS1 in Ashenbank Wood, or damage from modern agricultural ploughing. Military assets within the Order Limits hold a group value for their historical value towards the understanding of the military strategy around Gravesend and south of the river. The assets are well characterised locally and regionally and any further information gained from their study would add limited understanding to the use of these assets. Therefore, dependent on their rate of preservation, these assets are of either low or negligible value.
- 5.1.78 For further detail on the military history in the Modern period south of the River Thames, a specialist 20th century military desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)) has been prepared on behalf of the Project.
- 5.1.79 Further modern assets within the Order Limits and study areas continue to reflect the local economy, established in earlier periods, while reflecting the impact and contribution technology and scale has had on these industries. Within the Order Limits expansive mining activity is present through Cobham Coal mine (2512) south of the A2 in Ashenbank Wood and a clay extraction site (1338, 1998) with associated infrastructure including tramway (1340), north of the A2. Leisure industries also start to have an impact on the landscape and

local economies, with assets including the earthwork remains of Filborough Marshes golf course (768) and the former Cobham Golf Clubhouse (1997) located within the Order Limits.

- 5.1.80 Modern assets of local economic importance are well understood and characterised both locally and regionally. Consequently, there is limited evidential value from information gained by study of these asset types. Value in modern assets, particularly large-scale industrial and leisure activity such as Southern Valley Golf Club, is principally borne from their historical value and contribution to the evolution and present imprint on the landscape character, discussed in Section 3.4. As a result, their individual value is either low or negligible, and discussed further in Annex A.2.

Unknown date

- 5.1.81 A range of archaeological assets located within the Order Limits are of unknown date. Principally, these are of no more than a low value due to their poor contextualisation and understanding. However, with additional intrusive assessment to confirm the nature and date of these assets, this value has the potential to increase. Archaeological remains of unknown date within the Project's study areas south of the River Thames, are further illustration of the focus of human activity within the landscape and contribute to the potential for further archaeological remains to be present.
- 5.1.82 Two undated assets do have some greater contextualisation. Geophysical survey on behalf of the Project (Headland Archaeology, 2019), identified a complex of rectilinear and sub-rectilinear enclosures to the west of Thong (4152). The results likely represent small settlement activity, which based on its location in proximity to activity south of the A226 Gravesend, would suggest a Prehistoric to Roman date. However, further investigations would be needed to confirm the date and nature of the asset.
- 5.1.83 The second asset is a combined cropmark complex formed of a square enclosure (1600) and parts of several enclosures and trackways (1817) also located west of Thong. The asset has been identified through a combination of aerial images and recent geophysics on behalf of the Project (Headland Archaeology, 2019). The assets are indicative of settlement activity; however, their date limits their understanding. Their proximity to Prehistoric and Roman activity south of the A226 Gravesend Road is suggestive of a similar period, although further investigations would be required to confirm this.

- 5.1.84 The assets to the west of Thong (1600, 1817, 4152) all hold evidential value to yield information on settlement activity, and detail of the archaeological period in which this activity occurred. No evidence of activity is shown on historic maps which suggests a date of pre-17th century, at the latest. Their identification through recent geophysical survey provides a promising rate of preservation of the assets, which contributes to their evidential value. Due to the supposed nature of all three assets as settlement activity, their importance of which ever time period they date from, all three assets are medium value.

Historic buildings

Registered Parks and Gardens

- 5.1.85 The cultural heritage baseline south of the River Thames features a single Registered Park and Garden.

RPG1 – Cobham Park

- 5.1.86 Cobham Park is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG1), first designated in May 1986 (Historic England Listing 1000182). The asset is partially located within the Order Limits.
- 5.1.87 Cobham Park is located between Gravesend and Rochester, and lies immediately to the south of the A2/M2 motorway (Watling Street). The park extends from Scalers Hill House in the west, across to Cole Wood in the east and down to part of Lodge Lane in the south. Halfpence Lane crosses through the western half of the park. The registered site covers approximately 338ha in total, over a third of which is wooded. Cobham Village Conservation Area (CA11) abuts the south-west corner of the park and Cobham parkland lies to the west in West Park.
- 5.1.88 The registered site comprises formal gardens and pleasure grounds surrounded by parkland and several wooded areas. Parkland is occupied by a golf course to the east and farmland to the south-west; the woodland areas include Ashenbank Wood, Cole Wood, Norwood Grove and Lodge Wood.
- 5.1.89 In addition to Cobham Hall (LB122) there are seven other listed buildings within (RPG1). These comprise the Mausoleum (LB189), the Mount (LB31), Parish Boundary Stone (LB105), the Engine House (LB79), the Aviary (LB175), the Temple (LB123), and the Dairy (LB176). There are also two scheduled monuments, a Romano-British villa and 19th century reservoir (SM10), and a bowl barrow in Ashenbank Wood (SM8).
- 5.1.90 Records of a manor at Cobham date back to the early-thirteenth century. Cobham Hall (LB122) was built in the 16th century and sits roughly in the centre of RPG1. The hall's accompanying park and gardens were used for the recreation and pleasure of the estate's residents until the early-20th century. Cobham Hall (LB122) and its relationship with the park and garden also contributes to its significance. The establishment of the hall has influenced the design and layout of its formal gardens and grounds, which in turn has defined historic land use of the parkland for purposes of recreation and pleasure (further information on the historic landscape character of RPG1 is provided in paragraph 5.4.18).

- 5.1.91 The park and gardens have undergone several phases of development between the 17th and early-20th centuries, with its design and layout changes linked to a number of notable historical figures. The late 18th and early 19th century ornamental gardens and pleasure grounds were laid out by Humphry Repton and his sons. From the mid-19th to early 20th centuries, William Goldring, a designer, organised new schemes for the south terrace and west courtyard, planting exotic trees and formal features. The Mausoleum (LB189) was designed by the architect James Wyatt in the late 18th century and the iconic Temple (LB123) by Sir William Chambers in the 19th century. Repton and Wyatt also designed alterations to Cobham Hall in the 18th and 19th century, along with George Shakespeare, John Adey and George Stanley. Charles Dickens is reported to have enjoyed walks and written parts of his works in the grounds (see HER listing 1000182) (Cobham Hall School, 2018).
- 5.1.92 The 20th century saw the parkland within RPG1 split to third parties, the golf course to the east and farmland to the south-west. Cobham Hall (LB122) is an Independent boarding and day school in the present day, with the park and gardens open to the general public on selected days of the year. Despite these changes in land use, the relationship between the hall and RPG1 can still be appreciated, and their significance is maintained.
- 5.1.93 The park originally had several approaches. However, only two approaches exist in the present day: the modern drive to the north-west, and the tree-lined avenue to the south-west. This disused avenue of trees runs from Cobham Hall south-west to Cobham Village (CA11), illustrating a historical connection between the two. The approach of the avenue and its views, its connection to Cobham Village, and it being the only remaining historical entrance to the park all contribute to the significance of RPG1. The avenue forms an important part of the asset's setting, which extends to the Project. The location of Thong Lodge (4349) indicates the site of a now disused northern entrance to the park and the name of Park Pale Farm (1136) suggests an association with the extent of the park pale of the Medieval deer park at Cobham which was extensively remodelled by Repton in the 18th century to create the origins of the polite landscape now associated with RPG1.

Plate 5.1 North-east view to Cobham Hall (LB122) from avenue (Photograph, and all subsequent, taken using an iPad Air/Pro)



Plate 5.2 South-west view of avenue and route to Cobham Village (CA11)



- 5.1.94 Wooded areas comprise approximately 120ha of RPG1 and are an important and recognisable characteristic of Cobham Park. Ashenbank Wood located to the west of the asset is laid out with a network of paths and planted trees of mixed ages, with a manor house - the Mount (LB31) situated within its centre. The layout and aesthetic appeal of Ashenbank Woods and its relationship with LB31 contribute to the significance of RPG1 and this element of the park extends to the Project.
- 5.1.95 The wider setting of RPG1 is characterised by its location immediately south of the A2/M2 motorway and the route of a Roman Road (Watling Street). This aspect of the setting of RPG1 extends to the Project (and is partially within the Order Limits).
- 5.1.96 The contribution of celebrated artists to the design and layout of RPG1 and its cultural influence give the asset aesthetic value; the archaeological remains of the formal gardens and pleasure grounds are of evidential value as they provide evidence of past human activity and potential for yielding further undisturbed archaeological remains below.
- 5.1.97 The significance of Cobham Hall RPG is reflected in its Grade II* designation. In consideration of the above, Cobham Hall (RPG1) is assessed to be of high value.

Conservation Areas

- 5.1.98 The cultural heritage baseline south of the River Thames includes eight Conservation Areas.
- 5.1.99 In consultation with stakeholders, Conservation Areas (CA12) Chestnut Green (south of Shorne); (CA13) High Street and Queen Street (in Gravesend); and (CA16) Lansdowne Square (in Gravesend) have been scoped out of further assessment due to no impacts being predicted on their heritage significance.
- 5.1.100 Three of the remaining five Conservation Areas are focused around historical village cores at Cobham (CA11), Shorne (CA9) and Thong (CA10). Queen's Farm (CA8) Conservation Area is indicative of Kent's agricultural character and encompasses some of the area's rural landscape centred around a complex of traditional farm buildings (4279). Gravesend Riverside (CA14) is more urban in character and being sited along the south bank of the River Thames, it is illustrative of the history and importance of maritime activities in the region.
- 5.1.101 These five Conservation Areas are discussed below.

CA11 – Cobham Village

- 5.1.102 Cobham Village Conservation Area (CA11) was first designated in January 1970. The Conservation Area boundary was extended in October 1999 and covers 45.3ha (Gravesend Borough Council, 2017).
- 5.1.103 The Conservation Area is located in the village of Cobham, 2km south-east of the outer suburbs of Gravesend. The A2/M2 (Watling Street), passes 1.3km to the north of the area and the London Victoria railway line lies around 600m to the south.

Plate 5.3 View along The Street in Cobham (CA11), including LB187 and LB193, looking west



- 5.1.104 The settlement of Cobham is focused along The Street, the main highway through the village. The Conservation Area stretches along Jeskyns Road in the west, to Halfpence Lane in the east and Batts Road to the south. The area also includes parts of the historic Cobhambury Road, Lawrence Drive, Battle Street, and Sole Street.
- 5.1.105 The special interest of the area lies in its historical development, concentrated along The Street, a narrow street fronted by a range of 18th and 19th century properties. There are three distinct zones of landscapes and townscape at its centre: a high, open, eastern part of The Street; the hilltop area at the village centre; and a lower western zone along The Street and Battle Street. There are 27 listed buildings within the Conservation Area although none of these are within the study area. Two of the listed buildings, Cobham College (LB196) and the Church of St. Mary Magdalene (LB222) are Grade I listed, and Owletts (LB191) is Grade II* listed; their significance contributes to the value of CA11.
- 5.1.106 There are key views looking along The Street, into the centre of the village. There are several important views looking between St Mary Magdalene's Church (LB222) and The Street. St Mary Magdalene's church has an imposing presence in the village and forms the focus of Cobham parish. At the western end of the Conservation Area, there are important views looking north towards Owletts and views looking between Owletts and Owletts Cottages.

**Plate 5.4 North-east view towards The Street from St Mary Magdalene’s Church
(LB222)**



- 5.1.107 The central, historic core of the village stands on the crest of a slight elevation of the Thanet Sands but is almost completely concealed from outside view by outer zones of agricultural, recreational and wooded land. The concentration of historic buildings which make up its core are hidden from the view of passing trains and traffic in the valley below, with only the top of the church tower visible from distance (Gravesham Borough Council, 2017). Therefore, the historical value of CA11 is maintained and preserved by its wider setting, which contributes to its significance.
- 5.1.108 The outer landscape forms part of the Conservation Area and contributes to its character and setting. Open, arable land surrounds the village to the south, south-east, and west whilst modern orchards surround the village to the north-east and south-west. The open parkland of Cobham Hall’s West Park forms the setting of the Conservation Area to the east and Jeskyns Country Park forms the setting to the north-west.
- 5.1.109 Aside from the online utilities works within the existing alignment of Halfpence Lane (which reaches into the village) the setting of CA11 does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.110 Cobham Village Conservation Area (CA11) is assessed to be of high value due to the inclusion of Grade I listed buildings and the maintaining of its historic core from inappropriate modern development.

CA10 – Thong

- 5.1.111 Thong Conservation Area (CA10) was first designated in March 1981 with an extension to its boundary in 1999, following consultation and approval from stakeholders. The area is 5.4ha (Gravesend Borough Council, 2017).
- 5.1.112 Thong Conservation Area is located outside of the south-eastern suburbs of Gravesend, between Riverview Park and Shorne. The area is centred on the hamlet of Thong, a historical settlement along Thong Lane, a minor road aligned north-to-south. The A2, the Roman Watling Street, lies 500m to the south.
- 5.1.113 There is a single listed building within the area, White Horse Cottage (LB22), a Grade II listed farmhouse.
- 5.1.114 A number of the buildings within the area are working modern farm buildings, with various former smallholdings lining the road in the north of the village. The remaining structures in the village are residential, including several former traditional farm buildings. The character of the Conservation Area can be divided into two kinds of settlement, the southern half contains three historic 'capital' houses, including traditional farmyards and ancillary buildings; much of the development in this half occurred in the 18th and 19th century. In addition, the southern half includes small terraced and semi-detached houses, associated with the 'capital' houses as former estate cottages. The northern half of the area features a small, planned settlement developed in 1920s with a standardised house plan along the road comprising semi-detached houses and cottages. The land settlement project provided each new home with a smallholders' plot including an agricultural shed with storage on the first floor and a stable on the ground floor (cf. asset 1561). In the present day the plots contain a variety of modern building extensions and additional working sheds.
- 5.1.115 Thong Conservation Area (CA10) is surrounded by a gently rolling agricultural landscape, with open arable land to the east, west and north-west of the village. There are important views looking along Thong Lane into the centre of the village, from the north and south, which contribute to the character of the area. Due to the open fields which surround the village, there are key views looking towards the village from Claylane Wood to the west, from the A2 to the south-west, from the edge of Randall Wood to the east and from the outskirts of Riverview Park to the north-west.
- 5.1.116 Electricity pylons have been erected to the north and west of the area; their presence within the Conservation Area is obtrusive and detracts from its wider setting. The outskirts of Gravesend are visible from Shorne Woods, looking over the northern end of the Conservation Area.
- 5.1.117 The setting of CA10 extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.118 The significance of Thong Conservation Area lies in the presence of the historical farmhouses, yards and agricultural buildings which survive in the village. The planned early 20th century smallholding settlement in the north of the village also contributes to the significance of the area. The historical development of CA10 and its surrounding rural landscape setting, contribute equally to its overall significance and value.
- 5.1.119 Thong Conservation Area (CA10) is assessed to be of medium value on account of its significance and the inclusion of one Grade II listed building.

CA9 – Shorne

- 5.1.120 Shorne Conservation Area (CA9) was first designated in February 1970, with a subsequent extension to the Conservation Area boundary in October 1999 (Gravesend Borough Council, 2017).
- 5.1.121 The Conservation Area is located in the village of Shorne, around 8km south-east of Gravesend and 250m to the south of the A226 Gravesend Road. The River Thames lies over 3km to the north whilst the A2/M2 Watling Street is located over 1km to the south. The area extends along Forge Lane to the north, across to Mill Hill Lane in the west, past the Church of St Peter and St Paul to the south, and beyond The Street to the east. The area covers 8.8ha.
- 5.1.122 There are 12 listed buildings within the Conservation Area, two of which are Grade II*: the Church of St Peter and St Paul (LB13) and Little St Katherine’s (LB17). The remaining 10 listed buildings are Grade II. The wider village of Shorne is largely characterised as a dormitory settlement, having undergone significant expansion from residential development in the 20th century (Gravesend Borough Council, 2017).
- 5.1.123 The character and appearance of CA9 has aesthetic appeal and value as demonstrated in areas such as the churchyard and higher status buildings grouped around St Katherine’s Chapel (LB17). They comprise detached relatively large-scale and high-status buildings of varying dates enhanced by landscaped grounds, along with boundary walls and several mature trees. The architectural quality of surviving historic buildings and their well-preserved surroundings in the form of mature, private gardens contributes to the significance and value of CA9.

Plate 5.5 South-east view towards higher status building of Pipes Place (LB15) and Front Garden Wall and the Gate Piers to Pipes Place (LB16)



- 5.1.124 The setting of the Conservation Area is formed by the modern expansion of the village of Shorne which surrounds it. Much of the Conservation Area is hidden from view externally, shielded either by modern development, tree planting, or hedges. Many views looking out of the village are enclosed by woodland or rising ground. The setting of CA9 is characterised by important views up and down The Street and east down Butchers Hill, which contribute to its significance and value. There are further views down Forge Lane and Malthouse Lane, both looking towards St Katherine's. There are also panoramic hilltop views from the north-west edge of the Conservation Area, looking to the north and west.
- 5.1.125 Shorne Village Conservation Area (CA9) is assessed to be of high value due to the inclusion of the Grade II* historic church (LB13) and St Katherine's Chapel (LB17), along with the group of high-status buildings located around the chapel.

CA8 – Queen's Farm

- 5.1.126 Sited outside the 1km study area but within the ZVI, Queen's Farm Conservation Area (CA8) has been included in this assessment. It is sited east of Gravesend and at the edge of the Thames-side marshes, and comprises an historic farmstead and workers' cottages all within their historic rural setting. When designated, the group was an historic focal point within a wide-spreading agricultural landscape.
- 5.1.127 The character of this very small Conservation Area centres on its two groups of historic buildings. The farmstead group is substantially intact. It is essentially early 19th century in character and its layout and buildings are evidence of the theory and practice in agriculture of the time. The farmhouse has examples of the various building types required in a farmstead of its date, with a period layout around two stockyards.
- 5.1.128 The three cottages form a separate block well away from the farmstead. Their original cores are evidence of the small scale of accommodation that might be provided for land workers in the mid-19th century. Their fronts, though altered in minor ways, still have architectural character of the mid-19th century. A single building remains as a reminder of the stockyard that one stood immediately north of the cottage row.
- 5.1.129 Inclusion of some of the surrounding agricultural landscape within the Conservation Area has assisted in preserving the historical character and appearance of the Conservation Area by limiting later development.
- 5.1.130 In consideration of its well-preserved rural character and historic appearance, Queen's Farm Conservation Area is assessed to be of medium value. The setting of the Conservation Area contributes to its significance but does not extend to the Order Limits.

CA14 - Gravesend Riverside

- 5.1.131 Gravesend Riverside Conservation Area (CA14) was first designated in December 1980 with an extension to the Conservation Area boundary in February 2009. The area covers 15.67ha (Gravesham Borough Council, 2009).
- 5.1.132 The Conservation Area is located in Gravesend, in the Borough of Gravesham in Kent. The area includes the Thames south bank riverfront, from the entrance to the Canal Basin in the east to St Andrews Gardens in the west. It contains

the historic residential streets of Clarendon Road, Royal Pier Road, Commercial Place and the Royal Terrace Pier, along with parts of The Terrace and Canal Road. The Gordon Recreation Ground is also included in the Conservation Area.

- 5.1.133 Only parts of the (CA14) lie within the 1km study area. There is one listed building included in the detailed assessment (LB321), consisting of the Barrelled Lock Chamber, Sea Walls, Swing Bridge, Locks and Canal Basin. The parts of the Conservation Area within the 1km study area correspond broadly with Area 1 identified in the Conservation Area Character Appraisal (Gravesend Borough Council, 2009) 'The Royal Pier Road and Terrace (a developed, urban riverside area with 19th and 20th century housing)' and Area 4 'Canal Basin'.
- 5.1.134 The Conservation Area also contains a scheduled monument, the New Tavern Fort (SM17). Although it does not lie within the study area, SM17 forms part of a series of shoreline defences along the river which include Gravesend Blockhouse (SM16), located in the High Street Conservation Area (CA13) and which are included in the 1km study area. The two scheduled monuments are considered as part of an asset group also including the non-designated Milton Blockhouse (2290).

Plate 5.6 Gravesend Blockhouse (SM16) looking north towards the River Thames



- 5.1.135 In terms of land use, a large part of the Conservation Area is recreational land, although there are residential flats and houses in the east and west edges of the area, along with several industrial buildings (Gravesend Borough Council, 2009).
- 5.1.136 The significance of the Conservation Area can be attributed to its historical development, its diverse multi-period uses, its relationship with the River Thames and its setting on the riverfront.
- 5.1.137 Key focal points for the Conservation Area are the open gardens, lake, the armaments on the top of the fort ramparts, the Promenade, the Canal Basin and the piers stretching out into the river (Gravesend Borough Council, 2009).
- 5.1.138 Historically, this area of Gravesend has had a long association with the river and with river activities. The Gravesend Blockhouse and New Tavern Fort are examples of 16th and 18th century defensive fortifications, built in this location for strategic advantage. Both reflect the connection of the area with maritime, military history. Commercial activities are reflected in the Royal Terrace Pier and the wharves, with the Port of London Authority located within the Conservation Area. Historic recreational activities are represented, with the Promenade, Pleasure Gardens and parks all a reflection of the 19th century prosperity of the town. Since then, residential housing has also been built within the area, demonstrating the ongoing adaptation of the area to cater for modern needs.
- 5.1.139 The setting of the area is a crucial part of its character, which contributes greatly to its overall significance, underpinned by its historical relationship with the river and riverside activities.
- 5.1.140 The setting of CA14 does not extend to the Project.
- 5.1.141 The Gravesend Riverside Conservation Area (CA14) is assessed to be of high value due to the inclusion of the scheduled monument, its historical and military connection with the Thames, and its iconic riverfront setting.

Listed buildings

- 5.1.142 The cultural heritage baseline in Kent includes 78 designated buildings (high-value assets), 14 of which date to the Medieval period; 62 date from the Post Medieval period, with further two assets (Cobham and Shorne War Memorials) dating from the Modern period (20th century).

Buildings of Medieval origin

Table 5.1 Buildings of Medieval origin

Project ID	NHLE ID	Name
LB196	1096317	Cobham College
LB222	1350259	Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene
LB193	1096314	Cadman's, Dillywood Cottage, Murrells, Old Post Cottage, White Cottage
LB221	1350258	The Stone House
LB194	1096315	The Old Post Office
LB186	1076965	36 and 38, The Street
LB122	1095053	Cobham Hall (Including Kitchen and Stable Court)
LB218	1350208	Ifield Court
LB106	1350862	Church of St Margaret, Ifield
LB13	1083891	Church of St Peter and St Paul
LB1	1040014	Chapel of St Katherine
LB17	1083895	Little St Katherine's
LB27	1089044	Church of St Mary
LB24	1089019	Readers

- 5.1.144 The location of seven assets within the village of Cobham contributes to their value. The centre is a designated Conservation Area, Cobham Village (CA11) indicating the high-quality townscape of the village with a well-preserved historical character and attractive aesthetic quality arising from the historic building stock and mature gardens, has been formally recognised. The association with Cobham Hall Park (RPG1) and the wider estates and the influence of the Darnley family adds to this interest. The earlier buildings in Cobham (with Medieval origins) are further complemented by the presence and preservation of Post Medieval structures discussed in the following chapter.
- 5.1.145 The assemblage of historic buildings within the village includes many of the building types characteristic of a village with origins going back to the early middle ages.
- Public buildings in Cobham*
- 5.1.146 As is typical in village settings such as these, the Grade I listed Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB222) is the oldest known standing structure in Cobham. The church originates from the 12th century and was rebuilt under the patronage of the de Cobham family who acquired the major local landholdings in Cobham and Shorne during the reign of King John (1199-1216). For the next 400 years, the de Cobhams and their heirs, the Brookes, were a major influence in the village life and generously endowed the church.
- 5.1.147 The Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB222) is 1.4km south of the Order Limits. Re-built on a site of an earlier Saxon church, its earliest parts date to 1220. Its main walls are flint with ragstone dressings and a ragstone tower. Although the ragstone in the church is imported, the flint is from the chalk of the area and has a long history of use in local buildings.

- 5.1.148 Remodelled in the 19th century, it underwent a significant restoration by Sir George Gilbert Scott, an English Gothic revival architect known for his work on ecclesiastical buildings. The church contains several tombs and features of historical value. Pevsner comments that '*nowhere in the country is there such a large and coherent group of brasses*' (Pevsner, *et al.*, 2005).
- 5.1.149 The churchyard is bounded by stepped ragstone and brick retaining walls, added in the 19th century. This immediate setting contributes to the asset's significance. The retaining walls are a significant streetscape feature (Gravesham Borough Council, 2017). The main path from the road via the lychgate to the church porch is on the north side of the church. Its location gives it great prominence in the wider landscape (Plate 5.7), as the focus of the village and of Cobham parish. Set well away from The Street on the crest of Cobham's ridge, the church sits on a modest elevation that forms the highest part of a bed of Thanet Sands. The ground falls northwards to the road and away to the south and west. (Gravesham Borough Council, 2017). The church tower is one of the few features of Cobham Village which can be viewed from a distance, notably from the south.
- 5.1.150 The views to and from the tower of the church extend the setting of the church across the wider landscape which adds in part, to its significance. This setting does not extend to the Project.
- 5.1.151 As an important Medieval collegiate church, the building also has historical value. It forms part of a group of stone-built Medieval buildings connected by their close proximity, age and historical associations with the de Cobham family. The church has aesthetic value for its architectural quality (Conservation Statement, 1999), surviving fabric and associations with a known architect.
- 5.1.152 The significance of the church (LB222) is influenced by its setting through the historical development and spacing of its churchyard in relation to the development of Cobham Village, its functionality with the community and proximity and association to Cobham College (LB196).
- 5.1.153 In consideration of the above and its status as a Grade I listed building, the Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB222) is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.1.154 Cobham College (LB196) is a Grade I listed building located immediately south of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene (LB222) and 1.4km south from the Order Limits.
- 5.1.155 Originally founded as a chantry in 1362 by Sir John de Cobham, the college was re-founded and converted into almshouses in 1598, known as the New College. The building was adapted to create 20 almshouses and forms a quadrangle of two storeys with a hall occupying the south side. The remaining sides are built in coursed stone and the hall is faced in flint. The roofs are tiled and gabled. The building was further altered internally in 1981 to create 13 modern flats.
- 5.1.156 The college has historical value for its connections with the Church (LB222) and in its date as one of only three Medieval masonry buildings in Cobham; the third being Stone House (LB221). The hall has several features of aesthetic value including a timber porch with a slate tiled roof, a 16th-century hooded stone fireplace and a fine 14th-century timber roof.

- 5.1.157 The setting of the college is influenced by its location behind the Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB222), on the southern edge of Cobham Village (CA11). The college is dwarfed by the church with which it holds a historical and functional association, and this setting contributes to the asset's significance. The wider setting of Cobham College is influenced by the agricultural land to the south with views across this landscape. However, the setting of Cobham College (LB196) does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.158 In consideration of the above, as well as its designation as a Grade I listed building, Cobham College (LB196) is assessed to be of high value.
- Domestic buildings in Cobham*
- 5.1.159 The Medieval origins of Cobham Village can also be traced in some of the standing residential buildings within the village. The Grade II listed Cadman's, Dillywood Cottage, Murrells, the Old Post Cottage and White Cottage (LB193); the Stone House (LB221); Old Post Office (LB194) and Numbers 36 and 38 The Street (LB186) belong to this category and are illustrative of the time-depth of occupation in the area.
- 5.1.160 Cadman's, Dillywood Cottage, Murrells, the Old Post Cottage and White Cottage (LB193) are a row of cottages, designated Grade II under a single listing and located 1.3km south from the Order Limits. All have early 19th century brick fronts with earlier timber frames internally. Although the cottages are not uniform and vary in fenestration, roofing and brickwork, they form a continuous terrace.
- 5.1.161 The Stone House (LB221) is a Grade II listed building located 1.3km south of the Order Limits. The house dates to the 14th century although it was much altered in the early 19th century. It is built in faced flint with brick dressings and has a tiled roof with gables.
- 5.1.162 The building is said to have housed priests before Cobham College (LB196) was built and therefore likely predates the College (Gravesham Borough Council, 2017). In the 19th century it was used as the village school and now functions as several houses.
- 5.1.163 The building has several Gothic-style windows with surrounds and matching pointed arched doorways. The steep pitched roof and decorative Victorian bargeboards on the north and east gables also reflect the Gothic style. The building has historical value for its surviving internal fabric and associations with the Church (LB222) and Cobham College (LB196), together the only three masonry buildings in the village which survive from the Medieval period, although altered (Gravesham Borough Council, 2017).
- 5.1.164 It has architectural and aesthetic value for its attractive design, construction and decorative features, all of which reflect changing styles and uses from the Medieval period to the present.
- 5.1.165 The north elevation of The Stone House faces directly onto The Street and its appearance makes an important contribution to local character. The east elevation abuts and immediately overlooks the churchyard, as part of the collegiate complex. The setting of this asset contributes to its significance. Its proximity to the Church, churchyard, collegiate complex and other listed buildings along The Street, forms part of its setting.

- 5.1.166 The Old Post Office (LB194) is another Grade II listed Medieval timber-framed hall house, probably dating from the 16th century. The building has been stucco-faced with a weatherboarded west end and a tiled hipped roof.
- 5.1.167 These buildings have historical and aesthetic value as Medieval hall houses with much original timber still surviving internally in both. They are illustrative of evolving building use, the houses having once had a single communal domestic space and having been converted over time reflecting cultural change. This is also reflected in the shopfront with plate glass in the former (LB186) and the old post box in the latter (LB194). Conversion and change are fundamental to the narrative of these buildings.
- 5.1.168 Numbers 36 and 38 The Street (LB186) are a single Grade II listed building located 1.2km south from the Order Limits.
- 5.1.169 The building is a 15th-century timber-framed hall house with a 16th-century brick chimney stack and a hipped tiled roof. The façade has been refaced with cement render on the ground floor, and weatherboarded on the first. The building is currently used as a shop with dwelling.
- 5.1.170 The setting of the asset is much the same as most of the buildings in Cobham. The façade looks onto The Street, a narrow road with very restricted views outside of the village due to the houses to the rear and to the north. The setting of these assets within the village of Cobham and alongside The Street, forms part of their significance.
- 5.1.171 In consideration of their age, artistic and historical value and Grade II listing, these four buildings (Cadman's, Dillywood Cottage, Murrells, the Old Post Cottage and White Cottage (LB193); the Stone House (LB221); Old Post Office (LB194) and Numbers 36 and 38 The Street (LB186) are assessed to be high value.
- Cobham Hall*
- 5.1.172 Cobham Hall (including Kitchen and Stable Court) (LB122) is a Grade I listed building, located 670m south of the Order Limits. The Hall is located within Cobham Park (RPG1) which forms the historic parkland and estate which accompanied the hall. Although the parkland has been sold to third parties such as the golf course to the east and farmland to south-west, its relationship with RPG1 can still be appreciated.
- 5.1.173 Cobham Hall was originally constructed in 1584 and underwent significant alterations in the 17th and 18th centuries. Built in the Tudor style, the hall is constructed of red brick with stone cornices, a brick parapet with stone finials and a slate roof. As one of the largest and most important houses in Kent, it has historical interest. The hall was the seat of the de Cobham family since 1208, in the possession of the Earls of Darnley until 1957. The hall was used as a hospital (3268) to treat military personal in WWII and is now a school.
- 5.1.174 In addition to surviving as a particularly fine example of Elizabethan great house architecture, the hall has grand interiors which range in period and style. It has associations with several prominent architects including James Wyatt, George and John Repton and Humphry Repton.
- 5.1.175 The hall has architectural interest for its internal and external building features. Due to the aesthetic appeal of the hall, the building and its grounds are sometimes used as a filming location for modern popular culture.

- 5.1.176 The setting of Cobham Hall (LB122) is influenced by its location within Cobham Park (RPG1) and the associated buildings within the estate. The hall sits on the southern side of a low ridge of the Kent Downs within the park which provides some screening towards the north and the location of HS1 and the A2. However, the park contributes to the hall's significance through the pleasure grounds and ornamental gardens being devised entirely for the sole use of the hall's occupants.
- 5.1.177 Despite the splitting of the park to third parties in the Modern period, the relationship between both assets can still be appreciated, therefore maintaining the significance of both assets. The wider setting of Cobham Hall (LB122) is limited through its topography behind the low ridge of the Kent Downs, as well as the screening of the hall's views towards Cobham Village (CA11). However, considering the extant but disused avenue of trees within (RPG1), the historical connection between the hall and Cobham Village can also be appreciated within the present day, despite the diversion of all traffic to the hall to Brewers Lane. The setting within (RPG1) of Cobham Hall (LB122) extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.178 As an arguably unique historic site with long and fascinating history that is reflected in the complex set of related assets within the RPG and in consideration of its Grade I listed status and artistic and historical interest, Cobham Hall (including Kitchen and Stable Court) (LB122) is assessed to be of high value.
- Ifield*
- 5.1.179 The small settlement of Ifield is sited to the east of Cobham and has an ecclesiastical relationship with the 'main' church at Cobham.
- 5.1.180 The Church of St Margaret, Ifield (LB106) is a Grade II listed building, located 560m south-west of the Order Limits. The church is situated on Church Road and within the hamlet of Ifield, to the south of Watling Street and Singlewell. Re-edified in 1596 and repaired in 1638, the Church has a roughcast exterior with a tiled roof.
- 5.1.181 The setting of the asset does contribute to its significance. The church is located within its own churchyard and surrounded by open fields on all sides. Watling Street (A2) intersects the landscape to the north, dividing the church from Singlewell.
- 5.1.182 The setting of this asset does not extend to the Order Limits. The church has historical and architectural interest. In consideration of this and its Grade II listed status, the Church of St Margaret in Ifield (LB106) is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.1.183 Ifield Court (LB218) is a Grade II* listed building located between Gravesend and Cobham, 650m south-west from the Order Limits.
- 5.1.184 Constructed in brown brick with a slated roof, the late 18th century house was built on from a 15th century manor. Parts of the earlier manor house still remain within the building. The buttressed flint and ragstone walls, internal timber framing and several cinquefoil lights survive in the south-east corner of the house.

- 5.1.185 It has historical and architectural interest as a Georgian house that incorporates elements of the previous late Medieval manor house. The high levels of surviving original fabric within the building, from both periods, is of architectural and archaeological interest.
- 5.1.186 The secluded, rural setting of this asset contributes to its significance. The asset sits within its own gardens, with lawns and dispersed trees on three sides. Outbuildings and farm buildings to the east, an orchard to the south and paddock land, all formed part of a former estate. Large agricultural fields constitute the wider setting, with HS1 and A2 730m north of the asset. The primary setting of Ifield Court is its enclosed setting which contributes to its significance as a former Manor House.
- 5.1.187 This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.188 In consideration of the well preserved and complex historic built form of this manorial site with a long tangible history, this site is assessed to hold considerable archaeological, illustrative historical and aesthetic value. Agricultural sites such as this can contribute to appreciation of the time-depth and importance of farming in this part of Kent.
- 5.1.189 In consideration of the above and its Grade II* listed status, Ifield Court (LB218) is assessed to be of high value.
- Shorne and Chalk*
- 5.1.190 Moving north from Cobham, the cultural heritage baseline picks up the Medieval origins of the main settlements within the study area in Kent. There are churches and chapels of Medieval origin in the village of Shorne (Church of St Peter and St Paul (LB13) and Chapel of St Katherine (LB1)); and associated with the settlement of Chalk (Church of St Mary (LB27)) and also domestic dwellings of Medieval origins in both Shorne (Little St Katherine's (LB17)) and Chalk (Readers (LB24)).
- 5.1.191 The Church of St Peter and St Paul (LB13) is Grade II* listed, located 645m east of the Order Limits. Predominately dating from the 13th-15th centuries, the building does contain evidence of 12th century material. The church has flint walls, banded with ragstone, and leaded and tiled roofs. The church underwent restorations in the 19th century.
- 5.1.192 Located just off Butchers Hill, in the south-west of Shorne village, the church is surrounded by its own churchyard. This forms its immediate setting, which contributes to its significance through a functional relationship with Shorne Village. The church faces to the east and south, looking across the valley sides. Tall trees enclose the south and part of the east sides of the churchyard, which prevents any wider setting of the asset. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.193 The church has historical and communal interest for its use as a place of worship, a continuation of its original purpose. The age of the building material gives the church architectural interest, encompassing the use of local building styles and traditional materials. The 19th century restorations associated with the architect T.H. Wyatt add to the architectural interest of the church.
- 5.1.194 In consideration of this and its Grade II* listed status, the Church of St Peter and St Paul (LB13) is assessed to be of high value.

- 5.1.195 The Chapel of St Katherine (LB1) is a 14th - 15th century rectangular chapel with flint and chalk walls and a 19th century tiled roof. It was a chantry chapel suppressed during the Dissolution in 1545 and was in use as a malthouse in the 18th century. The chapel was restored in the 1890s.
- 5.1.196 The setting of this asset contributes to its value. The chapel is located on Malthouse Lane and attached to St Katherine's House (LB18). The chapel is surrounded on three sides by tree planting and not visible from Forge Lane. This asset is part of the old 'satellite' settlement of St Katherine's, which is now part of Shorne. It shares group value with St Katherine's Cottages, St Katherine's House (LB18) and Little St Katherine's (LB17).
- 5.1.197 The chapel has historical interest for the links between its historical fabric, design and function. Although it has had several other purposes, the chapel is still used for worship, a resumption of its original purpose. It has architectural interest as an example of local craftsmanship and materials.
- 5.1.198 In consideration of this and its Grade II listed status, the Chapel of St. Katherine is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.1.199 The Church of St Mary (LB27) is a Grade II* listed building, located off Church Lane (to the west of Chalk), 140m north of the Order Limits. The earliest parts of the church date from the late 11th century, with additions from the 12th, 13th and 15th centuries. The parish church is constructed in flint rubble with stone dressings and underwent restorations in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 5.1.200 The immediate setting of the church is influenced by the churchyard surrounding the building as well as its location on Church Lane. This setting can be characterised as rural with agricultural land located either side of Church Lane. However, the presence of the busy A226 Gravesend Road 140m south of the church reduces this rural setting in part. The church's wider setting is influenced by its isolated location to the east of Chalk settlement, to which the church holds a historical and functional association. The church is located on a high plateau within an undulating landscaping, particularly to the south. The church's spire sits above the tree line and acts as a landmark amongst the wider landscape, with a particular view to the church heading east along the A226 Gravesend Road, crossed by the Order Limits, which would likely have been the historic approach to the church from Chalk.
- 5.1.201 The setting of the church, isolated but dominating the landscape, contributes to the church's significance through its historical connection to Chalk. Clear views from the church and Chalk settlement remain, however the Order Limits cross in between, including the way the church is viewed from the eastbound A226 Gravesend Road. This setting, therefore, extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.202 The asset has historical, archaeological and architectural interest for its late 11th century and 12th century fabric, with original Medieval fabric still visible in the church. Within the church there is a 13th century trefoiled piscina and sedilia in the chancel which also have historical interest. The grounds also show rare survival of evidence for the destruction of the southern aisle in the 18th century prior to its 19th century restoration, which adds to its archaeological and historical interest.

- 5.1.203 The significance of the Church of St Mary (LB27) is derived in part from its archaeological interest from the evidence of the 18th century destruction of the south aisle, as well as the architectural interest of the remaining church fabric.
- 5.1.204 In consideration of this and its Grade II* listed status, the Church of St Mary (LB27) is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.1.205 In contrast to the public buildings such as the three churches discussed above, the cultural heritage baseline for the Medieval period in Kent also features two domestic sites: Little St Katherine's (LB17) in Shorne, and Readers (LB24) in Chalk.
- 5.1.206 Little St Katherine's (LB17) is a Grade II* listed, 15th century timber-framed 'Wealden' house, infilled with 19th century roughcast and a tiled roof. The asset is located on the western side of Forge Lane, 755m east of the Order Limits. The building is a typical Medieval vernacular hall house, built in the local Kentish 'Wealden' style which is most commonly seen in the south-east of England. It can be described as a typical specimen of a yeoman's house. The asset forms part of the old settlement of St Katherine's, now part of Shorne. It shares its name with St Katherine's Chapel (LB1), St Katherine's Cottages and St Katherine's House (LB18). Part of the neighbouring block of Victorian workers houses abuts the north-east corner of Little St Katherine's.
- 5.1.207 The other nearby listed buildings form an important group with this asset, and create a village scene which contributes to its value, along with its architectural and historical interest. The setting of LB17 is influenced by its location within Shorne and the nearby buildings. Its position on the northern edge of Shorne with surrounding agricultural land to the rear allows views of the Project.
- 5.1.208 The age and integrity of the original fabric within the building contributes to its historical interest. Although now in private ownership, the asset has maintained its visual links with the neighbouring St Katherine's Chapel. The asset also has architectural interest as an example of a Wealden house, with many typical features including a central open hall with side bays and Kentish down-bracing. The construction and craftsmanship of the building is also of architectural and artistic interest. The asset was surveyed by the architect Robert Weir Schultz in the 1890s, adding to its historical interest.
- 5.1.209 In consideration of this and its Grade II* listed status, Little St Katherine's (LB17) is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.1.210 Readers (LB24) is a Grade II listed building located 233m west of the Order Limits, on the south side of Lower Higham Road, in Chalk. The timber-framed house likely dates from the 15th or 16th century and has roughcast infilling, a brick extension and a modern extension.
- 5.1.211 Situated on the corner of Orlick Road and Lower Higham Road, facing north and west, the asset is surrounded by modern housing on all sides. Although the house would originally have been more isolated among fields, its setting still forms a part of its value.
- 5.1.212 The asset has historical and architectural interest evidenced through its attractive Tudor features which include an arched stone doorcase.
- 5.1.213 In consideration of this and its Grade II listed status, Readers (LB24) is assessed to be of high value.

Post Medieval buildings

- 5.1.214 The cultural heritage baseline in Kent comprises 62 Post Medieval buildings of high value.
- Seven are within Cobham Park (RPG1)
 - Twenty-one are sited in and near village of Cobham
 - Seven relate to the more dispersed rural settlement and farms around Cobham Village; four assets are sited to the west of the village and three to the east
 - Eighteen relate to settlements of Singlewell (four), Shorne (11), Thong (one), and Higham and Gadshill (two); as well as the more dispersed rural building groups in the surrounding areas
 - Four assets are sites in and around the Filborough farm complex and nearby along Church Lane, approximately 400m east of Chalk
 - Three sites are in Chalk
 - Two industrial assets are related to the Thames and Medway Canal

Post Medieval designated assets of high value within Cobham Hall Park (RPG1)

- 5.1.215 As discussed previously, the extensive Cobham Hall Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG1) consists of late 18th century and early 19th century ornamental gardens and pleasure grounds laid out by Humphry Repton and, later, his sons, partly on the site of 17th century terraces, with additional mid-19th century exotic tree planting and early 20th century formal features by the designer William Goldring, set within a park of probably 16th century origin which contains a late 17th century avenue and an 18th century mausoleum by James Wyatt. The park is a fascinating example of development of designed landscapes through approximately the last 500 years and the attractive verdant setting contributes to the value of designated and non-designated heritage assets within the grounds.
- 5.1.216 There are seven Post Medieval listed buildings located within the detailed study area and the Grade II* Registered Cobham Hall (RPG1), comprising the Grade I listed Mausoleum (LB189); the Grade II* listed Dairy (LB176); the Grade II listed The Temple (LB123); The Aviary (LB175), The Engine House (LB79); The Mount (LB31); and the Parish Boundary Stone (LB105).
- 5.1.217 The Mausoleum (LB189) is a Grade I listed building located 1km south from the Order Limits. Built in 1783 it was designed by James Wyatt for the 4th Earl of Darnley. It is constructed in Portland stone with a square base and fluted Roman Doric columns, surmounted by a pyramid.
- 5.1.218 The location of this monument is a key part of its significance. The mausoleum is situated at the highest point within the Darnley estate, indicating its importance. However, later redesign of the parkland by Humphry Repton has resulted in the present setting which encloses the mausoleum within Cobham Woods. A remaining key view towards the mausoleum is visible from the site of Repton's seat in Cobham Park, looking south-east towards the wood. Repton's seat is a classical alcove built on his death in 1818 and specifically orientated to face (LB189).

- 5.1.219 The setting of the Mausoleum (LB189) is influenced by its location within Cobham Park (RPG1) and any wider views through Cobham Wood provide glimpses of its original setting prior to the park's redesign. However, the significance of the asset is influenced primarily by its architectural and historical interest. Due to the redesign and screened location of the asset, its setting does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.220 The listing description for the Dairy (LB176) outlines the following: '*Circa 1790. Small Gothick [sic] structure by James Wyatt and now in a dilapidated condition. Brick clad in stucco and Penrhyn slates - one of the few remaining examples to show Wyatt's patent slating method. Two storey structure, set within a vaulted, single storey cloister on 3 sides, the cloister comprising pointed arches with plaster vaulting and with a solid walled portion at each end with pyramidal roof and pointed windows. The room inside the cloister was of the height of 2 storeys and was lit by 3 clerestory windows on the north and south sides.*'
- 5.1.221 Listing description for the Temple (LB123) outlines the following: '*C18 by William Chambers. Moved from Ingress Abbey. Ionic tetra-style in antis. Brick sides and slate roof Tablet with Latin inscription: Horace Odes 1 XIII.*' This asset's setting is defined by its location within Cobham Park (RPG1) and its association with Cobham Hall (LB122) and therefore does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.222 The listing description for the Aviary (LB175) outlines the following: '*C18 stone and white natural flint. Three round-headed openings. The centre breaks forward with pediment. Brick sides. Roof collapsed.*' This asset's setting is defined by its location within Cobham Park (RPG1) and its association with Cobham Hall (LB122) and therefore does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.223 The location of the Engine House (LB79) by a body of water in the northern part of the park also contributes to its setting and function. Their significance is derived from their individual historical and architectural interest, as well as their association to each other and Cobham Hall. This asset's setting is defined by its location within Cobham Park (RPG1) and its association with Cobham Hall (LB122) and therefore does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.224 The Mount (LB31) is a Grade II listed house, 210m south of the Order Limits. The house is located south of Watling Street (A2) and east of Halfpence Lane, within Ashenbank Wood. The 16th century brick house was rebuilt from the eaves up in the 19th century and features an original moulded stone doorway, tiled roof, shaped gables and stone finials. This asset's setting is defined by its location within Cobham Park (RPG1) and its association with Cobham Hall (LB122) and therefore does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.225 The Parish Boundary Stone (LB105) is a Grade II listed boundary stone, located within the Order Limits. Dated to 1808, it stands 25m above ground and is formed of Portland stone. Since the construction of the modern Watling Street (A2), the location of the stone has changed. This has had an impact on the asset's setting which is now influenced by its location within the northern part of Cobham Park (RPG1). Due to the relocation, the stone has lost its functional purpose, which would have contributed to its significance.

5.1.226 As constituent parts of a unique historic site with a long and fascinating history that is reflected in the complex set of related assets within RPG1, as well as their designations as listed buildings, assets LB31, LB79, LB105, LB123, LB175, LB176 and LB189 are all assessed to be high value.

Post Medieval buildings of high value in Cobham

5.1.227 In addition to the buildings of Medieval origin discussed above, Cobham also has a dense concentration of listed buildings from the Post Medieval period. The high-value Post Medieval buildings in or near the vial leg comprise farmhouses and the properties of the more well-to-do, as well as modest domestic accommodation and public or communal buildings. Together these assets form a distinctive townscape around the main street and are an example of a quintessential English village reflecting approximately the last 500 years of continuous occupation and building tradition in Cobham.

5.1.228 The village of Cobham is the location of 21 designated Post Medieval assets.

Table 5.2 Post Medieval buildings of high value within Cobham

Project ID	NHLE ID	Name
LB236	1095056	Cobhambury House
LB195	1096316	63, The Street
LB224	1350261	Forge Cottages
LB223	1350260	Mill Farmhouse
LB199	1096320	Forge Cottages
LB198	1096319	The Ship Inn
LB187	1076989	26-30, The Street
LB190	1095057	Rose Cottage
LB200	1096321	The Village School
LB225	1350262	The Leather Bottle Inn
LB185	1049126	Cottage Belonging to The Leather Bottle Inn
LB219	1350223	The Village Pump
LB201	1096322	Crocker's Place
LB202	1096323	Meadow Cottages
LB197	1096318	The Terrace
LB227	1373849	Meadow House
LB191	1095058	Rookery Farm Thatched Barn
LB192	1095059	Rookery Farm Granary
LB184	1049097	Owletts
LB220	1350224	Owletts' Well House
LB183	1049086	Owletts' Cottage

High-value assets within Cobham Village

- 5.1.229 Cobhambury House (LB236) is a 17th century Grade II listed building located 1.4km south of the Order Limits. Originally timber framed with a central brick stack, the house has now been encased in brick and rendered. A stone central porch was added in the 19th century and a single-storey addition to the south in the 20th century.
- 5.1.230 Although the farmhouse survives, little is left of the old farmstead, U-plan courtyard and original buildings; the 19th century timber barn, now converted to a house, survives to the south-east. Its oast house, smaller agricultural buildings and granary have disappeared although are known to have once existed from historic mapping (Gravesham Borough Council, 2017).
- 5.1.231 The setting of this asset forms part of its significance. The house is situated in its own garden, grounds which were once landscaped, and within Cobhambury Farm. Immediately behind the house are the remains of a Victorian or Edwardian rock garden with deep and winding sunken paths (Gravesham Borough Council, 2017). Although the main farmyard has been converted into a large pond, Cobhambury Farm is framed by mature woodland to its north and is enclosed on the west by a high roadside hedge curving in towards the farm site. Little can be seen of it from the road. Trees and hedgerows limit views out from the house across the landscape, although views are more open in winter months. The arable field immediately south of Cobhambury Farm, which was formerly orchard, forms the setting of the farm building group and house. Separated from the main village, the complex of buildings in the farmstead is a historic 'marker' of the eastern end of the village.
- 5.1.232 Crocker's Place (LB201) and Mill Farmhouse (LB223) are two 17th century Grade II listed buildings which have timber frames and brick facades. Crocker's Place (LB201) was re-fronted in the 19th century in yellow brick with red brick arches and quoins. Mill Farmhouse (LB223) has a red brick façade with grey headers. Both assets have historical and aesthetic value for their historic fabric including timber frames which survive internally in all, various styles of windows of considerable age, and entrance doors. The fabric of the later additions to these buildings also contributes to their significance, illustrating their changing use and the evolution of building styles.
- 5.1.233 Crocker's Place is set well back from the road with attractive front gardens, whilst the other two stand directly on the north side of The Street. All three assets are set within their own gardens, either to the front or rear, but have limited views looking out of the village due to intervening trees and hedges. Their village setting does contribute to their significance, with greater spacing in this part of the village.
- 5.1.234 Both assets are assessed to be of high value.
- 5.1.235 Meadow House (LB227) is an 18th century Grade II* listed building located 1.1km south from the Order Limits. The house is located within Cobham (CA11) and is considered for group value with other buildings within Cobham Village. Built in red brick with hipped slate roofs, the building was built in 1770 by Bonham Hayes, brother of Richard Hayes, owner of Owletts (LB184) on the western side of Cobham Village (CA11). Although the interior mostly dates to the 20th century, the house has historical and architectural interest as an

example of a substantial, ‘middle quality’ Georgian house with an attractive symmetrical south-facing elevation. It is situated within its own gardens, formerly a landscaped setting, abutting The Street to the south. To the north of the house, the setting is influenced by a walled garden surrounded by a screened small field. It is set far back from The Street, providing privacy which is aided by the overgrown intervening tree planting and hedge. The setting of Meadow House (LB227) does not extend to the Project.

- 5.1.236 In consideration of the above and its designation as a Grade II* listed building, Meadow House (LB227) is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.1.237 More modest Post Medieval domestic architecture is represented by numbers 6 and 8 Forge Cottages (LB199 and LB224); Rose Cottage (LB190); Meadow Cottages (LB202); 26 (LB197); 63 The Street (LB195); number 36 and 38 The Street (LB186) and cottages associated with one the village pubs (Cottage belonging to the Leather Bottle Inn; LB185) and the adjoining Grade II listed cottages ‘The Terrace’ (LB197).
- 5.1.238 Despite changes to the original built fabric of these domestic buildings over the course of centuries, their heritage value is derived mainly from the surviving original built fabric and architectural detailing (evidential and aesthetic value). These considerations, and the architectural and historical interest of the buildings (including their considerable age) are reflected in their Grade II listed status. In consideration of this, all nine assets are assessed as being of high value.

Public buildings of high value in Cobham

- 5.1.239 The Ship Inn (LB198) and The Leather Bottle Inn (LB225) are examples of historic public houses within a village setting; The Ship Inn (LB198) dates from the 17th century and is built in painted brick with a central weatherboarded hipped dormer window and a two-storey 19th century addition to its west end.
- 5.1.240 The Leather Bottle Inn (LB225) is a 17th century Grade II listed building located in the village of Cobham 1.3km south from the Order Limits. The building is timber framed with plaster infilling and a tiled roof. Although the inn was enlarged and significantly rebuilt in the 19th and 20th centuries, it retains some of its original features including timber-framing and an inglenook fireplace. An inscribed sarsen stone is built into a corner of the inn.
- 5.1.241 The inn has aesthetic and historical value for its remaining original fabric and for its association with Charles Dickens, who references Cobham and the inn in his novel ‘Pickwick Papers’. The inn is still used for its original purpose and has operated as a public house for over 180 years, which greatly contributes to its historical value.
- 5.1.242 Both assets have historical and aesthetic value for their historic fabric, including surviving timber frames, various styles of windows of considerable age, and entrance doors. The fabric of the later additions to these buildings also contributes to their significance, illustrating their changing use and evolving building styles.
- 5.1.243 In consideration of their Grade II listed status, both assets (LB198 and LB225) are assessed to be of high value.

- 5.1.244 The Village School (LB200) is a 19th century Grade II listed building located 1.2km south of the Order Limits. The school is built in brick with flint facing, bands of yellow brick and a steeply pitched tiled roof.
- 5.1.245 The setting of this asset forms part of its significance. Its location close to the centre of the village is an illustration of its connection to the community and its history. The school is set back from the road with its own front garden and rail-topped street wall, a visually important break in the historic buildings along The Street. The school has two playgrounds and generous playing fields. A bowling green, pavilion, sports pitches and recreational grounds extend to the north of the school.
- 5.1.246 A tall screen of poplars hides the playing fields from external view, and further beyond Ashenbank Wood. Hedges and trees also screen the extensive flat grassed recreation ground and playing field behind the school.
- 5.1.247 The school has historical and aesthetic interest as an excellent example of a village school from this period, exceptionally well built and with distinctive features. It has historical value for its connections with the Darnley family who gifted the school to the village. It has communal value as it is still used as a school, its original intended purpose. The flint and red brick details have aesthetic design value, as flint is a local material with a long history of use in building (Gravesham Borough Council, 2017).
- 5.1.248 In consideration of this and the asset's Grade II listed status, it is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.1.249 The Grade II listed Village Pump (LB219) stands in the south-east corner of a meadow, south of Meadow House (LB227), and is located 1.2km south of the Order Limits. The octagonal iron pump, built in 1848 is set in a recess formed by a curved red brick wall, with flint panels. The wall has a central stone panel recording the date of re-erection and re-building by Lord Darnley. The asset has historical interest for its association with a historical event which illustrates part of the history of the village of Cobham. It also has interest for its association with Lord Darnley, whose seat was at Cobham Hall (LB122). Although no longer in use, it once was an important centre of the Cobham community and demonstrates evolving technological advancement.
- 5.1.250 The setting of the pump is an important part of its significance, as it is located close to the historic centre of the village. As a landmark feature it is framed by the brick wall, however, as it is set back from The Street, views towards the asset from either side are limited. However, this setting does not extend to the Project. As a Grade II listed building, The Village Pump (LB219) is assessed to be of high value.
- Rookery Farm*
- 5.1.251 Rookery Farm Thatched Barn (LB191) is a Grade II listed barn located 990m south of the Order Limits. The 17th century barn has a softwood timber frame and is weatherboarded with a hipped part-thatched roof.
- 5.1.252 The barn has historical and architectural interest. Despite later repairs and alterations, the barn has retained most of its interior timbers. The two south bays have cambered tie-beams with queen struts.

- 5.1.253 Rookery Farm Granary (LB192) is located immediately east of the Thatched Barn (LB191) and is 970m from the Order Limits. The 17th century timber-framed granary is weatherboarded and sits on 12 staddle stones, with a felted hipped roof. Staddle stones were traditionally used to support timber-framed storage buildings and raise them above the ground.
- 5.1.254 The Granary is located within a historic farmstead, a regular courtyard type with multi-yard. Although there has been partial loss of the original form (less than 50%), the granary, cart shed, stable, shelter shed and barn all survive and form part of the setting of this asset. The farmstead is on the western edge of the village of Cobham, in a rural setting. There is tree planting and fields to the north, west and south of this asset, which form the wider setting. The farmstead sits on the junction of Sole Street with Jeskyns Road, diagonally opposite Owletts.
- 5.1.255 This asset has historical and architectural interest. Although staddle granaries are commonly seen in the south-east of England, free-standing examples are rare in Kent. Most surviving examples date from the 18th and 19th centuries. As this earlier example dates to the 17th century, it is of particular rarity and interest (English Heritage, Kent County Council and Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, 2012). As part of a traditional farmstead, this asset has further interest as an illustration of the historical agricultural landscape.
- 5.1.256 The setting of this asset contributes to its significance.
- 5.1.257 In consideration of the above, assets LB191 and LB192 are assessed to be of high value.
- Owletts*
- 5.1.258 Located within the western extent of Cobham Conservation Area (CA11) there are three listed buildings sited at Owletts. These comprise the Grade II* listed Owletts (LB184) and the Grade II listed Owlett's Cottage (LB183) and Owlett's Well House (LB220). The closest of these to the Order Limits is Owlett's Cottage (LB183), 950m to the south. All three are sited within (CA11).
- 5.1.259 Owletts (LB184) is a Grade II* listed house built in 1683-1864 by Bonham Hayes, a local farmer and landowner. The house was constructed in red brick with a steeply pitched hipped tiled roof.
- 5.1.260 Owlett's (LB184) is assessed to have historical and architectural interest for its age, built fabric and fine features, and notable associations. The steep line of the roof, the moulded brick string course, sash and dormer windows, Doric columns, pediment and semi-circular fanlight, all contribute to the architectural and aesthetic interest of the house. The architect Sir Herbert Baker was born in the house and was influenced by its fine late 17th century architecture. Baker added two projections and a wing to the house, and lived there until 1938 when he gifted it to the National Trust.
- 5.1.261 The house is surrounded by a large garden and brick wall. Within this garden stands Owletts' Well House (LB220) a Grade II listed 19th century well house. The small timber-framed structure stands over a well and protects a cast iron wheel. The setting of the structure is defined by its location within the grounds of Owlett's (LB184).

- 5.1.262 Owletts Cottage (LB183) is a Grade II listed cottage located 50m west of Owletts (LB184). The cottage dates to 1805 and is built in red brick with a tiled hipped roof. There are original casement windows with arched heads and fanlights on the ground floor. The cottage was originally built for the Edmeads family whose initials are on a stone date panel. The Edmeads also owned the neighbouring property Owletts (LB184). Owletts Cottage (LB183) has historical and architectural interest through its built fabric and as part of the development of Cobham Village (CA11).
- 5.1.263 The setting of all three assets at Owletts (LB183, LB184, LB220) is influenced by their association with each other and location within a shared plot of land off The Street, and within Cobham Village (CA11). The setting of all three assets at the Owletts does not extend to the Project.
- 5.1.264 In consideration of their considerable heritage value, LB183, LB184 and LB220 are assessed to be of high value.
- Cobham outer (west)*
- 5.1.265 Four buildings sited in a more open countryside setting to the west of Cobham Village.
- 5.1.266 Jeskyns Court (LB124) is a 16th century timber-framed house with a tiled hipped roof. The associated timber-constructed Granary (LB125) has a hipped tiled roof and stands off ground on nine staddle stones. The overall heritage interest of the farm complex is indicated by its inclusion in the Kent HER (1119).
- 5.1.267 Both designated assets have historical and architectural interest for the survival of their original fabric and use of traditional materials and styles. Internally, Jeskyns Court has a 16th century screen wall of particular interest. The assets form part of the historic farmstead of Jeskyns and sit within the modern Jeskyns Community Woodland. The assets are located on the junction of Jeskyns Road and Henhurst Road, with views from Henhurst Road screened by intervening trees.
- 5.1.268 The farmyard complex and the adjacent fields make a positive contribution to the heritage value of these assets. The setting of these assets does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.269 In consideration of their listed status, the well preserved historic built form of the two designated assets at Jeskyns Court, and the contribution such sites make towards appreciation of the time-depth and importance of farming in this part of Kent, these two assets are assessed to be of high value.
- 5.1.270 Court Cottage and Garden Cottage (LB12) are a pair of cottages designated as a single Grade II listed building, located 980m south-west of the Order Limits.
- 5.1.271 The cottages are located to the south of Watling Street (A2) between Singlewell and Istead Rise. The 18th century cottages are built in red brick with a clay-tiled roof. Their setting contributes to their significance. The cottages are surrounded by arable fields, with limited views towards the cottages from the road. The setting of this asset does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.272 They have architectural and historical interest as examples of traditional rural buildings, and in consideration of this and their Grade II listed status, this asset is assessed to be of high value.

- 5.1.273 Tudor Cottage (LB328) is a Grade II listed historic building which is dated to the 18th century. This historic house is sited approximately 1.9km from the Order Limits, and as such, despite the elevated position of the asset off A227 (Wrotham Road) it is assessed that the setting of this asset does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.274 In consideration of the listed status which reflects a level of historical and architectural special interest in Tudor Cottage, this asset is assessed to be of high value.
Cobham outer (east)
- 5.1.275 There are three designated farming sites to east of the Cobham Village.
- 5.1.276 The Dovecote at Lodge Farm (LB312) is a Grade II listed building located on Lodge Lane, 552m east of the Order Limits. The building is located 23m south of Cobham Park (RPG1). The octagonal dovecote dates from the 18th century, and is built in red brick with grey headers. It has a tiled roof with a painted wood lantern and ball finial. The dovecote has nesting holes in brick.
- 5.1.277 The dovecote is located within the farmstead of Lodge Farm, on the south side of Lodge Lane near Cobham Park (RPG1). The dovecote is still used for its original purpose and has not been converted.
- 5.1.278 The setting of this asset is formed by the wider historic farmstead of Lodge Farm (3182) and proximity to associated farm buildings. However, as few buildings of historical interest survive within the farmstead, the contribution that setting makes to the value of this asset is limited despite still being used as a farm. In the wider landscape, it is still surrounded by parkland with significant views out to the north. The setting of this asset does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.279 The dovecote has historical and architectural interest for its age, survival of fabric and atypical but picturesque architectural features. The dovecote was likely built to ornament the farmstead at Lodge Farm. Its fabric is typical of its age, although its octagonal layout makes it of greater rarity. In consideration of this and the asset's Grade II listed status, it is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.1.280 Knight's Place Farmhouse (LB180) is a Grade II listed building, located 570m south of the Order Limits. The asset is situated to the south of Junction 1 of the A2/M2, between Cobham and Strood. The 17th century farmhouse was faced with brick in the 18th century and has a tiled gabled roof.
- 5.1.281 The setting of this asset contributes to its value. The immediate setting is formed by open fields and Knights Place Farm to the east. Beyond this immediate setting, there is woodland on all sides with the M2/A2 intersecting the wider landscape to the north and east. Although the M2/A2 does disrupt the landscape, the setting of the farmstead has retained its rural feel due to the immediate fields and woodland.
- 5.1.282 The farmyard complex and the adjacent fields make a positive contribution to the heritage value of these assets. The setting of these assets does not extend to the Order Limits.

- 5.1.283 (LB180) is assessed to be of historical interest as an illustration of the agricultural heritage of the area, which contributes to local character and forms a distinctive part of the rural landscape. It also has architectural interest as a typical small, timber-framed and brick-faced Kentish farmhouse, built using local traditions and materials. In consideration of this and its Grade II listing, this asset is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.1.284 Crutches Gate Cottage and Farmhouse (LB126) is a Grade II listed building, located 120m north-east of the Order Limits. The asset is situated immediately east of Junction 1 of the A2/M2, on the edge of Strood. The cottage and farmhouse form one building, constructed in the 18th century in brick with a tiled roof. It has historical interest as an example of a traditional farmstead building, linked to the wider rural landscape which once surrounded it. It has architectural interest as an attractive and traditional farmstead building built in a local style.
- 5.1.285 The setting of this asset does partially contribute to its value. The building faces directly onto Old Watling Street, immediately north of Watling Street (A2). Both streets predate the modern M2 and A289 which lie to the north, west and south of the building. Crutches Lane and Three Crutches pub share their name with the building, and are both located just to the east. However, the asset is no longer surrounded by rural fields and farmland.
- 5.1.286 By virtue of being sited near the current alignment of the A2, the setting of this asset extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.287 Agricultural sites such as this can contribute to appreciation of the time-depth and importance of farming in this part of Kent. In consideration of this, plus the well preserved historic built form of the asset and its listed status, it is assessed to be of high value.
- Four former farming sites in the vicinity of Singlewell, north of the A2 (Watling Street)*
- 5.1.288 There are four Grade II listed buildings in Singlewell (LB3, LB4, LB29, LB101) located between 415m and 550m east of the Order Limits. Orchard House, Corner Cottage, Chapel Farmhouse and The George Inn form a group of buildings dating to the 18th century, predominately built in brick and weatherboarded, with tiled roofs.
- 5.1.289 Chapel Farm (LB3) is a Grade II listed, 18th century building, which is now pebbledashed on the ground floor with applied eclectic timber- framing to the upper floor. There is a hipped old tiled roof with massive brick stack and two hipped dormers having casement windows. The main entrance is via a central doorcase with flat wooden hood and brackets and six flush panelled door.
- 5.1.290 Orchard House (LB4) is also a Grade II listed building dating from the 18th century. It is L-shaped in plan and has storeys with attics. Ground floor red brick and grey headers alternately, first floor weatherboarded with a moulded cornice between.
- 5.1.291 Corner Cottage (LB101) is another 18th century or earlier building set endwise to the road. This building has two storeys with a ground floor in red brick and weatherboarded first floor. The half-hipped roof is tiled with a later (19th century) casement in the gable end. The weather porch has also been interpreted as a 19th century addition. To the left is a wing of two storeys in stock brick with two windows and a half-hipped tiled roof.

- 5.1.292 The George Inn (LB29) is located 415m east of the Order Limits and has a front elevation of outwardly 18th century date but there is a timber-framed portion to the rear which has been interpreted as belonging to an earlier phase of building. There are two parallel ranges. The front range is of two storeys, the ground floor painted brick, the first floor pebbledashed on the front elevation and plastered on the side elevation. The roof is tiled. There are five sashes with verticals only and two doorcases with pedimented hoods. The rear range is weatherboarded with a slate roof and one sash window to the side elevation. To the rear is a two-storey timber-framed portion at right angles.
- 5.1.293 All of the assets face north onto Hever Court Road, which runs parallel to Watling Street (A2). This roadside location, close to busy thoroughfares on the edge of Singlewell, forms part of their setting and contributes to their value.
- 5.1.294 Being sited just north of the current alignment of A2, the setting of these assets extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.295 All of the assets have architectural and historical interest as good examples of Kentish vernacular buildings built in local styles and traditional materials. In consideration of this and their Grade II status, they are assessed to be of high value.
- Eleven sites in and around the village of Shorne*
- 5.1.296 One of the sites listed in Table 5.3 is to the south-west of Shorne, eight are within the village and two are to the north.

Table 5.3 Post Medieval buildings of high value in the vicinity of Shorne

Project ID	NHLE ID	Name
LB78	1252853	Baynards Cottage
LB14	1083892	The Old Parsonage
LB104	1346413	The Old Vicarage
LB20	1083898	8 and 10, The Street
LB2	1045890	Harmony Hill and The Post Office
LB21	1083899	Prospect Cottage
LB15	1083893	Pipes Place
LB16	1083894	Front Garden Wall and Gate Piers to Pipes Place
LB18	1083896	St Katherine's House
LB19	1083897	Green Farm Granary
LB103	1346411	Green Farm House

- 5.1.297 Baynards Cottage (LB78) is a Grade II listed 17th century building sited in the hamlet of Upper Ifield. Baynards Cottage (LB78) is located 970m east of the Order Limits, between Shorne and Thong, on the Shorne Ifield Road, and to the north of Randall Wood.
- 5.1.298 Dating from 17th century or earlier the cottage is timber framed with a brick ground floor and weather-boarded first floor and a half-hipped tiled roof.
- 5.1.299 The setting of this asset extends to the Order Limits.

- 5.1.300 (LB78) has historical and architectural interest for their traditional materials and local style. The rural and isolated setting of this asset contributes to its value. In consideration of these heritage values and the Grade II listed status of this building (LB78) is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.1.301 Old Parsonage (LB14) was rebuilt in late 19th century as a replica of 19th century building burnt down. The construction is of red brick to all elevations, with clay roofing tiles. Painted timber eaves. Rectangular with roof hipped at both ends. Front of two storeys with attic storey above. Central doorway with pilaster, pediment, semi-circular fanlight and six panelled door with raised and fielded panels. Main entrance is via a flight of five steps up to the doorway. There are four sash windows with glazing bars to ground floor, five sash windows with glazing bars to first floor. There are also two dormer windows with hipped tiled roofs.
- 5.1.302 The setting of this asset is formed by its location within the village of Shorne and its close proximity to the Church of St Peter and Paul. This asset is of high value.
- 5.1.303 The Old Vicarage (LB104) is a 17th century house located 870m south-west of Order Limits. The timber-framed house was modified in the 19th century and is faced with infilled render on first floor, red brick to the ground floor and clay roofing tiles. It is situated on the corner of Butchers Hill and The Street, a central location within Shorne. This asset is of high value.
- 5.1.304 Numbers 8 and 10, The Street (LB20) are two parts of a late 18th century house located 750m south-east of the Order Limits. The house is built in red brick with grey headers and clay roof tiles. Numbers 8 and 10 form two halves of a single property, which is itself part of a terrace of houses.
- 5.1.305 The asset is a handsome, 18th century red brick house, with attractive sash windows and brickwork.
- 5.1.306 The setting of the asset contributes to its value. Although number 10 is the end of the terrace, the proximity of other neighbouring houses, such as number 6, forms part of the immediate setting. The asset faces east onto The Street and is situated within the centre of Shorne. This street-side location forms a crucial part of its setting in the village and is of historical and artistic interest. This asset is of high value.
- 5.1.307 Harmony Hill and the Post Office (LB2) is a Grade II listed 18th century building, located 730m south-east of the Order Limits. The asset has a timber frame and clay roofing tiles, with all elevations rendered in cement. Formerly one house, the front of the building is shared between the Post Office and Harmony Hill, with a double shopfront to the Post Office, and one door and one window to Harmony Hill.
- 5.1.308 The setting of the asset is largely formed by its location at the junction of Forge Lane, The Street and Crown Lane. The asset faces north-east, onto an open grassed area in the centre of the village of Shorne. This central location contributes to the historical and communal interest of the asset, which contributes to its value. The asset has historical and architectural interest for its construction in traditional materials and style. Traditionally it is known as the Post Office used by Charles Dickens to post his manuscripts. This asset is of high value.

- 5.1.309 Cobb (or Prospect) Cottage (LB21) is a 17th century building located 730m south-east of the Order Limits. The cottage is timber framed with cement-rendered elevations and clay roofing tiles.
- 5.1.310 The setting of the asset contributes to its value. The asset faces on to the crossing of The Street, Forge Lane and Crown Lane, within the centre of Shorne. The cottage faces west, is set back from the road and has a large garden to the rear, with visibility partially limited by tree planting.
- 5.1.311 The asset has historical and architectural interest as an example of rural, 17th century cottage which has been built in traditional Kentish materials and style. This asset is of high value.
- 5.1.312 Pipes Place (LB15) is an 18th century house with 19th century additions located 760m west of the Order Limits. The house is built in red brick with grey headers and a tiled roof. The house was built by Jarvis Maplesden, a local landowner whose family resided in the house for several generations and have connections with the local church. This asset is of high value.
- 5.1.313 The Front Garden Wall and the Gate Piers to Pipes Place (LB16) also date from the 18th century and include a brick garden wall and three 19th century gate piers with recessed terracotta panels and lions. The walls face north-west onto Forge Lane, standing on the opposite site of the road to St Katherine's House. The asset has group value with Pipes Place (LB15). The house has historical and architectural interest due to its built fabric, and there are impressive views towards the property from the street.
- 5.1.314 St Katherine's House (LB18) (see also LB1 and LB17) is a Grade II listed building, 600m south-east of the Order Limits. The mid-19th century house is built in flint and brick, with a pebbledashed first floor and tiled roof. During the late 19th century, the asset underwent an extension.
- 5.1.315 It has historical value as a typical example of a Kentish Victorian house, and for its connections with St Katherine's Chapel, which is attached to the house. Once used as a convent, the house has maintained its connections with the chapel and with the local Roman Catholic community. The house was built to fit around the chapel and visually matches its aesthetic of flint walls, stone dressings and steep roofs. The fabric of the building is also of architectural and artistic interest.
- 5.1.316 This asset is part of the old 'satellite' settlement of St Katherine's, which is now part of Shorne. It shares group value with St Katherine's Cottages, St Katherine's Chapel (LB1) and Little St Katherine's (LB17).
- 5.1.317 In consideration of this and the asset's Grade II listed status, it is assessed to be of high value.

- 5.1.318 Green Farm House (LB103) is a Grade II listed farmhouse, located 830m east of the Order Limits, between Chalk and Higham, to the north of Shorne. The farmhouse dates from the 18th or 19th century and is constructed in brick with a clay tile roof. Green Farm Granary (LB19) is a Grade II listed building located 805m east of the Order Limits, between Chalk and Higham. The granary is an 18th century red-brick building with a clay tiled hipped roof. Located close to the south-west corner of Green Farm House (LB103), the granary is one of the surviving historical buildings at Green Farm. The wider heritage value of the site is recognised in its inclusion in the Kent HER (11450).
- 5.1.319 The asset has historical and architectural interest as a handsome example of a rural Kentish farmhouse located within a traditional farmstead. This farm has retained much of its historical built form and character and in consideration of its archaeological, artistic and historical interest, it is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.1.320 The farmhouse has historical interest as an illustration of the agricultural settlement of the area, and for its intrinsic connection with the past of the surrounding rural landscape. Formed in a T-shape, it has architectural interest as an example of local styles and construction materials. Along with Green Farm Granary (LB19), it has group value as part of a traditional Kentish farmstead. The granary has historical interest as an illustration of the agricultural past of the area, for its intrinsic connection with the surrounding rural landscape. Although not atypical in style and construction, it does have architectural interest as an example of local craftsmanship and materials.
- 5.1.321 The setting of this asset contributes to its value. Green Farm is located on an area of slightly higher ground surrounded by arable fields. As with Green Farm Granary (LB19) it is clearly visible from both Lower Road and Green Farm Lane, with which it shares its name.
- 5.1.322 The setting of these two assets does not extend to the Project.
- 5.1.323 In consideration of their status as listed buildings and their heritage interests discussed above, the 11 assets within and near Shorne (LB2; LB14; LB15; LB16; LB18; LB19; LB20; LB21; LB78; LB103 and LB104) are assessed to be of high value.
- One site in the village of Thong*
- 5.1.324 Despite the designated Conservation Area (CA10) encompassing much of the village of Thong, there is only a single listed building within it.
- 5.1.325 White Horse Cottage (LB22) is located 50m east of the Order Limits along Thong Lane, north of Watling Street. White Horse Cottage (LB22) is Grade II listed and dates to the 17th century or earlier and is built with timber frames and brick ground floors, with weather-boarded first floors, and has a half-hipped tiled roof. White Horse Cottage has historical and architectural interest for its traditional use of construction materials and local vernacular style.
- 5.1.326 In consideration of its status as a listed building and the heritage interests discussed above, White Horse Cottage (LB22) is assessed to be of high value.
- Two sites near the A226 between Higham and Gadshill*
- 5.1.327 Gadshill Place (LB241) is a Grade I listed building located on Gravesend Road in Higham, 35m south of the Order Limits. The house was constructed in 1779 by a former Mayor of Rochester. It is built in red brick with string course and a

slated Mansard-style roof. On the roof is an octagonal bell turret with ball finial and weathervane. The house has a projecting porch with two-storey bays on either side. There are sash windows throughout the house. The house was owned and occupied by the author Charles Dickens from 1857 until his death in 1870. Dickens added a large conservatory to the house and internally, his study is still preserved. Dickens also built a tunnel beneath the main road to give access to an extra garden.

- 5.1.328 The house has architectural interest for its external and internal features. The house has historical interest for its surviving original fabric and connections with Dickens, who wrote a number of novels whilst in residence at Gadshill. Scenes from 'Great Expectations' are set in the locality.
- 5.1.329 The house is located on the outskirts of the rural village of Higham, set within its own grounds, and has been used as a school since the 20th century. Additional school buildings have been added to the south of the house.
- 5.1.330 Sir John Falstaff Public House (LB263) is a Grade II listed building located on the north side of Gravesend Road in Higham, 5m from the Order Limits. The public house dates from the late 18th to early 19th century and is built in painted brick with a mansard tiled roof. It has several sash windows and two three-light bays. The name of the inn derives from a fictional character from several of Shakespeare's plays. Sir John Falstaff commits a robbery at 'Gad's Hill' at the beginning of Henry IV part 1.
- 5.1.331 The inn has historical and architectural interest for its surviving original fabric, and its cultural and historical connection to several known historic figures. Charles Dickens describes the pub in *The Uncommercial Traveller* as '*a little hostelry which no man possessed of a penny was ever known to pass in warm weather. Before its entrance are certain pleasant trimmed limes; likewise a cool well*'. A large stone water trough still stands on the opposite side of the road to the pub.
- 5.1.332 The setting of the inn, opposite Gad's Hill on the Gravesend Road, halfway between Gravesend and Rochester, forms part of its significance. As a roadside public house, the inn continues to use its location to attract passing travellers and traffic. Its setting does extend into the Order Limits.
- 5.1.333 Being sited near the present alignment of the A226 (Gravesend Road) which will be used by the Project construction traffic, the setting of both assets (LB241 and LB263) extends to Order Limits.
- 5.1.334 In consideration of their statuses as listed buildings and the heritage interests discussed above, LB241 and LB263 are assessed to be of high value.
- Four sites associated with the Filborough Farm or sited in the vicinity along Church Lane*
- 5.1.335 East Court Farmhouse (LB28) is Grade II listed farmhouse, 65m east of the Order Limits, on the east side of Church Lane, in Chalk. The 18th century farmhouse is constructed in red brick with a typical hipped tiled roof.
- 5.1.336 The farmhouse is set within its own farmstead, with attractive gardens to the north, west and south. Traditional ancillary buildings to the east also contribute to its value, and as such the setting of this asset contributes to its value.
- 5.1.337 The setting of this asset extends to the Order Limits.

- 5.1.338 The asset has historical and architectural interest as a handsome example of a rural Kentish farmhouse located within a traditional farmstead. This farm has retained much of its historical built form and character and in consideration of its historical, evidential and aesthetic value it is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.1.339 Filborough Farmhouse (LB25) is a Grade II listed farmhouse, located 174m east of the Order Limits. The farmhouse likely dates from the 16th century and is a timber-framed building with roughcast infilling. Some of ground floor has been rebuilt in red brick, and parts of the buildings have been restored. The farmhouse has a modern hipped tiled roof.
- 5.1.340 Despite having undergone modern restorations and changes, the asset has historical and architectural interest as an example of a late Medieval timber-framed, rural house. Its associations with Filborough Granary (LB30) and Barn (LB99) also give it group value. Located on south side of Lower Higham Road in Chalk, its setting contributes to its value.
- 5.1.341 The Barn (LB99) to north-west of Filborough Farmhouse is a Grade II listed building, 5m west of the Order Limits, on the south side of Lower Higham Road in Chalk. The 18th century barn is a single-storey, weatherboarded building with a half-hipped roof.
- 5.1.342 Built in traditional materials and style, it has historical and architectural interest as a typical example of a Kentish barn. As part of a historic farmstead, it has group value with Filborough farmhouse (LB25) and the Granary (LB30).
- 5.1.343 The Granary at Filborough Farm (LB30) is a Grade II listed building, located 15m north of the Order Limits. The 18th century granary consists of a single-storey, weatherboarded structure with a hipped tiled roof. The building stands on staddle stones, traditionally used to support timber-framed storage buildings.
- 5.1.344 This asset has historical and architectural interest. Although staddle granaries are commonly seen in the south-east of England and are particularly distinctive across the chalklands of the Weald, they are rare in a national context. As a free-standing, detached granary, this asset has further historical interest as part of a traditional arable farmstead and rural landscape.
- 5.1.345 The setting of this asset contributes to its value. The granary is located on the north side of Lower Higham Road, in Chalk, opposite Filborough Farmhouse (LB25) and Barn (LB99).
- 5.1.346 The setting of these three assets (LB25, LB99 and LB30) extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.347 Filborough Farmhouse (LB25) has historical and architectural interest as a handsome example of a rural Kentish farmhouse located within a traditional farmstead. The associated barn (LB99) has historical and architectural interest as a representative example of a rural Kentish farm building located within a traditional farmstead. This farm has retained much of its historical built form and character and in consideration of its historical, evidential and aesthetic value it is assessed to be of high value. The overall farm complex is also included in the Kent HER (1147). The Granary at Filborough Farm (LB30) has historical and architectural interest as a representative example of a rural Kentish farm building located in the vicinity of other well-preserved farm buildings.

- 5.1.348 In consideration of the above and their Grade II listing, LB25, LB30 and LB99 are all assessed to be of high value.
- Three sites in Chalk*
- 5.1.349 44 Chalk Road (LB100) is a Grade II listed building located 175m north-east of the Order Limits. It is an 18th century farmhouse built in red brick with brick stringcourse and a hipped tiled roof.
- 5.1.350 The house is situated within its own garden, bounded by a brick wall which likely matches the age of the house. Located on the south side of Chalk Road, east of Vicarage Lane, the asset is now surrounded by modern housing.
- 5.1.351 The asset has historical and architectural interest as an attractive three-storey country farmhouse, with sash and dormer windows. This house also claims connections to Charles Dickens, as an alternative location of the author's honeymoon.
- 5.1.352 1 Chalk Road (LB26) is a Grade II listed building located 222m north-west of the Order Limits on the north side of Chalk Road, in Chalk. Locally known as Craddock's Cottage, the early 19th century building is faced with painted weatherboarding and has a tiled roof.
- 5.1.353 Located on the corner of Chalk Road and Lower Higham Road, the asset is now surrounded by modern suburban housing. Its wider setting, between Gravesend and the Chalk Marshes, forms part of its significance.
- 5.1.354 The asset has historical interest for its believed association with the author Charles Dickens. The building is commonly known as the cottage where the author spent his honeymoon in 1836. Above the door is a tablet with a mask of Dickens and inscription dedicated to the author. It also has architectural and artistic interest as a quaint but attractive weatherboarded house, typical of traditional Kentish housing.
- 5.1.355 Number 54-58 Vicarage Lane (LB23) is a Grade II listed building located 242m north-west of the Order Limits. The 18th century range of cottages was once a single farmhouse with an additional cottage at the northern end. The two southern cottages were originally a single farmhouse whilst the northern cottage was added at a later date. The asset is constructed in red brick with a hipped tiled roof.
- 5.1.356 The asset faces west to Vicarage Lane, within Chalk and adds to the historical character of the area. Now surrounded by modern housing, its original setting has changed although this setting still forms part of its significance.
- 5.1.357 The asset has historical interest as an example of a traditional farmhouse which has undergone development in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 5.1.358 In consideration of the above and their Grade II listed status, LB23, LB26 and LB100 are all assessed to be of high value.

Industrial sites

- 5.1.359 While the majority of the Post Medieval built heritage assets discussed above relate to the prevalent agricultural activities and their history within Kent, or to the lives of the local people who in the main worked the land, the importance and the proximity of the coast, and the role waterways had in the development of local trade and commerce are also reflected in the cultural heritage baseline. The two assets associated with these activities comprise a stone obelisk associated with the Thames and Medway Canal (LB327) and the Barrelled Lock Chamber, Sea Walls, Swing Bridge, Locks and Canal Basin (LB321) at Gravesend.
- 5.1.360 The now disused Thames and Medway Canal (1449; discussed in the following non-designated assets section) links the River Thames at Gravesend with the River Medway at Strood. The canal was first mooted in 1778 as a shortcut for military craft from Deptford and Woolwich Dockyards on the Thames to Chatham Dockyard on the Medway, avoiding the 74km journey round the Hoo Peninsula and through the Thames Estuary. The construction of the canal was begun in 1799 but various challenges meant it was not fully open for traffic until 1824 and was wildly over budget.
- 5.1.361 Obelisk (LB327) is an obelisk-shaped boundary marker on the canal and was erected in 1820 to mark the jurisdiction of the Cities of London and Rochester for the collection of dues. The granite stone obelisk is inscribed with '*This boundary stone marking the line of jurisdiction of the cities of Rochester and London on the Medway and Thames Canal was erected AD1820. The Worshipful John Gibbs Mayor of the city of Rochester.*' The structure is decorated with coat of arms, four ball finials to the base, and has a plinth with crossed maces and oars.
- 5.1.362 The setting of this asset is defined by its location on the Thames and Medway Canal. It is assessed that this setting does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.363 Associated with Gravesend Shoreline activities, the Barrelled Lock Chamber, Sea Walls, Swing Bridge, Locks and Canal Basin (LB321) are a Grade II listed building located 676m west of the Order Limits. The assets are located on Gordon Promenade East and are designated under a single listing. The sea wall, lock chamber and canal basin date to 1799-1801 and were designed by civil engineer Ralph Dodd. The swing bridge dates to the late 19th century and the lock gates from the 20th century.
- 5.1.364 The walls are built in yellow and brown brick with York stone coping and quoins, bearing Roman numerals which indicate the canal depth. The canal basin is reported to have a paved floor. The swing bridge, lock gates and their mechanisms are of cast-iron. There is a wooden floor to the swing bridge and wooden lock gates.
- 5.1.365 The setting of this asset forms part of its significance. The proximity of the basin to the river is crucial to its function. The asset is also located close to several industrial units, which historically occupied the land east of the asset. The land to the west of the asset is occupied by New Tavern Fort (SM17), with several listed buildings in close proximity (LB313, LB150, LB120). This asset also sits within Riverside Conservation Area (CA14). The setting of this asset does extend into the Order Limits, although only on the far eastern edge.

- 5.1.366 Both LB327 and LB321 have historical and architectural interest. The canal basin is the only navigable part of the Thames and Medway Canal, one of the very few canals constructed in the counties south of London. The operating mechanism of the swing bridge and lock gates is still in use. It has architectural interest for the age and intactness of the assets; the sea walls, lock chamber and canal basin walls are mainly of original fabric. The assets also boast technological interest; the lock basin has unusual curved rather than straight sides.
- 5.1.367 The surviving original built fabric of the transport, canal and navigation infrastructure demonstrates the enduring quality of construction of these major engineering achievements. The associated structures (such as the dock basin) embody the vital role that management and manipulation of waterways played in the emergence and continued evolution of industrialisation.
- 5.1.368 The Obelisk (LB327) has illustrative and associative historical value, and the quality of its construction and aesthetic appeal are reflected in its designation as a Grade II listed building.
- 5.1.369 In consideration of the above and their listed status, both LB327 and LB321 are assessed to be of high value.

Modern buildings

- 5.1.370 The two modern (20th century) high-value or designated assets within the cultural heritage baseline are both war memorials and reflect the profound impact of the two World Wars on Britain in the 20th century.
- 5.1.371 Cobham War Memorial (LB230) is a Grade II listed war memorial located 1.2km south of the Order Limits. Designed by Sir Herbert Baker in 1921, the stone memorial commemorates the First World War (WWI) with later additions for WWII. Baker, a nationally known architect who designed several war memorials, was born and died in Cobham (also Thong Mead; asset 4349).
- 5.1.372 The setting of this asset forms part of its significance. The memorial stands on the junction of Cobhambury Road and Lodge Lane, with open fields to the south and houses to the north. It has group value, standing opposite Rose Cottage (Grade II) and near the south-west entrance to the Grade II* registered park of Cobham Hall. Its location is a reflection of those it commemorates, 19 residents of Cobham and the surrounding area who lost their lives in WWI and WWII.
- 5.1.373 In consideration of the asset's illustrative and associative historical value, the quality of its construction and aesthetic appeal as well as its Grade II listed status, (LB327) is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.1.374 Shorne War Memorial (LB112) is a Grade II listed building, designed by a parishioner, Reginald Hallward and sited in the churchyard of the Church of St Peter and St Paul (LB13). The memorial was raised in 1920 as testimony to the tragic impact of 20th century conflict on the local community in Shorne.
- 5.1.375 In consideration of the asset's illustrative and associative historical value, the quality of its construction and aesthetic appeal as well as its Grade II listed status, (LB112) is assessed to be of high value.

Non-designated historic buildings

5.1.376 The cultural heritage baseline for the Project features 67 non-designated built heritage assets altogether, dating from the Post Medieval and Modern periods. Nineteen of these assets are assessed to be of medium value and 47 as low value, with a single asset of negligible value.

Post Medieval medium-value assets

5.1.377 Medium-value heritage assets in the baseline for Kent include 16 former farming sites and three ancillary features sited within Cobham Park (RPG1). The non-designated farming sites have been assessed as being of medium value where they are associated with listed buildings and/or retain a level of historical integrity and legibility that adds to their historical interest.

Cobham RPG

5.1.378 The three non-designated built heritage assets are located within Cobham Park (RPG1). Two of the non-designated buildings are an 18th century icehouse (1310) and a gardener’s cottage (1304). The setting of each is influenced by their respective locations within Cobham Park (RPG1) and association with Cobham Hall (LB122). Their settings do not extend to the Project.

5.1.379 Due to their association with the management of the Cobham Park (RPG1), and in consideration of their aesthetic, historical and evidential heritage values, the cottage (1304) and ice-house (1310) are both assessed to be of medium value.

5.1.380 The third built heritage asset within RPG1 is known as Lady Darnley’s Garden (1352). The association with the work of 18th century garden designer Humphry Repton adds to the heritage value of the asset and the ornamental, landscaped garden forms an integral part of the identity of Cobham Park (RPG1). The garden (1352) includes two listed buildings (LB123 and LB175). In consideration of its aesthetic and historical value, asset 1352 is assessed to be of medium value. The garden’s setting does not extend to the Project.

Medium-value non-designated farms

Table 5.4 Medium-value non-designated farms

Project ID	HER ID	Name
1126	MKE84358	Farmstead at Battle Street
1119	MKE84313	Jeskyns Court (Jeskins Court)
3210	TQ 66 NE 230	Shelter shed at Rookery Farm
3208	TQ 66 NE 228	Stable at Rookery Farm
3209	TQ 66 NE 229	Cartshed at Rookery Farm
1720	MKE84356	Rookery Farm
1152	MKE88664	A farmstead south-west of Crutches Farm
1132	MKE84364	Thong Farm
1133	MKE84365	Chesneys Farm
1134	MKE84366	White Horse Cottage
1140	MKE84455	The outfarm at Upper Ifield

Project ID	HER ID	Name
1139	MKE84454	Ifield Farm
1142	MKE84457	Smith Street Farm (Smiths Farm)
1145	MKE84460	Green Farm
1146	MKE84461	East Court Farm
1147	MKE84463	Filborough Farm

Farmsteads in and in vicinity of Cobham [7]

- 5.1.381 Farmstead at Battle Street (1126) and Jeskyns Court (1119) are located to the north of Cobham Village. These farmsteads are categorised by a reasonable level of preservation of historic built form, with the Kent HER indicating they have lost less than 50% of their overall character. Jeskyns Court also has two listed buildings (LB125 and LB125) within the farmyard.
- 5.1.382 The settings of the two farms are limited to their immediate surroundings close to Cobham Village and the surrounding agricultural fields. The farmyard complexes and the adjacent fields make a positive contribution to the heritage value of these assets. Their settings however do not extend to the Project.
- 5.1.383 A farm of currently unspecified date (in the HER; but here deemed to be of Post Medieval date), known as Rookery Farm (1720) is located on the southern edge of the 1km study area, at Jeskyns Road. The listed farm buildings (LB191 and LB192) are complemented by the survival of associated Post Medieval agricultural buildings comprising a shelter shed (3210), stable (3208) and cart shed (3209). These four medium-value (HER) agricultural buildings are also associated with the listed building at Rookery Farm (LB192).
- 5.1.384 The setting of these assets is influenced by the surrounding farmland and location on the southern edge of Jeskyns Road. The setting of these assets does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.385 Due to the site's well-preserved historical form and character, this farming complex holds considerable historical, evidential and aesthetic value and is an illustrative example of the history, development and importance of agriculture in Kent. The group value the four individual buildings derive from their obvious association with each other, adds to special interest of this site.
- 5.1.386 A farmstead (1152) south-west of Crutches Farm (LB126) is located to the east of the Order Limits. The immediate setting of the farm has been heavily impacted by the road network of the A2 to the south of the asset and consequently it is assessed that setting makes no contribution to the value of this asset.
- 5.1.387 Due to proximity, the setting of the farmstead does nevertheless extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.388 The farm has lost some of its historical form, but the limited preservation is balanced by the survival of the listed main farm building (LB216) and as such the farmstead (1152) is considered to have some historical and evidential value.

5.1.389 In consideration of the contribution agricultural sites such as these can make to the understanding of Kent's rural past, these assets are considered to have some historical and evidential value and as such these seven assets (1119, 1126, 1152, 1720, 3208, 3209, and 3210) are assessed to be of medium value.

5.1.390 Eight further medium-value farming site settings extend to the Order Limits. Most are associated with listed buildings discussed in the preceding sections.

Farmsteads in and in the vicinity of Thong [3]

5.1.391 Three medium-value Post Medieval farms are located in the village of Thong. These include Thong Farm (1132), Chesneys Farm (1133) and White Horse Cottage (1134). Due to the high retention of overall form and character, Thong Farm (1132) and White Horse Cottage (1134) have some historical and evidential value and have been assessed to be of medium value. The setting of these three assets (1132, 1133, 1134) is influenced by their locations in Thong and association to each other, and contributes to their significance.

5.1.392 The setting of the three farms extends to the Order Limits.

5.1.393 Due to the high retention of overall form and character, Thong Farm (1132), Chesneys Farm (1133) and White Horse Cottage (1134) have some historical and evidential value and have been assessed to be of medium value.

Farmsteads in and in the vicinity of Upper Ifield and Shorne [3]

5.1.394 The outfarm (1140) at Upper Ifield, and Ifield Farm (1139) are sited on the northern side of the Shorne Ifield Road approximately 100m and 250m north-east of the listed Baynard's Cottage (LB78). The outfarm (1140) has retained much of its historical built form and character. The farm is located on the edge of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is influenced by its association to Ifield Farm (1139) and the surrounding fields to the north which are within the Order Limits. Therefore, the setting of the outfarm (1140) extends to the Order Limits.

5.1.395 Ifield Farm (1139), also known as Ifield Place, is located to the east of the Order Limits on Shorne Ifield Road and has also retained much of its historical built form and character. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location west of Shorne and the surrounding fields, and contributes to the asset's significance. The setting of this asset extends to the Order Limits.

5.1.396 Smith Street Farm (1142) is located to the north-east of Shorne village and to the east of the Order Limits. This farm has retained much of its historical built form and character and is therefore assessed to be of medium value. The setting of the asset is based on its location on the eastern edge of Shorne and the agricultural land to the east of the farm. The setting of the farm does not extend to the Project.

5.1.397 Having retained much of their historical built form and character, both farms hold some historical and evidential value. In consideration of this, assets 1139, 1140 and 1142 are assessed to be of medium value.

Farmsteads east of Chalk [3]

5.1.398 In the vicinity of the settlement at Chalk, Kent HER records a number of former farming sites.

- 5.1.399 Green Farm (1145) is located on the eastern edge of the 1km study area. The setting of the farmstead is influenced by its location to the east of Green Farm Lane and the open farm land to the asset's east. This setting does not extend to the Project.
- 5.1.400 Despite having lost some of its historical form and character, the farm is associated with two listed buildings (LB19 and LB103) and as such is considered to retain a level of historical and evidential value. In consideration of this and its non-designated status, Green Farm (1145) is assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.1.401 East Court Farm (1146) is located to the east of the Order Limits, off Church Lane. The setting of the asset is formed by its location on Church Lane and the surrounding open land to the east of the farmstead. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.402 This farm has retained much of its historical built form and character and in consideration of its historical, evidential and aesthetic value, is assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.1.403 Filborough Farm (1147) is located on the southern edge of Lower Higham Road, east of the Order Limits. This farm has retained much of its historical built form and character. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location and the rural land to the south. The setting of the asset extends to the Project.
- 5.1.404 The settings of these five farmsteads (1139, 1140, 1145, 1146, 1147) extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.405 Due to their comparatively well-preserved historical form and character, these eight agricultural sites (1132, 1133, 1134, 1139, 1140, 1145, 1146, and 1147) are considered to hold historical, evidential and aesthetic value and are illustrative examples of the history, development and importance of agriculture in Kent. In consideration of their heritage interest these eight assets are assessed to be of medium value.

Post Medieval low-value assets

- 5.1.406 Low-value heritage assets in the baseline for Kent comprise 16 low-value farming sites, five low-value assets that relate to industrial activities of this estuarine region, one rifle range, and four sites associated with domestic religious activities of the local people.

Table 5.5 Low-value non-designated farms

Project ID	HER ID	Name
3180	MKE84357	Cobhambury Farm
3182	MKE84369	Lodge Farm
3179	MKE84355	Parsonage Farm
2277	TQ 66 NE 45	Remains of Cobham Windmill
3181	MKE84368	Mill Farm (Manor House)
3448	TQ 66 NE 233	Early 19 th century Wash House, Rose Cottage, Cobham
3187	TQ 66 NE 219	Oast in Cobham

Project ID	HER ID	Name
1120	MKE84314	Dabbs Place Farm (Dabs Place)
1136	MKE84451	Park Pale Farm
1122	MKE84316	Chapel Farm
1123	MKE84317	Orchard House (Hever Court Orchard)
1154	MKE88855	Hillside Farm
1142	MKE84457	Smith Street Farm (Smiths Farm)
1143	MKE84458	Court Lodge Farm
4272	MKE83222	King's Farm
4279	TQ 67 SE 293	Queen's Farm

Low-value assets in Cobham or near vicinity [8]

- 5.1.407 The Post Medieval farm sites of Lodge Farm (3182), Parsonage Farm (3179), Cobhambury Farm (3180), Dabbs Place Farm (1120) and Mill Farm (3181) within and in the vicinity of Cobham Village, have all been substantially altered over the course of their history and the survival of historical built form and character is limited. Despite their limited historical and evidential value, assets of this type contribute to the understanding of Kent’s rural past and to appreciation of the time-depth and importance of farming in this part of Kent. In consideration of this, all five assets (1120, 3179, 3180, 3181 and 3182) are assessed to be of low value.
- 5.1.408 In addition to the farmhouses described above, the village of Cobham has a number of other vernacular buildings dating from the Post Medieval period. These comprise the remains of a windmill (2277), an oasthouse (3187) and a wash-house outbuilding (3448). Presence of such distinctive features adds to the character of the village and is illustrative of the everyday activities of a Post Medieval rural agricultural community.
- 5.1.409 Cobham Windmill (2277) survives without its sails, as a private residence. The conical brick base was all that remained after the mill was struck by lightning. Also known as Darnley's Mill, the name points to a connection with the Darnleys at Cobham Hall (LB122). Having been converted to residential use, the site has limited historical and evidential value and as such Cobham Windmill is assessed to be of low value.
- 5.1.410 The importance of hops as a crop in Kent is well known and consequently oast houses are a distinctive local building type. The Oast in Cobham (3187) is described as a single roundel oast attached to a large building of an earlier date. The main building is shown on the 1838 tithe map and the roundel was added in the middle of the nineteenth century. There have subsequently been further square oasts added to the original building. The site has been converted into residential use. In consideration of the limited illustrative historical and evidential value of the building, combined with its aesthetic quality, the Oast in Cobham (3187) is assessed to be of low value.
- 5.1.411 Another vernacular building of interest in Cobham is recorded in association with Rose Cottage (LB190). Sited in the rear yard of the cottage is the early 19th century wash-house (3448) which is a rare survival of a humble, small scale timber building of this type. The building is of some historical and evidential

value but in consideration of its vernacular character and non-designated status, the wash-house is assessed to be of low value.

- 5.1.412 The settings of these farms and other vernacular buildings is limited to their immediate surroundings in and close to Cobham Village and the surrounding agricultural fields. These settings do not extend to the Order Limits.

Low-value assets in Singlewell/north of A2 [3]

- 5.1.413 Three Post Medieval farming sites of low value are sited south of Singlewell and near the A2.

- 5.1.414 Park Pale Farm (1136) is partially located within the Order Limits, to the west of the A289 and A2 interchange. The farmstead remains but has been heavily altered. Due to its much-altered fabric this asset is assessed to have limited historical and evidential value and it makes a limited contribution to the understanding of Kent's rural past. The name of the farm suggests association with the extent of the park pale of the Medieval deer park at Cobham, which was extensively remodelled by Repton in the 18th century to create the origins of the polite landscape now associated with RPG1. Setting of this asset is influenced by its location on the northern edge of the A2 and the rural lands to the rear of the property.

- 5.1.415 Chapel Farm (1122) is a historic farmstead with only the principal farm building (LB3) remaining as an indication of the farm's original form. Due to the site's poor preservation, the farmstead as a collective asset is of limited historical and evidential value. This asset forms a poorly preserved part of the setting of LB3 but as the wider setting is dominated by road infrastructure to the south and by later housing development in all other directions, it is assessed that setting makes no contribution to the value of this asset.

- 5.1.416 Orchard House at Hever Court (1123) is another farmstead to the north of the A2 in Singlewell with only the principal farm building remaining. Due to the poor preservation of the farm, this asset is considered to be of limited historical and evidential value. The setting of the farm is influenced by its location on the south of Hever Court Road and the immediate surrounding land to the rear of the property. This setting is dominated by later road infrastructure to the south and by later housing development in all other directions. As such it assessed that setting makes a negligible contribution to the significance of this asset. The setting of asset 1123 nevertheless extends to the Order Limits.

- 5.1.417 Despite their limited historical and evidential value, assets of this type contribute to the understanding of Kent's rural past and to appreciation of the time-depth and importance of farming in this part of Kent. In consideration of this, all three assets (1122, 1123 and 1136) are assessed to be of low value.

Low-value assets in Shorne or near vicinity [3]

- 5.1.418 Two Post Medieval farming sites of low value are sited in or in the vicinity of the village of Shorne.

- 5.1.419 Hillside Farm (1154) is sited in the east of the 1km study area. This site has been substantially altered, with only the farmhouse remaining. Due to its limited historical and evidential value, Hillside Farm is assessed to be of low value. The setting of this farm (1154) is influenced by its outside side of Shorne and the surrounding rural area. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.

- 5.1.420 Court Lodge Farm (1143) is also located to the north of Shorne. Only the farmhouse remains, therefore due to the limited historical and evidential value of the site, Court Lodge Farm is assessed to be of low value. The setting of the farm is influenced by its location on the junction at Gravesend Road and Smith Street and the agricultural land to the rear of the property. The setting of the farm does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.421 Despite their limited historical and evidential value, assets of this type contribute to the understanding of Kent’s rural past and to appreciation of the time-depth and importance of farming in this part of Kent. In consideration of this, assets 1143 and 1154 are assessed to be of low value.

Low value - isolated farmsteads north of A226 Gravesend Road [2]

- 5.1.422 Two further Post Medieval farmhouses are located in isolated positions overlooking Shorne Marshes and the Thames and Medway Canal. King’s Farm (4272) and Queen’s Farm (4279) have both been substantially altered and retain a limited amount of historical and evidential value. In consideration of this, both assets are assessed to be of low value. The setting of both farms (4272 and 4279) is influenced by their estuarine locations and the surrounding rural landscape. Their settings do not extend to the Order Limits.

Low value – industrial sites

Table 5.6 Post Medieval low-value industrial assets

Project ID	NHLE ID	Name
4217	TQ 67 SE 344	Lifting Bridge over Thames and Medway Canal
4210	TQ 77 SE 1314	Hoo Junction and Port Victoria Railway
4216	TQ 77 SW 53	Bridge No. 7
1282	TQ 57 SE 277	North Kent Railway
1449	TQ 67 SE 20	The Former Thames and Medway Canal

- 5.1.423 The now disused Thames and Medway Canal (1449) links the River Thames at Gravesend with the River Medway at Strood. The canal was first mooted in 1778 as a shortcut for military craft from Deptford and Woolwich Dockyards on the Thames to Chatham Dockyard on the Medway, avoiding the 74km journey round the Hoo Peninsula and through the Thames Estuary. The construction of the canal was begun in 1799 but various challenges meant it was not fully open for traffic until 1824 and was wildly over budget.
- 5.1.424 The site of the only lifting bridge on the Thames and Medway Canal (4217), carries the Queen's Farm Road to Shornemead Fort. This section of the canal has been filled in and the bridge deck removed with no visible remains of the bridge noted during the 2005 coastal survey.
- 5.1.425 Site of Bridge No. 7 (4216) on the Thames and Medway Canal. The entrance road to the Uralite works crosses the line of the filled canal at this point and is believed to have sealed the bridge rather than destroyed it. A bungalow on the north side of the canal contains parts of the former canal bridge house.
- 5.1.426 Operated by the South Eastern Railway (SER) the North Kent Railway (1282) opened in 1849 and featured the now Grade II listed Gravesend Station (outside the 1km study area). Still operational, the passenger railway serves several communities of northern Kent. The North Kent Railway (1282) crosses the 1km study area and the Order Limits.

5.1.427 Hoo Junction and Port Victoria Railway (4210) is a single-track railway from Hoo Junction on the North Kent Line to Port Victoria on the Isle of Grain. The line opened in 1882 but never flourished. The opening of the Isle of Grain oil refinery in 1951 gave the line a new lease of life, and it continues to transport oil to and from the refinery.

Milton Rifle Range

5.1.428 Milton Rifle Range (1422) is a 19th to 20th century firing range located on Eastcourt marshes, Gravesend, within the Order Limits and extending either side. Consisting of multiple low earthen mounds, the range was in military use from 1862, that may have included the training of soldiers stationed at Milton Barracks during WWI (Wessex Archaeology, 2020). Despite some modifications of the asset, now used for Metropolitan Police training, there is substantial survival of some of the original structures. The setting comprises later added buildings, firing mounds, and the location of a spread of bullets (3388). The wider setting is characterised by the River Thames to the north, marshland to the east, the railway line to the south, and Gravesend to the west. Its open, relatively unchanged setting along with its military association, contributes to its significance.

5.1.429 The setting of asset 1422 extends to the Project and is not accessible to the public. In consideration of its limited historical and evidential value, reflected in its non-designated status, it is assessed to be of low value. The setting of the rifle range includes modern police buildings and Eastcourt Marshes Electricity Substation to the west, firing mounds and a railway and canal immediately to the south. While the Project will be located below ground in this area, the Milton compound is planned to be located within 1422, which has the potential to impact on the value of this asset.

Domestic and communal assets

5.1.430 In Kent, the cultural heritage baseline for the Project features three low-value non-designated assets that relate to domestic dwellings (4161, 4162 and 4349) and a single site reflecting the spread of non-conformist religious activities to more rural locations (3404).

5.1.431 Thong Lodge (4349) lies to the east of Thong Lane, accessed by a track that once formed the carriage entrance to the Cobham Hall Estate through the woods. This was built around 1816 and is believed to be to a design by one of Humphry Repton's sons. An engraving of the lodge is contained in J.C. Loudon's *The Landscape Gardening and Landscape Architecture of the Late Humphry Repton Esq* (1839). The house has a distinctive crenelated multi-conical tower. In consideration of the limited heritage value and the non-designated status of this asset, Thong Lodge is assessed to be of low value.

5.1.432 The Nook (4162) is a thatched, timber-framed house of Post Medieval date with brick extension and outbuildings, while Boughurst Cottage (4161) is also a thatched dwelling of Post Medieval date and while both assets have some artistic and illustrative historical value as buildings that retain aspects of vernacular character, in consideration of their limited heritage value and non-designated status, both are assessed to be of low value.

5.1.433 The former primitive Methodist chapel in Shorne (3404) has been converted to residential use. This modestly proportioned, brick-built, originally single-storey structure has a date stone for 1893. Later residential conversion appears to have resulted in internal horizontal sub-division and the exterior of the building has been extensively cleaned. There is a rendered extension to the property at the rear gable. The setting of the former chapel is defined by its location on the main street within the village and as such this setting does not extend to the Project.

5.1.434 These alterations have not assisted in the preservation of the historical, evidential and aesthetic values of this building and in consideration of this and the building's non-designated status, it is assessed to be of low value.

Modern assets of medium, low and negligible value

5.1.435 No non-designated assets of medium value dating from the Modern period have been identified.

5.1.436 Low-value assets from Modern period comprise seven domestic sites, 10 assets relating to the WWII period in the area and five sites associated with industrial activities of the region.

5.1.437 There is a further single asset assessed to be of negligible value.

Low-value domestic sites

5.1.438 As part of a scheme for the veterans of WWI, a set of 'Homes for Heroes' houses (1561) were built along Thong Lane, Thong. Their setting is influenced by their siting within Thong and this setting extends to the Order Limits.

5.1.439 Due to their comparatively modern date and formulaic design, these houses are considered to have limited historical and aesthetic value, reflected in their non-designated status. However, in consideration of their associative and illustrative historical value as expressions of Post WWI social consciousness and values, and as tangible reminders of this period of 20th century history, these houses are assessed to be of low heritage value.

5.1.440 During the consultation process relating to the scoping in and out of assets from the cultural heritage baseline, four further sites (4344; 4345; 4346 and 4347) associated with the Homes for Heroes scheme were identified along Church Lane, east of Chalk. The identification is based on the visual similarity between the 'known' Homes for Heroes assets within Thong village and this further grouping of structures west of Chalk. Consisting of housing and associated sheds, the newly identified structures would benefit from further study. The setting of these assets does not extend to the Order Limits. In consideration of their non-designated status and limited historical and aesthetic value, these four assets are also assessed to be of low value.

5.1.441 Thong Mead (4349) dates from the 1930s and is a detached three-storey domestic dwelling with a symmetrical façade and centrally placed front, facing towards Thong lane. The second (attic) storey is within the steeply pitched hipped roof with a dormer window above the front door. The roof is tiled, and the house appears to be constructed of brick, which is exposed on the ground floor but has been rendered over white on the first floor. The property is set within a substantial private garden.

- 5.1.442 The site is of additional heritage interest because it is believed to have been designed by the eminent Cobham based architect Sir Herbert Baker for a member of his family. Baker resided at Owletts, Cobham (LB184) was a contemporary of Edwin Lutyens and is renowned for his colonial work in South Africa and India. He also designed the tombstone of Ivo Bligh (the 8th Earl of Darnley and England cricket captain in the 1880s) in Cobham churchyard as well as the 1926 grandstand at Lords Cricket Ground (Cf. also Cobham War memorial; LB230).
- 5.1.443 In consideration of its illustrative and associative historical value, Thong Mead is assessed to be of low value.
- 5.1.444 Marling Manor (4160) appears on mid-20th century mapping marked as ‘The Consulate’. The building is sited near Marling Cross (or by earlier spelling Malling Cross) which was a major crossroads of Henhurst Road (running south to north, connecting Cobham with Gravesend) and Watling Street running east to west. The construction of the modern A2 has however significantly altered the road alignment in this area. As a mid-20th century residence, asset 4160 is of limited artistic or historical value and furthermore is not noted in the Kent HER, and as such Marling Manor is assessed to be of low value.

Low-value assets associated with WWII

- 5.1.445 Aside from the sacrifices made by the troops fighting the many battles of World War II, this mid-20th century period also severely tested the resilience and tenacity of people on the home front. Within the study area the Kent HER records sites associated with adaptive re-use buildings, as well as air raid shelters and defensive structures relating to the many adaptations to everyday life that the war years brought about.

Adapted use of existing sites and buildings

- 5.1.446 The WWII First Aid Post set up in late 1939 in the Meadow Rooms (2464; Meadow Rooms WWII First Aid Post) is a brick structure with a pitched roof on the north side of The Street, Cobham. This was for the treatment of casualties from air bombing. It was an adaptation of an existing building, with some basic care facilities provided, and pre-positioned medical supplies. The exact part of the building used is not known. It would have been decommissioned by the end of WWII in 1945. The building survives in use as a parish office. The setting of this asset is defined by its location within the high-quality townscape of Cobham Conservation Area (CA11) and this setting does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.447 Cobham Hall (LB122) was used for Australian soldiers as a hospital (3268) during WWI. This asset adds to the historical value of Cobham Hall as a moment in the history of the hall. However, nothing of the hospital remains within the hall and this asset is therefore assessed to be of low value. The setting of this asset does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.448 ‘Polperro’ WWII anti-aircraft headquarters (1435) is located south of Rochester Road in Chalk. The building remains as private property in the present day and the extent of surviving adaptations is unknown. The setting of the asset is influenced by its associations with the range of anti-aircraft locations, both extant and non-extant, across the landscape. This setting extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.449 Several caves were converted into air raid shelters (1562) during WWII along Thong Lane. The former shelters are located within the Order Limits.

Air raid shelters

5.1.450 Due to the strategic importance of the Thames Estuary, and proximity to both the English Channel and London, this part of Kent hosted several military camps during this period. Three additional WWII period air raid shelters were identified during the cultural heritage walkover survey. One (1842) was identified to be associated with the former Ashenbank RAF camp and two further sites (1874); (1875) were identified in Shorne Woods. These sites form part of known WWII activity in Shorne and Ashenbank Wood area. All three assets are situated on the edge of the Order Limits and activity may extend within the Order Limits.

Defensive structures

- 5.1.451 Two WWII assets are still extant in Shorne, in the east of the 1km study area. These are two spigot mortar emplacements (1424, 1455). They have limited historical value at the local level which is reflected in their inclusion in the Kent HER (non-designated status). In consideration of this these assets are assessed to be of low value. Their settings are influenced by their location in Shorne and do not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.452 A WWII roadblock (1410) is located outside East Court Farm (1146). The blocks have been moved to the side of the road and have a greater aesthetic function than practical in the present day. The blocks are assessed to be of low value and have limited historical value as part of the history of the WWII period in Kent. The setting of the roadblocks is influenced by their location at the entrance to East Court farm and does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.1.453 These non-designated assets have nevertheless been included in the Kent HER and as such are assessed to have limited illustrative and associative historical value as part of the history of the WWII period in Kent.
- 5.1.454 In consideration of this, assets 1410, 1424, 1435, 1455, 1562, 1842, 1874, 1875, 2464 and 3268 are assessed to be of low value.

Table 5.7 Industrial assets of low value from the Modern period

Project ID	HER ID	Name
4293	TQ 77 SW 1070	British Uralite Factory, Higham
3334	TQ 67 SE 1031	Wharf, Gravesend
3332	TQ 67 SE 1029	Wharf, Gravesend
3291	TQ 67 SE 1045	Two concrete platforms near the Sea Training Centre, Gravesend
3336	TQ 67 SE 1033	Mooring post on foreshore by Shorne Marshes

- 5.1.455 The British Uralite Factory (4293) opened in approximately 1900 making pipes. Uralite (now called Actinolite) is a mineral related to asbestos that was used for products such as pipes and fittings, window boxes and chimney pots. The factory had its own railway siding and its own station that opened in 1906. The works are now closed but many of the buildings remain in poor condition.
- 5.1.456 Two wharves (3332 and 3334) are recorded in the Milton/Denton areas of Gravesend, approximately 550m and 650m west of the Order Limits. The Order Limits also does not form part of their setting.
- 5.1.457 Due to the comparatively modern date, limited aesthetic value and the non-designated status of these wharves, as heritage assets they are assessed to be of low value.
- 5.1.458 Two further modern built assets are located on the foreshore of the River Thames. These include the site of several mooring posts (3336) and two concrete platforms (3291). In consideration of the assets' non-designated status and their limited potential to further the understanding of the development of shoreline activities in this area, both assets are assessed to be of low value.
- Modern assets of negligible value*
- 5.1.459 A former milestone (3052) is located on Gravesend Road, east of the Order Limits. The milestone has been built into a wall of a house. Due to the loss of the plaques marking location points, the asset has lost most of its archaeological and historical interest. Consequently, the milestone is assessed to be of negligible heritage value.

5.2 The River Thames

Archaeological remains

- 5.2.1 A total of 66 archaeological assets are located within the River Thames section of the Project. None of these 66 archaeological assets holds any form of statutory designation or is located within the Order Limits, with 26 located within the ZVI study area and the remaining 40 outside the ZVI but within 1km of the Order Limits.
- 5.2.2 Discussion of the archaeological remains within the River Thames is structured by period below.

Palaeolithic

- 5.2.3 A singular asset (4103) dated to the Lower Palaeolithic is located outside of the ZVI, 980m north-west of the Order Limits. Twelve hand axes and two flint flakes were located close to the southern Thames foreshore. However, detail of the asset catalogued in the gazetteer for British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic sites (Roe, 1968) provides a general site location for these finds within Gravesend, resulting in a similarly vague grid reference through Historic England Archive data. The finds are illustrative of the archaeological potential of the River Thames and the Thames terraces to yield evidence of Palaeolithic human activity. The artefacts have been removed from their location and therefore do not have a setting. The value of the assets is formed by their evidential value for Gravesend to hold further evidence of Palaeolithic activity, despite the general location of the asset. Asset 4103 is therefore of low value.

5.2.4 Principally, the Palaeolithic interest in the River Thames is formed by the associated Thames terraces, located within the Order Limits and study areas north and south of the Thames. A Palaeolithic and Quaternary Deposit Model (PQDM) assessment and Palaeolithic archaeological assessment (Wenban-Smith & Bates, 2020) have been conducted on behalf of the Project to further consider the contribution of the Thames as a geological and geographical feature on the archaeological potential of the Palaeolithic, with regard to the Project. Almost all the deposits within the Project's footprint, including the south banks of the Thames and the north side of the Thames valley, represent sediments that have accumulated since the major late Anglian rearrangement of river systems in south-east Britain dating to from approximately 500,000 BP (Wenban-Smith & Bates, 2020). These deposits are also dominant within the area of the Project, which is tidal in this location and begins to widen into a major estuary between Kent and Essex in the east of the study area (Wenban-Smith & Bates, 2020).

Mesolithic

5.2.5 A single Mesolithic asset of a tranchet axe (2146) is located within the Thames. Located outside of the ZVI, 835m south-west of the Order Limits at Tilbury, the asset is a single artefact dredged from the Thames. Consequently, the location of the asset is unreliable and could be residual. The asset is therefore of negligible value and does not have a setting through removal from its location.

5.2.6 Despite the lack of evidence for Mesolithic activity within the Thames, consideration for Mesolithic activity to be associated with Palaeolithic remains on the Thames Terraces, noted above, should not be discounted.

Neolithic

5.2.7 Three assets (641, 4088, 4247) dating to the Neolithic are located within the Thames. All three assets are singular findspots. The nearest to the Order Limits is a small chipped flint axe (641), 445m east of the Order Limits at Coalhouse Fort, but remains outside of the ZVI. A polished Neolithic axe is also located outside of the ZVI (4088) in the north-eastern extent of Gravesend, at the southern Thames foreshore.

5.2.8 The third asset, a flint implement (4247), is located within the ZVI, but was recovered 1.6km south-east of the Order Limits close to the southern Thames foreshore.

5.2.9 All three assets (641, 4088, 4247) hold limited evidential value due to the limited understanding of their origins as likely residual artefacts. Their isolated nature and distribution across the study areas within the River Thames provides limited understanding for Neolithic activity along the Thames; although further associations with Thames terrace deposits around the Thames in the Neolithic, along with the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic should not be discounted. All implements have been removed from their locations and do not have a setting. The three findspots (641, 4088, 4247) are all negligible value due to their limited context.

Bronze Age

- 5.2.10 A singular Bronze Age axe (4129) is referenced within the River Thames, 980m north-west of the Order Limits and outside the ZVI. The asset is poorly referenced through Historic England Archive data within the same location as both earlier and later assets, indicating the location appears arbitrary. The axe has been removed from its location and does not have a setting. Given the poor contextualisation of the asset, it constitutes negligible value.

Iron Age

- 5.2.11 Three Iron Age artefacts (2933, 4104, 4261) have been recovered from the River Thames and its immediate foreshores. The nearest assets (2933, 4104) are located 980m north-west of the Order Limits in the north-east of Gravesend and outside of the ZVI. These include a copper alloy brooch (2933) and coins found in or near Gravesend (4104). Both are located in the same findspot, along with other assets of earlier and later periods, casting doubt on the reliability of their referencing.
- 5.2.12 The third asset is a ceramic vessel (4261) located within the ZVI, 1.9m south-east of the Order Limits. The asset is located on the edge of the southern Thames foreshore and is likely residual.
- 5.2.13 All three assets have been removed from their locations and therefore do not have a setting. Their context is poor, particularly the two assets with an apparent arbitrary findspot in Gravesend, which limits their understanding and the potential evidential value given to the findspots for further associated activity. As a result, all three assets (2933, 4104, 4261) are individually of negligible value.

Roman

- 5.2.14 A total of 14 Roman assets are referenced within the River Thames, of which one is located inside the Order Limits and seven within the ZVI. Of the 14 assets, all but three are findspots, and primarily of negligible value due to their poor contextualisation and likely residual nature.
- 5.2.15 Six grouped findspots (4215, 4250, 4251, 4252, 4253, 4260), located within the ZVI 1.6km south-east of the Order Limits hold evidential value for their contribution to the understanding of likely second-century settlement activity on the south Thames foreshore (4228). Due to this group value and contribution to settlement activity, specifically identified through density of artefacts in the area, the findspots are all low value.
- 5.2.16 A second area of Romano-British settlement activity (649) is located towards the north Thames foreshore. The asset is referenced 90m south of the Order Limits, south of Fort Road and outside the ZVI. However, the record notes that remains have been observed for over 3km, associated with the monument and therefore, may stretch further west or east of the point data. A series of circular huts have been noted 4m below the high-water mark. Dating evidence through samian ware appears to point to a first-to-second-century period of occupation, adding to an understanding of focal activity along the Thames in the second century, along with contemporary settlement activity (4228) in the south-east of the ZVI study area in the Thames. Based on the evidential value of the asset to yield Roman settlement activity, along with the likely rate of preservation through waterlogged remains, the settlement is of medium value.

- 5.2.17 Another Roman settlement (412) is recorded east of Tilbury Fort (SM13). The remains of the settlement comprise several hut circles below the 'present' high tide level. The settlement has notable historical and evidential value as a known Roman site with good preservation due to its location on the foreshore. The settlement may have been related to trading activity on the Thames, with Roman finds (433, 501) recorded on the foreshore along with samian ware (434) (see Annex A) which could have been imports; the finds provide further contextual evidence of Roman activity within the vicinity of settlement 412. The setting of asset 412 is formed by an area of landfill and the foreshore which has enabled the preservation of known remains and any potential unknown remains; for this reason, the setting contributes to the significance of asset 412. Due to its historical association, evidential value and setting, the asset is of medium value.
- 5.2.18 There needs to be consideration for marine regression and/or local drainage schemes in the Roman period, particularly along the Essex coast, which yields evidence of the coastal marshes drying out in the Roman period (Gascoyne, 2014). As a result, the foreshore and its immediate surroundings within the Thames should be considered for their potential to yield settlement activity within the Roman period. Any settlement activity along the coastal margins would be of at least medium value, through their potential to contribute to the little-known understanding of almost all aspects of Roman activity along the coast. (Brown, 2000).

Early Medieval

- 5.2.19 There are no assets of Early Medieval date recorded within the River Thames and the Order Limits, ZVI or 1km study area outside the ZVI. Consideration for Early Medieval interaction should not be discounted; however, any archaeological remains are likely to survive within the terrestrial study areas.

Medieval

- 5.2.20 A singular Medieval asset is recorded within the River Thames, 350m north of the Order Limits. The site is a deserted Medieval village (670), with very poor contextualisation and understanding of its actual existence, warranting a negligible value.
- 5.2.21 Consequently, it is considered that there is an absence of Medieval activity within the River Thames. Consideration for Medieval interaction with the Thames should not be discounted, but any archaeological remains are likely to survive within the terrestrial study areas.

Post Medieval

- 5.2.22 Post Medieval shipwrecks are recorded within the Thames, both within and outside the ZVI, within 1km of the Order Limits.
- 5.2.23 At the eastern extent of the 1km study area, outside the ZVI, the Attack on the Hope (811), also known as the attack on Tilbury, is referenced. This military maritime activity occurred during the Anglo-Dutch war in 1667 and involved the movement of a Dutch fleet from the Suffolk Coast as they launched an attack along the River Thames. This military action, which culminated in a Dutch victory, holds historical importance for its contribution to ending the Anglo-Dutch war and forcing Charles II, as monarch, to consider peace negotiations more

seriously (Richard, 2009). The location of the attack holds historical value for its narrative as a strategic location for Dutch attack and the narrative contribution to the Anglo-Dutch war. Any setting of the asset is limited to its location on the Thames and proximity to the geographical feature of the Hope in this location, which contributes in part to the asset's significance through historical understanding. The asset is of medium value due to the historical narrative and importance, associated with national foreign policy in the 17th century.

- 5.2.24 Twelve wrecks of Dutch fireships (812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823) are recorded by Historic England Archive, as casualties of the 1667 Attack on the Hope (811). The 12 ships, sunk during active conflict, are all referenced within the large area, at the eastern extent of the 1km study area, outside the ZVI. The referencing of the ships in the same location is through doubt of their exact location; they could therefore be located anywhere within the Project's study areas of the Thames, or outside. Due to rarity of vessels pre-dating 1700, even fragmentary survival of the wreckage is considered to be of national importance (Historic England, 2017) and therefore of potential schedulable quality. The setting of the ships is informed by their location in the River Thames which contributes to their understanding and in part to their significance. However, the unclear location of the wrecks limits their setting and likely contributes to the assets not having been previously designated, despite their significance. Due to the date and historical value of the 12 Dutch fireship wrecks, these assets are of high value.
- 5.2.25 Six barges (704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 732) wrecked in a variety of collisions on the Thames, are located outside the ZVI of the Project; 620m south of the Order Limits at Fort Road, Tilbury. The barges were all cargo vessels and are representative of the industrial heritage of the River Thames and the role the Thames has played for international trade and travel for London and the south-east. The setting of the barge wrecks is informed by their association to each other and location within the Thames. This setting contributes in part to their significance through a historical and functional relationship to each other and the wider industrial activity located on the Thames shoreline. However, the location of the Order Limits, in proximity to the assets' referenced locations, does not contribute to this aspect of the asset's significance. The barges individually hold historical and evidential value for the potential to further the understanding of trade activity along the Thames in the Post Medieval period. However, their association as the same type of vessel, strengthens their importance (Historic England, 2017). They are therefore of medium value.

Modern

- 5.2.26 Seven assets dating to the Modern period are catalogued within the River Thames and located within Annex A. Of the seven, six are located within the ZVI and one outside the ZVI within 1km of the study area. The assets relate to maritime activity in proximity to the foreshore of the Thames and are of low value through this historical and functional relationship.
- 5.2.27 Evidence of this activity in the Modern period strengthens the understanding of the importance of the Thames as a centre of activity from early periods, through to the present day.

Historic buildings

- 5.2.28 There are no historic buildings located within the River Thames section of the Project.

5.3 North of the river

Archaeological remains

- 5.3.1 This section discusses both designated and non-designated archaeological remains, by period, located within the Order Limits and where appropriate, the Project's study areas comprising the ZVI and outside the ZVI north of the River Thames.

Palaeolithic

- 5.3.2 Palaeolithic archaeological remains in the region of the Project north of the River Thames are broadly characterised by finds of artefacts, from early hunter-gatherers exploiting the environment with communities focused around water sources and washed into river deposits, therefore their archaeological value is no greater than low due to this limited contextualisation. The sites are fewer than found in neighbouring counties such as Kent.
- 5.3.3 There has been relatively little investigation of the Palaeolithic period within the Order Limits, north of the river. However, the location of the Project within the vicinity of the middle and late Pleistocene Thames terrace deposits are known to contain abundant Palaeolithic archaeological remains (Wenban-Smith & Bates, 2020) illustrating the likelihood of remains being present within the Order Limits, despite limited evidence, north of the river.
- 5.3.4 There are six heritage assets recorded within the Order Limits north of the River Thames for the Palaeolithic period. A further 14 Palaeolithic assets are located within the ZVI and 37 outside the ZVI and within 1km of the Order Limits. These assets are discussed in Annex A. All heritage assets recorded within the Order Limits dating to the Palaeolithic period are predominantly artefactual evidence and have been assessed to be of low or negligible value, dependent on their contextual understanding.
- 5.3.5 Further information on the archaeological background of the Palaeolithic is available through a specialist report and research agenda conducted on behalf of the Project (Wenban-Smith & Bates, 2020).

Mesolithic

- 5.3.6 There are three assets dating to the Mesolithic within the Order Limits, north of the River Thames, along with an additional five within the ZVI and 10 outside the ZVI, within 1km of the Order Limits.
- 5.3.7 The Mesolithic represents a continuation of hunter-gatherer activity from the Palaeolithic, within the landscape of the Project north of the river. The archaeological record for East England, notes that there is a need to investigate the transition period between the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic further, identifying possible changes, continuities and their causes; particularly of environmental and technological circumstances (Brown, 2000).

- 5.3.8 Evidence within the Order Limits of the Mesolithic is limited to three artefactual findspots, with two flint blades (228, 686) identified in Orsett Heath, and a macehead axe in Mucking Creek (21). All three assets are of low value for their evidential value for further Mesolithic evidence to be present within the Order Limits.
- 5.3.9 Within the ZVI, the location during excavations at William Edwards School of a lithic working site (27), dated to the Mesolithic to Neolithic transition, is illustrative of a focus of Mesolithic human activity within 230m west of the Order Limits. The presence of such sites furthers the understanding of potential for additional activity to be associated with artefacts and the terrace deposits within the Order Limits. Based on the context, rarity and evidential value of the asset, the lithic working site is medium value.

Neolithic

- 5.3.10 There are 10 assets of Neolithic date located within the Order Limits. A further eight are located within the ZVI including a causewayed enclosure (SM6) and a further 18 located outside the ZVI. All assets are catalogued in Annex A.

Funerary monuments

- 5.3.11 A possible long barrow or mortuary enclosure (325) located north of Orsett Heath was identified from aerial photographs. A cropmark of another possible long mortuary enclosure (2110) was identified south of South Ockendon on the western edge of the study area. These assets have historical and evidential value, may date from the Neolithic period (although dating is uncertain on the basis of cropmark evidence) and are of high value.
- 5.3.12 One of two possible Neolithic burials (393 and 637), 637 is found to the east of Princess Margaret Road, and the second (393) was found between Coalhouse Fort and Buckland outside of the Order Limits. It is unclear what remains of the burials. Reported as being found in 1892, the burial (637) has limited contextual associations and is of low value.

Settlements and other sites

- 5.3.13 Near the Order Limits is a causewayed enclosure (SM6), located within the ZVI. The enclosure was dated through excavations in 1975 and confirmed to be both Neolithic in date and in reasonable state of preservation (John Hedges, 1978). The setting of the enclosure is influenced by its topographical location on a natural platform on the Thames terraces, with views of the wider landscape, contributing to the asset's significance and understanding within a funerary landscape. Due to the state of preservation and the evidential value, as well as its potential to contribute to regional research objectives (see Annex A), the causewayed enclosure is of high value.
- 5.3.14 Additional cropmarks (7), including and associated with the Neolithic causewayed enclosure are mapped alongside multi-period assets by Essex HER including later Iron Age (207), Early Medieval (210), Medieval (211) and Post Medieval activity (212). This activity extends to within the Order Limits, east of Heath Place (LB41). Trial trench evaluation within the Order Limits and footprint of asset 7 discovered evidence for a wider spread of Neolithic material south of SM6. Although no Neolithic dated material was discovered within the area of asset 7, as drawn by Essex HER, 34 sherds of late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age pottery (3567) were identified within a ditch terminus or pit west of Hornsby Lane (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (a)). This evidence is illustrative of a wider funerary

landscape associated with the topographical natural platform of the Boyn Hill Terrace. Due to the direct association of asset 7 with SM6, the asset is of high value for the evidential value of associated remains with the causewayed enclosure, outside of the scheduled area.

- 5.3.15 The concentration of Neolithic to Bronze Age pottery (3567) holds evidential value for potential further associated Neolithic remains within the Order Limits west and east of Hornsby Lane, which hold an association to the causewayed enclosure (SM6), as part of a wider funerary landscape. This activity has the potential to contribute to regional research objectives which include the need to explore in more detail the relationship of Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary landscapes to settlements, as well as the understanding of the chronological development of pottery (Medlycott, 2011). Due to the context and evidential value to contribute to research objectives, asset 3567 is of medium value.
- 5.3.16 Neolithic evidence (167) was identified as part of a multi-period site within the Order Limits, east of the M25 and north of J29 with the A127. Activity was identified through the presence of a horseshoe-shaped flint scraper, located between the horizon of the natural geology and the modern plough soil. This association of the artefact and natural geology further demonstrates the archaeological potential for Thames terrace deposits to yield early human activity. The settlement was partly excavated as part of road widening of the M25, illustrating the potential for further remains to be present. The significance of the asset is borne from its evidential value which has the potential to contribute to regional research objectives such as human impact on the natural landscape in the Neolithic period, study of plough soil and any surviving earlier soils, as well as the study of the choice and sources of flint for particular tool types (Medlycott, 2011). As a result of this potential to contribute further to research objectives through evidential value, asset 167 is of medium value.
- 5.3.17 Several Neolithic assets are recorded to the south of East Tilbury. Two small flint axes or chisels (397, 641) have been found close to Coalhouse Fort (SM14). Neolithic arrowheads (396, 638) (that may relate to the same record) and Neolithic to Bronze Age flints (438), have been found in the same area and may be indicative of further activity, all within the Order Limits. These artefacts have been removed from the Order Limits and have no setting. Both 396 and 438 are of negligible value and 638 is low value.
- 5.3.18 Neolithic to Bronze Age flints (443) have been found to the west of East Tilbury. It was not recorded when, how or exactly where these artefacts were recovered. Due to lack of information of the finds' context, they are of negligible value.
- 5.3.19 There is an increased presence of Neolithic activity within the area of Mucking, demonstrated through a number of findspots. A single axe-head (458) was found in Mucking Creek Valley in the vicinity of cropmarks of potential prehistoric date, however its exact location and method of recovery is not recorded and asset 458 is of low value.
- 5.3.20 Further Neolithic activity was identified at Mucking (330). This includes ceramics, lithics and pits with often discrete distributions. The lithics associated with grooved ware pottery, found at the site are fairly typical of domestic assemblages and therefore suggestive of early settlement activity at Mucking. Although the assets have been removed by previous excavation, they hold

historical interest for their contribution to the narrative of the multi-period settlement site at Mucking. The assemblages also hold evidential value for their study towards artefactual deposition and manufacturing technology. The Neolithic activity (330) at Mucking is of medium value.

Bronze Age

- 5.3.21 Forty assets of Bronze Age date are located within the Order Limits, north of the River Thames. A further 11 assets are located within the ZVI and 13 outside the ZVI, within 1km. All assets are catalogued in Annex A.
- 5.3.22 Although there should not be a presumption of Neolithic nomadism, the transition from a shifting semi-permanent settlement to a more settled landscape of fields and farms, remains an area of interest (Medlycott, 2011). The Bronze Age activity within the landscape represents the earliest known confirmed settlement activity within the Order Limits. Bronze Age settlement activity, with some associated funerary activity, are the primary asset types represented within the Order Limits. These assets are discussed geographically below from south to north, within the Order Limits, north of the river.

South of Muckingford Road

- 5.3.23 Excavations at a cropmark complex at Gun Hill, West Tilbury revealed the presence of Late Bronze Age activity (471). Identified activity included a Late Bronze Age field boundary ditch, and several post hole structures of the same period indicating settlement activity in the period. This evidence has the potential to contribute to research objectives through the study of inter-relationships between settlements (such as those known at East Tilbury (104) together with the variation and changes in settlement types and their indication of social changes (Medlycott, 2011).
- 5.3.24 The preservation of the asset is likely limited within the Order Limits, due to the Order Limits' location predominantly within the footprint of the modern Gun Hill road surface. Where the Order Limits leave the modern road surface, within the eastern portion of asset 471, as drawn by Essex HER, the asset has been previously excavated and quarrying activity was observed in this location during walkover survey (Annex B). Despite the poor preservation of the settlement activity in the present day due to excavation, the activity continues to hold evidential value for its research potential to further characterise the Bronze Age landscape within the study areas of the Project. The rarity and setting of the asset, through its topographical location on an outcrop also contribute to the asset's significance. Therefore, asset 471 is of medium value.
- 5.3.25 A Bronze Age settlement with associated funerary landscape was excavated to the east of East Tilbury (104). Excavation identified a double ditch enclosure, along with a coaxial field system, illustrating the presence of a planned settlement. A sub-rectangular enclosure with central cremation, along with three barrows were also identified. Drove ways leading to the barrows were also excavated which illustrate the presence of an extensive funerary landscape and the interaction between the living and the dead in the area. Within 400m north of asset 104, further funerary evidence was excavated on the southern edge of the modern Muckingford Road. A barrow (444) and nearby associated cremation (365) were located through excavation and provide evidence of a wider funerary landscape associated with settlement activity at 104. Although

the dating of the settlement and immediate funerary activity (104) at East Tilbury is to the middle Bronze Age, the dating of the barrow and cremation south of Muckingford Road to the Late Bronze Age illustrates the importance of the landscape around East Tilbury to the people throughout the Bronze Age. This is likely due to the topographical location of the activity, placed on a high point, influenced by the outcrop at West Tilbury and with views north-west towards an undulating landscape within the Order Limits.

- 5.3.26 The Bronze Age activity around East Tilbury and south of Muckingford Road (104, 365, 444) holds historical and evidential evidence for their association and context of a Bronze Age settlement and funerary landscape east of East Tilbury. Although the known aspects of the assets have been removed by previous excavation, potential for further associated remains cannot be ruled out, such as further associated field systems, preserved within the agricultural land of the Order Limits. Any further associated remains, along with further study of the known remains, have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives, particularly the inter-relationship between settlements and monuments and the relationship between settlement sites and burial, along with the development and use of monuments as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape (Medlycott, 2011). Due to the contextual landscape association of the Bronze Age assets within the Order Limits east of East Tilbury, and their evidential value towards research objectives, all three (104, 365, 444) assets are of medium value.

North of Muckingford Road, south of the A13

- 5.3.27 Excavations west of Mucking and north of Walton Hall (LB203) identified a range of Bronze Age settlement activity (160/332/333). The settlement activity is representative of a continuation of use throughout the Bronze Age. Early to middle Bronze Age features (332) were identified which included barrows, ring ditches, clay pits and associated artefacts. Late Bronze Age activity (333) was represented through enclosures comprising two concentric ditches known as a Springfield Type enclosure as well as further barrows and a beaker-style burial (331). Evaluation in the east of the land, north of Walton Hall identified further Late Bronze Age activity (160), in the form of ditches, gullies and pits, indicating further associated settlement activity.
- 5.3.28 Although assets 160, 332, and 333 have been well excavated, they still hold evidential value for their potential to contribute to research objectives, namely the inter-relationship of settlements and their association with burial monuments (Medlycott, 2011). There is particular interest for the study of the relationship with other Bronze Age settlement activity to the south-west and within the Order Limits at East Tilbury (104). Despite the interference of modern housing distorting the landscape between the settlements and their prior excavation, post-excavation analysis in similarity or differences of material culture could contribute to the study of their relationship and/or social changes and therefore, hold the evidential value. Furthermore, the evaluation of asset 160 indicates the likelihood for further associated archaeological remains to be present. Due to the rarity and contextualisation of archaeological remains associated with asset 333, namely a Late Bronze Age Springfield Type enclosure, and beaker-type burial (331) these assets are of national interest as an archaeological site.

Therefore, asset 333 is of high value, while assets 160 and 332 are both of medium value.

- 5.3.29 On the northern edge of Muckingford Road, and north of Mill House (LB42), a previously evaluated cropmark site revealed the presence of Late Bronze Age settlement (447) activity, through ring ditches (barrows), enclosures and pottery. The settlement activity holds evidential value for there to be further associated remains present, with the evaluation illustrating good preservation. However, the western part of the site has now been destroyed by modern quarrying, observed during walkover survey (Annex B). The evidential value also has the potential to contribute to regional research objectives, namely placing the settlement into its wider landscape. Of particular interest is the study of the settlement's inter-relationship with other Bronze Age settlement activity, identified to the north through Project evaluation (3553-3556) (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (c)), and to the south with activity at East Tilbury (104). The identification of barrows within the evaluation at Mill House (LB42) also further adds to the funerary landscape south of Muckingford Road (365, 444). Due to the evidential value of asset 447, along with its preservation and potential to contribute to regional research objectives, the asset is of medium value.
- 5.3.30 Archaeological evaluation on behalf of the Project has furthered the understanding of Bronze Age activity within the Order Limits. Evaluation within Land Parcel 5 (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (c)), east of High House Lane has established the presence for likely settlement activity.
- 5.3.31 Trenching tested a U-shaped cropmark enclosure, likely associated with the vaguely catalogued undated enclosures (449) by Essex HER. Trenching uncovered ditches with a substantial assemblage of diagnostic middle Bronze Age pottery and carbonised cooking residue (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (c)), strongly suggestive of settlement activity (3556). Late Bronze Age pottery was also recovered near asset 3556 indicating a wide life span and reuse of the area in the Bronze Age. Apparent remodelling of ditches (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (c)) associated with asset 3556 also supports a continued use of the site, suggestive of pottery assemblages.
- 5.3.32 North of assets 3553 and 3556, a ditched enclosure (3554) was identified and dated through flint tempered pottery of Late Bronze Age. Although these mainly came from colluvial layers, trench 69 recovered artefacts from the fill of a pit (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (c)). Further archaeological features (3555) were also encountered in other trenches to the east of asset 3554. Both assets 3554 and 3555 are believed to represent the presence of possible Bronze Age settlement activity within the area, although the nature of evaluation is limiting in current interpretation of the full activity.
- 5.3.33 The excavation of Bronze Age features (3553, 3554, 3555, 3556) within the Order Limits represents a spread of likely Bronze Age settlement activity around Hornsby Lane. The evaluation has proven a fair rate of preservation of the assets which contribute to the evidential value of the assets for further evidence of Bronze Age settlement activity to be present. Such activity has the potential to contribute to regional research objectives such as the typological identification of later Bronze Age pottery (Medlycott, 2011). Placing the settlement activity within the wider landscape could also contribute to the understanding of inter-relationships between settlements, along with paleo-

environmental evidence to enable past landscapes and economies to be recreated (Medlycott, 2011). As noted above, views towards the undulating landscape north of Muckingford Road, and location of assets (3553-3556) are visible from the high point of a known contemporary middle to Late Bronze Age settlement and funerary landscape (104, 365, 444). The relationship between these assets and the information gained through further excavation has the potential to contribute to the study of the Bronze Age landscape in this location. Due to the evidential and research value of the evaluation assets 3553, 3554, 3555 and 3556, their rate of preservation, and context to each other, they are all of medium value.

- 5.3.34 West of Brentwood Road, in parcel 4 of evaluation carried out on behalf of the Project, trenching tested the nature of cropmarks (342), believed to be Bronze Age prior to trial trenching. A large ring ditch (3571) yielded struck flint and small fragments of early Prehistoric pottery, with the feature not believed to be a later Prehistoric feature type such as a roundhouse (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology , 2020 (d)). As a result, no evidence has come to light to change the understanding that the cropmark site is Bronze Age, although use of the site remains uncertain. Evaluation has illustrated that the cropmark site survives well. Assets 342 and 3571 hold evidential value for their likelihood to yield further Bronze Age activity, which depending on the nature of the site, has potential to contribute to research objectives based on settlement, funerary or artefactual assemblage study of the period. Consequently, based on the rate of preservation and evidential value of assets 342 and 3571 are of medium value.
- 5.3.35 Two assets of Bronze Age date (3567 and 3568) were identified through evaluation either side of Hornsby Lane and south of Heath Place (LB41). East of Hornsby Lane, several features were identified and dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (3568) (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (a)). West of Hornsby Lane, pottery of either Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (3567) was also identified. The evidence illustrates potential for widespread Bronze Age settlement either side of Hornsby Lane, with potential to provide context to wider activity located west of Brentwood Road (342 and 3571) as well. Assets 3567 and 3568 therefore hold evidential value to yield further Bronze Age activity, along with potential to contribute to research objectives such as the typology of pottery assemblages. For their evidential value and rate of preservation, ascertained through evaluation, assets 3567 and 3568 are of medium value.
- 5.3.36 West of Whitecrofts Farmhouse (LB37) and east of Heath Road, evaluation within Land Parcel 1 (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology , 2020 (e)) on behalf of the Project, identified Bronze Age activity (3565). Due to the limitations of the evaluation, the nature of the activity which contained a pit and posthole, along with Late Bronze Age pottery. The activity sits within a landscape of Bronze Age activity, with likely settlement activity present to the east (3567, 3568) as well as a funerary landscape to the west (SM1/219). As a result, asset 3565 holds evidential value for its potential to yield further Bronze Age activity and contribute to the contextualisation of the wider landscape, including regional research objectives such as the relationship of settlements and burial monuments (Medlycott, 2011). As a result of the evidential value and rate of preservation, asset 3565 is of medium value.

5.3.37 South of the A13 and east of Baker Street, is the location of a probable ring-ditch barrow (219). Although aerial photography does not illustrate a definitive ring in this location, the asset sits within a wider landscape of Bronze Age activity. If proven to be a barrow, the asset would sit within a funerary landscape associated with barrows located to the north-west of asset 219 and located within SM1. This association contributes in part to the significance of asset 219, however, the presence of the A13 severs any connection between 219 and the location of the barrows in SM1, limiting the contextual landscape understanding in the present day. Barrow 219 holds evidential value for its potential to yield funerary evidence of the Bronze Age. Its proximity to likely settlement activity identified through evaluation (3565) also holds the potential to contribute to regional research objectives through the relationship between settlements and burial monuments. Based on its evidential value and context within the landscape, asset 219 is of medium value.

North of A13

- 5.3.38 Settlement activity (194) south of SM1 has been previously dated to the mid to Late Bronze Age through excavation north of the A13. The settlement was identified in the form of the pits, post holes and cremations, although no discernible building plans were identified in the open settlement. The preservation of the asset is likely poor due to the previous excavation prior to construction of the A1089, however, it is unclear if further remains may survive. The asset, however, still holds evidential value for its potential to contribute to regional research objectives. Interest must be given to the proximity of the settlement to other settlement activity and especially the open plan nature of asset 194 and therefore the possible social changes in place, based on any discernible relationship to SM1 and other settlement activity, south of the A13. Due to the evidential value and its context within a wider Bronze Age landscape, asset 194 is of medium value.
- 5.3.39 North of settlement activity (194) is the location of SM1, a multi-period cropmark complex including Bronze Age activity. Activity includes settlement evidence through ring ditches with incomplete circuits, as well as a funerary landscape in the form of four barrows. Evaluation within SM1 on behalf of the Project has confirmed the presence of Bronze Age activity (3581) through the identification of possible disturbed barrows, dated to the early to middle Bronze Age (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (a)).
- 5.3.40 The significance of SM1 is borne from its evidential value, principally due to its multi-period nature, with Iron Age, Roman and Early Medieval activity also present within the site and showing similarities in style to the nationally significance site of Mucking through aerial study (Essex Place Services, 2019). The asset is on the Heritage at Risk Register due to the threat of modern ploughing, as well as its bisection by the A13; however, recent evaluation has demonstrated that the site still holds a fair rate of preservation. Although additional barrows have been described as disturbed (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (a)). For the Bronze Age specifically, the presence of settlement activity and associated funerary landscape allows for the contribution to regional research objectives, through the study of their inter-relationship both within SM1 and the wider context. As a result of the evidential value of the site, SM1 and by association, 3581, are both of high value.

- 5.3.41 West of Orsett and east of SM1 and Baker Street is the location of a Springfield-style enclosure settlement of a Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date (SM7). Essex HER also notes the presence of a wider area of Bronze Age settlement cropmarks within this location, encompassing the scheduled area and additional land, given asset number 2108. The enclosure is located on a low flat-topped ridge, contributing to its understanding and significance as a defence feature to the settlement, although historic views of the landscape are now distorted due to modern infrastructure.
- 5.3.42 The context of the asset (SM7/2108) also contributes to its significance as part of a wider landscape of associated activity. This includes a funerary landscape as part of SM1 as well as further cropmark enclosure outside of the Order Limits, south of SM7 which could suggest earlier or contemporary Bronze Age settlement. As a result, the asset has the potential to contribute to research objectives for the study of settlement inter-relationship which each other and towards associated burial monuments (Medlycott, 2011). Due to this evidential value, the contextual understanding of the asset amongst other Bronze Age and Prehistoric assets (see Annex A for further detail) and the rarity of the Springfield-style enclosure SM7 and by association, 2108, are both of high value.
- 5.3.43 The above known settlement activity between West Tilbury and Orsett provides an outline understanding of an expansive landscape of continual Bronze Age settlement activity and associated funerary monuments within the Order Limits. As a result, further excavation within the Order Limits holds potential to further study the relationship and evolution of Bronze Age activity, including social hierarchy as well as cultural and environmental changes across a landscape of moderately dense Bronze Age activity. Consideration of the association of settlement location, particularly in relation to the geology and probable focus of the Boyn Hill Gravel terraces as location for settlement. This evidence would further contribute to regional research objectives, which coupled with paleoenvironmental evidence would enable the past landscape and economies within the Order Limits to be recreated (Medlycott, 2011).
- 5.3.44 Bronze Age activity was identified to the south of Bulphan Fen (379). The archaeology presented evidence of occupational activity in the form of ditches and large quantities of burnt and worked flint and pottery. Although the asset has been excavated, there is potential for further associated remains to be present at the site, which hold evidential value. The known presence of alluvial deposits, predating the archaeology within the site and representing episodes of flooding of the Mardyke are also of interest. The study of sedimentological, palynological and macrofossil analysis near known archaeological sites to determine the nature and date of changes through the adoption of farming, remains of regional research interest (Medlycott, 2011). As a result of this evidential value, asset 379 is of medium value.
- 5.3.45 A cropmark enclosure (605) is located south of North Ockendon (CA4). The cropmarks illustrate likely settlement activity which remains undated and could be Prehistoric or Roman, however the presence of a ring ditch is suggestive of a possible Bronze Age barrow. The site holds evidential value for the potential to yield evidence of settlement and funerary activity dated to the Bronze Age. Due to this evidential value, the asset is of medium value.

Iron Age

- 5.3.46 There are 19 Iron Age assets recorded within the Order Limits north of the River Thames. A further 16 assets are located within the ZVI and 23 outside the ZVI, within 1km. Two of these assets are of little value and comprise Iron Age pottery (635) with poor contextual evidence and Iron Age ditches (521) which have been entirely removed by mining activity; further information regarding 653 and 21 and a full catalogue of Iron Age assets be found in Annex A.
- 5.3.47 A group of Iron Age pits and ditches (2087) are recorded partially within the Order Limits, south of the A13. The features were identified during construction of a new road in 1979. Asset 2087 has historical value as an Iron Age site but is limited as no settlement has yet been found. The recorded area has since been developed by Stifford Clays Road, but the east half of the site remains which may contain evidence of a settlement; therefore, asset 2087 derives significance from its evidential value. The setting of asset 2087 is formed by Stifford Clays Road and the adjacent A13/A1012 intersection which make a negative contribution to significance. Based on the above assessment, the asset is of low value.

Settlements

- 5.3.48 Inside the Order Limits, known Iron Age activity of greatest significance is related to settlements. Their recording demonstrates changes in settlement pattern and the proliferation of small enclosed settlements. However, variation of settlement type is also apparent with both enclosed and open examples recorded within the Order Limits. This evidence has potential to contribute to regional research objectives concerning variation and changes in settlement types and their indication of social changes (Medlycott, 2011). Overall, the existence of these settlements broadens the understanding of the Iron Age landscape within the study areas of the Project.
- 5.3.49 Iron Age pottery (445) is recorded in East Tilbury. Asset 445 was recorded during the excavation of a Bronze Age barrow (444) site on Muckingford Road, associated with a nearby Bronze Age settlement (104). Although its context in relation to Iron Age occupation in the area is unclear, the association of asset 445 with the funerary monument enhances its historical value and it is therefore of low value.
- 5.3.50 Several assets related to Iron Age settlement activity (207, 238, 270, 509, 2078, 3578, 3582) are located inside the Order Limits at Orsett. The area is recognised for its extensive Prehistoric activity which includes three scheduled monuments (SM1, SM6, SM7). Further study of the assets and the discovery of additional remains has potential to contribute to regional research objectives concerning the inter-relationship of settlements (Medlycott, 2011). Large quantities of high-status Iron Age artefacts (51), in the form of gold jewellery and coins, are also recorded in the Orsett area. The finds are indicative of nearby settlement but lack definitive contextual associations on account of their removal. However, the significance of asset 51 is derived from its historical value due to the high-status nature of the objects. Therefore, asset 51 is of low value.
- 5.3.51 West of Orsett and east of SM1 and Baker Street, is the location of a Springfield-style enclosure settlement of a Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date (SM7). Essex HER also notes the presence of a wider area of probable Iron

Age settlement cropmarks within this location, encompassing the scheduled area and additional land, given asset number (2078). The settlement complex (2078) comprises an enclosed area surrounded by an enclosure ditch, with a series of internal compounds, two ring ditches, and an associated field system. Asset 2078 has exceptional historical value as a domestic Iron Age settlement associated with many aspects of life for late Prehistoric farming communities in the area, including habitation, cultivation, and industrial activity. Moreover, the association between settlement 2078 and the Iron Age enclosures of SM7 located within its recorded footprint is of notable significance.

- 5.3.52 The topographic setting of settlement 2078 is characterised by its location on a low flat-topped ridge, which can be interpreted as a defensive attribute. This aspect of setting contributes to the asset's significance, although historic views of the landscape are distorted by modern infrastructure. The association of asset 2078 with SM7 forms another important part of its setting.
- 5.3.53 The wider historical context of asset 2078 also contributes to its significance as part of a landscape of associated Iron Age activity, including emerging evidence of Iron Age occupation (3582, 3578) at Orsett scheduled cropmark complex (SM1) to the west of SM7/2078. As a result, asset 2078 has the potential to contribute to research objectives for the study of inter-settlement relationships (Medlycott, 2011). Due to its evidential value, historical contribution, and relationship with a rare and nationally important scheduled monument (SM7), asset 2078 is of high value.
- 5.3.54 To the west of settlement 2078, recent archaeological trial trenching commissioned by the Project has uncovered evidence of Iron Age occupation (3582, 3578) at Orsett scheduled cropmark complex (SM1). Evaluation of Land Parcels 22 and 23 has confirmed the presence of a rectilinear system of cropmarks including dating evidence in the form of late Iron Age and Roman finds, asset number 3582. This has exceptional historical value due to its location within the area of the scheduled monument (SM1) and has increased evidential value based on newly discovered archaeological material emerging from the site. This new evidence has the potential to contribute to research objectives for the study of inter-settlement relationships (Medlycott, 2011). The setting of asset 3582 is formed by SM1 and the wider Iron Age landscape including settlement 2078 to the east, which contribute to its significance. The value of asset 3582 is derived from it being part of SM1, which is reflected in its high value.
- 5.3.55 Immediately north of SM1, the Project-commissioned trial trenching in Land Parcel 21 has revealed curvilinear features which likely represent the remains of drip gullies, activity catalogued as asset 3578. This is part of a wider cropmark complex (247) which covers a large area west of Grey Goose Farm and encompasses SM1. However, asset 3578, which is located to the north of Stifford Clays Road, lies outside of the scheduled area. The setting of asset 3578 is formed by the historic landscape of 247 and SM1 which contribute to its significance and overall value. The significance of asset 3578 is further derived from its exceptional historical and evidential value; the potential of finding additional Iron Age features may enable a better understanding of this part of the site. However, the asset's location outside of the scheduled area and the extent of recorded features at present are also considered when attributing value. Asset 3578 is therefore of medium value.

- 5.3.56 An Early Iron Age occupation site (207) is recorded in Orsett at the southern central area of a known causewayed enclosure (SM6). Asset 207 has been partly excavated, revealing pits, post holes, hollows, and a large variety of finds including pottery and bone. It has considerable evidential value as further remains of the settlement may survive in unexcavated areas. The significance of asset 207 is also derived from its historical value as an Early Iron Age site located within an area of extensive Prehistoric activity which includes the causewayed enclosure (SM6). Although the HER notes the association of the monument with SM6, the designation states that it does not apply to asset 207 and it has therefore been considered separately. The scheduled monument (SM6) does however form an important part of the setting of asset 207 and contributes to its significance. Based on this and its considerable historical and evidential value, asset 207 is of medium value.
- 5.3.57 To the north-west of asset 207 is the recorded location of a small Early Iron Age open settlement, asset 270. The site was discovered in advance of the construction of the A13, and comprised scatter of pits, postholes, and a large quantity of carbonised grain. Asset 270 has notable historical value as an example of an open Iron Age settlement and has potential to contribute to regional research objectives concerning variation and changes in settlement types (Medlycott, 2011). It is unlikely that *in situ* archaeological remains survive at the site following excavation and the construction of the A13. However, due to the open nature of the settlement, associated remains may survive within the Order Limits to the north of the A13 and either side of Rectory Road; therefore, asset 270 has some evidential value.
- 5.3.58 The immediate setting of asset 270 is formed by the A13 which makes a negative contribution to its significance. Alternatively, the wider setting of asset 270 is formed by its location in the south-east of the known Iron Age landscape, which contributes positively to its significance. On account of the above assessment, asset 270 is of medium value. A cropmark (238) to the east of settlement 270 was excavated and revealed two large oval pits containing Early Iron Age pottery, loom weight fragments, and hearth debris. The connections between this asset (238) and the nearby Iron Age settlement (270) is unclear. Asset 238 is of low value.
- 5.3.59 A multi-period cropmark complex at Orsett Cock was previously scheduled but was de-scheduled in 1988 following major road development associated with the A13. An Early to Middle Iron Age settlement site (509) was originally identified from the cropmark of a double-ditched enclosure and was subsequently excavated to reveal a series of ditches, pits, postholes, and pottery finds. Asset 509 has exceptional historical value through its association with the multi-period cropmark complex. It also has evidential value based on its research potential, although overall, its evidential value is limited due to the removal of asset 509 through intrusive investigation and the construction of the A13. The original setting of the settlement (509) has been negatively altered by the development of the Orsett Cock roundabout and A13/ Stanford-le-Hope bypass. However, a significant aspect of the asset's setting is derived from its association with the Orsett Cock cropmark complex, which contributes to the overall value of asset 509. Based on the above assessment, asset 509 is of medium value.

- 5.3.60 An extensive Iron Age to Romano-British settlement (404) has been excavated to the south-east of Chadwell St Mary. The known extent of asset 404 is recorded as HER polygon data, although a significant part of the settlement is thought to have been destroyed by historical gravel-digging prior to any archaeological investigation. It is likely that much of the settlement's original footprint is now occupied by modern development. Only the western edge of the asset extends inside the Order Limits along Chadwell Hill. The Iron Age phase of activity at the settlement (404) is represented by several ditches, postholes, and pottery sherds. Asset 404 has exceptional historical value as a settlement that spanned the Iron Age to Roman transition. Despite much of its destruction through gravel quarrying and intrusive investigation, asset 404 still has evidential value based on its research potential concerning the transition of Iron Age settlements into the Roman period.
- 5.3.61 The setting of asset 404 is formed by modern development along Sandy Lane/Linford Road and an area of scrub previously used for gravel quarrying, neither of which contribute to significance. However, its historical context within the landscape as an extensive area of Iron Age to Roman occupation does contribute to significance. As a result, and on the merit of its historical value, asset 404 is of medium value.
- 5.3.62 An Iron Age to Roman enclosed settlement (604) is recorded south-west of North Ockendon. A rescue excavation of the site was carried out in 1983 in advance of gravel extraction and revealed two rectangular enclosures and ditched enclosures, cremation urn burials, pits, postholes, ditches, pottery, and large amounts of slag. The evidence was found to date from the Late Bronze Age through to the Roman period, however the site is primarily Early to Middle Iron Age. Asset 604 has exceptional historical value as an occupation site associated with both domestic and industrial settlement activity including burials and evidence of metalworking. The site has since been destroyed by gravel quarrying, but the wider area is thought to hold potential near to this site; existing field boundaries are noted to potentially date to the Prehistoric period, highlighting the evidential value of asset 604.
- 5.3.63 The immediate setting of asset 604 is formed by a series of artificial lakes which do not contribute to significance. However, the wider agricultural landscape is linked to historic land cultivation which can be traced back to the Prehistoric farming communities that once occupied the settlement. This wider aspect of setting contributes to the significance and overall value of asset 604. Based on its considerable historical value, evidential value, and setting, settlement 604 is of medium value.
- 5.3.64 Part of a sub-rectangular enclosure, asset 437 is known to survive to the south of Love Lane, south of East Tilbury. Excavations revealed pits, soft red undecorated pottery, charcoal, and mammal bones within the enclosure. Asset 437 has been partially removed through gravel extraction, and what does survive is noted to have poor preservation. However, it does have historical value as a known Iron Age site, but this is limited as its exact nature and wider context is unclear. Due to this and its poor condition, asset 437 is of low value.

Gun Hill

- 5.3.65 Evidence of an extensive Iron Age settlement site (369) was identified through cropmarks and excavations at Gun Hill, West Tilbury. Settlement evidence took the form of enclosures, trackways, ditches, postholes, pits, and pottery. This evidence has the potential to contribute to research objectives through the study of inter-relationships between settlements (such as those known at Chadwell St Mary (404) together with the variation and changes in settlement types and their indication of social changes (Medlycott, 2011).
- 5.3.66 The preservation of asset 369 is likely limited within the Order Limits, due to the Order Limits' location predominantly within the footprint of the modern Gun Hill road surface. Furthermore, the site has been previously excavated and quarrying activity was observed in this location during the walkover survey (Annex B). Despite its poor preservation the settlement still holds evidential value for its research potential to further characterise the Iron Age landscape within the study areas of the Project. The rarity and setting of asset 369 through its topographical location on an outcrop, also contributes to its significance. Therefore, asset 369 is of medium value.

Mucking

- 5.3.67 At Mucking, a large site of intensive prehistoric occupation is known to have existed. Evidence of a major Iron Age settlement complex (334) is recorded in the north-eastern part of the site. Excavations revealed several phases of Iron Age occupation including an open settlement of roundhouses and a series of later nucleated enclosed settlements; cremations and burials were also uncovered. The site has since been destroyed by gravel quarrying. Asset 334 has exceptional historical value as a major domestic settlement complex. Despite its destruction, the asset has evidential value through its research potential to inform of variation and changes in settlement types and inter-settlement relationships (Medlycott, 2011).
- 5.3.68 The setting of asset 334 is informed by the renowned complex multi-period archaeological landscape at Mucking, which has been occupied from the Neolithic to the Middle Ages. The association between asset 334 and the wider archaeological setting enhances its significance and overall value. Though it has considerable historical and evidential value, the extent of survival of asset 334 determines that it is of medium value.
- 5.3.69 Iron Age pottery sherds (203) were recorded to the east of the Mucking site, but the association of this asset within the wider Mucking landscape is unclear and is of low value. Further evidence of Iron Age settlement, in the form of postholes and pits (432), has been found in Rainbow Wood, between Mucking and Chadwell St Mary. The site has only been partially excavated which gives it evidential value. However, the exact nature and extent of the site is currently undetermined and is therefore of low value.

General Prehistoric

- 5.3.70 There are 35 assets of general Prehistoric date recorded within the Order Limits north of the River Thames; five of these (64, 66, 67, 68, 250) are finds with poor contextual associations and are therefore of negligible value. A further 14 assets are located within the ZVI and 17 are outside the ZVI, within 1km. A full catalogue of general Prehistoric assets can be found in Annex A.

- 5.3.71 Several assets (168, 184, 186, 188, 189, 213, 231, 243, 257, 259, 360, 271, 344, 345, 351, 356, 358, 435, 449, 452, 456, 457, 497, 2080) are related to cropmark sites and are of low value. A large assemblage of Prehistoric flint, along with burnt flint and pottery (1751) is also of low value. Further details and analysis of these assets and their heritage values can be found in Annex A.
- 5.3.72 In East Tilbury, two double-ditched ring ditches (446), with a possible third ditch situated next to a curving double-ditched trackway, are recorded on Muckingford Road. The significance of asset 446 is derived from its evidential value and historical associations with nearby Prehistoric activity – including a Bronze Age barrow (444) and settlement 104. Based on the form of the cropmarks and their proximity to known Prehistoric activity, they are likely to be of Prehistoric date. The known Prehistoric landscape forms a significant part of the asset's setting which contributes to its overall value. Asset 446 is of medium value.
- 5.3.73 In West Tilbury, a series of undated cropmark features (477) have been identified near Turnpike Lane. The features include a circular enclosure, ditches, pits, a rectangular enclosure, a ring ditch, trackways, and a possible Grubenhau (Anglo-Saxon sunken building). Some of the cropmarks are thought to relate to an existing village centre and the site was recommended for scheduling in 1980 because of its potential to show development from pre-Saxon to Medieval periods. However, other cropmarks are thought to represent Prehistoric features. Asset 477 has historical value as a multi-period site of occupation and also derives significance from its evidential value to yield evidence concerning the development of settlement patterns over time. The retention of the asset's agricultural setting increases the potential for surviving remains which also contributes to its significance. Asset 477 is of medium value.
- 5.3.74 Three extensive cropmark sites (220, 247, 482) of likely Prehistoric date are located in the Orsett area, which along with other known recorded Prehistoric sites including SM1, SM6, and SM7, are indicative of the expansive nature of Prehistoric activity in this area of the Project.
- 5.3.75 A cropmark complex (247) which covers a large area west of Grey Goose Farm is recorded west of Baker Street, Orsett. The cropmark complex encompasses the known scheduled area located south of Stifford Clays Road (SM1) but also extends north of the road and south of the scheduled area (SM1). The cropmarks consist of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures, ring ditches, double-ditched trackways, linear features, pits and ditches. Asset 247 has exceptional historical and evidential value for its proximity and association with the scheduled area (SM1). Dependent on the nature and significance of the remains located outside of the scheduled area, these may be of an equivalent significance to the remains associated with SM1. Asset 247 also derives value from the significance of its setting in proximity to SM1. Where asset 247 falls within the scheduled area, it is of high value.
- 5.3.76 Another extensive cropmark complex (220) lies to the east of Orsett. The cropmarks cover an area of at least 90ha and continue for an unknown distance. These indicate the presence of rectilinear features, sub-rectangular enclosures, ring ditches and double ditches. Whilst of an unknown date, the cropmarks are indicative of early Prehistoric to Roman settlement activity and

likely span multiple periods. Asset 220 has considerable evidential value due to its archaeological and research potential. The setting of the cropmark complex is largely formed by agricultural land; the retention of the vast majority of this agricultural landscape has enabled cropmark features to be identified and has potential for surveying below-ground remains. This aspect of setting contributes to the significance and overall value of asset 220, which is of medium value.

- 5.3.77 A cropmark complex (482) is recorded between Heath Road and Brentwood Road. The cropmarks represent a sub-rectangular or cello-shaped enclosure, ring ditches, pits, ditches, and trackways. No comparable enclosures, with regard to the rare form of 482, are known to exist elsewhere in Essex, which increases the asset's evidential value. The recording of nearby Neolithic flint assemblages (483) suggests that the cropmarks (482) may also be of Prehistoric date. Asset 482 has historical and evidential value and could yield evidence of rare early human activity. The retention of the asset's agricultural setting increases the potential for surviving remains which also contributes to its significance. Asset 482 is of medium value.

Roman

- 5.3.78 There are 41 Roman assets recorded within the Order Limits north of the River Thames. A handful of these comprise finds (26, 190, 558, 685) of limited contextual value. A further 30 assets are located within the ZVI – including a scheduled monument (SM12) – and 50 outside the ZVI, within 1km. A full catalogue of Roman assets can be found in Annex A.

Roman roads

- 5.3.79 Following the invasion of Britain, the Roman army oversaw the construction of a network of new roads that enabled efficient imperial communication and military movement across the province. Several possible Roman roads (714, 715, 716, 717) are recorded within the Order Limits (see Annex A), linking both changes in the landscape and administration of southern Britain during the Roman period. These include the possible line of a Roman road (716) running inland from East Tilbury to Orsett along Princess Margaret Road; a possible Roman road (714) running from London to Othona (Bradwell); a possible Roman road (715) running from Brentwood to Tilbury; and a possible Roman road (717) running from Mucking Road to Grays. If these are indeed the routes of Roman roads, their historical and evidential value would be increased. At present, there are no recorded remains of these Roman roads within the Order Limits, limiting their historical and evidential value; their recording as heritage assets is largely based on topographic analysis and extrapolation from modern road alignment. Based on this, the current significance of assets 714, 715, 716, and 717 is limited, reflected in their low value.

Salterns and Red Hill sites

- 5.3.80 'Red Hills' are widely regarded as industrial sites used to produce salt by evaporating sea water. The Red Hills themselves comprise low, flat-topped mounds which are situated on or near saltings. The mounds are formed of burnt earth, pottery vessels, and clay bars – known collectively as 'briquetage'; the pottery was often produced on site using kilns and furnaces. Red Hills date from the Late Prehistoric but became more prolific in coastal areas during the Roman period. Numerous Red Hills have been located along the Essex coast and can be

found on salt marshes and in fields where salt marsh has been reclaimed. The significance of these sites is their association within increasing industrial activity during the Roman period and the production of Romano-British material culture.

- 5.3.81 Several salt-making sites (442, 502, 161, 1797) (see Annex B.3) are recorded within the Order Limits in the Tilbury area. The most significant of these is a Roman saltern site (442) located at Bowaters Farm, Buckland. The site includes three Red Hills that are known to survive at marsh level, and recorded Roman pottery. Asset 442 has historical value as a former Roman industrial site and evidential value due to its potential for further archaeological remains, though the western part of the site has been impacted by landfill which could limit potential for additional remains in some areas. Asset 442 has retained aspects of its marshland setting but is encroached upon by a large area of modern industrial activity to the south which does not contribute significance. However, due to the survival of the Red Hills and their historical context with Roman activity and utilisation of the coastal landscape, asset 442 is of medium value.
- 5.3.82 Other potential saltern/Red Hill sites have been recorded from evidence of briquetage and pottery (502), geophysical survey (161), and shallow water-filled ditches (1797) (see Annex A). Although the sites have potential historical and evidential value, as they have no confirmed surviving remains, assets 502, 161, and 1797 are of low value.

Mucking

- 5.3.83 Mucking is a nationally important archaeological site which has revealed evidence of human occupation spanning the Neolithic to the Medieval. Evidence of Roman activity inside the Order Limits at Mucking (335) is extensive and has been identified through several archaeological excavations. These revealed a settlement, agricultural enclosures, evidence of industrial activity such as metalworking and pottery production, and four Romano-British cemeteries. The significance of asset 335 is derived from its historical value as an area known to have been occupied by Iron Age communities that underwent a process of 'Romanisation', thus contributing to South East Research Framework agendas for the Roman period (Allen, Bird, & Croxford, 2013). Although the features at the site were removed by excavation, Romano-British pottery (204, 680, 1705) has been recorded in several locations near the known site, indicating that Roman activity extends beyond this. Therefore, asset 335 also has evidential value. Its setting is formed by the archaeological landscape at Mucking, associated with multi-period human activity, which makes a notable contribution to the asset's value. Roman activity at Mucking (335) is of medium value on account of its historical and evidential value, current and potential research contribution, and the significance of its setting.

Orsett Cock

- 5.3.84 A multi-period cropmark complex at Orsett Cock was previously scheduled but was de-scheduled in 1988 following major road development associated with the A13.
- 5.3.85 A Roman cropmark enclosure (510) located inside the Order Limits was identified and excavated, revealing an extensive settlement with evidence of buildings, ditches, enclosures, furnaces, pits, and pottery kilns. Asset 510 has historical value as an example of a rural Roman settlement linked with the

production of Romano-British material culture, and which informs of aspects of Romano-British life such as funerary activity. Enclosure (510) has limited evidential value due to its removal through intrusive investigation and the A13, although it does have research potential.

- 5.3.86 Cropmarks and other features (239) located east of enclosure (510) were excavated prior to the dualling of the A13, revealing the south-east corner of a Roman enclosure and small field boundary, although no other Roman features were found. Asset 239 shares historical value with asset 510 through its association with Roman activity at Orsett Cock and the surrounding area; a sherd of Roman coarse ware pottery from a ledged-rimmed bowl rim (272) (see Annex A) is recorded between both assets (510, 239). Although part of asset 239 has been impacted by intrusive investigation and the A13/Stanford-le-Hope bypass, it still has evidential value, and associated Roman remains may survive within the Order Limits.
- 5.3.87 The shared setting of assets 510 and 239 has been greatly altered by the development of the Orsett Cock roundabout and A13/Stanford-le-Hope bypass. However, a significant aspect of their setting is formed through their association with the formerly scheduled Orsett Cock cropmark complex which contributes to the overall value of these assets. Based on the above assessment, assets 510 and 239 are of medium value.

Settlements and other sites

- 5.3.88 Elsewhere within the Order Limits, evidence of Roman settlement is located at Tilbury, Chadwell St Mary, and Orsett Heath. This provides historical context about the form and pattern of Romano-British settlements in Thurrock during the Roman period, as well as the everyday lives of the Romano-British communities who occupied them. Other Roman sites may have been used for agriculture and industry.
- 5.3.89 Several Roman finds are recorded in the Tilbury area. They comprise a Roman lamp (644) and lamp fragments (17) found to the north of Tilbury Fort, a Roman coin (417) on Quebec Road, and two bronze brooches, a Roman coin, and various pottery (655). All suffer from poor survival of historical and contextual associations and are of negligible value but indicate a general level of activity from this period in the vicinity.
- 5.3.90 At East Tilbury, there is evidence of settlement around St Catherine's Church (LB169). Roman building material (439) is known to have been used, or reused, in the walls of the church (outside Order Limits), and gravel-digging in the 18th century uncovered Roman tesserae (453) and a tessellated pavement to the east of the church. Asset 453 has historical value due to its association with Roman activity in the immediate area (439, 716, 283) (see Annex A). Asset 453 is of low value on account of its limited contextual nature.
- 5.3.91 Evidence of Roman activity in West Tilbury has been recorded near Low Street and includes small quantities of Romano-British pottery (436) and burial urns (410) (see Annex A). An area of greater significance is a cropmark complex at Gun Hill, which is a well-known site of Prehistoric activity. Excavation at the site revealed two distinct phases of Roman activity (472) represented by pottery kilns, enclosures, ditches, pits, pottery sherds, animal bone, and field boundaries. The evidence suggests that during the Roman period, the site was

initially used for industrial purposes but reverted to agricultural after the first century AD. Asset 472 has notable historical value due to its association with multi-period occupation at Gun Hill, as well as with Romano-British pottery production and changing land use in Thurrock. Asset 472 has limited evidential value as much of the site has been impacted by modern quarrying, and due to the removal of archaeology through past intrusive investigation. However, the significance of the immediate landscape, which is defined through multi-period human occupation, makes a positive contribution to the asset's (472) overall value. Based on the weight of its historical context and significance of setting, asset 472 is of medium value.

- 5.3.92 Cropmarks involving a large rectilinear enclosure (493) at Linford may relate to Roman activity. Several anomalies have been identified which might represent a double-ditched trackway and pits. The form of the enclosure is suggestive of Roman date, but the nature of the site is unclear at this stage. The site also lies near the line of a possible Roman road (716). Asset 493 holds historical and evidential value as a possible Roman site and for its associations with nearby Prehistoric activity (Bronze Age 444 and Iron Age 445), demonstrating a continuation of human activity in this area. The asset's setting is formed by immediate agricultural land on the north side of Muckingford Road. The retention of this agricultural setting has enabled the identification of cropmarks and increases potential for surviving remains. The cultivation of land for agricultural use can be linked historically to past farming communities from which it derives significance. Asset 493 is of medium value on account of its combined evidential and historical value, and its significance of setting.
- 5.3.93 An extensive Iron Age to Romano-British settlement (404) (see Iron Age period) has been excavated to the south-east of Chadwell St Mary. The known extent of asset 404 is recorded as HER polygon data, although a significant part of the settlement is thought to have been destroyed by historical gravel-digging prior to any archaeological investigation. It is likely that much of the settlement's original footprint is now occupied by modern development. Only the western edge of the asset extends inside the Order Limits along Chadwell Hill.
- 5.3.94 An oven (368) was discovered in a gravel-pit within the area of the recorded settlement (404). Excavations of the pit and other gravel-workings uncovered numerous Roman finds including ditches, post holes, coins, pottery, and kilns. The site is thought to form the edge of settlement (404) and represents the Roman phase of its occupation. Though it has been removed, asset 368 has historical value through its association with the known settlement activity. The setting of asset 368 is formed by modern development along Sandy Lane and an area of scrub previously used for gravel quarrying, neither of which contributes to significance. However, its association with settlement (404) is an aspect of setting which does contribute to significance. Asset 368 is of low value.
- 5.3.95 Excavations in the centre of Chadwell St Mary revealed a Roman tessellated, or mosaic, floor (2134) to the west of the church and partially within the Order Limits. The asset has historical value through its association with known Romano-British settlement activity. Large quantities of pottery (2135) have also been recorded in close proximity to asset 2134, although these have been removed from their original context and are of negligible value. It is unclear how much of the Roman floor (2134) remains as the site has since been developed; therefore, its evidential value is limited. The setting of asset 2134 in the centre

of Chadwell St Mary makes little contribution to its significance due to modern development. Asset 2134 is of low value.

- 5.3.96 A putative Roman settlement site (245) is located at Orsett Heath. The site was identified as a cropmark forming a large rectilinear enclosure with internal subdivisions. Project-commissioned trial trenching at the site revealed activity in Trenches 37 and 51, both of which contained ditches producing possible Roman pottery (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (e)). The ditch in Trench 37 may represent the continuation of a parallel pair of trackway ditches encountered further north-west. The significance of asset 245 is derived from its historical and evidential value, the latter reflected by the discovery of archaeological evidence through trial trenching. The asset's setting is formed by immediate agricultural land by Hornsby Lane, which runs through the centre of the enclosure. The retention of the agricultural landscape has enabled the feature(s) to be identified and the survival of archaeological remains, contributing to the asset's significance. Based on the above assessment, asset 245 is of medium value.

Burials

- 5.3.97 In the south-east of England, records of Roman burials contain individuals, small groups of burials, and some larger cemeteries. The nature of burials in the region includes both cremations and inhumations, as well as deposited grave goods. The variation of burial traditions may reflect cultural changes and differences in funerary practices in rural areas to those in larger towns. Archaeological evidence of burial activity in relation to the Project has potential to contribute to regional research objectives, including the nature of small-scale rural cemeteries, isotope and DNA analysis of newly discovered burials, and radiocarbon dating (Allen, Bird, & Croxford, 2013).
- 5.3.98 Inside the Order Limits, there are several Roman assets (232, 283, 410, 517, 682, 3579) related to burial activity. The remains of a Romano-British cremation and inhumation cemetery (682, 232) were found during the trenching of fields belonging to Holme Farm, South Ockendon (see Annex A). Only the western edge of cemetery (232) falls within the Order Limits, but the majority of cemetery (682) is located inside the Order Limits. Furthermore, two cremations (3579) have been recorded near the north side of SM1; the burials were revealed during recent archaeological trial trenching commissioned for the Project (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (b)).
- 5.3.99 All of the assets (682, 232, 3579) have notable historical value as Roman burial sites and can be linked to varying Romano-British burial traditions in the region. In particular, the newly discovered cremations (3579) have strong evidential value for the information they potentially hold about their identities and their context in relation to the scheduled cropmark complex (SM1); the information also has potential to contribute to regional research objectives for the Roman period, as mentioned above.
- 5.3.100 The setting of these burial sites contributes to their significance as they represent a chosen location for the burials of individuals from Romano-British communities. However, the setting of 3579 is of increased significance due to its association with SM1. The importance of all three assets as Roman burial sites is reflected in their medium value.

- 5.3.101 Burial activity includes a non-extant Romano-British burial mound (517) recorded to the south of South Ockendon Hall. Asset 517 originally stood as one of three such barrows (SM12, 517, 2074) sited along a valley side at intervals of about 500m. Barrows 517 and 2074 have long since been destroyed including below-ground remains. The remaining Roman barrow (SM12) now stands in isolation (see Annex A for further information about SM12). The setting of asset 517 is formed by the valley and remaining barrow (SM12) which makes a minor contribution to its significance. However, asset 517 has limited historical and evidential value on account of its destruction and is of low value.
- 5.3.102 Further burial activity includes burial urns (410) at West Tilbury, and disarticulated bone at East Tilbury (283), both of low value. Further information about assets 410 and 283 can be found in Annex A.

Early Medieval

- 5.3.103 There are 17 Early Medieval assets recorded within the Order Limits north of the River Thames. The majority of these assets are either known or putative settlement sites. A full catalogue of Early Medieval assets including those within the study areas and ZVI of the Project can be found in Annex A.
- 5.3.104 Two assets comprise finds (196, 273) with poor contextual associations. However, these hold some significance due to the underrepresentation of material from the Early Medieval period in the archaeological record, and are of low value. Assets also include evidence of settlement (187, 2018, 2089) and possible field boundaries (594) which are of low value. Further details and analysis of these assets (187, 196, 273, 594, 2018) and their heritage values can be found in Annex A.
- 5.3.105 Cropmarks (496) have been recorded to the west of Gravel Pit Farm, Buckland (south-east of West Tilbury). The cropmarks were identified from aerial photography and have been interpreted as a dispersed Anglo-Saxon settlement, likely due to similarities in its distribution with known Anglo-Saxon sites in the wider area such as Mucking. However, the site has yet to be archaeologically investigated so its nature and significance is currently untested. Asset 496 has evidential value as an unexcavated archaeological site and appears to have experienced no impact from modern development. The name 'Gravel Pit Farm' is indicative of historic gravel quarrying in the area which may bear on the survival and condition of remains. The asset's historical value is limited due to the site's unconfirmed nature. However, based on its current interpretation, asset 496 is of medium value.

Sunken-featured buildings

- 5.3.106 Sunken-featured buildings are characteristic of Anglo-Saxon settlements in Britain during the Early Medieval period. They comprised small to medium-sized timber buildings with sunken floors, or partially subterranean elements and are also known by the German term Grubenhäuser. Despite the underrepresentation of Early Medieval archaeology in the archaeological record, sunken-featured buildings are comparatively well-represented in Essex (notably at Mucking). Evidence of several of these buildings (240, 262, 473, 511, 2018, 2089) is recorded within the Order Limits of the Project.

- 5.3.107 Cropmarks of a possible sunken-floored building and a linear feature (262) have been identified west of Whitecrofts Farm, Heath Road. Although these are undated and undetermined, the Essex HER mentions that it could be a possible Saxon settlement. Asset 262 has historical and evidential value due to its form and potential for archaeological remains. The immediate agricultural setting has enabled the survival of cropmarks and can be linked to historic agricultural land use, making a minor positive contribution to the asset's significance. Based on its current interpretation as a potential relatively rare Early Medieval settlement, the asset 262 is of medium value.

Mucking

- 5.3.108 An extensive Early Medieval settlement site is known to have existed at Mucking. The site is of national importance due to the scale of Anglo-Saxon occupation (at least 53 posthole buildings, 203 sunken-featured buildings and two cemeteries with over 800 interments) that was uncovered during a major rescue-excavation in advance of gravel quarrying. The site is a well-known example of a dispersed Anglo-Saxon settlement, spreading over a large area and lacking any clear or obvious 'edges'. Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon activity is catalogued under asset number (336) and Middle to Late Saxon activity is catalogued under asset number (337). Recorded activity at the settlement is of exceptional historical and evidential value.
- 5.3.109 A large part of the settlement and its associated activity (336, 337) is located between Buckingham Hill Road and Walton Hall Road/Butts Lane, but the settlement is also known to extend to the west of Buckingham Hill Road, where Early Saxon pottery sherds, pits, huts, and loom weights (205) have been recorded. The area was heavily disturbed by gravel quarrying and most if not all of asset 205 has been removed. However, asset 205 has considerable historical value due to its association with Anglo-Saxon activity at Mucking.
- 5.3.110 All three assets (336, 337, 205) have evidential value based on the evidence obtained through archaeological excavation and have potential to contribute to regional research objectives concerning the organisation, distribution, and sequences of Anglo-Saxon settlements (Thomas, G, 2019). Despite the impact of gravel-digging on the landscape, the setting of these assets (336, 337, 205) is informed by the renowned and complex multi-period archaeological landscape at Mucking, which has been occupied from the Neolithic to the Middle Ages. The association between the assets and the wider archaeological setting enhances their significance and overall value. Due to their considerable historical value, evidential value, and historical context through setting, assets 336, 337, and 205 are of medium value.

Gun Hill

- 5.3.111 Evidence of an Early Medieval occupation (473) has been recorded through cropmarks and excavations at Gun Hill, West Tilbury. A large part of the cropmarks were excavated in advance of quarrying and revealed evidence of Early Medieval occupation. This revealed post holes, pits and a hearth which were interpreted as the remains of a 5th to 6th century sunken-floored building, accompanied with pottery, charcoal, animal bones, a loom weight, and other domestic finds. It is unlikely that the house was an isolated residence and cropmarks of possible associated features have been identified in adjacent

fields to the east, between Rectory Lane and Turnpike Lane, possibly representing the nucleus of a settlement. Asset 473 has historical and evidential value as part of a possible Anglo-Saxon settlement and through its association with multi-period occupation at Gun Hill (see Iron Age period).

- 5.3.112 The preservation of asset 473 is likely to be limited within the Order Limits, due to the Order Limits' location predominantly within the footprint of the modern Gun Hill road surface. Furthermore, the site has been previously excavated and quarrying activity was observed in this location during walkover survey (Annex B). Despite its poor preservation, asset 473 has the potential to contribute to research objectives concerning the distribution of Anglo-Saxon settlements (Thomas, G, 2019) in the region. The setting of asset 473 within settlement site 369, through its topographical location on an outcrop, also contributes to its significance. Therefore, asset 473 is of medium value.

Orsett Cock

- 5.3.113 A multi-period cropmark complex at Orsett Cock was previously scheduled but was de-scheduled in 1988 following major road development associated with the A13. A series of sub-rectangular cropmarks (511) which had been identified within the complex were excavated over several phases in advance of the A13 dualling. The excavations revealed a total of five sunken-feature buildings, a post-holed building, enclosure ditches, and Anglo-Saxon pottery, representing a relatively rare Early Medieval settlement. To the east of asset 511, a further three sunken-featured buildings and other features (240) were excavated at Barrington's Farm and likely to be part of the same settlement.
- 5.3.114 Both assets (511, 240) derive considerable significance from their comparative rarity (with settlement evidence from other periods) in the archaeological record. The assets' association with aspects of Anglo-Saxon life, such as the dwellings of individuals and varying types of material culture, are of notable historical value. The assets also have evidential value through the recording of their remains and have additional potential to contribute to regional research objectives concerning the distribution and organisation of Anglo-Saxon settlements in the area (Thomas, G, 2019). Whilst both sites have been excavated, it is possible more structures survive in the vicinity due to the dispersed nature of Anglo-Saxon settlements in the wider landscape, such as Mucking.
- 5.3.115 The setting of asset 240 has been greatly altered by the A13/Stanford-le-Hope bypass, and that of asset 511 by the development of the Orsett Cock roundabout. However, a significant aspect of the setting of assets 511 and 240 is through their spatial and periodic associations with a nearby scheduled Anglo-Saxon cemetery (SM6/210) to the south (see Orsett ring-ditch burials). Contrary to the HER description for asset 210 which states '*there was no evidence for nearby Saxon settlement*' (MEX17776), it is possible that the cemetery was related to settlement (511/240) which lies less than 1km to the north. The spatial and periodic associations between assets (511/240 and SM6/210) connect the dwellings of past Anglo-Saxon communities and their belief systems within a wider landscape context, from which these assets derive considerable historical and evidential value. The evidence suggests that an expansive Anglo-Saxon occupation site could have existed within this area of the Project.

Orsett ring-ditch burials

- 5.3.116 An Anglo-Saxon cemetery (SM6/210) is recorded to the south of settlement (511/240). A number of Early Medieval ring ditches (210) were identified within the southern half of the Orsett causewayed enclosure (SM6). Several of these ring ditches have been excavated and revealed Saxon graves, Anglo-Saxon pottery, and grave goods. The Orsett burials were the first Saxon ring-ditch burials to be recognised in Essex and one of only a few confirmed Saxon barrow groups in East Anglia. Based on their rarity, the ring ditches (210) are of both regional and national importance, which is reflected in their scheduled status along with the Neolithic causewayed enclosure (SM6).
- 5.3.117 The setting of asset 210 is formed by the scheduled monument (SM6) and the wider Anglo-Saxon landscape which includes the nearby settlement (511/240) at Orsett Cock, to the north. Contrary to the HER description for asset 210 which states '*there was no evidence for nearby Saxon settlement*' (MEX17776), the cemetery may be related to settlement (511/240) which lies less than 1km to the north. The spatial and periodic associations between assets (SM6/210) and (511/240) connects the dwellings of past Anglo-Saxon communities and their belief systems within a wider landscape context, from which these assets derive considerable historical and evidential value. It is also possible the site's location was chosen because of its commanding view; the topographic nature of the asset's setting thus contributing to its significance. Based on its evidential value, historical value and setting, combined with regional and national significance, asset 210 is of high value.

Warley Franks Manor

- 5.3.118 Warley Franks Manor (2024) is the site of an earlier manor house 'Warley Magna' known from documentary records. According to these, the house and manorial estate belonged to Godric, a major Essex landowner prior to 1066. It was the smaller of two manors associated with a late Anglo-Saxon settlement at Great Warley (38) during the Early Medieval period, with a population of seven households, probably all clustered in the vicinity of the main manorial complex. Structures would have included a hall, barns, and other agricultural buildings. Into the Medieval period, the manor belonged to Frank de Scottelande in 1262 from where the name 'Warley Franks Manor' derives. After this the estate changed hands frequently, sometimes as separate parcels of land and sometimes complete.
- 5.3.119 Though contemporary sources have their limitations, they provide historical and evidential value which connect asset 2024 with historical land ownership and the emergence of manorial administration in the area. Early records yield information which highlight the manor as being an important component of a late Anglo-Saxon settlement at Great Warley (38) in the Early Medieval period, which contributes to the significance and overall value of asset 2024.
- 5.3.120 The present building on the site of the manor-house is 15th century in origin, and is a typical Essex farmhouse. The house and garden are enclosed by a sub-rectangular moat, known as Franks Farmhouse (LB115) (see section on historic buildings). It unknown to what extent any remains of the original manor-house survive below ground. However, there is archaeological potential for associated remains, from which asset 2024 derives evidential value. The site of

the original manor is historically linked with Franks Farmhouse (LB115) with which it shares considerable historical value. The listed building forms a significant part of the asset's setting and provides illustrative historical context to the site. Warley Franks Manor (2024) is of medium value.

- 5.3.121 The exact location of the late Saxon settlement at Great Warley (38) is unclear but is thought to have existed approximately 1km north-east of Warley Franks Manor (2024) on the basis that the main focus of the settlement was around the church/hall complex at Great Warley Hall (37). It is also likely that there was an earlier Saxon or Early Medieval church located on the site of the Medieval church of St Mary (39). Based on current understanding, the settlement (38) is of medium value. However, its historical and evidential value is derived primarily from documentary evidence and the patterns of other known Early Medieval settlements. If the location of asset 38 could be verified with additional archaeological evidence, its value may be increased.

Medieval

- 5.3.122 A total of 44 archaeological assets of Medieval date, including one scheduled monument (SM2) are located within the Order Limits. A further 45 Medieval assets including one scheduled monument (SM4) are located within the ZVI and a further 27 including the scheduled monument SM3 are located outside the ZVI within 1km of the Order Limits. All Medieval archaeological assets are catalogued in Annex A.
- 5.3.123 The Medieval period within the study areas north of the River Thames reflects a localised agricultural economy, centred on small settlement clusters, marked by churches and associated wealthy halls/houses. These focal points of the landscape are best reflected in the built heritage, below, and discussed in the HLC in Section 5.4. However, within the Order Limits, archaeological remains are present with the potential to provide further context and understanding to the development of the landscape in the Medieval period, and to further knowledge of local social hierarchies, communication, and economy.
- 5.3.124 Several Medieval assets within the Order Limits are related to agricultural activity which intensified in the period. These comprise a non-extant farmstead (2060), droveways (1795, 1796), ridge and furrow (61), and relict Medieval field boundaries (109, 236, 1790, 1805) identified as cropmarks. The archaeological resource for the Medieval period also includes evidence of industry (1811, 3559), waste and water management (485, 367, 652), trackways/lanes (1810, 211), and recorded findspots (206, 251, 284). The nature of some Medieval features (191, 197, 1790, 1805) is not provided within the HER.
- 5.3.125 All of the above-mentioned assets (2060, 1795, 1796, 61, 109, 236, 1790, 1805, 1811, 3559, 485, 367, 652, 1810, 211, 206, 251, 284) provide a broad historical context of Medieval activity within the northern area of the Project, but are of limited historical and evidential value. These assets are of low value with the exception of asset 61 which is of negligible value. Further details and analysis of these assets and their heritage values can be found in Annex A.
- 5.3.126 At the southern extent of the Order Limits north of the River Thames, a series of land improvement assets are present. A small area of relict grazing marsh (144) is located to the north of Coalhouse Fort (SM14), with a further, located outside the Order Limits, south of Coalhouse Fort (143). A third area of improved

grazing marshland (145) is located to the north of Tilbury Fort (SM13), also within the Order Limits. The understanding of relict Medieval marshland for grazing is supported by the presence of Medieval seawall (500), within the Order Limits, east of the former Tilbury Power Station.

- 5.3.127 The four assets (143, 144, 145, 500) associated with the landscape character of reclaimed land (see Section 5.4) hold a group value for their contribution to this landscape character. Individually, the assets hold evidential and historical value for their potential to yield further evidence about the technology and material used in both their reclamation and farming methods to exploit reclaimed land for agricultural gain. The study of the reclamation of coastal marshes remains a dominant theme in research objectives for the east of England (Medlycott, 2011). Due to the evidential value, and also the rarity of their survival in the present landscape, with pressures from modern infrastructure associated with the former Tilbury Power Station and Tilbury Docks, assets 143, 144, 145, 500 are of medium value.

East Tilbury

- 5.3.128 East Tilbury (761) is a rural community on the north bank of the River Thames, approximately 3km east of Tilbury. It encompasses two quite distinct settlements: a historic riverside village focused around a Medieval parish church (LB169), and a purpose-built industrial village largely developed between the 1930s and the 1960s which includes the East Tilbury (Bata) Conservation Area (CA6) (see Historic Buildings).
- 5.3.129 Rising slightly above its low marshland setting, the historic core of East Tilbury village is formed of a single street, with a few outlying houses and farms, edged to the east and south by an important group of 19th and 20th-century military sites including two scheduled monuments (SM11, SM14). The product of an incremental development, the village retains some historic buildings, most notably the Medieval parish church (LB169) (see Historic buildings) but is now largely characterised by late-20th-century housing.
- 5.3.130 The significance of asset 761 is derived from its illustrative and associative historical value, communal value, aesthetic value, and evidential value, formed through the development of the settlement from the Medieval period to the present. The historic core of the settlement (focused around St Catherine's Church (LB169)) forms a significant part of East Tilbury's setting, along with its rural coastal setting, the scheduled monuments (SM11, SM14), and Conservation Area (CA6).
- 5.3.131 As a historic settlement, East Tilbury (761) is of medium value. However, assets located within the settlement, which include both designated and non-designated assets, are valued on an individual basis.

Manorial and moated sites

- 5.3.132 The proliferation of manorial estates during the Medieval period arose from a new system of governance based on feudal ties. Several manors are known to have existed within the Order Limits north of the River Thames, as well as putative sites.

- 5.3.133 The most significant of these manorial sites is South Ockendon Hall (SM2). The gatehouse and moat of South Ockendon Old Hall (SM2) are located 840m east of North Road in South Ockendon. The monument comprises a large irregular quadrilateral moat enclosing a rectangular area, an outer wall, gatehouse, moat bridge and series of millponds. The moat bridge and gatehouse at South Ockendon Hall (LB65) is a Grade II listed building (see Historic buildings) and have illustrative historical value as a physical illustration of a high-status Medieval hall and associated features such as millponds. Medieval fishponds, a barn, and other ancillary buildings (514), once formed part of the manor, but are recorded beyond the boundary of the scheduled area (SM2). Some of these features such as the barn remain standing whilst others are believed to survive as below-ground remains. Asset 514 is of high value due to the historical and evidential value of these features and their association with the manor.
- 5.3.134 The monument (SM2) is one of numerous known moated sites within the Order Limits and wider study areas of the Project, such as the Rectory (178), North Ockendon Hall (2090), and Franks Farmhouse (LB115) and moat (578). The presence of multiple defensive moated sites, dating to the Medieval north of the river, is suggestive of a lack of governing authority within the landscape, and rather self-sufficient pockets of local communities managing smaller areas of land. The presence of a Medieval settlement (187), 300m west of asset SM2 could point towards the power structure associated with the elite at South Ockendon Hall.
- 5.3.135 The moat still survives to the south-west which contributes to the asset's significance. The monument (SM2) also shares historical group value with the listed bridge and gatehouse (LB65) and with the existing South Ockendon Hall Farm and later-built South Ockendon Hall (19th century). The relationship between these assets illustrates the evolution of historical activity at the site.
- 5.3.136 Archaeological and documentary evidence suggest that the hall was a wealthy and prestigious manor house. Asset SM2 has evidential value for its research potential and future archaeological potential which could yield new information about the manor; the standing structure, earthworks and buried deposits could all hold additional archaeological and environmental evidence related to the construction and function of the hall. Consequently, further detailed study of the gatehouse and moat of South Ockendon Old Hall (SM2) could contribute to regional research objectives concerning the origins and characteristics of hall-and-church complexes, the dynamics of Medieval settlement, and the regional study of moated sites (Medlycott, 2011).
- 5.3.137 The setting of the monument (SM2) forms part of its significance; of which (LB65) is a significant component through its shared historical value. The wider setting of SM2 is mostly characterised by agricultural land interspersed with areas of woodland. A modern landfill site is located to the north-east, but this does not detract from the significance of the asset. Known assets recorded around the scheduled monument include a Medieval ridge and furrow (61) and Post Medieval field boundaries (1800) which further demonstrate the historical context of the surrounding farmland. Furthermore, the development of settlement activity in Essex during the Medieval period is believed to be focused around church and hall combinations (Rippon, 1991). The historical connection between South Ockendon Hall (SM2) and the Church of St Nicholas (LB36) to the west, contributes to the setting and significance of SM2 and illustrates the

development of Medieval settlement pattern in South Ockendon. The wider setting of SM2 includes the site of a demolished Medieval moated manor-house (29) located approximately 500m to the north at Grove Barns which adds to the historical context of the Medieval landscape.

- 5.3.138 The overall value of the monument (SM2) is derived from its potential to add to the understanding of elite settlement within the east of England, along with its potential to contribute to wider settlement patterns across society in the Medieval period. Its excellent preservation and associated surviving built remains (LB65) make it a standout example of a Medieval moated manor site – which has led to its scheduled status. Asset SM2 is therefore of high value.
- 5.3.139 The site of a second moated Medieval manor (29) is located in South Ockendon at Grove Barns. The manor house was demolished in the 18th century, but remains of a wall and gateway (LB64) survive above ground. Cartographic evidence, documentary sources and site visits all indicate the presence of a manorial settlement in this area.
- 5.3.140 Asset 29 has illustrative historical value through the survival of the wall and gateway (LB64) which contribute to its significance. Asset 29 also has evidential value through its archaeological potential for surviving below-ground remains. The discovery of new evidence has potential to yield further information about the form and historical context of the manor within the landscape, as well as contributing to regional research objectives concerning the dynamics of Medieval settlement, and the regional study of moated sites (Medlycott, 2011). The proximity of asset 29 to the gatehouse and manor of South Ockendon Old Hall (SM2), approximately 500m to the south of Grove Barns, lends to a better understanding of the organisation and relationships between neighbouring manorial sites in the vicinity.
- 5.3.141 The immediate setting of asset 29 is formed by the surviving wall and gateway (LB64) which contribute to its significance. The wider setting is characterised by agricultural land which can be historically linked with the farming economy and feudal ties of Medieval manorial estates. The scheduled gatehouse and manor of South Ockendon Old Hall (SM2) also makes a minor positive contribution to the significance of asset 29. Based on its nature, associated remains (LB64) and archaeological potential, asset 29 is of medium value.
- 5.3.142 A handful of other possible moated sites (229, 263, 267, 2144) are recorded within the Order Limits north of the River Thames. Two of these (263, 267) were identified as cropmarks but their nature has not been definitively confirmed. According to HER data, asset 263 has been ploughed out and is likely to be of poor condition. The other two sites (229, 2144) have been recorded through documentary and cartographic sources, but no visible remains have been identified. These four assets have historical value as possible moated sites, but this is limited due to their unconfirmed nature. The moated sites have some evidential value in their potential to yield new information through any archaeological remains that may survive below ground. Verification of these sites would likely contribute to the regional study of moated sites (Medlycott, 2011) in the east of England. Without further investigation, it cannot be surmised to what extent the setting of these assets contributes to their significance. All of these assets (263, 267, 229, 2144) are of low value.

- 5.3.143 Seaborough Hall (1808) was a Medieval manor house in Orsett which continued to be used in the Post Medieval period. It was demolished in the early 20th century and all that remains is a wall near Brentwood Road. The significance of the asset has been compromised by its destruction but it retains historical value as a known Medieval manor site. The asset has evidential value as below-ground remains of the manor house could be present; recent archaeological trial trenching commissioned by the Project revealed remains of a brick wall and a possible beam slot (3577) which may relate to Seaborough Hall (1808).
- 5.3.144 The commanding view and surrounding agricultural landscape make a minor contribution to the significance of asset 1808. Setting is also partly formed by the scheduled Orsett causewayed enclosure and Anglo-Saxon cemetery (SM6) which may have had some bearing on the chosen location of the site. Overall, asset 1808 is of low value.
- 5.3.145 The site of a non-extant Medieval manor ‘Beredens Manor’ and settlement is recorded either side of the M25 and on Beredens Lane, Great Warley. Evidence of Medieval to Post Medieval occupation (536, 537) including several buildings (712) was revealed during excavations in advance of the construction of the M25. It is likely that the excavations identified the site of Beredens Manor. The construction of the M25 has destroyed most (if not all) of the site which limits the evidential value of the assets. However, they still have historical value through their contribution to understanding the Medieval landscape. Assets 536, 537 and 712 are of low value.
- 5.3.146 The earthwork remains of a Medieval parish boundary (366) is located in Codham Hall Wood, Great Warley. The earthwork comprises a sinuous bank and ditch up to 6.5m in width. The west side of the bank and ditch forms part of a long and continuous parish boundary and is more substantial than the north and east sides; five boundary pollard trees were noted along the boundary. The south side of asset 336 has been destroyed by the Southend Arterial Road but was later in date.
- 5.3.147 As a surviving earthwork, asset 366 has considerable historical value, and its evidential value contributes to regional research regarding the dating of extant historic landscape features. The boundary (366) is associated with the historic parish of Great Warley and lies within the Codham Hall Estate where a Medieval hall resided in the 13th century. The estate forms a significant part of the asset’s setting due to its historical connection with manorial land management in the Medieval period, which contributes to its value. Based on its excellent preservation, along with its historical context within the landscape, asset 366 is of medium value.

Field systems

- 5.3.148 The open-field system is characteristic of agricultural organisation in the Medieval period. It was especially well adapted to the feudal manorial social system. As the market economy started to grow, the open-field system gave way to individual farming, which eventually replaced it. Archaeological evidence of Medieval field systems (236, 241, 338, 512) is recorded within the Order Limits of the Project, north of the River Thames.

- 5.3.149 An area of extensive Anglo-Saxon occupation was uncovered at Mucking during a major rescue-excavation in advance of gravel quarrying. Excavations revealed Medieval modification (338) of an earlier Anglo-Saxon field system at the site. Set within the field system was a post-base windmill, unlikely to have been earlier than 12th or 13th century; pottery from the terminus arms indicated the windmill was dismantled in the 15th or 16th century. Asset 338 has historical and evidential value as a Medieval windmill site and contributes to the study of historic windmills in the Essex landscape. The report details the results of a county-wide survey of Post Medieval windmills and windmill mounds in Essex. Asset 338 also has evidential and historical value due to its association with the development of Mucking landscape during the Medieval period, despite the impact of gravel-digging across the Mucking site. The known archaeological landscape forms a significant part of the asset's setting and contributes to its overall value, as does the wider agricultural setting. Asset 338 is of medium value.
- 5.3.150 A complex Medieval rectilinear field and road system (512) is recorded to the south-east of Orsett. Although the Essex HER suggests that the network and field system is Roman in origin, the HER also infers that the rectilinear boundary ditches at the nearby Orsett Cock enclosure are more likely to be post-Roman in date – excavated cropmarks (241) east of the Orsett Cock enclosure and at Barrington's Farm, Orsett, proved to be Medieval field boundaries (236). Assets 512, 241 and 236 have historical value through their association with historical agricultural land use, but evidential value is limited due to the features' removal by the construction of the Stanford-le-Hope Bypass (A13) and Stanford Road (A1013).
- 5.3.151 The shared setting of assets 512, 241 and 236 has been greatly altered by the development of the bypass and related infrastructure. However, a significant aspect of their setting is formed by the known archaeological landscape at Orsett Cock and contributes to value. Due to the nature and complexity of its recorded remains, asset 512 is of medium value. Assets 241 and 236 are more common in their nature and their wider archaeological context less well understood.

Gun Hill

- 5.3.152 Evidence of an Early Medieval occupation (473) (see Early Medieval) has been recorded through cropmarks and excavations at Gun Hill, West Tilbury. A large part of the cropmarks were excavated in advance of planned modern quarrying. The excavations revealed a Medieval ditch (474) that replaced an earlier field boundary on the southern edge of the Gun Hill plateau. The ditch (474) was the only recorded Medieval feature which produced a sherd of 14th century pottery, indicating that the area was given over to agriculture during this period; it was noted that nearby lanes and footpaths were Medieval in origin. Asset 474 has historical and evidential value concerning the development of land use at Gun Hill between the Early Medieval and Medieval periods.
- 5.3.153 The preservation of asset 474 is likely to be limited within the Order Limits, due to the Order Limits' location predominantly within the footprint of the modern Gun Hill road surface. Furthermore, the site has been previously excavated and quarrying activity was observed in this location during walkover survey (Annex B). Despite its poor preservation, asset 474 has still has some potential for archaeological remains. The setting of asset 474 is formed by the known archaeological landscape and its topographical location on the Gun Hill plateau.

These aspects of setting contribute to the asset's significance. Therefore, asset 473 is of medium value.

Ecclesiastical sites

- 5.3.154 St Mary Magdalene's Churchyard (2010) is believed to have Medieval origins. The current church is Grade I listed (LB69) and forms a significant aspect of the asset's setting. Asset 2010 is of high value on account of its group value with LB69. For more information about St Mary Magdalene's church (LB69), please refer to section on historic buildings.
- 5.3.155 The former site of St Mary's Hospital and Chapel (633) is recorded to the south of East Tilbury, east of Princess Margaret Road. The hospital is recorded in documentary sources as having been founded in 1213 and was still in use in the mid-15th century.
- 5.3.156 Asset 633 is also recorded at a second location (392) to the west, in Buckland. As the location of this asset is unverified and no archaeological evidence is known to have been found, its historical and evidential value is limited. However, evidential value is still gained from the asset's potential to reveal more about the Medieval ecclesiastic practices in the area and wider region. Although the hospital is non-extant, below-ground remains may still survive. Due to the unconfirmed location of the site, it cannot be determined if setting contributes to significance at this stage. Based on this assessment, asset 633 is of medium value. However, its value could change, dependent on the outcome of new information regarding its location and the survival of any remains.

Post Medieval

- 5.3.157 A total of 51 archaeological remains of Post Medieval date, including one scheduled monument (SM13) are located within the Order Limits north of the River Thames. Including two scheduled monuments (SM11, SM14), 45 are located within the ZVI and a further 55 are located outside the ZVI within 1km of the Order Limits. All assets are catalogued in Annex A.
- 5.3.158 Post Medieval activity within the Order Limits is principally represented by farming and local industry associated assets, reflective of the historical and continued use of most of the Order Limits as agricultural land. This includes assets such as field boundaries and ditches (118, 170, 212, 242, 585) as well as localised quarrying and gravel pits (274, 513, 197). These asset types are well characterised within the archaeological record and therefore are of low to negligible value, dependent of their rate of preservation. Further consideration of the contribution of Post Medieval agricultural and industrial remains to the overall agricultural landscape character of the Project, north of the river, is present in Section 5.4.
- 5.3.159 One asset contributing to the landscape character of the study area immediately north of the river, is the location of a relict sea wall (91). The wall, located north of Coalhouse Fort (SM14), is identified through mapping dated to 1777, but could date to the 17th century. The asset holds group value with another sea wall identified through later mapping in 1863 (4177) and located to the west of Coalhouse Fort. Both hold evidential and historical value for their contribution to understanding the technique in controlling water for the reclamation of land associated with Tilbury and Mucking Marshes, respectively. This holds potential

regional research objectives for the Greater Thames Estuary through a study of the historical context of sea defences (Happell, 2010). This contribution to the reclamation of land is discussed further in Section 5.4 as part of the historic landscape character. As a result of the potential evidential value to research objectives, asset 91 is of medium value. The location of asset 4177 within an area of modern excavations and infrastructure means the survival of remains is unlikely, therefore the asset is of low value.

- 5.3.160 Within the Order Limits north of the river are two assets with military functionality. In the east of the Order Limits, a defensive earthwork ditch (291) is present close to St Catherine's Church (LB169). The ditch is believed to form part of the wider defensive structure for the anti-aircraft gun battery (287) to the east of the Church, located within the Order Limits. The defensive bank therefore holds group value as part of the wider defensive military strategy around Coalhouse Fort (SM14) and around the southern extent of East Tilbury. The earthwork also holds evidential value for evidence of its construction techniques, with thematic surveys a research requirement for Post Medieval and modern defensive sites (Medlycott, 2011). As a result of the evidential value and contribution to the fortified area around Coalhouse Fort (SM14) to the south, as well as East Tilbury Battery (SM11) to the north, the defensive earthwork is of medium value.
- 5.3.161 The second military asset within the Order Limits is Tilbury Fort (SM13), clipped at its northern extent by the Order Limits' location around Fort Road. Partial discussion has been made of Tilbury Fort's significance, in Section 5.1 as part of the defensive coastal fortifications either side of the Thames. Tilbury Fort forms part of the group value with Coalhouse Fort (SM14) also north of the river, within the ZVI; and Gravesend Blockhouse (SM16), Cliffe Fort (SM15), New Tavern Fort (SM17) and Shornemead Fort (1878), south of the river.
- 5.3.162 Tilbury Fort (SM13) represents a primarily 17th-century fort in layout and fabric with some additions and alterations dating between the 17th and 20th centuries. However, the grounds within the scheduled area hold evidential value for potential remains and material associated with a 16th century blockhouse founded by Henry VIII, prior to centuries of changes to suit the needs of national defence along the Thames. Tilbury Fort was constructed alongside New Tavern Fort (SM17) with which it crosses fire as part of its defensive strategy, with a particular focus of protecting the communication and trade link between Tilbury and Gravesend through a ferry crossing. The association of Tilbury Fort as part of the group of forts contributes to the asset's historical value through an understanding of its nature and functionality. As a result of this association, evidential and historical value, along with the asset's preservation and rarity, Tilbury Fort (SM13) is of high value.
- 5.3.163 Detailed discussion of the character, setting and significance of Tilbury Fort (SM13) and Coalhouse Fort (SM14), north of the River Thames, is available in the coastal forts statement of significance, written on behalf of the Project (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)).
- 5.3.164 Post Medieval activity (339) was observed during archaeological investigations at Mucking and located within the Order Limits. The Post Medieval period was represented within the multi-period site through agricultural activity, namely the loss of previous field boundaries to create open fields. Animal burials including

sheep were excavated as well, furthering the understanding of the agricultural practice and local economy of the area in the Post Medieval period. Although these assets in general are well characterised and understood in the archaeological record, the Post Medieval activity at Mucking contributes to the overall narrative of the nationally significant site which includes settlement activity from the Prehistoric, Roman, and Early Medieval period. Due to this association and historical value, asset 339 is of medium value.

- 5.3.165 A manor site (30) is located within the Order Limits 1.2km south-east of North Ockendon (CA4) and east of North Road. Although it is unclear as to what extent and form the manor takes, evidence is present for former structures through some structural remains dating to the 16th and 17th centuries. The form and alignment of these remains are suggestive of a rectilinear enclosure and a probable walled garden or yard. However, the exact nature of the site is currently unknown, with no cartographic evidence suggesting the presence of a former manor site, and the site has not been subject to previous archaeological investigations. The asset does hold evidential value however, for its potential to yield evidence of Post Medieval settlement activity, as well as any evidence of former construction techniques for the building. Due to the possible nature of the site as a former manor, study of the asset has the potential to contribute to regional research objectives through the thematic surveys of significant economic or socially important classes of historic buildings (Medlycott, 2011). Although predominately relict and reused elsewhere, the built fabric suggestive of a manor site in the area holds potential evidential interest to contribute to this objective. As a result of the asset's evidential value and its possible rarity as a manor site associated with the upper classes, asset 30 is of medium value.

Modern

- 5.3.166 Within the Order Limits, north of the River Thames, there are 37 archaeological remains dated to the Modern period, including one scheduled monument (SM9). A further 31 are located within the ZVI and 67 located outside the ZVI, within 1km of the Order Limits, including SM25. All modern assets north of the river are catalogued in Annex A.
- 5.3.167 Modern assets within the Order Limits principally represent military activity within Essex. Although Essex has for the most part been seen as safe from invasion, the southern limits which border the River Thames is another matter (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)). A concentration of military defences, predominantly anti-aircraft batteries and also anti-landing ditches on marshland, are located close to the river, between the Thames and West/East Tilbury. These assets formed part of the wider defensive strategy of the Thames, and hold group value with similar WWII assets south of the river and historical value in the reuse of earlier Post Medieval forts (SM13, SM14) which were amended to meet the needs of modern warfare. Many of these assets are poorly preserved and are therefore of either low or negligible value. One rare and well characterised example of the military defensive strategy, slightly clipped by the Order Limits north of the river, is the anti-aircraft battery at Bowaters Farm (SM9). The battery was constructed in 1939 and despite its location within a relatively dense network of other anti-aircraft batteries, it is one of very few to have survived to the present day. The battery is located within an area of open agricultural land, contributing to both its rate of survival and its setting and

significance, through a clear view to the skies, as part of its defensive functionality. Through the survival rate of the battery, it holds evidential value to yield evidence of construction techniques and material culture associated with the lives of those based there. The study of such material culture of recent military sites is a largely unexplored field where opportunities should be sought (Medlycott, 2011). As a result of this evidential value and rare survival rate of its asset type, the anti-aircraft battery at Bowater's Farm (SM9) is of high value.

- 5.3.168 Some military defences are present towards the northern extent of the Order Limits and study areas within the north of the Project. Developments in technology in the 20th century made an invasion of Essex a greater possibility with the county's low-lying flat ground (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)). In the study areas north of the River Thames, the presence of activity along the fens (such as Bulphan WWII bombing decoy (SM25), an observation post at Blankets Farm (122), and an anti-aircraft gun site north-west of Orsett (124)) illustrate the consideration of the threat across low-lying fenland within the wider WWII defensive strategy.
- 5.3.169 For further detail on the modern military remains within the Order Limits and the Project's landscape north of the river, a specialist 20th century military DBA has been prepared on behalf of the Project (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)).
- 5.3.170 The prominent impact of the Modern period to the environment within the study areas north of the River Thames, is through its contribution to the landscape character (see Section 5.4). Settlement expansion in Tilbury, Chadwell St Mary and Grays combined with modern infrastructure such as the M25 and A13 have helped shape this period's impact on the historic environment north of the river. This has been significantly supported by local industry, such as Tilbury Port, the Bata Factory (LB111) and settlement at East Tilbury (CA6), as well as landfills and former quarrying observed during walkover survey (Annex B). The link between urban settlement expansion and industry supported by infrastructure is present within the study areas south of the river and reflected up and down the UK in landscapes central to and on the outskirts of most major cities.

Unknown

- 5.3.171 Areas of archaeological potential and/or activity are located within the study areas of the Project that remain undated and require intrusive investigations to further characterise their date and nature. Of those north of the River Thames, 40 are located within the Order Limits, 62 within the ZVI and 48 outside the Order Limits, within 1km.
- 5.3.172 Principally, these assets are of no more than a low value due to their current poor contextualisation and understanding. However, with additional intrusive assessment to confirm their nature and date, this value has the potential to increase. Their presence within the Project's study areas north of the River Thames is further illustration of the focus of human activity within the landscape and contributes to the potential for further archaeological remains to be present.
- 5.3.173 Archaeological trial trenching conducted on behalf of the Project identified two areas of particular interest within the Order Limits, at the moment undated, but which hold specific associations and evidential value for their contribution to associated archaeological features. A number of features were identified to the west of Whitecroft Farmhouse (LB37) including postholes, ditches, a gully and

four pits (3566) (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology , 2020 (e)). The remains are likely representative of settlement activity and could correspond to Prehistoric activity around Whitecrofts Farm (262), which other evaluation has provided a Bronze Age date to (3565). Asset 3566 holds evidential value for the potential to yield settlement activity associated with the Prehistoric/Bronze Age, although a later date cannot be ruled out. As a result, along with the rate of preservation established through evaluation, the asset is of medium value.

- 5.3.174 Archaeological trial trenching on behalf of the Project has been conducted within SM1, north of the A13 (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (b)). A series of linear ditches (3580) were discovered, which are currently undated. SM1 is a multi-period site and therefore, asset 3580 could represent activity from the Bronze/Iron Ages, the Romano-British or later Medieval and Early Medieval periods. Due to the limitations of evaluation, the ditches were not observed in their association or phasing with the site's other features and without *in situ* artefactual evidence, dating is difficult at the moment. However, asset 3580 holds evidential value for their contribution to the character, including rate of preservation, of SM1 and the potential to yield dating evidence of this phase of activity through further investigation. As a result of the association to the multi-period site SM1, asset 3580 is of high value.

Historic buildings

Registered Parks and Gardens

- 5.3.175 In consultation with built heritage advisors on behalf of Historic England and Essex County Council, both RPGs Warley Place and Weald Park have been scoped out of further assessment due to no impacts being predicted on their heritage significance.

Conservation Areas

- 5.3.176 The cultural heritage baseline north of the River Thames features eight Conservation Areas.
- 5.3.177 In consultation with built heritage advisors on behalf of Historic England and Essex County Council, both RPGs and CA1 Warley Place, CA2 Great Warley, CA3 Cranham and CA15 Weald Park have been scoped out of further assessment due to no impacts being predicted on their heritage significance.
- 5.3.178 The remaining four Conservation Areas are focused around historical village cores at West Tilbury (CA7), East Tilbury (CA6), Orsett (CA5) and North Ockendon (CA4) and are indicative of the historical settlement patterns in Essex and the fringes of Greater London.
- 5.3.179 These four Conservation Areas are discussed below.
- West Tilbury (CA7)*
- 5.3.180 West Tilbury Conservation Area (CA7) was first designated in 1991 (Thurrock Council, 2007).
- 5.3.181 West Tilbury Conservation Area is formed of two discrete areas, both located between East Tilbury and Chadwell St Mary. The larger of the two areas covers the village of West Tilbury, stretching from Linford Road in the north, Turnpike Lane to the west, Rectory Road and Church Road in the south, and Blue

Anchor Lane in the east. The second, smaller area is centred around the junction of Low Street Lane and Church Road, to the east of West Tilbury village. In total, the Conservation Area covers approximately 46ha.

- 5.3.182 There are 13 listed buildings within CA7 and one scheduled monument earthworks (SM5). Two are Grade II* listed buildings, the remaining 11 are Grade II. Most of the buildings in the area are Medieval and Post Medieval houses, with many owing their external character to 18th and 19th century alterations. The special interest of these vernacular buildings can also be attributed to their construction from locally sourced materials (Thurrock Council, 2007).
- 5.3.183 Large open spaces form a significant part of CA7, along with several ponds and highways of historic significance. A complete example of a Medieval ‘open field’ system and areas of ‘common land’ has been included in the Conservation Area.
- 5.3.184 CA7 sits within West Tilbury, a rural settlement on an escarpment. Historic agricultural land surrounds the Conservation Area on all sides, with views to and from the former marshes to the south and west. As the village sits on a raised river terrace, the trees and church tower in the churchyard form an important landmark (Thurrock Council, 2007); this is most prominent when viewed upslope from the south but is less clear in views from the north. There has been little physical change to the settlement of West Tilbury, and its built form is still dominated by the surrounding and adjoining landscape. This setting contributes to the significance of the Conservation Area.

Plate 5.7 View north towards West Tilbury (CA7) with St James Church and scheduled earthworks (SM5)



- 5.3.185 The setting of CA7 extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.186 CA7 is assessed to be of high value due to the inclusion of two Grade II* listed buildings and a scheduled monument.
East Tilbury (CA6)
- 5.3.187 East Tilbury (Bata) Conservation Area (CA6) was first designated in 1993.
- 5.3.188 CA6 is located in East Tilbury, in the eastern half of Thurrock (Thurrock Council, 2007). It lies close to the River Thames, with West Tilbury to the west and Linford to the north. The area covers 31.7ha.
- 5.3.189 The Conservation Area covers the Bata Estate, including the former British Bata Shoe Company factory complex and a large housing development. The settlement was designed by Vladimír Karfik and František Gahura, architects from Zlín in Moravia (now the Czech Republic), the home of the Bata company (Thurrock Council, 2007). The original masterplan for the East Tilbury Bata Estate mirrored that of Zlín, although there were some changes to the design with time (Thurrock Council, 2007). Both architects made significant contributions to modern architecture and the international modernist movement.
- 5.3.190 There are five discrete zones within the Conservation Areas, each with their own distinct character:
- a. Area 1 – The Central Core. This forms the ‘heart’ of the Conservation Area and contains all of the social facilities, including those in and around Stanford House.
 - b. Area 2 – The Factory Site and Bata Avenue. The factory complex consists of 13 large buildings, designed in a grid layout and built between 1933 and the late 1950s. One of these buildings, Trafalgar House (former central office and administration block) is a listed building.
 - c. Area 3 – The Avenues. This area contains 104 pairs of semi-detached properties, making this property type the most characteristic of the area.
 - d. Area 4 – The Crescents. This area contains properties which are small and semi-detached with hipped roofs. These houses were built between 1939 and the mid-1950s.
 - e. Area 5 – Princess Margaret Road. This area contains properties which have been built most recently, during the 1960s (Thurrock Council, 2007).

Plate 5.8 South-west view and entrance to Bata Avenue



- 5.3.191 There are 11 listed buildings within the Conservation Area, all of which are Grade II listed. Eight of the 11 lie on Bata Avenue; the remaining three are factory buildings along Princess Margaret Road.
- 5.3.192 The Bata Estate development is described in the Character Appraisal as a 'garden village'. The estate is surrounded by flat open countryside to the north, south and west. Housing has been built in recent years to the east of the estate. The central area of open spaces and the plan of the original layout, both of which can still be appreciated, form an attractive setting for the buildings within the Conservation Area. Several of the original communal facilities have now gone, although the tennis courts remain open. Although there have been additions and alterations to the Conservation Area, the overall layout and design is still legible.
- 5.3.193 The Conservation Area has historical value for its associative connections with Tomas Bata and the Bata Shoe Company. The Area has illustrative historical value, as a representation of the social organisation and philosophy of the time. The town has links to WWII, the German occupation of Czechoslovakia and to one of the few Bata factories in Europe that survives and was not nationalised under communism, post WWII.
- 5.3.194 A further aspect of its significance is its aesthetic quality as a designed town, with a masterplan layout. As an example of a planned town, built in the modern style, the town also has connections with the international modernist movement. It has arguably gained fortuitous aesthetic significance from its ruin and disrepair, a link to the demise of factories in recent decades.

- 5.3.195 Communal value contributes an important part of its overall significance. There are shared identities and values between the factory workers, the residents of East Tilbury, Czech residents, the families of workers and residents, and with other British and European Bata communities. Community value is also represented in the Conservation Area. There is historical utility value attached to the old communal buildings built by Bata, such as the tennis courts and 'Community House' (now Stanford House). The group value of the whole estate, along with the separate groupings of factory buildings and the workers' houses, form part of the Conservation Area's setting and contribute to its significance.
- 5.3.196 East Tilbury Conservation Area (CA8) is assessed to be of high value due to the historical importance of the Bata Estate.
Orsett (CA5)
- 5.3.197 Orsett Conservation Area (CA5) was first designated by Thurrock Council in 1973 and covers 6.2ha (Thurrock Council, 2007).
- 5.3.198 The Conservation Area is located in the centre of the village of Orsett, to the east of South Ockendon, to the north-east of Grays and to the south-west of Horndon-on-the-Hill. The Conservation Area is focused around three roads and the junction where these roads meet. High Road runs east to west through the area. Conway's Road runs from the north, joining with Rectory Road which exits the Conservation Area to the south. The historic layout is clearly visible in the current plan form.
- 5.3.199 The Conservation Area contains 16 listed buildings, one of which is Grade I listed, the Church of St Giles and All Saints (LB135). The remaining 15 are Grade II listed. Whilst the area does not contain any scheduled monuments, several monuments are located just outside of Orsett to the south, west and north (SM4, SM7, SM1 and SM6).
- 5.3.200 The significance of the Conservation Area is linked to the history of the village of Orsett, which dates back to the 14th century. A large number of the buildings in the area are Medieval and Post Medieval timber-framed houses, although many have undergone alterations in the 18th and 19th centuries. However, they still retain their historical character and appearance and contribute positively to the Conservation Area. The later detailing to the housing, and the use of local materials and skills, adds to the strong historic, vernacular character of the village.

Plate 5.9 View west of vernacular houses along High Road in Orsett (CA5)



- 5.3.201 The immediate setting of the Conservation Area is characterised by modern housing development to the north and south, an expansion of the village of Orsett. Flat, open countryside lies beyond this, with large areas of rural, agricultural land to the north. Most of the houses in the Conservation Area face inwards onto the two main roads in Orsett, the B188 and Rectory Road. Significant open spaces form part of the character and setting in the centre of the area, with large front gardens and mature trees contributing to the street scape. The attractive, rural character of the village centre, the street frontage and the historic layout all form part of the setting of CA5 and contribute to the significance of the Conservation Area.
- 5.3.202 The setting of CA5 does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.203 Orsett Conservation Area (CA5) is assessed to be of high value due to the inclusion of a Grade I listed building, its historical vernacular character, and the close proximity of the area to several scheduled monuments.
- North Ockendon (CA4)*
- 5.3.204 The North Ockendon Conservation Area (CA4) was first designated by the London Borough of Havering in 1990 and covers 33.6ha (London Borough of Havering, 2008).
- 5.3.205 Located to the south-east of Upminster and to the north of South Ockendon, the area stretches to the B186 Ockendon Road in the east, the B1421 in the north and across to Church Lane in the west.

- 5.3.206 The area contains eight listed buildings, seven of which are Grade II listed and one Grade I listed, the Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB69). Sections of the former North Ockendon Hall garden walls (LB82) still survive, which add to the historical and evidential value of the Conservation Area. A substantial proportion of the buildings in the Conservation Area date from the mid-late 19th century.

Plate 5.10 West view of garden walls of former North Ockendon Hall (LB82)



- 5.3.207 The special character of the Conservation Area, which underwrites its significance, can be attributed to its historic development. The Conservation Area is divided into two distinct parts, an eastern hamlet and a western hamlet, both joined by a single bridleway. The village of North Ockendon has maintained its individual form and has not been engulfed by nearby urban areas (London Borough of Havering , 2008). The east and west centres of the Conservation Area are Archaeological Priority Areas. The remainder is almost entirely an Archaeological Priority Zone (London Borough of Havering , 2008). The village also has links to the Benyon family, prominent local landowners who have connections with other villages in the area.
- 5.3.208 The rural, discrete setting of the Conservation Area contributes to its significance. It is mostly surrounded by flat, open farmland, with scatters of farms. The M25 motorway and a railway line run close to its western boundary. The quality of the setting of several of the listed buildings within the Church Lane area is in part due to the impression of rural isolation which the Conservation Area has maintained (London Borough of Havering , 2008).

Plate 5.11 West-north-west view of open farmland



5.3.209 The setting of CA4 extends to the Project.

5.3.210 North Ockendon Conservation Area (CA4) is assessed to be of high value due to the inclusion of a Grade I listed building, the maintaining of its individual form and character, and the Archaeological Priority Zone within its boundaries.

Listed buildings

Buildings of Medieval origin

5.3.211 The cultural heritage baseline north of the River Thames features 14 Medieval structures and gives an illustrative example of the extent of Medieval occupation in the area and the time-depth of built environment in this part of Essex. As is commonly the case, among the oldest standing buildings are several churches, the remainder being vernacular farmhouse-type buildings of pre-1600 origin.

Table 5.8 Listed buildings of Medieval origin, north of the River Thames

Project ID	NHLE ID	Name
LB169	1337129	Church of St Catherine
LB49	1111624	Walnut Tree Cottage
LB33	1111541	Church of St James
LB85	1308840	Well House
LB90	1337058	Marshall's Cottages
LB205	1111576	Church of St Mary
LB213	1337061	Sleepers Farmhouse

Project ID	NHLE ID	Name
LB204	1111569	Sutton's Farmhouse
LB36	1111564	Church of St Nicholas
LB44	1111592	Old Hall Farm House
LB95	1337095	Royal Oak Inn
LB69	1183610	Church of St Mary Magdalene
LB115	1079879	Franks Farmhouse
LB153	1250606	Hole Farmhouse

East Tilbury

- 5.3.212 The Church of St Catherine (LB169) is a Grade I listed building located 60m north of the Order Limits in East Tilbury. The church dates from the 12th century, with significant alterations in the 13th and 17th centuries. Constructed mostly in flint and rubble with tiled roofs, the church also has some Roman and Medieval brickwork and limestone dressings (Smith, 2007).
- 5.3.213 The church has evidential, illustrative historical and aesthetic value for its multi-period fabric which illustrates the historical narrative of the building and evolution of rural ecclesiastical styles. Its construction from local materials, including Kentish ragstone, physically demonstrates its connections to the local area. It has historical associations to the WWI garrison stationed at the nearby Coalhouse Fort (SM14), the No. 2 Company London Electrical Engineers. Furthermore, the asset is still actively used as a parish church, a continuation of its original purpose and demonstration of its communal value.
- 5.3.214 Located within its own churchyard and sited on the north side of Princess Margaret Road, the church lies approximately 100m north-west of Coalhouse Fort (SM14). Its setting is influenced by its location off Princess Margaret Road and on higher ground to the surrounding areas. The churchyard provides its immediate setting and due to its location in the local topography, the churchyard has views across the wider landscape which subsequently extend to the Order Limits. The wider setting of the church is formed of fields and scattered woodland, although modern housing development to the north-west has infringed on its isolated location. The setting of the church consequently plays a principal part of this significance.
- 5.3.215 The significance of the church is based on its evidential and aesthetic value which is connected to the local area through building materials, as well as the historical connection of the church and the local community it continues to serve.
- 5.3.216 In consideration of the above and its status as a Grade I listed building, the Church of St Catherine (LB169) is assessed to be of high value.

West Tilbury

- 5.3.217 Walnut Tree Cottage (LB49) is a Grade II listed 15th century house located in West Tilbury, approximately 146m west of the Order Limits.

- 5.3.218 Walnut Tree Cottage (LB49) is timber framed with a red-tiled roof and has been plastered and weatherboarded. The cottage has evidential, historical and aesthetic value as an example of a late Medieval/early Post Medieval dwelling within a traditional farmstead, typical of south-east England. Constructed from locally available materials, its vernacular form is illustrative of the rural past of the area.
- 5.3.219 The cottage is set within a large garden, with treed, hedged and walled boundaries. The setting of the listed building is complemented by the presence of a former ancillary farmyard and outbuilding, and contributes to the asset's significance. The buildings make a positive contribution to the eastern part of West Tilbury Conservation Area (CA7; Area B). Farming land and modern agricultural buildings contribute to the wider setting of the asset. This is partly within the Order Limits.
- 5.3.220 In consideration of the above and its status as a Grade II listed building, Walnut Tree Cottage (LB49) is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.221 The Church of St James (LB33) is a Grade II* listed building located within West Tilbury Conservation Area (CA7; Area A) and within the Order Limits which are 45m to the north and 330m to the south. The church dates from the late 11th or early 12th century and has undergone alterations in the 14th and 19th centuries. The building is built in flint and ragstone rubble with limestone dressings and a tiled roof.
- 5.3.222 The immediate setting of the church is its surrounding churchyard and position on Church Lane, at the southern edge of West Tilbury Village and Conservation Area. This setting and its historical association with West Tilbury contributes to the asset's significance. The listing description for the church describes the asset as one of the dominant landmarks of south Essex. The church is located on an escarpment next to SM5, over-looking East Tilbury marshes. This provides a wider setting of the church which includes multiple viewpoints from various locations within the Order Limits. These wider views which include views to the Thames, hold the significant associative historical value of the church; namely the role St James played in the defensive strategy of the Thames Estuary from the Spanish Armada of the 16th century (Anderson, 2020). This setting extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.223 The asset has evidential, illustrative and associative historical and aesthetic value. Built in local materials, the church is the only stone or flint structure in the village. The church also has several good examples of Medieval windows, a physical illustration of past construction styles. The asset is still used as a church, a continuation of its original purpose and demonstration of its communal value.
- 5.3.224 In consideration of the above and its status as a Grade II* listed building, the Church of St James (LB33) is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.225 Well House (LB85) is a Grade II listed timber-framed house of late 15th century origin with extensions probably dating to the late 18th and 19th centuries and sited within West Tilbury Conservation Area (CA7). The timber-framing has been encased in yellow stock brick laid in Flemish bond with gauged red-brick window arches since the 1840s, and the roof covering is of red plain clay tiles. The house faces east onto the village green and has a complex plan form. The three-bay timber-framed element is aligned north-south, and has a late 19th

century porch on the east side. To the rear (west) is a large, probably late 18th century addition, which has a late 19th century extension on the north side, and an early 21st century conservatory on the west side. The two-storey house has pitched roofs with parapets and cogged eaves at the gable ends. The principal three-bay elevation has an off-centre two-storey gabled porch with an early 19th century six-panelled door and three-pane over-light.

- 5.3.226 There are seven further listed buildings of Post Medieval date (LB49, LB55, LB92, LB83, LB54, LB62, LB93) sited around the village green, an open grassed area situated at the junction of Rectory Road, Church Road and Blue Anchor Lane. The immediate setting of all these assets is dominated by nearby housing within the village of West Tilbury (CA7). Their setting is formed by this central village location overlooking the green. The way the assets can be experienced, appreciated and understood in relation to the other historic buildings in the same vicinity, adds to their significance.
- 5.3.227 Outside the village the wider landscape consists predominately of large arable fields. Whilst all the assets face into the centre of the village where the Order Limits is located, most have views from their rear gardens overlooking the fields which surround the village. The setting of all eight assets extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.228 In consideration of the above and its status as a Grade II listed building, Well House (LB85) is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.229 Marshall's Cottages (LB90) is the second Grade II* listed building within West Tilbury (CA7) and is located 250m north and 380m west of the Order Limits. The early 15th century hall house has a red tile roof and a timber frame, part-plastered and part-weatherboarded.
- 5.3.230 Its immediate setting is determined by its position within a large hedged and walled garden. Large arable fields bound the perimeter of the garden on three sides, with Blue Anchor Lane immediately to the east. The evidential, historical and aesthetic value of this asset derives from the quality of its construction, its surviving original built fabric and attractive architectural detailing. It is a well-preserved example of an early rural house, built using traditional materials and methods.
- 5.3.231 The setting of LB90 contributes in part to this significance through an isolated position to the north of West Tilbury (CA7). This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.232 In consideration of the above and its Grade II* listed status, Marshall's Cottages (LB90) is assessed to be of high value.
- Chadwell St Mary*
- 5.3.233 The Church of St Mary (LB205), Linford Road is a Grade I listed building located 40m east of the Order Limits. The church is an early 12th century building with later 14th and 15th century alterations. The church is constructed of flint rubble and ragstone with Reigate tiles and plain tiled roofs. The nave is 12th century with a contemporary doorway and later 15th century doorway within.
- 5.3.234 A short bell tower, erected in the 15th century is located at the western end of the nave, and constructed of flint rubble and ragstone in three stages. The tower has an embattled parapet with two centred tower arches of three chamfered arches, moulded capitals and chamfered west window.

- 5.3.235 The setting of the Church of St Mary (LB205) is influenced by its churchyard as well as by its location and the surrounding buildings at the junction of Linford Road, Brentwood Road, River View and at the top of Chadwell Hill. This setting contributes to the significance of the church and extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.236 This setting contributes to the significance of the church through its historical interest throughout the early development of Chadwell St Mary settlement. Further significance of the church is also derived from its aesthetic value. The wider setting of the church is limited due to the density of surrounding buildings and the shortness of the tower. Despite the church's location at the top of Chadwell Hill, the asset does not dominate the landscape but holds a prominent position within Chadwell St Mary at the junction of several main roads.
- 5.3.237 In consideration of the above and the asset's Grade I listed status, Church of St Mary (LB205) is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.238 Sleeper's Farmhouse (LB213) is a Grade II listed building located near the Order Limits on Chadwell Hill. Constructed of a plastered timber frame in the 15th century with a thatched roof, the farmhouse had a chimney stack added and extensive internal alterations in the 17th century, though much of the original frame remains.
- 5.3.239 The setting of Sleeper's Farmhouse (LB213) is influenced by the asset's location on Chadwell Hill and within the settlement area of Chadwell St Mary. This setting contributes to their significance through the illustrative historical value of the development of Chadwell St Mary, particularly around the 12th century Church of St Mary (LB205). This setting extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.240 In consideration of the above, Sleeper's Farmhouse (LB213) is assessed to be of high value. The special architectural and historical interest of the building is also reflected in its Grade II designation.
- Linford and Mucking*
- 5.3.241 There are four Grade II listed buildings (Sutton's Farmhouse (LB204); the Post Medieval Walton Hall (LB203); Turners Farm (LB212); and Walton Hall Farm (LB217)) in Linford and Mucking. The oldest of these sites is the Grade II listed, late 16th century Sutton's Farmhouse (LB204), located near the east and west of the Order Limits. The house is timber framed and plastered with a red plain tile roof.
- 5.3.242 As Grade II listed buildings, all four assets have special architectural and historical interest as surviving examples of farm buildings, all part of historic farmstead complexes sited close to each other. Although the construction materials of the buildings differ, they have all been built in the vernacular tradition of the region, whether timber framed, brick or weatherboarded.
- 5.3.243 The setting of the four buildings LB204, LB203, LB212 and LB217 is influenced by their association to each other around Walton Hall Road. This setting, along with the aesthetic value, both individually and shared, of the buildings contributes to their significance. The historic farmstead site holds a historical and functional relationship to the agricultural land surrounding all four properties, which also forms part of the Order Limits. This setting also contributes to the significance and understanding of the buildings as a historic farmstead and extends to the Order Limits. In consideration of the well

preserved historic built form of this complex of buildings with a long tangible history, this site is assessed to hold considerable archaeological, illustrative historical and aesthetic value. Agricultural sites such as this can contribute to appreciation of the time-depth and importance of farming in this part of Essex.

- 5.3.244 In consideration of the above, (LB204) is assessed to be of high value. The special architectural and historical interest of the building is also reflected in its Grade II designation.

Orsett

- 5.3.245 Old Hall Farm House (LB44) is a late 15th or early 16th century Grade II listed building located 360m north-east of the Order Limits, to the north of Orsett. The house is timber framed and plastered with a red plain tile roof.
- 5.3.246 As with many timber-framed houses in Essex, it has been rendered with plaster, concealing some of the framing. Its name indicates a connection with Orsett House (LB47) with which it shares some intervisibility.
- 5.3.247 The asset is located the west of Pound Lane and immediately to the south of Bishop Bonner's Palace (SM4). The surviving earthworks from the palace are visible to the north of the asset, although vegetation obscures much of the land within this area. Asset LB44 is screened from view from Pound Lane by housing and trees, and further scattered woodland and vegetation forms the wider landscape to the north and west. This setting forms part of the significance of the asset through its historical and functioning association with the land. However, this setting does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.248 This asset has historical and aesthetic value as an example of a rural vernacular house featuring local materials and building styles, which forms its significance.
- 5.3.249 In consideration of the above, Old Farm House (LB44) is assessed to be of high value. The special architectural and historical interest of the building is also reflected in its Grade II listed designation.

South Ockendon

- 5.3.250 The Church of St Nicholas (LB36) is a Grade I listed 15th century church located approximately 400m south of the Order Limits. Although the church mainly dates from the 15th century, it has a 13th century western tower, some 12th century features, and evidence of 19th century restorations. It is built in knapped flint rubble with Reigate stone dressings and tiled roofs. It is built using local materials and construction styles, and has a striking exterior, including a circular west tower.
- 5.3.251 Located on the east side of South Road (B186), it stands within the historical centre of South Ockendon, which ceased to exist as a village following modern housing development after World War II. The church stands within its churchyard which extends to the east and forms its immediate setting. The wider setting comprises fields further east, mixed modern development to the south, west and north, and the B186 road.

- 5.3.252 Along with the Royal Oak Inn (LB95) and Street Farmhouse (LB32), it is one of a group of buildings which form the visual centre of South Ockendon. Although its original setting has been greatly altered, the church does still have prominence in the landscape. Primary views of the church are from the green to the north, one of the few remaining features of South Ockendon as a village. This setting contributes to the church's (LB36) significance as the centre of South Ockendon in the Medieval and Post Medieval periods. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.253 The church has historical value associated with the development of South Ockendon, as well as aesthetic value for its internal and external building styles and features.
- 5.3.254 In consideration of the above and its Grade I listed status, the Church of St Nicholas (LB36) is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.255 The Royal Oak Inn (LB95) is a Grade II listed house located 520m south of the Order Limits in South Ockendon. South Ockendon as a village was a parish that had its own priest as early as 1085. The village's centre is formed by the village green, where the roads joined from the south, west and north. On it stands the Royal Oak, and a Norman church.
- 5.3.256 The 15th or 16th century house is timber framed and plastered with a red plain tile roof. The house has had some 19th century and modern alterations including a gabled porch.
- 5.3.257 It is located on the east side of South Road (B186), facing west to the green of South Ockendon. It has a car park to the rear (the east) of the asset. Its wider setting is formed of the surrounding mixed development which limits views to the north and south. Fields lie further to the east of the asset, with distant views across to South Ockendon Hall (SM2, SM12, LB65). The setting of LB95 does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.258 In consideration of the above, The Royal Oak Inn (LB95) is assessed to be of high value. The special architectural and historical interest of the building is also reflected in its Grade II listed designation.
- North Ockendon*
- 5.3.259 The Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB69) is a Grade I listed Medieval church located in Ockendon approximately 50m east from the Order Limits. The church has 12th-17th century remains and is built in ragstone and flint rubble with Reigate stone dressings and a tiled roof. The church was substantially restored in the 19th century.
- 5.3.260 The church has historical and communal value for its ongoing use as a place of worship. It is also of aesthetic value, using local building styles and traditional materials as well as through the age of the material and its design to support its functional purpose as a place of worship. In addition to the surviving Medieval fabric, the stained glass, and monuments to the Poyntz family within the church are of particular interest. The church has historical connections to the Poyntz family of the former North Ockendon Hall (LB77) and the Russell family of Stubbers House.

- 5.3.261 In consideration of the above the Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB69) is assessed to be of high value. The special architectural and historical interest of the building is also reflected in its Grade I designation.
- Dispersed sites in Upminster and Brentwood*
- 5.3.262 Franks Farmhouse (LB115) is a 15th to 17th century house, approximately 90m west of the Order Limits, on Upminster Lane. The house is timber framed, plastered and colour washed, with the left-hand wing built in brick. The original interior has been greatly altered but does still feature crown post roofs, exposed timber framing and panelling. The value of this asset lies predominantly in its evidential value, evidenced by the surviving historic fabric in the building.
- 5.3.263 Several associated farm buildings form the immediate setting of the asset to the east and west of the farmhouse, along with a moated area which surrounds the farmhouse to the east, south and west. These provide some aesthetic value to the asset and this aspect of its setting contributes to its significance by illustrating the history of the site. The wider setting of LB115 is characterised by the surrounding rural landscape which has been greatly altered by the M25 motorway immediately to the east. The motorway is visible from the grounds of the listed building and audible from the building itself, and forms part of its modern setting as a result. The Order Limits extends into the grounds belonging to the asset. Therefore, the setting of the asset extends to the Order Limits. Although several surviving associated farm buildings and moat form the immediate setting of the asset, the rural landscape surrounding the farmstead has been disturbed by the M25 motorway and consequently the wider setting of the asset makes a lesser contribution to its significance.
- 5.3.264 In consideration of the above Franks Farmhouse (LB115) is assessed to be of high value. The special architectural and historical interest of the building is also reflected in its Grade II designation.
- 5.3.265 Hole Farmhouse (LB153) is a 16th century or earlier hall house located approximately 400m east from the Order Limits and south of Great Warley. The farmhouse house is timber framed and has a hipped old tile roof. The front elevation has been rendered with applied timber framing and the side elevation is weatherboarded. In the 18th or early 19th century an out shed was built along the north side and the house was divided into cottages. It has since been restored to a single occupation and modernised (Powell, 1978).
- 5.3.266 The interior of the farmhouse has retained some original framing, with clear evidence of the original hall. The materials and style of the house are typical of those used in historic farmsteads in south-east Essex.
- 5.3.267 The farmhouse is situated within Hole Farm, a small historic farmstead which is split either side of Hole Farm Lane. The immediate setting of the asset within the historic farmstead contributes to its significance. The surrounding area is formed of flat agricultural land divided by hedgerows and small areas of woodland. The M25 motorway is visible from the asset. The wider setting of LB135 extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.268 The house has historical and aesthetic value as an example of a small timber-framed house of late Medieval type.

- 5.3.269 In consideration of the above Hole Farmhouse (LB153) is assessed to be of high value. The special architectural and historical interest of the building is also reflected in its Grade II listed designation.

Post Medieval buildings

- 5.3.270 The proposed alignment of the Order Limits takes a route north from Tilbury avoiding major built areas. Consequently the Post Medieval buildings in the cultural heritage baseline mainly comprises historic rural buildings associated with farming. There are many examples of halls (e.g. LB50, LB203, LB59, LB285), farmhouses (e.g. LB37, LB92, LB210, LB38, LB216), and barns (e.g. LB52, LB87, LB88). Other rural building types include granaries (LB62, LB227), and a windmill (LB57). The domestic accommodation includes some fine larger houses (e.g. LB48, LB51) as well as more vernacular type cottages (e.g. LB89, LB93).
- 5.3.271 Often associated with at least a small cluster of historic buildings forming a central village 'core' in the present day, there are also historic rectories (LB128, LB11), hostelrys (public houses and hotels, e.g. LB133, LB54, LB304, LB152), a forge (LB7) and a post office (LB83).
- 5.3.272 A number of the Post Medieval farms are sited outside village locations in relative isolation, this being a reflection of the prevalence of arable farming on comparatively poor soils as well as the general post-enclosure tendency for formation of larger farms. The mechanisation of farming in the 19th century spurred this trend further. Examples of such dispersed farms include Biggin Farm (LB208) and (Parkers Farmhouse) (LB210).
- 5.3.273 There is also a small number of assets relating to the historical coastal defences at this key location on the north bank of Thames Estuary (LB133; LB181).

East Tilbury

- 5.3.274 The World's End Inn (LB133) is a Grade II listed building, located 220m east of the Order Limits, in Tilbury. This inn dates from the late 17th or 18th century, with alterations in the 19th century. The building is timber framed and weatherboarded with a grey slate roof.
- 5.3.275 The setting of this asset, alongside the River Thames and Tilbury Port, makes an important contribution to its significance through its use as an inn, serving the local communities associated with the Fort and Tilbury Port. Access to the inn comes from Fort Road, which the inn fronts. The Order Limits include Fort Lane and therefore the setting of The World's End Inn (LB133) extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.276 The asset has associative historical value for its associations with Tilbury Fort, Tilbury Docks and the Port of Tilbury. As an example of a typical weatherboarded inn from the south-east of England, it also has aesthetic value. In consideration of this as well as its designation as a Grade II listed building, The World's End Inn (LB133) is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.277 The Officers' Barracks, Tilbury Fort (LB181) is a Grade II* listed building, located 355m south of the Order Limits, and located within the scheduled area of Tilbury Fort (SM13). This listed building is a terrace of approximately 22 officers' houses within Tilbury Fort, now seven houses and a museum. The

barracks were built in 1772 by the Board of Ordnance, and later altered in the early 19th century. The terrace is built of yellow brick with a slate hipped roof in the mid-Georgian style.

- 5.3.278 As part of one of the finest and most complete late 17th century forts in England it also has group value with the fort. It is listed as a free-standing building independent from the scheduled fortifications and attached structures.
- 5.3.279 The setting of The Officers' Barracks (LB181) is influenced by its location within Tilbury Fort (SM13). This setting contributes to the asset's significance through its historical and functional association with the fort and its former operation. The setting of LB181 does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.280 The asset has evidential, illustrative and assistive historical and aesthetic value as a good and rare example of Ordnance Board housing from this period.
- 5.3.281 In consideration of this as well as its designation as a Grade II* listed building, The Officers' Barracks, Tilbury Fort (LB181) is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.282 The Old Rectory (LB128) is a Grade II listed building located 75m north of the Order Limits. The asset is an early 19th century house built in yellow stock brick with a grey slate hipped roof. The Old Rectory has illustrative historical and aesthetic value as an attractive late Georgian country house with sash windows.
- 5.3.283 The house is located along Princess Margaret Road, outside of East Tilbury and close to Coalhouse Fort (SM14). The rural setting of the asset forms part of its significance. The asset faces north-east, south and south-west, looking out across fields and marshes towards the River Thames. Although situated within its own garden and walls, the open views to the west and south across the Order Limits, form a part of its significance as a rural country house. Its name as the Old Rectory indicates a historic association to the Church of St Catherine (LB169; discussed in the Medieval buildings section), located 90m east of The Old Rectory (LB128), which contributes to the setting and significance of LB128. The setting of The Old Rectory extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.284 In consideration of this as well as its designation as a Grade II listed building, The Old Rectory (LB128) is assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.285 Buckland (LB66) is a Grade II listed building located 50m south-east of the Order Limits. The early 19th century house is built in grey gault brick with a grey slate roof. The asset has illustrative historical and aesthetic value as an example of a typical brick-built farmhouse.
- 5.3.286 The house is located on the north side of Station Road, south-east of West Tilbury and south-west of East Tilbury. The house has an isolated setting, immediately surrounded by woodland with agricultural land forming the wider landscape, with modern farm buildings located to the south. The asset has a functional historic relationship with its surrounding land, which forms the Order Limits as agricultural land associated with the farmhouse. As such, setting contributes to the significance of this asset and this setting extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.287 In consideration of this as well as its designation as a Grade II listed building, Buckland (LB66) is assessed to be of high value.

West Tilbury

Table 5.9 Listed buildings in East Tilbury

Project ID	NHLE ID	Name
LB48	1111623	Polwicks
LB50	1111625	West Tilbury Hall
LB87	1308889	Barn to north of West Tilbury Hall
LB55	1111634	The Bakery
LB92	1337089	Manor Farmhouse
LB83	1308454	Post House
LB54	1111633	Kings Head Public House
LB62	1146758	Granary to north-east of Manor Farmhouse
LB93	1337090	The Cottages

- 5.3.288 The high quality of the townscape in West Tilbury to which the presence of historic buildings makes a major contribution, has been recognised in the creation of the West Tilbury Conservation Area (CA7).
- 5.3.289 There are nine Post Medieval listed buildings (LB48, LB50, LB54, LB55, LB62, LB83, LB87, LB92, LB93) within the village of West Tilbury (CA7). St James Church (LB33), Walnut Tree Cottage (LB49), Well House (LB85) and Marshall's Cottages (LB90) were discussed above in Medieval section.
- 5.3.290 Polwicks (LB48) is a 17th century or earlier house located 103m west of the Order Limits, partially clad in yellow stock brick and weatherboarded to the rear. This building has illustrative historical and aesthetic value as an example of a Post Medieval dwelling within a traditional farmstead, typical of the south-east of England. The use of locally available construction materials creates a vernacular appearance typical to this part of Essex and adds to the architectural and historic special interest of the building, illustrating the rural past of the area. Ancillary buildings and outbuildings within a defined farmyard, form the immediate setting of this asset. Farming land and modern agricultural buildings contribute to the wider setting; this land in part forms the Order Limits. Setting contributes to the significance of this asset and extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.291 West Tilbury Hall (LB50) is a 17th century or earlier timber-framed house, which is part plastered and part weatherboarded, with a red plain tile roof. Located 70m south-west of the Order Limits, the asset is Grade II listed and the historical manor of West Tilbury village (CA7), on Church Road. The hall originally had a farmyard and several outbuildings. One of these buildings, the barn to the north-west of West Tilbury Hall (LB87), is also Grade II listed and has been converted into a dwelling. The 16th century barn is similarly timber-framed and weatherboarded.
- 5.3.292 The setting of these assets is intrinsically linked to their significance and to each other. Built in a prominent hilltop position on the site of the previous 'Domesday Manor', their proximity to the Church of St James (LB33), demonstrates their age and significance. The wider setting comprises arable fields and scattered areas of woodland, interspersed with pockets of settlement. Both make a positive contribution to the character of West Tilbury Conservation Area (CA7). This setting extends to the Order Limits.

- 5.3.293 Manor Farmhouse (LB92) is a 17th century timber-framed, Grade II listed building located 50m north-west of the Order Limits. The weatherboarded farmhouse with a red plain tile roof, has undergone several later extensions including a porch.
- 5.3.294 Associated with LB92 is The Granary to the north-east of Manor Farmhouse (LB62), a later 18th century addition to the farmyard. The granary is 30m north-east of LB92, and 810m west and 80m north of the Order Limits. The granary is timber framed and weatherboarded with a grey slate hipped roof. It originally stood on staddle stones but it is now supported by brick and concrete blocks.
- 5.3.295 As with the other listed buildings on the Green, their immediate setting is dominated by nearby housing within the village. This association in their setting, along with their individual aesthetic value, contributes to the significance of both buildings (LB62, LB92), which have evidential and illustrative historical value as typical traditional south-eastern farm buildings.
- 5.3.296 The remaining four Grade II listed buildings within West Tilbury (CA7) date from the late 18th and early 19th century. Three are built in yellow or grey brick and have tiled roofs. These are The Bakery (LB55), Post House (LB83) and The Cottages (LB93). Whilst several of these buildings have had modern additions or extensions, their evidential, illustrative historical and aesthetic value derives from the quality of their construction, surviving original built fabric and attractive external architectural detailing. All have attractive brickwork and sash windows, although the Post House (LB83) has been partially plastered, similar to many of the older buildings in the village. The use of local materials and typical regional style draws the assets together as a group of traditional, rural houses.
- 5.3.297 The fourth Grade II listed building is the village pub, The King's Head, late 18th century, altered 19th century, in plastered brick with a red plain tile roof. The house has two storeys with a four window range double hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars; and two 19th century ground floor bays, of which the western is now the main entrance. All are located on the Green, at the junction of Rectory Road, Church Road and Blue Anchor Lane.
- 5.3.298 Due to the proximity and similarities between these assets, their setting can be considered collectively. All are centred around the Green, an open area of grassed land situated at the junction of Rectory Road, Church Road and Blue Anchor Lane. Their immediate setting is dominated by nearby housing within the village West Tilbury (CA7). Their aesthetic value and association with each other, contribute to their significance.
- 5.3.299 Outside the village, the wider landscape consists predominately of large arable fields. Whilst all the assets face the centre of the village, where the Order Limits is located, most have views from their rear gardens overlooking the fields which surround the village. The setting of all four assets extends to the Order Limits.
- Chadwell St Mary*
- 5.3.300 Chadwell House (LB211) is a Grade II listed building located near the Order Limits on Chadwell Hill. It is a later 18th century house constructed in red and black brick, with a red plain tile gambrel roof, parapeted at the verges and retaining its original end chimney stacks. Later alterations include 19th century double hung vertical sliding sashes and modern windows on the south-facing front.

- 5.3.301 The setting of Chadwell House (LB211) is influenced by its location on Chadwell Hill and within the settlement area of Chadwell St Mary. This setting contributes to their significance through their historical value for the development of Chadwell St Mary, particularly around the 12th century Church of St Mary (LB205). This setting extends to the Order Limits. The significance of Chadwell House (LB211) also derives from the quality of its construction, surviving original built fabric and external architectural detailing.
- 5.3.302 Chadwell Place (LB206) is a Grade II listed building, 470m north-west of the Order Limits. The house dates to the 16th and 17th centuries with 18th-century alterations. The house is brick and timber framed with plastered exterior and a red plain tile hipped roof.
- 5.3.303 The setting of Chadwell Place is influenced by its location on the south-western edge of Chadwell St Mary. The listed building is located within a small complex of buildings, which appear from satellite imagery to have an agricultural function as barns. This complex of buildings is surrounded by agricultural land, itself enclosed by roads including the A1089 to the west. The association with buildings surrounding Chadwell Place contributes in part to significance of the asset, however, this primarily comes through the building's historical and artistic interest. This setting does not extend to the Project.
- 5.3.304 In consideration of the above and their designations as Grade II listed buildings, Chadwell House (LB211) and Chadwell Place (LB206) are both assessed to be of high value.
- Dispersed farms between Chadwell St Mary and West Tilbury*
- 5.3.305 Biggin Farmhouse (LB208) is a Grade II listed property, 500m south-west of the Order Limits. The 18th century two-storey farmhouse is timber framed and plastered, with a red plain tile roof and constructed with a rectangular plan with original end chimney stacks.
- 5.3.306 The setting of the farmhouse (LB208) is influenced by its location on the south-eastern edge of Chadwell St Mary and the agricultural surroundings with which the house has a historical and functional association. This setting, along with its aesthetic value, contributes to the asset's significance. The farmhouse sits on a plateau area towards the bottom of Gun Hill, which affords views south towards the Thames. However, this does not contribute to the asset's significance. The setting of Biggin Farmhouse (LB208) does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.307 Gun Hill Farmhouse (LB134) is a Grade II listed, early 19th century house. The Farmhouse is located on Gun Hill, 880m 115m west-north-west of the Order Limits and west of West Tilbury (CA7). The house is built in grey gault brick with a grey slate hipped roof.
- 5.3.308 The asset has evidential, illustrative historical and aesthetic value as an example of a typical south-eastern farmhouse in a rural setting, at the base of Gun Hill. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location set back from Gun Hill and screened from the Order Limits. The farmhouse is set within a functional farmyard with associated buildings providing a primary setting. Agricultural land to the north, east and south of the farmhouse also forms part of its immediate and wider setting. This historical and functional relationship with the agricultural land, and the asset's aesthetic value, contribute to its significance. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.

- 5.3.309 Mill House (LB42) is an early 19th century Grade II listed building, 50m north of the Order Limits. The house is built in grey gault brick with a grey slate hipped roof. It is located on the north side of Linford Road/Muckingford Road, east of Chadwell St Mary and north of West Tilbury.
- 5.3.310 The setting of Mill House (LB42) is influenced by its location, set back from Muckingford Road and the associated farmyard and farm buildings, north of the house. This rural setting which extends to the Order Limits to the east of the asset, contributes to its significance through the asset's evidential and illustrative historical value as a typical south-eastern farmhouse. The farm and adjacent farm buildings are enclosed by trees and hedges, particularly along adjacent access tracks to the west and east. Mill House holds a historical and continuing functional association with its wider setting.
- 5.3.311 High House (LB94) is an 18th century Grade II listed building, located near the eastern edge of the Order Limits, on High House Lane, north of Muckingford Road and 250m south-west of the Order Limits. The house is timber framed and plastered, with a modern tile roof, original red-brick end chimney stacks and extensions at the rear. There is no known relationship between High House (LB94) and Mill House (LB42), with both using separate access points from Muckingford Road.
- 5.3.312 The setting of High House is informed by its isolated location on High House Lane, 530m north of Mill House (LB42). This immediate setting among the associated farm buildings of High House Farm, of which it is part, is surrounded by agricultural land to west and modern quarrying to the east. Its wider setting is limited due to its proximity to the east of Chadwell St Mary. The setting contributes to the significance of the asset through its evidential and illustrative historical value as a farm, and its functional association with the immediate agricultural land.
- 5.3.313 The historical value of the asset as an example of a timber-framed farmhouse in the south-east, contributes to its significance and provides a tangible connection to the agricultural past of the area.
- 5.3.314 In consideration of their respective heritage values and designations as Grade II listed buildings, all four assets (LB208, LB134, LB42 and LB94) are assessed to be of high value.
- Linford and Mucking*
- 5.3.315 In addition to the Medieval Sutton's Farm (LB204) there two further Post Medieval rural buildings grouped in the vicinity of Walton Hall (LB203). These comprise the weatherboarded barn associated with the hall (LB217) and another farmhouse called Turner's Farm (LB212). All three Post Medieval listed buildings at Walton Hall (LB203, LB212, LB204) are Grade II listed and have special historical and architectural interest as examples of vernacular building style in Essex.
- 5.3.316 The setting of the three Post Medieval buildings of Walton Hall (LB203); Turners Farm (LB212); and Walton Hall Farm (LB217) is influenced by their association to each other around Walton Hall Road. This setting, along with the individual and shared aesthetic values of the buildings, contributes to their significance. The historic farmstead site forms part of the Order Limits and holds a historic and functional relationship to the agricultural land surrounding

all four properties. This setting also contributes to the significance and understanding of the buildings as a historical farmstead and extends to the Order Limits.

- 5.3.317 In consideration of this, all three Post Medieval assets are assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.318 The weatherboarded barn (LB88) at Bareham’s Boarding Kennels, is a Grade II listed building located 810m east of the Order Limits. It is sited in comparative isolation north-west of the group of assets at Walton Hall Farm and south of the village of Orsett.
- 5.3.319 The asset is a 17th century timber-framed and weatherboarded barn with five bays and a modern tiled roof.
- 5.3.320 This asset’s evidential, illustrative and associative historical and aesthetic values derive from the quality of its construction, its surviving original built fabric and external vernacular detailing, as well as for its association with the agricultural past of the area. The barn is a representative example of a traditional farm building, built using local materials and traditions.
- 5.3.321 This asset is located east of Brentwood Road and south of Stanford Road (A1013). Its immediate setting is informed by the adjacent farm buildings and the mixed woodland and fields to the north. Orsett Golf Course is located immediately to the south of the asset which forms its wider setting.
- 5.3.322 In consideration of their respective heritage values and designations as Grade II listed buildings, all four assets (LB212, LB203, LB217 and LB88) are assessed to be of high value.

Orsett

Table 5.10 Listed buildings in Orsett

Project ID	NHLE ID	Name
LB45	1111608	Slades Hold Cottages
LB47	1111610	Orsett House
LB34	1111544	Garden Wall, two Gate Piers and Gate, and Wicket Gate Attached to Orsett House
LB61	1146717	Poplars Farmhouse
LB98	1337127	1 And 2 Malting Cottages

- 5.3.323 Slades Hold Cottage (LB45) is a Grade II listed row of late 17th century terraced cottages (numbers 93, 95, 97 and 99), located approximately 10m south from the Order Limits. The cottages are timber framed and plastered with a thatched roof. The building is located on the south side of High Road, west of Orsett and east of Baker Street.
- 5.3.324 Although originally several cottages, the row is now two residences. The row sits close to the edge of High Road, which forms a considerable part of the immediate setting, along with housing to the west. The asset is also informed by its discreet rural setting which contributes to its significance. This is characterised by the screening of trees along the north side of High Road and

views across to open fields to the north-west. The wider setting of the asset includes areas of woodland. The setting of LB45 extends to Order Limits.

- 5.3.325 Orsett House (LB47) is a Grade II* listed mid-18th century country house located approximately 60m west of the Order Limits and sits on the north-west edge of Orsett village and outside the Conservation Area (CA5). The two-and-a-half storey red-brick house is built in five bays, with a red plain tiled roof.
- 5.3.326 The house is a handsome example of the classical Georgian style, with minimalist features and decoration, reported to have been built in 1740 for Captain Samuel Bonham, a local naval officer and trader (Bettley & Pevsner, 2007). The Grade II listed monument (LB165) in the nearby churchyard of St Giles and All Saints is dedicated to him. The house has seen multiple uses in its lifetime, including as a school and hospital during WWI. It has now been returned to its original residential purpose and has been converted into flats.
- 5.3.327 The immediate setting of Orsett House (LB47) comprises outbuildings, gardens and landscaped grounds, including formal gardens to the north and a tree-lined avenue to the south. These elements of the asset's setting contribute to its significance. The garden wall, with two gate piers and a gate, and a second wicket gate (LB34) are a separate Grade II listed asset but also date to the early to mid-18th century and were likely constructed around the same date as the house. Located to the north of the house, the walls, gate piers and gates are built in red brick and wrought iron. The two listed assets have group value due to their proximity, matching materials and related history. Due to the walls, tree planting and landscaping, views towards the house from High Road (B188) or from the village of Orsett are limited. However, there is some intervisibility between LB47 and Fen Lane to the west. Due to the height of the house, it is visible from the northern edge of Pound Lane in Orsett. The wider setting is open countryside and fields, with small areas of woodland and housing. The setting of LB47 and LB34 extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.328 The house has historical and aesthetic value as a simple but handsome example of the classical Georgian style, with minimalist features and decoration.
- 5.3.329 The house (LB47) is of high value and the wall, gate piers and gates (LB34) are of high value due to their designations as Grade II* and Grade II listed buildings respectively.
- 5.3.330 Poplars Farmhouse (LB61) is a late 16th or early 17th century Grade II listed farmhouse located approximately 20m north from the Order Limits. The farmhouse is timber framed and plastered with a red plain tile roof. A later extension has been added to the rear.
- 5.3.331 Located on the south side of Fen Lane and north-west of Orsett, it is surrounded by large open arable fields. Associated farm buildings stand near the farmhouse including thatched stables to the south. This relatively isolated setting forms part of its significance, drawing on its rural location. The setting of LB61 extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.332 Maltings Cottages (LB98) is a 17th century Grade II listed building located approximately 400m north-east from the Order Limits, in the north-west of the village of Orsett. The house is built in red brick with a modern tile roof. Maltings Cottages is formed of two residences, numbers 1 and 2 Pound Lane.

- 5.3.333 The asset has been extended several times.
- 5.3.334 Located on the east side of Pound Lane, at the junction with Malting Lane, the asset is situated on the very edge of the village of Orsett. Modern housing surrounds the asset to the north, east and south whilst open fields lie to the west. This rural setting on the edge of the village gives the asset a semi-isolated feel, which forms part of its significance. The setting of LB98 does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.335 Maltings Cottages (LB98) is a 17th century Grade II listed building located approximately 400m north-east from the Order Limits, in the north-west of the village of Orsett. The house is built in red brick with a modern tile roof. Maltings Cottages is formed of two residences, numbers 1 and 2 Pound Lane.
- 5.3.336 The asset has been extended several times.
- 5.3.337 Located on the east side of Pound Lane, at the junction with Malting Lane, the asset is situated on the very edge of the village of Orsett. Modern housing surrounds the asset to the north, east and south whilst open fields lie to the west. This rural setting on the edge of the village gives the asset a semi-isolated feel, which forms part of its significance. The setting of LB98 does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.338 These assets have historical and aesthetic value as examples of a farmhouse, associated agricultural buildings and rural cottages (LB45, LB98) built in the vernacular tradition using local materials and styles and evidential and illustrative historical value for their connections with the wider agricultural landscape.
- 5.3.339 The historical and architectural special interest of these buildings is also reflected in their building designations and in consideration of this, all five assets (LB45, LB47; LB34, LB61 and LB98) are assessed to be of high value.

South-west of Orsett

Table 5.11 Listed buildings south-west of Orsett

Project ID	NHLE ID	Name
LB57	1111643	Baker Street Windmill
LB56	1111642	Mill House
LB60	1146709	Whitfields
LB52	1111630	Thatched Barn at Whitfields
LB53	1111631	The Wilderness

- 5.3.340 Sited approximately 1.6km west of the main village of Orsett is the smaller settlement of Baker Street, where the surviving Post Medieval windmill (LB57) with its sails forms a local landmark. There are five Grade II listed buildings (LB52, LB53, LB56, LB57, LB60) altogether.
- 5.3.341 Baker Street Windmill (LB57) is a 17th century windmill, said to date from 1674. Located 70m east of the Order Limits, the windmill is an octagonal, weatherboarded smock mill on a brick base. A red brick 19th century engine shed stands near the windmill. The listing description notes that the engine house stands ruinous, however, a site visit to the property as part of the Project has shown that the building is in a good state of preservation, following refurbishment.

- 5.3.342 Mill House (LB56) is a 15th or early 16th century house near the Order Limits. The house is timber framed and weatherboarded with a red plain tiled roof. The central door has a simple 18th century surround with carved cornice hood on brackets.
- 5.3.343 Whitfields (LB60) is a late 16th century house located near the Order Limits. The house is timber framed and has been plastered, with a red plain tile roof. Internally there are moulded floor joints dating to the late 16th century. The house has 19th century additions which include a gabled porch.
- 5.3.344 The Thatched Barn at Whitfields (LB52) is a 17th century barn 55m east of the Order Limits. The barn is timber framed and weatherboarded with seven bays and a thatched roof.
- 5.3.345 The Wilderness (LB53) is an early 18th century house located near the Order Limits. The house is built in brick and timber framed with a red plain tile roof. The T-plan house faces west with a later wing to the rear. An original red brick end chimney stack remains.
- 5.3.346 The settings of all five assets are informed by their association to each other and location within the Baker Street settlement. All of the assets, with the exception of the Windmill (LB57) face inwards onto either Fen Lane or Stifford Clays Road. However, whilst the setting of all the assets has been changed by modern housing development in the area, all still have significant views out across the surrounding countryside, which forms part of their wider setting. This setting contributes to their significance through their historical interest as Post Medieval development at Baker Street and the wider landscape; as well as the functional association of the Thatched Barn (LB52) and Windmill (LB57) to the agricultural land. Due to the size of the Windmill, its setting extends further across the wider agricultural land than that of the other four listed buildings at Baker Street, including much of the Order Limits to the west. The weatherboarded Mill House (LB56) holds associative historical interest with the Windmill (LB57) as the traditional home of the miller.
- 5.3.347 In consideration of their age, their Grade II listed status, the heritage values discussed above and the way these assets can be understood and appreciated in their rural, historic village setting, all five assets (LB57, LB56, LB60, LB52 and LB53) are assessed to be of high value.

West of Orsett

Table 5.12 Listed buildings west of Orsett

Project ID	NHLE ID	Name
LB40	1111574	Heath Cottage
LB41	1111575	Heath Place
LB89	1337056	1 and 2 Grays Corner Cottages
LB58	1111644	Thatched Cottage
LB37	1111566	Whitcrofts Farmhouse
LB96	1337096	Murrells Cottages

- 5.3.348 Heath Cottage (LB40) and Heath Place (LB41) are two Grade II listed buildings 680m apart, along Hornsby Lane, LB40 on the south side looking north and LB41 on the east side looking west. LB40 is 190m from the Order Limits; LB41 is 65m. Both are late 18th century houses, built in brick with timber frame and plain tile roofs. LB40 has been weatherboarded whilst LB41 has been plastered.
- 5.3.349 Heath Cottage (LB40) is located on the south side of Hornsby Lane in Orsett Heath, north-west of Chadwell St Mary. Heath Place (LB41) is located on the east side of Hornsby Lane and south of the Stanford Road (A1013).
- 5.3.350 The immediate settings of LB40 and LB41 include private garden space at both assets, as well as associated buildings at LB41. This immediate setting contributes in part to their value as historic properties and for historic residential development within and close to Orsett Heath. The surrounding fields of the Order Limits do form part of the settings of both assets; however, their wider setting has already been affected by the roads to the north and west, the Stanford-le-Hope bypass and the Dock Approach Road.
- 5.3.351 Whilst the settings of both do slightly contribute to their value, their main value lies in the evidential, aesthetic and historical value of their built fabric. Both are examples of rural, vernacular houses built using traditional materials and design. This setting extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.352 Numbers 1 and 2 Grays Corner Cottages (LB89) is a Grade II listed building located within the Order Limits. The cottages are built in grey gault brick with a grey slate roof. The building holds evidential, aesthetic and historical value as 19th century cottages and for their association with LB58.
- 5.3.353 LB89 is located on the west side of Baker Street, south-west of the centre of Orsett. This location and the building's close proximity to LB58 informs the building's setting which in part contributes to its value.
- 5.3.354 Thatched Cottage (LB58) is a Grade II listed building located within the Order Limits. It is located within private grounds between two forks of Baker Street, south-west of the centre of Orsett.
- 5.3.355 The building is a 17th-century timber-framed cottage with weatherboarding, a thatched roof and some painted brickwork elements. The building is of one storey and an attic with one dormer window. The ground floor has a three-window range of 19th-century casement windows. An off-centre brick chimney is located on the pitch of the roof.
- 5.3.356 The setting of LB58 is influenced by its location off Baker Street within an enclosed plot of land and facing towards the A13. This setting contributes part of the asset's value through its location off Baker Street proximity to LB89.
- 5.3.357 The asset derives evidential, aesthetic and historical value from its built fabric as a 17th-century vernacular rural cottage.
- 5.3.358 Thatched Cottage (LB58) is of high value due to its designation as a Grade II listed building.

- 5.3.359 Whitecrofts Farmhouse (LB37) is a Grade II listed building located adjacent the Order Limits. The building is a late 18th century house, built in red brick with a timber frame and red plain tile roof. It is located to the south of Orsett, on the south side of Stanford Road (A1013) facing north.
- 5.3.360 Now used as a nursing home, modern buildings have been added to the south along with several extensions. The house is bounded by gardens immediately to the north and east, which are surrounded by a tall brick wall. This forms part of its immediate setting, as does the busy Stanford Road, which passes close to the front of the building. Its wider setting consists of open arable fields on all sides, transected by several main roads. However, the isolation of this setting does not contribute to the asset's significance due to its modern use as a nursing home, to provide privacy and safety to its residents. The setting of Whitecrofts Farmhouse (LB37) extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.361 The asset has historical and aesthetic value as an attractive Georgian-style farmhouse.
- 5.3.362 Murrells Cottages (LB96) dates from the 18th century and is a timber-framed single-storey dwelling with attics, plastered walls and a thatched roof. The attics accommodate four flat-topped dormer windows. Externally an original end red brick chimney stack survives. The building is located on the south side of Stanford Road, south of Orsett. The A13 runs parallel to the northern side of Stanford Road in very close proximity creating traffic noise as part of the asset's setting. The cottages are well enclosed to the rear which borders open agricultural land, and properties immediately to the east of the cottages form the remainder of the asset's setting. The agricultural land makes a minor contribution to the aesthetic value of the building and to its illustrative historical value as a rural cottage.
- 5.3.363 In consideration of the heritage values discussed above, their Grade II listed statuses and the contribution sites such as these make to the understanding of the rural past and development of this part of Essex, all six assets (LB37, LB40, LB41, LB58, LB89 and LB96) are assessed to be of high value.
- Dispersed sites east and north-east of Orsett*
- 5.3.364 Parkers Farmhouse (LB210) is a Grade II listed building located 320m south-east from the Order Limits. The late 18th century house is built in red brick with a red plain tile hipped roof.
- 5.3.365 The asset is situated within its own garden, facing south onto Parkers Farm Road. Its wider rural setting comprises large arable fields with dispersed hedgerows and areas of woodland. Its setting is relatively isolated with the closest village, Orsett, over 1.5km to the south. This aspect of the asset's setting lends to its significance. There may be some limited views north-west towards the Order Limits, therefore the setting of LB210 extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.366 The house has historical and aesthetic value as an attractive but typical example of a traditional brick-built farmhouse.
- 5.3.367 Loft Hall (LB59) is a late 18th century Grade II listed house, located 330m north of the Order Limits. The red brick house has a grey slate roof and a later wing to the rear.

- 5.3.368 As part of a historic farmstead, the house has historical and aesthetic value with group value. Farm buildings form part of its immediate setting to the south and south-west. The house is a typical example of an 18th century farmstead, using materials frequently seen in this period. It is located on the west side of the Brentwood Road (A128), to the east of Orsett and north of Stanford-le-Hope bypass. A brick wall and tree planting mostly screen the house from the Brentwood Road. To the west of the property large open fields form its setting to the rear, with views of Orsett in the distance.
- 5.3.369 Due to screening from trees and the surrounding farm buildings, the setting of LB59 does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.370 In consideration of the heritage values discussed above, their Grade II listed statuses and the contribution sites such as these make to the understanding of the rural past and development of this part of Essex, assets LB59 and LB290 are assessed to be of high value.
- Dispersed sites south-west of Orsett*
- 5.3.371 There are two Grade II listed buildings located along Stifford Clays Road, to the north-east of Chafford Hundred and south of the A13. Greygoose Farmhouse (LB38) is mid-17th century house located approximately 15m west from the Order Limits and Little Wellhouse (LB67) is a late 16th or early 17th century house located approximately 10m west from the Order Limits. Both assets are timber framed with plain tile roofs. LB38 is plastered; LB67 is weatherboarded.
- 5.3.372 Their settings are informed by adjacent farm buildings and surrounding agricultural land, transected by the A13 road to the north-east. Agricultural land immediately to the east of both assets extends to the Order Limits although appears to be screened by trees to an extent. Within the wider landscape, the large-scale housing development to the south-west has severely altered the setting of these assets in addition to the A13, traffic from which is audible and visible from these two assets.
- 5.3.373 Both have historical and aesthetic value as typical examples of Essex farm buildings within historic farmsteads.
- 5.3.374 In consideration of the heritage values discussed above, their Grade II listed statuses, and their contribution towards understanding the rural past and development of this part of Essex, assets LB38 and LB67 are assessed to be of high value.
- South Ockendon*
- 5.3.375 The moat bridge and gatehouse at South Ockendon Hall (LB65) is a Grade II listed building, located directly near the Order Limits. The listing comprises an 18th century red-brick bridge with three round arches and a ruinous gatehouse. The lower part of the outer wall of the gatehouse is built in finely dressed Medieval ashlar stone and the upper part in 18th century red brick with a round arch over the carriageway.
- 5.3.376 Asset LB65 has the potential to reveal more information about the Medieval hall and use of the landscape. The moat (SM2) does survive to the south-west and has associated historical group value with the bridge and gatehouse.

- 5.3.377 The setting of the asset, next to the scheduled moat (SM2) forms part of its significance. In addition, its proximity to South Ockendon Hall Farm, the remains of the mill ponds, and the agricultural buildings all form part of its setting and significance. The setting of asset LB65 extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.378 Street Farmhouse (LB32) is a Grade II listed late-16th century farmhouse located approximately 400m south-west from the Order Limits. The house is timber framed and plastered with a modern red plain tile roof. It has historical value as typical example of a 16th-century timber-framed farmhouse, which has survived nearby development and encroachment of agricultural land.
- 5.3.379 Located on the north side of West Road, west of B186, the farmhouse is located at the northern end of South Ockendon. The house has a low flint wall on the east and south sides which forms the boundary of the property and immediate setting. It is surrounded by mixed modern development on all sides which includes residential housing, South Ockendon Methodist Church and a car park. This forms the wider setting of the asset which has been greatly altered from its original rural setting which does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.380 In consideration of the heritage values discussed above, their Grade II listed statuses and their contribution to the understanding of the rural past and development of this part of Essex, assets LB32 and LB65 are assessed to be of high value.

North Ockendon

Table 5.13 Listed buildings around North Ockendon

Project ID	NHLE ID	Name
LB8	1079871	Castle Cottages
LB7	1079870	The Forge
LB5	1079868	Kilbro
LB6	1079869	Russell Cottage
LB77	1252711	Farmyard Wall to Former North Ockendon Hall
LB82	1300500	Garden Walls of The Former North Ockendon Hall
LB11	1079926	The Rectory

- 5.3.381 North Ockendon is a scattered farming community with labourers' cottages at its core on Church Lane. The oldest standing building in the village is the early Medieval church of St Mary Magdalene (LB69; discussed above under 'Medieval' built heritage). The associated Rectory (LB11) is sited just to the north of the church and dates from the 18th century with later 18th and 19th century additions.
- 5.3.382 North Ockendon Hall lay within a moated enclosure immediately south of the churchyard. The red brick house was of 16th-century origin with additions of the early 18th and 19th centuries (Powell, 1978). North Ockendon Hall was damaged in 1944 during WWII bombing and was subsequently demolished, but its Medieval moat survives, as do farm wall structures associated with the layout of the manorial complex (LB77, Farmyard Wall to Former North Ockendon Hall; and LB82, Garden Walls of The Former North Ockendon Hall; as well as remains of a non-designated outbuilding (575)). Both walls have historical and

aesthetic value for their potential to reveal more information about the former North Ockendon Hall and the Medieval use of the landscape. The setting of the asset is informed by its historical association with the former hall which contributes to its significance. Its immediate setting is rural and discreet which is enhanced by screening from dense tree growth. Two lakes lie to the south and west of these assets. The setting of LB77 and LB82 does not extend to the Order Limits.

- 5.3.383 A timber-framed forge (LB7) and bakehouse (now known as Kilbro; LB5) were built on Ockendon Road in the 17th century and survive today, as do cottages dating from around 1700 (LB8, Castle Cottages) and the early 19th century (LB6, Russell Cottage). All four assets (LB8, LB7, LB5, LB6) have historical and aesthetic value as typical examples of small, rural houses built using local styles and materials. The use of white painted plaster renders is particularly notable in this village and brings cohesion to its character. The group value informed by the village setting of all these assets contributes to their significance. Their setting within Ockendon Road falls within the Order Limits and therefore extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.384 St. Mary's Church of England school in the village originated in 1842 when a day school and teacher's house were built by subscription on land in Church Lane owned by the lord of the manor, Richard Benyon de Beauvoir. The school was rebuilt in 1902 by James Benyon for 80 children (535, discussed below under 'non-designated assets').
- 5.3.385 The grouping of historic structures around St. Mary Magdalen's Church and the slightly later village proper at the junction of Fen Lane and Ockendon Road are a fascinating glimpse through time. The special quality of the built environment has been recognised in the designation of North Ockendon Conservation Area (CA4) which covers both parts of the village.
- 5.3.386 In consideration of the age and considerable historical integrity of the buildings described above, as well as their designations as Grade II listed buildings, all six assets are assessed to be of high value.

Dispersed sites between South and North Ockendon [3]

- 5.3.387 The former gateway at Groves Barns (LB64) is a late 16th or early 17th century Grade II listed building located north-east of South Ockendon and directly near the Order Limits.
- 5.3.388 LB64 comprises a length of garden wall and tall gateway with round-headed arch and Doric pilasters, all built in brick around 1600 (Bettley & Pevsner, 2007). The wall and gateway are all that remains of a Medieval manor house demolished at the end of the 18th century (Bettley & Pevsner, 2007). The wall now adjoins two barns, including one dated to the late 18th century. The structure is located to the east of North Road and stands on the south side of an unnamed road which travels east towards Groves Barns and Groves Cottages. The setting of the asset comprises agricultural buildings to the east and west, and scattered woodland to the north and south. Together with the two timber-framed barns, the structure forms three sides of the forecourt of the former Groves manor house. Although none of the house survives, the remains of the original moat can be seen in the field to the south of the farm buildings. As the only surviving above-ground structure associated with the manor house,

asset LB64 has historical and aesthetic value, with potential to hold evidence of the Medieval use of the landscape. Its aesthetic value is illustrated in its construction and design which reflect its historical function. It can also be considered to have historical communal value for its connections with the former Groves manor house and current Groves Farm, including Groves Barns and Groves Cottages. The setting of asset LB64 within Groves Farm and the surviving Medieval landscape, forms part of its significance. The asset is an unusual feature in the landscape although there is no visibility towards the asset from North Road. The setting of LB64 extends to the Project.

- 5.3.389 Kemps (LB51) and Kemps Cottage (LB86) are two Grade II listed buildings located between South Ockendon and North Ockendon. The assets are situated between two sections of the Order Limits, approximately 130m to the east and 100m to the west. Kemps (LB51) is an early 19th century house built in grey gault brick with a hipped grey slate roof. Kemps Cottage (LB86) is an 18th century house, built with a timber frame and plastered with a red plain tile roof.
- 5.3.390 Both are located on the west side of Dennis Road, east of the M25. The M25 passes close to the west of the assets and has made a significant change to their setting. Both are part of the historic farmstead Kemp's Farm and have group value. Several large farm buildings are located within the immediate setting of the assets, whilst agricultural land forms the wider setting. The agricultural landscape contributes to the significance of the two houses. The setting of both assets extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.391 In consideration of their heritage values, their Grade II listed status and their contribution to understanding the rural past and development of this part of Essex, assets LB64, LB51 and LB86 are assessed to be of high value.
- Four assorted farms/farmyards and auxiliary buildings*
- 5.3.392 Smithy Cottage (LB35) is a late 17th century house located 160m east of the Order Limits, in Linford. The cottage is timber framed, plastered, and partially weatherboarded with a red pantile hipped roof.
- 5.3.393 The significance of Smithy Cottage is primarily ascertained from its architectural and historical interest, not its setting. However, it is located at the junction of Princess Margaret Road and Muckingford Road, north of East Tilbury. The cottage would have once been surrounded by fields, but modern housing development to the south and north has changed its original setting. Its setting is now informed by roads, housing and playing fields to the north. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.394 The barn and stable block to the north of Broadfields Farmhouse (LB109) is a likely 17th century, Grade II listed building located approximately 80m west from the Order Limits, east of Pike Lane. The barn is timber framed with weatherboarding and a tile roof. Although once part of a historic farmstead, the barn now forms part of the Thames Chase Forest Centre.
- 5.3.395 The setting of this asset contributes little to its significance. The loss of farmland and natural woodland, and the construction of the M25 motorway, has greatly changed the setting of the asset. The surrounding landscape forms the Thames Chase Community Forest, a modern landscape regeneration project which has focused on tree planting and wildlife habitat creation. The setting of LB109 extends to the Order Limits.

- 5.3.396 The garden walls, entrance gate and brick piers to the former Stubbers House (LB9) is a Grade II listed building located approximately 180m north-west from the Order Limits. The 18th century brick garden wall has a wrought-iron entrance gate between brick piers and an additional south wall of East Anglian ‘crinkle-crankle’ style.
- 5.3.397 The garden walls, entrance gate and brick piers (LB9) are part of the former Stubbers House grounds. The house dated to the 15th-16th centuries and was demolished in 1955 (Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England, 1923). The walled garden is reported to have been redesigned by Humphry Repton early in the 19th century. The site was used for gravel extraction in the late 20th century, resulting in several lakes which now form part of an outdoor pursuits centre.
- 5.3.398 The asset no longer retains its original setting which has been greatly changed by modern activity. The setting of LB9 does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.399 Stonyhills Farm (LB160) is a Grade II listed 17th century farmhouse located approximately 300m east from the Order Limits and west of Great Warley. The farmhouse is timber framed and weatherboarded with a peg tiled roof. Whilst the main central range dates to the mid-17th century, further wings were added in the 20th century.
- 5.3.400 The house has several internal features of interest including 17th century framing and chimney stacks.
- 5.3.401 The immediate setting of the asset is formed of grassed garden and trees. Several modern agricultural buildings have been added to the north of the asset, whilst small areas of woodland are located to the south. The original wider setting characterised by agricultural land to the west has been compromised by the M25 motorway which now forms part of the asset’s modern setting. The west wing of the house shares visibility with the motorway, therefore its setting extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.402 In consideration of the heritage values discussed above and their Grade II listed status, LB35, LB9, LB109 and LB160 are assessed to be of high value.

Europa Hotel

Table 5.14 Listed buildings in North Stifford

Project ID	NHLE ID	Name
LB285	1147159	Coppid Hall
LB277	1111612	Former Granary (now House) North of Coppid Hall
LB304	1337079	Europa Hotel

- 5.3.403 Coppid Hall (LB285) is a late 18th century house constructed in stock brick with red plain tile roof and parapeted verges. The house has a six-window range with double hung vertical sliding sashes with segmental heads and one blank centre window. There is a Tuscan columned doorcase with pediment and semi-circular fanlight. To the rear of LB285 is the 18th century former granary, now house (LB277), constructed of a timber frame and weatherboarded. The two-storey building has a red plain tile hipped roof and modern windows.

- 5.3.404 The setting of Coppid Hall (LB285) and the former granary (LB277) is influenced by their association with each other and their location within North Stifford. This setting contributes to their significance through their historical interest as Post Medieval development within the North Stifford area. Their significance is strengthened by the aesthetic value of their building styles.
- 5.3.405 In its former use, the granary (LB277) would likely have been associated with the surrounding agricultural land. This use has been lost through its conversion to a house. Assets LB277 and LB285 are located within a walled area, fronting High Road with partial screening by trees. The settings of LB285 and LB277 extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.406 Both Coppid Hall (LB285) and the former granary, now house, north of Coppid Hall (LB277) are high value due to their designations as Grade II listed buildings.
- 5.3.407 Europa Hotel (LB304), known as the Stifford Hall Hotel, and wall enclosing kitchen garden to the east of Europa Hotel (LB268) are Grade II listed buildings located within 60m of the Order Limits. Both assets are Grade II listed. Europa Hotel (LB304) is an early 19th century house in rendered brick with grey slate roof. The hotel buildings has three storeys and a five-window range with double hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars in upper sashes only. The house has been added to by modern extensions to form the current hotel complex. The wall enclosing the kitchen (LB268) is of a late 17th century date. The wall is built of red brick to a height of approximately two metres, forming a polygonal enclosure and has shallow buttresses to parts.
- 5.3.408 The setting of the Europa Hotel (LB304) and the wall enclosing the kitchen (LB268) is influenced by their association to each other and the gardens and the hotel. This setting is enclosed by a wall, of negligible heritage value, and screened from High Road by tree line and garden shrubbery. The association and setting of both assets contributes to their significance through the development of the hotel complex on the edge of North Stifford, part of the hotel's wider setting. However, the setting of the kitchen wall (LB268) does not extend past its association with the hotel. Both assets hold historical and aesthetic value. The setting of LB304 extends to the Order Limits, whereas the setting of the wall enclosing the kitchen garden to the east (LB268) does not.

Stifford Clays Farm

- 5.3.409 There are two Grade II listed buildings at Stifford Clays Farm, to the north of Chafford Hundred and west of Orsett. Stifford Clays Farmhouse (LB91) is an early 19th century house located approximately 590m east from the Order Limits. The farmhouse is constructed in rendered brick with a grey slate hipped roof. An earlier farm once existed 300m to the north of the farmhouse, where a 17th century Thatched Barn (LB39) still remains, approximately 390m south-east from the Order Limits. The barn is timber framed and weatherboarded with a thatched roof.
- 5.3.410 Both assets are located on the north side of the A13, along Stifford Clays Road, with which they share their name. Together they form part of the historic farmstead Stifford Clays and therefore have group value.

- 5.3.411 The once-rural setting of these two assets is now punctuated by two features, the A13 road which traverses the landscape to the south and the modern housing development to the east and south. Although agricultural land does still extend to the north-east of these assets, modern development has greatly altered the majority of their setting. The setting of LB91 and LB39 does not extend to the Order Limits.
- West of Bulphan*
- 5.3.412 Blankets Farmhouse (LB216) is a mid-18th century house located approximately 610m north-east of the Order Limits, west of Bulphan. The house is built in red brick with a steep hipped red plain tiled roof.
- 5.3.413 The asset is located within isolated rural setting, surrounded by large fields dispersed with small farmsteads and hedgerows. This setting contributes to the value of this asset as it directly relates to its historical function and agricultural past. This rural setting does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.414 Bullens and Herds (to the north of Home Farm) (LB188) is a late 17th to early 18th century farmhouse located approximately 260m north from the Order Limits, north-east of North Ockendon.
- 5.3.415 All three were once part of historic farmsteads, although the farmstead at Bullens and Herds (LB188) no longer exists. The location of the former asset holds evidential value for any surviving remains associated with the former building. However, the asset has lost any aesthetic and/or architectural value. Despite its non-extant nature, Bullens and Herds (LB188) remains on the national heritage list for England as a Grade II listed building.
- 5.3.416 All of these assets are located within isolated rural settings, surrounded by large fields dispersed with small farmsteads and hedgerows. This setting contributes to their value as it directly relates to their historical functions and agricultural past. The rural setting of these assets does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.417 All of these assets (LB216, LB188, LB238) are of medium value.
- Brentwood*
- 5.3.418 The Brick House (LB157) is an early 18th century house located approximately 20m north from the Order Limits. The main part of the house is built in red brick but the timber-framed range to the rear possibly dates to the early 17th century. The property underwent significant alterations in the 19th and 20th centuries and is now a hotel.
- 5.3.419 The asset has historical value for its associations with Hulmers Estate and Hulmers House (LB152), and was the residence of the 18th century composer John Arnold.
- 5.3.420 Asset LB157 also has aesthetic value as an attractive Queen Anne style country house with impressive front range and sash windows. Although it has undergone many changes through the centuries, the surviving fabric has strong visual character.
- 5.3.421 Hulmers (LB152) is a late 18th century house located approximately 100m north-west from the Order Limits. The red brick house is rendered and colour washed with a hipped roof and end brick stacks.

- 5.3.422 Assets LB152 and LB157 are located on the west side of Warley Street (B186), a busy road. Their immediate settings are enclosed by gardens and yard areas, with extensive tree screening including towards the Order Limits. Industrial yards on all sides of the two assets form part of their wider setting, which does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.423 The house has aesthetic and historical value for its associations with the Hulmers Estate and the nearby Hulmers (LB152).
- 5.3.424 Assets LB152 and LB157 are of high value.

Modern buildings

Table 5.15 Listed buildings in Bata Avenue

Project ID	NHLE ID	Name
LB127	1111547	Riverside Station
LB110	1393327	Bata Industrial Buildings Numbers 24 and 34 Victory House and Nelson House
LB76	1224103	Building 13, Bata Factory
LB111	1393328	Bata Industrial Building Number 12
LB75	1224101	28 And 30, Bata Avenue
LB74	1224061	32 And 34, Bata Avenue
LB73	1224059	24 And 26, Bata Avenue
LB81	1266988	16 And 18, Bata Avenue
LB72	1224058	12 And 14, Bata Avenue
LB80	1266987	8 And 10, Bata Avenue
LB71	1224055	4 And 6, Bata Avenue
LB70	1224054	2, Bata Avenue

- 5.3.425 The Riverside Station including floating landing stage (LB127) is a Grade II* listed building 100m south of the Order Limits, in Tilbury. The listing includes the railway station, baggage hall, ticket office and the floating landing stage. The station was completed in 1924 and designed for the Port of London. It was constructed in red-brown brick with stone dressings and a tiled hipped roof.
- 5.3.426 The Riverside Station is located directly on the north bank of the River Thames in Tilbury, at the junction of the A1089 Ferry Road and Fort Road. This setting contributes to the significance of the asset through its connection to the Port of London and association with the River Thames. The station faces south, out across the river towards Gravesend. This aspect is an important part of its purpose and visual setting within the landscape. Current access to the station, as historically, is along Ferry Road from Tilbury to the north. Ferry Road is located within the Order Limits and contributes in part to the significance of the asset as a gateway from the Thames to the east of London. Therefore, the setting of the Riverside Station extends to the Order Limits.

- 5.3.427 The building has associative historical value for its connections with the architect Edwin Cooper, through his work for the Port of London and as an example of the neo-Georgian style. The building has illustrative and associative historical value for its connections with the arrival and docking of the SS Empire Windrush, a significant historic event. The SS Empire Windrush was the first ship to bring a large group of migrants from the Caribbean to Britain, in 1948.
- 5.3.428 The Riverside Station including floating landing station (LB127) is of high value due to its designation as a Grade II* listed building.
- Bata Estate*
- 5.3.429 Bata Industrial Buildings Numbers 24 and 34, Victory House and Nelson House (LB110) are two buildings which fall under a single Grade II listing. The two factory buildings were built between 1934 and 1938, Victory House for leather manufacture, Nelson House for rubber. The buildings are located 240m east of the Order Limits.
- 5.3.430 The buildings have evidential, illustrative and associative historical and aesthetic value. Both are characteristic of the modern movement style and mirror the design and scale of building in the parent company town of Zlín in the Czech Republic. The buildings have particular technological interest, using circular columns of uniform diameter on all floors, designed to enable travelling steel formwork to be used. The assets have associative historical value for their connections with Zlín and the Bata Company. Until 2006, British Bata continued to rent space in Nelson House. Both assets have impressive architectural form, treatment and extent of intactness. Both have strong group value with each other and with Building 13 (LB76).
- 5.3.431 The setting of these assets (LB110) forms part of their significance. Their association with the other buildings on the Bata Estate (LB70, LB71, LB72, LB73, LB74, LB75, LB76, LB80, LB81, LB111) and location within East Tilbury (CA6), as well as their aesthetic value, contributes to their significance. In what is an otherwise flat landscape, the characteristic blue and white buildings with red logo which tops the building, are visible from some distance, and acts as a landmark for the Thames Gateway. This setting therefore extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.432 Bata Industrial Buildings Number 24 and 34 (LB110) are of high value due to their designation as a Grade II listed building.
- 5.3.433 Building 13, Bata Factory (LB76) also known as Trafalgar House, is a Grade II listed building located on the south-west side of Princess Margaret Road, 350m north of the Order Limits. The multi-storey block was erected in 1933 and has a reinforced concrete frame with painted brick spandrel and metal framed windows.
- 5.3.434 The asset is an exceptionally early and complete example of Modern International Style building in Britain. The building was designed by František Gahura, a Czech architect who designed many of the buildings in East Tilbury, and several in the Bata company's parent city of Zlín. The building was used as a central office and administration block including shoe sales room and a general conference room. Its setting is the Bata factory and estate, with which it has group value.

- 5.3.435 The setting of Building 13, Bata Factory (LB76) is influenced by its location within East Tilbury (CA6) and associated buildings on the Bata Estate, including those on Bata Avenue (LB70, LB71, LB72, LB73, LB74, LB75, LB80, LB81). This association informs part of the significance of the factory through the collective design of the estate by architect František Gahura; as does the aesthetic value of the building itself. The wider setting of the asset is influenced by the surrounding agricultural land which forms the Order Limits. This setting extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.436 The asset has historical value for its connections with the Bata company and factory.
- 5.3.437 Building 13, Bata Factory (LB76) is of high value due to its designation as a Grade II listed building.
- 5.3.438 Bata Industrial Building Number 12 (LB111) is a Grade II listed building located on the west side of Princess Margaret Road, 450m east of the Order Limits. The building was constructed in 1933 and is the earliest surviving example of welded-steel construction in Britain.
- 5.3.439 The setting of Building 12 (LB111) is influenced by its location within East Tilbury (CA6) and its association with other buildings on the Bata Factory site (LB70, LB71, LB72, LB73, LB74, LB75, LB76, LB80, LB81, LB110). The building's aesthetic value, setting and association influence its significance. Due to the building's location to the rear of Building 13 (LB76) and being single storey, Building 12 is enclosed within East Tilbury (CA6). This setting extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.440 The single storey building has evidential and illustrative historical value as one of the earliest and least altered buildings of the former British Bata factory in East Tilbury (CA6). Designed in the international modernist movement style by architects Gahura and Karfik, it also has aesthetic value and group value with the other factory buildings within East Tilbury (LB110) and (LB76).
- 5.3.441 Bata Industrial Building Number 12 (LB111) is of high value due to its designation as a Grade II listed building.
- 5.3.442 There are 11 listed buildings within the Bata Estate in East Tilbury (CA6); all are Grade II listed. East Tilbury is the only British example of one of the global satellite complexes designed by the Czechoslovakian architects Gahura and Karfik (Smith, 2007).
- 5.3.443 Numbers 2–32 Bata Avenue (which includes LB70, LB71, LB72, LB73, LB74, LB75, LB80, LB81) all form a group of assets and, due to their similarities, can be considered collectively:
- a. 2 Bata Avenue (LB70)
 - b. 4 and 6, Bata Avenue (LB71)
 - c. 8 and 10, Bata Avenue (LB80)
 - d. 12 and 14 Bata Avenue (LB72)
 - e. 16 and 18, Bata Avenue (LB81)

- f. 24 and 26, Bata Avenue (LB73)
- g. 28 and 30, Bata Avenue (LB75)
- h. 32 and 34, Bata Avenue (LB74)

Plate 5.12 View along Bata Avenue, including numbers 4 and 6 (LB71); looking west.



- 5.3.444 At Bata Avenue, the closest listed building to the Order Limits is numbers 32 and 34 (LB74), located 270m south-east of the Order Limits. Numbers 4-32 (even) are all identical semi-detached houses built between 1930 and 1933. The houses were constructed in a mixture of materials, mostly concrete and brick, and all have flat roofs. Built in the international modernist style, they were designed by the Czech architects Vladimír Kářík and František Gahura (Smith, 2007).
- 5.3.445 These assets have associative historical value for the connections with the Bata Company, including British Bata and with the Bata Estate. As the oldest houses on the estate, they hold group value as a collection of interwar Modern style homes built to house Bata employees. The houses also have associative historical value for their associations with the architects Kářík and Gahura. As the earliest houses in the Bata Estate, the buildings form part of a designed settlement which copies the style of Zlín in the Czech Republic, the home of Bata. All are within Area 2 'Bata Avenue and Factory Site' of the East Tilbury Conservation Area (CA6). The group value of the whole estate, along with the separate groupings of the factory buildings, and the workers' houses, adds to the significance of the assets.

- 5.3.446 The immediate setting of these buildings is formed of the Bata Estate and factory to the north, east and south. More recent housing has been constructed to the north-west of the listed buildings. However, their significance is determined by their association with Bata Factory (LB76) with which they have a functional relationship as housing to support operations at the factory; as well as for their aesthetic value. Although the buildings are located within the Bata Estate, the rural landscape forms part of their wider setting, with open fields to the west and views across to West Tilbury. This setting extends to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.447 Assets LB70, LB71, LB72, LB73, LB74, LB75, LB80, and LB81 have all been assessed to be of high value in consideration of the heritage values discussed above and due to their individual designations as Grade II listed buildings.

Non-designated historic buildings

- 5.3.448 The cultural heritage baseline in Essex features 34 non-designated assets, 28 dating from the Post Medieval and six from the Modern periods.

Post Medieval medium-value assets

- 5.3.449 A sea wall (90), approximately 1km in length, is located to the west of Coalhouse Fort (SM14). The precise construction date of the wall is unclear, but the structure is shown on a map from 1777. Construction of the wall is a significant achievement of 18th century marine engineering. The sea wall is near the Order Limits in East Tilbury. Sited immediately to the south of the Order Limits on the north bank of the Thames, the shoreline setting of this asset is an integral part of its significance.
- 5.3.450 This asset has historical and evidential value as a tangible link to the historical importance of the port and maritime activities along the banks of the Thames Estuary. The surviving original built fabric of marine infrastructure is a clear demonstration of the enduring quality of the construction of these early major engineering achievements. The associated structures (such as this sea wall) embody the vital role seafaring, trade, fishing and the management and manipulation of land and sea at coastal locations played in British society. It is therefore assessed that the surviving built structures associated with such activities hold considerable heritage interest.
- 5.3.451 In consideration of this, the sea wall is assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.3.452 The site of Coalhouse Wharf, Coastguard lookout and radar station (89) is located south-west of Coalhouse Fort (SM14). Although this asset is located within the scheduled area of Coalhouse Fort (SM14) the listing description makes no mention of these features. This asset is of later date than the main fort, although the area around asset 89 is thought to be the location of the 1540 blockhouse. The 1777 Chapman and André map shows two possible structures, labelled Coal Wharf. In WWII a radar tower was built on the water's edge. Asset 89 has evidential value as the possible location of the 16th century blockhouse, more evidence of which could be revealed through investigation. The Coalhouse Wharf is sited near the north-eastern end of the sea wall (90) and is also immediately to the south of Order Limits in East Tilbury. The shoreline setting of this asset is an integral part of its significance.

- 5.3.453 The asset also has historical and group value for its associations and proximity to Coalhouse Fort and as part of a larger group of defensive and maritime sites along the Thames Estuary. In consideration of these significant associations, asset 89 is assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.3.454 A post mill roundhouse (116) stands on the west side of Mill Lane, Orsett. Post mills are an early form of windmill, built around a single wooden post. Although the windmill does not survive, the roundhouse built around the base of the trestle posts which supported the windmill, still stands. Historic mapping indicates that a windmill had existed on Mill Lane since the 17th century, but had gone by the 20th century. Sited within an extensive complex of farm buildings, the farmyard setting of this asset does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.455 The asset has historical, aesthetic and evidential value as an early example of a post mill roundhouse, built in brick with thatched roof. In consideration of this and the asset’s non-designated status, it is assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.3.456 A large barn (622) is located to the north-east of Franks Farmhouse (LB115). Nothing further is known about the barn. A second barn (577) is recorded within close proximity but this has been demolished. Digital imaging shows several large barns within Franks Farm, but some of these are of modern date. The site (to the east of the listed building) now operates as a gym. The site is near the existing M25 corridor and the setting of the remaining historic barn (622) is influenced by the presence of motorway traffic and the extensive modern alterations to the historic farmyard which is now primarily used for car parking.
- 5.3.457 These assets are assessed to be of medium and negligible value respectively and have limited historical and evidential value.

Post Medieval low-value assets

- 5.3.458 The cultural heritage baseline includes 21 Post Medieval low-value assets.

Table 5.16 Post Medieval non-designated historic buildings

Project ID	HER ID	Name
692	502074	Tilbury Town Station
1830		Barn, with courtyard arrangement
2	MEX1010726	Boundary stone
737	1368964	London, Tilbury and Southend Railway
693	502269	East Tilbury Station
4163	EX61765	Brook Farm, Linford, Orsett, Grays, RM16 3DT
4159	EX209093	1 and 2 Whitfield Cottages, Stifford Clays Road, Grays, RM16 3NB
739	1368976	Upminster and Grays Branch Railway
4164	XX188	Hobletts Farm, Green Lane, Orsett, Grays, RM16 3AN
575	211323/02/00	Church Lane North Ockendon
535	060460/00/00	Church Lane North Ockendon

Project ID	HER ID	Name
4165	EX15025	Manor Farm, Ockendon Road, Upminster, RM14 2TZ
4158	NGL155428	Bankes House, Ockendon Road, Upminster, RM14 3QJ
4165	EGL279797	Land and Buildings adjoining Manor Farm, Ockendon Road, Upminster, RM14 2TZ
4153	EGL479314	Estate House, Ockendon Road, Upminster, RM14 3QR
4154	NGL81767	1 Bridge Cottages, Ockendon Road, Upminster, RM14 3QP
4155	EGL341509	2 Bridge Cottages, Ockendon Road, Upminster, RM14 3QP
4156	EX41084	3 Bridge Cottages, Ockendon Road, Upminster, RM14 3QP
4157	EX72932	4 Bridge Cottages, Ockendon Road, Upminster, RM14 3QP
738	1368966	Barking and Pitsea Railway
4145	1368345	Great Eastern Railway

- 5.3.459 Six assets relate to the development of railways in the area: (692; 693; 737; 738; 739; 4145).
- 5.3.460 The emergence and development of railways was instrumental to many 19th century developments, among other things, greatly improving the movement of goods and materials as well as people and made commuting possible. Formed in 1862 by amalgamation of the Eastern Counties Railway and many smaller rail companies, the Great Eastern Railway (GER) (4145) dominated the routes between London and East Anglia until the grouping of railways in 1922. In south Essex, GER (4145) provided access to and towards London’s Liverpool Street and Fenchurch Street Stations from 1874 onwards.
- 5.3.461 The line competing with GER in south Essex was the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway (737) which runs to the south, east and north-east of Tilbury. Built from the mid-19th century onwards, the still operational railway crosses the Order Limits in Tilbury and as a linear feature, the setting of the asset is formed by the varied largely urban landscapes it traverses. Within the Order Limits the character of this setting is urban and features dense built forms and other traffic and transport-related infrastructure.
- 5.3.462 The branch lines of Barking and Pitsea Railway (738) and Upminster and Grays Branch Railway (739) first opened in 1888 and 1892 respectively. Both assets have limited historical, aesthetic and group value as a part of the development of Victorian railway network, and are illustrative of urban expansion and the growth of industrial activity in the region.
- 5.3.463 The limited historical and aesthetic value of these railway-related assets is reflected in their non-designated status. In consideration of this, assets 692, 693, 737, 738, 739, and 4145 are assessed to be of low value.
- 5.3.464 In consideration of the limited historical and aesthetic value of the farms, cottages, rural houses and outbuildings (1830, 4163, 4159, 4164, 4165, 4158, 4153, 4154, 4155, 4156, 4157), they are also assessed to be of low value.
- 5.3.465 The 19th century houses of 4165 (Manor Farm) and (4158) (Bankes House) are assessed to be of low value.

- 5.3.466 Ockendon School and Post Medieval outbuilding (535 and 575) are also assessed to be of low value.

Post Medieval assets of negligible value

- 5.3.467 The cultural heritage baseline includes three Post Medieval assets of negligible value.
- 5.3.468 The historic building survey of the Methodist Church, East Tilbury (59), was carried out prior to its demolition and replacement by a house. Built in 1856 as a result of the spread of village Methodism in the early to mid-19th century, the original church cost £167, the site being leased from a local landowning farmer for a peppercorn rent. It was constructed in greyish stock bricks with a shallow pitched slate roof. It was quite plain, with double doors in the centre of the west gable for direct entry from the road. Probably from the start, the west wall, with its gable parapet, was rendered in plaster and marked out as ashlar. It had a panel with METHODIST CHURCH and an illegible date (probably 1856) painted on. The windows in the west wall had 'Early English' arches, and all the windows of the main church contain coloured glass decoration set in lead. The interior had boarded and plastered walls.
- 5.3.469 Nineteenth century East Tilbury Nonconformist Chapel, Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury (consent for demolition applied and approved in June 2003). In consideration of the building having been demolished, the asset is assessed to be of negligible value.
- 5.3.470 Orsett Hall (1), a 17th-18th century brick house, is located to the north of Prince Charles Avenue, Orsett. The original hall was a listed building but was destroyed during fire in 2007 and later delisted. The current building was built in 2009 in the same style and on the same footprint as the original.
- 5.3.471 As a 'replica' replacement the current building has limited historical and evidential value for its connections with the original 17th-18th century hall and as a replica of a typical Georgian gentry country house. It is assessed to be of negligible value as a heritage asset.
- 5.3.472 In addition to the large barn (622) located to the north-east of Franks Farmhouse (LB115), a second barn (577) is recorded within close proximity but this barn has been demolished. Digital imaging shows several large barns within Franks Farm, but some of these are of modern date. The site (to the east of the listed building) now operates as a gym. The site is near the existing M25 corridor and the setting of the remaining historic barn (622) is influenced by the presence of motorway traffic and the extensive modern alterations to the historic farm yard which is now primarily used for car parking.
- 5.3.473 In consideration of the building having been demolished the asset is assessed to be of negligible value.

Modern assets of medium, low and negligible value

- 5.3.474 The cultural heritage baseline in Essex features six non-designated assets dating from the Modern period; two are medium value, three are low value and one is negligible value.

Medium value

- 5.3.475 Two pillboxes (314, 321) are recorded on the foreshore of the Thames, between Tilbury Fort (SM13) and Coalhouse Fort (SM14). Both are built in the Essex Lozenge type, unique to the Essex coastline and designed to command the flat lying land around the estuaries. They are an elongated octagon in shape, allowing the pillbox to straddle low sea defence walls and banks. Both are now partially buried by mud or the sea bank. There are only 36 surviving examples of this type. (Pillbox study group, Defence of Britain Archive).
- 5.3.476 Both have some historical and evidential value although both have been compromised by poor preservation. As heritage assets these pillboxes are assessed to be of medium value.

Low value

- 5.3.477 Two further pillboxes are recorded (742; 743) by Historic England. Pillbox 742 is located within the Order Limits on the Tilbury Foreshore, and Pillbox 743 is sited approximately 500m west of the Order Limits.
- 5.3.478 As heritage assets these pillboxes are also assessed to be of low value.
- 5.3.479 An early 20th century pumping station (57) is located on Lower Crescent, Linford. The station was opened in 1904 by the South Essex Waterworks Company and is constructed in red and yellow brick with slate and clay tile roofs. The site backs onto open farmland to the south and is largely within the Order Limits.

Due to its comparatively recent date and utilitarian design the asset has limited historical and aesthetic value and is assessed to be of low value. (Mentioned in east England framework as a priority research topic).

Negligible value

- 5.3.480 The North Ockendon WWII anti-aircraft battery (581) is located to the north of Fen Lane. Its setting is influenced by the open fields surrounding the asset and does not extend to the Order Limits.
- 5.3.481 The battery is of local interest due to its association with the WWII defence of the area, and the historical and evidential value of the site is recognised in its inclusion in the Essex HER. Nevertheless, in consideration of the limited contribution the site makes to the understanding of this period in Essex, this asset is assessed to be of negligible value.

5.4 Historic Landscape Characterisation

Introduction

- 5.4.1 This section presents an overall summary of the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) across the Order Limits and its immediate environs. This section considers the overarching themes of the Project's HLC and each theme's significance in terms of its rarity and importance to the overall historic record. A breakdown of the individual historic landscape characters identified in this section can be found in Annex C of this document.
- 5.4.2 This assessment has used a methodology devised specifically for its purpose. The methodology is adapted from previous assessments and guidance documents, particularly the 2020 DMRB (Highways England, 2019) and methodology used in the Hoo Peninsula Historic Landscape Project (Carpenter,

Newsome, & Small, 2013). A focus is given to identifying a range of historic landscape themes to allow for an integrated understanding of the Project's landscape. These themes are based on the primary socio-economic topics which have shaped the landscapes of the Project and its historic periods. Many of these have been adapted from the Hoo Peninsula Project and include the following:

- a. Landscape management
- b. Settlements
- c. Industry and infrastructure
- d. Military activities and defence

5.4.3 The detailed methodology, and a list of the historic maps accessed to inform this assessment, can be accessed in Annex C of this document. The HLC assessment draws from numerous resources, a full list of which can be found in the references section of this document.

5.4.4 This section should be read alongside Figure 14: Historic Landscape Character, located in Annex D. A letter coding for the individual Historic Landscape Types, displayed on Figure 14 is presented within Table C.2 of Annex C.

Summary of findings

5.4.5 A brief discussion of the historic landscape character of the Project can be found here, with further information located in Annex C. This section discusses the overall significance and individual value of the HLC themes, with discussion split between north and south of the River Thames, with some consideration for the River Thames as a character type also included in between.

South of the River Thames

5.4.6 The Order Limits south of the River Thames cross an area at the northern extent of the county of Kent. The southern extent of the Project sits on the northern edge of the Kent Downs, designated as an area of outstanding natural beauty (AONB). The Project travels over arable land, bordered by woodland, before crossing marshland on the southern Thames foreshore to a portal site south of the A226 Gravesend Road where the Project proposes to tunnel under the Thames.

Landscape management

Reclaimed land

5.4.7 Land within the Order Limits and study area has been adapted and managed through farming for thousands of years and continues to dictate the landscape today. Much of this is low-lying marshland reclaimed from the flow of the River Thames and protected from the tide by flood defences. There are four areas within the Project which compose this character:

- a. Reclaimed marshland in the form of small rectilinear enclosures (Medieval to Post Medieval): East Court Marshes, part of Westcourt Marshes, Great Clayne Marshes, part of Filborough Marshes

- b. Reclaimed marshland in the form of small irregular enclosures (Medieval to Post Medieval); part of Filborough Marshes
- c. Other reclaimed land (20th century): north-east of East Court Marshes
- d. Mud flats (natural deposits): land along the coastline not in the marshes

5.4.8 Early sources, namely the 1768-1769 Andrews, Drury and Herbert Map of Kent (Plate 5.13), indicates the reclaiming of marshland from the early Post Medieval. Marshland is mapped from Milton in the west across to Cliffe in the east of the study area and as far south as Little Filborough. A detailed pattern of field boundaries and sewers/ditches are shown with the potential that parts of this system were inherited from the Medieval period. It is known that by 1797, at the northern end of the Order Limits within Kent, the parish of Chalk was described as arable in the south and marshland in the north (Bristow, 1797).

Plate 5.13 1768-1769 Andrews, Drury and Herbert Map of Kent illustrating marshland south of the Thames (source: Kent Archives)



- 5.4.9 Little change occurs until the start of the 19th century, when a sea defence is constructed along the northern edge of the marshes, accompanied by an irregular pattern of drains (4321). Mid-19th century mapping (Plate 5.14) illustrates a straightening of the drains, which reflect the present character of the area.
- 5.4.10 The use of the land within the area does not change from the 19th century to the present; although the adaptation of reclaimed marshland for Milton Rifle Range (1422) is a primary change associated with the military characteristics discussed below. However, aspects of its character have been altered through the truncation of marshland (Plate 5.14) through modern communication and travel routes, directly associated with infrastructure and settlement growth, such

as the Thames and Medway Canal (1449) in 1801 and the North Kent Railway (1282) in 1844-1845. Although the use of the reclaimed marshland remains predominantly for agricultural purposes, there is visible encroachment from later settlement and infrastructure.

Plate 5.14 First edition OS map, with Order Limits detailing drainage ditches for the management of marshland and the later truncation of the marshland by infrastructure



5.4.11 Overall, the value of the landscape management character south of the River Thames is considered to be medium, based on the historical value of how land has been reclaimed and domesticated; and for evidential value based on techniques for its management, e.g. the layout and location of drainage ditches and sewers on the marshland.

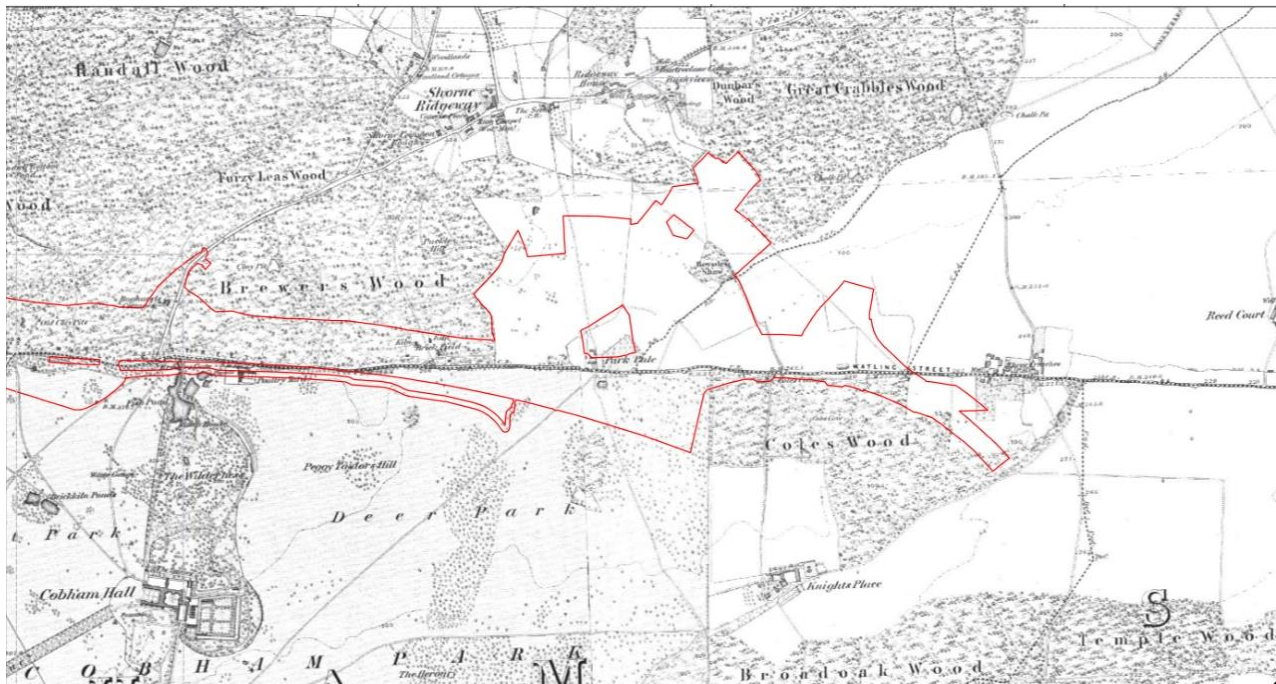
Woodland

5.4.12 The study area within Kent contains several pockets of woodland, varying in size and date. These can be characterised as the following:

- a. Pre-19th century coppices
- b. Pre-19th century woodland
- c. 19th century plantations
- d. 19th century coppices

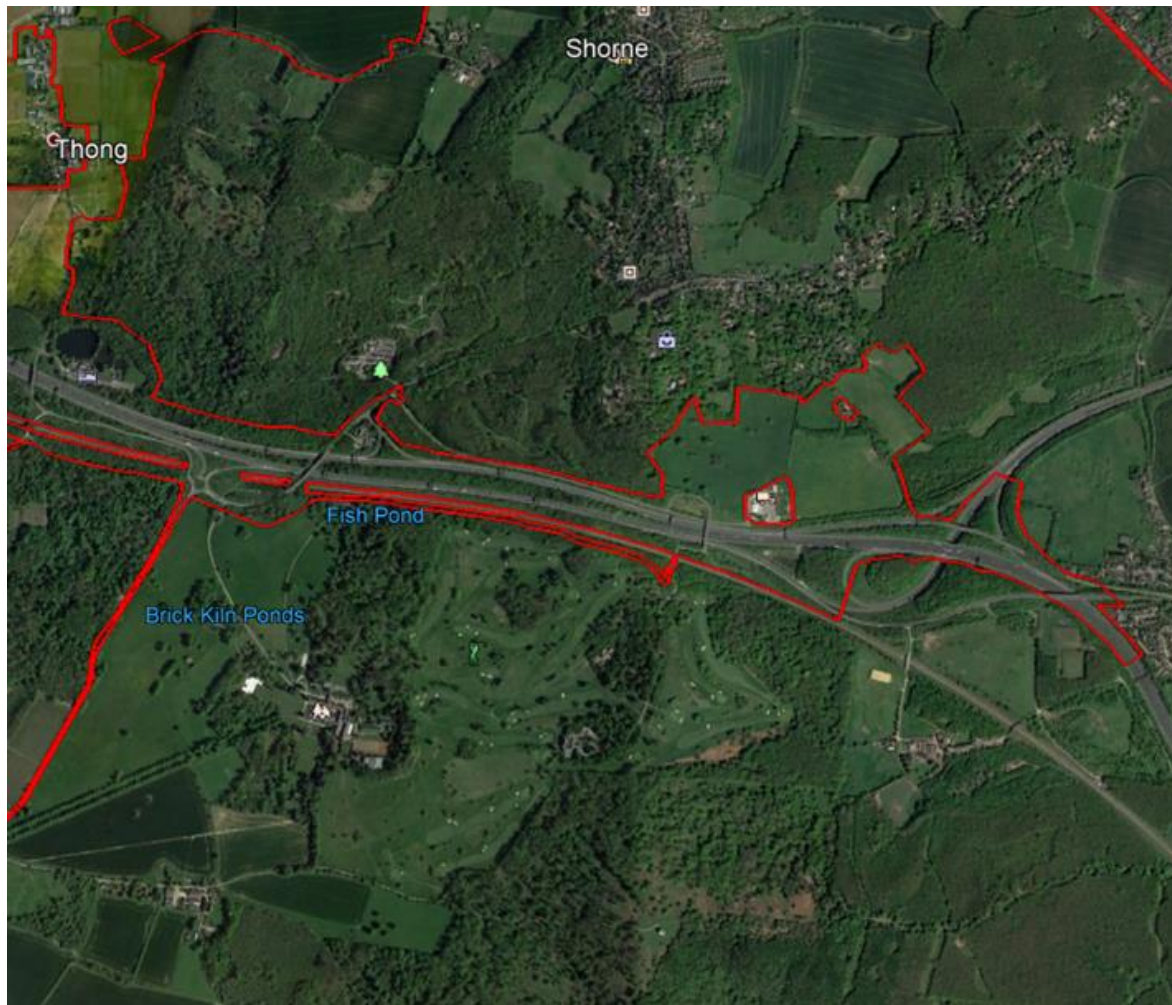
5.4.13 Mapping from 1857-1867 illustrates numerous discrete areas of woodland within the study area (Plate 5.15), at which time, the centre of the study area was dominated by woodland with clearly defined boundaries and names. Many of these are believed to date before the 19th century.

Plate 5.15 Woodland displayed on the first edition OS map, with Order Limits, around Cobham Park (RPG1)



- 5.4.14 By the late 19th century, historic mapping begins to illustrate a reduction in woodland areas, particularly smaller woodlands, some of which have been repurposed for gravel or chalk pits for industrial benefit. Additional mapping in the 20th century also illustrates the reduction of woodland within the study area, including infrastructure such as the construction of the M2 and HS1 rail link.
- 5.4.15 The remaining woodland within the south-eastern extent of the study area, namely Shorne Woods and Brewers Wood, as well as those in Cobham Park (RPG1) form the northern extent of the Kent Downs AONB. Despite significant loss due to the M2/A2 junction these are largely retained in the present day (Plate 5.16).

Plate 5.16 Google Earth image showing present woodland retention (4/11/2019) around Cobham Park (RPG1), superimposed with Order Limits



- 5.4.16 Archaeological evidence within woodland provides further time depth analysis for the management of these historic character types. For those located within or near the Order Limits, there are several assets which illustrate human interaction with woodland. This includes the exploitation of the woodland geology through a Mesolithic flint site (1345) and Post Medieval clay extraction works (1338, 1340, 1998), both in Shorne Wood. Post Medieval landscaping associated with Cobham Park (RPG1) also illustrates how woodland has been designed to facilitate leisure purposes and provide views for Cobham Hall's functional and recreational uses.
- 5.4.17 Woodland archaeology, along with historic mapping and woodland naming origins have illustrated a historical and evidential value to this historic character type. This evidence provides information on human interaction with the woodland south of the River Thames, through exploitation of resources for industry and recreational use. The woodland character south of the River Thames is of medium value.

Parkland, commons and recreational land uses

- 5.4.18 The primary element of this aspect is the parkland of Cobham Park, created prior to 1810. The parkland at Cobham is a designed landscape, managed for leisure and aesthetic purposes. The parkland is late 18th and early 19th century ornamental gardens and pleasure grounds, designated as a Grade II* listed Registered Park and Garden (RPG1). Although these grounds are set within a park of probable 16th century origin with mapping available from the 17th century (Plate 5.17), the character present in the park today relates to the landscaping from the mid-18th and early 19th century (Plate 5.18). The parkland is illustrative of how land has been managed, including woodland, for leisure purposes at the southern extent of the Order Limits and study area. The park, although dispersed in land ownership, remains a recognisable feature within the landscape today, as it was in the 16th century.

**Plate 5.17 1641 Map of Cobham estate, south is top of the plate
(Source: Medway Archives)**



Plate 5.18 1758 Map of Cobham Hall and Park (Source: Medway Archives)



- 5.4.19 Due to Cobham Park's (RPG1) designation as a Grade II* registered park and garden, it is considered high value, with historic, evidential, and aesthetic value.
- 5.4.20 Additional areas of parkland and recreational use to the south of the River Thames include Shorne Common Rough to the east of the Order Limits and east of Randall Wood. Present on mapping from the mid-19th century, the common is covered by relatively thick vegetation and easily appears an extension of Randall Wood, although public footpaths are present to aid recreational use. As a common area, Shorne Common Rough is low value due to indistinguishable features compared to woodland in the present. However, the woodland does hold evidential interest for potential woodland archaeology and historical interest as a known area of common land for use by the neighbouring communities at Shorne and Shorne Ridgeway, for which the area holds communal value.
- 5.4.21 Remaining recreational land characters are located within the Order Limits, on the eastern edge of Thong Lane. These include Cascade Leisure Centre and associated land, along with the neighbouring Southern Valley Golf Club. These areas are located on the site of the former Gravesend Airport (1459) and represent the current character of this area of the Order Limits, an alteration within the Modern period. The management of the land for recreation here is low value in terms of HLC.
- 5.4.22 A golf course is depicted at the turn of the 20th century on Filborough Marshes. However, this is no longer present.
- 5.4.23 The land management for recreational use south of the River Thames has medium value, primarily because of the lack of historical value in the modern alterations and lack of time depth. However, Cobham Park (RPG1), as a landscape character itself, and the time depth on this isolated area, along with associated woodland, remains of high value.

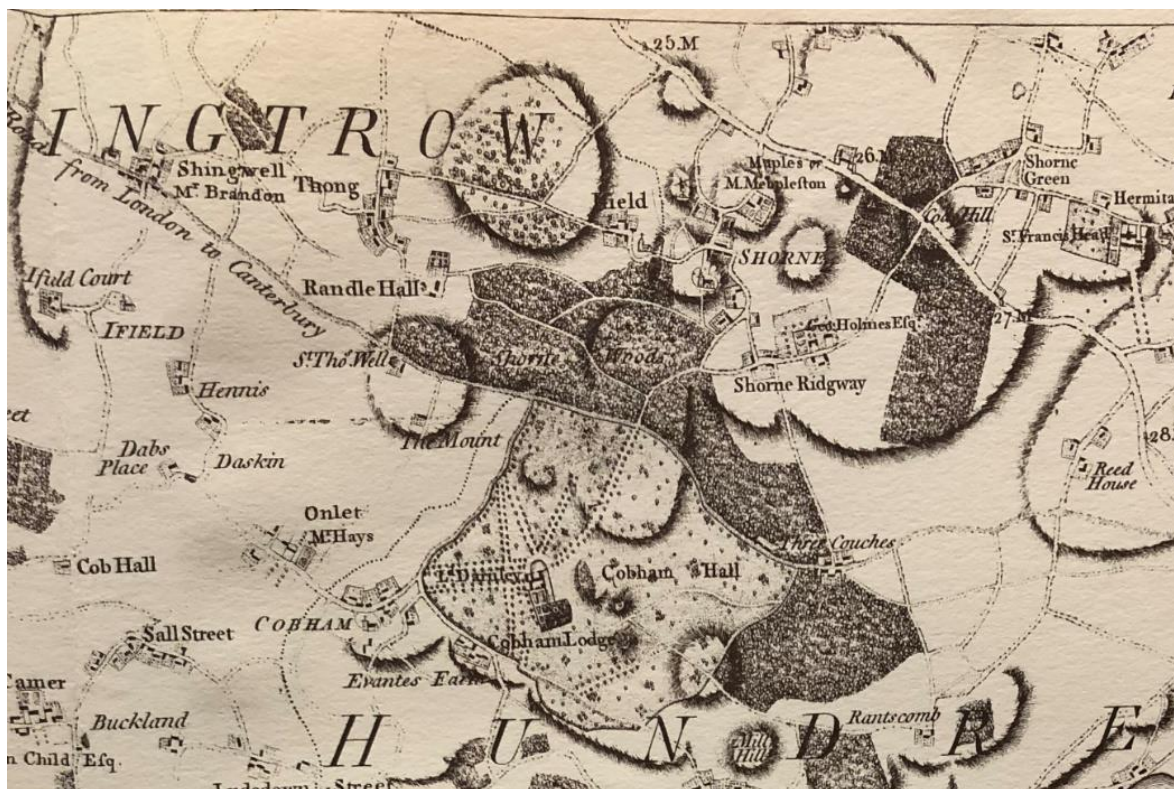
Farming

- 5.4.24 Farming of the land within the Order Limits and study area has been a continuous means of managing the landscape for centuries. Although evidence for human interaction with the landscape as early as the Mesolithic period is present within the study area, an understanding of farming is evident from the Medieval period onwards. Character types within farming are influenced by field patterns of five identifiable types:
- a. Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary-type enclosures, boundary changes in 19th and 20th century)
 - b. Prairie fields (pre-19th century enclosures with boundary loss in the 20th century)
 - c. Irregular fields predominantly bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way (resulting from Post Medieval informal enclosures)
 - d. Small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries (17th and 18th century enclosures)
 - e. Small regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary-type enclosures formed by 19th and 20th century boundary changes)
- 5.4.25 Farming within the study area is categorised as inland and coastal. Coastal agriculture is confined to the marshland, which has been reclaimed and considered earlier in this section. Here, farming and land division is influenced by sewers, drainage ditches and sea walls to make the land viable for pasture and protect it from encroachment of the River Thames.
- 5.4.26 From Lower Higham Road and east of Chalk, inland agricultural practices define the farming of the Order Limits and study area. Historic mapping has illustrated the field systems used to manage the way this land has been farmed.
- 5.4.27 Predominantly, a pattern of rectilinear fields with a mix of straight and wavy boundaries has been used. This reflects the enclosure of most of Kent by the 18th century, although larger fields existed to the west of Shorne and west of Thong Lane, depicted on tithe maps. Consequently, little change occurred between these fields with the inland farming practice illustrating a combination of regular fields, focused to the north of the A226 Gravesend Road and in the eastern extent of the Order Limits. The primary character of the Order Limits where inland farming is present, is formed by prairie fields.
- 5.4.28 There is historical value to the farming character within the Order Limits and study area south of the River Thames, for understanding how land has been managed. Due to the lack of time-depth in changes to the field systems, farming is considered a low-value landscape character.

Settlement

- 5.4.29 Settlement activity and their associated municipal parishes provide an understanding to how communities have designed and managed the landscape in which they live. South of the River Thames, there are three distinct settlement character types:
- Scattered settlement with a pattern of very small rectilinear field enclosures or gardens (Post-1801)
 - Post-1810 settlement
 - Hamlet or village
- 5.4.30 The development of settlement within the study area, as mapped in the mid-18th century (Plate 5.13 and Plate 5.19, is through the presence of several villages and hamlets. These include those near the Order Limits, such as Cobham, Thong, Shorne and Chalk. These settlements all have origins in the early Medieval or Medieval. Early settlement activity is based around the area's agricultural roots; multiple farmsteads and dispersed buildings forming small villages or hamlets.

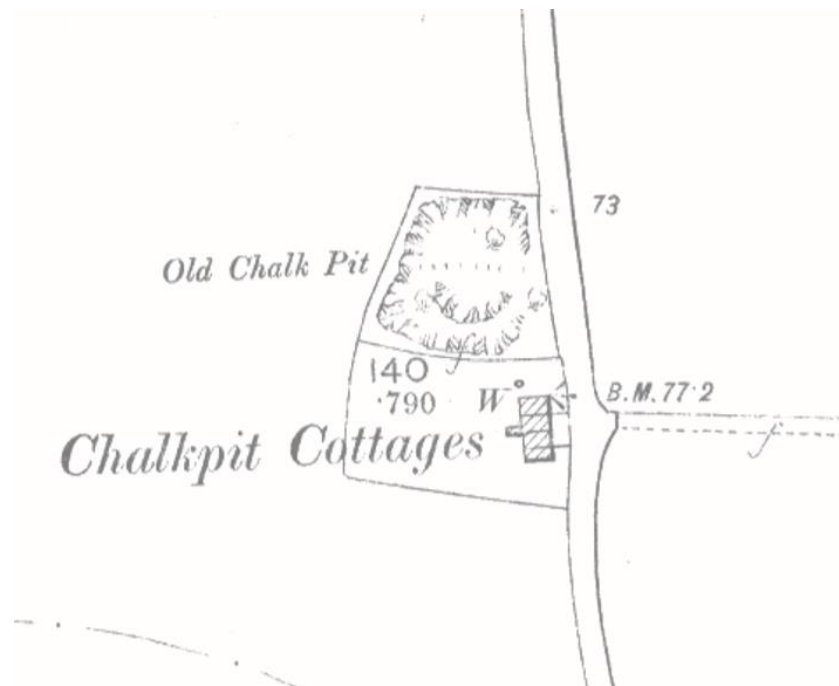
Plate 5.19 Illustration of settlement activity in 1768-1769 (Source: Kent Archives)



- 5.4.31 Unsurprisingly, given the proximity of the study area to London, large-scale urban growth started as early as 1801 through population shift and growth, supported by the introduction of additional infrastructure in the area throughout the 19th century. However, this started as a slight and gradual growth.

- 5.4.32 The primary changes in the 19th century were linked to industrial growth through cottages built for farm and factory workers, typically along existing main roads. Examples include Chalkpit Cottages, built on the southern edge of a chalk pit (Plate 5.20) in the eastern extent of the study area, north of Shorne. These cottages are present in the current landscape and despite some additional housing development along Green Lane, they remain in their isolated plot of land, including the chalk pit, now filled in and overgrown.

Plate 5.20 Chalkpit Cottages and Old Chalk Pit, west of Green Farm Lane from 2nd edition OS map



- 5.4.33 During the 19th century, additional buildings were constructed to support the expanding population within the study area. The Port of London Sanitary Hospital (dated 1883) appears on OS maps by 1892, illustrating the shift in trade focus to Gravesend as a key port for London, which encouraged urban growth. This was accompanied by a smallpox hospital and an infectious disease hospital on White Hall Lane (now Valley Drive), north-west of Thong, both of which were expanded within 15 years.
- 5.4.34 The late 19th/early 20th century sees the start of major urban development (Plate 5.21). Some small expansion is seen around villages such as Shorne Ridgeway. However, the urban sprawl of modern-day Gravesend starts to show signs of expansion, particularly in the south. This period sees the construction of additional roads to support movement of the growing population and provide a platform for houses to be built against.

Plate 5.21 Second edition OS map illustrating the start of urban development of Gravesend from its historic core



- 5.4.35 This focus on urban settlement growth in the west of the study area, results in very few changes to the existing scattered settlements, hamlets and villages, established to support rural industry such as farming and small-scale industrial activity.
- 5.4.36 Post WWII, the urban growth accelerates in the western extent of the study area. Gravesend continues expanding towards the Order Limits, with what could be described as 'gap filling' urban development. This impacts on smaller historic settlements such as Chalk, which become eastern extensions of Gravesend's urban sprawl.
- 5.4.37 Overall, the smaller settlement clusters of Thong, Shorne, Cobham and Higham, east of Gravesend, have resisted urban population consumption and remain small villages to the present day. However, the mid-1950s saw modern development within Shorne and a greater rate of growth in the 1960s, particularly along Swillers Lane. Similarly, residential housing expanded in Thong during the 1960s, with some urban encroachment from the north through the Riverview Park area of Gravesend, constructed on the former site of Gravesend Airport (1459).

- 5.4.38 Settlement growth within the study area subsequently slowed in the mid-1970s. During the 1980s, development included the Cascades Leisure Centre to the north of Thong. Small developments continued, primarily as infill on spare land within established urban settlement. These had no impact on the overall character of the study area's landscape which was primarily established in the mid-1950s and 1960s.
- 5.4.39 The settlement landscape character south of the River Thames holds historical value for the evolution of activity within the study area, moving from small villages and hamlets in places such as Thong, Shorne, Cobham and Chalk and towards a process of urban growth, focused in the west of the study area at Gravesend and Ebbsfleet. This settlement growth holds historical value for the growth of industrialisation, both rurally through assets such as chalk pits, and in an urban context, focused primarily on trade and port-related activities through the River Thames. Equally, historical understandings of the development of infrastructure such as railways and roads can be established through the settlement growth within the study area.
- 5.4.40 There is also the evidential value in its potential to develop understanding of the way the land was settled earlier, not available historically. The Mesolithic site at Shorne Woods (3545), the Roman settlement and religious centre of Springhead (1999) in the south-west of the study area, and the Iron Age (1579) to Roman (1607) cropmark complex within the Order Limits south of the A226 Gravesend Road, represent historical and evidential value, combined with current landscape characters, that help track how the landscape of the study area was settled over more than 4,000 years.
- 5.4.41 Settlement character within the study area started as small villages and hamlets founded on dispersed farmsteads, particularly in areas such as Thong, Shorne and Higham. Post-1810 settlements along Green Farm Lane and the beginnings of modern Gravesend also played a part in the early settlement of the study area.
- 5.4.42 Despite the urban growth of Gravesend primarily in the mid-20th century, with some earlier signs, the current landscape of the study area illustrates the growth of settlement activity spanning a couple of centuries in the current landscape. Some settlement areas of earlier villages/hamlets or pre-1801 settlement areas, such as Singlewell, Ifield and Denton have been consumed by Gravesend's expansion. The character of the western edge of the study area, south of the River Thames, is dominated by the 20th century urban sprawl of Gravesend and Ebbsfleet (Plate 5.22). 'Gap filling' throughout the 20th century and since, has removed their character from the present landscape, leaving only historical value.

Plate 5.22 Landscape of the Project south of the River Thames illustrating the contrast between urban settlement sprawl in the west and rural scattered settlements in the east. (Image: Google Earth superimposed with Order Limits, dated 4/11/2019)



- 5.4.43 However, the presence of Thong, Shorne, Cobham and Higham provide the time depth of settlement activity within the study area, south of the River Thames. Despite the encroachment of Gravesend's urbanisation, Thong remains a visible small village albeit more established than dispersed farmsteads. Similarly, Cobham, Shorne, Higham and Shorne Ridgeway, have all seen internal expansion but characteristically maintain their isolated location within the landscape and as identifiable small villages or hamlets. Equally, the scattered settlement activity in the north-east of the study area and focused around the marshland such as along Green Farm Lane, also remain a continued character illustrating the early industrial settlement type within the landscape of the early 19th century.
- 5.4.44 Therefore, the historic landscape character of settlement activity south of the River Thames is considered of at least medium value.
- Industry and infrastructure*
- 5.4.45 The character of industry and infrastructure within the study area has provided some of the more recent contributions to the character of the landscape.

- 5.4.46 The study area's landscape has and continues to be an important gateway in and out of London for the south-east of the country. The four key routes of infrastructure within the study area south of the River Thames are as follows:
- Watling Street Roman Road (1680), mostly now the A2
 - 19th century Thames and Medway Canal
 - 19th century Gravesend to Strood Railway
 - Pre- and post-18th century roads
 - HS1

5.4.47 The Roman Road of Watling Street (1680) (Plate 5.23) is an influential piece of infrastructure, for the growth of the landscape from at least the Iron Age onwards, if not earlier. The road is the main routeway from London, west of the study area and down to the ports at Dover and Ramsgate on the south-east coast. Within the study area, the road's route has supported multiple Roman settlements, most prominently the religious centre at Springhead (1999) in the west, as well as additional activity nearby such as the high-status Roman Villa in Cobham Park (SM10) and the Iron Age (1579) to Roman settlement activity (1607) south of the A226, within the Order Limits.

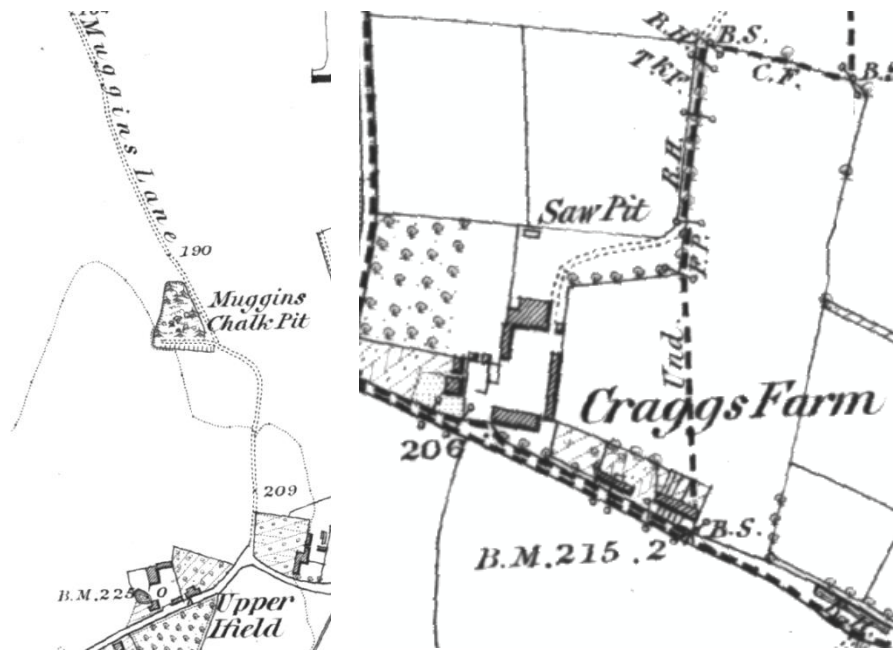
Plate 5.23 Road layout in Kent on the 1801 Mudge Map, including Watling Street, Gravesend Road and Thong Lane



- 5.4.48 Later changes within the infrastructure of the study area have also influenced the character of certain areas of the landscape. Within the 19th century alone, the introduction of the Thames and Medway Canal (1449) in 1801 and the North Kent Railway in 1844-1845 (1282) are both illustrated on early mapping, namely the first edition OS map 1862-1867 (Plate 5.14). These two pieces of infrastructure truncate the reclaimed land across East Court Marshes and subsequently cross the Order Limits and study area in the present day in a roughly east/west orientation. In particular, the Thames and Medway Canal (1449) has had a greater impression on the landscape of the marshland, through its associated infrastructure such as drawbridges (1543, 1544, 1585), and the canal basin at its western limit beside the Thames, north-east of the centre of Gravesend.
- 5.4.49 In the 20th century, infrastructure across the study area south of the River Thames evolves primarily in the form of construction of new roads to support the expanding settlement activity in the west of the study area (Plate 5.21). This includes the start of construction for the A226, illustrated in 1927-1937, to create a link between the eastern edge of Gravesend towards Rochester, east of the study area. The upgrade of Watling Street, into a more robust A2 began in the 1920s, leading to further diversions to the route of the Roman Road (1680), as mapped by Kent HER. Further enhancement works of the A2 occurred again in the late 20th century.
- 5.4.50 Further discrete changes within the study area illustrate the expansion of areas. For example, by the late 1930s, Thong Lane has been relabelled as Thong Road, highlighting both the upgrade of the route for greater traffic between Gravesend and Cobham/ the A2; and also changes to the former dispersed farmstead-style hamlet of Thong itself, into a more defined settlement, albeit scattered with paddocks. Other changes within the landscape include the loss of much woodland in the south-east corner of the study area, throughout the mid-1960s to make way for construction of the M2 and A2 junction works.
- 5.4.51 Construction of HS1 at the southern edge of the Order Limits, illustrates a modern addition of infrastructure within the study area. HS1 provides a modern example of how the landscape within the study area has played a pivotal part in communication routes throughout history and represents international travel between London and continental Europe, much as Watling Street (1680) would have been in the Roman period. HS1 adds to the infrastructure character of the southern edge of the Order Limits, crossing into the northern edge of Cobham Park (RPG1) and agricultural land in the south-western corner of the study area, with an impact on the overall landscape character of this area.
- 5.4.52 For infrastructure, these assets provide historical value through their interaction with other landscape characters in the study area, to shape the overall landscape. Evidential and group value to other character types are vital to understanding those links. For example, the evidential value to the remains of Watling Street Roman Road (1680), together with the Late Prehistoric finds (1762) excavated at Springhead (1999) during the A2 expansion works in 2006, and potential material culture south of the A226 Gravesend Road (1579, 1607) could illustrate how this one piece of infrastructure has influenced settlement activity and its socio-economic environments through time.

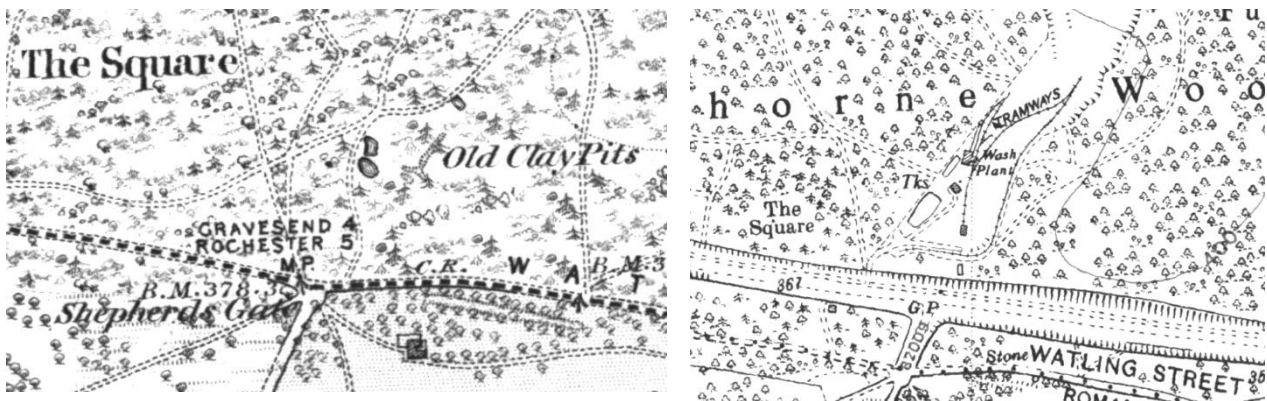
- 5.4.53 There is clear time depth within the study area's landscape of infrastructure through the line of the Roman Road Watling Street (1680) currently in use as the A2, showing continuation of a major communication and trade route. This has been joined by other infrastructure throughout different archaeological periods, through the Thames and Medway Canal (1449) and North Kent Railway (1282) in the Post Medieval and then additional infrastructure in the Modern period, through road expansion to support settlement growth and then HS1 for international rail travel. Despite, some aspects such as the Thames and Medway Canal being noted as disused by 1968, its location and character within the landscape remains.
- 5.4.54 Infrastructure character type, south of the River Thames, has illustrated great time depth within the current landscape of the study area. The character type's ability to contribute to the understanding of the development of other character types is also of great significance. Therefore, the infrastructure landscape character, south of the River Thames, is high value.
- 5.4.55 Infrastructure south of the River Thames also supported the growth of industry within the study area. Industry within the study area has taken on the following five character types:
- a. Pre-18th century industry
 - b. Active and disused chalk and stone quarries (20th and 21st century)
 - c. Active and disused gravel, sand and clay quarries (20th and 21st century)
 - d. Industrial complexes and factories (20th and 21st century)
 - e. Modern large-scale industry (21st century)
- 5.4.56 Early industry within the study area is on a small scale and focused along the River Thames. A group of Roman salterns (3067) hold evidential value for early mineral evaporation within the study area, focused on East Court Marshes. Later industrial activity is illustrated through assets such as Denton Wharf (1366). Names such as the 'Ship and Lobster Public House' on 1857-1867 historic maps, indicate the maritime focus of activity in the early to mid-19th century.
- 5.4.57 As part of this focus, the landscape south of the River Thames, was exploited for building materials. Quarrying on a relatively small scale, extracted a range of materials such as clay, chalk, gravel, stone and sand. There are several areas of such activity on mapping from the mid- to late-19th century (Plate 5.24) including chalk pits south of Great Crabbles Wood, Muggins chalk pit (1851) west of Shorne, several chalk pits in Singlewell and Ifield, in the west of the study area, as well as several chalk pits north of Thong and also close to Green Farm, further north.

Plate 5.24 Examples of local industry mapped on the first edition OS map



5.4.58 Many of these assets became disused throughout the 19th century, likely due to materials being exhausted or a change in focus to the overall industry. Although mineral extraction continued into the 20th century, technology allowed for the upscaling of this activity in targeted areas. Particularly, the large clay wash pits (1338, 1998) in Shorne Woods, noted during the walkover survey (Annex B) shows the increase in this activity (Plate 5.25).

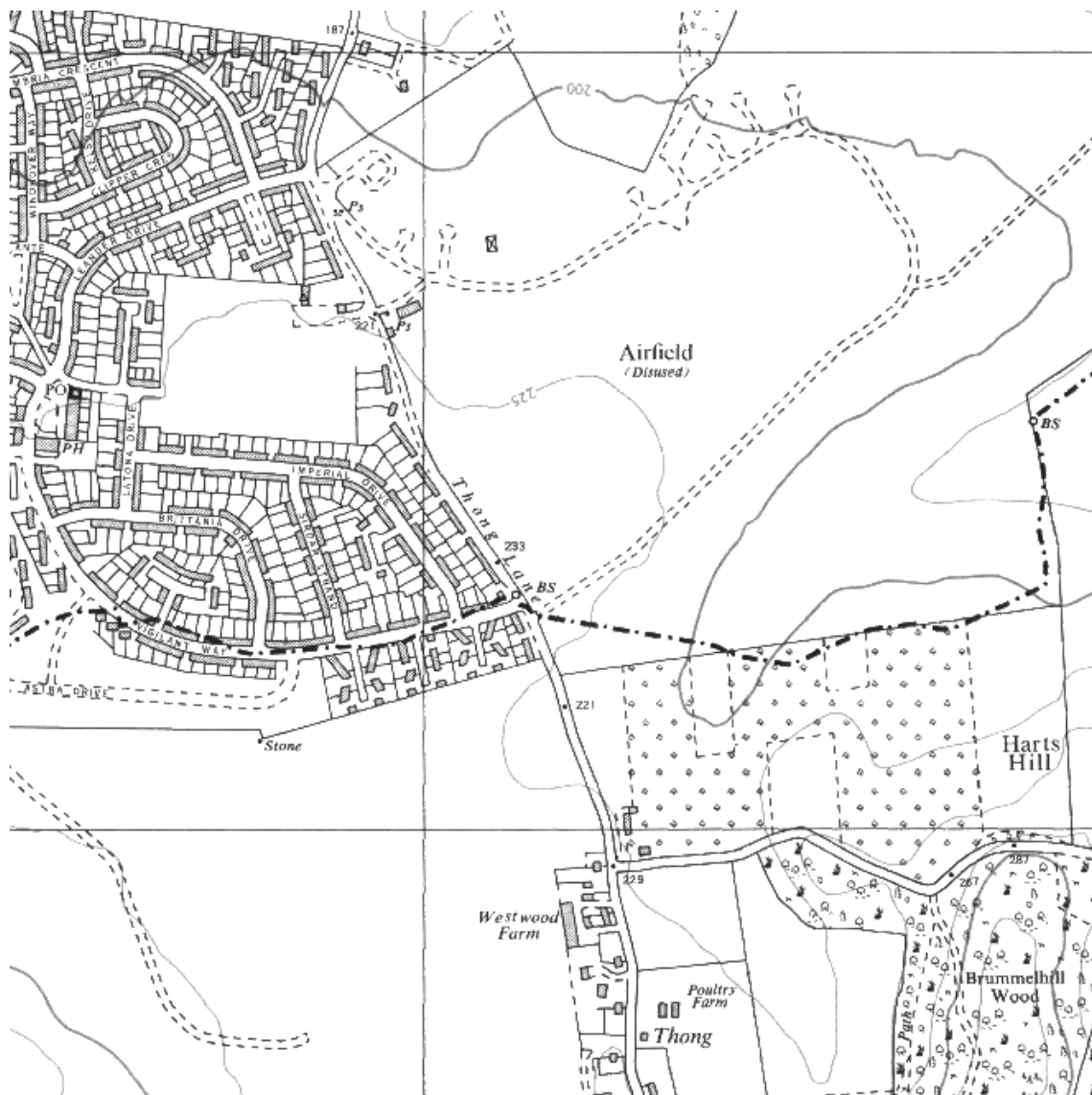
Plate 5.25 Clay wash pits, noted as Old Clay Pits on the first edition OS map (left) and later on the 1937-1942 OS map as expanded industry activity



5.4.59 This smaller industrial activity was fundamental to supporting the local rural economy from pre-18th century, into the 20th century. While aspects of this activity were identified during the walkover (chalk quarrying (1851) identified north of Upper Ifield and clay wash pits in Shorne Woods), the influence of this activity on the landscape is limited. Without the evidential and historical value to this activity, they would not be easily identifiable. The actual locations of this industry are greater characterised by their field or woodland types.

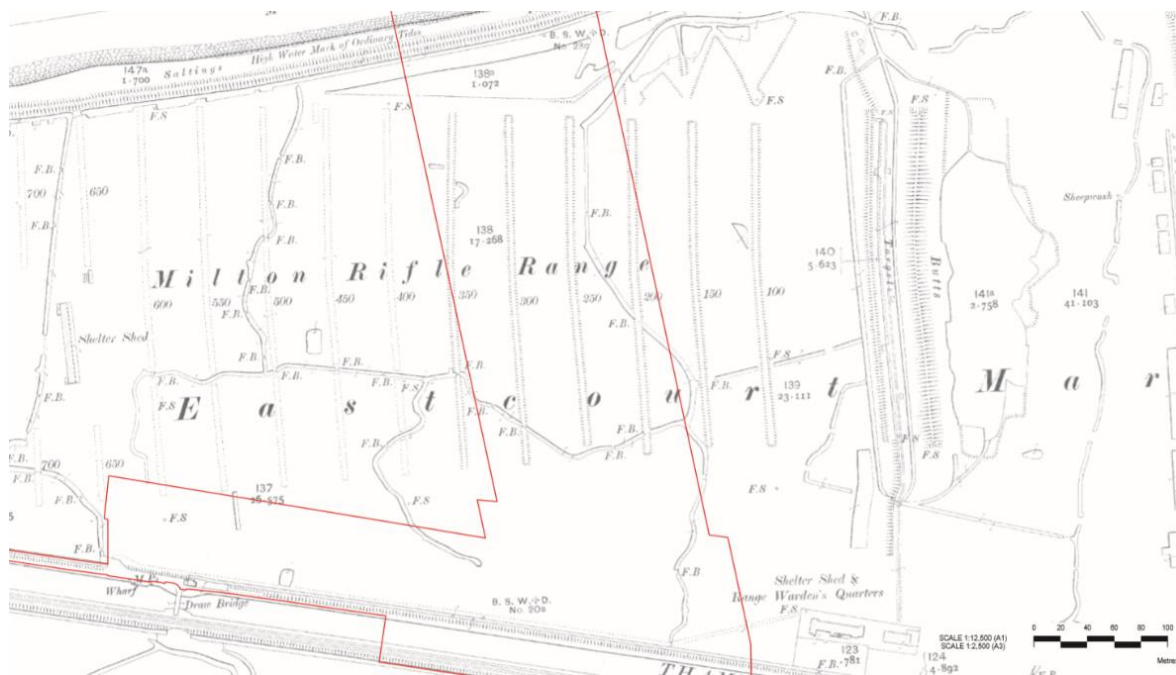
- 5.4.60 By 1937, large-scale industrial activity has greater visibility in the landscape character, in the form of the Gravesend Corporation sewage works on Denton Marshes. These works were expanded by 1952 but subsequently reduced by 1981-1982 through the loss of several buildings and tanks. The sewage works are still present in the north-west corner of the study area south of the Thames.
- 5.4.61 Overall, the industrial character of the Project's landscape south of the River Thames is somewhat lacking. Early industrial extraction of material is now hidden through the infilled or overgrown pits, shrouded by the woodland or field systems they are located in, and these latter character types dominate the landscape character today. While aspects of marine industry remain through jetties along the river and the modern sewage works, industrial activity within the wider area is either located further west of the study area or north of the River Thames.
- 5.4.62 The industrial landscape holds historical and evidential value for its contribution to the local economy of settlements, especially the rural industrial activity of the 18th and 19th centuries. However, for its impact on the landscape, this character type is considered of low value.
- Military activity and defence*
- 5.4.63 The area of the Project has been susceptible to invasion by land, sea and air, leading to the Kent Thameside area featuring prominently in military planning doctrine throughout the 20th century (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)). The area south of the River Thames has a rich military history in the Post Medieval period through the location of the scheduled Cliffe Fort (SM15), New Tavern Fort (SM17) and the non-designated Shornemead Fort (1878) on the north-eastern edge of the study area, as well as Milton Rifle Range (1422), located within the Order Limits on Eastcourt Marshes. Within the Modern period, the former site of RAF Gravesend (1459) (Plate 5.26) is within the Order Limits and the National Sea Training College was built in Chalk, west of the Order Limits.

Plate 5.26 Gravesend Airport, noted as disused on the 1962-1967 OS map



- 5.4.64 Military assets in the area can be mapped through cartographic analysis. However, many names and purposes are not detailed for reasons of security. For example, the plot New Tavern Fort (SM17) is located within, is evident in mapping from the late 19th century, but no detail is provided. The area is listed as Gordon Recreation Ground on 1899 six-inch OS maps, but no information is provided on its military purposes until 1951 six-inch OS mapping where a fort is noted alongside Gordon Recreation Ground. Similarly, detail of Gravesend Airport is omitted from much OS mapping in the mid-20th century, during its active service as an RAF base in WWII. The airfield's use later as a civilian airfield allowed for an understanding of its location.
- 5.4.65 Another military asset within the study area, traceable through historic mapping, is Milton Rifle Range (1422), on the southern Thames foreshore. The range is visible and labelled on mapping from 1860 and shown in detail on the third edition OS map (Plate 5.27) from the start of the 20th century.

Plate 5.27 Third edition OS map with Order Limits superimposed, depicting Milton Rifle Range in detail



- 5.4.66 While multiple military assets are located within the study area and hold historical value, their presence within the landscape south of the River Thames is limited. Gravesend Airport (1459) is now covered by agricultural land at its northern end, Riverview Park (part of Gravesend’s 20th century urban settlement expansion (Plate 5.26)), and the remainder filled by a golf course. Similarly, New Tavern Fort (SM17) is surrounded by urban growth in Gravesend and not easily identifiable within the landscape. The modern National Sea Training College in Chalk was in an urban setting and without knowledge of the building’s use, a military function within the landscape is not readable.
- 5.4.67 While certain assets such as Cliffe Fort (SM15) and Shornemead Fort (1878) maintain their isolated location, they are not distinguishable features within a landscape, especially compared to the impression a partially extant airfield would have on a landscape. Milton Rifle Range (1422) remains present within the landscape of East Court Marshes but like other firing ranges, while it features commonly on historic mapping, its subsequent land use tends not to be reflected (English Heritage, 2008). Consequently, the overriding character type on East Court Marshes is the enclosures associated with management of reclaimed land, rather than military function.
- 5.4.68 As a landscape character, military activity south of the River Thames is considered low value due to their lack of presence in the current landscape. Value of the military resources within the study area south of the River Thames lies in their evidential, historical and group value. This is only brought out through historic mapping and archival research, warranting a low value for the historic landscape character aspect of these assets.

River Thames

- 5.4.69 The River Thames is a prominent landscape character feature within the study area and Order Limits of the Project. As a natural resource, the river has been a source of trade, communication and opportunity for invasion of the south-east of England and specifically the capital London, through which the river flows.
- 5.4.70 Features such as sea walls on the northern foreshore or surrounding Coalhouse Fort (SM14) illustrate the local population's continuing battle to keep the river at bay. Areas of reclaimed marshland immediately south of the river, illustrate past populations' interaction with it and the changed landscape in the present.
- 5.4.71 Across the landscape of the Project, Pleistocene sediments known as 'terraces' represent the deposition of early courses of the river, while Holocene sediments, usually alluvial deposits, are associated with the modern Thames floodplain and its tributaries. These wider geological landscapes and the modern line and interaction with the river provide a vast imprint and impact on the landscape of the study area.
- 5.4.72 The River Thames holds historical, evidential and communal value for the way humans have interacted with it over millennia as a natural resource as well as for trade, communication and military use. As a landscape character, the Thames is high value and shows detailed time depth through its geography, geology and all associated activity either side of the river.

North of the River Thames

- 5.4.73 This section provides a summary assessment of the historic landscape character of the Order Limits and study area to the north of the River Thames. The Order Limits cross an area of industrial land on the north bank of the river before crossing predominantly mixed arable and pasture farmland. Where the Project meets the current M25 infrastructure, the Order Limits continue either side of the motorway across a mix of land, to M25 junction 29 and the Project's northern extent.
- 5.4.74 The historic landscape character north of the River Thames involves the same themes discussed at the start of this section. However, due to the size of the Project's study area north of the river, discussion of the field character is approached as a separate theme.

Landscape management

- 5.4.75 This section considered character forms such as woodland, marshland, open land (including commons, heaths and fens), as well as recreation, within the overall landscape character type.

Woodland

- 5.4.76 The range of woodland across the landscape of the study area north of the river is primarily associated with the agricultural land around it. The three woodland character types here, are as follows:
- Ancient woodland
 - 18th-20th century woodland plantation
 - 21st century woodland plantation

- 5.4.77 Much of the woodland is concentrated in the central and northern parts of the study area. Early archaeological and environmental evidence, of evidential value, from the lower course of the Mardyke which crosses the study area roughly south-west to north-east from Stifford to the A127 (located outside the Order Limits in the east of the study area), shows the steady clearance of woodland from the later Bronze Age and peaking in the late Iron Age and Roman periods (Rippon, 1991).
- 5.4.78 Although the late Roman and early Saxon periods show a slight increase in woodland, with the growth of birch, beech and ash (Rippon, 1991), interpretation of woodland within the study area at Domesday is problematic due to difficulty in interpretation (Rippon, 1991); and despite this afforestation around the Mardyke, it was gone by the late Saxon period (Rippon, 1991).
- 5.4.79 Based on Domesday, woodland is focused away from parishes on gravel hills, away from clay lands (Rippon, 1991) which geologically dominate the study area north of the River Thames, providing one explanation for the sparsity of woodland within the study area.
- 5.4.80 Where ancient woodland does survive, particularly in the north of the study area and east of the M25, there are clear associations with historic places. For example, Franks Wood is associated with Franks Farmhouse (LB115) (Plate 5.49); Warley Hall Wood associated with Great Warley; and Codham Hall Wood associated with Codham Hall (Plate 5.28). Such woodland holds historical value for association with settlements, and how it was used to split the land.

Plate 5.28 Woodland names associated with nearby halls and manor estates at Codham Hall and Warley



- 5.4.81 Between the 18th and 20th centuries, woodland plantation was introduced mainly in the north of the study area, as a means of profiting areas of new wildlife and creating green spaces. This includes the Thames Chase Forest, located east of the M25, with two areas, one west of Pike Lane around Broadfield's Cottage (LB109) and the second north and south of Warley Road. Across the Essex and London border, two million trees have been planted to create diverse habitats and country parks accessible to the public (Thames Chase Community Forest, 2020). This woodland plantation has had an influence on the landscape character of the northern part of the study area in the modern day.

- 5.4.82 The character of certain woodland has been altered across the study area in the 20th century. The introduction of the M25 has had an impact on woodland within the northern part of the study area. Ancient woodland such as Codham Hall Wood and Foxburrow Wood were truncated by the M25. Projects such as the Thames Chase are responses to such changes to the natural environment from modern infrastructure within the study area.
- 5.4.83 Furthermore, the construction of industrial activity in the east of the study area, west of East Tilbury Road has had an impact on woodland in this area. Works are noted on OS mapping from 1972-1977, and expanded in 1987-1992. Ancient woodland known as Rainbow Wood to the north-west of the works, along with the 18th century Hoford Wood plantation to the west, have been altered. The woodland appears to have been removed to make way for industry, with only the western edge surviving. Hoford Wood also reduced in size, but in the modern day appears to have increased, likely as screening of the works for surrounding communities.
- 5.4.84 Walkover survey north of the River Thames illustrated the use of woodland in the present day. Walkover in Fen Covert 18th-20th century plantation identified a modern pheasant-rearing pen within the woodland (Project ID QQ, Annex B and Figure 13 in Annex D). Although empty, extensive tracks across the woodland space were present in the waterlogged conditions at the time of the survey, indicating strategic use of woodland to support agricultural practices within the landscape.
- 5.4.85 Overall, the woodland landscape character of the study area north of the River Thames, is of low value. While there is evidential and historical value to the development of the woodland here, these aspects contribute limited understanding to the overall development of the landscape within the study area. In South Essex, woodland appears to have been extensively cleared by the Roman period (Rippon, 1991). Although some areas of ancient woodland survive, where they haven't been altered by modern developments, or where modern initiatives have looked to increase woodland activity around the modern infrastructure, there is little woodland located within the landscape to have an impact on its overall character.
- Marshland and reclaimed marshland*
- 5.4.86 This land management type is focused at the southern end of the study area, on the Thames foreshore north of the river.
- 5.4.87 Marshland is illustrated on early mapping and noted in detail on the 1777 Chapman and André Map of Essex (Plate 5.29). West and East Tilbury Marshes and Mucking Marsh are present and stretch across the southern and eastern extent of the study area. All were reclaimed areas of marshland by 1777 (Gascoyne, 2014).

Plate 5.29 Marshland north of the River Thames, illustrated on the 1777 Chapman and André Map of Essex (Source Essex Archives)



5.4.88 These marshes were historically used for grazing and classed as common land for this purpose, namely Walton Common, located on West Tilbury marshes (Plate 5.30). Although the marshes have seen some alterations to their character, namely Tilbury Power Station and its associated works within West Tilbury Marshes (Plate 5.30), marshland remains a prominent characteristic of the southern part of the study area north of the river. An area of drained reclaimed land provides prominent marshland character in the west of the study area on the eastern edge of Dock Road, an otherwise urban area.

Plate 5.30 OS mapping of East and West Tilbury Marshes 1987-1992



- 5.4.89 The Essex Historic Grazing Marshes Project (Gascoyne, 2014) illustrates that the surviving historic grazing marshes have been significantly reduced from 1777. However, the walkover survey (Annex D) observed areas of continued grazing, particularly to the south of West Tilbury, around Walton Common and Copper Shaw Road. Grazing was also observed within the Order Limits on remnants of Mucking Marshes north of Coalhouse Fort (SM14). This area appeared privately managed through paddocks, opposed to the common ground present on West Tilbury marshes.
- 5.4.90 Aerial mapping surveys (Essex Place Services, 2019) of the marshland within the study area north of the River Thames, illustrated its use for anti-glider-landing ditches during WWII. However, this does not show as a characteristic of the area within the current landscape.
- 5.4.91 Marshland north of the River Thames holds historical value for the way the land has been managed, reclaimed and repurposed for grazing land; this has been considered in the sea walls and defences character type below. Marshland across the Essex coastline experienced great loss during the second half of the 20th century. The remaining areas contribute to the special landscape character of the Essex coast (Gascoyne, 2014). The marshland landscape is a defining characteristic of the southern part of the study area north of the river. Its decline from the 1777 map, namely through industrial growth along the northern Thames foreshore, illustrates the vulnerability of this character type within the study area and experienced elsewhere.
- 5.4.92 Due to its rarity and importance regionally as a landscape character type, the marshland character within the study area is of medium value.
- Sea walls and defences*
- 5.4.93 A key feature of the marshland on the northern foreshore of the River Thames is the sea walls and defences, which were fundamental flood defences in the process of reclamation (Gascoyne, 2014).
- 5.4.94 There is evidence of the Essex coastal marshes drying out during the Roman period, either through localised drainage schemes or marine regression (Gascoyne, 2014). The presence of extensive Roman land surface suggests Roman occupation a little above high water level, approximately 0.3m above ordnance datum, with evidence dating to the 3rd century AD marked by a period of coastal transgression (Gascoyne, 2014). This is supplemented by Roman settlement activity known on the northern Thames foreshore (412). The line of the Saxon coast is thought to have regressed in the middle Saxon period to approximately its present form (Gascoyne, 2014). Consequently, sea walls become a fundamental component on the northern Thames foreshore to keep the river at bay. There is no evidence to date that the marshland was embanked in the Saxon period (Gascoyne, 2014), therefore sea walls become a key component of the northern Thames foreshore and marshland from the Medieval.
- 5.4.95 Historic mapping from the late 18th century illustrates some of these earlier defences used to reclaim the marshland. An Old Counter Wall is evident on the 1801 Mudge Map of Kent (Plate 5.31) and survives as earthworks in the present day (Gascoyne, 2014). Sea walls are also present around Mucking Marshes (91) and to the south and east of Coalhouse Fort (90), shown on the

1801 Mudge map (Plate 5.31) and form part of a wider sea wall which meanders along the southern edge of the marshland. Although the Essex HER notes the Post Medieval sea wall (91) along Mucking Marshes is relict, a modern concrete wall was observed during walkover survey in this area. This illustrates the importance of this character type in the present day, preserving the reclaimed land on the Essex border, from the River Thames.

Plate 5.31 1801 Mudge Map showing marshland north of the River Thames and corresponding sea walls.



- 5.4.96 The sea walls and defences as a landscape character type, hold historical value for the way land was managed and reclaimed from the River Thames. Where defences survive as earthworks, they hold evidential value for their construction methods and location. Individually, this historic character type is low value. However, the sea walls and defences hold group value with the regionally significant marshland within the study area and for their role historically in reclaiming these areas for grazing marshland. Therefore, the character type of the sea walls and defences can be considered of low to medium value for their group, historical and evidential value, and association with the marshland on the southern edge of the study area north of the River Thames.

Open land, commons, heaths and fens

- 5.4.97 Across the study area, north of the River Thames, there are multiple areas of open space for common use. The three prominent categories of this character theme within the study area are as follows:

- a. Fens
- b. Commons
- c. Heaths

- 5.4.98 These areas represent unenclosed land across the study area with the earliest present in 1777, as Mucking and Orsett Heaths and Orsett and 'Bulvan' Fens (Plate 5.32). The heaths are also illustrated on the 1862-1867 OS map, depicted as a mix of woodland and open space.

Plate 5.32 1777 Chapman and André Map illustrating Bulphan and Orsett Fens and Mucking Heath



- 5.4.99 On the second edition OS map, multiple commons are also shown, concentrated in the south of the study area, around the marshland north of the River Thames. This includes Walton Common at West Tilbury (Plate 5.30) but also stretches further north to areas south of Muckingford Road, displayed as Great Common Field. Most of the common land is depicted to the south of Muckingford Road, however, Tyler's Common is illustrated in the north-western corner of the study area and associated with Tylers Hall Farmhouse (LB116).
- 5.4.100 Most of the study area in the mid-19th century is covered by the fens, primarily used for farming as discussed below.

- 5.4.101 Some changes occurred to the open spaces within the 20th century, where common grazing space such as Walton Common at Tilbury Marshes changed for the construction of industrial manufacturing. Other changes occurred due to urban expansion such as Terrel’s Heath which saw gradual decline in size due to the urban expansion of Chadwell St Mary. Where urban growth has not encroached into the study area, namely at Tyler’s Common, the open spaces have mostly remained unchanged.
- 5.4.102 The commons and open land within the study area provide limited time depth across the study area. They hold historical value for the way land was managed as large open spaces in the Modern period. These areas are of local interest and therefore of low value as a Historic Landscape Type.

Leisure and recreation

- 5.4.103 There are pockets of leisure and recreational activity as characteristics of the landscape, north of the River Thames. Leisure activity expanded within the study area during the 19th and 20th centuries, and has benefited from the reuse of land for recreational use.
- 5.4.104 Golf courses form part of the leisure use of the study area. Orsett Golf Course, formed in 1899, is located next to Mucking Heath in an area of former localised industry through the presence of gravel pits (Plate 5.33). Orsett Golf Club is joined by St Cleres Hall Golf Club in this eastern part of the study area, in 1994.

Plate 5.33 Orsett Golf Course as marked on 1917-1922 OS map



- 5.4.105 Top Meadow Golf Course in North Ockendon was established in 1985, and Cranham Golf Course, further north, was established in the 1990s. Both are located on areas of historic mineral extraction. Mardyke Valley Golf Course, developed over the last 20 years, is partly located within a western part of the study area to the north of North Stifford.
- 5.4.106 The study area also illustrates areas of leisure activity constructed in the present day, such as Grangewaters on the western edge of the Order Limits and east of South Ockendon. The modern quarry (70) is filled with water for water sports.
- 5.4.107 At the northern end of the study area at Thames Chase, woodland planting in the late 20th century has provided green space for walkers' and cyclists' leisure use.
- 5.4.108 While there is historical value in the reuse of the landscape for leisure, these character types contribute little to the overall landscape character and the way much of the landscape is and has been managed. Woodland walks used for leisure hold aesthetic value for their design and for the green spaces they provide against a backdrop of modern infrastructure and urban sprawl. Therefore, the leisure and recreational character, which predominantly dates to the very late 20th century, is low value for the study area north of the river.

Farming and field layout

- 5.4.109 Although farming is an aspect of managing landscapes, due to the size of the study area north of the River Thames, this category of the wider character is considered separately, unlike the grouping in the study area to the south of the river.
- 5.4.110 Farmland is the dominant landscape character type of the study area north of the River Thames. Once the Project crosses the low marshland to the south of West Tilbury, the landscape naturally rises, indicated by the outcrop on which West Tilbury's Church of St James (LB33) is located. The land continues to rise north of Church Road/Low Street and farmland becomes the prominent character of the study area up to the Project's northern extent.
- 5.4.111 This area includes the planned landscapes established by Rippon's 1991 assessment of Early Planned Landscapes in South-East Essex. This was based on a deliberate and conscious attempt to parcel-up land in an exact fashion and influenced by the way fields and roads are laid out (Rippon, 1991). Essex was an enclosed county (Plate 5.34) and at the end of the 18th century it was estimated that in about 40 parishes there were open fields (Ward, 1973), indicative of a planned division of land.

Plate 5.34 Extracts from Orsett (left) and South Ockendon (right) tithe maps showing enclosure of land



5.4.112 However, Rippon considers landscapes of earlier periods than are usually easily identifiable in the current landscape. Data from Essex HER and GLHER, edited by LTC (figure 14) identify the following five predominant landscape character types for farmed land within the study area, north of the River Thames:

- a. Pre-18th century enclosure (dual-axis rectilinear coaxial fields)
- b. Pre-18th century enclosure (irregular enclosure)
- c. Pre-18th century enclosure (irregular sinuous enclosure)
- d. 18th-19th century enclosure (piecemeal enclosed land by agreement)
- e. 20th century agriculture (boundary loss)

5.4.113 In the fields north of West Tilbury and up to Muckingford Road, Rippon uses archaeological evidence to illustrate land use within the area of Gun Hill, West Tilbury. Field systems dating to the Bronze Age (471), Iron Age (369), Roman (472), and Medieval (474) illustrated a period of abandonment or decreased activity within the Early Medieval, and the Roman earthwork provided the foundations for the Medieval field boundaries (Rippon, 1991). The tithe map illustrates a likely continuation of these periods of use, through a series of irregular enclosures of a medium size (Plate 5.34).

5.4.114 However, 20th century boundary loss is now the dominant characteristic of these fields. Rippon's use of roads as a form of planned landscape, provides an illustration of the earlier enclosed lands, namely the presence of Turnpike Lane, Blue Anchor Lane and Low Street Lane, present on the 1777 Chapman and André Map of Essex (Plate 5.35), and a character reference for the earlier irregular enclosure. However, extensive boundary loss occurs in the area throughout the 20th century due to intensive farming.

Plate 5.35 Road network around West Tilbury illustrated on the 1777 Chapman and André Map of Essex



- 5.4.115 One key example of this boundary loss is the land between Turnpike Lane and Blue Anchor Lane which had clear divisions for public use at the start of the 20th century through the presence of two allotment gardens, and a fragmented boundary illustrated through stones and posts (Plate 5.36). By 1962, a small square field, evident on the tithe map in the north-east corner by Blue Anchor Lane and Muckingford Road, is removed, as is one allotment area. A small enclosure is shown at the central western edge during this time. However, this area is now one large open field with only residential gardens providing any form of division between Turnpike Lane and Blue Anchor Lane (Plate 5.36).

Plate 5.36 OS mapping showing boundary loss between Turnpike Lane and Blue Anchor Lane between 1917-1922 (left) and 1972-1977 (right)



- 5.4.116 The farmland around East Tilbury (CA6) has experienced boundary loss, primarily due to urban growth and industrial activity. Further north, areas around Linford have also been impacted by industrial activity but this has led to the enclosure of some land in the 20th century. Boundary loss is particularly visible around Walton Hall Farm (LB203) which was surrounded by small to medium enclosed fields during the tithe (Plate 5.37) but was opened up through extensive boundary loss by 1917-1922 (Plate 5.38). One area of coaxial enclosure remains present within the landscape south of Walton Hall Road and east of East Tilbury Road, noted as plots 197 and 199 on the Mucking Tithe map (Plate 5.37). Despite the presence of later woodland plantation in the area, the enclosure is still visible in the landscape.

Plate 5.37 Enclosed land around Walton Hall Farm (LB203) shown on Mucking Tithe map (Source Essex Archives)



Plate 5.38 Extensive boundary loss around Walton Hall Farm mapped on the 1917-1922 OS map



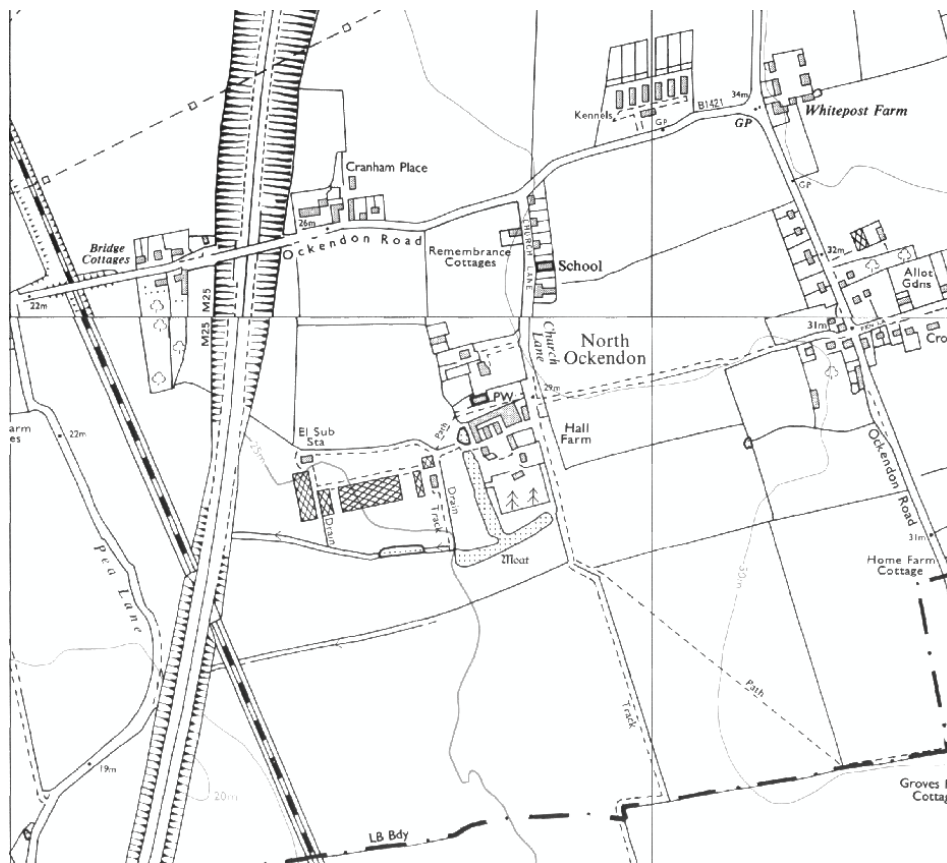
- 5.4.117 Furthermore, the presence of the Roman Road (716) through East Tilbury provides a potential early influence on the landscape through the redundant earthwork being fossilised in later boundaries (Rippon, 1991), namely as Medieval field systems seen at Gun Hill. The presence of this road also provides a potential understanding of the early development of fields prior to later enclosure. However, as mapped by Historic England, this use of the road (716) is limited as Roman landscapes are on different orientations to modern field boundaries (Rippon, 1991). This can be considered the case for all Roman Roads (484, 715, 716, 717) within the study area north of the River Thames.
- 5.4.118 North of Muckingford Road, up to Brentwood Road, the fields display further evidence for 20th century boundary loss. Tithe mapping illustrates a range of small to medium irregular enclosures in this area. However, later mapping illustrates substantial boundary loss from as early as the 19th century. A group of three fields, east of Becksland Farm, north of Muckingford Road have been combined into one large rectilinear field by the 1862-1867 first edition OS map. Additional boundary loss occurs throughout the later 20th century in this area creating large open fields separated by tracks.
- 5.4.119 As the Project moves between Brentwood Road and Hornsby Lane, the pattern of fields continues the same. The tithe map illustrates irregular enclosures, some with more sinuous boundaries than others. However, further boundary loss in the 20th century has resulted in the modern open fields surrounding Heath Place (LB41) in the present day.
- 5.4.120 The introduction of the A13 north of Hornsby Lane has brought a second character to the landscape. Land either side of the A13/A1089 has been enclosed in the 20th century, likely because of the presence of the modern A13 in the landscape. This includes land around Five Chimneys farmhouse, surrounded on the tithe map by a range of irregular enclosures. However, this area is now an open arable field following construction of the A13. Similarly, to the west of the A1089 are 20th century enclosures of varying sizes, a likely result of the splitting of land from the A13. This is also reflected either side of the A13 in the west of the study area, around North Stifford.
- 5.4.121 Historic properties around the A13 have managed to maintain their immediate land and character. Particularly, Thatched Cottage (LB58) and 1 and 2 Grays Corner Cottages (LB89) have maintained the rectilinear enclosures immediately adjacent. By agreement, Heath Cottage (LB40) also maintains the piecemeal enclosed land historically associated with the property.
- 5.4.122 Further east, along the southern edge of the A13 towards Stanford-le-Hope, the fields are also 20th century enclosures, a likely impact of the A13. Improvement works on the A13, observed during the walkover survey (Annex B) in the fields north of Stanford Road (A1013) indicate the continued influence the A13 has on the character and use of the land adjacent.
- 5.4.123 North of the A13 and south-east of Orsett (CA5), large open arable fields resulting from boundary loss, return as the overriding characteristic of the landscape. Towards historic settlements such as Orsett or Baker Street, some historical remnants of coaxial fields remain, likely associated with their historical land ownership.

- 5.4.124 To the north, the land is characteristically open arable as experienced during the walkover survey, and includes the location of Orsett Fen. The tithe map illustrates extensive areas of enclosure between Orsett and the Mardyke. Rippon (1991) refers to this area as inland marshes around the Mardyke, however, the marshland has been heavily drained and is not recognisable as such in the present. Later historic mapping continues to illustrate irregular enclosures in 1862-1867 and into the 20th century. However, drainage is a prominent feature of the maps from 1962-1967, resulting in boundary loss and a change to the land's character. It is no longer considered marshland, illustrated by its omission from the 2014 survey of Essex Marshland (Gascoyne, 2014).
- 5.4.125 The theme of open fields and boundary loss continues as the study area moves towards Bulphan and crosses over from Orsett Fen and Bulphan Fen. Tithe mapping illustrates irregular enclosure of the land in the early to mid-19th century. Like Orsett, fields around settlement in this area have kept some historical characteristics. Coaxial fields or a field piecemeal by agreement associated with the Church of St Mary (LB280) are likely reflective of an agreement between the church and a local landowner who farmed part of the land. Immediately to the west of Bulphan, to the rear of properties fronting Church Lane are a range of 20th century enclosures, resulting from changes to the land through settlement expansion in Bulphan.
- 5.4.126 As the study area moves west, crossing the Mardyke and approaching the M25 around North and South Ockendon, the landscape continues to show changes in the 20th century through boundary loss, a common theme up to the northern extent of the study area. The construction of the M25 has resulted in mass changes to the landscape. Boundaries have been lost and fields characterised due to the infrastructure works, including the M25 and A127.
- 5.4.127 The historic cores of North Ockendon (Plate 5.39) and South Ockendon have struggled to maintain much of their historic field pattern due to expansion of the urban sprawl south of South Ockendon. The proximity of the M25 to North Ockendon (Plate 5.40) has led to boundary loss and 20th century enclosures influencing the character of their surroundings. Similarly at Great Warley, even the survival of pockets of ancient woodland in this landscape has not prevented boundary loss and the changes brought by the introduction of the M25.

Plate 5.39 North Ockendon tithe map (Source Essex Archives)



Plate 5.40 Introduction of the M25 west of North Ockendon resulting in boundary loss shown on the 1987-1992 OS map.



- 5.4.128 The current landscape of fields within the study area illustrates vast change. Tithe mapping illustrates a heavily enclosed landscape within the study area north of the River Thames and reflects the settlement organisation of that period, where the landscape is dominated by multiple small parishes, discussed below.
- 5.4.129 Clear changes occurred in the 20th century, reflected in the farms. Urban expansion in areas such as Grays and the southern extent of South Ockendon, and to an extent gap-filling in the small areas of East Tilbury, Orsett and Bulphan, resulted in multiple farms being consumed by urban sprawl. As a result, many farms were either demolished or repurposed. This allowed a small number of farms to grow and dominate land ownership. Division of the land is not as prevalent and open fields provide a practicality and efficiency for vehicle movements when ploughing or harvesting. This change in culture and practices, combined with other factors such as the introduction of large infrastructure into the landscape has brought a shift in the focus of the local economy in the present day and has altered the landscape.
- 5.4.130 The fields of the study area north of the River Thames hold historical and evidential value for their evolution, and illustrate how land has been managed and farmed through archaeological periods. Despite the extensive 20th century boundary loss, aspects of land divisions are present and closely linked in historic parish cores, properties, and the road/track network.
- 5.4.131 Consequently, the landscape does offer glimpses in the time depth of planning the landscape for farming, with the current irregular plan retaining remnants of the earlier landscape. The walkover survey illustrated that historic earthwork relicts of former field boundaries are no longer present, due to deep ploughing, across much of the landscape and modern open field systems. Therefore, interpretation of the landscape through earlier divisions becomes a struggle. However, through historic mapping the evolution of the landscape can be firmly understood and in places, aerial mapping even in its simplest form on Google Earth, can illustrate cropmarks of former fields. Therefore, the farmland landscape character of the study area north of the River Thames, is of medium value.

Settlements

- 5.4.132 There is a wealth of evidential value for settlement activity within the study area north of the river. Extensive settlement activity is mapped through the HER within the Order Limits and study area. This includes the multi-period cropmark site at Orsett (SM1) either side of the A13 and the nationally significant site of Mucking, excavated in the east of the study area which included remains from the Bronze Age (332, 333), Iron Age (334), Roman (335) and Early Medieval (336, 337). There is also the potential for the landscape within the study area to yield further settlement evidence, such as the cropmarks (496) to the west of Gravel Pit Farm, viewed as a platform during the walkover survey with interpretations providing a possible Medieval date.
- 5.4.133 However, as a character within the landscape, settlement can be characterised as the following two types:
- a. Built up areas – historic
 - b. Built up areas – modern

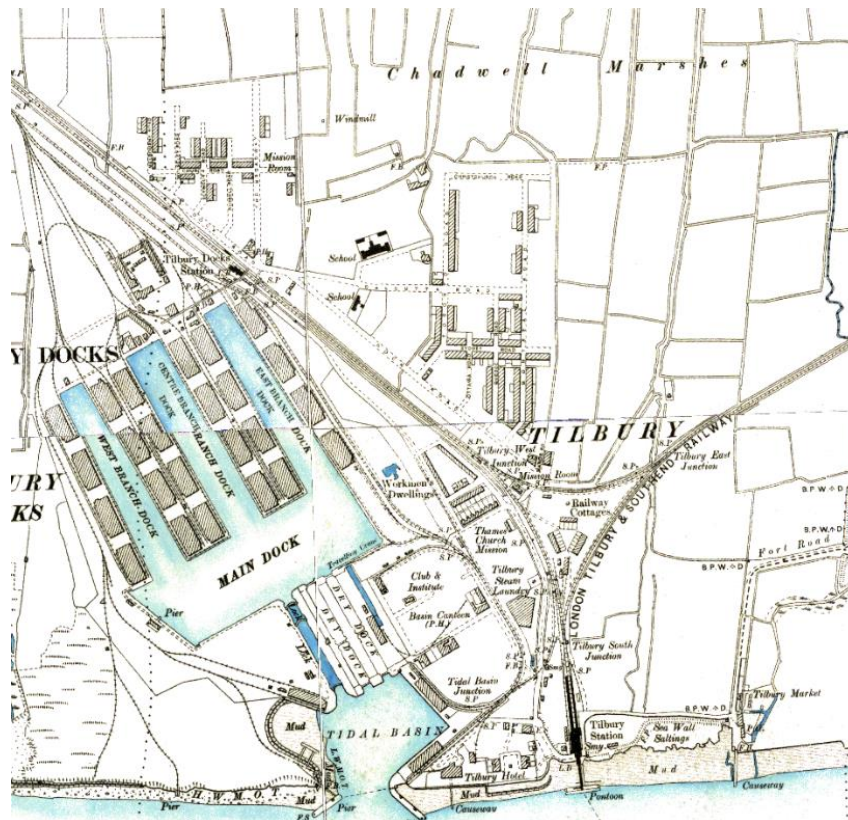
- 5.4.134 Historic settlements within the landscape are identifiable as small villages or hamlets. The location of historic settlements within Essex, especially in the Medieval period, is closely tied to the Thames terraces and their location on higher ground. Floodplains with marshland close to the riverside deterred earlier settlers, with settlement concentrated on the higher gravel terraces created by the Thames in the ice age (Cherry, 2009). Tributaries of the river created natural boundaries, which maintain their significance in today’s built-up areas (Cherry, 2009). The importance of, and correlation between the Thames terraces and settlement location are emphasised by the depiction of the outcrop on which West Tilbury (CA7) is located, in the 1664 Cantium vernacule Kent map. Later maps such as the 1801 Mudge Map (Plate 5.31) also display contours to illustrate the higher ground north of the marshland, further showing the perceived importance that topographical differences between Essex marshland and the Thames terraces have had on settlement placement.
- 5.4.135 Numerous historic settlements are visible throughout the study area in mapping from the 1777 Bowen Map of Essex (Plate 5.41). These include East and West Tilbury, Chadwell St Mary, Orsett, North and South Ockendon, Bulphan, Cranham and Great Warley. These settlements are centred around churches or manor houses, and these features are given prominence through designation: for example, the Church of St John (LB33) is present in West Tilbury, the Church of St Mary (LB280) in Bulphan and Little Warley Hall (LB292), accompanied by the Church of St Peter (LB292) to the south of the A127.

Plate 5.41 Settlements within the study area north of the River Thames, mapped on the 1777 Bowen map of Essex (source Essex Archives)



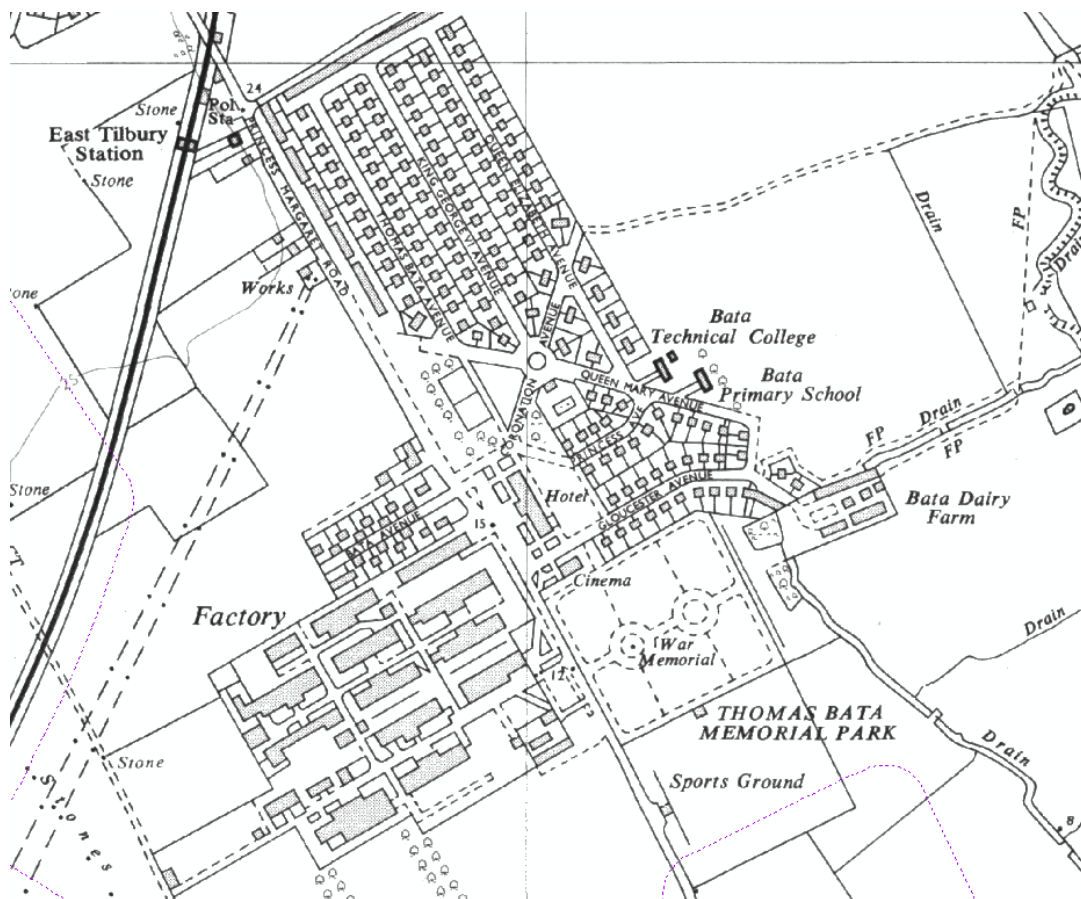
- 5.4.136 These early settlement areas have had an influence on the planned morphology of the landscape of the study area, where planned zones ‘*correspond closely to the groups of several manors or parishes*’ (Rippon, 1991). Therefore, the historic settlements within the study area hold historical and evidential value for their influences on the evolution and planning of other Historic Landscape Types, such as roads and field layouts, within the study area. The location of these settlements is also influenced by the surrounding landform such as the geological and topographical makeup of the land which serves the purposes of defence and agriculture.
- 5.4.137 These early settlements are predominately focused to the north and centre of the study area. Apart from Tilbury Fort (SM13), the southern part of the study area is noted as marshland on the 1801 Mudge Map of Kent, with part of the county of Essex (Plate 5.31).
- 5.4.138 The construction of Tilbury Docks in the late 19th century starts a process of modern urban development within the study area to support growing industry. This coincides with the first expansion of settlement activity into the south-west corner of the study area north of the River Thames, including terraced housing in Tilbury north of the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway (737). This expansion is illustrated on OS mapping from the end of the 19th and into the 20th century (Plate 5.42). Aspects such as The Ship public house next to Tilbury Docks Station and a Friends Mission Room to the north of Tilbury Docks, illustrate the close connection of the settlement area to the docks and the introduction of community facilities.

Plate 5.42 Tilbury mapped on the 1897-1902 OS map



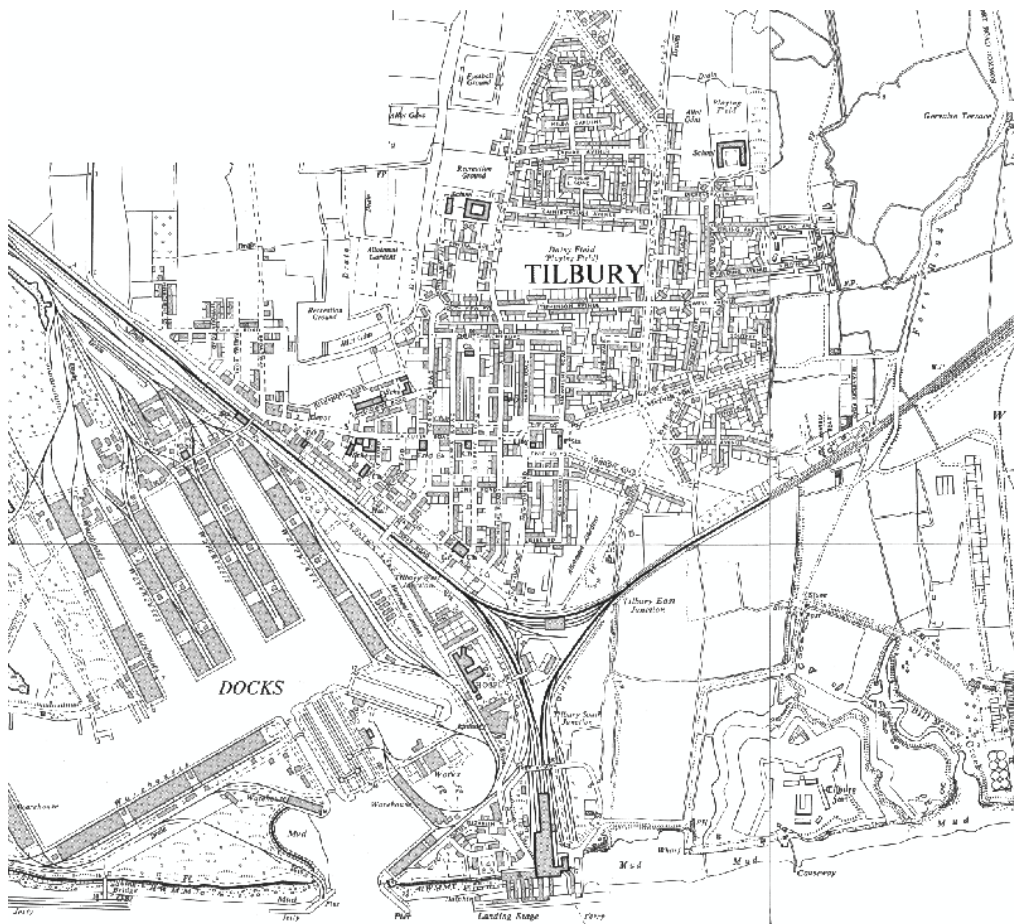
- 5.4.139 Historic mapping from the mid to late 19th century also illustrates additional developments to support growing communities within the study area. This includes a smallpox hospital (49/719) on the northern side of Long Lane, which still exists as Thurrock Community Hospital. In the 20th century, the Orsett Union Workhouse is converted into Orsett Lodge Hospital in 1917. Similarly, a new school is built in 1915 to the south of Orsett. This increase in associated infrastructure illustrates development to both historic and to new areas of settlement, such as in Tilbury.
- 5.4.140 In the mid-20th century, the development of the Bata factory buildings in the east of the study area, represents the development of two landscape character types. The factories (LB76/LB110/LB111) are illustrative of an increase of industrial activity within the study area, along with the settlement activity through Bata Avenue (LB70-LB75, LB80, LB81), built to support activity at the factories. This activity characterises modern settlement growth away from the historic core of East Tilbury around St Catherine’s Church (LB169). The presence of the Bata factories supported further settlement growth in the area, with additional terraced housing illustrated within the model settlement area (44/CA6). Labels on OS maps from 1952-1957 (Plate 5.43), such as Bata Primary School/Bata Technical College and Bata Dairy Farm illustrate the influence the factory had on the landscape of East Tilbury. This development of communities in this area is likely supported by the presence of East Tilbury station on the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway (737) to the north of East Tilbury (CA6).

Plate 5.43 OS mapping of East Tilbury from 1952-1957



- 5.4.141 Other settlement activity across the study area also occurred during the 20th century. Supported by local infrastructure in minor road developments, settlement expansion can be seen in Tilbury (Plate 5.44), Linford, Southfields, Chadwell St Mary, Orsett, Orsett Heath and Cranham. Unlike the Bata area of East Tilbury, settlement growth across the study area is built outwards from the historical nucleus of small settlements such as the Church of St Mary (LB205) in Chadwell St Mary, or the church of St Giles and All Saints (LB135), to give these smaller historic cores greater settlement definition within the landscape.
- 5.4.142 In the later 20th century, further settlement growth occurs. The area of Grays, incorporating Little Thurrock and Chafford Hundred in the south-west of the study area, expands in the mid- to late-1940s. In the 1960s, gaps were filled within Orsett and South Ockendon saw expansion west of its historic core. Cranham and Upminster at the northern end of the study area, saw expansion as Greater London continues its development in the east.

Plate 5.44 Settlement expansion in Tilbury illustrated on 1952-1957 OS map



- 5.4.143 Into the 1970s, Chadwell St Mary sees further development towards the north and starts to encroach on Orsett Heath. Tilbury is also the location of further settlement growth, expanding further north away from the port area.
- 5.4.144 Expansion of settlement growth begins to slow in the late 20th century. Primary changes to settlement character occur through infrastructure. The introduction of the A13 and M25 changes the character of settlements across the study area, from their rural settings to a greater urban environment, through increased thoroughfare in the study area.

- 5.4.145 Settlement as a landscape character theme, north of the River Thames, illustrates a range of time depth. There is a wealth of evidential and historical value to this character across the landscape, including early settlement potential through the Thames terraces located within the Order Limits and study area. The present landscape illustrates periods of development within the landscape, from historic settlement cores such as East and West Tilbury, Chadwell St Mary, Orsett/Baker Street, North and South Ockendon, as well as Bulphan, Little Warley and Great Warley.
- 5.4.146 These historic settlements are interconnected by a road network which through a '*planned landscape had access to a wide range of resources with the estate centres*' (Rippon, 1991). These historic landscapes are still present in the current landscape and although areas such as Orsett and South Ockendon have seen some modern urban expansion, their historic cores and associations with the rural landscape remain a constant in their modern character.
- 5.4.147 It can be argued that modern settlement activity within the study area north of the river, followed a similar pattern to the historic. Rather than centring themselves on parish cores of halls/churches, they are centred on the industrial resources and infrastructure; Tilbury's development focused on the docks, and the northern extension of East Tilbury (CA6) on the Bata Estate, both supported by the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway (737).
- 5.4.148 Consequently, the settlement character type of the study area north of the river is medium value for its illustration of time depth through historical and evidential value in the current landscape.

Industry and infrastructure

- a. Roads
- b. Railways
- c. Water

- 5.4.149 There are several early roads within the study area north of the River Thames. Five date to the Roman period and include two roads which meet at a junction north of East Tilbury. These include Muckingford Road/Linford Road (717) which cross the study area in an east-west orientation towards Grays, as mapped by Historic England Archive data. The second, East Tilbury Road/Princess Margaret Road (484) meets asset 717 at a T-junction and moves in a roughly north-south orientation as mapped by Essex HER; although Historic England Archive data provides further understanding of the Roman Road, up to the A128, north-east of Orsett (716).
- 5.4.150 The A128 also follows in part the route of a Roman Road (715). This enters the study area to the east of Orsett, crossing in a south-westerly direction to a location west of Tilbury Fort (SM13). The Roman Road (715), as mapped by Historic England Archive data, follows the lines of some existing roads such as Brentwood Road, north of Chadwell St Mary and Feenan Highway in Tilbury.
- 5.4.151 Part of the B187 (714), St Mary's Lane crosses the study area from east to west, north of North Ockendon, as mapped by Historic England Archive data.

- 5.4.152 Part of the A12, at the northern edge of the study area follows the line of a possible Roman Road (1886) and leaves the eastern part of the study area along the A1023 Brook Street/London Road, as mapped by GLHER.
- 5.4.153 Evidence for Roman Roads across the landscape of the study area, north of the River Thames, can be used to provide a '*horizontal stratigraphy*' of the development across a planned landscape (Rippon, 1991). Their presence within the landscape holds historical value through their stratigraphic relationship with modern field boundary patterns, which have the potential to illustrate very early planned landscapes.
- 5.4.154 Key roads around East Tilbury such as Princess Margaret Road, Station Road, Muckingford and Linford Road are all present on historic mapping from the 18th century. An early alignment of Fort Road from Tilbury leads up to Gun Hill and the road network around West Tilbury (CA7) is present (Plate 5.41). Similarly, Chadwell Hill and an early alignment of Brentwood Road is visible through Chadwell St Mary and continues north to Bulphan.
- 5.4.155 The A1013 Stanford Road which crosses the study area east-west into Thurrock is present on 18th century mapping, as is the primary road network through the centre of Orsett and Baker Street further north. This includes the east-west High Road and Stifford Clays Road through Stifford. Just to the west of the study area, Stifford Clays Road meets South Road, present on the 1777 map (Plate 5.41) and this re-emerges in the study area towards South Ockendon, providing access to assets such as South Ockendon Hall moated site (SM2). An alignment of West Road and Dennises Lane is also visible, as are North Road/Clay Tye Road, as the Order Limits continue northwards towards Cranham.
- 5.4.156 The northern end of the 1801 Mudge Map of Kent illustrates a potentially later alignment of the Roman Road (714), now known as St Mary's Lane, to that drawn by Historic England Archive data. This includes the presence of the B186 Warley Street towards Great Warley.
- 5.4.157 Much of the road network within and surrounding the Order Limits represents the historic conditions illustrated in early mapping. These roads were and remain important features to connect small hamlets within an otherwise rural landscape.
- 5.4.158 Later editions to the road network occurred in the 20th century through the expansion of surrounding settlement activity, focused in the western part of the study area. The earliest major road infrastructure came in the 1920s through the A127 Southend Arterial Road, located towards the northern end of the Project. This crosses the study area east-west.
- 5.4.159 The major contribution of the current landscape character within the study area is the construction of the M25 London orbital motorway in the late 1970s. The road did not follow any existing route and resulted in the truncation of numerous historic field systems (Plate 5.40) and the rerouting of several roads, such as Dennises Road.
- 5.4.160 In the 1980s, the A13 had a similar impact on the landscape, although in part following the route of the historic Stanford Road. Its crossing of the study area and Order Limits from east to west, also resulted in the loss of multiple field systems (Plate 5.45 and Plate 5.46).

Plate 5.45 1972-1977 OS mapping illustrating Thurrock pre-A13 construction

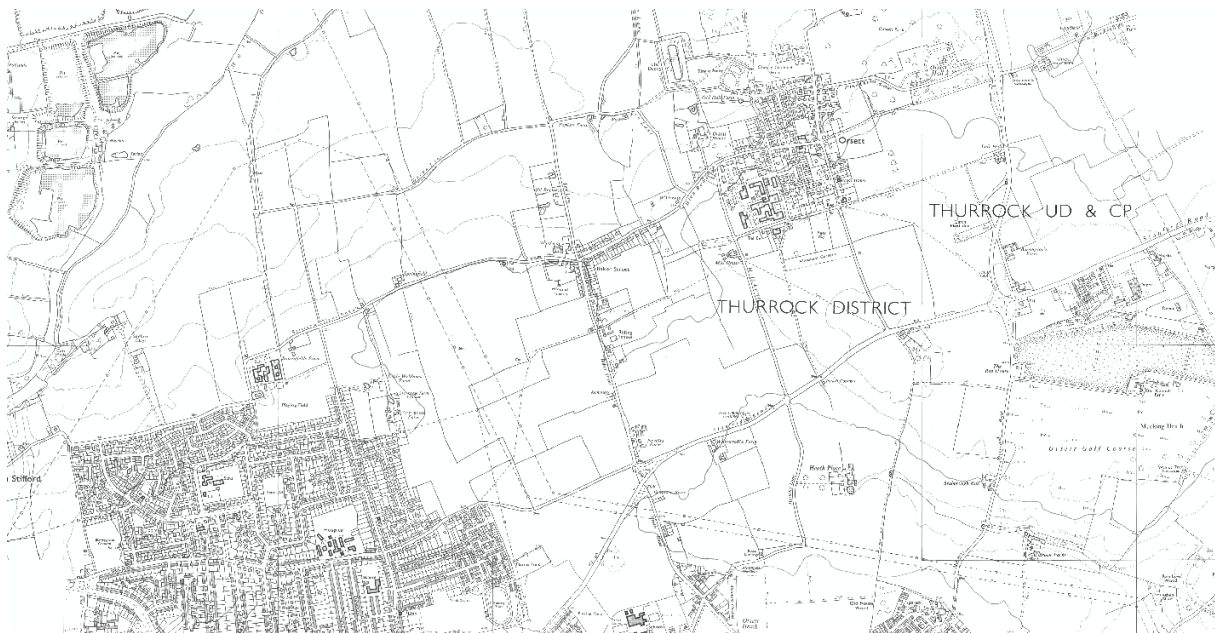
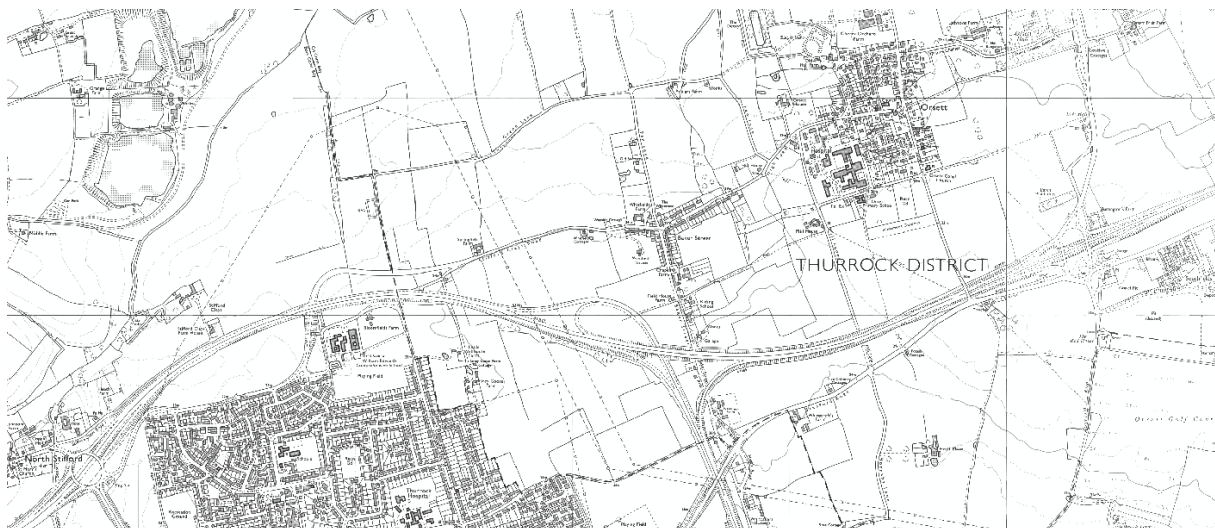


Plate 5.46 1982-1987 OS mapping illustrating Thurrock post A13 construction



- 5.4.161 Railways contributed to the overall infrastructure character type within the study area. Constructed in the 19th century, these included the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway (737) which crosses the southern part of the study area in a roughly south-west, north-east orientation. This railway is visible on OS mapping from 1862-1867 (Plate 5.43 and Plate 5.44). The Romford and Grays Railway line (714), which crosses the study area in an east-west orientation north of Franks Farm (LB115) was constructed by 1899. A branch of the railway was renamed as North Ockendon Railway (739) on the 1917-1922 OS maps.
- 5.4.162 One major piece of infrastructure that must be considered is the River Thames itself, natural infrastructure which supported trade to this part of the country. The remains of small jetties are visible remnants of the early industrial activity within the study area, on both the northern (740) and southern (3328, 3338) foreshores of the Thames.

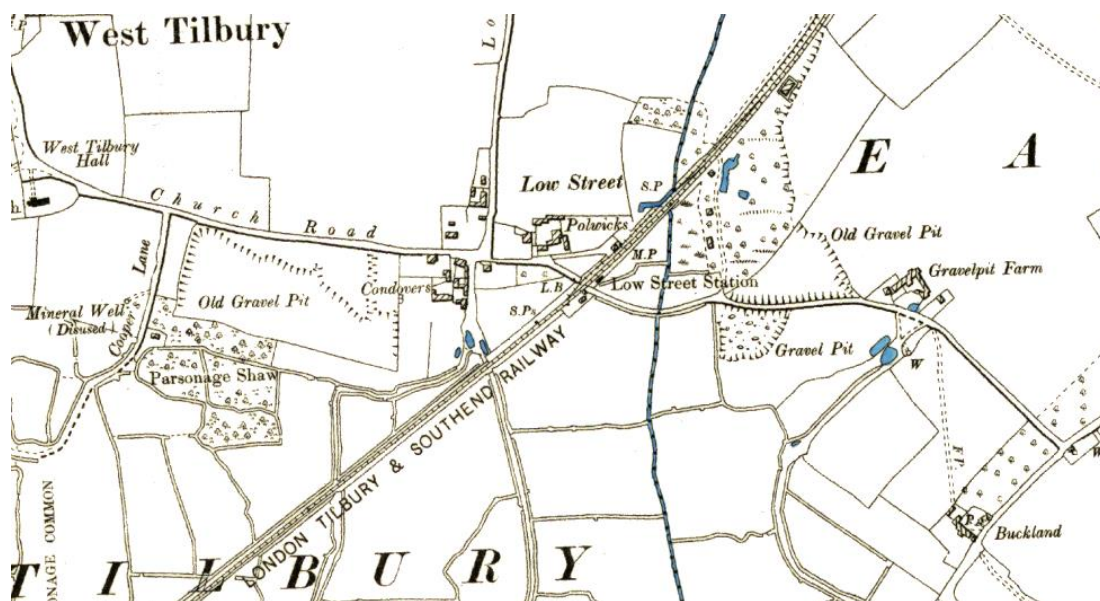
- 5.4.163 However, through the construction of the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway (737) (Plate 5.44) in 1854, the infrastructure of the study area, centred on the River Thames, saw the opening of Tilbury Docks in 1886. This was ‘*to alleviate congestion in the main London docks in the East End*’ (Tilbury Riverside Project, 2012). Consequently, the infrastructure of the study area north of the Thames had a direct impact on the development of late Post Medieval to Modern industry.
- 5.4.164 Overall, the infrastructure within the study area north of the River Thames shows good time depth. The road network, particularly in the eastern and central part of the study area where the land use predominantly remains rural agriculture, illustrates the communication and trade network between historical settlements such as West Tilbury, Orsett, Stifford, North and South Ockendon and Great Warley. Some of these roads illustrate further time depth through Roman origins, and the time depth their evidential value can give to modern field boundary patterns as illustrations of early planned landscapes (Rippon, 1991).
- 5.4.165 The railways and M25/A13 subsequently illustrate the later growth of travel networks across the study area. While the study area illustrates good time depth for the local area, the infrastructure is designed to support wider communities and predominantly only passes through the study area. The infrastructure character type holds historical and evidential value and is of medium value as a landscape character type.
- 5.4.166 The industry supported by the infrastructure, north of the River Thames, can be categorised in the following ways:
- a. Mineral exploitation
 - b. Disused mineral extraction
 - c. Restored land
 - d. Industrial activity
 - e. Disused industry
- 5.4.167 Evidential value for mineral exploitation is present within the study area from the Late Iron Age and into the Roman period, where the Thames Estuary was a focal point for the salt industry (409, 442, 502). This activity is primarily isolated to East Tilbury marshes and around Coalhouse Fort (SM14). Much of the marshland, west and north of Coalhouse Fort (SM14) is noted as salt marshes at the turn of the 19th century (Plate 5.47) illustrating a continuation of the salt evaporation in the area for several centuries. Despite this early evidential evidence for mineral exploitation, this historical narrative of the landscape is no longer represented or easily visible in the present day.

Plate 5.47 Saltings present on the northern Thames foreshore displayed on 1897-1902 OS maps



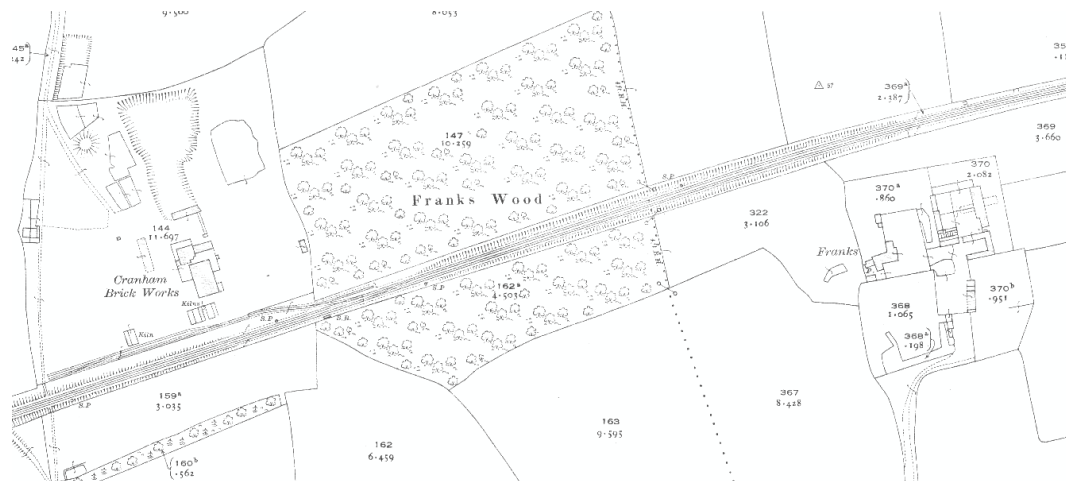
- 5.4.168 Industry starts to have an impact on the landscape of the study area in the Medieval period through an increase in small and large-scale enterprises of mineral extraction. Mapping from 1777 illustrates activity of a coal house and wharf (89) located on the foreshore of the Thames to the south of East Tilbury. This asset is clearer on the 1801 map displayed on Plate 5.31. Notably, at this point, the early military battery at the site is called Hope Point, later to be referred to as Coalhouse Fort (SM14), illustrating the impact this early industry has on the psyche and identity of later communities.
- 5.4.169 Later historical mapping shows additional industrial areas across the landscape. Late 19th century mapping illustrates a range of gravel pits, some extant and some noted as disused in areas such as Low Street, to the north of Muckingford Road, west of Ockendon Road and south-east of North Ockendon Hall, illustrating a spread across the study area. Although these are mapped at the later part of the 19th century, the naming of Gravel Pit Farm on Station Road on the 1897-1902 map (Plate 5.48), surrounded by multiple disused and in-use gravel pits, holds historical value for a likely earlier origin to this activity.

Plate 5.48 Industry and infrastructure mapped on the 1897-1902 OS map



- 5.4.170 As mineral extraction continues to grow, more industry comes to the study area to make use of the resources available. Brick works, known to have been in the Thames Estuary area during the Roman Period (Chris Blandford Associates, 2004), make another mark on the landscape in the 20th century. By 1915, Cranham Brick Works and kilns (Plate 5.49) are illustrated to the west of Franks Wood, north of the Barking and Pitsea railway (738). A siding is visible from the railway, illustrating the strategic location of the brickworks to take advantage of the local infrastructure. The brickworks are no longer in use by 1938 and assumed demolished.

Plate 5.49 Cranham Brick Works located north of the Barking and Pitsea Railway line on the 1917-1922 OS map



- 5.4.171 Throughout the 20th century, industrial activity expanded and was closely linked to the socio-economic history of the area. An excellent example of this is the Bata factory (Plate 5.43) and associated workers' housing in the east of the study area at East Tilbury (CA6), which illustrates the impact of industry on settlement growth and development pattern. Within the study area, a lot of this is focused around the Tilbury area in the west through the port construction in 1886, visibly expanded in OS mapping by 1961.
- 5.4.172 Modern industry north of the River Thames is predominantly in the southern part of the study area. The former Tilbury Power Station was built on the foreshore of the River Thames in 1951 and demolished in 2018. While the power station is no longer present in the landscape, the industrial character of the land remains in this south-west corner of the study area north of the river, such as the power storage areas to the north and the fact the area remains an active construction site.
- 5.4.173 Overall, the industry of the study area north of the River Thames provides a range of time depth in its historical and evidential value, from the early salt production of the Roman period in the marshland, to industrial use of Tilbury marshes from the Post Medieval and into the Modern period, through the Bata factory and Tilbury Power Station.

5.4.174 However, the importance of the docks to the area, and the rarity of the Bata model settlement (44) illustrates a medium value to this landscape character, focused in the southern part of the study area north of the River Thames. Industry as a character type north of the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway can be considered low value.

Military activity and defences

5.4.175 Military activity as a landscape character north of the river is limited and generally isolated to the southern part of the study area. Some consideration should be given to the historical value of the supposed location for Elizabeth I's address of troops during the Spanish Armada, potentially on the natural outcrop at West Tilbury (CA7) with views over the River Thames where the Queen may have uttered her famous line:

'I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king; and a king of England too' (Thurrock Council, 2020).

5.4.176 Although this event is not visible in the landscape character of the study area north of the river, the historical value of such a nationally significant event illustrates the potential importance that military activity could have as a character within the landscape, contributing in part to its strategic relationship with the River Thames.

5.4.177 Consequently, the military activity can be categorised into the following three sections:

- a. 19th century and earlier defensive activity
- b. WWI activity
- c. WWII activity

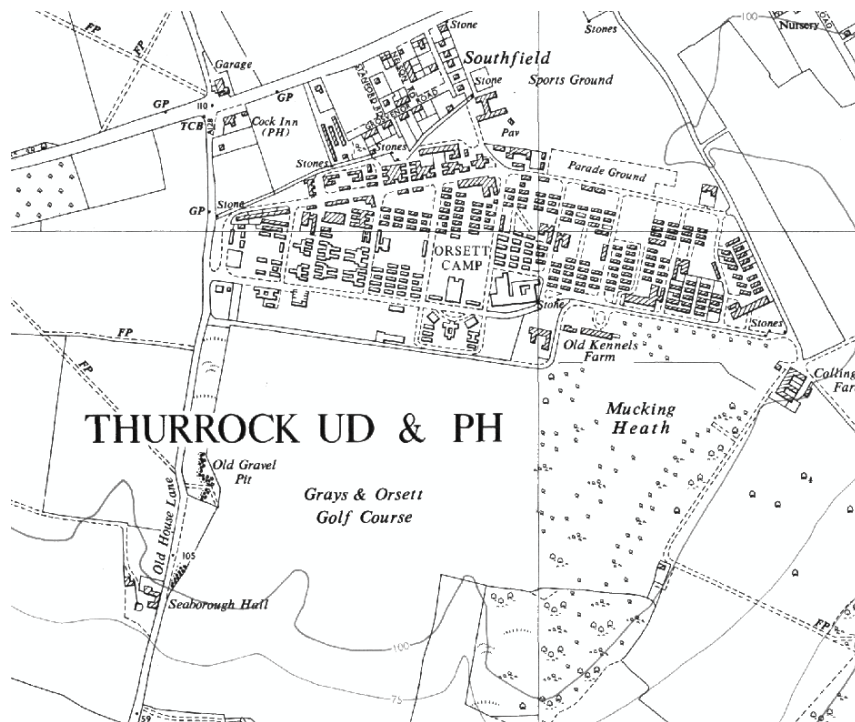
5.4.178 The primary military sites of the study area north of the river are the scheduled monuments of Coalhouse Fort (SM14) on the eastern edge of the study area and Tilbury Fort (SM13) to the west. Both sit on the northern Thames foreshore and hold group value with New Tavern Fort (SM17), Cliffe Fort (SM15) and Shornemead Fort (1878) to the south of the river, as discussed in Section 5 and Annex A.

5.4.179 Tilbury Fort represents the earliest military asset to the north of the River Thames (Plate 5.31). A permanent fortification was added to the site in the 16th century and later underwent alterations and expansion mainly in the 17th and 18th centuries. Coalhouse Fort (SM14) started as a small gun battery known as Hope Point (Plate 5.31) before being redesigned and expanded. Part of the expansion includes East Tilbury Battery (SM11), constructed in 1889-90, the remains of which are located approximately 355m north of Coalhouse Fort, off Princess Margaret Road.

5.4.180 Later military activity within the study area focuses on the two world wars. Military activity extends northwards across the study area during this period. During WWI, three landing sites were located across the central part of the study area at Orsett (6); Horndon on the Hill (35), and North Ockendon (36).

5.4.181 Some WWI assets were reused in WWII, such as the Orsett landing ground which was occupied by over 300 huts (130) (Plate 5.50). Multiple other assets were present in the study area during WWII, such as the anti-aircraft battery at Bowaters Farm (SM9) and the bombing decoy in Bulphan (SM25) at the eastern extent of the study area. However, many of these assets only offer historical and evidential value for this period in the landscape’s history. Only assets such as the anti-glider ditches which survive as earthworks between East Tilbury and Tilbury Fort (347, 348, 349, 350) and the scheduled moments above, provide visible glimpses of this military activity within the landscape in the present day.

Plate 5.50 Former military camp at Orsett on the 1952-1957 OS map



5.4.182 Military activity north of the River Thames as a landscape character, is considered low value due to its lack of presence in the current landscape. Value of the military resource lies in its evidential, historical and group value. This is only brought out through reference to historic mapping and archival research, warranting a low value to the historic landscape character aspect of these assets.

Conclusions

5.4.183 Based on what is discussed above and outlined in Annex C, the following conclusive statements can be devised from the HLC of the Project.

5.4.184 Discussion of the landscape character within the study area illustrates the interdependencies between landscape characters and their influences on the development of each other. For example, infrastructure influencing boundary loss and/or later enclosure of land and industry being influenced by infrastructure and settlement growth and vice versa.

- 5.4.185 To the south of the River Thames, the Project's location in Kent is defined by remarkable diversity and quantity of early features. The primary character within the Order Limits relates to Medieval and early Post Medieval agricultural practice. However, pockets of distinctive landscape characters such as woodland survive away from intensely ploughed soils. Settlement growth is predominantly isolated to the western part of the study area here, through the presence of Gravesend and Ebbsfleet. The presence of the A2/Watling Street Roman Road at the south of the study area can be considered a catalyst for much of the landscape's development throughout history, through trade and settlement activity from as early as the Neolithic period.
- 5.4.186 The River Thames, as a geographical resource, holds international recognition due to its meandering presence through the heart of modern-day London. The Thames represents a wealth of historic character types through its presence within the Order Limits and study area, as well as associated characters such as reclaimed land. The river holds historical and evidential interest for the way it has formed the landscape of the study area for millennia and is therefore of high value as a landscape character type. The Thames will likely continue to dictate aspects of the landscape within the study area for millennia to come as well, making it a defining feature for the much of the Project's study area, north and south.
- 5.4.187 The study area north of the River Thames has illustrated a broad range of landscape characters. The overall character of the landscape in this part of the study area is predominantly large open arable fields characterised by 20th century boundary loss, a stark contrast to the enclosed landscape illustrated through tithe mapping in the 20th century. It is difficult to move away from the presence of the M25 and the impact this one piece of infrastructure has had on the landscape in recent times. This is reflective of the encroachment of Greater London into the study area north of the River Thames, as was the introduction of Tilbury Docks in the late 19th century, to alleviate pressure further west. Supportive infrastructure such as the A13 and London, Tilbury and Southend Railway brought with them settlement growth.
- 5.4.188 Despite the significant changes, notably in the last century and the present day, such as the demolition of the former Tilbury Power Station north of the Thames, the historic landscape within the Project continues to show great time-depth in its character. Although some areas of the Project have been affected more than others, the overall time depth can be considered significant across the Project, for a variety of landscape character types. Therefore, the landscape character of the Project is of medium to high value.
- 5.4.189 The overall historic landscape character of the Project can be considered significant based on the sum of the heritage values, as defined in Historic England's 2008 Conservation Principles (Historic England, 2008).

6 Archaeological potential

- 6.1.1 This chapter of the report will seek to gain an understanding of the likelihood for hitherto undiscovered archaeological remains, and identify historical and modern impacts that might potentially have degraded the archaeological and paleoenvironmental resource within the Order Limits.
- 6.1.2 Archaeological potential is classified according to the four following categories, in accordance with standard heritage sector accepted practice:
- a. Very high for areas where there is a very strong likelihood of finding archaeological remains of a given period or type
 - b. High for areas where there is a strong likelihood of finding archaeological remains of a given period or type
 - c. Medium for areas where there is a likelihood of finding archaeological remains of a given period or type.
 - d. Low for areas where there is little likelihood of finding archaeological remains of a given period or type.

6.2 South of the River Thames

Cobham and A2 corridor

- 6.2.1 In this section of the Project, archaeological potential is assessed for all periods within the Order Limits between Cobham and the A2/Watling Street, and covers the A2 corridor stretching from Pepper Hill in the west to the M2 intersection in the east, including the southern edge of Shorne Woods and northern edge of Cobham Park (RPG1). The southern leg of the Order Limits extends from Cobham Village (CA11) to Watling Street along Halfpence Lane, crossing the western area of Cobham Park (RPG1) occupied by Ashenbank Wood. The Order Limits branch west towards the hamlet of Ifield, to the south of the A2 corridor.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic

- 6.2.2 There is medium to high potential for Palaeolithic activity within the Order Limits. Particularly stretching west along the A2 corridor, in the north of Cobham Park (RPG1), and the south of Shorne Woods. The A2 follows the line of a Late Prehistoric trackway but recorded Palaeolithic finds close to the Order Limits indicate that human activity has occurred within the corridor area since early prehistory; a notion attested to by the discovery of a Mesolithic site at Shorne Woods. There are further recorded flint finds on the edge of the Order Limits to the north of Church Road and extending west along the A2 corridor, indicating potential for further finds within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.3 Geological mapping suggests potential for mainly reworked artefacts and faunal remains to be deposited along the A2 corridor, although intermittent areas of earlier sediments may contain *in situ* material. Modern truncation of underlying geology would have occurred along the A2 corridor following the establishment

of the A2, and the A2/M2 upgrade works and HS1. However, deeper stratified sequences are less likely to have been disturbed and have potential for preserved *in situ* material. This modern truncation may also have resulted in the redeposition of Palaeolithic material into the Order Limits, including during chalk infilling. This indicates a potential for residual finds.

- 6.2.4 There is increased potential for surviving remains where the Order Limits deviate from the modern A2 and follow the mapped historic route of the ancient trackway. This occurs from Singlewell to Pepper Hill in the west where the Order Limits rejoin the A2. Palaeolithic activity is recorded along the corridor between Singlewell and the A2 Tollgate interchange where finds have been recorded. Here, the Order Limits fall within a stretch of land strips or 'islands' between the A2 and HS1, and along the north of the A2. The islands comprise areas of dense and scattered scrub and have potential for both residual and non-residual finds.
- 6.2.5 West of the A2 Tollgate interchange, the A2 deviates from the Prehistoric trackway. The Order Limits run adjacent with the historic route along the south side of Roman Road where residual Palaeolithic flakes were found during excavations associated with the A2 activity park. There is potential for additional finds within this area of the Order Limits.
- 6.2.6 Further outside the Order Limits, there is evidence of a Palaeolithic channel to the east of Cobham Park (RPG1) and geological marks of Palaeolithic date to the south of Cobham Village; a scatter of broken flint implements is recorded to the west of Cobham Village (CA11). The bedrock formation around Cobham has potential for paleoenvironmental remains, although no Palaeolithic activity has been recorded within the Order Limits along Halfpence Lane.

Mesolithic

- 6.2.7 There is medium to high potential for Mesolithic activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.8 Holocene sediments underlying the surface have potential for preserved Mesolithic material within the central area of the A2 corridor and are most likely to contain reworked artefacts or faunal remains. Geo-archaeological potential is less certain to the west of the corridor, but colluvial deposits to the east of the corridor may contain reworked artefacts and elements of *in situ* fauna. Modern truncation of underlying geology would have occurred along the A2 corridor following the establishment of the A2, and the A2/M2 upgrade works and HS1. However, deeper stratified sequences are less likely to have been disturbed. The works may also have resulted in the redistribution of Mesolithic material into the Order Limits, including during chalk infilling. This indicates a potential for residual finds.
- 6.2.9 Mesolithic flint tools are recorded to the east and south of Cobham Park (RPG1). The finds indicate potential for Mesolithic finds elsewhere within the Order Limits including between Cole Wood and the M2 intersection, and along Halfpence Lane.
- 6.2.10 In the south of Shorne Woods, the Order Limits cross a known Mesolithic site. Several flint microliths of varying styles were found at the site, suggesting it was used over a long period of time. There is high potential for additional Mesolithic finds to be located within this area of the Order Limits. There is also potential that Mesolithic activity extended south into Ashenbank Wood where Neolithic flintwork is recorded.

6.2.11 There is increased potential for surviving remains where the Order Limits deviate from the modern A2 and follow the mapped historic route of the ancient trackway between Singlewell and Pepper Hill. Mesolithic activity is recorded close to the Order Limits between Singlewell and the A2 Tollgate interchange. Mesolithic finds were also recorded west of the A2 Tollgate interchange during excavations associated with the A2 activity park. This included residual flint finds and a possible Mesolithic curved gully.

Neolithic

6.2.12 Archaeological potential of Neolithic activity within the Order Limits is medium to high.

6.2.13 Neolithic axes and worked flints have been found at several locations along the A2 corridor, particularly to the west, suggesting potential for further finds to be recovered. Unrecorded Neolithic features along the A2 corridor may have been truncated by the A2, A2/M2 upgrade works and HS1. However, there is potential for deeper stratified remains to survive. The infilling of chalk during the works may have redistributed archaeological material of Neolithic date within the Order Limits.

6.2.14 There is increased potential for surviving remains where the Order Limits deviate from the modern A2 and follow the mapped historic route of the ancient trackway between Singlewell and Pepper Hill. A Neolithic mortuary enclosure or long barrow and a ditched trackway are recorded here on the edge of the Order Limits between the A2 and HS1. The strip of land here comprises dense and scattered scrub which have potential for Neolithic activity. However, below-ground utility works associated with the A2 Tollgate interchange may have truncated archaeological remains within the Order Limits.

6.2.15 A Neolithic axe was recorded west of the A2 Tollgate intersection during excavations associated with A2 activity park. There is potential for additional Neolithic finds within this area of the Order Limits.

6.2.16 Several features of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date are located south-east of Springhead, including post holes, evidence of a post-built structure, and pits. Although located outside the Order Limits, these are indicative of domestic activity which has potential to extend north into the Order Limits.

6.2.17 Early Neolithic remains are recorded within the Order Limits in the north of Cobham Park (RPG1) between the golf course and the HS1. There is potential for further unrecorded archaeology in the Order Limits amongst the dense scrub and tree growth. Potential for Neolithic activity within the area of the park is also informed by a scheduled bowl barrow (SM8) within Ashenbank Wood; the monument is of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date and is bounded by the Order Limits to the north, east, and west. There is potential for associated activity to extend into the Order Limits in all three directions. Modern activity relating to several WWII camps within Ashenbank Wood may have impacted earlier archaeological remains within the Order Limits. However, deeper stratified remains are less likely to have been truncated by modern structures associated with the camps, and truncation within the Order Limits is likely to be irregular.

Bronze Age

- 6.2.18 There is a high potential for Bronze Age activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.19 Bronze Age remains are recorded within the Order Limits in the north of Cobham Park (RPG1) between the golf course and HS1. These may relate to a known Late Bronze Age settlement in the north of the park. A barrow, ditch, and flint scatter located close to the Order Limits are likely associated with the settlement. The golf course does not extend into the Order Limits although HS1 may have truncated unrecorded remains along the northern edge of the Order Limits. There is potential for Bronze Age activity within the Order Limits between the golf course and HS1.
- 6.2.20 The scheduled bowl barrow (SM8) within Ashenbank Wood and several Bronze Age finds in the surrounding area indicate potential for further Bronze Age activity. The WWII sites immediately north and to the east of SM8 extend into the Order Limits and may have disturbed previously unrecorded Bronze Age features. However, there is still potential for activity in the Order Limits within the dense woodland and along the narrow trackways to the north and west of the barrow.
- 6.2.21 There is high potential for Bronze Age activity along the A2 corridor. Several finds are recorded along the route, on the edge of the Order Limits. Unrecorded Bronze Age features along the A2 corridor may have been truncated by the A2, A2/M2 upgrade works and HS1. However, there is potential for deeper stratified remains to survive. The infilling of chalk during the works may have redistributed archaeological material of Roman date within the Order Limits. This indicates potential for residual finds.
- 6.2.22 There is increased potential for surviving remains where the Order Limits deviate from the modern A2 and follow the mapped historic route of the ancient trackway between Singlewell and Pepper Hill. Bronze Age activity is recorded between Singlewell and the A2 Tollgate interchange, including a Bronze Age settlement, flints, ditches and a possible field system, and a Bronze Age Beaker pit. The remains have since been truncated by the road but there is potential for associated remains within scrubland either side of the A2 where the Order Limits fall. However, below-ground utility works associated with the A2 Tollgate interchange may have truncated archaeological remains.
- 6.2.23 To the west of the A2 Tollgate interchange, a high level of activity associated with Bronze Age occupation was recorded during excavations associated with the A2 activity park. The excavations took place to the south of Roman Road which is aligned with the Prehistoric trackway of Watling Street. Recorded features include a round barrow dated to the Middle Bronze Age, and a ditched enclosure, field system, hollow way, and cremation cemetery of Late Bronze Age date. The concentration and proximity of Bronze Age activity to the Order Limits suggests strong potential for further remains within the Order Limits, between the activity park and Roman Road.
- 6.2.24 There is potential for Bronze Age remains within the area of Church Road and Henhurst Road. Later Prehistoric flint is recorded along Henhurst Road on the edge of the Order Limits and Bronze Age pits are recorded along Church Road within the Order Limits. The survival of further remains is likely within arable fields to the south of Church Road.

- 6.2.25 There is limited potential for remains at Pepper Hill where the Order Limits terminate. A high level of Bronze Age activity is recorded outside the Order Limits to the south of Pepper Hill and the A2, likely related to the ancient site at Springhead. Associated Bronze Age activity is likely to have occurred within the Order Limits. However, there is limited potential for surviving remains due to extensive modern disturbance.

Iron Age

- 6.2.26 There is high potential for Iron Age activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.27 There is potential for Iron Age activity across the A2 corridor. Iron Age activity is recorded within Cobham Park (RPG1) and to the west of the park on the edge of the Order Limits. Unrecorded Iron Age features along the A2 corridor may have been truncated by the A2, A2/M2 upgrade works, and HS1. However, there is potential for deeper stratified remains to survive. The infilling of chalk during the works may have redistributed archaeological material of Iron Age date within the Order Limits, indicating potential for residual finds.
- 6.2.28 There is increased potential for surviving remains where the Order Limits deviate from the modern A2 and follow the mapped historic route of the ancient trackway between Singlewell and Pepper Hill. An Iron Age settlement is known to have existed at Singlewell, north of the Order Limits. Iron Age features such as pits and ditches are recorded between the arms of the Order Limits, near the A2. There is potential for further Iron Age activity within this area of the Order Limits although remains may have been truncated or removed by a Post Medieval quarry. Late Iron Age features are also recorded on the edge of the Order Limits between Singlewell and the A2 Tollgate interchange. There is potential for further features within the surrounding scrubland although modern truncation associated with the A2 Tollgate interchange and HS1 may have occurred along the Order Limits.
- 6.2.29 There is potential for Iron Age remains along Church Road and Henhurst Road, to the south of Singlewell. Late Iron Age activity is recorded here which continued into the Roman Period. The survival of further remains is likely where the Order Limits cross arable fields to the south of Church Road.
- 6.2.30 To the west of the A2 Tollgate interchange, activity associated with Iron Age occupation was recorded during excavations associated with the A2 activity park. Recorded features include Iron Age finds, a ditched enclosure, several ditches and pits, evidence of post-built structures, and a Late Iron Age to early Roman inhumation cemetery. The concentration and proximity of Iron Age activity to the Order Limits suggests strong potential for further remains within the Order Limits, between the activity park and Roman Road.
- 6.2.31 Iron Age settlement activity is well documented along the A2 corridor at the site of Springhead Roman town. The Order Limits do not extend as far as the settlement, although there is potential for associated Late Iron Age activity on the fringes of the settlement. This is seen at Downs Road to the south of the Order Limits where a Late Iron Age field system, pits, a post hole, and a boundary ditch are recorded. There is potential for associated remains within the Order Limits although these may have been truncated by Downs Road.

6.2.32 Iron Age activity is well documented along the A2 corridor at Springhead, west of the Order Limits. There may be potential for related activity within the Order Limits, though this is likely to be limited due to extensive modern development.

Roman

6.2.33 There is very high potential for Roman activity within the Order Limits. Roman expansion in the area increases the potential for archaeological activity. Archaeological potential for the Roman period is informed by concentrated activity along the A2 corridor running east to west between Cobham Park (RPG1) and Springhead Roman town.

6.2.34 The A2 is the line of the Roman Road 'Watling Street' which historically connected London and Dover. The Roman Road, originally a Prehistoric trackway, crosses the Order Limits from east to west. There is the potential for surviving sections of the former Roman Road surface, ditches, and agger, particularly in areas where the current A2 deviates from the mapped historic route. Activity associated with the former Roman Road should be a consideration including potential former road surfaces and roadside activity to support an important trade route.

6.2.35 Unrecorded Roman features along the A2 corridor may have been truncated by the A2, A2/M2 upgrade works and HS1. However, there is potential for deeper stratified remains to survive. The infilling of chalk during the works may have redistributed archaeological material of Roman date within the Order Limits, indicating potential for residual finds.

6.2.36 The presence of the Roman Villa (SM10) in the north of Cobham Park indicates potential for Roman activity close to the A2. Roman finds have been recovered from the park to the east of Halfpence Lane, and a pit used during the Roman period lies to the north-west situated between the villa and the A2. There are likely to be Roman remains within the Order Limits in the north of Cobham Park along the A2 corridor.

6.2.37 Along the A2 corridor to the west, several Roman finds have been recorded north of the Order Limits close to HS1. The establishment of HS1 may have impacted below-ground remains although archaeological material may still survive.

6.2.38 There is increased potential for surviving Roman remains between Singlewell and Pepper Hill, where the Order Limits follows the mapped historic route of the Roman Road 'Watling Street'. A concentration of known Roman activity is recorded on the edge of the Order Limits along Hever Court Road at Singlewell. A series of ditches, a tile cist, and a rubbish pit containing Romano-British material are recorded here and indicate potential for further domestic activity within the Order Limits.

6.2.39 Cropmarks of an enclosed Roman settlement are recorded on the edge of the Order Limits to the south of Singlewell. There may be potential for associated activity within the Order Limits, although remains may have been truncated or removed by a Post Medieval quarry.

- 6.2.40 To the west, early Romano-British features are recorded on the edge of the Order Limits between Singlewell and the A2 Tollgate interchange. There is potential for additional Roman remains within land strips between the A2 and HS1 and the A2 and Roman Road. However, modern truncation associated with the A2 Tollgate interchange and HS1 may occur along the Order Limits.
- 6.2.41 To the west of the A2 Tollgate interchange, activity associated with Roman occupation along the route of the Roman Road was recorded during A2 activity park excavations. Recorded features include Roman finds, a ditched enclosure, pits, and an inhumation cemetery. A second Roman cemetery is located further west along the A2 at Downs Road. Both cemeteries may be related to the Roman settlement at Springhead. The proximity of Roman activity to the Order Limits, and to the route of the Roman Road, indicates potential for associated remains within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.42 There is potential for Roman remains along Church Road and Henhurst Road, to the south of Singlewell. Roman activity is recorded on the edge of the Order Limits and may relate to the settlement at Singlewell. Surviving remains are particularly likely where the Order Limits cross arable fields to the south of Church Road.
- 6.2.43 Extensive Roman activity is documented at the site of Springhead Roman town to the west of the Order Limits. This suggests potential for Roman activity within the western extent of the Order Limits. However, the survival of remains becomes more limited towards the western extent of the Order Limits due to expanding modern development.

Early Medieval

- 6.2.44 There is low to medium potential for Early Medieval activity within the Order Limits. Early Medieval activity is underrepresented within the archaeological record and can be difficult to identify. Archaeological potential is informed by limited findspots and features across this area of the Order Limits.
- 6.2.45 Several Early Medieval finds are recorded within Cobham Park (RPG1) including close to the Order Limits to the east of Halfpence Lane. There is limited potential for additional finds within the Order Limits along Halfpence Lane and to the north of the park.
- 6.2.46 There is potential for Early Medieval remains within the Order Limits along Church Road and Henhurst Road. An Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon marl pit and ditch is recorded within the Order Limits on Church Road. The survival of remains is likely within arable fields to the south of Church Road.
- 6.2.47 Along the western stretch of the A2, excavations associated with the A2 activity park revealed a clear absence of Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon activity. Here, evidence of multi-period settlement activity had been recorded near the Order Limits. This indicates a lower potential for archaeological remains of Early Medieval date to be present within this part of the Order Limits.
- 6.2.48 Evidence of Early Medieval occupation is recorded just south of the Order Limits at Downs Road where earlier settlement activity is recorded. There is potential for associated remains within the Order Limits although these may have been truncated by Downs Road.

- 6.2.49 Limited Early Medieval activity is recorded along the western stretch of the A2 corridor and south of the Order Limits. These are located some distance away from the Order Limits and suggest limited potential for additional finds within the Order Limits along the west of the A2 corridor.

Medieval

- 6.2.50 There is medium potential for Medieval activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.51 Medieval potential within the Order Limits is informed by known archaeological activity along the A2 corridor running east to west between the M2 intersection and Pepper Hill. Areas of focused activity include Cobham Park (RPG1), Hever Court Road, Henhurst Road, and Downs Road.
- 6.2.52 There is potential for Medieval finds within the Order Limits in the north of Cobham Park (RPG1). Medieval activity within the park is likely associated with a manor at Cobham of which records date back to the early 13th century. A Medieval settlement also existed at Cobham Village (CA11). Several findspots within the park are indicative of its use during the Medieval period. The historic management of the park leaves potential for remains of the park pale and associated features. There is limited potential for Medieval activity within the Order Limits along Halfpence Lane, but greater potential to the east of Ashenbank Wood.
- 6.2.53 The site of a Medieval settlement with several enclosures is located along the A2 corridor at Henhurst Dale, although potential for associated remains within the Order Limits to the south is limited by HS1. Medieval pits and ditches recorded within the Order Limits to the east of Henhurst Road are likely to be associated with the settlement at Henhurst Dale. There is potential for further Medieval remains within the Order Limits to the east of Henhurst Road.
- 6.2.54 Medieval settlement activity is recorded at Singlewell along Hever Court Road, which lies to the north of the Order Limits. There would likely have been several Medieval buildings relating to farmsteads along Hever Court Road. This is evident from remains of post-built structures and at Chapel Farm (LB3), along with several other Medieval features and finds. There is potential for further remains in the Order Limits within scrubland between Hever Court Road and the A2. Modern disturbance associated with the A2 and Post Medieval quarrying close to the Order Limits may have impacted remains.
- 6.2.55 There is potential for Medieval activity within the Order Limits between Church Road and Henhurst Road. A Medieval manor once existed at Ifield to the west of Church Road; the settlement at Ifield was originally much larger and formed part of Singlewell to the north. It is likely that Medieval activity extended into the Order Limits east of the manor and south of the A2. The recording of Medieval ditches and a marl pit within the Order Limits suggests the presence of a nearby farmstead. This indicates potential for Medieval remains within the adjacent arable fields between Church Road and Henhurst Road, which is crossed by the Order Limits.
- 6.2.56 Medieval dene holes are recorded on the edge of the Order Limits at the A2 Tollgate intersection. The survival of further remains here is unlikely due to modern disturbance.

- 6.2.57 To the west of the intersection, potential for Medieval activity within the Order Limits becomes limited; the excavations in advance of the A2 activity park works revealed no Medieval activity. This suggests a lower potential for Medieval remains within the Order Limits here.
- 6.2.58 Medieval remains are recorded just south of the Order Limits at Downs Road where earlier settlement activity is recorded. Medieval activity comprises a post-built Medieval building, a pit, and several metallic finds. It is possible a small farmstead of settlement existed here during the Medieval period. There is potential for associated remains within the Order Limits but these may have been truncated by Downs Road.

Post Medieval

- 6.2.59 There is high potential for Post Medieval activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.60 In general, potential for the Post Medieval is high due to an increase in building activity and the survival of brick remains within the archaeological record. Post Medieval potential within the Order Limits is informed by known archaeological activity along the A2 corridor running east to west between the M2 intersection and Pepper Hill. Activity is focused within Cobham Park (RPG1) and along Hever Court Road.
- 6.2.61 There is potential for Post Medieval activity within Cobham Park (RPG1) indicative of its continued use during the period. Cobham Hall (LB122) was originally built in the late 16th century and the building and its grounds underwent extensive changes throughout the Post Medieval period. Several archaeological features relating to the hall have been discovered within the park, including evidence of several domestic and agricultural buildings and features comprising ditches, pits, and lynchets.
- 6.2.62 In the north of RPG1, a park pale and brick-lined pit are recorded within the Order Limits. The concentration of activity from this period combined with continued historic management of the park increases potential for remains to be present within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.63 Post Medieval finds and a kiln have been recorded close to the Order Limits to the west of Ashenbank Wood. This indicates potential for additional finds within agricultural land between Ashenbank Wood and Henhurst Road.
- 6.2.64 Several non-extant farmsteads are recorded close to the Order Limits at Hever Court Road. The area was developed for housing at Singlewell although structural remains associated with the farms may survive within the Order Limits. There is also potential for Post Medieval features relating to quarrying activity at Singlewell.
- 6.2.65 An extant Post Medieval church (LB106) is located on Church Road at Ifield and recorded archaeological features comprising a rectangular enclosure, earthworks, a cropmark, and lazy beds. The church is an indicator of expanding settlement between Ifield and Singlewell in which scattered farmsteads occupied the surrounding arable land. This suggests potential for Post Medieval remains within the adjacent arable fields between Church Road and Henhurst Road, which is crossed by the Order Limits. There is limited potential for surviving remains to the north of Church Road due to modern development associated with HS1 and A2.

6.2.66 The remains of a Post Medieval trackway are recorded on the edge of the Order Limits at the A2 Tollgate intersection. There is potential for further evidence of the trackway within the Order Limits and associated Post Medieval activity to the north where the Order Limits deviate from the A2. There is increased potential for surviving remains along the mapped historic route of Watling Street heading west towards Pepper Hill.

Modern

- 6.2.67 In general, modern activity is well documented and structures from the period are either extant or the locations of their structural remains are known. However, the level of WWII activity in this area of the Project suggests high potential for modern remains within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.68 Extensive WWII activity is documented at Cobham Park (RPG1). The Order Limits cross two known WWII dispersal camps in Ashenbank Wood, indicating potential for related remains. The camps were located here due to the covert surroundings, and related activity may still be unidentified. Another WWII camp is located east of Halfpence Lane and lies within approximately 20m of the Order Limits. The extent of activity within Ashenbank Wood suggests high potential for WWII remains within the Order Limits which border the wood to the north, east, and west. The historic management of Cobham Park (RPG1) adds to the potential for survival of remains.
- 6.2.69 Modern activity is recorded in the south of Shorne Woods which borders the A2. This includes the remains of a wash plant associated with modern clay extraction and the possible line of a former tramway. The features are situated close to the Order Limits which suggests potential for related activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.70 WWII activity is recorded along the A2 corridor to the west of Cobham Park (RPG1). The location of a former air raid warden's post at Singlewell is located within the Order Limits, the remains of which are likely to survive.
- 6.2.71 The site of the former Tollgate WWII battle headquarters is located within the Order Limits between the Tollgate intersection and Roman Road. There is potential for surviving remains related to the non-extant battle headquarters within the Order Limits. Two former anti-aircraft battery positions are located at the A2 Tollgate intersection. There is little potential for associated archaeological remains to survive within the Order Limits due to the asset's proximity to the intersection.
- 6.2.72 Potential for unknown modern remains within the Order Limits between Tollgate and Pepper Hill is limited due to known modern development.

North of the A2 to A226 Gravesend Road

- 6.2.73 In this section of the Project, archaeological potential is assessed for all periods within the Order Limits between the A2 and A226 Gravesend Road and covers the following areas: Claylane Wood, Thong, Shorne Ridgeway and Shorne, Upper Ifield, Gravesend Road, and Rochester Road to the south of Chalk.
- 6.2.74 To the south of A226 Gravesend Road, a large area of undulating land is bounded by Gravesend Road to the north, Shorne to the east, Shorne Ifield Road to the south, and Thong Lane to the west. The area is occupied by arable fields, a 20th century golf course, and part of the former Gravesend Airport site.

This area is largely formed by chalk uplands north of the A2, which contain extensive cropmark evidence for activity from the Bronze Age through to the Roman period. There is a high level of archaeological activity within this area ranging from the Mesolithic to the Modern period.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic

- 6.2.75 There is low to medium potential for Palaeolithic material within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.76 There is an absence of recorded Palaeolithic activity in this area of the Project. However, the deep Pleistocene and Holocene deposits south of the river associated with the terraces of the River Thames, are widely recognised for their potential to yield evidence of early human activity. Geological mapping data suggests low to medium Palaeolithic and geo-archaeological potential within this area of the Project.
- 6.2.77 Limited findspots of this period are recorded within the HER data and are not located within the Order Limits. However, thick Pleistocene deposits have potential for paleoenvironmental remains. Survey work at Shorne has recovered Late Upper Palaeolithic material which indicates potential for Palaeolithic activity within the surrounding area including the Order Limits.

Mesolithic

- 6.2.78 There is medium to high potential for Mesolithic activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.79 There is potential for Mesolithic activity in Claylane Wood to the north of the A2. A Mesolithic find is recorded close to the Order Limits which border and cross several parts of the wood. The Mesolithic site at nearby Shorne Woods suggests other wooded areas within the Project may be rich in Mesolithic activity.
- 6.2.80 There is potential for Mesolithic finds within the Order Limits along the edge of Shorne Woods and Randall Wood. The woodlands are rich in Mesolithic activity, with well-documented finds within Randall Wood and a Mesolithic site to the south of Shorne Woods. It is likely that unrecorded Mesolithic finds are located within the woods, indicating potential within the Order Limits. There is also potential for Mesolithic activity either side of Thong.
- 6.2.81 The Order Limits border Brewers Wood and Great Crabbles Wood, to the south of Shorne Ridgeway. No Mesolithic finds have been recorded here but the recorded activity within the surrounding woodland of Shorne Woods and Randall Wood, suggests potential for Mesolithic activity.
- 6.2.82 There is potential for Mesolithic activity to the south of Gravesend Road. Mesolithic flint is recorded close to where the Order Limits cross a series of arable fields. Prehistoric activity is well documented within the surrounding landscape and there is potential for unrecorded finds to be located within the Order Limits.

Neolithic

- 6.2.83 There is medium potential for Neolithic activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.84 Well-documented Neolithic finds within Great Crabbles Wood are recorded close to the Order Limits. This suggests potential for further Neolithic activity within the Order Limits which border the woodland. The absence of modern development in this area of the Project increases potential for remains to survive.
- 6.2.85 There is Neolithic potential in the area south of Gravesend Road. A possible ring ditch identified during a recent geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology, 2019) may be indicative of Neolithic or Bronze Age activity. The possible feature is located south of Gravesend Road approximately 90m from the Order Limits. Additional anomalies within the ring ditch have been interpreted as possible archaeology (Headland Archaeology, 2019). A Neolithic flint findspot is recorded approximately 500m south-east of the possible ring ditch and may or may not be contemporary. The activity suggests there may be further unrecorded Neolithic remains within the Order Limits.

Bronze Age

- 6.2.86 There is high potential for Bronze Age activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.87 There is potential for Bronze Age remains to the west of Thong. Recent geophysical survey has identified an area of settlement to the west of Thong, less than 100m from the Order Limits. The settlement has been interpreted as several small conjoined enclosures with pit-like features (Headland Archaeology, 2019). A trackway which may form the southern boundary of the enclosures has also been identified (Headland Archaeology, 2019). The trackway, which is aligned east/west, crosses into the Order Limits. The features corroborate previously recorded archaeological evidence of a curved trackway and later Prehistoric flints. Based on the data, there is potential for remains of possible Bronze Age date within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.88 There is potential for Bronze Age activity to the south of Gravesend Road which is informed by extensive recorded activity. Geophysical surveys carried out for the Project corroborate known cropmark features as well as identifying new features of possible Bronze Age date. Activity in the area comprises finds, enclosed circular settlements, round barrows, and burials, which have been identified through a combination of cropmark data, intrusive investigation, and geophysical survey.
- 6.2.89 A curvilinear settlement is recorded approximately 90m south-west of the Order Limits and cropmark evidence of a possible Late Prehistoric trackway is recorded on the edge of the Order Limits. A Bronze Age find is recorded on the edge of the Order Limits at Upper Ifield, and circular anomalies to the west of Shorne which have been identified through recent geophysical survey, are thought to be ring ditches (Headland Archaeology, 2019).

6.2.90 The extent of known and possible Bronze Age activity south of Gravesend Road suggests potential for further Bronze Age remains within the Order Limits to the west of Shorne, and at Upper Ifield, and east of Thong Lane. The presence of remains east of Thong Lane may have been masked by modern features associated with the Gravesend Airport Site and the golf course. It is possible that some remains have been truncated or removed by this modern activity.

Iron Age

6.2.91 There is high potential for Iron Age activity within the Order Limits.

6.2.92 There is potential for Iron Age activity to the west of Thong. The settlement identified during a recent geophysical survey may well have been occupied during the Iron Age. The trackway, also identified during the survey, extends into the Order Limits and has potential for Iron Age remains.

6.2.93 There is potential for Iron Age activity in the area south of Gravesend Road which is informed by extensive recorded activity. Several Iron Age enclosed settlements are known to have existed here. Geophysical surveys carried out for the Project corroborate known cropmark features as well as identifying new features of possible Iron Age date. This includes a complex of several possible enclosures (Headland Archaeology, 2019) near the south side of Gravesend Road. The complex corroborates known Roman activity, although Iron Age finds suggest the area was occupied during the Iron Age. Evidence of a later Prehistoric trackway lies south-east of the complex and may relate to an earlier settlement. The trackway lies within the Order Limits. The evidence suggests potential for Iron Age remains within the Order Limits to the west of Shorne.

6.2.94 Archaeological activity is recorded to the east of Thong Lane, including evidence of later Prehistoric field boundaries and Iron Age findspots on the edge of the Order Limits. The activity indicates potential for additional Iron Age remains within the Order Limits to the east of Thong Lane. The presence of these remains may have been masked by modern features associated with the Gravesend Airport Site and golf course. It is possible that some remains have been truncated or removed by this modern activity.

Roman

6.2.95 There is very high potential for Iron Age activity within the Order Limits.

6.2.96 Archaeological potential is informed through substantial Roman activity within this area of the Project. Roman activity is often a continuation of earlier Prehistoric activity, providing potential for the further study of Romanisation on the physical and communal landscape of the area during the late Iron Age and early Roman periods.

6.2.97 There is potential for Roman remains within the Order Limits at Thong. Known Roman activity around Thong is likely associated with the Roman Road 'Watling Street' to the south. To the west of Thong, the settlement identified during a recent geophysical survey is likely to have been occupied during the Roman period. The southern trackway which extends into the Order Limits was also likely in use and has potential for Roman remains.

- 6.2.98 The area south of Gravesend Road has strong potential for Romano-British settlement activity. Roman activity close to the Order Limits has been identified through a combination of cropmark data, geophysical survey, and intrusive investigation. This includes a complex of several possible enclosures (Headland Archaeology, 2019) near the south side of Gravesend Road.
- 6.2.99 Known archaeology comprises several areas of Romano-British occupation and a high density of finds. The complex of possible enclosures identified through recent geophysical survey corroborates known activity associated with Romano-British occupation. The complex lies near the Order Limits on the southern edge of Gravesend Road and extensive Roman finds are recorded within the surrounding area. The intense level of Roman activity suggests strong potential for Roman remains within the Order Limits to the west of Shorne and along Gravesend Road; some remains may have been truncated by the road although deeper features and finds are likely to survive.
- 6.2.100 Roman activity is also recorded east of Thong Lane, indicating potential within the Order Limits. The presence of additional remains may have been masked by modern features associated with the Gravesend Airport Site and golf course. It is possible that some remains have been truncated or removed by this modern activity. However, deeper remains and finds are likely to survive.

Early Medieval

- 6.2.101 There is low potential for Early Medieval activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.102 There is little recorded evidence of Early Medieval activity within this area of the Project. In general, evidence of settlement in this period is difficult to identify and findspots are rare, apart from occasional high-status metal finds.
- 6.2.103 An Early Medieval find is recorded close to the Order Limits to the south of Gravesend Road between Shorne and Higham. The find may be associated with the Anglo-Saxon village of Merston. The exact location of the village is unknown although records indicate it may have extended either side of Gravesend Road. There is potential for additional Early Medieval finds within the Order Limits along Gravesend Road although this is limited.
- 6.2.104 There is potential for the remains of a possible Anglo-Saxon burial ground in Claylane Wood. Evidence for the cemetery is based on records of a previous archaeological excavation. Although modern intrusive excavation has found no evidence of the burial ground, its true location may extend into the Order Limits.
- 6.2.105 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval occupation likely continued at Thong and to the south of Gravesend Road, attested to by later Medieval finds. Although there is an absence of material culture from the Early Medieval period, it is unlikely that settlements were entirely abandoned between the end of Roman occupation in Britain and the Medieval period. Subsequently, there is limited potential for Early Medieval activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.106 It is likely that scattered farms existed in the area based on the surrounding arable landscape and records of known settlement pattern in north Kent. There is limited potential for associated remains within the Order Limits although features such as land divisions relating to agricultural activity may be identified. However, cartographic analysis has revealed that enclosure patterns have changed since 1898, including the removal of field boundaries.

- 6.2.107 Based on known Medieval activity, Randall Wood was likely used during the Early Medieval period. This suggests limited potential for unrecorded finds within the Order Limits.

Medieval

- 6.2.108 There is medium to high potential for Medieval activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.109 There is potential for Medieval activity within the Order Limits at Claylane Wood.
- 6.2.110 There is potential for Medieval activity within the Order Limits at Thong. An extant 16th century or earlier cottage (LB22) which is situated along the historic core, suggests a small settlement characterised by farmsteads existed at Thong during the Medieval period. This is attested to by recorded Medieval finds, including a copper alloy jetton on the edge of the Order Limits. There may be related remains to the west of Thong associated with archaeological activity identified during recent geophysical survey. The designation of Thong as a Conservation Area (**CA10**) has limited the impact of modern urban development, although Post Medieval development may have impacted remains of Medieval activity.
- 6.2.111 There is also potential for Medieval activity within the Order Limits between Thong and Randall Wood. The former site of Randall Manor is associated with a high level of known Medieval activity, focused at Randall Heath. Medieval activity here includes several lynchets, a probable trackway, earthwork banks, a series of sunken tracks or lanes, and the remains of a possible fishpond. There is also evidence of Medieval water management.
- 6.2.112 Medieval finds are recorded within arable land at Upper Ifield, west of the Order Limits. The arable land lies to the north of Randall Wood and likely formed part of the estate of Randall Manor. There is potential for domestic finds and possibly evidence of Medieval land divisions and outlying farms within the Order Limits. However, cartographic analysis has revealed that enclosure patterns have changed since 1898 including the removal of field boundaries.
- 6.2.113 Medieval finds are recorded at the former Romano-British settlement immediately south of Gravesend Road, suggesting that post-Roman occupation continued at the settlement. There is potential for associated activity within the Order Limits along Gravesend Road and west of Shorne.
- 6.2.114 There is little known evidence of Medieval activity to the east of Thong Lane. However, the presence of remains may have been masked by modern features associated with the Gravesend Airport Site and the Southern Valley Golf Course. It is possible that unrecorded remains have been truncated or removed by this modern activity. However, landscaping associated with the golf course will likely have caused irregular truncation meaning that remains may survive within the Order Limits.

Post Medieval

- 6.2.115 There is high potential for Post Medieval activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.116 North of the A2, there is potential for possible Post Medieval woodland banks and ditches in Claylane Wood. The management of the wood in the Modern

period increases potential for the survival of Post Medieval remains within the Order Limits.

- 6.2.117 A small farming settlement developed at Upper Ifield in the Post Medieval period. A Post Medieval farm, outfarm, oast house, and former cottage are recorded close to the Order Limits here, along Shorne Ifield Road. There may be potential for related Post Medieval activity within the Order Limits, along Shorne Ifield Road and across adjacent arable land to the north. This may include evidence of Post Medieval enclosures, although modern ploughing and the known removal of field boundaries to the north of Shorne Ifield Road may limit this potential. To the north of Shorne Ifield Road, historic mapping shows a series of old chalk pits existed north of Upper Ifield, evidence of which may be located within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.118 A linear settlement developed at Thong during the Post Medieval period. Settlement activity is characterised by several extant Post Medieval farms within the Order Limits. There is strong archaeological potential in the surroundings of early Post Medieval extant buildings which may include former brickworks. Thong's Conservation Area status has limited modern development increasing potential for Post Medieval remains and finds within the Order Limits. However, the modern developments of WWI homes for heroes to the north of Thong and Gravesend Airport on the north-western edge of the Order Limits are likely to have impacted Post Medieval remains.
- 6.2.119 There is potential for Post Medieval remains either side of Thong. To the west of Thong, a settlement pattern identified during recent geophysical survey may be associated with Post Medieval activity; Post Medieval cropmark features are recorded north-west of the anomalies. To the east of Thong, several Post Medieval finds are recorded between Thong and Randall Wood to the east, indicating potential for finds within the Order Limits. The land surrounding Thong has been subjected to limited urban development indicating potential for evidence of Post Medieval enclosures within the Order Limits. However, modern ploughing and the known removal of field boundaries to the west of Thong may have limited this potential.
- 6.2.120 Post Medieval finds are recorded south of Gravesend Road including at the former Romano-British settlement near the south side of the road. The finds may allude to the existence of scattered farmsteads within the surrounding arable land. There is potential for further Post Medieval activity within the Order Limits to the south of Gravesend Road.
- 6.2.121 A Post Medieval milestone is recorded on the edge of the Order Limits along Gravesend Road. There is limited potential for additional Post Medieval remains due to urban development along the road.
- 6.2.122 There is limited Post Medieval activity east of Thong Lane. However, the presence of remains may have been masked by modern features associated with the Gravesend Airport Site and the Southern Valley Golf Course. It is possible that unrecorded remains have been truncated or removed by this modern activity. However, landscaping associated with the golf course will likely have caused irregular truncation meaning that remains may survive within the Order Limits.

Modern

- 6.2.123 There is high potential for Modern activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.124 Modern potential relates mainly to activity associated with the former Gravesend Airport site and subsequent WWII activity recorded along Gravesend Road, Rochester Road, and east of Thong Lane.
- 6.2.125 There is high potential for modern remains associated with the former site of Gravesend Airport. The site was established as a private airfield in the 1930s but operated as a military airfield and base 'RAF Gravesend' during WWII. The airport returned to civilian use after WWII but was closed in the 1950s. Today, the site is characterised by residential development to the west of Thong Lane, the Southern Valley Golf Course to the east of Thong Lane, and agricultural land to the west of Thong village. The recorded location of the non-extant military base lies within 100m of the Order Limits to the east of Thong Lane. National Mapping Programme (NMP) data has identified several areas where the Order Limits cross the former airfield to the north-west of Thong and within the golf course east of Thong Lane. This indicates archaeological potential for remains associated with infrastructure, taxiways and turning circles which may survive below the golf course.
- 6.2.126 Several WWII anti-aircraft defences are recorded within the airfield site east of Thong Lane. A light anti-aircraft battery is recorded approximately 40m from the Order Limits. The proximity of the battery indicates potential for demolition debris of associated WWII activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.127 Several WWII aircraft accidents occurred at RAF Gravesend. The recorded crash site of a WWII Hawker Hurricane is considered protected military remains. The crash site is located approximately 50m outside the Order Limits east of Thong Lane; there is limited potential for associated debris to extend into the Order Limits.
- 6.2.128 There is no available HER data for the other crash sites at RAF Gravesend. The accidents relate to American and Canadian aircraft of which written records exist, but no available spatial data (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)). It is not known if remains of the aircraft survive below ground. Therefore, there is potential for buried aircraft debris within the Order Limits. It is also recorded that one pilot died as a result of a crash at the airfield, meaning there is limited potential for human remains within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.129 The crash site of a WWII P47 Thunderbolt is recorded within 30m of the Order Limits along Gravesend Road, to the north of Crown Lane. There is limited potential for aircraft debris associated with the crash site to extend into the Order Limits.
- 6.2.130 To the north of Thong, caves along Thong Lane were converted into air raid shelters on the edge of the Order Limits. There is potential for activity related to the shelters within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.131 Although WWII activity is well documented, there is potential for unrecorded activity within the Order Limits due to the covert nature of military operations during wartime.

A226 Gravesend Road to River Thames

6.2.132 In this section of the Project, archaeological potential is assessed for all periods within the Order Limits from A226 Gravesend Road to the River Thames. This covers land to the east of Chalk, Filborough Marshes, and the Thames foreshore. The Order Limits lies within a landscape characterised by marshland of the south Thames Estuary.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic

6.2.133 There is medium potential for Palaeolithic and geo-archaeological activity within the Order Limits.

6.2.134 The River Terrace Deposits of the Thames are well established for their potential to produce evidence of early human activity. Late Upper Palaeolithic material within alluvium deposits which have formed on top of a buried land surface have potential for preserved *in situ* Palaeolithic artefacts. These are unlikely to be found within underlying Pleistocene sediments, although reworked artefacts may be present.

6.2.135 There is potential for Palaeolithic finds on the Thames foreshore. Several Lower Palaeolithic hand-axes along with flint flakes have been recovered from the foreshore at Gravesend west of the Order Limits, indicating potential for similar finds to be located within the Order Limits.

6.2.136 Recorded Palaeolithic activity outside of the Order Limits comprises limited finds including a chalk hand-axe and flake tool found on the north side of Lower Higham Road. The find is an example of how white chalk bedrock within this area of the Project was harnessed for its abundant supply of raw flint material and used for tool production, thus indicating potential for more finds of this type within the Order Limits.

Mesolithic

6.2.137 There is low to medium potential for Mesolithic activity within the Order Limits. Geologically, Holocene alluvium overlies a buried land surface which has developed on top of underlying gravels. This has a likely potential for preserved material including *in situ* and reworked Mesolithic artefacts. Mesolithic flintwork is recorded south of the Thames and Medway Canal outside the Order Limits, suggesting potential for more lithic activity in the area. Again, the chalky landscape provides suitability for Early Prehistoric tool production.

6.2.138 There is also a low to medium Mesolithic potential along the southern foreshore of the Thames. Natural peat banks dated from the Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic are recorded within approximately 50m of the Order Limits. The peat layers have potential for deposited Mesolithic material such as faunal and lithic artefacts.

Neolithic

6.2.139 There is low to medium potential for Neolithic activity within the Order Limits.

6.2.140 Little is known about Neolithic activity in this area of the Project. Potential is informed by known peat deposits and a recorded polished hand-axe along the

Thames foreshore, both outside the Order Limits. However, there is potential for additional peat deposits and finds along the foreshore, within the Order Limits.

- 6.2.141 Flintwork of possible Neolithic date is recorded south of the Thames and Medway Canal, suggesting potential for similar finds within the surrounding area. A Neolithic causewayed enclosure is alleged to have existed at Chalk. There is also potential for Neolithic finds along the Thames foreshore. A polished Neolithic axe was found at Gravesend to the west of the Order Limits and suggests potential for further finds along the foreshore within the Order Limits.

Bronze Age

- 6.2.142 There is high potential for Bronze Age activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.143 There is potential for Bronze Age remains within the Order Limits between Gravesend Road and Lower Higham Road. Potential is informed by a dense concentration of recorded Bronze Age activity to the south and north of Gravesend Road. The arable landscape where the known activity is recorded, extends into the Order Limits and suggests a continuation of activity.
- 6.2.144 Recent geophysical survey carried out for the Project has identified a large sub-rectangular and subcircular enclosure (Headland Archaeology, 2019) east of Chalk. Part of the sub-rectangular enclosure, which corroborates known cropmark data, is located within the Order Limits. The enclosure is subdivided by an east-west linear and several anomalies within the enclosure may be indicative of human occupation (Headland Archaeology, 2019). The enclosures may relate to later Prehistoric settlement activity suggesting potential for Bronze Age remains within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.145 North of Higham Road, cropmarks at Westcourt Marshes have been interpreted as a Bronze Age enclosure. These lie west of the Order Limits but suggest further Bronze Age activity may have occurred in the surrounding area. Modern development between Denton and the Thames and Medway Canal will have likely impacted archaeological evidence of this activity. However, an area of agricultural land to the east of the cropmarks where the Order Limits cross, has stronger potential for Bronze Age remains.
- 6.2.146 Little else is known about Bronze Age activity within the marshland areas north of Lower Higham Road. This may in part be due to a lack of modern development which often leads to the identification of archaeological remains. The existence of archaeological remains may also be masked by the 20th century golf course and Post Medieval rifle range. Landscaping may have removed or partially truncated some remains. However, a lack of urban development in the later Post Medieval and Modern periods suggests potential for deeper surviving remains.
- 6.2.147 To the north of the Thames and Medway Canal, the Order Limits falls within Milton Rifle Range. There is no Bronze Age activity recorded here which again may be due to a lack of urban development. The management and relatively unchanged landscape of the rifle range since the Post Medieval period suggests potential for earlier below-ground remains to survive. However, truncation of some features may have occurred as a result of landscaping associated with the rifle range.

- 6.2.148 There is potential for Bronze Age finds within the area of the Thames foreshore. A Bronze Age axe was found at Gravesend to the west of the Order Limits and suggests potential for similar finds within the Order Limits.

Iron Age

- 6.2.149 There is medium to high potential for Iron Age activity in the Order Limits.
- 6.2.150 There is potential for Iron Age activity within the Order Limits between Gravesend Road and Lower Higham Road. This is informed by a high number of recorded Iron Age features and finds to the south and north of Gravesend Road. The arable landscape where the known activity is recorded extends into the Order Limits and suggests a similar range of features may survive.
- 6.2.151 Iron Age activity is recorded along the south-eastern stretch of Gravesend Road towards Higham and at Gadshill. However, there is only limited potential for activity within the Order Limits due to modern truncation of the road and an increase in urban development.
- 6.2.152 An area of focus is around St Mary's Church (LB27) where an Iron Age settlement is thought to have existed; Iron Age coins found close to the church are testament to this. There is potential for activity associated with the settlement to be located within the Order Limits, to the south and west of Church Lane.
- 6.2.153 Iron Age activity is also likely to have occurred around the village of Chalk where settlement activity intensified between the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. There are ditches recorded at the site of a Romano-British villa in Chalk which may have originated in the Late Iron Age. The villa site lies west of the Order Limits although there is potential for associated features to extend east into the Order Limits. To the east of Chalk, the two enclosures identified through geophysical survey may be indicative of later Prehistoric settlement activity, suggesting potential for Iron Age remains within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.154 Iron Age features and finds are also recorded to the north-east and north-west of Chalk and indicate that activity extended over a wide area to the north. This suggests potential for further Iron Age remains within the marshland north of Lower Higham Road. Landscaping of the golf course and rifle range may have removed or partially truncated some remains. However, a lack of urban development in the later Post Medieval and Modern periods suggests potential for deeper surviving remains.
- 6.2.155 There is limited archaeological potential for the Iron Age period along the Thames and Medway Canal and North Kent Railway due to Post Medieval disturbance.
- 6.2.156 There is potential for Iron Age activity within the Order Limits on the Thames foreshore. Several Iron Age finds including coins and a copper alloy brooch have been found on the foreshore at Gravesend. There may be potential for similar Iron Age finds within the Order Limits.

Roman

- 6.2.157 There is very high potential for Roman activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.158 There is potential for Roman activity within the Order Limits between Gravesend Road and Lower Higham Road. This is informed by a high level of

recorded Roman features and finds to the south and north of Gravesend Road, including Romano-British settlements and associated pottery making.

- 6.2.159 Roman activity is recorded along the south-eastern stretch of Gravesend Road towards Higham and at Gadshill. However, there is only limited potential for activity within the Order Limits due to modern truncation of the road and an increase in urban development.
- 6.2.160 Where the Order Limits fall within arable land between Chalk and Church Lane, is of particularly high potential. There was likely a small Romano-British settlement at Chalk associated with known Roman activity including a Roman villa, several finds, and a Romano-British burial. The two enclosures identified through geophysical survey lie approximately 400m from the villa and may well have been in active use during the Roman period. Part of the enclosure lies within the Order Limits indicating potential for Roman remains.
- 6.2.161 There was likely Roman activity within Filborough Marshes north of Chalk although no remains have been recorded. This may in part be due to a lack of modern development which often leads to the identification of archaeological remains. The existence of archaeological remains may also be masked by the 20th century golf course and Post Medieval rifle range. Landscaping may have removed or partially truncated some remains. However, known Roman activity in the area and a lack of urban development in the later Post Medieval and Modern periods suggest potential for remains within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.162 Roman activity is recorded outside the Order Limits, between Denton and the Thames and Medway Canal. There is limited Roman potential along the canal itself due to Post Medieval disturbance. Roman activity likely extended towards the foreshore which may have been associated with Gravesend as a landing place and fishing port. However, no Roman activity is recorded on the foreshore, suggesting limited potential for Roman finds within the Order Limits.

Early Medieval

- 6.2.163 There is medium potential for Early Medieval activity, particularly within the Order Limits to the east and north of Chalk. A settlement at Chalk is mentioned in the Domesday book and this is attested to by recorded finds of Anglo-Saxon coins. The Order Limits extend across arable land immediately east and to the north of the village with potential for both domestic and agricultural activity.
- 6.2.164 There is limited potential for Early Medieval activity within the Order Limits east of Chalk. It is unknown if the enclosures identified through geophysical survey were in use during the Early Medieval period. There may have been a farmstead here with the open arable land used for farming.
- 6.2.165 Several Early Medieval finds are recorded north of Gravesend Road to the east of St Mary's Church (LB27). The Medieval church is possibly the site of an earlier Anglo-Saxon church, around which a small settlement likely existed. There may be potential for associated Early Medieval activity within the Order Limits along the north side of A226 Gravesend Road and east of Chalk.
- 6.2.166 An Anglo-Saxon cemetery is recorded east of the Order Limits to the north of Lower Higham Road. The cemetery may be associated with the Anglo-Saxon village of Merston or another nearby settlement. The presence of the cemetery indicates potential for further remains which may extend west into the Order Limits.

- 6.2.167 There is limited Early Medieval activity to the north of Lower Higham Road. The Order Limits fall within the marshland area occupied by the golf course and rifle range. The area is historically associated with the parish of Denton which is recorded in the Domesday book as 'Danitone'. A manor is known to have existed at Denton as well as an early church and arable farmland. There may be potential for Early Medieval activity related to the settlement, although landscaping associated with the golf course and rifle range may have removed or partially truncated some remains. However, a lack of urban development in the later Post Medieval and Modern periods suggests potential for deeper surviving remains.
- 6.2.168 There is little archaeological potential for the Early Medieval period along the canal and railway due to Post Medieval disturbance and limited potential for Early Medieval finds within the Order Limits along the Thames foreshore.

Medieval

- 6.2.169 There is medium to high potential for Medieval activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.170 There is potential for Medieval activity within the Order Limits between Gravesend Road and Lower Higham Road. The arable landscape has potential for remains associated with agricultural activity and scattered domestic farmsteads. Potential is informed by recorded Medieval features and finds relating to domestic and agricultural activity to the south and east of the Order Limits, either side of the A226 Gravesend Road.
- 6.2.171 Medieval activity is recorded on the south-eastern stretch of Gravesend Road at Gadshill. However, there is only limited potential for activity within the Order Limits due to modern truncation of the road and an increase in urban development.
- 6.2.172 There is potential for Medieval activity within the Order Limits east of Chalk. Geophysical survey within the Order Limits has identified former field boundaries which are indicative of agricultural activity. The boundaries may have originated in the Medieval period. Historic mapping shows changing enclosure patterns and the removal of field boundaries in the Modern period although there is potential for evidence of earlier agricultural activity within the Order Limits. It is unknown if the area of possible occupation identified by geophysics was in use during the Medieval period.
- 6.2.173 East Court farm could represent the site of a former manor, indicating potential for a Medieval settlement which may extend west of Church Lane into the Order Limits. There is also potential for evidence of a small settlement around St Mary's Church (LB27) and for associated activity within the Order Limits, along the northern edge of Gravesend Road. Medieval domestic finds recorded close to the church suggest potential for more finds in the area.
- 6.2.174 There is recorded Medieval activity at Denton west of the Order Limits including a deserted Medieval village. However, there is no recorded activity within the marshland area to the east which is now occupied by the golf course and rifle range. The area, sometimes referred to as 'Lower Denton', lies within the Order Limits and is historically associated with the Early Medieval parish of 'Danitone' and a former manor. There is potential for Medieval activity underlying the golf course and rifle range although remains may have been removed or partially truncated by landscaping.

- 6.2.175 There is limited archaeological potential for the Medieval period along the Thames and Medway Canal and North Kent Railway due to Post Medieval disturbance. There may be evidence of Medieval activity in the Order Limits at East Court Marshes and on the Thames foreshore. This may include Medieval structures such as the salterns recovered at Shorne Marshes to the east of the Project.

Post Medieval

- 6.2.176 There is high potential for Post Medieval activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.177 There is potential for Post Medieval activity within the Order Limits east of Chalk. The survival of Filborough Farm on Lower Higham Road is an example of Post Medieval farmsteads that likely occupied the surrounding arable landscape. The farm lies on the edge of the Order Limits east of Chalk and comprises a listed farmhouse (LB25), a granary (LB30) and a barn (LB99). There is potential for remains of associated activity within the Order Limits, however, historic mapping shows changes to enclosure patterns including the removal of several field boundaries in the Modern period.
- 6.2.178 There is potential for Post Medieval activity within the Order Limits at Filborough Marshes. The early 20th-century golf course may have masked the archaeological activity including evidence of salt working, chalk extraction, water channels, and earthworks of a former sea wall.
- 6.2.179 There is potential for Post Medieval remains associated with Milton Rifle Range. Recorded features include a series of low earthen-mound firing butts, a target mound and markers' gallery, and a weather shelter. The butts were modified in the late 19th century and again during the Modern period. The survival of these features suggests potential for associated remains within the Order Limits. There may also be underlying Post Medieval remains which predate the rifle range.
- 6.2.180 There is potential for Post Medieval remains associated with the Hundred of Hoo Railway. The route of the former single-line track runs adjacent with the Thames and Medway Canal. The railway opened in the late 19th century and operated until 1961. The Order Limits cross the non-extant railway at the site of Milton Range Halt.
- 6.2.181 The Thames foreshore was highly active during the Post Medieval period. Post holes and rubble relating to several wooden-post structures are recorded on the foreshore east of the Order Limits. Activity on the foreshore at Gravesend, west of the Order Limits is also well documented. Although there is no recorded activity within the Order Limits, there is potential for Post Medieval remains based on known activity along the foreshore.

Modern

- 6.2.182 There is high potential for modern activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.183 WWII activity is recorded on the edge of the Order Limits and in the surrounding area. WWII activity is associated with RAF Gravesend and anti-aircraft headquarters on Rochester Road. The site of a former air raid warden's post is located at Chalk and that of a former WWII roadblock on Lower Higham Road. Both were located on the edge of the Order Limits but were removed after the war. There is limited potential for remains associated with their dismantling to be found within the Order Limits.

- 6.2.184 A high level of WWII activity took place at Denton. This includes searchlight and sandbagged positions, two battle headquarters, and a heavy anti-aircraft battery. The activity at Denton lies some distance away from the Order Limits apart from the location of a former air raid warden's post which lies approximately 60m west of the Order Limits. There is limited potential for debris associated with the post.
- 6.2.185 In general, the Gravesend area was of strategic importance during WWII and was home to both naval and RAF training. Although WWII activity is well documented, there may be unrecorded activity due to the covert nature of military operations. It is possible that unrecorded archaeology relating to WWII activity may be located within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.186 There are modern remains associated with the former 20th century golf course at Filborough Marshes. The golf course now comprises rough grazing land but survives as earthwork remains. The Order Limits cross part of the golf course in a north-south direction between Lower Higham Road and the Thames and Medway Canal. There is potential for further remains within the Order Limits such as bunkers identified on historic aerial photographs.
- 6.2.187 There is potential for Modern remains within Milton Rifle Range. The rifle range has seen continual use during the Modern period and may have been used for target training in WWII. The addition of modern structures and modification of shooting butts landscaped in the late Post Medieval period suggest potential for modern remains within the Order Limits.
- 6.2.188 There is limited potential for Modern remains associated with the demolition of Denton Halt and Milton Range Halt. It is known that debris from Denton Halt station was dumped into the Thames and Medway Canal which lies near the Order Limits.
- 6.2.189 The Thames foreshore has experienced a high level of activity in the Modern period. Recorded activity includes concrete platforms near the sea training area, a causeway, a jetty, and a mooring post and barrage balloon with submerged mooring in the River Thames. The level of activity suggests potential for unknown Modern remains within the Order Limits, which cross two sections of the foreshore.

6.3 North of the River Thames

North Thames foreshore to A13

- 6.3.1 In this section of the Project, archaeological potential for all periods is considered from the north Thames foreshore to the A13 and covers land around Tilbury, East Tilbury, West Tilbury, Chadwell St Mary, Orsett Heath, and the southern corridor of the A13. This area includes outcrops and uplands of river gravel terrace deposits which contain cropmark evidence of extensive activity from the Neolithic period through to the Roman period.

- 6.3.2 There is limited potential for unknown or surviving remains where the Order Limits follow the routes of existing roads, and interact with areas of extensive urban development. There may be greater potential for unknown surviving remains where the Order Limits deviate from modern activity into relatively undeveloped areas of land; particularly around areas where known archaeology has been recorded.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 6.3.3 There is high potential for Palaeolithic activity and medium potential for Mesolithic activity within the Order Limits. Boyn Hill Gravel and equivalent deposits are extensive across the Project footprint in Essex and have produced numerous Palaeolithic finds at Mucking, Chadwell St Mary, and Orsett Heath.
- 6.3.4 There is potential for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity within the Order Limits on East Tilbury foreshore. Palaeolithic and Mesolithic findspots are recorded on the foreshore at Tilbury Docks. The wide spread of alluvium representing the Thames floodplain on the north side of the current river channel has potential for sealed deposits with Palaeolithic remains and paleo-land surfaces. However, these may have been impacted by modern industrial activity associated with the Tilbury power station site, including its demolition.
- 6.3.5 A Palaeolithic findspot and Mesolithic human remains finds are recorded close to the Order Limits around Tilbury Fort (SM13). Two Palaeolithic axes are recorded to the west and were likely found during the expansion of Tilbury Docks. The high level of activity suggests the area was used during early Prehistoric times, and that further unrecorded activity may be located here. There is limited potential for remains to be found where the Order Limits follow the existing routes of St Andrew's Road, Ferry Road, and Fort Road. However, there is greater potential where the Order Limits deviate from existing roads such as near the southern side of the railway line, north of Tilbury Fort (SM13).
- 6.3.6 There is potential for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity around Coalhouse Fort (SM14). The Order Limits occupy land to the west, north-west, and north of the scheduled fort. The area is characterised by arable land which straddles Princess Margaret Road, east of which a Palaeolithic find is recorded within the Order Limits. There is potential for further finds within the Order Limits due to the presence of the findspot. The undeveloped rural character of the land increases potential for surviving remains.
- 6.3.7 There is potential for Palaeolithic activity between Tilbury and East Tilbury. Here, the Order Limits fall within an area of land occupied by a mixture of arable fields and rough grazing marshland which extends northwards into West Tilbury. Several Palaeolithic finds are recorded in the surrounding area indicating the landscape was used during early Prehistoric times. The relatively undeveloped character of the landscape and absence of significant survey within the Order Limits suggests potential for unrecorded Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity. However, historic landfill use of the marshland may limit potential for finds.

- 6.3.8 There is strong potential for Palaeolithic activity within arable land between Church Road and Muckingford Road. Potential is informed by Palaeolithic finds within the Order Limits along Church Road, and numerous finds at Chadwell St Mary and Orsett Heath. The Boyn Hill Gravel and equivalent deposits are rich in potential for Palaeolithic remains, and the high level of activity in the area suggests potential for further finds within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.9 There is potential for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity from Muckingford Road extending northwards to the A13. The Order Limits cross an extensive area of geophysical anomalies which indicate multiple sites of Prehistoric occupation. There is potential for unrecorded Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds within this area, which mainly comprises arable land. Mesolithic activity is recorded within a scheduled causewayed enclosure (SM6) south of the A13. This suggests potential for further activity within the Order Limits between Brentwood Road and Hornsby Lane, to the west of the monument.

Neolithic

- 6.3.10 There is high potential for Neolithic activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.11 There are recorded Neolithic finds along the Thames gravel terrace around Tilbury. Several cropmark enclosures identified on the gravel terrace in the surrounding area may be of late Neolithic date. There is potential for further Neolithic activity within the Order Limits at Tilbury, Little Thurrock Marshes, and stretching north-east across arable land between Tilbury and West Tilbury.
- 6.3.12 Several Neolithic burials are known to have existed either side of Princess Margaret Road. Further associated remains may survive within the Order Limits which occupy arable land both sides of the road.
- 6.3.13 A Neolithic to Bronze Age causewayed enclosure (SM6) located south of the A13 indicates potential for associated archaeological remains to be located within the Order Limits. The monument has been partly excavated and is bounded by the Order Limits. Neolithic finds are concentrated around the area of SM6. There is potential for associated remains within the Order Limits between Brentwood Road and Hornsby Lane; this is further supported by the presence of a mortuary enclosure of probable Neolithic date, less than 1km south-west of the scheduled monument.
- 6.3.14 There is evidence of Neolithic occupation recorded to the west of East Tilbury, along Muckingford Road. This suggests potential for further evidence to survive within the Order Limits in relation to the settlement, both north and south of Muckingford Road.
- 6.3.15 Neolithic settlement activity at Mucking has been previously investigated and is well documented. This includes early and late Neolithic features and finds. Although the focus of the settlement activity lies outside the Order Limits, there is potential for remains to survive within the Order Limits, east of East Tilbury Road.

Bronze Age and Iron Age

- 6.3.16 There is very high potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age activity within the Order Limits. Bronze Age and Iron Age activity is well documented in this part of the Project and includes field or enclosure systems, linear boundaries, pits, burial monuments, and isolated cremations.
- 6.3.17 There is limited potential for remains within the Order Limits on the foreshore and marshland of the Thames Estuary. This is informed by an absence of activity in this area. Iron Age pottery has been recovered in association with a saltern on the mudflats of the Thames Estuary, although no such activity has been found within the Order Limits. Evidence of Bronze Age salt-making is also known on the foreshore at Mucking. Potential for surviving remains within the Order Limits is decreased due to modern industrial activity relating to the Tilbury power station site. Furthermore, historic landfill use of the marshland may limit potential for remains.
- 6.3.18 Bronze Age and Iron Age finds have been found east of East Tilbury, close to Coalhouse Battery (SM11). A geophysical survey conducted east of SM11 identified archaeological features indicative of Bronze Age to Iron Age activity. The features immediately east of SM11 have potential for surviving archaeological remains. However, there is limited potential for any surviving remains north-east of SM11 due to the impact of modern industrial activity associated with the Tilbury power station site.
- 6.3.19 The causewayed enclosure (SM6) located south of the A13 indicates potential for associated archaeological remains to be located within the Order Limits. The site is believed to have been active during the Bronze Age; the establishment of an Iron Age settlement site within the area of the monument indicates that the site had been adapted for a variety of uses over an extended period. There is potential for associated Bronze Age and Iron Age activity within the Order Limits, particularly between Brentwood Road and Hornsby Lane.
- 6.3.20 A known Prehistoric settlement site is recorded at Mucking; a tradition of small ring ditches associated with burials of middle Bronze Age date have been found here and in other parts of Essex. Although the site lies some distance from the Order Limits, cropmark ring ditches within the Order Limits to the west may be of this date. A small ring ditch with Bronze Age burials is recorded within the Order Limits along the line of the A13.
- 6.3.21 Bronze Age to Iron Age potential in this area is further informed by the presence of extensive cropmarks between Muckingford Road and the A13, corroborated by geophysical survey. The activity is representative of enclosed and open settlements, linear boundary systems, and possible cremation cemeteries. The archaeology indicates that occupation here spanned the Bronze Age to Iron Age transition. The concentration of known activity here and in the surrounding area, indicates an increased potential for Bronze Age remains to survive within the Order Limits. However, some remains between Brentwood Road and Buckingham Hill Road may have been truncated or removed by Orsett Golf Course, although deeper remains may survive.

6.3.22 An Iron Age settlement site has previously been discovered and excavated close to Barrington's Farm. Although most remains have likely been removed by the Stanford-le-Hope Bypass and Stanford Road (A1013), evidence of associated activity may survive within the Order Limits.

Roman

6.3.23 There is very high potential for Roman activity within the Order Limits. This is informed by a high level of recorded Roman activity in the area including a network of Roman roads and several Romano-British settlements.

6.3.24 There is potential for finds along the line of the possible Roman road running from Brentwood to Tilbury and a second running from Orsett Hall to East Tilbury. A third road from Linford to Grays follows the line of the Linford/Muckingford Road which crosses the Order Limits.

6.3.25 There is potential for Roman remains to be present along and close to the Thames foreshore between Tilbury Fort (SM13) and Coalhouse Fort (SM14). Several Roman finds have been made along the foreshore including south of Tilbury Fort (SM14). These may relate to a Roman settlement which likely existed at the site of Tilbury Docks. Although the finds were made outside the Order Limits, they indicate potential for unrecorded finds to exist within the Order Limits on East Tilbury foreshore.

6.3.26 There is potential for Roman activity within the Order Limits east and west of Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury. Archaeological activity here dates to early Prehistory but Roman finds have also been recorded. The finds may relate to a Roman settlement associated with an industrial site to the north of Coalhouse Fort (SM14). There is potential for associated remains in the adjacent fields east and west of Princess Margaret Road. However, some remains may have been impacted by intensified modern agricultural activity and historic chalk quarrying.

6.3.27 Roman salterns/Red Hill sites have been recorded around Coalhouse Fort (SM14) and Coalhouse Battery (SM11), including within the Order Limits. Geophysical survey of the area identified several additional features within the Order Limits which may be indicative of a Roman industrial site. The features immediately east of SM11 have potential for surviving archaeological remains. However, there is limited potential for any surviving remains north-east of SM11 due to the impact of modern industrial activity associated with the Tilbury power station site.

6.3.28 A possible Romano-British settlement is recorded south of Low Street. A Romano-British pottery kiln and burial have previously been found indicating further evidence of settlement may exist within this area. However, remains within the Order Limits may have been disturbed by the installation of modern electricity pylons.

6.3.29 There is potential for evidence of Romano-British activity associated with the known Prehistoric settlement site at Mucking. Four Romano-British cemeteries and a settlement site with pottery kilns have previously been excavated; associated structures and enclosure systems could extend west into the Order Limits. This is further supported by extensive geophysical anomalies between Muckingford Road and the A13 which represent multi-period sites. These include a cropmark site of Roman occupation east of Chadwell St Mary and a

rectangular enclosure, ditches, and trackway at Mucking Heath. Several other enclosure systems and features indicative of Romano-British settlement have been identified within this landscape, of which remains are likely within the Order Limits. However, some remains between Brentwood Road and Buckingham Hill Road may have been truncated or removed by Orsett Golf Course, although deeper remains may survive.

- 6.3.30 Roman pottery and a metal find are recorded close to the scheduled causewayed enclosure (SM6). This indicates the enclosure was still an area of interest more than a thousand years after its construction. There is potential for further Roman activity within the Order Limits, particularly to the west between Brentwood Road and Hornsby Lane.

Early Medieval

- 6.3.31 There is medium potential for Early Medieval activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.32 There is no recorded Early Medieval activity along the Thames foreshore between Tilbury Fort (SM13) and Coalhouse Fort (SM14). Based on this, there is limited potential for Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon remains to be located within the Order Limits on the East Tilbury foreshore.
- 6.3.33 There is potential for Early Medieval activity within the Order Limits east and west of Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury. Archaeological activity here dates to early Prehistory with later finds from the Roman and Early Medieval period also recorded. There would likely have been a small Early Medieval settlement here prior to the Church of St Catherine (LB169) being built in the 12th century. It is possible that an early Anglo-Saxon church predated the listed church. There is potential for Early Medieval remains in the adjacent fields east and west of the Medieval church. However, some remains may have been impacted by intensified modern agricultural activity and historic chalk quarrying.
- 6.3.34 There are several areas of Anglo-Saxon activity inside or close to the Order Limits which represent potential for surviving Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon remains within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.35 An Anglo-Saxon barrow cemetery is recorded within the inner circuit of the causewayed enclosure (SM6) south of the A13. The construction of the barrow indicates that the causewayed enclosure was still a significant site 3,000 years after it was first constructed. The group of burials is one of only a small number of known Saxon barrow groups in East Anglia. The site of a known Anglo-Saxon settlement at Mucking is located approximately 2.5km east of the causewayed enclosure and barrow cemetery (SM6), towards the eastern edge of the 1km study area. The site is a rare and important example of Anglo-Saxon occupation in Essex. The remains of an Anglo-Saxon hut were discovered at Chadwell St Mary, to the south of the causewayed enclosure and barrow cemetery (SM6).
- 6.3.36 The widespread distribution of Anglo-Saxon activity within this area of the Project suggest potential for further surviving remains within the Order Limits, particularly between Linford/Muckingford Road and the A13 where the Order Limits cross an area of extensive geophysical anomalies and cropmarks. However, some remains between Brentwood Road and Buckingham Hill Road may have been truncated or removed by Orsett Golf Course, although deeper remains may survive.

Medieval

- 6.3.37 There is medium potential for Medieval activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.38 There is potential for remains associated with the overall Medieval management of the landscape across the Order Limits. This potential is greater within the marshlands of the Thames Estuary where a system of trackways and fields or small enclosures that may be of Medieval origin. There is potential for surviving remains relating to the embankment of the River Thames and enwalling of the marshland was enclosed by the end of the 15th century. Salterns of Medieval date are not recorded close to the Order Limits, although undated examples may belong to the Medieval period before the marshes were enclosed. However, remains in the marshlands may have been impacted by modern industrial activity relating to the Tilbury power station site. Furthermore, historic landfill use of the marshland may limit potential for remains.
- 6.3.39 There were several sizeable manors within the Thurrock area during the Medieval period. Although settlement patterns in this part of Essex are traditionally dispersed, the density and scale of known manor sites suggests potential for remains relating to these manorial estates to survive within the Order Limits. Known examples include a Medieval field system east of Buckingham Hill Road which is associated with the manorial settlement at Mucking, and the remains of a wall near Brentwood Road associated with the non-extant manor house of Seaborough Hall. There were likely scattered farms and dwellings occupying the surrounding arable land situated between the existing Linford/Muckingford Road and A13. Although enclosure patterns will have changed over time, there may be evidence of Medieval enclosures and field boundaries within the Order Limits. However, some remains between Brentwood Road and Buckingham Hill Road may have been truncated or removed by Orsett Golf Course.
- 6.3.40 There is potential for Medieval activity within the Order Limits east and west of Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury. Archaeological activity here dates to early Prehistory with later finds from the Roman and Early Medieval period also recorded. There would likely have been a small Early Medieval settlement which expanded when the Church of St Catherine (LB169) was built in the 12th century. There is potential for associated remains in the adjacent fields east and west of the Medieval church. This may include evidence of both domestic and agricultural activity. However, some remains may have been impacted by intensified modern agricultural activity and historic chalk quarrying.

Post Medieval

- 6.3.41 There is very high potential for Post Medieval activity within the Order Limits. Buildings and other remains of the Post Medieval period are spread throughout this area of the Project.
- 6.3.42 There is potential for Post Medieval activity on the foreshore and marshland of the Thames Estuary. Records and historic mapping show extensive industrial activity along the foreshore relating to the ferry crossing between Tilbury and Gravesend. Historic mapping from the 16th century shows evidence of a jetty on the northern Thames bank which lead to northward road across Tilbury marshes; and a tile and brickwork factory is known to have existed at the marshes later in the 17th century. Salt working also occurred along the mudflats of the foreshore, corroborated by

recorded salterns. There is potential for Post Medieval remains within the Order Limits, although these may have been impacted or removed by modern activity associated with the Tilbury power station site. Furthermore, historic landfill use of the marshland may limit potential for remains.

- 6.3.43 Tilbury Fort (SM13) was constructed on the bank of the Thames in the late 17th century. There is little potential for associated remains within the Order Limits, which follow the route of Fort Road around the north-western perimeter of the scheduled monument. However, the survival of isolated Post Medieval finds and truncated remains cannot be entirely ruled out.
- 6.3.44 Significant development occurred at Tilbury in the 19th century. The arrival of Tilbury Docks initiated the shaping of the town's industrial character. The establishment of the docks and the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway stimulated development of the surrounding area including workmen's dwellings to the south of the rail track, two schools, and further residential development to the north. There may be potential for remains associated with the railway within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.45 Prior to the 20th century, the marshland of the Thames Estuary formed part of the parish of Chadwell St Mary. Historic mapping shows a Post Medieval farm named 'Marsh Farm' was located close to the Order Limits along with part of the old sea wall. There are unlikely to be any associated remains of the farm or wall due to the construction of the Tilbury power station site and historic use of the marshland for landfill. However, there may be potential for remains of the relict sea wall in other parts of the Order Limits including along the foreshore, to the west and north of Coalhouse Fort (SM14).
- 6.3.46 There is potential for Post Medieval activity associated with Coalhouse Fort (SM14). As well as the fort, several defensive structures including a scheduled battery (SM11) were constructed to defend the Thames during the Post Medieval period, although many have been destroyed. There is potential for associated activity within the Order Limits which lies immediately west of the fort. However, surviving remains north of the fort are unlikely due to the impact of modern industrial activity associated with the Tilbury power station site. There may also be settlement activity east and west of Princess Margaret Road, around the Church of St Catherine (LB169). However, some remains may have been impacted by intensified modern agricultural activity and historic chalk quarrying.
- 6.3.47 North of Tilbury, there is potential for Post Medieval remains within the Order Limits between Linford/Muckingford Road and the A13, including surroundings of early Post Medieval standing buildings. The sites of farmsteads and dwellings which occupied the arable land have potential to produce remains. This also applies to extant farmsteads which may harbour the remains of non-extant structures such as outbuildings.
- 6.3.48 There is also potential for Post Medieval agricultural activity. A known field system at Mucking has potential to extend west into the Order Limits, although this is limited between Brentwood Road and Buckingham Hill Road due to truncation or removal of features by the modern golf course. There is also potential for a Post Medieval field system associated with the scheduled causewayed enclosure (SM6) to the west of Brentwood Road. Although enclosure patterns have changed over time, the arable landscape suggests potential for other Post Medieval enclosures and field boundaries within this part of the Order Limits.

6.3.49 There may also be remains associated with Linford pumping station and the reservoir to the west of East Tilbury Road. The area was known as Muckingford in the Post Medieval period and appears to have been associated with industrial activity. Several known gravel pits were in the surrounding area, indicating potential for further activity associated with Post Medieval quarrying and water management within the Order Limits.

Modern

- 6.3.50 There is very high potential for modern activity within the Order Limits, mainly informed by industrial activity and military activity focused at Tilbury.
- 6.3.51 There is potential for modern activity associated with Tilbury Fort (SM13) which was utilised during WWI and WWII.
- 6.3.52 In WWI, the fort was an ordnance depot and used to store essential wartime supplies, and rails were laid for a tramway system to aid movement of supplies. There was also a military barracks at the fort which had capacity for over 3,000 men. In WWII, the chapel and guard house were converted into an anti-aircraft operations room which controlled fixed gunning positions along the Thames. The level of activity around Tilbury Fort (SM13) suggests potential for associated modern finds and remains within the Order Limits on the foreshore and in the Thames.
- 6.3.53 There is potential for remains of WWII anti-glider ditches along Tilbury marshes. The marshland area was used as landfill post-WWII which may have impacted the ditches. However, a geophysical survey identified anomalies north of the Tilbury power station site that could be remains of the ditches. No further investigation has been conducted, indicating potential for below-ground remains of the anti-glider ditches to survive within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.54 WWII activity is recorded around Coalhouse Fort (SM14) and Battery (SM11). Several modern fortifications were erected around the fort including fixed gun emplacements which have since been removed or destroyed; defences were also located in the cemetery of St Catherine's Church (LB169). There may be potential for associated demolition debris and finds within the Order Limits to the west of Coalhouse Fort (SM14), east and west of Princess Margaret Road, and around the listed church (LB169). However, potential is limited north of the fort due to modern activity associated with the Tilbury power station site. Although WWII structures have been removed or destroyed, the survival of remains associated with the Allan-Williams steel turrets would be of high national significance.
- 6.3.55 There is a scheduled WWII anti-aircraft battery at Bowaters Farm (SM9) that lies on the edge of the Order Limits. The monument and area surrounding the battery has potential to contain archaeological remains related to the use of the anti-aircraft battery. If found, these remains would be of high national significance.
- 6.3.56 Apart from those mentioned above, there is limited knowledge of other military land defences built in this part of Essex. There was likely a WWII defensive line in the Tilbury area as found in Kent. Some of the anti-aircraft batteries in Essex were upgraded at the start of the Cold War but were decommissioned with the advent of the jet engine. Due to limited understanding and investigation, there is potential for unrecorded modern activity relating to military land defences within the Order Limits.

- 6.3.57 There is potential for modern remains relating to industrial activity within the Tilbury area. Further north towards the A13, potential for unknown modern remains within the Order Limits becomes more limited due to an increasingly rural landscape. However, modern debris relating to development and quarrying is likely to be found, although these are not considered to be of archaeological significance.
- 6.3.58 There is potential for military activity within the Order Limits between Linford/Muckingford Road and the A13. A WWI military landing ground existed at Orsett and is now covered by modern housing and Orsett golf course. The site was utilised as a military camp during WWII and extended across land south of Stanford Road. A later military camp was established at the site after WWII which included more permanent structures. The western part of the site may have been used for modern quarrying activity after operation of the camp ceased. There is potential for modern debris and finds associated with various phases of the former airfield within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.59 A WWII heavy anti-aircraft battery at Orsett Heath is located approximately 140m south-east of the Order Limits. There is little potential of any associated remains.

North of A13 to A127

- 6.3.60 In this section of the Project, archaeological potential for all periods is considered north of the A13 to the A127. The Order Limits occupies a mainly rural landscape encompassing the areas of Orsett, Baker Street, South Ockendon, and Bulphan. At North Ockendon, the Order Limits join the M25 corridor between junctions 30 and 29 on land either side of the motorway heading northwards towards the M25-A127 interchange. The Order Limits either side of the corridor are characterised mainly by rural land with intermittent buffers of modern woodland. Open land lies east of the corridor and the urban area of Cranham lies to the west. The western part of this area includes superficial gravel deposits which may have increased potential for Neolithic to Roman period activity.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 6.3.61 There is medium potential for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity within the Order Limits. The underlying geology is London Clay, overlain in parts by Boyn Hill Gravel and equivalent deposits. There is potential for Prehistoric archaeology of most periods to be present on the clay. Boyn Hill Gravel and equivalent deposits are extensive across the Project footprint in Essex/Havering and have potential for geo-archaeological and lithic remains.
- 6.3.62 There is limited isolated Palaeolithic activity within this area of the Project. This includes a surface find within the Order Limits at the scheduled gatehouse and moat of South Ockendon Hall (SM2), and a find close to the Order Limits east of Baker Street. There may be potential for other finds in these areas.
- 6.3.63 Paleoenvironmental material associated with the Belhus Park Cutting is recorded close to the Order Limits along the M25 at North Ockendon. The Belhus Park Cutting is an interglacial channel between junctions 29 and 30 of the M25, known for its rich paleoenvironmental activity. The sequence of deep

deposits has produced diverse botanical, molluscan and vertebrate remains. A minimally disturbed lithic artefact has been found in one of the lower beds of the channel and two stone hand-axes have been recovered from the overlying gravel deposits. The evidence suggests potential for further remains within the Order Limits along this section of the M25 corridor.

- 6.3.64 There is evidence of Mesolithic activity along the Mardyke valley north of North Stifford. Although the finds were found outside the Order Limits, the valley crosses several areas of the Order Limits between North Stifford and Fen Lane. The Mardyke valley has potential for preserved *in situ* Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains in colluvial deposits that form on the valley base.

Neolithic

- 6.3.65 There is low potential for Neolithic activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.66 A Neolithic find is recorded along the Mardyke valley north of North Stifford. There may be potential for Neolithic activity along other parts of the Mardyke valley which fall within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.67 Another isolated find is recorded at the Stanford-le-Hope interchange, presumably prior to its construction. There is little potential for surviving remains here due to heavy truncation associated with the interchange.
- 6.3.68 It is possible that cropmark enclosures identified on the Boyn Hill gravel terrace are of Neolithic date, although this cannot be confirmed due to an absence of Neolithic finds in the area.

Bronze Age and Iron Age

- 6.3.69 There is high potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age activity within the Order Limits. Potential is informed by a high level of later Prehistoric activity which spans the Bronze Age to Iron Age transition.
- 6.3.70 There is recorded activity at Orsett Cock which includes a Bronze Age ring ditch and cremation and an Iron Age pit and hearth. This suggests further potential for late Prehistoric activity within the Order Limits around Barrington's Farm.
- 6.3.71 A scheduled cropmark complex (SM1) located west of Baker Street is representative of multi-period occupation that spanned the Bronze Age to Iron Age transition. The complex falls partially within the Order Limits and associated Bronze Age to Iron Age activity is likely to survive around the scheduled monument south of Stifford Clays Road. However, possible quarrying activity (1877) identified here during the walkover survey, may have impacted remains.
- 6.3.72 East of Baker Street, the presence of the scheduled Springfield-style Iron Age enclosures (SM7) suggests potential for Iron Age settlement evidence to extend outside the scheduled area (SM7) into the Order Limits.
- 6.3.73 Archaeological potential on the Mardyke valley is uncertain. An Early Bronze Age pit is recorded from the valley, but there is an absence of later Bronze Age and Iron Age finds in comparison to earlier periods. This is either due to an absence of late Prehistoric activity, or because finds are buried beneath later alluvium; in which case they would be very well-preserved. The latter may be the more likely explanation as evidence from an intrusive investigation suggests that a late Prehistoric settlement may exist along the course of the Mardyke valley to the south of Fen Lane.

- 6.3.74 Work on the Horndon to Barking Gas Pipeline revealed evidence of late Prehistoric occupation over a widespread area to the south of Fen Lane. The rural character of the surrounding landscape suggests potential for the survival of associated Bronze Age and Iron Age remains within this area of the Order Limits. However, some remains may have been removed by modern quarrying which is evident from Google Earth images.
- 6.3.75 Along the M25 corridor, excavation at Hobbs Hole revealed a multi-period site within the Order Limits. The site contained prehistoric features relating to land clearance and possible field boundaries. Bronze Age pottery was recovered from a shallow hollow thought to be a drainage feature, and a Bronze Age flake was found in a later feature. Although no Iron Age finds were recorded, evidence of a Roman occupation suggests that Prehistoric activity may have spanned the Bronze Age to Iron Age transition. The site indicates potential for archaeological remains elsewhere within the Order Limits.

Roman

- 6.3.76 There is very high potential for Roman activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.77 Potential is informed by a high level of Roman settlement activity within this part of the Project. Activity associated with these settlements includes enclosures, pottery kilns, field systems, barrows with burials, and cremation and inhumation cemeteries located either within or close to the Order Limits.
- 6.3.78 A cemetery and extensive Roman site discovered within the larger southern Mardyke valley were apparently recorded at a shallow depth, indicating that it was not flooding in this period. This is further attested to by the projected line of a Roman road crossing the middle of the northern valley, meaning that the valley area was available for settlement and burial. There is potential for findspots and features of activity and settlement along the possible Roman road; this might include burials which are often located along Roman roads.
- 6.3.79 Areas of known Roman activity which may extend into the Order Limits include a settlement and burial site at Holme Farm in Bulphan Fen, a Romano-British cemetery south of Fen Farm, and a settlement at Orsett Cock associated with Romano-British pottery making. The rural character and relatively undeveloped nature of the surrounding landscape suggests a greater potential for remains to survive than in urbanised areas.
- 6.3.80 There is potential for Roman remains associated with the scheduled cropmark complex (SM1) located west of Baker Street. The site is representative of multi-period occupation which spanned the Iron Age to Roman transition. A Roman settlement is also recorded east of SM1 along Blackshots Lane, indicating strong potential for associated Roman activity within the surrounding area. However, possible quarrying activity (1877) identified here during the walkover survey may have impacted remains.
- 6.3.81 There is archaeological potential for activity associated with the scheduled Roman barrow (SM12) at South Ockendon Hall. The land immediately north-east of the monument has been heavily impacted by the South Ockendon Clay Quarry. However, the presence of the barrow suggests that Roman activity may extend beyond the quarry into arable fields which fall within the Order Limits.

6.3.82 Along the M25 corridor, excavation revealed a Roman settlement within the Order Limits at Hobbs Hole. The recorded activity mainly relates to cultivation and the holding of livestock, although several cremation burials were also found. The investigation concluded that Roman activity spanned the early middle to late Roman period; evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity suggests that occupation of the site continued after Roman rule in Britain had ended. There is a very strong likelihood of more Roman remains to be found within the Order Limits along the M25 corridor.

Early Medieval

6.3.83 There is low to medium potential for Early Medieval activity within the Order Limits.

6.3.84 There is limited known Early Medieval activity south of Fen Lane. However, activity is better-known north of Fen Lane along the M25 corridor. This is likely due to the discovery of Anglo-Saxon sites associated with development of modern transport corridors, notably at Orsett Cock and along the M25. Early Medieval potential can also be informed by Anglo-Saxon place names and by appearance in the Domesday Book.

6.3.85 There is potential for Early Medieval activity around Orsett. Anglo-Saxon activity is known in the area including ring ditch inhumation burials in relation to a scheduled causewayed enclosure (SM6) south of the A13, and the site of a Grubenhous (type of sunken Anglo-Saxon house) at Orsett Cock roundabout. Any associated remains at the roundabout itself are likely to have been removed. However, there is potential for Anglo-Saxon remains within the Order Limits close to Barrington's Farm and north of the roundabout. It is likely that small clusters of dwellings or a larger village existed somewhere in the surrounding area.

6.3.86 There is also potential for Early Medieval activity to the north and south of the scheduled cropmark complex (SM1). The Prehistoric site may have been occupied in later periods; this is attested to by Early Medieval finds. Here, the Order Limits fall within arable land and have potential for well-preserved remains on the clay underlying the modern plough soil. However, possible quarrying activity (1877) identified south of SM1 during the walkover survey may have impacted remains.

6.3.87 There is potential for Early Medieval activity around North Ockendon. The settlement pattern of North Ockendon has remained relatively unchanged since the Middle Ages, consisting of a nucleated village and outlying farms. The area surrounding the village was likely used during the Early Medieval period and there may be potential for archaeological activity within the Order Limits.

6.3.88 To the north of North Ockendon, several historic place names along Clay Tye Road including Clay Tye Hill, Clay Tye Farm, and Clay Tye Wood, are indicative of an area of tile and/or Early Medieval production. There may be potential for associated finds or activity within the Order Limits to the west of Clay Tye Road.

6.3.89 There is potential for evidence of Early Medieval activity along Warley Street. A settlement located east of Warley Street is mentioned in the Domesday Book and is likely of Early Medieval origin. The settlement is recorded as (Great and Little) Warley and had a population of 45 households by the 11th century. Several dwellings were likely to have existed around the non-extant St Mary's Church and an early hall. Less than 600m west of the settlement, excavation of the site at

Hobbs Hole recovered Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds from the upper fills of archaeological features. The site is likely to be associated with the settlement at Great Warley and suggests potential for surviving remains within the Order Limits between Warley Street and the eastern side of the M25 motorway.

- 6.3.90 There is potential for Early Medieval remains along the M25 corridor at the site of Franks Farm. The site comprises a moated Medieval to Post Medieval farmhouse (LB115) on the site of a former Early Medieval manor. There is a cluster of Post Medieval farm buildings to the east of the listed farmhouse. The site is bounded by the M25 to the east and the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway to the north. The motorway and railway limit the potential for surviving remains associated with earlier phases of the site although some evidence of field boundaries may survive in areas which have not been truncated by modern and Post Medieval activity.

Medieval

- 6.3.91 There is medium to high potential for Medieval activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.92 Evidence of Medieval activity is much more widespread, characterised by several settlements across the area. These settlements originated from Medieval manorial estates and include Orsett, South Ockendon, Bulphan, North Ockendon, Horndon on the Hill, and Great Warley. Although settlement patterns in this part of Havering and Essex are traditionally dispersed, the density and scale of known manor sites suggests potential for remains relating to these manorial estates to survive within the Order Limits. This applies particularly to outlying dwellings and farms which may leave an archaeological footprint in the form of enclosure patterns and field boundaries.
- 6.3.93 There is potential for Medieval activity at Orsett Cock roundabout. The presence of Anglo-Saxon occupation and a Medieval feature suggests a small later Medieval settlement existed here. Any associated remains at the roundabout itself are likely to have been removed. However, there is potential for remains of a Medieval field system within the Order Limits close to Barrington's Farm, north of the roundabout. Although enclosure patterns will have changed over time, there may be evidence of Medieval enclosures and field boundaries within the Order Limits. There may also be evidence of domestic activity.
- 6.3.94 There is potential for Medieval activity to the west of Fen Lane, Orsett. There was a Medieval settlement at Orsett focused around a manor and church (LB167) and several dwellings likely existed in the surrounding area. The Bishops of London had a palace at Orsett called Bishop Bonner's Palace (SM4), the site of which is now a scheduled monument. The potential for Medieval remains is increased by the status of the palace, and evidence of domestic and/or agricultural activity may survive within the Order Limits to the west of Fen Lane.
- 6.3.95 To the north of Fen Lane, there are cropmarks of extensive former field boundaries forming a lost field system, many of which are visible on historic mapping. There is potential for remains associated with the field system to survive within the Order Limits.

- 6.3.96 There is limited potential for Medieval activity associated with South Ockendon Hall. The site of the former Medieval manor house and scheduled moat bridge and gatehouse (SM2) is well documented and has been previously investigated. The Order Limits follow an established lane around the exterior of the scheduled monument. There may be potential for associated Medieval finds.
- 6.3.97 There is potential for Medieval activity in the Order Limits associated with the North Ockendon Hall Farm estate. There may be remains of a former lane, 'Green Lane' which is shown on a 19th century tithe map, and activity associated with a possible brick kiln indicated by a field name of 'Brick Kiln Field' in the 18th century. There may also be remains of Medieval field boundaries associated with the manorial estate.
- 6.3.98 There is potential for Medieval activity to the east of Church Road, Bulphan. A small Medieval settlement existed here which was likely focused around a manor and the Church of St Mary (LB280). The Order Limits cross two arable fields to the south of the existing village. The field enclosures have been altered since the Post Medieval period, but there is potential for remains of Medieval field boundaries.
- 6.3.99 There is potential for Medieval activity associated with the site of Chantry Farm. The farm is non-extant but is identified on historic maps. The site is located within a small patch of secondary woodland surrounded by arable fields. There is potential for Medieval activity associated with the farm in the Order Limits. This may include former Medieval field boundaries and finds. There is limited potential for structural remains.
- 6.3.100 There is potential for activity associated with a Medieval settlement at Warley Street. The settlement mentioned in the Domesday Book as (Great and Little) Warley had a population of 45 households by the 11th century. Several dwellings were likely to have existed around the non-extant St Mary's Church, and a Medieval manor. There is potential for remains of outlying agricultural and domestic activity within the Order Limits, to the west of Warley Street.
- 6.3.101 There is potential for Medieval remains along the M25 corridor at the site of Franks Farm. The site comprises a moated Medieval to Post Medieval farmhouse (LB115) on the site of a former Early Medieval manor. There is a cluster of Post Medieval farm buildings to the east of the listed farmhouse. The site is bounded by the M25 to the east and the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway to the north. The motorway and railway limit the potential for surviving remains associated with earlier phases of the site although some evidence of field boundaries may survive in areas which have not been truncated by modern and Post Medieval activity.
- 6.3.102 West of the M25 corridor is an extant Post Medieval farm located east of Pike Lane. The farm comprises a farmhouse and outbuildings including a listed Post Medieval barn and stables (LB109). It is likely the site of a former Medieval farmstead. There is potential for activity associated with the earlier farmstead such as former field boundaries. Potential is limited by the creation of secondary vegetation around the farm although remains of field systems may survive within the Order Limits to the south.

Post Medieval

- 6.3.103 There is high potential for Post Medieval activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.104 Due to the mainly rural character of the landscape, much of the potential for the Post Medieval period is the same as for the Medieval period. However, there is greater potential for the surrounds of early Post Medieval standing buildings. This also applies to extant farmsteads which may harbour the remains of non-extant structures such as outbuildings. The sites of farmhouse estates have potential for remains of agricultural activity such as Post Medieval field systems. There is some potential for remains relating to industrial sites including for clay extraction which occurred in the area.
- 6.3.105 The site of a Post Medieval brickyard is located at Stifford Clays, associated with brickworks and tile works. The site lies on the edge of the Order Limits on Stifford Clays Road. The modern road overlies a former clay pit. There is potential for associated remains within the Order Limits along Stifford Clays Road.
- 6.3.106 There is potential for agricultural activity associated with several Post Medieval field systems within the Order Limits. These are located at Orsett Cock roundabout, around Moor Lane, at Broadfields Farmhouse, and south of the scheduled cropmark system (SM1) west of Baker Street. However, possible quarrying activity (1877) identified south of SM1 during the walkover survey may have impacted remains.
- 6.3.107 A Post Medieval field boundary is also recorded along the Mardyke valley indicating potential for remains of further boundaries and enclosure systems within the surrounding area.
- 6.3.108 There is potential for Post Medieval activity associated with the site of Chantry Farm. The farm is non-extant but is identified on historic maps. The site is located within a small patch of secondary woodland surrounded by arable fields. This may include the remains of Post Medieval field boundaries and domestic finds. There is limited potential for structural remains of the main farm building as its location on historic maps lies outside of the Order Limits. There are no outbuildings shown within the Order Limits, although structures may have existed in the early Post Medieval period of which remains may survive below ground.
- 6.3.109 There is potential for Post Medieval activity associated with the scheduled monument moat bridge and gatehouse at South Ockendon Hall (SM2). Historic mapping shows non-extant Post Medieval buildings close to the Order Limits which follow an established lane around the exterior of the scheduled monument. The site of a non-extant Post Medieval windmill lies on the edge of the Order Limits. There is potential for debris remains of Post Medieval structures or finds associated with activity on the estate.
- 6.3.110 There is potential for Post Medieval activity in the Order Limits associated with the North Ockendon Hall Farm estate. There may be remains of a former lane 'Green Lane' which is shown on a 19th century tithe map and activity associated with a possible brick kiln indicated by a field name of 'Brick Kiln Field' in the 18th century. There may also be remains of earlier Post Medieval field boundaries associated with the estate.

- 6.3.111 There is potential for Post Medieval activity around Orsett. The settlement at Orsett expanded in the Post Medieval period with several extant buildings located south of Bishop Bonner's Palace (SM4) including Orsett House (LB47) and its surrounding estate. To the west of SM4 is the Post Medieval Poplars Farm and listed farmhouse (LB61) on Fen Lane. It is called Wellhouse Farm on historic mapping and the Order Limits cross the boundary of two arable fields to the south of the farm. There is potential for remains of Post Medieval boundaries which are identified on historic mapping. North of the farm, there are cropmarks of extensive former field boundaries forming a lost field system, many of which are visible on historic mapping. There is potential for remains associated with the field system to survive within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.112 There is potential for Post Medieval remains along the M25 corridor at the site of Franks Farm. The site comprises a moated Medieval to Post Medieval farmhouse (LB115) on the site of a former Early Medieval manor. There is a cluster of Post Medieval farm buildings to the east of the listed farmhouse. The site is bounded by the M25 to the east and the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway to the north. The motorway and railway limit the potential for surviving remains associated with earlier phases of the site although some evidence of field boundaries may survive in areas which have not been truncated by Modern and Post Medieval activity.
- 6.3.113 There is potential for remains of Post Medieval field boundaries between Pike Lane and the western side of the M25. The boundaries are shown on Historic maps but have since been removed. The arable character of the fields has been maintained indicating potential for remains to survive. However, these may have been disturbed by deep ploughing in the Modern period.

Modern

- 6.3.114 There is medium potential for modern activity within the Order Limits. Potential for the Modern period is mainly informed by military and industrial activity.
- 6.3.115 There is limited modern military activity within this area of the Project when compared to the area south of the A13. Although military activity can be well-documented, the classified nature of wartime operations means that unknown remains may survive within the Order Limits. However, the relatively open character of the landscape north of the A13 with little wooded cover suggests covert military structures were unlikely to be in this area of the Project.
- 6.3.116 The site of an underground Cold War nuclear monitoring post lies on the edge of the Order Limits north of the A13 and west of Rectory Road. The covert nature of Cold War operations means there may be associated remains within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.117 A WWI landing ground is located at North Ockendon to the east of Ockendon Road and lies on the edge of the Order Limits. There is little potential for remains within the Order Limits although associated finds may exist.
- 6.3.118 Archaeological excavation associated with M25 upgrade works has revealed evidence of modern quarrying and features such as pits containing modern debris associated with the construction of the motorway in the 20th century. There is potential for similar modern remains to be located within the Order Limits, although these are not deemed to be of archaeological significance.

M25 corridor north

- 6.3.119 In this section of the Project, archaeological potential for all time periods is considered along the M25 corridor from the A127-M25 interchange to the northern extent of the Order Limits which terminates at junction 28 of the M25. There is little potential for unknown archaeological remains where the Order Limits align with the motorway, due to there being a detailed understanding of the known archaeological record through previous intrusive investigations. However, there is greater potential for unknown remains where the Order Limits deviate from the M25, crossing a relatively undeveloped rural landscape where only limited sites have been investigated.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 6.3.120 There is low potential for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.121 The underlying solid geology along the M25 corridor consists predominantly of Eocene London Clay, which is overlain in part by the silts and sands of the Claygate Beds. Although recorded Palaeolithic and paleoenvironmental activity is limited, recent work on the M25 indicates potential for Prehistoric archaeology of most periods to be present on the clay.
- 6.3.122 To the west of the Order Limits, a flint scatter is recorded approximately 200m west of Folkes Lane. The location of the scatter lies within an area of possible multi-period occupation. The Order Limits occupy an area of arable land bordered by Folkes Lane to the east and west. Historic mapping shows the northern end was occupied by woodland in the Post Medieval period. There is potential for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity within this part of the Order Limits.
- 6.3.123 There may also be potential in other areas where the Order Limits deviate from the M25, including Codham Hall Wood and a northern stretch of arable land on the east side of the motorway. Codham Hall Wood is an ancient woodland situated at the M25-A127 interchange. It has been split in two by the motorway and the Order Limits occupy the western side. In other areas of the Project such as Shorne Woods, ancient wooded areas have produced evidence of Mesolithic occupation. This suggests potential for similar activity within the Order Limits at Codham Hall Wood.

Neolithic

- 6.3.124 There is medium potential for Neolithic activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.125 There is a multi-period site east of the M25 which lies within the Order Limits. Archaeological investigation as part of M25 upgrade works at Codham Hall Bund uncovered the site which is arable land west of Codham Hall. The earliest evidence of occupation is an isolated flint find of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The excavation did not cover the entire area occupied by the Order Limits, indicating potential for further finds.

- 6.3.126 Neolithic activity may have occurred west of the M25 where Prehistoric flints were found. There may also be potential in other relatively undeveloped areas where the Order Limits deviate from the M25, including Codham Hall Wood and a northern stretch of arable land on the east side of the motorway.

Bronze Age and Iron Age

- 6.3.127 There is medium to high potential for Bronze Age activity within the Order Limits. Multi-period sites associated with Bronze Age and Iron Age activity are recorded east and west of the M25, indicating potential for further remains within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.128 Bronze Age and Iron Age activity is recorded close to the Order Limits west of the M25. A linear and circular cropmark are recorded west of Folkes Lane. The linear cropmark is located approximately 100m west of the Order Limits and is a possible enclosure or ditch. The circular cropmark which lies further to the west, is a possible circular enclosure or round barrow and is characteristic of the Bronze Age period. A lithic scatter, burnt flint, and pottery sherds from multiple periods were found between the two cropmark locations. The activity suggests the area was occupied over an extended period from the early Prehistoric to Post Medieval period. This indicates potential for associated Bronze Age and Iron Age activity within the surrounding area, particularly where the Order Limits deviate from the M25.
- 6.3.129 Iron Age activity is recorded within the Order Limits east of the M25. The M25 upgrade works at Codham Hall Bund revealed ditches of a late Iron Age enclosure that likely extended west under the existing M25. A series of pits were recorded and contained pottery dating from the middle Iron Age to the Roman period, suggesting that the area was used for an extended period and spanned the Iron Age to Roman transition (Highways Agency, 2013).

Roman

- 6.3.130 There is medium to high potential for Roman activity within the Order Limits. Multi-period sites associated with Roman activity are recorded east and west of the M25, indicating potential for further remains within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.131 Roman activity is recorded within the Order Limits east of the M25. The area of occupation uncovered during the M25 upgrade works at Codham Hall Bund is believed to have continued into the early Roman period, ending some time before AD100 (Highways Agency, 2013), although a later Roman vessel was deposited in an isolated pit to the north. The excavation did not cover the entire area occupied by the Order Limits, indicating potential for further Roman activity.
- 6.3.132 Roman activity is recorded close to the Order Limits west of the M25. It is likely that occupation west of Folkes Lane spanned the Iron Age to Roman transition. This informed by cropmark data and nearby Roman finds. There is potential for further Roman activity within the surrounding area, particularly where the Order Limits deviate from the M25.

Early Medieval

- 6.3.133 There is medium potential for Early Medieval activity within the Order Limits. In general, Early Medieval activity is limited within the archaeological record. Potential can be informed by sources such as Anglo-Saxon place names and rare high-status metal finds.
- 6.3.134 Tylers common and Tylers Hall Farm are located west of the Order Limits. These are representative of the Anglo-Saxon place name 'Tylehyrste', mentioned in a document from 1062. The name translates as 'tile-earth wood' and is indicative of an Anglo-Saxon or past Romano-British tile industry. This suggests Early Medieval activity occurred close to the Order Limits.
- 6.3.135 Early Medieval activity is recorded within the Order Limits east of the M25. A group of pits were excavated at Codham Hall Bund. The pits contained charcoal and fired clay but not from *in situ* burning. Charcoal from one of the pits was dated as Anglo-Saxon through radiocarbon dating, and it is suggested that a small Saxon settlement existed here (Highways Agency, 2013). As the excavation only covered part of the Order Limits, there is potential for further remains associated with Early Medieval activity.

Medieval

- 6.3.136 There is medium to high potential for Medieval activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.137 There is potential for Medieval activity within the Order Limits associated with the historic parish of Great Warley. During the Medieval period, the parish comprised a scattering of dwellings and farms, arable farmland, trackways, and wooded areas.
- 6.3.138 The excavations east of the M25 at Codham Hall Bund revealed a series of Medieval ditches and a pit within the Order Limits. These lay on the edge of a modern quarry which has removed all other evidence of the features. These may have been associated with the non-extant Manor of Bereden which now lies under the M25 to the north. Earlier excavations in advance of the construction of the M25 motorway had revealed a sequence of Medieval occupation on Beredens Lane in the form of a series of random post holes, stake holes, and a scatter of pottery. These were likely related to the manor, of which all evidence has been removed by the construction of the motorway. However, there is potential for associated Medieval activity within the Order Limits on the east side of the motorway.
- 6.3.139 As the excavations at Codham Hall Bund only covered part of the Order Limits, there is potential for further Medieval activity, including that associated with Codham Hall. The original hall resided in the historic parish of Great Warley and is mentioned in 1276. It was rebuilt in the 19th century and is currently owned by Essex County Council. Modern development has encroached on the area immediately west of the hall, although arable land further west extends into the Order Limits. There may also be evidence of Medieval activity within Codham Hall Wood.

- 6.3.140 Medieval activity is known to have occurred close to the Order Limits west of Folkes Lane. The multi-period site has revealed evidence of human activity from the early Prehistoric. The site may not have been occupied in the Medieval period but finds suggest it was used during the period. There is potential for further Medieval activity within the Order Limits which lie to the east of the site.
- 6.3.141 Two Medieval houses are thought to have existed close to the Order Limits near Folkes Lane. These are both mentioned in historic documentary sources. This suggests potential for associated domestic activity within the Order Limits. Historic mapping indicates that Medieval strip fields existed within the land between Folkes Lane and the west side of the M25. It is now occupied by modern woodland created as a buffer to the M25. There is potential for remains of these field boundaries within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.142 Intrusive investigation during the M25 widening works has revealed further Medieval field boundaries along the eastern edge of the M25. There may be potential for additional evidence of Medieval agricultural activity along the corridor in areas where detailed investigation has not taken place.

Post Medieval

- 6.3.143 There is medium to high potential for Post Medieval activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.144 Post Medieval activity relates to several farmsteads within the historic parish of Great Warley. During the Post Medieval period, the area comprised scattered farmhouses and dwellings, surrounded by arable farmland, trackways, and woodland.
- 6.3.145 Historic mapping shows two dwellings named 'Tabrams' and 'Tile Hills' existed close to the Order Limits either side of Folkes Lane. Both dwellings comprise a building, a small enclosure and a larger strip of land; these were most likely farmsteads. One of the buildings is almost certainly the Medieval building referenced in earlier documentary sources. The Order Limits cross the area where the dwellings were located, suggesting potential for associated Post Medieval remains.
- 6.3.146 There is potential for Post Medieval activity associated with Codham Hall and the surrounding estate. Modern development has encroached on the area immediately west of the hall, although arable land further west extends into the Order Limits. There may also be evidence of Post Medieval activity within Codham Hall Wood.
- 6.3.147 Post Medieval activity is known to have occurred close to the Order Limits west of Folkes Lane. The multi-period site has revealed evidence of human activity from the early Prehistoric. Historic mapping of the later Post Medieval period shows no marking of a settlement which suggests the site had not been occupied for some time. However, the recording of Post Medieval activity here suggests the area was used in this period. There is potential for further Medieval activity within the Order Limits which lie to the east of the site.

- 6.3.148 Historic mapping shows a trackway existed between the former site of Berendon Manor and Hole Farm. The location of the former trackway starts on the east side of the M25 on Beredens Lane and crosses the Order Limits from east to west. The area is now occupied by arable land but remains of the trackway and activity relating to its use may survive within the Order Limits. There is also potential for unrecorded archaeology associated with the Post Medieval phases of Berendon Manor.
- 6.3.149 Historic mapping shows that the land between Folkes Lane and the west side of the M25 comprised arable fields in the Post Medieval period. It is now occupied by modern woodland created as a buffer to the M25. There is potential for remains of historic field boundaries within the Order Limits either side of the motorway.

Modern

- 6.3.150 There is medium potential for yet-unidentified modern activity within the Order Limits.
- 6.3.151 Modern activity comprises known activity associated with the construction of the M25 and later upgrade works. The area has seen the creation of modern woodland along several sections of the corridor to buffer the M25. One such woodland is Folkes Lane Woodland, created in 2002 from four arable fields. The woodland lies near the Order Limits on the west side of Folkes Lane. The modern wood extends north and now occupies the multi-period site identified by cropmark data and intrusive investigation.
- 6.3.152 Archaeological excavation associated with M25 upgrade works has revealed evidence of modern quarrying and features such as pits containing modern debris associated with the construction of the motorway in the 20th century. There is potential for similar modern remains to be located within the Order Limits, although these are not deemed to be of archaeological significance.

7 Summary, discussion and conclusions

- 7.1.1 This section provides a summary and discussion of the historic environment of the proposed A122 Lower Thames Crossing. This discussion draws on the information provided throughout this document and is primarily focused on the Order Limits although it draws in aspects from the wider study area where appropriate. This summary and discussion are approached geographically across the Project and based on the landscape groupings used in Section 6, Archaeological potential.
- 7.1.2 Concluding statements, drawn from the discussion and baseline information of the Project's historic environment, are set out at the end of this section.

7.2 Summary and discussion

- 7.2.1 The following summary and discussion are based on the baseline information of the Project. This section is approached geographically and by chronological period. Assets are referenced to illustrate points of discussion but only a selection of Project IDs are provided as appropriate to prevent excessive repetition.

South of the River Thames

Early human activity (Palaeolithic to Roman) along the A2 corridor

- 7.2.2 When referring to the historic character of the A2, it is referred to as the Watling Street Roman Road (1680). However, consideration needs to be given to the influence this route has had on the landscape much earlier as a Prehistoric trackway. Understanding of this area of the Project has benefited from the modern character of the A2 as a major piece of infrastructure as during its upgrade in 2006, extensive archaeological investigations took place. Further excavations also occurred prior to the introduction of HS1 near the A2, and both phases of modern development have increased knowledge of historic human interaction with the landscape along the A2 corridor.
- 7.2.3 The Palaeolithic and Quaternary Deposit Model (Wenban-Smith & Bates, 2020), conducted as part of the Project's assessment of the Palaeolithic and geo-archaeological potential, noted that the Ebbsfleet Valley and Jeskyns shelf along the A2 corridor had an uncertain potential to yield further evidence of Palaeolithic material.
- 7.2.4 Along the route of the A2 and its immediate environs, evidence of early human interaction is evident from the Palaeolithic, where geological mapping indicates the potential for artefacts and faunal remains within geological deposits. Evidence for the Palaeolithic is also evident to the south of the A2 around Cobham (CA11) through a scatter of broken implements to the west and geological marks of Palaeolithic date to the south, which indicate the potential presence of geological deposits with the potential to contain artefacts and faunal remains. A paleochannel is also recorded to the east of Cobham Park (RPG1) illustrating former landscapes around the A2.

- 7.2.5 Geo-archaeological evidence also provides detail for Mesolithic activity, particularly through colluvial deposits in the east of the A2 corridor. An important Mesolithic flint scatter (3545) identified on a clay and gravel upland ridge in Shorne Woods through community archaeological excavations, extends within the Order Limits, and further finds are recorded between Singlewell and the A2 Tollgate interchange. Evidence from the study area around the A2 illustrates a continued presence of human activity within the landscape.
- 7.2.6 Several Neolithic findspots are recorded within the Order Limits and immediate environs of the A2 corridor. The Neolithic period illustrates further interaction with the landscape, through features recorded within Cobham Park (RPG1) and in the west of the study area where a Neolithic settlement site (SM20) is recorded near the Ebbsfleet near Springhead.
- 7.2.7 Recorded findspots and features of the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods across the study area and around the A2 corridor are indicative of early human interaction within the landscape at the southern extent of the Project. Analysis of the finds during the A2 works suggested the early use of the landscape was by seasonal foraging and hunting groups, passing through the landscape (Highways Agency, 2012). However, the presence of the Neolithic mortuary enclosure (1662) at Tollgate would suggest, as would be expected in this period, a greater focus on the landscape and permanent activity than nomadic activity, and that there is a ceremonial functionality to the landscape starting to develop alongside or instead of one of movement.
- 7.2.8 Some excavated Neolithic pits illustrate repeated visits based on the accumulation of flints recovered in them (Highways Agency, 2012). This shows how the landscape of the southern extent of the Order Limits has supported socio-economic development of a wider area for millennia, especially when noting the current use of the A2 corridor to facilitate trade and movement between London, the south-east and continental Europe.
- 7.2.9 While the evidence may not be as extensive and tangible as later periods in this part of the Project, the evidence is enough to consider a medium to high potential for further artefactual remains or features dating to these periods. This is primarily based on the geo-archaeological value of the local landscape across the A2 corridor of the Order Limits. The known evidence of these early periods illustrates the use of the local geology and natural resources of the North Kent Downs and to its west, through tools and flint scatters identified in the current baseline understanding of these periods in the Project's southern landscape.
- 7.2.10 Later periods, namely the Bronze and Iron Ages and the Roman period, illustrate a greater density of activity along the A2 corridor. A change in focus from sporadic foraging to sustained management of the land is illustrated through previous archaeological works. Enclosures and settlements (1551, 2280, 3200, 3384) dated to the Bronze Age through excavation, illustrate the '*abandonment of mobile hunting for a more settled way of life*' (Highways Agency, 2012). Evidence of woodland clearance for grazing and areas dotted with farmsteads or hamlets (Highways Agency, 2012) show the landscape starting to become more domesticated.

- 7.2.11 Continuity of the landscape of the A2 corridor into the Iron Age is visible, particularly through the excavation of Iron Age features amongst Bronze Age settlement activity (2280, 3200). Further density of the agricultural land can be considered through the range of Iron Age pits excavated along the A2 corridor. Assessment of these pits has demonstrated that they were an efficient method for storing corn seed (Highways Agency, 2012). Field systems (3102) were also identified for this period and indicate the focus of agriculture for the local economy during the Iron Age.
- 7.2.12 Roman occupation along the A2 was focused on the new main road between London and the Channel ports at Dover (Highways Agency, 2012). The road passed through the religious centre at Springhead (SM22/1999) which developed a cluster of temples with a market (Highways Agency, 2012). Additional Roman roads (1879, 1882) are mapped into and out of Springhead, illustrating Springhead as a focal point for local communities outside the immediate reach of the A2 and showing the town's influence over a much wider landscape than that within the study area.
- 7.2.13 The Roman occupation re-used much of the Iron Age enclosures as their own, likely during a period known nationally as Romanisation, while also establishing their own enclosed settlements (2314, 3116, 3207). The development of the local landscape in the Iron Age and Roman periods can be considered in two ways. The reliance on local agriculture shown through field systems (1656, 2334, 2420) and the trade brought through the markets of Springhead will have been the focal points of the local economy. Evidence of the kilns (2326) and quarry pits (2376) indicate that the communities of the A2 Roman period were also self-sufficient and using the natural resources to manufacture goods, and therefore not solely reliant on passing traders along Watling Street.
- 7.2.14 The A2 corridor is rich with religious assets. A sparse funerary landscape can be considered within the Neolithic period through the presence of a mortuary enclosure (1662), and this continues into the Bronze Age with the presence of barrows along the A2 in the west (2371), north (1395) and east (SM8, 3382). Springhead subsequently becomes the centre of religious activity in the Iron Age (2374) and also in the Roman period (SM22/1999). The religious centre is based on natural springs which fed into a pool at the spring where the Ebbsfleet arises. Numerous cemeteries are established around the religious centre with people wanting to be associated with the religious site in death as well as in life.
- 7.2.15 The barrows of the Bronze Age provide an understanding of social hierarchy across the A2 corridor in the period. Study of later funerary evidence along the A2 corridor has also identified hierarchy within the burial practices in the Iron Age. Graves located in a settlement, west of Tollgate Junction included a family of wealth (based on their burial with pottery jars and a polished bronze cylinder) (Highways Agency, 2012).
- 7.2.16 Hierarchy in the Roman period can be seen through two factors. Burials along the A2 have also illustrated high status individuals through the discovery of a pit, dug to house a cremation burial along with a range of goods, including one of '*only 20 or so Roman gaming sets found in Britain*' (Highways Agency, 2012) and thirteen pottery vessels imported from France also buried in the pit (Highways Agency, 2012). Hierarchical evidence for the living within the landscape can be illustrated through the Roman Villa, located in Cobham Park

(SM10). While the villa and burials contrast with each other through what they represent and how humans interact with them, they both represent a form of social status within a community likely already tiered through religious practice and focus at Springhead.

- 7.2.17 The location of the Roman Villa on a south-facing slope in Cobham Park (SM10) and on the edge of the north Kent Downs can be seen as a strategic location. Villa owners located their properties at the margins of different soils, where woodland, arable and other environments can be exploited (Allen, Bird, & Croxford, 2013). The location of the Roman Villa in Cobham Park can be considered as taking advantage of the arable land, known around the A2 corridor through excavated field systems and surviving woodland not cleared during the Bronze Age. Quarrying and the natural springs at Springhead, plus the water resource of the River Thames, made the A2 corridor an attractive place for a wealthy person to exploit their surroundings.
- 7.2.18 The evidence of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman activity along the A2 corridor illustrates a landscape at the southern extent of the Order Limits which has been managed, settled, domesticated, and exploited for more than 2,000 years. The Bronze Age represented a shift in psyche for the local population to a more settled status. The sparser evidence of the Bronze Age has become much denser by the Roman, suggesting a growth in population. However, difficulty in dating features during excavation may contribute to this. Due to the amount of known archaeology in the A2 corridor, all three archaeological periods (Bronze and Iron Ages, and Roman) are considered to have a medium to very high potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains within the Order Limits along the A2 corridor.
- 7.2.19 The A2 corridor is a symbol of continuity and on the whole, stability. Human interaction along the A2 corridor is evident from the Palaeolithic through to the Roman. All aspects of human nature are present within the landscape through settlement, farming, religion, industry and social hierarchy in both life and death. Although some deviation is present in the modern A2 infrastructure from the historic Roman Road (1680) as drawn by Kent HER, the landscape remains a hive of human activity in the present, with focus outside the study area in London opposed to Springhead. Nonetheless, the route remains the backbone of the south-east for today's modern traveller as for the early hunter-gatherers or the invading Roman colonisers worshipping at the ritual pools of the Iron Age Springhead site.

Early human activity (Palaeolithic to Roman) north of the A2 corridor

- 7.2.20 Although the A2 corridor is a static historic landscape character at the southern extent of the Order Limits, its influence across the wider landscape during earlier archaeological periods cannot be underestimated. A range of early human activity is present across the Order Limits and study area to the north of the A2. This distance between Watling Street Roman Road (1680) and the southern foreshore of the River Thames is approximately 4km, therefore a return trip between the river and Watling Street can be considered a day's walk or less; considering an ordinary day's march for the Roman army consisted of 15-18 miles (24-28km) (Hamper, 1998). Therefore, it is not inconceivable that Roman settlers and those earlier, may have deviated from the primary trade route to exploit natural resources, before trading these materials in the settlements along the A2 or the markets at Springhead.

- 7.2.21 It must be noted that the Order Limits north of the A2 corridor, as illustrated by the walkover survey, are predominantly agricultural land with reclaimed marshland north of Lower Higham Road, up to the Thames foreshore. Limited intrusive archaeological investigations have occurred at the time of writing within this landscape, compared to the modern infrastructure corridor of the A2 and HS1. However, results of Project-commissioned archaeological trial trenching in Kent will be available during examination. The understanding of this area is largely informed by findspots, cropmarks and where available, geophysical survey. In addition, results from the PQDM assessment have been considered within this report. The archaeological potential for the A2 to Gravesend Road and Gravesend Road to the River Thames has drawn on additional information from outside the Order Limits to supplement the understanding of the Order Limits.
- 7.2.22 Evidence of the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic periods across the Order Limits north of the A2 is limited. This does not mean that hunter-gatherers were not using the resources across the wider landscape, south of the River Thames. Some evidence exists for early human interaction around the Order Limits, namely through woodland archaeology, where a Mesolithic flint scatter is identified at Shorne Woods (3545). While the woodland scatters are close to the A2 corridor, additional Mesolithic and Neolithic implements (924, 3249) illustrate early human activity further north, in the study area. However, there is the potential that these finds are residual, a factor which gives the foreshore of the River Thames potential to yield further artefactual evidence, and therefore it is difficult to fully understand early human activity pre-Bronze Age within the study area, away from the from the excavations along the A2 corridor.
- 7.2.23 The primary potential for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic remains, comes from the geo-archaeological interest across the Order Limits and study area. River Terrace Deposits and Holocene deposits have the potential to hold evidence of early settlement activity, particularly north of the A226 Gravesend Road. Holocene alluvium is known to overlie buried land surfaces. These buried land surfaces and River Terrace Deposits are known to potentially preserve human activity from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic. Peat deposits (3292) identified on the Denton and East Court Marshes are also of evidential value for the potential to preserve artefacts and hold environmental information for the historical natural and human interactions with the landscape with potential from the Mesolithic and Neolithic in particular.
- 7.2.24 There is an overall low to medium potential for the Order Limits to yield activity from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic period between the A2 corridor and the River Thames. However, the Thames deposits on Filborough Marshes and the south Thames floodplain, at the northern edge of Order Limits south of the River Thames, hold a medium to high potential to yield evidence of the Palaeolithic period (Wenban-Smith & Bates, 2020).
- 7.2.25 The current understanding of the landscape for very early human interaction is limited, north of the A2 corridor. Small glimpses of activity illustrate likely further management of the landscape through use of resources to add to hunter-gatherer populations. However, there is a lot more to learn for these early archaeological periods south of the River Thames given the nature of activity for these archaeological periods around the A2.

- 7.2.26 The higher ground to the south of the Thames marshes saw intense occupation of this area of tillable agricultural land from the Bronze Age onwards, reflected in the extensive cropmark evidence on the well-drained areas of Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation, and Thanet Formation Sand between A226 Gravesend Road and the A2, with a particular concentration between the Gravesend Road and Thong.
- 7.2.27 There is a greater understanding for the Bronze Age, within the study area north of the A2 corridor. Focus should be given to two asset types: settlement, and funerary activity, which can be tied into the topography of the landscape in their locations.
- 7.2.28 Settlement activity is present in the form of enclosures identified to the west of Thong Lane (1397) and enclosure and ring ditch cropmarks to the east of Thong Lane (1396, 1584, 1608). Other Bronze Age settlement activity is also present to the north of A226 Gravesend Road (2308, 3362). The areas of Bronze Age settlement activity are a continuation of the early settlement activity identified through excavations along the A2. Locations of settlement activity appear to be strategic for farming, locating them in flatter locations of the landscape, particularly those around the former site of Gravesend Airport indicated by extensive cropmarks on the chalk uplands above the A2 corridor and Thames marshes. The settlements located north of the A226 amongst marshland, are also in low-lying areas of the study area's landscape and strategically placed for use of the Thames as a natural resource and communication route.
- 7.2.29 Several barrows (1362, 1393, 1595, 3217, 3462) are located within the Order Limits and located to the south of Gravesend Road. The walkover survey found the landscape in this location is undulating. The location of barrows in this part of the study area creates a funerary landscape and their strategic placement amongst the natural undulations is a separation of death from the settlement activity but is also illustrative of the elite status of the individuals honoured through these monuments for the dead. This provides a further understanding for how a hierarchical society across the study area south of the River Thames, is beginning to develop within the Bronze Age.
- 7.2.30 The south of the A226 remains a focal point for activity in the Iron Age. Multiple cropmark sites indicative of rural settlement and agricultural activity (810, 1367, 1391, 1602) are located on the chalk uplands to the south of the A226 Gravesend Road with focus to the east of Thong Lane and west of the Order Limits by Gravesend Road. This represents a form of continuity in the land use from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age (and also beyond into the Roman period). There is the potential for some of this settlement activity to continue to the north of Gravesend Road, east of Church of St Mary (LB27), which is supported by geophysical survey data. Furthermore, a range of other cropmark sites south of Gravesend Road are of late Prehistoric date. Through excavation, these could be confirmed as Iron Age and therefore contribute to a greater understanding density of Iron Age activity on the chalk uplands around Gravesend Road than currently mapped on figure 2.
- 7.2.31 Continuity of the landscape between the Iron Age and the Roman period is evident within the area south of the A226. There are extensive cropmarks on the chalk uplands, identified as being of Roman origin, and are likely additional

areas of rural settlement activity in the hinterland of *Vagniacae*, of which some could be farmsteads as seen along the A2 corridor. The putative location of a possible stone-built Roman building (1534) indicated by rectilinear parch marks is recorded in the Order Limits to the south of the Gravesend Road, although this is not reflected in the geophysical survey data. This could represent a villa site, or an outlying villa estate building associated with Chalk Roman villa (2287) to the north. The Roman activity is also located further afield with wider activity evident around Higham. Both the Iron Age and Roman periods have yielded numerous findspots of artefacts, likely caused by the intense arable ploughing across much of the Order Limits and further afield. Although Kent HER appears to group multiple artefacts into single findspot locations, their true spread is likely much wider resulting in a consideration of high potential for Iron Age and Roman remains to be present within the Order Limits.

- 7.2.32 North of Gravesend Road, at Chalk, is the former location of a Roman villa (2287), now a modern residential development. This villa represents additional wealth within the study area, to that located in Cobham Park (SM10) and a potential second focal point of activity. The villa is located south of Lower Higham Road and East Court Marshes. A range of salterns (3067) is noted on East Court Marshes, east of the Order Limits. While Kent HER records these as of unknown date, Roman salterns (161, 409) are known within the study area north of the River Thames on Tilbury and Mucking Marshes. Restricted by the lack of intrusive work within the study area, the salterns identified through aerial photographs could be of Roman origin and represent a form of early industrial activity through evaporation from saltmarsh overlooking the southern foreshore of the River Thames. Consequently, the villa at Chalk could represent the focal administrative point for East Court Marshes and the activity south of the A226. However, a question remains as to how the villa at Chalk (2287) and the villa in Cobham Park (SM10) economically and politically relate to the religious centre at Springhead (SM22/1999).
- 7.2.33 Overall, the evidence for early human activity within the study area south of the River Thames, shows that human occupation as either hunter-gatherer in the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic or settled domestic agriculture from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman is present across the study area. The Order Limits cross three distinctive areas of activity, particularly from the Bronze Age through to the Roman period:
- a. A2 corridor, formerly a Prehistoric routeway, later the Roman Road of Watling Street.
 - b. Land east of Thong and south of the A226 Gravesend Road
 - c. Marshland east of Chalk
- 7.2.34 The area of the Order Limits south of the River Thames was a place of both change and continuity from the Palaeolithic through to the Roman period. Early human occupiers of the land managed, adapted, and exploited the land and its resources, providing foundations and a precedent for later use.

Medieval and Post Medieval agricultural landscape south of the River Thames

- 7.2.35 While extensive (for the period) Early Medieval activity is concentrated along the lower-lying landscape along the A2 corridor, there is less evidence for activity on the chalk uplands and Thames marshes to the north of the A2. Some settlement activities (3104, 3143, 3280) were identified through works on the A2. The largest concentration of Early Medieval activity was recorded outside the Springhead Roman town and religious centre of *Vagniacae*, including a cemetery (3473), corn-drying kilns and rural settlement activity. It is unsurprising that there is focal activity along the A2 as the name 'Watling Street' was assigned to the Roman Road (1680) in the Early Medieval period (Highways Agency, 2012). Additional findspots identified in Cobham Park also provide evidence for Early Medieval occupation along the A2 corridor.
- 7.2.36 Some more tentative Early Medieval activity is recorded across the study area, north of the A2. This includes a possible burial ground on higher ground in Claylane Wood (1599). The Church of St Mary near East Court Manor, east of Chalk, (LB27) is thought to be on the site of a pre-Conquest church, indicating some rural settlement and religious activity here in at least the latter part of the Early Medieval period. Particularly around the northern end of the study area, south of the River Thames, Early Medieval activity is known through findspots and the presence of another cemetery (2309) in the study area. Chalk, situated on the western edge of the Order Limits north of the A226 is mentioned in the Domesday Book and therefore indicates Early Medieval activity in this region. Although neither Cobham nor Shorne appear in the Domesday book, both names are likely to have originated in the Early Medieval period (Gravesham Borough Council, 1999) and work at St Peter and St Paul's Church (LB13) in Shorne has illustrated Saxon work at the location (Shorne Church).
- 7.2.37 The focus of known activity around the A2 and to the east of Chalk provide a medium potential for Early Medieval activity to be present within Order Limits in these areas, with the remaining areas considered to have a low potential. Due to the low level of evidence in the study area, discussion of potential local economies, social hierarchies or rituals are difficult to consider for the Early Medieval period.
- 7.2.38 The Medieval period saw an increase in rural settlement activity within the study area and, discounting potential evidence to come from further Early Medieval remains in the study area, provides the main continuation to how the area south of the River Thames is managed and settled since the Roman period. Agriculture was the primary focus for the local economy, with farmsteads and parishes dominating the landscape.
- 7.2.39 Excavations along the A2 identified Medieval settlements (3118, 3119, 3120) which dated from the 11th century, but all were abandoned before or during the 14th century and it is unclear what caused this settlement shift (Highways Agency, 2012).
- 7.2.40 From the 14th century the Medieval period within the Project's study areas south of the River Thames, saw the development of numerous small parish settlements. At the southern extent of the Project, the development of Cobham (CA11) is important for its links to Cobham Park and influence on the landscape at the southern edge of the study area. Cobham is an Anglo-Saxon name but is not recorded in the

Domesday Book (Gravesham Borough Council , 1999). The town is linked closely with the success of the de Cobham family who acquired extensive land in Cobham and Shorne in the early 13th century and originally settled in Randall Manor (1458), north of the A2 (Gravesham Borough Council , 1999).

- 7.2.41 The Cobham family invested in the area, initially focused on religious institutions through the endowment of Randall Chapel at Shorne Church and then funding for Cobham Church (LB222) and associated Cobham College (LB196), both in the 14th century (Gravesham Borough Council , 1999). However, the 14th century also saw the rise of Cobham as an agricultural centre, gaining market charter in 1367 (Gravesham Borough Council , 1999). This underpinned the economy and contributed to the development of substantial houses such as Owletts (LB184) and Meadow House (LB227) in the 17th and 18th centuries, respectively.
- 7.2.42 During this period, work on Cobham Hall (LB122) and its surrounding landscape occurred. The land of the Cobham estate was dispersed following the fall of the 11th lord in 1603 with the land passing to the Duke of Richmond and then the first Earl of Darnley in 1715 (Gravesham Borough Council , 1999). However, work at the hall continued into the 18th and 19th centuries. This included the landscaping of the gardens and parks (RPG1) by Humphry Repton in the late 18th and early 19th century which included construction of a temple (LB123) and aviary (LB175). A dairy (LB176) was also added to the parkland in the late 18th century, south of the hall, illustrating the reliance on local agriculture to support the local communities at Cobham. The south-western part of Cobham Park is still used today to graze livestock.
- 7.2.43 Despite the splitting up of the Cobham estate in the early 17th century, connection between the hall (LB122) and the village (CA11) remained key, as illustrated by the introduction of a main avenue of trees (1883) in the late 17th century forming a grand entrance from the western edge of Cobham Park to the hall, showcasing the important relationship between the two. This avenue of trees remains a prominent feature within the character of Cobham Park (RPG1) in the modern day, despite access being redesigned through a north-western approach off Brewers Road.
- 7.2.44 A mausoleum (LB189), located just outside the study area in the south of the park (RPG1), was constructed for the 4th Earl of Darnley in 1783. Although empty, the presence of the mausoleum illustrates a continued desire for association with Cobham Hall by the elite, into the Post Medieval period. The land at Cobham has been further divided, with a golf course located in the eastern part of the parkland, and Ashenbank Wood, managed by the Forestry Commission in the west. The hall (LB122) itself is now a school but continues to inspire audiences of its grandeur and history, becoming a filming location of popular culture, such as an adaptation of Charles Dickens' Bleak House (Cobham Hall , 2020).
- 7.2.45 Cobham, both the village (CA11) and park with the associated hall (RPG1/LB122) represents an area of historical and aesthetic value for its development over time. Despite changes in land ownership and some modern intrusion through the A2 and HS1 to the north, this southern and south-eastern extent of the study area illustrates great time depth within its landscape. The assets, particularly designated, all contribute to each other's significance through the development of

an aristocratic estate which influences the growth of a local agriculturally based economy. Where the Order Limits cross into the northern boundary of Cobham Park and east of Henhurst Road, potential for Medieval and Post Medieval remains associated with the management of this landscape is considered medium to high.

- 7.2.46 While Cobham represents an area of great historical fluidity in the south-east of the study area, the Medieval and early Post Medieval landscape of the study area was also reliant on a local agricultural economy. Early associations are known between Shorne (CA9) and Cobham (CA11) through the purchase of land by the de Cobham family in the 14th century (Gravesham Borough Council, 1999). Furthermore, land associated with Thong (CA10), Ifield Court (LB218) and other land in the neighbouring parish of Chalk was owned by the Cobham estate (Thong CA statement), illustrating how important Cobham (CA11) was as an agricultural and economic centre for the study area in the Medieval and Post Medieval. Comparisons could be made between the way Cobham acted as a socio-economic centre for the communities of the study area from the 14th century, much as Springhead (SM22/1999) was for the Iron Age and Roman inhabitants.
- 7.2.47 As illustrated by the Cobham family's investment in religious institutions in the 14th century, Medieval life was focused around churches and can be seen in the following locations:
- Shorne (CA9) original northern satellite was around St Katherine's Chapel (LB1) (Shorne CA statement)
 - Ifield located around the Church of St Margaret (LB106)
 - Chalk is associated with Church of St Mary (LB27) which is noted as Chalk Church in 1768-1769
- 7.2.48 Life in the Medieval period was focused on two socio-economic aspects, religion and agriculture. Development of early communities can be seen around churches and historically, churches also acted as political centres (along with associated manorial sites) for parishes and are tied directly into the development of the landscape for settlement and agriculture.
- 7.2.49 Within the Post Medieval period specifically, farms are a key part of the landscape, forming satellite focal points of activity away from the main villages. Early mapping illustrates the presence of Ifield Court (LB218) and The Mount (LB31) to the west and north of Cobham (CA11). Singlewell, north of Watling Street (1680) includes Chapel Farmhouse (LB3). Further north, the location and early activity of East Court Farmhouse (LB28) is mapped, as is the location for Green Farm (LB103) further east.
- 7.2.50 Thong's (CA10) historic root epitomises the agricultural focus of the land within the Order Limits and study area in the Medieval and Post Medieval. The village is built on two small farms, Cheneys Farm (1133) and White Horse Cottage (LB22/1153). The tithe map available to the Project (in relatively poor condition) appears to illustrate a range of small to medium fields around Thong, illustrative of the close tie between Thong and Cobham, with the need not to enclose land for multiple landowners.

- 7.2.51 In the 1920s, much of Thong was sold into smallholdings, which also brought additional development within the area as each holding was given a distinctive cottage and small 'barn' (Gravesham Borough Council, 2016) through the Homes for Heroes (1561) initiative following WWI. This occurred throughout the Order Limits and study area as much of the Cobham estate was sold into private ownership. Despite the changes in ownership, a focus on agriculture is still dominant within the Order Limits, south of the River Thames. While a modern shift towards industry has occurred through the encroachment of Greater London in the west of the study area, the overall character of the Order Limits, particularly north of the A2 corridor, remains agriculture.
- 7.2.52 In the Post Medieval period the Order Limits and immediate environs saw an increase in small-scale industry as well. Small-scale quarrying in the form of gravel and/or chalk pits appear within the study area. Dene holes (1671, 1673, 2312, 2448, 3196) are recorded across the study area and represent some of the earlier Medieval and Post Medieval industrial mineral extraction of the landscape. Historic mapping illustrated the presence of chalk pits, by Chalk Pit cottages to the east of Green Farm Lane, along with a small chalk quarry (1851) north-west of Upper Ifield within the Order Limits during walkover survey.
- 7.2.53 Furthermore, industrial assets are known within Shorne and Brewers Wood, including a former Brickworks with at least two kilns (1787/1993) and extensive remains of a modern clay extraction wash plant (1338/1998), illustrating continuity of activity into the 20th century. Assets dating to the Post Medieval along the Thames foreshore in the study area are also illustrative of the use of the River Thames for industry, likely through trade and/or fishing, as well as the use of the Thames and its deposits as a natural resource.
- 7.2.54 The Order Limits and study area within the Medieval and Post Medieval is an agricultural landscape managed by the wealthy centre from Cobham. The Cobham family, even though their fall from grace in 1603 led to the introduction of the first Earl of Darnley, have influenced the study area of the Project massively. Land was managed and developed from the south-east corner and likely supported through a strategic location next to Watling Street which continued as a major communication and trading hub for the south-east of England.
- 7.2.55 The publication of the A2 excavations questioned the reason for settlement shift in the abandonment of Medieval settlements excavated as part of the works. Suggestion of a time of crises with crop failure and famine in England between 1315 and 1325 is suggested along with potential local factors (Highways Agency, 2012). The 14th century sees the arrival of the Cobham family to the area, with Cobham (CA11) gaining its market charter in 1367 (Gravesham Borough Council, 2017). Work will likely have begun prior to this, to focus efforts of the local agricultural economy towards Cobham. The abandonment may therefore be representative of an early economic and political revision by the Cobham family.
- 7.2.56 If so, it would represent the first major influence by the Cobham estate on the landscape, that would span centuries for the study area south of the River Thames. Throughout the Medieval and Post Medieval period, life was influenced by agriculture which was reliant on and contributed to the wealth of the Cobham estate. This was supplemented by local small industry in the form of mineral extraction of the land, as well as activity on the Thames foreshore.

Despite the division of the Cobham estate in the 20th century into a multi-private ownership, the overall character of the land within the Order Limits and the eastern study area is representative of particularly the Post Medieval formation of the landscape, influenced by a rural agricultural economy dispersed with small farmsteads and hamlets/villages.

A modern landscape, south of the River Thames

- 7.2.57 The modern landscape of the study area and parts of the Order Limits south of the River Thames is influenced by two major factors of the 20th century:
- a. Military activity, predominantly WWII
 - b. Urban settlement expansion
- 7.2.58 The location of the Order Limits and study area was a focal point for military activity. Evidence for military activity starts in the Post Medieval period through the location of coastal forts, strategically placed along the River Thames and discussed further below.
- 7.2.59 The presence of Milton Rifle Range (1422) on East Court Marshes provides an early focus of military activity in the Order Limits and a continuation of military activity within the study area and along the River Thames in the Post Medieval period. Its location is strategic, away from urban communities but also within easy reach of Gravesend. Reuse of Milton Rifle Range for later military use is unclear although it may have been used for the training of soldiers stationed at Milton Barracks during WWI (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)). The firing range remains in use as a Metropolitan Police training facility.
- 7.2.60 The study area south of the River Thames holds a limited number of records through Kent HER for WWI activity. Cobham Hall (LB122) was used as a hospital for convalescent soldiers during WWI (3268) although no understanding of their stationing is visible in the study area. The association of Cobham Hall (LB122) to the A2 and the hall's size and charitable nature of the occupiers may have influenced its use.
- 7.2.61 A housing scheme, known as 'Homes for Heroes' constructed eight homes (1561) at the northern end of Thong in 1922. The land was bought as part of the selling of much of the Cobham estate in the early 1920s (Gravesend Borough Council, 2016). The scheme started to fail in the 1925 and further proposed developments were halted and land sold off privately. This is mainly because the land was split into smallholdings to include a cottage and small barn or workshop (Gravesend Borough Council, 2016). Unfortunately, the former soldiers were inexperienced in agricultural management (Gravesend Borough Council, 2016) and therefore struggled to maintain the properties and land they were given. Despite the analysis of LiDAR (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)), no further WWI activity has been identified within the Order Limits or study area.
- 7.2.62 WWII brought a hive of activity to the study area and Order Limits. A lot of the activity was centred around the site of RAF Gravesend, located either side of Thong Lane (1459). The airfield was originally set up as a satellite station for Biggin Hill, located approximately 17 miles (27km) to the south-west. However, as the battle of Britain increased, RAF Gravesend was re-established as an independent airbase in November 1940 (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)).

- 7.2.63 Gravesend and Northfleet were strategically important in the event of an invasion and as a result, a defensive ring of both land and air defences were created around these settlements (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)). The increased focus of activity at RAF Gravesend made the airfield a target for Luftwaffe attacks, and it subsequently defended itself through entrenchments and retractable Pickett-Hamilton Forts (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)).
- 7.2.64 The defensive strategy around Gravesend and RAF Gravesend (1459) is evident through the location of assets mapped throughout the study area which include the following:
- a. Searchlight batteries (1426, 1617)
 - b. Heavy and light anti-aircraft batteries (1429, 1432, 2451, 2475)
 - c. Barrage balloon sites (2473, 3303)
 - d. Air raid posts and shelters (1545, 2455)
- 7.2.65 The defences were likely co-ordinated from the anti-aircraft headquarters (1420) located on Rochester Road in Chalk (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)). Additional defences in the form of roadblocks (1403, 1411, 2466, 2491) are also known within the study area and would have been used to control the flow of people and information in and out of the sensitive military areas within the study area.
- 7.2.66 The study area also provides evidence of the perils of human conflict through the crash sites of military planes (1309, 1553, 2518, 2519) and the commemoration of the sacrifice local people and communities suffered through war memorials (LB122, LB230, LB326).
- 7.2.67 Most assets associated with WWII south of the River Thames, have been destroyed, mainly through urban expansion of Gravesend such as the western part of RAF Gravesend (1459) which is now under Riverview Park. However, WWII activity within the Order Limits and study area south of the Thames holds group value as one wider asset type. The individual historical value of their strategic location contributes to the overall understanding and development of the defensive strategy around Gravesend and RAF Gravesend. Their proximity to the Thames and historical association with WWII defences north of the river are also important to understanding the national defensive efforts in the Battle of Britain and particularly the Blitz, considering the Thames was a guide for Luftwaffe pilots on their raids on London (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)).
- 7.2.68 Following WWII, the study area saw rapid growth in urban expansion, particularly in south and south-eastern areas of Gravesend in the 1950s and 1960s.
- 7.2.69 Slow growth started earlier in the mid- to late-19th century, built on industry within Gravesend and focused around the River Thames. Infrastructure such as the Thames and Medway Canal (1449) and North Kent Railway (1282) contributed to the growth of activity in the west of the study area. However, following WWII, settlement growth around Gravesend accelerated, likely as a result of major growth in population creating demands for space which ensured the transfer of land from agriculture and a natural landscape, to roads and housing (Black, 2011). This pressure has likely come from the continued expansion of Greater London.

- 7.2.70 Additional infrastructure such as the A2 improvement and HS1 at the southern extent of the Order Limits, illustrates the pressure on the landscape of the study area in the modern day, from a growing population and domestic and international travel for trade and leisure. The modern A2 corridor with HS1 and urban Gravesend are dominant characteristics within the historic landscape character of the study area south of the River Thames.
- 7.2.71 Encroachment of modern activity has resulted in the consumption of some Medieval and early Post Medieval settlements such as Singlewell and extent Chalk, into the urban sprawl of modern Gravesend. Other hamlets and villages such as Cobham, Thong and Shorne have so far held off any encroachment of urbanisation, although periods of internal gap-filling have added some areas of new development to their settlement footprints.

River Thames

- 7.2.72 The River Thames is a prominent landscape character feature within the study area and Order Limits of the Project. As a natural resource, the river has been a source of trade, communication, and invasion for the south-east of England and specifically London, through which the river flows.
- 7.2.73 Across the landscape of the Project, Pleistocene fluvial deposits known as ‘terraces’ represent the deposition activity of early courses of the river, while Holocene sediments, usually alluvial deposits, are associated with the modern Thames floodplain and its tributaries. These wider geological landscapes combined with the modern line and interaction with the river provide a vast imprint and influence on the landscape of the study area and further afield. Landscape characteristics of reclaimed marshland, in both the northern and southern study areas of the Project provide evidence for both the management and struggles of the river historically and in the modern era.
- 7.2.74 Discussion of the River Thames can be split into two categories:
- a. The socio-economic contribution of the river to the communities of the study areas north and south of the river
 - b. Military activity as a point of invasion and defence
- 7.2.75 Assets located on the northern and southern foreshores of the River Thames are illustrative of mooring locations. While these may have had military functionality at times, such as the modern concrete platforms close to the Sea Training facility south of the river (3291), they likely supported local trade and/or movement across the Thames. The activity portrays a range of activity in the Post Medieval (1370, 1380) and Modern periods (3336, 3338).
- 7.2.76 The location of Roman salterns (161, 409) on the northern foreshore and marshland, as well as the potential salterns on East Court Marshes (3067) to the south illustrate early industry either side of the Thames and it is conceivable the Roman inhabitants used the river to pass resources between the two areas. Roman settlement site 412 is located on the foreshore potentially extending into the River Thames area.

- 7.2.77 However, most evidence for trade on the Thames comes from the Post Medieval period. Numerous Post Medieval wrecks of barges are recorded within the study area's location across the River Thames. These wrecks (1354-1361, 1913-1989) are a reminder of the difficult conditions faced by maritime users along the river. They also illustrate trading activity that occurred along the river, as well as the presence of assets such as wharfs (89). The study area is close to the Thames Estuary, the gateway for international shipping into the capital.
- 7.2.78 The introduction in 1886 of Tilbury Docks in the west of the study area is illustrative of the density of international trade along the river. The docks were constructed to alleviate pressures on docks further west along the Thames. The docks were a source of settlement growth for Tilbury and influenced the naming of several developments, illustrated through historic mapping. Additional infrastructure, such as the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway (737) supported the import and export works there. The importance of the river as a point for international trade remains constant in the modern era.
- 7.2.79 Militarily, the presence of the river has always caused concern that an invasion force could use the Thames to gain access to London and the English heartland (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)). As a result, a history of fortification has occurred as a means of defending the river as an entry point to London.
- 7.2.80 The earliest fortification is Gravesend Blockhouse (SM16), south of the river. While New Tavern Fort (SM17) includes the 14th century Milton Chantry, it began as a hospital and only became a fortification in the late 18th century. The site in Gravesend was built for Henry VIII in 1539 as part of a chain of coastal defences in response to the threat of invasion from France and Spain following the founding of the Church of England and subsequent split from the Catholic world (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)).
- 7.2.81 Gravesend Blockhouse (SM17) was joined by other blockhouses along the Thames including a Blockhouse at East Tilbury (1899) and Tilbury (SM13) north of the Thames, as well as Milton Blockhouse (2290) and Higham Blockhouse to the south (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). These forts were strategically placed at the first place in the river where geographical factors made for easy landing of forces (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). Furthermore, Gravesend Blockhouse (SM17) and Tilbury Blockhouse (SM13) were located opposite each other to provide a pattern of crossfire and protect the ferry crossing between the Gravesend and Tilbury (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)).
- 7.2.82 These Henrician forts hold group and historical value for their association in providing a line of defence in the 16th century and for their strategic location. Their presence illustrates a cautious but possibly paranoid King Henry VIII, strengthening defences based on rhetoric from Europe following his split from Rome.
- 7.2.83 A shift in strategy appears to have occurred in the late 16th century. Repairs between 1588 and 1667 are known at Gravesend Blockhouse (SM17), however East Tilbury Blockhouse (1889) is in ruins by the 1580s (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The maintenance of some but not all blockhouses, illustrates a sense of priority in maintaining England's defences along the Thames in the late 16th century under Elizabeth I. Elizabeth's association with West Tilbury and the Spanish Armada illustrates the close connection Tudor defensive strategy had with the River Thames and the study area.

- 7.2.84 Data recorded within the study area of the River Thames, illustrates the need for defences. In 1667, a Dutch military convoy launched an attack on the Hope (811). The resultant wrecks of several Dutch fire ships (812-823) are recorded in the east of the study area.
- 7.2.85 As a result, the study area north and south of the River Thames had defences increased. This started with the construction of Tilbury Fort (SM13) on the same site as Tilbury blockhouse. The improved fortification was armed by 1680 and the existing blockhouse converted to a powder magazine in 1691-92 (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). In the 18th century, the fort expanded into an Ordnance Survey depot with new gunpowder magazines built, along with the rebuilding of some buildings including the barracks (LB181) (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)).
- 7.2.86 In 1778 the Thames defences were reassessed, prompting improvements to Tilbury's (SM13) firepower and the construction of New Tavern Fort (SM17) (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)), constructed on the south bank of the Thames, east of Gravesend Blockhouse (SM16) and incorporating Milton Chantry hospital, repurposed as barracks (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). New Tavern Fort (SM17) was positioned to provide crossfire with Tilbury Fort (SM13) and constructed amongst heightened tensions with America and France during the American Revolution (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)).
- 7.2.87 An early battery at Shornemead (1878) was also constructed in 1796 to contribute to the defence of the Thames. The battery at Shornemead crossed fire with similar new batteries at East Tilbury, known as Coalhouse battery (SM14) and Lower Hope Point (SM15), also developed in the late 18th century (Wessex Archaeology, 2020). All three batteries were decommissioned by 1820 following the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815 (Wessex Archaeology, 2020).
- 7.2.88 In the late 19th century, a range of additional fortifications were constructed along the Thames at the location of former batteries. The sites of Shornemead (1878) and Coalhouse batteries (SM14) were recommissioned in the 1840s due to an increased threat of French invasion (Wessex Archaeology, 2020). A major building programme at Coalhouse Fort between 1847-1855 converted it into a full fort by retaining the earlier battery and extending with new elements to the north-west (Wessex Archaeology, 2020). Shornemead Fort (1878) was also constructed between 1847 and 1852 (Wessex Archaeology, 2020).
- 7.2.89 The forts of Coalhouse (SM14) and Shornemead (1878) suffered structural issues due to their location on marshland. This led to both being redesigned in the 1860s by Captain Charles Siborne who also designed Cliffe Fort (SM15) in the same period (Wessex Archaeology, 2020). All three forts continued to struggle with their structural integrity, resulting in periods of refortification and likely contributing to their ruinous state in the Modern period.
- 7.2.90 The final addition to coastal fortifications was the construction of East Tilbury Battery (SM11) in 1889-90 to support Coalhouse Fort (SM14) with long-range fire and strengthen the Thames defences (Wessex Archaeology, 2020). East Tilbury Battery represents an architectural change in the defences along the Thames. Designed of the Twydall Profile, SM11 is designed to be a disguised fortification that minimises the effectiveness of the attacker's ordnance and maximises the effectiveness of the defenders (Wessex Archaeology, 2020).

- 7.2.91 The 20th century saw the removal of guns at all the forts, with localised heavy and light anti-aircraft batteries across the study areas, north and south of the river. These became the focal defensive mechanism for both the Thames and east of Greater London, particularly during the Battle of Britain during WWII. However, Tilbury Fort (SM13) in particular, contributed to the defence of the Thames and Tilbury Docks during WWII, having its larger coastal artillery replaced with smaller pieces which could target aircraft (Wessex Archaeology, 2020).
- 7.2.92 The fortifications along the River Thames (SM11, SM13, SM14, SM15, SM17, 1878) hold historical and group value for the way the Thames was fortified from the 16th to the 19th century. Their significance and group value are discussed in greater detail by Wessex Archaeology (2020) in a statement of significance for this activity. However, their presence on the Thames illustrates the importance this natural resource was for both England and the invading foreign forces. Defence of the Thames will also have been considered important for the preservation of international trade on the river and its ports.
- 7.2.93 The Thames holds communal value for its association to numerous communities throughout history. It has been one constant of the study area, which has supported local economies from at least the Roman period, likely earlier. The Thames is both a strength for growth but also represents a weak point in the battle to defend this growth from foreign invaders.

North of the River Thames

- 7.2.94 The following section presents a discussion of the baseline data, north of the river. Discussion is based thematically by period. Geographical divisions are made to the following section to help structure discussion where appropriate, to aid the reader.
- 7.2.95 A range of previous archaeological investigations occurred within the study area and Order Limits, such as the nationally significant rescue excavation at Mucking in the 1960s and 1970s in the east of the study area, north of East Tilbury (CA6).

North of the River Thames – Palaeolithic to Bronze Age

- 7.2.96 Evidence of early human interactions with the landscape north of the river is present from the Palaeolithic period through to the Bronze Age.

Palaeolithic - north Thames foreshore to West Tilbury (CA7)

- 7.2.97 This southern part of the study area north of the Thames is the location of the Thames flood plains which contain Holocene alluvium deposits overlying late Pleistocene River Terrace Deposits (PQDM report). An outcrop of Lynch Hill Gravel surrounded by apron of Head deposits is located around Station Road, north of Coalhouse Fort (SM14) and south of Bata model settlement (44) of East Tilbury (CA6). These Lynch Hill Gravel deposits are extensive across the Order Limits in Essex, north of the River Thames (PQDM report).
- 7.2.98 Findspots identified in this area of the study area include hand axes (395, 430, 441, 468, 4028, 4029) and worked flint implements (464, 466) which indicate the locations of deposits with potential further artefactual or faunal remains. Assessment of geo-archaeological zones in this area concluded a low to

moderate potential for Palaeolithic remains on the main Thames floodplain of Tilbury and Mucking Marshes, as well as the outcrop of Lynch Hill Gravel. However, the northern flood plain edge, near southern edge of West Tilbury, is considered to have a medium to high potential for further evidence of Palaeolithic activity.

Mesolithic and Neolithic - north Thames foreshore to West Tilbury (CA7)

- 7.2.99 There is evidence of hunter-gatherer and early farming populations in the study area and Order Limits between the north Thames foreshore to West Tilbury (CA7). Primary evidence of this is findspots of the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.
- 7.2.100 Findspots dating to the Mesolithic (tranchet axe 2146) and Neolithic (663, 2120, 2124, 2125) were identified in the Tilbury Docks area. These finds include a range of tools including axes (2120, 2146), a flint pick (2125) and flint flakes (2124). These findspots could indicate potential for sites of hunter-gatherer activity or Neolithic resource harvesting along the Thames floodplain.
- 7.2.101 Human remains (2138) were discovered at Tilbury Docks during their construction in the 19th century, south-west of Ferry Road. The remains were dated to the Late Mesolithic and provide physical evidence of the human population that was present in the study area at one time.
- 7.2.102 Other findspots north of Coalhouse Fort (SM14) include Neolithic flint tools (397, 438, 638). A possible Neolithic burial (637) is also located to the north of East Tilbury Battery (SM11). Possible Mesolithic flint flakes (646) and worked Neolithic flints (470) were discovered to the west of Gun Hill, West Tilbury (CA7) indicating another potential area of repeated activity.

Bronze Age - north Thames foreshore to Muckingford Road

- 7.2.103 The Bronze Age represents an intensified period of settlement within Britain, with a high degree of continuity of activity at settlement and funerary sites between the late Neolithic period and the Early Bronze Age.
- 7.2.104 Between the northern foreshore of the River Thames and West Tilbury is the presence of a Bronze Age settlement and field system (471). The settlement contained several post hole structures and ditches which formed part of the field system. The settlement is on the western side of Gun Hill, likely to benefit from the outcrop it is located on, acting as a defensive site with views south over marshland and the River Thames.
- 7.2.105 Furthermore, Bronze Age settlement activity (104) is located to the west of East Tilbury (CA6), although some remains were considered to date to the Late Neolithic as well. This area included the excavation of enclosures (110). A field system and compact working area provided evidence for farming and possible industrial usage. A funerary landscape (365, 444) in this area was also established through the excavation of at least three barrows. Most of the known settlement activity (104) is located within the Order Limits.
- 7.2.106 The activity at Gun Hill (471) and west of East Tilbury (104) provides the earliest evidence of settlement activity to the south of Muckingford.

7.2.107 The establishment of a social hierarchy can also be deduced through the funerary landscape (365, 444) at the settlement at 104. Barrows are burial monuments where community members with an elite status are buried. Their presence and separation from the main settlement area shows the creation of the burial area as a focal point, away from the main area.

Palaeolithic - West Tilbury (CA7) to A13

7.2.108 This part of the study area has the highest concentration of known Palaeolithic activity, north of the River Thames. The area is dominated by a wide spread of Orsett Heath/Boyn Hill Gravel in the Chadwell St Mary area (PQDM report). A total of 14 Palaeolithic assets are recorded in this area. These are predominantly hand axes (423, 427, 468, 492, 503, 506, 2021, 2119, 2143, 4017, 4030, 4031) of which some are associated with flint debitage, along with the location of an assemblage of implements (4018) and sub-circular cropmarks interpreted as of natural origin (248). Although these finds have been removed, the findspots indicate the presence of geological deposits with the potential to contain further artefacts and faunal remains. Due to the density of finds in this area, combined with the gravel geology, the area of the Project around Chadwell St Mary is considered to have medium to high potential for further Palaeolithic remains (PQDM report).

7.2.109 The remaining geology of the Order Limits between West Tilbury and the A13 is covered by a combination of the following:

- a. Mucking/Taplow Gravel
- b. A bedrock-dominated zone of the Lambeth group, on the south-west side of Mardyke Basin
- c. Black Park Gravel

7.2.110 All three are deemed to have a low to medium potential to yield further Palaeolithic evidence (PQDM report). A head-filled channel-like feature between Mardyke Basin and the main Thames Estuary is deemed to hold uncertain potential (PQDM report).

7.2.111 Additional Palaeolithic features located outside of the PQDM zones studied in the PQDM assessment (Wenban-Smith & Bates, 2020), are present in the wider extent of the study area in this part of the Project and included within this assessment. These include possible artefacts of Palaeolithic date, found at Mucking (328) and hand axes (414, 2082) found in the western extent of the study area in Grays.

Neolithic and Bronze Age beginnings at Mucking

7.2.112 Despite the location of two Mesolithic findspots (329, 1708), permanent settlement activity at Mucking is considered to start in the Neolithic period. Ceramics, lithics and pits (330) were discovered that represent a clear focus of activity in the Neolithic in this location. The site at Mucking is within 2km south-east of a known Neolithic causewayed enclosure (SM6) and illustrates a focus of Neolithic activity on the Orsett Heath Gravel, south of the A13.

7.2.113 In the Bronze Age, settlement activity at Mucking intensified. A large enclosure with internal buildings was excavated, dating to the early to Middle Bronze Age (332). Cremation burials were also discovered (331).

7.2.114 In the Late Bronze Age, a Springfield-style enclosure, which is formed of two encircling ditches (333), was created. Some internal structures were also excavated within the settlement area such as an entrance building to the enclosure. These buildings yielded artefacts such as quern stones and human bone, suggesting a municipal and potentially religious use to the buildings.

Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age - Muckingford Road to A13

7.2.115 Mesolithic findspots (227, 228, 416, 491, 686) are located within the study area between Muckingford Road and the A13. The majority of these are towards the west of the study area at Chadwell St Mary, representing a continued focus of the area for hunter-gatherers from the Palaeolithic period. Although these finds have been removed, some may indicate the presence of artefact scatters.

7.2.116 One site, located on the southern edge of the A13 at William Edwards School, provides evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic and Bronze Age flints (27). The site is a potential lithics working area and has potential pits associated with it. From the residual nature of some of the lithics, the identified site is considered to be on the edge of the main flint-working area.

7.2.117 The presence of the Neolithic causewayed enclosure (SM6) demonstrates the presence of monumental ceremonial activity of the Neolithic period, near the Order Limits and south of the A13. The causewayed enclosure likely has an association to the settlement activity identified at Mucking (330). The causewayed enclosure is positioned on a small outcrop of a Thames gravel terrace which would have provided wide-ranging views. A range of findspots of Neolithic tools (278, 279, 415, 483, 490, 2152, 4068) illustrates the use of the wider landscape for hunting in this period. It should also be noted that SM6 is located on an upland area formed of gravel deposits extending roughly between East Tilbury and Orsett. This gravel upland is an area of extensive cropmark evidence of settlement and ceremonial activity ranging from the Neolithic period through the Bronze Age, Iron Age and throughout the Roman period. This area includes SM1 and numerous non-designated multi-period archaeological sites, and SM7 is located near the gravel area.

7.2.118 Bronze Age activity between Muckingford Road and the A13 includes Bronze Age findspots (5, 4086, 4115). Known settlement activity south of the A13 appears to be isolated to three main locations:

- a. West of Gun Hill
- b. Within the eastern extent of the Order Limits at Muckingford Road
- c. Mucking

7.2.119 Potential activity identified at William Edwards School (27) could be indicative of some settlement activity in the Bronze Age. However, a focus appears to the north of the A13, discussed below.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic - A13 to northern extent of study area

- 7.2.120 A limited number of Palaeolithic remains are known within the study area north of the A13. One hand axe (2079) was located at Saffron Gardens (LB271), north-west of Stanford-le-Hope in the east of the study area. The remaining assets of Palaeolithic date were located in the west of the study area around South and North Ockendon, and include flint flakes (181, 2182), a hand axe and the exposure of fluviially-bedded sand/gravel deposits during excavation for the M25. Fluvial terrace deposits with hand axes and a flake tool (4003) were also identified during works on the A127 towards the northern end of the Project. These findspots and deposits have the potential to yield further artefacts and perhaps also faunal remains.
- 7.2.121 The geology of the Order Limits north of the A13 varies in nature and potential. The following areas and geologies are considered of medium to high value:
- a. Small outcrop of Lynch Hill/Corbets Tey Gravel in North Stifford.
 - b. South-eastern margin of a wide spread of Lynch Hill Gravel on the north-west side of the Mardyke, located north of North Stifford.
 - c. Spread of Orsett Heath/Boyn Hill Gravels, overlain in places by Head-filled depression or minor channels, located between South and North Ockendon.
 - d. Lynch Hill Gravel, located west of Orsett Heath/Boyn Hill Gravels at North and South Ockendon.
- 7.2.122 These Palaeolithic and Quaternary zones hold a low to medium value:
- a. East side of Mardyke basin – Head with patches of London clay bedrock. This geological form is located in the Order Limits at Bulphan as well.
 - b. Mardyke eastern margins – Head outcrops interspersed with spreads of presumed Holocene alluvium.
 - c. Mardyke basin west side – Head on western edge of Mardyke with occasional outcrops of London Clay bedrock.
 - d. Black Park Gravel outcrops – located at north-east corner of Fen Lane and Ockendon Road, North Ockendon.
 - e. Mardyke northern edge between St Mary's Lane and A127.
 - f. Foxburrow Wood – mainly Eocene bedrock between J29 and J28 of the M25.
 - g. The narrowing channel of the Mardyke and Mardyke basin are of an unknown potential (Wenban-Smith & Bates, 2020).

Mesolithic and Neolithic- A13 to northern extent of study area

- 7.2.123 There is limited evidence for this period, between the A13 and the northern extent of the study area, in the form of dispersed findspots. In some of these sites, artefact scatters or lithic-working sites may potentially be present.

Neolithic and Bronze Age - A13 to northern extent of study area

- 7.2.124 There is a focus of Bronze Age settlement activity at the northern edge of the modern A13. This includes a Springfield-style enclosure (SM7) located to the east of Orsett (CA5). This is located near the extensive area of Neolithic to Roman cropmark evidence on the gravel uplands between East Tilbury and Orsett.
- 7.2.125 There is further settlement activity alongside SM7 to the north of the A13. This includes a settlement (194) and second enclosure (687) identified around Baker Street. A further ring ditch enclosure, associated with cremation (235, 237) was identified further east around Orsett Cock.
- 7.2.126 Around the present A13 and moving further north, a funerary landscape begins to emerge. This includes the presence of potential ploughed-out barrows, which may date to the Bronze Age or Iron Age, as part of the cropmark complex (SM1) around the A13. Further north, towards South Ockendon, a non-designated Neolithic long barrow or mortuary enclosure (353) has also been identified, as part of the extensive cropmark activity in the gravel terrace uplands. Furthermore, a cremation burial (382) was identified to the north. Other evidence for Neolithic activity between the A13 and the northern extent of the study area comes in the form of findspots (167, 507, 604). These could represent losses during resource-gathering or sites of more intensive activity such as lithic-working or settlement.
- 7.2.127 Some Bronze Age settlement evidence is also present on the fens and west of the study area around the M25, although this is limited compared to the southern parts of the Project. Ditches and pits (377, 379, 380) have been identified. This includes an area of Bronze Age activity (604) to the west of the M25, associated with a flint assemblage (4151) although this activity was deemed to primarily date to the Iron Age.
- 7.2.128 Towards the northern extent of the Project, south-east of junction 29 of the M25, Bronze Age pits and ditches were also discovered along with a cremation burial which was in poor condition (169).

General discussion of the Palaeolithic to Bronze Age, north of the River Thames

- 7.2.129 Evidence of the Palaeolithic period comes in the form of findspots, some of which may be associated with geological deposits that have the potential to contain further artefacts or faunal remains. Geo-archaeological deposits across the Order Limits are also considered for their evidential value and potential to contain buried land surfaces of the Palaeolithic period. Many of these geo-archaeological areas relate to historic courses of the River Thames and its terrace deposits.

- 7.2.130 The presence of multiple hand axes and flint implements of Palaeolithic date within the study area, north of the river, illustrates the presence of early hominids and hunter-gatherers within the landscape. There are people using the local geology to create tools to hunt and craft with. The density of finds in Chadwell St Mary, tied with the Orsett Heath/Boyn Gravel deposits in the location, indicate a focus of repeated activity here. However, the presence of the same deposits and Lynch Hill Gravels between North Stifford and North Ockendon, along the western parts of the Order Limits, show a potentially wider use of the land of the Thames valley within the Order Limits during the Palaeolithic period.
- 7.2.131 There is an absence of known Prehistoric activity in the Bulphan area of the Order Limits and study area. Its geological location on the east side of the Mardyke basin is deemed as a low to medium potential (PQDM report). As the Order Limits move further north, there is less evidence of land use in the Mesolithic or Neolithic.
- 7.2.132 Further flint tools such as hand axes which date to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, have been recovered from the study area and Order Limits north of the river. These tools indicate a continued use of the land for hunting and resource gathering in these early archaeological periods. The recovery of human remains dating to the Mesolithic period at Tilbury Docks (2138) and potential Neolithic remains (637) at East Tilbury provide firm evidence for the presence of humans within the landscape during both archaeological periods. The presence of a causewayed enclosure (SM6) and a nearby long barrow or mortuary enclosure (353) indicates monumental ceremonial funerary activity on the gravel uplands north of the Thames, along with a population of sufficient size in the wider region to participate in the construction of such monuments.
- 7.2.133 Overall, there is a clear focus of activity between the Palaeolithic and Bronze Age, towards the southern and central parts of the Order Limits and study area north of the River Thames. Activity is focused on the slightly higher land, associated geologically with the Thames terraces, away from the low-lying fen landscape, although some evidence of Bronze Age activity has been established in the fens and there is potential for activity within buried land surfaces in this general area. These gravel terrace uplands have produced extensive cropmark evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman settlement, field systems and funerary activity.
- 7.2.134 Significant Bronze Age settlement activity is present within the study area and Order Limits between West Tilbury and Baker Street/Orsett around the A13. The presence of field systems (471) at Gun Hill, West Tilbury illustrate an agriculturally based local economy. Ditches uncovered in isolated areas such as 377, 379, and 380 could illustrate parts of field systems or potential settlement. However, the limitations in excavation have been unable to provide a wider context to these.
- 7.2.135 Further areas of general Prehistoric activity have been identified in the archaeological record across the study area and Order Limits, north of the River Thames. There is potential for further study to date these assets more specifically to periods between the Palaeolithic and Bronze Age.

The Iron Age-Romano-British periods - north of the River Thames

- 7.2.136 The Order Limits and study area north of the River Thames yield extensive evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British activity, particularly on the gravel terrace uplands between East Tilbury and Orsett which have yielded extensive cropmark evidence of settlement, funerary activity and field systems. For the Iron Age, some areas of Bronze Age settlement activity were reused, along with the establishment of new areas of activity. Similarly, Romano-British activity changed the landscape of the Order Limits and study area north of the river.
- 7.2.137 There is no known activity dating to the Iron Age along the floodplains and current Tilbury marshes. The location of a sub-rectangular enclosure (437) is located to the south-west of Princess Margaret Road and Station Road. Findspots are known on the Thames foreshore at Mucking Marshes, but these could be residual deposits.
- 7.2.138 This settlement activity is joined by further activity north-west of West Tilbury (CA7). Continuation of Bronze Age settlement activity and field systems is visible in both the Iron Age (369) and Roman period (472). Further settlement activity also occurred north-west of 369 with the location of an Iron Age settlement (404) to the east of Chadwell Hill. This second settlement at Chadwell Hill provides further evidence for an agriculturally based economy and domestic activity through the presence of pits for grain storage. The location of settlements at both Chadwell Hill and Gun Hill make use of their topographical locations on south/south-west-facing slopes at the southern extent of the gravel terrace uplands, and the outcrop around West Tilbury, which afford views towards the River Thames, effective for defence.
- 7.2.139 The Roman period in this area of the Order Limits and study area brought further changes. Although continuation of settlement activity at Gun Hill (472) and Chadwell Hill (368), there is further expansion of activity to the north of the River Thames.
- 7.2.140 Based on the PQDM, a range of activity focuses on former floodplains, now marshland. Firstly, two Roman roads are mapped (715, 716) on a rough north-south alignment, with one at the eastern end and the second at the western end of the study area. This provides evidence for the movement of people between the River Thames and moving across the study area and Order Limits to the land to the north.
- 7.2.141 Settlement activity (412) in the Roman period extended further south, down to lower-lying areas and to the foreshore of the River Thames to exploit the natural resources of these areas. This new area is focused around the location of salterns (161, 409, 442, 502) located in the eastern parts of the Order Limits and study area. This represents a slight shift from agricultural economy to localised industry through evaporation. The salterns north of the river are potentially associated with salterns (3067) of a currently unknown date, on the former flood plains south of the river.
- 7.2.142 Mosaics (453) were identified around St Catherine's Church (LB169), and Roman material is reused in the construction of the church. Similarly, mosaics were identified to the west of Chadwell Hill (2134). This high-status building material gives a slight glimpse towards the presence of a social elite in the study area, part of the distant agricultural landscape approximately 20km east of *Londinium*.

- 7.2.143 Roman settlement activity is also located within the Order Limits, on the gravel terrace uplands between East and West Tilbury. These include enclosures (435, 497), newly established in the Roman period. These are likely farmsteads, with the presence of field systems to the east. A burial (410) was identified outside of these settlement enclosures to the south-east.
- 7.2.144 The Romans appear to have used the natural topography to separate their activities in this area. Farming and agriculture continued in the same gravel upland areas as Bronze Age and Iron Age activity, located around West Tilbury and Chadwell St Mary. This area makes use of the outcrop around West Tilbury (CA7), likely as a defensive mechanism but as for land away from floodplains of the Thames, to the south. In the Roman period, the presence of salterns demonstrates industrial activity. However, the presence of settlement activity on the Thames foreshore appears to be an establishment of roles for settlements as trade or transit hubs. If so, this settlement may have been a focal point of local trade between settlements through minerals and agricultural goods. The presence of possible salterns south of the river opens the potential for wider trade through industrial activity and a connection of identity between communities.

Iron Age and Roman continuation at Mucking

- 7.2.145 Activity (334) on the ridgeline at Mucking in the east of the study area continued into the Roman period. Change occurred from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age with the realignment and design of the settlement. Focus shifted towards the northern end of the site in a large enclosure. Later in the Iron Age, the western part of the site became an open settlement of roundhouses, replacing the Springfield-style enclosure of the Bronze Age. A further three nucleated settlements also developed into the later Iron Age, as well as a Banjo settlement. Iron Age settlement activity (203, 432) associated with that at Mucking, has expanded into the Order Limits as well, north and south of Hoford Road.
- 7.2.146 A series of burials were discovered from the Iron Age, including barrows and an unenclosed cremation cemetery.
- 7.2.147 The settlement at Mucking was consequently reused in the Roman period (335). A series of ditched enclosures linked the north enclosure with the earlier Late Iron Age earthworks. The main area of the Roman settlement was roughly central to the site at Mucking. This was the farmstead, set in a ditched enclosure. This agricultural focus was also combined with small industry through the presence of pottery kilns and metalworking.
- 7.2.148 However, the farmstead was abandoned by the early 3rd century. The land was subsequently reused as field systems in the later part of the Roman period. By the 4th century, the managed field system was abandoned and the land returned to scrub or rough grazing.
- 7.2.149 The land at Mucking remained a funerary landscape for the Romans, however. Two cemeteries remained in use throughout the Roman period as cremation burials.

Iron Age and Roman activity between Muckingford Road and A13

- 7.2.150 Settlement activity of the Iron Age period continued on the gravel uplands north of Muckingford Road. The majority of this is located to the east of Heath Place (LB41). Part of the settlement activity is the reuse of the earlier Neolithic causewayed enclosure (SM7). However, the Iron Age settlement activity represented at Heath Place (207) is an enclosed settlement.
- 7.2.151 An additional Iron Age settlement is located near the Order Limits (2087) and another at the western edge of the study area (2067), south of the A13. These settlements are located at the eastern and western extents of a gravel ridge at North Stifford.
- 7.2.152 Roman activity on the gravel uplands north of Muckingford Road is present around Mill House Farm (LB42). Cropmarks of enclosures (447, 450) are identified as being of Roman date. Further Roman activity is identified around Heath Place, west of the Iron Age activity, indicating a continuation of the use of the landscape but with some settlements shifting location.
- 7.2.153 A small Roman farmstead (1735) is also located on the gravel uplands to the west of Dock Approach Road. A second farmstead (216) was also identified at William Edwards School, south of the A13 and near SM1.
- 7.2.154 Continual use of Iron Age settlements in the Roman period (2067, 2087) are present at the two settlements at the western edge of the study area.

Iron Age and Roman activity between A13 and northern extent of the study area

- 7.2.155 There is a range of Iron Age settlement activity on the northern edge of the A13, some of which represents continued use of Bronze Age settlement activity in the gravel uplands. This is particularly seen at SM7 enclosure which continues into the Iron Age. A wider settlement (2078) has also been identified around the scheduled area dating to the Iron Age period.
- 7.2.156 Further east along the A13, the location of three further areas of settlement (270, 509) in the Iron Age are present in the uplands to the north of SM6. These areas are continuations of Bronze Age activity and are also likely associated with the settlement activity (207) around Heath Place, south of the A13. The presence of the modern A13 structure has truncated these Iron Age settlements.
- 7.2.157 Further Iron Age activity is limited further north of the A13. The presence of findspots (54, 73), a ditch (521) and cremation (2005) provide evidence for the presence of Iron Age activity in the Thames marshes.
- 7.2.158 A farmstead dating to the Iron Age and Roman period has been identified on gravel deposits at Sunnings Lane (2000, 2002, 2003) west of the M25.
- 7.2.159 Further continuation of settlement activity between the Iron Age and Roman period is evident around the A13, in the gravel uplands and north of SM6. Settlement activity (220) to the north of the A13, south-east of Orsett is present in Roman period and represents a continued use of the area from the Iron Age. Roman field boundaries (239) were identified here, illustrating the agricultural focus of the land through field systems. The cropmark complex to the west of Orsett (SM1) also illustrates rectilinear enclosures of a likely Roman field system.

- 7.2.160 The Order Limits and study area, north of Orsett and east of South Ockendon continues as a funerary landscape. As established, particularly in the Bronze Age, the presence of cremation burials (682, 2074) two of which are in the form of funerary monument barrows (SM12, 517) contributes to that funerary landscape. The presence of two barrows illustrates a continuation of Bronze and Iron Age ritual practices for the dead, as well as the establishment of a social elite through the way in which these people are commemorated. These funerary monuments are also located on the edge of gravel terraces overlooking lower-lying marshy or riverine areas.
- 7.2.161 Additionally, a settlement has been identified to the west of Bulphan accompanied by a cemetery (232). An enclosure (265) is also identified with the barrows at South Ockendon.
- 7.2.162 Roman latrines and a kiln (180, 2068) have been identified around Dennis Road, to the east of the M25. This provides further evidence for Roman activity in the study area and gravel terrace uplands, particularly local industry through the presence of the kiln.
- 7.2.163 The evidence for the Iron Age and Romano-British periods north of Sunnings Lane, becomes sparse. No Iron Age data is recorded, while a limited number of findspots of Roman date provide some evidence for Romano-British activity either side of the M25. However, this may be a lack of archaeological excavations in this area, resulting in an absence of records.

General discussion of the Iron Age and Roman periods, north of the River Thames

- 7.2.164 The activity of the Iron Age and Roman periods north of the river illustrates generally continued use of areas in the gravel terrace uplands and ridgeline/outcrop areas from the Bronze Age. This is particularly attested to by the extensive cropmarks evidence in much of the upland gravel areas. Areas such as Gun Hill, Mucking and SM7, west of Orsett illustrate this reliance on established settlement locations from the Bronze Age. This appears true for the local economy too, which based on the available information was primarily agriculture, supported by farmsteads which continued into the Roman period.
- 7.2.165 Some change, however, does occur. The re-shaping of the settlement areas at Mucking is combined with both a new layout and focus of activity, along with some expansion to the west. Additional areas of activity occur such as around Heath Place, illustrating growth in the Iron Age.
- 7.2.166 A range of further areas of general Prehistoric activity have been identified in the archaeological record across the study area and Order Limits, north of the River Thames. There is the potential for these assets to date more specifically to the Iron Age, however, further study is required to confirm this.
- 7.2.167 The Roman period brings about further change to the populations north of the river. Although some settlement activity such as Gun Hill and Mucking continue until the 2nd century, life in the Roman period does alter. The continuation of certain areas illustrates the ongoing reliance on agriculture for the economy, as seen in the location of farmsteads at Mucking and Sunnings Lane.

- 7.2.168 However, the Roman period brings a second focus to the Roman economy and expansion of activity onto the Thames floodplain, now Tilbury/Mucking marshes. Activity in this area provides evidence of a local industry emerging based on the presence of salterns. Additional localised industrial activity is also illustrated through the presence of metalworking in Mucking, as well as kilns located in places across the study area. The establishment of settlements on the Thames foreshore provides the potential for the establishment of an additional industry through fishing.
- 7.2.169 A Roman road network is mapped across the Order Limits and study area north of the River Thames, which represents movement of people in the landscape. The presence of roads (715, 716) established towards the River Thames illustrates the change of focus towards industry, trade and military occupation in the Roman period. Both roads can be associated with settlement activity as they move further north through the study area and landscape, establishing a potential understanding of trading routes and military defence in this period. The remaining Roman roads mapped in the study area and Order Limits north of the river are slightly less reliable in their mapping across the study area. It is unclear if any of these are on the site of an earlier Iron Age road or trackway.
- 7.2.170 Connections south of the River Thames should be considered and the north and south study areas not viewed in isolation. The presence of undated salterns which could be of Roman date, south of the river, illustrates an economic and shared industrial focus around the Thames. The presence of Watling Street (1680) and the Ebbsfleet Springhead religious centre (*Vagniacae*) (1999/SM22) for both Iron Age and Roman communities north of the River Thames would also have been an attractive proposition to sell their goods or to travel to for religious reasons. The presence of roads at the north Thames foreshore also provides a wider network of trade and goods south of the river, arriving in the north. Particularly the modern-day Princess Margaret Road in East Tilbury (716) could represent an ancient ridgeway leading to a known river-crossing between East Tilbury in the north and Higham in the south (Hamerow, 1993).
- 7.2.171 Social hierarchy north of the River Thames is visible in certain aspects of the known archaeological record. This includes the likely Iron Age municipal/ritual building at Mucking, as well as a probable villa site also at Mucking. The presence of Roman barrows and other cremation burials appears to establish a funerary landscape in the Roman period on the gravel uplands north of the A13 and reflects the social status of those buried there. This represents a continuation of activity from the Bronze Age.

Evidence of Early Medieval society

- 7.2.172 The study area and Order Limits north of the River Thames provide firm evidence of the Early Medieval period. Usually poorly represented in the archaeological record, the continuation of numerous areas of Roman-period activity, which have subsequently been archaeologically investigated, has helped shape understanding of this period.

- 7.2.173 Early Medieval activity is centred around Mucking (336, 337) which represents a major Anglo-Saxon settlement. The Germanic settlers likely arrived in Mucking to find a ruinous Roman farmstead, abandoned in the 3rd century AD and the archaeological record '*yields no evidence for a phase of overlap*' (Hamerow, 1993, 314). Nevertheless, the area was resettled at the beginning of the Early Medieval period, creating a settlement consisting at least 53 posthole buildings and 203 sunken huts, known as Grubenhäuser or sunken-feature buildings, stretching from the first half of the 5th, to the 8th century (Hamerow, 1993, 314). The settlement was accompanied by two cemetery sites (Hamerow, 1993, 314) and has important evidential value for activity following the end of the Roman occupation, and interactions between Germanic immigrants and post-Roman Britons.
- 7.2.174 The plan of Mucking is a group of farmsteads which lay together without defined properties or boundaries or a high degree of planning (Hamerow, 1993, 314). Despite the absence of any large or central building, hierarchy is visible through the cemeteries which illustrate Mucking possessed by wealth and social hierarchy (Hamerow, 1993, 314).
- 7.2.175 It has been assumed that the site originated as a settlement of Germanic mercenaries, stationed at Mucking in the early 5th century to guard the Thames against invasion (Hamerow, 1993, 314). Mucking was likely a strategic location due to its topographical position, elevated in view of the Thames Estuary and near a river crossing (Hamerow, 1993). This view will have benefited the earlier settlers between the Neolithic and Roman periods. Furthermore, the break in settlement activity at the site, between the Roman and Anglo-Saxon period is illustrative of a shared human need across historical periods for key desirable features when choosing settlement locations.
- 7.2.176 Evidence of the pottery assemblage illustrates a connection to Northern Germany and the Netherlands (Hamerow, 1993, 314) indicating a wide connection with communities on the continent. However, contextually, Mucking also has ties to the Darent valley through the pottery assemblage (Hamerow, 1993, 314) but also within the study area, north of the River Thames.
- 7.2.177 Within the study area, additional Early Medieval settlement sites have been identified, providing a considerable density of settlement on and around the Boyn Hill terrace (Hamerow, 1993, 314), as follows:
- a. Settlement activity at North Stifford (2067) from the late 6th to 7th century
 - b. Stifford Clays (2089)
 - c. Orsett Cock (240/511) dated to 5th to 6th century
 - d. Late 7th to early 8th century inhumations, inside ring ditches, located within the Neolithic causewayed enclosure at Orsett (SM6/210)
 - e. Gun Hill (473) with a pottery assemblage suggestive of 6th century (Hamerow, 1993, 93).
 - f. Chadwell St Mary (2123) – fragmented Anglo-Saxon cremation urn

- 7.2.178 Several Early Medieval settlement areas were found in the same location as Iron Age and Roman settlement activity. However, the dating of some settlements such as those at North Stifford and Gun Hill to the 6th century illustrates a gap in activity between the Roman period and Early Medieval occupation. This reaffirms the desirability and shared requirements across periods and settlers of the area, to settle on the Boyn Hill terraces.
- 7.2.179 The military-based establishment at Mucking along with the evidence of a social elite, indicates Mucking likely became the centre of administration for the Early Medieval settlements in the study area during the earlier part of this period. Furthermore, the Roman road (716) running through the Anglo-Saxon settlement to the known river crossing at East Tilbury/Coalhouse Fort (SM14), in conjunction with the pottery assemblage at Mucking, indicates how well connected the settlement was to wider landscapes, geographically and politically.
- 7.2.180 Like the Bronze Age through to Roman periods, settlement activity within the Early Medieval period is concentrated on the river terraces between West Tilbury and as far north as Orsett. However, some additional assets dating to the Early Medieval period have been identified further north.
- 7.2.181 A rectilinear enclosure (595) has been identified in North Ockendon, along with field boundaries (594) to the north, illustrating a potential field system.
- 7.2.182 A manor house, known as Warley Franks Manor (2024) could have Early Medieval routes, located to the west of the M25. The current standing Franks Farmhouse (LB115) dates to the Medieval to Post Medieval period.
- 7.2.183 To the north-east of Franks Farmhouse is the location of Great Warley, south of the A127. The location of the possible Domesday settlement at Great Warley (38) is referenced here. The locations of Great Warley Manor (37) and St Mary's Church (39) are associated with the Domesday settlement. If established, the presence of a church and manor site marking settlement activity, the Early Medieval settlement of Great Warley would be the earliest example in the study area. The Medieval and Early Post Medieval occupation of the study area north of the River Thames, is characterised by dispersed rural parishes.

Medieval and Post Medieval agricultural landscape north of the River Thames

- 7.2.184 The Order Limits and study area is a rich agricultural landscape during the Medieval and Post Medieval period. This represents a continuation of the agricultural practices seen through the Bronze Age and to the Roman period.
- 7.2.185 Land management is the defining social and economic contributor to life, north of the Thames during the Medieval and Post Medieval period. This is present both in the archaeological record and the historic landscape character of the study area, north of the river.

Land management

- 7.2.186 In the Medieval and Post Medieval period, the southern edge of the study area north of the River Thames is a place of reclamation. Marshland (144, 145) around Tilbury Fort (SM13) is present covering most of the Order Limits and study area, south of West Tilbury (CA7) and as far east as Mucking Marshes around Coalhouse Fort (SM14). The extent of this marshland is present on the 1777 Chapman and André Map. Archaeological assets such as sea walls (500) illustrate the struggles to keep the Thames at bay and turn former flood plains, as identified in the PQDM report, into domesticated marshland for grazing.
- 7.2.187 The outcrop around West Tilbury (CA7) has acted as a topographical defence for land north of the flood plains of the Thames. As illustrated between the Bronze Age and Early Medieval, this area of the Boyn Hill gravel has been a prominent place for farmsteads and agricultural practice of earlier archaeological periods. This remains true for the Medieval and Post Medieval.
- 7.2.188 Illustrated in tithe maps, across the study area, the land was predominantly enclosed by the 19th century. Due to the limitations in historic records, it cannot be said for certain at which point the land was enclosed and under what authority. However, there are clear signs of land management within the landscape during the Medieval period and moving into the Post Medieval, through assets such as the following:
- a. Field system at Mucking (338)
 - b. Field boundaries, trackway and ditches (211, 212) east of Heath Place (LB41)
 - c. Ditches (197) around the A13/A1089 interchange
 - d. Ditches (241, 242) and field system (512) north of the A13 towards Stanford-le-Hope (241, 242)
 - e. Cropmarks of former field boundaries (1788) north of Orsett
 - f. Field boundaries (378) west of Parkers Farm Road
 - g. Ridge and furrow at South Ockendon (61)
 - h. Field boundaries around North Ockendon (594)
- 7.2.189 All these assets are of evidential and historical value for their ability to illustrate former agricultural land management and layout of field systems, particularly those of the Medieval and Early Post Medieval, which predate historic mapping.
- 7.2.190 As illustrated through the historic landscape character of the report, the field systems went through numerous changes during this time. However, the overall agricultural character has remained the same in the present day.

7.2.191 One contributing factor to this change is farms and the influence of settlement activity. In the later Post Medieval and into the 20th century, during the encroachment of settlement activity from Greater London, (particularly in Grays, South Ockendon and Thurrock), farming appears to have been streamlined from multiple small farms which would require division of land ownership through enclosure for clear definition. Larger farms appear to now dominate the study area and therefore land. Subsequent boundary loss in the 20th century is the dominant historic landscape character of the study area north of the river and appears representative of a new way of farming, looking for efficiency through large land coverage.

Local industry

- 7.2.192 Evidence of local industry to support and supplement the local agricultural economy within the landscape of the study area north of the River Thames includes the presence of non-extant Medieval windmills at Chadwell St Mary (485), Mucking (338), and Cranham (609). Non-extant windmills are also identified at Orsett (116), Bulphan (112), North Ockendon (176) as well as the extant Baker Street Windmill (LB57). A Medieval mill and associated fishponds are also known at Cobham Hall (367).
- 7.2.193 Small- and large-scale industrial activity of the Medieval and Post Medieval through mineral extraction are also evident in the landscape. This includes the presence of dene holes (SM3) in Hangman's Wood, in the west of the study area.
- 7.2.194 Quarrying north of the river, mainly in the Post Medieval, is for gravel and clay and spread across the study area such as the clay quarry north of the A13 (513).
- 7.2.195 A Post Medieval brickworks (2171) is also located in Grays, illustrating the introduction of large-scale industrial activity into the late Post Medieval and Modern, discussed below.

Settlement

- 7.2.196 Settlement activity was also a defining feature of land during the Medieval and Post Medieval period. Settlements north of the river are centred around churches in the landscape which form local parishes. The number of tithe maps across the study area north of the Thames, and the nature of enclosed land, illustrates multiple local authorities controlling small pockets of land, with no single defining elite group.
- 7.2.197 Assets of evidential value, particularly of the Medieval period, provide evidence for the location of no-longer extant settlement activity within the Order Limits and study area.
- 7.2.198 This includes a settlement at Station Road (496), located for its topographical location, on a platform above the Thames flood plain with strategic views towards the Thames and what may have been by then marshland. Medieval settlement activity (191) was also identified during construction of the M25 to the south-west of North Ockendon.

- 7.2.199 There are several Medieval moated sites across the study area as well, which provide evidence for a social elite within the landscape, however, the individual defensive nature of moats suggests a process of separation rather than unity between the individuals at these properties. Moated sites include the following:
- a. A house (217) and moat (244) to the south and west of Blackshots Lane at the A13
 - b. A house (263) and moat (229) by Orsett
 - c. A potential moated site west of Bulphan (233/519)
 - d. The presence of a Medieval moat (230) at Blankets Farmhouse (LB216)
 - e. The ruinous remains of a gatehouse and moat at South Ockendon Hall (SM2)
 - f. A potential manor site with fishponds (29) east of North Road
 - g. Extant moat (578) at Franks Farmhouse (LB115)
- 7.2.200 Medieval and Post Medieval settlement activity within the landscape character today, is present through the location of settlements marked by parish churches, evident in the following locations:
- a. West Tilbury and the Church of St James (LB33)
 - b. East Tilbury and the Church of St Catherine (LB169)
 - c. Chadwell St Mary and Church of St Mary (LB205)
 - d. Orsett and the Church of St Giles and All Saints (LB135)
 - e. Bulphan and the Church of St Mary (LB280)
 - f. North Stifford and the Church of St Mary the Virgin (LB276)
 - g. South Ockendon and the Church of St Nicholas (LB36)
 - h. North Ockendon and the Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB69)
 - i. Little Warley and the Church of St Peter (LB297)
 - j. Great Warley and Church of St Mary the Virgin (LB142)
- 7.2.201 Settlement growth across the landscape in the Medieval and Post Medieval is focused around these parish locations. Periods of further growth are present within each settlement area, of which some are more pronounced than others such as the modern expansion of the South Ockendon, south of the central location of the church. Overall, the small settlements of the study area north of the River Thames have not seen encroachment from urbanisation of Greater London, keeping their isolated rural character.

Modern landscape north of the River Thames

- 7.2.202 The late Post Medieval and Modern period within the study area and Order Limits is dominated by three primary factors:
- Military activity of WWI and WWII
 - Industrial activity
 - Infrastructure
- 7.2.203 The development of the modern landscape north of the River Thames started with the introduction of Tilbury Docks in 1886. The docks were an important location for passenger travel (from 1903) but primarily for the trading of goods, with the port constructed to alleviate congestion in London's main docks (https://www.tilburyandchadwellmemories.org.uk/content/transport/docks/a_brief_history_of_tilbury_docks). The location of the docks in Tilbury were convenient for the availability of land and the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway (737) which had been constructed in 1854 to connect with Tilbury ferry (https://www.tilburyandchadwellmemories.org.uk/content/transport/docks/a_brief_history_of_tilbury_docks).
- 7.2.204 The introduction of Tilbury Docks to the study area in the late 19th century contributed to development of Tilbury settlement, illustrated through historic mapping. The expansion is first shown on OS mapping from 1892-1897 and can be closely linked to the presence of port activity through names such as The Ship public house. Tilbury Docks are key for international trade and consequently, contributed to the defensive strategy of the Thames and south-east Essex during WWI and WWII to protect movement of goods during a key moment in British life of the 20th century.
- 7.2.205 Along with the Post Medieval defences (SM11, SM13, SM14) situated on the northern banks of the River Thames and discussed above, the study area in Essex was used for military activity in the 20th century during the two world wars.
- 7.2.206 Activity during WWI north of the river was limited to the location of three landing sites, located in Orsett (6), Horndon on the Hill (35), and at North Ockendon (36). A military camp (130) is also known to have been located at Orsett landing site. All are likely strategically placed on fen land, to benefit from the flat nature of the landscape, as well as their proximity to local villages.
- 7.2.207 Limited other military activity is present within the study area, north of the River Thames during WWI. Tilbury Fort (SM13) was used as a barracks during WWI and in 1915 became an Ordnance Depot (Wessex Archaeology, 2020). Due to the importance of Tilbury Docks to the war effort, it is likely defences would have been put in place to defend the docks from land invasion, but the temporary nature of the defences and subsequent development of Tilbury means none are known about today (Wessex Archaeology, 2020).
- 7.2.208 As is the case south of the Thames, the study area to the north of the river has a greater number of WWII assets than for WWI. The most substantial WWII asset is the heavy anti-aircraft site at Bowater's Farm (SM9), 1km north-west of Coalhouse Fort (SM14). The battery will have contributed to the defence of the Thames during WWII and was accompanied by anti-glider ditches across

Tilbury marshland (Wessex Archaeology, 2020). Anti-glider ditches are also recorded by Essex HER on Mucking Marshes (347, 350).

- 7.2.209 Across the study area, further military defences were put in place. Although the Thames represented a primary target for invasion and a means of navigation for German aircraft, the general low-lying ground and reasonably easy access to London made most of the study area north of the Thames, the perfect conditions for modern land-access tactics. Consequently, the following WWII assets were placed within the Order Limits and study area, north of the river:

West Tilbury to A13

- a. Spigot mortar emplacement (312, 315, 316, 317, 319, 320, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2103, 2104)
- b. Road barrier (310, 311, 313)
- c. Tett turret (2099, 2101)
- d. Heavy anti-aircraft (HAA) gun site (298)
- e. Allan-Williams turret (322)

Orsett/Baker Street

- a. Pillbox (128)
- b. Road barrier (129)
- c. Spigot mortar emplacement (127)
- d. HAA gun site (124)
- e. Allan-Williams turret (126)
- f. Road barriers at Stanford-le-Hope (2105, 2106)

North Stifford and North and South Ockendon

- a. Heavy anti-aircraft artillery (581)
- b. HAA gun site (2229, 2093)
- c. Spigot mortar emplacement (2042)
- d. Ammunition shelter (2041)

Bulphan

- a. World War II bombing decoy (SM25) to RAF Hornchurch, which is located outside of the study area, approximately 11km to the east
- b. Observation post (122)
- c. St Mary's Lane to northern extent of study area
- d. Allan-Williams turret (2032)
- e. Spigot mortar emplacement (2033)

- 7.2.210 Assets document within the study area also show the scars of war, including bomb craters south-west of Great Warley (9) and north-west of Little Warley (2017). War memorials, commemorating the sacrifices of local communities during conflict are also located across the study area including a memorial (290) at St Catherine’s Church, East Tilbury (LB169), North Stifford (LB319) and at Bulphan (LB325).
- 7.2.211 Despite the loss of most assets within the study area, they still hold group and historical value for their contribution to the overall defensive strategies from military activity within the 20th century. Each asset was strategically placed, and it is their known former locations and the intended purpose of these assets which hold historical value. Historical value also comes through their presence in the narrative of the way both the British and invading forces viewed the landscape. A density of assets close to the Thames, as opposed to a sparser spread of activity further north in the study area, enhances the importance of the river as a military resource, connected closely with the trade for London and subsequently Tilbury Docks from 1886.
- 7.2.212 Post-war industry continued to influence the landscape north of the River Thames. Settlement activity can be closely linked to industry, particularly at the Bata factory (LB110) in East Tilbury (CA6). A model settlement (44) was consequently constructed around the factory to support its growth, and which was itself supported by the presence of the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway (737) and East Tilbury station (693) at the northern end of the settlement.
- 7.2.213 The introduction of other railways, the A13 and the M25 into the study area have influenced the character of the landscape of the study area. Their presence, particularly the M25 in the north-north-western extent of the Project, illustrates an encroachment of Greater London into the study area, also seen through earlier urban expansion in the 20th century to South Ockendon, Chadwell St Mary and Grays.

7.3 Conclusion

- 7.3.1 Following the discussion of the cultural heritage baseline of the Project, the following conclusions can be drawn.
- 7.3.2 The baseline study of the Project has considered the setting and value of designated heritage assets, as follows:
- a. There are 316 listed buildings, of which five are located within the Order Limits (LB58, LB65, LB89, LB96, LB105).
 - b. There are 22 scheduled monuments; of which five are located within the Order Limits (SM1, SM2, SM7, SM9, SM13).
 - c. There are three Registered Parks and Gardens of which one (RPG1) is located within the Order Limits.
 - d. There are 16 Conservation Areas within the study area.

- 7.3.3 The baseline has assessed the value and significance of the designated assets within the Order Limits and study area. A settings assessment has also been conducted to identify the designated assets to be taken forward to the impact assessment of the Project. The impact assessment has informed the Cultural Heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement.
- 7.3.4 A range of non-designated heritage assets are located within the Order Limits and study area which illustrate a range of human activity and interaction with the landscape of the Project from the Palaeolithic period through to the Modern period. This evidence includes settlement, farming, funerary/ceremonial and industrial activity where the Project crosses historically rich landscapes on both sides of the River Thames. The baseline has also assessed the value and significance of the non-designated assets within the Order Limits and study area and a settings assessment has also been conducted to scope non-designated assets in or out of the Environmental Impact Assessment of the Project.
- 7.3.5 Bias of the archaeological record needs to be accounted for when considering archaeological potential. Overall, the Order Limits and study area are relatively untouched in terms of impactful development and archaeological investigations, with the exception of the focus on existing areas of infrastructure such as the quarrying at Mucking or the A2/HS1 corridor, A13 and M25. Cropmark and aerial mapping data, along with the presence of findspots, have provided some understanding for likely activity of all archaeological periods. The cropmark evidence indicates particular concentrations of multi-period rural settlement, agriculture and funerary activity in the chalk uplands south of the Thames and the gravel terrace uplands north of the river. The potential for the Order Limits to yield activity from all archaeological periods has been identified.
- 7.3.6 The Palaeolithic and Quaternary Deposit Model and findspot data have indicated the presence of deposits of varying potential to contain Palaeolithic artefacts and faunal remains across the Order Limits and study area. A number of areas of medium to high potential have been identified associated with the River Thames gravel terraces and alluvial deposits. Findspot information has also yielded evidence of important Mesolithic flint-working sites such as at Shorne Woods in Kent.
- 7.3.7 The western extent of the study area, both north and south of the River Thames has seen the urban encroachment of Greater London in the modern day. Accompanying infrastructure and industry, which started processes of urbanisation in the mid- to late-19th century, have contributed to the overall landscape character of this process of urbanisation. However, the overall focus of modern activity to the west of the study area, has allowed historic settlements such as Cobham (CA11), Shorne (CA9), Thong (CA10), West Tilbury (CA7) and Orsett (CA5) to maintain their overall distance and rural setting.
- 7.3.8 Assessment of the baseline data of the Project has assessed that the Order Limits hold different levels of potential to yield further archaeological evidence of multiple archaeological periods.
- 7.3.9 This desk-based assessment sets out the known cultural heritage baseline information which has been considered for impacts within the Environmental Statement, Chapter 6: Cultural Heritage (Application Document 6.1)) and mitigation within the Outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (Appendix 6.9 (Application Document 6.3)).

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Annexes

Annex A List of Heritage Assets

- A.1.1 This section presents additional information on the assets within the baseline of the Lower Thames Crossing Cultural Heritage assessment, which are discussed in Section 5 of the main report. The following tables provide supporting details of these assets, both archaeological and built, which are synthesised in the main report.
- A.1.2 Tables are displayed by areas of the Lower Thames Crossing (the Project) south of the River Thames, within the River Thames, and north of the River Thames. Within these geographical subdivisions, the assets are split further by their location either within the Order Limits, within the Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) (outside the Order Limits) or outside the ZVI but within a 1km study area of the Order Limits. Tables are subsequently split again and displayed by their archaeological period.
- A.1.3 All assets are displayed as appropriate, on Figures 1-11 located within Annex D.
- A.1.4 The tables represent assets catalogued in the relevant historical environment records of Kent, Essex and Greater London, as well as designated download data from Historic England. Assets identified through additional assessment, including walkover survey, cartographic analysis, aerial mapping survey, geophysical survey, and where available, trial trench data, are discussed in the tables below. Additional information on historic landscape character can be found within Annex C.

A.2 Archaeological assets south of the River Thames

Archaeology located within the Order Limits

Prehistoric

Table A.1 Palaeolithic archaeology located inside the Order Limits (south)

Project ID	Asset description	Value
3123	Levallois struck flint, found close to Church Road, Tollgate, during the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) works. The asset is a single struck flint of the Levallois knapping technique and was found inside a Bronze Age pit. The flint was discovered in an area of known later Prehistoric activity and has since been removed. The recorded find location is situated along a trackway bounded by scrub on either side, with Church Road to the south and the CTRL to the north.	Negligible

Table A.2 Mesolithic archaeology located inside the Order Limits (south)

Project ID	Asset description	Value
1669	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age worked flints, south of Singlewell. The flints were found in a large Pleistocene hollow during archaeological works associated with the A2 widening. The flints were not found as a large concentration and were likely washed into the hollow from a different location. Similar material was found in concentrated form within an area of archaeological activity to the east of 1669 , indicating the potential original location of the flints. The recorded find location has since been occupied by the existing A2.	Negligible
2296	Mesolithic tranchet axe found east of Thong Lane. The axe measures 10-20cm in length and is now housed in a museum. The recorded findspot location of the axe is approximate, and its original archaeological context is unknown. The general area of the find location is rural in character, with the village of Thong situated to the west, and dense woodland to the east.	Negligible
3545	Large Mesolithic flint scatter found at a site in Shorne Wood, to the north-east of The Inn on the Lake. A small amount of Neolithic and Bronze Age material has also been recovered from the scatter which suggests activity at the site occurred over an extended period of time. The location of the flint scatter is characterised by dense woodland and is under continuing archaeological excavation by the Shorne Woods Archaeology Group.	Medium

Table A.3 Neolithic archaeology located inside the Order Limits (south)

Project ID	Asset description	Value
688	Neolithic flint axe found near Knights Place, Cuxton, where the A2/M2 junction is now located. There is no further information concerning this asset or its original context, and it is not associated with any nearby archaeological activity. The recorded find location of the axe has since been occupied by the existing M2 motorway.	Negligible
1662	Site of mortuary enclosure or long barrow, Tollgate. A ditched enclosure thought to be the remains of a Neolithic mortuary enclosure or long barrow recorded east of the A2/A227 Tollgate junction. The site was identified through aerial photographs and subject to trial trench evaluation in 1995, which confirmed the nature and date of the feature; a large amount of flint debitage was found inside the ditched enclosure. The asset has been partly excavated and is situated within a green verge between the existing A2 and CTRL travel corridors.	High
1667	Group of postholes discovered immediately north-east of the mortuary enclosure/long barrow (1662). The post holes have been tentatively interpreted as post-built structures associated with 1662 (possibly excarnation platforms) but no firm date has been established. The postholes were removed during excavation and have since been occupied by modern road infrastructure at Tollgate junction.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset description	Value
3107	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint scatter found immediately north of the A2 during archaeological works in advance of the A2 widening. The scatter was likely displaced from its original archaeological context and contained a large quantity of flint flakes and blades. These were removed during excavation. The scatter is recorded close to a later Prehistoric well (1523). The area where the scatter was found is characterised by a scrub buffer along the northern side of the existing A2 and an adjacent arable field.	Negligible

Table A.4 Bronze Age archaeology located inside the Order Limits (south)

Project ID	Asset description	Value
773	Incomplete circular cropmark site approximately 20m in diameter, west of Upper Ifield. A recent geophysical survey did not record anomalies suggestive of a ring ditch at this location (Headland Archaeology, 2019), however the results at this location may have been compromised by features associated with the Southern Valley Golf Club course (SVGC). The cropmark is located approximately 260m east of a known excavated Bronze Age barrow (1584), which was also identified as a cropmark. The cropmark is situated within an extensive area of known, potentially multi-period archaeology. The surrounding landscape is characterised by arable land and SVGC.	Medium
1005	Metal-detecting findspots of copper alloy casting waste, recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) to the north of Cobham Park between the CTRL and the A2. The asset is potentially Bronze Age in date but could be as recent as the Post-Medieval period. The grid reference for the find is approximate to six figures only, so the casting waste may have originally been found elsewhere.	Negligible
1212	Fragment from a cast copper alloy bucket handle found south of Gravesend Road. The asset is dated from the middle to Late Bronze Age and was found within an area of known Bronze Age activity including several barrow sites (1362, 1584, 1595, 1813, 1620, 1813). The find has since been removed but suggests potential for similar finds within the area.	Negligible
1362	Site of barrow, south of Gravesend Road. The barrow was subject to an antiquarian excavation in 1899 after being identified from a cropmark and was found to be a single-ditched barrow holding a primary burial as well as five secondary burials. The asset is associated with other barrows (1362, 1584, 1595, 1813, 1620, 1813), north and south of the A226, forming a wider funerary landscape within this area. The barrow has only been partially excavated and has potential to produce further archaeological remains. The surrounding landscape is characterised by arable land and SVGC.	Medium
1396	Enclosure cropmark site recorded approximately 250m north of a probable Bronze Age barrow (1584) and circular cropmark feature (773). It is identified from cropmarks as a circular or sub-circular settlement enclosure approximately 31m in diameter, tentatively dated to the Bronze Age. It is overlapped by potential Roman-period settlement enclosure 1387 . It was not detected in the geophysical survey; however, widespread magnetic disturbance was present in	Medium

Project ID	Asset description	Value
	this area (Headland Archaeology, 2019). The cropmark is situated within an extensive area of known and potential multi-period archaeology south of Gravesend Road. The surrounding landscape is characterised by arable land and SVGC.	
1469	Two Bronze Age pits, a possible posthole, and possible field boundaries were recorded south-east of a Bronze Age settlement (1551) during trial trenching associated with the CTRL. The features have not been excavated and may survive within the Order Limits. They are situated within a grass verge between the CTRL and the A2.	Low
1551	Middle to Late Bronze Age enclosed settlement, south of Singlewell. The site was partially excavated as part of the A2 road widening. Three clusters of postholes suggestive a possible roundhouse, a fence line and possible two-post drying rack structures, and numerous pits were recorded within the settlement enclosure. Elements of the settlement may survive within the Order Limits to the north of the existing route of the A2, and south of the former route of the A2; however, remains are likely to be partial and fragmentary due to known modern disturbance in this area.	Low
1577	Possible round barrow, south of Gravesend Road. The asset was identified in aerial photographs as part of a historic landscape assessment. It has not been attributed to a definitive period, although there is a strong likelihood it may be of Bronze Age date due to the existence of several other Bronze Age barrow sites in the area (1362, 1584, 1595, 1813, 1620, 1813). It is aligned with a particularly close round barrow (1620) to the north. The asset may also have associations with two Bronze Age settlements (1608, 2308) located nearby. The surrounding area is characterised by the SVGC and arable farmland.	Medium
1584	Probable Bronze Age round barrow initially recorded as cropmarks prior to the establishment of the SVGC. Although the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) states that this feature has been excavated, a recent geophysical survey recorded anomalies approximately 20m in diameter at this location, suggestive of a barrow formed by three partial concentric ditches (Headland Archaeology, 2019). The presence of three ditches suggests that this barrow was used for multiple generations, with re-cuttings of a larger concentric ditch for new phases of inhumations or cremations.	Medium
1595	Probable Bronze Age round barrow approximately 18.5m in diameter recorded south of Gravesend Road along a dry valley. The barrow may be associated with other barrow sites to the north and south of Gravesend Road (1362, 1584, 1813, 1620), forming part of the wider Bronze Age funerary landscape in this area of the Project. The surrounding area is characterised by arable farmland.	Medium
1608	Bronze Age sub-circular settlement enclosure, south of Gravesend Road. The possible settlement is recorded as geophysical anomalies and cropmarks. The enclosure measures approximately 50m by 40m and contains a number of geophysical anomalies suggestive of pits or postholes. The settlement may be associated with round barrow 1577 and another nearby settlement (2308). The area is characterised by the SVGC and surrounding arable farmland.	Medium

Project ID	Asset description	Value
1620	Cropmarks of a possible round barrow recorded on a north-facing slope to the south of Gravesend Road. It may be associated with another probable barrow immediately south (1577), another barrow (1595) located approximately 750m to the south-east, and with two Bronze Age settlement enclosures (1608, 2308) located to the south-west and north-east respectively. The cropmarks are situated within an extensive area of known and potential multi-period archaeology. The surrounding landscape is characterised by arable land and SVGC. The asset forms part of the wider Bronze Age funerary landscape in this area of the Project.	Medium
1668	Early Bronze Age pits and field system, along A2. The features dated tentatively to the Bronze Age, are recorded along the existing route of the A2. The pits were removed during excavation, but remains of the field system may survive to the south of the A2 within a grass verge between the road and CTRL.	Low
1760	Series of multi-period archaeological features recorded during a watching brief along the length of the CTRL works. The earliest features and finds were dated to the Bronze Age (3357, 3358) but were located outside the Order Limits. The watching brief was conducted along the length of the CTRL route and the features and finds were completely removed by archaeological excavation.	Negligible
1813	Possible round barrow site located south of Gravesend Road. The asset, located along a dry valley, was identified through geophysical survey and measures approximately 20m in diameter (Headland Archaeology, 2019). The probable round barrow shares an association with other barrow sites in the area (1362, 1584, 1595, 1620, 1813), forming part of the wider Bronze Age funerary landscape in this part of the Project. It is situated within an extensive area of known and potential multi-period archaeology in surroundings characterised by arable land and SVGC.	Medium
2308	Bronze Age settlement enclosure located just south of Gravesend Road. The enclosure has been identified through cropmark data and corroborative geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology, 2019). It measures approximately 60m by 50m and contains a large number of anomalies suggestive of pits or postholes. It has an apparent entrance on the north-eastern side and is adjoined to the south by a circular enclosure approximately 20m in diameter. The settlement may be associated with a round barrow (1577) and another Bronze Age settlement (1608).	Medium
2445	Bronze Age Beaker pit recorded in advance of the A2 widening works. The fragmented remains of at least five vessels were contained within the pit and were likely ritualistic deposits. The asset is located approximately 140m north-east of a double Beaker burial (3110) which is located outside the Order Limits; it is unknown whether these assets are contemporary with each other, although they share a cultural association. The pit has since been developed with the existing A2/A227 junction.	Negligible
3124	Bronze Age pit located north of Church Road. The pit was removed by archaeological excavation in advance of the CTRL. Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints were contained within the pit, which is	Negligible

Project ID	Asset description	Value
	considered to be an isolated feature. The recorded location of the asset is characterised by a trackway bounded by scrub on either side, with Church Road to the south and the CTRL to the north.	
3383	Bronze Age ditch located within Cobham Golf Course, in the northern extent of Cobham Hall registered park and garden (RPG1). The ditch was excavated in association with the CTRL and contained Bronze Age pottery and worked flints. The excavation also found evidence of a Bronze Age trackway or road which is thought to be associated with the ditch. The feature was removed by the excavation but associated features relating to Bronze Age activity may survive in close proximity.	Low
1512	Late Prehistoric flint (burnt and unburnt) and two potsherds found within a dry valley south of Gravesend Road. The finds were discovered during a fieldwalking exercise in advance of a proposed gas pipeline route within an area of extensive later Prehistoric activity including a nearby curving trackway (703) and a possible Bronze Age ring round barrow (1813). No definitive period has been assigned to the finds which may be Bronze Age at the earliest. The finds have since been removed.	Negligible
1516	Group of later Prehistoric flints found north of Shorne Ifield Road. The flints were discovered during a previous fieldwalking exercise to the south of an area of known later Prehistoric activity. No definitive period has been assigned to the finds but may be Bronze Age at the earliest. The finds have since been removed.	Negligible
1514	Several types of later Prehistoric burnt flints and flint flakes found south-west of Thong. The finds were discovered during a fieldwalking exercise in advance of a proposed gas pipeline route. As of yet, there is no recorded evidence of an associated Prehistoric settlement nearby, although Late Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints (3107) and a later Prehistoric well (1523) have been recorded to the south-west. No definitive period has been assigned to the finds which may be Bronze Age at the earliest. The finds have since been removed.	Negligible
2329	A pottery assemblage, inherent of a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age transition was identified through archaeological evaluation at Rochester & Cobham Golf Club course. Kent HER references the asset near the Order Limits. However, considering the limited trial trench evaluation, there is potential for additional remains to be present associated with the possible transition site within the Order Limits. An earlier single Neolithic arrowhead was also identified through the evaluation, as an isolated find. The part of the site excavated has been removed, but the significance of the asset is principally its evidential value for the potential to yield further evidence for transition activity between the Bronze Age and Iron Age. Additional research at the site has the potential to contribute to the regional research framework through the study of small-scale and low-density settlement activity, as well as the deposition of objects possibly marking specific events, or of specific objects, in both the Bronze Age and the Iron Age (Champion, 2011). This further potential influences the asset's value, along with the removal of previous remains associated with potential site, consequently severing any immediate contextualisation of further remains.	Low

Table A.5 Iron Age archaeology within the Order Limits (south)

Project ID	Asset description	Value
674	Fragmented cropmark remains of a probable Late Prehistoric trackway, located south of Gravesend Road. The feature has been mapped from aerial photographs and extends approximately 350m south-eastwards before changing direction to the south. The probable trackway is located within an area of extensive known and potential multi-period archaeology. It has not yet been excavated and intrusive investigation may produce additional archaeological remains and finds. The surrounding landscape is rural in character with the exception of the A226 and SVGC.	Low
677	Fragmentary cropmarks located within an arable field to the west of Thong. The cropmarks represent a probable late Prehistoric curvilinear trackway identified in aerial photographs. The trackway is aligned north to south and is defined by parallel ditches. It appears to align with a further cropmark (2307) to the north, which suggests a continuation of the trackway. A recent geophysical survey shows that the trackway appears to lead to a small complex of rectilinear and sub-rectilinear enclosures (4152) within the Order Limits, immediately to the west of Thong (Headland Archaeology, 2019).	Low
703	Cropmarks of a curving trackway located immediately south of Gravesend Road. The trackway probably dates to the later Prehistoric and arcs around the western and southern extent of a Roman settlement (2291) with which it may be associated. The asset might be contemporaneous with a later Prehistoric field system which extends north and south of the trackway; it also intersects with a probable Iron Age to Roman boundary ditch (810) to the south. The trackway was recorded using aerial photographs and has not been excavated. It lies within an area of extensive known later Prehistoric and Roman activity and has potential to produce archaeological remains and associated finds. The surrounding landscape is characterised by the SVGC and arable land.	Low
774	Fragmentary cropmark feature located west of Upper Ifield. The cropmark was identified through aerial photography and may represent an Iron Age or Roman enclosure. It may be contemporaneous with other Iron Age enclosure sites (1367 , 1602 , 1604) to the south of Gravesend Road and north of Upper Ifield Road. The asset lies within an area of known Iron Age and Roman settlement activity and has potential to produce archaeological remains and associated finds. The surrounding landscape is characterised by the SVGC and arable land.	Low
1367	Cropmark of a possible Iron Age settlement located west of Upper Ifield. The enclosure was identified through aerial photography and linear anomalies detected by a recent geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology, 2019). The asset shares an association with other possible Iron Age settlements (774 , 1602 , 1604) south of Gravesend Road and north of Upper Ifield Road. The feature is situated within an extensive area of known and potential multi-period settlement activity. It has not been excavated which suggests potential for surviving archaeological remains and associated finds. The surrounding landscape is rural in character with exception of the SVGC.	Medium

Project ID	Asset description	Value
1602	Cropmark of a possible Iron Age settlement located west of Upper Ifield. The enclosure was identified through aerial photography and linear anomalies detected by a recent geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology, 2019). The asset shares an association with other possible Iron Age settlements (774 , 1367 , 1604) south of Gravesend Road and north of Upper Ifield Road. The feature is situated within an extensive area of known and potential multi-period settlement activity. It has not been excavated which suggests potential for surviving archaeological remains and associated finds. The surrounding landscape is rural in character with exception of the SVGC.	Medium
775	Cropmarks of a probable later Prehistoric enclosure and boundary ditch located south of Gravesend Road. The enclosure, situated on the eastern edge of a coombe, is incomplete but defines an area 42m by 37m. It was identified through aerial photographic survey and is associated with a boundary ditch, aligned on its southern side. The enclosure may represent a settlement and has not been archaeologically excavated. The asset lies within an area of known Iron Age and Roman settlement activity and has potential to produce archaeological remains and associated finds. The surrounding landscape is rural in character with exception of the SVGC.	Medium
1604	Cropmarks of a circular enclosure east of Thong Lane. The enclosure is a probable Iron Age settlement measuring 45m by 50m with an entrance on the western side. It was identified through aerial photography and has not been excavated. The enclosure may be associated with possible nearby field boundaries (778 , 779) identified to the north and west respectively. The asset is located within an area of extensive Iron Age and Roman activity and shares association with other possible Iron Age settlements (774 , 1367 , 1602) south of Gravesend Road and north of Shorne Ifield Road. The enclosure has potential for surviving archaeological remains and associated finds. The general landscape is characterised by the SVGC to the south and surrounding arable land.	Medium
778	Cropmarks of possible Iron Age or Roman field boundaries east of Thong Lane. The features were mapped from an aerial photographic survey and lie within an area of extensive later Prehistoric and Roman activity. The field boundaries may be associated with an Iron Age enclosure (1604) and further cropmarks of field boundaries (779) to the south. The cropmarks are located within arable land to the south of Gravesend Road and have not been excavated.	Low
779	Series of cropmarks representing possible Iron Age or Roman field boundaries south of Gravesend Road. The features were mapped from an aerial photographic survey and lay within an area of extensive later Prehistoric and Roman activity. The field boundaries may be associated with an Iron Age enclosure (1604) and further cropmarks of field boundaries (778) to the north. The cropmarks are located within arable land to the south of Gravesend Road and have not been excavated.	Low
788	Cropmarks of a linear ditch of probable Iron Age or Roman date. The cropmark represents a possible field boundary and was mapped from an aerial photographic survey. The southern side of the boundary appears to deliberately skirt around a possible Bronze Age round	Low

Project ID	Asset description	Value
	barrow (1620) indicating the barrow mound was extant when the ditch was created. The ditch has not been excavated and lies within an area of extensive later Prehistoric and Roman activity, suggesting potential for surviving archaeological remains and associated finds. The surrounding landscape is rural in character with exception of the SVGC.	
810	Iron Age to Roman cropmarks and geophysical anomalies aligned north-east and south-west of Gravesend Road. The feature is thought to represent parallel boundary ditches of a trackway extending approximately 800m through an area of known Romano-British occupation. The northern part of the asset is truncated by Gravesend Road but then continues in a north-east direction, and it crosses a curving late Prehistoric trackway (703) to the south-west. The ditch has not been excavated which suggests potential for surviving archaeological remains and associated finds. The surrounding landscape is rural in character with exception of the SVGC and A226.	Low
832	Iron Age copper alloy stud found south of Gravesend Road. The find was catalogued by PAS and was situated between two foci of multi-period activity between Thong and Gravesend Road. The find may be associated with Iron Age settlements (774, 1602, 1604, 1367) to the south of Gravesend Road and north of Upper Ifield Road. It has since been removed.	Negligible
921	Iron Age copper alloy coin found south of Gravesend Road. The find was catalogued by PAS and was situated between two foci of multi-period activity between Thong and Gravesend Road. The find may be associated with possible Iron Age settlements (774, 1602, 1604, 1367) to the south of Gravesend Road. The find has since been removed.	Negligible
835	Iron Age copper alloy strap fitting found south of Gravesend Road. The strap fitting was found close to an Iron Age coin (1175) and located within an area of known Iron Age and Roman activity. The strap fitting may be associated with possible Iron Age settlements (774, 1602, 1604, 1367) to the south of Gravesend Road and north of Upper Ifield Road. The find has since been removed.	Negligible
849	Iron Age gold coin found south of Gravesend Road. The coin was found within an area of known Iron Age and Roman activity. The coin may be associated with possible Iron Age settlements (774, 1602, 1604, 1367) to the south of Gravesend Road and north of Upper Ifield Road. The find has since been removed.	Negligible
856	Iron Age copper alloy brooch found south of Gravesend Road. The brooch was found within an area of known Iron Age and Roman activity. The brooch may be associated with possible Iron Age settlements (774, 1602, 1604, 1367) to the south of Gravesend Road and north of Upper Ifield Road. The find has since been removed.	Negligible
932	Iron Age silver coin found south of Gravesend Road. The coin was found within an area of known Iron Age and Roman activity. The coin may be associated with possible Iron Age settlements (774, 1602, 1604, 1367) to the south of Gravesend Road and north of Upper Ifield Road. The find has since been removed.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset description	Value
980	Iron Age coin found east of Thong Lane within the former Gravesend Airport site (1459). The coin may be associated with possible Iron Age settlements (774, 1602, 1604, 1367) to the south of Gravesend Road and north of Upper Ifield Road. The find has since been removed.	Negligible
1034, 1035, 1052, 1053	Several Iron Age copper alloy coins found south of Gravesend Road. The coins were located within an area of known Iron Age and Roman activity. These may be associated with possible Iron Age settlements (1604, 1367, 1602) to the south of Gravesend Road and north of Upper Ifield Road. The coins have since been removed.	Negligible
1175	Copper alloy coin found south of Gravesend Road. The coin was found close to an Iron Age copper alloy strap fitting and located within an area of known Iron Age and Roman activity. The coin may be associated with possible Iron Age settlements (774, 1602, 1604, 1367) to the south of Gravesend Road and north of Upper Ifield Road. The find has since been removed.	Negligible
1200	Iron Age silver coin found south of Gravesend Road. The coin was found along with a large quantity of Roman coins within an area of extensive later Prehistoric and Roman settlement activity. The coin may have been associated with possible Iron Age settlements (774, 1602, 1604, 1367) to the south of Gravesend Road and north of Upper Ifield Road. The find has since been removed.	Negligible
1286	Pit of possible Iron Age date recorded in the north of Cobham Park (RPG1). The pit was excavated during archaeological works in advance of construction of the CTRL and has subsequently been removed. There is limited information regarding the archaeological context of this asset. The pit was formerly located south of Watling Street Roman Road (1680) and north-west of a scheduled Roman villa (SM10). The area is now occupied by a landscaped grass area overlying an underground tunnel of the CTRL.	Negligible
1391	Cropmarks of a polygonal enclosure located south of Gravesend Road. The asset has been interpreted as an Iron Age settlement site. A recent geophysical survey has recorded only partial elements of the enclosure (Headland Archaeology, 2019) which may be due to its location within the former Gravesend Airport site (1459). The geophysical survey also recorded a number of pit-like anomalies within the enclosure which are not visible as cropmarks (Headland Archaeology, 2019). The asset is located close to two possible Roman settlements (1534, 701) within an area of substantial Iron Age and Roman activity. The enclosure has not been excavated which suggests potential for surviving archaeological remains and associated finds. The surrounding landscape is rural in character with exception of the SVGC.	Medium
1579	Late Iron Age site located east of Thong Lane and south of Gravesend Road. Groundworks to create school playing fields in 1982 revealed an occupation site including an assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery, a large quantity of animal bone, a fragment of a human skull, a bronze brooch, iron slag, loom weights and a 7.5m diameter 'circular impression' containing two to three possible hearths. The full extent of the site is not known, which indicates potential for further archaeological remains to be discovered. The site lies within an area of extensive later Prehistoric and Roman	Medium

Project ID	Asset description	Value
	archaeology and shares an association with several Iron Age settlements (774, 1602, 1604, 1367). The surrounding landscape is rural in character with exception of the A226 and SVGC.	
1524	Late Iron Age to Roman enclosure located along the northern side of the A2 and Watling Street Roman Road (1680). The enclosure, along with pits and ditches, were archaeologically excavated during works associated with the A2 widening scheme; two largely complete vessels of Late Iron Age to Roman date were deposited towards the terminals of the ditches. The feature has been partially removed through excavation although marginal elements of the enclosure may extend to the north. A probable well (1523) of likely Iron Age date is located immediately east of the enclosure.	Low
1523	Later Prehistoric well (probable Iron Age) located along the northern side of the A2. The feature was partially excavated during the A2 widening works and contained later Prehistoric pottery and worked flints; fragments of preserved wood were found at lower depth. The well was located immediately east of a Late Iron Age to Roman enclosure (1524) with which it may be associated. It is unclear from records how much, if any, of the asset survives.	Negligible
1520	Iron Age ditch situated south of Singlewell, along the A2. The ditch was discovered during archaeological works associated with the A2 widening. It is thought the ditch may form part of a later Prehistoric field system, and sections of the ditch may survive within previously unexcavated areas in this part of the Order Limits. The ditch lies close to the recorded locations of several groups of Iron Age pits (1552, 3534), also excavated in association with the A2 widening. Iron Age activity in this area may relate to an Iron Age and Roman settlement complex (1593) recorded at Singlewell to the north (outside the Order Limits), and Watling Street Roman Road (1680), the route of a Prehistoric trackway.	Low
1552	Group of Iron Age pits located south of Singlewell along the A2. The pits were recorded during archaeological works ahead of the A2 widening. They contained pottery, domesticated animal bones, and part of a human cranium. The pits have since been removed and their former location is occupied by the existing A2. Groups of several other Iron Age pits (3534) and an Iron Age ditch (1520) have been recorded nearby. Iron Age activity in this area may relate to an Iron Age and Roman settlement complex (1593) recorded at Singlewell to the north (outside the Order Limits), and Watling Street Roman Road (1680), the route of a Prehistoric trackway.	Negligible
3534	Three groups of Iron Age pits located between the CTRL and A2, to the south of Singlewell. The pits were excavated in advance of the CTRL and contained evidence of salt transportation, a brooch, and several other artefacts. The pits have since been removed. Another group of Iron Age pits (1552) and an Iron Age ditch (1520) have been recorded nearby. Iron Age activity in this area may relate to an Iron Age and Roman settlement complex (1593) recorded at Singlewell to the north (outside the Order Limits), and Watling Street Roman Road (1680), the route of a Prehistoric trackway.	Negligible

Table A.6 General Prehistoric archaeology located within the Order Limits (south)

Project ID	Asset description	Value
1762	Prehistoric activity (Bronze Age to Iron Age) along the A2, south of Singlewell. Two areas of later Prehistoric activity spanning the Bronze Age and Iron Age were identified through archaeological excavations during works on the A2 widening scheme. The excavations uncovered a range of multi-period archaeology and features including Prehistoric flint, Post-Medieval ditches, and Modern waste. The features and finds were removed, and their former locations occupied by the existing A2.	Negligible
1547	Prehistoric features and finds, land between Church Road and Henhurst Road. The finds, generally dated to the Prehistoric, were discovered during archaeological works in advance of the A2 widening. They comprised pits, postholes, a hollow, struck flint and pottery. A Medieval boundary ditch thought to be part of a field network was also recorded during the excavation. The finds were removed, and features impacted or removed as a result of intrusive investigation. The area is characterised by adjoining arable fields situated between Henhurst Road and Church Road.	Low
1603	Possible hut circle of Prehistoric or Roman origin recorded within the SVGC. The asset was identified as a cropmark in aerial photographs although it was not detected during a recent geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology, 2019). It is possible elements of the feature have been masked by the SVGC and former Gravesend Airport site (1459).	Low

Roman

Table A.7 Roman archaeology located within the Order Limits (south)

Project ID	Asset description	Value
1582, 667	Five miniature Roman pots (1582, 667) recorded east of Thong Lane, to the north of Cascades Leisure Centre. The pots potentially have religious or funerary associations. The exact findspot is unclear, as the Historic England Archive records the findspot approximately 715m to the north-east. The pots have since been removed.	Negligible
701, 1372, 1387, 1390, 1606	Several settlement enclosures (701, 1372, 1387, 1390, 1606) of probable Roman date. The enclosures, which survive as cropmarks, are located within an area of extensive multi-period activity within open agricultural land to the south of Gravesend Road and north-west of Upper Ifield. The cropmark enclosures are of varying size and completeness but share group value due to their concentration, form, archaeological potential, and shared setting.	Medium
794	Cropmark of a possible Roman square enclosure located south of Gravesend Road. A large central pit-like cropmark lies within the enclosure. The asset is situated within a concentrated area of multi-period settlement activity including an adjacent possible Roman ditch (796) which may represent a trackway.	Medium

Project ID	Asset description	Value
796	Cropmark of a possible Roman ditch which may represent a trackway, located south of Gravesend Road. The feature is aligned north-east to south-west and lies within an area of multiperiod activity including an adjacent possible Roman square enclosure (794).	Low
836, 839, 850, 851, 854, 859, 860, 863, 875 to 878, 926 to 929, 933, 936 to 938, 960 to 963, 1017 to 1033, 1036, 1037, 1039 to 1052, 1054 to 1065, 1079 to 1092, 1094, 1103 to 1107, 1110 to 1115, 1171, 1176 to 1179, 1181 to 1188, 1192 to 1199, 1202 to 1211, 1213 to 1232, 1234 to 1274, 3443, 3444	Substantial quantity of Roman metallic finds recorded to the south of Gravesend Road. The vast majority found through metal detecting and reported to the PAS. The finds, which have since been removed, are associated with extensive Roman settlement activity in this area of the Order Limits. The assets are grouped as follows: Roman copper alloy brooches (836, 839, 854, 878, 936, 960, 961, 962, 1090, 1091, 1171); Roman base silver coins (850); Roman silver coins (851, 875, 1021, 1086); Roman copper alloy buckle (859); Roman copper alloy bow brooch (860); Roman copper alloy coins (863, 926 to 928, 933, 937, 1017 to 1033, 1036, 1037, 1039 to 1052, 1054 to 1065, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1087, 1088, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1110 to 1115, 1176 to 1179, 1181 to 1188, 1192 to 1199, 1201, 1202 to 1211, 1213 to 1232, 1234 to 1274, 3443, 3444); Roman copper alloy plate brooches (876, 877); Roman copper alloy bell (929); Roman copper alloy dress fastener (938); Greek And Roman Provincial copper alloy coin (963); unknown Roman copper alloy object (1089); Roman copper alloy cosmetic set (1092); Roman copper alloy buckle (1094); Roman copper alloy mount (1103); Roman copper alloy vessel (1198).	Negligible
840, 1008	Roman copper alloy vessel (840) and copper alloy coin (1008) found either side of the A2. The finds were both discovered through metal detecting and reported to the PAS. The assets share an association with Watling Street Roman Road (1680) due to their find locations either side of the Roman road, the vessel on the north side, and the coin on the south side. Both finds were removed.	Negligible
872, 873	Roman base silver coin (872) and Roman copper alloy plate brooch (873) found east of Thong Lane. The objects were discovered through metal detecting and reported to the PAS. The silver coin (872) dates from approximately 255 AD to 258 AD, and the brooch from the latter half of the 2 nd century. The finds were located close to an area of known Roman settlement activity.	Negligible
947	Roman copper alloy coin found south-east of Thong, to the west of Randall Heath. The coin was found along with Post-Medieval metallic finds through metal detecting and was reported to the PAS. The coin, which dates from approximately 350 AD and may be associated with possible Roman activity west of Thong, has since been removed.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset description	Value
3126	Site of Roman activity at Church Road, Henhurst. Archaeological works carried out in advance of CTRL uncovered a north-south metalled trackway (thought to be Roman in date), along with a later heavily rutted east-west Roman road, a field system perpendicular to the road, and an area of gravelled surfacing (possibly for cereal processing), along with a number of pits and ditches. It is possible that sections of the roads/trackways survive within unexcavated areas of the Order Limits.	Low
1433, 1436	Cropmarks of possible boundary ditches (1433, 1436). The ditches, which have been interpreted as Roman, are located within open agricultural land south of Gravesend Road and north-west of Upper Ifield. The features may relate to agricultural activity outlying several Roman settlements.	Low
2291	Romano-British occupation area. The site, located south of Gravesend Road, is visible as cropmarks. Several associated geophysical anomalies were identified during a recent geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology, 2019). The activity comprises an area of overlapping rectilinear and sub-rectilinear enclosures within a wider area enclosed by ditches or trackways. Trenching carried out during the laying of a gas main in the 1960s or 1970s revealed a complex of ditches and/or rubbish pits, Roman pottery, and flint wall footings. The settlement may form an outlying rural settlement associated with a Roman villa (2287) located outside the Order Limits. A range of findspots recorded in close proximity to the cropmark site illustrate the potential for additional remains associated with the known Romano-British activity in this area.	Medium
1513	Roman brick and pottery found south of Gravesend Road. The finds were discovered during a fieldwalking exercise in 1999 along the proposed Shorne to Farningham gas pipeline route. The material was found in the vicinity of the Romano-British occupation area (2291) with which it may be associated.	Negligible
1515	Earthworks recorded north of the A2 and Watling Street Roman Road (1680). They were recorded during fieldwalking over a 40m wide strip along the Shorne to Farningham gas pipeline route. The earthworks are described by the Kent HER as ‘minor’ and their nature is uncertain.	Low
1534	Rectilinear parch marks located within the SVGC. The feature has been interpreted as a putative Roman villa site. The parch marks are faint in their condition which is likely due to landscaping of the SVGC and former Gravesend Airport Site (1459). The asset is situated within an area of extensive Roman activity and located approximately 80m north-west of a possible Roman settlement enclosure (1372).	Medium

Project ID	Asset description	Value
1607	A rectangular enclosed settlement located south of Gravesend Road. The enclosure is visible as cropmarks and contains several associated geophysical anomalies which were identified during a recent geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology, 2019). The enclosure measures approximately 29m by 27m and the interior anomalies are suggestive of pits or postholes. The asset lies within open agricultural land in an area of extensive known Roman activity.	Medium
1680	Watling Street Roman Road. Watling Street was a major Roman arterial road running from Dover to London to Wroxeter. The road acted as a major supply chain and trade route during the Roman period, but is believed to have originated as a Prehistoric trackway. A section of Watling Street crosses the Order Limits of the Project in a rough east to west alignment. Excavations along this section of the route have revealed remains believed to be of the Roman road surface, as well as a wealth of associated Roman remains on either side of the road along its route.	Medium
1820	Rectilinear enclosure located south of Thong. The enclosure was identified during a recent geophysical survey and contained several discrete features which have been interpreted as possible pits (Headland Archaeology, 2019). The enclosure is similar in size to other possible Roman enclosures in the wider area, measuring approximately 37m by 34m. The enclosure was likely related to outlying Roman agricultural activity but shares an association with extensive Roman settlement activity in the surrounding area.	Medium
1821	Possible Roman-period ditch located north of the A2 and Watling Street Roman Road (1680). The ditch, identified during a recent geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology, 2019), is aligned with the Roman road and is approximately 250m east of a Roman settlement (1524). The asset may have functioned as a drainage ditch.	Low
2298	Rectangular cropmark located north-west of Upper Ifield, interpreted as a small Roman settlement. A 2007 Google Earth image corroborated by a recent geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology, 2019) shows an enclosure approximately 32m across, with possible internal features and an entrance on the eastern side. Also noted is a length of ditch approximately 35m long to the west, a smaller possible sub-circular enclosure to the north-east (only partially within the Order Limits), and a partial but slightly larger rectilinear feature to the south-west. These may be associated with possible settlement.	Medium
2311	Roman coin found north of the A2 (existing A2/Wrotham junction). The coin was found at the Tollgate Inn on the A2 during reconstruction works in 1927. The coin is a billon tetradrachm of Diocletian (Alexandria Mint) 2 nd year of reign, dated 285 AD. It is associated with Roman settlement activity including a Roman cemetery approximately 200m to the west, and with Watling Street Roman Road (1680). The coin was removed, and the area has since been developed by the A2/Wrotham junction.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset description	Value
2313	Roman coins found north of the A2, south of Pepper Hill. According to records, the coins were found in 1923 to the south of Watling Street Roman Road (1680). The coins may be associated with trade along the Roman road and two scheduled monuments, the Roman enclosure south-east of Vagniacae (SM21) and Springhead Roman site (SM22), located outside the Order Limits to the west.	Negligible
2447	Roman enclosure complex located between A2/A227 junction and CTRL. Northern part of a Roman enclosure complex excavated during the A2 widening scheme. The southern part of the complex at Northumberland Bottom (3116) had previously been excavated during the CTRL works which revealed Roman finds, burials, and other features including the remains of a Roman road. Only the north-eastern corner of the complex extends into the Order Limits but was removed during the later A2 excavation. To the west of the asset (2447), a small cemetery enclosure revealed rare high-status Roman burials which reflect the overall significance of the settlement complex. The cemetery enclosure has been completely removed.	Negligible
1409, 1423	Cropmark features, south of Gravesend Road. The features, which were identified on aerial photographs, comprise cropmarks of both a possible field system (1409) and a possible east to west trackway (1423); both are recorded within the outer extent of a Romano-British occupation site (2291) and may be associated. Limited information is available about these assets (1409,1423) but they are likely associated with expansive multi-period settlement activity to the south of Gravesend Road.	Low

Early Medieval

Table A.8 Early Medieval archaeology located within Order Limits (south)

Project ID	Asset description	Value
848, 1114	Early Medieval finds south of Gravesend Road. A silver strap fitting (848) and copper alloy mount (1114) were both discovered through metal detecting within an area of extensive multi-period settlement activity and reported to the PAS. They have since been removed.	Negligible
3127	Marl pit located on Church Road, south of CTRL in advance of construction, and interpreted as a marl pit based on its form. A nearby ditch was also found which may have been related to drainage. The features were recorded and removed by the archaeological excavation.	Negligible
1599	A possible Anglo-Saxon burial ground is said to be located in Claylane Wood, adjacent to, but referenced outside the Order Limits. The asset's exact location is unclear. Although sited based on records from the 19 th century stating the discovery of substantial human remains and Celtic artefacts, later fieldwork in the vicinity identified no further associated remains. Consequently, the setting of the asset is unclear due to uncertainty of the burial ground's exact location, which may be different from that sited by Kent HER. Consideration must therefore be given for the potential of the asset to be located within the Order Limits.	Medium

Project ID	Asset description	Value
	<p>The significance of the asset is derived from its evidential value to yield further Anglo-Saxon remains, and associated material culture deposited as funerary goods. Should remains associated with the burial ground be identified, they have the potential to contribute to regional research framework objectives (Thomas, 2013) including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of the existing, by refining an understanding of the landscape context of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, particularly their spatial relationship to sites of Prehistoric and Romano-British ritual activity (for example Springhead Religious Centre (1999/SM22)) • Publication of cemetery data recovered through developer-funded excavations, in a form suitable for integration and contextualisation. <p>Due to the evidential value of the asset and its rarity as a potential substantial Anglo-Saxon cemetery, the asset is of medium value. Consideration of the removal of some remains and the uncertainty of the asset's location has been accounted for in the asset's value.</p>	

Medieval

Table A.9 Medieval archaeology located within the Order Limits (south)

Project ID	Asset description	Value
787	Cropmark of Medieval field boundary. The cropmark trace, located within and to the north of the SVGC, can be seen as an irregular ditch which extends approximately 740m in a roughly north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The feature appears to have been truncated by Post-Medieval field boundary banks (803) to the east and is likely to have been disturbed by the SVGC and former Gravesend Airport site (1459) to the south. The asset (787) is situated within an area of known multi-period activity to the south of Gravesend Road.	Low
841, 842, 843, 844, 914, 939, 943	Several Medieval artefacts found to the east of Thong. The finds, all of which are metallic artefacts, were discovered through metal detecting and reported to the PAS. Their records have been assigned to four arbitrary locations within the Order Limits and include four silver coins (844, 914, 939, 943), a lead bird feeder (843), and two copper alloy buckles (841, 842). The artefacts, which have since been removed, may relate to a Medieval settlement at Thong and a non-extant Medieval manor located in Randall Wood to the east.	Negligible
862, 964, 965, 966, 1096, 1097	Several Medieval artefacts found to the south of Gravesend Road. The finds, all of which are metallic artefacts, were discovered through metal detecting and reported to the PAS. The artefacts include a copper alloy harness pendant (862), silver coins (964, 965, 966), and copper alloy purses (1096, 1097). The artefacts, which have since been removed, were discovered within an area of known multi-period settlement activity which likely continued after the Roman period and into the Medieval.	Negligible
897, 898, 899, 900, 901	Five Medieval artefacts discovered around Thong Lane. The finds, all of which are metallic artefacts, were discovered through metal detecting and reported to the PAS. The artefacts include a copper alloy coin weight (897), two silver coins (898, 901), a copper alloy coin (899), and a copper alloy jetton (900). The artefacts, which have since been removed, may relate to a Medieval settlement at Thong and a non-extant Medieval manor located in Randall Wood to the east.	Negligible
909, 911, 912, 913	Four Medieval artefacts located north-west of Upper Ifield. They were discovered through metal detecting and reported to the PAS, and have since been removed. The artefacts include a copper alloy jetton (909) and three silver coins (911, 912, 913). They may relate to a small Medieval settlement at Upper Ifield and the non-extant Randall Manor (1458 – outside Order Limits) located in Randall Wood to the south.	Negligible
1302	St. Thomas' Well, located south of the A2 and Shorne Wood. The asset, a Medieval holy well, has been capped and is preserved beneath the mitigation earthworks associated with the CTRL. The well is dedicated to the renowned Saint Thomas Becket, who became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162.	Medium

Project ID	Asset description	Value
1306	Medieval settlement site at Henhurst Dale. The site, located between the A2 and CTRL, was excavated and recorded during archaeological works associated with the A2 widening scheme. Several rectilinear enclosures, pits and a sunken-floor building containing an oven were revealed by the excavation. Although these features were removed during the excavation, there may be surviving remains within adjacent unexcavated areas of the Order Limits.	Medium
1327	Medieval to Post-Medieval site to the north of Cobham Park (RPG1). Several features were revealed during archaeological excavations in advance of the CTRL including a Medieval hollow way, the remains of several Post-Medieval buildings, and a ha-ha (recessed landscape design element). The site, which has since been removed, was situated along Watling Street Roman Road (1680) and near Cobham Park (RPG1). The area has been developed and is occupied by the existing A2.	Negligible
1287	A park pale was excavated prior to the construction of the CTRL in the northern extent of Cobham Park (RPG1). The feature is located on the edge of the Order Limits. Although part of the asset has been removed, consideration must be made for the potential for associated remains to be present within the Order Limits, in areas where modern infrastructure is likely not to have removed the asset elsewhere. The significance of the asset is borne from its location in Cobham Park and the management of the parkland in the late Medieval and into the Early Medieval period, prior to the park's landscaping in the 17 th and 18 th centuries and reflected in the park's character today.	Low
1521	Medieval pit, south of Singlewell. A large rectangular pit excavated ahead of the A2 widening scheme, contained the skeletal remains of a partially butchered cow, a pregnant sow, and a dog, along with Medieval pottery. The nature of the depositions within the pit has led to its interpretation as a possible ritualistic burial. The pit and its contents were removed during the excavation; the area has since been developed and is occupied by the existing A2.	Negligible
1334	A sunken lane is located on the edge of the Order Limits, to the east of Brewers Lane and in Brewer's Wood. The asset was observed during a walkover survey as a slightly sunken feature. The asset is recorded though Kent HER as point data and due to the asset's proximity to the Order Limits, should therefore be considered to potentially extend to within the Order Limits. The feature is a possible former alignment of Brewers Lane. The asset therefore holds historical and evidential value for the previous means of passage through Brewers and Shorne Woods between Chestnut Green, Shorne (CA12) and Watling Street. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location on the edge of Brewers Lane and contributes in part to the asset's significance and understanding.	Low
1587	Copper alloy Medieval terminal plate, south of Gravesend Road. The find, dating to the 12 th or 13 th century, was discovered in a building site spoil heap on the edge of an agricultural field in 1983. The object includes a depiction of the eagle of St. John and there are traces of enamel in the chiselled grooves. As the terminal plate was found out of context, information about its original location is unknown.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset description	Value
1673	Medieval dene hole located between Ranscombe nature reserve and the A2. Dene holes are underground structures comprising several small caves and were used for chalk extraction. The dene hole (1673) (inside the Order Limits) was discovered along with a further dene hole (1786) and a possible part of Cobham Park's park pale (1672) (outside the Order Limits). The features were excavated during a trial trenching evaluation in association with the Wainscott Northern Link Road. It is unlikely that any associated features survive due to the construction of the A2/A289/M2 junction in the immediate area.	Negligible
3128	Medieval features east of Henhurst Road. Archaeological works in advance of construction of the CTRL revealed several Medieval pits and ditches. The features, which were removed during the excavation, may relate to a former Medieval manor documented at Henhurst. The asset lies east of a late Medieval field system (3535).	Negligible
3535	Late Medieval field system situated between Henhurst Road and Church Road. A ditched trackway, recorded during archaeological works associated with the A2 road widening scheme, appeared to form part of a Medieval boundary network perpendicular to Watling Street Roman Road (1680). The network has been interpreted as a late Medieval field system, unexcavated elements of which may survive within the Order Limits. The field system may relate to a former Medieval manor documented at Henhurst.	Low
4064	Medieval silver coin found north of the A2, east of Brewers Wood. The coin is likely a metal-detecting find and has since been removed. The asset may relate to Medieval activity along Watling Street Roman Road (1680) and/or a former manorial estate in Randall Wood.	Negligible

Post-Medieval

Table A.10 Post-Medieval archaeology located within the Order Limits (south)

Project ID	Asset description	Value
733	Shipwreck east of Gravesend. The sinking of a British ketch-rigged barge, built in 1855, is documented to have sunk in 1867. According to records, high winds caused the vessel to sink off the southern bank of the River Thames, east of Gravesend. The exact whereabouts of the wreck is unknown resulting in a large area being marked for its possible location, which extends into the Order Limits. However, any surviving remains of the barge are most likely located in the River Thames, outside the Order Limits.	Low
762	Earthworks of woodland banks. The earthworks, likely of Post-Medieval date, were identified in aerial photographs and are located in Claylane Wood, to the west of Thong. They comprise two woodland banks and flanking ditches. The longest bank is aligned south-west to north-east and is visible for approximately 177m; the shorter bank to the south is aligned approximately east to west and can be traced for approximately 40m. The banks are extant and have not been excavated. An earthwork thought to be a sand extraction pit (763) is located to the west of the banks.	Low

Project ID	Asset description	Value
763	Post-Medieval sand extraction pit, Claylane Wood. The asset survives as an earthwork and was identified in aerial photographs after trees had been felled in 1950. The pit, which has not been excavated, lies to the west of earthwork remains of two Post-Medieval woodland banks (762).	Negligible
776, 777, 792, 793, 805	Possible chalk pits south of Gravesend Road. The features, interpreted as Post-Medieval chalk pits, are associated with historical quarrying activity of the landscape. The pits, visible as cropmarks (776, 777, 792, 793) and a slight depression (805), are situated within an area of extensive multi-period activity in which chalk was likely extracted for agricultural uses and building purposes. The pits have not been archaeologically excavated and may contain out-of-context artefactual material from earlier periods.	Low
789	Former sea wall, Filborough Marshes. The sea wall survives as slight earthwork remains of a bank, identified in aerial photographs (only the southernmost tip of the bank extends within the Order Limits). The earthworks are orientated north to south, located east of, and running generally parallel to a pathway defined by drainage ditches connecting the village of Chalk to Eastcourt Marshes. The bank is irregular in width, measuring between approximately 7m and 8m and is situated on the eastern edge of a former 20 th century golf course (768). The asset (789) has not been archaeologically excavated.	Low
781	Post-Medieval water channel, Filborough Marshes. The earthwork remains of a Post-Medieval water channel were identified on the southern edge of Filborough Marshes in aerial photographs. The asset provides evidence of water management of the south Thames Estuary and marshes during the Post-Medieval period. The earthworks, which are irregular in form, are situated on the southern edge of a former 20 th century golf course (768) and have not been archaeologically excavated.	Low
801, 802, 803	Post-Medieval field boundaries, south of Gravesend Road. The remains of several field boundary banks (801, 802, 803) were mapped from aerial photographs and can be seen on LiDAR. The features are located within an area of extensive multi-period activity, forming part of a network of former and existing field boundaries which illustrate historical and continuing agricultural use of the surrounding arable landscape. One of the assets (801) extends to the SVGC and former Gravesend Airport site (1459).	Negligible
804	Cropmark of Post-Medieval trackway, south of Gravesend Road. The cropmark, identified in aerial photographs, is a continuation of an east-west trackway. It follows a contemporary trackway for approximately 126m, at which point the modern track heads south-east while the cropmark continues east-west for approximately 246m. The trackway (804) likely relates to agricultural use of the surrounding arable land during the Post-Medieval period.	Low
833	Post-Medieval pewter bell found south of Gravesend Road. The metallic object was discovered through metal detecting and subsequently reported to the PAS. The find was located within an area of open agricultural land and extensive multi-period activity to the south of Gravesend Road, but has since been removed.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset description	Value
845, 846, 847, 908, 915, 916, 917, 944, 945, 1066	Several Post-Medieval objects found east and south-east of Thong. The finds, all of which are metallic artefacts, were discovered through metal detecting and reported to the PAS. The artefacts include Post-Medieval silver coins (845, 916, 917, 944), Post-Medieval copper alloy buckles (846, 915), a Post-Medieval copper alloy coin (847), and Post-Medieval copper alloy tokens (908, 945, 1066). The finds, which have since been removed, are likely associated with a Post-Medieval settlement at Thong.	Negligible
910	Post-Medieval silver coin found to the north-west of Upper Ifield. The coin was discovered along with several Medieval coins through metal detecting and was subsequently reported to the PAS. The find has since been removed but may have related to a Post-Medieval settlement at Upper Ifield.	Negligible
887, 1093, 1095, 1190, 1191	Several Post-Medieval objects found to the south of Gravesend Road. The finds, all of which are metallic artefacts, were discovered through metal detecting and reported to the PAS. Post-Medieval copper alloy unidentified objects (887, 1095), a Post-Medieval copper alloy knife (1093), and Post-Medieval copper alloy tokens (1190, 1191). The artefacts, which have since been removed, were discovered within an area of extensive multi-period activity to the south of Gravesend Road which continued into the Post-Medieval period.	Negligible
1124	The site of an out farm is located 80m to the south of the principal farm of Orchard House (1123/LB4) and within the Order Limits. The out farm was a single field barn with no associated yard. Only the farmhouse (LB4) is now associated with the farming activity at Orchard House. The out farm is located on the northern edge of the present A2 Watling Street but has likely been removed due to the previous works and infrastructure associated with the widening of Watling Street. The out farm holds historical value for its association with the principal farm of Orchard House and past land use.	Low
1281	Site of Shepherds Cottage and plantation, Cobham Park (RPG1). The cottage and plantation (non-extant) formed part of the Cobham Hall estate in the 19 th century; Shepherds Cottage first appears in records between 1797 and 1840. The cottage was located towards the former north-western entrance to the estate called Shepherds Gate (non-extant). A building is depicted at the cottage's location on Ordnance Survey (OS) maps until the latter part of the 20 th century but has since been demolished. The former location of the cottage and plantation is now occupied by a landscaped grass area overlying an underground tunnel of the CTRL at Brewers Road, separating the asset from the main body of Cobham Park (RPG1). It is unlikely that any remains of the former cottage survive.	Low
1533	Post-Medieval brick kiln, Henhurst Road. The kiln was discovered during archaeological works associated with the CTRL. Built sometime between the mid to late 18 th century, the kiln had fallen into disuse and collapsed, but was likely used for nearby developments in Singlewell and Cobham in the 18 th and 19 th century. The kiln was removed by the archaeological excavation.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset description	Value
1787, 1993	<p>Kilns at former Brick Works, north of Watling Street at Brewers Wood. Two kilns (1787, 1993) were part of a Brick Works located on the southern edge of Brewers Wood off Watling Street (1680), depicted on 19th century OS maps. The products would have been transported from the site via Watling Street and were likely used for nearby developments in Singlewell and Cobham. The site appears to have been in use until the early 19th century. It has since been developed by the existing A2 and it is unclear if remains of the kilns were removed by the A2 widening groundworks, or if they survive below ground.</p>	Low
1815, 3188	<p>Former site of a 19th century building (1815) and oasthouse (3188), Upper Ifield. The buildings are not shown on historical mapping in 1797 but first appear on maps in 1842, suggesting they were built in the mid-19th century. The buildings, labelled as ‘Baynards’, are depicted approximately 70m west of an extant listed farmhouse ‘Baynards Cottage’ (LB78) which dates to the 17th century or earlier. This suggests that the buildings may have been an out farm and later addition to the Baynards Cottage (LB78) farmstead in the 19th century. They continue to be depicted on historical maps in the early 20th century and are also visible in aerial photographs from the 1940s. However, they are not visible in aerial photographs taken in 1990, suggesting the building (1815) and oasthouse (3188) were demolished sometime in the second half of the 20th century. The original footprint of the site is occupied by an arable field near the north side of Shorne Ifield Road. There is potential for below-ground remains of both assets (1815, 3188) to survive within the Order Limits.</p>	Low
1822	<p>Site of 19th century cottages (1822) and well (4175) along Watling Street, south of Claylane Wood. ‘Claylane Cottages’ are shown on the north side of Watling Street (1680) on historical mapping from 1845, 1872, and 1897, but appear to have been demolished with the advent of the A2 in the 1920s. The location of at least one of the cottages lies underneath the existing A2 but remains of other cottages and the well may survive to the north of the A2 within the original footprint of the site.</p>	Low
1311	<p>Shorne Woods Country Park is located to the north of the A2 and east of Thong (CA10). Under the 1842 Cobham tithe map and apportionment, Shorne Wood is held by trustees of Earl Darnley. Associations with the de Cobham family go back to the Medieval period, with Cobham Hall’s (LB122) predecessor, Randall Manor (1458), sited within the woodland. Shorne Wood is considered to be part of the earlier Cobham Park (RPG1), separated by the historically narrow lane of Watling Street. Expansion of Watling Street as the modern A2, and the development of CTRL, has severed the relationship between Shorne Wood and Cobham Park (RPG1) in the present day. Despite this and later developments of modern clay pit infrastructure (1998) and WWII dispersal camps (1331) within the Order Limits at Shorne Wood, potential for park activity to be preserved and associated with the wider activity of the gentry at Cobham Hall (LB122) should not be discounted.</p> <p>Shorne Wood likely acted as a wider hunting area compared to the 17th century aesthetic landscaped gardens of the registered park and garden, with assets such as the 17th century avenue of trees (1883). Mapping illustrates the likely association between Shorne Wood (1311)</p>	

Project ID	Asset description	Value
	<p>and Cobham Park (RPG1), with a series of tracks located across Shorne Wood providing access between Thong (CA10) and Chestnut Green, Shorne (CA12). The presence of Thong Lodge (4349) on the southern edge of one of these tracks, on the 1842 tithe map and referenced as a park keeper's lodge when catalogued (Loudon, 1840), further illustrates the understanding of a wider focus of parkland activity in the landscape, associated with Cobham Hall (LB122).</p> <p>Shorne Wood (1311) has a close relationship with Cobham Hall (LB122) and Cobham Park (RPG1) for which it holds historical and group value through the wider activity and ownership of the Cobham estate in the Post Medieval. Shorne Wood holds evidential value to yield evidence of activity from the wider Cobham estate. Such evidence has the potential to contribute to regional research objectives through a study of the spatial organisation of newly-built houses of the gentry and their relationship to the surrounding landscapes, as well as the economic aspects of running a large house which should include estate structures (Barber, 2019).</p>	
1883	<p>Former 17th century avenues, Cobham Park (RPG1). There were originally five avenues which radiated from the west of Cobham Hall (LB122), which were likely planted in the late 17th century. Three of the avenues had gated entrances by the early 18th century: the north at Brewer's Gate, to the north-west, and to the south-west from Cobham village. The drive from Brewer's Gate had become the principal carriage approach by 1789 but was re-routed in the early 1790s to follow a curve; it was given an entrance gateway designed by James Wyatt approximately 1800 but was demolished in the 1960s. The original north-west avenue was re-routed sometime in the 19th century and the entrance 'Shepherds Gate' is shown on historical mapping from this period. The present south-west avenue to Cobham village was replanted in the late 20th century and its former drive is now grassed, surviving as a slight earthwork. Only the original route of the north-west avenue extends to the edge of the Order Limits at Halfpence Lane; the area has been extensively ploughed and Halfpence Lane resurfaced in the Modern period, making it unlikely that any remains of the original 17th century avenue survive within the Order Limits.</p>	Medium
1991	<p>Copper alloy token found south-west of Shorne Ridgeway. The find was discovered through metal detecting and subsequently reported to the PAS. The token, which has since been removed, was an isolated find located within an agricultural field to the north of Watling Street (1680) and the existing A2/M2 intersection.</p>	Negligible
3185	<p>Site of Northumberland Bottom, Tollgate. A non-extant Post-Medieval farmstead which formerly comprised an L-plan courtyard with a detached farmhouse and outbuildings including an oast house. The farmstead has been demolished but below-ground remains may survive within the Order Limits. The original footprint of the site is occupied by a landscaped grass area and tree buffer near the A2 Tollgate interchange.</p>	Low

Project ID	Asset description	Value
4166, 4167	Post-Medieval wells located along A2. Two Post-Medieval wells (4166 , 4167) are depicted on OS mapping from the mid to late 19 th century. The location of one of the wells (4166) underlies the existing A2/M2 interchange and the other (4167), underneath an area of hardstanding at Park Pale Farm (1136 – outside the Order Limits). This indicates that both wells have been completely removed by modern development.	Negligible
4171	Well located on Castle Lane, north of Gravesend Road. The well, which is non-extant, is depicted on OS mapping from 1888 but appears to have been removed sometime in the early 20 th century. Its original location is occupied by a grass verge under which remains of the well may survive.	Negligible
4179	Fishponds in north of Cobham Park (RPG1). The extant former fishponds are shown on a 1797 map as a series of small pools characteristic of Medieval fishponds; however, a tithe map of Cobham Hall from 1839 shows them to have been substantially enlarged, creating two larger waterbodies similar to their current form. An extant Grade II listed late 18 th century engine house (LB79) is located on the southern edge of the ponds and the scheduled remains of a 19 th century reservoir (SM10) on the western side, indicating that the ponds were related to water management of the Cobham Hall estate during the later Post-Medieval period. Only the northernmost tips of the former fishponds extend into the Order Limits.	Medium
4180	Poultry yard in north of Cobham Park (RPG1). A poultry yard can be seen to the east of the fishponds (4179) in the 1839 tithe map of Cobham Hall and is clearly depicted on OS mapping from 1867. The yard appears to have been removed by the latter part of the 20 th century, its original footprint now partially occupied by the CTRL but mostly by an adjacent green verge and modern tree buffer. Some remains may survive below ground.	Low
4182	Sheep wash in north-western extent of Cobham Park (RPG1). A sheep wash is depicted to the west of St Thomas' Well (1302) in OS mapping from 1867 but appears to have been removed by the 1970s. Its former location is now occupied by a grass verge near the southern end of Thong Lane where it crosses over the existing A2.	Negligible
4181	Fishponds (extant) by The Inn on the Lake, Shorne Wood. According to historical mapping, the fishponds were created sometime between 1797 and 1867. They originally comprised two ponds 'New Fish Pond' (east) and 'Old Fish Pond' (west), each with a boathouse, and were located next to a plantation. However, the latter has since been divided in two. The existing A2 now lies to the south of the ponds but they were originally surrounded by dense tree growth.	Low
4185, 4186	Former chalk pits south of the A2. Both pits are shown on mid-19 th century OS maps but are no longer depicted by the early 20 th century. One of the pits (4185) was located within open agricultural land to the east of Church Road, Henhurst; the other (4186), immediately south of Watling Street Roman Road (1680) at Henhurst Dale. Pit 4185 was likely infilled in the early 20 th century and may survive below ground, while the location of pit 4186 has been heavily disturbed and re-landscaped in the modern period and has likely been removed in the process.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset description	Value
4188	Former chalk pit on Gravesend Road. The pit, which is shown on OS maps from the mid-19 th century, was located at the old junction of Gravesend Road and Church Lane. It has since been infilled and is overlain by the existing modern junction of Church Lane. The pit was one of several chalk extraction pits located in the area around Gravesend Road.	Negligible
4189, 4190	Former chalk pits along Thong Lane. Two chalk pits shown either side of Thong Lane on OS maps from the mid-19 th century. Both pits are visible on aerial photographs from 1940 on the south-eastern edge of RAF Gravesend (1408). The pits are no longer visible by 1960 and were likely infilled during redevelopment of the airfield following its closure in the 1950s.	Negligible
4192	Infilled clay pit, Eastcourt Marshes. A former clay extraction pit is shown on OS maps from the late 19 th century. It was located on the edge of Milton Rifle Range (1422), to the south of the Thames foreshore. The pit was large and irregular in size and likely formed part of an extensive quarrying site along with another clay pit to the south-east. Aerial photographs show that the pit (4192) was largely infilled by 1960, and completely filled by the late 20 th century.	Negligible
4209	Farmstead and dwellings, Henhurst. The 1840 tithe map and first edition OS maps show a small hamlet at Henhurst which included a likely farmstead and land plots containing houses and gardens. A hamlet exists at Henhurst today, although the farmstead and most if not all of the houses are non-extant, being gradually replaced by 20 th century buildings. Tithe apportionments from 1845 describe a former farmstead of the name 'Henhurst Hard' at this location which included a house, outbuildings (including a smithy), yard, garden, pond, along with several agricultural plots to the south. The farmstead lies outside the Order Limits, but a land parcel to the north-west (plot 315) which once contained gardens belonging to three houses (non-extant) is located within the Order Limits. Their former location is occupied by an agricultural field containing an electricity pylon.	Low
4183	Site of old chalk pit, north of Cole Wood. The pit is shown on OS maps from the late-19 th century but is likely older due to its description as 'old chalk pit' on historical maps. The pit was likely infilled and was built upon by the original A2 road in the 1920s. Its former location is presently situated near the A2/M2 interchange.	Negligible
4178	Site of infilled pond, north of Cobham Park (RPG1). The former pond is shown on OS maps from the mid-19 th century and was originally located within the park pale of the Cobham Hall estate. The pond appears to have been infilled by the mid-20 th century. A smaller (presumed new) pond is depicted at the site on a 1977 OS map but was removed by the construction of the A2/M2 interchange at the end of the 20 th century.	Negligible
4170	Site of former well, south-west of Claylane Wood. The well, depicted on OS maps from the late-19 th century, was originally located at Malling Cross on Watling Street (1680). It is not shown on OS maps from 1933 following the establishment of the original A2 route in the 1920s and may well have been removed when the road was developed.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset description	Value
1851	Muggins Chalk Pit, north of Upper Ifield. Remains of the pit were identified during a recent Project walkover survey (Annex B). The location of the feature corroborates with 'Muggins Chalk Pit' shown on OS maps from the mid-19 th century. The pit was located along a lane called 'Muggins Lane', the original route of which survives as a trackway extending approximately north-west across open agricultural land. The old pit is one of several located within a landscape historically quarried for chalk.	Low

Modern

Table A.11 Modern archaeology located within the Order Limits (south)

Project ID	Asset description	Value
768	The earthwork remains of 20 th century golf course, Filborough Marshes. The golf course lies partially within the Order Limits, with the majority of the feature extending out of the Order Limits to the west. The golf course was identified from aerial photographs.	Negligible
1298, 1299, 1324, 1331	Sites of WWII RAF camps. As a group, the camps (1298, 1299, 1324, 1331) are located to the south-east of the Inn on the Lake, situated across the existing A2 and CTRL. Several (1298, 1299, 1324) are located within Ashenbank Wood, Cobham Park (RPG1); another camp (1331), situated in the south of Shorne Woods Country Park, was a dispersal camp which served RAF Gravesham (1408). The camps have since been divided by modern infrastructure, but they retain group value. Structural remains of some of the associated buildings survive.	Low
1845, 1873	WWII structures, Shorne Woods Country Park. The remains of two structures were recorded during a recent walkover survey conducted for the Project (Annex B). They comprised the remnants of a WWII toilet block (1873) and a structure of unknown use (1845). Only the structural remains of the base of both assets survive. The structures are located within the area of a former WWII dispersal camp (1331) in Shorne Woods Country Park and are likely associated with its operation during the war.	Low
1280	The Laughing Water Restaurant and Tea Rooms. The building (non-extant) originally incorporated a boating lake and swimming pool. The restaurant and tea rooms played an important role during WWII, hosting and serving many crews from RAF Gravesend (1408). The building continued to trade under various leases after the war until it was damaged by a fire in the second half of the 20 th century. It was later demolished to build The Inn on the Lake hotel, in 1990.	Low
1998, 1340, 1338	Clay extraction site (1338, 1998) and former mineral tramway (1340), Shorne Wood. Both the extraction site and line of the former tramway are partially located within the Order Limits. The extraction site includes a quarry with built infrastructure surviving as structures and foundations. The tramway would have been used to transport the extracted materials from the quarry; a concentration of timber sleepers was discovered in the base level of the quarry during a field survey in 2004. The timbers were generally aligned east to west and have been interpreted as the former line of the tramway emanating from the quarry site.	Low

Project ID	Asset description	Value
1429, 1454	<p>Sites of WWII anti-aircraft batteries, south of RAF Gravesend site (1408). Anti-aircraft (AA) batteries housed guns to engage high-flying enemy bombers, the positioning of the batteries (1429, 1454) was strategic due to RAF Gravesend (1408) being a potential military target during WWII. The structures have since been removed and the area presently comprises part of the SVGC and a small commercial and industrial unit. The AA batteries formed part of a wider network of WWII defence locations in the Gravesend area. It is unlikely that any remains of the batteries survive.</p>	Low
1403	<p>Site of WWII roadblock, Thong Lane. Details of the form and dates for installation and or removal of the roadblock are unknown. Roadblocks were formed by concrete obstacles, with more sophisticated designs involving large concrete buttresses with sockets across which could be placed large steel poles or short sections of railway track. It is possible that this roadblock was dismantled as early as 1941, as Britain's anti-invasion strategy became more focused on mobile forms of defence.</p>	Negligible
1459, 1408	<p>Site of Gravesend Airport (1459) and RAF Gravesend (1408), east of Thong Lane. Gravesend Airport (1459) was established as a private airfield in the 1930s but operated as a military airfield and base 'RAF Gravesend' (1408) during WWII. The airport returned to civilian use after WWII but was closed in the 1950s. RAF Gravesend (1408) was of key military importance to Britain during WWII. The airbase played a major role during the 'Battle of Britain' as one of the most active fighter stations with 501 Hurricanes and 66 Spitfires flying almost constantly until the German Luftwaffe was defeated. In the present day, the site is characterised by residential development to the west of Thong Lane, the SVGC to the east of Thong Lane, and agricultural land to the west of Thong village. A geophysical survey conducted in 2018 indicated that remains of the airbase survive within agricultural land below the SVGC. Magnetic responses from the fields west of Thong broadly echo the layout of a former peripheral runway and turning circles. Part of the peripheral runway survives within the Order Limits as a metalled trackway running between Michael Gardens play area in Gravesend and Thong; the feature is the sole remaining above-ground element of the former airfields (1459, 1408). A series of WWII defence positions and military facilities were strategically located in the area surrounding RAF Gravesend, making the landscape rich in historical WWII activity.</p> <p>The immediate setting comprises residential development, the Southern Valley Golf Club, and agricultural land to the south. Although physical aspects of the former airport and military airfield's setting have changed, the site's connection with WWII activity is maintained by association.</p> <p>There are aspects of the asset's wider setting that contribute to its value. Commanding southern views over the River Thames from the golf course have been retained and can still be appreciated, providing context for the airfield's requisition by the RAF and making a moderate contribution to the asset's illustrative historical value. Views east, of a war memorial which marks the location of former buildings associated with the airfield, also contribute significance (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)). The setting of the former airport and airbase is further formed by several former air defence sites (1429, 1430, 1431, 2475, 1432, 1454, 1617, 1405, 1406, 2466) within the surrounding landscape. The settings</p>	Low

Project ID	Asset description	Value
	of Gravesend Airport (1459) and RAF Gravesend (1408) include the Order Limits, which form part of the agricultural land surrounding the airfield and enable long-distance views that contribute to its illustrative historical value.	
1598	Cropmarks of former WWII site. The cropmarks, identified in aerial photographs, are recorded to the north-west of Thong. Although the nature of the site is unclear, it is located within the former footprint of Gravesend Airport (1459); it may be a former aircraft dispersal site associated with RAF Gravesend (1408), several of which are recorded in this area on historical aerial photographs.	Low
1559	WWII crash site, south-west of Thong. According to records, a British Mosquito aircraft crash-landed on the A2 whilst not on active duty during WWII. Due to the location of the crash, all of the aircraft debris has likely been removed.	Negligible
2461	Gadshill School WWII air raid wardens post, Gravesend Road, Higham. The asset survives as a brick tunnel running north underneath Gravesend Road from Gadshill School. The tunnel is approximately 2m wide and high and was also used as an air raid shelter for the school during the war. The contents of the tunnel were cleared out in 1946 but the structure still remains. This formed part of a network air raid wardens post in the local area, used for incident reporting and the enforcing of blackout restrictions by patrolling wardens.	Low
2466, 2491	WWII defence locations, Rochester Road. Information about these defences is limited, likely as a result of wartime sensitivity. The nature of defence 2466 is unclear, but it was likely associated with the extant 'Polperro' WWII anti-aircraft headquarters (1435) located approximately 170m south-east along Rochester Road (outside the Order Limits). The location of 2466 has since been redeveloped, indicating it is unlikely that any archaeological footprint survives. The second defence is recorded as a WWII roadblock (2491) located further east on Rochester Road. Details of the form and dates for installation and or removal of the roadblock are unknown. Although information is limited, both defences formed part of an extensive network of WWII defence activity extending around RAF Gravesend (1408).	Negligible
2470	Site of Tollgate WWII Battle Headquarters. It was situated at the Tollgate Inn on the intersection between Wrotham Road and the old route of the A2. The inn functioned as a battle headquarters for Defended Locality DL29 and was part of the anti-invasion defences in the area. There would have been at least some adaptation of the existing premises. The headquarters was likely commissioned in 1940 and decommissioned by early 1944. No trace of the asset survives, and the area has been developed with the existing A2 Tollgate interchange.	Negligible
2512	Site of Cobham coal mine, to the north of Cobham Park (RPG1). The coal mine was in operation from 1947 to 1953. The site was not deemed large enough for nationalisation resulting in its closure in 1953. The former location of the mine is now occupied by a strip of land between the existing A2 and CTRL. No above-ground structures survive, although there is potential for the survival of below-ground remains.	Low

Project ID	Asset description	Value
4169	Site of former well, west of Claylane Wood. The well was established sometime in the early to mid-20 th century and is shown on OS mapping from 1932. It was located along the former route of the A2 which is now occupied by Hever Court Road. The well could not be identified in aerial photographs from the 1940s but was likely removed during the latter half of the 20 th century. It is possible that below-ground remains of the well survive.	Negligible
1997	Site of former Cobham Golf Course Clubhouse. Between 1919 and 1920, the clubhouse was transported from its original location at Rochester Golf Club, at Oakleigh Farm in Higham, to what was then a new golf course at Cobham Park. However, the clubhouse was separated by the recently built A2 road. The former clubhouse was built in the mid-20 th century. The site of the clubhouse is now separated from the golf course by the A2/A289/M2 junction, on the northern side of the A2. The clubhouse was eventually demolished at the end of the 20 th century in advance of the construction of the CTRL.	Negligible

Unknown

Table A.12 Archaeology located within the Order Limits (south) of unknown date

Project ID	Asset description	Value
675	Cropmarks of group of pits, south of Gravesend Road. The cropmarks are located within open agricultural land in an area of known multi-period human activity. The cropmarks were identified on aerial photographs and the pits were likely related to historical chalk quarrying in this area.	Low
791	Cropmark features, east of Thong Lane and north-west of Upper Ifield. These comprise a ditch, a possible trackway and several pits. The features are spread across an area approximately 250m-wide, with the right-angled ditch at the north-eastern extent, the pits in the centre, and the possible trackway to the south-east. These features are on the same alignment as Iron Age and Roman features in the area, but also appear to overlap an area of probable Bronze Age and Roman-period activity (1387 , 1396 , 1603). Although the nature of the cropmarks (791) is currently not confirmed, they are likely associated with the extensive multi-period settlement activity south of Gravesend Road.	Low
798	Cropmarks of ditches. The cropmarks south of Gravesend Road, were identified on aerial photographs. The ditches are approximately 1m in width and form a right angle. They lie within an area of known multi-period settlement and agricultural activity, but their date is uncertain.	Low
880, 1038	Copper alloy finds south of Gravesend Road. A copper alloy coin (1038) and copper alloy knife (880) were identified through metal detecting and reported to the PAS. Both finds were discovered within an area of extensive Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity. The dates of the finds, since removed, have not been determined.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset description	Value
1428	Cropmark of possible boundary ditch identified on aerial photographs, south of Gravesend Road. The possible ditch lies within an area of extensive multi-period settlement and agricultural activity and is aligned east to west, unlike many of the Prehistoric and Roman features in the vicinity which are on an east-west alignment. Its date is unknown.	Low
1596	Rectilinear cropmark, south of Gravesend Road. Limited information is available about the asset, though it is likely a rectangular enclosure. The cropmark may be contemporaneous with cropmark remains of two nearby later Prehistoric trackways (703, 674), though this interpretation is uncertain. The asset (1596) is within open agricultural land to the east of an area of extensive Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity, and could potentially date to either period.	Low
1600, 1817	Cropmark complex, north of Thong. The cropmarks have been interpreted as a square enclosure (1600) and parts of several enclosures and a trackway (1817) to the west of Thong Lane. The features, located within an arable field, have been recorded through a combination of National Mapping Programme data and from results of a recent geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology, 2019). Enclosure 1600 comprises one complete side measuring approximately 40m, with two additional sides, and probably originally formed a square; the two additional sides extend northwards beyond the field limit, and into urban development. Elements of other enclosures and a trackway (1817) are located just west of 1600 . The possible enclosure fragments also extend beyond the field into urban development, and the remains of the trackway appear to extend north-west to south-east for approximately 40m. As well as being impacted by urban development to the north, the cropmark complex (1600, 1817) lies within the boundary of the former Gravesend Airport site (1459) which may also have impacted the condition of archaeological remains.	Medium
1605	Cropmark of linear feature, east of Thong Lane. Little is known about the asset other than that it was identified on aerial photographs. It lies close to other multi-period linear features interpreted as field boundaries and a circular settlement, and is within an area of known archaeological activity spanning the Prehistoric to Modern periods.	Low
1609	Cropmarks of pits, south of Gravesend Road. The cropmarks are located within open agricultural land in an area of known multi-period human activity. The cropmarks were identified on aerial photographs and the pits were likely related to historical chalk quarrying in this area.	Low
1616	Cropmarks of a rectilinear and curvilinear feature, south of Gravesend Road. Identified on aerial photographs, the cropmarks are recorded within the outer extent of a nearby Romano-British occupation site (2291). Likely associated with expansive multi-period settlement activity south of Gravesend Road, the features may be of Prehistoric or Roman date, uncertain without further investigation, but for which they hold evidential value and an associative historical value. Due to this, they are of medium value for their likely contribution to the understanding of this expansive settlement activity south of the A226.	Medium

Project ID	Asset description	Value
1622	Cropmarks of enclosures, south of Gravesend Road. Limited information is available about the cropmarks, identified on aerial photographs. The nature of their form has not been recorded and no period has been attributed. They are within an area of extensive multi-period activity including Bronze Age and Iron Age enclosures.	Low
1663	Ditched trackway, Tollgate, which exists as a cropmark, excavated in 1995 during an archaeological investigation of a cropmark complex at Tollgate along the A2. It lies close to a Neolithic mortuary enclosure (1662) but does not extend across a dry valley located to the west, and has been tentatively assigned a late Prehistoric or Roman date.	Low
1814	Sub-rectangular enclosure north of Gravesend Road, identified during a recent geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology, 2019). Partially within the Order Limits between Chalk and Church Lane, around 100m north of Gravesend Road. The enclosure measures 57m north-south by 84m east-west, comprising internal divisions including a sub-circular inner enclosure. The enclosure may be of late Prehistoric or Roman date, uncertain without further investigation.	Low
3218	Cropmarks of possible enclosure, north-west of Upper Ifield. The cropmarks, which were identified on aerial photographs, have been interpreted as a possible right-angled section of an enclosure. The feature is on a north-east to south-west alignment, similar to possible Iron Age enclosures (1367 , 1602) in close proximity, but may potentially overlap them. However, further investigation would be needed to determine the nature and period of the asset (3218).	Low
4152	Complex of rectilinear and sub-rectilinear enclosures, west of Thong. The complex was identified during a recent geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology, 2019) and appears to join with a trackway (2307) to the west, previously identified as a cropmark. Enclosures 4152 may be representative of a small settlement dating from the Prehistoric to Roman periods, uncertain without further investigation.	Medium
2307	Cropmark of curvilinear trackway, west of Thong. The trackway slightly curves for approximately 400m from north-north-west to south-south-east before forming a right-angle, extending eastward approximately 200m until it appears to join with a small enclosure complex (4152) west of Thong. It is unknown if the trackway and enclosures were in use at the same time. The asset (2307) could be of Prehistoric or Roman date, or as late as Early Medieval or Medieval.	Low
1398	Cropmark of possible enclosure fragment, north of Claylane Wood. The cropmark, identified on aerial photographs, is described as 'angled' and has been interpreted as part of an enclosure. It is recorded outside the Order Limits, but remains of the enclosure may extend within the Order Limits. The date of the asset (1398) is uncertain without further investigation but may be Prehistoric or Roman.	Low
1848, 1849	Linear depressions, Filborough Marshes. Two linear depressions were recorded during a recent walkover survey (Annex B) carried out for the Project. They are likely the remains of a former watercourse associated with water management of the surrounding marshland but could also represent former field boundaries. 1848 is linear in form, extending	Negligible

Project ID	Asset description	Value
	around 50m from east to west. 1849 , located around 100m south of 1848 is much more irregular in form, extending approximately 37m east to west, before curving southwards for approximately 15m. Assets 1848 and 1849 are only partly within the Order Limits, and of unknown date.	
1852	Former field boundary, south of Gravesend Road. The feature survives as a low bank and was recorded during a recent walkover survey (Annex B) carried out for the Project. It extends for approximately 460m and is aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. The asset (1852) is located within open agricultural land in an area of extensive multi-period activity and may be of Post-Medieval or Modern date.	Negligible
1865	Former water channel, east of Bowesden Lane. The feature, a visible linear depression, is likely associated with past agricultural water management and was recorded during a walkover survey (Annex B) carried out for the Project. It is located within a pasture on the west-facing slope of a valley, extending approximately 110m from east-north-east to west-south-west. The asset (1865) lies west of Great Crabbles Wood and south-east of Shorne Ridgeway, and is of unknown date.	Negligible

Archaeology located within the ZVI

Prehistoric

Table A.13 Palaeolithic archaeology within the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4330	Three handaxes were identified in the area of Lower Higham and referenced 2km north of the Order Limits at Uralite Halt. The finds were identified in a complex of pits in the late 19 th and 20 th century, but their location is poorly quantified. Their significance is their evidential value for potential further Palaeolithic activity nearby. The axes have been removed from their findspots and do not have a setting.	Negligible
3197	Palaeolithic flints were recovered from excavations for the A2 Activity Park, 65m south of the Order Limits. The flint finds were residual finds, redeposited from their original location. They have been removed and therefore do not have a setting.	Negligible
1661	A handaxe dated to the lower Palaeolithic was recovered from excavations at Tollgate, on the edge of the Order Limits. The handaxe has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1768	Paleo streams were identified through excavation at Knights Place Farm, Cobham, 380m south-west of the Order Limits. Although part of the asset has been removed through excavation, its significance is derived from its evidential value for further paleo channels to be present to yield evidence of an earlier landscape. The setting of any remaining archaeology associated with the paleo streams is informed by its location in Cobham and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
721	A handaxe and retouched flint flake dated to the Lower Palaeolithic was discovered 170m north of the Order Limits on Shorne Marshes, north of Chalk. The handaxe and flint have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4109	A Palaeolithic implement is referenced within Cobham Park (RPG1), 930m east of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible

Table A.14 Mesolithic archaeology within ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
3292, 4295, 4303, 4306, 4312, 4320	Six areas of eroding peat and organic clay have been identified on the southern Thames foreshore in a band 20-40m wide and stretching for over 1km along the Thames shoreline. The nearest peat deposits (3292) are located 40m east of the Order Limits. A second area of peat (4295) is referenced 1.5km east of the Order Limits and east of 3292 . A third area (4303) is located 600m east of 4295 and is a possibly earlier layer due to its location lower than that to the west. A fourth area (4306) is also noted 140m east of 4303 . 400m east of 4306 is a fifth reference point of peat (4320). The easternmost point of peat (4312) is located over 2km east of the Order Limits, 270m east of 4320 and has been observed with an animal bone scatter. The significance of the peat is derived from its evidential value to yield evidence of early human activity from the Mesolithic and later periods. During the coastal survey, it was noted that <i>in situ</i> pottery was eroding out of the peat, in line with other Roman remains in the area (4228) (Wessex Archaeology , 2006). The peat has a partial setting based on its location next to the River Thames which contributes to the peat's waterlogged conditions and therefore the significance of the deposits for their potential to yield archaeological remains and environmental deposits. The location is also detrimental to their evidential value, with several areas described as eroding. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
4314	In an isolated findspot, a Mesolithic antler pick was found on Higham Marshes 2.2km east of the Order Limits. The find has been removed and has no setting.	Negligible
1588	A tranchet axe was found in Claylane Wood on the edge of the Order Limits. The find has been removed and has no setting.	Negligible
1589	Mesolithic flints were found in Randall Heath, 240m east of the Order Limits. The flints have been removed and therefore have no setting.	Negligible
924	A Mesolithic flint implement was located south of Gravesend Road, on the edge of the Order Limits. The find has been removed and has no setting.	Negligible
955	A Mesolithic flint axe was located in Cobham Park (RPG1) 770m east of the Order Limits. The find has been removed and has no setting.	Negligible
3198	Mesolithic flints were identified as residual finds in an excavation of the A2 Activity Park 60m south of the Order Limits. The flints have been removed and have no setting.	Negligible
1346	A possible microlith find was recovered from Shorne Wood to the east of the Order Limits. The find has been removed and has no setting.	Negligible

Table A.15 Neolithic archaeology within the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4254	Three broad irregularly shaped Neolithic flint waste flakes were found on the southern Thames foreshore, 2.2km east of the Order Limits. The flakes are catalogued through PAS and are well referenced as coastland finds and therefore contribute evidential value to the peat deposits identified on the southern Thames foreshore (4295, 4303, 4306). The finds have been removed and do not have a setting.	Low
1538	A Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead was recovered during 2003 excavations at Queens Farm (CA8). The arrowhead was recovered from natural gravels, with other struck flint of Neolithic or Bronze Age date recovered from fills of later features (Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 2004). Consequently, there is the potential that the flints hold additional evidential value for further Neolithic activity in the area, which forms the significance of the asset. The setting of any activity is currently limited to the immediate location at Queens Farm and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
2265	A Neolithic stone circle is said to have existed, 635m east of the Order Limits, within Cobham (CA11). The setting of the stone circle is influenced by its location on high ground overlooking a dry valley, with potential former views (prior to the establishment of woodland) to the bowl barrow in Ashenbank Wood (SM8). This makes a moderate contribution to its illustrative historical value as a prehistoric ritual site, along with its location near the ancient way, now called Battle Street. The nature of the Order Limits close to the asset does not contribute to the significance of the asset, through its location on Halfpence Lane. Intervening vegetation blocks any views between the Order Limits in Ashenbank Wood/Jeskyns Community Woodland to the asset's location. Consequently, the setting of the Neolithic stone circle does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
2318	The isolated findspot of a Neolithic axe is 170m south-west of the Order Limits, west of Wrotham Road. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1323	Trenching in Cobham Park (RPG1), 240m south of the Order Limits in 1966 identified a ditch with a likely contemporary Neolithic assemblage of flints. Although the remains have been removed by previous excavation, associated remains hold evidential value for potential further human activity dated to the Neolithic. The site has a setting limited to its location in Cobham Park (RPG1) and its topographical location on slightly higher ground. This setting does not include the Project and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
2347	Prehistoric finds were identified off Landseer Avenue, 70m north of the Order Limits. The assets have been removed from their location and the area developed in the modern period. The asset does not have a setting.	Negligible
1677	A Neolithic axe was found to the east of Cobham Park (RPG1), 350m south-east of the Order Limits. The isolated find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
922	An isolated Neolithic flint implement was found 85m east of the Order Limits, south of the A226. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
923	An isolated Neolithic flint implement was found 65m south of the Order Limits in Ashenbank Wood. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
3019	A Neolithic flint scraper is catalogued through PAS in Cobham Park (RPG1), 770m east of the Order Limits. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1679	A flake of Neolithic flint located through a watching brief was recovered 80m east of the Order Limits and south of Great Crabbles Wood. The flint has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1172	An isolated Neolithic flint implement was found 835m east of the Order Limits, south of Lower Road. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1572	A polished flint axe-head was found at Hever Court Road, 70m north of the Order Limits in Singlewell. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1289	A single Early Neolithic worked flint was found 235m south of the Order Limits in Cobham Park (RPG1). The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible

Table A.16 Bronze Age scheduled monuments within the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Description	Value
SM8	<p>The bowl barrow in Ashenbank Wood south of Cobham Park (SM8) is located 185m to the south of the Order Limits. Bowl barrows, the most numerous forms of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC.</p> <p>The monument includes a bowl barrow formed by an earthen mound surrounded by a quarry ditch. The mound measures 22m in diameter and stands 1.8m above the ground level. The diameter of the mound and ditch together is 26m. Some damage was caused to the monument by its partial excavation in 1895 which revealed fragments of prehistoric pottery and charcoal but left the primary burial undisturbed. Therefore, most of the mound and any burials within are likely to survive. It is located within an area of woodland used today for recreational use and is therefore not at risk of degradation by modern farming activity.</p> <p>The bowl barrow stands in a clearing at the highest point in Ashenbank Wood. It is surrounded to the east, south and west by trees forming part of the wood. A covered reservoir is located to the north of the monument. Surrounding the monument, in the woods, are remains of a WW2 camp.</p> <p>The bowl barrow has evidential value for the research potential it holds and the evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through investigation. The underlying ground surface and the surrounding ditch survive, although the ditch has been infilled by soil eroded from the mound and is no longer visible. These elements hold evidence of the nature and duration of the use of the barrow, the environment in which it was constructed and on early prehistoric funerary practices.</p> <p>The bowl barrow has illustrative historical value as a physical illustration of past funerary monuments and burial activity. It provides information on</p>	High

Project ID	Description	Value
	<p>the diversity of funerary practices and social organisation among later Prehistoric communities.</p> <p>Bronze Age settlement activity has been recorded during the excavation of the A2 and CTRL, which includes Early Bronze Age pits and possible field systems (1469, 1668) 2.6km north-west of SM8. Limited evidence of further funerary activity is known in this area, apart from the location of a barrow (3382) and settlement (3384), 1.8km east of SM8. A Bronze Age funerary landscape is located within a dry valley around the A226. This area represents a different topographical landscape compared to the location of SM8 and 3382 on a ridge on the northern edge of the Kent Downs. Both areas are associated with Bronze Age settlement activity, and although they provide context to each other for activity from the Bronze Age, they appear separate approaches to placing funerary monuments and therefore separate social groups in managing the landscape. The potential former site of stone circle 2265 in Cobham approximately 850m to the south-west also makes a minor contribution to its illustrative historical value as a Neolithic/Bronze Age funerary monument. 2265 and SM8 are likely to have formerly been intervisible, although the stone circle has been removed and the view is now screened by built form on the edge of Cobham and woodland.</p> <p>Due to the bowl barrow’s isolated location within Ashenbank Wood and the absence of known archaeological sites of Neolithic and/or Bronze Age activity in the immediate area, its setting is limited to its immediate vicinity and makes a minor contribution to its significance. However, the location of the bowl barrow at the highest ridge within Ashenbank Wood makes a minor contribution to its illustrative historical value as a funerary monument, which may have originally been a highly visible feature within the landscape. There is a potential association with the settlement activity within the Order Limits, but this is not visible when experiencing the asset today.</p> <p>The significance of the bowl barrow is derived from its evidential value to yield information about Bronze Age funerary practices and people. A limited amount of the significance is derived from its contextual association with known Bronze Age settlement activity. However, this is merely academic, as most of these assets have been excavated, and therefore does not contribute to the setting of the bowl barrow in the way it is experienced today.</p> <p>The current setting of the bowl barrow is enclosed by surrounding woodland and provides a buffer between SM8 and the Order Limits. Consequently, the setting of the bowl barrow in Ashenbank Wood (SM8) does not extend to the Order Limits.</p> <p>As a scheduled monument with surviving earthworks illustrating a prehistoric funerary mound with potential to provide evidence of early prehistoric funerary practices, the bowl barrow in Ashenbank Wood south of Cobham Park reservoir (SM8) is assessed to be of high value.</p>	

Table A.17 Bronze Age archaeology within the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
2300, 2301, 2302	<p>A Bronze Age settlement with trackway (2302) and two likely Bronze Age barrows (2300, 2301) have been identified as cropmarks to the north of Lower Road, just over 1km north and east of the Order Limits. All three assets have group value for their associative historical value for Bronze Age activity. Their setting is informed by their association with each other as well as other Bronze Age activity. This wider setting includes the position of the barrows (2300, 2301) within a wider funerary landscape formed of a dry valley across the study area and Order Limits around the A226 and Lower Road; with associations to other barrows within the valley (1362, 1393, 1595, 1813, 3217, 3462, 4224). Additional Bronze Age settlement activity (1608, 2308) is located around the dry valley, in addition to asset 2302, forming a wide band of human activity in the Bronze Age within the Order Limits and wider study areas. This setting contributes to the significance of the settlement (2302) and two barrows (2300, 2301) through their associative historical value through the way the landscape was occupied in the Bronze Age. The understanding of the settlement activity and Bronze Age barrows north of Lower Road is influenced by their topographical location, including the defensive views south-west towards the Order Limits from the higher ground. This understanding is also enhanced by their spatial relationship with other assets in the Order Limits and ZVI. The setting of the Bronze Age settlement (2302) and two barrows (2300, 2301) extends to the Order Limits.</p>	Medium
744, 783, 1393, 3217, 3462	<p>Four barrows (744, 1393, 3217, 3462), identified as cropmarks are located within the ZVI, located between the A226 Gravesend Road and Lower Road. A fifth ring ditch (783) is also located within the same topographical location and among other Prehistoric cropmarks and likely represents a further Bronze Age barrow despite being noted as of unknown date by Historic England Archive. The nearest to the Order Limits is barrow 744, located 230m north of A226 and the Order Limits. The settings of all four barrows are informed by their spatial proximity to each other, as well as their topographical location within a dry valley. The valley is within the Order Limits and wider landscape of the ZVI. The barrows located within the valley formed a funerary landscape in the Bronze Age and hold group value with each other (744, 1362, 1393, 1595, 1813, 2300, 2301, 3217, 3462, 4224). This setting contributes to their significance through their functional use as funerary monuments within the wider landscape, along with their topographical location. Barrows 1595 and 1813 within the Order Limits, contribute to the significance of barrows 744, 1393, 3217, 3462 through this collective understanding of the funerary landscape. Consequently, the setting of the four barrows (744, 1393, 3217, 3462) extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Medium
2515	<p>Ditches and pits were identified through a watching brief to the north of Lower Road, just over 1km north of the Order Limits. The features were tentatively dated to between the Neolithic and Bronze Age but have limited context due to the nature of the excavation they were identified through. However, there is a likelihood that the activity dates closer to the Bronze Age and may be an extension of Bronze Age settlement activity (2302) identified through cropmarks 280m to the west. The setting of the features is limited to their location to the north of Lower</p>	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
	Road and close to other Bronze Age activity. This setting contributes to the asset's significance through the spatial relationship to other assets indicating historical association and evidential value for further Bronze Age activity to be located north of Lower Road. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	
4224	A ring ditch barrow has been identified through aerial photographs within Queens Farm (CA8), east of Queens Farm Road and 1.3km east of the Order Limits. The setting of the barrow is informed by the asset's location on the eastern slope of a dry valley which forms a funerary landscape of Bronze Age barrows (1362, 1393, 1595, 1813, 2300, 2301, 3217, 3462) within the landscape. Barrow 4224 holds an associative historical association and group value with the remaining barrows. This setting contributes to the significance of 4224 as part of the wider group landscape, which is influenced by the topography in this area of the Project. Barrows 1595 and 1813 as part of the group are located within the Order Limits and help contribute to the understanding and significance of barrow 4224 . Therefore, the setting of barrow 4224 extends to the Order Limits.	Medium
4230	A Bronze Age hoard of artefacts was located during excavations south of the British Uralite Company's Works, 2.3km east of the Order Limits. The hoard has been removed but is indicative of a potential Bronze Age site for industry or potential settlement. Its setting is influenced by its location on the southern edge of Higham Marshes and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4244	A Bronze Age copper alloy spear was found 1.3km south-west of the Order Limits, on the western edge of Wrotham Road. The find is registered through PAS and catalogued from redeposited spoil excavated from the CTRL, is therefore poorly contextualised in its location and has no association to the nearby Bronze Age settlement (1646), 230m north-east of the findspot. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
4311	An isolated sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery was found on Higham Marshes, 2km south-east of the Order Limits. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1646	An enclosed settlement cropmark has been identified 800m south of the Order Limits and east of Wrotham Road. The setting of the cropmark is informed by its location on a high point of land. This topography contributes to the asset's significance through an understanding of defensive views to the south and north, towards the Order Limits. There are limited views to the Order Limits, which at this location is the A2 modern infrastructure. This element of the Project does not contribute to the asset's setting or significance and therefore, the setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
2443	Late Bronze Age features were identified along with later Iron Age to Medieval occupation activity as part of the A2 Pepperhill to Cobham improvements. The features were identified 145m south of the Order Limits and have been removed through excavation and the area redeveloped. The asset no longer has a setting and its significance was drawn from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
861	A Bronze Age copper alloy toggle was found in an isolated findspot located near the Order Limits, at Upper Ifield. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1108	A Bronze Age copper alloy spear was catalogued through PAS. The asset is referenced with a range of Iron Age, Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval artefacts on the same spot, 540m north of the Order Limits at the A226. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
3099	A middle Bronze Age pit with burnt animal remains was excavated 85m south of the Order Limits. The asset has been removed by excavation and the area has been developed. The asset no longer has a setting, and its significance is based on historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
3110	A Beaker burial was excavated as part of excavations prior to CTRL, 80m south of the Order Limits. The asset has been removed by excavation and the area has been redeveloped. The asset no longer has a setting, and its significance is based on historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
3125	A Bronze Age pit was excavated as part of excavations prior to CTRL, 30m south of the Order Limits. The asset has been removed by excavation and the area landscaped as part of Jeskyns Community Woodland. The asset no longer has a setting following excavation and its significance is based on historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
3199, 3200, 4060	A Bronze Age barrow, formed of a ring ditch and cremation burial (3199), and other funerary features (4060) were excavated 40m south of the Order Limits. A Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age settlement (3200) was also excavated 65m south of the Order Limits. The assets have been removed by excavation and the area redeveloped as the A2 Activity Park. The assets no longer have a setting, and any significance is based on historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
1654	A cropmark of a possible Bronze Age circular enclosed settlement was identified 325m south of the Order Limits to the east of Wrotham Road. The setting of the cropmark is influenced by its location within agricultural land in a partially undulating landscape, which contributes topographically to its significance. The Order Limits in proximity to the asset are formed by the modern A2 infrastructure which does not contribute to the significance of the asset, so the setting of the asset does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
3229	The findspot of an unidentified copper alloy object dated to the Bronze Age, is 1km north of the Order Limits at Lower Road. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1312	A possible lynchet was identified as an earthwork terrace in Lady Darnley's Garden at Cobham Hall (LB122/RPG1), 620m south of the Order Limits. The setting of the lynchet is informed by its location surrounded by open parkland to the rear of Cobham Hall, although its setting has been altered through the landscaping of Cobham Park in the 17 th and 18 th centuries. The setting of the asset contributes in part to the asset's significance, although this primarily comes from the	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
	asset's evidential value for activity in the area earlier than the park. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	
736, 3382, 3384, 3385	Excavations in advance of CTRL identified four areas of Bronze Age activity in the northern extent of Cobham Park (RPG1) and west of the entrance road to Rochester and Cobham Park Golf Club. The assets include a barrow (3382), a Late Bronze Age settlement (3384), a flint scatter (3385), and an area of agricultural activity (736). The assets have been removed by excavation and no longer have a setting. Any significance is from historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible

Table A.18 Iron Age archaeology within ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
985, 986, 987, 988, 989	Four Iron Age copper alloy coins (985, 986, 988, 989) and a gold Iron Age coin (987) were located 1km east of the Order Limits on Shorne Marshes. The findspots are catalogued through PAS and poorly geographically referenced making additional interpretation difficult. The artefacts have been removed from their location and do not have a setting.	Negligible
992, 993, 994, 995	Four Iron Age coins made from copper alloy (992, 993), silver (994) and gold (995) were located just over 1km east of the Order Limits, and 120m west of Queens Farm (CA8). Although the coins are poorly geographically referenced through PAS cataloguing, the finds are likely associated with the Iron Age settlement (4238) at Queens Farm, excavated in 2003, 13 years after the findspots were identified through metal detecting. The artefacts have been removed from their original context and therefore do not have a setting.	Negligible
4255	An Iron Age copper alloy coin was found in an isolated findspot on the northern edge of Lower Road, 1km north of the Order Limits. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
4256	An Iron Age copper alloy coin was found in an isolated findspot, 2km north of the Order Limits on Shorne Marshes. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
4283	An Iron Age settlement formed of one circular and one rectilinear enclosure, both with associated buildings, was excavated in 2003 at Queens Farm (CA8) 1.3km east of the Order Limits. The settlement is located at the northern edge of an area of Iron Age activity (3216) at Lower Road. The setting of the enclosure is influenced by its topography on higher ground, with views south, south-east and east, and by its proximity to the Thames. This setting contributes to the asset's significance through the historical value of strategic settlement placement for domestic and likely defensive purposes. The setting of the settlement is also influenced by its location within the hinterlands of other Iron Age settlement activity focused around the A226 Gravesend Road, evidential value of which could contribute to this understanding. The Order Limits, illustrated by the asset's location within the ZVI, contribute in part to the understanding of the settlement's strategic location through the topography of the land and the views between the enclosure's location within Queens Farm and parts of the Order Limits. The setting of the Iron Age enclosures (4283) therefore extends to the Order Limits.	Medium

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
3216	A cropmark of a rectangular enclosed settlement has been identified north of Lower Road, just over 1km north of the Order Limits. The settlement is located 500m south-west of another area of Iron Age activity at Queens Farm (4283) with which it likely has a functional historical association. The setting of the settlement (3216) is influenced by its topographical location on higher ground, with views south, south-east and east, as well as its convenient proximity to the Thames. This setting contributes to the asset's significance through historical value of strategic settlement placement for domestic and likely defensive purposes. The setting is also influenced by its location within the hinterlands of other Iron Age settlement activity around the A226 Gravesend Road, to which its evidential value could contribute understanding. The Order Limits, illustrated by the asset's location within the ZVI, contribute in part to understanding of the settlement's strategic location through the topography of the land and the views between the enclosure's location north of Lower Road and parts of the Order Limits. The setting of the enclosed settlement (3216) therefore, extends to the Order Limits.	Medium
4308	Two small wooden posts driven into peat deposits on the Thames foreshore are located 1.8km east of the Order Limits. The remains are associated with Late Iron Age and Roman pottery (4264, 4265, 4339) close to the possible 2 nd century Roman settlement site (4228) 300m east. The significance of the posts and their potential is derived from their location within peat deposits and nearby activity which illustrates evidential potential for further remains and environmental deposits associated with human Iron Age and Roman activity. The setting of the asset is therefore limited to its immediate location on the Thames foreshore and nearby findspots with which it likely has a historical association. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
3423	An Iron Age copper alloy brooch was located 1.2km south-west of the Order Limits, north of Nash Street. The find is an isolated artefact and has been removed. The findspot does not have a setting.	Negligible
1450	The findspot of a Greek coin dating to the 3 rd century BC, is 550m north of the Order Limits at the A226 Gravesend Road. The isolated artefact was removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
2316	A gold coin findspot is located 190m south-west of the Order Limits. The coin has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
2334	A Late Iron Age to Roman field system was located 90m south of the Order Limits. The field system was excavated in advance of construction of CTRL. The assets have been removed by excavation and no longer have a setting. Any significance of these assets is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
2339	Late Iron Age and early Roman activity were located near the Order Limits. The assets were excavated prior to the construction of CTRL. The assets have been removed by excavation and no longer have a setting. Any significance of these assets is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
1641	Late Iron Age and early Roman pit and undated linear features were excavated near the Order Limits, north-east of Hever Court Road. The assets were excavated prior to the construction of CTRL. The assets have been removed by excavation and no longer have a setting. Any significance of these assets is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
2446	Iron Age pits with associated ditches were excavated 30m west of the Order Limits. The features were excavated in advance of the A2 Pepperhill to Cobham widening scheme. The assets have been removed by excavation and no longer have a setting. Any significance of these assets is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
2514	Late Iron Age to Roman features were excavated 315m south-west of the Order Limits. The features were excavated prior to the construction of CTRL. The assets have been removed by excavation and no longer have a setting. Any significance is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
2535	An isolated silver coin was located 165m south of the Order Limits and catalogued through PAS at the A2 Activity Park. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
2536	A copper alloy coin was an isolated find, referenced 130m south of the Order Limits and catalogued through PAS at the A2 Activity Park. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
2850	A copper alloy coin was an isolated find, referenced 85m south of the Order Limits and catalogued through PAS at the A2 Activity Park. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
888, 892	A copper alloy coin (888) and a copper alloy toggle (892) were PAS finds catalogued 540m north of the Order Limits at the A226 Gravesend Road. The finds have been removed from their location and do not have a setting.	Negligible
902, 996	A gold coin (902) and a copper alloy coin (996) were catalogued 240m north of the Order Limits at the A226 Gravesend Road. The finds have been removed from their location and do not have a setting.	Negligible
2876, 2877, 2998	Three artefacts are catalogued through PAS as the same findspot near the Order Limits at the A226 Gravesend Road, north-east of Shorne (CA9). The finds include a copper alloy harness fitting (2876), and two copper alloy coins (2877 , 2998). All artefacts have been removed from their location and do not have a setting.	Negligible
903, 904, 905, 997, 998, 999	The findspots of six copper alloy coins have been referenced as the same through PAS, on Lower Road 840m east of the Order Limits. All finds have been removed from their location and do not have a setting.	Negligible
925, 983	The findspots of two copper alloy coins are in Cobham Park (RPG1), within 135m east of the Order Limits. Both finds have been removed from their location and do not have a setting.	Negligible
934	An isolated copper alloy brooch findspot was located 55m north of the Order Limits at the A226 Gravesend Road. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
942, 1275	Two copper alloy brooches, 942 and 1275 , are catalogued in the same location through PAS, 760m north of the Order Limits at Green Farm (LB103). The artefacts have been removed from their location and do not have a setting.	Negligible
982, 1320	Two findspots of copper alloy coins are catalogued through PAS, located in Cobham Park (RPG1) 70m south-east of the Order Limits. The artefacts have been removed from their location and do not have a setting.	Negligible
984	An isolated findspot of a copper alloy coin is referenced 760m east of the Order Limits, west of Queens Farm (CA8). The artefacts have been removed from their location and do not have a setting.	Negligible
990, 991	Two copper alloy coins are catalogued through PAS at the same location, 680m north of the Order Limits at the A226 Gravesend Road. The artefacts have been removed from their location and do not have a setting.	Negligible
1002	A copper alloy brooch is catalogued through PAS in Cobham Park (RPG1), 680m east of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
3100, 3101	Iron Age pits and post hole (3100) and boundary ditch (3101) were excavated 60m south of the Order Limits, west of the A2 Activity Park. The area has been redeveloped. The assets have been removed by excavation and no longer have a setting. Any significance is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
3114	Iron Age ditch and Roman linear features were excavated 315m south of the Order Limits. The asset was excavated prior to the construction of CTRL. The asset has been removed by excavation and therefore does not have a setting. Any significance is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
3201	An Iron age enclosure was excavated 40m south of the Order Limits, ahead of construction of the A2 Activity Park. The asset has been removed by excavation and no longer has a setting. Any significance is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
3202	Middle Iron Age post-built structures were excavated 50m south of the Order Limits, ahead of construction of the A2 Activity Park. The asset has been removed by excavation and therefore does not have a setting. Any significance is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
3203	A series of Middle Iron Age pits were excavated 100m south of the Order Limits. The area was excavated prior to the construction of the A2 Activity Park. The asset has been removed and therefore does not have a setting. Any significance is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
3204	A late Iron Age/Roman cemetery was excavated 40m south of the Order Limits. The area was excavated prior to the construction of the A2 Activity Park. The asset has been removed and therefore does not have a setting. Any significance is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
1174	A copper alloy coin was located 800m east of the Order Limits, south of Lower Road. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
3386	Late Iron Age to early Roman ditches were excavated at Knights Place Farm, near the Order Limits. The area was excavated prior to the construction of CTRL. The asset has been removed and therefore does not have a setting. Any significance is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible

Table A.19 General Prehistoric archaeology within the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
1760	A range of assets dating to the Prehistoric period were identified during a targeted archaeological watching brief during construction work for CTRL. All assets have been removed through excavation and therefore do not have a setting. The location has been redeveloped. Any significance of the asset is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
1670	Fieldwalking identified a collection of worked flint, generically dated to the later Prehistoric, 420m south of the Order Limits and east of Wrotham Road. The flints have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
3064	A range loosely dated Prehistoric worked flints were recovered during fieldwalking near the Order Limits in Jeskyns Community Woodland. The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
1550	Flints were discovered through fieldwalking as a supplementary activity along the route of CTRL. The finds are loosely dated to the later Prehistoric and having been removed, do not have a setting.	Negligible
1656	A cropmark of a planned field system is located to the east of Wrotham Road, 185m south of the Order Limits. The cropmark has been identified through aerial photography and loosely dated to between the Prehistoric and Roman periods. The setting is primarily influenced by its proximity to nearby settlement cropmark complexes of the Bronze Age (1654) and Roman (1653, 2336) periods. This setting contributes to the significance of the asset through its context, allowing relative dating of the asset. The setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
3261	Ditches were excavated on an east-west alignment at Hever Court Road, 60m north of the Order Limits. The ditches were dated through the presence of loosely dated Prehistoric pottery and flints. The asset has been removed through excavation and the site developed. Any significance of the asset is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
1573	Flints, predominantly in residual contexts, were located at Hever Court Road, Singlewell, 55m north of the Order Limits. The flints were removed during excavation and the site developed. The artefacts therefore do not have a setting.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
3352	A substantial lynchet bank is located in Randall Wood, 130m south of the Order Limits. The bank is of a possible Prehistoric or Medieval date. The setting of the lynchet bank is informed by its location on the edge of Randall Wood and the immediate agricultural land south of Shorne Ifield Road. This setting contributes in part to the asset's significance through a contribution to the understanding of the asset as a means of land management. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
676, 782, 2303	A zig-zagging double ditch feature (676) is seen as a cropmark and thought to be a trackway, alongside second cropmark traces of a trackway (782), 40m north of asset 676 . A third point data of a trackway (2303) is located within the polygon of asset 676 and is a likely representation of further trackways within a wider complex. The ditches are located 280m north of the Order Limits at the A226 Gravesend Road. The setting of the assets is limited to their location in agricultural land. Their date and true function are currently unknown, but they are located among other Prehistoric cropmark sites with which they likely had some historical and functional relationship. However, due to their unclear nature and date, the contribution of the setting to the assets' significance is limited to their proximity. The significance of the assets is currently their evidential value to yield information of the cropmark's nature. The setting of the assets therefore does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1759	An evaluation trench was excavated near the Order Limits and established the presence of ditches and marl pits, suggesting the land was cultivated and enclosed from Prehistoric time onwards. The assets have been removed through excavation and the area redeveloped as CTRL. The assets, therefore, do not have a setting. Any significance of the asset is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Low
4213	A cropmark site is located in arable fields to the east of Wrotham Road at Istead Rise. No further information is available on the nature of the cropmark site. Aerial photography, through Google Earth, suggests the presence of rectangular and semi-circular cropmarks, faintly visible, which along with Bronze Age settlement activity (1646) and a range of nearby Iron Age (3243) and Roman findspots (2977-2984, 3463), suggests relatively early settlement activity of uncertain date and unknown value. The setting of the cropmark site is principally informed by its topography on top of a west-facing slope. This setting contributes in part to the asset's significance through evidential value and historical association with nearby settlement activity. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Unknown
3215	A cropmark of a possible field system is located to the west of Queens Farm Road, just over 1km north-east of the Order Limits. The cropmark is undated but is a likely early field system forming the immediate hinterlands of rural settlement activity in the Prehistoric. Known Bronze Age (2302) and Iron Age (3216) settlement activity to the east indicates a date within these periods. However, a Medieval farmstead (4284) at Queens Farm 350m to the north, could indicate a later date to the field system, which is influenced by its proximity to known settlements and farmsteads. This setting contributes to the significance of the asset through its functional historical association to the settlement activity. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
3220	<p>A trackway has been identified as a faint cropmark, just over 1km east of the Order Limits, north of Lower Road. No orientation or date is provided to the cropmark. No trackway is mapped in the location on any mapping including or post-dating the 1801 Mudge Map. Prehistoric settlement activity in the nearby vicinity holds a likely association to the trackway, supported by the identification of a Bronze Age enclosed settlement and trackway through cropmarks (2302) 175m to the west. However, nearby Iron Age (3216, 4283) and Roman (664, 1539) activity suggests the trackway could be later in date. The setting of the cropmark is influenced by its historical association with nearby settlement activity, to which it enabled passage over the landscape. This setting contributes in part to the asset's significance and does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Low
702	<p>Fragments of ditches, seen as cropmarks to the north of Lower Road and 960m east of the Order Limits. The ditches are a potential trackway, likely associated with Prehistoric settlement activity, dated to the Bronze (2302) and Iron Ages (3216, 4283) south of and surrounding Queens Farm; however, a later date cannot be ruled out. The setting of the asset is informed by the cropmark's proximity to settlement sites with which the asset has a likely historical association. This setting contributes in part to the asset's significance as does its evidential value, particularly if it confirms the date of the asset. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Low
784	<p>The cropmark of a ditch is mapped 210m north of the Order Limits, south-west of Green Farm (LB103). The ditch is noted in Historic England Archives as being of unknown date. Although the ditch could be a field boundary, no boundaries are visible in the same north-east-south-west orientation through historic map regression. The cropmark could be associated with the wider Prehistoric trackways (676, 782) 85m north and hold wider associations with nearby settlement activity in the Bronze (2302) and Iron Ages (3216, 4283); although a later date cannot be ruled out. This spatial relationship to the other trackways contributes to the setting and significance of the asset, though mainly from the asset's evidential value due to the uncertainty of its date. The Order Limits do not contribute to the setting or significance of the asset.</p>	Low
785	<p>A cropmark was identified through aerial photographs to the north of the A226 and 100m north of the Order Limits. The Historic England Archive notes the asset as a pit of unknown date. However, the measurement of the pit, with a diameter of 6m, holds similarities with a likely ring ditch barrow (783) of 6.5m diameter. Asset 785 is located 170m south of asset 783 in the same topographical dry valley within the landscape. There remains uncertainty in the asset's nature, but a pit is likely of Prehistoric date through its location among other cropmarks north of the A226 (676, 782, 783, 784). This likely association contributes in part to the asset's setting and significance. However, its significance is principally the evidential value of the asset. The uncertainty of the origin, as a potential pit or barrow, limits the setting of the asset which therefore does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Low

Roman

Table A.20 Roman scheduled monuments within the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Description	Value
SM10	<p>A Romano-British villa and 19th century reservoir in Cobham Park (SM10) is located 80m south of the Order Limits and is located within RPG1, the Grade II* registered Cobham Hall park and garden.</p> <p>The monument is situated on the western side of a low ridge of the Kent Downs. The villa lies around 275m south of Watling Street, the main Roman road between London, Canterbury and Dover. The site includes a Romano-British farmhouse or minor villa, likely built on the site of an earlier settlement. The villa was partially excavated in 1959-1960 which revealed that the complex was in use from the mid-first-century AD to the fourth century AD.</p> <p>Parts of the villa were destroyed during the 17th to 18th century by the construction of a park ha-ha and boundary fence. The remains of an outbuilding and well were also found to the north-east and appeared to be associated with the villa site.</p> <p>Although included within the same scheduled monument, the reservoir is unrelated to the villa and is a relatively unusual feature relating to the 19th century landscaping of Cobham Park, which was established as ornamental gardens and pleasure grounds in the 17th century at the location of an earlier 16th century park. The reservoir is located 70m south of the main Roman villa range and sits within the wider Roman archaeological site, as identified through investigations, which partly accounts for the reservoir’s inclusion in the scheduling. The reservoir was created to collect spring water so that it could be transferred via culverts to the grounds and kitchens of the Grade I listed Cobham Hall (LB122). There is no historical connection between the villa and the reservoir, and the setting of the reservoir is influenced by its location within Cobham Park (RPG1) and its proximity to Cobham Hall (LB122).</p> <p>The reservoir was constructed in the early 19th century to replace an 18th-century oval pond. As part of Repton’s redesign of the parkland, the new reservoir was carefully designed to be hidden from view (Caiger, 1969).</p> <p>The villa has evidential value for the research potential it holds and the evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through investigation in future. The villa survives well underground and has been shown by partial excavation to contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the monument, as well as artefactual remains. These elements hold evidence of the local economy and the wider landscape in which the Roman occupants lived, the agrarian and economic history of Roman Britain and information on the Romanisation of native British society.</p> <p>This evidential value has the potential to contribute to regional research questions for Kent (Allen, Bird, & Croxford, 2013) such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The function, layout, phasing, origins or end use of villa sites • The villa’s position within the wider landscape, particularly its association with Watling Street and possible interaction with the Roman religious centre of Springhead. <p>The proximity of the villa to the main Roman road and trade route makes an important contribution to the asset’s significance. However, as the</p>	High

Project ID	Description	Value
	<p>historical courses of Roman and Post-Medieval Watling Street in this area have been replaced by HS1, the A2 and the Brewers Road overbridge, the former link with the Roman road is no longer visually intelligible on the ground.</p> <p>The setting of the villa (SM10) is influenced by Watling Street, its location within Cobham Park (RPG1) and positioning on the western side of a low ridge of the Kent Downs, providing wider views across the south-western part of RPG1 towards Halfpence Lane.</p> <p>The reservoir was created to supply the ornamental grounds within the centre of the parkland, and this parkland setting partially survives although the hall is now in use as a school and golf course. The reservoir formed part of a wider water management system, elements of which dated from the 18th century. Some of these elements survive today, such as the ponds and Grade II listed engine house approximately 40m to the east (LB79). As part of the parkland and water management system, these features make an important contribution to the illustrative historical value of the reservoir as a parkland water management feature.</p> <p>Additionally, the reservoir makes an important contribution to the illustrative historical value of the Grade II* registered Cobham Hall (RPG1) as a parkland reservoir, albeit not intended to be visible or appreciated within the parkland.</p> <p>The Order Limits include the northern edge of the parkland of Cobham Hall, as well as Brewers Lane and the A2. The elements of the Order Limits within RPG1 form a part of the parkland which overall makes an important contribution to the significance of the asset through its illustrative historical value. However, it should be noted that the Order Limits only include a limited part of the parkland, and that the northern boundary of the park has been previously altered with the construction of HS1 and the Brewers Road overbridge (while it is included within the registered area, Brewers Road does not contribute to the significance of the asset). The setting of the Romano-British villa and 19th century reservoir in Cobham Park (SM10) extends to the Order Limits.</p> <p>As a scheduled monument with well-preserved Roman remains and potential to provide evidence of the local and wider Roman economy, and a reservoir illustrating 19th century parkland and water management, the Romano-British villa and 19th century reservoir in Cobham Park (SM10) is assessed to be of high value.</p>	

Table A.21 Roman archaeology within the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
1679	A sherd of Roman pottery located through a watching brief was recovered 80m east of the Order Limits and south of Great Crabbles Wood. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
4214	A Roman cremation burial was found in a narrow-necked urn in 1964 on the Thames foreshore in the eastern part of the ZVI, along with associated additional artefacts dating to the 2 nd century AD. This date has a clear association to the possible Roman settlement (4228) identified through a wider concentration of 2 nd century finds on the Thames foreshore. The setting of the burial (4214) is informed by its location on the southern Thames foreshore and the settlement (4228) located 340m east of the burial site. This setting contributes in part to the significance of the asset through its historical association and evidential value for the study of the remains, and understanding of how people in the 2 nd century were living on the Thames foreshore. This setting is limited to the settlement and location on the foreshore and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
4215	A stamped Roman Mortarium findspot was located on the Thames foreshore. The find has been removed and has no setting.	Negligible
4218, 4219, 4220	A concentration of three Roman kilns is located 355m north-east of Queens Farm Conservation Area (CA8), over 1.8km east of the Order Limits. The setting of the Roman kilns is informed by their association with each other as an industrial working area. This setting contributes to their significance through historical value. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4221	A Roman settlement site was identified through gas main excavations in 1970 and identified a layer of reddish clay, indicative of a Red Hill type of marsh settlement, with associations to the second settlement site (4228), located 1.5km to the north-east. The Red Hill settlement has likely illustrative historical associations with the 22 salterns (3087) located on Shorne Marshes. The setting of the settlement (4221) is informed by its location on Shorne Marshes, which contributes to the evidential and historical value of the asset through its potential to contribute to the wider understanding of Roman activity on the marshes, including settlement and early industry. The value and setting are similarly informed by the location and its special and illustrative historical association with potential Roman salterns (3087) and second settlement site (4228). The Order Limits do not form part of this setting.	Medium
4222	Roman pottery was found on Higham Marshes, 1.1km east of the Order Limits. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
4223	Kiln wasters (misfired pieces of pot) are recorded 1.8km east of the Order Limits and 500m north of the concentration of kilns (4218 , 4219 , 4220) with which the wasters have a likely historical association. The wasters as a site of discarded local industrial material have a setting associated with the kilns. This setting contributes to the asset's historical value but does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4228	A second-century settlement site has been identified on the southern foreshore of the River Thames, 2.3km east of the Order Limits, in the eastern extent of the ZVI. The site was identified through a dense concentration of finds including pottery, bricks and tiles located within the peat. The waterlogged conditions of the site contribute to the asset's primary significance through its evidential value for further well preserved remains to be present at the site, including environmental remains. The setting of the settlement site is informed by its location on the Thames foreshore and on Higham Marshes. The setting is also informed by a likely historical association with wider Roman activity on the marshland, particularly of an industrial nature through salterns (3087, 4221) and kiln sites (4218, 4219, 4220). This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
4230	A Roman cremation burial was identified 2.3km east of the Order Limits. The burial consisted of an urn with calcined bones, two vases and patera. The pottery shared similarities with pottery manufactured at a nearby kiln, indicating a potential wider area of Roman activity further than the current industrial focus of the kiln concentration. The setting of the burial is influenced by its location on the edge of Higham Marshes and its proximity to the kilns which contributes to its significance through associative historical value in the use of the same pottery. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4231	A possible kiln site is located on Higham Marshes approximately 600m north of a cluster of three other kilns (4218, 4219, 4220), and 2.2km east of the Order Limits. The setting of the kiln site is influenced by its proximity to the other kilns. The kiln holds group value and historical association to the three kilns as part of industrial focus in the Roman period, including the salterns and associated settlement. This setting contributes to the asset's significance through its historical value and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
2946	A Roman copper alloy coin is referenced at an isolated findspot to the north of Lower Road. The find has no setting, having been removed.	Negligible
2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984	Eight Roman copper alloy coins have been catalogued through PAS north of Nash Street, 1.2km south-west of the Order Limits. All eight coins are poorly geographically referenced in the same spot, limiting interpretation of potential activity. The coins have been removed from their findspot and do not have a setting.	Negligible
3424, 3425, 3426	Three Roman copper alloy coins (3424, 3425, 3426) have been catalogued through PAS north of Nash Street, 1.2km south-west of the Order Limits. The three coins are poorly geo-referenced in the same spot, along with two findspots of Medieval artefacts (3236, 3237), limiting interpretation of potential activity. All coins have been removed from their location and do not have a setting.	Negligible
4257	A late 1 st to 2 nd century body sherd of London-Essex stamped ware pottery was identified through fieldwalking on the southern Thames foreshore, 1.6km east of the Order Limits. Although the find may be debitage from the north of the Thames, considering the origin of the	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
	pottery manufactured in Essex, the find contributes to understanding of activity (4228) in the 2 nd century further east of the findspot. The pottery has been removed and its setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	
4258, 4259, 4262, 4263, 4265, 4266, 4267, 4269, 4270, 4298, 4300 4339, 4341, 4302, 4304, 4305, 4308	A series of findspots of Roman artefacts are located on the southern Thames foreshore, over 1.4km east of the Order Limits. These include 10 ceramic vessels (4259, 4262, 4263, 4265, 4266, 4267, 4269, 4270, 4339, 4341), three distinct small scatters of pottery (4302, 4304, 4308), two pottery scatters to the east of Shornemead Fort (4298, 4300) believed to have eroded from the saltmarsh cliffs, a rim sherd fragment from a mould-decorated samian carinated bowl (4258); and pottery observed embedded in the peat deposits in the area (4305). The density of the finds is indicative of potential settlement activity on the Thames foreshore (4228). Due to their collective association, these assets have low evidential value for further settlement activity, particularly the potential given to the pottery observed within the peat. Although the finds are spread over approximately 1km of the southern Thames foreshore, consideration for their degradation and movement as a result of the waterlogged conditions must be taken into account but does not discount the evidential value such a concentration of artefacts illustrates. The spread of material is concurrent with the band of peat (4295, 4303, 4306, 4312, 4320) identified during coastal surveys (Wessex Archaeology , 2006). All findspots have been removed and therefore do not have a setting.	Low
4264	A Roman pottery vessel containing a dog cremation was identified on Shorne Marshes, 2.2km east of the Order Limits. The pottery is likely local coarse ware and may be associated with the kilns (4218, 4219, 4220, 4231), on Higham Marshes 1.4km south of the cremation's location on the Thames foreshore. The pottery is dated to between 175AD-300AD and likely forms part of the wider 2 nd century settlement activity on the Thames foreshore. The setting of the cremation is informed by its location on the Thames foreshore and close to known settlement activity. This setting contributes in part to the asset's significance through historical association as part of wider Roman activity on the Thames foreshore. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4271	A copper alloy coin was found in an isolated findspot located 1.9km north of the Order Limits, east of Queens Farm (CA8). The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1539	A Roman field system was identified through excavation at Queens Farm (CA8) in 2003, 1.3km east of the Order Limits. The field system was cut on the western side of the earlier Iron Age enclosure (Canterbury Archaeological Trust , 2004) and likely represents the hinterlands to the Roman settlement activity (664), 370m to the south-west. The field system is located in between the settlement and concentration of kilns (4218, 4219, 4220) north-west of Queens Farm, which represents a band of associated Roman activity, through the settlement's association with pottery making. The setting of the field system is therefore influenced by its proximity to the settlement activity, with which it holds a historical association. This setting contributes in part to its significance and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4336	An isolated findspot of a copper alloy brooch is located 1.3km south-west of the Order Limits to the north of Nash Street. The finds have been removed from their location and do not have a setting.	Negligible
3436, 3438	A Roman copper alloy brooch (3436) and a copper alloy coin (3438) were located 1.2km south-west of the Order Limits to the north of Nash Street. The finds do not have a setting, having been removed.	Negligible.
1567, 1757	Roman ditches (1567) and potential remains of a road (1757), likely associated with Watling Street were excavated at Hever Court Road, 55m north of the Order Limits. Faint traces of a Prehistoric field system were also present. The assets do not have a setting, having been removed through excavation when the site was redeveloped as housing. Any significance of these assets is borne from the historical information gained through excavation and the evidential value given to the potential for remains of Roman Watling Street to be present in the landscape.	Low (1757)/ Negligible (1567)
1283	A 4 th century coin hoard was identified in an earthen pot in Cobham Park (RPG1), in proximity to the Roman Villa in Cobham Park (SM10). The coin hoard has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
2284	A brass of Constantinus was found 40m east of the Order Limits, north of Upper Ifield. The artefact was removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1466	A 1 st century flagon vessel in an isolated findspot 115m west of the Order Limits, north-west of Claylane Wood, was removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1578	A Roman coin was located 615m north of the Order Limits and the A226 Gravesend Road. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1591, 1592	A Roman British urn with fibulae and iron nails (1591) is poorly sited by parish name, along with a samian vessel (1592), 55m north of the Order Limits at the A226 Gravesend Road. Both artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
2304	An enclosed settlement is referenced 440m north of the Order Limits and the A226 Gravesend Road. The setting of the asset is informed by its location on a higher plateau in the undulating landscape, and its proximity to other cropmark sites between Lower Road and Gravesend Road. This setting contributes in part to the asset's significance through its topography, although the unknown date and function of some cropmarks in proximity to asset 2304 limits the wider understanding of the setting. However, the evidential value of the cropmark site is the primary contributing factor to the asset's significance. Gravesend Road does not contribute to the asset's setting or significance and therefore, the setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
2314	An enclosed settlement, identified as a cropmark, is located near the Order Limits, south of Pepper Hill. It is unclear if the cropmark has been excavated, however it is assumed removed due to its location among modern infrastructure associated with the A2. Due to this, the asset has no setting.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
1657	A rubbish pit was excavated near the Order Limits, east of Wrotham Road. The pit has been excavated and the site developed as part of the A2 widening. The asset therefore no longer has a setting. Any significance of the asset is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
1658	A tile cist was excavated ahead of road widening of Watling Street in the 1920s. The site, located near the Order Limits, has been destroyed and therefore does not have a setting. Any significance of the asset is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
2335	An enclosed settlement identified as a cropmark is located 165m south of the Order Limits in the location of the A2 Activity Park. It is unclear if the cropmark has been excavated, however it is assumed removed due to its location among modern infrastructure associated with the A2 and A2 Activity Park. Due to this, the asset has no setting.	Negligible
2524	An isolated copper alloy coin findspot is 490m south of the Order Limits, west of Wrotham Road. The asset has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
829	An unidentified Roman copper alloy object was found near the Order Limits in Singlewell. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
831	An isolated copper alloy brooch was found in the southern part of Ashenbank Wood, 295m west of the Order Limits. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
852, 853	The findspots of two copper alloy coins are to the west of Church Lane 280m north of the Order Limits. The finds have been removed and therefore do not have a setting.	Negligible
870, 1318	A silver coin and a brooch were found in Cobham Park (RPG1), 330m east of the Order Limits. The finds have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
881	The isolated findspot of a copper alloy coin is located south of Ashenbank Wood, 335m west of the Order Limits. The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
889, 890, 894, 895, 896	Three copper alloy coins (889, 894, 896) and two copper alloy brooches (890, 895) are all artefacts catalogued through PAS in the same location. All artefacts have been removed and have no setting.	Negligible
935	An isolated copper alloy brooch findspot is located 40m north of the Order Limits at the A226 Gravesend Road. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
941, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1101	Eight copper alloy coins are catalogued through PAS with the same location, south of Lower Road and 870m north of the Order Limits. The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
946	A copper alloy brooch was found in an isolated findspot in Cobham Park (RPG1), 865m east of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
979	A copper alloy coin was found in an isolated findspot near the Order Limits in the south-east corner of Shorne Wood. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1003, 2336	A copper alloy coin was found in an isolated findspot in Cobham Park (RPG1), 700m east of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
3072	The findspot of Roman pottery sherds discovered during fieldwalking, as part of the assessment for CTRL, is located 210m south of the Order Limits and west of Wrotham Road. The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
3103	A Roman cemetery is located 105m south of the Order Limits. The cemetery was excavated ahead of construction associated with the A2. The asset has been removed and does not have a setting. Any significance is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
3116	Roman enclosures were located 120m south-west of the Order Limits. The enclosures were excavated in advance of CTRL and removed. Therefore, the asset does not have a setting. Any significance is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
3205, 3207	A Roman cremation burial (3205) near the Order Limits and a Roman enclosure (3207), 130m south of the Order Limits, were excavated ahead of the A2 Activity Park. Both assets have been removed by excavation and the area developed, therefore, neither asset has a setting. Any significance of the assets is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
1653, 2336	Two cropmarks of rectangular enclosed settlements have been identified 345m south of the Order Limits, east of Wrotham Road. The setting of the enclosures is influenced by their location on slightly higher ground, with principal views likely to the south. The construction of CTRL to the north, blocks any views towards the Order Limits in the present day, limiting the setting of the assets. The settlements have likely historical associations with each other and the potential Roman field system (1656). This setting contributes in part to the assets' significance through contextual understanding, along with their evidential value. The setting of both cropmarks (1653, 2336) does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
1379	An enclosed settlement was identified as a faint cropmark on the edge of the Order Limits. It is unclear if the asset has been excavated and or confirmed as a Roman settlement. However, the asset is located within the footprint of CTRL and is therefore assumed removed through modern development. Therefore, the asset does not have a setting.	Negligible
1158	The findspot of a copper alloy brooch is located 280m east of the Order Limits in Cobham Park (RPG1). The asset has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1180	A copper alloy coin findspot is located 890m north of the Order Limits, south of Lower Road. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
1576	A ditch containing pottery was excavated 170m west of the Order Limits, north of Denton. The ditch was identified through evaluation and any remaining features of the asset have a limited setting to their immediate location on the northern edge of Chalk, with potential associations to Chalk Villa (2287). The Order Limits in proximity to the asset are located within drainage ditches of reclaimed land, which do not contribute to the significance and or setting of the asset.	Negligible
672, 673	A Roman urn with fibulae and iron nails (672) and a samian vessel (673) are poorly sited by parish name 745m north of the Order Limits, at Green Farm (LB103). The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
626, 627	A Roman brooch (626) and a coin (627) were discovered near a Roman Villa (SM10) in Cobham Park (RPG1) and referenced within 40m south of the Order Limits. The findspots have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
666	Roman pottery with graffiti was found during excavations in Chalk, 175m north of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
664, 1610	A Romano-British settlement associated with 1 st to 3 rd century pottery making (664) is located 780m east of the Order Limits, north of Lower Road. A second settlement associated with pottery making (1610) but dated to between the 1 st and 5 th century is located 560m east of the Order Limits, south of Lower Road, and 200m south of asset 664 . There is the likelihood that the assets (664, 1610) relate to the same settlement, with the reference location of the settlement slightly differing between Kent HER (1610) and Historic England Archive (664). However, due to the extended period of activity recorded in asset 1610 , both assets have been kept in the baseline. The setting of the settlements is influenced by their location on slightly higher ground within the undulating landscape and proximity to known other kilns (4218, 4219, 4220) which contribute to the industrial focus of Roman activity on the southern edge of the marshes. This setting contributes in part to the asset's significance through this historical activity but does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
1307	Lynchets in Cobham Park (RPG1) have been identified 345m south of the Order Limits and interpreted as a possible Roman field system. The setting of the asset is informed by the location in Cobham Park (RPG1) and proximity to the Villa (SM10), 150m north-east of asset 1307 . This setting contributes in part to the asset's significance through understanding of its historical association as the immediate setting of the villa site. This setting, however, does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1655, 1660	Two enclosure cropmarks have been identified to the east of Wrotham Road, 285m south of the Order Limits. Although undated by Kent HER, the cropmarks are located among a wider area of cropmark activity, dated to the Roman period (1653, 2336), although the presence of nearby Prehistoric activity should not discount an earlier date (1654, 1670). The setting of the cropmarks (1655, 1660) is informed by their location among other cropmarks which the assets likely hold an association with. This setting contributes in part to their significance, though that is mainly from their evidential value. The construction of the CTRL between the cropmarks and the Order Limits, limits the assets' setting which does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Early Medieval

Table A.22 Early Medieval archaeology within the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4241	A silver finger ring is an isolated findspot 2km east of the Order Limits on Shorne Marshes. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
4287, 4291	The findspots of a copper alloy brooch (4287) and a copper alloy strap end (4291) are referenced in the same location to the north-east of Uralite Halt, 2.8km east of the Order Limits. The finds are catalogued through PAS and poorly referenced as the same location, along with five Medieval artefacts, making further interpretation difficult. The finds have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
4301	A row of parallel wooden stakes in the Thames foreshore is located 1.8km east of the Order Limits. The setting contributes to the significance of the asset through their historical association with the Thames as possible former landing sites or mooring points. This setting is limited to the foreshore and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4307	A possible fish trap is located on the Thames foreshore 2km east of the Order Limits. The area of large logs with substantial water panels is loosely dated to post-Roman and therefore could date to later than the Early Medieval. The trap is overlain by material associated with Shornemead lighthouse (4322) indicating the trap likely pre-dates 1913. The setting of the asset is influenced and limited by its location which contributes in part to the asset's significance through a functional historical association. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4335	An isolated findspot of a copper alloy bridle bit is located 1.9km south-west of the Order Limits at Nash Street. The asset has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1624	The findspot of a penny of Coenwulf was located 610m north of the Order Limits at East Court Farm (LB28). The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
2309	The location of an Early Medieval cemetery (2309) is south-west of Queens Farm (CA8), 535m east of the Order Limits. The setting of the cemetery is informed by its location north of Lower Road and within agricultural land. Limited contextual information is available for associated settlement activity in the area, along with detailed dating of the asset through the HER, and a sweeping Early Medieval date. Any setting provides a minimal contribution to the asset's significance which is principally from its evidential value for funerary practices in the Early Medieval. The setting, therefore, does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
1719	A copper alloy brooch was found in Cobham (CA9) 765m south of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
918	A silver coin was found in an isolated findspot in Cobham Park (RPG1), 590m south of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
951	A copper alloy strap was found in an isolated findspot, south of Lower Road and 655m north of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
952, 953, 954	Three artefacts have been catalogued through PAS 480m north of the Order Limits. These include a mount (952), strap end (953) and a brooch (954), all made of copper alloy. The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
2935, 4138	A copper alloy harness link (2935) and an Early Medieval Sceatta (4138) were found in Cobham Park (RPG1), 980m east of the Order Limits. The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
967	A silver hooked tag findspot is located 480m north of the Order Limits and east of Church Lane. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
971	An isolated findspot of a copper alloy coin is located in Cobham Park (RPG1), 160m east of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
977	The findspot of a copper alloy strap end is located within Cobham Park (RPG1), 820m south of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1010	A copper alloy strap end has been catalogued through PAS 640m north of the Order Limits and south of Lower Road. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
3104	Early Medieval occupation was identified 55m south of the Order Limits. The asset has been excavated in advance of works associated with the A2 widening. The asset has been removed and does not have a setting. Any significance of the asset is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
1276	A copper alloy strap end is located at Green Farm (LB103), 760m north of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1566	An Anglo-Saxon ditch was excavated 55m north of the Order Limits at Hever Court Road. The ditch was removed through excavation and the area developed with housing. The asset, therefore, does not have a setting. Any significance of the asset is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible

Medieval

Table A.23 Medieval scheduled monuments within the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Description	Value
SM23	<p>The deserted Medieval manorial settlement of Cossington (SM23) is located 1.2km south of the Order Limits. The northern extent of the scheduled area is clipped by the Project's ZVI. The monument is located to the west of Church Road.</p> <p>The monument survives as a settlement comprising at least six buildings enclosed by a bank and a ditch and surrounded by further banked and ditched enclosures, hollow ways and other earthwork features. The earthwork is 172m long and 146m wide with varying sizes of internal building platforms and areas of former paddocks and fields.</p> <p>Documentary sources suggest the land was originally owned by the Ifield estate before being sold to the Cossington family in the late 13th or early 14th century. The settlement was well established by 1365 and is believed to be the site of the Manor of Cossington, bought in the 15th century by Edward IV.</p> <p>Limited information is available to place the asset into a wider context, in part due to the limitations posed by the asset's location on the edge of the ZVI. The settlement has a form of associative historical value to Ifield,</p>	High

Project ID	Description	Value
	<p>north of the A2 and Order Limits, through previous ownership. However, these ties were severed with the sale of the settlement to the Cossington family. In the same period, Cobham (CA11) was the economic centre for the area. While links to Cobham are likely through Cobham developing into an agricultural centre following Cobham’s Market Charter in 1367 (Gravesham Borough Council , 1999), any historical association between SM23 and the Order Limits is unlikely.</p> <p>Consequently, the setting of SM23 is limited to the immediate surrounding agricultural land, which is likely relatively unchanged since the Medieval period. This immediate setting contributes in part to the significance of the asset but does not extend to the Order Limits.</p> <p>The deserted Medieval manorial settlement (SM23) holds evidential value for its potential to contribute to research objectives to survey and compare deserted or sunken villages (south-east framework). It is the potential to yield evidence of Medieval settlement activity and life which forms the setting’s significance. The deserted Medieval manorial settlement (SM23) is therefore of high value.</p>	

Table A.24 Medieval archaeology within the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4243	A silver coin was found in an isolated findspot 1.1km north of the Order Limits, north of Lower Road. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
4246	A copper alloy strap fitting was found in an isolated findspot 1.5km south/ south-east of the Order Limits at Nash Street. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
2947	A Medieval lead alloy mount was found in an isolated findspot located to the north of Lower Road. The findspot does not have a setting due to being removed.	Negligible
4248, 4249	Two Medieval silver coins have been identified in the south-eastern extent of Cobham Park (RPG1) just over 1km south of the Order Limits. These finds have been removed from their location and do not have a setting.	Negligible
4284	A Medieval farmstead was identified during an excavation at Queens Farm (CA8) in 2003, 1.3km east of the Order Limits. The farm comprised three buildings, one with a sunken floor. A range of hearths, refuse pits and clay quarrying were also identified as part of the same phase of occupation on the site. The setting of the farmstead is influenced by its location on the southern edge of marshland and surrounded by agricultural land which holds associative historical value and contributes to the significance of the asset. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
4286, 4288, 4289, 4290, 4292	Five artefact findspots are referenced in the same location to the north-east of Uralite Halt, 2.8km east of the Order Limits. These include two copper alloy harness pendants (4289, 4290), a copper alloy chape (4286), a lead alloy bulla (4288) and a copper alloy strap end. The finds are catalogued through PAS and poorly referenced as the same location making further interpretation difficult. The finds have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
3236, 3237	The findspots of a copper alloy coin weight (3236) and a lead thimble (3237) are located to the east of Wrotham Road, 1.2km south-west of the Order Limits. The findspots do not have a setting, having been removed.	Negligible
4310	Two parallel lines of vertical wooden piles forming the remains of a possible pier are located at Higham Marshes 1.9km south-east of the Order Limits. The setting is the south Thames foreshore with which it holds a historical functional relationship as a landing point. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4334	An isolated findspot of a copper alloy purse is located 1.9km south-west of the Order Limits, in Nash Street. The findspot does not have a setting, having been removed.	Negligible
4337	A copper alloy mount was found in an isolated findspot located 1.7km south-west of the Order Limits in Nash Street. The findspot does not have a setting, having been removed.	Negligible
4338	A copper alloy buckle was found in an isolated findspot located 1.3km south-west of the Order Limits in Nash Street. The findspot does not have a setting, having been removed.	Negligible
3437	A Medieval ceramic vessel findspot is located 1.2km south-west of the Order Limits, east of Wrotham Road. The findspot does not have a setting, having been removed.	Negligible
4340	A copper alloy buckle was found in an isolated findspot located 1.3km south-west of the Order Limits in Nash Street. The find does not have a setting, having been removed.	Negligible
1315	The earthworks of a possible deserted Medieval village are located in the south of Cobham Park (RPG1), 940m south of the Order Limits. The setting of the earthwork is influenced by its location in Cobham Park (RPG1) and proximity to the site of the earlier buildings at Cobham Hall (1308), with which any settlement could be functionally related. The topography of the asset on higher ground also contributes to the understanding of the asset as a strategic settlement location for defensive features. Although the asset sits within the ZVI, any views towards the Project include modern infrastructure of the CTRL which does not contribute to the asset's significance. Consequently, the setting of the asset does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
1319	Rectilinear and curvilinear banks are in Cobham Park (RPG1), 940m south of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location in Cobham Park (RPG1) and its contribution to previous land use prior to the landscaping of the park in the 17 th and 18 th centuries. The asset's nature is unclear but its proximity to asset 1315 , 80m east of 1319 , may indicate some relationship and extension to the possible settlement. This setting contributes in part to the significance of the asset which is principally borne from its evidential value. The setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1322	A 13 th century lead seal dice findspot is located north of Cobham (CA11) and 350m south of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
1623	A Bronze Age memorial plaque was located to the east of East Court Manor (LB28) and 610m north of the Order Limits at the A226 Gravesend Road. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1625	The findspot of a 14 th century bronze seal die is referenced 55m east of the Order Limits and north-west of Shorne (CA9). The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
2531	A copper alloy buckle was located 125m south of the Order Limits in the A2 Activity Park. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
830	The findspot of a copper alloy knife is south of Ashenbank Wood, 280m west of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
837	The findspot of a copper alloy thimble is south of Ashenbank Wood, 340m west of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
857	The findspot of a copper alloy buckle is near the Order Limits, in the west of Randall Wood. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
858	The findspot of a copper alloy harness pendant is 50m east of the Order Limits at the edge of Randall Wood. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
866	A copper alloy jetton findspot is on the edge of the Order Limits in the south-east of Thong (CA10). The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
867	The findspot of a copper alloy harness pendant is located in Thong (CA10), 65m north of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed from and does not have a setting.	Negligible
874	A copper alloy harness pendant was found in proximity to the Church of St Mary (LB27), 165m north of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
879	A copper alloy pendant was found 70m north of the Order Limits, south-west of the Church of St Mary (LB27). The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
883	A lead seal matrix was identified in Cobham Park (RPG1), 310m east of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
891	A lead button is catalogued through PAS, 540m north of the Order Limits at the A226 Gravesend Road. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
919, 920, 976	The findspots of a copper alloy strap fitting (919), a silver coin (920) and a lead seal matrix (976) are catalogued through PAS, in the same location in Cobham Park (RPG1), 865m east of the Order Limits. All artefacts have been removed and no longer have a setting.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
2888	A copper alloy knife was located 65m south of the Order Limits, west of the A2 Activity Park. The artefact has been removed and no longer has a setting.	Negligible
949, 950	The findspot of a lead seal matrix (949) and a copper alloy spur (950) is catalogued through PAS in Cobham Park (RPG1), 635m east of the Order Limits. Both artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
956	A copper alloy buckle was found in Cobham (CA11), 600m south of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
968	A silver buckle was found 660m north of the Order Limits and east of East Court Farm (LB28). The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
969	A lead seal was located in Claylane Wood, near the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
972	A silver coin was located in Cobham Park (RPG1), 895m south of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
973, 975	The findspot of a copper alloy buckle (973) and a silver coin (975) are located in Cobham Park (RPG1), 995m south of the Order Limits. Both artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
974	A silver coin findspot is located in Cobham Park (RPG1), 715m east of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
2992	A lead alloy seal matrix findspot was located in Cobham Park (2992), 1km east of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1001, 1004	A copper alloy buckle (1001) and a silver coin (1004) are referenced in the same location in Cobham Park (RPG1), 860m south of the Order Limits. The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
1007	A copper alloy buckle findspot is located near the Order Limits in Jeskyns Community woodland. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1009, 1016	A copper alloy pin (1009) and a copper alloy strap end (1016) share the same findspot, located 635m north of the Order Limits at the A226 Gravesend Road. The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
3076	A Medieval ditch was excavated 85m south of the Order Limits. The asset was excavated and removed prior to the construction of CTRL and no longer has a setting. Any significance of the asset is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
1078, 1098, 1099, 1102	Four Medieval artefacts are catalogued through PAS, along with numerous Roman coins, north-west of Green Farm (LB103) and 870m north of the Order Limits. The Medieval finds include a copper alloy jetton (1078), a copper alloy bell (1098), a copper alloy strap fitting (1099) and a silver coin (1102). The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
3093, 3094, 3095, 3096	Four Medieval artefacts are catalogued through PAS, north of Green Farm (LB103) and 960m north of the Order Limits. The finds include a copper alloy spoon (3093), a copper alloy strap end (3094), a copper alloy strap fitting (3095) and a copper alloy mount (3096). The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
1308	Investigations found the remains of buildings dated to the 15 th century onwards and believed to be the predecessor to the existing 16 th century Cobham Hall (LB122). The asset is located 650m south of the Order Limits. Their setting is influenced by their location within Cobham Park (RPG1), although many of the existing features post-date the life of the buildings. This setting contributes in part to the significance of the asset. However, the principal significance of the asset is its evidential value from the potential to yield evidence of earlier high-status buildings at Cobham. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
1165	A copper alloy strap fitting findspot is recorded on the southern edge of Lower Road, 880m north of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1166	A copper alloy thimble findspot is located 910m north of the Order Limits and west of Green Farm (LB103). The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1167, 1169	A copper alloy candlestick (1167) and a copper alloy strap fitting (1169) are catalogued in the same location through PAS, 845m north of the Order Limits and west of Green Farm. Both artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
1170	A copper alloy buckle findspot is located 340m north of the Order Limits south-east of East Court Farm (LB28). The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1173	A silver coin findspot is located to the north-west of Green Farm (LB103) and 895m north of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1563, 1568, 1575	A Medieval pit (1563) and a Medieval ditch (1568) were excavated at Hever Court, 65m north of the Order Limits. A 14 th century jug handle fragment was also recovered from the excavation (1575). The assets have been removed through excavation and the site redeveloped for housing. The assets therefore no longer have a setting. Any significance of the asset is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
1489	Excavations in Randall Heath confirmed the location of a Medieval windmill mound, 205m east of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is limited in the present day to its location within Randall Heath. This is primarily due to the poor rate of preservation of the asset, with no extant remains. The significance of the asset is derived from its evidential and	Medium

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
	historical value as an early example of industrial milling in the area. The setting does not contribute to the asset's significance and does not extend to the Order Limits.	
1490, 1491	Lynchets banks (1490) and a sunken lane (1491) are located within Randall Heath, within 430m east of the Order Limits. The setting of both assets is influenced by their location within Randall Heath and by their proximity to each other, and to the former windmill (1489). This setting contributes in part to their significance through understanding of land management in the area during the Medieval period, which has a likely functional and historical relationship to the operations at the former windmill site. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
3447	The former site of Monkin Tithe Barn is located in Thong (CA10) 60m west of the Order Limits. The setting of the former tithe barn is influenced by its location in Thong, near the western edge of Thong Lane. This setting contributes to the asset's understanding, and in part its significance through its historical use as a barn to collect crops as payment of tithe to Rochester Cathedral/Priory, from surrounding areas of Shorne, Cobham and Chalk (Thong CA statement). This historical understanding adds to the character of Thong as a settlement of sparse farmsteads with a local economy focused on agriculture. The asset has been removed, and the majority of its significance is derived from its evidential value for surviving remains. However, the character of Thong and its location on Thong Lane can still be experienced. The Order Limits do not form part of this setting within the conservation area.	Low
628	A Medieval lead seal-die of possible 13 th century date was found in Ashenbank Wood, 90m south of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
669	A copper alloy cross arms terminal plate of 12 th to 13 th century date was found to the east of the Church of St Mary (LB27), 230m north of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
2448	Medieval dene holes were excavated in advance of the A2 widening scheme, 50m west of the Order Limits. The dene holes have been removed through excavation and no longer have a setting. Any significance is from historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible

Post-Medieval

Table A.25 Post-Medieval archaeology within the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4225	A military causeway is located on the southern Thames foreshore, 2.3km east of the Order Limits at the eastern extent of the ZVI. The causeway would have led to the now removed Higham Blockhouse (4229), 350m south-west of the causeway's referenced location. However, the causeway would have stretched across Higham Marshes to provide access between the blockhouse and the River Thames. The setting of the causeway is influenced by its location on the foreshore of the Thames and on Higham Marshes. The causeway has a historical and functional association with the former Higham Blockhouse which informs the asset's significance and forms its principal setting along with the River Thames. This location on the Thames informs its later reuse for Cross Thames ferry operations. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4226, 4227	A jetty (4226) and a 19 th century causeway (4227) are located on the southern Thames foreshore, in front of Shornemead Fort (1878), 1.3km east of the Order Limits. The settings of the jetty and causeway are informed by their spatial association and location on the Thames, in front of Shornemead Fort. This setting contributes to the significance of both assets for their strategic location and functional historical association with Shornemead Fort and each other. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4229	Higham Blockhouse was built by Henry VIII in 1539 on Higham Marshes, decommissioned in 1553 and demolished in 1557-8 (http://www.gatehouse-gazetteer.info/English%20sites/1623.html). The gatehouse was one of five blockhouses, coastal forts for the defence of the River Thames and east of London, which include Tilbury Fort (SM13), Gravesend Blockhouse (SM16) and Coalhouse (SM14). The exact location of the blockhouse is slightly ambiguous, however, Kent HER references the blockhouse 2.2km east of the Order Limits on Higham Marshes. The setting of Higham Blockhouse is influenced by its strategic position on the southern edge of the River Thames opposite Coalhouse Fort (SM14), for which it formed a pattern of crossfire with as the first line of defence of the Thames Estuary (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). Higham Blockhouse holds group value with the forts further west at Tilbury (SM13) and Gravesend (SM16) which formed a second line of defence (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)), as part of the wider strategic defence of the Thames, within the location of the Project. This setting contributes to the significance of the asset through its historical associations providing an understanding of its purpose and strategic location, although the blockhouse's exact location is currently unknown. This setting, through group value as part of the wider Henrician defensive strategy in 1539, extends to the Order Limits.	Medium

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4236	A pair of late 19 th /early 20 th century defence electric lights are located 75m north-west of Shornemead Fort (1878) and 1.3km east of the Order Limits. The lights provided illumination to defences at the fort and were likely reused during WWII and later additions to the defended area (4110). The setting of the lights is influenced by their location at Shornemead Fort and their spatial relationship to the other defences to the site. This setting contributes to the asset's significance through its historical functional association with the other defences and their location on the southern banks of the Thames. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
3427	A Post-Medieval copper alloy bell was found 1.2km south-west of the Order Limits, north of Nash Street. The findspot does not have a setting and has been removed.	Negligible
4240	A copper alloy book fitting was found 1.2km north of the Order Limits, south-east of Queens Farm (CA8). The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
4242	A silver badge was found 2km east of the Order Limits on Shorne Marshes. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
4245	A silver coin was found 1.5km south-south-east of the Order Limits at Nash Street. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
4268	A copper alloy rowel was found in an isolated findspot 1.2km north of the Order Limits and south of Queens Farm (CA8). The find has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
4273	An out farm near the Thames and Medway Canal was located 2.3km east of the Order Limits. The asset has been demolished. The setting is informed by its location to the west of the Thames and Medway Canal and proximity to the main farmsteads around Queens Farm (CA8), for which the demolished out farm was a likely satellite, and holds historical association. The location of the out farm has been redeveloped with modern industrial activity. The asset's setting therefore does not contribute to its significance and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4274	An out farm south-west of Beckley Cottage was located 2.4km east of the Order Limits. The asset has been demolished. The setting of the out farm is informed by its location on Higham Marshes. Its home farm, with which the asset holds a functional historical association, is unclear. The setting of the asset on the marshes contributes in part to its significance, but does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4275	A sheepfold is located on Higham Marshes, at the eastern extent of the ZVI, 2.8km east of the Order Limits. The setting of the sheepfold is informed by its location on Higham Marshes and the reclaimed land used for pasture in the present. This setting contributes to the asset's significance through the asset's historical association with the surrounding isolated location. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4276	Frog's Island was an out farm, now completely demolished. The site of the out farm is located 1.8km south-west of the Order Limits and the area redeveloped with modern housing in Istead Rise. The setting of the asset has been completely altered and the historical understanding of the asset as a farm in an isolated position, lost. This setting does not contribute to the significance of the asset and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4278	An out farm north-east of Nash Street Farm is located 1.6km south of the Order Limits. The out farm is likely associated with Tudor Cottage Farmstead (4277). Although the out farm has been demolished, its setting is informed by its isolated agricultural location and proximity to Nash Street. This setting contributes in part to its significance through historical value and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4280	Old King's Farm is located on the edge of Queens Farm (CA8), 1.6km east of the Order Limits. The farm has been demolished. Its site is located within an arable field, now bordered by a modern industrial complex to the north. The setting of Kings Farm is informed by its location within an arable field, with which it has a functional historical association, and its proximity Queens Farm. This setting contributes in part to the asset's significance through historical value; however, the setting of the asset has been impeded by later development. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4281	The site of Uralite Halt is a former railway station, closed in 1961 and located 2.3km east of the Order Limits. The station was on the Hoo Junction and Port Victoria Railway (4210), 460m east of the railway's junction with the North Kent Railway (1282). The setting of the station is informed by its location on the edge of the railway with which it has a functional historical association. Understanding the asset's setting as a former passenger station is limited by the site's redevelopment for industrial use, so the setting makes a limited contribution to the asset's significance. The setting is limited to its location next to the railway and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4282	An out farm is located 1.5km east of the Order Limits, south-south-west of Old King's Farm. The demolished out farm is within agricultural land in the eastern extent of Queens Farm (CA8). The out farm consisted of a single field barn likely associated with either Old King's Farm (4280) or possibly Queens Farm (4279). The setting of the out farm is informed by its isolated location in agricultural land and its proximity to Old King's Farm/Queens Farm. This setting contributes to its significance through functional historical association with the main farm. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4285	A copper alloy button was found in an isolated findspot located 1.9km south-west of the Order Limits at Nash Street. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
4299	An area of hardstanding is believed to be a possible sea wall, 1.6km east of the Order Limits. The setting of the sea wall is influenced by its location on the Thames foreshore and at the northern limit of Shorne Marshes, with which it has an associative historical relationship for the establishment and maintenance of reclaimed land. This setting contributes in part to its significance, but is limited to its location and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4315	Higham Causeway is located on the southern Thames foreshore, 2.3km east of the Order Limits. The setting of the causeway is informed by its location on reclaimed marshland, used as grazing, with which it has a functional relationship through the noting of the area as ‘The Common’ in 1852 (Wessex Archaeology , 2006). This setting is limited to its location on Higham Marshes and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4329	A lynchet is located in the south of Cobham Park (RPG1). The extant lynchet predates the establishment of Cobham Park and probably relates to a relict field boundary shown on a 1641 map. The asset’s significance is derived from its historical value for activity predating Cobham Park. Its setting, influenced by the location within Cobham Park, does not contribute to the its significance, and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
2271	The former site of Charles Dickens’ chalet is located in Cobham Park (RPG1), 460m south of the Order Limits. The setting of the chalet is informed by its location in Cobham Park, which contributes to its significance through the historical relationship between Dickens and the 4 th Lord Darnley (Roberts, 2015) and the subsequent spatial relationship between the chalet and Cobham Hall (LB122), the home of Lord Darnley. It was after the death of Dickens when the chalet was erected in Cobham Park, from its original location at his former home Gad’s Hill Place (LB241) (Gravesham Borough Council , 2020) illustrating the bond between the two men. The chalet is where Dickens penned much of his work, taking inspiration from the landscape of the Project, such as The Old Forge (LB102) inspiring Joe Gargery’s Forge in Great Expectations, and the almshouses at Cobham College likely inspiring Titbull’s Almshouses in The Uncommercial Traveller (Gravesham Borough Council , 2020). These historical nuances contribute in part to the setting through the inspiration shown by Dickens in his literature. Although the chalet is now on display in Rochester, much of the landscape and historic buildings in the Project can still be experienced today. The location of the chalet in Cobham Park (RPG1) can also be experienced. The Order Limits encompass the northern extent of the parkland, therefore, the setting of the asset extends to the Order Limits.	Low
1543	The location of a former bridge (Number 3) over the Thames and Medway Canal (1449) is located off Norfolk Road, 10m south of the Order Limits. No remains of the bridge are present, with access to the canal now blocked by modern infrastructure in this location to the canal’s former basin (1957) to the west. The setting of the former bridge is informed by its location by the Thames and Medway Canal and association with Norfolk Road. This setting contributes in part to the asset’s significance through an understanding of its historic functionality. The Order Limits in this location follow a later trackway associated with modern infrastructure around the Thames foreshore, and do not contribute to the significance of the bridge.	Low
2283, 2293	Two bridges are located on the Thames and Medway Canal (1449). It is unclear to what extent they are preserved. The settings of the assets are informed by (and limited to) their locations on the Thames and Medway Canal, which contribute to their significance through a historical and functional association. The Order Limits do not contribute to the significance of the assets.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
2294	Chapel Farm is referenced by Kent HER 190m east of the Order Limits. The record states the asset's location is based on proximity to Ifield Place (1139), with no further detail. No evidence of a farm is present in the location on historical maps, including tithe maps. Aerial photography illustrates modern industrial activity in the area. Therefore, the setting of the asset is unknown and does not contribute to its significance.	Negligible
2297	Lazy bed, rectangular enclosures have been identified as cropmarks to the south-east of the Church of St Margaret (LB106) and 290m south-west of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is informed by their location in agricultural land at Hever Court Farm. This setting contributes to their significance as a form of cultivation, along with their historical and evidential value. The setting is however limited to their immediate location and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1621	The site of Shorne Windmill is located in the western extent of Shorne (CA9), 520m east of the Order Limits. The setting of the site is influenced by its location in Shorne and the immediate surrounding agricultural land. This setting is limited in the absence of the windmill and contributes a small part to the asset's significance, which is principally its evidential value. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1645	A Post-Medieval trackway was identified as a cropmark near the Order Limits. The asset was excavated and removed as part of the A2 widening. Therefore, the asset does not have a setting. Any significance of the asset is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
1328	The Post-Medieval Brewers Gate Gatehouse is located near the Order Limits in the northern extent of Cobham Park (RPG1). The asset was removed during construction of CTRL. The setting of the asset is therefore limited, but holds historical association with the management of Cobham Park (RPG1) and any associated features within the Order Limits could contribute further to the asset's understanding and wider group value of Post-Medieval park features. Therefore, the setting of the former gatehouse extends to the Order Limits.	Low
1470	Post-Medieval quarries were excavated north of the Church of St Margaret Ifield (LB106) and 40m south of the Order Limits. The asset was identified through evaluation and despite the proximity of CTRL, there is potential for quarrying activity to be present in the area. The setting of the asset is limited to its location north-west of Church Road and its strategic location for exploitation of the local geology. This setting contributes in part to the asset's significance but does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1296	Jeskyns Court Barn is a former Grade II listed building, now demolished. The site of the barn is located to the west of Cobham (CA11) and 700m south of the Order Limits. The setting of the barn is influenced by its location at Jeskyns Court (LB124), which contributes to the asset's significance through its functional relationship with other buildings (LB124/LB125) as part of the wider farmstead (1119). This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
838, 970	The findspots of a copper alloy dress hook (838) and a silver coin (970) are in the south of Cobham Park (RPG1) and 290m east of the Order Limits. Both artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
855	A copper alloy finger ring findspot was located west of Green Farm (LB103) and 450m north of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
864	Three Post-Medieval artefacts are catalogued through PAS at the same location, on the edge of the Order Limits in the south of Thong (CA10). These include a copper alloy buckle (864), a lead powder measure (865), and a copper alloy token (948). The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
868, 869	Two Post-Medieval artefacts are catalogued through PAS at the same location 65m north of the Order Limits in Thong (CA10). These are a copper alloy knife (868) and a copper alloy sword belt (869). The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
882	The findspot of a copper alloy dress hook is located in Cobham Park (RPG1), 510m east of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
893	A silver ring was located 540m north of the Order Limits at the A226 Gravesend Road. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
930, 931	Two Post-Medieval artefacts are catalogued through PAS in the same location in Cobham Park (RPG1), 305m east of the Order Limits. This includes a copper alloy harness (930) and a copper alloy purse (931). The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
940	A silver coin is catalogued by PAS among Roman and Iron Age artefacts in the same location, 55m north of the Order Limits at the A226 Gravesend Road. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
2896, 2897	A copper alloy lock (2896) and a copper alloy dress fastener (2897) are catalogued PAS finds in the south-west corner of Cobham Park, 30m east of the Order Limits. The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
957, 958, 959	Three artefacts have been catalogued through PAS in the same location, north of Cobham (CA11) and 740m west of the Order Limits. The artefacts include a copper alloy mount (957), a copper alloy token (958) and a copper alloy thimble (959). The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
2991	A lead cloth seal findspot is located in Cobham Park (RPG1), 950m east of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1006	A copper alloy bell findspot is located to the north of Cobham (CA11) and 105m south of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
1011	A Post-Medieval copper alloy rowel spur is catalogued through PAS with multiple other undated artefacts, west of Green Farm (LB103) and 640m north of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
3052	A milestone is located along the A226 Gravesend Road, near the Order Limits and west of Crown Lane. The setting of the milestone marker is influenced by its location on Gravesend Road and contributes to the asset's significance through its historical and functional association. The setting of the asset extends to the Order Limits.	Low
1071, 1100	A copper alloy button (1071) and silver coin (1100) are catalogued through PAS with multiple Roman and Medieval assets in the same location, 860m north of the Order Limits and north-west of Green Farm (LB103). The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
1109	A lead alloy token findspot is located east of East Court Farm (LB28) and 630m north of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
3183	The site of Milton Range Halt railway station is on the North Kent Railway (1282), 45m east of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location which contributes to its significance through its historical and functional relationship. The Order Limits include the North Kent Railway as the historical approach to the railway station. The setting of Milton Range Halt therefore extends to the Order Limits.	Low
1168	A copper alloy object dated to the Post Medieval but of unknown function, is catalogued through PAS to the south of Lower Road, 870m north of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1189	A copper alloy buckle was found at Green Farm (LB103), 660m north of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
3295, 3296	A row of three wooden posts (3295) and angled stakes with rubble (3296) were observed during a walkover of the coastal zone (Wessex Archaeology, 2006), 755m east of the Order Limits. The setting of these assets is influenced by its location on the southern Thames foreshore. This setting contributes to the assets' significance through the functional relationship of the posts with the Thames, as a likely former mooring point. The setting is limited to the immediate location on the river and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
3297	A rectangular wooden-post structure on the southern Thames foreshore is located 875m south-east of the Order Limits. The setting of the structure is influenced by its location on the southern Thames foreshore. This setting contributes to the asset's significance through its functional relationship with the Thames as a likely former mooring point. The asset holds group value with assets 3295 and 3296 for the same functionality. This setting is limited to the immediate location on the Thames and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
3301	Signs of ship breaking on the southern Thames foreshore were observed during a 2005 coastal zone assessment. The activity is recorded 240m north-west of the Order Limits, but was noted as likely misplaced and occurring further east (Wessex Archaeology , 2006). The setting is influenced by its location on the Thames foreshore and proximity to industrial activity along the waterfront in Gravesend. The setting contributes to the asset’s functional and historical significance through understanding of the activity, but is limited to its immediate location and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1365	The site of a windmill is located 55m north of the Order Limits, north of the Thames and Medway Canal. The asset is noted on a map of 1852 and has been built over by modern works (Wessex Archaeology , 2006). The 2005 coastal zone assessment notes the asset as being built on, and it appears therefore not to have been excavated prior to the site’s redevelopment. The setting and significance of the asset is therefore limited to its historical value. The Order Limits to not contribute to the asset’s significance.	Negligible
1366	The site of Denton Wharf is recorded through historical maps 120m north of the Order Limits. The site has been redeveloped by a modern container yard, although parts of the wharf may survive at the northern end of the site, by the River Thames. The setting of the wharf is limited to its location on the Thames, which contributes to its significance as a mooring point for ships. This setting can still be experienced today by the continued industrial use of the area, with clear modern adaptations. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1380	A jetty is located on the southern Thames foreshore, in the north-east of Gravesend, 220m north of the Order Limits. The setting of the jetty is influenced by its location in the Thames and by the wider industrial activity the jetty is likely to have supported through its function. This setting contributes to the asset’s significance through the group value of other shipping and industrial assets (1366, 3301). This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1333, 1336, 1343, 1345, 1348	A series of Post-Medieval features are located within Brewers Wood, north of the Order Limits and east of Brewers Lane. These include two lynchets (1333, 1343), quarrying activity (1345) with potential associated drainage (1336), and a ditch (1348). The setting of these assets is informed by their location within Brewers Wood and their association with each other. This setting contributes to their significance through group value, in contributing understanding of woodland management and activity in the Post Medieval. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1284, 1326, 1353	Three Post-Medieval assets are located within Cobham Park (RPG1). A lynchets (1284) is located 670m east of the Order Limits; the remaining section of a Hollow Way (1353) is located 800m west of the Order Limits; and a Post-Medieval ditch (1326) is located 920m south of the Order Limits. The setting of the assets is informed by their location within Cobham Park. This setting contributes in part to the assets’ significance through a group value and historical association with other park features, which contribute to the wider understanding of historical land management at Cobham Park (RPG1). The Order Limits encompass the northern extent of Cobham Park, which has the potential to yield	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
	evidence of other park features, such as former ponds (4179) and contribute to the understanding of the asset as part of the wider management of the parkland. Consequently, the setting of the lynchet (1284), hollow way (1353) and ditch (1326) extends to the Order Limits.	
3387	A brick-lined pit was identified on the edge of the Order Limits during excavations in advance of the CTRL. The structure is located in the northern extent of Cobham Park (RPG1) and believed to be either an icehouse or possible cistern connected with a series of ornamental ponds to the east. Although the building has been demolished and the site redeveloped, the setting of the asset can be considered in part, particularly through the presence of the ornamental ponds present in the Order Limits. The significance of the asset is principally borne from its historical value for management of the parkland; however, the setting does contribute in part to this and to an understanding of the building's functionality. Consequently, the setting of the asset extends to the Order Limits.	Low
1131	An out farm with a regular courtyard plan has been demolished on the northern edge of Lower Higham Road, 82m south of the Order Limits. The significance of the farmstead is borne from its evidential value which is limited due to the development of housing on the site. The housing is located on the edge of reclaimed marshland which would have held a functional association with the farm. However, the setting of the farmstead is limited due to housing development on the site and the asset cannot be experienced in the present day. The former farmstead setting does not contribute to its significance and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1141	An out farm north-east of Ifield Place is located west of Shorne (CA9) 307m east of the Order Limits. The farm has been demolished but the location remains agricultural land and holds evidential value for surviving archaeological remains. The setting of the former out farm is influenced by this agricultural land and by association with its main farm. The presence of another out farm (1140) at Ifield Place (1139) on the Shorne Tithe Map makes the home farm associated with asset 1141 likely to be located in Shorne, away from the Order Limits. This setting contributes in part to the asset's significance through historical association and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1144	An out farm north-north-east of Barrett's Folly is located 210m north of the Order Limits at the A226 Gravesend Road and west of Green Farm Lane. The out farm has been demolished but the location remains agricultural land and holds evidential value for surviving archaeological remains. The setting of the former out farm is influenced by this agricultural land and by association with its main farm. The farm is called the 'Golden Knob' on first edition OS map and its association to Barrett's Folly, located on the northern edge of a track between Green Farm Lane and the A226 is clearer on the second edition OS map. Barrett's Folly remains extant, although its access to Green Farm Lane is no longer extant, although marked by a curvilinear hedge and bank in the landscape. The setting of the out farm is influenced by its location and spatial relationship with Barrett's Folly and location in agricultural land. This setting contributes in part to the asset's significance through a functional historical association but does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
1153	An outfarm north of White Horse Cottage (LB22) is located within Thong (CA10), 130m east of the Order Limits. The farmstead was a single field barn, now demolished. The asset holds historical and evidential value for its contribution to the character of Thong as a scattered settlement of farmsteads in the Post Medieval, a character still present. The setting of the former barn is influenced by its location within Thong and amongst the main farms with which the asset has a former functional relationship, and contributes to its significance through historical value. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1148	An out farm on the southern edge of Lower Higham Road is noted at Filborough Farmhouse (LB25), 70m east of the Order Limits. The out farm has lost over 50% of its original form although retains its barn (LB99) and granary (LB30), the latter located on the north side of Lower Higham Road. First and second edition OS maps illustrate an L-shaped building on the south-west corner of the farmyard, which has now been replaced by two large modern corrugated iron barns on the southern side of the courtyard. The demolished farm buildings hold evidential value for any surviving remains. The listed buildings are assessed separately in the built heritage section, but as a collective farmstead, due to the poor rate of retention the out farm is low value. The setting of the out farm is influenced by its location on the southern edge of Lower Higham Road and the surrounding agricultural land. This agricultural land has a functional historical association with the out farm and contributes in part to the asset's significance, along with the other buildings forming Filborough farm. The Order Limits form part of this agricultural land to the rear, therefore the setting extends to the Order Limits.	Low
1305, 1317	The site of Fountain House (1305), Cobham Hall, is located within Cobham Park (RPG1), 135m south of the Order Limits. The former house stood over a 17 th century spring and conduit (1317) which supplied Cobham Hall (LB122) with water before being replaced by a later system and the construction of the Engine House (LB79). The setting of both Fountain House and the conduit is informed by their association to each other and proximity to Cobham Hall, as well as their location within Cobham Park, representing an early phase of park activity, prior to the park's landscaping in the 18 th / 19 th centuries. This setting contributes to their significance through their functional historical relationship which each other, as well as their location within the parkland and other planned and associated features in the 17 th century. The Order Limits include part of the parkland, with the potential to yield associated features of historical association to both assets. This setting therefore extends to the Order Limits.	Low
1745	Post-Medieval finds were identified as part of fieldwalking ahead of the A289 Wainscott Northern By-Pass. The event is noted within 20m of the Order Limits at the junction of the A2. The finds have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
697	West Court farm is a former farm located on marshland north of Chalk and 180m north of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location on the marshes, with which the asset likely had a functional relationship through farming. The Order Limits in this location principally follow existing drainage ditches as part of the reclamation of the marshland and do not contribute to the asset's significance. Therefore, the setting of the asset does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
745, 824	The wreck of a 1738 English cargo or fishing vessel (745) is referenced by a large polygon in the west of the study area in Gravesend. The ship is known to have been lost through violence of wind, resulting in the loss of four lives on board, however, the exact location of the ship's wreck site, other than 'near Gravesend' is not known. Similarly, a 1740 wreck of a British cargo ship known as Dragon (824) is broadly referenced to the same polygon as asset 745 and also known to have been lost through a violent storm. The setting of the shipwrecks is therefore limited to the Thames and Gravesend. This setting contributes in part to the assets' significance, but is significantly limited by the unknown exact location. The Order Limits do not form part of the setting.	Low
750, 751, 752, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 797	A series of earthwork mounds are located on Shornemead and Filborough Marshes, east of the Order Limits, the closest of which is asset 760 located 600m east of the Order Limits. The earthworks are catalogued by Historic England archives and noted as possible 19 th century or earlier stock refuge mounds and or watering ponds. However, this understanding is contradicted by the referencing of several undated probable salterns (3067) by Kent HER within the same location and could potentially represent an earlier phase of human activity on the marshes, potentially as early as the Roman period. Consequently, further information is required of these assets and their significance is principally borne from their evidential value. Any setting of the mounds is therefore limited to their location on the marshes and their proximity to each other. This setting contributes in part to their significance through a historical association of a phase of widespread activity as either industrial activity possibly in the Roman period or agricultural use in the Post-Medieval and early modern. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
766	An earthwork of a lynchet is located to the north of Shorne (CA9) and 240m south of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location in agricultural land north-east of Crown Lane. This setting contributes to the asset's significance through the asset's historical functional purpose in management of the land in the Post Medieval. The Order Limits, in proximity to the lynchet, follow the A226 Gravesend and do not contribute to the asset's significance. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
767	Earthwork remains of possible Post-Medieval quarrying are located on Shorne Hill, west of Shorne (CA9) and 470m south-east of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location on Shorne Hill and in an area of woodland on the edge of Shorne. This setting contributes in part to the asset's significance through its geological use of the natural resources in the area. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
764	A group of earthworks identified through aerial photography analysis have been interpreted as part of a Post-Medieval rabbit warren. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location on the margins of agricultural land on the western edge of Shorne (CA9). This setting contributes to the significance of the asset through its historical functionality, placing warrens on poor quality marginal land (Gould, 2017), with land to the west of the asset remaining rich arable in the present day. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
799	Two earthworks on Filborough marshes were identified through aerial photography, 205m west of the Order Limits. The nature of the earthworks is unclear, and it is noted they could be mounds of material dredged from the adjacent drainage channel. Consequently, the setting of the asset is limited to their location on the marshes, and any significance is principally borne from the asset's evidential value. Therefore, the setting of the asset does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1878	Shornemead Fort is located on the southern banks of the River Thames, 1.3km east of the Order Limits. The present fort was constructed in the mid to late 19 th century, however an earlier 18 th century battery is known on the site; and the fort's defences were enhanced during WWII (4110). Further information on the fort's history and rate of preservation can be found in the Coastal Forts statement of significance (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The setting of Shornemead Fort is influenced by its location on the banks of the Thames opposite Coalhouse Fort (SM14). The views across the River and intervisibility with Coalhouse Fort (SM14) and Cliffe Fort (SM15) are fundamental to Shornemead Fort's military function and vital to its significance (Wessex Archaeology, 2020). These views illustrate the functional relationship and group value of the three sites through their shared crossfire as a first line of defence on the Thames approach to London from the North Sea (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). These three forts share a wider group value with Tilbury Fort (SM13), New Tavern Fort (SM17) and Gravesend Blockhouse (SM16), which formed the secondary line of defence further west from Shornemead. These forts form the wider context of Shornemead Fort which includes Milton Rifle Range on East Court Marshes (1422) within the Order Limits, 850m west of Shornemead Fort and provides context to the wider military landscape in the mid to late 19 th century. This setting contributes in part to the significance of Shornemead Fort through a functional historical association. The setting of Shornemead Fort (1878) extends to the Order Limits through this historical relationship and contribution to the wider context.	Medium
3474	A submarine establishment is located on the edge of Shorne Marshes, by the southern Thames foreshore and 1km east of the Order Limits. The mine depot was established to the west of Shornemead Fort (1878), possibly in the mid-1870s with the intention to mine the river during wartime (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (b)). The setting of the asset is therefore informed by its proximity to Shornemead Fort (1878) and the River Thames. This setting contributes to the asset's setting through an understanding of its functional association with Shornemead, as well as the historical value to understanding the defensive strategy in this area of the Thames at the end of the 19 th century, and continuing into WWI. The Order Limits do not form part of this setting.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
1565, 1570, 1574, 3262	Post-Medieval features were excavated at Hever Court Road, 40m north of the Order Limits. These included brickearth quarrying features (1565), a large pit (1570), occupational layers containing roof tiles (1574) and ditch features (3262). These assets have been removed through excavation and the site redeveloped so they do not have a setting. Any significance of the assets is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
3388	The location of multiple bullets associated with activity at Milton Rifle Range (1422) is located 450m east of the Order Limits. A spread of material was identified during walkover, with potential for further similar finds to still be present. The setting of the asset is influenced by their location within the footprint of Milton Rifle Range, along with the proximity to other military functionality on the marshes; including Shornemead Fort (1878) and circular water-filled holes, likely a result of artillery fire (4343). This setting contributes to the asset's significance through a functional historical relationship, contributing the understanding of their location on the marshes. The inclusion of Milton Rifle Range (1422) within the Order Limits results in the setting of the spread of spent bullets (3388) extending to the Order Limits.	Low
790	The cropmark of a likely field boundary is located east of East Court Farm (LB28), 645m east of the Order Limits. The boundary appears to correspond with possible enclosed land on the Chalk tithe map, with later boundary removal in the late 19 th century. The setting of the asset is informed by its location within agricultural land. This setting contributes to the asset's significance through a historical and functional association as part of land management. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1285	Yard surfaces were identified during a watching brief at Cobham Hall and believed to date to the 18 th century despite no dating evidence being located during excavation. The remains were excavated 620m south of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is informed by its proximity to Cobham Hall (LB122), with which the surfaces would have had a functional association (outdoor activity). This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1443	The former site of Denton Mill, Gravesend, is located towards the south bank of the Thames, 140m north of the Order Limits. The mill was constructed before 1840 and demolished prior to 1897. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location within a redeveloped industrial area in the north-east of Gravesend. The setting contributes in part to the asset's significance but does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1773	A brick soakaway was discovered during a watching brief at St Margaret's Church, Ifield (LB106), 280m south-west of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is informed by its location in the grounds of St Margaret's Church, which contributes to its significance through a functional historical relationship as a drainage feature. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1996	The site of a Post-Medieval building is located in Cobham Park (RPG1), 235m south of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location within a small area of woodland in Cobham Park and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4053	Gravel pits are located to the east of Eastcourt Cottage, 430m east of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is informed by its location, north of Lower Higham Road, which contributes in part to the asset's significance. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Modern

Table A.26 Modern archaeology located within the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4211, 4112	Two features on Shorne Marshes were identified during a coastal survey in 2005. They have been dated as modern by Kent HER, indicating a likely bomb crater associated with conflict in the 20 th century. The setting of these bomb craters is influenced by their location on Shorne Marshes and their proximity to the Thames which was a major strategic asset during the 20 th century for both British forces and invading countries. The craters are approximately 900m east of the WWII defended area focused on the 19 th century Shornemead Fort (4110) which may have been a likely target for a bombing raid on the marsh location. This setting contributes to the significance of the bomb craters in part through its historical and geographical association with Shornemead Fort, as well as its proximity to the Thames and London. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4233, 4234, 4235	Three WWII assets are located around Shornemead Fort, 1.3km east of the Order Limits. These include the Operation Overload invasion hard, an area for the loading of landing craft (4233), a light anti-aircraft battery (4234) and a battery command post with mine watchers post (4235). All three assets are associated with Shornemead Fort (1897) as later additions to the fort's fabric, and represent a period of reuse of the fort in the mid-20 th century. This association to each other and their contribution to the later redevelopment of Shornemead Fort, contributes to their significance. The setting of all three assets is informed by their spatial association with each other and their strategic location around Shornemead Fort as fortification redevelopments to meet the needs of conflict in WWII. The setting of Shornemead Fort, therefore, also contributes to the setting of these assets, which is informed by its location on the southern Thames foreshore. Shornemead Fort's strategic position predates these WWII assets; however, all three assets hold a wider group value with associated WWII defences in the Order Limits and the wider study areas, centred on the Thames and RAF Gravesend (1459) south of the A226. This group value contributes in part to the significance of the assets through their historical value and association to the wider defensive strategy of the south-east in WWII. This wider setting is however limited for the landing craft (4233) and the command post and mine watchers post (4235). Although it adds to the historical understanding of military activity in the landscape, the setting is their location on the river, and Shornemead Fort, with which they have a functional relationship. The relationship with the Thames is the fundamental aspect of their setting which contributes to their significance and does not extend to the Order Limits. The setting of	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
	the anti-aircraft battery (4234) fits among the wider network of anti-aircraft batteries south of the river. This historical defensive association contributes to the asset's significance and stretches north of the Thames where additional batteries defended the Thames. This setting extends to the Order Limits due to the presence of anti-aircraft batteries with the Order Limits and their wider defensive association with 4234 .	
4237, 4238	Two WWII pillboxes were located 1.7km east of the Order Limits, within the WWII defensive area around Shornemead Fort (3474). The setting of the pillboxes is informed by their location to each other and their proximity to other defences (4233, 4234, 4235) around the fort. This setting contributes to the significance of the assets through its historical association as part of the concentrated defences around Shornemead. The pillboxes, although non-extant, appear to have been river-facing which contributes to their significance and understanding as river-based defences in WWII. Although the asset sits within the strategy for the wider landscape of the south-east during WWII, its primary setting and significance is its river views and association to Shornemead Fort. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4239	A concrete road (4239) associated with the hard landing (4233) at Shornemead Fort as part of Operation Overload is located 1.5km east of the Order Limits. The road is referenced as a single point but remains extant and visible on modern satellite imagery. The road crosses Higham Marshes between Lower Higham Road and the riverbank by the hard landing site and provided a means of communication between Shornemead Fort and the local road network. The setting of the road is informed by its route across Higham Marshes, and by historical association with Operation Overload and the area of hard landing (4233). This setting contributes to the asset's significance through its historical value but does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1540	The crash site of a German Luftwaffe Messerschmitt Bf109E-1 is 1km east of the Order Limits on Shorne Marshes. The pilot was captured from the aircraft which was written off, suggesting remains that may be present within the marshes, hold evidential value. The setting of the crash site is informed by its location on the marshes. This setting makes a limited contribution to the asset's significance through a historical understanding of the effectiveness of the defensive strategy around Gravesend Airfield (1459). The setting of the crash site does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
1503	A brick-built structure of a possible water tank was identified during a walkover survey and appears to correspond with a tank noted on the OS map of 1932. The tank has since been removed and the area recently developed for housing. This asset's setting has been removed due to the recent housing development in the area.	Negligible
4294	A square concrete platform is located on the Thames foreshore by Shornemead Fort, 1.2km east of the Order Limits. The platform is a possible foundation for a WWII navigation light or a disused defensive platform. The setting of the asset is informed by its location on the Thames foreshore in the wider defensive area around Shornemead Fort in WWII (4110). This setting contributes to the significance of the	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
	asset through its associative historical value. The setting of the platform is limited to its location among WWII defences around Shornemead Fort and the Thames foreshore. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	
4319	An area of concrete hardstanding at Shornemead Fort is located just over 1km south-east of the Order Limits. The hardstanding contributed to the area of WWII fortifications (4110). This association forms the setting of the asset, which contributes to the asset's significance through a functional historical association as part of the wider defensive fortifications in the period. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4309	The possible remains of a navigational aid, comprise four square posts at Higham Saltings on the southern Thames foreshore, 2.4km east of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location on the Thames which contributes in part to its significance through a functional relationship to navigation. The proximity of the aid to Shornemead lighthouse (4322), 500m to the west forms part of the asset's wider setting as part of a group of navigational aids on this area of the Thames foreshore. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4313	A navigation light at Shornemead was built in 1913 on the southern Thames foreshore, 1.6km south-east of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is informed by its location on the Thames foreshore which contributes in part to its significance through a functional relationship to navigation. The asset holds group value with the navigational aid (4309), 450m to the east, and Shornemead lighthouse (4322) which the light is in front of. This group value contributes to the historical approach to maritime safety in the Thames in the early 20 th century. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4322	Shornemead Lighthouse is located on the southern Thames foreshore, 1.6km south-east of the Order Limits. Built in 1913, the lighthouse was located on a meander in the Thames to mark the muddy banks (Worldwide Lighthouses , 2011). The setting of the lighthouse is influenced by its location on the Thames with which it has a functional relationship as part of the wider maritime safety strategy. The lighthouse holds group value with other navigational aids (4309, 4313) on the Thames foreshore. The main light was visible for seven nautical miles (3.8km) (Worldwide Lighthouses , 2011) across an area forming the asset's wider setting and contributing to its historical value. However, the directional range of the light is unknown ((Worldwide Lighthouses , 2011) and following the lighthouse's removal in 2004, it is now observed as collapsed concrete strewn with metal piles and sheet piling (Wessex Archaeology , 2006). Consequently, this wider setting is no longer experienced and the asset's poor preservation limits its present setting to its location on the Thames foreshore. This setting still contributes to the significance of the asset through its functional group value with navigational aids on the Thames but does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4324	A beacon, located on Higham Marshes 1.5km south-east of the Order Limits, was mapped on the 3 rd edition OS map but is no longer visible. Its setting is informed by its location and proximity to the Thames, which aids the historical understanding of the asset. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1545	The location of an air raid warden post is to the north of Chalk and 60m east of the Order Limits. Its setting is informed by its location in open marshland for a functional clear view to the skies east, as well as its proximity to communities in Denton and Chalk, north-east Gravesend. This setting contributes to the asset's significance through a position determined by functionality. The Order Limits in this location encompass drainage ditches on the marshland which do not contribute to the setting or significance of the asset.	Low
2421	The location of a former anti-aircraft battery and camp is positioned 260m south-west of the Order Limits, to the west of Wrotham Road. The asset was excavated ahead of the construction of CTRL and has therefore been removed. Consequently, the setting no longer contributes to the asset's significance, borne from its historical value as part of the wider defensive strategy within the south-east and around RAF Gravesend (1408).	Low
2456, 2458	Two listed buildings in Cobham (CA11) had military purposes during WWII. The Leather Bottle Inn (LB225) was used as a home guard headquarters (2456) and Owletts (LB184) as a civil defence depot (2458). The setting of the assets is informed by the buildings' locations within Cobham. The significance of the assets comes from anecdotal historical value in the change of use for both The Leather Bottle and Owletts in WWII. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1297	The WWII defended vulnerable point V7 is referenced in the east of Cobham Park (RPG1), 490m south of the Order Limits. This was part of the wider anti-invasion defences and holds historical group value with other defences around Cobham. However, the setting of the asset is limited, through the noting of the nature and location of the asset. Consequently, the setting of the asset does not contribute to the asset's significance which is borne from its historical value. Any setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
2468, 2478	Two WWII era assets are located off Wrotham Road, 20m north of the Order Limits. These are a locally defended position (2468) and a police telephone box (2478). The setting of the assets is influenced by their location on Wrotham Road, and proximity to each other and to Watling Street. The contribution of the setting to the asset's significance is limited due to removal of both assets post war, and the changing landscape of the A2 and Wrotham Road since. Significance is principally from the assets' historical value as part of the narrative of land defences around Gravesend in WWII. Therefore, the setting of the assets (2468, 2478) does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1430	The site of a light anti-aircraft battery is located 45m north of the Order Limits, at Cascades Leisure Centre. The setting of the asset is informed by surrounding agricultural land which was the former RAF Gravesend (1408/1459). The battery was located within the footprint	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
	of the airfield and this setting contributes to the asset's significance through its functional relationship as part of the immediate defences for the airfield, along with other anti-aircraft batteries (1429, 1454) in the area. The setting of asset 1430 therefore extends to the Order Limits through this historical association with RAF Gravesend.	
1426	A WWII anti-aircraft searchlight post is located within an area of woodland to the west of Shorne (CA9) and 560m east of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location within woodland which contributes to its significance as a covert location. Significance is also derived from the historical association and group value the asset holds with associated anti-aircraft batteries around Thong (1429, 1430, 1454). These assets hold value as part of the defences for RAF Gravesend (1408/1459) and contribute to the significance of the anti-aircraft searchlight through historical association. The presence of Gravesend Airfield (1408/1459) and anti-aircraft batteries (1429, 1454) within the Order Limits, extends the setting of the searchlight post (1426) to the Order Limits.	Low
1401	A WWII police telephone box was located in Chalk, off Castle Lane, 20m north of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is informed by its location on the edge of Chalk, which contributes to the asset's significance to the civil defence of Gravesend. This setting contributes to the asset's significance through the historical focus on the defence of urban areas. Consequently, the Order Limits do not form the setting of the asset.	Low
1411	A roadblock was in place on Lower Higham Road, near the Order Limits. The roadblock was temporary and has been removed. Any setting is limited to its strategic location on Lower Higham Road as part of wider defences, which contributes in part to its significance. The Order Limits and nature of the Project, in tunnel at this location, do not contribute to the asset's significance.	Low
2493, 2494	Two air raid shelters were constructed in the playground of Cobham Primary School (LB200) during WWII and located 240m east of the Order Limits. The setting of the shelters is informed by their spatial relationship to each other and proximity to the school. This setting contributes to the significance of the assets through the historical functional relationship with the school community. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1300, 1301	RAF camp sites are in Ashenbank Wood, 40m south of the Order Limits. Parts of these camps also appear to be associated with asset 1324 located within the Order Limits but setting of remains within the ZVI must also be considered. The settings of the camps are informed by their location within the woodland and association to each other, as well other camps to the north of the A2 in Shorne Wood (1298, 1299, 1331). Military activity is centred around Shorne and Ashenbank woodlands, along Brewers Road. This group value contributes to both the setting and significance of the assets through a historical and functioning relationship. Due to this group value and the presence of associated military camps within the Order Limits, the setting of assets 1300 and 1301 extends to the Order Limits.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
2519	A WWII Hawker Hurricane V6550 is believed to have crashed into Barton's Timber Wharf and is referenced 325m west of the Order Limits in Gravesend. However, attempts to locate the crash site failed in 2007 casting doubt on the location. Therefore, the setting of the asset is unclear and does not contribute to the asset's significance. The setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
834	A modern copy of a copper alloy Bronze Age fertility goddess is catalogued through PAS in Ashenbank Wood, 80m west of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1553	The crash site of a Hawker Hurricane I is located 50m west of the Order Limits and east of Thong Lane. The crash site is also located within the footprint of RAF Gravesend (1408/1459). The setting of the asset is influenced by its crash location within the footprint of RAF Gravesend and contributes in part to the asset's significance through a historical association. The current setting is influenced by agricultural land, following the demolition of the airfield. This setting extends to the Order Limits which encompass part of the agricultural land.	Low
1309	The crash site of a Supermarine Spitfire I is located in Cobham Park (RPG1) and 320m east of the Order Limits. The setting of the crash site is influenced by its location within Cobham Park (RPG1) which contributes in part to the asset's significance alongside the historical value to the density of military activity within the south-east. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1560	The crash site of a P47 Thunderbolt WWII plane is referenced 25m north of the Order Limits and Green Farm Lane. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location in agricultural land and proximity to the A226 Gravesend Road. This contributes to the significance of the asset through the historical value placed on the attempt of the pilot to land on the A226 Gravesend Road, due to a lack of fuel. As the Order Limits encompass the A226 Gravesend Road in the proximity of the crash site, this setting extends to the Order Limits.	Low
3335	A causeway is marked on the 3 rd edition OS map, on the southern Thames foreshore 240m north of the Order Limits, north-east of Gravesend. The setting of the causeway is influenced by its location on the Thames. This contributes to the asset's significance through a functional relationship with maritime activity and the likely industrial activity focused on the Thames and northern Gravesend. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
3294, 3337, 3338	Three assets associated with landing locations for boats on the southern Thames foreshore in the modern period are located within 605m east of the Order Limits. One asset is a possible hard (3294), the second a rectangular feature of wooden posts (3337) and the third a jetty (3338). The setting of the assets is informed by their spatial association to each other and location on the southern Thames foreshore. The setting contributes in part to their significance through a functional relationship with the Thames and maritime activity in the modern period. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
3346, 3354	Two surface WWII air raid shelters are located in Cobham within 270m east of the Order Limits. The setting of the assets is informed by their location within Cobham (CA11). This setting contributes to the significance of the assets through the historical functional relationship the shelters had with the community at Cobham (CA11) during WWII. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
748	A WWII heavy anti-aircraft battery is located to the north of Cobham (CA11) and 545m south of the Order Limits. The setting of the battery is informed by its location within agricultural land. The aspect of the setting which contributes to the asset's significance is its historical and spatial relationship with other WWII military assets as part of the defence of Cobham and the wider south-east region. This includes the presence of the anti-aircraft gun site (TS15) at Cobhambury Farm (SM24), 930m south-east of asset 748 . The Order Limits in this location are formed of Halfpence Lane, which does not contribute to the significance of the asset.	Low
753, 806	A possible former pillbox (753) is located close to the southern Thames foreshore along with a linear arrangement of possible WWII buildings (806). The assets are located within 450m east of the Order Limits, have been identified through Historic England Archive data and both correspond with the location of possible salterns (3067) identified by Kent HER. Consequently, the uncertainty of the assets limit their setting to the location on the marshes. The significance of the assets is principally their potential to yield evidence of past human activity on the marshes. If confirmed to be a pillbox and WW2 buildings, the setting would likely be attributed to the location on the Thames, as part of the defensive approach along the marshes, including Shornemead Fort (1878). The Order Limits do not form part of the setting of either asset.	Low
770	Possible WWII allotments are located to the rear of properties on Chalk Road, near the Order Limits. The majority of these allotments remain in use today, with the eastern extent of the allotments having been developed. The setting is influenced by their location within an urban area which contributes to their significance through a functional relationship with the residents of Chalk and Gravesend. The Order Limits include part of this urban area, including the A226 Gravesend Road, therefore the setting extends to the Order Limits.	Low
4342	A WWII emergency battery is located at Shornemead Fort, 1.4km south-east of the Order Limits. The battery was built in 1941 and forms part of the WWII defended area around Shornemead Fort (4110). The battery holds group value with these other defences, and this group value contributes to both the immediate setting of the former battery and its significance through historical association. The battery was part of the wider defensive strategy of the Thames and south-east, particularly focused on Gravesend Airfield (1459), located within the Order Limits. This setting contributes in part to understanding of the asset's historical position on the Thames shoreline and its functional and spatial relationship with other WWII batteries in the study area, south and north of the River Thames. Through this historical association, the setting of the battery extends to the Order Limits.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4343	During a 2005 coastal survey, a series of circular water-filled holes were recorded 1.4km east of the Order Limits. The holes were interpreted as being associated with Milton Rifle Range (1422), 900m east of their location, and represent shell holes, caused by explosions from weapons fired from the range. The setting of the asset is informed by the isolated location on the marshes and proximity to Milton Rifle Range. This setting contributes in part to their significance through their spatial and historical association with the firing range. Due to Milton Rifle Range's location within the Order Limits and its contribution to the understanding of the series of holes, the setting of the asset (4343) extends to the Order Limits.	Low
1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1844, 1994	A series of assets were observed during walkover survey either side of the A2, relating to military camp activity during WWII. South of the A2 in Ashenbank Wood, associated with RAF camps (1300, 1301, 1324) were a rubble-filled rectangular shaft (1836), a fragmented concrete wall with nearby drain visible (1837), a hole filled with rubble of likely building material associated with the camp (1838), a drain with possible manhole cover observed heading east-south-east (1839), the remnants of a former toilet block (1840), and a concrete-lined possible shaft opening (1841). North of the A2 in Shorne Wood, associated with the RAF camp (1331) were observed two air raid shelters (1842, 1994) and a rectangular depression of the footprint of a likely former building (1844). The settings of all these military remains is influenced by their respective locations within the camps. This setting contributes to their significance through a functional association. Due to the presence of aspects of the camps within the Order Limits, the settings of all assets extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1995	The foundations of a possible WWII building are located in Cole Wood, in the east of Cobham Park (RPG1), 35m south of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location in Cole Wood and holds some group value with the wider military activity along the A2 with other camps to the west (1300, 1301, 1324, 1331). However, the asset appears to be an isolated building which contributes in part to its significance. The Order Limits in proximity to the asset are screened from it by the presence of CTRL which does not contribute to its significance, therefore, the setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4110	Defences around Shornemead Fort (1878) were improved during WWII, creating a defended area around the fort, 1.1km east of the Order Limits. The setting of the defences is informed by their association with Shornemead Fort as well as the location on the Thames, with defences including a concrete embarkation hard for D-Day landing craft (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). This setting contributes to the significance of the asset through a functional historical association between the additional defences and the defensive functionality of Shornemead Fort in WWII. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Unknown

Table A.27 Archaeological assets of unknown date located within ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
3066, 3067	There are 22 probable salterns, identified in the middle of Shorne Marshes, the closest of which is 420m east of the Order Limits. The salterns are undated. Local industry for the extraction of material is known as early as the Roman period on the marshes of the northern Thames foreshore, though the salterns south of the river could be later. The salterns hold historical and evidential value for their potential to provide information on the nature and techniques of industrial activity on the marshland. The setting of the salterns is informed by their group value and location on the marshland, which contributes to their significance as small, localised industry. All salterns are east of the Order Limits, to which their setting does not extend.	Low
3219	A possible field system has been identified through faint cropmarks south of Queens Farm (CA8), 1.1km north of the Order Limits. The cropmark site could potentially date to prehistory in either the Bronze Age (2302)/Iron Age (3216, 4283) or the Roman period (664), through hinterland association with nearby settlement cropmarks. However, the cropmark could represent land management at Queens Farm in the Medieval (4284) and Post-Medieval. The setting of the cropmark is limited due to its current unknown date and nature. Any setting is informed by its potential historical association with nearby settlements or farmsteads, for which the field system would have formed the immediate setting and held a functional relationship for the settlement's sustainability. This setting contributes in part to the significance of the asset, although this is primarily borne from the asset's evidential value. The setting of the cropmark site does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4296	An animal shoulder bone was observed in peaty clay on the southern Thames foreshore in front of Shornemead Fort, 1.5km east of the Order Limits. The peat (4295, 4303, 4306) in the location holds evidential value to yield activity from as early as the Mesolithic, however, the reclaimed marshland in the area has historically been used for grazing and could represent a phase of farming from the Medieval or later, so without carbon dating, dating the animal is not possible. The bone remains <i>in situ</i> but poorly contextualised, and its setting, informed by its location within the peat, does not extend to the Order Limits.	Negligible.
4297	A small alignment of rounded angled wooden stakes is located on the southern Thames foreshore by Shornemead Fort, 1.5km east of the Order Limits. The setting of the stakes is influenced by their location which contributes in part to their significance as part of their likely functionality. However, the stakes were identified through a coastal zone walkover, with limited further understanding of the asset. The setting of the stakes is therefore limited to their immediate location and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4316	Remains of a ditch and bank 1.3km east of the Order Limits, near Shornemead Fort, have been identified through photos. The embankment runs parallel to the foreshore for 'several hundred metres' and is believed to form part of the seawall (Wessex Archaeology, 2006). The setting of the asset is informed by its location on Shorne Marshes, with which a sea wall would have a functional association for	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
	its role in the establishment and maintenance of the reclaimed marshland. This setting contributes to the asset's understanding and significance but does not extend to the Order Limits.	
4317	A 'box shaped' cropmark is recorded in Kent HER, identified through aerial photographs, 1.1km east of the Order Limits. No further information is available on the cropmark. The asset is located on Shorne Marshes and could represent a range of activity associated with a band of known Roman settlement activity (4228) on the marshes and foreshore, mainly in the 2nd century AD. However, the cropmark could also note farming activity in the Medieval and Post Medieval periods on the reclaimed marshes or could be of geological origin, a result of the waterlogged conditions and peat deposits (4295, 4303, 4306, 4312, 4320) in the area. Consequently, the asset is of unknown value and its significance derived from its evidential value. Currently, any setting of the asset is limited to its location on the marshes and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Unknown
4318	A linear cropmark is recorded in Kent HER, identified through aerial photographs, 1.1km east of the Order Limits. No further information is available, including orientation, and the asset is poorly illustrated as point data. A faint rough south-west/north-west linear feature is visible in the vicinity on Google Earth imagery. The cropmark is a likely trackway, although due to the waterlogged nature of the area, could also be geological in origin. The cropmark holds evidential value for its date, with activity present on the Thames foreshore requiring access across the marshes from as early as the Mesolithic, to the Modern period, although a date post-1801 is unlikely through the track's omission from historical mapping. The setting of the cropmark is limited to its location on the marshes which contributes in part to its significance as a trackway and the functional relationship it has with travel between the river and the hinterland beyond the marshes. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4321	A series of drainage ditches were recorded during a coastal survey on Shorne Marshes (Wessex Archaeology , 2006). The asset is poorly referenced as point data 2.2km south-east of the Order Limits, however the pattern of drainage ditches forms the marshland south of the Thames and is present further west within the Order Limits. The significance of the pattern of drainage ditches is their contribution to the historic landscape character of reclaimed land, south of the Thames foreshore. Reference to the drainage ditches is made in the historic landscape character assessment of the baseline in Section 5.4 of the main report.	Medium
4323	An enclosure on Higham Marshes is located 2km south-east of the Order Limits. The enclosure was identified as an area of grazing land behind the sea wall, through aerial photographs. No discrete enclosure was apparent during a coastal survey, but the area was bound in parts by normal drainage ditches (Wessex Archaeology , 2006). No further information of the enclosure is available, with discrete enclosure visible through Google Earth imagery. Therefore, assuming the enclosure is separate to the drainage ditches of the reclaimed marshland, the significance of the enclosure is derived from its evidential value and could be associated with nearby Roman settlement activity (4228), later agricultural activity on the marshes, or be geological in nature given the waterlogged deposits. Due to the limited understanding of the enclosure, it is limited by its location on the marshes and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Unknown

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
1321	An undated bronze harness pendant was located in Ashenbank Wood, 360m west of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1672, 1673	A possible park pale (1672) and a possible dene hole (1673) are located to the east of Cobham Park (RPG1) and near the Order Limits. The assets were excavated prior to road construction as part of the A2/M2/A289 junction. The assets have therefore been removed although there is potential for other associated remains. Due to modern infrastructure surrounding the assets, the setting does not inform the significance of either 1672 or 1673 . Significance is from the potential of undiscovered associated features to yield dating evidence.	Low
2333	A series of pits has been recorded as cropmarks 1.2km south-west of the Order Limits and east of Wrotham Road. No further detail is available, with the description available through Kent HER discussing a findspot in Gravesend. Consequently, the setting of the asset is unknown and limited to its location in agricultural land. This setting does not contribute to the asset's significance, which is borne from its evidential value. The setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1330	A possible building has been identified through cropmarks north of Jeskyns Road and 690m south of the Order Limits. The building remains undated and is not visible through historical map regression from the Cobham tithe map and later OS maps. The setting of the asset is therefore limited to its location north of Jeskyns Road. Due to the unknown nature of the building, this setting does not contribute to the asset's significance which is borne from its evidential value. The setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	
978	An unidentified copper alloy object of unknown nature is referenced in Cobham Park (RPG1), 790m south of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1012, 1013, 1014, 1015	Three undated copper alloy coins and one undated and unidentified copper alloy object are catalogued through PAS to the west of Green Farm (LB103) and 635m north of the Order Limits. The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible
3023	An unidentified copper alloy object of unknown date was discovered in the south-west of Cobham Park (RPG1), 30m east of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1070	A copper alloy harness, undated, was identified to the north of Cobham (CA11), 350m south of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
1511	An earthwork of a mound of unknown nature and date is located in woodland to the west of Shorne (CA9) and 585m east of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is limited by its unknown nature and is informed by its location in woodland and the immediate agricultural land to the west. This setting has a limited contribution to the asset's significance which is borne from the evidential value of the asset. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Unknown
1678	Two undated circular pits are located in the south of Great Crabbles Wood, 115m north of the Order Limits. The pits were excavated and have therefore been removed. They do not have a setting.	Negligible

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
3206	An undated cremation burial was excavated in the A2 Activity Park, Gravesend, on the edge of the Order Limits. The asset has been excavated and the site developed. Therefore, the asset does not have a setting. Any significance is consequently borne from the historical information gained from the excavation.	Negligible
1277	An undated copper alloy finger ring was found at Green Farm (LB103), 760m north of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible
3265	Undated ditches were excavated at Hever Court Road, 50m north of the Order Limits, among Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval to Post-Medieval assets. The undated ditches have been excavated and the site developed with housing. Any significance of the asset is borne from the historical information gained through excavation.	Negligible
3293	A row of small posts is located on the southern Thames foreshore by Eastcourt Marshes. The asset is undated and located 390m east of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is limited to its location on the Thames foreshore which contributes in part through a likely functional association. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
3302	Three mounds were observed during a coastal zone assessment of marshland, 1km east of the Order Limits. Observed from a distance, (Wessex Archaeology , 2006) the mounds are undated with an unknown nature, but are likely associated with the probable salterns (3066, 3067) or Post-Medieval farming stock mounds (750, 751) located in the same area. The setting is informed by their location on the marshes and their spatial relationship with other mounds with which the asset has a likely contextual relationship. This setting contributes in part to the asset's significance but does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
3304	A circular embankment was identified through aerial photography, 695m east of the Order Limits. The nature and date of the earthwork is unknown. Consequently, the setting of the asset is limited to its immediate location on the marshes. This setting contributes a small part of the asset's significance which is principally the asset's evidential value. The setting of the asset does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
3306	An area of ridge and furrow was identified through aerial photographs, 160m west of the Order Limits. The area was observed as having been being developed as the Metropolitan Police Specialist Training Centre (Wessex Archaeology , 2006). Therefore, it is assumed the asset has been removed and any setting has subsequently been altered. Any significance of the asset is borne from historical information of its preservation by record through aerial photos.	Negligible
3308	An unidentified square feature was identified during a coastal walkover, 950m south-east of the Order Limits. The feature was seen at the foot of the sea wall (Wessex Archaeology , 2006) but the nature and date of the asset is unknown. The setting of the asset is therefore limited to its location on the southern Thames foreshore in front of Shornemead Fort (1878). This setting contributes in part to the asset's significance, which is principally its evidential value. The setting of the asset does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
3309	Undated salt works are located on marshland, 115m west of the Order Limits. The setting of the salt works is informed by their location on the marshes and their proximity to other local salt industry (3066, 3067), through the presence of probable salterns 920m to the east. This setting contributes to the significance of the asset through historical association of the asset as part of this wider industry focus and exploitation of the natural resources of the marshes. All assets (3066, 3067, 3309, 3310) associated with the salt industry remain undated, limiting current historical contextualisation. The location of salt workings either side of the Order Limits, means that the setting of asset 3309 extends to the Order Limits through historical association with marshland salt industry.	Low
3310	Salt workings near Gravesend were located 100m west of the Order Limits. The site has been developed in the modern period by the Metropolitan Police Specialist Training Centre. Consequently, the preservation and setting of the asset has been lost. Any significance of the asset is borne from historical knowledge of the activity carried out in the location.	Negligible
1339	A stone monolith was located on the quarry floor of clay extraction activity in Shorne Wood, 55m north of the Order Limits. The asset is of an unknown date and nature. The setting of the asset is limited to its location in Shorne Wood and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1342	A possible platform was noted in Shorne Wood, 20m north of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is informed by its location in Shorne Woods and contributes in part to its significance, but does not extend to the Order Limits around Brewers Road and does not contribute to this significance.	Low
1992	An enclosure in Brewers Wood has been identified through LiDAR analysis, 30m north of the Order Limits. Due to the unknown nature and date of the asset, its setting is limited to its location and does not contribute to its significance which is principally borne from the asset's evidential value. The setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1884	A linear earthwork was observed during walkover survey in the northern extent of Cobham Park (RPG1), 50m south of the Order Limits. Its setting is informed by its location and association with other park features which contribute to the asset's significance through historical association. Due to the asset's proximity and presence of other parkland features, the setting extends to the Order Limits.	Low
795	A field boundary was mapped through LiDAR between St Mary's Church (LB27) and East Court Farm (LB28), 175m north of the Order Limits. The date of the asset is unknown. The setting is informed by its location within agricultural land to the east of Church Lane. This setting contributes to the asset's significance through a functional relationship of land management, although the evidential value holds the primary significance of the asset, principally for dating evidence. The setting of the asset does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
786	Two parallel ditches are located 35m north of the A226 and west of Green Farm Lane. The ditches are likely a trackway that may date from the Prehistoric, with associations to other trackways to the north, or	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
	could be later Medieval or Post-Medieval and related to agricultural management. The manner in which the ditches respect the line of the A226 Gravesend Road suggests a later date. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location within agricultural land and proximity to the A226 Gravesend Road. This setting contributes in part to the significance of the asset and extends to the Order Limits.	
1834	A probable quarry scoop was observed during walkover survey on Cole Wood, in the east of Cobham Park (RPG1) and 90m south of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is informed by its location within Cole Wood, which contributes historical value to the asset's significance. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1835	A depression within Ashenbank Wood was observed during walkover survey, 65m south of the Order Limits. Its archaeological nature and date are unknown. Therefore, any setting is limited to its location in Ashenbank Wood which does not extend to the Order Limits. Significance is derived from the asset's evidential value.	Unknown
1846, 1847	Two earthen mound banks were observed during walkover survey in Shorne Wood, 20m north of the Order Limits. The banks were located either side of a footpath through the woodland. The function and date of the features are unknown. Therefore, the setting is limited to their location in Shorne Wood. The setting of the asset does not presently contribute to the asset's significance, which is borne from its evidential value.	Unknown
1850	A shallow linear depression of a likely former watercourse or drainage feature was observed during walkover survey north of Lower Higham Road and 75m north of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is its location on the marshes, and contributes to the asset's significance of as part of the water management strategy of the reclaimed marshland. However, the date of the asset is currently unknown. Due to the presence of the Order Limits encompassing associated drainage ditches and crossing the marshland, the setting of the asset extends to the Order Limits through a historical association of the land therein.	Low
1872	A series of earthworks were visible in the south-west corner of Cobham Park (RPG1) during walkover survey. The earthworks are of an unknown nature and date but likely relate to previous management of the parkland. The setting of the asset is informed by their location within Cobham Park which informs part of the asset's significance. The Order Limits are located 25m west of the earthworks but encompass Halfpence Lane, which is not a contributing factor to either the setting or significance of the earthworks.	Low
3461	Linear cropmarks of trackways have been identified within the west of Queens Farm (CA8) and 1km east of the Order Limits. The trackways are undated and located within an area of multi-period activity and could therefore have associations with Iron Age (4283) or Roman settlement activity (664) or the later Medieval farmstead (4284) at Queens Farm. The setting of the cropmarks is therefore influenced by its location among known historical activity which contributes in part to its significance. However, due to the unknown date of the cropmarks, significance is principally borne from its evidential value. The setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Archaeology located outside the ZVI

Prehistoric

Table A.28 Palaeolithic archaeology located outside the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3361	Cobham Park	Geological marks	567000	168300	Negligible – archaeological nature uncertain
3374	A Palaeolithic handaxe and two Levallois flakes from Shorne	Findspot	568890	171050	Negligible
2273	Cobham	Findspot	566500	168400	Negligible
3406	Late Upper Palaeolithic flints, 'Springhead Lower Floor', Ebbsfleet Valley	Lithic working site	561590	173080	Low
3368	Springhead area, surface finds of three Palaeolithic handaxes and a flake	Findspot	561700	172800	Negligible
3370	One Tree Field, near Southfleet Station	Findspot	561340	172160	Negligible
2368	Palaeolithic handaxes, Springhead	Findspot	561780	172620	Negligible
2370	Upper Palaeolithic knapping site, Springhead	Lithic working site	561770	172610	Low
3369	Palaeolithic handaxe from near Wombwell Hall, Gravesend	Findspot	563070	172800	Negligible
2379	Palaeolithic flint artefacts, and part of mammoth tusk, Springhead Quarter, Ebbsfleet	Occupation site	561870	173350	Medium
2380	Palaeolithic flint finds, Springhead, Northfleet	Findspot	561990	172760	Negligible
3129	Palaeolithic flints, Springhead	Findspot	561925	172845	Negligible
3442	Palaeolithic flint chopper, Cobham	Findspot	567023	168125	Negligible
3452	One (very fine) Palaeolithic handaxe from Ebbsfleet, Station Quarter South, TP 25	Occupation site	561540	172827	Medium
722	Lower Palaeolithic handaxe and two Levallois flakes found in the parish of Shorne	Findspot	569500	171500	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2438	A Late Upper Palaeolithic long blade, A2 Pepperhill to Cobham	Findspot	563268	171507	Negligible
1509	Possible flint tool find from the former Southfields School site, Singlewell Road, Gravesend	Findspot	565090	171411	Negligible

Table A.29 Mesolithic archaeology located outside the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
1446	Mesolithic implements	Findspot	569110	170620	Negligible
2292	Mesolithic or Neolithic flintwork, Denton	Findspot	566500	174000	Negligible
2367	Worked flint assemblage Springhead Evaluation, Gravesend, Kent	Findspot	561660	172940	Negligible
2369	Possible Mesolithic finds, Springhead	Findspot	561770	172620	Negligible
2413	Flint spread found during an archaeological evaluation of land east of Springhead	Flint scatter	561840	173150	Negligible
1508	A post pit containing 19 th and 20 th century backfill, Gravesend	Findspot; pit; ditch	565052	171378	Negligible
1439	Flint flakes found during clearance of ground for extensions at King's Farm School	Findspot	565226	171488	Negligible
3347	Mesolithic Lithic findspot, Gravesend & North Kent Hospital	Findspot	564430	174260	Negligible
3360	Flint at Waterloo Connection, Southfleet, Kent	Findspot	561704	172000	Negligible
1347	Flint Scraper, Shorne Wood	Findspot	568650	169900	Negligible
3376	Mesolithic activity – Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age activity, Stuart Road	Pit; post hole; ditch; findspot	564370	174260	Low
1676	Mesolithic burin	Findspot	570635	168936	Negligible
671	Mesolithic implements found at Randall Heath, Shorne	Findspot	568300	170300	Negligible
3519	Neolithic flints and pottery (and possibly Mesolithic flint scatter), Ebbsfleet Site 2	Lithic working site	561568	173076	High – located within scheduled area (SM20).

Table A.30 Neolithic scheduled monuments located outside the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Description	Value	Setting extends to Order Limits?
SM20	<p>Neolithic sites near Ebbsfleet (SM20) are located 820m west of the Order Limits, outside the ZVI. The monument was excavated in the 20th century revealing sherds of Neolithic pottery from large thin-walled vessels, recognised as the first recorded example of Ebbsfleet Early Neolithic Pottery. The monument holds evidential value for its research potential of early human activity in the region and the waterlogged deposits will likely result in the preservation of organic remains which would contribute to environmental research of the Neolithic period.</p> <p>The setting of the monument is influenced by its riverside location and dense tree coverage, which contribute to its significance as characteristic of Neolithic settlement sites. Additional nearby Neolithic features (3286) illustrate the area was a focus of activity in the period. This setting contributes in part to its significance but does not extend to the Order Limits.</p> <p>The significance of the monument comes from its rarity as a well-preserved Neolithic settlement site with excellent research potential derived from its waterlogged conditions. The Neolithic sites near Ebbsfleet (SM20) are consequently of high value.</p>	High	No

Table A.31 Neolithic archaeology outside the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2267	Neolithic polished axe	Findspot	567640	167890	Negligible
2306	Neolithic scraper found near Gad's Hill	Findspot	571710	170690	Negligible
2351	Prehistoric flint. Springhead Nursery, Southfleet, Kent, Archaeological Evaluation	Findspot	561580	172810	Negligible
2391	Neolithic and Bronze Age burnt flint found south of Springhead Roman town	Findspot	561901	172348	Negligible
2416	Two prehistoric ditches east of Springhead	Ditch	561900	173030	Low
2424	Possible Neolithic flint-working site (polished flint axe etc., fd. 1935)	Lithic working site	571140	171250	Low
2873	Neolithic flint lithic implement	Findspot	570830	170930	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3077	Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck and burnt unworked flints, Ebbsfleet	Findspot	561922	173026	Negligible
3130	Early Neolithic flints and pottery, Springhead	Tree throw	561970	172814	Negligible
3259	Possible Neolithic/Bronze Age posthole, Coldharbour Road	Post hole	564054	171485	Negligible
3286	Late Neolithic features, Ebbsfleet	Pit; possible hearth; gully	561652	173193	Medium
3378	Neolithic or Early Bronze Age features along a spring line east of Springhead	Post-built structure; post hole; post hole; pit	562389	172019	Negligible
3389	Neolithic pits, Ebbsfleet	Pit	562070	172943	Negligible
3418	Neolithic flint knife	Findspot	571000	172000	Negligible
3449	Single small sherd of Neolithic pottery, Springhead	Findspot	561545	172830	Negligible
731	A Neolithic causewayed enclosure, alleged to have existed at Chalk	Causewayed enclosure	567600	172900	Negligible
679	Neolithic polished flint axe found south of the Mid Kent Golf Club	Findspot	564500	171500	Negligible
3249	Neolithic flint lithic implement	Findspot	571064	170668	Negligible
3472	A Neolithic/Bronze Age pit, Coldharbour Road, Gravesham	Pit	564047	171483	Negligible

Table A.32 Bronze Age archaeology located outside the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2315	Bronze Age socketed spearhead	Findspot	561800	172700	Negligible
2323	Probable Bronze Age macehead	Findspot	561500	173000	Negligible
2371	Two bell barrows, Springhead	Bell barrow; cremation; hearth; burnt mound	561790	172610	Medium
2372	Group of Bronze Age pits, Springhead	Pit	561790	172640	Medium
2373	Possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age boundary features, Springhead	Gully; possible enclosure and boundary ditch	561680	172970	Low
2423	Bronze Age ditches, east of Dale Road, Southfleet	Ditch	561470	171930	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2440	Late Bronze Age pits, Downs Road	Pit	563070	171629	Negligible
2893	Bronze Age gold bracelet	Findspot	563200	171200	Negligible
2974	Bronze Age copper alloy ingot	Findspot	567080	168250	Negligible
2993	Bronze Age copper alloy awl	Findspot	570200	172300	Negligible
3085	Bronze Age copper alloy palstave	Findspot	561617	172064	Negligible
3109	Bronze Age features, east of Springhead	Pit	562194	171893	Negligible
3111	Early Bronze Age cremation, Northumberland Bottom	Cremation	562638	171719	Negligible
3112	A Late Bronze Age cremation, Northumberland Bottom	Cremation	563467	171296	Negligible
3131	Early Bronze Age activity, Springhead	Pit; post hole; possible field system; ditch; cremation burial	561976	172824	Negligible
3132	Bronze Age field system, Springhead	Field system; ditch; trackway; cremation; pit; fence; post hole; ritual pit	561915	172910	Negligible
3194	Mid to Late Bronze Age ditch, Wingfield Bank, Northfleet	Ditch	562142	172638	Negligible
1395	Probable Bronze Age barrow, Hillside	Possible round barrow; ring ditch	566280	171050	Negligible
1397	Enclosed settlement – cropmark	Enclosed settlement	566240	170970	Negligible
3239	Copper alloy socketed axe head	Findspot	570950	172220	Negligible
3341	Mixed lithics, Gravesend & North Kent Hospital	Findspot	564432	174260	Negligible
1474	Possible Bronze Age barrow, Randall Wood, Shorne	Possible barrow	568864	170504	Medium
3357	Bronze Age ditch at Waterloo Connection, Southfleet, Kent	Ditch	561416	171910	Negligible
3358	Possible Bronze Age flint flakes at Waterloo Connection, Southfleet, Kent	Findspot	561421	171847	Negligible
3359	Flint at Waterloo Connection, Southfleet, Kent	Findspot	561704	171995	Negligible
3362	Cropmarks, Westcourt Marshes	Possible enclosure	566833	173601	Medium

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3391	Bronze Age field system, Ebbsfleet	Tree throw; possible field	562060	172965	Negligible
4062	Bronze Age copper alloy awl	Findspot	571120	169810	Negligible
3446	Possible Bronze Age postholes, plough soil and ard marks	Ard marks; post hole; buried soil horizon	570908	168973	Low
4061	Late Bronze Age Pit	Pit	562209	171988	Negligible
3079	Bronze Age flints, Northfleet	Findspot	563495	171405	Negligible
3074	Bronze Age worked flints and burnt flints, Northfleet Riding School West	Findspot	563184	171467	Negligible
2872	Bronze Age copper alloy toggle	Findspot	567380	168080	Negligible
2280	Bronze Age/Iron Age site at Coldharbour Road, Gravesend	Pit; enclosure; pit; settlement; pit; well	563800	171700	Negligible
3284	Sherd of probable Bronze Age pottery found during trial trenching	Findspot	562344	172057	Negligible
4118	Bronze axe	Findspot	566500	168500	Negligible
1278	Bronze Age copper alloy awl	Findspot	570900	169800	Negligible

Table A.33 Iron Age archaeology located outside the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2269	Iron Age coin	Findspot	561800	172000	Negligible
1618	Bronze coin of Tasciovanus	Findspot	569000	171000	Negligible
1593	Settlement complex, cropmarks	Settlement; enclosure; settlement	565530	170950	Low
1597	Iron Age/Roman settlement site, Hillside	Enclosure; ditch; post-built structure; pit; quarry; trackway; field system; ditch	566358	171006	Negligible
2328	Two Iron Age bronze coins	Findspot	561200	172700	Negligible
2374	Iron Age ritual site, Springhead	Spring; hollow; ditch; platform	561760	172850	Medium
2381	Middle to Late Iron Age enclosure, Springhead, Northfleet	Enclosure; ditch; post-built structure; pit	562104	172865	Medium
2382	Iron Age ditch, Springhead Nursery	Ditch	561600	172770	Low
1464	Late Iron Age pit, Gravesend	Pit	566860	173300	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
1465	Late Iron Age - Roman field boundaries, Gravesend	Ditch; field system	566870	173300	Low
2392	Late Iron Age / Romano-British ditch found east of New Barn Road	Ditch	562065	171925	Negligible
2395	Two sherds of Bronze Age and Late Iron Age / Romano-British pottery found during trial trenching	Findspot	562274	172082	Negligible
2396	Single sherd of Late Iron Age / early Romano-British pottery found in 1997	Findspot	562443	171982	Negligible
2417	Early / Middle Iron Age ditch discovered east of Springhead	Ditch	562138	172776	Negligible
2418	Concentration of Prehistoric features discovered east of Springhead	Ditch	562102	172891	Negligible
2560	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2630	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	561600	172200	Negligible
2631	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	561800	172400	Negligible
2632	Iron Age copper alloy brooch	Findspot	561900	172400	Negligible
2636	Roman copper alloy brooch	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2645	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2649	Roman copper alloy brooch	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2651	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2652	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2653	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2654	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2655	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2656	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2657	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2658	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2659	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2660	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2677	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	561800	172300	Negligible
2684	Roman copper alloy brooch	Findspot	561800	172300	Negligible
2694	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2695	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2696	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2697	Iron Age gold coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2698	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2699	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2700	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2701	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2702	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2703	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2704	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2705	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2706	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2707	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2708	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2709	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2710	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2711	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2712	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2713	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2714	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2715	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2716	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2717	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2718	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2719	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2720	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2721	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2722	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2723	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2724	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2725	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2726	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2727	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2728	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2729	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2730	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2731	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2732	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2733	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2734	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2735	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2736	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2737	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2738	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2739	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2740	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2741	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2742	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2743	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2744	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2745	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2746	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2747	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2748	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2749	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2750	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2751	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2752	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2753	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2754	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2755	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2756	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2757	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2758	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2759	Iron Age gold coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2760	Iron Age gold coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2761	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2762	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2763	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2764	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2765	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2766	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2767	Iron Age gold coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2768	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2769	Iron Age gold coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2770	Iron Age gold coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2771	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2772	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2773	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2774	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2775	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2776	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2777	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2778	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2779	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2780	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2781	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2782	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2783	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2784	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2785	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2786	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2787	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2788	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2789	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2790	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2791	Iron Age gold coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2792	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2793	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2794	Iron Age gold coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2795	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2796	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2797	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2798	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2799	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2800	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172500	Negligible
2801	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	561200	172700	Negligible
2802	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	561200	172700	Negligible
2803	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172500	Negligible
2804	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	561200	172700	Negligible
2805	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	561850	172070	Negligible
2806	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	561800	172000	Negligible
2807	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2808	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2809	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	561890	172100	Negligible
2810	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	562810	171330	Negligible
2811	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2812	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2813	Iron Age gold coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2821	Foreign copper alloy coin	Findspot	568150	167900	Negligible
2841	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	570800	171900	Negligible
2851	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	569900	171500	Negligible
2852	Foreign copper alloy coin	Findspot	569900	171500	Negligible
2869	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	570300	171300	Negligible
2900	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2901	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2921	Iron Age copper alloy ring	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2970	Roman copper alloy brooch	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2999	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	569900	171500	Negligible
3000	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	569900	171500	Negligible
981	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	569000	171000	Negligible
3001	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	570100	172500	Negligible
3002	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	570100	172500	Negligible
3003	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	570100	172500	Negligible
3004	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	570100	172500	Negligible
1000	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Findspot	569000	171000	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3005	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	571000	171000	Negligible
3006	Iron Age gold coin	Findspot	571000	171000	Negligible
3007	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	570300	171300	Negligible
3016	Copper alloy brooch	Findspot	561400	172300	Negligible
3024	Roman copper alloy brooch	Findspot	570910	170670	Negligible
3086	Roman lead alloy ingot	Findspot	570796	172283	Negligible
3091	Copper alloy coin	Findspot	566900	167900	Negligible
3097	Middle Iron Age burial, Pepper Hill	Extended inhumation	561838	171975	Negligible
3098	Late Iron Age/Roman ritual shaft/well, Pepper Hill	Shaft	561862	171944	Negligible
3102	A Late Iron Age field system, Downs Road	Field system; ditch; pit; post hole	562947	171727	Negligible
3106	Iron Age pits and structures, Site K A2 widening scheme	Ritual pit; possible post-built structure; pit; ditch; possible post-built structure	562725	171811	Negligible
3113	Early to Middle Iron Age occupation, Northumberland Bottom	Pit; stake hole; ditch; furnace; ritual pit	562721	171643	Negligible
3115	Late Iron Age enclosed settlement, Northumberland Bottom	Hollow way; enclosure; pit; ditch; possible ritual pit; cremation; oven; hearth; animal burial	563343	171358	Negligible
3122	Middle Iron Age enclosure, Northumberland Bottom	Drove road; possible enclosure; ditch; possible well; post-built structure	563155	171447	Negligible
3138	Late Iron Age coins, Springhead	Findspot	561984	172855	Negligible
3142	Early Iron Age pits, Downs Road	Pit	563037	171672	Negligible
3195	Late Iron Age/Roman activity, Wingfield Bank, Northfleet	Hollow; ditch; building; beam slot; post hole; stake hole; possible cellar; pit	562192	172590	Low
3221	Copper alloy coin	Findspot	561600	172200	Negligible
3269	Late Iron Age enclosure, Springhead	Enclosure	561887	172532	Medium
3270	Late Iron Age pit groups, Springhead	Enclosure; pit; post hole; hearth	561868	172651	Medium

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3272	Late Iron Age pit groups, Springhead	Enclosure; pit; post hole; hearth	561770	172708	Medium
3271	Late Iron Age pit groups, Springhead	Enclosure; pit; post hole; hearth	561801	172703	Medium
3345	Iron Age Ditch, Gravesend and North Kent Hospital	Ditch	564424	174253	Low
3365	Late Iron Age and Roman features at Station Quarter South, Ebbsfleet, Kent	Ditch	561560	172974	Low
3375	Late Iron Age ditch and pits, Pepper Hill	Ditch; pit	561834	171940	Negligible
3377	Late Iron Age – Roman activity – Saxon, Stuart Road	Floor; ditch; possible drainage ditch; ditch; ditch; pit; stake hole; post hole; possible beam slot; post hole; pit	564360	174250	Low
3393	Iron Age ditches and pits, Ebbsfleet	Ditch	561915	172974	Negligible
3430	Iron Age base silver coin	Findspot	570000	172000	Negligible
3435	Iron Age copper alloy brooch	Findspot	570843	171985	Negligible
3439	Iron Age copper alloy brooch	Findspot	570900	172200	Negligible
3441	Iron Age silver coin	Findspot	567300	167800	Negligible
678	Iron Age old coin	Findspot	564500	171500	Negligible
665	Bronze coin of Tasciovanus	Findspot	569500	171500	Negligible
3476	Possible Late Iron Age processional way, Springhead	Trackway	561745	172960	Medium
3482	Late Iron Age enclosure, Springhead	Enclosure; ditch; pit; roundhouse (domestic); post hole; hearth; post hole; enclosure	561849	172812	Medium
2381	Middle to Late Iron Age enclosure, Springhead, Northfleet	Enclosure; ditch; post-built structure; pit	561763	172618	Medium
2361	Iron Age ditches, Springhead evaluation, Gravesend, Kent	Ditch	561690	172870	Medium
4125	Cropmarks of a possible Iron Age or Roman enclosure visible on aerial photographs taken in 2007.	Possible enclosure	571682	171054	Medium

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
	The near-square ditch defined enclosure is close to the foot of Telegraph Hill. It is approximately 48m square although the south-eastern and north-e				
4143	Iron Age coins	Findspot	566500	168500	Negligible

Table A.34 General Prehistoric archaeology outside the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2393	Prehistoric ditch found during trenching east of New Barn Road	Ditch	562383	171825	Low
2349	Prehistoric flint, Northfleet Substation, Springhead	Findspot	562117	172565	Negligible
2414	Posthole east of Springhead, Southfleet	Post hole	561946	173049	Low
2415	Flints found capping two postholes east of Springhead	Post hole	561910	172988	Low
1510	Prehistoric evidence from Lion Business Park near Gravesend	Findspot	566656	173733	Negligible
3065	Prehistoric flint and an undated bank, Istead Rise	Findspot	563383	170649	Negligible
3348	Lynchet Banks, Randall Wood	Lynchet	568450	170330	Low
3516	Undated later Prehistoric ditch, Ebbsfleet	Ditch	561657	173278	Low
2441	Prehistoric metal surface found during the A2 Pepperhill to Cobham widening scheme (Area B)	Buried land surface	563351	171518	Negligible
3071	Prehistoric and Roman pottery, Northfleet Riding School West	Findspot	563205	171440	Negligible
3283	Prehistoric ditch found east of New Barn Road	Ditch	562029	171935	Negligible

Roman

Table A.35 Roman scheduled monuments outside the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Description	Value	Setting extends to Order Limits?
SM21/ SM22	<p>Springhead Roman Site (SM22) is located 180m west of the Order Limits and the Roman enclosure SE of Vagniacae (SM21) is located 208m south of the Order Limits.</p> <p>Springhead Roman Site (SM22) is the settlement site of Vagniacae, excavated on numerous occasions from the 18th century to the present. Springhead was used as a religious site in the Late Iron Age and developed significantly during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, under Roman occupation, resulting in a major religious centre focused on a pool fed by a series of natural springs, as well as several temples. The religious focus of the landscape in this part of the study area is further illustrated by the presence of a Roman enclosure (SM21) 240m south-east of the settlement and is a known walled cemetery site containing stone sarcophagi and over 500 burials.</p> <p>Both assets (SM21/SM22) hold evidential and historical value for their potential to yield evidence of religious belief from the Iron Age and Roman periods, as well as the material culture of societal life in the period, as a settlement. Their historical value is derived as well from their association to the extensive Roman activity within the wider landscape, including other enclosures (2447), field systems (2334) and likely associations with the Roman Villa in Cobham Park (SM10).</p> <p>The evidential value of both assets still contributes to their significance, despite both assets' inclusion on the heritage at risk register for risk from extensive ploughing, as well as the expansion of A2 which resulted in the loss and excavation of remains associated with Springhead Roman Site (1999).</p> <p>Elements of both monuments are however, known to survive well in places.</p> <p>Due to the nature of the proposed development within the Order Limits and the existing site conditions of modern infrastructure, both assets are excluded from the ZVI. However, the setting of both assets is influenced by their spatial relationship to each other, and their historical association to Watling Street (1680). Watling Street was and remains an important communication route within the landscape and is located within the Order Limits, as drawn by Kent HER in the south-west extent of the Order Limits. The location of Springhead (SM22) near the main Roman road contributes to the asset's significance, with excavations indicating that trade and commerce played an important aspect of the settlement; this is further enhanced by the presence of two additional Roman roads (1879, 1882) providing connections to wider landscape. Similarly, the location of cemetery sites at road sites in the Roman period is an important contributing factor to their character and significance.</p>	High	Yes

Project ID	Description	Value	Setting extends to Order Limits?
	<p>Furthermore, the presence of Iron Age and Roman activity known along the A2 contribute to the understanding of Springhead within the local landscape, with these settlements likely forming the hinterlands for the religious centre and contributing to the historical value of activity at the site. Consequently, the setting of both Springhead Roman Site (SM22) and the Roman enclosure SE of Vagniacae (SM21) extends to the Order Limits, through the contribution to the significance of both assets which this setting has through historical associations.</p> <p>These wider historical associations and the evidential value of both assets has the potential to contribute to regional research objectives for the south-east (Allen, Bird, & Croxford, 2013) which include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can the impact of conquest be detected in settlement changes between the Iron Age and Roman? • Contribution to an enhanced understanding of Roman road network and associated sites • Detailed analysis of burial practices • Existing and newly discovered burials would benefit from isotope and DNA analysis with the movement of peoples within and from without the Roman Empire an emerging area of potential. <p>The value of Springhead Roman site (SM22) and the Roman enclosure SE of Vagniacae (SM21) is derived from their potential to yield evidence of a range of areas of Roman society including trade and religious belief; as well as advanced information such as dietary elements or human movement through the scientific analysis of human remains. The location and historical association with a range of Iron Age and Roman activity within the wider landscape, particularly Watling Street (1680), also contributes to their significance and the assets (SM21, SM22) are therefore of high value.</p>		

Table A.36 Roman archaeology located outside the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2287	Chalk Roman villa	Ditch; pit; villa; baths	567630	172988	Medium
3353	Pepper Hill Roman Cemetery	Mixed cemetery; crouched inhumation; extended inhumation; cremation; cremation pit; funeral pyre; cenotaph; ditch; possible grave marker; post hole; stake hole	561848	171937	Negligible
2559	Roman copper alloy brooch	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2579	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2591	Roman copper alloy key (locking)	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2604	Roman lead figurine	Findspot	561900	172300	Negligible
2605	Roman copper alloy brooch	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2606	Roman copper alloy brooch	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2607	Roman copper alloy brooch	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
1555	Roman pottery find	Findspot; site	566800	174000	Negligible
1581	Three Roman graffiti	Graffiti	567000	173000	Negligible
1583	Roman beaker	Findspot	567600	173000	Negligible
2317	Romano-British fibula, one of Iron Age form, Romano-British coins, Gaulish coin	Findspot	562000	172000	Negligible
2319	Roman coins	Findspot	563000	172000	Negligible
2325	Six Roman temples found at Springhead, Southfleet	Temple	561760	172460	High – located within scheduled area (SM22)
2326	Romano-British kiln (site of)	Kiln	561700	172590	Medium
2327	Romano-British burial ground	Cemetery	562030	172430	Medium

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2330	Romano-British occupation site	Settlement; ditch; tessellated floor	564700	174400	Low
2331	Rectilinear enclosure, possibly a building – cropmark	Rectangular enclosure	561610	172350	High – located within scheduled area (SM22)
2332	Roman bronze hackamore and pottery from two different features at Springhead	Findspot	561700	172600	Negligible
2350	Roman finds scatter, Northfleet Substation, Springhead	Findspot	562117	172565	Negligible
2375	Possible defended Roman enclosure and road, Springhead	Ditched enclosure	561750	172800	Medium
2376	Early Roman quarry pits, Springhead	Brickearth pit; stone quarry; gravel pit	561830	172570	High – group value as part of religious sanctuary complex
2384	Cobbled yard surface and small Romano-British finds discovered during evaluation in 2003	Yard	561702	172536	Medium
2385	Romano-British occupation remains discovered during CTRL works in 2003	Site; pit; possible road	561773	172486	High – located within scheduled area (SM22)
2386	Possible Roman road discovered by resistance survey south of the A2	Possible road	561647	172513	High – located within scheduled area (SM22)
2387	Roman ground surface layer discovered during electrical works associated with CTRL	Feature	562015	172285	Low
2388	Probable Romano-British surface observed during cabling works in 1992	Possible road	561650	172642	Medium
2389	Metalworking pits south of Springhead Roman town	Metalworking site	561794	172339	Medium

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2390	Roman occupation site south of Springhead Roman town	Occupation site	561819	172339	Medium
2397	Roman bakery at Springhead Roman religious complex	Bakery	561712	172494	High – located within scheduled area (SM22)
2398	Large Roman building east of Watling Street, Springhead	Building	561713	172571	Medium
2399	Roman building found west of Watling Street, Springhead	Building	561656	172591	High – located within scheduled area (SM22)
2400	Two Roman buildings found north of Watling Street beneath the A2	Building	561772	172509	High – located within scheduled area (SM22)
2401	Roman shop beneath the A2 at Springhead	Shop	561810	172487	High – located within scheduled area (SM22)
2402	Substantial structure discovered at Springhead	Possible gate; ritual pit	561789	172464	High – located within scheduled area (SM22)
2403	Roman flint building discovered to the south of Springhead	Building	561830	172395	High – located within scheduled area (SM22)
2404	Area of probable Romano-British occupation immediately north of Roman Watling Street, Springhead	Pit; cremation; feature; trackway; occupation site	561708	172555	High – located within scheduled area (SM22)
2405	Area of probable Romano-British occupation north of Roman Watling Street, Southfleet	Bronze working site; feature; well; site	561739	172516	High – located within scheduled area (SM22)
2406	Courtyard and well, probably of Romano-British date, at Springhead, Southfleet	Courtyard; well; site	561629	172653	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2407	Romano-British bathhouse found beneath current route of A2 at Springhead	Bath house; hypocaust	561729	172554	High – located within scheduled area (SM22)
2408	Length of Roman ditch at Springhead, Southfleet	Ditch	561883	172504	Low
2409	Romano-British ditch discovered during the 1960s at Springhead	Ditch	561909	172417	High – located within scheduled area (SM22)
2410	Area of probable Romano-British activity at Springhead, Southfleet	Site; pit; kiln; well; ditch	561898	172444	High – located within scheduled area (SM22)
2411	Area of Romano-British activity immediately north of the A2 at Springhead	Pit; kiln; floor; ditch; site	561967	172432	Medium
2420	Possible Romano-British field system discovered east of Springhead	Ditch	562085	172873	Low
2422	Roman ditch and possible cremation burial, south of Dale Road, Southfleet	Ditch; possible cremation	561253	171837	Low
2428	Romano-British burial	Burial	571200	171300	Low
2522	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561300	172200	Negligible
2528	Roman copper alloy brooch	Findspot	562770	171510	Negligible
2537	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2538	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2539	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2540	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2541	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2542	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2543	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2544	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2545	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2546	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2547	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2548	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2549	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2550	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2551	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2552	Roman silver coin	Findspot	561720	172540	Negligible
2553	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561720	172540	Negligible
2554	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561720	172540	Negligible
2555	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561720	172540	Negligible
2556	Roman silver coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2557	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2558	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2561	Roman copper alloy lock	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2562	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2563	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2564	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2565	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2566	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2567	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2568	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2569	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2570	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2571	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2572	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2573	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2574	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2575	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2576	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2577	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2578	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2580	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2581	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2582	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2583	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2584	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2585	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2586	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2587	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2588	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2589	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2590	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2592	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2593	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2594	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2595	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2596	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2597	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2598	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2599	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2600	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2601	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2602	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2603	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2608	Roman copper alloy finger ring	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2609	Roman copper alloy bracelet	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2610	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2611	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2612	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2613	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2614	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2615	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2616	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2617	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2618	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2619	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2620	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2621	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2622	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2623	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2624	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2625	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2626	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2627	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2628	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172300	Negligible
2629	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562000	172350	Negligible
2637	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2638	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2639	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2640	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2641	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2642	Roman silver coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2643	Roman copper alloy mount	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2644	Roman pottery vessel	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2647	Roman copper alloy brooch	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2648	Roman copper alloy brooch	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2650	Roman iron unidentified object	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2661	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2662	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2663	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2664	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2665	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2666	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2667	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2668	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2669	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2670	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2671	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2672	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2673	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2674	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2675	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2678	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561800	172300	Negligible
2679	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561800	172300	Negligible
2680	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561800	172300	Negligible
2681	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561800	172300	Negligible
2682	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561800	172300	Negligible
2683	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561800	172300	Negligible
2685	Roman copper alloy bracelet	Findspot	561800	172300	Negligible
2686	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562660	171390	Negligible
2687	Roman silver brooch	Findspot	561400	172000	Negligible
2688	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561400	172000	Negligible
2689	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561400	172000	Negligible
2690	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561400	172000	Negligible
2691	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561400	172000	Negligible
2692	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561400	172000	Negligible
2693	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562470	171970	Negligible
2814	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562230	171200	Negligible
2815	Roman copper alloy brooch	Findspot	561800	172300	Negligible
2816	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561400	172300	Negligible
2818	Roman copper alloy brooch	Findspot	567900	167800	Negligible
2846	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562900	171300	Negligible
2857	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	571080	170800	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2858	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	571070	170700	Negligible
871	Roman silver coin	Findspot	569000	171000	Negligible
2867	Roman silver coin	Findspot	562830	171530	Negligible
2868	Roman silver coin	Findspot	562880	171530	Negligible
2870	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	566650	168110	Negligible
2874	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	570750	170950	Negligible
2879	Roman iron coin	Findspot	567800	167800	Negligible
2884	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	571040	170570	Negligible
2887	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	567600	167900	Negligible
2889	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562200	171200	Negligible
2890	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	563200	171500	Negligible
2895	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	567200	168300	Negligible
2902	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2903	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2904	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2905	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2906	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2907	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2908	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2909	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2910	Roman copper alloy buckle	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2934	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	567500	168400	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2962	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2975	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	571101	170782	Negligible
2985	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	567800	167600	Negligible
2988	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	567700	167500	Negligible
2996	Roman silver coin	Findspot	568220	167940	Negligible
2997	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	568220	167940	Negligible
3008	Copper alloy coin	Findspot	566900	167600	Negligible
3009	Copper alloy coin	Findspot	566900	167600	Negligible
3010	Copper alloy coin	Findspot	566900	167600	Negligible
3022	Copper alloy coin	Findspot	568200	167900	Negligible
3025	Roman copper alloy harness fitting	Findspot	571040	170580	Negligible
1067	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	570800	170700	Negligible
3026	Roman lead weight	Findspot	570730	170881	Negligible
3027	Roman lead spindle whorl	Findspot	570754	170879	Negligible
3029	Roman coin	Findspot	571100	170610	Negligible
3033	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	570830	170780	Negligible
1068	Roman copper alloy brooch	Findspot	570540	170630	Negligible
3034	Copper alloy hair pin	Findspot	566900	167600	Negligible
3078	Roman Pottery, Ebbsfleet	Findspot	561765	172816	Negligible
3080	Roman ceramic vessel	Findspot	561700	172400	Negligible
3081	Roman ceramic vessel	Findspot	561700	172400	Negligible
3082	Roman ceramic vessel	Findspot	561700	172400	Negligible
3083	Roman ceramic vessel	Findspot	561700	172400	Negligible
3088	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	570700	172200	Negligible
1117	Copper alloy coin	Findspot	571400	169700	Negligible
3117	Roman road, field and corn drier,	Road; bank (earthwork); three	562921	171490	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
	Northumberland Bottom	ditches; field system; wheel rut; corn-drying oven; pit			
3133	Small Roman enclosure, Springhead	Enclosure; ditch	561927	172868	Low
3134	Roman inhumation burials, Springhead	Extended inhumation; coffin	562109	172814	Medium
3139	Roman coins, Springhead	Findspot	561984	172868	Negligible
3190	Roman pit, North Kent Community Church, Springhead	Pit	561877	172980	Low
3215	Cropmark of a possible boundary ditch	Ditch	563390	171490	Negligible
3226	Copper alloy coin	Findspot	561860	171350	Negligible
3227	Copper alloy coin	Findspot	561978	171291	Negligible
1162	Unknown copper alloy unidentified object	Findspot	570910	170550	Negligible
1163	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	570913	170552	Negligible
3238	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	561805	172425	Negligible
3240	Silver coin	Findspot	567200	168000	Negligible
3241	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	571030	170600	Negligible
1164	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	571020	170570	Negligible
3243	Copper alloy coin	Findspot	568000	167750	Negligible
3244	Copper alloy brooch	Findspot	567290	168040	Negligible
3247	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	571071	170740	Negligible
3248	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	571083	170738	Negligible
3253	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	571152	170876	Negligible
3256	Roman lead alloy gaming piece	Findspot	572200	170100	Negligible
3257	Roman copper alloy brooch	Findspot	572200	170200	Negligible
1279	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	571000	169700	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3273	Six early Roman burials, Springhead, Northfleet	Human remains; inhumation; coffin	561807	172581	High – group value as part of religious sanctuary complex
3274	Early Roman pits, ovens, trackway and burials, Springhead, Northfleet	Pit; oven; hearth; grave; inhumation; hearth; floor; quarry	561813	172591	High – group value as part of religious sanctuary complex
3275	Early Roman cenotaph Springhead, Northfleet	Cenotaph	561805	172582	High – group value as part of religious sanctuary complex
3276	Early Roman building Springhead, Northfleet	Building	561815	172587	High – group value as part of religious sanctuary complex
3277	Roman road-side shrine, Springhead	Shrine	561609	172704	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex.
3282	Romano-British trackway discovered during evaluation in 2001	Trackway; wall	561602	172750	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3287	Early Roman alluvial deposits, peat, pottery, ceramics and coins, Ebbsfleet	Findspot	561656	173283	Medium
3288	Roman pottery, near Springhead Nursery, Springhead	Findspot	561515	172754	Negligible
1363	Roman finds from evaluation at Gravesend WTW	Findspot	566601	173998	Negligible
3300	Roman/Prehistoric remains and possible	Feature	566502	173914	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
	Roman feature, Denton				
3340	Romano-British ditch and pits, Gravesend & North Kent Hospital	Ditch; five pits; post hole; contracted inhumation; metalworking site	564432	174260	Low
3356	Late 1 st /2 nd century Pit at Waterloo Connection, Southfleet	Pit	561415	171909	Low – for additional evidential value despite part being removed
3364	Roman features at Station Quarter South, Ebbsfleet, Kent	Gully; post hole; possible feature	561488	172883	Low
3366	Wall structure at Station Quarter South, Ebbsfleet, Kent	Wall	561560	172967	Low
3367	23 features at Station Quarter South, Ebbsfleet, Kent	Feature	561560	172962	Low
3372	Findspot at Station Quarter South, Ebbsfleet, Kent	Findspot	561604	172866	Negligible
3379	Enclosure ditch	Enclosure; oven; pit; ditch	561370	171875	Low – for additional evidential value despite part being removed
3395	Romano-British features, Ebbsfleet	Feature	561863	173037	Low
3414	Roman copper alloy hair pin	Findspot	570800	172300	Negligible
3415	Roman copper alloy pendant	Findspot	570800	172300	Negligible
3417	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	567394	167716	Negligible
4063	Roman copper alloy seal box	Findspot	571120	169810	Negligible
3420	Roman copper alloy harness fitting	Findspot	567406	167719	Negligible
3429	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	570000	172000	Negligible
3434	Roman copper alloy coin	Findspot	567235	167994	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3450	Romano-British pits and finds, Wingfield Bank Farm	Pit	562200	172600	Low
3453	Roman bronze objects	Findspot	563846	174472	Negligible
3456	Roman roadside settlement, Springhead	Settlement	561614	172706	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
1999	Vagniacae (Springhead), Iron Age and Roman religious centre	Settlement	561585	172521	Medium
3464	Walled Roman Cemetery, Springhead, Southfleet	Walled cemetery; inhumation; cremation	562063	172111	High – located in part within SM21
3466	Two large features detected by resistivity survey south of the A2 at Springhead	Feature	561647	172500	High – located within scheduled area (SM22)
3475	2 nd century Roman temple preserved beneath slip-road, Springhead	Temple; post hole; pit; oven	561679	172655	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3484	Early Roman road leading to ritual pool, Springhead, Northfleet	Road; floor; ditch	561807	172585	High – group value as part of religious sanctuary complex
3485	Mid-Roman temple building, Springhead, Northfleet	Possible temple; pit; fence; water tank; post hole; drain; burial	561796	172583	High – group value as part of religious sanctuary complex
3486	Early Roman trackway Springhead, Northfleet	Trackway	561876	172576	High – group value as part of religious sanctuary complex
3487	Mid-Roman wall and possible building, Springhead, Northfleet	Wall; post hole; colonnade	561809	172610	High – group value as part of religious sanctuary complex

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3489	Roman pit alignment, Springhead, Northfleet	Pit alignment; pit; animal burial	561809	172620	High – group value as part of religious sanctuary complex
3490	Roman structure, Springhead, Northfleet	Building; oven; hearth; yard	561834	172623	High – group value as part of religious sanctuary complex
3491	Enclosing ditch to Roman sanctuary complex, Springhead, Northfleet	Ditched enclosure; inhumation	561893	172557	High – group value as part of religious sanctuary complex
3493	Junction in Roman Watling Street, Springhead, Northfleet	Road; ditch; metalled surface	561601	172715	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3494	Possible bathhouse, Springhead, Northfleet	Bath house	561725	172612	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3495	Roman fence-lines / property boundaries, Springhead	Fence	561665	172653	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3497	Semi-sunken feature Roman building, Springhead	Building; possible oven and hearth; pit; post hole; inhumation; metalled surface	561644	172671	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3498	'Property 1' at Roman settlement, Springhead	Boundary	561721	172614	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3499	'Property 2' at Roman settlement, Springhead	Boundary; post hole; pit; hearth	561686	172641	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3500	'Property 3' at Roman settlement, Springhead	Gully; boundary; path; ditch; hearth; pit; yard; fence; inhumation; structure; well; inhumation	561655	172669	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3501	'Property 4' at Roman settlement, Springhead	Building; hearth; yard; fence; possible gate; pit; well; storage tank; post hole; boundary; path; building; storage tank; shelter	561641	172691	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3502	'Property 5' at Roman settlement, Springhead	Ditch; midden; inhumation; boundary; pit; gully; post hole; possible fence	561630	172710	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3503	'Property 6' at Roman settlement, Springhead	Boundary; building; pit; post hole; floor; yard	561619	172730	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3504	Romano-British building within 'Property 7' at Roman settlement, Springhead	Boundary; building; pit; fence; floor; hearth; yard	561593	172754	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3505	'Property 8' at Roman settlement, Springhead	Boundary; possible building; fence; pit; gully; post hole; possible oven	561591	172775	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3506	'Property 9' at Roman settlement, Springhead	Boundary; ditch; possible oven; fence; yard; pit	561624	172675	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3507	'Property 10' including blacksmith's workshop at Roman settlement, Springhead	Ditch; post hole; pit; structure; boundary; blacksmith's workshop	561598	172692	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3508	'Property 11' at Roman settlement, Springhead	Ditch; hearth; structure; yard; post hole; pit; fence; boundary	561580	172718	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3509	'Property 12' at Roman settlement, Springhead	Aisled barn; pit; quarry; boundary; <i>grubenhäus</i> (sunken-featured building); cemetery; inhumation	561546	172743	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3510	'Property 7' at Roman settlement, Springhead	Boundary; pit; fence; yard	561604	172752	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex
3511	1 st /2 nd century aisled barn, Springhead	Pit; aisled barn	561560	172749	High – group value as part of religious roadside settlement and associated temple complex

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3512	Roman northern 'viewing platform', Springhead, Northfleet	Ceremonial platform; possible corn-drying oven	561820	172674	High – group value as part of religious sanctuary complex
3513	Roman south 'viewing platform', Springhead, Northfleet	Ceremonial platform; pit; post hole; gully; inhumation	561832	172619	High – group value as part of religious sanctuary complex
3517	Early Roman gully, Ebbsfleet	Gully	561657	173275	Medium – group value with 3287
3520	Early Roman metalled road west of Northfleet Roman villa, Northfleet - Road	Road	561808	172584	High – group value as part of religious sanctuary complex
3521	Early Roman metalled road west of Northfleet Roman villa, Northfleet - gullies	Gully	561819	172589	High – group value as part of religious sanctuary complex
1879	Roman road north from Springhead	Road	561488	172929	Medium
1882	Roman road, south from Springhead via Pepper Hill cemetery	Road	561859	172298	Medium

Early Medieval

Table A.37 Early Medieval archaeology outside the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2262	Two late Anglo-Saxon crop dryers, Springhead, Gravesend	Storage pit	561803	172848	Medium
2262	Two late Anglo-Saxon crop dryers, Springhead, Gravesend	Storage pit	561879	172726	Medium
2348	Medieval site at Northfleet East GIS Substation, Springhead	Ditch; pit; hearth; beam slot; post hole; gully; structure; enclosure; boundary; settlement	562163	172532	Low
2377	Early Medieval Corn Dryers, Springhead	Corn drying oven	561814	172594	Medium
2520	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	561900	171300	Negligible
2525	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup	Findspot	562040	171180	Negligible
2529	Early Medieval copper alloy strap fitting	Findspot	562900	171500	Negligible
2676	Early Medieval gem crystal ball	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2823	Early Medieval copper alloy unidentified object	Findspot	569700	171600	Negligible
2847	Early Medieval copper alloy strap fitting	Findspot	562900	171400	Negligible
2885	Early Medieval copper alloy strap fitting	Findspot	569919	172593	Negligible
2894	Early Medieval copper alloy brooch	Findspot	568000	168000	Negligible
2920	Early Medieval copper alloy ring	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2938	Early Medieval copper alloy strap end	Findspot	570500	172300	Negligible
2939	Early Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	570500	172300	Negligible
2944	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup	Findspot	570500	172300	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3035	Anglo-Saxon gold shilling ('thrymsa'), Cobham Park	Findspot	568000	168000	Negligible
3036	Early Denarial silver early penny ('sceat'), Cobham	Findspot	567000	168000	Negligible
3037	Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), Cobham	Findspot	567000	168000	Negligible
3038	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Cobham	Findspot	567000	168000	Negligible
3039	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Cobham	Findspot	567000	168000	Negligible
3040	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Higham	Findspot	571000	171000	Negligible
3041	Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), near Higham	Findspot	571000	171000	Negligible
3042	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Higham	Findspot	571000	171000	Negligible
3043	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Higham	Findspot	571000	171000	Negligible
3044	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Higham	Findspot	571000	171000	Negligible
3045	Early Denarial silver early penny ('sceat'), Cobham Park	Findspot	568000	168000	Negligible
3046	Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), Cobham Park	Findspot	568000	168000	Negligible
1548	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Chalk	Findspot	567000	173000	Negligible
1549	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Chalk	Findspot	567000	173000	Negligible
3047	Anglo-Saxon gold shilling ('thrymsa'), Shorne	Findspot	569000	171000	Negligible
3048	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Shorne	Findspot	569000	171000	Negligible
3049	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Cobham	Findspot	567000	168000	Negligible
3050	Merovingian gold tremissis, Higham Upshire	Findspot	571000	171000	Negligible
3084	Early Medieval ceramic vessel	Findspot	561700	172400	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3090	Early Medieval lead gaming piece	Findspot	570700	172300	Negligible
1118	Early Medieval silver coin	Findspot	569700	172400	Negligible
3105	Two Saxo-Norman ditches and an undated pit, Site K, A2 widening scheme	Ditch; pit	562723	171892	Negligible
3135	Anglo-Saxon pit, Springhead	Pit	561885	172840	Medium
3136	Anglo-Saxon pit, Springhead	Pit	562078	172909	Negligible
3140	An Anglo-Saxon sceat, Springhead	Findspot	561980	172859	Negligible
3143	Anglo-Saxon sunken feature building, Downs Road	<i>Grubenhäus</i> ; post hole	563001	171653	Negligible
3279	Early Medieval sunken-feature building, Springhead - SFB 5809	<i>Grubenhäus</i>	561818	172576	Medium
3280	Early Medieval sunken-feature building, pit and gully Springhead	Gully; <i>grubenhäus</i> ; post hole; pit	562220	172080	Negligible
3342	Anglo-Saxon pits, Gravesend & North Kent Hospital	Seven cooking pits	564432	174260	Low
3397	Saxon pits and corn dryers, Ebbsfleet	Pit; corn-drying kiln	562102	172986	Negligible
3397	Saxon pits and corn dryers, Ebbsfleet	Pit; corn-drying kiln	562091	172968	Negligible
3397	Saxon pits and corn dryers, Ebbsfleet	Pit; corn-drying kiln	562090	172960	Negligible
3397	Saxon pits and corn dryers, Ebbsfleet	Pit; corn-drying kiln	562084	172959	Negligible
3397	Saxon pits and corn dryers, Ebbsfleet	Pit; corn-drying kiln	562049	172938	Negligible
3397	Saxon pits and corn dryers, Ebbsfleet	Pit; corn-drying kiln	562074	172941	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3473	Large Early Medieval cemetery, Springhead, Gravesend	Inhumation cemetery; possible cremation cemetery; extended inhumation; barrow; ring ditch; enclosure	561863	172873	Medium
3514	Middle Saxon inhumation cemetery, Springhead	Inhumation cemetery; grave	561827	172823	Medium
2274	Early Medieval Sceatta	Findspot	568000	168000	Negligible

Medieval

Table A.38 Medieval archaeology located outside the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2263	Four Medieval coins, Springhead, Gravesend	Hoard	561683	172681	Negligible
2278	Gravesend	Town	564750	174320	Low
2290	Site of Milton Blockhouse, Gravesend	Fort	565504	174298	High – group value with other Henrician Thames forts
2295	Denton deserted Medieval village	Deserted settlement; site	566000	174000	Medium
2338	No. 43 high street, Gravesend	Pits	564750	174250	Low
2344	Medieval Cesspits, Off High Street, Gravesend	Cess pit	564756	174402	Low
2345	Manorial Complex (Site of), Gravesend	Manor house; gatehouse; great hall; bakehouse; privy house	564700	174410	Medium
1468	Medieval Manor House (Site of) Gravesend	Manor house	566720	173380	Low
2439	Springhead Dene hole	Dene hole	562100	173100	Low
2521	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562600	171000	Negligible
2523	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562400	171300	Negligible
2526	Medieval lead seal matrix	Findspot	562860	171640	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2527	Medieval lead seal matrix	Findspot	562860	171640	Negligible
2530	Medieval seal	Findspot	562800	171700	Negligible
2532	Medieval copper alloy thimble	Findspot	562800	171200	Negligible
2533	Medieval lead seal matrix	Findspot	561800	172200	Negligible
2534	Medieval copper alloy pin	Findspot	561800	172200	Negligible
2633	Medieval copper alloy harness	Findspot	561900	172400	Negligible
2635	Medieval copper alloy mount	Findspot	561500	171900	Negligible
2817	copper alloy coin	Findspot	561400	172300	Negligible
2837	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	567200	168100	Negligible
2838	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	567500	168100	Negligible
2839	Medieval copper alloy mirror case	Findspot	567000	168000	Negligible
2843	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix	Findspot	562500	171100	Negligible
2844	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix	Findspot	562900	171700	Negligible
2845	Medieval copper alloy finger ring	Findspot	562400	171500	Negligible
2848	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562643	171255	Negligible
2853	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	570900	170840	Negligible
2854	Medieval lead alloy spindle whorl	Findspot	570780	170820	Negligible
2855	Medieval lead alloy spindle whorl	Findspot	570700	170860	Negligible
2856	Medieval lead seal matrix	Findspot	569919	172593	Negligible
2859	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	569919	172593	Negligible
2862	Medieval lead seal matrix	Findspot	562560	171230	Negligible
2863	Medieval lead seal matrix	Findspot	562510	171150	Negligible
2864	Medieval lead seal matrix	Findspot	562530	171140	Negligible
2865	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562920	171510	Negligible
2866	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562590	171180	Negligible
884	Medieval copper alloy coin weight	Findspot	569400	171400	Negligible
885	Medieval copper alloy coin weight	Findspot	569400	171400	Negligible
2880	Medieval copper alloy scabbard	Findspot	567800	167900	Negligible
2881	Medieval lead seal matrix	Findspot	567900	168300	Negligible
2882	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	567800	167900	Negligible
2883	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	567500	168200	Negligible
2891	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	567450	167670	Negligible
2892	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	567400	167970	Negligible
2911	Medieval copper alloy thimble	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2912	Medieval copper alloy strap end	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2919	Medieval copper alloy vessel	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2928	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2929	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2930	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2931	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2932	Medieval copper alloy brooch	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2936	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	567500	168400	Negligible
2937	Medieval copper alloy harness	Findspot	570500	172300	Negligible
2940	Medieval copper alloy vessel	Findspot	570500	172300	Negligible
2942	Medieval lead seal matrix	Findspot	570500	172300	Negligible
2943	Medieval lead seal matrix	Findspot	570500	172300	Negligible
2945	Medieval copper alloy strap end	Findspot	567800	167700	Negligible
2948	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2949	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2950	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2951	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2952	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2953	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2954	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2955	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2956	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2957	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2958	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2963	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2964	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2965	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2966	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2967	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2968	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2969	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2986	Medieval copper alloy knife	Findspot	567500	167600	Negligible
2987	Medieval lead seal matrix	Findspot	567800	167600	Negligible
2989	Medieval copper alloy brooch	Findspot	567800	167600	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2990	Medieval copper alloy unidentified object	Findspot	567800	167600	Negligible
2994	Medieval copper alloy strap end	Findspot	570200	172300	Negligible
3012	copper alloy strap end	Findspot	570200	172300	Negligible
3015	Medieval copper alloy key (locking)	Findspot	571079	170710	Negligible
3017	Medieval copper alloy mount	Findspot	567100	167700	Negligible
3018	lead alloy written communications	Findspot	571700	169800	Negligible
3021	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	570207	171796	Negligible
3028	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	570870	170730	Negligible
3031	Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	571100	170600	Negligible
3075	A Medieval copper alloy buckle frame, Northfleet Riding School	Findspot	563293	171393	Negligible
3087	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	570000	172000	Negligible
3089	Medieval lead token	Findspot	570700	172300	Negligible
1116	Copper alloy buckle	Findspot	570742	170708	Negligible
3108	A Medieval Dene hole west of Springhead Road, Northfleet	Dene hole	561910	173040	Low
3118	Medieval building, Downs Road	Post built structure; post hole; pit; ditch	562946	171608	Negligible
3119	Medieval activity, Downs Road	Enclosure; oven; ditch	562896	171506	Negligible
3120	Medieval enclosure, Northumberland Bottom	Enclosure; ditch; post hole; post built structure; possible <i>grubenhäus</i> ; oven; pit	563505	171288	Negligible
3137	Medieval and Post-Medieval field system, Springhead	Pit; field system; ditch; trackway	562032	172864	Low
3141	Medieval/Post-Medieval quarry pits, Springhead	Pit; quarry	561767	173341	Low
3144	Medieval pit, Downs Road	Pit	562996	171662	Negligible
3196	A Medieval dene hole, Northfleet	Dene hole	562188	172901	Low
1556	Excavation of the brick sluice in the Randall lower lake dam	Dam; sluice; pipe	568391	170500	Low
3222	Silver coin	Findspot	561600	172200	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3224	Medieval copper alloy vessel	Findspot	561978	171291	Negligible
3225	Medieval copper alloy vessel	Findspot	561978	171291	Negligible
3228	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562754	171100	Negligible
1159	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	569600	172300	Negligible
1161	Medieval copper alloy dagger	Findspot	569600	172300	Negligible
3235	Medieval copper alloy brooch	Findspot	570701	170810	Negligible
3242	Copper alloy strap end	Findspot	568000	167750	Negligible
3246	Silver coin	Findspot	567290	168040	Negligible
3255	Medieval copper alloy knife	Findspot	562500	171000	Negligible
3281	Medieval boundary ditch, Near Springhead Nursery, Springhead	Pit; boundary ditch	561518	172751	Low
3285	Medieval pottery sherd found east of New Barn Road	Findspot	561990	171891	Negligible
1471	Strip Lynchets, Randall Wood	Strip lynchet	568650	170650	Low
1472	Probable Medieval trackway, Randall Wood	Trackway; three possible trackways	568732	170637	Low
1477	Probable pond, Randall Wood	Possible pond	568952	170241	Low
3349	Earthwork bank, Randall Wood	Earthwork	568111	170610	Low
1482	Earthen bank (possible trackway), Randall Wood	Possible trackway	568229	170572	Low
1483	Sunken trackway, Randall Wood	Hollow way	568194	170531	Low
3350	Deeply sunken lane/trackway, Randall Wood	Hollow way	568090	170590	Low
1485	Possible fishpond relating to Randall's Manor, Randall Wood	Possible fishpond	568194	170403	Low
3351	Probable Strip Lynchets, Randall Wood	Strip lynchet	568067	170677	Low
3399	Medieval features, Ebbsfleet	Well; pit	562119	173001	Low
3399	Medieval features, Ebbsfleet	Well; pit	562094	173005	Low
3402	Medieval pits, North Kent Community Church, Springhead	Pit	561880	172990	Low
3409	Medieval copper alloy harness mount	Findspot	570800	172200	Negligible
3410	Medieval copper alloy mount	Findspot	570100	171900	Negligible
3411	Medieval copper alloy scabbard	Findspot	570100	171900	Negligible
3412	Medieval copper alloy jetton	Findspot	570100	171900	Negligible
3416	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	567221	167935	Negligible
3421	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	570800	172300	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3433	Medieval silver coin	Findspot	567252	168015	Negligible
1458	Site of Randall Manor, Shorne Woods Country Park	Manor house	568252	170396	Medium
3467	Church of St Giles and the possible deserted Medieval village of Merston	Deserted settlement; church	570489	172230	High
3515	Large Medieval trackway, Springhead	Ditch; trackway	561655	172697	Low
3524	Medieval boundary ditch, Ebbsfleet Valley	Boundary ditch	561693	172639	Low
1755	Land near 63 The Street, Cobham	Fragments of peg tile and brick	567041	168391	Low
4136	Gravesend Palace	Manor house	564600	174300	Low
4076	The stores	House	567200	168400	Low

Post-Medieval

Table A.39 Post-Medieval scheduled monuments outside the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Description	Value	Setting extends to Order Limits?
SM15, SM16, SM17	<p>Cliffe Fort (SM15), Gravesend Blockhouse (SM16) and New Tavern Fort, Gravesend, including Milton Chantry (SM17). All three forts are located outside the ZVI for the Project. However, their historical functional association with Tilbury Fort (SM13), Coalhouse Fort (SM14) and East Tilbury Battery (SM11), as well as the non-designated Shornemead Fort (1878) is an important contributing factor to the significance of all six scheduled monuments.</p> <p>Gravesend Blockhouse (SM16) is the earliest of the three forts, located 1km south of the Order Limits from their location at Fort Road, Tilbury and dates to 1539, constructed by Henry VIII. New Tavern Fort (SM17), 1.1km west of the Order Limits, was constructed as a result of a 1778 survey for defensive requirements along the Thames (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)); although activity on the site, through Milton Chantry is known as early as 1155-6 (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). Cliffe Fort (SM15) was constructed between 1860 and 1874 and located 1.6km south-east of the Order Limits and positioned opposite Coalhouse Fort (SM14). All three forts have subsequently been through periods of change, rebuilt through revisions of strategic defences along the Thames and adapted to suit specific conflicts and foreign threats. These changes can be read in detail in the Coastal Fort Statement of significance (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)).</p>	High	Yes

Project ID	Description	Value	Setting extends to Order Limits?
	<p>The significance of all three forts is principally derived from their group association with each other and the Thames coastal forts within the Order Limits (SM13) and ZVI (SM11, SM14, 1878). Key associations include the pattern of crossfire between New Tavern Fort, Gravesend Blockhouse and Tilbury Fort, which were of strategic importance at the mouth of the Thames Estuary on the river approach to London (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). Similarly, Cliffe Fort is contemporary with Coalhouse Fort (SM14) and Shornemead Fort (1878) and crossed fire with both to form a first line of defence on the river approach to London (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)).</p> <p>All three assets hold a functional illustrative historical association with each other and the other forts within the Order Limits and ZVI. They also hold individual evidential and architectural value for their potential to yield further information about activity associated with the defence of the Thames and the phases of building work at the sites.</p> <p>Despite their location outside the ZVI, the setting of these forts (SM15, SM16, SM17) is fundamental to their significance and to understanding their historical function. Key views from these forts still exist, such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is intervisibility from Cliffe Fort to the contemporary defences at Coalhouse and Shornemead (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). • View from Gravesend Blockhouse over the River Thames to Tilbury Fort (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). • The topographical location of New Tavern Fort was elevated in relation to a relatively flat landscape of Gravesend Promenade and Riverside Leisure Area which allowed views to the river (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). <p>The above views are fundamental to the group value of these forts and understanding their military function as part of the strategic defence of the River Thames. The Order Limits cross the pattern of seven forts either side of the River Thames and form part of the understanding of their strategic location, in terms of their interrelationship. For example, the location of Coalhouse Fort is (SM14) influenced by its location on flat land, overlooking historical grazing marshes (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)) which are within the Order Limits. This will have influenced the strategic location of Cliffe Fort, for it to cross fire with Coalhouse Fort and Shornemead Fort. Consequently, the setting of Cliffe Fort (SM15), Gravesend Blockhouse (SM16) and New Tavern Fort (SM17) extend to the Order Limits.</p> <p>Due to the group and illustrative historical association held by Cliffe Fort (SM15), Gravesend Blockhouse (SM16) and New Tavern Fort (SM17), as well as their individual evidential and architectural value, they are assessed to be of high value. Further information on the history and development, preservation, setting and significance off all three assets (SM15, SM16, SM17) is located within the Coastal Fort statement of significance (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)).</p>		

Table A.40 Post-Medieval archaeology located outside the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
907	Post-Medieval copper alloy bell	Findspot	570600	170700	Negligible
1151	Farmstead east of Crutches Farm	Farmstead (site of)	570875	169580	Low
2899	Post-Medieval silver finger ring	Findspot	566900	167900	Negligible
2914	Post-Medieval copper alloy jetton	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2915	Post-Medieval copper alloy jetton	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2916	Post-Medieval copper alloy jetton	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2917	Post-Medieval copper alloy jetton	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2918	Post-Medieval copper alloy jetton	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2923	Post-Medieval lead token	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2925	Post-Medieval copper alloy stud	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2926	Post-Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2927	Post-Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2961	Post-Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2971	Post-Medieval copper alloy bell	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2972	Post-Medieval copper alloy belt	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2973	Post-Medieval copper alloy spur	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
3030	Post-Medieval copper alloy hooked tag	Findspot	571127	170660	Negligible
3121	Post-Medieval brick clamp, Downs Road	Clamp	562707	171631	Negligible
3230	Post-Medieval animal skeletal material knife	Findspot	569800	172300	Negligible
3231	Post-Medieval buckle	Findspot	569800	172300	Negligible
3232	Post-Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	569800	172300	Negligible
3250	Post-Medieval copper alloy thimble	Findspot	571070	170673	Negligible
3252	Post-Medieval copper alloy thimble	Findspot	571155	170860	Negligible
3440	Post-Medieval lead alloy mount	Findspot	567300	167800	Negligible
2264	Post-Medieval coin weight, Springhead, Gravesend	Findspot	561727	172528	Negligible
1913	Larnax, Gravesham	Wreck; site	565610	174340	Negligible
1914	William, Gravesham	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
1915	Charles Deane	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1916	Aid	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1917	St George	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1918	Jane	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1919	William and Elizabeth	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1920	Zenobia	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1921	The Rodney	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1922	Matthew and Thomas	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1923	Juana Maria	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1924	Craike Castle	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1925	Spray	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1926	Richard	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1927	Charles and Henry	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1928	William	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1929	Effort	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1930	Water Lily	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1931	Edward	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1932	Dione	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1933	Rose	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1934	Stella	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1935	James and Ann	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1936	Wellington	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1937	Sally Little	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1938	Edith	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1939	Vixen	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1940	Winter	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1941	Edith	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1942	Einar	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1943	Wear	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1944	James and Ann	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1945	Rob Roy	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1946	Gazelle	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1947	Energy	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1948	Granolithic	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
1949	T E Forster	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1950	Mary Frances, by Gravesham	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1951	Inger	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1952	Dundee	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1953	Porro	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1954	Sign	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1955	Lily	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1956	Mirror	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1957	Langesund a merchant barque, Thames and Medway Canal basin	Wreck	565620	174270	Negligible
1958	The Maese	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1959	Britannia	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1960	Charlotte Austen	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1961	Crow	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1962	Daisy Little	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1965	Economy	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1967	Gertie	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1969	Grace	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1972	Kalulu	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1974	Mauryeen	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1975	Mockingbird	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1976	Nellie Austen	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1978	Pitsea	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1979	Quail	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1980	Ruth	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1981	Surprise	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1982	Star	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1983	Start	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1984	Summer	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1985	Tintara	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1986	True Love	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1987	Winter	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1988	Zenobia	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1989	Mafeking	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
1451	Tannery (site) at park cottages, Shorne	House; tannery	569290	170360	Low
1452	Tannery (site) at Tanyard House, Shorne	Tannery	569200	170780	Low
2299	Malthouse farm (site of)	Farm; maltings	566700	173100	Low
2310	Well (approximately 1770) (site of)	Well	562680	172800	Low
2320	Chalk well near Court Wood	Mine	563290	170900	Low
1675	Site of limekiln at Chapter Farm, Higham	Lime kiln	571590	169620	Low
2321	Russell's Gravesend brewery	Brewery; site	564540	174463	Low
2322	Gravesend brewery	Brewery	564870	174420	Low
2324	Lime works, Wrotham road, Gravesend	Lime kiln	564150	174200	Low
2337	Gibbet (site of)	Gibbet	564300	174400	Low
2340	Site of 77 to 78 High Street (remains of 18 th /19 th century cellar), Gravesend	Basement	564740	174400	Low
2341	Two 18 th /19 th century cellars, off Bank Street, Gravesend	Cellar	564790	174321	Low
1990	17 th to 18 th century basement at 67 High Street, Gravesend	Cellar	564749	174328	Low
2342	Site of distillery, Bank Street, Gravesend	Distillery; cellar	564790	174320	Low
2343	The Round Tree (site of) & Obelisk (possible site of), Gravesend Canal Basin	Boundary marker; coal duty boundary marker	565500	174300	Low
2352	Possible 18 th century building foundations, corner of church land and Princes Street, Gravesend	Building	564719	174317	Low
2353	Remains of 19 th century building foundations, corner of church land and Princes Street, Gravesend	Building; basement	564719	174317	Low
2354	Remains of 19 th century building foundations, Princes Street, Gravesend	Building	564716	174338	Low
2355	Remains of building foundations, Princes Street, Gravesend	building; basement	564718	174343	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2356	Remains of building foundations, Princes Street, Gravesend	Basement	564743	174370	Low
2357	Remains of building foundations, Hole in the Wall Alley, Gravesend	Tunnel; basement	564741	174385	Low
2358	Remains of building foundations, rear of 81-82 High Street, Gravesend	Basement; tunnel	564750	174410	Low
2359	Remains of building foundations, 76a High Street, Gravesend	Basement	564753	174374	Low
2360	Remains of building foundations, rear of 65-66 High Street, Gravesend	Basement	564753	174374	Low
2362	Remains of building foundations, between 75-76 High Street, Gravesend	Basement	564750	174360	Low
2363	Remains of building foundations, beneath 74 High Street, Gravesend	Basement	564750	174360	Low
2364	Remains of building foundations, beneath 73 High Street, Gravesend	Basement	564750	174360	Low
2365	Remains of building foundations, beneath 70-70a High Street, Gravesend	Basement	564753	174347	Low
2366	Possible manufacturing waste pit off Princes Street, Gravesend	Pit	564720	174349	Low
2427	Charles Dickens' well	Well	571250	170880	Low
2429	Site of No. 78 High Street (west side)	Site; house; house; shop	564757	174388	Low
2430	Three figureheads in the grounds of No. 29 (Thames House)	Site; figurehead	564964	174386	Negligible
2431	Site of 77A High Street (west side)	Site; house; shop; basement	564756	174384	Low
2432	Nos. 82 and 83 High Street Gravesend	Site; house; shop	564756	174409	Low
2433	Former site of a thatched barn to the north-east of Flint Cottage	Site; threshing barn; timber-framed barn	562663	171306	Low
2434	No. 81 High Street Gravesend	Site; house; shop	564756	174403	Low
1467	Former site of West Court	Manor house; site; farmhouse	566756	173366	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2435	Former site of No 77 High Street (west side)	Site; house; basement; shop	564756	174380	Low
2436	19 th century ice-well at Horns Place, Gravesend	Icehouse	564838	174351	Low
2437	Post-Medieval field system, Wingfield Bank, Northfleet	Boundary ditch	562241	172538	Low
2444	Gravesend Gasworks	Gas works	565872	174134	Low
2508	Milton Road Territorial Army drill hall, Gravesend, Kent	Drill hall	565595	173800	Low
1664	Dene Hole, Golf Links Avenue, Gravesend	Dene hole	564573	171283	Low
2432	Nos. 82 and 83 High Street, Gravesend	Site; house; shop	563613	171255	Low
2646	Post-Medieval silver coin	Findspot	561700	172300	Negligible
2822	Post-Medieval copper alloy coin	Findspot	567900	167600	Negligible
2832	Post-Medieval copper alloy seal matrix	Findspot	567300	167800	Negligible
2836	Post-Medieval lead token	Findspot	567100	168200	Negligible
2871	Post-Medieval copper alloy token	Findspot	566650	168110	Negligible
886	Post-Medieval copper alloy crotal bell	Findspot	570800	170550	Negligible
906	Post-Medieval copper alloy bell	Findspot	570597	170660	Negligible
2878	Post-Medieval silver pin	Findspot	562500	171200	Negligible
2886	Post-Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	567000	168000	Negligible
2898	Post-Medieval silver coin	Findspot	567100	167600	Negligible
2913	Post-Medieval copper alloy jetton	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2922	Post-Medieval copper alloy pendant	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2924	Post-Medieval copper alloy token	Findspot	570000	172500	Negligible
2941	Post-Medieval copper alloy bell	Findspot	570500	172300	Negligible
2959	Post-Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2960	Post-Medieval silver coin	Findspot	562700	171600	Negligible
2976	Post-Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	571337	170510	Negligible
3011	Copper alloy buckle frame	Findspot	570200	172300	Negligible
3013	Post-Medieval silver coin	Findspot	571074	170779	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3014	Post-Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	571098	170803	Negligible
3032	Post-Medieval copper alloy crotal	Findspot	571100	170600	Negligible
1069	Post-Medieval lead alloy seal	Findspot	570600	170700	Negligible
3073	Post-Medieval pottery, Northfleet Riding School West	Findspot	563151	171429	Negligible
3092	Post-Medieval copper alloy crotal	Findspot	571150	170600	Negligible
3147	Out farm south of Vicarage Row	Farmstead	571297	171805	Low
3148	Out farm south-east of Vicarage Row	Farmstead	571408	171780	Low
3149	Farmstead north of Higham Upshire	Farmstead	571263	171682	Low
3150	Out farm north of Higham Upshire	Farmstead	571286	171706	Low
3151	Farmstead in Higham Upshire	Farmstead	571225	171539	Low
3152	Farmstead in Higham Upshire	Farmstead	571152	171487	Low
3154	Out farm in Higham Upshire	Farmstead	571290	171358	Low
3157	Gads Hill Farm (Bendigo Cottage)	Farmstead	571315	170648	Low
3160	Out farm south-west of Great Hermitage	Farmstead	571894	171408	Low
3161	Site of Gravesend West station	Railway station	564362	174373	Low
3163	Scadbury Cottage	Farmstead	562095	171206	Low
3164	Northfleet Green Farm	Farmstead	562455	171084	Low
3165	Farmstead north-east of Northfleet Green Farm	Farmstead	562653	171129	Low
3166	Out farm north-east of Northfleet Green Farm	Farmstead	562572	171117	Low
3168	Hazells	Farmstead	562638	171562	Medium
3169	Farmstead at Winfield Bank	Farmstead	562240	172644	Low
3170	Brook Vale	Farmstead	562422	173390	Low
3171	Scruttons (Struttons)	Farmstead	563402	172646	Low
3172	Out farm south-east of Scruttons	Farmstead	563537	172517	Low
3173	Durndale	Farmstead	563474	172027	Low
3175	Farmstead at Milton Hall	Farmstead	565864	173414	Low
3176	Denton Farm	Farmstead	566076	173628	Low
3211	Stables at Hazells	Stable	562645	171531	Medium
3212	Coach House at Hazells	Coach house	562659	171526	Medium
3213	Site of Denton Manor House	Manor house	566156	173525	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3223	Copper alloy clasp	Findspot	561849	171318	Negligible
1160	Post-Medieval copper alloy dress fastener (unknown)	Findspot	569600	172300	Negligible
3233	Post-Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	569800	172300	Negligible
3234	Post-Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	569800	172300	Negligible
3245	Copper alloy token	Findspot	567290	168040	Negligible
3251	Post-Medieval silver coin	Findspot	571077	170815	Negligible
3254	Post-Medieval silver coin	Findspot	570200	172500	Negligible
3258	Former Zion Chapel, 1838, Shorne Ridgeway	Chapel	569273	170293	Low
3290	Wooden structure in foreshore, by Gravesham Marina	Structure	565615	174304	Low
3298	Amsterdam Bridge Gravesend	Pier; site	564831	174473	Low
3307	Ropewalk near Gravesend	Ropewalk; site	564152	174458	Low
3311	Quay at Rosherville	Quay; site	563604	174497	Low
3312	Quays serving a chalk quarry at Rosherville	Quay; site	563859	174486	Low
3313	Clifton Baths, Gravesend	Baths; site	564175	174484	Low
3314	Clifton Pier, Gravesend	Pier; site	564241	174483	Low
1370	Quay, near to the 'Ship & Lobster', Denton	Quay; site	566549	174324	Low
3339	Maltings associated with Russell's Gravesend brewery	Maltings; site	564531	174424	Low
3343	Post-Medieval pits, Gravesend & North Kent Hospital	Three rubbish pits; two stake holes; post hole; land reclamation	564432	174260	Low
3344	Scaffold points, 19 th to 20 th century Victorian Terrace	Post hole	564432	174260	Low
1473	Dry pond and adjacent short section of bank, Randall Wood	Possible clay pit	568725	170725	Low
1478	Clay extraction pits, Randall Wood	Clay pit	568880	170200	Low
1486	Section of raised and sunken track, Randall Wood	Hollow way	568339	170293	Low
1332	Post-Medieval clay pits, Shorne Woods Country Park	Clay pit	568550	169970	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
1493	Post-Medieval marl pit, Shorne Woods Country Park	Clay pit	568670	170090	Low
1495	Post-Medieval marl pit, Shorne Woods Country Park	Clay pit	568721	170100	Low
1497	Curving Lynchet Bank, Brewers Wood	Lynchet	568922	170078	Low
1499	An area of quarry drainage ditches, Shorne Wood	Ditch	568150	170230	Low
1337	Concentration of brick rubble, probable former structure, Shorne Wood	Structure	568881	169840	Low
1501	Quarry, Shorne Wood	Clay pit	568700	170130	Low
1349	Plantation Ridge, Brewers Wood	Plantation bank	568630	169900	Low
1350	Ditch, Brewers Wood	Ditch	568640	169930	Low
1351	Plantation Ridge, Brewers Wood	Plantation bank	568700	169900	Low
3371	Ditch at station Quarter South, Ebbsfleet, Kent	Ditch	561579	172886	Low
3380	Dene hole	Dene hole	561370	171842	Negligible
3381	Dene hole	Dene hole	562508	171697	Low
3405	Congregational Church, Princes Street, Gravesend	Place of worship	564693	174250	Low
3413	Post-Medieval copper alloy whistle	Findspot	570800	172300	Negligible
3419	Post-Medieval copper alloy seal matrix	Findspot	567406	167719	Negligible
3422	Post-Medieval copper alloy coin	Findspot	570800	172300	Negligible
3428	Post-Medieval copper alloy buckle	Findspot	567406	167719	Negligible
3431	Post-Medieval copper alloy coin	Findspot	567254	168016	Negligible
3432	Post-Medieval copper alloy coin	Findspot	567233	168004	Negligible
3451	Site of the National School, Raphael Road, Gravesend	National school	565797	173835	Low
3454	Site of Princes Street School, Kempthorne Street, Gravesend	School	564586	174253	Low
1121	Hever Farm	Farmstead	565385	170855	Low
1125	Farmstead north-west of Orchard House	Farmstead	565047	170968	Low
1127	West Wood Farm	Farmstead	566890	171644	Low
1128	Malthouse Farm	Farmstead	566743	173112	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
1130	Great Clane Lane	Farmstead	567087	173146	Low
1137	Woodlands	Farmstead	569092	170457	Low
1138	Out farm west of Well Cottage	Farmstead	569699	170325	Low
1150	Out farm west of Woodlands	Farmstead	568989	170492	Low
1155	Yard south-west of Hillside Farm	Farmstead	569002	171014	Low
1156	Out farm in Shorne	Farmstead	569225	171066	Low
696	A mid-18 th century shop	Building; shop	564500	174500	Low
720	MacDonalds war rocket factory	Building; rocket factory	564500	174500	Low
698	The Station Inn	House; public house	564500	174500	Low
765	The earthworks of three banks situated to the south of Swiller's Lane	Bank	569280	171061	Negligible
695	An early to mid-18 th century house	House	564500	174500	Low
699	Lavender Cottage	House	566500	173500	Low
3465	Watercress beds, Springhead evaluation, Gravesend, Kent	Possible watercress bed	561752	172616	Low
3471	Terrace Gardens, (former site), Gravesend	Garden	565093	174361	Low
1665	Fawkham Junction and Gravesend Branch Railway	Railway	561512	172103	Low
1880	Chatham and Dover Railway	Railway	590038	164025	Low
1881	Gravesend, Rosherville and Northfleet Tramways	Railway	561611	174570	Low
1496	Historic hedgerow, Shorne Wood	Hedge	568748	170054	Low
4077	Higham and Roses Windmill	Windmill, smock mill	571900	171500	Low
4078	Gravesend Hospital	Hospital	564400	174300	Low
4090	The slight earthworks of this probable Post-Medieval quarry, now incorporated into an arable field north-west of Higham.		570519	171707	Low
4091	The slight earthwork remains of a Post-Medieval field boundary, situated on The Mount at Higham.		571179	171819	Low
4092	The eroded earthworks of Post-Medieval field boundaries and chalk pits can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 1952.		571907	170754	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
	These were situated to the north-west of Little Hermitage. Most of these were presumably levelled in the construction of the junction.				
4096	Sigyn	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
4097	1726 wreck of cargo vessel which foundered in Gravesend Reach on her passage to central London with cod for Billingsgate fish market; a wooden craft, described simply as a 'boat', so that her propulsion is unknown.	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
4100	The cropmark of a possible Post-Medieval ditch or hollow way approximately 190m long, situated to the south-west of Hill Farm. A second cropmark approximately 23m long is at the northern end and runs parallel.	Feature	570842	172010	Low
4106	Nephalite	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
4111	The earthworks of two quarries north of Chapter Farm, a square cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 2007.	Quarry	571490	170110	Low
4114	The cropmark of a possible Post-Medieval hollow way 180m long and aligned approximately east-west.	Possible hollow way	572053	171150	Low
4119	Russet Gally	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
4121	1805 wreck of British collier which foundered near Gravesend following a collision, on her passage to London with coal; a wooden sailing vessel.	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
4122	1735 wreck of an English ferry boat which capsized following a collision on her way to Gravesend with passengers. She was constructed of wood.	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
4123	The earthworks of a possible Post-Medieval chalk pit can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 2007. This chalk pit is situated to the east of Shorne and can be seen as a slight depression.		569868	171173	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
4126	The cropmark of a probable Post-Medieval field boundary ditch can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 2004. The remains of this ditch, to the east of Higham, can be seen for approximately 380m. Its most northerly point is to the south of White House Farm.		571826	171602	Low
4135	Lady Blessington	Wreck	565650	173230	Negligible
4142	Rosherville Station	Station	564392	174214	Low
4144	The slight earthwork remains of a Post-Medieval field boundary can be seen on LiDAR taken in 2007. This bank is situated to the west of The Mount at Higham and is centred on TQ 7093 7188.		570939	171891	Low
4114	The cropmark of a possible Post-Medieval hollow way can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 1977. The main cropmark is 180m long and is aligned approximately east-west between TQ 7196 7116 and TQ 7214 7113.	Possible hollow way	572179	171176	Low

Modern

Table A.41 Modern scheduled monuments located outside the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Description	Value	Setting extends to Order Limits?
SM24	<p>A World War II Heavy Anti-Aircraft gun site (TS15), 250m east of Cobhambury Farm (SM24) is located 260m south-east of the Order Limits, south of Cobham Park (RPG1).</p> <p>The monument (SM24) is located on the southern crest of a low ridge, part of the North Downs. The monument is known as Thames South 15 (TS15) and formed part of a chain of anti-aircraft batteries positioned to defend military and industrial targets in the Thames and Medway Gun Defended Area. Documentary sources indicate the battery was established in February 1940 and was armed with four 4.5-inch guns. The monument consists of a polygonal enclosure, with the gun park occupying the south-eastern corner. Four gun pits, arranged in a semi-circular order and facing south-east, were joined by a sunken magazine located between the two forward emplacements and a command post to the rear. Many of these features still survive and therefore hold</p>	High	Yes

Project ID	Description	Value	Setting extends to Order Limits?
	<p>evidential and historical value. The battery was accessed by an entrance track off Lodge Lane, with a domestic camp 100m north-east of the monument. Due to later re-use and their eventual demolition, these features are not included in the scheduled area but still hold evidential value due to their potential surviving below-ground remains.</p> <p>The setting of the anti-aircraft battery (SM24) is influenced by its location to the south of Lodge Lane and its location within agricultural land to the east of Cobham village (CA11). Its primary views are to the south-east, where the guns pointed across the Kent North Downs; however, this view has been altered through the presence of woodland located on and around the scheduled area in the present day.</p> <p>The wider setting of the anti-aircraft battery is influenced by its association with other anti-aircraft batteries within the wider area. Although no other WWII battery is designated within the 1km study area, south of the Thames, there are several non-designated anti-aircraft batteries recorded (748, 1429, 1431, 1432, 2475, 1454, 1617). These contribute to the significance of SM24 through a group understanding of the defensive approach to WWII bombing campaigns, with a particular focus to the defence of RAF Gravesend (1459) as well as the industrial activity and trade links around Gravesend, the River Thames and broadly to the east of London. While the survival of SM24 contributes to its significance through evidential and illustrative historical value, an important element of the asset’s significance comes from its group association with other defensive anti-aircraft batteries within the study area and Order Limits.</p> <p>The Order Limits are located approximately 245m to the north-west of the asset, including the existing Halfpence Lane, with the main body of the Order Limits located approximately 1.24km to the north. The Order Limits are to the rear of the anti-aircraft battery, situated as it is on a ridge overlooking the landscape to the south-east. Cobham Park (RPG1) also lies between the asset and the main body of the Order Limits. Therefore, while part of the Order Limits is located in the vicinity of the asset, the Order Limits make a limited contribution to its significance as part of its historical setting through association with RAF Gravesend (1459), 2.3km north-west.</p> <p>The historical value, which can be derived from the asset’s setting and wider association, can contribute to regional research objectives for the south-east (Smith V. , 2019) such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the extent to which decision-making for the construction of WWII defences was delegated to local levels; which contractors were used; and the differences in nature and quality of their work (south-east defence). • Determination of the accuracy of German intelligence of British defences, and British perception of German plans. 		

Project ID	Description	Value	Setting extends to Order Limits?
	<p>The architectural value in the standing remains and evidential value for below-ground remains could also contribute to the study of these research questions.</p> <p>The World War II Heavy anti-aircraft gun site (TS15), 250m east of Cobhambury Farm (SM24) is high value for its rate of preservation and its historical value as part of the wider defensive strategy within the Thames and Medway area.</p>		

Table A.42 Modern archaeology located outside ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
1885	Great Hermitage WWI WWI Voluntary Aid Detachment Hospital, Hermitage Road, Higham	Auxiliary hospital	572130	171524	Low
1963	Delce	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1964	Edward VII	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1966	Flower of Essex	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1968	Glenburn	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1970	Gravelines	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1971	Gwynhelen	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1973	Madrali	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
1977	Pam	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
2282	Gravesend Power Station	Power station; research station; building	565750	174130	Low
1617	Searchlight	Searchlight battery	566913	173602	Low
1460	Barracks (1940-45)	Barracks	568978	170276	Low
2449	Springhead Road Recreation Ground WWII Decontamination Centre, Northfleet	Civil defence building	562510	173130	Low
2450	Singlewell Road WWII police box, Gravesend	Civil defence building	564752	172095	Low
2451	Pepper Hill WWII light anti-aircraft battery, Northfleet	Anti-aircraft battery	562641	172389	Low
2452	St. George's Hall WWII mortuary and civil defence store, Church Street, Gravesend	Civil defence building	564640	174350	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2453	Hog's Lane WWII fire trench, Northfleet	Slit trench	563580	172270	Low
1644	Clifton Marine Parade WWII mine watching post, Gravesend	Observation post	564340	174480	Low
2455	Upper Higham WWII air raid siren	Civil defence site	571170	171420	Low
2457	Fleet Tavern WWII air raid wardens post, Waterdales, Northfleet	Air raid wardens post	562580	173030	Low
2459	Waterdales WWII air raid wardens post, Northfleet	Air raid wardens post	562751	173141	Low
2463	Gravesend-Tilbury WWI Pontoon Bridge, Royal Pier Road, Gravesend	Pontoon bridge	564951	174444	Low
2465	Yacht Club WWI Voluntary Aid Detachment Hospital, The Undershore, Northfleet	Auxiliary hospital	564209	174445	Low
2467	Shears Green WWII defended locality, Northfleet	Fortification	563600	172100	Low
1416	Shorne School WWII Battle Headquarters, Shorne	Battle headquarters	568960	171120	Low
2469	Dust heap WWII defended locality, Gravesend	Fortification	566500	172600	Low
2471	Pepper Hill WWII Battle Headquarters, Northfleet	Battle headquarters	562000	172500	Low
1425	Denton Sewage Works Battle Headquarters, Mark Lane, Gravesend	Battle headquarters	566800	173800	Low
1420	White Hart Inn WWII Battle Headquarters, Rochester Road, Chalk	Battle headquarters	566720	172970	Low
2472	Wombwell Park WWII emergency water tank, Northfleet	Civil defence site	562575	172635	Low
2473	Northfleet Recreation Ground WWII barrage balloon site, Northfleet	Barrage balloon site	562660	173230	Low
2474	Springhead Road WWII barrage balloon site, Northfleet	Barrage balloon site	562180	173100	Low
1437	Malthouse WWII sandbagged position, Lower Higham Road, Chalk	Fortification	566590	173140	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
1406	Maltings WWII searchlight position, Lower Higham Road, Chalk, Kent	Searchlight battery	566610	173280	Negligible
1431	Riverview Park WWII light anti-aircraft battery, Gravesend	Anti-aircraft battery	566500	171400	Low
2475	Riverview Park WWII anti-aircraft battery, Gravesend	Anti-aircraft battery	566100	171900	Negligible
2476	Cobham Cold War Royal Observer Corps Post	Royal observer corps site	566500	168600	Low
2477	Springhead WWII light anti-aircraft battery	Anti-aircraft battery	562000	173000	Low
1404	Lower Higham Road WWII Police telephone box	Civil defence site	566570	173070	Low
2479	West Street WWII air raid wardens post, Gravesend	Air raid wardens post	564610	174420	Low
2480	East Milton Road WWII air raid wardens post, Gravesend	Air raid wardens post	565620	173790	Low
2481	Promenade WWII Police telephone box, Gravesend	Civil defence site	565560	174310	Low
2482	Rochester Road WWII air raid wardens post, Gravesend	Air raid wardens post	566031	173641	Low
2483	Port of London Authority Cold War Thames Navigation Control Centre, Royal Pier Road, Gravesend	Command post	565070	174420	Low
1400	Brown Road WWII air raid wardens post, Gravesend	Air raid wardens post	566460	173020	Low
2485	Canal Road WWII air raid wardens post, Gravesend	Air raid wardens post	565690	174160	Low
2486	Suffolk Road WWII air raid siren, Gravesend	Civil defence site	565740	174130	Low
2487	Norfolk Road WWII tunnel air raid shelter, Gravesend	Air raid shelter	565794	173898	Low
2488	Russell's Brewery WWII air raid shelter, West Street, Gravesend	Air raid shelter	564430	174400	Low
2489	Clifton Marine Parade air raid siren and police telephone box, Gravesend	Civil defence site	563995	174445	Low
1405	King's Farm WWII air raid wardens post, Cedar Road, Gravesend	Air raid wardens post	565150	171750	Low
2490	Packham Road Cold War air raid siren, Northfleet	Civil defence site	563930	172170	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2492	Springhead Road WWII Drill Hall, Northfleet	Drill hall	562310	173030	Low
1421	Bunny Hill private WWII air raid shelter, Shorne	Air raid shelter	569232	170548	Low
2495	Brookvale Council Depot WWII Decontamination Centre, Springhead Road, Northfleet, Kent	Civil defence building	562450	173350	Low
2496	Colyer Road School WWII First Aid Post, Colyer Road, Northfleet, Kent	Civil defence site	562960	173010	Low
2497	New Road WWII air raid wardens post, Gravesend, Kent	Air raid wardens post	564561	174205	Low
2498	Ellerslie WWII air raid wardens post, Milton Road, Gravesend, Kent	Air raid wardens post	565640	173790	Low
2499	Canal Basin Council depot WWII decontamination centre and rescue unit base, Canal Road, Gravesend, Kent	Civil defence site	565690	174140	Low
2500	Bull Yard WWII public air raid shelter, Gravesend, Kent	Air raid shelter	564800	174390	Low
2501	Horn Yard WWII public air raid shelter, Gravesend, Kent	Air raid shelter	564800	174360	Low
2502	Crooked Lane WWII public air raid shelter, Gravesend, Kent	Air raid shelter	564880	174380	Low
2503	Pope's Head WWII civil defence store, West Street, Gravesend, Kent	Civil defence site	564730	174430	Low
1413	Brown Road WWII National Fire Service Action Station, Gravesend, Kent	Civil defence building	566460	173020	Low
2504	Old Town Hall National Fire Service Station, Market Place, Gravesend, Kent	Civil defence site	564810	174290	Low
2505	Church Street School WWII Auxiliary Fire Service building, Church Street, Gravesend, Kent	Civil defence site	564580	174350	Low
2506	Walmers Avenue WWII garden air raid shelter, Higham, Kent	Air raid shelter	570394	171549	Low
1415	Rose and Crown WWII Emergency Mortuary, The Street, Shorne, near Gravesend, Kent	Civil defence site	569110	171070	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2511	Shears Green School Cold War rest centre, Packham Road, Northfleet, Kent	Civil defence site	563800	172200	Low
2518	Mosquito MK VI HR153	Aircraft crash site; Mosquito	565610	174340	Low
4059	Slemish	Watercraft; wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
3145	Site of Denton Halt	Railway station	566420	174080	Low
3189	Oast house on the North side of Hermitage Road	Oasthouse	571699	171465	Low
3191	Crash site of Vickers Wellington X	Aircraft crash site; Wellington	566719	168470	Low
3192	Springhead WWII air raid shelter, Dartford, Kent	Air raid shelter	561890	172430	Low
3193	Gravesend Grammar School WWII air raid shelter, Church Walk, Gravesend, Kent	Air raid shelter	565710	173540	Low
3214	Bomb craters, located either side of Brewers Road, Shorne, Gravesham	Bomb crater	568638	170026	Low
3214	Bomb craters, located either side of Brewers Road, Shorne, Gravesham	Bomb crater	568671	169999	Low
1558	V1 bomb site off Woodlands Lane, Shorne, Gravesham	Bomb site	569039	170547	Low
3260	Rosherville Hotel, Burch Road, Northfleet	Hospital	563666	174454	Low
3299	19 th century remains at Waterton Avenue	Land reclamation	566207	173989	Low
1632	Causeway (3 rd ed OS), Gravesend	Causeway; site	564214	174485	Low
3318	Coal Wharf (3 rd ed OS)	Wharf; site	564343	174466	Low
3331	Wharf, Gravesend	Wharf; site	564916	174416	Low
3333	Causeway, Gravesend	Causeway; site	565879	174365	Low
1475	Probable World War 2 storage tank base, Randall Wood	Possible ordnance store	568965	170345	Low
1492	Extensive clay extraction quarry, Shorne Woods Country Park	Clay pit	568516	170019	Low
1500	Area of modern-day clay extraction, Shorne Wood	Clay workings	568345	170000	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3445	Crash site of Consolidated B-24J Liberator	Aircraft crash site; B-24 Liberator	564000	172000	Low
800	A group of eight buildings or huts thought to date to WWII. The structures are arranged in a line along the southern edge of a field to the south of Denton Sewage Works	Building; hut	566681	173705	Low
771	A group of WWII allotments, situated between Waterton Road and the railway line.	Allotment	566292	173998	Low
3460	World War II Heavy Anti-aircraft gun site (TS15), 250m east of Cobhambury Farm	Anti-aircraft battery; anti-aircraft battery	567618	168254	Low
1419	Furzy Leas Wood army barrack site, Shorne	Army camp	568943	170310	Low
1432	Denton Heavy anti-aircraft battery, Mark Lane, Denton, Gravesend, Kent	Anti-aircraft battery	566422	173910	Low
3469	Riverside Leisure, Gravesend	Public park; garden	565347	174241	Low
3470	Wombwell Park, Gravesend	Recreation ground; bowling green; cricket pitch; tennis court; rose garden	562551	172763	Low
1557	Site of six Nissen Huts, located on land off Woodlands Lane, Shorne, Gravesham	Army camp	569033	170533	Low
4082	Higham Hill heavy anti-aircraft battery		571500	171200	Low
4089	Britannia	Wreck	565610	174340	Negligible
4130	A group of WWII allotments can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 1946. These allotments were situated along the northern edge of the playing field off East Milton Road. These allotments were created as part of the Dig for Victory campaign		565981	173730	Low

Unknown

Table A.43 Archaeology of unknown date located outside the ZVI (south)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
1769	Shorne Woods Country Park	Saw pits	568094	170230	Low
2259	Large enclosure revealed in cropmark east of Shorne	Enclosure	569882	171195	Low
2260	Large enclosure revealed in cropmark north-west of Higham	Enclosure	570519	171705	Low
2261	Ring-ditch identified in 2009-2012 aerial photograph survey	Ring ditch	571723	170605	Low
2266	Cremation burial	Cremation	567230	168190	Low
2272	Gold torc	Findspot	567200	167500	Negligible
2275	Rectangular building	Site	566990	167869	Low
2276	Ditch and Sarsen stone	Standing stone; ditch	568000	167780	Low
1674	Fire pits near Gads Hill	Site	570560	169960	Negligible
1671	Dene hole (site of)	Dene hole	564890	171660	Low
2312	Dene hole (site of)	Dene hole	562810	172980	Low
2378	Mammoth tusk, Springhead, Northfleet	Findspot	561872	173352	Negligible
1463	Undated linear features, Cervia Way, Gravesend	Feature	566815	172245	Negligible
2394	Four undated postholes found during trial trenching	Post hole	562270	171889	Negligible
2419	Cluster of undated features found east of Springhead	Feature	562196	173075	Low
1505	Undated features at Southfields School, Gravesend	Feature	565070	171324	Low
1507	Lynchet and sloping feature, site of former Southfields School, Singlewell, Gravesend	Lynchet	565100	171300	Low
2425	Ring ditch	Ring ditch	570580	172250	Medium
2426	Two Ring ditches	Ring ditch	571500	170120	Low
1505	Undated features at Southfields School, Gravesend	Feature	565210	171599	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2516	Square enclosure	Possible enclosure	571664	171048	Low
2517	Possible barrow cemetery visible as crop marks	Possible barrow cemetery	571810	171284	Medium
2634	Lead unidentified object	Findspot	561500	171900	Negligible
2842	Copper alloy harness fitting	Findspot	562900	171550	Negligible
2849	Unknown copper alloy cross	Findspot	562600	171600	Negligible
2875	Lead coin	Findspot	570500	172200	Negligible
2995	Unknown copper alloy unidentified object	Findspot	570200	172300	Negligible
3020	Lead unidentified object	Findspot	566900	167600	Negligible
3051	Cropmark of a possible field system, Springhead	Possible field system; linear feature; possible trackway	561391	172848	Low
3167	Upper Hazells	Farmstead	562657	171325	Low
1414	Cropmarks of pit(s)	Pit	565610	170930	Low
3289	Possible landing stage, in front of Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend	Landing stage	564987	174440	Low
1381	Oval stone bank on foreshore by the Sea Training Centre, Gravesend	Possible wreck	567190	174355	Low
1476	Possible trackway/boundary, Randall Wood	Possible trackway	569010	170350	Low
1480	Earthwork banks, Randall Wood	Earthwork	568550	170410	Low
3355	Undated ditches at Waterloo Connection, Southfleet	Ditch	561438	171924	Low
1498	Circular pit of unknown date, Brewers Wood	Pit	568732	169984	Low
1335	Circular pit of unknown date, Brewers Wood	Pit	568723	169918	Low
1344	Drainage channel, Brewers Wood	Drain	568584	169877	Low
3363	Animal bone at Station Quarter South, Ebbsfleet, Kent		561488	172883	Negligible
3373	Animal burrow at station Quarter South, Ebbsfleet, Kent	Feature	561554	172880	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3401	Copper alloy mount	Findspot	561400	172300	Negligible
3407	Bevan's Pit, Northfleet		562000	173000	Negligible
3455	Wood bank enclosures, Court Wood	Enclosure	570382	171213	Low
3468	System of enclosures aligned along a drove way running north-south	Enclosure; possible post hole; trackway	570758	172291	Medium
1754	Ranscombe nature reserve	Archaeological features	570435	167954	Low
4065	Site of rectangular building seen on aerial photograph		566900	167700	Low
4098	The cropmarks of two ditches of uncertain date to the east of Higham and were mapped as part of the English Heritage Hoo Peninsula Landscape Project.		571521	171638	Low
4113	The cropmark remains of a large incomplete ditch-defined rectilinear enclosure, 45m x 6m, and associated linear ditches of uncertain date, mapped as part of the English Heritage Hoo Peninsula Landscape Project.		570421	172116	Low
4112	A length of ditch of uncertain date seen as a cropmark and mapped from aerial photographs as part of the English Heritage Hoo Peninsula Landscape Project.		570161	172218	Low
4120	Pretty Sally		565610	174340	Negligible
4124	The cropmarks of a possible enclosure and ditch of uncertain date can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 2011. These fragmentary cropmarks describe a rectilinear feature and are situated to the east of Higham.		571611	171644	Low
4132	The cropmarks of two ditches of uncertain date can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 2011. These are situated to the		571622	171598	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
	east of Higham and were mapped from aerial photographs as part of the English Heritage Hoo Peninsula Landscape Project.				
4139	The cropmarks of a ditch of uncertain date can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 2004. These are situated to the east of Higham and were mapped from aerial photographs as part of the English Heritage Hoo Peninsula Landscape Project.	Ditch	571755	171588	Low
4140	A group of linear cropmarks of uncertain date can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 2004. These are situated to the east of Higham and were mapped from aerial photographs as part of the English Heritage Hoo Peninsula Landscape Project.		571830	171721	Low

A.3 Historic buildings south of the River Thames

Historic buildings within the Order Limits, ZVI and scoped in for detailed assessment

Table A.44 Medieval buildings scoped in (south of the River Thames)

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
<p>LB196</p>	<p>COBHAM COLLEGE</p> <p>Cobham College (LB196) is a Grade I listed building located immediately south of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene (LB222) within the village of Cobham.</p> <p>Originally founded as a chantry in 1362 by Sir John de Cobham, the college was refounded and converted into almshouses in 1598, known as the New College. The building was adapted to create 20 almshouses and forms a quadrangle of two storeys with a hall occupying the south side. The remaining sides are built in coursed stone and the hall is faced in flint. The roofs are tiled and gabled. The building was further altered internally in 1981 to create 13 modern flats.</p> <p>The setting of the college is influenced by its location behind the Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB222) and on the southern edge of Cobham Village (CA11). The college is dwarfed by the church with which it holds a historical and functional association and this setting contributes to the asset’s significance. The wider setting of Cobham College is influenced by the agricultural land to the south with views across this landscape. However, the setting of Cobham College (LB196) does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>LB222</p>	<p>PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE</p> <p>The Grade I listed Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB222) is located within the village of Cobham. The earliest parts of the church date to 1220, making it the oldest building in the village. Its main walls are built in flint with ragstone dressings and a ragstone tower. Remodelled in the 19th century, it underwent a significant restoration by Sir George Gilbert Scott, an English Gothic revival architect known for his work on ecclesiastical buildings. The church contains several tombs and features of historical value. Pevsner comments that <i>‘nowhere in the country is there such a large and coherent group of brasses’</i> (Pevsner & O’Brien, 2005).</p> <p>Although the ragstone in the church is imported, the flint is from the chalk of the area and has a long history of use in local buildings.</p> <p>The churchyard is bounded by stepped ragstone and brick retaining walls, added in the 19th century. This immediate setting contributes to the asset’s significance. The retaining walls are a significant streetscape feature (Gravesham Borough Council , 2017 (a)). The main path from the road via the lychgate to the church porch is on the north side of the church. Its location gives it great prominence in the wider landscape, as the focus of the village and of Cobham parish. Set well away from The Street on the crest of Cobham’s ridge, it sits on a modest elevation that forms the highest part of a</p>	<p>High</p>

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>bed of Thanet Sands. The church is set slightly apart from the village, within its churchyard setting. The ground falls northwards to the road and away to the south and west. (Gravesham Borough Council , 2017 (a)). The church tower is one of the few features of Cobham village which can be viewed from a distance, noticeably from the south.</p> <p>The views to and from the tower of the church extends the setting of the church across the wider landscape which adds in part to its significance. This setting extends to the Order Limits.</p>	
LB193	<p>CADMANS, DILLYWOOD COTTAGE, MURRELLS, OLD POST COTTAGE, WHITE COTTAGE</p> <p>Cadmans, Dillywood Cottage, Murrells, the Old Post Cottage and White Cottage (LB193) are a row of cottages, designated Grade II under a single listing and located within the village of Cobham. All have early 19th century brick fronts with earlier timber frames internally. Although the cottages are not uniform and vary in fenestration, roofing and brickwork, they form a continuous terrace.</p> <p><i>'Row of cottages, not uniform. Early C19 fronts to earlier timber-framed buildings. Nos 29-31 have red brick with grey headers to ground floor and weather boarded first floor. Hipped tiled roof to one side, gabled range to rear. Two storeys and attics; 2 windows. Attic has gabled dormer with casement. First floor has 12-pane sashes. Ground floor to no 29 has 12-pane sash, no 31 has sliding casement. Paired central doorcase under continuous cornice with brackets. Doors have 6 flush panels. C15 timber wall and moulded C16 beam reported to interior. Nos 33-39 are red brick in Flemish bond with some grey headers, no 33 painted. Old, tiled roof. Brick chimneystacks. Two storeys; 5 windows. Mainly 16-pane windows, cambered to ground floor, but no 35 has C20 PVC window. Cambered doorcases and C20 doors. No 39 has C20 bow window.'</i></p>	High
LB221	<p>THE STONE HOUSE</p> <p>The Stone House (LB221) is a Grade II listed building located within the village of Cobham. The house dates to the 14th century although it was much altered in the early 19th century. It is built in faced flint with brick dressings and has a tiled roof with gables.</p> <p>The building is said to have housed priests before Cobham College (LB196) was built and therefore likely predates the College (Gravesham Borough Council , 2017 (a)). In the 19th century it was used as the village school and now functions as several houses.</p> <p>The building has several Gothic style windows with surrounds and matching pointed arched doorways. The steep-pitched roof and decorative Victorian bargeboards on the north and east gables also reflect the Gothic style.</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>Its north elevation faces directly on to The Street and its appearance makes an important contribution to local character. The east elevation abuts and immediately overlooks the churchyard, as part of the collegiate complex. The setting of this asset contributes to its significance. Its proximity to the church, churchyard, collegiate complex and other listed buildings along The Street, forms part of its setting.</p>	
LB194	<p>THE OLD POST OFFICE</p> <p>The Old Post Office (LB194) is another Grade II listed Medieval timber-framed hall house, probably dating from the 16th century. The building has been stucco faced with a weather-boarded west end and a tiled hipped roof.</p> <p>The setting of this asset is much the same as most of the buildings in Cobham. Its façade looks on to The Street, a narrow road, with very restricted views outside the village due to the houses to the rear and to the north. The setting of this asset within the village of Cobham and alongside The Street, forms part of its significance.</p>	High
LB186	<p>36 AND 38, THE STREET</p> <p>Numbers 36 and 38 The Street is a single Grade II listed building located within the village of Cobham. The building is a 15th century timber-framed hall house with a 16th century brick chimney stack and a hipped tiled roof. The façade has been refaced with cement render on the ground floor, and weather-boarded on the first. The building is currently used as a shop with dwelling.</p>	High
LB122	<p>COBHAM HALL (INCLUDING KITCHEN AND STABLE COURT)</p> <p>There are eight listed buildings located within the Grade II* Registered Cobham Hall (RPG1), including the Grade I listed Cobham Hall (including Kitchen and Stable Court) (LB122); Grade I listed Mausoleum (LB189); Grade II* listed Dairy (LB176); Grade II The Temple (LB123); The Mount (LB31); The Engine House (LB79); Parish Boundary Stone (LB105); and The Aviary (LB175).</p> <p>Cobham Hall (including Kitchen and Stable Court) (LB122) is a Grade I listed building, 670m south of the Order Limits. The hall is within Cobham Park (RPG1) which forms the historical parkland and estate which accompanied the hall; although the parkland has been sold to third parties such as the golf club to the east and farmland to south-west, its relationship with RPG1 can still be appreciated.</p> <p>The hall was originally constructed in 1584 and underwent significant alterations in the 17th and 18th centuries. Built in the Tudor style of red brick with stone cornices, a brick parapet with stone finials and a slate roof. As one of the largest and most important houses in Kent, it has historical interest. The hall was the seat of the de Cobham family since 1208; and in the possession of the Earls of Darnley until 1957. In recent times, the hall was used as a hospital (3268) to treat military personal in WWII and is now a school.</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>In addition to surviving as a particularly fine example of Elizabethan great house architecture, the hall has grand interiors which range in period and style. It has associations with several prominent architects including James Wyatt, George and John Repton and Humphry Repton.</p> <p>The hall has architectural interest for its internal and external building features. Due to the aesthetic appeal of the hall, the building and its grounds are sometimes used as a filming location for modern popular culture.</p> <p>The setting of the hall (LB122) is influenced by its location within Cobham Park (RPG1) and the associated buildings within the estate. The hall sits on the southern side of a low ridge of the Kent Downs within the park which provides some screening towards the north and location of HS1 and A2. However, the park contributes to the hall's significance through the pleasure grounds and ornamental gardens being devised entirely for the sole use of the hall's occupants.</p> <p>Despite the splitting of the park to third parties in the modern period, the relationship between both assets can still be appreciated, therefore maintaining the significance of both assets. The wider setting of Cobham Hall (LB122) is limited through its topography behind the low ridge of the Kent Downs, as well as the screening of the hall's views towards Cobham Village (CA11). However, considering the extant but disused avenue of trees within RPG1 from Cobham Hall and leading to Cobham Village, the historical connection between the hall and Cobham Village can also be appreciated today, despite the diversion of all traffic to the hall via Brewers Road. The setting of Cobham Hall (LB122) within RPG1 extends to the Order Limits.</p>	
LB218	<p>IFIELD COURT</p> <p>Ifield Court (LB218) is a Grade II* listed building located between Gravesend and Cobham.</p> <p>Constructed in brown brick with a slated roof, the late 18th century house was built onto a 15th century manor. Parts of the earlier manor house still remain within the building. The buttressed flint and ragstone walls, internal timber framing and several cinquefoil lights survive in the south-east corner of the house.</p> <p>The secluded, rural setting of this asset contributes to its significance. The asset sits within its own gardens, with lawns and dispersed trees on three sides. Outbuildings and farm buildings to the east, an orchard to the south, and paddock land, all formed part of a former estate. Large agricultural fields constitute the wider setting, with HS1 and A2 730m north of the asset. The primary setting of Ifield Court is its enclosed setting which contributes to its significance as a former Manor House.</p> <p>This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
LB106	<p>CHURCH OF ST MARGARET, IFIELD</p> <p>Church of St Margaret, Ifield (LB106) is a Grade II listed building situated on Church Road within the hamlet of Ifield, to the south of Watling Street and Singlewell. The present building incorporates the chancel from a 13th-century church which may have replaced a wooden building of two or three centuries earlier. Re-edified in 1596 and repaired in 1638, the church has a roughcast exterior with a tiled roof.</p> <p>The setting of the asset does contribute to its significance. The church is within its own churchyard and surrounded by open fields on all sides. Watling Street (A2) intersects the landscape to the north, dividing the church from Singlewell.</p> <p>The setting of this asset does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB13	<p>CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL</p> <p>Within the settlement and Conservation Area of Shorne there are 12 listed buildings, including two Grade II* listed buildings and 10 Grade II listed buildings.</p> <p>The Church of St Peter and St Paul (LB13) is a Grade II* listed church located within Shorne Conservation Area (CA9). Predominately dating from the 13th to 15th centuries the building does contain evidence of 12th century material. The church has flint walls, banded with ragstone, and leaded and tiled roofs. The church underwent restorations in the 19th century.</p> <p>Located just off Butchers Hill, in the south-west of Shorne village, the church is surrounded by its own churchyard. This forms its immediate setting, which contributes to its significance through a functional relationship with Shorne Village. The church faces east and south, looking across the valley sides. Tall trees enclose the south and part of the east sides of the churchyard, which prevents any wider setting of the asset. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	
LB1	<p>CHAPEL OF ST KATHERINE; (see also assets LB17 and LB18)</p> <p>The Chapel of St Katherine (LB1) is a 14th to 15th century rectangular chapel with flint and chalk walls and a 19th century tiled roof. It was a chantry chapel suppressed during the Dissolution in 1545 and was in use as a malthouse in the 18th century. The chapel was restored in the 1890s.</p> <p>The setting of this asset contributes to its value. The chapel is located on Malthouse Lane and attached to St Katherine's House (LB18). The chapel is surrounded on three sides by tree planting and not visible from Forge Lane.</p> <p>This asset is part of the old 'satellite' settlement of St Katherine's, which is now part of Shorne. It shares group value with St Katherines Cottages, St Katherines House (LB18) and Little St Katherine's (LB17).</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
LB17	<p>LITTLE ST KATHERINE'S</p> <p>Little St Katherine's (LB17) is a Grade II* listed, 15th century timber-framed 'Wealden' house, infilled with 19th century roughcast and a tiled roof. The asset is located on the western side of Forge Lane and is a typical Medieval vernacular hall house, built in the local Kentish 'Wealden' style which is most commonly seen in the south-east of England. It can be described as a typical specimen of a yeoman's house. The asset forms part of the old settlement of St Katherines, now part of Shorne. It shares its name with St Katherines Chapel (LB1), St Katherines Cottages and St Katherines House (LB18). Part of the neighbouring block of Victorian workers houses abuts the north-east corner of Little St Katherine's.</p> <p>The other nearby listed buildings form an important group with this asset and create a village scene which contributes to its value, along with its architectural and historical interest. The setting of LB17 is influenced by its location in Shorne among the nearby buildings. Its position on the northern edge of Shorne with surrounding agricultural land to the rear allows views of the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB27	<p>CHURCH OF ST MARY</p> <p>The Church of St Mary (LB27) is a Grade II* listed building, located off Church Lane. The church probably dates to the late 11th century in date, with additions from the 12th, 13th and 15th centuries. The parish church is constructed in flint rubble with stone dressings and underwent restorations in the 19th and 20th centuries.</p> <p>The immediate setting of the church is influenced by the churchyard surrounding the building as well as its location on Church Lane. The setting is rural with agricultural land either side of Church Lane. However, the presence of the busy A226 Gravesend Road 140m south of the church reduces this rural setting in part. The church's wider setting is influenced by its isolated location to the east of Chalk settlement, with which the church holds a historical and functional association. The church is located on a high plateau in an undulating landscape, particularly to the south. The church's tower sits above the tree line and is a landmark in the wider landscape, with a particular view to the church heading east along the A226 Gravesend Road which would likely have been the historical approach to the church from Chalk.</p> <p>The setting of the church, isolated but prominent in the landscape contributes to the church's significance through its historical connection to Chalk. Clear views from the church and Chalk settlement remain, however the Order Limits cross this view in between, including the way the church is experienced along the eastbound A226 Gravesend Road. This setting, therefore, extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB24	<p>READERS</p> <p>Readers (LB24) is a Grade II listed building located on the south side of Lower Higham Road, in Chalk. The timber-framed house likely dates from the 15th or 16th century and has roughcast infilling, a brick extension and a modern extension.</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	Situated on the corner of Orlick Road and Lower Higham Road, facing north and west, the asset is surrounded by modern housing on all sides. Although its setting would originally have been more isolated and dominated by rural fields, it still forms a part of its value.	

Table A.45 Post-Medieval built heritage scoped in (south of River Thames)

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
3180	<p>COBHAMBURY FARM</p> <p>The Post-Medieval farm sites of Lodge Farm (3182), Parsonage Farm (3179) and Cobhambury Farm (3180) have all been substantially altered over the course of their history and the survival of historical built form and character is limited.</p>	Low
LB236	<p>COBHAMBURY HOUSE</p> <p>Cobhambury House (LB236) is a 17th century Grade II listed building within the village of Cobham. Originally timber framed with a central brick stack, the house has now been encased in brick and rendered. A stone central porch was added in the 19th century and a single-storey addition to the south in the 20th century. Although the farmhouse survives, little is left of the old farmstead, U-plan courtyard and original buildings; the 19th century timber barn, now converted to a house, survives to the south-east. Its oast house, smaller agricultural buildings and granary have disappeared but are known to have existed from historical mapping (Gravesham Borough Council, 2017).</p> <p>The setting of this asset forms part of its significance. The house is situated within its own grounds which were once landscaped, and within Cobhambury Farm. Immediately behind the house are the remains of a Victorian or Edwardian rock garden with deep and winding sunken paths (Gravesham Borough Council, 2017). Although the main farmyard has been converted into a large pond, Cobhambury Farm is framed by mature woodland to its north and is enclosed on the west by a high roadside hedge curving in towards the farm site. Little can be seen of it from the road. Trees and hedgerows limit views out from the house across the landscape, although views are more open in winter months. The field immediately south of Cobhambury Farm, formerly an orchard, now arable, forms the setting of the farm-building group and house. Separated from the main village, the complex of buildings in the farmstead is a historical 'marker' of the eastern end of the village.</p>	High
3182	<p>LODGE FARM</p> <p>The Post-Medieval farmstead of Lodge Farm (3182) is associated with Cobham Park (RPG1) and derives its name from its location on the southern edge of the park. Aside from the preservation of the listed Dovecote (LB312) the rest of the site has all been substantially</p>	Low

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>altered over the course of its history and the survival of historical agricultural built form and character is limited.</p> <p>The farmyard complex and the adjacent fields make a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset. The setting of this asset does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	
LB312	<p>DOVECOTE AT LODGE FARM</p> <p>The Dovecote at Lodge Farm (LB312) is a Grade II listed building located on Lodge Lane east of the main Cobham village, 23m south of Cobham Park (RPG1). The octagonal dovecote dates from the 18th century and is built in red brick with grey headers. It has a tiled roof with a painted wood lantern and ball finial, and has nesting holes in brick. It was likely built to ornament the farmstead. Its fabric is typical of its age, although its octagonal layout makes it of greater rarity.</p> <p>The dovecote’s setting is informed by its location within the historical farmstead of Lodge Farm, near associated farm buildings in Cobham Park. However, as few farm buildings of historical interest survive, this setting is limited, despite continued use as a farm. The wider surroundings are parkland, with significant views to the north. Both the immediate and wider setting contribute to its significance and extend into the Application Site. The dovecote is still used for its original purpose and has not been converted.</p>	High
LB189	<p>THE MAUSOLEUM, COBHAM HALL</p> <p>There are eight listed buildings located within Cobham Park (RPG1), including the Grade I listed Cobham Hall (including Kitchen and Stable Court) (LB122); the Grade I listed Mausoleum (LB189); the Grade II* listed Dairy (LB176); Grade II The Temple (LB123); Grade II The Mount (LB31); The Engine House (LB79); Parish Boundary Stone (LB105); and The Aviary (LB175).</p> <p>The Mausoleum (LB189) is a Grade I listed building located within Cobham Park. Built in 1783 it was designed by James Wyatt for the 4th Earl of Darnley. It is constructed in Portland stone with a square base and fluted Roman Doric columns, surmounted by a pyramid.</p> <p>The location of the mausoleum is a key part of its significance, at the highest point within the Darnley estate, indicating its importance. However, later redesign of the parkland by Humphry Repton has resulted in the present setting which encloses the mausoleum within Cobham Woods. A remaining key view towards the mausoleum is from the site of Repton’s seat in Cobham Park, looking south-east towards the wood. Repton’s seat is a classical alcove built on his death in 1818 and specifically orientated to face LB189.</p> <p>The setting of the Mausoleum is influenced by its location within Cobham Park (RPG1) and any wider views through Cobham Wood provide glimpses of its original setting prior to the park’s redesign. However, the significance of the asset is influenced primarily by its architectural and historical interest. Due to the redesign and screened location of the asset, its setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
2277	<p>REMAINS OF COBHAM WINDMILL</p> <p>Cobham windmill (2277) survives without its sails as a private residence. The conical brick base was all that remained after the mill was struck by lightning. Also known as Darnley's Mill, the name points to a connection with the Darnleys at Cobham Hall (LB122).</p>	Low
LB195	<p>63, THE STREET</p> <p>Number 63, The Street is a 19th century Grade II listed building located within the village of Cobham, and is attached to the southern end of the Stone House (LB221). The building (LB195) is of similar material and character to the Stone House: flint and red brick with a tiled gabled roof. According to the listing description, the building possibly incorporates remains of Medieval outbuildings.</p> <p>The setting of this asset is similar to that of the Stone House (LB221), as its west elevation overlooks and encloses the churchyard. The building is enclosed by buildings to the north, south and, to a lesser extent, to the west. However, unlike the Stone House which fronts onto The Street, Number 63 has limited views towards The Street and is screened from views beyond the village.</p> <p>The setting of this asset does contribute to its significance. Its location within the village of Cobham, proximity to the church, churchyard and other listed buildings, and position beside The Stone House forms part of its setting.</p>	High
LB224, LB199	<p>FORGE COTTAGES</p> <p>Numbers 6 Forge Cottages (LB224) and 8 Forge Cottages (LB199) and are two 17th century Grade II listed buildings. Both are built in red brick and share a single hipped tiled roof. As with many of the buildings within Cobham village, it is considered likely that their original timber frames still survive internally, although they have been much restored.</p> <p>The setting of these assets contributes to their value. The cottages face south onto The Street. They are located on the eastern end of the village, close to the junction of Halfpence Lane, The Street and Cobhambury Road. Their setting within the village and proximity to thoroughfares forms part of their significance as a former village forge.</p>	High
LB223	<p>MILL FARMHOUSE</p> <p>Mill Farmhouse (LB223) is a timber framed 17th century Grade II listed building. It has a red brick façade with grey headers.</p> <p>This asset is set within its own garden, and there are limited views looking out of the village due to intervening trees and hedges. Its setting within Cobham contributes to its significance, with greater spacing in this part of the village.</p>	High
LB198	<p>THE SHIP INN</p> <p>The Ship Inn (LB198) is a 17th century Grade II listed building with a brick-infilled timber-framed façade. The inn is built in painted brick with a central weatherboarded hipped dormer window and a two-storey 19th century addition at the west end.</p>	

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>All three assets are set within their own gardens, either to the front or to the rear but have limited views looking out of the village due to intervening trees and hedges. Their village setting (within Cobham) does contribute to their significance, with greater spacing in this part of the village.</p>	
<p>LB187</p>	<p>26-30, THE STREET</p> <p>On the opposite side of The Street from LB193 are numbers 26 to 30 (even) (LB187), which are also designated as one Grade II listing within the village of Cobham. These cottages (LB187) are built mainly in brick with ashlar stone facing to the recessed east end and a hipped tiled roof.</p> <p>Both groups of buildings (LB193, LB187) have historical and aesthetic value for their surviving original fabric which includes original timber framing internally, sash and casement windows and roofs. Two of the cottages (LB193) have adopted shop fronts, an illustration of their changing purpose.</p> <p>The setting of these assets forms part of their significance. Their village location, close proximity to each other, and elevations facing The Street, contribute to their setting. These assets create one of the narrowest parts of The Street, the line of their terraced length parallel to the road.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>LB190</p>	<p>ROSE COTTAGE</p> <p>The Grade II listed Rose Cottage (LB190) is an early 19th century externally rendered cottage, likely built in brick, with a hipped-ended peg tile roof. It was formerly a gate lodge to Cobham Park and has been converted into a private residence.</p> <p>Behind Rose Cottage are several small timber-framed and boarded outbuildings of considerable interest for their cladding, doors, windows and peg-tiled roofs (cf. asset 3448). Although these buildings are not included in the listing description for the cottage, they sit within the garden and would be curtilage listed. They form part of the setting of the cottage and contribute to its value.</p> <p>The setting of the asset forms part of its significance. The building is located on the junction of Halfpence Lane, Lodge Lane, The Street and Cobhambury Road. It is situated within its own garden, behind a low brick garden wall which follows the road line and its symmetrical front elevation faces south-east onto Halfpence Lane. As a former toll house its location beside Halfpence Lane and the junction is crucial to understanding its history and former uses. This setting and proximity to Cobham Park makes an important contribution to its value as it is directly related to its former function as a gate lodge. The cottage arguably still stands as an entrance marker to the park, a relationship which can be appreciated from the junction.</p>	<p>High</p>

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
3181	<p>MILL FARM (MANOR HOUSE)</p> <p>The farming site of Mill Farm (3181) to the north of Lodge Lane retains some its historical form and character with the main farm building still in use as a residence.</p>	Low
3448	<p>WASH HOUSE, ROSE COTTAGE</p> <p>One of the vernacular buildings of interest in Cobham is recorded in the Kent HER and is associated with Rose Cottage (LB190). Sited in the rear yard of the cottage is the early 19th century wash house (3448) which is a rare survival of a humble, small-scale timber building of this type.</p>	Low
LB200	<p>THE VILLAGE SCHOOL</p> <p>The Village School (LB200) is a 19th century Grade II listed building located within the village of Cobham. The school is built in brick with flint facing, bands of yellow brick and a steeply pitched tiled roof.</p> <p>The setting of this asset forms part of its significance. Its location close to the centre of the village illustrates its connection to the community and its history. The school is set back from the road with its own front garden and rail-topped street wall, a visually important break in the historic buildings along The Street. The school has two playgrounds and generous playing fields. A bowling green, pavilion, sports pitches and recreational grounds extend to the north of the school.</p> <p>A tall screen of poplars hides the playing fields from external view, and further beyond Ashenbank Wood. Hedges and trees also screen the extensive flat grassed recreation ground and playing field behind the school.</p>	High
LB225	<p>THE LEATHER BOTTLE INN</p> <p>The Leather Bottle Inn (LB225) is a 17th century Grade II listed building located within the village of Cobham.</p> <p>The building is timber framed with plaster infilling and a tiled roof. Although the inn was enlarged and significantly rebuilt in the 19th and 20th centuries, it retains some of its original features including timber-framing and chimney inglenook. An inscribed sarsen stone is built into a corner of the inn.</p> <p>The inn has aesthetic and historical value for its remaining original fabric and for its association with Charles Dickens, who references Cobham and the inn in his novel 'Pickwick Papers'. The inn is still used for its original purpose and has operated as a public house for over 180 years, which greatly contributes to its historical value.</p> <p>Due to their proximity, the setting of assets LB225 and LB185 is similar; both face south towards the church and graveyard. Their setting is informed by their proximity to each other and location on The Street. The setting of the inn, on The Street and within the village of Cobham</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>forms a key part of its significance, directly reflecting its purpose and the community it serves. The setting of the cottage has less connection with its significance, although its village location and proximity to the inn are of consequence.</p>	
LB185	<p>COTTAGE BELONGING TO THE LEATHER BOTTLE INN</p> <p>Number 56 in The Street is the cottage belonging to the Leather Bottle Inn (LB185). This Grade II listed 18th century building is situated in the village of Cobham and is built in red brick with grey headers and a hipped tiled roof.</p> <p>The cottage has historical and aesthetic value as a typical 18th century rural cottage, with a symmetrical principal elevation. In addition to its physical proximity to the inn (LB225), it also shares a historical association with the inn in terms of ownership, as indicated by its name.</p> <p>These two related assets (LB185, LB225) face south towards the church and graveyard. Their setting is informed by their proximity to each other and location along The Street. The setting of the inn on The Street and within the village of Cobham forms a key part of its significance, directly reflecting its purpose and the community it serves. The setting of the cottage has less connection with its significance, although its village location and proximity to the inn are of consequence.</p>	High
LB219	<p>THE VILLAGE PUMP</p> <p>Immediately beside The Street, south of Meadow House (LB227) stands the Village Pump (LB219), a Grade II listed structure located within the village of Cobham. The octagonal iron pump, built in 1848 is set in a recess formed by a curved redbrick wall, with flint panels. The wall has a central stone panel recording the date of re-erection and re-building by Lord Darnley.</p> <p>The asset has historical interest for its association with a historical event which illustrates part of the history of the village of Cobham. It also has interest for its association with Lord Darnley, whose seat was at Cobham Hall (LB122). Although no longer in use, it once was an important centre of the Cobham community and demonstrates evolving technological advancement.</p> <p>The setting of the pump is an important part of its significance, as it is located close to the historical centre of the village. As a landmark feature it is framed by the brick wall, and as it is set back from The Street, views towards the asset from either side are limited. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
LB201	<p>CROCKERS PLACE</p> <p>Crockers Place (LB201) is a timber-framed 17th century Grade II listed building with brick infill. Crockers Place was re-fronted in the 19th century in yellow brick with redbrick arches and quoins.</p> <p>Crockers Place is set well back from the road, with attractive front gardens, whilst the other two stand directly on the north side of The Street. All three assets are set within their own gardens, either to the front or to the rear but have limited views looking out of the village due to intervening trees and hedges. Their village setting (within Cobham) does contribute to their significance, with greater spacing in this part of the village.</p>	High
LB202	<p>MEADOW COTTAGES</p> <p>Meadow Cottages (LB202) are a Grade II listed building located within the village of Cobham. The 18th century cottages are built in red brick with projecting courses to the eaves and a hipped tiled roof.</p> <p>The setting of this asset contributes to its significance. The cottages stand within their own garden, situated on the junction of The Street with Battle Street, on the western end of the village. The cottages face south, and are set back from the main road. This end of the village enjoys larger open spaces, gardens and areas of trees. Although views across to the fields to the south are limited, as agricultural workers' houses they have a historical connection to these fields.</p>	High
LB197	<p>THE TERRACE</p> <p>The Terrace (LB197) is an 18th-century Grade II listed row of cottages located within the village of Cobham. The row comprises four timber-framed, weatherboarded cottages with a tiled half-hipped roof. It stands to the north of The Street, set above the road within its own garden and partially behind a hedgerow. Large open fields extend to the south and west, although trees and hedgerows seasonally limit views to the north and east. The setting of this asset forms part of its significance. The garden grounds of The Terrace and additional small areas of field to each side of it are other aspects of its local setting.</p>	High
3187	<p>OAST IN COBHAM</p> <p>The importance of hops as a crop in Kent is well known and consequently, oast houses are a distinctive local building type. The Oast in Cobham (3187) is described as a single roundel oast attached to a large building of an earlier date. The main building is shown on the 1838 tithe map and the roundel was added in the middle of the 19th century. Square oasts have subsequently been added to the original building. The site has been converted for residential use.</p>	Low

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
<p>LB176</p>	<p>THE DAIRY, COBHAM HALL</p> <p>The extensive Grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Cobham Park (RPG1) consists of late 18th and early 19th century ornamental gardens and pleasure grounds laid out by Humphry Repton and, later, his sons, partly on the site of 17th century terraces, with additional mid-19th century exotic tree planting and early 20th century formal features by the designer William Goldring, set within a park of probably 16th century origin which contains a late 17th century avenue and an 18th century mausoleum by James Wyatt. There are eight listed buildings located within RPG1 including the Grade I listed Cobham Hall (including Kitchen and Stable Court) (LB122); the Grade I listed Mausoleum (LB189); the Grade II* listed Dairy (LB176); and the following, Grade II listed: The Temple (LB123); The Mount (LB31); The Engine House (LB79); Parish Boundary Stone (LB105); and The Aviary (LB175).</p> <p>The listing description for the Grade II* listed Dairy (LB176) outlines the following: ‘<i>Circa 1790. Small Gothic structure by James Wyatt and now in a dilapidated condition. Brick clad in stucco and Penrhyn slates - one of the few remaining examples to show Wyatt's patent slating method. Two storey structure, set within a vaulted, single storey cloister on 3 sides, the cloister comprising pointed arches with plaster vaulting and with a solid walled portion at each end with pyramidal roof and pointed windows. The room inside the cloister was of the height of 2 storeys and was lit by 3 clerestory windows on the north and south sides.</i>’</p> <p>The park (RPG1) is a fascinating example of development of designed landscapes through approximately the last 500 years and the attractive verdant setting contributes to the value of designated and non-designated heritage assets within the grounds.</p> <p>The setting of this asset does extend to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>LB227</p>	<p>MEADOW HOUSE</p> <p>Meadow House (LB227) is an 18th century Grade II* listed building located within the village of Cobham (CA11) and is considered for group value with other buildings within Cobham Village, despite being located outside the 1km study area.</p> <p>Built in red brick with hipped slate roofs, the building was built in 1770 by Bonham Hayes, brother of Richard Hayes who at the time owned Owletts (LB184) on the western side of Cobham (CA11). Although the interior mostly dates to the 20th century, the house has historic and architectural interest as an example of a substantial, ‘middle quality’ Georgian house with an attractive symmetrical south-facing elevation.</p> <p>It is situated within its own gardens, formerly a landscaped setting, abutting The Street to the south. To the north of the house, the setting is influenced by a walled garden surrounded by a screened small field. It is</p>	<p>High</p>

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>set far back from The Street, providing privacy which is aided by the overgrown tree planting and hedge between. There are no visual connections between the Meadow House (LB227) and Owletts (LB184), despite their historical association.</p> <p>The setting of Meadow House (LB227) does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	
<p>1720; 3210; 3208; 3209</p>	<p>ROOKERY FARM; SHELTER SHED AT ROOKERY FARM; STABLE AT ROOKERY FARM; CARTSHED AT ROOKERY FARM</p> <p>A farm of currently unspecified date (in the HER; but assessed as being Post-Medieval date in this report), known as Rookery Farm (1720) is located on the southern edge of the 1km study area, at Jeskyns Road. The main farm building is complemented by the survival of associated Post-Medieval agricultural buildings comprising a shelter shed (3210), stable (3208) and cart shed (3209).</p> <p>The setting of the asset is influenced by the surrounding farmland and location on the southern edge of Jeskyns Road. The asset's setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>LB191</p>	<p>ROOKERY FARM THATCHED BARN</p> <p>Rookery Farm Thatched Barn (LB191) is a Grade II listed 17th century barn with a softwood timber frame, weatherboarding and a hipped part-thatched roof.</p> <p>The listing description for this asset outlines the following: '<i>C17 with later repairs. Softwood timber-framed and weather-boarded aisled barn of 8 bays with 2 midstreys. Hipped part thatched roof. The 2 south bays have cambered tie beams with queen struts, northward alterations have blurred the original design.</i>'</p> <p>The setting of the asset is influenced by the surrounding farmland and location on the southern edge of Jeskyns Road. The asset's setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>LB192</p>	<p>ROOKERY FARM GRANARY</p> <p>Rookery Farm Granary (LB192) is located immediately east of the Thatched Barn (LB191). The 17th century timber framed granary is weather-boarded and sits on 12 staddlestones, with a felted hipped roof. Staddlestones were traditionally used to support timber-framed storage buildings and raise them above the ground.</p> <p>The granary is within a regular courtyard-type historical farmstead with multi-yard. Although there has been partial loss of the original form (less than 50%), the granary, cart-shed, stable, shelter shed and barn all survive. This group of assets all form part of the setting of this asset. The farmstead is located on the western edge of the village of Cobham, in a rural setting. There is tree planting and fields to the north, west and south of this asset, which form the wider setting. The</p>	<p>High</p>

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>farmstead sits on the junction of Sole Street with Jeskyns Road, diagonally opposite Owletts.</p> <p>The setting of the asset is influenced by the surrounding farmland and location on the southern edge of Jeskyns Road. The asset's setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	
LB184	<p>OWLETTS</p> <p>Located within the western extent of Cobham Conservation Area (CA11) are the Grade II* listed Owletts (LB184) and the Grade II Owlett's Cottage (LB183) and Owlett's Well House (LB220).</p> <p>Owletts (LB184) is situated on The Street, Cobham. Built in 1683-1684 for Bonham Hayes, a local farmer and landowner, the house was constructed in red brick with a steeply pitched hipped tiled roof and is surrounded by a large garden and brick wall.</p> <p>The house (LB184) has historical and architectural interest for its age, built fabric and fine features, and its notable associations. The steep line of the roof, the moulded brick string course, sash and dormer windows, Doric columns, pediment and semi-circular fanlight, all contribute to the architectural and aesthetic interest of the house. The architect Sir Herbert Baker was born in the house and was influenced by its fine late 17th century architecture. Baker added a wing to the house and lived there until 1938 when he gifted it to the National Trust.</p> <p>The setting of the assets at Owletts (LB183, LB184, LB220) is influenced by their association with each other in a shared plot of land off The Street, in Cobham Village (CA11). Their wider setting is influenced by agricultural land, however this does not contribute to their significance and does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB220	<p>OWLETTS WELL HOUSE</p> <p>Within the garden of Owletts (LB184) stands Owletts' Well House (LB220), a Grade II listed 19th century well house. The small timber-framed structure stands over a well and protects a cast iron wheel. The setting of the structure is largely formed by its location within the grounds of Owletts (LB184).</p> <p>The setting of the assets at Owletts (LB183, LB184, LB220) is influenced by their association with each other in a shared plot of land off The Street, in Cobham Village (CA11). Their wider setting is influenced by agricultural land, however this does not contribute to their significance and does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB183	<p>OWLETTS' COTTAGE</p> <p>Owletts Cottage (LB183) is a Grade II listed cottage located 50m west of Owletts (LB184). The cottage dates to 1805 and was built in red brick with a tiled hipped roof, for the Edmeads family whose</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>initials are on a stone date panel. The Edmeads also owned Owletts (LB184). There are original casement windows with arched heads and fanlights on the ground floor. Owletts Cottage (LB183) has historical and architectural interest through its built fabric and as part of the development of Cobham Village (CA11).</p> <p>The setting of the assets at Owletts (LB183, LB184, LB220) is influenced by their association with each other in a shared plot of land off The Street, in Cobham Village (CA11). Their wider setting is influenced by agricultural land, however this does not contribute to their significance and setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	
1304	<p>GARDENER'S COTTAGE, COBHAM HALL</p> <p>Within Cobham Park Registered Park and Garden (RPG1), the setting of the non-designated gardener's cottage (1304) is influenced by its location within Cobham Park (RPG1) and association with Cobham Hall (LB122). The asset's setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Medium
LB180	<p>KNIGHTS PLACE FARMHOUSE</p> <p>Knights Place Farmhouse (LB180) is a Grade II listed building situated to the south of Junction 1 of the A2/M2, between Cobham and Strood. The 17th century farmhouse was faced with brick in the 18th century and has a tiled gabled roof.</p> <p>The setting of this asset contributes to its value. The immediate setting is formed by open fields and Knights Place Farm to the east. Beyond this immediate setting, there is woodland on all sides with the A2/M2 intersecting the wider landscape to the north and east. Although the A2/M2 does disrupt the landscape, the setting of the farmstead has retained its rural feel due to the immediate fields and woodland.</p>	High
1352	<p>LADY DARNLEY'S GARDEN</p> <p>The third built heritage asset within RPG1 is the former garden of Lady Darnley (1352). The association with the work of 18th century garden designer Humphrey Repton adds to the asset's heritage value and the ornamental landscaped garden forms an integral part of the identity of Cobham Park (RPG1). The garden (1352) includes two listed buildings (LB123 and LB175). The garden's setting is defined by its location within Cobham Park (RPG1) and its association with Cobham Hall (LB122) and therefore does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Medium
LB123	<p>THE TEMPLE, COBHAM HALL</p> <p>Several listed buildings are associated with Cobham Hall, within the surrounding park (RPG1), located to the south of the Order Limits: the Grade II* listed The Dairy (LB176) 860m to the south-east; the Grade</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>II listed The Temple (LB123) 560m to the south; the Grade II listed Aviary (LB175) 535m to the south; and the Grade II listed Engine House (LB79) 106m to the south. All of these assets were built in the 17th to 18th centuries and have historical and architectural interest, and group value with the hall (LB122) and park (RPG1).</p> <p>Listing description for the Dairy outlines the following: <i>‘C18 by William Chambers. Moved from Ingress Abbey. Ionic tetra-style in antis. Brick sides and slate roof Tablet with Latin inscription: Horace Odes 1 XIII.’</i></p> <p>This asset’s setting is defined by its location within Cobham Park (RPG1) and its association with Cobham Hall (LB122) and therefore does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	
<p>1310</p>	<p>18TH CENTURY ICEHOUSE, COBHAM HALL</p> <p>Within Cobham Park Registered Park and Garden (RPG1), the setting of the non-designated 18th century icehouse (1310) is influenced by its location within Cobham Park (RPG1) and association with Cobham Hall (LB122). The asset’s setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>LB175</p>	<p>THE AVIARY, COBHAM HALL</p> <p>Several listed buildings are associated with Cobham Hall (LB122) within the surrounding park (RPG1) and are located to the south of the Order Limits: the Grade II* listed The Dairy (LB176); the Grade II listed The Temple (LB123); the Aviary (LB175); and Engine House (LB79). All of these assets were built in the 17th to 18th centuries and have historical and architectural interest, and group value with the hall (LB122) and park (RPG1). All of these assets were built in the 17th to 18th centuries and have historical and architectural interest, and group value with the Hall (LB122) and park (RPG1).</p> <p>Listing description for this asset outlines the following: <i>‘C18 stone and white natural flint. Three round-headed openings. The centre breaks forward with pediment. Brick sides. Roof collapsed.’</i></p> <p>This asset’s setting is defined by its location within Cobham Park (RPG1) and its association with Cobham Hall (LB122) and therefore does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>LB328</p>	<p>Tudor Cottage</p> <p>Listing description for this asset outlines the following: <i>‘18th century or earlier. Two-storey timber-framed house with curved braces. Red brick infilling. Hipped tiled roof. Four casements. Diamond paned windows. Flat hood on shaped wooden brackets over door. Substantial central brick chimney stack.’</i></p> <p>The setting of this asset does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>High</p>

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
<p>LB124; LB125</p>	<p>JESKYNS COURT; JESKYNS COURT GRANARY</p> <p>Jeskyns Court (LB124) and Jeskyns Court Granary (LB125) are two Grade II listed buildings, north-west of Cobham. The court (LB124) is a 16th century timber-framed house with a tiled hipped roof. The granary (LB125) is an 18th century timber granary, standing on nine staddle stones with a hipped tiled roof.</p> <p>Both assets have historical and architectural interest for the survival original fabric and use of traditional materials and styles. Internally the Court has a 16th century screen wall of particular interest. The assets form part of the historical farmstead of Jeskyns and sit within the modern Jeskyns Community Woodland. The assets are located on the junction of Jeskyns Road and Henhurst Road, with views from Henhurst Road screened by intervening trees.</p> <p>The setting of these assets does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>1119</p>	<p>JESKYNS COURT (JESKINS COURT)</p> <p>Jeskyns Court (1119) is located north of Cobham Village. The farmstead is characterised by limited preservation, having lost over 50% of its overall character. Its setting is limited to the immediate agricultural surroundings close to Cobham. The setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>1120, 1126</p>	<p>DABBS PLACE FARM (DABS PLACE); FARMSTEAD AT BATTLE STREET</p> <p>Dabbs Place Farm (1120) and the farmstead at Battle Street (1126) are located to the north of Cobham Village. These farmsteads are characterised by poor preservation, having lost over 50% of their overall character. Their settings are limited to their immediate agricultural surroundings close to Cobham village. Their settings do not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>LB79</p>	<p>THE ENGINE HOUSE, COBHAM HALL</p> <p>Several listed buildings are associated with Cobham Hall (LB122) within the surrounding park (RPG1) and are located to the south of the Order Limits: The Grade II* listed The Dairy (LB176); the Grade II listed The Temple (LB123); Aviary (LB175); and Engine House (LB79). All of these assets were built in the 17th to 18th centuries and have historical and architectural interest, and group value with the Hall (LB122) and park (RPG1).</p> <p>The settings of the four listed buildings (LB79, LB123, LB175, LB176) are influenced by their locations within Cobham Park (RPG1) and their association with each other and Cobham Hall (LB122). The location of the Engine House (LB79) by a body of water in the northern part of the park also contributes to its setting and function. Its significance is derived from its historical and architectural interest,</p>	<p>High</p>

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	and association to the other assets and Cobham Hall. This asset's setting is defined by its location within Cobham Park and therefore does not extend to the Order Limits.	
LB31	<p>THE MOUNT</p> <p>The Mount (LB31) is a Grade II listed house, 210m south of the Order Limits, located within the Grade II* Registered Cobham Park (RPG1). The house is located south of Watling Street (A2) and east of Halfpence Lane, within Ashenbank Wood. The 16th century brick house was rebuilt from the eaves up in the 19th century and features an original moulded stone doorway, tiled roof, shaped gables and stone finials. This asset's setting is defined by its location within Cobham Park and by its association with Cobham Hall (LB122), and therefore does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
1152	<p>FARMSTEAD SOUTH-WEST OF CRUTCHES FARM</p> <p>A farmstead (1152) south-west of Crutches Farm (LB126) is located to the east of the Order Limits. The immediate setting of the farm has been heavily impacted by the road network of the A2 to the south of the asset and consequently it is assessed that the setting makes no contribution to the value of this asset.</p> <p>Due to proximity, the setting of the farmstead does nevertheless extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Low
LB105	<p>PARISH BOUNDARY STONE</p> <p>The Parish Boundary Stone (LB105) is a Grade II listed boundary stone, located within the Order Limits. Dated to 1808, it stands 25m above ground and is formed of Portland stone.</p> <p>Since the construction of the modern Watling Street (A2), the location of the stone has changed. This has had an impact on the asset's setting which is now influenced by its location within the northern part of Cobham Park (RPG1). Due to the relocation, the stone has lost its functional purpose which would have contributed to its significance.</p>	High
LB126	<p>CRUTCHES GATE COTTAGE AND FARMHOUSE</p> <p>Crutches Gate Cottage and Farmhouse (LB126) is a Grade II listed building situated immediately east of Junction 1 of the A2/M2, on the edge of Strood. The cottage and farmhouse form one building, constructed in the 18th century in brick with a tiled roof. It has historical interest as an example of a traditional farmstead building, linked to the wider rural landscape which once surrounded it. It has architectural interest as an attractive and traditional farmstead building built in a local style.</p> <p>The setting of this asset does partially contribute to its value. The building faces directly onto Old Watling Street, immediately to the north of Watling Street (A2). Both streets predate the modern M2 and</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>A289 which lie to the north, west and south of the building. Crutches Lane and Three Crutches pub share their name with the building, and are both located just the east. However, the asset is no longer surrounded by rural fields and farmland.</p> <p>The location of the asset, near several prominent thoroughfares Watling Street (A2) and associated buildings, contributes to its value.</p>	
1136	<p>PARK PALE FARM</p> <p>Park Pale Farm (1136) is partially located within the Order Limits, to the west of the A289 and A2 interchange. The farmstead remains but has been heavily altered. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location on the northern edge of the A2 and the rural lands to the rear of the property. The name of Park Pale Farm suggests an association with the extent of the park pale of the Medieval deer park at Cobham which was extensively remodelled by Repton in the 18th century to create the origins of the polite landscape now associated with RPG1.</p>	Low
4162	<p>THE NOOK, WATLING STREET, COBHAM, GRAVESEND, DA12 3BH</p> <p>Thatched, timber-framed house of Post-Medieval date with brick extension and outbuildings. In private ownership. The Nook (4162) is not featured in Kent HER.</p>	Low
4161	<p>BOUGHURST COTTAGE, BREWERS ROAD, SHORNE, GRAVESEND, DA12 3HD</p> <p>This property is a thatched cottage dating from the Post-Medieval period. Asset 4162 is not featured in Kent HER.</p> <p>Two-storey house with thatched roof and rendered external walls. Current owners suggest the cottage is timber-framed but no evidence of timber frame is visible externally. Current owners also suggest that the south wing of the building is original and north wing is an extension constructed in 1970s. Low-level partially painted brickwork visible at all elevations, possibly a replacement to original plinth. Red brick chimney stacks to centre, south and north of the property. Lead flashings to all roof abutments. Rough render finish to part of west-facing elevation, according to current owner a result of blown pebble-dash. Smooth render finish to all other elevations. Current owner states that walls are nine-inch (23cm) brickwork. Thatched hip-and-valley roof with mesh cover and decorative finial. Flat-profiled metal roof to rear conservatory. Combination of single and assumed double-glazed timber casement windows, one dormer. Glazed timber door to east and solid timber door with small glazing panel to west elevation.</p>	Low
LB12	<p>COURT COTTAGE, GARDEN COTTAGE</p> <p>Court Cottage and Garden Cottage (LB12) are designated as a single Grade II listed building south of Watling Street (A2) between</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>Singlewell and Istead Rise. The 18th century cottages are built in red brick with a clay tiled roof.</p> <p>Their setting contributes to their significance. The cottages are surrounded by arable fields, with limited views towards the cottages from the road.</p> <p>The setting of this asset does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	
4348	<p>THONG MEAD</p> <p>This asset is of interest because it is believed to have been designed by the eminent architect Sir Herbert Baker of Owletts, Cobham for a member of his family. Baker was a contemporary Edwin Lutyens and friend of T.E. Lawrence. He also designed the tombstone of Ivo Bligh (later 8th Earl of Darnley and England cricket captain responsible for bringing back the Ashes in 1882/3) in Cobham churchyard and (among other things) the 1926 grandstand at Lords Cricket Ground – donating the weathervane depicting Old Father Time.</p>	Low
4349	<p>THONG LODGE</p> <p>Gravesham Comment: Thong Lodge lies to the east of Thong Lane, accessed by a track that once formed the carriage entrance to the Cobham Hall Estate through the woods. The lodge was built around 1816 and is believed to be to a design by one of Humphry Repton's sons. An engraving of the lodge is contained in The Medway Archives and in J.C. Loudon's The Landscape Gardening and Landscape Architecture of the Late Humphry Repton Esq (1839).</p>	Low
4160	<p>MARLING MANOR, WATLING STREET, GRAVESEND, DA12 5UD</p> <p>Two-storey private dwelling house, unseen from the road, with rear porch and two garage extensions. Condition survey carried out. Assessed to be of 20th century in date based on cartographic evidence. Brick plinth with stretcher bond brickwork to ground and first floor, dentil course at first floor level. Timber single-glazed casement windows with leaded diamond pattern. Secondary glazing is installed to some windows internally. A mixture of aluminium and uPVC guttering. Clay tiled roof with eyebrow dormers and three single chimney stacks.</p>	Low
1132	<p>THONG (FARMHOUSE)</p> <p>Three Post-Medieval farms in or within the vicinity of the village of Thong, comprise Thong Farm (1132), Cheney's Farm (1133) and White Horse Cottage (1134).</p> <p>The setting of these assets is influenced by their locations in Thong and association to each other and contributes to their significance.</p> <p>The setting of the three farms extends to the Order Limits.</p>	Medium

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
1133	<p>CHENEYS FARM</p> <p>Three Post-Medieval farms are located in Thong. These include Thong Farm (1132), Cheneys Farm (1133) and White Horse Cottage (1134).</p> <p>The setting of these assets is influenced by their locations in Thong and association to each other and contributes to their significance.</p> <p>The setting of the three farms extends to the Order Limits.</p>	Medium
LB22	<p>WHITE HORSE COTTAGE</p> <p>There are two Grade II listed buildings between Shorne and Singlewell, White Horse Cottage (LB22) in the village of Thong, and Baynards Cottage (LB78) in the hamlet of Upper Ifield. Both date to the 17th century or earlier and are built with timber frames and brick ground floors, with weatherboarded first floors. Both also have half-hipped tiled roofs. White Horse Cottage (LB22) is located 50m east of the Order Limits along Thong Lane, north of Watling Street. Baynards Cottage (LB78) is located between Shorne and Thong, on the Shorne Ifield Road, and to the north of Randall Wood. Both have historical and architectural interest for their traditional materials and local style. The rural and isolated setting of both assets contributes to their value. The setting of this asset extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
1134	<p>WHITE HORSE COTTAGE</p> <p>Three Post-Medieval farms are located in Thong. These include Thong Farm (1132), Cheneys Farm (1133) and White Horse Cottage (1134), which is the HER entry for LB22 but encompasses the wider farmstead, not solely the listed building. Due to the high retention of overall form and character, all three farms have some historical and evidential value and have been assessed to be of medium value. The setting of the assets is influenced by their locations in Thong and association to each other, and contributes to their significance. The setting of the three farms extends to the Order Limits.</p>	Medium
LB29	<p>THE GEORGE INN</p> <p>There are four Grade II listed buildings in Singlewell (LB3, LB4, LB29, LB101) forming a group of buildings dating to the 18th century, predominately built in brick and weatherboarding, with tiled roofs. The George Inn (LB29) is located 415m east of the Order Limits and has some timber-framed elements.</p> <p>All of the assets have architectural and historical interest as good examples of Kentish vernacular buildings built in local styles and traditional materials.</p> <p>All of the assets face north onto Hever Court Road, which runs parallel to Watling Street (A2). This roadside location, close to busy</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>thoroughfares on the edge of Singlewell, forms part of their setting and contributes to their value.</p> <p>The setting of these assets extends to the Order Limits.</p>	
1122	<p>CHAPEL FARM</p> <p>Chapel Farm (1122) is a historical farmstead with only the principal farm building (LB3) remaining as an indication of the farm's original form. This asset forms a poorly preserved part of the setting of LB3 but as the wider setting is dominated by road infrastructure to the south and by later housing development in all other directions, it is assessed that setting makes no contribution to the value of this asset. The setting of this asset nevertheless extends to the Order Limits.</p>	Low
LB3	<p>CHAPEL FARMHOUSE</p> <p>There are four Grade II listed buildings in Singlewell (LB3, LB4, LB29, LB101).</p> <p>All of the assets have architectural and historical interest as good examples of Kentish vernacular buildings built in local styles and traditional materials. All of the assets face north onto Hever Court Road, which runs parallel to Watling Street (A2). This roadside location, close to busy thoroughfares on the edge of Singlewell, forms part of their setting and contributes to their value.</p> <p>The setting of this asset extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
1123	<p>ORCHARD HOUSE (HEVER COURT ROAD)</p> <p>Orchard House at Hever Court Road (1123) is a farmstead with only the principal farm building remaining. The setting of the farm is influenced by its location on the south of Hever Court Road and the immediate surrounding land to the rear of the property. This setting is dominated by later road infrastructure to the south and by later housing development in all other directions. As such it assessed that setting makes a negligible contribution to the significance of this asset. The setting of asset 1123 nevertheless extends to the Order Limits.</p>	Low
LB101	<p>CORNER COTTAGE</p> <p>There are four Grade II listed buildings in Singlewell (LB3, LB4, LB29, LB101) forming a group of buildings dating to the 18th century, predominately built in brick and weatherboarding, with tiled roofs.</p> <p>All of the assets have architectural and historical interest as good examples of Kentish vernacular buildings built in local styles and traditional materials. All of the assets face north onto Hever Court Road, which runs parallel to Watling Street (A2). This roadside location, close to busy thoroughfares on the edge of Singlewell, forms part of their setting and contributes to their value.</p> <p>The setting of this asset extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
LB4	<p>ORCHARD HOUSE</p> <p>There are four Grade II listed buildings in Singlewell (LB3, LB4, LB29, LB101) forming a group of buildings dating to the 18th century, predominately built in brick and weatherboarding, with tiled roofs. The George Inn (LB29) is located 415m east of the Order Limits, whilst Corner Cottage (LB101) is located furthest from the Order Limits, 550m east. Chapel Farmhouse (LB3) and Orchard House (LB4) are situated between The George Inn (LB29) and Corner Cottage (LB101). All of the assets have architectural and historical interest as good examples of Kentish vernacular buildings built in local styles and traditional materials.</p> <p>All of the assets face north onto Hever Court Road, which runs parallel to Watling Street (A2). This roadside location, close to busy thoroughfares on the edge of Singlewell, forms part of their setting and contributes to their value.</p>	High
LB241	<p>GADSHILL PLACE</p> <p>Gadshill Place (LB241) is a Grade I listed building located on Gravesend Road in Higham. The house was constructed in 1779 by a former Mayor of Rochester. It is built in red brick with string course and a slated Mansard-style roof. On the roof is an octagonal bell turret with ball finial and weathervane. The house has a porch with two-storey bays on either side. There are sash windows throughout the house. The house was owned and occupied by the author Charles Dickens from 1857 until his death in 1870. Dickens added a large conservatory to the house and internally, his study is still preserved. Dickens also built a tunnel beneath the main road to give access to an extra garden.</p> <p>It is located on the outskirts of the rural village of Higham. The house is set within its own grounds and has been used as a school since the 20th century. Additional school buildings have been added to the south of the house.</p> <p>Its setting does contribute to its significance and does partially extend into the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB263	<p>SIR JOHN FALSTAFF PUBLIC HOUSE</p> <p>The Sir John Falstaff Public House (LB263) is a Grade II listed building located on the north side of Gravesend Road in Higham. The public house dates from the late 18th to early 19th century and is built in painted brick with a mansard tiled roof. It has several sash windows and two three-light bays. The name of the inn derives from a fictional character from several of Shakespeare's plays. Sir John Falstaff commits a robbery at 'Gad's Hill' at the beginning of Henry IV part 1.</p> <p>The setting of the inn, opposite Gad's Hill on the Gravesend Road, halfway between Gravesend and Rochester, forms part of its</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	significance. As a roadside public house, the Inn continues to use its location to attract passing travellers and traffic. Its setting does extend into the Order Limits.	
LB78	<p>BAYNARDS COTTAGE</p> <p>There are two Grade II listed buildings between Shorne and Singlewell, White Horse Cottage (LB22) in the village of Thong, and Baynards Cottage (LB78) in the hamlet of Upper Ifield.</p> <p>Both date to the 17th century or earlier and are built with timber frames and brick ground floors, with weatherboarded first floors. Both also have half-hipped tiled roofs. Baynards Cottage (LB78) is located between Shorne and Thong, on the Shorne Ifield Road, and to the north of Randall Wood. Both have historical and architectural interest for their traditional materials and local style. The rural and isolated setting of both assets contributes to their value.</p> <p>The setting of this asset extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
1140	<p>OUT FARM IN UPPER IFIELD</p> <p>The out farm (1140) at Upper Ifield has retained much of its historical built form and character. The farm is located on the edge of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is influenced by its association to Ifield Farm (1139) and the surrounding fields to the north within the Order Limits. The setting of the out farm (1140) extends to the Order Limits.</p>	Medium
1139	<p>IFIELD FARM (IFIELD PLACE)</p> <p>Ifield Farm (1139), also known as Ifield Place, is located to the east of the Order Limits on Shorne Ifield Road and has retained much of its historical built form and character. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location among fields to the west of Shorne and contributes to its significance.</p> <p>The setting of this asset extends to the Order Limits.</p>	Medium
LB14	<p>THE OLD PARSONAGE</p> <p>Listing description for this asset outlines the following: <i>'Rebuilt in late C19 as replica of C18 building burnt down. Red brick to all elevations. Clay roofing tiles. Painted timber eaves. Rectangular with roof hipped at both ends. Front of two storeys with attic storey above. Central doorway with pilaster, pediment, semi-circular fanlight and six panelled door with raised and fielded panels. Flight of five steps up to doorway. Four sash windows with glazing bars to ground floor, five sash windows with glazing bars to first floor. Two dormer windows with hipped tiled roofs. Brick modillions below painted timber eaves.'</i></p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>The setting of this asset is formed by its location within the village of Shorne and its close proximity to the Church of St Peter and St Paul. This asset is of high value.</p>	
LB104	<p>THE OLD VICARAGE</p> <p>The Old Vicarage (LB104) is a 17th century timber-framed house, modified in the 19th century, and is faced with infilled render on first floor, red brick to the ground floor and clay roofing tiles. It is situated on the corner of Butchers Hill and The Street, within Shorne. The setting of this asset is formed by this location in the village centre, and by its proximity to the Church of St Peter and St Paul. This asset is of high value.</p>	High
1154	<p>HILLSIDE FARM</p> <p>This farmstead north-east of Gadshill (3156) retains some historical character and form, but has been substantially altered over the years. The setting of the farm is defined by its location within the village of Higham.</p>	Low
3404	<p>PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, THE STREET, SHORNE</p> <p>The former primitive Methodist chapel in Shorne (3404) has been converted to residential use. This modestly proportioned, brick built, originally single-storey structure has a date stone for 1893. The later residential conversion appears to have resulted in internal horizontal subdivision and the exterior of the building has been extensively cleaned. There is a rendered extension to the property at the rear gable. The setting of the former chapel is defined by its location on the main street within the village and as such this setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Low
LB20	<p>8 AND 10, THE STREET</p> <p>Numbers 8 and 10, The Street (LB20) are two parts of a late 18th century house located in Shorne. The house is built in red brick with grey headers and clay roof tiles. Numbers 8 and 10 form two halves of a single property, which is itself part of a terrace of houses.</p> <p>The asset is a handsome, 18th century red brick house, with attractive sash windows and brickwork.</p> <p>The setting of the asset contributes to its value. Although number 10 is the end of the terrace, the proximity of other neighbouring houses forms part of the immediate setting. The asset faces east onto The Street and is situated within the centre of Shorne. This village, street-side location forms a crucial part of its setting.</p>	High
LB2	<p>HARMONY HILL AND THE POST OFFICE</p> <p>Harmony Hill and the Post Office (LB2) is a Grade II listed 18th century building with a timber frame and clay roofing tiles, with all</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>elevations rendered in cement. Formerly one house, the front of the building is shared between the Post Office and Harmony Hill, with a double shop front to the Post Office, and one door and one window to Harmony Hill.</p> <p>The setting of the asset is largely formed by its location at the junction of Forge Lane, The Street and Crown Lane. The asset faces north-east, onto an open grassed area in the centre of the village of Shorne. This central location contributes to the historical and communal interest of the asset, which contributes to its value.</p>	
LB21	<p>PROSPECT COTTAGE</p> <p>Cobb (or Prospect) Cottage (LB21) is a 17th century timber-framed building with cement-rendered elevations and clay roofing tiles.</p> <p>The setting of the asset contributes to its value. The asset faces on to the crossing of The Street, Forge Lane and Crown Lane, within the centre of Shorne. The cottage faces west, is set back from the road and has a large garden to the rear, with visibility partially limited by tree planting.</p>	High
LB15	<p>PIPES PLACE</p> <p>Pipes Place (LB15) is an 18th century house with 19th century additions. The house is built in red brick with grey headers and a tiled roof. The house was built by Jarvis Maplesden, a local landowner whose family resided in the house for several generations and have connections with the local church.</p>	High
LB16	<p>FRONT GARDEN WALL AND GATE PIERS TO PIPES PLACE</p> <p>The Front Garden Wall and the Gate Piers to Pipes Place (LB16) date from the 18th century and include a brick garden wall and three 19th century gate piers with recessed terracotta panels and lions. The walls face north-west onto Forge Lane, standing on the opposite site of the road to St Katherine's House. The asset has group value with Pipes Place (LB15).</p>	High
1142	<p>SMITH STREET FARM (SMITHS FARM)</p> <p>Smith's Farm on Smith Street (1142) is located to the north-east of Shorne and to the east of the Order Limits. This farm has retained much of its historical built form and character. The setting of the asset is based on its location on the eastern edge of Shorne and the agricultural land to the east of the farm. The setting of the farm does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Medium
LB18	<p>ST KATHERINE'S HOUSE; (see also LB1 and LB17)</p> <p>St Katherine's House (LB18) is a Grade II listed mid-19th century house built in flint and brick, with a pebble-dashed first floor and tiled roof. During the late 19th century, the asset underwent an extension.</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>It has historical value as a typical example of a Kentish Victorian house, and for its connections with St Katherine’s Chapel, which is attached to the house. Once used as a convent, the house has maintained its connections with the chapel and with the local Roman Catholic community. The house was built to fit around the chapel and visually matches its aesthetic of flint walls, stone dressings and steep roofs. The fabric of the building is also of architectural and artistic interest.</p> <p>This asset is part of the old ‘satellite’ settlement of St Katherine’s, which is now part of Shorne. It shares group value with St Katherines Cottages, St Katherines Chapel (LB1) and Little St Katherine’s (LB17).</p>	
1143	<p>COURT LODGE FARM</p> <p>Court Lodge Farm (1143) is located to the north of Shorne. The setting of the farm is influenced by its location on the junction at Gravesend Road and Smith Street and the agricultural land to the rear of the property. The setting of the farm does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Low
3052	<p>MILESTONE ON GRAVESEND ROAD, SHORNE</p> <p>A former milestone (3052) is located on Gravesend Road, east of the Order Limits. The milestone is built into a house. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location within the house and at the side of Gravesend Road. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Negligible
LB19	<p>GREEN FARM GRANARY</p> <p>Green Farm Granary (LB19) is a Grade II listed building located between Chalk and Higham. The granary is an 18th century red-brick building with a clay tiled hipped roof. Located close to the south-west corner of Green Farm House (LB103), the granary is one of the surviving historic buildings at Green Farm.</p> <p>The setting of this asset contributes to its value. Green Farm is located on an area of slightly higher ground surrounded by arable fields. It is clearly visible from both Lower Road and Green Farm Lane, with which it shares its name.</p> <p>The setting of this asset does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB103	<p>GREEN FARM HOUSE</p> <p>Green Farm House (LB103) is a Grade II listed farmhouse, located between Chalk and Higham. The farmhouse dates from the 18th or 19th century and is constructed in brick with a clay tile roof.</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	<p>The setting of this asset contributes to its value. Green Farm is located on an area of slightly higher ground surrounded by arable fields. As with Green Farm Granary (LB19) it is clearly visible from both Lower Road and Green Farm Lane, with which it shares its name.</p> <p>The setting of this asset does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	
<p>1145</p>	<p>GREEN FARM</p> <p>In the vicinity of the settlement at Chalk, Kent HER records a number former farming sites. Green Farm (1145) is located on the eastern edge of the 1km study area. The setting of the farmstead is influenced by its location to the east of Green Farm Lane and the open farmland to the asset's east.</p> <p>This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>1146</p>	<p>EAST COURT FARM</p> <p>East Court Farm (1146) is located to the east of the Order Limits, off Church Lane. This farm has retained much of its historical built form and character. The setting of the asset is informed by its location on Church Lane and the surrounding open land to the east of the farmstead. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>4346</p>	<p>HOMES FOR HEROES SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGE OFF CHURCH LANE</p> <p>During the consultation process relating to the scoping in and out of assets from the cultural heritage baseline, four sites (4344, 4345, 4346 and 4347) associated with the Homes for Heroes scheme (cf. Asset 1561 in Thong) were identified along Church Lane, east of Chalk. The identification is based on visual similarity between the 'known' Homes for Heroes assets within Thong village, and this further group west of Chalk. Consisting of housing and associated sheds, the newly identified structures would benefit from further study. The setting of these assets does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>LB28</p>	<p>EAST COURT FARMHOUSE</p> <p>East Court Farmhouse (LB28) is Grade II listed farmhouse on the east side of Church Lane, in Chalk. The 18th century farmhouse is constructed in red brick with a typical hipped tiled roof.</p> <p>The farmhouse is set within its own farmstead, with attractive gardens to the north, west and south. Traditional ancillary buildings to the east also contribute to its value, as does the setting of this asset, which extends to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>High</p>

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
LB100	<p>44, CHALK ROAD</p> <p>44 Chalk Road (LB100) is an 18th century Grade II listed farmhouse built in red brick with brick stringcourse and a hipped tiled roof.</p> <p>The house is situated within its own garden, bounded by a brick wall which likely matches the age of the house. Located on the south side of Chalk Road, east of Vicarage Lane, the asset is now surrounded by modern housing.</p>	High
4272	<p>KING'S FARM;</p> <p>Regular courtyard multi-yard farmhouse, detached in a central position.</p> <p>Sited in an isolated position. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%).</p>	Low
LB26	<p>1, CHALK ROAD</p> <p>1 Chalk Road (LB26) is a Grade II listed building on the north side of Chalk Road, in Chalk. Locally known as Craddock's Cottage, the early 19th century building is faced with painted weatherboarding and has a tiled roof.</p> <p>Located on the corner of Chalk Road and Lower Higham Road, the asset is now surrounded by modern suburban housing. Its wider setting, between Gravesend and the Chalk Marshes, forms part of its significance.</p>	High
LB23	<p>54-58 VICARAGE LANE</p> <p>Number 54-58 Vicarage Lane (LB23) is an 18th century range of Grade II listed cottages, once a single farmhouse, with an additional cottage at the northern end added at a later date. The asset is constructed in red brick with a hipped tiled roof.</p> <p>The asset faces west onto Vicarage Lane within Chalk and adds to the historical character of the area. Now surrounded by modern housing, its original setting has changed although this setting still forms part of its significance.</p>	High
LB25	<p>FILBOROUGH FARMHOUSE</p> <p>Filborough Farmhouse (LB25) is a Grade II listed farmhouse, likely dating from the 16th century, timber framed with roughcast infilling. Some of the ground floor has been rebuilt in red brick, and parts of the buildings have been restored. The farmhouse has a modern hipped tiled roof.</p> <p>Located on south side of Lower Higham Road in Chalk, its setting contributes to its value and extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
1147	<p>FILBOROUGH FARM</p> <p>Filborough Farm (1147) is located on the southern edge of Lower Higham Road, east of the Order Limits. This farm has retained much of its historical built form and character. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location on Lower Higham Road and the rural land to the south of the farm. The setting of the asset extends to the Order Limits.</p>	Medium
LB99	<p>BARN TO NORTH-WEST OF FILBOROUGH FARMHOUSE</p> <p>The Barn to north-west of Filborough Farmhouse (LB99) is a Grade II listed building located on the south side of Lower Higham Road in Chalk. The 18th century barn is a single-storey, weather-boarded building with a half-hipped roof.</p> <p>Built in traditional materials and style, the barn is part of a historical farmstead, and is associated with Filborough farmhouse (LB25) and the Granary (LB30). The setting of this asset extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB30	<p>GRANARY AT LITTLE FILBOROUGH FARM</p> <p>The Granary at Little Filborough Farm (LB30) is a Grade II listed 18th century granary consisting of a single-storey, weatherboarded structure with a hipped tiled roof. The building stands on staddle stones, traditionally used to support timber-framed storage buildings.</p> <p>The setting of this asset contributes to its value. Located on the north side of Lower Higham Road in Chalk, the asset is sited next to Filborough Farmhouse (LB25) and Barn (LB99). The setting of this asset extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
4279	<p>QUEENS FARM</p> <p>Regular courtyard multi-yard farmhouse, detached in central position. Sited in an isolated position. Altered – significant loss of original form (more than 50%)</p>	Low
LB327	<p>OBELISK</p> <p>Boundary marker. Erected in 1820 on the Thames and Medway Canal to mark the jurisdiction of the Cities of London and Rochester for the collection of dues. Granite stone obelisk with inscription and coat of arms, four ball finials to the base and plinth with crossed maces and oars. The inscription reads '<i>This boundary stone marking the line of jurisdiction of the cities of Rochester and London on the Medway and Thames Canal was erected AD1820. The Worshipful John Gibbs Mayor of the city of Rochester</i>'.</p>	High
1449	<p>THAMES AND MEDWAY CANAL</p> <p>This asset is partially within the Order Limits.</p> <p>The now disused Thames and Medway Canal linked the River Thames at Gravesend with the River Medway at Strood. The canal was first mooted in 1778 as a shortcut for military craft from Deptford and Woolwich Dockyards on the Thames to Chatham Dockyard on</p>	Medium

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	the Medway, avoiding the 74km (46 mi) journey round the peninsula and through the Thames estuary. The construction of the canal was begun in 1799 but various challenges meant it was not fully open for traffic until 1824 and was wildly over budget.	
4217	<p>LIFTING BRIDGE OVER THAMES AND MEDWAY CANAL</p> <p>Site of the only lift bridge on the Thames and Medway Canal, carrying Queens Farm Road to Shornemead Fort. This section of the canal has been filled in and the bridge deck removed, site photographs (1-5). No visible remains of the bridge noted during the 2005 coastal survey (6).</p>	Medium
4210	<p>HOO JUNCTION AND PORT VICTORIA RAILWAY</p> <p>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. The line opened in 1882 but never flourished. The ferry ceased to operate in 1901 and in 1916, Port Victoria pier was closed due to decay. Only high freight receipts kept the line profitable after World War I. Despite a double track branch line to Allhallows opening in 1932, the attempt to turn Allhallows into an attractive resort failed and the branch line closed in 1961. The opening of the Isle of Grain oil refinery in 1951 gave the line a new lease of life, and it continues to transport oil to and from the refinery.</p>	Low
4216	<p>BRIDGE NO. 7</p> <p>Site of Bridge no. 7 on the Thames and Medway Canal. The entrance road to the Uralite works crosses the line of the filled canal at this point and is believed to have sealed the bridge rather than destroyed it. A bungalow on the north side of the canal contains parts of the former canal bridge house.</p>	Low
1422	<p>MILTON 19TH/20TH CENTURY RIFLE RANGE, EASTCOURT MARSHES, GRAVESEND</p> <p>The 19th to 20th century rifle range at Milton (1422) is located on Eastcourt Marshes, Gravesend, within the Order Limits and extends to either side. The range was used for military purposes from 1862 and consists of multiple low earthen mounds. The range may have been used for the training of soldiers stationed at Milton Barracks during WWI (Wessex Archaeology, 2020). Despite some modifications of the asset, there is substantial survival of some of the original structures. It is now used for Metropolitan Police training. The setting of the rifle range comprises later added buildings, firing mounds, and the location of a spread of bullets (3388). The wider setting is characterised by the River Thames to the north, marshland to the east, the railway line to the south, and Gravesend to the west. Its open and relatively unchanged setting along with its military association contributes to its significance. The setting of the asset extends to the Order Limits.</p> <p>The setting of the rifle range includes modern police buildings and Eastcourt Marshes Electricity Substation to the west, firing mounds and a railway and canal immediately to the south. While the Order Limits will be located below ground in this area, the Milton compound is planned to be located within 1422, which has the potential to impact on the value of this asset.</p>	Low

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	This asset is partially within the Order Limits.	
LB321	<p>BARRELLED LOCK CHAMBER, SEA WALLS, SWING BRIDGE, LOCKS AND CANAL BASIN</p> <p>The barrelled lock chamber, sea walls, swing bridge, locks and canal basin (LB321) are a Grade II listed building located on Gordon Promenade East and are designated under a single listing. The sea wall, lock chamber and canal basin date to 1799-1801 and were designed by civil engineer Ralph Dodd. The swing bridge dates to the late 19th century and the lock gates from the 20th century.</p> <p>The walls are built in yellow and brown brick with York stone coping and quoins, bearing Roman numerals which indicate the canal depth. The canal basin is reported to have a paved floor. The swing bridge, lock gates and their mechanisms are of cast-iron. There is a wooden floor to the swing bridge and wooden lock gates.</p> <p>The setting of this asset forms part of its significance. The proximity of the basin to the river is crucial to its function. The asset is also located close to several industrial units, which historically occupied the land east of the asset. The land to the west of the asset is occupied by New Tavern Fort (SM17), with several listed buildings in close proximity (LB313, LB150, LB120). This asset also sits within Riverside Conservation Area (CA14). The setting of this asset does extend into the Order Limits, although only on the far eastern edge.</p>	High
3336	<p>MOORING POST ON FORESHORE BY SHORNE MARSHES</p> <p>Two concrete platforms near the Sea Training Centre, Gravesend.</p> <p>Two modern built assets are located on the foreshore of the River Thames. These include the site of several mooring posts (3336) and two concrete platforms.</p>	Low
1282	<p>NORTH KENT RAILWAY</p> <p>Operated by the South Eastern Railway (SER) the North Kent Line opened in 1849 and featured the now Grade II listed Gravesend Station (outside the 1km study area). Still operational, the railway is a passenger railway serving several communities of northern Kent. The North Kent Railway (1282) is located across the 1km study area and crosses the Order Limits.</p>	Low

Table A.46 Modern built heritage scoped in, south of the River Thames

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
LB230	<p>COBHAM WAR MEMORIAL</p> <p>Cobham War Memorial (LB230) is Grade II listed and was designed by Sir Herbert Baker in 1921. The stone memorial commemorates WWI with later additions for WWII. Baker, a nationally known architect who designed several war memorials, was born and died in Cobham.</p> <p>The setting of this asset forms part of its significance. The memorial stands on the junction of Cobhambury Road and Lodge Lane, with open fields to the south and houses to the north. It has group value as it stands opposite the Grade II listed Rose Cottage (LB190) and near the south-west entrance to the Grade II*-registered park of Cobham Hall (RPG1). Its location is a reflection of the 19 residents of Cobham and the surrounding area that it commemorates, who lost their lives in WWI and WWII.</p>	High
2464	<p>MEADOW ROOMS WWII FIRST AID POST, THE STREET, COBHAM</p> <p>The WWII First Aid Post was set up in late 1939 in the Meadow Rooms (2464), a brick structure with a pitched roof, on the north side of The Street, Cobham. This was for the treatment of casualties from air bombing. It was an adaptation of an existing building, with some basic care facilities and medical supplies. The exact part of the building used is not known. It would have been decommissioned by the end of WWII in 1945. The building survives in use as a parish office.</p> <p>The setting of this asset is defined by its location within the high-quality townscape of Cobham Conservation Area (CA11) and this setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Low
3268	<p>COBHAM HALL, COBHAM, DARTFORD</p> <p>Cobham Hall (LB122) was used for Australian soldiers as a hospital (3268) during WWI. This asset adds to the historical value of Cobham Hall as a moment in the hall's history. Nothing of the hospital remains. The setting of this asset does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Low
1842	<p>PROBABLE WWII AIR RAID SHELTER, WITH ASSOCIATIONS TO FORMER RAF CAMP IN AREA</p>	Low
1875	<p>WWII AIR RAID SHELTER; Structure</p>	Low
1874	<p>WWII AIR RAID SHELTER; Structure</p>	Low

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
1561	<p>WW1 HOMES FOR HEROES SCHEME HOUSES, THONG LANE, SHORNE, GRAVESHAM</p> <p>As part of a scheme for the veterans of WWI, a set of houses (1561) were built along Thong Lane, Thong. Built as part of the ‘Homes for Heroes’ scheme, this is not a particularly rare building type. Their setting is influenced by their location within Thong. This setting extends to the Order Limits.</p>	Low
LB112	<p>SHORNE WAR MEMORIAL</p> <p>Shorne War Memorial (LB112) is a Grade II listed building which stands in the churchyard of the Church of St Peter and St Paul (LB13). The memorial was raised in 1920 and designed by Reginald Hallward, a local parishioner, as a testimony to the tragic impact of 20th century conflict on the local community in Shorne.</p>	High
1424	<p>SHORNE HILL WWII SPIGOT MORTAR EMPLACEMENT, SHORNE</p> <p>Two WWII assets are still extant in Shorne, in the east of the 1km study area. These are two spigot mortar emplacements (1424, 1455). Their settings are influenced by their location in Shorne and do not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Low
1455	<p>SPIGOT MORTAR EMPLACEMENT, SHORNE</p> <p>Two WWII assets are still extant in Shorne, in the east of the 1km study area. These are two spigot mortar emplacements (1424, 1455). Their settings are influenced by their location in Shorne and do not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Low
1562	<p>CAVES CONVERTED TO AIR RAID SHELTERS, THONG LANE, SHORNE, GRAVESHAM</p> <p>Several caves were converted into air raid shelters (1562) during WWII along Thong Lane. The former shelters are located within the Order Limits.</p>	Low
4344	<p>HOMES FOR HEROES SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGES EAST OF CHURCH LANE WITH ONE ASSOCIATED SHED</p> <p>During the consultation process relating to the scoping in and out of assets from the cultural heritage baseline, four further sites (4344; 4345; 4346 and 4347) associated with the Homes for Heroes scheme (cf. asset 1561 in Thong) were identified along Church Lane, east of Chalk. The identification is based on visual similarity between the ‘known’ Homes for Heroes assets within Thong village, and these further structures west of Chalk. Consisting of housing and associated sheds, the newly identified structures would benefit from further study. The setting of these assets does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Low

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
4345	<p>HOMES FOR HEROES SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGES WEST OF CHURCH LANE WITH ASSOCIATED SHEDS</p> <p>During the consultation process relating to the scoping in and out of assets from the cultural heritage baseline, four further sites (4344; 4345; 4346 and 4347) associated with the Homes for Heroes scheme (cf. asset 1561 in Thong) were identified along Church Lane, east of Chalk. The identification is based on visual similarity between the ‘known’ Homes for Heroes assets within Thong village, and these further structures west of Chalk. Consisting of housing and associated sheds, the newly identified structures would benefit from further study. The setting of these assets does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Low
1435	<p>‘Polperro’ WWII, anti-aircraft headquarters, Rochester Road, Chalk; ‘Polperro’ WWII anti-aircraft headquarters (1435) is located south of Rochester Road in Chalk. The building remains as private property in the present day and the extent of surviving adaptations is unknown.</p> <p>The setting of the asset is influenced by its associations with the range of anti-aircraft locations, both extant and non-extant, across the landscape. This setting extends to the Order Limits.</p>	Low
1410	<p>EAST COURT FARM WWII ROADBLOCK BUOYS, CHURCH LANE, CHALK;</p> <p>A WWII roadblock (1410) is located outside East Court Farm (1146). The blocks have been moved to the side of the road and have a greater aesthetic function than practical in the present day. Their setting is influenced by their location at the entrance to East Court farm and does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Low
4346	<p>HOMES FOR HEROES SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGE OFF CHURCH LANE</p> <p>During the consultation process relating to the scoping in and out of assets from the cultural heritage baseline, four further sites (4344, 4345, 4346 and 4347) associated with the Homes for Heroes scheme (cf. Asset 1561 in Thong) were identified along Church Lane, east of Chalk. The identification is based visual similarity between the ‘known’ Homes for Heroes assets within Thong village, and these further structures west of Chalk. Consisting of housing and associated sheds, the newly identified structures would benefit from further study. The setting of these assets does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Low
4347	<p>HOMES FOR HEROES BARN OFF LOWER HIGHAM ROAD</p> <p>During the consultation process relating to the scoping in and out of assets from the cultural heritage baseline, four further sites (4344, 4345, 4346 and 4347) associated with the Homes for Heroes scheme (cf. Asset 1561 in Thong) were identified along Church Lane, east of Chalk. The identification is based visual similarity between the ‘known’</p>	Low

Order Limits ID	Asset description	Asset value
	Homes for Heroes assets within Thong village, and these further structures west of Chalk. Consisting of housing and associated sheds, the newly identified structures would benefit from further study. The setting of these assets does not extend to the Order Limits.	
4293	BRITISH URALITE FACTORY, HIGHAM The British Uralite Factory opened in approximately 1900 making pipes. Uralite (now called Actinolite) is a mineral related to asbestos that was used for products such as pipes and fittings, window boxes and chimney pots. The factory had its own railway siding and its own station that opened in 1906. The works are now closed but many of the buildings remain, in poor condition.	Low
3332, 3334	WHARVES, GRAVESEND Two wharves (3332 and 3334) are recorded in the Milton/Denton areas east of Gravesend, approximately 550m and 650m west of the Order Limits, which do not form part of their setting.	Low
3291	TWO CONCRETE PLATFORMS NEAR THE SEA TRAINING CENTRE, GRAVESEND Two modern built assets are located on the foreshore of the River Thames. These include the site of several mooring posts (3336) and two concrete platforms associated with the Sea Training Centre, Gravesend (3291). The settings of these assets are influenced by their location on the banks of the River Thames. Due to their proximity, this setting extends to the Order Limits.	Low

Historic buildings scoped out of detailed assessment

Table A.47 Buildings scoped out, south of the River Thames

Project ID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Value
1149	Chapter Farm (Reed Court)	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	571560	169694	Low
1341	Sluice Gate, Shorne Wood	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	568260	169899	Low
1442	Former Zion Chapel, 1838	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	569273	170293	Medium
LB117	6, Homewood Cottages	II	569320	170318	High
LB179	7, Homewood Cottages	II	569318	170327	High
LB118	K6 Telephone kiosk	II	569350	170330	Medium
LB174	8 and 9, Homewood Cottages	II	569314	170332	High
LB178	Well Cottage	II	569786	170338	High

Project ID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Value
LB114	10, 11 And 12, Homewood Cottages	II	569312	170339	High
LB173	Bushylees	II	569824	170358	High
LB310	The Little Hermitage	II	572079	170572	High
3053	Milestone on the Gravesend Road, Higham	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	571969	170600	Negligible
1135	Randall Bottom	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	567926	170608	Medium
3158	Little Hermitage	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	572163	170623	Low
LB182	The Tanyard	II	569197	170795	High
3162	Grove Farm	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	571436	170946	Low
1157	Out farm east of Shorne	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	569323	171082	Medium
3156	Farmstead north-east of Gadshill	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	571311	171112	Low
LB264	Monument on Telegraph Hill	II	571463	171163	High
LB252	Scadbury Cottage	II	562151	171197	High
1666	George V pillar box, Orchard Avenue / Singlewell Road	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564944	171202	Low
LB265	The Pest House in the garden of Scadbury Manor to south-west of the house	II	562023	171251	High
LB266	Scadbury Manor	II	562064	171278	High
LB302	Garden Walls to east, north and west of Scadbury Manor running to The Pest House	II	562065	1713120	High
3153	Firtrees	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	571178	171360	Low
3155	Farmstead in Higham Upshire	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	571317	171391	Low
LB311	Firtrees	II	571176	171399	High
LB242	Church of St John, Higham Upshire	II	571276	171463	High
3159	Farmstead west of Great Hermitage	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	571862	171480	Low

Project ID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Value
2462	Higham Working Men's Club WWII First Aid Post	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	571424	171495	Low
LB248	Hazells	II	562704	171539	High
2258	Ebenezer Chapel, School Lane, Higham Upshire, Rochester	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	571209	171549	Low
LB323	Hazells Farm barn and attached oast	II	562654	171568	High
LB324	Calf House or stable with granary above	II	562638	171582	High
3058	George V pillar box, Kitchener Avenue / Ash Road	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	565164	171940	Low
2460	The Knowle WWII Civil Defence Headquarters, School Lane, Higham	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	571291	171963	Low
3146	Hill Farm (Highamhill)	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	570927	172138	Medium
3061	George VI pillar box, Packham Road / Lanes Avenue	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	563957	172170	Low
3057	George V pillar box, links Singlewell Road / Ridgeway Avenue	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564749	172179	Low
3063	George VI pillar box, St Aidan's Way, 159 Valley Drive	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	565966	172260	Low
3062	George VI pillar box, PO, Lawrance Square, New House Lane	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	563961	172453	Low
LB247	Scruttons	II	563388	172667	High
1526	Elizabeth II pillar box, Barr Road east / Thong Lane	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	567045	172668	Low
3055	George V pillar box, Mitchell Avenue / Colyer Road	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	562744	172708	Low
3059	George VI pillar box, Wingfield Bank, Waterdales / Springhead Road	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	562337	172829	Low
3054	George V pillar box, PO, Mitchell Avenue, Waterdales	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	562565	173001	Low

Project ID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Value
1519	George V pillar box, XPO, 75A Lower Higham Road, Chalk	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	566948	173039	Low
LB102	The Old Forge	II	566696	173077	High
1462	Malt House, Chalk	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	566569	173124	Low
2281	Community air raid shelter tunnel, Tile Hill, Northfleet	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	562400	173200	Low
769	A group of possible WWII allotments, situated behind houses on East Milton Road, Bellman Avenue and Abbey Road	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	566221	173230	Low
1525	George V pillar box, Colonial PH, Rochester Road	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	566329	173297	Low
1438	Northcourt School WWII emergency feeding centre, Dickens Road, Denton, Gravesend	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	566430	173400	Low
3403	Mission Hall, Dickens Road, Denton, Gravesham	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	566379	173437	Low
LB254	Church of St Mary (Roman Catholic)	II	566112	173526	High
772	Two groups of WWII allotments on the north-western side of Denton Court Road with another group to the west of these	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	566148	173624	Low
3060	George VI pillar box, PO, East Milton Road, Denton	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	565971	173793	Low
LB326	Milton War Memorial	II	565836	173820	High
LB306	Church of St Peter and St Paul	II*	565897	173831	High
3056	George V pillar box, Waterton Avenue / Denton Street	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	566067	173951	Low
LB307	Pillar box at the junction of Norfolk Road and St John's Road	II	565681	173993	Medium

Project ID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Value
LB313	Statue of General Gordon	II	565431	174204	High
2346	Gravesend and North Kent Hospital, Gravesend	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564467	174233	Low
3278	Gravesend Hospital, Bath Street, Gravesend	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564436	174236	Negligible
LB320	Two K6 telephone kiosks outside the Old Town Hall, High Street, Gravesend	II	564765	174264	Medium
LB257	55 and 55a, High Street	II	564749	174270	High
LB244	The Town Hall	II*	564779	174271	High
LB316	56, High Street	II	564749	174276	High
LB258	57 and 58, High Street	II	564750	174283	High
LB259	The Albion Public House	II	564750	174289	High
2383	Albion Parade, Canal Basin, Gravesend	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	565727	174292	Low
LB256	The Kent Public House	II	564770	174310	High
LB246	Statue of Princess Pocahontas in the churchyard of the Church of St George	II	564661	174327	High
LB253	Church of St George	II*	564689	174341	High
LB317	70, High Street	II	564755	174342	High
LB260	71 And 72, High Street	II	564755	174348	High
LB314	73, High Street	II	564754	174354	High
LB318	The Royal Clarendon Hotel and 1-4 Royal Pier Mews	II	564989	174379	High
LB239	Thames House	II	564925	174380	High
LB261	79, High Street	II*	564757	174393	High
LB315	80, High Street	II*	564757	174398	High
LB309	4 and 5, High Street	II	564776	174402	High
LB255	The Mission House	II	564919	174408	High
LB245	3 and 3a, High Street	II	564776	174409	High
LB240	St Andrew's Arts Centre	II	564911	174411	High
3330	Coal Wharf	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564889	174420	Low

Project ID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Value
LB154	Hazards House and Former Brewery Offices	II	564495	174428	High
LB172	44, West Street	II	564507	174432	High
LB156	96, 97, 98 West Street	II	564746	174432	High
3329	Wharf, Gravesend	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564849	174436	Low
LB121	The Three Daws Public House	II	564784	174437	High
LB113	The New Falcon Inn	II	564684	174439	High
LB171	The Pier Public House	II	564759	174439	High
LB308	The Royal Terrace Pier, including the pavilions flanking the entrance	II	565114	174443	High
3328	Jetty, Gravesend	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564851	174447	Low
3327	Landing stage/steps, Gravesend	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564820	174450	Low
3326	Landing stage/steps, Gravesend	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564811	174451	Low
3325	Landing stage/steps	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564804	174459	Low
3322	Marriot's Wharf, Gravesend	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564613	174466	Low
3321	Union Wharf, Gravesend	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564547	174470	Low
3320	Commercial Wharf, Gravesend	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564499	174479	Low
LB119	The Town Pier	II*	564774	174480	High
3324	Landing stage/steps, Gravesend	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564739	174482	Low
1633	Baltic Wharf (3 rd Ed OS), Gravesend	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564309	174484	Low
3323	Landing stage/steps by Kent and Essex steam ferry pier	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564651	174485	Low
3319	South-East and Central Pier, Gravesend	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564409	174489	Low
LB322	Rosherville Quay Walls, Steps, Drawdock And WWII Mine Watching Post	II	563704	174490	High
3315	Kent and Essex Steam Ferry Pier, Gravesend	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	564669	174507	Low

A.4 Archaeological assets within the River Thames

Archaeology located within the Order Limits

A.4.1 There is a single archaeological asset identified within the Order Limits, within the River Thames.

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
412	The remains of a Roman settlement site (412), in the form of several hut circles, located close to Tilbury Fort below the present high tide level. The settlement is associated with several finds of 1 st to 2 nd century Roman pottery along the frontage of Tilbury foreshore (501, 433) and Samian ware close to Tilbury Fort (434). The settlement has exceptional historical associations as a known Roman site with good preservation due to its location on the foreshore. These findspots have been removed.	Medium

Archaeology located within the ZVI

Prehistoric

A.4.2 There are no known archaeological remains dating to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic, located within the ZVI and River Thames.

Table A.48 Neolithic archaeology located within the ZVI (Thames)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4247	A Neolithic flint implement was located at the southern banks of the River Thames, 1.6km south-east of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible

A.4.3 There are no known archaeological remains dating to the Bronze Age, located within the ZVI and River Thames.

Table A.49 Iron Age archaeology located within the ZVI (Thames)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4261	Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery were located on the Thames foreshore, 1.9km south-east of the Order Limits. The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting.	Negligible

Roman

Table A.50 Roman archaeology located within the ZVI (Thames)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4215, 4250, 4251, 4252, 4253, 4260	Five Roman artefacts are catalogued through PAS on the south Thames foreshore, 1.6km south-east of the Order Limits. The five finds include three pottery vessels (4250 , 4251 , 4252), a stamped Mortarium (4215) and a sedimentary rock whetstone (4253). A sixth findspot of a ceramic vessel (4260) is catalogued in a different location, 80m north-east into the Thames. All six assets contribute to the understanding of Roman	Low

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
	settlement activity (4228) here. The artefacts have been removed and do not have a setting. Their significance is derived from their evidential value, along with a density of Roman artefacts on the southern Thames foreshore, indicative of settlement activity.	
501	An isolated findspot of Roman pottery was identified on the northern Thames foreshore, 190m west of the Order Limits. The artefact has been removed and does not have a setting.	Negligible

Early Medieval

A.4.4 There are no archaeological remains dating to the Early Medieval, located within the ZVI and River Thames.

Medieval

Table A.51 Medieval archaeology located within the ZVI (Thames)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
670	The alleged site of a deserted Medieval village is poorly referenced in the Thames, 350m north of the Order Limits. There is no evidence for the existence of the site, other than an inclusion in a 1971 gazetteer. Consequently, the unclear location prevents a setting assessment of the asset, therefore it cannot be considered to extend to the Order Limits.	Negligible

Post-Medieval

Table A.52 Post-Medieval archaeology located within the ZVI (Thames)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
1354	The shipwreck site of a boat known as Triumph, is located 330m south-east of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is limited to its location within the Thames, which contributes in part to the asset's significance through a historical relationship. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
1355, 1356, 1358, 1359, 1360	Five shipwrecks are referenced in the same location in the Thames, 775m south-east of the Order Limits. The setting of the shipwrecks is informed by their location within the Thames and association to each other, and contributes to their significance. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
745, 824	The location of two shipwrecks is referenced in the Thames, 445m north-west of the Order Limits. The setting of the shipwrecks is informed by their location in the Thames and association to each other. This setting contributes in part to their significance through a historical association. The setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Modern

Table A.53 Modern archaeology located within the ZVI (Thames)

Project ID	Asset setting description	Value
4325	A beacon on the 3 rd edition OS map is marked east of Shornemead Fort (1878) and 1.5km south-east of the Order Limits. The spatial reference of the asset is unclear with a 2005 coastal survey believing the beacon to be closer to Shornemead Fort than referenced (Wessex Archaeology , 2006). The setting of the asset is informed by its location in the southern extent of the Thames. This setting contributes in part to the asset’s significance through a historical functional relationship. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4326, 4327	Two beacons marked on the 3 rd edition OS map, are located within 1.7km south-east of the Order Limits. No remains were visible during a 2005 coastal survey (Wessex Archaeology , 2006). The setting of the assets is informed by their proximity to each other and location on the Thames. This setting contributes in part to their significance through a functional relationship as guides on the foreshore. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
4328	A wind pump is marked on the 3 rd edition OS map, 1.8km south-east of the Order Limits. No remains were visible during a 2005 coastal survey (Wessex Archaeology , 2006). The setting of the assets is informed by its location on the southern edge of the Thames which contributes in part to its significance through a functional association. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
62	Tilbury landing station is referenced in the Thames 70m south of the Order Limits. However, the asset is located further west, outside the ZVI on the northern Thames bank, west of Tilbury Fort (SM13). The setting of the asset is informed by its location on the Thames and proximity to Gravesend and Tilbury with which the asset has a functional association as a crossing point. The Order Limits do not form part of the setting.	Low
1357, 1361	Two shipwrecks are referenced in the same location in the Thames, 780m south-east of the Order Limits. The setting of the shipwrecks is informed by their location in the Thames, which contributes to the significance of the assets through a historical association. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
3303	The location of the mooring site of a barrage balloon is located on the southern Thames foreshore, 110m east of the Order Limits. The setting of the asset is informed by its location on the Thames and proximity to Shornemead Fort (1878) and focus of WWII defences (4110). This setting contributes in part to the asset’s significance through a historical functional relationship. The setting, however, does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low

Archaeology located outside the ZVI

Prehistoric

Table A.54 Palaeolithic archaeology located outside the ZVI (Thames)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
4103	Findspot of 12 Lower Palaeolithic handaxes and two flakes	Findspot	565500	174500	Low

Table A.55 Mesolithic archaeology located outside the ZVI (Thames)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2146	Tilbury – Tranchet axe	Findspot	563500	175000	Negligible

Table A.56 Neolithic archaeology located outside the ZVI (Thames)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
641	A Neolithic small chipped flint axe or chisel, dredged from the Thames off Tilbury	Findspot	569500	177500	Negligible
4088	Neolithic polished axe found at Gravesend. Now in the Chantry Museum, Gravesend.	Findspot	565500	174500	Negligible

Table A.57 Bronze Age archaeology located outside the ZVI (Thames)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
4129	Bronze Age axe found in Gravesend	Findspot	565500	174500	Negligible

Table A.58 Iron Age archaeology located outside the ZVI (Thames)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2933	Iron Age copper alloy brooch	Findspot	565500	174500	Negligible
4104	Iron Age coins found in or near Gravesend	Findspot	565500	174500	Negligible

Roman

Table A.59 Roman archaeology located outside the ZVI (Thames)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2145	Tilbury	Findspot	563569	175049	Negligible
2149	West of West Tilbury – Tilbury Fort	Findspot	564719	175100	Negligible
2150	West Tilbury – Tilbury Fort	Findspot	564999	175100	Negligible
649	A Romano-British settlement site with hut circles, burials, pottery and tiles	Settlement, burial, findspot	564400	175100	Medium
632	Roman pottery	Findspot	569499	176500	Negligible
4087	Roman pottery found near Gravesend in 1844	Findspot	565500	174500	Negligible

Early Medieval

A.4.5 There are no known archaeological assets dating to the Early Medieval, located outside the ZVI and within the River Thames.

Medieval

A.4.6 There are no known archaeological assets dating to the Medieval, located outside the ZVI and within the River Thames.

A.5 Archaeology located within the Order Limits

Post-Medieval

Table A.60 Post-Medieval archaeology located outside the ZVI (Thames)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
1546	William	Wreck; Site	564999	174690	Low
819	1667 wreck of Dutch fireship	Wreck; fireship; warship	570130	178020	High
696	A mid-18 th century shop	Building; shop	564500	174499	Low
705	Sultan	Boat; barge	565179	175160	Medium
818	1667 wreck of Dutch fireship	Wreck; fireship; warship	570130	178020	High
820	1667 wreck of Dutch fireship	Wreck; fireship; warship	570130	178020	High
822	1667 wreck of Dutch fireship	Wreck; fireship; warship	570130	178020	High
707	Pearl	Boat; schooner	565180	175160	Medium

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
704	Three Sisters	Boat; barge	565180	175160	Medium
823	1667 wreck of Dutch fireship	Wreck; fireship; warship	570130	178020	High
816	1667 wreck of Dutch fireship	Wreck; fireship; warship	570130	178020	High
812	1667 wreck of English fireship	Wreck; fireship; warship	570130	178020	High
811	Attack on The Hope 1667	Naval battlefield	570130	178020	Medium
720	Macdonalds war rocket factory	Building; rocket factory	564500	174500	Low
815	1667 wreck of Dutch fireship	Wreck; fireship; warship	570130	178020	High
698	The Station Inn	House; public house	564500	174500	Low
813	1667 wreck of fireship, probably Dutch	Wreck; fireship; warship	570130	178020	High
706	Georgian	Boat; cargo vessel	565180	175160	Medium
708	H C	Boat; barge	565180	175160	Medium
814	1667 wreck of Dutch fireship	Wreck; fireship; warship	570130	178020	High
821	1667 wreck of Dutch fireship	Wreck; fireship; warship	570130	178020	High
695	Early to mid-18 th century house	House	564500	174500	Low
817	1667 wreck of Dutch fireship	Wreck; fireship; warship	570130	178020	High
732	Anne Royal	Ship; shipwreck	565180	175160	Medium
4105	Approximately 16 th century clay pipes found at Blockhouse Fort	Findspot	565500	174500	Negligible

Modern

Table A.61 Modern archaeology located outside the ZVI (Thames)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2507	WWII civil defence site at the end of the former car ferry pier, West Street, Gravesend	Civil Defence Site	564674	174514	Low

Unknown

Table A.62 Archaeology of an unknown date located outside the ZVI (Thames)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
3305	Unidentified square block – possibly defensive, Rosherville	Findspot	563842	174537	Negligible

A.6 Historic buildings located within the River Thames

A.6.1 There are no historic buildings located within any study area of the Project within the River Thames.

A.7 Archaeological assets north of the River Thames

Prehistoric

Table A.63 Prehistoric scheduled monuments within the Order Limits (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
SM1	<p>The cropmark complex (SM1) is a multi-period area of cropmarks. The listing description of the asset notes four ring-ditches representing later Bronze Age barrows, two ring-ditches with incomplete circuits suggestive of a roundhouse, rectilinear enclosures of possible Romano-British date and Medieval droeways. Substantial pits were interpreted as the sites of Early Saxon ‘<i>grubenhäuser</i>’ (also known as sunken-featured buildings), however, many of these are of geological origin.</p> <p>Additional assessment work has been conducted on this asset which includes an aerial mapping study (Essex Place Services, 2019) and a phase of archaeological trial trenching in 2020 within land parcels 22 and 23 (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (a)).</p> <p>The aerial mapping study identified the main concentration of enclosures, ring-ditches, trackways and field systems to be located to the north of the site, bisected by Stifford Clays Road, with the archaeological features overlying each other, indicative of a multi-period site (Essex Place Services, 2019). The site also illustrates many pits located around visible enclosures. Some of the pits are elongated, which could represent sunken-floored buildings. Comparisons can be deduced with the multi-period cropmark complex at Mucking (332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338), which was dated to between the Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon when excavated (Essex Place Services, 2019). Despite the limitations in the study area of the aerial mapping survey, it was noted that associated archaeological remains are highly likely to exist outside the scheduled area (Essex Place Services, 2019).</p> <p>A phase of trial trenching was conducted within the scheduled area, where a total of 76 trenches were excavated within land parcel 22 (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (a)). Of these trenches, 38 yielded archaeological features, primarily centred within the eastern part of the land parcel (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (a)). Dated evidence comes from the Bronze Age to early/middle Iron Age through the identification of ring ditches, representing possibly disturbed barrows</p>	High

Project ID	Description	Value
	<p>(3581) (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (a)). Later Iron Age and Roman features were encountered, matching the cropmarks as large enclosures and trackways. These features (3582) likely relate to the agriculturally exploited hinterlands of a farmstead (216) excavated 500m to the west (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (a)).</p> <p>A range of undated smaller ditches and postholes were encountered during the fieldwork (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The evaluation also confirmed the natural origin of large discrete cropmarks through differing geological variations (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (a)). A line of cropmark pits (3580) running WSW-ENE and continuing as a ditch through three trenches in the north part of the site were considered to hold archaeological interest (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The remains of a later field boundary, marked on the first edition OS map was also likely encountered, although no dating evidence was recovered (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (a)).</p> <p>The scheduled monument is included on the Heritage at Risk Register, with the principal vulnerability from arable ploughing as well the bisection of the monument from the A13. The trial trenching recorded former plough soil at a range of 0.05-0.4m thick, as subsoil, beneath a topsoil measuring between 0.28 and 0.4m thick across the site (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (a)). Despite this, the evaluation established the survival of a range of archaeological features and artefactual remains within the scheduled area. Furthermore, the assessment by the aerial study for the potential for features surviving beneath the slip roads (Essex Place Services, 2019) illustrates the good rate of preservation at the site.</p> <p>The cropmark complex (SM1) holds significant evidential and historical value. As a monument, the complex has yielded and holds the potential to yield further evidence of funerary, agricultural and settlement activity, related to a landscape which was occupied in some way relatively continuously from the Bronze Age to the Roman period (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (a)) Contextually, SM1 sits among a wider landscape of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman occupation, such as settlement activity excavated at Orsett Cock (237, 238) 2km east or Roman settlement (245) near Heath Place, 1.5km south-east. The cropmark therefore holds evidential value to add to the wider understanding of the early settlement in the area, particularly on the Thames terrace Gravels, which all the aforementioned settlements share in common.</p> <p>Consequently, the evidential and historical value of SM1 has the potential to contribute to regional research questions for the east of England (Medlycott, 2011), including but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dates of extensive field systems and enclosures and how these relate to earlier systems and settlements • Research into increased visibility of cropmark evidence, seemingly relating to settlement and agriculture during the later Iron Age and Roman period which is in stark contrast to preceding periods • Potential for investigating the relationships between field systems and long-distance trackways, and settlements, enclosures and funerary sites • The extent to which the size and shape of fields in Roman field systems can be related to the agricultural regimes identified 	

Project ID	Description	Value
	<p>The scheduled monument (SM1) is a well-preserved multi-period site, established by trial trenching in 2020, and holds the potential to provide evidence of land use, religious practices, funerary remains and settlement. Consequently, the cropmark complex at Orsett (SM1) is assessed to be of high value.</p>	
SM7	<p>A ‘Springfield’ style enclosure and Iron Age enclosures (SM7) located south of Hill House, Baker Street is partly within the Order Limits. Springfield-style enclosures are roughly circular, typically located on a hilltop or spur and named after the site at Springfield, Essex, one of few examples fully excavated within Britain. The monument is located on a low flat-topped ridge on a sand and gravel terrace overlooking Orsett Fen to the north.</p> <p>Contextually, the monument sits towards the northern edge of an extensive Bronze and Iron Age landscape between West Tilbury and Orsett. Springfield enclosures are known for their domestic use as a settlement style. Its location on a ridge is likely a strategic defensive location for the occupants. A funerary Bronze Age landscape potentially associated with the settlement is located to the west as part of SM1. The presence of a cropmark enclosure (687), 145m south of SM7 has the potential to illustrate a wealth of settlement activity within the Bronze Age in the area. Similarly, the presence of further enclosures (261) and potential field systems within 100m west of SM7 suggest a potentially self-sustained community on the low flat-topped ridge. The expansion of these field systems in the Iron Age could potentially reach as far west as SM1, as illustrated through trial trenching (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology, 2020 (a)). However, settlement focus shifts in the Roman period with the presence of the associated farmstead’s (216) location approximately 2km west of SM7.</p> <p>Despite being located on a low flat-topped ridge terrace overlooking Orsett Fen, its modern views have been somewhat restricted by later development from the Post Medieval and Modern. This includes Orsett (CA5) to the north-east, High Road to the north and the A13 to the south. This limits the asset’s wider visibility in the present to its location within the pasture. The setting of the monument forms part of its significance. This location forms part of the enclosure’s characterisation as a ‘Springfield’ enclosure and therefore contributes to its national rarity and evidential value.</p> <p>There is potential that some of the monument may have been lost through the construction of High Road to the north, and modern field boundaries may have had minor impact in places. However, there is no further information which would suggest that the preservation of the asset is anything but good.</p> <p>The ‘Springfield’ style enclosure and Iron Age enclosures have evidential value for the research potential they hold and the evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through investigation in the future. The buried remains of the Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age monuments hold evidence of the association between the two types of monuments and the sequence of domestic development from the Late Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age. This evidential value has potential to contribute to regional research questions for the east of England (Medlycott, 2011) including, but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The understanding of Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement transition 	High

Project ID	Description	Value
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and extent of manufacturing and trade, and the extent to which these were on a commercial basis or small-scale and localised Understanding of the region’s pottery sequences and establishment of a chronology for pottery assemblages <p>As a scheduled monument with the potential to provide evidence relating to land use and settlement pattern in the later Prehistoric period and the chronological and spatial relationship between a rare style of Late Bronze Age enclosure and a Late Iron Age enclosure, the ‘Springfield’ style enclosure and Iron Age enclosures (SM7) is assessed to be of high value.</p>	

Table A.64 Palaeolithic archaeology within the Order Limits (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
173	Sand and gravel deposits (173) were located to the east of the M25, close to North Ockendon. Although not an archaeological asset, this feature does indicate a potential area for archaeological evidence for the Palaeolithic period. The superficial geological deposit of River Terrace sand and gravel is mapped extensively across the route north of the Thames.	Negligible
248	At Grey Goose Farm, south-west of Orsett, a circular group of pit features (248) was identified through aerial photography and excavated in advance of the constriction of the A13. Several of the pit features were found likely to be natural features, resulting from subsurface material injected into surface layers during a period of periglacial cold climate. Four pit-like features may be akin to <i>grubenhäuser</i> at Mucking (see Early Medieval).	Negligible
328	On the eastern limit of the Project within Mucking, there are a few rolled artefacts tentatively ascribed to the Palaeolithic period. There were no clearly identifiable tools. The lack of exact spatial references for these finds, and their tentative ascription to the Palaeolithic, determines that they are of negligible value. The site was destroyed by gravel extraction.	Negligible
441	Part of an Acheulian handaxe (441) was recovered in 1969 from farmland north of the Church of St Catherine (LB169) and believed to come from a higher gravel terrace. The asset was also located by Historic England records elsewhere. Location of recovery is unknown.	Low
724	A Palaeolithic handaxe (724) was recovered from the surface at South Ockendon Hall after the demolition of a windmill. The asset is of evidential and historical value and has been removed from its context.	Low
4018	A pit (4018) containing Palaeolithic implements was discovered north-east of Hangman’s Wood and within sand and gravel deposits. The asset is of evidential and illustrative historical value. Its original setting was impacted by the A1013 and the finds have presumably been removed.	Low

Table A.65 Mesolithic archaeology within the Order Limits (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
21	A Mesolithic or Neolithic macehead axe (21) was found at Mucking Creek Valley (457). The axe was made from a naturally perforated flint and found about 10 feet above the valley bottom during fieldwalking. The axe was recovered from within an area of undated cropmarks including an enclosure and trackway (457). The artefact has been removed from its original location and has no setting.	Low
228	A short flint blade (228) was found north-east of Orsett Heath. The exact location is poorly recorded. The artefact has been removed from its original location. An area of Mesolithic to Neolithic activity is known from finds between Orsett Heath and Southfields, to the south of Stanford Road (A1013). Other assets include a fragment of microblade core (416), two flint blades (491), a flint blade (686), and three flints and a tranchet axe (277).	Low
686	A Mesolithic flint blade (686) was found to the north-east of Orsett Heath. The artefact's recovery location is poorly recorded and it has been removed from its original location. An area of Mesolithic to Neolithic activity is known from finds between Orsett Heath and Southfields, to the south of Stanford Road (A1013). Other assets include a fragment of microblade core (416), two flint blades (491), a short flint blade (228), and three flints and a tranchet axe (277).	Low

Table A.66 Neolithic archaeology within the Order Limits (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
7	See SM6 , including features associated with Orsett causeway enclosure that extend beyond the scheduled area. Excavation found preservation to be fair.	High
167	A multi-period settlement site is known to exist to the east of the M25 motorway, west of Codham Hall Cottages. The earliest evidence of activity on the site is represented by a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age horseshoe-shaped flint scraper (167) that was recovered from the horizon between natural and modern plough soil. This asset is within the Order Limits and of medium value.	Medium
325	A possible long barrow or mortuary enclosure (325) located north of Orsett Heath was identified from aerial photographs. A cropmark of another possible long mortuary enclosure (2110) was identified south of South Ockendon on the western edge of the study area. These assets have historical and evidential value and may date from the Neolithic period, although dating is uncertain on the basis of cropmark evidence.	High
330	Neolithic activity is recorded including ceramics, lithics and pits (330) often in discrete distributions. Assets have evidential and historical value and add to our understanding and knowledge of Neolithic to Bronze Age settlement at Mucking.	Medium
396	Several Neolithic assets are recorded to the south of East Tilbury. Two small flint axes or chisels (397 , 641) have been found close to Coalhouse Fort (SM14). Neolithic arrowheads (396 , 638) (that may relate to the same record) and Neolithic to Bronze Age flints (438), have been found in the same area and may be indicative of further activity, all within the Order Limits. These artefacts have been removed from the Order Limits and have no setting.	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
438	Several Neolithic assets are recorded to the south of East Tilbury. Two small flint axes or chisels (397, 641) have been found close to Coalhouse Fort (SM14) and are of negligible value. Neolithic arrowheads (396, 638) and Neolithic to Bronze Age flints (438), have been found in the same area, all within the Order Limits and of negligible to low value. These artefacts have been removed from the Order Limits and have no setting.	Negligible
443	Neolithic to Bronze Age flints (443) have been found to the west of East Tilbury. It was not recorded when, how or exactly where these artefacts were recovered. Due to lack of information of the context of the finds, they are of negligible value.	Negligible
458	There is an increased presence of Neolithic activity within the area of Mucking, demonstrated through a number of findspots. A single axe-head (458) was found in Mucking Creek Valley in the vicinity of cropmarks of potential prehistoric date, however its exact location and method of recovery is not recorded.	Low
637	One of two possible Neolithic burials (393 and 637), 637 is found to the east of Princess Margaret Road, and the second (393) was found between Coalhouse Fort and Buckland outside the Order Limits. It is unclear what remains, if any, survive of the burials. Reported as being found in 1892 the burial (637) has limited contextual associations.	Low
638	Several Neolithic assets are recorded to the south of East Tilbury. Two small flint axes or chisels (397, 641) have been found close to Coalhouse Fort (SM14). Neolithic arrowheads (396, 638) (that may relate to the same record) and Neolithic to Bronze Age flints (438), have been found in the same area, with limited contextual information and provenance. These artefacts have been removed from the Order Limits and have no setting.	Low

Table A.67 Bronze Age archaeology within the Order Limits (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
5	Four Bronze torcs and a bronze pin (5) were found to the north of Chadwell St Mary, east of Brentwood Road. Attributed to Thurrock following a donation to a museum. The circumstances of the discovery are unclear and location data is questionable.	Negligible
104	To the east of East Tilbury there is clear evidence of Late Bronze Age activity in the form of a settlement site and evidence of a funerary landscape. The site was recorded through trial trenching and identified as a Late Bronze Age settlement surrounded by a substantial enclosure ditch. Further excavation identified a double enclosure consisting of an annular ditch with a sub-rectangular ditch extending to the west with an entrance to the south; a single cremation located in the centre of the sub-rectangular enclosure. A 'mini barrow' (3.5m) of Middle Bronze Age date and two further truncated barrows were identified with no dating. Features comprising possible droveways led to the barrows. Across the north-western side of the site was a Middle Bronze Age coaxial field system, aligned north-east to south-west. Two sides of a Bronze Age enclosure were identified with a compacted working area and 30 post holes. Features have been excavated.	Medium

Project ID	Description	Value
160	A number of assets are recorded to the west of Mucking which represent a Bronze Age settlement site. The site did provide evidence of settlement from the Bronze Age through the Roman period (160) comprising ditches, gullies, pits, hollows, postholes and a ring-ditch.	Medium
169	An area of pits, boundaries, pottery fragments and a cremation burial (169), were discovered near the M25, near Cranham. The focus of activity was in the south of the recorded area. The pit alignment extended for 100m and contained Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery. The asset intersected field boundaries thought to date from the Prehistoric to the Medieval, although the boundary ditches were dated to the Bronze Age. The assets have been excavated during widening works of the M25. Any survival of the assets is likely to be piecemeal.	Low
194	A Mid to Late Bronze Age open settlement (194) was found in the form of pits, post holes, ditches and cremations. It is a habitation site of fairly disperse character without discernible building plans. A previously unknown site found during construction of a by-pass. Site is to the south of the Grey Goose cropmark site (SM1). Although the site has been excavated it is unknown if associated evidence could extend further.	Medium
195	Findspot associated with the settlement site (194) Bronze Age, though undated was found during excavation and is likely to be associated with the Bronze Age or Roman activity in the locality.	Low
235	To the north of Southfields, in an area known as Orsett Cock, a small pit containing three intact Beaker vessels (235), possibly a Beaker burial, was identified. Although no bones survived (likely due to the acidic nature of the soils), the fact that the vessels were complete, the lack of contemporary features nearby, and indications of immediate backfilling, suggest it was a burial. The shape and dimensions of the pit are comparable to a crouched, confined burial at Mucking. Beaker burials are not common in Essex and are rare in excavated contexts. A cropmark and other features (237) (507) were also found in the same area. However, any other associated archaeology was likely destroyed by the adjacent A13 and quarrying.	Low
237	A cropmark of a ring-ditch was excavated, Middle Bronze Age pottery and cremated bone were found in the upper fills. The feature was excavated in advance of the A13 dualling.	Low
331	Recorded to the west of Mucking, a Beaker-type burial (331) which had a complete corded Beaker and 11 tang and barb arrowheads suggesting a quiver, was found. Other Beaker pottery found was suggestive of a domestic assemblage. The site has been removed by quarrying.	Low
332	Early to Middle Bronze Age features include a burial, barrows, ring ditches and clay pits. Finds include Deverel-Rimbury pottery (some found in the clay pits) and worked flint. Part of the wider excavations in Mucking (333 , 336), the site was destroyed by gravel quarrying.	Medium
333	A number of assets are recorded to the west of Mucking which represent a Bronze Age settlement site. These consist of several Late Bronze Age enclosures (333). The enclosure (333) comprised two concentric ditches, known as a Springfield-type enclosure (also known	High

Project ID	Description	Value
	as ring-forts). This is a settlement type characteristic, particularly in eastern England, of the Late Bronze Age and earliest Iron Age. The site also revealed Early to Middle Bronze Age features (332) which included a burial, barrows, ring-ditches and clay pits. The site did provide evidence of settlement from the Bronze Age through the Roman period (160) comprising ditches, gullies, pits, hollows, postholes and a ring-ditch.	
365	To the east of East Tilbury there is clear evidence of Late Bronze Age activity in the form of a settlement site and evidence of a funerary landscape. Burials which form part of a larger cremation cemetery dating to the Bronze Age (365) have been recorded along with a barrow with cremated bone, central hearth and outer ring-ditch (444) although the central mound was not determined. Of the six cremation burials found, three survived relatively intact. Two were similar, consisting of an inverted urn buried directly in the subsoil. The other cremation demonstrated a significant variation in burial practice with a pit, substantially larger than the vessel, lined with flint nodules prior to the interment. The burial appears to be very similar to that described from the centre of the nearby double ring-ditch. All are indicative of Bronze Age activity, which may extend into the wider area.	Medium
379	To the south of Bulphan Fen, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (379) deposits and features, in the form of ditches, large quantities of burnt and worked flint, and pottery have been found. This asset sits within a well dated area of intercutting Prehistoric ditches with firm dating evidence. Alluvial deposits were also found, predating the archaeology, which represented episodes of flooding of the Mardyke.	Medium
380	To the north of South Ockendon Hall two assets (380, 382) were found during the construction of the Horndon to Barking Gas Pipeline and dated to the Bronze Age. A ditch (380) which produced a large quantity of burnt flint and pottery, was found. A relatively large quantity of burnt flint and three sherds of flint-gritted pottery, probably of Late Bronze Age date, were recovered from the ditch that was parallel to a later ditch and the modern field boundary.	Low
382	To the north of South Ockendon Hall two assets (380, 382) were found during the construction of the Horndon to Barking Gas Pipeline and dated to the Bronze Age. A shallow pit (382) filled with cremated bone was found to the east of North Road. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the cremation, given the lack of grave/pyre goods or an urn, it is likely of Bronze Age date probably associated with the extensive cropmarks around this immediate area. Analysis of these remains showed them to be those of a mature/older adult female (25 years plus).	Low
444	To the east of East Tilbury there is clear evidence of Late Bronze Age activity in the form of a settlement site and evidence of a funerary landscape. Bronze Age barrow (444) and nearby associated cremations (365) potentially indicating a barrow cemetery. Burials which form part of larger cremation cemetery dating to the Bronze Age (365) have been recorded along with a barrow with cremated bone, central hearth and outer ring-ditch (444) although the central mound was not determined. Trenches were excavated across the ditches to the centre of the ring in 1959-1960. The site was flat with no traces of a mound. A box was opened in the centre to reveal a cairn or cist of large	Medium

Project ID	Description	Value
	pebbles and flint. There was no definite evidence of a bank either side of the outer ditch, though it may have been banked on the ditch outer edge. There was much evidence of burning at the bottom of the ditch. Cremated bone found in the ditch to a depth of 45cm, was identified by the Natural History Museum as possibly human. The inner ditch was apparently as deep as the outer. A few tiny sherds of pottery found in it were not dated in this source. The central cist was cylindrical. It contained an inverted urn standing on a saddle quern and pieces of 'flat tile' 1.25cm thick, to retain the contents.	
447	Cropmarks (447) have also been located to the north of Mill House Farm. The cropmarks consisted of ring ditches, rectangular enclosures, linear features, trackways, a circular enclosure and pits. Excavations nearby, in a field to the north of Mill House Farm, revealed finds dating to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. These assets have historical and evidential value for their associations with Bronze Age activity in the area.	Medium
450	A complex of cropmarks (450) has been identified east of Mill House, Chadwell St Mary. The complex consists of circular and rectilinear enclosures, ditches, linear features, pits, a ring ditch and a trackway. Cropmarks (447) have also been located to the north of Mill House Farm. The cropmarks consisted of ring ditches, rectangular enclosures, linear features, trackways, a circular enclosure and pits. Excavations nearby, in a field to the north of Mill House Farm, revealed finds dating to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. These assets have historical and evidential value for their associations with Prehistoric activity in the area. Although not all of the assets are dated, these are likely to be of similar origin to nearby remains.	Low
471	A cropmark complex (471), at Gun Hill, West Tilbury, excavations in the 1960s and 1970s revealed postholes, pottery and field boundary ditches, once excavated. The earliest excavated feature was a Late Bronze Age (probably) field boundary ditch. A scatter of pottery was found at one point. Several post hole structures must be of this period. Some post holes were cut by Early to Middle Iron Age ditches. Isolated post holes contained Late Bronze Age pottery. A field system may have been created by the Late Bronze Age or the Early Iron Age. The extensive area of cropmarks is a known Prehistoric settlement site.	Medium
645	Two perforated whetstones (399, 645), probably of Bronze Age date have been found to the north-west of Coalhouse Fort. Only one (645) lies within the Order Limits.	Negligible
2108	See SM7, including features associated with Springfield-style enclosure and Iron Age enclosures south of Hill House, Baker Street (SM7), that extend beyond the scheduled area. Area based on cropmark evidence.	High
605	A cropmark of sub-rectangular enclosures, ring ditches and a scatter of pits (605). The cropmarks have not been investigated, but are located within 900m of Late Bronze Age to Roman occupation site (604) and north of other well-preserved Prehistoric cropmarks.	Medium
507	A cropmark and other features (237), consisting of a ring-ditch, Middle Bronze Age pottery and cremated bone were found in Orsett Cock, along with a fragment of a cylindrical loom weight (507). However, any other associated archaeology was likely destroyed by the adjacent A13.	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
3553	U-shaped cropmark enclosure on the east side of Land Parcel 5 of the Project which was tested with two trenches during an evaluation. Trenches 134 and 136 tested this feature and produced pottery of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. Part of asset 3556	Medium
3554	Ditches east of High House Lane. Recorded as part of the evaluation of Land Parcel 5 of the Project (Trenches 61, 64, 68 and 69). The ditches of this enclosure produced flint-tempered pottery of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date mostly from colluvial layers (but in the case of Trench 69 from the fill of a pit. This suggests a concentration of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age activity in this area. However, there are no associated cropmarks and the excavated archaeology is relatively uninformative. Settlement activity possibly continued to 3555 .	Medium
3555	Archaeological features recorded within Trenches 122 and 123 of Land Parcel 5 of the Project, which may be a continuation of the activity within Trenches 61-69 (3554).	Medium
3556	Middle Bronze Age U-shaped cropmark enclosure on the east side of Land Parcel 5 of the Project which was tested with two trenches during an evaluation. This includes Trench 139, located towards the south-eastern end of the site, which contained two ditches producing a substantial assemblage of diagnostic Middle Bronze Age pottery; with carbonised cooking residue preserved on some of the sherds, suggesting domestic activity, indicating that the enclosure was relatively long-lived and perhaps underwent some remodelling during its lifespan. Part of 3553 .	Medium
3571	The presence of a large ring-ditch in the south-east corner of the land parcel (Trenches 121 and 122) and the adjacent linear ditches have been confirmed through Project-commissioned trial trenching. The ring-ditch yielded both struck flint and small fragments of Early Prehistoric pottery. It appears certain to be a ring-ditch rather than a later Prehistoric feature such as a roundhouse. The cropmark is a continuous feature and the excavated ditch was well defined suggesting that this lacks any entry point. Part of Asset 342 .	Medium
342	Ring ditches identified from cropmarks north-west of High House, tested through Project trial trenching (3571). Believed to be Bronze Age based on the cropmark.	Medium
3557	Middle Bronze Age activity in Trench 41 just west of High House Lane recorded during a Project evaluation. This activity was recorded west of the small cropmark part-enclosure on the east side of the lane. This included a revealed a subsoil. Part of 459 .	Low
3558	Pit containing Beaker pottery found in Trench 47 during the Project evaluation of Land Parcel 5. The remains of at least two distinct vessels (31 sherds) of Beaker pottery, along with large quantities of charcoal, 46 worked flints including flakes, blades and scrapers and some fired clay. The pit was isolated in an area of the site that was otherwise devoid of archaeological features. The nature of the assemblage, comprising remains of two vessels, flint tools and charcoal, and the lack of human bone suggests domestic rather than funerary activity. Part of 459 .	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
3565	Trenches 28 and 40 in the north-western part of the site contained a NE-SW aligned ditch, a pit and a posthole containing pottery of the Late Bronze Age, indicating a focus of Late Bronze Age activity in this area. Part of asset 262 .	Medium
3568	Several Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features were identified on the site. This included a NW-SE aligned ditch in Trench 42, a north-south aligned ditch in Trench 78 and a possible curvilinear ditch 11416 in Trench 114. Part of asset 245 .	Medium
3581	The ring ditch in Trench 6 Land Parcel 22 has been identified and yielded several fragments of worked flint and small fragments of pottery. This feature is more likely to represent the remains of an early Bronze Age barrow than a later Prehistoric roundhouse. Associated with SM1 . The trial trenches were excavated within the scheduled area.	High
3567	Thirty-four sherds of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery were found in a ditch terminus or pit encountered in Trench 18 LP3 in the western part of the site. The pottery from this feature included large fragments of a Beaker vessel. This feature was not clear in plan and may be part of a larger arrangement. The pottery included large sherds from an all-over corded Beaker. This vessel could indicate the presence of funerary or domestic activity of this period in the vicinity. While the evaluation uncovered no evidence of ring-ditches or barrows, such evidence is by no means unknown in the region. Part of asset 245 .	Medium
3572	LP4 Trench 37 contained a ditch that yielded Late Bronze Age pottery, while Trench 19 revealed a large pit (matching a cropmark feature) which produced several worked flints and pottery fragments. In Trench 51 a small pit was investigated and found to contain a moderate assemblage of worked flint.	Low
117	A cropmark of a ring-ditch which may represent a ploughed-out round barrow (117), is known to exist at Redcrofts Farm, to the north of South Ockendon and within the Application Site.	Low
361	Two cropmark sites are located around Redcrofts Farm (361,189). South-east of the farm is a cropmark of a mound with a ring-ditch and is likely Prehistoric in date (361). Close proximity to another cropmark ring-ditch (117), interpreted by the HER as Bronze Age, suggests that this cropmark may also be Bronze Age.	Low
459	Several enclosures (449) have been identified at High House, West Tilbury, cropmarks of a ring ditch, pits, linear features and a rectangular enclosure (459). These assets have been investigated through trial trench evaluation and are referenced at 3553, 3554, 3556, 3557 and 3558 all of which are dated to the Bronze Age. Several examples of deposits were found to be natural and archaeological features were poorly defined. Previously unrecorded features were noted in the north of the area. These are north-west of cropmarks (449) also recently investigated by trial trench evaluation.	Low
219	A ring ditch (219) interpreted as a probable barrow, is located close to Nevilles Farm, north of Stanford Road (A1013). Aerial photography does not show a definite ring ditch and it is not clear if the asset actually exists. If found to survive as a barrow it could demonstrate continued use of the landscape as a mortuary enclosure is located nearby.	Medium

Table A.68 Iron Age archaeology within the Order Limits (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
51	Large quantities of very high-status Iron Age material (51), in the form of gold jewellery and coins, have been found at Heath Place. It was found through metal detecting and removed, and therefore lacks contextual associations.	Low
203	Pottery sherds (69, 203, 1706) have been found across this area, some in pits (203), others to the west of Bluehouse Farm (1706, 1733). Their association to the wider Mucking landscape is unclear and have been removed.	Low
207	An Early Iron Age occupation site (207) was identified from hollows, pits, post holes and a large variety of finds including pottery and bone. The site is located at the southern central area of a known causewayed enclosure. Part of the site has been excavated and held considerable evidential value. Although the HER notes the association of the monument with SM6 , the designation states that it does not apply to asset 207 which has therefore been considered separately.	Medium
238	A cropmark (238) to the east of this settlement was excavated and revealed two large oval pits containing Early Iron Age pottery, loom weight fragments and hearth debris. The connections between this asset and the nearby Iron Age settlement are unclear.	Low
270	A small Early Iron Age open settlement (270) located on a hill of the Boyn Hill terrace, was revealed in advance of the construction of the A13. Once excavated it revealed a scatter of pits, postholes and a large quantity of carbonised grain. No <i>in situ</i> archaeological remains survive following excavation and the construction of the road.	Medium
334	At Mucking a large site of intensive prehistoric occupation is known to have existed. Evidence of activity and settlement during the Iron Age has been identified (334). During this period the site saw a major settlement focus on the north enclosure, to the north-east of the area. The site revealed evidence of cremations, burials, ditches, enclosures and roundhouses. Part of the site was excavated and has since been destroyed by gravel quarrying. Although the site has considerable evidential value, the extent of its survival determines that it is of medium value.	Medium
369	Evidence of an extensive Iron Age settlement site (369) was identified through cropmarks and excavations at Gun Hill, West Tilbury. Settlement evidence took the form of enclosures, trackways, ditches, postholes, pits, and pottery.	Medium
404	An Iron Age and Romano-British settlement (404) was found to the south-east of Chadwell St Mary. Iron Age evidence took the form of a small clay-filled pit, several ditches, postholes and pottery sherds. There is evidence that settlement continued in the Roman period.	Medium
432	Further evidence of Iron Age settlement, in the form of postholes and pits (432), has also been found in Rainbow Wood, between Mucking and Chadwell St Mary. The site falls within the Order Limits. However, this site has been partially excavated.	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
437	Part of a sub-rectangular enclosure (437), which has been partially destroyed by gravel digging, is known to survive to the south of Love Lane, south of East Tilbury. Excavations revealed pits, soft red undecorated pottery, charcoal and mammal bones within the enclosure. The asset has been partially removed through gravel extraction, archaeologically excavated and noted to have poor preservation of what does survive.	Low
445	Iron Age pottery (445) was found during an excavation of a Bronze Age barrow/occupation site on Muckingford Lane, East Tilbury. This asset is of low value and associated with Bronze Age activity (444).	Low
509	An Early to Middle Iron Age settlement site (509), was originally identified from a double-ditched enclosure cropmark and subsequently excavated to reveal a series of ditches, pits, postholes and pottery finds. The site had previously been scheduled as a Roman fort or camp, however evidence indicated it was occupied from the Iron Age through to the Roman period. The site was destroyed by works in advance of construction of the A13 and subsequently de-scheduled.	Medium
521	Several Iron Age ditches (521) were revealed to the south of North Ockendon, in advance of gravel extraction. The site was excavated by a museum in the 1980s. HER notes post-excavation ongoing so the site has not been published. The features have been completely removed by the mining activity.	Negligible
635	Iron Age pottery finds (394 , 635) are also recorded to the west and north-west of Coalhouse Fort. These assets have limited information on the exact location and context of the finds. Colchester museum reports a group of finds from various times.	Negligible
2078	See SM7 located with the Bronze Age scheduled monument. An overlying cropmark enclosed domestic settlement and associated field system believed to date to the Iron Age. This settlement complex includes an L-shaped enclosed area, surrounded by an enclosure ditch, with at least one entrance on the east side. Within it are at least four roughly rectangular compounds which vary in size. These are believed to represent stock paddocks and pens or distinct areas for cultivation and industrial purposes. In an internal enclosure, in the north-west corner of the complex are two ring ditches 10m in diameter, the remains of two circular buildings and probably representing the main dwelling area of the enclosure complex.	High
2087	A group of Middle to Late Iron Age pits and ditches (2087) were identified during road construction in 1979. They are located partially within the Order Limits and to the south of the A13 and east of the junction with the A1012. Located on a spur between the Mardyke and a deep, dry valley to the south and west. It is unclear whether any remains survive but there may be evidential value. The setting is informed by the surrounding roads and does not contribute to significance. A series of apparent hill-top enclosures were found with field systems on the adjacent lower slopes. Artefacts found in the enclosure ditches were Middle Iron Age-Belgic in date. There were no signs of dwellings.	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
604	An Iron Age to Roman enclosed settlement (604, 710) was identified close to Manor Farm, south-west of North Ockendon during excavations. Rescue excavations were carried out by the Passmore Edwards Museum in 1983, in advance of gravel extraction. The settlement consisted of two rectangular enclosures and ditched enclosures. Cremation urn burials, pits, postholes, ditches and pottery were also reported, and large amounts of slag, indicating metalworking (604). Evidence was found to date from the Late Bronze Age through to the Roman period, however the site is primarily Early to Middle Iron Age. The site was destroyed but the wider area is thought to hold potential near to this site. Existing field boundaries are noted to potentially date to the Prehistoric period.	Medium
3582	Results of the Project-commissioned trial trenching in the northern third of the field, confirmed the presence of the rectilinear system of cropmarks, and both Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from this area. Significant finds include iron hobnails and a copper alloy needle or awl. The trial trenches were located within SM1 .	High
3578	Trenches 77 and 78 revealed several curvilinear features that are likely the remains of drip gullies and correlate with two penannular cropmark features in this area. The pottery dating evidence suggests occupation from the Middle to Late Iron Age. Postholes, pits and enclosure ditches were also present. Part of asset 247 and associated with SM1 .	Medium

Table A.69 General Prehistoric archaeology within the Order Limits (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
64	Several flint blades (63, 65, 67, 68) and flint scrapers (64, 66) have been found west and south-west of East Tilbury. These assets have been removed from their original context and have no setting.	Negligible
66	Several flint blades (63, 65, 67, 68) and flint scrapers (64, 66) have been found west and south-west of East Tilbury. These assets have been removed from their original context, have no setting, and are of negligible value.	Negligible
67	Several flint blades (63, 65, 67, 68) and flint scrapers (64, 66) have been found west and south-west of East Tilbury. These assets have been removed from their original context and have no setting.	Negligible
68	Several flint blades (63, 65, 67, 68) and flint scrapers (64, 66) have been found west and south-west of East Tilbury. These assets have been removed from their original context and have no setting.	Negligible
168	A multi-period settlement site (168) is located at Hobbs Hole, to the south of the A127 and east of the M25, close to Junction 29. This asset is located partially within the Order Limits. The earliest evidence from the site is known to date from the Prehistoric period, although little further information is known about the nature of this site. A large proportion of the area has been developed, likely removing much of the remains.	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
184	A circular enclosure of possible archaeological or geological origin (184) identified from aerial photography, untested archaeologically. In the vicinity of other undated cropmarks, some tentatively dated to the Prehistoric and others to the Medieval.	Low
189	Two cropmark sites are located around Redcrofts Farm (361,189). South-east of the farm is a cropmark of a mound with a ring-ditch, likely Bronze Age in date (361). To the west of Redcrofts Farm (189), faint linear pits and features have been identified as cropmarks. The date of these features (189) is unknown but considered likely to be Prehistoric in origin.	Low
186	Cropmarks of sub-rectangular enclosure (186) have been identified to the south of Hall Farm. The enclosure is described as slightly waisted and wider at the northern end. Entrances are visible at the north-west and south-east corners. A single ring ditch to the east and a scatter of large pits with a faint possible second ring-ditch, are located to the east of the visible ring ditch. The cropmarks are currently undated. Asset 186 has a currently unknown value and is of evidential value.	Low
188	Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure with boundary (188) have been identified to the south of Kemps Farm. A 2015 geophysical survey has strengthened the evidential value in this site, identifying five possible ditched enclosures at the site, of which two have internal features. Due to the current unknown date of these remains, the asset is of low value. However, should a positive contextual date of this likely early settlement activity be confirmed, further investigation would likely increase this value.	Low
213	Cropmarks of a double-ditched trackway (213) are located to the north-east of the known causewayed enclosure (SM6). Further sub-rectangular enclosures, possibly aligned along a trackway, have been identified to the west, along with ditches, pits, ring-ditches and linear features. The asset has historical and evidential value, for its potential associations with the causewayed enclosure (SM6). Further evidence of this feature was found during trial trenching but no dating evidence was recovered (3574).	Low
220	An extensive area of cropmarks (220) has been identified east of Orsett, extending north, east and south of Barrington's Farm. The cropmarks cover an area of at least 90ha and continue for an unknown distance. The cropmarks indicate the presence of rectilinear features, sub-rectangular enclosures, ring ditches and double ditches. There is a sub-rectangular double-ditched enclosure of approximately 0.6ha with apparent internal hut circle with a south-east entrance and of approximately 18m in diameter. Whilst of an unknown date, the cropmarks are indicative of early Prehistoric to Roman settlement activity and likely extend across periods.	Medium
231	Cropmarks of a large ring ditch (231) have been identified west of Nevilles Farm and the A1089. The cropmarks also consisted of a square enclosure, linear features, ditches, pits. Further cropmarks of trackways, a possible enclosure and pits (360) have been identified south-east of Grey Goose Farm. Both assets (231, 360) are of unknown date and untested but appear to be prehistoric and are in vicinity of Grey Goose Farm (SM1).	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
243	Cropmarks of two widely spaced parallel ditches, cut by a rectangular enclosure (271) and a cropmark of a ring ditch (259) have been identified to the east of Brentwood Road, close to Brook Farm. Cropmarks of a small rectangular enclosure, linear features, ring ditches and a trackway (243) were also identified east of Brentwood Road, at Mucking Heath. Archaeological monitoring in the north-west corner of the site found no surviving archaeological deposits. These assets are likely to be of Prehistoric date but may no longer survive.	Low
247	A cropmark complex (247) which covers a large area west of Grey Goose Farm, has been identified from aerial photographs. The cropmark complex encompasses the known scheduled area (SM1) south of Stifford Clays Road but extends north of the road and south of the scheduled area. The cropmarks consist of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures, ring ditches, double ditched trackways, linear features, pits and ditches. The asset (247) has historical and evidential value for its proximity and association with the scheduled area (SM1). Where the asset (247) falls within the scheduled area, it is of high value. Dependent on the nature and significance of the remains located outside the scheduled area, these may be of an equivalent significance to the remains associated with SM1.	High
250	Findspot of two undated sherds of flint-tempered pottery (250), found at Grey Goose Farm, within SM1. Despite their location within SM1, these findspots were located within the topsoil of the excavation and remain undated. These findspots (250) are negligible value and have little evidential value.	Negligible
257	Cropmarks (257) comprising linear features, rectilinear features, a ring ditch and double-ditched trackways, were identified north of Heath Place (LB41). Nearby cropmarks include a large rectilinear enclosure with internal subdivisions (245) are thought to be Roman. Given the nature of the features, it is likely that this asset (257) dates to the Prehistoric period.	Low
259	Cropmarks of two widely spaced parallel ditches, cut by a rectangular enclosure (271) and a cropmark of a ring ditch (259) has been identified to the east of Brentwood Road, close to Brook Farm. Cropmarks of a small rectangular enclosure, linear features, ring ditches and a trackway (243) were also identified east of Brentwood Road, at Mucking Heath. Archaeological monitoring in the north-west corner of the site found no surviving archaeological deposits. These assets are likely to be of Prehistoric date and may be multi-period in origin.	Low
360	Cropmarks of a large ring ditch (231) have been identified west of Nevilles Farm and the A1089. The cropmarks also consisted of a square enclosure, linear features, ditches, pits. Further cropmarks of trackways, a possible enclosure and pits (360) have been identified south-east of Grey Goose Farm. Both assets (231, 360) are of unknown date and untested but appear to be Prehistoric and are in vicinity of Grey Goose Farm (SM1).	Low
271	Cropmarks of two widely spaced parallel ditches, cut by a rectangular enclosure (271) and a cropmark of a ring ditch (259) have been identified to the east of Brentwood Road, close to Brook Farm. Cropmarks of a small rectangular enclosure, linear features, ring ditches and a trackway	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
	(243) were also identified east of Brentwood Road, at Mucking Heath. Archaeological monitoring in the north-west corner of the site found no surviving archaeological deposits. These assets are likely to be of Prehistoric date and may be multi-period in origin.	
344	Cropmarks of linear features (480, 344) have been identified west and north-east of High House, West Tilbury. Several enclosures (449) have been identified at High House, along with cropmarks of a ring ditch, pits, linear features and a rectangular enclosure (459). These assets are undated and undetermined, but still hold historical and evidential value for the potential information they hold on past activity.	Low
345	Cropmarks of a sub-circular ring ditch and various linear features (345) have been identified north of Linford Road, from aerial photography, although some linear features are former field boundaries. The cropmarks are undated with no clear provenance. Another complex of cropmarks (450) has been identified east of Mill House, Chadwell St Mary. The complex consists of circular and rectilinear enclosures, ditches, linear features, pits, a ring ditch and a trackway. Cropmarks (447) have also been located to the north of Mill House Farm. The cropmarks consisted of ring ditches, rectangular enclosures, linear features, trackways, a circular enclosure and pits. Excavations nearby, in a field to the north of Mill House Farm, revealed finds dating to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. These assets have historical and evidential value for their associations with Prehistoric activity in the area. Although not all of the assets are dated, these assets are likely to be of Prehistoric date.	Low
351	Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure (351) with further linear features, pits and two ring-ditches (342), were recorded to the south-east of Old House Wood. Although the site holds historical value, part of it was destroyed prior to construction of housing.	Low
356	Cropmarks of various circular pits (356) have been identified west of Field House Farm. The pits are undated and could be geological in nature, as seen with similar features at Grey Goose Farm.	Low
358	Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch, a former field boundary, linear features and pits (358) have been identified south of Orsett Primary School. The features are undated and untested. They are likely to be Prehistoric in origin but may be multi-period.	Low
435	A rectangular cropmark, ring ditch and ditched enclosure (435) have been identified. Cropmarks of enclosures and linear features (497) have been identified west of Low Street Lane, from aerial photography. The cropmarks have been partially damaged by agricultural activity. Further cropmarks (456) including linear and rectilinear features, a possible trackway and ring ditches, have also been identified to the west, in West Tilbury. All of these assets are undated and undetermined, although hold historical and evidential value.	Low
446	Two double-ditched ring ditches (446), with a possible third ditch situated next to a curving double-ditched trackway, have been located on Muckingford Road, East Tilbury. The asset has historical and evidential value for its associations with nearby Prehistoric activity. These assets are likely to be of Prehistoric date.	Medium

Project ID	Description	Value
449	Cropmarks of linear features (480, 344) have been identified west and north-east of High House. Several enclosures (449) have been identified further to the north, at High House, West Tilbury, along with cropmarks of a ring ditch, pits, linear features and a rectangular enclosure (459). These assets are undated but are likely to be Prehistoric in origin and undetermined, although still hold historical and evidential value for the potential information they hold on past human activity.	Low
452	Several undated cropmark features (452) are located south of Station Road, East Tilbury. The features were identified from aerial photography and consist of rectilinear features, pits, ring ditches, a trackway and windmill mound. The features have high evidential and historical value, but due to their undetermined nature, they are of low value. They may be from multiple periods.	Low
456	Cropmarks, from aerial photography, (456) including linear and rectilinear features, a possible trackway and ring ditches, have been identified in West Tilbury. A rectangular cropmark, ring ditch and ditched enclosure (435) have been identified to the east. Cropmarks of enclosures and linear features (497) have been identified west of Low Street Lane. The cropmarks have been partially damaged by agricultural activity. All of these assets are undated and undetermined, but appear Prehistoric in nature.	Low
457	Cropmarks of a sub-rectangular enclosure, a trackway, ditch and linear features (457) have been identified in Mucking Creek Valley. The cropmarks are undated but may be Prehistoric; a Mesolithic or Neolithic macehead axe was recovered from the same location.	Low
477	A series of undated cropmark features (477) have been identified to the east of Turnpike Lane. The features included a circular enclosure, ditches, pits, a rectangular enclosure, a ring ditch, trackways and a possible <i>grubenhäus</i> . A Prehistoric date for some of the cropmarks is thought likely. Some of the cropmark complex is thought to relate to an existing village centre and was recommended for scheduling in 1980 because of its potential to show development from pre-Saxon to Medieval periods. Some of the features, to the west of Turnpike Lane, have been destroyed.	Medium
482	An area of cropmarks (482) has been identified between Heath Road and Brentwood Road. The cropmarks consisted of a sub-rectangular or cello-shaped enclosure, ring ditches, pits, ditches and trackways. No comparable enclosures are known to exist elsewhere in Essex. Neolithic flint assemblages (483) have been found nearby. It is possible that this asset (482) is also of Prehistoric date. The asset has historical and evidential value. The cropmark site is currently of unknown date but could yield evidence of rare early human activity.	Medium
497	Cropmarks of enclosures and linear features (497) have been identified west of Low Street Lane, from aerial photography. The cropmarks have been partially damaged by agricultural activity. A rectangular cropmark, ring ditch and ditched enclosure (435) have been identified to the east. Further cropmarks (456) including linear and rectilinear features, a possible trackway and ring ditches, have also been identified, in West Tilbury. All of these assets are undated and undetermined, but hold historical and evidential value and are likely to be Prehistoric in origin.	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
1751	A Prehistoric flint flake (614) was found close to a large amount of flint, burnt flint and pottery finds (1751), located east of Pike Lane and south of the B187 road. Both assets hold evidential value and could contribute to understanding of Prehistoric activity in the area.	Low
2080	Another area of cropmarks has been identified to the east of the previous asset, representing three rectilinear enclosures, trackway, small ring ditch and a possible second ring ditch (2080). This is also located north and south of the A13 and a small area is within the Order Limits. This has evidential value and its setting makes some contribution to its significance, as it has preserved it and allowed for its identification.	Low

Roman

Table A.70 Roman archaeology within the Order Limits (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
26	Several finds have been discovered in and around Grays and Orsett Heath, comprising Roman coins (400, 26) and Romano-British urns (94) in Grays. The location of the recovery of asset 26 is not recorded and was not in context.	Negligible
161	Two possible Roman salterns (161) were identified from previous geophysical assessment at Barvilles Solar Farm, north of St Catherine's Church. The location of the Red Hills, on the margins of a marsh, and their general morphology, makes the identification likely. Several Red Hill sites are known along the Essex coast in this area. However, the survey only found low magnetic signals, a single faint linear feature and several large discrete positive features, possibly pits.	Low
190	A small amount of Roman coarse ware pottery (190) was found near Dennises Cottages in Thurrock, close to the M25 motorway during a rescue archaeological excavation. No evidence of settlement was found.	Low
204	Evidence of Roman activity at Mucking (335) is extensive and has been identified through excavations. Activity comprised settlement, agricultural enclosures and industrial activity such as metalworking and pottery production. Four Romano-British cemeteries have also been identified. Romano-British pottery (204, 680, 1705) has been found in several locations, near the known site, and demonstrate that evidence extends beyond this. The activity at Mucking (335) is medium value.	Low
232	The remains of a Romano-British cremation and inhumation cemetery (682, 232) were found during the trenching of fields belonging to Holme Farm, South Ockendon. The burial ground is believed to cover around 6.5ha, with evidence in the form of cinerary urns, human bones, pottery, charcoal and animal bones. These assets have evidential and historical value for their potential to provide information about the individuals buried there.	Medium
239	The site of an enclosure (510) located between Orsett and Southfields has been identified from a cropmark. The site, known as Orsett Cock, was excavated and revealed an extensive settlement with evidence of buildings, ditches, enclosures, furnaces, pits and pottery kilns. The site was destroyed by roadworks and subsequently de-scheduled in 1988. A sherd of Roman coarse ware pottery from the rim of a ledged-rimmed bowl (272) was found near to the site. Cropmarks and other features (239) located east of the Orsett Cock enclosure were excavated before the dualling of the A13. The south-east corner of a Roman enclosure and small field boundary were uncovered, although no other Roman features were found. The two settlement sites have evidential value.	Medium
245	Cropmarks of a large rectilinear enclosure with internal subdivisions (245) have been identified either side of Hornsby Lane, near Heath Place (LB41). A double-ditched trackway forms its southern boundary, and possibly the northern boundary. A third double-ditched trackway cuts through the feature from south to north. Other features	Medium

Project ID	Description	Value
	were also identified including rectilinear features, pits and a ring ditch. Further cropmarks (257) comprising linear features, rectilinear features, a ring ditch and double-ditched trackways, were identified north of Heath Place (LB41). Both assets have historical and evidential value for their potential to hold evidence of human activity.	
272	The site of an enclosure (510) located between Orsett and Southfields has been identified from a cropmark. The site at Orsett Cock was excavated and revealed an extensive settlement with evidence of buildings, ditches, enclosures, furnaces, pits and pottery kilns. The site was destroyed by roadworks and subsequently de-scheduled in 1988. A sherd of Roman coarse ware pottery from a ledged-rimmed bowl rim (272) was found near to the site.	Negligible
283	Disarticulated human bone and Roman and Medieval pottery (283) has been found during drainage work in a field west of St Catherine's Church, possibly indicative of Roman burial activity.	Low
289	A large number of findspots have been recorded in this area comprising a large quantity of Roman pottery (289) in a field to the west of Coalhouse Fort, a vase to the north-west of St Catherine's Church (631), and pottery (632, 406, 407, 408) and ten 4 th century coins (448) found along the East Tilbury foreshore. Due to their poor contextual associations or limited information on their location, these assets are of low (289, 406, 407, 408, 448) or negligible (631, 632) value.	Low
335	Evidence of Roman activity at Mucking (335) is extensive and has been identified through excavations. Activity comprised settlement, agricultural enclosures and industrial activity such as metalworking and pottery production. Four Romano-British cemeteries have also been identified. Romano-British pottery (204, 680, 1705) has been found in several locations near the known site, and demonstrates that evidence extends beyond this.	Medium
368	An oven (368) was discovered in a gravel-pit to the south-east of Chadwell St Mary. Several other Roman finds have been recorded in the vicinity, including coins, pottery and kilns, all indicative of Roman settlement. The site had been excavated and has historical value.	Low
410	Urns from burials (410) were found during gravel-digging close to the railway line north of Low Street. Small quantities of Romano-British pottery (436) were found in another old gravel pit, along Low Street Lane.	Low
434	The remains of a Roman settlement site (412), in the form of several hut circles, located close to Tilbury Fort, below the present high tide level. The settlement is associated with several finds of 1 st to 2 nd century Roman pottery along the frontage of Tilbury foreshore (501, 433) and Samian ware close to Tilbury Fort (434). The settlement has exceptional historical associations as a known Roman site with good preservation due to its location and is of medium value. The findspots are of negligible (433, 501) and low (434) value due to the limited information on their context. These findspots have been removed.	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
436	Urns from burials (410) were found during gravel-digging close to the railway line north of Low Street. Small quantities of Romano-British pottery (436) were found in another old gravel pit, along Low Street Lane. Both of these assets are of low value.	Low
442	A Roman saltern site (442) is known at Bowaters Farm, Buckland. Three Red Hills, features formed as a result of salt making, are known to survive at marsh level. Red Hills have been located all along the Essex coast and can be found on salt marshes and in fields where salt marsh has been reclaimed. The site has evidential and historical value and is of medium value.	Medium
453	There is an increased density of Roman activity near to Coalhouse Fort in East Tilbury. Princess Margaret Road follows the possible line of a Roman road (484, 716) running inland from East Tilbury to Orsett. Although a domestic settlement site has never been discovered in the area, Roman building material (439) is known to have been used, or reused, in the walls of St Catherine's Church. Roman tesserae (453) were also discovered during gravel-digging in the 18 th century which uncovered tessellated pavement, to the east of St Catherine's Church.	Low
472	At Gunhill Farm, a known site of prehistoric activity, a cropmark complex (472) was revealed from aerial photography which indicated Roman activity. The major features were excavated before their destruction and consisted of pottery kilns, enclosures, ditches, pits, pottery sherds and animal bone.	Medium
484	There is an increased density of Roman activity evidence near to Coalhouse Fort in East Tilbury. Princess Margaret Road follows the possible line of a Roman road (484) (duplicate of 716) running inland from East Tilbury to Orsett. Although a domestic settlement site has never been discovered in the area, Roman building material (439) is known to have been used, or reused, in the walls of St Catherine's Church. Roman tesserae (453) were also discovered during gravel-digging in the 18 th century which uncovered a tessellated pavement, to the east of St Catherine's Church.	Same as 716
493	Cropmarks involving a rectilinear enclosure (493) have been identified to the north. Aerial photography showed a possible double-ditched trackway and pits. The asset holds historical and evidential value for their associations with nearby Prehistoric activity (Bronze Age 444 and Iron Age 445) and the continuation of activity.	Medium
502	A potential Red Hill/saltern site (502) is recorded on the west side of East Tilbury Marshes, indicated from briquetage and sherds. This site is undated, unverified and likely disrupted by the industrial activity which has occurred in the same location. Another undated Red Hill or saltern site (409) is located north of Coalhouse Fort, on the foreshore of East Tilbury Marshes. Several dated and verified saltern sites are known to exist along the coast in this area, which have historical and evidential value and are of Roman origin.	Low
510	The site of an enclosure (510) located between Orsett and Southfields has been identified from a cropmark. The site, known as Orsett Cock, was excavated and revealed an extensive settlement	Medium

Project ID	Description	Value
	with evidence of buildings, ditches, enclosures, furnaces, pits and pottery kilns. The site was destroyed by roadworks and subsequently de-scheduled in 1988.	
517	A possible Romano-British burial mound (517) is recorded to the south of South Ockendon Hall. A rescue excavation was carried out in 1954 but no central burial was found, although Roman pottery was recovered. The asset is compromised by poor preservation and the northern part of the mound has been removed.	Low
558	Residual Roman finds in the topsoil (558) were identified on Maybank Avenue, North Ockendon.	Negligible
631	A large number of findspots have been recorded in this area comprising a large quantity of Roman pottery (289) in a field to the west of Coalhouse Fort, a vase to the north-west of St Catherine's Church (631), and pottery (632, 406, 407, 408) and ten 4 th century coins (448) found along the East Tilbury foreshore. The assets have poor contextual associations or limited information on their recovery location.	Negligible
643	A Roman saltern site (643) (duplicate of 442) is known at Bowaters Farm, Buckland. Three Red Hills, features formed as a result of salt making, are known to survive at marsh level. Red Hills have been located all along the Essex coast and can be found on salt marshes and in fields where salt marsh has been reclaimed.	Same as 442
644	Several Roman finds are recorded in the Tilbury area. These comprise a Roman lamp (644) and lamp fragments (17) found to the north of Tilbury Fort, a Roman coin (417) on Quebec Road and two bronze brooches, a Roman coin and various items of pottery (655). All suffer from poor survival of historical and contextual associations but indicate a general level of activity from this period in the vicinity.	Negligible
682	The remains of a Romano-British cremation and inhumation cemetery (682, 232) were found during the trenching of fields belonging to Holme Farm, South Ockendon. The burial ground is believed to cover around 6.5ha, with evidence in the form of cinerary urns, human bones, pottery, charcoal, and animal bones. The assets have evidential and historical value for the potential information they could contain on the individuals buried there.	Medium
685	A Roman glass bottle neck (685) was found to the north of Stifford Clays Road, west of Baker Street.	Low
714	A possible Roman road (714) is believed to run from London to Othona (Bradwell) and crosses the Project boundary to the east of Upminster. Based on topographic analysis.	Low
715	A possible Roman road (715) is believed to run from Brentwood to Tilbury. Little is known about this asset and it is unclear if it dates from the Roman period. Based on topographic analysis.	Low
716	There is an increased density of Roman activity evidence near to Coalhouse Fort in East Tilbury. Princess Margaret Road possibly follows the line of a Roman road (716) running inland from East Tilbury to Orsett. One of few Roman roads in the area that does not	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
	rely on extrapolation from modern road alignment but has corresponding burial evidence.	
717	Possible Roman road (717) running from Mucking Road to Grays, crosses the Project boundary to the south of Ashlea Farm. Based on topographic analysis.	Low
1797	A possible earthwork enclosure that uses creeks on the salt marsh. The site is visible with shallow water-filled ditches five days after the 1953 flood. Could be a salt-making site. Site now covered by landfill site.	Low
2088	A Roman ditch (2088) partially within the Order Limits was identified during road building to the south of the A13 at the junction with the A1012. The ditch is thought to be a field boundary. It is of low value and its setting is constrained by the surrounding roads and does not contribute to its significance.	Low
2134	Excavation revealed a Roman tessellated, or mosaic, floor (2134) to the west of the church in Chadwell St Mary. This is located west of Chadwell Hill in the centre of the settlement and partially within the Order Limits. It is unclear how much of this remains as the site has been developed but if anything remains it holds evidential value. The setting of the asset is informed by its location within the centre of the settlement but makes little contribution to its significance due to the modern development.	Low
2135	A 3 rd –4 th century coin and small amounts of tile (2019) and larger quantities of pottery (2135) were recovered from the centre of Chadwell St Mary, near the Order Limits. They have been removed from their original context, do not have a setting and are of negligible value.	Negligible
3579	Two cremations have been encountered in Trenches 87 and 96. The truncated base of a single urned Roman cremation was recovered from Trench 96 and an un-urned cremation was recorded in Trench 87. Corroded fragments of copper alloy were found in association. The trenches were excavated within the area of asset 247.	Medium
3569	A putative Roman settlement was located on the site, part of 245. Cropmark evidence identified a large NW-SE aligned enclosure with an associated trackway, internal subdivisions and further enclosures to the south-east. This was confirmed by the Project trial trench investigation.	Medium
3573	Activity was revealed in Trenches 37 and 51, both of which contained ditches producing possible Roman pottery. The ditch in Trench 37 may represent the continuation of a parallel pair of trackway ditches which were encountered further north-west.	Low

Early-Medieval

Table A.71 Early Medieval archaeology within the Order Limits (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
38	Documentary sources suggest that there was a possible late Saxon settlement at Great Warley (38). Although the location of this settlement is unclear, comparison with other sites would indicate that the main focus of the settlement was around the church/hall complex at Great Warley Hall. If this asset could be verified it would have high archaeological and historical interest and be of medium value. It is also likely that there was an earlier Saxon or Early Medieval church located on the site of the Medieval church of St Mary.	Medium
187	Three further undated cropmark sites (187, 265, 184) are located to the north of South Ockendon Hall (LB65). These cropmarks include a rectilinear enclosure with adjoining broad trackway, a possible <i>grubenhäus</i> to the west of the main road representing an old farm (187). To the north and east there are rectilinear and linear features with pits to the north; a circular enclosure of possible archaeological or geological origin (184); and rectangular enclosures with linear features and pits (265). The cropmarks (187) are untested and their date is unconfirmed.	Low
196	Saxon artefacts (196) are present in several features from a Bronze Age settlement site (194). There are too few artefacts to indicate whether or not the site was settled during this period. As the asset (196) is compromised by poor contextual associations it is of low value.	Low
205	An extensive Early Medieval settlement site is known to have existed at Mucking and is indicated by a higher concentration of assets in this location. A large part of the settlement is located between Buckingham Hill Road and Walton Hall Road/Butts Lane. Excavations revealed Early to Middle Saxon settlement evidence (336), in the form of at least 53 posthole buildings, 203 sunken-featured buildings and two cemeteries with over 800 interments. The settlement is known to extend to the west of Buckingham Hill Road, where Early Saxon pottery sherds, pits, huts and loom weights (205) have been found. To the north of the main settlement site, sherds of Saxon pottery (327, 1707) have been found from two sunken-featured buildings, in a pit (2177) and as a findspot (2238), indicating that evidence of occupation extends beyond the main site. During the Middle to Late Saxon period, evidence (337) indicates that the settlement density diminished, then sometime after the 7 th to 8 th centuries the site was abandoned and reverted to agriculture. A large programme of excavations investigated the majority of the site before it was destroyed by gravel quarrying.	Medium
210	Within the southern half of the Neolithic causewayed enclosure (SM6), a number of Early Medieval ring ditches (210) have been identified. Several of these ring ditches have been excavated and revealed Saxon graves, Anglo-Saxon pottery and grave goods. The Orsett burials were the first Saxon ring ditch burials to be recognised in Essex and one of only a few confirmed Saxon barrow groups in East Anglia.	High
240	Cropmarks and other features (240) excavated before the A13 dualling, located to the east of the Orsett Cock enclosure. The excavated features included three sunken-featured buildings, two postholes, one ditch, and Anglo-Saxon pottery. The asset is a relatively rare Early Medieval	Medium

Project ID	Description	Value
	settlement. Whilst the site has been excavated, there is possibility that more structures survive in the vicinity.	
262	Cropmarks of a possible sunken-floored building and a linear feature (262) have been identified west of Whitecrofts Farm, Heath Road. Although these are undated and undetermined the Essex HER mentions that it could be a possible Saxon settlement. The asset is considered a relatively rare Early Medieval settlement.	Medium
273	A Saxon grass-tempered ware sherd (273) is noted to have been found in the Orsett Cock area. The spatial reference of the find is poor and is out of context but does hold some significance due to the under-representation of material from the Early Medieval period in the archaeological record.	Low
336	An extensive Early Medieval settlement site is known to have existed at Mucking and is indicated by a higher concentration of assets in this location. A large part of the settlement is located between Buckingham Hill Road and Walton Hall Road/Butts Lane. Excavations revealed Early to Middle Saxon settlement evidence (336), in the form of at least 53 posthole buildings, 203 sunken-featured buildings and two cemeteries with over 800 interments. The settlement is known to extend to the west of Buckingham Hill Road, where Early Saxon pottery sherds, pits, huts and loom weights (205) have been found. To the north of the main settlement site, sherds of Saxon pottery (327, 1707) have been found from two sunken-featured buildings, in a pit (2177) and as a findspot (2238), indicating that evidence of occupation extends beyond the main site. During the Middle to Late Saxon period, evidence (337) indicates that the settlement density diminished, then sometime after the 7 th to 8 th centuries the site was abandoned and reverted to agriculture. A large programme of excavations investigated the majority of the site before it was destroyed by gravel quarrying.	Medium
337	An extensive Early Medieval settlement site is known to have existed at Mucking and is indicated by a higher concentration of assets in this location. A large part of the settlement is located between Buckingham Hill Road and Walton Hall Road/Butts Lane. Excavations revealed Early to Middle Saxon settlement evidence (336), in the form of at least 53 posthole buildings, 203 sunken-featured buildings and two cemeteries with over 800 interments. The settlement is known to extend to the west of Buckingham Hill Road, where Early Saxon pottery sherds, pits, huts and loom weights (205) have been found. To the north of the main settlement site, sherds of Saxon pottery (327, 1707) have been found from two sunken-featured buildings, in a pit (2177) and as a findspot (2238), indicating that evidence of occupation extends beyond the main site. During the Middle to Late Saxon period, evidence (337) indicates that the settlement density diminished, then sometime after the 7 th to 8 th centuries the site was abandoned and reverted to agriculture. A large programme of excavations investigated the majority of the site before it was destroyed by gravel quarrying.	Medium
473	On Gun Hill, West Tilbury, a cropmark complex (473) has been identified from aerial photographs. Many cropmarks were excavated in advance of quarrying and revealed evidence of Early Medieval occupation. Post holes, pits and a hearth were interpreted as the remains of a 5 th to 6 th century sunken-floored building and were accompanied with pottery,	Medium

Project ID	Description	Value
	charcoal, animal bones, a loom weight and other domestic finds. It is unlikely that the house was an isolated residence and cropmarks in adjacent fields have been identified. A number of cropmarks have been recorded to the east, between Rectory Lane and Turnpike Lane, possibly a settlement nucleus.	
496	Cropmarks (496) have been identified west of Gravel Pit Farm in Buckland. These were identified from aerial photography and possibly indicate a Saxon settlement. The site has not been archaeologically investigated so its significance is untested.	Medium
511	A total of five sunken feature buildings, recorded over several phases of excavation, were identified as various sub-rectangular cropmarks in the area. A shallow pit was found in a gas-pipe trench excavated in 1968. This too could have been a sunken-featured building from its orientation and finds of 'grass-tempered' Anglo-Saxon pottery excavated in advance of A13 dualling, 1976-1979. Possible Saxon structures – five sunken-featured buildings and a post-holed building. One of the former was dug into the latest fill of the enclosure ditch; others were orientated the same way as ditches subdividing the enclosure. It could be that they had survived as landscape features with hedgerows, so all four sunken-featured buildings could have lain close to boundaries. None were dated accurately, though two became backfilled and disused after approximately 500. Rectilinear boundary ditches near the enclosure were more likely to be post- Roman than earlier " <i>A fourth Saxon sunken hut dug into the fill of the south-west corner of the Phase II enclosure was excavated</i> ". Its gable post holes were 3m apart; and rusticated, stamped and grass-tempered sherds were found. Late ditch fills of the enclosure produced pottery, including " <i>an Argonne-type roller-stamp on a grey ware sherd</i> ." Carter's re-interpretation of the 1976-9 excavations identified a further sunken-featured building, making a total of five. Pottery included globular and sub-globular bowls, small cups with foot ring bases and globular pots with rusticated surfaces, most belonging to the 6 th century. It is evident that only a part of the Saxon settlement was investigated. Earlier excavations by Mr Bingley of Thurrock Museum had located one possible sunken-featured building. A further three sunken-featured buildings, undoubtedly part of the same settlement, were excavated at Barrington's Farm to the east.	Medium
594	Four parallel cropmarks (594) aligned north-south were identified from aerial photographs, east of Pea Lane, North Ockendon. The cropmarks are believed to be field boundaries of possible Early Medieval date. These assets have not been investigated archaeologically and only interpreted from aerial photography. They are thought to be the same as asset 611 which is from an unverified source but in a similar location.	Low
2018	Excavation in the centre of Chadwell St Mary revealed a sunken-floored building and associated pits (2018). This is located near the crossroads in the centre of the settlement and is partially within the Application Site. Although this has been excavated, there may be further remains, therefore this feature has limited evidential and historical value for illustrating the pattern of settlement in this period in the area. Its setting is confined to the modern settlement.	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
2024	<p>Warley Franks Manor is the site of an earlier manor-house known from documentary evidence. Warley Franks Manor belonged to Godric, a major landowner in Essex, prior to 1066. It was the smaller of the two manors in Great Warley, with a population of seven households, probably all clustered in the vicinity of the main manorial complex. Structures would have included a hall, barns and other agricultural buildings. Warley Franks Manor is now within the London Borough of Havering. The manor of Warley Franks (originally Warley Magna) is about 1.3km to the south-west of the church. It demonstrates an important component of the original Medieval settlement. In 1262 it belonged to Frank de Scottelande from whom the name derives. After this, the estate changed hands frequently, sometimes as separate parcels of land and sometimes complete. The present building on the site of the manor-house is 15th century in origin, and is a typical Essex farmhouse. The house and garden are enclosed by a sub-rectangular moat and known as Franks Farmhouse (LB115). Earlier below-ground remains may survive.</p>	Medium
2089	<p>The location of a Saxon sunken-featured building (2089) is recorded partially under Stifford Clays Road and partially within the Order Limits. Some of the features have been removed by construction of the road but it is likely that more survives beyond this. Discoveries were made here during cutting of a side road. The final phase of the site consisted of a set of deep post holes and gully, cut into one of the Late Iron Age ditches on the hilltop. The features formed the shape of a rectangular building approximately 6m x 6m, with a large number of internal posts, bounded to the east by a wall in a shallow slot or alternatively equipped with a drainage gully. The ground plan is not necessarily complete, and the structure may merely be part of a long house. Early- middle grass-tempered sherds in the gully suggested that the hut was the final phase of occupation before agriculture took over. Eastern half of site remains. This multi-period site has only been partly destroyed by road construction.</p>	Low

Medieval

Table A.72 Medieval scheduled monuments within the Order Limits (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
SM2	<p>The gatehouse and moat of South Ockendon Old Hall (SM2) are located within the Order Limits, 840m east of North Road in South Ockendon. The monument comprises a large irregular quadrilateral moat enclosing a rectangular area, an outer wall, gatehouse, moat bridge and series of millponds.</p> <p>The moat bridge and gatehouse at South Ockendon Hall (LB65) is a Grade II listed building. The listing comprises an 18th century red brick bridge with three round arches and a ruinous gatehouse. The lower part of the outer wall of the gatehouse is built in finely dressed Medieval ashlar stone and the upper part in 18th century red brick with a round arch over the carriageway. The moat surrounded the former house and is exceptionally large and well preserved.</p> <p>The gatehouse and moat of South Ockendon Old Hall has illustrative historical value as a physical illustration of a high-status Medieval hall</p>	High

Project ID	Description	Value
	<p>and associated features such as mill ponds. SM2 is one of numerous known moated sites within the Order Limits and wider study areas of the Project. Examples include The Rectory (178), 1.1km south-west; North Ockendon Hall (2090), 2.3km north-west; and Franks Farmhouse (LB115) and moat (578) over 4km north. The presence of multiple defensive moated sites, dating to the Medieval period north of the Thames, is suggestive of a lack of governing authority within the landscape, and rather self-sufficient pockets of local communities managing smaller areas of land. The presence of a Medieval settlement (187), 300m west of SM2 could point towards the power structure associated with the elite at South Ockendon Hall.</p> <p>The setting of the monument forms part of its significance, to which the associated buildings contribute through shared historical value. Its wider setting is mostly agricultural land interspersed with areas of woodland. A modern landfill site is located to the north-east, but does not detract from the significance of the asset. Known assets around the scheduled monuments include Medieval ridge and furrow (61) 303m north-east, as well as earthworks of short Post-Medieval field boundaries (1800), 1.5km east of SM2, illustrating the agricultural landscape in which the moated site was and is yet located. The development of settlement activity in Essex during the Medieval period is believed to be focused around church and hall combinations (Rippon, 1991). The historical associative connection between South Ockendon Hall (SM2) and the Church of St Nicholas (LB36), 822m to the west, contributes to the setting and significance of SM2 through the understanding of Medieval settlement development around South Ockendon.</p> <p>The moat does survive to the south-west and has associated historical group value with the bridge and gatehouse (LB65). The gatehouse and moat of South Ockendon Old Hall (SM2) can also be considered to have group value with current South Ockendon Hall Farm and the later 19th century South Ockendon Hall, both of which lie to the west, through illustrating the evolution of activity at the site and the overall historical value of human management of the immediate landscape.</p> <p>The gatehouse and moat of South Ockendon Old Hall (SM2) has evidential value for the research potential it holds and the evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through investigation in the future. Archaeological and documentary evidence suggest that the hall was a wealthy and prestigious manor house. The standing structure, earthworks and buried deposits hold archaeological and environmental evidence of the construction and use of a high-status Medieval hall and its place in the landscape. Consequently, further detailed study of the gatehouse and moat of South Ockendon Old Hall (SM2) could contribute to research into the following, for the east of England (Medlycott, 2011):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The origins and development of different rural settlement types, and the dynamics of Medieval settlement • The origins and characteristics of the hall-and-church complexes that are so characteristic of the region • Excavated, documentary and cartographic evidence to support a regional study of moated sites <p>The value of the gatehouse and moat of South Ockendon Hall (SM2) is derived from its potential to add to the understanding of elite settlement within the east of England, along with its potential to contribute to wider</p>	

Project ID	Description	Value
	settlement patterns across society in the Medieval period. Its excellent preservation and association of surviving built remains (LB65) make the site one of the stand-out moated sites within the study area, north of the River Thames. Along with its scheduling, these contributing factors make SM2 of high value.	

Table A.73 Medieval archaeology within the Order Limits (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
29	A possible site of a moated Medieval manor (29) at Grove Barns, South Ockendon has been identified. The remains of a wall and gateway survive above ground, although the manor house was demolished in the 18 th century. Cartographic evidence, documentary sources and site visits all indicate the presence of a settlement in this area.	Medium
61	An area of ridge and furrow (61) was identified from geophysical survey to the east of South Ockendon Hall, at South Ockendon Clay Quarry. This asset has been destroyed by quarrying.	Negligible
109	Cropmarks of former Medieval field boundaries (109, 118) are recorded in two areas to the north of Stifford Clays Road; asset 109 is near Green Lane; 118 is west of the Mardyke. Both were identified from aerial photographs.	Low
144	A small area of relict grazing marsh (143) is located in public open space on the southern edge of Coalhouse Fort. The area is near the scheduled area of the fort. The marsh contains ditches linked to the fort's water-filled moat, and its western boundary is formed from the raised embankment of a former tramway. Another area of improved grassland (144) is located to the east of East Tilbury and north of Coalhouse Fort (SM14). A seawall survives on the eastern edge of the area, and a number of straight and sinuous drainage ditches remain. WWII anti-landing ditches have been recorded as cropmarks. Both assets have evidential value for their potential to reveal information about the Medieval and Post-Medieval uses of the landscape, including the seawalls, dykes and ditches linked to the moat of Coalhouse Fort. The assets have diverse historical and evidential value as part of the space associated with Coalhouse Fort and the Post-Medieval industrial uses in the area, including the tramway and nearby coal wharf. (English Heritage, Essex County Council, Thames Estuary Partnership, 2010)	Medium
145	Several areas of improved grazing marsh (145) are located to the west, north and east of Tilbury Fort. These areas lie outside the scheduled monument boundary but include ditches linked to the fort's water-filled moat, the former site of Tilbury marketplace and part of Tilbury Common. This asset has historical value for its associations with Tilbury Fort and the Medieval narrative of Tilbury. It has group value as one of a number of sites on the Thames estuary with both military and maritime purposes. It contributes to the historical narrative of the defence of London. Although the marshland landscape has been altered, it has never been developed and therefore has evidential value for its potential to reveal further evidence about the Medieval and Post-Medieval uses of the landscape around Tilbury Fort. (Essex Historic Grazing Marsh Project, p74) (Greater Thames Estuary Arch Research Framework Part 2, Framework Objective 3C).	Medium

Project ID	Description	Value
166	Two Post-Medieval ditches (166) in north-south and north-east/south-west orientations were identified during strip widening of the M25, following the removal of immature woodland and scrub. No other archaeological features were identified.	Low
191	Medieval features (191, 192) were found during excavations near Dennises Farm, North Ockendon. Little is known about the features or finds. The majority of the site was destroyed in advance of the construction of the M25 motorway.	Low
197	A group of Medieval features (197) were excavated along with two long ditches, north-east of Grey Goose Farm and near a scheduled cropmark complex (SM1). The group of features was removed by the construction of the A1089 road. Asset 197 is compromised by poor contextual associations, as the sequencing of the features within the wider archaeological context is unclear.	Low
206	Within the known settlement site at Mucking, evidence of Medieval activity consisted of a small conical pit which contained early 13 th century pottery (206). Several fragments of 14 th century pottery were also found in and around a natural layer of ironstone. The pit was later destroyed. The asset is isolated and not part of the wider settlement. The asset has poor contextual associations.	Low
211	The Neolithic causewayed enclosure (SM6) known to exist south of Orsett, was found to be overlain by cropmarks of linear features (211) that also extend beyond the scheduled area. These were identified through excavation as Medieval to Post-Medieval trackways. Other Medieval ditches were found near the monument and in the surrounding fields, which were interpreted as field boundaries. Excavations also recovered sherds of Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery, along with other finds. Asset 211 has historical and evidential value as an illustration of the changing use of the landscape. The asset is of low value. A Medieval whetstone (19) of negligible value was also found after ploughing within the enclosure (SM6).	Low
229	A possible Medieval moat (229) is believed to have existed near Fen Lane, north-west of Orsett. This asset is only known from documentary sources and recorded as destroyed but has not been investigated archaeologically. This asset has historical and evidential value for its potential to reveal more about the Medieval landscape.	Low
236	A number of excavated cropmarks (241) east of the Orsett Cock enclosure and at Barrington's Farm, Orsett, proved to be Medieval field boundaries (236). Converging ditches and a possible post hole, identified as part of the excavations, were interpreted as likely being of Medieval date. The assets have historical value but are of low value as the connection to the wider Medieval landscape is unclear. The assets (241, 236) were destroyed by the construction of the Stanford-le-Hope Bypass (A13) and the Stanford Road (A1013).	Low
241	A number of excavated cropmarks (241) east of the Orsett Cock enclosure and at Barrington's Farm, Orsett, proved to be Medieval field boundaries (236). Converging ditches and a possible post hole, identified as part of the excavations, were interpreted as likely being of Medieval date. The assets have historical value but are of low value as	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
	the connection to the wider Medieval landscape is unclear. The assets (241, 236) were destroyed by the construction of the Stanford-le-Hope Bypass (A13) and the Stanford Road (A1013).	
251	Fieldwalking to the north of Grey Goose Farm, near to a known cropmark complex (SM1) located next to Stifford Clays Road, identified several finds of Medieval date or later (251). The finds were found close to the surface and therefore have no clear archaeological context.	Low
263	Aerial photography has identified a sub-rectangular enclosure which possibly represents a wide-ditched moated site (263). A second moat is also shown on later aerial photographs, however, the Essex HER describes the double moat as likely being ploughed out. Due to the likely poor survival of the moat, potential for archaeological information is limited, but this could change should extensive archaeological remains be discovered. The moated site remains of historical and evidential value and could date from as early as the Early Medieval period, but this remains unclear.	Low
267	The cropmarks of a possible moat (267) have been identified on Orsett fen. No further information is detailed of these cropmarks. This asset has not been investigated archaeologically but was identified through aerial photography analysis.	Low
284	Medieval pottery (284) has been found in a field west of St Catherine's Church, Thurrock, along with Roman pottery and human bone. Due to the poor preservation and contextual associations of this asset, it is of low value.	Low
338	Evidence of Medieval modification (338) of an earlier Saxon field system, has been identified at Mucking through archaeological investigation. Set within the field system was a post-base windmill, unlikely to have been earlier than the 12 th to 13 th centuries. Pottery from the terminus arms indicated it was dismantled in the 15 th to 16 th centuries.	Medium
366	Codham Hall Wood has a sinuous boundary bank and ditch (366), up to 6.7m in width and of Medieval date. The west side of the boundary bank and ditch forms part of a long and continuous parish boundary and is more substantial than the north and east sides. Five boundary pollard trees were noted along the boundary. The south side of this asset, destroyed by the Southend Arterial Road, had been straight and was more recent in date. Parallel to the road there is a faint, interrupted bank. This asset is of medium value. The dating of extant historical landscape features such as field boundaries is a research priority (Martin, 2017).	Medium
367	Documentary evidence indicates that a Medieval dam (367) known as Hobbs Hole Dam, was located to the west of the M25 motorway, close to the former Warley Road. The dam was an L-shaped earthen bank which formed a lake below the junction of a stream. The dam may have represented either a Medieval mill or a fishpond of Great Warley manor house. The exact date of the dam is unknown, the area is now wooded, and the asset destroyed with no known records or remains of buildings. Although these assets have historical and evidential value, they are compromised by poor preservation and contextual associations, with no archaeological evidence.	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
474	A cropmark complex excavated in the 1950s and 1960s revealed a Medieval ditch (474) that replaced an earlier field boundary on the southern edge of the Gun Hill plateau. The cropmark site proved to be a multi-phase occupation site, but the only Medieval feature was the ditch which produced a sherd of 14 th century pottery, indicating that the area was given over to agriculture during this period. It was noted that nearby lanes and footpaths were Medieval in origin.	Medium
485	A small mound (485) located to the north of Chadwell St Mary was revealed through excavation to be a patch of marsh mud which contained Medieval pottery, decayed bone, oyster shells, fragments of mill stones, pieces of iron and other finds. The mound was interpreted as being of probable Medieval date and the remains of pit infill.	Low
500	Part of the Medieval sea wall (500), an earthwork sea defence, is known to survive to the east to Tilbury Fort. Approximately 225m of the sea wall survives in this location, one of the only surviving parts of seawall defences in this part of the estuary. This asset has historical value as an example of the use of flood defences in the estuary landscape as a form of environmental change management. It has evidential value as it holds potential to reveal information about the construction methods of sea walls and their water control mechanisms. The historical context of sea defences in terms of secular and ecclesiastical land ownership and exploitation is a research objective for the area (English Heritage, Essex County Council, Thames Estuary Partnership, 2010).	Medium
512	A Medieval rectilinear field and road system (512) has been located to the south-east of Orsett, Thurrock. Although the Essex HER suggests that it is possible that the field system is Roman in origin, the HER also infers that the rectilinear boundary ditches in the area of the Orsett Cock enclosure are more likely to be post-Roman in date. This asset has historical and evidential value. However, as further evidence is needed to confirm the dating of the asset, it is of medium value. A number of excavated cropmarks (241) east of the Orsett Cock enclosure and at Barrington's Farm, Orsett, proved to be Medieval field boundaries (236). All of the above three assets (512 , 241 , 236) were destroyed by the construction of the Stanford-le-Hope Bypass (A13) and the Stanford Road (A1013).	Medium
514	The Medieval fishponds, barn and several other ancillary buildings (514), all once part of South Ockendon Old Hall, exist beyond the boundary of the scheduled area (SM2). Some of these assets such as the barn remain standing whilst others are believed to survive as below-ground remains. This asset (514) forms part of a group of assets (SM2 , LB65) associated with South Ockendon Hall.	High
536	Documentary evidence states that a Medieval house (545) existed in 1363 on Beredens Lane in Cranham, which was probably associated with John de Berden. Excavations in advance of the construction of the M25 motorway revealed a sequence of Medieval occupation (537 , 712) at a site on Beredens Lane, Cranham. Evidence of 13 th century occupation (538) was revealed in the form of a series of random post holes, stake holes and a scatter of pottery. The earliest building on the site dated from the 14 th century and consisted of a timber-framed building on tile footings, with a large brick fireplace. The building (536)	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
	was extended in the 16 th to 17 th centuries, rebuilt and enlarged in the 19 th century and demolished 1955. It is likely that the excavations identified the site of Beredens Manor. Although the construction of the motorway likely destroyed all remains of the house, the assets (545, 537, 712, 538, 536) still have historical value for the information they provide on earlier Medieval activity within the local landscape.	
633	The former site of St Mary's Hospital and Chapel (633) is recorded to the south of East Tilbury, east of Princess Margaret Road. The hospital is recorded in documentary sources to have been founded in 1213 and was still in use in the mid-15 th century. The asset is also recorded at a second location (392) to the west, in Buckland. As the location of this asset is unverified and no archaeological evidence is known to have been found, the historical value is limited. The asset does have evidential value for its potential to reveal more about the Medieval ecclesiastic practices in the area. Although the hospital is non-extant, below-ground remains may survive.	Medium
652	To the south of Chadwell St Mary is the recorded location of St Chads Well (652). There is no evidence the well survives.	Low
712	Documentary evidence states that a Medieval house (545) existed in 1363 on Beredens Lane in Cranham, which was probably associated with John de Berden. Excavations in advance of the construction of the M25 motorway revealed a sequence of Medieval occupation (537, 712) at a site on Beredens Lane, Cranham. Evidence of 13 th century occupation (538) was revealed in the form of a series of random post holes, stake holes and a scatter of pottery. The earliest building on the site dated from the 14 th century and consisted of a timber framed building on tile footings, with a large brick fireplace. The building was extended in the 16 th to 17 th centuries, rebuilt and enlarged in the 19 th century and demolished 1955 (536). It is likely that the excavations identified the site of Beredens Manor. Although, the construction of the motorway likely destroyed all remains of the house, the assets (545, 537, 712, 538, 536) still have historical value for the information they provide on earlier Medieval activity within the local landscape.	Low
761	East Tilbury is a rural community on the north bank of the River Thames, approximately 3km east of Tilbury. It encompasses two quite distinct settlements: a historical riverside village and a purpose-built industrial village largely developed between the 1930s and the 1960s. Rising slightly above its low marshland setting, East Tilbury village is a single street with a few outlying houses and farms, edged to the east and south by an important group of 19 th - and 20 th -century military sites. The product of an incremental development, the village retains some historic buildings, most notably the Medieval parish church, but is now largely characterised by late-20 th -century housing.	Medium
1790	Cropmarks of former field boundaries forming a field system, identified through aerial photography analysis, are visible on the first edition OS mapping of the 1880s but may have Medieval origins.	Low
1795	Earthworks consisting of ditches either side of central tracks visible for over 1.5km. Four of these Medieval droveways are visible running in a north-south direction across the former salt marsh. These assets have been identified through aerial photography analysis.	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
1796	Continuation of the earthworks (1795) on the north side of the railway consisting of a ditch on either side of a central track to form a driveway from the settlements on the ridge above the marsh. Identified through aerial photography.	Low
1805	Cropmarks of former field boundaries of a possible late Medieval date and two rectangular enclosures. Identified through analysis of aerial photography, the assets have not been tested archaeologically but are believed to be Medieval in origin.	Low
1808	Seaborough Hall was a Medieval manor house that was also used in the Post-Medieval period. It was demolished in the early 20 th century and all that remains is a wall near Brentwood Road. The asset is not extant but below-ground archaeological remains could be present.	Low
1810	Green Lane is illustrated on the tithe map of approximately 1841, covering North Ockendon. Archaeological remains of this early road could survive below ground.	Low
1811	Brick Kiln Field is shown on a map of the North Ockendon Hall Farm estate dating to 1775, identified through map regression. The asset has not been investigated archaeologically.	Low
2010	St Mary Magdalene’s Churchyard is believed to have Medieval origins. the current church is Grade I listed (LB69).	High
2011	Remnant of country estate grounds and formal gardens. The site of a former country estate dating back to the 14 th century, famous for the walled gardens created by botanist William Coys. Re-landscaped by Humphry Repton in 1796, the estate remained in the ownership of the Russell family from 1689-1947. It has been redeveloped but remnants of the earlier landscape can still be found.	Low
2060	Thriffs and Abrahams Farm, Orsett Fen, is a historical farmstead visible on the first edition OS map identified during the Project aerial investigation and mapping. The origins of the farm date from the 13 th century. The site has been completely demolished (all buildings and boundaries), but surrounding former field boundaries are visible as soil/crop marks on aerial photographs. Place Names of Essex states that this farm is Frithfan.	Low
2144	Near St Chads Well is the location of a former moat (2144), identified on the 2 nd edition OS but not mapped from the 1960s, and presumed destroyed. Although there are no visible remains, the site may have evidential value if buried remains survive. Its setting is informed by the rural character of the site and adjacent road junction. The green field element of the setting makes a minor contribution to significance.	Low
3559	Medieval quarry pits and pottery recorded in Trench 26 just west of High House Lane during the Project trial trench evaluation of Land Parcel 5.	Low
3577	Trenches 138 and 139 revealed more of the historical landscape with the remains of brick walls and a possible beam slot relating to the now demolished Seaborough Hall. The walls encountered in Trench 138 closely match the location of a building marked on mapping.	Low

Post-Medieval

Table A.74 Post-Medieval scheduled monuments within the Order Limits (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
SM13	<p>Tilbury Fort (SM13) is a 17th century military installation, located on the northern foreshore of the River Thames, across the river from Gravesend. The northern extent of the scheduled area of the fort is clipped by the Order Limits, along Fort Road.</p> <p>Tilbury Fort is of a largely late-17th century layout, with fabric dating from the 17th to 20th centuries, with the buried remains of an earlier 16th-century blockhouse on the site as well (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The blockhouse was established by Henry VIII in 1539-40 as one of five blockhouses along the River Thames, crossing fire with both Gravesend (SM16) and Milton (known as New Tavern) (SM17) blockhouses (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The fort has subsequently been subject to multiple phases of rebuilding, through restructuring of the defensive strategy for the Thames. This included the effective demotion of Tilbury Fort in the late 19th century, as its defensive role was superseded by improvements to other surrounding forts, and Tilbury Fort (SM13) became a mobilisation centre (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The fort was subsequently disarmed in 1907 and acted as a barracks and storage depot in WWI and WWII, respectively (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)).</p> <p>Tilbury Fort (SM13) is one of six fortifications (SM14, SM15, SM16, SM17, 1878) along the River Thames and located within the 1km study area and or wider landscape. These six fortifications hold group value for their illustrative historical association as defensive structures along the River Thames and Thames Estuary. Their purpose was to act as a front line of defence against invading armies along the Thames estuary, with the likely view of attacking London in the west. Additional local routes such as the crossing between Tilbury and Gravesend would also have formed an important consideration, particularly with the crossing of guns between the forts of Tilbury (SM13), Gravesend (SM16) and New Tavern (SM17).</p> <p>Since 1948, the fort has been in the hands of heritage conservation organisations and was opened for public visitation in 1958 and remains so today (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The last major phase of works was carried out between 1974 and 1982 as part of a strategy for conserving and presenting the fort (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). Consequently, the fort survives very well, both as a standing structure and for the potential of below-ground archaeological remains associated with the earlier 16th century blockhouse.</p> <p>Tilbury Fort holds illustrative historical value as part of the wider defensive strategy, for its association with the other forts along the Thames with which it holds group value. The fort exemplifies the bastion system of fortification which is extremely rare in England, with Tilbury Fort the best preserved and most complete example (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)); the fort holds architectural value for its style and standing remains also. Evidential value for the fort can also be derived from the potential for the presence of remains associated with the 16th century blockhouse, as well as gaining information on the building</p>	High

Project ID	Description	Value
	<p>techniques and styles of the multiple phases of development and change at the fort.</p> <p>The setting of the fort (SM13) is principally informed by its location on the north bank of the River Thames and its spatial relationship with the other forts with which it holds an illustrative historical and functional relationship. Historically, the fort was surrounded by marshland which remains essentially unchanged, apart from the addition of the modern river defences between the fort and the River (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The wider setting of the fort has been substantially downgraded by development (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)); namely the 19th century settlement of Tilbury to the west and the 20th century Tilbury power station to the east. However, key views to the Kentish forts from Tilbury fort walls remain intact, as do the views to Gravesend, views in the river from the ferry crossing, and views across the defensive moats to the wider marshland landscape (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)), which includes the Order Limits.</p> <p>The significance of Tilbury Fort (SM13) is consequently derived from its architectural value and preservation as a unique bastion system fortification, as well as its evidential and historical value for its periods of use. This historical value is derived from its group value with other fortifications located either side of the River Thames on the estuary. These forts form part of the setting of Tilbury Fort, with key views to these fortifications still present today, particularly Gravesend Blockhouse (SM16). The setting contributes to the significance of Tilbury Fort.</p> <p>Due to the significance of Tilbury Fort (SM13), it is assessed as of high value. Additional information on Tilbury Fort's history, form, setting and significance is located within the Coastal Forts statement of significance (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)).</p>	

Table A.75 Post-Medieval archaeology located within the Order Limits (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
30	<p>The suggested site of a manor house and ornamental pond (30) that was demolished in the 19th century, is recorded at Grove Barns, South Ockendon. The remains of a wall and gateway survive above ground (LB64), but earthworks and building foundations (30) are recorded in the field to the south. The manor is thought to have been demolished in the 19th century. A single ditch (383) dated by a fragment of Post-Medieval ceramic building material (CBM), was found to the west during the construction of the Horndon to Barking Gas pipeline, although the association between this asset and the manor house is unclear. A group of brick walls (381), probably of 19th century date, but incorporating several 16th to 17th century bricks, were recorded to the north of Grove Barns. The form and alignment of the walls suggested a rectilinear enclosure, probably a walled garden or yard. The re-used 16th to 17th century bricks almost certainly came from the brick gateway (LB64), or a contemporary structure which has since been demolished. These assets have historical and evidential value, potentially holding evidence of the Post-Medieval farm at Grove Barns. However, although these assets potentially have group value with each other and with the listed gateway (LB64) the contextual associations between them are</p>	Medium

Project ID	Description	Value
	unclear. No cartographic evidence of the structure has been found and the exact location has not been tested archaeologically.	
47	A 20 th century brickworks manufacturing site (47) known as Low Street Brick Works, was situated at Low Street, East Tilbury. The works operated intermittently in the early 20 th century and closed in 1967. The Essex HER records that the site has not been developed, although an industrial site is currently located at the same location. It is unclear what survives of the 20 th century works. The asset has historical and evidential value and potentially holds evidence of the brickworks and industrial activity.	Low
48	The site of a former brickyard (48) located south of Stifford Clays Road, dates to the 1870s and was in use until the early 20 th century. It was destroyed by the construction of the A13. It has historical and evidential value as it may potentially hold below-ground evidence of 19 th and 20 th century brickmaking activity. The asset does not survive.	Low
55	An area of ridge and furrow (55) was identified from linear earthworks, west of railway sidings at Tilbury Riverside. It is an isolated example of wider agricultural practice. The asset's survival is likely to be poor as it is located largely underneath a carpark.	Negligible
91	A relict seawall (91) survives on the eastern side of the East Tilbury saltings. It is not known whether it dates to the 17 th century reclamations in the area or if it has earlier origins. It does appear on a historical map (Chapman and André) from 1777. The wall is approximately 840m in length. The asset is an illustration of the use of flood defences in the estuary landscape as a form of environmental change management. It has evidential value as it holds potential to reveal information about the construction methods of sea walls and their water control mechanisms. The historical context of sea defences in terms of secular and ecclesiastical land ownership and exploitation is a research objective for the area (Heppell, 2010).	Medium
118	Cropmarks of former Medieval field boundaries (109, 118) are recorded in two areas north of Stifford Clays Road; the first area of cropmarks (109) is near Green Lane and the second area (118) is to the west of the Mardyke. Both were identified from aerial photographs.	Low
170	A Post-Medieval boundary ditch (170) aligned north-west/south-east, was recorded to the east of the M25 and west of Warley Street. It contained six small fragments of CBM. Excavated and recorded as part of the M25 widening.	Low
192	Post-Medieval features archaeologically excavated and removed in advance of proposed widening of the M25.	Low
212	Cropmarks of linear features (212) were observed overlying the Neolithic causewayed enclosure (SM6) at Orsett. During excavations these were found to be Post-Medieval trackways, ditches and field boundaries. Post-Medieval field ditches were excavated, although their associations to the causewayed enclosure (SM6) and other nearby linear features (212) is unclear. Part of 3570 recorded during trial trenching as Post-Medieval boundary ditches.	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
242	Cropmarks and other features (242) were excavated before the dualling of the A13, east of the Orsett Cock enclosure. A number of Post-Medieval field ditches were excavated, although their associations to the causewayed enclosure (SM6) and other nearby linear features (212) is unclear. Both assets have been excavated and likely entirely removed by the road construction works.	Low
246	Linear cropmark feature, identified by a Royal Commission survey but absent from subsequent aerial photographs. It has not been tested through archaeological investigation but is thought to be an agricultural feature.	Negligible
249	Three sub-circular pit features (253) recognised from aerial photographs within the scheduled cropmark complex (SM1), were excavated, revealing Post-Medieval glazed pottery and tile sherds (249) within the topsoil.	Low
252	A Post-Medieval worked object (252) was recovered during fieldwalking above three sub-circular pit features (253), recognised from aerial photographs within the scheduled cropmark complex (SM1).	Low
253	Three sub-circular pit features (253) recognised from aerial photographs within the scheduled cropmark complex (SM1), were excavated, revealing Post-Medieval glazed pottery and tile sherds (249) within the topsoil.	Low
274	A Post-Medieval gravel pit and disturbance from quarrying (513) were recorded during the excavation of the Orsett Cock enclosure (SM6). A clay pipe stem and pottery sherd (274) have also been found close to the Orsett Cock enclosure.	Negligible
291	An earthwork defensive ditch (291), which was probably built in the late 19 th century to protect the searchlight/gun battery to the east of St Catherine's Church, is located to the north of Coalhouse Fort (SM14). As part of the military defensive system in the area, it has historical and group value.	Medium
324	The site of several former buildings (324) is recorded north of the Tilbury Riverside Station. The site is believed to be a former farmstead and tile works, reputed to be associated with author Daniel Defoe. The asset has historical and evidential value, although this is limited due to the lack of verification of the association. To the north-west within Tilbury Docks is the site of a brickworks also reported to have been owned by Daniel Defoe (2025). This is supported by documentary information and therefore has greatest associative historical value. It has limited evidential value as the area has been redeveloped for the modern docks.	Low
339	Evidence of Post-Medieval activity (339) was observed at the Prehistoric settlement site of Mucking. Several field boundaries had been lost through the process of field enlargement and amalgamation seen in the Post-Medieval period. A number of entirely new field boundaries were observed. Within the field system a few isolated features were found and excavated, including a number of sheep and animal burials, likely deceased livestock. As with evidence from other periods, the asset was destroyed by gravel quarrying. The asset is part of the historical narrative of Mucking and illustrative of the change and development of the settlement, but has been removed.	Medium

Project ID	Description	Value
487	The site of a windmill (487) is known to have existed at Mill House, identified from documentary sources. No above-ground remains of this asset survive, although it is possible that below-ground remains survive. The asset has historical and evidential value as it may hold evidence of milling activity, which is a research priority in the region.	Low
498	An earthwork (498), known locally as Soldiers' Graves, is located west of Coalhouse Fort (SM14). The earthwork is a partially artificial steep scarp, with a ditch and external rampart. It runs west of the Church of St Catherine (LB169) for over 600m and faces south, overlooking the river. It is not believed to be a defensive feature. An asset of the same name (634) is recorded to the south of the former (498). It is unclear if this is an extension of the first or a different earthwork, as the nature of both is undefined.	Low
513	A Post-Medieval gravel pit and disturbance from quarrying (513) were recorded during the excavation of the Orsett Cock enclosure (SM6). A clay pipe stem and pottery sherd (274) have also been found close to the Orsett Cock enclosure.	Low
582, 586	Several cropmark complexes (582, 586) identified from aerial photographs, are located east of Moor Lane, Cranham. The cropmarks likely indicate 19 th century field boundaries, as seen on the first edition OS map.	Low
624	Several undated ditches, possible pits and Post-Medieval to Modern drainage features (624) were recorded from aerial photography, at locations east of Pike Lane. A large quantity of Post-Medieval pottery and tile (570) was found through fieldwalking, within close proximity.	Low
690	The site of the former Low Street railway station (690) is located at Low Street, West Tilbury. The station opened in 1855 on the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway line, but was closed in 1967. The asset has historical and evidential value as it may hold evidence of the below-ground remains of the station. It is of low value.	Low
1803	The site of Castle Farm is located within a small block of woodland within the Order Limits. It is marked on first edition OS mapping from the 1880s but may have much earlier origins. Photographs from the 1940s and 1950s show the location of buildings related to the farm.	Low
1823	Five Chimneys Cottages. The 1840 Orsett tithe map and the OS map of 1873 show several buildings at Five Chimneys which were replaced by the mid-20 th century with one long building.	Low
1824	Potash Cottages. These cottages are shown on the 1840 tithe map and the OS map of 1873 and were demolished by the mid-20 th century although there appear to have been cottages south of the A1013 which were also called Potash Cottages.	Low
1829	Extant field boundary recorded on historical OS mapping. Noted by walkover survey.	Negligible
1864	An apparently manmade platform on top of a ridge in an undulating landscape north-west of Orsett, identified during walkover survey. Located at site of the former farmstead of Botny, recorded on 19 th century maps.	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
2159	See SM2	High
585	Two parallel linear cropmarks, possibly a ditch or field boundary (585) have been identified to the east of Folkes Lane. The asset is located within the Application Site, to the west of and partially under the M25. The cropmarks were identified from aerial photography; however, following the construction of the M25 the features have been removed.	Negligible
3570	A later Post-Medieval east-north-east/west-south-west-field boundary was identified in the eastern part of the site along with a north-south Post-Medieval trackway. These features may be associated with Heath Place, the farm to the east of Hornby Lane. Part of 212 .	Low
4172	OS mapping from 1865 Well	Negligible
4173	OS mapping from 1895 Infilled pond	Negligible
4174	OS mapping from 1897 Well	Negligible
4176	OS mapping from 1950 Tilbury Power Station branch railway lines	Low
4177	OS mapping from 1863 Sea wall	Low
4184	OS mapping from 1863 Tilbury station	Low
4193	OS mapping from 1865 Unknown pit	Negligible
4194	OS mapping from 1865 Railway cisterns, wells and engine house	Low
4195	OS mapping from 1865 Infilled gravel pit at Gravel Pit Farm	Low
4196	OS mapping from 1865 Infilled gravel pit	Negligible
4197	OS mapping from 1895 Gravel pit	Negligible
4202	OS mapping from 1865 Infilled pond	Negligible
4203	OS mapping from 1865 Infilled pond	Negligible
4204	OS mapping from 1862 Infilled pond	Negligible
4205	OS mapping from 1865 Chalk pits part of 1858	Negligible
4206	OS mapping from 1864 Infilled pond	Negligible
4207	OS mapping from 1867 Gravel pit	Negligible

Modern

Table A.76 Modern scheduled monuments located within the Order Limits (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
SM9	<p>The WWII anti-aircraft battery at Bowaters Farm (SM9) is located within the Order Limits; however, only the northern extent of the scheduled area is clipped by the Order Limits, with the remainder of the asset located outside.</p> <p>The battery consists of eight concrete gun emplacements in two distinct groups with a rectangular magazine building in between and brick barracks. The battery was first constructed in 1939 and expanded in 1945-1946 and 1950 (Bettley, J & Pevsner, N, 2007).</p> <p>Although anti-aircraft batteries were widely distributed around England, and especially concentrated in the south-east around London, few have survived in the area due to development pressures. The asset is the last surviving example of an anti-aircraft battery in this area of Essex. The site asset forms part of the 400-year history of defensive installations at Coalhouse Point, which includes the earlier Coalhouse Fort (SM14) 1.3km south-east and associated East Tilbury Battery (SM11) 950m east of Bowaters Farm.</p> <p>Despite the loss of other military assets within the area, the WWII anti-aircraft battery has illustrative historical value as a physical illustration of the operation of anti-aircraft batteries during the defence of Britain during WWII and the early Cold War. Knowledge of the former location of a searchlight battery (287), Tett Turret (1895) and spigot mortar (1894) 1km south-east and a spigot mortar pit (315, 316) 1.6km north-west, contributes to our understanding of the function and military design of the battery. The asset's context also allows understanding of the wider design of military defence strategies for the defence of the River Thames and its estuary to the east of London. This would include our knowledge of the defences located within the study area and Order Limits south of the river and centred around RAF Gravesend (1459).</p> <p>The WWII anti-aircraft battery has evidential value for the research potential it holds and the evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through investigation in the future. The battery, surviving buildings and layout hold evidence of the construction, rebuilding and operation of anti-aircraft batteries during the defence of Britain during WWII and the early Cold War.</p> <p>The setting is influenced by the location of the battery within open agricultural land with clear 360-degree views towards the sky and visibility towards and above the River Thames for defence. The overgrown nature and nearby vegetation adds to the asset's understanding as a concealed defensive military structure.</p> <p>The monument also holds group value as part of an extensive network of anti-aircraft military defences in the area, providing a pattern of crossfire with other batteries including East Tilbury Battery (SM11) and Coalhouse Fort (SM14) for the significant military focus of the area throughout the 18th to mid-20th centuries, although this does not contribute to the asset's (SM9) significance. The setting of the anti-aircraft battery contributes to the significance of the monument. The setting of SM9 extends to the Order Limits, considering the majority of the asset are located outside the Order Limits.</p>	High

Project ID	Description	Value
	<p>The setting and evidential value of the asset holds further interest and potential to contribute to research for the east of England (Medlycott, 2011), such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic surveys for the Post-Medieval and Modern defensive sites • Specialists’ analysis, interpretation and understanding of military defences • Research on anti-invasion landscapes (Foot, 2006), providing understanding of how fixed defences operated in the landscape. <p>As a scheduled monument with physical remains illustrating and providing evidence for the operation of anti-aircraft batteries during the defence of Britain during WWII and the early Cold War, the WWII anti-aircraft battery at Bowaters Farm (SM9) is assessed to be of high value.</p>	

Table A.77 Modern archaeology located within the Order Limits (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
6 and 130	<p>WWI landing ground (6) was located south-east of Orsett, to the east of Brentwood Road and south of Stanford Road. The landing ground operated between 1916-1919 and also saw use during WWII, when part of the site was occupied by a large camp of over 300 huts (130). It was also utilised as a base during the Cold War. The eastern half of the landing ground is now occupied by housing, while the western half was destroyed by gravel quarrying.</p> <p>The site has historical value derived from its use in the major conflicts of the 20th century (Wessex Archaeology, 2020). The asset also has evidential value; the discovery of concrete debris in an eastern field suggests potential for surviving below-ground remains. Both assets 6 and 130 have local significance and are therefore considered to be of low value.</p> <p>Residential setting with existing estate and scrubland to the south. Wider setting comprises Orsett golf course to the south, further scrubland to the west, agricultural land to the east, and A13 to the north. Setting does not contribute to its significance.</p>	Low
16	<p>Several areas of anti-glider ditches (348, 349), identified as earthworks from aerial photographs, are located between Tilbury and Coalhouse Fort (SM14). A series of drainage ditches are also recorded on West Tilbury Common (16).</p>	Negligible
36	<p>WWI night landing ground (36) was located east of Ockendon Road, North Ockendon. The site was operational in 1916 and incorporated into a gravel pit after WWII, although this has since been backfilled. It is unlikely that anything of this period survives above or below ground. The asset (36) is of local significance derived from its historical and evidential value.</p> <p>The landing ground draws significance from its setting. The area has experienced minimal impact or change since the landing ground was removed after WWI. Appreciable far-reaching views over the River Thames and the horizon have been retained. These uninterrupted long-distance views were significant to the positioning of the landing ground.</p>	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
43	The site of Tilbury Power Station (43) is south-west of Tilbury. The power station dates to the mid-20 th century but was demolished in 2018. The asset is well documented and has historical value.	Low
83	Franks Wood, at Codham Hall Estate (83) is considered to be a possible ancient semi-natural woodland. The woodland was severed in the 1850s by a railway line and the woodland covers an area of 5.51ha. The date of the asset is unknown but it is believed to be linked to the Medieval Franks manor, now farm. Depicted as Franks Wood on an 1853 plan.	Low
97	Three early 20 th century cast iron signposts are located in Orsett, on Baker Street (97), Rectory Road (98) and High Road (99). All three were manufactured by Maldon Iron Works in the 1920s/1930s. All have historical value and group value.	Low
105	A Cold War nuclear monitoring post (105) was located south-west of Orsett. The asset has been demolished and has little historical or evidential value.	Negligible
135	An aerial photo of Tilbury in 1944 shows the area in use as a large military encampment (135), mostly likely a D-Day assembly area for troops waiting to cross the Channel. The asset has historical value but limited evidential value as the modern development of the town has removed all traces of any surviving features.	Negligible
137	Two groups of WWII air raid shelters are recorded in Tilbury. One group of six (137) were located west of Tilbury Fort (SM13) and a group of 18 (136) were in the Recreation Ground in Tilbury. Both were demolished shortly after the end of the war. Both have historical value and limited evidential value.	Negligible
287	A small search searchlight or gun battery (287) is located to the north-east of St Catherine’s Church cemetery (LB169), in East Tilbury. The cemetery has extended into the same area and it is unclear if this asset still survives. It has historical and evidential value.	Low
288	The site of a gun cupola (288), known to have had an Allan-Williams turret attached, is located at the junction of Love Lane and Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury. The Essex HER notes that this is the last surviving gun cupola in Thurrock and should be considered for listing. The asset has historical, evidential and aesthetic value and is of medium value. It is not clear if this is the same as a similar turret (322) located on the north side of Love Lane.	Medium
290	Within the same area there are large amounts of stone architectural blocks (290), derived from the final construction of Coalhouse Fort (SM14) in 1860-1874. The blocks granite, intended for various purposes in the fort and grouped by type. One stone monolith is a memorial to the Great War. Due to the quality of the surviving fabric of this asset, and its connections with the scheduled fort (SM14), it has historical and aesthetic value.	Medium
306, 307	There are several assets from WWII in Chadwell St Mary. Two spigot mortar emplacements (306 , 307) were located either side of Brentwood Road. Although both have since been destroyed and are of negligible value, they remain of historical interest.	Negligible

Project ID	Description	Value
312	Several locations of spigot mortar emplacements are also recorded; on Gun Hill (312), to the east of St James' Church (315), on Church Road (316) and at Manor Farm (317). With the exception of the one at Manor Farm (317), which has been destroyed, all of these assets have evidential value. All continue to have historical and group value.	Low
313	Within West Tilbury there are a number of WWII features recorded. Three road barriers are recorded, one on Cooper Shaw Road (310), a second on Rectory Road (311) and a third on Muckingford Road (313). All have been destroyed and have limited historical value.	Negligible
318, 319, 320	Three spigot mortar emplacements are located in East Tilbury, two (318, 319) along Muckingford Road and one (320) on Linford Road. All three assets have been destroyed but still have historical value.	Negligible
348, 349	Several areas of anti-glider ditches (348, 349), identified as earthworks from aerial photographs, are located between Tilbury and Coalhouse Fort (SM14). One area (349) extends to the north and north-east of the site of Tilbury Power Station (43), whilst the second (348) is located south-east of Bowaters Farm. These areas have been largely destroyed but still have historical and evidential value.	Low
350	Two areas of anti-glider ditches (347, 350) are located between East Tilbury and the foreshore. The former (347) also contains an undated enclosure and a bomb crater. Both assets have historical and evidential value.	Low
741	Remains of a WWII or later radar mast near Coalhouse Fort. Precise location not known.	Negligible
1794	An elongated enclosure that crosses the marsh, possibly associated with WWII activity in the area. Not visible on later photographs.	Low
1800	Earthworks of a series of short field boundaries of a probable Post-Medieval date that have subsequently been levelled.	Low
1831	Shallow linear depression, possible archaeological remains but could be a utility.	Negligible
1833	Drainage from Coalhouse Fort (SM14) moat, direction of flow (from fort) south-west, north, west and south. The precise route of watercourse along northern section is unclear.	Negligible
1866	Extant roadside ditch	Negligible
2020	An area of anti-aircraft ditches (2020) is located north and north-east of Tilbury. This has been largely destroyed but still has historical and evidential value.	Low
2062	Historic farmhouse at Botny Farm, South Ockendon. No longer present. Recorded on the first edition OS map. Identified through the Project's cartographic analysis. Visual representations of the farm on mapping is very limited by the 1970s.	Low
2104	The sites of three spigot mortar emplacements (2102, 2103, 2104) are located either side of Chadwell Hill in the centre of Chadwell St Mary, near the Order Limits. The emplacements have been	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
	destroyed but the sites hold historical value for their association with defensive activity in this area during WWII.	
4198	OS mapping from 1921 gravel pit sidings	Negligible
4199	OS mapping from 1921 gravel pit	Negligible
4200	OS mapping from 1955 original jetty	Negligible
4201	OS mapping from 1955 wharf	Negligible
4208	OS mapping from 1967 unknown pit	Negligible

Unknown

Table A.78 Archaeology of unknown date located within the Order Limits (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
3	Various rectilinear and curvilinear features (3) have been identified at Kemps Farm as cropmarks from aerial photography. No further information is currently known about these features and they are of unknown date. They have not been investigated archaeologically.	Low
25	A single undated pit feature (25), which contained an unidentified piece of metal and ironworking slag, was found at Oak Lodge, Station Road, East Tilbury. There is limited information about this asset and its surviving context.	Low
76	Fieldwalking along the Epping-Horndon Gas pipeline discovered a number of individual pottery and flint findspots (76). These artefacts are undated, recovered from an unsecure context, and have limited historical and evidential value. The artefacts have been removed.	Negligible
107	A number of trends and linear anomalies have been identified that are coincident or associated with the aerial photograph information, as well as numerous natural features. Archaeological features not identified through aerial photographs, included a rectilinear enclosure, a ring-ditch and a field system. These possible assets are undated and untested archaeologically with field work.	Low
159	A findspot (159) of a block of hollowed-out sandstone, possibly to create a vessel, was found near Coalhouse Fort at the southern end of East Tilbury. It is of unknown date and no further information is available on its current location or nature. The asset was not recovered from an archaeological context.	Negligible
171,172	Works on the M25 identified six linear ditches (172), one of which was interpreted as an existing field boundary. A single cremation burial of charcoal and bone (171) was also identified. Despite their excavations, these assets were not dated.	Low
254	A possible dene hole (254) was excavated adjacent to Grey Goose Farm as part of three pit features identified through aerial photography. The remaining two pit features were not defined. These assets are of undetermined nature and date following excavation.	Negligible
258	Cropmarks of linear features, probably field boundaries, and pits (258) have been identified south-east of Orsett from aerial photographs. The Essex HER indicates that these cropmarks were once interpreted as a	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
	Saxon settlement. However, they have not been investigated archaeologically. Form, function and period are yet to be determined for the assets.	
260	Cropmarks of linear features, possibly a double-ditched trackway, (though apparently a continuation of ditches) have been identified and plotted from aerial photography near South Ockendon Hall, but have not been investigated archaeologically.	Low
346	A linear series of oyster beds (346) were located between Tilbury Fort (SM13) and Coalhouse Fort (SM14). The oyster beds were originally identified from aerial photographs and appear on first edition OS mapping, inland of the sea wall. As this wall appears on the Chapman and André map (1777), it is believed that the oyster beds pre-date this map. Several lines of small irregular oyster pits (343) have been located in East Tilbury Marshes, along with a probable bomb-crater. The remains of the oyster industry in intertidal zones are referenced as an area of interest. (Essex County Council, Historic Environment Branch, 2010). Oyster farming often dates to the Roman or Early Medieval periods, although there is no evidence that this is the case for either site.	Low
352	A former field boundary (352) has been identified as a cropmark on RAF vertical photography. The field boundary is of unknown date and has not been investigated archaeologically, but has evidential value.	Low
354	A possible ring ditch, pits and linear features (354) were identified through photography in 1953. However, the site has since been destroyed by residential development.	Negligible
355	Cropmarks of field boundaries (355) have been identified south-east of Poplars Farm (LB61), north of High Road. These assets have not been tested archaeologically and are of unknown date.	Low
357	A cropmark of a former field boundary (357), originally identified on first edition OS mapping, is located west of Nevilles Farm. A concentration of pits was also identified to the south-east of the field, although these could possibly be geological. Further cropmarks of undetermined features (246) have been noted from old aerial photographs. These are no longer visible on more recent aerial photographs. Both of these assets have evidential value, although their contextual associations are unclear and have not been investigated archaeologically.	Low
375	A single undated ditch with a regular U-shaped profile was recorded during a watching brief on the construction of the 19km Horndon to Barking Gas Pipeline. The ditch was aligned parallel to and approximately 108m to the east of the present field boundary. Whilst this feature cannot be dated, its alignment and position in the middle of the present field would suggest that it represents a field boundary which has been deliberately removed to create a larger field.	Low
403	A rectilinear cropmark (403) has been identified south-east of Chadwell St Mary. The feature was excavated through trial trenching and no archaeological features or finds were recovered. It is believed the site has been severely truncated and damaged by modern building works.	Negligible

Project ID	Description	Value
451	An area of undated cropmarks (451) is located south-west of East Tilbury. The cropmarks consist of a series of rectilinear enclosures, and possible pits, close to the Bata factory. The cropmarks have some historical and evidential value and are of unknown date.	Low
475	A cropmark complex (475, 476) has been identified at Gun Hill, West Tilbury. The cropmark features, which included enclosures, linear features, a possible <i>grubenhäus</i> , pits and ditches, were partially destroyed by gravel quarrying. It is unclear what survives but both assets are likely to have historical and evidential value. Both are of low value, with the potential to be of medium value if investigated further. These assets are likely to date from the Prehistoric to the Early Medieval but have not been dated through archaeological investigation.	Low
476	A cropmark complex (475, 476) has been identified at Gun Hill, West Tilbury. The cropmark features, which included enclosures, linear features, a possible <i>grubenhäus</i> , pits and ditches, were partially destroyed by gravel quarrying. It is unclear what survives but both assets are likely to have historical and evidential value. Both are of low value, with the potential to be of medium value if investigated further. These assets are likely to date from the Prehistoric to the Early Medieval but have not been dated through archaeological investigation.	Low
479	Cropmarks (479) have been identified north of Holford Farm, consisting of linear features, ditches and a ring ditch. A double-ditched ring ditch was recorded on aerial photography. The cropmarks are undated and undetermined.	Low
481	Cropmarks of a ring ditch with a central feature, a trackway, and pits (481) have been identified east of East Tilbury Road, Linford. The features were identified from aerial photography. The features are undated and undetermined, and their associations to the nearby Prehistoric settlement at Mucking is unclear. This asset has historical and evidential value.	Low
499	The site of the former Wick House (499) is located east of Tilbury Fort (SM13). The house has been demolished and no longer exists, now part of a quarry. No further information is known about this asset. It has historical and evidential value.	Negligible
598	Two cropmark areas (598, 599) have been identified off Ockendon Road. These include two parallel north-south linear features (598) and a third north-south linear feature (599). The date and value of these features is unknown, but they appear to be isolated features. The linear features (598, 599), likely ditches, have evidential value. These features have not been investigated archaeologically.	Low
611	At Ockendon Road, North Ockendon, Havering, an oval enclosure was identified among undated cropmarks from aerial photography, but the source is unknown and therefore cannot be verified. Thought to be the same as asset 611 .	Low
613	Two undated assets (608, 613) have been identified close to Fen Lane, North Ockendon. Asset 608 comprises numerous unspecified cropmarks of unknown value and of archaeological interest. The second asset (613) denotes the line of Fen Lane itself, which is 'quite	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
	old' despite being of unknown date. Fen Lane (613) has historical and evidential value.	
1798	Cropmarks of a former field boundary visible on the first edition OS mapping of the 1880s. No sign of the potential Red Hills identified from geophysics.	Low
1799	Earthworks of a small field or drainage system visible on aerial photographs from the 1940s. The ditches were visible as earthworks but have since been destroyed by the construction of a pond and drainage system.	Low
1802	Cropmarks of a possible ring-ditch, that may represent a ploughed-level Bronze Age round barrow. The ring-ditch is not clearly visible on several photographs and may only be a geological mark.	Low
1804	Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch were visible on a single aerial photograph, however the mark is not thought to be archaeological in origin (possible agricultural mark) and was therefore not mapped.	Low
1832	Unknown stone sunken feature, identified during the walkover survey.	Low
1857	A raised platform earthwork was observed during walkover survey to the south of East Tilbury railway station. The feature is of unknown date or function but recognised for its potential evidential value.	Low
1860	Raised ground of potential evidential value was recorded during the walkover, west of Conway's Road.	Low
1862	A north-east/south-west-aligned gully or shallow valley was identified in a field during walkover survey.	Negligible
1863	A platform located at the peak of a ridge within an area of undulation was observed during walkover survey to the west of an access track north of Mill House (LB42).	Low
1867	Uneven ground with possible former field boundary banks. Possible former paddocks now replaced. Banks form rough rectangular shape with possible internal squares. Small trees in field may have associations as remaining extant features if boundaries.	Low
1868	A possible platform was identified within land around West Tilbury and 140m to the east of SM5 , earthworks near Church, West Tilbury. The platform holds evidential value.	Low
1877	Potential quarrying activity creating large bowl feature, identified though walkover survey. However, numerous prehistoric cropmarks in this area suggest quarrying was not active here. Therefore, it could be of natural origin.	Negligible
2083	Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure and possible pits (2083) were identified within and south of the junction of the A13 and A1012, east of North Stifford and partly within the Order Limits. These have evidential value. Their setting is the roads that surround and cross the area, and makes little contribution to their significance. They are of low value.	Low
2116	An area of cropmarks (2116) representing a possible curvilinear enclosure and rectilinear features which may represent former field boundaries have been identified in fields either side of the A13 south of Saffron Garden Cottages, and within the Order Limits. This has	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
	evidential value and its setting makes some contribution to its significance as it has preserved it and allowed for its identification.	
3566	A number of undated archaeological features were identified within the northern, eastern and south-western part of the site, comprising two postholes, a north-west/south-east-aligned ditch, a north-east/south-west-aligned ditch, a north-west/south-east-aligned gully and four pits. The assets were identified during trial trench evaluation for the Project.	Medium
3575	In evaluation trenching for the Project, trial trenches 22, 23 and 24 contained a continuous, roughly linear, feature containing much burnt material. This appears to coincide with a distinct change in topography as indicated on LiDAR and may consequently represent a boundary marker.	Low
3576	In trial trenching for the Project, Trenches 54, 76 and 113, and Trenches 61 and 63 revealed two linear ditches which match an alignment of two perpendicular linear cropmarks. Corresponding boundaries are lacking on the first edition OS map, but are undated.	Low
3580	Trial-trenching evaluation for the Project revealed that the majority of the cropmark pit-like features were of geological origin, meaning the southern two-thirds of the site contained few significant remains other than the linear ditches extending north-south. These features, part of SM1 , are undated.	High

Archaeology located within the ZVI

Prehistoric

Table A.79 Palaeolithic archaeology within ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
1740	Findspot of several Palaeolithic handaxes located in Orsett. The provenance of the finds is unknown, and they have since been removed. Subsequently, the asset (1740) cannot be experienced and does not have a setting.	Negligible
729	Findspot of several Palaeolithic handaxes and flint flakes at Orsett Heath. The provenance of the finds is unknown, and they have since been removed. Therefore, the asset (729) cannot be experienced and does not have a setting.	Negligible
640, 395	Findspots of a Palaeolithic handaxe (395) and handaxe and flint flakes (640) located at Tilbury. The provenance of the finds is unknown, and they have since been removed. Consequently, the assets (395, 640) cannot be experienced and do not have a setting.	Negligible
726	Large concentration of flint implements found at Chadwell St Mary. The assemblage included 115 handaxes, two roughouts (unfinished handaxes) and several flakes. The provenance of the finds is unknown, although the evidence suggests that flint tools were produced in the general area. The asset (726) no longer has a setting which can be experienced.	Low
423, 647	Worked flint and flakes, Orsett Heath. Worked flint objects (423) were found in a pit west of Greyhound Lane, and a flint scatter was found in	Negligible

Project ID	Description	Value
	a gravel pit on Heath Road. The finds were residual in nature and their provenance is unknown. They have since been removed. The assets (423, 647) no longer have a setting which can be experienced.	
464	Findspot of handaxe from West Tilbury. The exact location from which the find has since been removed, is unknown. Due to a lack of provenance and its removal, the asset (464) no longer has a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
466	Worked flint found at Tilbury Fort (SM13). The provenance of the flint is unknown, and it has since been removed. The asset (466) no longer has a setting that can be experienced.	Negligible
468	Acheulean type Palaeolithic handaxe found in a gravel pit at Gun Hill, West Tilbury. The find is residual in nature and has since been removed. It is currently on loan at Thurrock Museum. The asset (468) no longer has a setting that can be experienced.	Negligible
646	A lithic scatter including four Acheulean style handaxes and flint flakes found inside a gravel pit at Gun Hill, West Tilbury. Mesolithic flint flakes, a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead and scrapers were also recovered from the gravel pit. The finds form part of a much larger Prehistoric site at Gun Hill. The handaxes have since been removed and their provenance is unknown. The asset (646) no longer has a setting that can be experienced.	Low
492	Findspot of an Acheulean handaxe at Orsett Heath. The object was found in garden topsoil but may have migrated from a nearby disused gravel pit. The find is residual in nature and has since been removed. The asset (492) no longer has a setting that can be experienced.	Negligible
506	Findspot of an Acheulean handaxe at Orsett. There is a lack of clarity regarding the exact location of the find. It has since been removed and no longer has a setting that can be experienced.	Negligible
725	A Palaeolithic handaxe found east of Sandy Lane, Chadwell St Mary. The find has been removed and the exact location of the findspot and the provenance of the handaxe are unknown. The asset (725) no longer has a setting that can be experienced.	Negligible

Table A.80 Mesolithic archaeology within ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
27	Possible lithic working site at William Edwards School, Stifford Clays Road. Archaeological excavation at the school uncovered a possible flint working floor below the surface. The site is thought to have been used to produce lithic tools during both the Mesolithic and Neolithic. Residual flints from these periods were also recovered from later contexts, along with evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age activity (215). The original setting of the asset (27) has been lost to the development of the school and can no longer be experienced.	Medium
277	Findspot of residual flint finds at Orsett causewayed enclosure (SM6). The finds comprise a Mesolithic tranchet axe, Early Neolithic axe, and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age knife. The objects were collected from a ploughed surface and were likely disturbed by recent ploughing at the	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
	time, so the asset (277) does not have a setting which can be experienced. However, the association of the flint finds with the scheduled enclosure (SM6) contributes to their value.	
329	Findspot of Mesolithic flint tools, Mucking. The finds comprise a tranchet axe and microliths along with evidence of blade technology use. The objects were of a residual nature but indicate the presence of Mesolithic activity in this area. The site has been heavily impacted by gravel quarrying which may explain the absence of <i>in situ</i> finds. As the finds have been removed, the asset (329) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Low
416, 491	Mesolithic finds along Heath Road, Orsett Heath. The finds comprise a fragment of microblade core (416) and two flint blades (491). Their provenance is unknown, and as they have since been removed, the setting of the assets (416, 491) can no longer be experienced.	Negligible

Table A.81 Neolithic scheduled monuments within the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
SM6	<p>A causewayed enclosure and Anglo-Saxon cemetery (SM6) 500m east-north-east of Heath Place is located near the Order Limits, west of Brentwood Road. The monument comprises a Neolithic causewayed enclosure and an Anglo-Saxon round barrow cemetery. Aerial mapping study of the cropmarks forming SM6 identified three irregularly concentric circuits of interrupted ditches (Essex Place Services, 2019). There were no signs of the outer ditch circuit to the south and east and the innermost circuit appears open to the south (Essex Place Services, 2019).</p> <p>The site was trial trenched in 1975 to test the monument’s preservation and confirm the nature of the activity at the site. Excavations identified the presence of potential pre-enclosure, Neolithic activity through a few abraded flint flakes (John Hedges, 1978). However, the main phase of activity within the enclosure was dated to the middle Neolithic. The southern central area of the former causewayed enclosure was identified to have been occupied in the Iron Age, which led to consideration of an extended period of unenclosed settlement at Orsett, centred around the 6th and 5th centuries BC (John Hedges, 1978). A group of ring ditches with central inhumation burials were constructed in the Anglo-Saxon period. Traces of skeletons within wooden coffins were identified in an east-west alignment (John Hedges, 1978). Later Medieval/Post-Medieval trackways illustrated on the 1840 tithe map were also identified through the trial trench evaluation of the monument in 1975 (John Hedges, 1978).</p> <p>Conclusions from the 1975 excavation on the preservation of the monument stated that ‘<i>the reasonable state of preservation of the oval posthole setting at Orsett, suggests that any other substantial structure might also be located by careful excavation</i>’ (John Hedges, 1978). Despite the location of the monument within arable farmland, there is nothing to suggest that the preservation of the monument is currently at threat.</p> <p>The causewayed enclosure has evidential value for the research potential it holds and the evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through future investigation. Around 90% of the enclosure monument has not been excavated and remains undisturbed. The causewayed enclosure survives well beneath the ploughed soil. These</p>	High

Project ID	Description	Value
	<p>elements hold evidence of the funerary practices of the area within the Neolithic; should human remains be discovered, these could provide information on the Neolithic population.</p> <p>The Anglo-Saxon cemetery has evidential value for the research potential it holds and the evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through investigation in the future. This cemetery is particularly representative of the middle Anglo-Saxon period (7th to 8th century) which holds rare evidence for social and funerary practices of the time.</p> <p>The evidential value of the asset has the potential to contribute to research questions. Firstly, <i>'the palisade and entrance structure at Orsett is of particular interest to Neolithic enclosure research, as it provides an important typological link with European sites'</i> (John Hedges, 1978). Furthermore, the monument has the potential to contribute to regional research questions for the east of England (Brown, 2000) such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The integration of monuments, fields and settlements in the Neolithic • The broadening of exploration of culture through the medium of archaeology, beyond mere cataloguing of technological and artistic innovation. <p>The monument is located on a natural platform, overlooking the lower Thames Valley on a Boyn Hill Terrace of the Thames gravels. The setting of the causewayed enclosure is influenced by its location on a natural platform above the Thames terraces, which provides some view to the wider landscape, subsequently creating a minimal funerary landscape.</p> <p>Trial trench evaluation within the Order Limits south and west of SM6 have provided further context for the monument. A ditch terminus 810m south-east of the monument produced 34 sherds of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery (3567). This is suggestive of nearby potential funerary or domestic activity of the period (Oxford Archaeology , 2020 (a)). Evidence of further Iron Age settlement activity (3568) was identified approximately 540m south-west of SM6 during trial trench evaluation. SM6 consequently forms part of a wider landscape of domestic and funerary activity along the Boyn Hill terraces, south of Orsett.</p> <p>The significance of SM6 is derived by its potential to yield further evidence of early human activity both within the scheduled site and the wider landscape. This potential to contribute to the understanding of the wider landscape, forms both the asset's setting including its topographical location, and its significance. The association of SM6 to assets within the Order Limits, as well as its connection to the lower Thames Valley results in the setting of the asset extending to the Order Limits. The Order Limits also contribute to the understanding and overall significance of SM6.</p> <p>As a scheduled monument with the potential to provide evidence on Neolithic, Iron Age and middle Anglo-Saxon society and funeral practices, the causewayed enclosure and Anglo-Saxon cemetery (SM6) are assessed to be of high value.</p>	

Table A.82 Neolithic archaeology within the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
278, 279, 483	Findspots associated with the Neolithic causewayed enclosure (SM6) at Orsett include an Early Neolithic axe (278) and a late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age knife (279), found on the perimeter and within the area of the scheduled monument, respectively. Further Neolithic flints (483) were discovered approximately 800m south-west of the enclosure. Due to their removal, the setting of assets 278 , 279 , and 483 can no longer be experienced, but their association with the causewayed enclosure (SM6) contributes to their value.	Low
2120	Findspot of a Neolithic axe in the Tilbury Docks area. The axe has since been removed and its provenance is unknown. Therefore, the setting of the asset (2120) can no longer be experienced.	Negligible
393	Recorded location of possible Neolithic burial, East Tilbury. It is unclear if any human or archaeological remains of the burial, survive. A second Neolithic burial (637) is recorded approximately 700m to the north-east. It is unknown whether or how these may be related, but they may indicate the existence of a nearby cemetery. The lack of contextual association and detailed information regarding the burial means that the setting of the asset (393) is limited to its rural marshland location. Although this aspect of setting extends to the Order Limits, it does not contribute to the value of the asset.	Low
397	A Neolithic small chipped flint axe or chisel, Tilbury was dredged from the Thames off Tilbury and its provenance is unknown. The asset (397) has been removed and does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
489	Findspot of flint axe, west Tilbury Marsh. The axe was an isolated residual find and has since been removed. Therefore, the asset (489) no longer has a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible

Table A.83 Bronze Age archaeology within the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
200	Findspot location of Bronze Age loom weights, South Ockendon. The find comprised 13 weights interpreted as either loom weights or hut roof weights, discovered inside a clay pit in 1966 and removed. The asset (200) lies within the area of a cropmark (201) that may represent the remains of a ploughed-out mound. However, not enough information is known about the form or date of the cropmark to indicate if the assets (200 , 201) were associated. Due to the removal of the weights and their residual nature, the asset (200) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
215	Bronze Age to Iron Age settlement, William Edwards School, Stifford Clays Road. The site was identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs and investigated during an archaeological watching brief in advance of the construction of the school. The settlement comprised ditches, post holes, floors, pits, pottery, loom weights and carbonised grain. Evidence of Late Bronze Age to Roman activity (27) has also been found on the site in the form of pits, pottery, ditches and a stake hole. The site lies immediately west of the scheduled cropmark	Medium

Project ID	Description	Value
	complex at Orsett (SM1), known for its later Prehistoric activity. The original setting of the asset (215) has been lost to the development of the school and can no longer be experienced.	
353, 370	Prehistoric settlement, South Ockendon Hospital. Trial trenching in advance of a residential development on the site of a former 20 th century hospital uncovered remains of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age domestic settlement comprising postholes, stake holes, ditches, gulleys and associated pottery. Cropmarks of two parallel lines (353) which may represent a long-barrow or long mortuary enclosure have also been identified within the same area but were not targeted by the trial trenching. The original setting of these assets (353, 370) has been compromised by modern development and does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
377	Sub-rectangular pit, south of Bulphan. The pit was recorded and excavated during a watching brief on the construction of a gas pipeline. It contained large quantities of animal bone, burnt flint, worked flint, and six sherds of pottery – some of Late Bronze Age date. The pit is interpreted as a refuse pit. The feature and finds were removed by the excavation and therefore, the asset (377) no longer has a setting.	Low
687	Cropmarks of a large circular enclosure located east of Baker Street. The enclosure is approximately 70m in diameter and is thought to be of Late Bronze Age date. The scale and form of the enclosure suggests that it may represent an enclosed settlement. Asset 687 lies within an area of further cropmark activity (268) to the east of the Orsett cropmark complex (SM1) and south of the Springfield style enclosure and Iron Age enclosures (SM7). The location of 687 so near to the scheduled monuments SM1 and SM7 forms an element of setting which contributes to its value, as they represent an area of extensive Prehistoric activity with which 687 is likely associated. Furthermore, the rural setting of 687 which has enabled its survival, has been maintained. Both aspects of setting extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
336	A large Bronze Age enclosure (336) with an internal building, fences, pits, cremations, and a sunken-floored structure. The setting of asset 336 is informed by the extent of Bronze Age activity within this area. Furthermore, the rural setting informed by the agricultural landscape occupied by past Prehistoric farming communities has been retained and can still be experienced, and has enabled the survival of archaeological remains. These elements of setting contribute to the value of asset 336 and extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
1713	Findspot of Early Bronze Age perforated mace head, Orsett. Due to the removal of the find and its residual nature, the asset (1713) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
399	Findspot of a perforated whetstone discovered west of Coalhouse Fort (SM14), East Tilbury. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (399) no longer has a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
515	Findspot of Late Bronze Age pottery sherds, South Ockendon. The pottery may have been associated with a nearby Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age domestic settlement (370). The asset (515) has since been removed and no longer has a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible

Project ID	Description	Value
3568	Late Bronze Age ditches, Orsett Heath. The setting of the asset (3568) is limited to its rural location but does not contribute to its value. This aspect of setting extends to the Order Limits.	Low

Table A.84 Iron Age archaeology within the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
710	Enclosed settlement, west of Pea Lane, North Ockendon. The settlement consists of two rectangular enclosures and two small ditched enclosures. Excavation of the site found evidence of occupation from the Late Bronze Age through to the Roman period, however the site is primarily Early to Middle Iron Age. The asset (710) can be experienced through its rural location and agricultural setting which has been retained. The setting of asset 710 makes a minor positive contribution to its overall value and extends to the Order Limits.	Medium
683	Findspot of Iron Age pottery and an iron spur, Orsett. The finds were residual in nature and have since been removed. Therefore, the asset (683) no longer has a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
54	Findspot of gold ring and Iron Age stater (gold coin), north of Orsett. The finds were residual in nature and have since been removed. Therefore, the asset (54) no longer has a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
69	Findspot of pottery body sherd along East Tilbury Road. The sherd was identified as flint-gritted coarse ware. The asset (69) was residual in nature and having been removed, no longer has a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
73	Findspot of pottery flint-gritted body sherd, south-east of Bulphan. The find was residual in nature and has since been removed. Therefore, the asset (73) no longer has a setting that can be experienced.	Negligible
198, 516	Two sherds of pottery (198) were found in ditch infill material from a scheduled barrow (SM12) of likely Romano-British date to the north of the hall, and further pottery (516) was found in another mound to the south, both close to South Ockendon Hall. The assets (198, 516) have since been removed and no longer have a setting. However, their contextual association with archaeological features contribute to their value.	Low
1712	Iron Age pottery of 'C' type was found at the north boundary of Orsett Hall, Orsett. The find was residual in nature and has since been removed. Therefore, the asset (1712) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
1714	The find at Cherry Orchard Farm, Orsett is recorded as Iron Age pottery of 'C' type. It was residual in nature and has since been removed. Therefore, the asset (1714) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
394	The exact location and context of the Iron Age pottery found in East Tilbury is unknown, and it has since been removed. Therefore, the asset (394) does not have a setting that can be experienced.	Negligible

Project ID	Description	Value
405, 639	The provenance of the Iron Age pottery is unknown due to their findspots on East Tilbury foreshore. The assets (405, 639) no longer have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
454	Trackway, High House Lane, Chadwell St Mary. The lane is the line of a middle Iron Age trackway running up from Gun Hill. The rural setting of the asset (454) has been largely retained, although urban development to the west has altered this to a degree. The asset (454) can also be experienced by walking the ancient route along High House Lane. This aspect of setting contributes to the value of 454 and extends to the Order Limits.	Low
2151	Early Iron Age pottery was found within the south side of a gravel pit at Gun Hill, West Tilbury. The find was residual in nature and has since been removed. Therefore, the asset (2151) has no setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
504	Findspot of Iron Age pottery at Orsett. Two Iron Age pot vessels of 'C' type were found in the early 20 th century. The exact location of the finds is unknown. As the finds have been removed, the asset (504) does not have a setting that can be experienced.	Negligible
1711	Findspot of small bronze cloak fastener, north of Maltings Lane, Orsett. The cloak fastener is of the Late Iron Age tradition. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (1711) no longer has a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible

Table A.85 General Prehistoric

Project ID	Description	Value
261	Cropmarks of field boundaries and possible enclosure, east of Baker Street, Orsett. The field boundaries are believed to have been originally crossed by a double-ditched trackway. A small rectangular enclosure has also been identified between the trackway. These cropmarks could relate to early or more modern activity, but the proximity of the asset (261) to the scheduled Springfield Style Enclosure and Iron Age enclosures (SM7) and cropmarks of a possible Bronze Age circular enclosure (687) suggests that 261 may be of later Prehistoric origin. If related, the setting of 261 would be informed by its association with these monuments, which would contribute to its value and significance. However, further evidence is needed to determine the age and form of the cropmarks and their association with the surrounding Prehistoric monuments for this to be considered. Therefore, the setting of asset 261 is limited to its rural location which has been maintained; this aspect of setting extends to the Order Limits.	Low
592, 593	A Prehistoric cropmark complex east of Pike Lane, Upminster, was identified through aerial photography and comprises linear features (592) and enclosures (593, 606). Asset 592 may represent a former field boundary or trackway associated with a wider area of Prehistoric settlement activity, including a sub-circular enclosure or ring ditch (593) which it appears to lead to from the south-east. These assets may also be associated with cropmarks to the west, interpreted as a possible Prehistoric field system consisting of three sub-rectangular enclosures (606). Without further investigation, the nature of the cropmarks (592 ,	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
	593) is undetermined, and the wider context of their setting is unknown at this stage. Therefore, the setting of 592 and 593 is limited to the retention of their rural location and proximity to each other as a possible group. Their rural and agricultural setting extends to the Order Limits but does not increase their value at this stage.	
588, 523	Cropmarks along Fen Lane, North Ockendon were identified through aerial photography and comprise a large enclosure interpreted as a possible ring ditch (523) and a group of cropmarks forming a rectangular feature, thought to be either a ditch, field system or enclosure (588). The setting of the assets is limited to their rural location and views which have been maintained. Although this aspect of setting extends to the Order Limits, it cannot be stated if setting contributes to the value of 523 and 588 without more information regarding their form and relationship with each other.	Low
595, 596, 597	Probable Prehistoric cropmark complex comprising two small ring ditches interpreted as possible burial mounds (596, 597), and a sub-rectangular enclosure, thought to be part of a settlement (595). The setting of these assets (595, 596, 597) is limited to their rural location which has been maintained. However, due to the lack of precise dating information, archaeological context and evidence, it cannot be determined at this stage whether setting contributes to their value.	Low
63, 65	Flint blades were found north-west of Coalhouse Fort (SM14) in the East Tilbury area. The finds have been removed and their provenance is unknown. Consequently, assets 63 and 65 no longer have a setting that can be experienced.	Negligible
2064	Asset 2064 is a ring ditch, visible as a parch mark in grass, south of Heath Road, Orsett Heath, an area used for football pitches in the Modern period; however, the presence of several Prehistoric and Roman cropmark complexes (482, 245, 257) and a scheduled Neolithic causewayed enclosure (SM6) nearby could indicate a Prehistoric date for the ring ditch. The setting of 2064 is limited to its rural setting which has been maintained to a degree; however, the field has been landscaped and lies close to a stretch of modern development. The rural setting of 2064 extends to the Order Limits but does not contribute to its value or significance.	Low
234	Findspot of single flint arrowhead at Holme Farm, Bulphan Fen. The arrowhead was found alongside several Roman finds; it is dated to the Prehistoric, but the exact period is unknown. The arrowhead was residual in nature and has since been removed, therefore the setting of asset 234 can no longer be experienced.	Negligible
567	Findspot of a small flint scraper at Broadfield's Farm, Upminster. The find is residual in nature and has since been removed, therefore asset 567 no longer has a setting that can be experienced.	Negligible
614	A Prehistoric flint flake found east of Pike Lane, Upminster, may be associated with an assemblage of nearby Prehistoric flint, burnt flint, and pottery finds (1751). The find (614) was residual in nature and has since been removed. Consequently, the setting of the asset 614 can no longer be experienced.	Negligible

Roman

Table A.86 Roman scheduled monuments within the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
SM12	<p>A Roman barrow (SM12) 260m north-east of South Ockendon Hall lies 120m north of the Order Limits. The 2nd century Roman burial mound, or barrow, is oval in plan with a rounded profile rising to a flat summit at a height of about 5m. It has a maximum diameter of 50m at the base where it is surrounded by a largely buried ditch, visible as a slight depression measuring up to 10m in width.</p> <p>The immediate setting of the monument is open fields and scattered woodland. A quarry site is located to the north and west of the monuments, whilst South Ockendon Hall Farm stands to the south-west.</p> <p>The setting of the monument contributes to its significance. It originally stood as one of three such barrows (SM12, 517, 2074) sited along the valley side at intervals of about 500m. The other two barrows have long since been destroyed including below-ground remains, however one was excavated prior to its destruction and dated to the late 2nd century AD. The Roman barrow now stands in isolation with no indication of any previous group value.</p> <p>The Roman barrow has evidential value for the research potential it holds and the evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through investigation at some point in the future. The structure of the barrow remains largely intact, apart from the small area excavated in the 1950s. The principal burial, and any other interments, are expected to remain undisturbed within the mound. These elements hold evidence of the status of the individual interred, the nature and duration of the use of the barrow, the environment in which it was constructed and on Roman funerary practices and religious activity. This evidential value has the potential to contribute to regional research questions, namely the synthesis of Roman cemeteries and burial practice (Medlycott, 2011).</p> <p>The Roman barrow has illustrative historical value as a physical illustration of Roman funerary monuments and burial activity. It provides information on the diversity of funerary practices and religious activity within Roman Britain.</p> <p>Due to proximity of SM12 to the Order Limits, its setting extends to the Project. However, this setting is limited in its contribution to the asset's significance, which is primarily derived from its evidential value and association with the other barrows located on the valley side, over Orsett Fen.</p> <p>As a scheduled monument with surviving earthworks illustrating a rare Roman barrow with the potential to provide evidence on Roman funerary practices and religious activity, the Roman barrow 260m north-east of South Ockendon Hall (SM12) is assessed to be of high value.</p>	High

Table A.87 Roman archaeology within the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
2137	<p>Findspot of Roman coin, Chadwell St Mary, identified as coin of Claudius, dated 41-50AD. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (2137) does not have a setting which can be experienced.</p>	Negligible

Project ID	Description	Value
216, 28	Site of Roman occupation, William Edwards School, Stifford Clays Road. A Romano-British settlement (216) was identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs. An archaeological watching brief during construction of the new school found evidence of a settlement comprising a corn-drying kiln, human cremation, field boundaries, pits, pond, rectangular enclosure, stock enclosure, and a building, along with dateable pottery finds of Late Iron Age and Roman date. A Roman ditch or gully (28) was also identified in a different part of the site but was not associated with 216 . The original setting of both assets has been entirely altered and lost to the development of the school and can no longer be experienced. Therefore, the setting of 216 is limited to its location of recorded remains; this aspect of setting does not contribute to value or extend to the Order Limits.	Medium (216) Low (28)
180	Romano-British occupation site, north-west of South Ockendon. The site included pits, urns, and latrines. The original setting of the asset (180) has been altered by the establishment of a wind turbine and landscaping of the area. However, the rural setting has been largely retained. The setting of 180 extends to the Order Limits but does not enhance its value.	Medium
409	Red Hill and salterns, East Tilbury foreshore. The area was used for industrial salt extraction during the Iron Age and Roman periods. Several Iron Age and Roman finds (408, 405, 406, 639) have been discovered within the area of the industrial site. The asset (409) can be experienced through its coastal setting on the River Thames and visual earthwork remains of the salt-making process. The setting of 409 enhances its value and extends to the Order Limits.	Low
681	Findspots of Roman pottery, south of Orsett. Due to the removal of the finds and lack of provenance, the asset (681) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
684	Double-ditched enclosure, Baker Street. The feature has been documented immediately east of the Orsett cropmark complex (SM1) but is not visible on aerial photographs. Due to a lack of contextual evidence the setting of the asset (684) is limited to its recorded location; this setting does extend to the Order Limits but does not enhance the value of 684 at this stage.	Low
648	Findspot of Roman pedestal urn, Tilbury. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (648) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
642, 630	Roman activity, south of Low Street, West Tilbury. Roman burials (642) were found with bronze and iron bracelets inside an old gravel pit named 'Condovers Pit'. A Romano-British pottery kiln, along with Saxon and Medieval pottery and a circular cropmark (630) have also been found within the gravel pit. The original setting of these assets (642, 630) has been greatly altered by gravel quarrying and can no longer be experienced. Therefore, the setting of 642 and 630 is limited to their recorded location within the pit, which does not attribute them any additional value.	Low
17	Findspot of Roman lamp fragment, Tilbury area. The fragment was decorated with a lion relief. Due to the removal of the find and its unknown provenance, asset 17 does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible

Project ID	Description	Value
74	Pottery and a flint flake were discovered along the Epping to Horndon Gas Pipeline route west of Bulphan, and comprised a coated Romano-British body sherd and a tertiary flint flake. Due to their removal and unknown provenance, asset 74 does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
1710	Findspot of Roman pottery and tile, Orsett. Due to the removal of the finds and unknown provenance, the asset (1710) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
208	Findspot of a bronze fibula, Orsett causewayed enclosure (SM6). The metallic object was a residual find from a Saxon ring ditch (210) located within the southern half of the causewayed enclosure (SM6). Due to the removal of the find and its residual nature, the asset (208) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
209	Findspot of pottery, Orsett. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (209) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
223	Findspot of Roman glass bottle neck, Stifford Clays Road. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (223) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
1715	Findspot of Roman pottery, Orsett. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (1715) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
285, 286, 439	Findspots east of St Catherine's Church (LB169), East Tilbury. Roman pottery and a Roman coin (285) and CBM (286, 439) were found in a gravel quarry and field east of the church. Due to the removal of the finds, the assets (285, 286, 439) no longer have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
406, 408	Findspots of Roman pottery, East Tilbury foreshore. Due to the removal of the finds, the assets (406, 408) no longer have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
411	Findspot of Roman pottery, West Tilbury. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (411) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
433	Findspot of Roman pottery, West Tilbury foreshore. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (433) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
440	Findspot of Roman pottery, East Tilbury. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (440) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
568	Findspot of Roman pottery, Broadfield's Farm, Pike Lane. The finds consisted of six sherds of Roman pottery found during fieldwalking. Several other finds (567-572) were recovered during the exercise. Due to the residual nature and removal of the pottery, the asset (568) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
617	Findspot at Great Barn, Cranham. The finds, comprising two sherds of Roman pottery and a piece of Roman brick, were found during fieldwalking. Due to their removal, the asset (617) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible

Project ID	Description	Value
1683	Site of Roman building and Medieval enclosure, Cherry Orchard Farm, Orsett. The features were discovered during excavations at the farm. Roman, Bronze Age and Iron Age finds (1711 , 1713 , 1714 , 1715) have also been found here, suggesting human occupation over multiple periods. The immediate setting of the asset (1683) has been altered by modern farm buildings; however, the rural agricultural setting has been retained. The setting of 1683 does not enhance its value or extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
700	Findspot of Roman briquetage, East Tilbury, to the north of St Catherine’s Church (LB69). Briquetage often takes the form of pottery sherds, indicative of clay vessels and other furniture used in salt production. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (700) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible

Early Medieval

Table A.88 Early Medieval scheduled monuments within the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
SM5	<p>The site of a system of earthworks near the church at West Tilbury (SM5) is located within West Tilbury Conservation Area (CA7), approximately 70m south-west of the Order Limits. Elements of the Order Limits which comprise existing roads continue around the asset, so the Order Limits are also located approximately 200m to the west and south and approximately 165m to the east of the asset. However, the proposed new highway, as part of the Project, is located approximately 940m to the east of the asset.</p> <p>The earthworks are located south and west of the Grade II* listed Church of St James (LB33) and West Tilbury Hall (LB50). The earthworks stand at the edge of an escarpment overlooking the East Tilbury Marshes towards the River Thames and cover the neck of a promontory.</p> <p>The churchyard stands upon a slight mound suggesting an earlier settlement site, possibly of Early Medieval date. South-west of the church is a length of rampart with an internal ditch which turns at right angles towards the north, reputedly the site of a high-status Saxon hall, Bishop Cedda’s Palace (Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England , 1923 (a)).</p> <p>The asset has evidential value for the research potential it holds and the evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through investigation in the future. The earthworks and buried archaeological remains hold evidence on Early Medieval settlement, high status Saxon Halls and the relationship between manor and settlement in the Early Medieval period. This potential could also contribute to regional research questions for East England (Medlycott, 2011) such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The origins and development of hall and church complexes • Relationships between churches and settlement sites • The need for further exploration of the extent and nature of late Anglo-Saxon landscape reorganisation, village nucleation and field systems 	High

Project ID	Description	Value
	<p>The asset has illustrative historical value as a physical illustration of Early Medieval settlement. Gun Hill was the location of early settlement from the Bronze Age (471), through the Iron Age (369) and Roman (472) periods. The cropmarks provide information on Early Medieval settlement, a potential high-status Saxon Hall and the continuity of settlement at West Tilbury.</p> <p>The asset has associative historical value for its associations with Elizabeth I and the English response to the Spanish Armada. The site is reputed to be the location of Elizabeth's camp for her review of troops in 1588. Although the actual site of the camp is unclear, it is likely that the tower of St James' Church and the surrounding high ground formed an important part of the defensive strategy for the Thames (Anderson, 2020).</p> <p>The 11th or 12th century church makes a minor contribution to its illustrative historical value as a site of Medieval activity, and the nearby Grade II listed Tilbury Hall also makes a minor contribution to this value as a site with great time-depth. The views over the lower-lying landscape to the south and south-west make a minor contribution to the asset's illustrative historical value as a possible high-status Medieval site and a minor contribution to its overall significance through its aesthetic value.</p> <p>Where the Order Limits are located within the existing road network around West Tilbury (CA7), in close proximity to the asset, these aspects do not contribute to the significance of the asset, but form part of the immediate setting of the asset on the escarpment of Gun Hill. The North Portal is located at some distance, approximately 2km to the south-east. The Order Limits here do not contribute to the significance of this asset.</p> <p>As a scheduled monument with earthworks which illustrate Early Medieval settlement with potential to provide evidence of Early Medieval settlement and high-status Saxon Halls, and an association to Elizabeth I, the earthworks near the church at West Tilbury (SM5) are assessed to be of high value.</p>	

Table A.89 Early Medieval archaeology within the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
662	Findspot of Anglo-Saxon bronze bowl. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (662) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
40	The Medieval and Post-Medieval settlement of Great Warley. The built heritage of Great Warley is designated as a conservation area – HER asset 40 comprises the below-ground archaeological remains of Medieval and Post-Medieval settlement activity. This record includes Great Warley and the outlying farmsteads at Coombe Green to the west. This asset derives its value largely from the evidential value of its below-ground remains. The surrounding agricultural land, woodland and common land makes an important contribution to its illustrative historical value as a Medieval and Post-Medieval rural agricultural settlement. Several areas of woodland are located between the asset and Order Limits, and the Order Limits do not form part of its setting.	Medium
280	Findspot of at least 20 Early Saxon sceattas (coins), discovered in a field west of St Catherine's Church (LB169), East Tilbury by a metal detecting group. The site of the finds may be associated with an Early Saxon settlement or religious site. Due to the removal of the coins, the asset (280) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible

Medieval

Table A.90 Medieval scheduled monuments within the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
SM4	<p>Bishop Bonner’s Palace Orsett (SM4) is located some 280m north-east of the Order Limits. The monument is a ring and bailey earthwork comprising a circular enclosure with a 60m internal diameter surrounded by a ditch about 15m wide. On the northern side this is strengthened by a second defensive ditch. To the north is an oblong bailey enclosed by a well-defined ditch said to have been the residence of the Bishop of London.</p> <p>The monument is enclosed by woodland to the west, north and east and Old Hall Farmhouse (LB44) to the south.</p> <p>Bishop Bonner’s Palace has evidential value for the research potential it holds and the evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through investigation in the future. The earthworks and buried archaeological remains have illustrative historical value as a physical illustration of, and hold evidence of, Medieval settlement, defensive structures and a high-status ecclesiastical palace.</p> <p>The association of the cropmarks of a lost Medieval field system (1788), 830m north-west of SM4, is illustrative of the likely original Medieval setting of the asset, among agricultural land of Orsett Fen. The development of halls and churches as settlement foci in Medieval Essex presents the likely association with the Church of St Giles and All Saints (LB135) in Orsett, to which repairs were made using material from the palace (Thurrock and South Essex Independent, 2017). This relationship could contribute to regional research framework questions for the East of England (Medlycott, 2011).</p> <p>The original setting of Bishop Bonner’s Palace has been impacted by dense woodland encroaching on the earthworks. Although the immediate understanding of the asset within agricultural land can be understood, encroachment from woodland and later development of Orsett has limited the setting of the Palace in the modern period. Consequently, the setting of Bishop Bonner’s Palace (SM4) does not extend to the Order Limits.</p> <p>As a scheduled monument with illustrative earthworks and the potential to provide evidence for Medieval settlement, defensive structures and a high-status ecclesiastical palace, Bishop Bonner’s Palace (SM4) is assessed to be of high value.</p>	High

Table A.91 Medieval archaeology located within the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
14	Findspot of Medieval pottery, Chadwell St Mary. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (14) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
20	Medieval pit, Grey Goose Farm, Thurrock. The asset (20) was discovered during a watching brief for the construction of a swimming pool. The pit was identified as a domestic rubbish pit and contained oyster shell, burnt organic material and 12 th /13 th century pottery. As the pit and its contents have been removed, the setting of the asset (20) is limited to its rural location which extends to the Order Limits but does not add to its value.	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
41	Site of Medieval rectory, Great Warley. The rectory was extant though the Post-Medieval period and the early 20 th century but is no longer. The setting of the asset (41) is informed by two listed Post-Medieval buildings (LB152, LB157) along Warley Street which survive the rectory. However, the original setting of the asset (41) has been greatly altered by modern development and the establishment of the Southend Arterial Road (A127). The setting of 41 extends to the Order Limits but does not enhance its value.	Low
177	The site of a Medieval moat at Baldwin's Farm, north-west of South Ockendon, west of the M25 motorway is known from cartographic sources. The setting of the asset (177) has been negatively impacted by modern quarrying activity and there is no associated surviving manor house. The setting of 177 extends to the Order Limits but does not enhance its value.	Low
33, 217, 244	Medieval site, William Edwards School, Stifford Clays Road. Cropmarks were identified on aerial photographs of the area, known as Primrose Island, prior to the development of the school. It is thought to have been a moated site, and an archaeological watching brief revealed earthwork remains of a possible moat (244) and evidence of a building (217). Several years after the school was built, an area east of the assembly hall was evaluated by trial trenching and produced evidence of a pit and posthole (33) along with 13 th century pottery. The original setting of the site has been largely lost to the development of the school, although the possible moat which is located south of the school, can still be experienced through its setting as an island feature. This setting does not contribute to value or extend to the Order Limits.	Low
230	Site of Medieval moat, Blankets Farm, west of Bulphan. The area of the moat was identified on historical mapping but has been removed through development. An 18 th century farmhouse (LB216) forms part of the setting of the asset (230) and may indicate the existence of an earlier settlement once associated with the moat. Due to the removal of the moat, the altered setting of 230 does not contribute to its value or extend to the Order Limits.	Low
2090, 574, 559, 562	<p>Site of North Ockendon Hall and associated moat and archaeological remains, North Ockendon. The asset (2090) is the site of a former moated Medieval manor house and manorial estate. Medieval activity at the site comprises a non-extant Medieval Hall 'North Ockendon Hall' (574) (demolished in the 20th century), the remains of a moat (559), and Medieval timbers (562). Its value is primarily derived from its evidential value.</p> <p>The setting of the asset is formed by its location within North Ockendon (designated as a conservation area), which was established as a nucleated village (566) with a manor house and Church (LB69) in the Medieval period. Although the manor house was demolished, the estate can still be experienced through its setting as a high-status Medieval moated manorial site within a settlement near a church. The associated settlement of North Ockendon makes an important contribution to its illustrative historical value as a Medieval high-status site. This includes the listed farmyard wall (LB69) and garden walls (LB82) in the village, and a section of 16th century walling from outbuildings (576) surviving near to Church Lane within a modern property. The agricultural land surrounding</p>	Medium

Project ID	Description	Value
	<p>the asset makes a minor contribution to its aesthetic value and illustrative historical value as a rural manorial site.</p> <p>The Order Limits largely surrounds the asset in close proximity, and forms part of the agricultural land which makes a minor contribution to its value.</p>	
<p>566, 72, 573, 619, 620, 1912</p>	<p>Medieval settlement of North Ockendon. As North Ockendon is designated as conservation area, asset 566 is considered to comprise the below-ground archaeological remains. 566 has evidential value as it potentially holds evidence of Medieval activity and the development of a nucleated village. Nucleated villages are an East of England research priority. This asset includes Hall Farm. North Ockendon Hall (72), Building (573), manor house (619), well (620), spring and shrine (1912) which comprise North Ockendon Hall, are collectively of medium group value, and derive their value primarily from the evidential value of their surviving features, below ground.</p> <p>The agricultural land surrounding the asset makes a minor contribution to its aesthetic value and illustrative historical value as a rural settlement.</p> <p>The Order Limits largely surround the asset in close proximity, and form part of the agricultural land which makes a minor contribution to its value.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>378</p>	<p>Medieval ditches, north of Orsett. The ditches were recorded during construction of the Horndon to Barking Gas Pipeline. Two sherds of Medieval pottery of 12th to 13th century date, fired clay and burnt flint were also found. The ditches may represent field boundaries. These may relate to a non-extant farmstead 'Castle's Farm' (2059) immediately to the north or could have been part of a wider field system associated with a possible moated Medieval site (519) further to the north. The immediate setting of the asset (378) is limited to its rural location which has been retained, but its wider setting is informed by the surrounding agricultural land associated with domestic and agricultural Medieval activity (2059, 519). This shared setting contributes to the value of the asset (378) and extends to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>2059</p>	<p>Site of historical farmstead 'Castles Farm', Orsett Fen. The farm is visible on historical mapping from the Post-Medieval period but is believed to have existed since Medieval times. No buildings survive, though traces of soil marks have been identified. The site is currently characterised by a small copse of trees surrounding possible ponds. The removal of the farmstead limits the setting of the asset to its location, but its wider setting is informed by the surrounding agricultural land associated with both domestic and agricultural Medieval activity (2059, 519). This shared setting contributes to the value of the asset (2059) and extends to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>519</p>	<p>Moated Medieval site, west of Bulphan. Earthwork remains of an incomplete moat. The immediate setting of the asset (519) is no longer connected with any standing buildings and so is limited to its rural location and earthwork remains which can both be experienced. The wider setting is informed by the surrounding agricultural land which is associated with both domestic and agricultural Medieval activity (2059, 519). This shared setting contributes to the value of the asset (519) and extends to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>Low</p>

Project ID	Description	Value
603	Tylers Common, located between Great Warley and Harold Wood. The asset (603) is a substantial area of common land consisting of grassland, scrub and two ponds. There are additional areas of common land to the south along Tomkyns Lane and Shepherd's Hill, including an area of oak trees. The name of this asset is derived from the brick and tile industry, which flourished here from the Saxon period. The setting of 603 can be experienced through the retention of its original landscape character as publicly accessible common land and continues to be used for its original purpose. The setting of 603 contributes to its value and extends to the Order Limits through the far-reaching views west towards the common from the M25 motorway.	Medium
14	Findspot of Medieval pottery, Chadwell St Mary. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (14) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
19	Findspot of whetstone, Orsett causewayed enclosure (SM6). The find was found on the surface after ploughing. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (19) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
253	Findspot of heraldic horse mount, south of Bulphan. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (53) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
155, 156	Portable antiquities scheme findspots, west of Orsett. Due to the removal of the finds, the assets (155, 156) no longer have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
2061	Site of Chantry Farm, South Ockendon. Historical farmstead visible on Post-Medieval mapping and soil marks identified during the Project's aerial investigation and mapping work. Buildings were visible on 1940s aerial photography but were demolished by 1970. Although no buildings remain above ground, the asset (2061) can still be experienced through its rural setting; the site is now marked by a small copse of trees and a water source still exists, which along with the setting contributes to value and extends to the Order Limits.	Low
199	Findspot of Medieval (12 th century) pottery sherd, recovered from the surface fill of a ditch of a probable Romano-British barrow (SM12) to the north of South Ockendon Hall. Although found within the boundary of the scheduled monument, the asset has poor contextual associations. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (199) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
281	Medieval metallic objects, East Tilbury. Several 14 th to 17 th century metal objects (281) were found in a field to the west of St Catherine's Church (LB169) along with a scatter of Early Saxon sceattas (280). Due to the removal of the finds, the asset (281) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
392	Possible former site of St Mary's Hospital and Chapel, East Tilbury. According to documentary sources, the hospital was founded in 1213 and was still in use in the mid-15 th century. The exact location of the site is contested and may lie east of Princess Margaret Road (392), or to the west at Buckland (366); the latter does not lie within the ZVI. No archaeological evidence of the hospital or chapel have been found. As a result, the setting of the asset (392) is limited to its general location	Medium

Project ID	Description	Value
	within East Tilbury and its historical association with the village. This aspect of setting extends to the Order Limits and makes a minor contribution to value.	
2129	Site of former Medieval road, Tilbury Fort (SM13). Excavations at Tilbury Fort (SM13) uncovered the remains of an early road, running from north to south, which likely ran beside a blockhouse and led to the ferry from West Tilbury prior to the 16 th century. Post holes found below the road indicate an earlier causeway existed across the marsh. The location of the road corroborates mapping from 1588. The setting of the asset is informed by the scheduled monument (SM13) and location by the River Thames, with which it shares a historical association. The setting of 2129 contributes to its value but does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium
1766	Findspot of two Medieval rings, Rose Cottage Farm. Due to the removal of the finds, the asset (1766) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
546, 547, 550	Possible sites of Medieval houses, Cranham. Two of the houses (550 and 546) are mentioned in documentary sources from the 15 th and 16 th centuries but are non-extant, therefore their setting is limited to their recorded locations along Folkes Lane. Their setting extends to the Order Limits but does not enhance their value. Another Medieval house (547) is known to have existed at Broadfields Farm, to the south-east of Cranham. The house is recorded in documentary sources as Brodeffeldes in 1469. The barn and stable block (LB109) which still exist at the farm, date to the 17 th and 19 th centuries. Although 547 is non-extant, the remaining buildings form a part of its setting which contributes to its value and extends to the Order Limits.	Low
556	Brasenose Farm (556) is a Medieval to Post-Medieval farmstead, north of Fen Lane, North Ockendon. Known from documentary sources, the farmstead is non-extant, therefore its setting is limited to its recorded location and the rural landscape which has been retained; this setting extends to the Order Limits but does not enhance the value of 556 .	Low
554	Site of Medieval house and possible moated site, Clay Tye Farm. The house is recorded as 'Cleytye' in documentary sources from 1525. As the house is non-extant, the setting of the asset (554) is limited to its rural location and through its association by name with Clay Tye Farm, Clay Tye Hill, and Clay Tye Road. These aspects of setting contribute to the value of 554 and extend to the Order Limits.	Low
555, 578	Site of Medieval house and moat, Franks Farm. The site is mentioned in documentary sources from the 13 th century. It is unclear what survives of the Medieval house as parts of the current farmhouse (LB115) are believed to date from the 15 th century. A water-filled moat (578) survives on the south side, with possible remains on the east and west sides. The setting of 555 and 578 is informed by their historical association with each other and the listed farmhouse (LB115). This setting contributes to their value and extends to the Order Limits.	Low
537, 538, 545	Manorial site, Beredens Lane, Cranham. The site was discovered during excavations in advance of the construction of the M25 motorway and revealed a sequence of Medieval occupation (538) relating to a manor house and estate (537, 545) documented as 'Berendens La Cranham'. The manor house underwent several phases of	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
	redevelopment in the Post-Medieval period and was demolished in the mid-20 th century. The setting of these assets (537, 538, 545) has been greatly altered by the development of the M25 motorway, which makes a negative contribution to their value. Setting is also informed by their location at the end of Beredens Lane, which by name associates them historically with the former location of the manor; this makes a minor positive contribution to 537, 538 and 545 . Their setting extends to the Order Limits.	
569	Findspot of Medieval pottery, east of Pike Lane. The find was discovered during fieldwalking at Broadfields Farm, along with finds from other periods. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (569) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible

Post-Medieval

Table A.92 Post-Medieval scheduled monuments within the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
SM11 and SM14	<p>Coalhouse Fort (SM14) and East Tilbury Battery (SM11) are located near the Order Limits, to the east and south of Princess Margaret Road.</p> <p>The current Coalhouse Fort (SM14) was constructed between 1860-1874 as part of a major programme of construction of military defences following the 1860 report by the royal commission to consider the defences of the UK (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). There is a likely earlier fortification located around the site as well, with the earliest fortification at East Tilbury known through a 1402 commission, but the exact location is unknown (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)).</p> <p>A blockhouse was built in 1539-40 in East Tilbury, which formed a pattern of crossfire with other Henrician fortifications (SM13, SM16, SM17) either side of the Thames and has group value with these defences. The Henrician blockhouse was largely abandoned by the 1580s and a new battery known as Coalhouse Battery completed in 1799 and converted into a full fort between 1847-1855 following an increased threat from French invasion (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The current fort was constructed between 1861 and 1874 and designed by Captain Siborne, who was responsible for the design of other forts at Cliffe (SM15) and Shornemead (1878). The fort was subsequently revised and strengthened during later conflicts including its modernisation to guard against incursions on the marshes in WWI and the construction of ancillary buildings around the fort in WWII (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)).</p> <p>East Tilbury battery was constructed in 1889-90 to support Coalhouse Fort with long-range guns (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The battery was designed to be a disguised fortification that minimises the effectiveness of the attacker's ordnance and maximises the effectiveness of the defenders (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The battery is protected by a long and sloping earthen area that blends into the landscape (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The battery was decommissioned in 1913 and sold to a local farmer in 1930, and used</p>	High

Project ID	Description	Value
	<p>as an unofficial air-raid shelter during WWII (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)).</p> <p>The preservation of both assets can be considered fair to good. Coalhouse Fort is included on the heritage at risk register but is currently undergoing a phase of conservation. Due to the waterlogged conditions around the fort, the potential East Tilbury Battery is in better condition with fixtures and fittings remaining <i>in situ</i>, however the site is overgrown with vegetation and there are signs of vandalism (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)).</p> <p>The setting of both Coalhouse Fort and East Tilbury Battery is informed by their proximity to each other and their spatial relationship and views to other military defences either side of the River Thames (SM13, SM15, SM16, 1878); together they hold group value and an illustrative historical and functional association. For Coalhouse Fort, views along the surrounding marshland contribute to the significance of the asset as the local topography was a contributing factor in its strategic positioning (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The Order Limits to the west of Coalhouse Fort form part of this setting through proposed land-take of part of the historical grazing land. There are limited views from East Tilbury Battery, however this contributes to the significance of the asset, demonstrating how well the installation is camouflaged (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)) and contributes to the understanding of the asset's function. The Order Limits form part of the immediate setting of East Tilbury Battery, through its location within agricultural land. This setting contributes to our understanding of the asset's function and design.</p> <p>The significance of Coalhouse Fort is derived from its historical value as part of the wider complex of coastal defences with the purpose of defending the Thames Estuary. The setting of the asset is a major contribution to the understanding of the fort's function and connection into the wider complex of defences and therefore contributes to the asset's significance. The multiple phases of building construction, as well as the potential for archaeological remains associated with earlier blockhouses, included that under the 1402 commission, form the asset's evidential value.</p> <p>The significance of East Tilbury Battery is principally its rarity, and historical and architectural value as a rare coastal example of the Twydall Profile form of defensive installation (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)). The battery's setting also contributes to its significance through its association with Coalhouse Fort, with which it had a functional relationship, and to its battery's function and design.</p> <p>Due to the significance of both Coalhouse Fort (SM14) and East Tilbury Battery (SM11) for their role in the coastal fortification along the Thames Estuary, they are of high value. Additional information on Coalhouse Fort (SM14) and East Tilbury Battery's (SM11) history, form, setting and significance is located within the Coastal Forts statement of significance (Wessex Archaeology, 2020 (a)).</p>	

Table A.93 Post-Medieval archaeology within the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
740	Jetty, East Tilbury.	Part of SM14
142	West and East Tilbury Marsh. The marsh is recorded as Chadwell Marsh on the first edition map and shows an 'Old Counter Wall' along its eastern side which survives today as a significant earthwork bank and ditch; the western boundary of the area is formed by a sinuous ditch representing the line of a former creek. The setting of the asset is informed by an improved grazing marsh which has enabled the survival of earthwork features. This aspect of setting contributes to the value of 142 . However, modern development forms the southern and western boundaries of the marsh and contribute negatively to its value. The setting of 142 does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
576	North Ockendon. A section of 16 th century walling from outbuildings survives near to Church Lane within a modern bungalow. The original setting of 576 has been altered by modern development and does not share visibility with the Order Limits. The setting of 576 does not contribute value or extend to the Order Limits.	Low
143	East Tilbury marsh. A small area of relict grazing marsh (143) is located in public open space on the southern edge of Coalhouse Fort (SM14). The marsh contains ditches linked to the fort's water-filled moat and its western boundary is formed from the raised embankment of a former tramway. The marsh is designated as part of the scheduled area, including a late 19 th century quick-fire battery built on the sea wall, and is a significant aspect of the asset. The setting of 143 enhances its value and extends to the Order Limits.	Part of SM14
45	Site of Orsett Union Workhouse, Orsett. The site consisted of brick workhouse buildings occupying an area of approximately 8.5ha but has since been demolished. The site is now occupied by a hospital and the original setting of the asset (45) has been lost to modern development. The setting of the asset (45) on High Road extends to the Order Limits but does not enhance its value.	Low
88	Site of former brickworks, Fen Lane, North Ockendon. The site is located south of Fen Lane and dates to the mid-19 th century. It once comprised a rectangular kiln and clay pit. The site is now covered by a small copse within a modern golf course. The setting of the asset (88) has been altered by the golf course and therefore is limited to its location along Fen Lane. Setting does not contribute to the asset's value or extend to the Order Limits.	Low
176	Site of demolished windmill, Fen Lane, North Ockendon. The windmill is depicted on a map from 1777. The windmill has been demolished and the site is now occupied by a hardstanding carpark belonging to a golf course. Due to the non-extant nature of asset 176 , its setting is limited to its recorded location. The carpark and golf course has altered the original setting of the site, making a negative contribution to its value. The setting of 176 does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
93	Site of Marsh Farm, Tilbury sewage works. A watching brief uncovered the remains of wall foundations and fence posts. The features were likely associated with a former farm 'Marsh Farm' (depicted on 1777	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
	map) which occupied the site prior to the construction of the water treatment works. The original setting of the farm has been lost to modern development and therefore is limited to its recorded location. The setting of the asset (93) does not enhance its value but does extend to the Order Limits.	
112	Site of demolished windmill, Fen Lane, Bulphan. The windmill is depicted on a tithe map and was likely associated with a farm at Stone Hall. Due to the non-extant nature of the asset (112), its setting is limited to its recorded location which has retained its agricultural character in the landscape. The setting of 112 contributes to its value but does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
2040	Site of ditch, Sleeper's Farm, Chadwell St Mary. An archaeological trial trenching evaluation carried out in advance of residential development revealed a ditch containing late Medieval/early Post-Medieval pottery and one sherd of possible Saxon pot (residual). The area has since been developed which has negatively impacted the setting of the asset (2040). The setting of 2040 extends to the Order Limits but does not enhance its value.	Negligible
115	South Ockendon Congregational Chapel and cemetery. The chapel was built in 1813 and was located on North Road. The chapel was demolished, and burials removed and relocated in 2017. The removal of the chapel and cemetery limits the setting of the asset (115) to its recorded location which is now occupied by, and has been altered by modern development which contributes negatively to its value. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
376	Ditch feature, east of Parker's Farm Road, Bulphan. The ditch was excavated during an archaeological watching brief and contained a fragment of Post-Medieval tile and fragments of Post-Medieval/Modern bottle glass. Due to the ditch being removed by excavation, the setting of the asset (376) is limited to its recorded location. The setting of 376 extends to the Order Limits but does not contribute to its value.	Low
381	Remains of brick walls, east of North Road, South Ockendon. The walls were identified during an archaeological watching brief. They are likely of 19 th century date but incorporate several 16 th /17 th century bricks; the reused bricks are likely from the former gateway at Groves Barns (LB64) approximately 80m to the south. The form and alignment of the wall may represent a rectilinear enclosure, probably a walled garden or yard, now incorporated into a later farm building or from a demolished associated structure. There is no intervisibility between the asset (381) and Groves Barns (LB64) which therefore does not form part of its setting. However, the setting of 381 is informed by its rural and agricultural character; this extends to the Order Limits and contributes to value.	Low
610	Extant Post-Medieval moat, Church Lane, North Ockendon. The moat forms part of the site of North Ockendon Hall with which it shares group value. The setting of the moat is informed by the site and its associated heritage assets. This shared setting enhances the value of the asset (610) and extends to the Order Limits.	Medium
691	Ockendon Station, Tamarisk Road, South Ockendon. An extant Post-Medieval railway station which opened in 1892. The setting of the station is informed by the small town of South Ockendon and its	Medium

Project ID	Description	Value
	association with the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway. The setting of the asset (691) contributes to its value and extends to the Order Limits.	
23	Findspot of Post-Medieval pottery, Orsett. Due to the removal of the find asset 23 does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
75	Findspot of Post-Medieval pottery, south-west of Bulphan. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (75) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
2058	Site of Fen Farm, Orsett. The farmstead is visible on the first edition OS map and dates to 1550 according to documentary sources. No buildings have been visible at the site since the 1970s, although soil marks have been identified on aerial photographs. As the farm is non-extant, the setting of the asset (2058) is limited to its rural location. The rural setting of 2058 has been maintained, contributing to its value, and extends to the Order Limits.	Low
2063	Site of Old Barn, Ockendon. The farmstead is visible on the first edition OS map and was identified during the Project aerial investigation and mapping work. No features were mapped; however, several buildings were still visible on 1960s aerial photographs but demolished by 1970. As the farm is non-extant, the setting of the asset (2063) is limited to its rural location. The rural setting of 2063 has been maintained, contributing to its value, and extends to the Order Limits.	Low
256	Findspots, within the area of Orsett Cropmark complex (SM1). The Post-Medieval surface finds consisted of pottery, glass, clay pipe stems, animal bone and tile. Due to the removal of the finds, the asset (256) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
266	Site of South Ockendon Windmill, South Ockendon. The site is located to the south of South Ockendon Hall (LB65) and scheduled moat and gatehouse (SM2). The windmill was built in 1828 and was originally water driven. No above-ground remains survive of this asset but may survive below ground. Although the windmill is non-extant, the hall (LB65) and moat (SM2) which formed part of the asset's (266) setting are extant and can still be experienced. The setting of 266 contributes to its value and extends to the Order Limits.	Low
269	Former site of Orsett village lock-up (LB46), west of Pound Lane, Orsett. The building was moved and relocated to High Road. Due to the removal of the building, the setting of the asset (269) is limited to its recorded location. The setting extends to the Order Limits but does not contribute to its value.	Low
282	Findspot of 14 th to 17 th century objects, East Tilbury. Nothing is known about the objects other than their location in a field west of St Catherine's Church (LB169). Due to the removal of the finds, the asset (282) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
383	Grove Barns, South Ockendon. A single ditch (383) dated by a fragment of Post-Medieval CBM, was found to the west during the construction of the Horndon to Barking Gas pipeline, although the association between this asset and the manor house (30) is unclear.	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
1898, 1899, 1900, 1902, 1903	Site of Blockhouses at Coalhouse Fort (1899 and 1898); Quick-firing battery (1900), Batteries (1902 , 1903). Part of SM14	Part of SM14
486	Findspot of large musket flint, Chadwell St Mary. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (518) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
518	Findspot of two Victorian coins, South Ockendon Hall. Due to the removal of the finds, the asset (518) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
3551	Site of 'Middle Farm', east of North Road, Ockendon. The farmstead is depicted in first edition OS mapping of 1872 but was demolished in the later 20 th century. Due to its removal, the setting of the asset is limited to its recorded location. However, the rural setting of the asset (3551) has been maintained and extends to the Order Limits but does not contribute value.	Low
528	Site of former icehouse, Ockendon Road, North Ockendon, depicted to the south-east of Manor Farm on a 1777-78 map and tithe map of 1841. As the icehouse is now non-extant, the setting of the asset (528) is limited to its recorded location. This setting has been greatly altered by the addition of a modern sports leisure centre complex and several artificial lakes. The setting of 528 extends to the Order Limits but does not contribute to its value.	Low
539	Remains of farmhouse and wall, Beredens Lane, Great Warley. The asset (539) is part of a non-extant Manorial site 'Berendens La Cranham' uncovered during excavations in advance of the construction of the M25 motorway. The wall and farmhouse likely represent Post-Medieval structures associated with the manor which was demolished in the 20 th century. The setting of the asset (539) has been greatly altered by the development of the M25 motorway, which makes a negative contribution to its value. Setting is also informed by the recorded location of 539 at the end of Beredens Lane which by name, associates it historically with the former location of the manor; this makes a minor positive contribution. The setting of 539 extends to the Order Limits.	Low
612	Site of non-extant post mill, Fen Lane, North Ockendon. The post mill is described in documentary sources from the 18 th century but may have been of earlier origin. As the mill is non-extant, the setting of the asset (612) is limited to its recorded location. The rural character of the setting has been maintained and extends to the Order Limits towards Ockendon Road but does not contribute to its value.	Low
560	Findspot of building debris, North Ockendon. The material was likely from a Post-Medieval manor house demolished in the 1960s. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (560) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
561	Pit, Ladyville Lodge, North Ockendon. The pit was discovered during an archaeological watching brief. As the pit has been removed by excavation, the setting of the asset is limited to its recorded location	Negligible

Project ID	Description	Value
	within the grounds of the care home. This setting does not contribute value or extend to the Order Limits.	
564	Former landfill site, North Ockendon. The landfill was taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known if the site was made or worked land. The setting of the asset (564) is informed by agricultural land which extends to the Order Limits but does not contribute value.	Negligible
570	Findspot of pottery and tile, Broadfields Farm, Upminster. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (570) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
1792	Cropmarks of field boundaries, Orsett Fen. The field boundaries are depicted on first edition OS maps and are visible on digital aerial mapping. The setting of the asset (1792) is informed by its agricultural location which has been maintained and enabled cropmark evidence to survive. This aspect of setting contributes to the value of the asset (1792) and extends to the Order Limits to the west.	Low
1827	Site of non-extant house, Pea Lane, North Ockendon. The house is depicted on the 1841 tithe map of North Ockendon but not on the OS map of 1872. It was owned by Richard Benyon of Ockendon Hall. Cropmarks recently identified in this area (Place Services 2019 – site 30) may be indicative of the site of the non-extant house, whose setting is therefore limited to its rural location which has been maintained and enabled cropmark evidence to survive. This aspect of setting contributes to the value of the asset (1827) and extends to the Order Limits along Pea Lane.	Low
689	Site of non-extant windmill, Orsett. The windmill is depicted on the Orsett tithe map of 1758 but not on later maps. Due to the non-extant nature of the asset (689), its setting is limited to its recorded location, the agricultural character of which has been largely maintained except for the erection of two electricity pylons. The setting of 689 extends west to the Order Limits towards Medebridge Road but does not contribute to its value.	Low
1858	Possible quarry scoop, Gun Hill, West Tilbury. Identified in field during Project walkover survey. The feature may relate to quarrying activity. Part of asset 4205.	Negligible

Modern

Table A.94 Modern archaeology within the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
35	WWII landing ground, Horndon on the Hill. This asset served as night-time landing ground for aircraft for part of 1916. No facilities installed beyond landing flares and HER states that it is unlikely that any traces of wartime use survive. Some of the field boundaries from this time still survive although boundary loss and addition of a plantation has occurred on the southern side. This asset derives low illustrative historical value as an agricultural field used as a temporary wartime landing ground, and has very low evidential value. The gentle, relatively flat surrounding agricultural landscape makes a minor contribution to its illustrative historical value as a landing ground.	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
	The Order Limits form part of the gentle landscape to the west and make a minor contribution to the value of the asset.	
44	Bata Estate. Factory and model settlement designed and built in the 1930s by Czechoslovakian architects František Gahura and Vladimír Karfik in the International Modern Movement Style.	This asset is designated as a conservation area (CA6)
70	One of two large quarries at Grangewaters, South Ockendon. Large 20 th -century quarry now filled with water and forming part of the Mardyke Country Park. Described by the HER as 'industrial potential zero'. This asset derives its value from its negligible illustrative historical value as a modern quarry and from the associated quarry lake to the north which is not recorded by the HER. While the Order Limits form part of the setting of the asset within the agricultural landscape immediately to the east, they do not contribute to its value.	Negligible
78	Bridge Wood, Brentwood. Woodland buffer planting for the M25, planted in 1992. No heritage value.	None
124	WWII heavy anti-aircraft battery, Orsett. Formerly had four octagonal emplacements in 'March 1938 pattern' arranged in a semi-circle facing east with a command post in the centre. Each emplacement had approximately six internal ammunition recesses. 20 huts were located to the west near Fen Lane. All the structures appear to have been removed, although some elements could survive within post-war buildings on the site, which derives its value from low evidential potential and its group value with other WWII assets and anti-aircraft emplacements within the wider area and region. The surrounding open agricultural landscape also makes a minor contribution to its value through its illustrative historical value as a gun emplacement within an open landscape. The Order Limits form part of this landscape approximately 100m to the north-west.	Low
2049	Military camp, Tilbury. A small WWII military camp of approximately 10 huts, including five accommodation-sized Nissen huts. An aerial photograph of 1946 recorded 25 vehicles parked to the east. The structures have been removed and the site has been partially developed. As the site of small military accommodation camp, it has low evidential and illustrative historical value. Its setting also makes a minor contribution to its value. As a camp located next to a road (A126) and port (Tilbury) these features make a minor contribution to its illustrative historical value. The Order Limits form part of the road network approximately 470m to the north and approximately 1.1km to the east and although potentially visible, do not contribute to the value of the asset.	Low
147	Feature, Heath Place. An archaeological watching brief of foundation trenches recorded a large modern feature, probably a pit, which contained china, building fragments and disarticulated animal bone (mainly horse). This asset derives its value from its negligible evidential value. While the Order Limits form part of the setting of this asset in close proximity, the asset does not derive any value from its setting.	Negligible

Project ID	Description	Value
298	WWII heavy anti-aircraft battery, Chadwell St Mary. The battery had four emplacements in a semi-circle facing north-east. A command post was located in the centre and approximately 25 huts (Nissen and pitched roof) were located between the gun site and Heath Road to the east). The site of the battery has been developed with housing, although a single building survives within the housing development. The asset derives its value from its low illustrative historical and evidential value. While it has group value with other WWII assets in the wider region, as the area has been developed with housing, it no longer derives value from its physical setting. The Order Limits do not form part of its setting.	Low
308, 309,	WWII defences, West Tilbury. The sites of a former road barrier 308 and turret (309). These features have been removed and are of negligible evidential and illustrative historical value. Fort Road and the adjacent railway makes an important contribution to their illustrative historical value as features defending this key infrastructure point. The features originally defended a level crossing which has since been replaced by a road bridge. The formerly open landscape to the south and south-east has since been developed in many areas with industrial units. Although the Order Limits form part of the surviving open land south of the railway, this is no longer considered to contribute to the value of these assets.	Negligible
310	Road barrier, West Tilbury. This former roadblock is thought to have been located by the junction of Cooper Shaw Road and Gunhill and was a 'blocks and sockets' roadblock. As this feature has been removed it derives its negligible value from its evidential and illustrative historical value as a roadblock site. As such Cooper Shaw Road and Gunhill makes an important contribution to its illustrative historical value. The Order Limits include Cooper Shaw Road and Gunhill in this area, and therefore contribute to the value of this asset.	Negligible
311	Road barrier, West Tilbury. This former roadblock is thought to have been located on Rectory Lane by the junction with Gunhill and was a 'blocks and sockets' roadblock. As this feature has been removed it derives its negligible value from its evidential and illustrative historical value as a roadblock site. As such, Rectory Lane and Gunhill make an important contribution to its illustrative historical value. The Order Limits Cooper Shaw Road and Gunhill, and therefore contribute to the value of this asset.	Negligible
315, 316	A pair of WWII spigot mortar pits (central pedestals surmounted by a pintle) located within West Tilbury Conservation Area, in a field near Church Road, overlooking the Thames Marshes to the south. At 315 the pit is half-filled and two of the original four alcoves have been demolished. 316 is located within bushes near the field boundary with Church Road. Most of the pit has been filled-in but the tops of the ammunition alcoves, the pedestal and the steel pintle are in excellent condition, indicating that this may be a particularly well-preserved example. This group of assets is of low value due to their evidential and illustrative historical value. Church Lane/Low Street Lane extending to the south-east and the extensive countryside views to the south make an important	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
	contribution to their illustrative historical value as WWII mortar emplacements with long fields of fire. The Order Limits include Church Road and parts of the lower-lying landscape in views to the south, and therefore contribute to the assets' value.	
122	Former WWII observation post, Blankets Farm, Bulphan. The exact location of this feature is unknown. It derives its value from its evidential value and illustrative historical value. The surrounding open agricultural landscape, with long-range views, contributes to its illustrative historical value as a former observation post. The Order Limits form part of the wider landscape and make a minor contribution to its value.	Negligible
126	Site of a WWII Allan-Williams Turret, Orsett. The location is unclear, and houses have been built on the putative site. The former asset is of negligible value and no longer derives value from its setting. The Order Limits do not form part of its setting.	Negligible
1887	Air raid warden's post, Tilbury Fort. Part of SM13	Part of SM13
2100	WWII defences, Chadwell St Mary. Spigot mortar site.	Part of 2049
2101	WWII defences, former site of a Tett Turret. Was located somewhere in vicinity of Marshfoot Road and Chadwell Hill. Derives its negligible value from its evidential value and illustrative historical value, and group value with other WWII assets in the wider region. The road junction and the long stretch of Marshfoot Road to the south make an important contribution to its illustrative historical value as a defence emplacement. The Order Limits include the east-west section of Marshfoot Road and Chadwell Hill and so contribute to the value of this asset.	Negligible
2103	Site of a former spigot mortar. Negligible value due to its potential evidential value. This area has now been developed and the asset does not derive value from its setting. The Order Limits form part of setting at the Brentwood Road to the east.	
1891, 1892	WWII spigot mortar bases, Tilbury Fort.	Part of SM13
322	Allan-Williams Turret, non-extant. According to the HER this is the last remaining gun cupola site in Thurrock; however, this feature is not identifiable on aerial photographs and it is unclear if it survives. It derives its setting from its evidential value and illustrative historical value, along with its group value with other WWII and associated military assets in the area such as the adjacent former gun turret (288) and SM11 approximately 490m to the south-east. The adjacent roads also make an important contribution to its illustrative historical value as junction defence emplacement. The Order Limits include these roads and therefore contribute to its value.	Medium
1893	Radar Tower, Coalhouse Point. Extant	Part of SM14
1894, 1895, 1896, 1897	Features at Coalhouse Fort, East Tilbury	Part of SM14

Project ID	Description	Value
341	Findspot location of pottery and CBM, Emmanuel Church, Chadwell St Mary. Due to the removal of the find, 341 does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
1901	Searchlight battery, Coalhouse Fort. Setting contributes to value but does not extend to the Order Limits.	Part of SM14
746	Site of WWII heavy anti-aircraft battery TN14. Duplicate record of 124	Duplicate of 124
747	Site of WWII heavy anti-aircraft battery TN15. Duplicate record of 298	Duplicate of 298
749	Site of former WWII Ground Controlled Interception (GCI) radar station at Blankets Farm, site '40G'. Operational by April 1942. These GCI radar stations were developed from 1940 to detect, locate and track enemy aircraft and provide inland radar coverage. The stations worked with local Fighter Sectors which had Airborne Interception (AI) radar fitted to their aircraft. This asset derives its low value from its evidential and illustrative historical value and its group value with other WWII assets in the area such as the site of former observation post 122 approximately 200m to the south-east. The surrounding relatively level agricultural landscape makes a minor contribution to its illustrative historical value as a former GCI radar station. The Order Limits form part of this wider landscape approximately 365m to the south-west, with the Order Limits located approximately 1.1km to the south-west. The area of the Order Limits is distant and does not contribute to the value of the asset.	Low

Unknown date

Table A.95 Archaeology of unknown date within the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value
1788	Cropmarks of field system, Orsett Fen. Many of the features are depicted on first edition OS map but may be of Medieval or Post-Medieval date. The agricultural setting of the asset (1788) has been retained which has enabled the features to survive as cropmarks. This setting extends to the Order Limits and contributes to the value of asset 1788 .	Low
1806	Cropmarks of incomplete circular enclosure, south of Church Road, West Tilbury. The feature has been truncated by trees but is visible on aerial photographs. The immediate agricultural landscape shares a historical association with the asset (1806) and has enabled its survival as a cropmark, making a minor positive contribution to value. This setting extends to the Order Limits.	Low
1854	Findspot of pottery, Low Street, West Tilbury. Surface find discovered during Project walkover survey. Due to the unknown provenance of the find, the setting of the asset (1854) is limited to its recorded location. This extends to the Order Limits but makes no contribution to value.	Negligible

Project ID	Description	Value
1855	Circular depression, Fort Road, Tilbury. Identified in field during Project walkover survey, possibly the remains of a quarry pit or pond. The immediate agricultural setting of the asset (1855) does not contribute to value or extend to the Order Limits as it is separated from the Order Limits by a railway line.	Negligible
1856	Earthwork, Tilbury Marsh. Identified in field during Project walkover survey. It may be a depression caused by modern drilling activity. The immediate agricultural setting of the asset (1856) extends to the Order Limits but does not contribute to its value.	Low
1859	Findspot of pottery fragment, Orsett Fen. Surface find discovered in ploughed field during Project walkover survey. The fragment may be of Roman date, but this has not been confirmed. Due to the unknown provenance of the find, the setting of the asset (1859) is limited to its recorded location. This extends to the Order Limits but makes no contribution to its value.	Negligible
1869	Possible enclosure, Gun Hill, West Tilbury. The remains of a former field boundary and banks identified during Project walkover survey. Interpreted as a possible enclosure. The immediate agricultural landscape shares a historical association with the asset (1869) and has enabled its survival, making a minor positive contribution to value. The setting of asset 1869 extends to Order Limits.	Low
1870	Platform in field, Gun Hill, West Tilbury. Identified during Project walkover survey. The agricultural setting of asset 1870 extends to the Order Limits but does not contribute to its value.	Negligible
1871	Depression in field, Clay Tye Hill, North Ockendon. Identified in field during Project walkover survey. The immediate agricultural setting of the asset (1871) extends to the Order Limits but does not contribute to its value.	Negligible
1876	Possible former quarry, Gun Hill, West Tilbury. Identified during Project walkover survey. The immediate agricultural setting of the asset (1876) extends to the Order Limits but does not contribute to its value.	Negligible
8	Cropmarks of field boundaries, Dunnings Lane, west of Bulphan. Many of the boundaries are depicted on first edition OS maps but may be of Medieval or Post-Medieval origin. The immediate agricultural landscape shares a historical association with the field boundaries and has enabled their survival, making a minor positive contribution to value of the asset (8). The setting of asset 1869 extends to Order Limits.	Low
10	Linear feature, north of Bishop Bonner's Palace (SM4), Orsett. The nature and date of the feature is undetermined. Agricultural land and wooded areas inform the immediate setting of the asset (10). However, this does not extend to the Order Limits or contribute value.	Negligible
79	Hole Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood. Included in HER but as a landscape type, not a heritage asset.	Not a monument
84, 85, 86	Woodlands, Codham Hall Estate, Great Warley. Included in HER but is a landscape type not a heritage asset.	Not a monument

Project ID	Description	Value
87	Wood, Tyler's Shaw, Boyles Court, Upminster. Included in HER but is a landscape type not a heritage asset.	Not a monument
2038	Peat deposits, Tilbury, underlying alluvial clay. Peat was excavated to 1.5m below ground level; no archaeological finds or features are recorded. However, there is potential for archaeological finds and features within the buried land surface at the basal horizon of the peat. The deposits are therefore considered to be have medium value due to their potential evidential value. These deposits do not have a setting, although the Order Limits are located near this area. The Order Limits in this area comprise existing roads.	Medium
183	Cropmarks of pit-like and linear features, near Belhus Wood Country Park. The HER states that the pit-like cropmarks may be natural, but that this could be the putative location of the former moated manorial site of Bumpstead. Due to the uncertain nature of this feature and the fact that this area has been extensively disturbed by quarrying, it is considered to be of low value due to its potential evidential value. As the nature of the feature is unclear, it is uncertain whether it derives value from its setting. The Order Limits are located approximately 110m to the north-east, encompassing the existing M25.	Low
185	Very faint cropmarks of two possible ring ditches, linear features and pits, east of South Ockendon. Located immediately to the north of and potentially associated with cropmarks 353 including a long barrow/mortuary enclosure. Derives value primarily from potential evidential value and probable group value with other cropmark sites in the vicinity. Closest parts of the Order Limits are approximately 320m east and approximately 260m north-west. These areas do not contribute to the value of the asset. However, the Order Limits are located approximately 625m to the north in an area of open agricultural land containing numerous cropmarks of linear features and ring ditches. This part of the Order Limits is considered to make a minor contribution to the historical value of the asset as part of an extensive landscape of cropmarks of prehistoric activity.	Medium
201	Cropmark of mound, Great Mollands Lane, South Ockendon. This feature is recorded in an area which has been quarried out and is now a lake. It is of negligible value and does not have a setting.	Negligible
218	Cropmark features, east of William Edward's School, Grays. Small irregular enclosure with entrance on northern side and associated linear features and pits. Primarily derives value from its potential evidential value, but also group value with other cropmark sites in the vicinity including SM1 approximately 20m to the east and 27, 28, 215, 216 immediately to the west. Setting makes a minor contribution to its overall value and extends to the Order Limits located immediately to the east, which include part of SM1 .	Medium
2086, 2111	Cropmark features, Medebridge Road, South Ockendon, near Great Palmer's Shaw. The cropmarks may represent enclosures (2086) continuing a former field boundary and a possible rectilinear enclosure and gravel extraction pit (2111). The assets (2086, 2111) share group value with other cropmark sites in the vicinity including a ring ditch (2077) to the west and a Prehistoric mortuary enclosure	Medium

Project ID	Description	Value
	(2110) to the north-west. The setting of these assets (2086, 2111) is informed by immediate agricultural land which makes a minor positive contribution to their overall value and extends to the Order Limits to the east.	
268	Cropmarks, Baker Street, Orsett. Cropmarks initially recorded but not visible on aerial photographs. May well be a duplicate of, or form part of asset 687.	See asset 687
2091	Cropmark of ring ditch, Stanford-le-Hope Bypass, Stanford-le-Hope. The circular enclosure/large ring ditch measures 25-30m diameter, but the number of entrances is uncertain. The immediate setting of the asset (2091) has been altered by the bypass and service station with which it shares intervisibility and extends to the Order Limits. However, its wider setting is informed by other cropmark sites (2116, 258, 220) in the vicinity which are of archaeological interest. This aspect of setting makes a minor positive contribution to the value of asset 2091 which outweighs the negative contribution made by adjacent modern development.	Low
2112	Cropmark features, Stifford Clays Road, Grays. The cropmarks represent a former field-boundary, a possible hollow-way, and a series of pits. The setting of the asset (2112) is informed by several agricultural fields truncated centrally by the A13 and urban development to the south. The setting of the asset (2112) extends south to the Order Limits along Stifford Clays Road but does not enhance its value.	Low
2113	Cropmarks, north of Bonnygate Wood, South Ockendon. The cropmarks were identified as former field boundaries. The area where the cropmarks were recorded is now largely occupied by urban development. The asset (2113) derives no value from its setting and its setting does not extend to the Order Limits.	Negligible
362	Cropmark, Baldwins Farm, west of the M25, Ockendon. The cropmark is that of a possible rectilinear enclosure but may be an agricultural mark. The immediate setting of the asset (362) is formed by agricultural land which extends to the Order Limits east along the M25. As the nature of the feature is unclear, it is uncertain whether it derives value from its setting.	Low
2128	West Tilbury. Earthworks south and west of the church and the hall, obscured by gravel diggings and farm buildings. HER reference for SM5 (see SM5 for setting).	Part of SM5
480	Cropmarks, west of High House (LB94), Chadwell St Mary. Cropmarks of field boundaries, linear features and possible pits that are a continuation of the features (334) east of High House Lane. The setting of the asset (480) is informed by agricultural land and views across to the listed house (LB94) and High House Lane. Asset 480 derives value from this setting which extends east and north-east to the Order Limits.	Low
488	Ditch and buried land surface, Ferris Aggregate Gravel Pit, East Tilbury. Several stratigraphic layers of archaeological interest were recorded within a modern gravel pit to the west of the foreshore. The ditch may have been related to initial drainage of the area and	Medium

Project ID	Description	Value
	contained wood remains within the fill. At greater depth was evidence of a submerged occupation layer of likely early Prehistoric date. The asset's (488) historical association with the river foreshore and surrounding marshland forms part of its setting and has enabled the preservation of archaeological material; this makes a minor positive contribution to its value. The setting of 488 extends to the Order Limits.	
495	Cropmark features, East Tilbury. At least three ring-ditches, rectilinear enclosure, and adjacent linear features were identified on aerial photographs. The area is now occupied by urban development to the north and has been impacted by modern quarrying activity to the south. However, the central part of the site has retained its agricultural character and has potential for archaeological remains, making a minor positive contribution to value of the asset (495). This aspect of setting, however, does not extend to the Order Limits.	Low
520	Cropmark features, Collingwood Farm, Orsett. Described by the HER as 'Linear and other features'. However, linear cropmarks and soil marks visible on Google Earth correspond with field boundaries recorded on 19 th century OS maps. The surviving field systems and rural land in the vicinity makes a minor contribution to the illustrative historical value of these assets. The Order Limits are located immediately to the south-west; however, this area is a golf course which does not contribute to the value of the assets. As their origin and function is uncertain, it is not clear whether these features derive value from their setting. The Order Limits form part of the rural landscape immediately to the south-west.	Low
599	Cropmark, Ockendon Road, North Ockendon. Undated linear cropmark, on the same alignment as the existing field system and likely a ditch, identified from APs. As the origin and function is uncertain, it is not clear whether this feature derives value from its setting. The Order Limits form part of the rural landscape approximately 65m to the east and 150m to the south and west.	Low
608	Cropmark features, south of Fen Lane. The cropmarks are of unspecified form and function. As a result, it is unclear whether their setting contributes to their value. The Order Limits include an existing road immediately to the west of the area of cropmarks.	Low
2009	Marshland, Cranham. The area is a now nature reserve. Included in HER but as a landscape type, not a heritage asset.	Not a monument
1748	Church Lane, North Ockendon. Archaeological watching brief. Laid timbers located beneath chalk deposits. Part of North Ockendon Hall (72).	Part of 72
659	Findspot of bronze 'U' buckle, Tilbury. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (659) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
140, 153	Findspots, west of Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury. Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) finds of unknown date. Due to the removal of the finds, assets 140 and 153 no longer have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible

Project ID	Description	Value
2050	Findspot, Tilbury Docks. A PAS find of unknown date. Due to the removal of the find, asset 2050 does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
149	Findspot, east of Dockyard Approach Road, Chadwell St Mary. A PAS find of unknown date. Due to the removal of the find, asset 149 does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
150	Findspot, east of Baker Street, Grays. A PAS find of unknown date. Due to the removal of the find, asset 150 does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
151	Findspot, north of Linford. A PAS find of unknown date. Due to the removal of the find, asset 151 does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
152, 387	Findspots, west of Coalhouse Fort (SM14), East Tilbury. A findspot of pottery (387) and a PAS find (152) of unknown date. Due to the removal of the finds, assets 387 and 152 do not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
388	Human remains, west of Coalhouse Fort (SM14) East Tilbury. Recorded location of an antiquarian find, human skulls which may indicate a possible cemetery. Recorded near the base of a slope overlooking a watercourse and the Thames marshes to the south. Primarily derives its value from its potential evidential value. As the origin and nature of the asset are unclear, it is uncertain whether it derives value from its setting. Potentially associated with nearby site of Medieval chapel, asset 392 (St. Mary's Hospital). The Order Limits are located immediately to the east.	Medium
2057	Site of Hobletts Farm, Orsett Fen. Historical farmstead visible on the first edition OS map identified as part of the aerial photography plot. This asset is built heritage (see 4164).	Duplicate of 4164 (built heritage)
214, 264	At South Ockendon, cropmarks of ring-ditches and pits, and a linear feature, were recorded on aerial photographs, immediately to the east of and potentially associated with cropmarks 353 including a long barrow/mortuary enclosure, and with cropmarks 185 to the north-west. Derives value primarily from potential evidential value and probable group value with other cropmark sites in the vicinity. The closest parts of the Order Limits are approximately 165m north and 265m to the east, and do not contribute to the value of the asset. However, the Order Limits are located approximately 1km to the north in open agricultural land in an area containing numerous cropmarks of linear features and ring ditches. This part of the Order Limits is considered to make a minor contribution to the historical value of the asset as part of an extensive landscape of cropmarks of prehistoric activity.	Medium
2112	West of Stifford Clays Farmhouse are cropmarks of pits, a former field boundary and a possible hollow-way in an area bisected by the A13. These primarily derive their value from their evidential value. As the nature and origin of these features is uncertain, it is unclear whether they derive value from their setting. The Order Limits form an existing road immediately to the south, and part of the rural landscape approximately 90m to the west.	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
505	Findspot of an iron rowel spur, west of Baker Street, Orsett. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (505) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
571, 572	Findspots, east of Pike Lane, Upminster, included burnt flint (571) and slag (572). Due to the removal of the finds, the assets (571 , 572) no longer have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
618	Findspot of slag, west of the M25, Upminster. The find may indicate small scale iron production in the area. Due to the removal of the find, the asset (618) does not have a setting which can be experienced.	Negligible
1789	Cropmarks of a trackway which is probably a continuation of the Iron Age track/funnel associated the enclosure to the south-east (Site 22). There are also a large group of small pits of an unknown date. Setting contributes to value and extends to the Order Limits.	Low
1791	Cropmarks of a field system, trackway, and small rectangular enclosure. A number of the field boundaries and the trackway are visible on first edition OS mapping of the 1880s. Some of the cropmarks and the enclosure are not recorded on OS mapping although they are on the same alignment as the field system. The enclosure in particular appears to be related to the mapped trackway and is 54m by 36m. It is likely to be a Post-Medieval agricultural enclosure. The surrounding field system makes a minor contribution to the illustrative historical value of these assets. The Order Limits form a part of this field system immediately to the east and approximately 120m to the north.	Low
1793	Cropmark of a linear ditch with right angle at eastern end. This cropmark could represent an incomplete rectangular cropmark enclosure of unknown date and function, or an intersection of two boundary ditches. As the origin and nature of the feature is uncertain, it is unclear whether its setting contributes to its value. Setting does not contribute to value but extends to the Order Limits.	Low
1807	Cropmarks of a possible ring-ditch 32m in diameter. Located approximately 370m to the north of SM1 and approximately 685m north-west of SM7 . The asset derives its value primarily from the evidential value of its below-ground archaeological remains. The surrounding rural landscape and some of the prehistoric sites in the wider area make a minor contribution to its illustrative historical value as a prehistoric funerary site, particularly the large Bronze Age circular enclosure 687 approximately 790m to the south-east (although this is visually separated by housing along Baker Street). The Order Limits form part of the rural landscape in close proximity 20m north and 55m west which makes a minor contribution to its value.	Medium
636	Fragment of sub-rectangular enclosure, East Tilbury, partly destroyed by gravel digging. Small-scale excavations by R. Bingley showed that the ditch was about 5ft (1.5m) wide and approximately 2.5ft (75cm) deep. Pits excavated by the Wickford Archaeological Society outside the enclosure, contained much soft red undercoated pottery, charcoal, and mammal bones. The enclosure-fragment derives its value	Low

Project ID	Description	Value
	<p>primarily from its evidential value. The surrounding rural land makes a minor contribution to its illustrative historical value as a rural settlement site. The Order Limits are located immediately to the north on an existing road which does not contribute to its value. However, the Order Limits approximately 230m south and approximately 350m to the east form part of the wider rural landscape which contributes to its value.</p>	
634	<p>Earthwork, East Tilbury. Locally known as 'Soldiers' Graves', running west of the church, and can be traced for a distance of 0.5 mile (800m) or more, and consists of an abrupt partly artificial scarp with a ditch and external rampart at the foot. It faces south and overlooks the river. It was probably not a defensive work. Potentially associated with former Medieval St. Mary's Hospital 392m to the north-west, and the nearby find of human remains (388). Its value is primarily evidential; as its origin is unclear it is uncertain whether it derives value from its setting. The Order Limits incorporate parts of the rural landscape approximately 60m and 110m south of the asset and are likely to be visible from the asset.</p>	Low

Archaeology located outside the ZVI

Prehistoric

Table A.96 Palaeolithic archaeology located outside the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2136	Chadwell St Mary	Findspot	564500	178400	Low
424	Terrel's Heath	Findspot	563800	179200	Low
429	South of Herringham School, Chadwell St Mary	Findspot	564799	178900	Low
2147	Chadwell St Mary	Findspot	564505	178536	Low
1718	Mucking Marshes – only four-figure National Grid Reference (NGR)	Findspot	568000	179999	Low
414	Little Thurrock Dene holes Roundabout	Findspot	562750	179290	Low
427	Thurrock Technical College, Chadwell St Mary	Findspot	563585	178850	Low
430	Tilbury – Feenan Highway	Findspot (flint)	564600	176700	Low
503	Pigg's Pit, Chadwell St Mary	Findspot (flint)	565250	178450	Low
2119	Chadwell St Mary	Findspot	565000	178300	Low
2143	57 and 67 Sabina Road, Chadwell St Mary	Findspot	565150	178600	Low
2079	South Garden Farm	Findspot	566620	182250	Low
2082	Stifford	Findspot	561300	180100	Low
2021	Sandy Lane, Chadwell St Mary	Findspot	565090	178130	Low
2182	Quarry (EX628), Buckles Lane (north of), South Ockendon	Findspot	560240	180930	Low
580	Upminster (Palaeolithic handaxe)	Findspot	557502	188489	Low
730	Five Palaeolithic handaxes found in a pit to the west of Sandy Lane, Chadwell Saint Mary	Findspot	565000	178400	Low
658	A Palaeolithic handaxe found on Terrel's Hill, Little Thurrock, Grays	Findspot	563700	179100	Low
2182	Quarry (EX628), Buckles Lane (north of), South Ockendon	Findspot	559662	181857	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
583	Little Tomkyns Farm (east of) (cropmark)	Enclosure; possible cemetery	557267	189570	Medium
584	Folkes Lane (west of) (cropmark)	Enclosure; feature	557533	189613	Medium
589	Ockendon Road (cropmarks)	Enclosure; feature	557476	184575	Low
2006	Aveley Road (Cockhide Farm) (cropmark)	Possible ditched enclosure	557111	183001	Low
728	A Palaeolithic handaxe found at Socketts Heath Pit, Grays	Findspot (flint)	563500	179500	Low
656	A Palaeolithic handaxe and a lump, Little Thurrock	Findspot (flint)	562500	179500	Low
727	A Palaeolithic handaxe found at the dockyard extension at Tilbury	Findspot	563699	175699	Low
625	A Palaeolithic flint implement, between Tylers Common and Brentwood	Findspot (flint)	556500	190499	Low
660	Two Palaeolithic handaxes found in a housing estate to the north-east of the church	Findspot	564800	178700	Low
4033	Stanford-le-Hope	Findspot (handaxe)	568000	182000	Low
4030	Chadwell St Mary, housing estate to north-east of church	Findspot (handaxe)	564800	178700	Low
4031	Chadwell St Mary, housing estate to north-east of church	Findspot	564800	178900	Low
4028	Grays/Tilbury, two 'Mousterian' handaxes, one of them a fine bout-coupé, possibly found during expansion of Tilbury Docks approximately 1910-1913, or dredging the river or tidal basin at/near dock entrance.	Findspot (handaxe)	563330	175460	Low
4029	Tilbury, ovate handaxe found by R Doyle during dockyard extension in 1968	Findspot (handaxe)	562630	176500	Low
4017	Chadwell St Mary, Sandy Lane (pit to west of, at top/northern end of Sandy Lane, started in 1960s)	Findspot (handaxe)	565100	178380	Low
4127	A Palaeolithic handaxe and retouched flake were found at Stifford in an area of Corbets Tey Gravel geology.	Findspot	560200	180800	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
4003	Havering, Upminster, A127 cutting - 'North of Martins' - fluvial terrace sequence above till, with mint condition flint artefacts in terrace sequence, as well as burnt flints	Features	556560	189020	Medium
4131	Implements of Chellean form were found on Saffron Garden Farm	Findspot	566500	182500	Low

Table A.97 Mesolithic archaeology located outside the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2071	Mardyke – north of North Stifford	Findspot	560139	180479	Negligible
1708	Mucking – Gas Council Pipe Line	Findspot	568100	180400	Negligible
2138	Tilbury – Tilbury Docks	Human remains	564100	175200	Medium
469	West Tilbury – Gun Hill	Findspot	565500	177799	Negligible
2156	Bank of Mardyke at North Stifford - NGR is very approximate	Findspot	560171	180480	Negligible
4146	Little Thurrock	Findspot	562999	177999	Negligible
2138	Tilbury – Tilbury Docks	Human remains	564119	175191	Medium
4151	Sunnings Lane (Great Sunnings Farm), Upminster, (Bronze Age cremation, Iron Age to Roman field systems)	Findspot, cremation, enclosure, field system	556699	184470	Medium
4141	A Mesolithic Thames pick was found in the banks of the Mardyke at North Stifford.	Findspot	560500	180500	Negligible
4134	A quartzite pebble macehead with hour-glass perforation of probable Mesolithic date, and a Neolithic polished flint axe were found in the Mardyke at Stifford, in approximately 1867. Both are in the Meeson collection in the Geological Museum.	Findspot	560500	180500	Low

Table A.98 Neolithic archaeology located outside the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
1709	Mucking-Gas Council Pipe Line	Findspot	567800	181000	Negligible
330	Mucking: Neolithic	Feature; Findspot (flint; pottery)	566999	180199	Medium
2121	Chadwell [Barking, London]	Findspot	564000	177999	Negligible
2125	Tilbury Dock	Findspot	563682	175575	Negligible
2133	Tilbury – Original dock area	Findspot	563299	175300	Negligible
415	Little Thurrock – Laird Avenue	Findspot (flint)	562699	179899	Negligible
470	West Tilbury – Gun Hill	Findspot (flint)	565500	177799	Negligible
490	Within Chadwell St Mary	Findspot (flint)	565099	178800	Negligible
2152	Connaught Road, Grays, Thurrock	Findspot	562100	179500	Negligible
2157	Stifford – NGR is very approximate	Findspot	560000	179999	Negligible
1716	Mucking Heath – only four-figure NGR	Findspot	568000	179999	Negligible
1717	Mucking Marshes – only four-figure NGR	Findspot	568000	179999	Negligible
2158	Stifford – Mar Dyke	Findspot	560164	180477	Negligible
4149	Stanford-le-Hope – only four-figure NGR	Findspot	568000	181999	Negligible
663	Neolithic flake and pick, Tilbury Dock	Findspot	563500	175500	Negligible
1741	A partly ground Neolithic stone axe of grey flint was found on Mucking Heath and is now in Colchester Museum (Accession number 3496-16).	Findspot	568500	180499	Negligible
4068	A scatter of Neolithic flint and a Medieval pit containing pottery found at Rookery Hill	Findspot	563100	178200	Low
4116	Three Neolithic axes, two of which were polished, the other chipped and part polished, were found while laying a water main at Stifford near Grays in March 1908.	Findspot	560500	180500	Low

Table A.99 Bronze Age archaeology located outside the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
110	Land at Bata Field, East Tilbury	Enclosure	567749	178649	Medium
2072	Mar Dyke – north of North Stifford	Findspot	560139	180479	Negligible
2107	North Ring, Mucking	Circular enclosure	567549	181219	Medium
326	North Ring, Mucking	Circular enclosure; cremation; building; fence; post hole	567549	181120	Medium
353	Cropmarks in grounds of South Ockendon Hospital	Long barrow; mortuary enclosure	560000	182399	Low
370	South Ockendon Hospital, South Road	Settlement	559800	182500	Medium
809	The cropmarks of a single ring ditch, possibly a Bronze Age round barrow, and adjacent linear ditch or boundary	Feature; possible cemetery	557110	185810	Low
808	The cropmark of a single ring ditch, possibly the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow or a later Prehistoric hut circle	Feature; possible cemetery	557230	185740	Low
326	North Ring, Mucking	Structure; enclosure; feature; possible cemetery	567360	181167	Medium
2235	Golf Course, St. Cleres Hall	Findspot	567761	181612	Negligible
4086	Bronze Age spearhead	Findspot	561500	179500	Negligible
4115	Bronze Age palstave	Findspot	561500	179500	Negligible
4101	Bronze dagger and sword	Findspot	560500	180500	Low

Table A.100 Iron Age archaeology located outside the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2029	Dubnovellaunus Celtic Coin from Thurrock	Findspot	560000	179999	Negligible
2065	North Stifford-Ardale School	Rectangular enclosure, enclosure, ditch	559800	179899	Low
1733	Mucking – west of Bluehouse Farm	Ditch; pit	567820	180959	Low
1706	Mucking – west of Bluehouse Farm	Findspot	567800	181000	Negligible
225	Church of St Giles and All Saints, Orsett	Findspot (pottery)	564400	181899	Negligible
1734	Mucking	Settlement	568149	180900	Medium
2087	Stifford Clays	Enclosure, ditch, enclosure, ditch	560999	180400	Low
2115	Late Prehistoric settlement and Roman occupation. Cropmark in grounds of Ockendon Academy	Settlement, pit, linear feature	558200	181899	Medium
369	West Tilbury – Gun Hill	Settlement; industry; field	565500	177799	Medium
404	Sandy Lane, Chadwell St Mary	Post hole; granary; settlement; pit; ditch	564899	178299	Medium
405	East Tilbury Foreshore	Findspot	569199	177500	Negligible
2148	Rectory, Chadwell St Mary	Findspot	564549	178814	Negligible
2153, 2155	Stanford-le-Hope – only four-figure NGR	Findspot	566999	181999	Negligible
2000	Sunnings Lane, Upminster	Farmstead	557015	184504	Low
2002	Sunnings Lane, Upminster	Well	557024	184524	Low
2003	Sunnings Lane, Upminster	Ditch	557024	184524	Low
2005	Sunnings Lane, Upminster	Cremation cemetery	557015	184504	Low
2065	North Stifford – Ardale School	Rectangular enclosure, enclosure, ditch	559727	179767	Low
1733	Mucking – west of Bluehouse Farm	Ditch; ditch; pit	567868	181015	Low
1734	Mucking	Settlement	568150	180900	Medium
2115	Late Prehistoric settlement and Roman occupation. Cropmark in grounds of Ockendon Academy.	Settlement; pit; linear feature	558200	181900	Medium
4137	Belgic pottery	Findspot	567500	182500	Negligible

Table A.101 General Prehistoric archaeology located outside the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
227	Orsett	Findspot (flint)	564500	181999	Negligible
2110	Cropmark north of Little Palmer's Shaw	Mortuary enclosure	560185	181637	Low
2124	Tilbury Dock	Findspot	563682	175575	Negligible
2154	Stifford – NGR is for general vicinity	Findspot	560000	179999	Negligible
4147	Little Thurrock	Findspot	562999	177999	Negligible
540	Stubbers Lane, North Ockendon, possible prehistoric enclosure	Enclosure	557044	184685	Negligible
615	Hole Farm	Findspot	557504	189505	Low
1911	Sunnings Lane, Upminster	Ditched enclosure	557195	182785	Low
2175	St Clere's Golf Course Mucking - possible Prehistoric ditches	Ditch	568006	181164	Low
121	South Essex College, Grays, Thurrock	Fire pit	563475	179036	Low
2110	Cropmark north of Little Palmer's Shaw	Mortuary enclosure	560202	181641	Negligible
587	The Chase [Cranham Farm], Upminster, Havering, possible prehistoric field system	Possible field system; ditch	557101	185798	Low
591	Pike Lane, Upminster, Havering, possible prehistoric field boundary	Ditch	557287	185591	Low
606	Pike Lane, Upminster, Havering, possible prehistoric field system	Field system	557275	185556	Low
2052	Butts Lane, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex	Settlement	567814	181773	Medium
4102	Perf. hammer stones	Findspot	560500	180500	Negligible

Roman

Table A.102 Roman archaeology located outside the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2016	Stifford Clays Estate – NGR is centre of estate	Findspot	561770	180234	Negligible
2019	Chadwell St Mary County Primary School, River View	Findspot	564500	178540	Negligible
94	School at Socketts Heath	Findspot (pottery)	562450	179950	Negligible
2066	North Stifford – Ardale School	Enclosure	559800	179900	Low
1889	East of Bramble Farm	Findspot	557000	183700	Negligible
2068	North of Culverhouse School	Ditch; oven; latrine pit	558000	182200	Medium
182	South Ockendon – The Green	Findspot (metal)	559400	182900	Negligible
1705	Mucking – west of Bluehouse Farm	Findspot	567800	181000	Negligible
2073	North Stifford – Hill Farm	Cremation	560050	180710	Low
2074	South Ockendon – Mount Cottages	Cremation	560500	181800	Low
2075	Stifford Clays – Silverwood Close – 12	Findspot	561400	180500	Negligible
224	Orsett – Maltings Lane	Findspot (pottery)	564300	182200	Negligible
1890	Bulphan – Primary School	Findspot	563600	186000	Negligible
2088	Stifford Clays	Ditch	561000	180400	Low
368	Sandy Lane, Chadwell St Mary	Settlement; industry	564900	178300	Low
1735	Little Thurrock – Palmer's Sixth Form College (formerly Girls' School)	Cemetery; structure; industry; field	563410	178660	Medium
371	South Ockendon Hospital South Road	Findspot (pottery)	559800	182500	Negligible
2122	Grays or Stifford – Stifford Clays Estate	Findspot	561000	180000	Negligible
400	Little Thurrock – Hangman's Wood	Findspot (metal)	563100	179300	Negligible
406	East Tilbury Foreshore	Findspot	569200	177500	Negligible
407	East Tilbury Foreshore	Findspot	569300	177300	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
409	East Tilbury	Feature; possible industry	569200	177500	Low
417	Tilbury – Quebec Road	Findspot	564400	176600	Negligible
2134	Chadwell St Mary	Mosaic	564500	178400	Low
2139	Tilbury – original dock area	Findspot	563500	175400	Negligible
2140	Near Palmer's Sixth Form College, Chadwell St Mary	Findspot	563600	178500	Negligible
2141	Palmer's Sixth Form College, Chadwell St Mary	Findspot	563838	178492	Negligible
2142	Tilbury – Central Dock	Findspot	563500	176000	Negligible
448	East Tilbury - Foreshore	Findspot	569300	177700	Negligible
4148	Stanford-le-Hope – only four-figure NGR	Findspot	568000	182000	Negligible
543	Tylers Common, Upminster	Building	556775	190845	Low
522	Rainham	Findspot	557405	188605	Negligible
557	Ockendon Road, North Ockendon	Deposit	557365	184585	Low
616	Hole Farm	Findspot	557550	189550	Low
1801	Cropmarks of a possible square enclosure and a larger, but incomplete rectangular enclosure, both of an unknown date and function. No internal features or entrances were visible on the available photography.	Enclosure	567598	179930	Low
650	One hundred Roman coins, Chancellor's gravel pit	Findspot	564887	178299	Negligible
651	Roman potsherd scatter	Finds scatter	564940	178400	Negligible
657	Roman coin	Findspot	564500	178800	Negligible
654	Roman coin	Findspot	564600	178500	Negligible
629	Part of a Roman ditch, Sandy Lane, Chadwell St Mary	Ditch	565090	178140	Negligible
680	Romano-British potsherds, Walton Hall Farm	Findspot (pottery)	567800	180090	Negligible
1886	Possible Roman road running from London to Chelmsford (line of Roman Road)	Road	550490	188579	Low
718	Possible Roman road at Grays	Road	562445	178586	Low
2176	St Clere's Hall Golf Course – Roman ditches	Ditch	568006	181164	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
655	Roman finds	Findspot	564500	176499	Negligible
2052	Butts Lane, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex	Settlement	567814	181773	Medium
4079	Romano-British cremation vessels	Findspot	560100	180800	Low
4085	A Roman urn in a wooden box was found in approximately 1950 at the Ham River Gravel Pit at South Ockendon.	Findspot	559500	182500	Low
4128	Roman lamps	Findspot	560500	179500	Negligible
4094	A collection of miscellaneous Roman finds including cinerary urns, has been made at Grays over a number of years.	Findspot	561500	179500	Negligible

Early-Medieval

Table A.103 Early Medieval archaeology located outside the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2018	Chadwell St Mary County Primary School	Pit; post hole; building	564500	178540	Low
37	Great Warley Hall manor	Structure	559630	188940	Medium
38	Possible Domesday settlement at Great Warley	Settlement	559560	188440	Medium
39	St Mary's Church, Great Warley	Structure	559650	188400	Medium
2067	North Stifford-Ardale School	<i>Grubenhäus</i> ; inhumation; cremation; cemetery; barrow; settlement; coffin	559800	179900	Medium
1707	Mucking - Bluehouse-Gravel pits	Findspot	567700	181000	Negligible
2089	Stifford Clays	House; post hole; drainage ditch; settlement	561000	180400	Low
327	North Ring, Mucking	Settlement	567550	181120	Medium
336	Mucking: Early to Middle Saxon	Settlement; cemetery	567300	180550	Medium
336	Mucking: Early to Middle Saxon	Settlement; cemetery	567600	180900	Medium
2123	Chadwell St Mary	Findspot	564000	178000	Negligible
2126	Tilbury Marshes	Findspot	564000	177000	Negligible
542	Tylers Common Upminster	Settlement	556775	190845	Medium
548	Cranham	Settlement	557185	186155	Medium
653	Monastery founded by Bishop Cedd approximately 654 AD. Exact location unknown, probably either at Tilbury or Chadwell St Mary.	Structure; Settlement	564500	176700	Low
2177	St Cleres Hall Golf Course – possible Anglo-Saxon pits.	Pit	568006	181164	Medium
2238	Golf Course, St. Cleres Hall	Findspot	567350	181443	Negligible
661	An Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn, Chadwell St Mary	Findspot	564500	178499	Negligible

Medieval

Table A.104 Medieval scheduled monuments located outside the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value	Setting extends to the Order Limits?
SM3	<p>Dene holes in Hangman’s Wood (SM3) are located 400m south of the Order Limits.</p> <p>The holes are believed to have been created by Medieval and Post-Medieval mining activity for either chalk or flint. Three of this group of holes are visible and only one is open. There were once more than 70 dene holes in the wood, concentrated in the northern part (Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England, 1923 (b)). Exploration of the dene holes identified shafts 80ft (26m) deep with chalk cut chambers, three on each side of the shaft and believed to be the most extensive and best-preserved set in existence (Essex Field Club, 2018).</p> <p>The dene holes have evidential and illustrative historical value for their physical illustration and potential to yield further evidence of Medieval and Post-Medieval extractive industries. The evidential and historical value of the asset has the potential to contribute to regional research questions, namely a large-scale survey of distribution, uses, quarry sites etc, in combination with documentary records (Medlycott, 2011).</p> <p>Their setting is influenced by their location within Hangman’s Wood. Due to the intervening urban form, the setting of this asset does not extend to the Order Limits.</p> <p>The dene holes in Hangman’s Wood (SM3) are of high value due to their significance which is derived from their rarity and rate of preservation, as well as their potential to provide information about Medieval and Post-Medieval extractive industries.</p>	High	No

Table A.105 Medieval archaeology located outside the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
31	Rear of 25-31 High Road, Orsett	Industry (quarry); feature	564440	181880	Low
40	Great Warley Historic settlement	Settlement; structure	558330	190670	Medium
41	Rectory, Great Warley	Structure	559530	188940	Low
154	A PAS findspot of Medieval date	Findspot	558400	190500	Negligible
157	A PAS findspot of Medieval date	Findspot	559778	188340	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
158	A PAS findspot of Medieval to Post-Medieval date	Findspot	568500	178500	Negligible
178	The Rectory	Feature	559300	182600	Low
2076	Stanford-le-Hope	Moat	567365	182198	Negligible
233	Bulphan-Martins Farm	Moat	563800	185200	Low
372	South Ockendon Hospital, South Road	Findspot (pottery)	559800	182500	Low
2118	Golf Course, St. Cleres Hall	Hearth	567907	181683	Low
2132	Chadwell St Mary	Findspot	565100	178200	Negligible
549	Warley Road, Cranham (formerly)	Wood	557311	190244	Low
609	The Chase [Cranham Farm], Upminster, Havering (site of a Medieval windmill)	Structure	557127	186180	Low
544	Stubbers Lane, North Ockendon	Structure	557365	184565	Low
551	The Chase, Cranham	Structure	557215	186155	Low
579	Tomkyns Lane	Feature	556685	189525	Low
530	Ockendon Rd North Ockendon	Structure	557375	184615	Low
552	The Chase Cranham	Structure	557185	186145	Low
621	Chapmans Farm	Field	557000	188700	Low
1910	Sunnings Lane, Upminster	House	557040	183000	Low
2008	The Chase, Cranham, [All Saints' Churchyard], Havering (Medieval churchyard)	Churchyard	557200	186148	Medium
2012	Hall Lane, Upminster [Upminster Hall Playing Fields], Havering, RM14 (mid-20 th -century park on former Medieval manorial estate)	Manor; tree avenue; playing field	556757	187858	Low
1746	Tomkyns Lane [Great Tomkyns] – Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery finds	Findspot	556670	189468	Negligible
1750	Tomkyns Lane [Great Tomkyns] – brick fragment dating to the Tudor period/17 th century along with late Post-Medieval deposits	Brick foundations; pits; findspots	556675	189528	Low
4133	Hospital of St John the Baptist	Hospital	557651	192871	Negligible

Post-Medieval

Table A.106 Post-Medieval archaeology located outside ZVI (north)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
32	Rear of 25-31 High Road, Orsett	Ditch; gully; tenement	564440	181880	Low
45	Orsett Union Workhouse	Workhouse; casual ward block; infirmary	564300	181700	Low
2025	Daniel Defoe's brickworks in Tilbury	Brickworks; tile works	563366	176287	Low
2028	Tilbury Cottage Hospital	Cottage hospital	564200	175700	Low
2039	Lime kilns in Chalk Farm Pit Quarry	Lime kiln	560869	179579	Low
2040	Sleeper's Farm, River View, Chadwell St Mary	Ditch	564580	178470	Negligible
119	Coronation Avenue	Sea defences	568559	178786	Low
2051	A PAS findspot of Post-Medieval date	Findspot	560400	180200	Negligible
2053	Bentons Farm evaluation, Molland Lane, South Ockendon	Ditch	559433	182241	Low
2054	Bentons Farm, Mollands Lane, South Ockendon	Building	559474	182226	Negligible
1888	Archaeological evaluation at Stables, Hatch Farm, Fen Lane, Bulphan, Essex	Farmyard	563008	185806	Low
179	The Rectory	House	559300	182600	Low
226	Church of St Giles and All Saints, Orsett	Findspot	564400	181900	Negligible
276	Warley Place	House; garden	558000	190000	Medium
340	The Paddock, Orsett	Findspot	564580	181850	Negligible
373	South Ockendon Hospital, South Road	Findspot	559800	182500	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
600	Tomkyns Lane [Great Tomkyns], London (Post-Medieval cut features)	Pit; ditch; gully	556644	189479	Low
600	Tomkyns Lane [Great Tomkyns], London (Post-Medieval cut features)	Pit; ditch; gully	556674	189530	Negligible
553	Front Lane, Cranham	House	557305	187745	Negligible
1693	Bird Lane, Upminster	Brick kiln	556575	188705	Low
1692	Bird Lane, Upminster	Tramway	556575	188705	Low
525	Ockendon Road North Ockendon	Farmhouse; manor house	557350	184580	Low
1691	Bird Lane, Upminster	Brick kiln	556595	188765	Low
524	Tylers Common, Upminster	Spring	556795	190595	Low
533	Ockendon Road, North Ockendon	Garden temple	557445	184275	Low
529	Ockendon Road, North Ockendon	Fishpond; boating lake	557445	184655	Low
527	Ockendon Road, North Ockendon	Outbuilding	557375	184585	Low
531	Ockendon Road, North Ockendon	Dovecote	557405	184585	Low
532	Ockendon Road, North Ockendon	Dairy	557385	184585	Low
534	Ockendon Road, North Ockendon	Garden	557355	184555	Low
526	Stubbers Lane, North Ockendon	Cellar	557365	184585	Low
1694	Bird Lane, Upminster	Spring	556695	188755	Low
1906	Bramble Lane, Baldwins Farm Quarry	Landfill site	557005	183505	Low
1907	Bramble Lane	Landfill site	557005	183505	Low
563	Stubbers Lane	Landfill site	557405	184505	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2004	Sunnings Lane, Great Sunnings Farm	Landfill site	557005	184405	Low
1698	Bird Lane, Near Chapmans Farm	Landfill site	556705	188805	Low
1908	Aveley Road, Whitehall Wood	Landfill site	557005	183505	Low
565	Bury Farm	Landfill site	559905	186705	Low
1909	Sunnings Lane near Bush Farm	Landfill site	556805	184205	Low
1809	Later 19 th century drying sheds and kiln as part of a brickworks at Chapman or Potkiln Farm	Kiln, brickworks	556753	188550	Low
735	Andyville	House; cottage	564520	182210	Low
713	St Peter's Church	Church	559650	188440	Low
2171	Grays Chalk Quarries Company Ltd Brick Works	Tile works; brickworks; clay drainage pipe works	560757	179028	Low
119	Coronation Avenue	Sea defences	568559	178792	Low
2199	East of Brick kiln wood	Ditch; rectangular enclosure; <i>grubenhäus</i>	557413	182182	Low
340	The Paddock, Orsett	Findspot	564505	181859	Negligible
1736	Golf Course, St. Cleres Hall	Findspot	567574	181445	Negligible
590	Aveley Road (Cockhide Farm, cropmarks)	Possible field boundary	557203	183036	Low
602	The Chase [Cranham Hall] Upminster, Havering (16 th century private gardens)	Garden; pond	557290	186120	Low
709	Site of Tylehurst, Upminster possibly in the area of Tylers Common or Tylers	Tile kiln; tile factory; building	556500	190500	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
	Hall, suggests a tile kiln or building in the vicinity				
734	Tilbury cottage hospital	Hospital; cottage hospital	563900	175900	Low
81	Jermains Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood	Wood	557200	190900	Low
2052	Butts Lane, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex	Settlement	567814	181773	Medium
4093	Cropmarks seen on aerial photography. It may be the site of the moated Bumpstead manor, described in 1768 as 'entirely demolished'.	Feature	557200	182600	Negligible

Modern

Table A.107 Modern scheduled monuments outside the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Description	Value	Setting extends to the Order Limits?
SM25	<p>Bulphan World War II bombing decoy, 850m and 890m south-west of Doesgate Farm, is located 780m north-east of the Order Limits.</p> <p>The bombing decoys at Bulphan are night shelters and formed part of Britain’s complex deception strategy to counter the threat of enemy aircraft in the skies above Britain during WWII. Bulphan is one of 839 decoys recorded for England across 602 different sites. It contains two shelters in separate areas of protection designed to control a wartime decoy or dummy aerodrome located on the lower slopes of a hillside south-west of Doesgate Farm. Its location, 11km west of RAF Hornchurch, was strategic to draw bombing raids away from the RAF base. Bulphan World War II bombing decoy has evidential value for the research potential it holds and the evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through investigation in the future. Any surviving features hold evidence of the layout and operation of the British deception strategy to counter bombing in WWII.</p> <p>Bulphan World War II bombing decoy has illustrative historical value as a physical illustration of the defensive bombing strategy. Although the operational features were temporary, they were controlled from two bunkers, known as night shelters which have survived. One shelter is constructed below ground of concrete and with two rooms and entrances. The only part visible above ground is the escape hatch and a steel chimney pipe. However, this shelter is prone to flooding and therefore an above-ground shelter was built. This second shelter is constructed of brick rendered with cement.</p> <p>The evidential and historical value of the asset has the potential to contribute to regional research questions such as what effect large numbers of mostly single men had on often remote rural communities. The material culture of recent military sites is considered a largely unexplored field (Medlycott, 2011).</p> <p>The setting of SM25 is influenced by its location to the south of Doesgate Lane and within open farmland, away from urban places. Its wider setting is influenced by its location away from RAF Hornchurch for which it acted as a diversion to enemy bombing raids and with which it holds group value. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p> <p>As a scheduled monument with structures illustrating the British deception strategy to counter bombing in WWII and the potential to provide evidence of its operation, Bulphan World War II bombing decoy 850m and 890m south-west of Doesgate Farm (SM25) is assessed to be of high value.</p>	High	No

Table A.108 Modern archaeology located outside the ZVI (north)

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
6	WWI landing ground at Orsett	Military airfield	565800	181000	Low
2017	Bomb crater	Bomb crater	560100	189200	Low
9	Bomb crater at Tooks Farm	Bomb crater	558400	190200	Low
2020	WWII anti-aircraft ditches north of Little Thurrock Marshes	Aircraft obstruction	563553	177465	Low
2022	Site south of Little Mollands Farm, South Ockendon	Gravel pit	560336	181873	Low
2023	Site south of Little Mollands Farm, South Ockendon	Gravel pit	560300	182000	Low
24	Welling Road, Orsett	Quarry	565800	181100	Negligible
35	WWI landing ground at Horndon on the Hill	Military airfield	564500	183500	Low
2026	Stifford Brickworks	Tile works; brickworks	560700	179500	Low
2031	Boundary post, Nags Head Lane, Brentwood, opposite entrance to sewage works	Boundary post	556680	191480	Low
2032	Allan-Williams Turret (destroyed), Brook House, Brook Street	Allan-Williams turret	557660	192840	Negligible
2033	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed), Brook Street.	Spigot mortar emplacement	557650	192870	Negligible
58	Road Barrier (destroyed), Great Warley Street, Great Warley	Road barrier	558410	190600	Negligible
70	Grangewaters, South Ockendon	Quarry	560955	181675	Negligible
71	Former Quarry, now part of Mardyke Country Park, South Ockendon	Quarry	561000	181950	Negligible
77	Bermuda or Island Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood	Plantation	557800	191100	Low
2036	Pipeline Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood	Wood	557300	191600	Low
96	Warley Road and Great Warley Street, Great Warley	Signpost	558348	190711	Low
98	Signpost in Rectory Road, Orsett	Signpost	564506	182216	Low
99	Signpost, High Road, Orsett	Signpost	564522	181944	Low
102	Farthings, Rectory Road, Orsett, modern features	Post hole; pit	564590	181820	Negligible
2041	Ammunition shelter (destroyed), gravel pit, Long Lane, Stifford	Ammunition shelter	561060	179680	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2042	Spigot mortar emplacement (destroyed), Crossways, Stifford	Spigot mortar emplacement	561480	180070	Negligible
125	Road barrier (destroyed), Rectory Road, Orsett	Road barrier	564530	181970	Negligible
127	Spigot mortar emplacement, Orsett Park Farm, Orsett	Spigot mortar emplacement	564750	182260	Low
129	Road barrier (destroyed), Orsett Road, Orsett	Road barrier	565550	182340	Negligible
130	Military camp (destroyed), south of Stanford Road, Orsett	Military camp	565890	180990	Low
2043	D-Day Embarkation Hard Main Dock (destroyed), Tilbury Docks	Embarkation hard	563000	175560	Negligible
2044	D-Day Embarkation Hard Main Dock (destroyed), Tilbury Docks	Embarkation hard	563120	175550	Negligible
2045	D-Day Embarkation Hard West Branch Dock Tilbury Docks	Embarkation hard	563330	175800	Negligible
2046	D-Day Embarkation Hard Centre Branch Dock, Tilbury Docks	Embarkation hard	563520	175940	Negligible
2047	D-Day Embarkation Hard East Branch Dock, Tilbury Docks	Embarkation hard	563710	176020	Negligible
2048	Eight air raid shelters (destroyed), Ellerman Road Broadway, Tilbury	Air raid shelter	563680	176420	Negligible
135	D-Day Assembly Area, Tilbury	Military camp	564500	176500	Negligible
136	Eighteen air raid shelters (destroyed), Recreation Ground, Tilbury	Air raid shelter	564590	176270	Negligible
2093	WWII HAA Gun Site 'TN23 Belmont Castle', west of Grays	Heavy anti-aircraft battery	560800	179450	Negligible
2094	P.L.U.T.O. Line Construction & Assembly Site (destroyed), Tilbury Main Dock	Factory	562984	176200	Negligible
2095	Spigot Mortar Site (destroyed), Parade, Sockett's Heath	Spigot mortar emplacement	562650	179270	Negligible
294	Spigot Mortar Site (destroyed), Allotments, Sockett's Heath	Spigot mortar emplacement	562680	179370	Negligible
295	Road Barrier (destroyed), Sockett's Heath	Road barrier; anti-tank pimple	562700	179290	Negligible
296	Pillbox (destroyed), Sockett's Heath	Pillbox	562710	179320	Negligible
297	Spigot Mortar Base, east of roundabout, Sockett's Heath	Spigot mortar emplacement	562900	179320	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2096	Allan-Williams Turret (destroyed), Rookery Hill	Allan-Williams turret	563120	178190	Negligible
2097	Spigot Mortar Site (destroyed), Dock Road	Spigot mortar emplacement	563340	176640	Negligible
298	WWII HAA Gun Site 'TN15 Chadwell', Thurrock	Anti-aircraft battery	564230	179330	Negligible
2098	Spigot Mortar Base, west of St. Chad's Road/ Feenan Highway junction	Spigot mortar emplacement	564380	177460	Low
2099	Tett Turret (destroyed), St. Chad's Road/ Feenan Highway junction	Tett Turret	564460	177420	Negligible
2102	Spigot Mortar Site (destroyed), Chadwell House, Chadwell St.	Spigot mortar emplacement	564590	178480	Negligible
320	Spigot Mortar Site (destroyed), 'George and Dragon', Linford	Spigot mortar emplacement	567500	179330	Negligible
323	Pillbox (destroyed), sea wall, East Tilbury Marshes	Pillbox	569450	178250	Negligible
2105	Road Barrier (destroyed), Stanford-le-Hope by-pass	Road barrier	567680	182240	Negligible
2106	Road Barrier (destroyed), London Road, Stanford-le-Hope	Road barrier	567750	182150	Negligible
350	Anti-glider ditches north of Orchard House	Aircraft obstruction	569019	178270	Low
2168	Former Ardale School, Clockhouse Lane, North Stifford – see also 15398	Building; pit; post hole; air raid shelter	559704	180025	Low
347	Anti-glider ditch east of Gobions	Aircraft obstruction; bomb crater; rectilinear enclosure; bank (earthwork)	568597	179513	Low
2229	WWII HAA Gun Site 'TN16 Buckles', Buckles Lane, South Ockendon	Heavy anti-aircraft battery	559841	181385	Negligible
494	East of Merrie Loots Farm	Bomb crater; ring ditch; ditch; pit; linear feature	567697	179552	Low
4150	Military Camp (destroyed), Horndon on the Hill	Military camp	567159	183017	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
601	Ockendon Road, [Upminster Cemetery] Corbets Tey (20 th century cemetery)	Cemetery; mortuary chapel; crematorium; cemetery chapel	556789	185290	Low
2013	Colchester Road [Former Maylands Aerodrome Site] Romford Havering RM3 (early 20 th century airfield)	Airfield	556083	192158	Low
4083	Tilbury heavy anti-aircraft battery	Battery	564000	177000	Low
4084	Ockendon heavy anti-aircraft battery	Battery	559400	182100	Low
4067	Heavy anti-aircraft battery Thames and Medway TN23	Battery	560800	179600	Low
1904	Mulberry Harbour Construction Site (destroyed), Tilbury Dock	Dry dock	562245	176610	Negligible
1905	Site north of Little Thurrock Marshes	Ditched enclosure of possible WWII use	562961	177597	Negligible

Unknown

Table A.109 Archaeology located outside the ZVI of unknown date

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
8	Cropmarks	Field boundary	561500	186300	Low
2030	North of Culverhouse School	Field boundary	558203	182244	Low
79	Hole Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood	Wood; ditch	557200	190700	Low
80	Jacksons Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood	Coppice; wood bank	557400	190800	Low
2034	Lower Belt Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood	Wood	557600	191800	Low
2035	Manor Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood	Plantation	557600	191600	Low
82	Wormwalk Shaw, Boyles Court, Brentwood	Wood bank; wood	557100	190900	Low
87	Tyler's Shaw, Boyles Court, Upminster	Wood	557300	191600	Low

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2038	Peat deposits at the new Gateway Community College, Tilbury	Environmental deposit	564230	177780	Negligible
139	Herringham Primary School	Field boundary	564938	178953	Low
2055	M25 – Tank 1727 – M25019.10	No finds or features	556873	192130	N/A
183	Near Belhus Woods Country Park	Pit; linear feature	557200	182600	Low
2069	North of Ardale school	Ring ditch	559718	180251	Low
202	Mucking-Gas Council Pipe Line	Quarry	568100	180400	Low
221	South Ockendon	Ring ditch; linear feature; ditch	560300	182000	Medium
2077	Near 'Little Palmers Shaw'	Ring ditch	560200	181400	Low
258	Orsett	Pit; field boundary; ditch	566300	181900	Low
2080	Stanford-le-Hope	Trackway; ditch; ring ditch	567200	182300	Low
2081	West of Grange Farm	Pit; rectangular enclosure; ring ditch	560500	181800	Low
2083	Grays A13 junction	Pit; rectangular enclosure	560700	180100	Low
2084	Recreation ground east side of Grays	Rectangular enclosure; linear feature; ditch; pit; trackway	561200	180100	Low
2085	Near Great Palmer's Shaw	Pit; linear feature; ditch; enclosure	560055	181116	Low
343	East Tilbury Marshes	Oyster beds; bomb crater	569400	178500	Low
2109	Cropmark north of Belmont Farm (site of Chalk Pit Farm)	Dene hole	560400	179400	Low
2113	Cropmark north of Bonnygate Wood	Field boundary	558700	182100	Low
2114	Cropmark north-east of Bonnygate County Primary School	Pit; field boundary; ring ditch	558960	182110	Low
363	Cropmarks north-east of Turner Farm	Field boundary; linear feature	567806	180107	Negligible

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
2116	Cropmarks south of Saffron Gardens	Curvilinear enclosure	566600	182000	Low
364	Cropmarks south-west of Dame Elyns	Field boundary	566300	181300	Negligible
2117	Ring ditch to west of Mushroom Farm	Ring ditch	560240	180550	Low
2127	West Tilbury	Findspot	564000	177000	Negligible
2131	Chadwell St Mary	Mound	565100	178200	Low
403	Chadwell St Mary	Rectilinear enclosure	565120	178510	Negligible
1737	Little Thurrock – Palmer's Sixth Form College	Dene hole	563410	178660	Low
181	Little Belhus Farm Pit	Findspot	558400	182150	Negligible
1861	Ridge in field – possible former field boundary or may be modern service trench	Earthwork	567388	179772	Negligible
2162	Cropmark	Linear feature	560907	188673	Negligible
2030	North of Culverhouse School	Field boundary	558197	182211	Negligible
2186	Coward Industrial Estate, Thurrock	No finds or features	564986	178252	
1732	Sewage Pipeline, Warley, Essex	Gully; pit; cremation	559787	189525	Low
139	Herringham Primary School	Field boundary	564944	178960	Negligible
2197	North Stifford-Ardale School	Building	559727	179767	Negligible
2228	Cropmark north of Culverhouse School	Boundary; linear feature	558517	181595	Negligible
2231	Cropmark south of Bentons	Rectangular enclosure	559413	182077	Negligible
375	Horndon to Barking Gas Pipeline – Site 1	Ditch	564272	183957	Low
807	Probable moated site at Mangrove Cottages	Settlement; moat; pond	559535	189386	Low
4107	Possible windmill mound of uncertain date, recorded close to the Roman road at Brook Street	Windmill mound	557500	192500	Negligible
4080	Rectilinear cropmark seen on aerial photograph	Feature	559960	181150	Negligible

A.7.2 A series of archaeological investigations recording no finds or features has been recorded by Essex HER within the Project’s study areas. These previous archaeological events are not displayed on figures but are noted here for their contribution to archaeological potential through a focus on previous human activity away from these areas of the Project.

Table A.110 Location of previous archaeological investigations recording no finds or features

Project ID	Asset name	Monument type	Easting	Northing	Value
60	Whitmore Arms, Rectory Road, Orsett	No finds or features	564580	181960	N/A
103	Orsett Churches Centre, High Road, Orsett	No finds or features	564450	181900	N/A
141	Orsett Hall Hotel, Prince Charles Avenue, Orsett	No finds or features	565060	182390	N/A
162	Archaeological monitoring No 4 Farm Road, Tilbury, Essex	No finds or features	568280	178497	N/A
175	Hill View, Stanford Road, Orsett: Evaluation	No finds or features	565622	181242	N/A
374	Blackshott's Lane, Thurrock	No finds or features	562860	179637	N/A

A.8 Historic buildings north of the River Thames

Historic buildings within the Order Limits, ZVI and scoped in for detailed assessment

Table A.111 Buildings scoped in for detailed assessment

ID	Description	Value
LB127	<p>The Riverside Station, including floating landing stage (LB127) is a Grade II* listed building, located on the northern bank of the River Thames in Tilbury. The listing includes the railway station, baggage hall, ticket office and the floating landing stage. The station was completed in 1924 and designed for the Port of London. It was constructed in red-brown brick with stone dressings and a tiled hipped roof.</p> <p>The Riverside Station is located at the junction of the A1089 Ferry Road and Fort Road. This setting contributes to the significance of the asset through its connection to the Port of London and association with the River Thames. The station faces south, out across the river towards Gravesend. This aspect is an important part of its purpose and visual setting within the landscape. Current and historical access to the station would have been along Ferry Road from Tilbury to the north. Ferry Road is located within the Order Limits, and contributes in part to the significance of the asset as a gateway from the Thames to the east of London. Therefore, the setting of the Riverside Station extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High

ID	Description	Value
LB133	<p>The Worlds End Inn (LB133) is a Grade II listed building, located to the east of the Order Limits, in Tilbury. This inn dates from the late 17th or 18th century, with alterations in the 19th century. The building is timber framed and weatherboarded with a grey slate roof.</p> <p>The setting of this asset makes an important contribution to its significance through its use as an inn serving the local communities associated with the Fort and Tilbury Port. Access to the inn comes from Fort Road, which the inn fronts. The Order Limits include Fort Lane and therefore the setting of The Worlds End Inn (LB133) extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB181	<p>The Officers' Barracks, Tilbury Fort (LB181) is a Grade II* listed building, located within the scheduled area of Tilbury Fort (SM13). This listed building is a terrace of approximately 22 officers' houses within Tilbury Fort, now seven houses and a museum. The barracks were built in 1772 by the Board of Ordnance, and later altered in the early 19th century. The terrace is built of yellow brick with a slate hipped roof in the Mid-Georgian style.</p> <p>As part of one of the finest and most complete late 17th century forts in England it also has group value with the fort. It is listed as a free-standing building independent from the Scheduled fortifications and attached structures.</p> <p>The setting of The Officers' Barracks (LB181) is influenced by its location within Tilbury Fort (SM13). This setting contributes to the asset's significance through its historical and functional association with the fort and its former operation. The setting of LB181 does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
314, 321	<p>Pillbox, South of Tilbury Power Station</p> <p>Two pillboxes (314, 321) are recorded on the foreshore of the Thames, between Tilbury Fort (SM13) and Coalhouse Fort (SM14). Both are built in the Essex Lozenge type, unique to the Essex coastline and designed to command the flat lying land around the estuaries. They are an elongated octagon in shape, allowing the pillbox to straddle low sea defence walls and banks. Both are now partially buried by mud or the sea bank. There are only 36 surviving examples of this type. (Pillbox study group, Defence of Britain Archive).</p>	Low
742, 743	<p>Non-hexagonal WWII pillbox, Tilbury Power Station.</p> <p>Two pillboxes are recorded (742; 743) by Historic England. Pillbox 742 is located within the Order Limits on the Tilbury foreshore, and Pillbox 743 is sited approximately 500m to west of the Order Limits.</p>	Low
90	<p>A sea wall (90), approximately 1km in length, is located to the west of Coalhouse Fort (SM14). The precise construction date of the wall is unclear, but the structure is shown on a map from 1777. Construction of the wall is a significant achievement of 18th century marine engineering. The sea wall is near the Order Limits in East Tilbury. Sited immediately to the south of the Order Limits on the northern bank of the Thames, the shoreline setting of this asset is an integral part of its significance.</p>	Medium
89	<p>The site of Coalhouse Wharf Coastguard lookout and radar station (89) is located south-west of Coalhouse Fort (SM14). Although this asset is located within the scheduled area of Coalhouse Fort (SM14) the listing description makes no mention of these features. This asset is of later date than the main fort, although the area around this asset (89) is thought to be the location of the 1540 blockhouse. The 1777 Chapman and André map shows two possible structures, labelled Coal Wharf. In WWII a radar tower was built on the beach. This asset (89) has evidential value as it is potentially the location of the 16th</p>	Medium

ID	Description	Value
	century blockhouse, more evidence of which could be revealed through investigation. The Coalhouse Wharf is sited near the north-eastern end of the Sea Wall (90) and is also immediately to the south of Order Limits in East Tilbury. The shoreline setting of this asset is an integral part of its significance.	
692	Associated with the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway (737) Tilbury Town Railway Station (692) dates from 1885 and is sited near the town's extensive Docks. The station has played an important role in the development of Tilbury and remains in use. The modestly proportioned single-storey brick building has a modern metal roof and is overlooked by a utilitarian, modern pedestrian overbridge (across the railway). The setting of Tilbury Town Railway Station is formed by its immediately apparent connection to the railway as well as the surrounding urban road networks and the Tilbury port and docks to the east.	Low
LB128	<p>The Old Rectory (LB128) is a Grade II listed building located north of the Order Limits. The asset is an early 19th century house built in yellow stock brick with a grey slate hipped roof. The Old Rectory has historical and artistic interest as an attractive late Georgian country house with sash windows.</p> <p>The house is located along Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury and close to Coalhouse Fort (SM14). The rural setting of the asset forms part of its significance. The asset faces north-east, south and south-west, looking out across fields and marshes towards the River Thames. Although situated within its own garden and walls, the open views to the west and south, across the Order Limits, form a part of its significance as a rural country house. Its name as the Old Rectory indicates a historical association to the Church of St Catherine (LB169), located 90m east of LB128, which contributes to the setting and significance of the asset. The setting of The Old Rectory extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB169	<p>The Church of St Catherine (LB169) is a Grade I listed building located north of the Order Limits. The church dates from the 12th century, with significant alterations in the 13th and 17th centuries. Constructed mostly in flint and rubble with tiled roofs, the church also has some Roman and Medieval brickwork and limestone dressings (Smith, 2007).</p> <p>The church has historical and architectural interest for its multi-period fabric which illustrates the historical narrative of the building and evolution of rural ecclesiastical styles. Its construction from local materials, including Kentish ragstone, physically demonstrates its connections to the local area. It has historical associations to the WWI garrison stationed at Coalhouse Fort, the No. 2 Company London Electrical Engineers. Furthermore, the asset is still actively used as a parish church, a continuation of its original purpose and demonstration of its communal value.</p> <p>Located within its own churchyard and sited on the north side of Princess Margaret Road, the church lies approximately 100m north-west of Coalhouse Fort (SM14). Its setting is influenced by its location off Princess Margaret Road and on higher ground than the surrounding area. The churchyard provides its immediate setting and has views across the wider landscape which extend to the Order Limits. The wider setting of the church is formed of fields and scattered woodland, although modern housing development to the north-west has infringed on its isolated location. The setting of the church consequently plays a principal part of this significance.</p>	High

ID	Description	Value
1830	<p>Barn, with courtyard arrangement (1830)</p> <p>Siting of the existing rectangular paved yard with barns of assessed Post-Medieval date on three sides, matches the location of 'Bowaters Farm' shown on first edition OS mapping. See also WWII anti-aircraft battery at Bowaters Farm (SM9) sited to the east/south-east of the remaining farm buildings identified here.</p>	Low
2	<p>Boundary stone</p> <p>Early 19th century Whitechapel Charity School Property Boundary Stone, in hedge, by Old Rectory.</p>	Low
LB66	<p>Buckland (LB66) is a Grade II listed building located south-east of the Order Limits. The early 19th century house is built in grey gault brick with a grey slate roof. The asset has historical and architectural interest as an example of a typical brick-built farmhouse.</p> <p>The house is located on the north side of Station Road, south-east of West Tilbury and south-west of East Tilbury. The house has an isolated setting, immediately surrounded by woodland with agricultural land forming the wider landscape, with modern farm buildings located to the south. The significance of Bucklands (LB66) is influenced by its architectural interest. The asset has a functional historical relationship with its surrounding land, which forms the Order Limits, as agricultural land associated to the farmhouse. This setting extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
59	<p>Old Methodist Chapel</p> <p>19th century East Tilbury Nonconformist Chapel, Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury (consent for demolition applied and approved in June 2003). This building has been demolished.</p> <p>The historic building survey of the Methodist Church, East Tilbury, was carried out prior to its demolition and replacement by a house. Built in 1856 as a result of the spread of village Methodism in the early to mid-19th century, the original church cost £167, the site being leased from a local landowning farmer for a peppercorn rent. It was constructed in greyish stock bricks with a shallow pitched slate roof. It was quite plain, with double doors in the centre of the west gable for direct entry from the road. Probably from the start, the west wall, with its gable parapet, was rendered in plaster and marked out as ashlar. It had a panel with 'METHODIST CHURCH' and an illegible date (probably 1856) painted on. The windows in the west wall had 'Early English' arches, and all the windows of the main church contained coloured glass decoration set in lead. The interior had boarded and plastered walls.</p>	Negligible
737	<p>London, Tilbury and Southend Railway. The emergence and development of railways was instrumental to many 19th century developments, among other things greatly improving the movement of goods and materials as well as people, and making 'commuting' possible. Formed in 1862 by amalgamation of the Eastern Counties Railway and many smaller rail companies, the Great Eastern Railway (GER) (4145) dominated the routes between London and East Anglia until the grouping of railways in 1922. In south Essex, 4145 provided access to and towards London Liverpool Street and Fenchurch Street Stations from 1874 onwards.</p> <p>The line competing with GER in south Essex was the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway (737) which runs to the south, east and north-east of Tilbury. Built from the mid-19th century onwards, the still operational railway crosses the Order Limits in Tilbury and as a linear feature, its setting is formed</p>	Low

ID	Description	Value
	by the varied largely urban landscapes it traverses. Within the Order Limits the character of this setting is urban and features dense built forms and other traffic and transport-related infrastructure.	
LB48, LB49	<p>There are two Grade II listed buildings located in Church Road, Low Street, a small cluster of buildings located east of West Tilbury (CA7).</p> <p>Walnut Tree Cottage (LB49) is a 15th century house. Polwicks (LB48) is a 17th century, or earlier, house located to the west of the Order Limits. Both are located near the Order Limits, either side of Church Road.</p> <p>Both assets have timber frames and red tiled roofs. The exterior of Polwicks (LB48) has been clad with yellow stock brick, whilst Walnut Tree Cottage (LB49) has been plastered and weatherboarded, three practices of cladding which are common within the area.</p> <p>Due to their similarities and proximity, the interests and settings of these assets can be considered together. Both have historical and architectural interest as examples of Post-Medieval dwellings within traditional farmsteads, typical of the south-east of England. Each has been constructed in locally available materials and forms and illustrates the rural past of the area.</p> <p>Both are set within their own large gardens, with treed, hedged and walled boundaries. Former ancillary farmyard buildings and outbuildings can be found nearby. Farming land and modern agricultural buildings contribute to the wider setting of the area; this land in part forms the Order Limits. Each make positive contributions to the character of West Tilbury Conservation Area (CA7). This setting contributes in part to their significance through the historical and functional association these buildings had to the surrounding agricultural land as part of traditional farmsteads. This setting extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB134	<p>Gun Hill Farmhouse (LB134) is a Grade II listed, early 19th century house located west of West Tilbury (CA7). The house is built in grey gault brick with a grey slate hipped roof.</p> <p>The asset has historical and architectural interest as an example of a typical south-eastern farmhouse in a rural setting, at the base of Gun Hill. The setting of the asset is influenced by its location set back from Gun Hill and screened from the Order Limits. The farmhouse is set within a functional farmyard with associated buildings providing a primary setting. Agricultural land to the north, east and south of the farmhouse also forms part of its immediate and wider setting. This historical and functional relationship to the agricultural land, alongside its architectural interest, contributes to the asset's significance. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB208	<p>Biggin Farmhouse (LB208) is a Grade II listed property dating from the 18th century, timber framed and plastered. Built over two storeys, the house is topped with a red plain tile roof and constructed on a rectangular plan with original end chimney stacks.</p> <p>The setting of the farmhouse (LB208) is influenced by its location on the south-eastern edge of Chadwell St Mary and surrounded by agricultural land with which the house has a historical and functional association. This setting and the asset's architectural interest, contribute to its significance. The farmhouse sits on plateau towards the bottom of Gun Hill, which affords views south towards the Thames. However, this does not contribute to the asset's significance. The setting of Biggin Farmhouse (LB208) does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	high

ID	Description	Value
<p>LB33, LB90</p>	<p>There are 11 listed buildings (LB33, LB50, LB54, LB55, LB62, LB83, LB85, LB87, LB90, LB92, and LB93) within the village of West Tilbury (CA7), two of which are Grade II* listed, and nine Grade II listed.</p> <p>The Church of St James (LB33) is a Grade II* listed building located within West Tilbury Conservation Area (CA7). The church dates from the late 11th or early 12th century and underwent alterations in the 14th and 19th centuries. The building is built in flint and ragstone rubble with limestone dressings and a tiled roof.</p> <p>The immediate setting of the church is influenced by its churchyard and position on Church Road, at the southern edge of West Tilbury Village and conservation area. This setting and its historical association with West Tilbury contribute to the asset’s significance. The listing for the church describes it as one of the dominant landmarks of south Essex. The church is located on an escarpment, next to SM5, overlooking East Tilbury Marshes. This provides the church’s wider setting, including multiple viewpoints within the Order Limits. These wider views, which include the River Thames, hold historical significance for the church; namely the role St James played in the defensive strategy of the Thames estuary from the Spanish Armada of the 16th century. (Anderson, 2020). This setting extends to the Order Limits.</p> <p>Marshall’s Cottages (LB90) is the second Grade II* listed building within West Tilbury (CA7). The early 15th century hall house has a red tile roof and a timber frame, which has been part plastered and part weatherboarded.</p> <p>Its immediate setting is determined by its position within a large hedged and walled garden. Large arable fields bound the perimeter of the garden on three sides, with Blue Anchor Lane immediately to the east. The significance of the asset is influenced by its architectural interest through the date of the building material. Its setting contributes in part to this significance through an isolated position to the north of West Tilbury (CA7). This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>LB50, LB87</p>	<p>West Tilbury Hall (LB50) is a 17th century or earlier timber-framed house, part plastered and part weatherboarded, with a red plain tile roof. This Grade II listed asset is located within West Tilbury (CA7) and historically was manor of West Tilbury. The hall originally had a farmyard and several outbuildings including the Grade II listed barn to the north-west of West Tilbury Hall (LB87), which has been converted into a dwelling. The 16th century barn is similarly timber framed and weatherboarded.</p> <p>The setting of assets LB50 and LB87 is intrinsically linked to their significance and to each other. Built in a prominent hilltop position on the site of the previous ‘Domesday Manor’, their proximity to the Church of St James (LB33) demonstrates their age and significance. The wider setting comprises arable fields and scattered areas of woodland, interspersed with pockets of settlement. Both make a positive contribution to the character of West Tilbury Conservation Area (CA7). This setting extends to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>LB55, LB83, LB85, LB93</p>	<p>There are four Grade II listed buildings within West Tilbury (CA7) which date from the early 19th century, built in yellow or grey brick and with tiled roofs. These are The Bakery (LB55), Post House (LB83), Well House (LB85) and The Cottages (LB93). All are located on The Green, at the junction of Rectory Road, Church Road and Blue Anchor Lane.</p> <p>Whilst several have had modern additions or extensions, the historical and architectural interest of these assets remains in their original fabric. All have attractive brickwork and sash windows, although the Post House (LB83) has</p>	<p>High</p>

ID	Description	Value
	<p>been partially plastered, similarly to many of the older buildings in the village. The use of local materials and typical regional style draws the assets together as a group of traditional, rural houses.</p> <p>The listing description for Well House (LB85) outlines the following: <i>‘Timber framed house of late C15 origin with extensions probably dating to the late C18 and late C19, encased in brick around the 1840s. MATERIALS: timber-framing encased in yellow stock brick laid in Flemish bond with gauged red brick window arches, and roof covering of red plain clay tiles. PLAN: the house faces east onto the village green and has a complex plan form. The three-bay timber framed element is aligned north-south, and has a late C19 porch on the east side. To the rear (west) is a large, probably late C18 addition, which has a late C19 extension on the north side, and an early C21 conservatory on the west side. EXTERIOR: the two-storey house has pitched roofs with parapets and cogged eaves at the gable ends. The principal three-bay elevation has an off-centre two-storey gabled porch with an early C19 six-panelled door and three-pane over-light.’</i></p> <p>Due to the proximity and similarities between these assets, their setting can be considered collectively. All are centred around The Green, an open area of grassed land situated at the junction of Rectory Road, Church Road and Blue Anchor Lane. Their immediate setting is dominated by nearby housing within the village of West Tilbury (CA7). Their association with each other and architectural interest contributes to their significance.</p> <p>Outside the village the wider landscape consists predominately of large arable fields. Whilst all face into the centre of the village, where the Order Limits are located, most have views from their rear gardens overlooking the fields which surround the village. The setting of all four assets extends to the Order Limits.</p>	
<p>LB92, LB54, LB62</p>	<p>Among the Grade II listed buildings within the village of West Tilbury (CA7) are Manor Farmhouse (LB92), The Kings Head Public House (LB54) and the Granary to the north-east of Manor Farmhouse (LB62).</p> <p>Manor Farmhouse (LB92) is a 17th century timber-framed house, a Grade II listed building located north-west of the Order Limits. The farmhouse, which is weatherboarded with a red plain tile roof, has undergone several later extensions and had a porch added.</p> <p>The Granary (LB62) is a later 18th century granary, and also Grade II listed. The Granary is located 30m north-east of LB92 and north of the Order Limits. The Granary is timber framed and weatherboarded with a grey slate hipped roof. It originally stood on staddle stones but it is now supported by brick and concrete blocks.</p> <p>The Kings Head Public House (LB54) is a Grade II listed, late 18th century house, and located north of the Order Limits. Altered in 19th century, the house is built in brick, and has been plastered, with a red plain tile roof.</p> <p>As with the other listed buildings on The Green, the immediate setting is dominated by nearby housing within the village. This association in their setting, along with their individual historical and architectural interest contributes to the significance of all three listed buildings (LB54, LB62, and LB92).</p> <p>Outside the village the wider landscape consists predominately of large arable fields. Although all face into the centre of the village, most have views from their rear gardens overlooking the fields which surround the village and this provides their wider setting as part of West Tilbury (CA7). This does not contribute to the significance of The Kings Head Public House (LB54).</p>	<p>High</p>

ID	Description	Value
	<p>However, Manor Farmhouse (LB92) and the Granary (LB62) in particular have connections, through a functional association, with surrounding arable landscape that illustrates the agricultural past of the area.</p>	
LB110	<p>There are 11 listed buildings within the Bata Estate in East Tilbury (CA6); all are Grade II listed. East Tilbury is the only British example of one of the global satellite complexes designed by the Czechoslovakian architects Gahura and Karfik (Smith, 2007).</p> <p>Bata Industrial Buildings Numbers 24 and 34, Victory House and Nelson House (LB110) are two buildings which fall under a single Grade II listing. The two factory buildings were built between 1934 and 1938 with Victory House used for leather manufacture, and Nelson House for rubber.</p> <p>The buildings have historical and architectural interest. Both are characteristic of the Modernist movement style and mirror the design and scale of building in the parent company's town of Zlín in the Czech Republic. Of particular architectural interest are the multi-storey buildings built using circular columns, of uniform diameter on all floors, designed to enable travelling steel formwork to be used. The assets have historical interest for their connections with Zlín and the Bata Company. Up until 2006, British Bata continued to rent space in Nelson House. Both have impressive architectural form, treatment and extent of intactness. Both have strong group value with each other and with Building 13 (LB76).</p> <p>The setting of these assets (LB110) forms part of their significance. Their association with the other buildings on the Bata estate (LB70, LB71, LB72, LB73, LB74, LB75, LB76, LB80, LB81, LB111) and location within East Tilbury (CA6), as well as architectural interest, contributes to their significance. The characteristic blue and white buildings and red logo which tops one building, are visible from some distance in what is an otherwise a flat landscape and acts as a landmark for the Thames Gateway. This setting therefore extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB76	<p>Building 13, Bata Factory (LB76), also known as Trafalgar House is a Grade II listed building located on the south-west side of Princess Margaret Road in East Tilbury. The multi-storey block was erected in 1933 and has a reinforced concrete frame with painted brick spandrel and metal framed windows (Plate 145).</p> <p>The asset is an exceptionally early and complete example of Modern International Style building in Britain. The building was designed by František Gahura, a Czech architect who designed many of the buildings in East Tilbury, and several in the parent company's town of Zlín. The building was used a central office and administration block including shoe sales room and a general conference room. It is the only building in the factory which is listed. Its setting is the Bata factory and estate, with which it has group value.</p> <p>The setting of LB76 is influenced by its location within East Tilbury (CA6) and associated buildings on the Bata estate, including those on Bata Avenue (LB70, LB71, LB72, LB73, LB74, LB75, LB80, and LB81). This association forms part of the significance of the factory through the design of the estate by František Gahura, as well as the architectural interest held by the building itself. The wider setting of the asset is influenced by the surrounding agricultural land which forms and extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High

ID	Description	Value
LB111	<p>Bata Industrial Building Number 12 (LB111) is a Grade II listed building located on the west side of Princess Margaret Road in East Tilbury. The building was constructed in 1933 and is the earliest surviving example of welded-steel construction in Britain.</p> <p>The setting of LB111 is influenced by its location within East Tilbury (CA6) and its association with other buildings on the Bata Factory site (LB70, LB71, LB72, LB73, LB74, LB75, LB76, LB80, LB81, LB110). This setting and association influence the building’s significance, along with its architectural interest. Due to the building’s location to the rear of Building 13 (LB76) and being single storey, it is enclosed within East Tilbury (CA6). This setting extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB70, LB71, LB72, LB73, LB74, LB75, LB80, LB81	<p>Numbers 2 to 32 Bata Avenue all form a group of assets and, due to their similarities, can be considered collectively.</p> <p>2 Bata Avenue (LB70) 4 and 6, Bata Avenue (LB71) 8 and 10, Bata Avenue (LB80) 12 and 14 Bata Avenue (LB72) 16 and 18, Bata Avenue (LB81) 24 and 26, Bata Avenue (LB73) 28 and 30, Bata Avenue (LB75) 32 and 34, Bata Avenue (LB74)</p> <p>The listed building closest to the Order Limits at Bata Avenue is numbers 32 and 34 Bata Avenue (LB74), located to the south-east of the Order Limits.</p> <p>Numbers 4-32 (even) are all identical semi-detached houses built between 1930 and 1933. The houses were constructed in a mixture of materials, mostly concrete and brick, and all have flat roofs (Plate 144). Built in the International Modern style, they were designed by the Czech architects Vladimír Karfík and František Gahura (Smith, 2007).</p> <p>These assets have historical interest for the connections with the Bata Company, including British Bata and with the Bata estate. As the oldest houses on the estate, they hold group value as a collection of interwar Modern style homes built to house Bata employees. The houses also have architectural and artistic interest for their associations with the architects Karfík and Gahura. As the earliest houses in the Bata estate, the buildings form part of a designed settlement which copies the style of Zlín in the Czech Republic, the home of Bata. All are within Area 2 ‘Bata Avenue and Factory Site’ of the East Tilbury Conservation Area (CA6). The group value of the whole estate, along with the separate groupings of the factory buildings, and the workers houses, all adds to the significance of the assets.</p> <p>The immediate setting of these buildings is the Bata estate and factory to the north, east and south. More recent housing has been constructed to the north-west of the listed buildings. However, their significance is determined by their association with Bata Factory (LB76) with which they had a functional relationship as housing to support operations at the factory; as well as for their architectural interest. Although the buildings are located within the Bata estate, the rural landscape forms part of their wider setting, with open fields to the west and views across to West Tilbury. This setting extends to the Order Limits.</p> <p>Assets LB70, LB71, LB72, LB73, LB74, LB75, LB80, and LB81 are of high value due to their individual designations as Grade II listed buildings.</p>	High

ID	Description	Value
LB206	<p>Chadwell Place (LB206) dates to between the 16th and 17th centuries with later 18th century alterations and is Grade II listed. The house is brick and timber framed with plastered exterior and a red plain tile hipped roof.</p> <p>The setting of Chadwell Place is influenced by its location on the south-western edge of Chadwell St Mary settlement. The listed building is located within a small complex of buildings, which appear from satellite imagery to have an agricultural function as barns. This complex of buildings is surrounded by agricultural land, which itself is enclosed by road networks on all sides, including the A1089 to the west.</p>	High
LB211 , LB213	<p>Chadwell House (LB211) and Sleeper's Farmhouse (LB213) are both Grade II listed buildings located near the Order Limits on Chadwell Hill. Sleeper's Farmhouse (LB213) is the earliest of the buildings, constructed of a plastered timber frame in the 15th century, with a thatched roof. The farmhouse has seen alterations in the 17th century with a chimney stack added and extensive internal alterations, although much of the original frame remains.</p> <p>Chadwell House (LB211) is a later 18th century house constructed in red and black brick. The house has a red plain tile gambrel roof, parapeted at the verges and retains its original end chimney stacks. Some later alterations are present including 19th century double-hung vertical sliding sashes and modern windows on the south-facing front.</p> <p>The setting of both Chadwell House (LB211) and Sleeper's Farmhouse (LB213) is influenced by their location on Chadwell Hill and within the settlement area of Chadwell St Mary. This setting contributes to their significance through their historical interest for the development of Chadwell St Mary, particularly around the 12th century Church of St Mary (LB205). This setting extends to the Order Limits. The significance of Chadwell House (LB211) and Sleeper's Farmhouse (LB213) is also influenced by their respective architectural interest. Both are of high value due to their designations as Grade II listed buildings.</p>	High
LB205	<p>The Grade I Listed Church of St Mary (LB205), Linford Road is an early 12th century building with later 14th and 15th century alterations. The church is constructed of flint rubble and ragstone with Reigate tiles and plain tiled roofs. The nave is 12th century with a contemporary doorway and later 15th century doorway within.</p> <p>A short bell tower, erected in the 15th century is located at the western end of the nave, and constructed of flint rubble and ragstone in three stages. The tower has an embattled parapet with internal two centred tower arch of three chamfered arches, moulded capitals and chamfered west window.</p> <p>The setting of the Church of St Mary (LB205) is influenced by its churchyard and location and the surrounding buildings at the junction of Linford Road, Brentwood Road, River View and at the top of Chadwell Hill. This setting contributes to the significance of the church and extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB42	<p>The Grade II listed Mill House (LB42) is of an early 19th century date. The house is built in grey gault brick with a grey slate hipped roof. It is located on the north side of the Linford Road/Muckingford Road, east of Chadwell St Mary and north of West Tilbury.</p> <p>The setting of Mill House (LB42) is influenced by its location set back from Muckingford Road and the associated farmyard and farm buildings, near the north of the house. This setting contributes to its significance through the asset's historical interest as a farmhouse, which contributes significance</p>	High

ID	Description	Value
	through its architectural interest as typical of the region. The farm and adjacent farm buildings are enclosed by trees and hedges, particularly along adjacent access tracks to the west and east of the farm. The wider setting of Mill House also contributes to its significance through the rural setting of the farmhouse which forms the Order Limits to the east of the asset. Mill House holds a historical and continuing functional association with its wider setting. This setting extends to the Order Limits.	
693	East Tilbury railway station (693) opened in 1854 on the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway line. The station building is of local interest and it retains some historical, aesthetic and group value as a part of the development of the Victorian railway network, illustrative of the growth of industrial activity in the region. The urban setting of this asset extends to the Order Limits.	Low
LB94	<p>High House (LB94) is an 18th century house and Grade II listed building, located on High House Lane, off Muckingford Road to the south-west of the Order Limits. This 18th century house is timber framed and plastered, with a modern tile roof. It has its original red brick end chimney stacks and extensions at the rear. There is no known relationship between High House (LB94) and Mill House (LB42), with both using separate access points from Muckingford Road.</p> <p>The setting of High House is informed by its isolated location on High House Lane, 530m north of Mill House (LB42). This immediate setting includes farm buildings which form part of High House Farm, agricultural surroundings to the west and modern quarrying to the east. Its wider setting is limited due to its proximity to the east of Chadwell St Mary settlement. This setting contributes to the significance of the asset through its historical interest as a farm, as well as the past and present functional association the building has with the immediate agricultural land. The setting of High House (LB94) extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB35	<p>The Grade II listed Smithy Cottage (LB35) is a late 17th century house located 160m east of the Order Limits, in Linford. The cottage is timber framed, plastered, and partially weatherboarded with a red pantiled hipped roof.</p> <p>The significance of Smithy Cottage is primarily its architectural and historical interest, not its setting. However, it is located at the junction of Princess Margaret road and Muckingford Road, north of East Tilbury. The cottage would once have been surrounded by fields, but modern housing development to the south and north has changed its original setting. Its setting is now formed by roads, housing and playing fields to the north and does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
57	An early 20 th century pumping station (57) is located on Lower Crescent, Linford. The station was opened in 1904 by the South Essex Waterworks Company and is constructed in red and yellow brick with slate and clay tile roofs. The site backs onto open farmland to the south and is largely within the Order Limits.	Low
LB203 , LB204 , LB212 , LB217	<p>The Grade II listed buildings LB203, LB204, LB212, LB217 are within Linford and Mucking.</p> <p>Sutton's Farmhouse (LB204) is a late 16th century house located near the east and west of the Order Limits. The house is timber framed and plastered with a red plain tile roof.</p> <p>All have historical and architectural interest as surviving examples of farm buildings, and as part of historical farmstead complexes sited within close</p>	High

ID	Description	Value
	<p>proximity. Although the construction materials of the buildings differ, they have all been built in the vernacular tradition of the region, whether timber framed, brick or weatherboarded.</p> <p>The setting of Walton Hall (LB203), Sutton’s Farmhouse (LB204), Turners Farm (LB212), and Walton Hall Farm (LB217) is influenced by their association to each other around Walton Hall Road. This setting contributes to their significance, along with the individual and shared architectural interest of the buildings. The farmstead site holds a historical and functional relationship to the agricultural land surrounding all four properties, which also forms part of the Order Limits. This setting also contributes to the significance and understanding of the buildings as a historical farmstead, and extends to the Order Limits.</p>	
<p>LB40, LB41</p>	<p>Heath Cottage (LB40) and Heath Place (LB41) are two Grade II listed buildings located 680m apart, along Hornsby Lane. Both are late 18th century houses, built in brick with timber frame and plain tile roofs. Heath Cottage (LB40) has been weatherboarded while Heath Place (LB41) has been plastered.</p> <p>LB40 is located on the south side of Hornsby Lane, in Orsett Heath, north-west of Chadwell St Mary. LB41 is on the east side of Hornsby Lane and south of the Stanford Road (A1013).</p> <p>The immediate setting of both LB40 and LB41 is influenced by their respective plots of land, which include private garden space, and associated buildings at LB41. This immediate setting contributes in part to their value as historical properties and for historical residential development within and close to Orsett Heath. The surrounding fields of the Order Limits form part of the settings of both assets; however, their wider setting has already been affected by the roads to the north and west, the Stanford-le-Hope bypass and the Dock Approach Road.</p> <p>While the settings of both do slightly contribute to their value, the evidential, aesthetic and historical value of their built fabric is foremost. Both are examples of rural, vernacular houses which were built using traditional materials and design. This setting extends to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>4163</p>	<p>Brook Farm, Linford, is a Post-Medieval semi-detached property of limited heritage interest. The asset is sited near the Order Limits and as such its setting extends to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>LB285</p>	<p>Coppid Hall (LB285) is a late 18th century house constructed in stock brick with red plain tile roof and parapeted verges. The house has a six-window range with double-hung vertical sliding sashes with segmental heads and one blank centre window. There is a Tuscan-columned doorcase with pediment and semi-circular fanlight. To the rear of LB285 is the former granary, now house (LB277). This building is also 18th century and constructed of a timber frame and weatherboarded. The building is two-storey with red plain tile hipped roof and has modern windows.</p> <p>The setting of LB285 and LB277 is influenced by their association with each other and their location within North Stifford. This association and therefore setting, contributes to their significance through their historical interest as Post-Medieval development within the North Stifford area. This significance is also strengthened by their architectural interest through building styles of houses and former industrial buildings.</p>	<p>High</p>

ID	Description	Value
	<p>The granary (LB277) would likely have had an historical association with the surrounding agricultural land through its former use but this has now been lost through its change to a house. Both LB277 and LB285 are located within a walled area, fronting High Road with partial screening by trees. Due to the Order Limits' proximity to the assets, the settings of Coppid Hall (LB285) and the former granary (LB277) extends to the Order Limits.</p>	
LB89	<p>Numbers 1 and 2 Grays Corner Cottages (LB89) is a Grade II listed building located within the Order Limits. The cottages date from the early 19th century and are built in grey gault brick with a grey slate roof. The building holds evidential, aesthetic and historical value and interest as 19th century cottages and their association with Thatched Cottage (LB58).</p> <p>They are located on the west side of Baker Street, south-west of the centre of Orsett. This location and the building's close proximity informs the building's setting, along with its proximity to LB58 which in part contributes to its value.</p>	High
LB304	<p>Europa Hotel (LB304), known as the Stifford Hall Hotel, and wall enclosing kitchen garden to the east of Europa Hotel (LB268) are Grade II listed buildings. Europa Hotel is an early 19th century house in rendered brick with grey slate roof. The hotel house is three-storey and has a five-window range with double-hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars in upper sashes only. The house has modern extensions to form the current hotel complex. The wall enclosing the kitchen garden is of a late 17th century date. The wall is built of red brick to a height of approximately six to seven feet (2m) forming a polygonal enclosure and has shallow buttresses to parts.</p> <p>The setting of LB304 and LB268 is influenced by their association to each other and the gardens and car park associated with the hotel. This setting is enclosed by a wall, of negligible heritage interest, and screened from High Road by the tree line and garden shrubbery. The association and setting of both assets contribute to their significance through the development of the hotel complex on the edge of North Stifford which forms part of the wider setting of 304. However, the setting of LB268 does not extend past its association with the hotel. Both assets hold historical and architectural interest. The setting of Europa Hotel (LB304) extends to the Order Limits, whereas the setting of the wall enclosing the kitchen garden to the east (LB268) does not.</p>	High
LB58	<p>Thatched Cottage (LB58) is a Grade II listed building located within the Order Limits. It is located within private grounds between two forks of Baker Street, south-west of the centre of Orsett.</p> <p>The building is a 17th century timber-framed cottage with weatherboarding, a thatched roof and some painted brickwork elements. The building is of one storey and an attic with one dormer window. The ground floor has a three-window range of 19th century casement windows. An off-centre brick chimney is located on the pitch of the roof. It is of high overall value.</p> <p>The setting of LB58 is influenced by its location off Baker Street within an enclosed plot of land and facing towards the A13. This setting contributes part of the asset's value through its location off Baker Street and in proximity to Numbers 1 and 2 Grays Corner Cottages (LB89).</p>	High
LB37	<p>Whitcroft's Farmhouse (LB37) is a Grade II listed building located adjacent to the Order Limits. The building is a late 18th century house, built in red brick with a timber frame and red plain tile roof. It is located on the south side of the Stanford Road (A1013) facing north and lies to the south of Orsett.</p>	High

ID	Description	Value
	<p>Now used as a nursing home, modern buildings have been added to the south along with several extensions. The house is bounded by gardens immediately to the north and east, which are surrounded by a tall brick wall. This forms part of its immediate setting, as does the busy Stanford Road, which passes close to the front of the building. Its wider setting consists of open arable fields on all sides, transected by several main roads. However, this setting does not contribute to the asset's significance through the isolation of the building due to its modern use as a nursing home, to provide privacy and safety to its residents. Due to the proximity of Whitecrofts Farmhouse (LB37) to the Order Limits along Stanford Road, this setting extends to the Order Limits.</p>	
<p>LB38, LB67</p>	<p>There are two Grade II listed buildings located along Stifford Clays Road, to the north-east of Chafford Hundred and south of the A13. Greygoose Farmhouse (LB38) is mid-17th century house located west from the Order Limits and Little Wellhouse (LB67) is a late 16th or early 17th century house also located west from the Order Limits. Both assets are timber framed and have plain tile roofs, with LB38 plastered and LB67 weatherboarded.</p> <p>Their settings are informed by adjacent farm buildings and surrounding agricultural land, which has been transected by the A13 road to the north-east. Agricultural land immediately to the east of both assets extends to the Order Limits although appears to be screened by trees to an extent. Within the wider landscape, the large-scale housing development to the south-west has severely altered the setting of these assets in addition to the A13 road. Traffic from the road is audible and visible from these two assets.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>LB88</p>	<p>The weatherboarded barn at Bareham's Boarding Kennels (LB88) is a Grade II listed building located to the east of the Order Limits, south of Orsett. The asset is a 17th century timber-framed and weatherboarded barn with five bays and a modern tiled roof. It has historical and architectural interest for its association with the agricultural past of the area. It is an example of a traditional farm building built using local materials and traditions.</p> <p>located east of Brentwood Road and south of the Stanford Road (A1013), its immediate setting is informed by the adjacent farm buildings and the mixed woodland and fields to the north. Orsett Golf Course is located immediately to the south of the asset and forms its wider setting.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>LB91, LB39</p>	<p>There are two Grade II listed buildings at Stifford Clays Farm, to the north of Chafford Hundred and west of Orsett. Stifford Clays Farmhouse (LB91) is an early 19th century farmhouse constructed in rendered brick with a grey slate hipped roof. An earlier farm once existed 300m to the north of the farmhouse, where a 17th century Thatched Barn (LB39) still remains, south-east from the Order Limits. The barn is timber framed and weatherboarded with a thatched roof.</p> <p>Both assets are located on the north side of the A13, along Stifford Clays Road, with which they share their name. Together they form part of the historical farmstead Stifford Clays and therefore have group value.</p> <p>The once-rural setting of these two assets is now punctuated by two features, the A13 road which traverses the landscape to the south and the modern housing development to the east and south. Although agricultural land does still extend to the north-east of these assets, modern development has greatly altered the majority of their setting. The setting of LB91 and LB39 does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	<p>High</p>

ID	Description	Value
LB96	Murrells Cottages (LB96) are located on the south side of Stanford Road, south of Orsett. The A13 runs parallel to the northern side of Stanford creating noise as part of the asset's setting. The cottages are well enclosed to the rear, which borders open agricultural land. Properties immediately to the east of the cottages form the remainder of the asset's setting. The agricultural land makes a minor contribution to its aesthetic value and to its illustrative historical value as a rural cottage.	High
LB60, LB52, LB53, LB56, LB57	<p>There are five Grade II listed buildings (LB60, LB52, LB53, LB56, LB57) located in the small settlement of Baker Street, to the west of Orsett and north of the A13.</p> <p>Whitfields (LB60) is a late 16th century house located near the Order Limits, north of Stifford Clays Road. The house is timber framed and has been plastered, with a red plain tile roof. Internally there are moulded floor joints dating to the late 16th century. The house has 19th century additions which include a gabled porch.</p> <p>The Thatched Barn at Whitfields (LB52) is a 17th century barn north of Stifford Clays Road, to the east of the Order Limits. The barn is timber framed and weatherboarded with seven bays and a thatched roof.</p> <p>The Wilderness (LB53) is an early 18th century house located east of Fen Lane, near the Order Limits. The T-plan house is built in brick, and timber framed with a red plain tile roof, facing west and with a later wing to the rear. An original red brick end chimney stack remains.</p> <p>Mill House (LB56) is a 15th or early 16th century house south of Stifford Clays Road, near the Order Limits. The house is timber framed and weatherboarded with a red plain tiled roof. The central door has a simple 18th century surround with carved cornice hood on brackets.</p> <p>Baker Street Windmill (LB57) is a 17th century windmill, said to date from 1674. The windmill is an octagonal, weatherboarded smock mill on a brick base. A red brick 19th century engine shed stands near the windmill.</p> <p>The settings of all five assets are informed by their shared association and location within the Baker Street settlement. All of the assets, with the exception of the windmill (LB57) face inwards, either on to Fen Lane or Stifford Clays Road. However, while their setting has been changed by the modern housing development in the area, all still have significant views out across the surrounding countryside, which forms part of their wider setting. This setting contributes to their significance through their historical contribution to Post-Medieval development at Baker Street and within the wider landscape; as well as the functional association of LB52 and LB57 to the agricultural land. Due to the size of the windmill, its setting extends further across the wider agricultural land than the other four listed buildings at Baker Street, including much of the Order Limits to the west. This setting extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
4159	1 and 2 Whitfield Cottages, Stifford Clays Road, Grays. Post-Medieval dwelling of limited heritage value south of Stifford Clays Road.	Low
116	A post mill roundhouse (116) stands on the west side of Mill Lane, Orsett. Post mills are an early form of windmill, built around a single wooden post. Although the windmill does not survive, the roundhouse which was built around the base of the trestle posts which supported the windmill, still stands. Historical mapping indicates that a windmill existed on Mill Lane since the 17 th century, although the mill had gone by the 20 th century. Sited within an extensive complex of farm buildings, the farmyard setting of this asset does not extend to the Order Limits.	Medium

ID	Description	Value
LB45	<p>Slades Hold Cottage (LB45) is a Grade II listed row of late 17th century terraced cottages (numbers 93, 95, 97 and 99). The cottages are timber framed and plastered with a thatched roof. The building is located on the south side of High Road, west of Orsett and east of Baker Street.</p> <p>Although originally several cottages, the row is now two residences. The row sits close to the edge of High Road, which forms a considerable part of the immediate setting, along with housing to the west. The asset is also informed by its discrete rural setting which contributes to its significance. This is characterised by the screening of trees along the north side of High Road and views across to open fields to the north-west. The wider setting of the asset includes areas of woodland. The setting of LB45 extends to Order Limits.</p>	High
LB59	<p>The Grade II listed Loft Hall (LB59) is a late 18th century red brick house with a grey slate roof and a later wing to the rear.</p> <p>As part of a historical farmstead, the house has historical and aesthetic value with group value. Farm buildings form part of its immediate setting to the south and south-west. The house is a typical example of an 18th century farmstead, using materials frequently seen in this period. It is located on the west side of Brentwood Road (A128), to the east of Orsett and north of Stanford-le-Hope bypass. A brick wall and tree planting mostly screen the house from Brentwood Road, with limited views towards the house from the road. To the west of the property large open fields form its setting to the rear, with views of Orsett in the distance.</p> <p>Due to screening from trees and the surrounding farm buildings, the setting of LB59 does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB273	<p>There are two sites of listed buildings located on the eastern edge of the 1km study area, south of the A13, and on the western edge of Stanford-le-Hope. These are the Grade II* listed St Clere's Hall (LB273), and the location of a Grade II outbuilding to the north-east of St Clere's Hall (LB288).</p> <p>St Clere's Hall (LB273) is a farmhouse built in 1735 built for James Adams, who was the Clerk of Stables to George II from 1727 to 1760. The hall is built of red brick in an early Georgian style with a plain old tile mansard roof and brick end stacks. There is an earlier late 17th century wing to the east of the main building which is rendered over a timber frame and a similar roof.</p> <p>An early 16th century barn (LB288), formerly a house is sited approximately 50m north of the hall. The barn was timber-framed and weatherboarded with a red plain tile roof. The main frame had jowled storey posts, arch bracing and stop-chamfered beams, with most of the internal main frame still intact. However, the building appears to be in a poor state of repair with no roof and derelict. This is only visible through Google Earth imagery, with the outbuilding not visible from the roadside during walkover setting surveys.</p> <p>The settings of LB273 and LB288 are influenced by their association with each other on the western edge of Stanford-le-Hope. Both assets were located off Stanford Road, with St Clere's Hall (LB273) set back from the road and located within its own plot of land and screened by trees to the west, south and east. This screening has severed some of the association with the remnants of the outbuilding (LB273), which itself has had its setting impeded by development of modern housing, particularly at its southern face and further to the north-east of the building. St Clere's Hall (LB273) was built as a farmhouse, and while there is green land to the south and west of the asset, it has been repurposed for leisure as a golf driving range. This setting does not contribute to the significance of either LB273 or LB288 other than through</p>	High

ID	Description	Value
	<p>their association to each other. However, their association primarily forms their historical interest as early Post-Medieval development on the edge of Stanford-le-Hope; as well as the association of George II to St Clere’s Hall (LB273). It is this historical interest, as well as architectural interest for their building styles, which contribute to their significance. The setting of neither asset (LB273, LB288) extends to the Order Limits.</p>	
LB170	<p>The Whitmore Arms Public House (LB170) is a large early 19th century house located north-east from the Order Limits. The house is built in rendered brick with a grey slate hipped roof.</p> <p>The asset has historical and aesthetic value, primarily founded in its age and setting. Set forward at the edge of the road, the building overlooks the Rectory Road and High Road junction. The location, protrusion, scale and detail of the building has a considerable effect on the large road junction.</p> <p>The immediate setting of LB170 is formed by its location within the historical core of Orsett village and Conservation Area and forms part of its significance. The setting of LB170 does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB163	<p>Number 2, High Road (LB163), is an 18th century red brick house with a red plain tile roof. Located at the north-west corner of the Rectory Road and High Road junction, it faces south and looks across to an area of open land opposite.</p>	High
LB135	<p>The Grade I listed Church of St Giles and All Saints (LB135) has its origins in the 12th century with extensive 14th and 15th century alterations and is built in flint and ragstone rubble walls (Bettley & Pevsner, 2007).</p> <p>The monument 20 yards east of Church of St Giles and All Saints (LB165) is a Grade II listed building, located within the churchyard. The monument dates to 1745 and is dedicated to Captain Samuel Banham, a local man with connections to Orsett House (LB47) (Bettley & Pevsner, 2007). The church is the only ragstone or flint structure in the village due to its age.</p> <p>The setting of assets LB135 and LB165 forms part of their significance through their association with each other and their location within Orsett and the influence it has had on the development of the village with the church at the centre. Situated behind a brick wall to the north of High Road, the church, monument and churchyard have the strongest landscape presence in the historical centre of the village. The churchyard is surrounded by trees which partially shield the church from the road and also contribute to the setting of these assets by providing spacing to the church as the centre of the village. The setting of LB135 and LB165 does not extend to the Order Limits.</p> <p>The church has historical value for its use as a place of worship, a continuation of its original purpose. The age of the original fabric illustrates the relationship between the church’s design and function. This also gives the church aesthetic value, encompassing the use of local building styles and traditional materials. Both the church and the monument have connections to local families and the Orsett community, adding to their historical value as a centre of parish history.</p>	High
LB47, LB34	<p>Orsett House (LB47) is a Grade II* listed mid-18th century country house located, north-west of Orsett village and outside the Conservation Area (CA5). The two-and-a-half storey house is built in five bays in red brick, with a red plain tiled roof.</p> <p>The house is a handsome example of the classical Georgian style, with minimalist features and decoration. The red brick gentry house is reported to have been built in 1740 for Captain Samuel Bonham, a local naval officer and trader (Bettley & Pevsner, 2007). The Grade II listed monument (LB165) in the nearby churchyard of St Giles and All Saints is dedicated to him. The house has seen multiple uses in</p>	High

ID	Description	Value
	<p>its lifetime, including as a school and hospital during WWI. It has now been returned to its original residential purpose, and has been converted into flats.</p> <p>The immediate setting of LB47 comprises outbuildings, gardens and landscaped grounds, including formal gardens to the north and a tree-lined avenue to the south. These elements of the asset's setting contribute to its significance. The garden wall, with two gate piers and a gate, and a second wicket gate (LB34) attached to Orsett House (LB47), are a separate Grade II listed asset. These features (LB34) also date to the early to mid-18th century and were likely constructed around the same date as Orsett House (LB47). Located to the north of the house, the walls, gate piers and gates are built in red brick and wrought iron. The two listed assets have group value due to their proximity, matching materials and related history.</p> <p>Due to the walls, tree planting and landscaping, views towards the house from High Road (B188) or from the village of Orsett are limited. However, there is some intervisibility between LB47 and Fen Lane to the west. Due to the height of the house, it is possible to view the house from the northern edge of Pound Lane in Orsett (Plate 149). The wider setting is formed of open countryside and fields, with small areas of woodland and housing. The setting of LB47 and LB34 extends to the Order Limits.</p>	
LB61	<p>Poplars Farmhouse (LB61) is a late 16th or early 17th century Grade II listed timber-framed farmhouse with a red plain tiled roof. A later extension has been added to the rear.</p> <p>Located on the south side of Fen Lane and north-west of Orsett, it is surrounded by large open arable fields. Associated farm buildings stand near the farmhouse including thatched stables to the south. This relatively isolated setting forms part of its significance, drawing on its rural location. The setting of LB61 extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB98	<p>Maltings Cottages (LB98) is a 17th century Grade II listed building located in the north-west of the village of Orsett. The house is built in red brick with a modern tile roof and forms two residences, numbers 1 and 2 Pound Lane.</p> <p>The asset has been extended several times. Located on the east side of Pound Lane, at the junction with Malting Lane, the asset is situated on the very edge of the village of Orsett. Modern housing surrounds the asset to the north, east and south whilst open fields lie to the west. This rural setting on the edge of the village gives the asset a semi-isolated feel, which forms part of its significance. The setting of LB98 does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB44	<p>Old Hall Farm House (LB44) is a late 15th or early 16th century Grade II listed building located to the north of Orsett. The house is timber framed and plastered with a red plain tile roof. As with many timber framed houses in Essex, it has been rendered with plaster, concealing some of the framing. Its name indicates a connection with Orsett House (LB47) with which it shares some indivisibility.</p> <p>The asset is located the west of Pound Lane and immediately to the south of Bishops Bonner's Palace (SM4). The surviving earthworks from the palace are visible to the north of the asset, although vegetation obscures much of the land within this area. The asset (LB44) is screened from view from Pound Lane by housing and trees, and further scattered woodland and vegetation forms the wider landscape to the north and west. This setting forms part of the significance of the asset through its historical and functioning association with the land. However, this setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High

ID	Description	Value
739	<p>Ockendon Station (691) is located in South Ockendon, on the Upminster and Grays Branch Railway (739). The station and railway line were opened by the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway in 1892. The station is built in red brick with polychromatic brick details and banding, with a grey tile roof. The station has historical and aesthetic value as a typical late-Victorian brick-built station. Setting of the railway station is formed by its immediately apparent connection to the railway as well as the surrounding urban road networks and housing.</p>	Low
LB36	<p>The Grade I listed Church of St Nicholas (LB36) is located on the east side of South Road (B186) within the historical centre of the village of South Ockendon. It is considered to be mainly of 15th century date although it also has a 13th century western tower, some 12th century features, and evidence of 19th century restorations. It is built in local materials and construction styles, knapped flint rubble with Reigate stone dressings and tiled roofs, and has a striking exterior including a circular west tower.</p> <p>South Ockendon ceased to exist as a village following modern housing development after World War II. The church is surrounded by its churchyard which extends to the east and forms its immediate setting. Its wider setting comprises fields further to the east, mixed modern development to the south, west and north, and the B186 road.</p> <p>Along with the Royal Oak Inn (LB95) and Quince Tree Farmhouse (LB162), it is one of a group of buildings which forms the visual centre of South Ockendon. Although its original setting has been greatly altered, the church does still have prominence in the landscape. The primary views of the church are from the green to the north, one of the few remaining features of the village of South Ockendon. This setting contributes to the church's significance as the centre of settlement development for South Ockendon in the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods. This setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
4164	<p>Hobletts Farm, Green Lane, Orsett, Grays</p> <p>Non-designated Post-Medieval domestic and ancillary buildings in an isolated rural location north of Baker Street and Orsett Village. The setting of this asset extends to the Order Limits which are close by.</p>	
LB32	<p>The Grade II listed Street Farmhouse (LB32) is a timber-framed farmhouse with a modern red plain tile roof. It has historical value as typical example of a 16th century timber framed farmhouse, which has survived nearby development and encroachment of agricultural land.</p> <p>Located on the north side of West Road, west of the B186, the farmhouse is located at the northern end of South Ockendon. The house has a low flint wall on the east and south sides which forms the boundary of the property and immediate setting. It is surrounded by mixed modern development on all sides which includes residential housing, South Ockendon Methodist Church and a car park. This forms the wider setting of the asset which has been greatly altered from its original rural setting and does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB95	<p>The Grade II Listed Royal Oak Inn (LB95) is a 15th or 16th century timber-framed house with a red plain tile roof. The house has had some 19th century and modern alterations including a gabled porch.</p> <p>It is located on the east side of South Road (B186), facing west to the green of South Ockendon. It has a car park to the rear of the asset, to the east. Its wider setting is the surrounding mixed development which limits views across the landscape to the north and south. Fields lie further to the east, with distant views across to South Ockendon Hall (SM2, SM12, LB65). The setting of LB95 does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High

ID	Description	Value
LB65	<p>The moat bridge and gatehouse at South Ockendon Hall (LB65) is a Grade II listed building, located within the Order Limits. The listing comprises an 18th century red brick bridge with three round arches and a ruinous gatehouse. The lower part of the outer wall of the gatehouse is built in finely dressed Medieval ashlar stone and the upper part in 18th century red brick with a round arch over the carriageway.</p> <p>The asset (LB65) has the potential to reveal more information about the Medieval hall and use of the landscape. The moat does survive to the south-west (SM2) and has associated historical group value with LB65.</p> <p>The setting of the asset, next to the scheduled moat (SM2) forms part of its significance. In addition, its proximity to South Ockendon Hall Farm, the remains of the mill ponds, and the agricultural buildings all form part of its setting and significance. The setting of LB65 extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB51, LB86	<p>Kemps (LB51) and Kemps Cottage (LB86) are two Grade II listed buildings located between South Ockendon and North Ockendon. Kemps (LB51) is an early 19th century house built in grey gault brick with a hipped grey slate roof. Kemps Cottage (LB86) is an 18th century house, built with a timber frame and plastered with a red plain tile roof.</p> <p>Both are located on the west side of Dennis Road. The M25 passes close to the west of the assets and has made a significant change to their setting. Both are part of the historical farmstead Kemp's Farm and have group value. Several large farm buildings are located within the immediate setting of the assets, whilst agricultural land forms the wider setting. The agricultural landscape contributes to the significance of the two houses. The setting of both assets extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB210	<p>The Grade II listed Parkers Farmhouse (LB210) is a late 18th century house built in red brick with a red plain tile hipped roof.</p> <p>The asset is situated within its own garden, facing south on to Parkers Farm Road, with which it shares its name. Its wider rural setting comprises large arable fields, with dispersed hedgerows and areas of woodland. Its setting is relatively isolated, with the closest village, Orsett, over 1.5km to the south. This aspect of the asset's setting lends to its significance. There may be some limited views north-west towards the Order Limits, therefore the setting of LB210 extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB64	<p>The former gateway at Groves Barns (LB64) is a late 16th or early 17th century Grade II listed building located north-east of South Ockendon and directly near the Order Limits.</p> <p>The asset comprises a length of garden wall and tall gateway with round-headed arch and Doric pilasters, all built in brick around 1600. The wall and gateway are all that remains of a Medieval manor house demolished at the end of the 18th century (Bettley & Pevsner, 2007). The wall now adjoins two barns, including one built in the late 18th century.</p> <p>The structure is located to the east of North Road and stands on the southern side of an unnamed road which travels east towards Groves Barns and Groves Cottages. The setting of the asset comprises agricultural buildings to the east and west, and scattered woodland to the north and south. Together with the two timber-framed barns, the structure forms three sides of the forecourt of the former Groves manor house. Although none of the house survives, the remains of the original moat can be seen in the field to the south of the farm buildings.</p>	High

ID	Description	Value
	The setting of LB64 within Groves Farm and the surviving Medieval landscape, forms part of its significance. The asset is an unusual feature in the landscape although there is no visibility towards it from North Road. The setting of LB64 extends to the Order Limits.	
LB82	<p>The garden walls of the former North Ockendon Hall (LB82) are a Grade II listed set of walls which date from the 16th century and later. The walls once formed part of a walled garden to the now demolished North Ockendon Hall.</p> <p>The farmyard wall to the former North Ockendon Hall (LB77) is a Grade II listed 16th and 17th century wall. The wall is built in brick with mixed bonds and has had some later repairs. It is located on the west side of Church Lane, south of the Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB69). It closes the south side of the churchyard, and to the south it bounds the farmyard. The wall follows the line of the northern edge of the moat, which originally enclosed North Ockendon Hall, immediately to the south of the church.</p> <p>Both walls have historical and aesthetic value for their potential to reveal more information about the former North Ockendon Hall and the Medieval use of the landscape. The setting of the asset is informed by its historical association with the former hall which contributes to its significance. Its immediate setting is rural and discrete which is enhanced by screening from dense tree growth. Two lakes lie to the south and west of the asset. The setting of LB82 does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB9	<p>The garden walls, entrance gate and brick piers to the former Stubbers House (LB9) is a Grade II listed building dating from the 18th century. The brick-built garden wall has a wrought-iron entrance gate between brick piers and an additional south wall of East Anglian ‘crinkle-crankle’ style.</p> <p>The garden walls, entrance gate and brick piers (LB9) are part of the former Stubbers House grounds. The house dated to the 15th to 16th centuries and was demolished in 1955 (Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England, 1923). The walled garden is reported to have been redesigned by Humphry Repton in the early 19th century. The site was used for gravel extraction in the late 20th century, resulting in several lakes which now form part of an outdoor pursuits centre.</p> <p>The asset no longer retains its original setting which has been greatly changed by modern activity. The setting of LB9 does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
575	A brick-built outbuilding (575) is recorded to the south of Hall Farm. The building was built in red brick with some black brick detailing. It is unclear what survives of this building, and its construction date.	Low
LB77	Farmyard Wall to former North Ockendon Hall (LB77) is a Grade II listed 16 th and 17 th century brick wall, of mixed bonds with some later repairs, and running on a straight line parallel to the east-west axis of the adjoining Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB69), from the gate to the churchyard on the east to the line of the ancient moat to the west, roughly 100 metres in length. LB77 closes the south side of the churchyard where it varies in height from one to two metres. To the south, on the farmyard side, the fall in ground level exposes a further one metre of the structure. Here there is an offset base for most of its length. Its return alongside the moat is more altered. Structures built along the south face of this wall are of 19 th and 20 th century date and are of no interest.	High

ID	Description	Value
LB69	<p>The Grade I listed Medieval Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB69) has 12th to 17th century remains and is built in ragstone and flint rubble with Reigate stone dressings and a tiled roof. The church was drastically restored in the 19th century. The church has historical and communal value for its use as a place of worship, a continuation of its original purpose. The church is also of aesthetic value, encompassing the use of local building styles and traditional materials as well as through the age of the material and its design to support its functional purpose as a place of worship. In addition to the surviving Medieval fabric, the stained glass, monuments and historical connections to the Poyntz family of the former North Ockendon Hall (LB77) and the Russell family of Stubbers House (LB9), are of particular interest.</p>	High
LB5, LB7, LB8 and LB6	<p>There are three Grade II listed, 17th to 18th century timber-framed houses located in North Ockendon, two on the west side of Ockendon Road (B186) (LB7, LB8), and one on the east side (LB5).</p> <p>Kilbro (LB5), known locally known as the Old Bakehouse has been plastered and has a tiled roof. The asset has an 18th/19th century extension at the south end.</p> <p>The Forge (LB7), formerly the Smithy and Smithy Cottage, has been rendered and colour-washed, with a modern tiled roof and a weatherboarded wing on north side. It is currently used as an agricultural machinery business, a near continuation of its original industrial use. Some modern installations have affected the views between the church in the western hamlet and the Forge in the eastern hamlet (London Borough of Havering, 2008).</p> <p>In addition to the three timber-framed assets, Russell Cottage (LB6) is a Grade II listed early 19th century house with rendered exterior and hipped slate roof. LB6 has a generous garden setting, elegant simplicity, unspoilt features and polite design. It makes a positive contribution to the village (London Borough of Havering, 2008).</p> <p>All of these four assets (LB5, LB7, LB8, and LB6) have historical and aesthetic value as typical examples of small, rural houses built using local styles and materials. The use of white-painted plaster renders is particularly notable in this village and brings cohesion to its character. The group value formed by the village setting of all these assets contributes to their significance. Their setting on Ockendon Road falls within the Order Limits and therefore extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
4165	<p>Manor Farm, Ockendon Road, Upminster</p> <p>On Havering Borough Council Local List</p> <p>Current use: agricultural and residential</p> <p>Construction date/period: 1900</p> <p>A complex building form of two crossed wings orientated north-south and east-west. There are two projecting gables on the south elevation of the east-west wing, one on the west elevation of the north-south wing, and one on the east elevation of the same. Red brick with plain tile roof and four brick chimney stacks. Sash and case windows with arched lintels. Main entrance through eastern elevation under small tiled porch. Farm buildings are now mostly modern replacements, however there may be historical fabric remaining in the barns along the roadside.</p> <p>Architectural and historical interest:</p>	Low

ID	Description	Value
	<p>Manor Farm has a typical late-Victorian farmhouse, built to a simple design with high quality materials. Although not elaborate in its detail, the building is substantial with a complex plan and roof profile and is visually attractive, having both aesthetic and historical character. There has been a farm on this site since at least the 18th century, when it was called Groves. There is also a Groves Manor still existing nearby in South Ockendon, and Groves Farm Cottages in Clay Tye Road. Further investigation is needed to establish clearly if there is an historical relationship between these buildings. Most of the ancillary buildings at Manor Farm are modern, however there are some brick and pan tile structures along the boundary with the road which may have some historical merit, being associated with the farm during its 19th century development. The farm's name gives some indication that it might in the past have been associated with a gentrified manor in the area, such as Stubbers nearby, however further research is needed to establish any relationship. Overall, Manor Farm speaks of the history of this area and one dominated by agricultural industry and populated by scattered farms and rural farmland.</p> <p>https://www.haverling.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/1403/heritage_register.pdf</p>	
LB11	<p>The Rectory (LB11), The Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB69) and the farmyard wall to the former North Ockendon Hall (LB77) are three listed buildings located in the western half of North Ockendon village. The impression of rural isolation enhances the quality of the setting of the listed buildings and contributes to their significance. North Ockendon is one of the few remaining villages in Havering which has not been extended or engulfed by nearby urban areas (London Borough of Havering, 2008). The isolated rural setting of the three listed buildings (LB11, LB69, LB77) extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
4158	<p>Bankes House, Ockendon Road, Upminster</p> <p>Timber-framed, mid-19th century house. Central body running north-south perpendicular to road, with several smaller wings projecting parallel east-west. Roofs are pitched with plain tiles. Three external treatments: white weatherboarding, painted render with timber detailing, and brick in herringbone bond with timber detailing. Original main entrance in front elevation on roadside, but current entrance through west elevation in projecting gable. Casement windows, probably modern replacements. Single brick chimney stack.</p> <p>Bankes House contains a mixture of examples of vernacular architecture traditional to Essex, and as such has good aesthetic value and architectural character. The different treatments could indicate several stages of development, adding further to the historical character of the building. Overall, it is a substantial, visually appealing house with good historical character, in the setting of a rural, scattered settlement.</p>	Low
4153	<p>Estate House, Ockendon Road, Upminster</p> <p>Construction date/period: approximately 1800</p> <p>Full description:</p> <p>T-plan house, two storeys, yellow stock brick and double Roman tile roof. Arched window lintels, and red brick string course on front elevation. Main entrance on left side of front elevation, with small porch covering.</p> <p>Estate House is a simple and attractive rural house built of vernacular materials. It is an historic building remaining in the small nucleus hamlet along the main road through North Ockendon.</p>	Low

ID	Description	Value
535	<p>A 19th century schoolhouse (535), is located on Church Lane, North Ockendon. Originally built in 1842 as a day school and teachers house, it was rebuilt in 1902. Subsequently converted into residential use. Due to its early 20th century construction date, re-built character and limited historical and aesthetic value, 535 is assessed to be of low value. The setting of this asset is formed by its village location. The Order Limits encompass Church Lane which runs past the former school.</p> <p>Two large school rooms. Red brick and stone dressings. Boys' and girls' entrances either side. Later additions at rear.</p> <p>An attractive Victorian building which was once a key landmark building within North Ockendon. Now two cottages, the building retains many original features and details which add to its historical and architectural value, including the separate pupil entrances, gated porches, and double-height windows indicating the single large hall that would have been within the original interior.</p> <p>https://www.haverling.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/1403/heritage_register.pdf</p>	Low
4154, 4155	<p>1 and 2 Bridge Cottages, Ockendon Road, Upminster</p> <p>A main wing with two gables fronting the road, with entrances between, covered by tiled mono-pitch porch. Casement windows. Two brick chimney stacks on ridge line. Plain and pitched clay tile roof.</p> <p>The symmetrical design of this pair of late-19th century cottages lends the building high aesthetic value. They are a simple and attractive rural pair, built of vernacular materials, and the ridged roof tiles are a striking and unusual feature. This is an historic building remaining in the small nucleus hamlet along the main road through North Ockendon.</p> <p>https://www.haverling.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/1403/heritage_register.pdf</p>	Low
4156, 4157	<p>Three and Four Bridge Cottages, Ockendon Road, Upminster</p> <p>Much altered semi-detached pair of cottages assessed to be of late 19th century in date.</p>	Low
LB216	<p>Blankets Farmhouse (LB216) is a mid-18th century house located west of Bulphan. The house is built in red brick with a steep hipped red plain tiled roof.</p> <p>This asset is located within an isolated rural setting of large fields dispersed with small farmsteads and hedgerows. This setting contributes to the value of this asset as it directly relates to its historical function and agricultural past. This rural setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
581	<p>The North Ockendon WWII anti-aircraft battery (581) is located to the north of Fen Lane. Its setting is influenced by the open fields surrounding the asset and does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	Negligible
LB188	<p>Bullens and Herds (to the north of Home Farm) (LB188) is a late 17th century to early 18th century farmhouse, north-east of North Ockendon.</p> <p>The surviving fabric in LB188 is of particular note. Once part of a historical farmstead which no longer exists, although the listed building remains included on the national heritage list for England.</p> <p>Located within an isolated rural setting of large fields dispersed with small farmsteads and hedgerows. This setting contributes value as it directly relates to the asset's historical functions and agricultural past. The asset's rural setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High

ID	Description	Value
LB109	<p>The barn and stable block to the north of Broadfields Farmhouse (LB109) is a likely 17th century Grade II listed building located east of Pike Lane. The barn is timber framed with weatherboarding and a tile roof. Although once part of a historical farmstead, the barn now forms part of the Thames Chase Forest Centre.</p> <p>The setting of this asset contributes little to its significance. The loss of farmland and natural woodland, and the construction of the M25 motorway, has greatly changed its setting. The surrounding landscape is formed of the Thames Chase Community Forest, a modern landscape regeneration which has focused on tree planting and wildlife habitat creation. The setting of LB109 extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB115	<p>Franks Farmhouse (LB115) is a 15th to 17th century house located off St Mary's Lane in Upminster. The house is timber framed, plastered and colour washed, with the left-hand wing built in brick. The original interior has been greatly altered but does still feature crown post roofs, exposed timber framing and panelling. The value of this asset lies predominantly in its evidential value, such as the surviving historical fabric in the building.</p> <p>Several associated farm buildings form the immediate setting of the asset to the east and west of the farmhouse, along with a moated area which surrounds the farmhouse to the east, south and west. These provide some aesthetic value and this aspect of the setting contributes significance by illustrating the history of the site. The wider setting of LB115 is characterised by the surrounding rural landscape which has been greatly altered by the M25 motorway immediately to the east, visible from the grounds of the listed building and audible from the building itself, and forming part of its modern setting as a result. The Order Limits extend into the grounds belonging to the asset, therefore the setting of the asset extends to the Order Limits. Although several surviving associated farm buildings and the moat form the immediate setting of the asset, the rural landscape surrounding the farmstead has been disturbed by the M25 motorway and consequently the wider setting of the asset makes a lesser contribution to its significance.</p>	High
577	<p>Site of demolished barn at Franks Farm (577) is recorded within close proximity to Franks Farmhouse (LB115) but has been demolished. Digital imaging shows several large barns within Franks Farm, but some of these are of modern date. The site (to the east of LB115) now operates as a gym. The site is near the existing M25 corridor and the setting of the remaining historical barn (622) is influenced by the presence of motorway traffic and the extensive modern alterations to the historical farmyard which is now primarily used for car parking.</p>	Low
622	<p>A large barn (622) is located to the north-east of Franks Farmhouse (LB115). Digital imaging shows several large barns within Franks Farm, but some of these are of modern date. The site (to the east of LB115) now operates as a gym. The site is near the existing M25 corridor and the setting of the remaining historical barn (622) is influenced by the presence of motorway traffic and the extensive modern alterations to the historical farmyard which is now primarily used for car parking.</p>	Medium
738	<p>The Barking and Pitsea Railway (738) first opened in 1888 and runs from Barking through Upminster to Pitsea. Still operational, as a heritage asset the railway line is of local interest and has limited historical, aesthetic and group</p>	Low

ID	Description	Value
	value as a part of the development of Victorian railway network, illustrative of the growth of industrial activity in the region.	
<p>LB157 , LB152</p>	<p>The Brick House Hotel (LB157) is an early 18th century house with the main part of the house being built in red brick but the timber-framed range to the rear possibly dates to the early 17th century. The hotel underwent significant alterations in the 19th and 20th centuries.</p> <p>The hotel has historical value for its associations with Hulmers Estate and Hulmers House (LB152). The hotel was the residence of the 18th century composer John Arnold.</p> <p>The hotel also has aesthetic value as an attractive Queen Anne style country house with impressive front range and sash windows. Although it has undergone many changes throughout the centuries, the surviving fabric has strong visual character.</p> <p>Hulmers (LB152) is a late 18th century red brick house, rendered and colour washed with a hipped roof and end brick chimney stacks. The house has aesthetic and historical value for its associations with the Hulmers Estate and the nearby Brick House Hotel (LB157).</p> <p>Both assets (LB152, LB157) are located on the west side of Warley Street (B186), a busy road. Their immediate settings are enclosed by gardens and yard areas, with extensive tree screening including towards the Order Limits. There are several industrial yards located on all sides of the two assets which form part of their wider setting. Their setting does not extend to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB153	<p>Hole Farmhouse (LB153) is a 16th century or earlier hall house located south of Great Warley. The farmhouse house is timber framed and has a hipped old tile roof. The front elevation has been rendered with applied timber framing and the side elevation is weatherboarded. In the 18th or early 19th century a shed was built along the north side and the house was divided into cottages. It has since been restored to a single occupation and modernised (Powell, 1978).</p> <p>The interior of the farmhouse has retained some original framing, with clear evidence of the original hall. The materials and style of the house are typical of those used in historical farmsteads in south-east Essex.</p> <p>The farmhouse is situated within Hole Farm, a small historical farmstead split either side of Hole Farm Lane. The immediate setting of the asset within the historical farmstead contributes to its significance. The surrounding area is formed of flat agricultural land divided by hedgerows and small areas of woodland. The M25 motorway is visible from the asset. The wider setting of LB135 extends to the Order Limits.</p>	High
LB160	<p>Stony Hills Farm (LB160) is a Grade II listed 17th century farmhouse located west of Great Warley. The farmhouse is timber framed and weatherboarded with a peg tiled roof. Whilst the main central range dates to the mid-17th century, further wings were added in the 20th century.</p> <p>The house has several internal features of interest including 17th century framing and chimney stacks.</p> <p>The immediate setting of the asset is lawn and trees. Several modern agricultural buildings have been added to the north of the asset, whilst small areas of woodland are located to the south. The original wider setting characterised by agricultural land to the west has been compromised by the M25 motorway which forms part of the asset's modern setting. The west wing</p>	High

ID	Description	Value
	of the house shares visibility with the motorway, therefore its setting extends to the Order Limits.	
4145	The emergence and development of railways was instrumental to many 19 th century developments, among other things greatly improving the movement of goods and materials as well as people, and made commuting possible. Formed in 1862 by amalgamation of the Eastern Counties Railway and many smaller rail companies, the Great Eastern Railway (GER) (4145) dominated the routes between London and East Anglia until the grouping of railways in 1922. In south Essex, GER (4145) provided access to and towards London Liverpool Street and Fenchurch Street Stations from 1874 onwards.	Low

Historic buildings scoped out of detailed assessment

Table A.112 Buildings scoped out of detailed assessment

Project ID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Value
LB229	Sunspan	II	565101	178073	High
LB319	War memorial	II	559864	179960	High
2169	Stepney Cottage Homes, North Stifford, Grays	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	559703	180025	Low
49	Thurrock District Hospital	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	562280	180080	Medium
719	Thurrock Hospital	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	562200	180100	Medium
LB286	Laburnam, Middle Cottage, Old Post Office, Post Office	II	560122	180213	High
LB284	Caira, Fircot	II	560328	180272	High
LB279	Barcris and Honeysuckle Cottage	II	560294	180277	High
LB278	Lilac, Viola and Wren Cottages	II	560327	180300	High
LB276	Church of St Mary the Virgin	I	560454	180308	High
LB301	The Thatched Cottage	II	560374	180334	High
LB305	Churchview Cottages	II	560429	180338	High
LB268	Wall enclosing kitchen garden to east of Europa Hotel	II	560718	180547	High
LB84	Old North's Cottage	II	564564	181876	High
LB166	39 and 41, High Road	II	564328	181907	High
LB137	33 and 35, High Road	II	564345	181911	High
LB132	29 and 31, High Road	II	564361	181915	High
LB136	Numbers 11 and 13 and post office	II	564444	181924	High
LB131	15, High Road	II	564415	181924	High
LB46	Village lock up or cage	II	564277	181925	High
LB164	8 and 10, High Road	II	564404	181945	High
LB167	6, High Road	II	564409	181946	High
LB129	Birch Cottage	II	564551	181954	High
LB273	St Clere's hall	II*	567529	181966	High

Project ID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Value
LB170	Whitmore Arms Public House	II	564541	181967	High
LB163	2, High Road	II	564504	181968	High
LB135	Church of St Giles and All Saints	I	564440	181971	High
LB165	Monument 20 yards east of Church of St Giles and All Saints	II	564477	181976	High
LB288	Outbuilding to the north-east of St Clere's Hall	II	567571	181985	High
2014	Grange Farm House	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	560748	182004	Unknown
LB138	The Larches	II	564527	182011	High
LB130	Stable range to north of the Larches	II	564523	182026	High
LB287	Little Belhus	II*	558510	182154	High
LB275	Little Mollands	II	560189	182174	High
LB274	Garden walls and gateway at Little Belhus	II*	558522	182186	High
LB226	Larkins	II	564481	182229	High
LB168	The Bothy	II	564997	182242	High
LB272	Walls at Saffron Garden	II	566671	182262	High
LB281	Cholleys Farmhouse	II	566227	182267	High
LB63	Red brick barn at Great Mollands	II	560504	182282	High
LB97	Great Mollands	II	560632	182286	High
LB271	Saffron Garden	II	566680	182298	High
LB43	Weatherboarded granary at Great Mollands	II	560650	182308	High
LB228	Boundary wall at Orsett Hall	II	565102	182332	High
128	Pillbox, Orsett Road, Orsett	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	565530	182350	Low/ Medium
2027	South Ockendon Hospital	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	559773	182435	Low
LB283	Linstead Farm Cottages	II	565872	182472	High
LB162	Quince Tree Farmhouse	II	559269	182508	x
LB270	10, 11 and 12, Pump Street	II	567147	182653	Medium

Project ID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Value
LB269	The Gables	II	567107	182771	Medium
LB214	Conways Farmhouse	II	564309	183622	High
LB215	Weatherboarded Cartlodge at Lorkins Farm	II	564559	183820	x
LB207	Lorkins Farmhouse	II	564592	183833	x
LB209	Weatherboarded barn at Lorkins farm	II	564563	183857	x
LB325	Bulphan War Memorial	II	563703	185815	High
LB280	Church of St Mary	I	563678	185834	High
LB68	Garden walls at Cranham Hall	II	557239	186013	High
LB107	Cranham Hall	II	557241	186109	High
623	The Chase, (Cranham Hall Farm), Cranham (19 th century model farm)	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	557117	186117	Low
LB108	Railed tomb to west of the Church of All Saints	II	557172	186143	High
LB10	Church of All Saints	II	557210	186144	High
607	The Chase, (Cranham Hall Farm), Cranham (Dovecote)	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	557155	186175	Low
LB303	Old Plough House	II*	564216	186435	High
LB282	Garlesters	II	564294	186440	High
LB238	Bury Farmhouse	II	560166	186585	Medium
LB292	Little Warley Hall	II*	560432	188571	High
2160	Little Warley Hall	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	560431	188581	Low
2037	Little Warley Hall Farm Barn and outbuildings	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	560390	188597	Low
LB297	Church of St Peter	I	560441	188650	High
1704	Chapman's Farm (now The Strawberry Farm)	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	556530	188795	Low
LB140	Great Tomkyns	II*	556669	189498	High
42	Pumping station, Great Warley	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	559360	189540	Medium
1703	Great Warley School	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	559450	189590	Low
LB177	Barn to north-east of Great Tomkyns	II*	556685	189611	High

Project ID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Value
LB142	Church of St Mary the Virgin	I	558888	189990	High
LB149	Lych gate at Church of St Mary the Virgin	II*	558922	189995	High
LB161	Warley Elms	II	558799	190098	High
LB298	Fairstead	II	558862	190177	High
LB151	The Squirrels	II	558096	190318	High
11	Coombe Lodge	Non-designated built heritage (HER)	558051	190375	Medium
LB147	Thatched Cottage	II	557970	190392	High
LB143	Walletts	II	558323	190639	High
LB148	Oak Beam Cottage Warley Green Cottage	II	558351	190648	High
LB159	K6 telephone kiosk near post office	II	558289	190652	Medium
LB158	Post office	II	558283	190657	High
LB141	Two Door Cottage	II*	558367	190668	High
LB145	The Red House	II	558307	190680	High
LB144	Blake House	II	558318	190683	High
LB150	Thatchers Arms Inn	II	558324	190718	High
LB146	South Lodge to Warley Place	II	558329	190741	High
LB116	Tylers Hall Farmhouse	II	556785	190815	High
LB139	Timber-framed weatherboarded outbuildings to Tylers Hall Farmhouse	II	556738	190842	High
LB290	Boyles Court cottages	II	558252	191178	High
LB296	Stables at Boyles Court Farm	II	557861	191412	High
LB291	Barn at Boyles Court Farm	II	557848	191443	High
LB295	Boyles Court	II	557788	191558	High
LB293	Mascalls	II	557917	192206	High
LB299	Stable block 8m north of Mascalls	II	557911	192234	High
LB289	Nag's Head Inn	II	557397	192662	High
LB294	17, 19 and 21, Brook street	II	557539	192777	High
LB300	The Bull Inn	II	557572	192797	High

Annex B Walkover Survey

B.1 Introduction

- B.1.1 A cultural heritage walkover survey was conducted on a field-by-field basis in multiple visits between July 2017 and March 2020. The survey area included the Order Limits and a 50m buffer to account for potential alterations in the Order Limits and provide context for assets extending beyond the Order Limits.
- B.1.2 Due to the scale of the Order Limits, the amount of data collected and the nature of the Order Limits as predominantly open large arable fields, representative observations that characterise the landscape and setting of heritage assets are presented here in Section 5 of this report. Consequently, this section focuses on areas which add value and understanding to the cultural heritage baseline of the Order Limits and its immediate surroundings. This section therefore focuses on archaeological potential of known assets and newly identified assets.
- B.1.3 A cultural heritage field-by-field walkover survey was conducted in multiple visits between July 2017 and August October 2019. The survey was conducted on a field-by-field basis within the Order Limits and encompassed an additional 50m buffer, to account for potential alterations in the Order Limits and provide context for assets extending beyond the Order Limits.
- B.1.4 Access was successfully obtained for approximately 85% of the land within the Order Limits. However, additional areas were surveyed from Public Rights of Way or adjacent land, where appropriate. This brings the overall coverage to approximately 95% of the land within the Order Limits.
- B.1.5 Some areas of land were scoped out of the walkover survey through analysis of Google Earth imagery and land registry information. This included the location of the now-demolished Tilbury Power Station and associated land to the west, as well as the known landfill sites, including the active sites at off Medebridge Road and Tilbury Marshes; both in all cases due to known extensive modern disturbance. Other areas of modern activity and hard standing, such as roads, railways and farmyards, were also not surveyed. The River Thames was not accessed as walkover survey is not an effective survey method in this environment. Survey of the riverine historic environment is being undertaken as part of the geoarchaeological assessment. Due to limitations in access and the ineffectiveness of survey, the River Thames was not accessed.
- B.1.6 A settings assessment and condition survey were also carried out as part of the cultural heritage field reconnaissance for the A122 Lower Thames Crossing (the Project). This assessment focused primarily on the setting of designated heritage assets within a 1km study area of the Order Limits, as well as the conditions of any designated and non-designated built heritage assets within a 120m study area of the Order Limits.

B.2 Results

B.2.1 To the north of the A2/M2 junction, there is an area of the Order Limits distributed either side of Bowesden Lane. The remainder of this area within the Order Limits is a mix of scrubland, woodland or tarmacked as part of Bowesden Lane. Bowesden Lane is now predominately closed to vehicular movements, other than local access to the northern end. The land rises up towards the east, with a north–south valley visible in landscape to the east of Bowesden Lane (Plate B.1). To the west of this area (Plate B.2), the Order Limits mirror the northern edge of the A2 corridor and extend a short distance into the woodlands of Brewers Wood and Shorne Woods Country Park. From the eastern edge of Brewers Wood the land rises to the west, towards the Shorne Ridgeway, and levels out along the southern edge of Shorne Woods.

Plate B.1 View looking east across to eastern edge of north–south valley, east of Bowesden Lane (Photograph, and all subsequent, taken using an iPad Air/Pro)



Plate B.2 Pasture and sparsely planted trees to the west of Bowesden Lane, looking west



- B.2.2 The majority of the area within the Order Limits between the A2 and Thong Lane comprises arable land (Plate B.3), with areas of pasture, scrub and woodland (Plate B.4) in the south-eastern and south-western parts of the Order Limits in this section, west of Thong Lane. The area of open arable land is enclosed by the settlement of south-east Gravesend to the west and Thong and Thong Lane to the east. This area has an overall slope down to the west and south. The small pasture fields are located along the south-eastern edge of the Order Limits with scrub and woodland in the south-east corner. Claylane Wood is located in the south-western corner of this area, with a gentle slope down to the arable fields on the eastern edge and a steeper slope down to the north.

Plate B.3 Open arable landscape north of the A2, looking west towards southern Gravesend



Plate B.4 Mix of pasture, scrub and woodland within the Order Limits, north of the A2, looking south-east



B.2.3 The settlement of Thong (**CA10**) is located largely outside the Order Limits. However, some paddocks and garden areas associated with houses in Thong are located within the Order Limits. There is a small, isolated area of the Order Limits between Thong Lane, Shorne Ifield Road and Shorne/Randall Wood. This area is characterised by medium-size open pasture fields, bordered by woodland to the east, with some paddocks (Plate B.7) along the western edge adjacent to Thong Lane. The land slopes gently down away from Thong Lane to the east (Plate B.5) with a shallow, dry north–south valley in the centre of the area (Plate B.6). Beyond the eastern edge of the Order Limits the land rises more steeply through the woods to Shorne Ridge.

Plate B.5 Looking north along the shallow north–south valley to the east of Thong Lane



Plate B.6 General slope east of Thong Lane, before transitioning into valley, looking north



Plate B.7 Paddocks to the east of Thong Lane on gentle east slope, looking south



- B.2.4 In the area of the Project between Thong Lane and the A226 Gravesend Road, the land use, character and topography are slightly different. Immediately east of Thong Lane, north of Thong, the land is separated into areas of small land parcels divided by large hedges. The southernmost parcel houses industrial activity and associated waste land with access directly off Thong Lane. The remaining land within the parcels are small paddocks of pasture.
- B.2.5 Following the route of the Project north-east, the landscape is characterised by the recreational use of much of the Order Limits by Southern Valley Golf Course (Plate B.8). The surface topography of the golf course is undulating but this is a likely result of landscaping to create the form of the golf course. The main area of the golf course occupies a reasonably flat plateau, which slopes down to the south-east to a dry valley.

Plate B.8 Southern Valley Golf Course landscaping looking south-west



- B.2.6 The remainder of the Order Limits south of Gravesend Road are characterised by large fields of arable farmland. The field systems here are relatively open, with banks and Public Rights of Way dividing the parcels of farmland.

B.2.7 From the northern edge of Southern Valley Golf Course, the topography slopes gradually down towards the north and Gravesend Road. This landscape is undulating and slopes down into the dry valley to the east and undulates with a general slope down to the west towards the edge of Gravesend (Plate B.9, Plate B.10, Plate B.11, Plate B.12). Gravesend Road is located across the slope, aligned broadly east–west.

Plate B.9 Undulating agricultural land south of Gravesend Road, looking north



Plate B.10 Further image of undulating agricultural land south of Gravesend Road, looking south-east



Plate B.11 View looking east, along southern edge of Gravesend Road as the undulating agricultural land begins to rise to the plateau



Plate B.12 General slope westwards towards the rear of houses at the northern end of Thong Lane, looking south-west



- B.2.8 In the area of the Order Limits north of the A226 Gravesend Road, the Project's Order Limits narrow. Land within the Order Limits between Gravesend Road and Lower Higham Road is agricultural land in use for arable crops (Plate B.13), with the settlement of Chalk surrounding it. The settlement is dispersed along Church Lane to the east, with St Mary's Church (**LB27**) to the south-east, and the modern development of Chalk is located to the west as an extension of Gravesend. This area continues to slope down gently to the north, with a slight dry valley aligned north-south in the eastern half of this area. St Mary's Church (**LB27**) is on a small spur of the higher land that extends further north than its surroundings, and thus the church is in a prominent position in comparison to the agricultural land in the Order Limits.

**Plate B.13 Agricultural land between Gravesend Road and Lower Higham Road,
looking north**



- B.2.9 To the north of Lower Higham Road, the Order Limits are located within Filborough and Great Clane Lane marshes (Plate B.14). The land is predominantly pasture, with drainage ditches acting as land parcel divisions. The landscape is generally flat. These marshes are bordered to the north by the North Kent Railway and Thames and Medway Canal, which cross the Order Limits on an east–west alignment. The railway and canal are located on an embankment across the marshes.

Plate B.14 Filborough Marshes, looking south-west



- B.2.10 A narrow spur of the Order Limits splits from the main alignment to the north of Lower Higham Road and passes west and then north across the marshland. This area is located close to Denton to the west. The north–south aligned section of this branch of the Order Limits follows the line of an existing drainage ditch (Plate B.15) which passes through the eastern edge of Wharf Road industrial estate, to the north the railway and canal.

Plate B.15 Ditch within the Order Limits, in the forefront of the image



- B.2.11 The Order Limits of the main alignment are located within Eastcourt Marshes to the north of the railway and canal. The marshland in this area has been modified to form a firing range and so the former drainage pattern is difficult to discern. This section is also flat and grass covered (Plate B.16).

Plate B.16 View across Eastcourt Marshes towards the southern foreshore of the Thames, looking north



- B.2.12 The southern bank of the River Thames is bordered by double rows of embankment as a flood defence, which divides Eastcourt Marshes from the Thames foreshore (Plate B.17).

Plate B.17 View from southern Thames foreshore towards the Order Limits, north of the Thames



Plate B.18 View from northern Thames foreshore towards the southern bank of the Thames



B.2.13 Immediately adjacent to the northern foreshore of the River Thames (Plate B.18) the land is characterised by industrial activity associated with the now demolished Tilbury Power Station and landfill (Plate B.19). The former power station site is located outside of the Order Limits to the west. The active landfill covers a large proportion of the Order Limits in this area, extending across part of West Tilbury Marshes as far north as Bowaters Farm, and there is a former landfill on East Tilbury Marshes, so the former marshland character of the landscape in this area has been significantly altered. The landfill activity has significantly raised the ground level in this area so that it is clearly higher by approximately 7–10m than the adjacent agricultural land. Due to the active nature of the landfill, access for the walkover survey was limited.

Plate B.19 Landfill on the northern bank of the River Thames, image looking south towards the river



- B.2.14 To the east of the landfill on East Tilbury Marshes and north of the active landfill on West Tilbury Marshes the land within the Order Limits is in arable use (Plate B.20 and Plate B.21) with some small areas of scrub and trees adjacent to Station Road. This characterises the rest of the landscape from the northern foreshore, up to Station Road and as far east as Coalhouse Fort (**SM14**). The Tilbury Loop railway line crosses the Order Limits on a north-east–south-west alignment to the north of this mix of landfill and agricultural land covers an area of flat land, with the exception of the height increases introduced as a product of the landfill activity.

Plate B.20 Agricultural land west of Coalhouse Fort, looking south



Plate B.21 Agricultural land looking south from Station Road



- B.2.15 To the north of the former marshes there is a noticeable river terrace edge where the land rises reasonably steeply by approximately 10m. This extends from immediately north of Coalhouse Fort (**SM14**) west towards Bowaters Farm and Buckland, before dipping down towards Station Road and the railway. To the west of this the land rises again towards West Tilbury, with the Church of St James (**LB33**) prominent on the edge of the escarpment in views from the south. Within the Order Limits this is clearly visible as a platform with moderately steep slopes (Plate B.22) to the north, south and west located north of Buckland (**LB66**). This platform offers almost 360-degree views from its position, including towards the River Thames (Plate B.23).

Plate B.22 View south-west upslope to platform south of Station Road



Plate B.23 View south towards River Thames from platform south of Station Road



- B.2.16 To the north of Coalhouse Fort (**SM14**), there are two isolated areas of the Order Limits, identified for ecological mitigation of the Project. These two areas are located either side of Princess Margaret Road. The area to the west of Princess Margaret Road is open fields with a mix of arable and pasture (Plate B.25). The topography of this area is a gentle rise to the north (Plate B.24) creating an east–west ridge across the field before flattening out.

Plate B.24 View north upslope of field, west of Princess Margaret Road



Plate B.25 Pasture to the west of Princess Margaret Road, looking west



- B.2.17 The area to the east of Princess Margaret Road is a mix of pasture and scrub. Immediately to the north of Coalhouse Fort (**SM14**), the land is split into paddocks formed of post and wire fencing with pasture for horses (Plate B.26). To the north of these paddocks, the land is a mix of pasture and scrub (Plate B.27). Footpaths cross this area for recreational use and lead to a path along the river defence, which forms a higher concrete structure on the southern and eastern boundary of the Order Limits in this area. The landscape in this area of the Order Limits, east of Princess Margaret Road, is relatively flat with a slight rise to the north.

Plate B.26 View west across horse paddocks and pasture



Plate B.27 Pasture looking north-west from flood defence bank



- B.2.18 To the north of Station Road/Church Road, either side of Low Street Lane, the land within the Order Limits is in arable use (Plate B.29 and Plate B.30). The field to the west of Low Street Lane has a gentle rise to the north, with pylons carrying electrical cables crossing the field. To the east of Low Street Lane, the land is arable with discrete areas of woodland planting. A large pond, with further woodland planting surrounding it, is located to the west of the Tilbury Loop railway line, which crosses the Order Limits in a north-east–south-west direction (Plate B.28). An area of hard standing is located at the north-western intersection of Station Road and the railway line. The railway carries on out of the Order Limits from here in an east-north-eastern direction.

Plate B.28 Pond with associated planting within agricultural land east of Low Street Lane, looking north



Plate B.29 Agricultural land to the east of Low Street Lane, looking north-east



Plate B.30 Agricultural land to the west of Low Street Lane, looking north



- B.2.19 This land use of woodland interspersed with industrial activity is also found to the east of the railway line. The industrial activity at Readmans Industrial Estate is partly within and partly excluded from the Order Limits. The land use returns to agriculture (Plate B.31) to the east of Readmans Industrial Estate. Here, the land gently undulates with a general slope down to the north.

Plate B.31 Land north of Station Road looking north



- B.2.20 In the area of the Order Limits to the south of Muckingford Road, the land use continues to be agricultural (Plate B.32), primarily under crop (Plate B.33) at the time of survey. The fields are of an open nature, with intermittent hedgerows providing a boundary on either side of Low Street Lane. The topography of the land continues to rise gradually to the north, with a slight break of slope at Muckingford Road.

Plate B.32 Agricultural land south of Muckingford Road, looking north



Plate B.33 Agricultural land south of Muckingford Road, looking south



B.2.21 At Muckingford Road, the Order Limits split. A narrow section, to allow utilities diversions, is aligned north–south between Muckingford Road and Linford. This part of the Order Limits crosses further areas of agricultural land and incorporates a farmhouse and associated buildings. This section of the Order Limits continues north and passes the western edge of residential properties in Linford. At this point, the Order Limits contain an area of scrub and immediately to the north an industrial complex formed of hard standing and several large units. Within the industrial complex, the Order Limits join the road network, following Buckingham Hill Road south and then heading east along Walton’s Hall Road. Approximately 500m along Walton’s Hall Road, the Order Limits enter arable fields to the north of the road and rear of **LB217** (Plate B.34, Plate B.35), and head back west before terminating in this location. This area of the Order Limits remains relatively flat, with a slight rise from east to west discernible.

Plate B.34 Rear of Weather boarded Barn at Walton Hall (LB217), looking west along farmland where the Order Limits follow the line of existing pylons present in the image



Plate B.35 Arable farmland to the north of Walton’s Hall Road, looking east



- B.2.22 To the north of Muckingford Road, the Order Limits are aligned north-west–south-east. In this area the land use continues to be arable, with large areas of open fields (Plate B.36). The fields are divided by hedgerows and there are areas of woodland along the north-eastern edge of the Order Limits, with a large pond located to the west of Linford. To the north-west of the pond, the Order Limits cross Hoford Road. Within this area of the Order Limits, the land begins to gently dip to the north, before rising again, subsequently creating a south-east–north-west aligned shallow valley between Muckingford Road and Hoford Road.

Plate B.36 Open agricultural land north of Muckingford Road, looking north-east



- B.2.23 In the section of the Order Limits between Hoford Road and Brentwood Road, the land use is predominantly arable and composed of further areas of large open fields (Plate B.37). The fields are separated by tracks or hedgerows and have isolated trees and small areas of woodland along the boundaries. Electricity pylons, continuing from the south, cross this area in an east–west direction. The land rises to the west, with Brentwood Road located within a slight cutting. A slight slope down towards the northern edge of the Order Limits is also visible and the land then rises to the north beyond the Order Limits, continuing the shallow valley observed between Muckingford Road and Hoford Road.

Plate B.37 Agricultural land north of Hoford Road, looking north-west



- B.2.24 To the west of Brentwood Road, the Order Limits are aligned east–west to Hornsby Lane. At the time of survey, the land was in arable use (Plate B.38) with hedgerows providing field boundaries and pylons crossing the landscape. Most of the landscape in the Order Limits in this location is flat but slopes up to the north from the northern part of the Order Limits.

Plate B.38 Arable land west of Brentwood Road, image looking north up rise in landscape



- B.2.25 To the west of Hornsby Lane (Plate B.39), the Order Limits continue across an area of arable and pasture farmland which is relatively open and divided by hedgerows, post and wire fences or trackways.

Plate B.39 Pasture farmland west of Hornsby Lane looking east/south-east



- B.2.26 To the north and west of the A1013 Stanford Road, the Order Limits encompass the A13/A1089 junction, the A1013 Stanford Road and Heath Road. The Order Limits extend to the east to incorporate the Orsett Cock roundabout. Land in between the road network remains in agricultural use with a mix of arable (Plate B.40) and pasture. There are some small paddocks (Plate B.41) and areas of scrub close to the edges of the roads. Boundaries are formed of a mixture of hedges and post and wire fencing. Within and close to the Order Limits there are residential properties located to the west of the A1089, as well as to the east off Stanford Road and Baker Street. The land surrounding the road network in the Order Limits is flat in this area. The road network itself has caused landscaping with embankments and cuttings and some woodland planting.

Plate B.40 Agricultural land south-west of the A13/A1089 junction, looking north-north-east



Plate B.41 Flat pasture paddocks south of the A13, looking east



B.2.27 North of the A13, the majority of the Order Limits is located within a further area of arable land, but there are also smaller paddocks (Plate B.43) and part of Orsett Showground (Plate B.42). The land remains relatively flat overall immediately to the north of the A13, before beginning to slope down gradually to the north from around the line of Stifford Clays Road. The landscape to the north of the A13 is slightly more undulating from approximately the line of Rectory Road towards the east (Plate B.44).

Plate B.42 Flat grass field used for Orsett Showground, looking south towards A13



Plate B.43 Additional flat paddocks, north of A13 with A13 traffic visible, looking south-west



Plate B.44 Undulating arable land, east of Rectory Road, looking south-east



- B.2.28 The Order Limits continue in a northward direction from the A13/A1089 junction towards Stifford Clays Road. At the eastern edge of the Order Limits the landscape is characterised by small, enclosed pasture fields (Plate B.45) with hedgerow boundaries.

Plate B.45 Area of pasture enclosed by hedges to the north of the A13, looking west-south-west



- B.2.29 In the central and western part of the Order Limits, between the A13 and Stifford Clays Road, the fields are larger, more open and used for arable land (Plate B.46). At the eastern and western edge of the Order Limits there are some residential properties, mostly to the south of Stifford Clays Road. The land here has a slight upwards slope from east to west.

Plate B.46 Open arable land to the south of Stifford Clays Road, looking south-east



- B.2.30 Between Stifford Clays Road and Green Lane, the Order Limits contain more large, open arable fields (Plate B.47). The arable fields in this area are separated by hedgerows. There is a slight undulation to the topography, with the land slightly sloping down to the north.

Plate B.47 Arable fields south of Green Lane, looking south



- B.2.31 To the north of Green Lane, the fields are long and narrow and aligned north–south. At the northern edge of these fields is an east–west aligned drainage ditch; a tributary of the Mardyke to the west of the Order Limits. The narrow fields are separated by trackways and hedgerows. The western edge of the Order Limits crosses a larger open field, with a ditch, fragmented through culverts, providing a form of division in this area. The land in this area is flat (Plate B.48).

Plate B.48 Flat arable land to the north of Green Lane, looking north-west



- B.2.32 South of the east–west drainage ditch, the Order Limits expands at its eastern edge. This covers additional arable land (Plate B.49), also formed of narrow north–south aligned fields with hedge boundaries. This area remains flat.

Plate B.49 Agricultural land south of the Mardyke east–west drainage ditch, looking north



- B.2.33 At the east–west drainage ditch, the Order Limits divides in two. A narrow western branch is aligned north–west–south–east across further flat arable fields (Plate B.50), with the Mardyke and another east–west aligned tributary crossing the Order Limits. The Order Limits encompass a narrow area surrounding the Mardyke to allow for ecological mitigation along approximately 3km of its length. In this section the course of the Mardyke is bordered by mature trees and hedgerows.

Plate B.50 Flat arable land with location of Mardyke tributary ditch visible as green foliage, looking south-east



- B.2.34 The eastern branch of the Order Limits to the north of the drainage ditch is aligned approximately north–south and contains predominately arable fields interspersed by vegetation and woodland (Plate B.51). The field system is open with free movement in fields north of Mardyke. However, there are clear divisions for the management of fields in the area through internal vegetation and trackways creating boundaries and subsequently differing sizes of medium to small fields. The eastern part of the Order Limits expands to encompass a large arable field extending to the east of the main alignment. The land within the Order Limits rises to the east here.

Plate B.51 Arable land within the eastern branch of the Order Limits



- B.2.35 To the west of the Mardyke the Order Limits of the main alignment are aligned approximately east–west. There is also a north–south aligned section to the north of this that terminates in the area around Corner Farm and Home Farm on Fen Lane. In this northern section the land use remains of arable use (Plate B.52). Fields are divided by a mixture of trackway and hedgerow. As the Order Limits reach Fen Lane, they cross the eastern part of Top Meadow Golf Course before terminating in large, flat open arable fields.

Plate B.52 Flat agricultural land north of Fen Lane, looking north-west



- B.2.36 In the main alignment section of the Order Limits between the Mardyke and North Road, the land use is predominantly further open arable fields (Plate B.53) with a mix of hedgerow and trackways forming field boundaries. Within the southern portion of the Order Limits in this area, the land has been disturbed for modern land use (Plate B.54) as a landfill, with some large open areas of water within the landfill area.

Plate B.53 Flat agricultural land south of Fen Lane, looking south



Plate B.54 Landfill north-east of Hall Lane, looking east



B.2.37 In the area of the Order Limits immediately east of North Road, the Project would continue across large arable fields, divided by hedgerows. An area of woodland is also located within the Order Limits, to the north-west of the landfill. The woodland is predominantly composed of broadleaved deciduous trees and contains some small bodies of water. Within the woodland is the location of a small camp for recreational use (Plate B.55). Between the Mardyke and North Road, the topography gradually rises towards the west in the area to the north of the landfill. However, this is a gradual trend and many of the individual fields appear mostly flat (Plate B.56).

Plate B.55 Camp within area of woodland east of North Road, looking north



Plate B.56 Arable land to the east of North Road, looking north



- B.2.38 To the west of the B186 North Road, the Order Limits curve towards the north-west. The land has the same character of large arable fields (Plate B.57, Plate B.58) separated by a mix of hedgerow and trackways. The topography of this area is flat overall with minor undulations within individual fields.

Plate B.57 Open arable land west of North Road, looking east



Plate B.58 Open arable land west of North Road, looking east



- B.2.39 At this point, the Project would connect with the existing M25 (Plate B.59). The Order Limits encompass land to the east and west of the M25 and the Upminster and Grays Railway line (Plate B.61). This additional land is in arable use and comprises large open fields.

Plate B.59 Flat agricultural land in the Order Limits, east of the M25, looking west



- B.2.40 The railway line crosses the Order Limits on a south-east–north-west alignment, crossing under the M25 and leaving the Order Limits where it crosses Pike Lane. The railway line acts as a boundary for another range of field boundaries within the Order Limits, while hedgerows and trackways provide other boundaries. On the eastern side of the M25 (Plate B.61), the Order Limits require a narrow area of proposed land-take, constituting parts of woodland and shrub, with limited areas of open fields, up to Ockendon Road. The topography here is flat, excluding any embankments associated with the M25 (Plate B.60). This character is reflected to the west of the M25, up to Ockendon Road. There are residential properties located along Ockendon Road to the east of the M25, in the area between the M25 and the railway and to the west of the railway.

Plate B.60 Agricultural land west of the M25 looking north-east. M25 marked by streetlights.



Plate B.61 View of the M25 from Ockendon Road bridge, looking north



- B.2.41 To the north of Ockendon Road, west of the M25, the Order Limits widen to the west, running adjacent to the eastern edge of Pike Lane. The remaining area, up to the Thames Chase Forest Centre woodland, comprises two large arable fields (Plate B.62) divided by the railway. The fields are flat, except for the embankment on the western side of the M25.

Plate B.62 View across flat arable field within the Order Limits, looking south-west



- B.2.42 To the east of the M25, the land within the Order Limits is scrub on an embankment, associated with the M25. Residential properties with long rear gardens are located within the Order Limits on the northern edge of Ockendon Road. On both sides of the M25, the Order Limits contain land within the Thames Chase Forest Centre woodland. Here, the land is characterised by woodland planting, along with associated footpaths and some open, grassed spaces. This area is for recreational use (Plate B.63 and Plate B.64). Areas of higher ground (Plate B.65 and Plate B.66) are present within Thames Chase Forest Centre either side of the M25. East of the M25, a high point is located within the southern part of the Thames Chase Forest Centre. To the west of the M25, the land also rises within the southern area, acting as a ridge which the M25 has cut through. However, the rise on the western side is less prominent than the rise on the eastern side.

Plate B.63 Thames Chase Forest Centre grass footpath and mixed vegetation, looking south-west



Plate B.64 Thames Chase Forest Centre, looking east



Plate B.65 View north from a high point of the Thames Chase Forest Centre, west of the M25, looking north-west



Plate B.66 Southern high point within the Thames Chase Forest Centre, east of the M25, looking north



- B.2.43 Within the Order Limits to the north of the Thames Chase Forest Centre, the land use to the west of the M25 is mixed. The Order Limits include part of the south-eastern corner of Cranham Golf Course. A field immediately east of the golf course is also located within the Order Limits. The field is the site of a solar panel array with underlying pasture (Plate B.67). The northern edge of this field is bordered by the B187 St Mary's Lane.

Plate B.67 View towards field of solar panels and part of Cranham Golf Course, looking north-north-east



- B.2.44 To the east of the M25 in this area, the Order Limits encompass open arable fields, separated by hedgerows. An access track runs down the western side of these fields, separating the fields from the M25 embankment. To the west of the M25, the northern edge of St Mary's Lane is bordered by woodland. The remaining land is pasture. The Order Limits narrow to exclude the residential property of Franks Farmhouse (**LB115**) to the west. The Order Limits cross a further railway, aligned east–west (Plate B.68), to the north of **LB115**.

Plate B.68 Railway visible, east of the M25 from flat arable field, looking north



- B.2.45 East of the M25 and north of St Mary's Lane, the Order Limits are narrow and include the eastern embankment of the M25, as well as a hard standing north-south aligned access track (Plate B.69), located to the east of the Order Limits.

Plate B.69 M25 embankment and track, looking north-west



- B.2.46 North of the railway line, there is a section of the Order Limits that separates from the main alignment along the M25 and extends south-east from this point to the south of the railway line. This south-eastern area is characterised by arable (Plate B.70) or pasture fields (Plate B.71), divided by hedgerows. This area crosses back over St Mary’s Lane, and includes an area of woodland before returning to agricultural land. This area remains flat.

Plate B.70 Flat arable land east of the M25, looking north-west



Plate B.71 Flat field of pasture within the Order Limits, looking north



- B.2.47 In the area of the Order Limits to the north of the railway line, on both sides of the M25, the land use is arable and characterised by large open fields. A distinct east–west ridge crosses the Order Limits here (Plate B.72). The ridge is truncated by the M25 and gradually reduces (Plate B.73) on the western side of the M25. However, to the east the ridge remains a dominant feature in the landscape (Plate B.74), forming a noticeable change in topography when driving along Warley Street to the east of the Order Limits.

Plate B.72 East–west ridge within Order Limits, looking north-north-east



Plate B.73 The end of the east–west ridge to the west of the M25, looking south



Plate B.74 View from the top of east–west ridge including M25, looking south



- B.2.48 The Order Limits include junction 29 of the M25, where it connects to the A127. The land immediately surrounding the junction and bordering the A127 is a mix of scrub and waste ground with a flat topography (Plate B.75).

Plate B.75 Mix of scrub and waste ground around the M25/A127 junction, looking north



- B.2.49 To the west of the M25 and south of the A127 there is a section of the Order Limits aligned east–west. In this section the land use, from east to west, is woodland, an area of industrial use to the north of Cranham and residential properties, either side of Front Lane, are also included within the Order Limits. Further west the land use is woodland and scrub (Plate B.76), with several arable fields beyond this. The Order Limits then cross Hall Lane and include Hall Farm and associated arable fields, where the Order Limits terminate at its most western point.

Plate B.76 Scrub and woodland west of Front Lane, looking south



B.2.50 North of junction 29 of the M25, the land use is mixed. To the east of the M25, the Order Limits include an area of woodland, arable fields and scrub (Plate B.77). The topography of the area from the north-eastern corner of junction 29 of the M25 is a gentle rise to the north (Plate B.78) with a slight dip down towards the east creating a south-eastern facing slope (Plate B.79).

Plate B.77 General scrub within area east of M25 junction 29, looking north-west



Plate B.78 Eastern edge of M25 with embankment and general rise towards the north in the arable field visible



Plate B.79 General slope to the north, east of the M25, looking north-west



B.2.51 West of the M25 and north of junction 29, the Order Limits include an area of further mixed use. This includes pasture fields in the triangle of land enclosed by Folkes Lane and areas of woodland with recreational footpaths at Folkes Lane Woodland (Plate B.81), which forms the remainder of the Order Limits to the west of the M25 (Plate B.80). The land here has a gentle slope up to the north and reaches a high point at the northern edge of the woodland (Plate B.82 and Plate B.83). This represents the highest point in the Order Limits north of the river and is a continuation of the east-facing slope visible in arable fields on the eastern side of the M25. At this high point, the M25 moderately slopes down towards the north. This high point is located adjacent to the western edge of the Order Limits.

Plate B.80 Path for recreational use and associated woodland within Folkes Lane Woodland, looking south



Plate B.81 Open area of long grass within Folkes Lane Woodland for recreational use, looking north-east



Plate B.82 View from high point, looking south



Plate B.83 View from high point to west of M25, looking north



- B.2.52 The Order Limits narrow as its northern extent, encompassing only the M25 and associated cutting (Plate B.84). The Order Limits would terminate before Warley Road.

Plate B.84 M25 western embankment and associated infrastructure



Known heritage assets

- B.2.53 The site walkover was conducted with data from the relevant Historic Environment Records (HERs) and Historic England loaded onto a digital map for reference in the field. Consequently, the walkover survey was able in some cases, depending on the nature of the heritage asset, to ground truth the location and potential survival of heritage assets. In most cases the assets that could be observed were those with built, above ground remains. These assets are described from south to north.
- B.2.54 To the south of the A2, a range of remains were identified and associated with military activity recorded as Second World War RAF camps, known as Ashenbank Wood (**1300, 1324**). Features included concrete foundations (Plate B.86) of former buildings (**1837, 1843, 1844, 1845**) or shaft entrances (**1836, 1838, 1839, 1841**) including an identified toilet block (**1840, 1873**) (Plate B.87) and other standing built structures such as bunkers and shelters (**1842, 1874, 1875**) (Plate B.85).

Plate B.85 Standing structure associated with Ashenbank RAF Camp, likely air raid shelter (1842), image looking south-west



Plate B.86 Possible shaft entrance (1841) associated with Ashenbank RAF Camp, now filled in



Plate B.87 Concrete foundations (1840) of former toilet block associated with Ashenbank RAF Camp, looking north-east



- B.2.55 To the north of the A2, additional known assets were observed within Shorne Woods. Depressions of the locations of potential former structures (Plate B.89), along with further standing remains (Plate B.88), were observed. These are likely associated with the former World War Two dispersal camp for RAF Gravesend (1331).

Plate B.88 Structure (1845) associated with RAF dispersal camp, looking south-south-east



Plate B.89 Wide shot of depression, site of likely former building (1844) associated with RAF dispersal camp, looking south



- B.2.56 Also within Shorne Woods, east of the RAF dispersal camp, activity associated with the modern industrial remains of a wash plant for clay extraction (1338) were observed. This included large quarry pits (Plate B.90) and an associated concrete trackway (Plate B.91). The trackway is now used for recreational use within Shorne Woods.

Plate B.90 Large clay extraction (1338) pit, looking north-west



Plate B.91 Concrete trackway associated with industrial work (1338) in Shorne Woods



- B.2.57 Within ploughed arable fields to the south of Gravesend Road, a range of pottery fragments were observed. A few were briefly analysed in the field and were consistent with Romano-British samian ware. All objects were returned to the spot they were observed. These observed surface finds are consistent with the density of Romano-British activity mapped by the HER within this area, including cropmarks of probable Iron Age/Roman boundary ditches (**788, 796, 810**) and numerous findspots.
- B.2.58 Further west of this Romano-British activity is the location of the former Gravesend airport (**1459**). During the walkover survey, a range of buildings were observed to the east of Thong Lane. These buildings now serve an agricultural purpose as barns. However, their origin is likely associated with the former aircraft factory and airfield. Although they are not mapped on the 1930s or 1940s Ordnance Survey (OS) map editions, first appearing on the 1954 OS map, they may have been omitted from the earlier editions due to their military function and for security. The cluster of buildings include three large sheds orientated roughly north–south (Plate B.92), two of which are joined by a later extension. The buildings are constructed of a mix of sandy yellow brick or corrugated iron with brick foundation (Plate B.93). A small water tower, visible in Plate B.92, is also located within the yard space of the buildings.

Plate B.92 Agricultural barns with potential original use associated with Gravesend airfield and aircraft factory, looking south-east



Plate B.93 Rear view of potential former buildings associated with Gravesend airport and aircraft factory, looking north-west



- B.2.59 On the southern edge of Filborough Marshes, north of Lower Higham Road, a linear depression and associated raised ground was observed during the walkover. This is likely the recorded earthwork (Plate B.94) of a Post-Medieval water channel (**781**) still visible in the field.

Plate B.94 Linear depression in the field, likely Post-Medieval water channel, looking east



- B.2.60 North of the River Thames, ditches (**1833**) (Plate B.95) were observed during fieldwalking, west of Coalhouse Fort (**SM14**). Information gained through discussion with a ranger at Coalhouse Fort ascertained that the ditches are believed to form part of the drainage ditches to the Fort's moat. The ditches cover a large area to the west of the scheduled monument and down towards the northern Thames foreshore. The ditches were potentially reused as part of the anti-glider ditch system (**348**), recorded in the HER south-east of Bowater's Farm, in the Second World War. It is currently unclear if the ditches are initially related to the former marshland within this area of the Order Limits and have been repurposed and/or altered to meet the needs of activity associated with Coalhouse Fort (**SM14**) and later modern defences. The ditches now act as field boundaries for fields of pasture in the present day.

Plate B.95 View of ditches marked by hedges, looking south-east



- B.2.61 The Essex HER notes the location of a currently undated and unknown settlement (**496**) off Station Road. The location of the settlement was observed during the walkover as a platform with a near 360-degree view (Plate B.96, Plate B.97 and Plate B.98) of the surrounding landscape, making it a suitable settlement location for its defensive and strategic location with views to the River Thames. The platform forms a natural topographic feature as part of the terracing north of the Thames as described above.

Plate B.96 View west from likely settlement platform



Plate B.97 View north from likely settlement platform



Plate B.98 View east from likely settlement platform



Previously unrecorded heritage

- B.2.62 A limited number of previously unrecorded heritage assets were identified during the walkover survey. These assets are deemed to hold evidential value and are described from south to north within the Order Limits.
- B.2.63 Earthworks (**1872**) were visible on the western edge of Cobham Park (**RPG1**) to the east of Halfpence Lane. These consisted of a slight east–west bank and a shallow bowl feature. The asset is not located within the Order Limits.
- B.2.64 An earthen mound was identified within the area of Shorne Woods (Plate B.99). The mounds (**1846, 1847**) appear truncated by the footpath, used for recreation within the woodland. While the mound was observed to the north of the Order Limits, due to the woodland undergrowth and use of the footpath for access, its extent is currently unknown but is unlikely to extend south into the Order Limits.

Plate B.99 Image of unknown earthen mounds (1846, 1847) within Shorne Wood, looking north-west



- B.2.65 To the east of Bowesden Lane, a potential former water channel (**1865**) was observed. The feature is located on the western facing slope of the north–south valley in the area, as detailed in Plate B.1. Located in a field of pasture, used as paddocks, the potential feature of archaeological interest is orientated in approximately an east/south-east to west/north-west orientation.
- B.2.66 A quarry (Plate B.100) was observed within the Order Limits, north of Shorne Ifield Road. The quarry (**1851**) was a deep hole filled with shrubbery. Due to the presence of barbed wire surrounding the area, access was limited. However, no quarrying activity is noted within the area on the HER. Historic mapping marks the area as ‘Muggins Chalk pit (disused)’ on 1961 OS maps of the area.

Plate B.100 Location of quarrying activity (1851), noted by shrubbery, imagery looking south



- B.2.67 Slightly further north of the former quarry, a low bank (Plate B.101) was observed as a likely former field boundary (1852). This boundary is located within otherwise generally large open field systems to the south of Gravesend Road.

Plate B.101 Low bank of a former field boundary (1852), looking south-west



- B.2.68 Three linear depressions (**1848, 1849, 1850**) (Plate B.102 and Plate B.103) were identified during the walkover, in the southern part of Filborough Marshes. These are likely former watercourses, as part of the marshland. However, they could also represent former field boundaries.

Plate B.102 Linear depression (1848) of potential former field boundary or watercourse, looking east



Plate B.103 Shallow linear depression (1850), looking north-north-east



B.2.69 To the north of the river, a range of features of possible evidential value were also observed. To the north of the site of the former Tilbury Power Station, three discrete, independent earthworks were observed on East Tilbury Marshes. These features include the circular depression (1855) of a possible former quarry pit or pond, east of Fort Road (Plate B.104); an earthen mound (1856) (Plate B.105) of unknown character and maybe associated with modern construction activity in the area; and a raised platform (1857) (Plate B.106) of unknown nature and the only feature of the three within the Order Limits.

Plate B.104 Circular depression (1855) east of Fort Road, looking north-east



Plate B.105 View towards earthen mound (1856), looking south



Plate B.106 View towards earthwork platform (1857), looking south



- B.2.70 A platform (**1870**) and evidence of a former field boundary and possible enclosure (**1869**) were identified in a field between Church Road and Gunhill Road. The assets lie east of the Order Limits, which follow the route of Gunhill Road. These features do not extend into the Order Limits.
- B.2.71 An area of probable quarrying activity (**1876**) was found to the west of Gunhill Road. The activity lies on the edge of the Order Limits and its impact may extend within the Order Limits.
- B.2.72 South of Muckingford Road, an area of different vegetation colour (**1853**) within a depression was observed. The feature was interpreted as a possible former pond (Plate B.107), although an area of modern disturbance close to the depression may also be a contributor to the change in colouration.

Plate B.107 Possible depression of former pond (1853), looking north-west



- B.2.73 A ridge (**1861**) (Plate B.108) in a field to the east of Linford and East Tilbury Road was observed during the walkover survey. Orientated roughly north–south, the ridge is a potential former field boundary but may be the result of a service trench. The banking of the feature and the associated land as shrub and the wider land as arable, implies there was once a focus on land management at the location.

Plate B.108 Ridge of possible former field boundary (1861), looking south-south-east



- B.2.74 North of Hoford Road, two features of possible evidential value were observed. This included a north-east to south-west orientated shallow gully (**1862**) (Plate B.109) moving across the lower area of one field. The second included a platform (**1863**) on a higher area of ground to the north of the gully (Plate B.110). While the landscape in this area of the Project is undulating, the peak to this rise of the landscape held a greater extensive platform, indicating there may be evidential value to the feature.

Plate B.109 Shallow gully (1862) in field, looking north-north-west



Plate B.110 View to platform (1863) in field, looking north



- B.2.75 Uneven ground and banks of possible field boundaries (**1867**) were identified in a field between Dockyard Approach Road and Stanford Road. These lie outside the Order Limits and do not extend into the Order Limits. To the north-west, possible quarrying activity (**1877**) was found immediately south of the scheduled cropmark complex (**SM1**) to the east of Blackshots Lane. The feature falls partly within the Order Limits and may have truncated or removed earlier archaeological remains.
- B.2.76 Two unrecorded heritage assets were identified within a flat pasture field south of Stifford Clays Road and north of the A13. This includes a north–south orientated linear depression (**1831**) (Plate B.111), which stretches across the Order Limits. A second asset of two circular sunken stone features (**1832**) (Plate B.112 and Plate B.113) were also observed within the Order Limits. Both assets are of unknown nature and date.

Plate B.111 Linear depression (1831) in field, looking south-south-east



Plate B.112 Wide view of two sunken stone features (1832) in pasture field, looking north-west



Plate B.113 Internal image of sunken stone feature (1832); stepped entrance is north facing



- B.2.77 A concrete platform (**1864**) was observed at the side of open fields, north of Green Lane. The platform (Plate B.114) is the likely foundation of a former building at the site.

Plate B.114 Concrete platform (1864) as foundations of former structure, looking south-east



- B.2.78 Across the open fields north of Green Lane, individual artefacts were observed on the surface of the fields. These included pottery sherds spot dated in the field to potentially the Romano-British period. All findspots were returned to their location and images not taken.
- B.2.79 A small roadside ditch (**1866**) was identified along the western edge of Brentwood Road, Bulphan. The ditch was likely used for drainage purposes and extends northwards into an east–west section of the Order Limits.
- B.2.80 A depression (**1871**) was identified in a field west of Clay Tye Road. The feature lies outside of the Order Limits and does not appear to extend.

Modern disturbance

- B.2.81 A series of modern land uses across the Order Limits were observed during the walkover survey. This modern disturbance could have disturbed archaeological remains, therefore impacting the evidential value to certain areas. The types of modern disturbance are grouped, and location described.

B.2.82 Several areas of muck or spoil heaps have been observed throughout the Project. These spoil heaps are associated with the removal of material for both current construction purposes as well as agricultural management of land. Heaps of material were observed in agricultural lands/paddocks (Plate B.115) south of the A2, either side of Jeskyns Community Woodland, as well as to the south-east of Thong village. Other spoil heaps, of greater age due to vegetation coverage, are located to the north of the River Thames (Plate B.116) and may be a result of material from Tilbury Power Station decommissioning works. Moving further north, varying spoil heaps were observed within agricultural land (Plate B.117). In addition, ongoing work for the widening of the A13 resulted in a range of large spoil heaps from excavations for construction on land to the north of the A13 (Plate B.118). Due to the nature of these active works, these spoil heaps were observed from a distance.

Plate B.115 Spoil heaps in paddocks south of A2, looking south



Plate B.116 Vegetation covered spoil heap north of the River Thames, looking north-east



Plate B.117 Vegetation covered spoil heap south of Muckingford Road, looking west



Plate B.118 View towards A13 works, marked with large spoil heaps, looking south



- B.2.83 A range of previous and current construction and utilities excavations were observed during the walkover. The majority were former service trenches with the line of the trench still visible in pasture fields (Plate B.119). At times, services, namely drains, were also observed through the presence of several drain covers in a linear orientation (Plate B.120); this was prominent in agricultural land south of Muckingford Road.

Plate B.119 Service trench in paddock area south of A2, looking west



Plate B.120 Modern drainage south of Muckingford Road, marked by drainage covers looking north



- B.2.84 Other larger excavations were also observed from a distance due to their active nature. These larger areas included the deposition of material north of the River Thames, associated with the decommissioning of Tilbury Power Station and the landfill site. Excavations as part of the A13 widening scheme were also noted. Quarrying (Plate B.121) was observed to the west of Hoford Road, north of Mill House (LB42), while the former clay extraction site off Medebridge Road continues in use as a landfill site (Plate B.122).

Plate B.121 Quarrying activity west of Hoford Road, looking south-west



Plate B.122 Landfill site off Medebridge Road, looking north-west



- B.2.85 To the north of Orsett, modern disturbance (QQ) was identified in a wooded area within the Order Limits to the west of Parker's Road. The disturbance comprises a pheasant/chicken rearing pen formed of wire mesh fencing; wooden posts and electric perimeter fencing (shin height); and deep tyre tracks present throughout. The conditions were waterlogged during the walkover survey.
- B.2.86 There were also additional forms of modern disturbance observed. A range of industrial activity was observed, including areas such as Readmans Industrial Estate off Station Road. Other additional disturbances included those associated with agricultural use, such as storage areas for hay bales and vehicular movements (Plate B.123).

Plate B.123 View towards farm storage area, south of Station Road, looking south



- B.2.87 Modern disturbances were found at Franks Farm. Both were located within the Order Limits. The disturbances include a linear depression from a former land drain (**OO**) to the south of the railway line and a modern bank (**PP**) associated with the M25 along the eastern boundary.
- B.2.88 Other modern activity included structural remains or cleared areas. This included the foundations of a likely former modern structure south of Gravesend Road (Plate B.124); marquees and associated materials at Orsett Showground (Plate B.125); and recreational structures and cleared ground for use within Thames Chase Forest Centre (Plate B.126).

Plate B.124 Concrete platform of likely former structure, looking south-west



Plate B.125 View towards marquee at Orsett Showground, looking east



Plate B.126 Clearance and wooden structure for recreational use in Thames Chase Forest Centre, looking east-north-east



B.2.89 A gazetteer of the modern disturbance recorded during the walkover survey is included below. All modern disturbance locations are displayed on Figure 13 (see Annex D) with their identifier.

Table B.1 Modern disturbance identified during walkover survey

Figure 13 ID	Description
A	Vegetation covered spoil heap
B	Spoil heaps, concrete surface, waste concrete blocks, concrete/brick rubble. Probable former construction compound likely used for construction of A13.
C	Mounds with fragments of rubbish visible
D	Vegetation covered spoil heap
E	Vegetation covered spoil heap
F	Active deposition of material (at time of survey) believed to be from Tilbury and Battersea Power Station decommissioning works
G	Former clay extraction (info from site manager), now used as current landfill site
H	Landfill site
I	Muck heap
J	Outline of service trench visible

Figure 13 ID	Description
K	Muck heap
L	Spoil heap
M	Very slight linear depression, marked by darker green grass. Possible service or field drain.
N	Ground investigation monitoring point?
O	Concrete and rubble spread over ground
P	Spoil heap
Q	Temporary marquee structure used as part of activities on Orsett Showground
R	Bank, probably service trench as it is leading to gas main
S	Spoil heaps associated with A13 works
T	Dump of material and services present
U	Clearance and permanent structure for woodland community activity
V	Temporary structure in woodland area
W	Piles of rubble mixed with soil
X	Mast surrounded by long grass on edge of M25 embankment
Y	Modern day quarrying activity – active site, no access gained
Z	Modern dump and spread of material
AA	Modern rubbish and pre-fab outbuildings – used to house ducks
BB	Modern drain covers. Three in a triangular arrangement across field.
CC	Modern field boundary – post and wire – separating area of arable land from scrub
DD	Shallow service trench
EE	Drain cover, isolated but likely linked to groupings of drain covers within fields
FF	Modern field drainage ditch
GG	Line of three modern drain covers
HH	Modern waste dump
II	Rubbish dump
JJ	Spoil heaps and abandoned lorry trailers
KK	Hay bales and general farm vehicles and farm activity observed.
LL	Works area for A13 works, earthworks cutting into parcel of land surveyed. Area approximate as viewed from road.
MM	Works area for A13 works. Area approximate as viewed from road.
NN	Concrete platform, likely modern surface
OO	Linear depression from former land drain
PP	Modern bank adjacent to eastern boundary
QQ	Pheasant/chicken rearing pen formed of wire mesh fencing, wooden posts and electric perimeter fencing (shin height) present in central western part of woodland. Deep tyre tracks present through woodland as well. Waterlogged conditions during visit.

B.3 Summary

- B.3.1 The walkover survey has established the overall character and topography of the land within and immediately around the Order Limits. This has helped to ground truth the presence or absence of previously identified heritage assets with above ground remains and informed assessment of the potential for further, currently unidentified assets to be located within the landscape.
- B.3.2 The overall character of the development is rural with a mix of large, open arable fields with smaller areas of pasture for agricultural purposes. Other land uses include woodland, scrub and areas for recreational uses. Some housing, industrial land and the current road network, including parts of the A2, the A13 and the M25 up to junction 29, are also included within the Order Limits.
- B.3.3 The topography of the landscape varies with areas of undulating land to the south of Gravesend Road, as well as north and south of Muckingford Road and at the northern end of the Order Limits along the M25. The remainder of the land is general flat with some valleys crossing the Project in places, such as to the east of Thong (**CA10**) and arable land north of Muckingford Road.
- B.3.4 A limited number of potentially currently unknown archaeological features were identified during the walkover survey. In part, this was a limitation of the current land use with most of the land being either ploughed or under crop during the survey visits. Features identified were primarily historic landscape features, likely former field boundaries or watercourses. However, the potential for settlement activity, based on topographical locations, was observed in places.
- B.3.5 A range of previously identified heritage assets, as recorded in the respective HERs, were noted. These assets were mainly of a modern date, such as Second World War activity in woodland either side of the A2. Chance observations when walking along edges of ploughed fields resulted in the identification of earlier material such as Romano-British pottery in the fields south of Gravesend Road, noted for its extensive Iron Age and Roman activity.

B.4 Field-by-field results

- B.4.1 The following table presents the field-by-field results of the walkover survey. Reference to the field numbers corresponds to those displayed on Figure 12, located in Annex D.

Table B.2 Walkover survey, field-by-field results

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1	Yes	Relatively flat with slight rise to east. Man-made bank to north-eastern corner to support stable activity	Horse paddocks	Wooden fence with internal plastic pole division for horses	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F2	Yes	Gently undulating, general slope down to north	Grassland, long and short	Few boundaries, some post and wire	1313, 1529 - not visible	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F3	Yes	Undulating	Woodland	None	RPG1, probable feature of park	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F4	Yes	Mostly flat	Woodland	None	1311 - not visible	None	N/A	06/08/2019	
F5	Yes	Slightly undulating	Woodland	Wooden fence	None	None	N/A	06/08/2019	
F6	Yes	Gently undulating	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F7	Yes	Undulating	Mix-scrub, long grass and trees	None	1303 - not visible	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F8	Yes	Large bank, approx. level with A2 to south but steep slope down to north	Woodland	Fence to south	None	None	N/A	06/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F9	Yes	Slope down to south	Woodland	Post and wire fence	None	None	N/A	06/08/2019	
F10	Yes	Slope down to south	Woodland	Wooden fence and post and rail fence	None	None	N/A	06/08/2019	
F11	Yes	Gently undulating with slope down to western edge	Woodland with scrub	None	1324 - not visible	None	N/A	06/08/2019	
F12	Yes	Gently undulating	Scrub	Wooden with wire mesh	1324 - not visible	None	Bank up to Brewers Road on northern park edge	06/08/2019	
F13	Yes	Gently undulating	Woodland	Metal post and rail fence, none to south	RPG1. 1317 - visible	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F14	Yes	Sloping	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F15	Yes	Undulating	Woodland	None, post and wire across centre (south-eastern edge)	Features of RAF camp (1324) visible. 923 Findspot not visible	Some foundations of RAF camp, e.g. toilet block	N/A	06/08/2019	
F16	No	No	No	No	No	No	No access available		
F17	Yes	Gentle slope down to north	Woodland and scattered trees	None	None	None	N/A	06/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F18	Yes	Slope down from north towards south-eastern corner of field	Pasture	Post and wire fence and hedge	None	None	Eastern field boundary, to north of compound, no longer present in field. Big mature trees present.	07/08/2019	
F19	Yes	Slope down to south	Mostly woodland, more dense to south with more scattered trees as it turns into garden at the northern end.	Fence	None	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F20	Yes	Gently undulating	Woodland and scrub	None	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F21	Yes	Gently undulating	Woodland scrub	None	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F22	Yes	Slope down to south and east	Woodland	Fence	None	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F23	Yes	Higher ground in centre with steep slope down to south and slight slope down to north	Woodland, dense undergrowth	None	SM8, 1324 - Neither observed; survey focused closer to Project.	None	N/A	05/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F24	Yes	East-west valley sloping to west	Pasture - horse paddock	Wooden fence and trees	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F25	Yes	Slope to west	Scrub	Post and wire fence	None	None	Bank next to access track	06/08/2019	
F26	Yes	Slightly undulating	Woodland	Wooden	None	None	N/A	06/08/2019	
F27	Yes	Flat with gentle slope towards north	Compound	Post and wire and metal	None	None	Observed from higher ground. Access from field with bull in, so not accessed.	07/08/2019	
F28	Yes	Mostly flat, undulating at south with quarry pit	Woodland	None	1338 visible as earthworks, continue into parcel to east	None	N/A	06/08/2019	
F29	Yes	Sloping down from high point in east	Woodland	Hedge, post and wire fence	1760 - not visible	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F30	Yes	Gentle slope southwards	Pasture	Metal fence and post and wire fence	None	None	N/A	06/08/2019	
F31	Yes	Short steep slope down to north	Rough grass	Metal security fence to north, none to south	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F32	Yes	Gently sloping down to north	Woodland	No boundary	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F33	Yes	Gently undulating	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F34	Yes	Undulating	Woodland	None	1338 - visible as earthworks and continue into parcel to west	None	Gap to east and west is location of concrete track probably associated with 1338	06/08/2019	
F35	Yes	Slightly undulating	Woodland	Wooden fence	None	None	N/A	06/08/2019	
F36	Yes	High point in centre west, with slight slopes down to east and south	Woodland	Fence	1335, 1337, 1498 - none visible	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F37	Yes	Fairly flat with slight undulations	Pasture	Wooden and hedge	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F38	Yes	Gently undulating with overall rise to south	Pasture - paddocks	Wooden fence, post and wire fence	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F39	Yes	Undulating	Woodland	None	Features of RAF camp (1324) visible. 834, 1300 - not visible	Occasional foundations, e.g. toilet block	N/A	06/08/2019	
F40	Yes	East–west valley with steeper slope from southern edge down to north	Pasture	Wooden and post and wire	None	None	Bull present so did not enter	07/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F41	Yes	Slope down to south	Woodland	Post and wire fence	None	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F42	Yes	Slope down to east	Woodland	Metal security fence	None	None	Embankment of HS1	06/08/2019	
F43	Yes	Gently undulating	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F44	Yes	Gently undulating	Woodland	Post and wire fence	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F45	Yes	Gently undulating	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F46	Yes	Undulating	Golf course, greens, clumps of trees, isolated trees	None	RPG1, not clear if original features other than trees survive	None	Staff at golf course mentioned there was dig in Peggy Taylor's Wood for a former building. Outside survey area.	05/08/2019	
F47	Yes	Gently undulating	Woodland	No boundary	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F48	Yes	Flat to eastern edge with sharp slope to west towards boundary	Pasture - horses present	Wooden fence; post and wire fence; hedge	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F49	Yes	Gently undulating	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F50	Yes	Undulating in eastern end with peak at eastern edge. Moderate slope to west and south towards hall access road.	Pasture - parkland	Metal fence and road, woodland elsewhere	Roman villa (SM10) - visible. 627, 982, 1320, 1324 - not visible	None	N/A	06/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F51	Yes	Rises to high point in centre, steep slopes down to south	Woodland	None	None in study area, quarries clearly visible along with probably boundary bank.	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F52	Yes	Undulating	Golf course, greens and scattered trees	None	RPG1, Park features likely to be altered	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F53	Yes	Slopes down to south and east	Pasture	Hedge	None	None	Big mature trees present	07/08/2019	
F54	Yes	Sharpe bank	Scrub and modern bank to access point	Post and wire fence	None	None	N/A	06/08/2019	
F55	Yes	Slope down to south	Woodland	Fence to north and none	RPG1	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F56	Yes	Slightly undulating	woodland	Wire security fence to north, metal post and rail to south	RPG1 - visible. 1325 - not visible	None	N/A	05/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F57	No						Small garden with lawn and trees and adjoining tennis court - as viewed from adjoining field	05/08/2019	
F58	Yes	Gently undulating	Scrub	None	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F59	Yes	Undulating	Woodland	None	979, 1339, 1341, 1342 - not visible	None	N/A	06/08/2019	
F60	Yes	Flat, slightly undulating	Woodland	Post and wire	1324 - RAF camp not visible	None	Viewed from adjacent land parcel, not accessed	06/08/2019	
F61	Yes	Undulating	Golf course, trees	None	RPG1, trees probably from park	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F62	Yes	Slope down to south	Woodland	Fence	None	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F63	Yes	Slope down from north towards A2	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F64	Yes	Gently undulating, slight rise to north and south	Woodland	Wooden post and rail, post and wire fence	RPG1, probable original feature	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F65	Yes	Generally flat, bank along A2 to south	Woodland	None	1340 - not visible	None	N/A	06/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F66	Yes	Undulating	Woodland	Metal post and rail	SM10 visible in southern part of land parcel. 626 findspot not visible.	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F67	Yes	Generally flat, slight undulation in places	Woodland	None	Structure and probable building platform associated with RAF camp (1331)	As above	N/A	06/08/2019	
F68	Yes	Gently undulating	Long grass	Hedge to north	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F69	Yes	Undulating	Arable	Hedge	798, 1302, 1601 plus range of findspots - not visible	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F70	Yes	Slopes down to north-east	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	23/10/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F71	Yes	Slightly undulating with overall slope up towards Claylane Wood and also slightly upwards towards north-eastern corner	Ploughed arable	Hedges, fence, track	677, 1403, 1459, 1598, 1600 - not visible	None	N/A		23/10/2019
F72	Yes	Rise to east	Woodland	Wooden fence to west	None	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F73	Yes	Undulating. Slopes down to north, north-east and north-west, and plateaus in north-western corner	Mature woodland	None	762	None	N/A		23/10/2019
F74	No						No access available		
F75	Yes	Gentle down to east	Pasture	Wooden fence	1066 - not visible	None	N/A	06/08/2019	
F76	Yes	Flat, bank east, north and west bordering watercourses, either upcast from watercourse clearance or flood defence	Pasture, waste ground	Hedge, watercourse	None	None	N/A	07/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F77	Yes	Undulating	Arable	Hedge	1394 - not visible	None	Not accessed, viewed from adjacent field. Internal former boundaries/paths visible but not marked by physical barriers.	07/08/2019	
F78	Yes	Undulating with general slope down to north and west	Dense woodland	None	None	None	Not accessed, viewed from lane to north	09/08/2019	
F79	Yes	Gently sloping down to north	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F80	Yes	Sloping. Slopes down to north-east	Forms part of woodland but is new growth. Appears to be the corridor under the overhead cables. Mixed vegetation.	None	762 - not visible	None	N/A		23/10/2019
F81	Yes	Sloping gently down to east	Pasture	Wooden fence	None	None	N/A	06/08/2019	
F82	Yes	Relatively flat with slight slope down to north	Scrub, long grass with some trees	Trees, hedges	1599 - not visible	None	Accessed via footpath		23/10/2019

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F83	Yes	Flat from road to north, slope down to south and west	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F84	Yes	Gentle slope down to east	Pasture with woodland to south	Post and wire fence	None	None	N/A	06/08/2019	
F85	Yes	Slopes down to north-east	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	28/10/2019	
F86	Yes	Gently sloping down to north	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	05/08/2019	
F87	No						No access available		
F88	Yes	Undulating. Rises up in north-eastern corner	Arable	Hedges	703 – not visible	None	Not accessed but viewed from public footpath which transects field.	23/07/2017	07/08/2019
F89	No						No access available		
F90	Yes	Flat, bank along eastern edge by watercourse in northern part of field	Waste ground, pasture	Watercourse, metal security fence	1761 – not experienced	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F91	No						No access available		
F92	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F93	Yes	Flat with slight slope down to north	Scrub and pasture	Thick hedge	None	None	Not accessed, viewed from road and footpath to east	07/08/2019	
F94	Yes	Slight slope to west	Dense woodland	Post and wire fence	None	None	Not accessed, viewed from road	07/08/2019	
F95	Yes	Shallow dry valley aligned north–south. Northern end does flatten a bit.	Pasture	Hedge	None	None	Field division with field to south not present in field. Division likely footpath but no visible boundary.	06/08/2019	
F96	Yes	Sloping. Slopes down to north-east	Mature woodland, mixed vegetation	None	None	None	N/A		23/10/2019
F97	Yes	Flat	Pasture, small area of trees in centre adjacent to barn	Hedge	None	None	N/A	23/10/2019	
F98	No						No access available		
F99	Yes	Undulating with general slope down to north and west	Dense woodland	None	None	None	Not accessed, viewed from adjacent land and lane to north	09/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F100	No						No access available		
F101	No						No access available		
F102	Yes	North–south ridge within general undulating landscape with slight slope down to western edge of field parcel.	Arable	Hedge	674, 703, 922, 924, 1596, 1625 – not visible	None	Poor visibility due to fog on second visit.		24/10/2019
F103	Yes	Gentle slope down to east	Pasture	Wooden fence	Range of findspots – none visible	None	Parcel currently divided into four roughly equal fields, with wooden post and rail fencing.	07/08/2019	
F104	Yes	Mostly flat	Rough grass, scrub	Hedge	None	None	Not accessed, viewed from road	07/08/2019	
F105	No						No access available		
F106	Yes	Undulating, slopes down to south-western corner, slopes up to north-eastern corner, rises to south-east towards houses	Arable	Hedges	676, 783, 785 – not visible	None	N/A	24/10/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F107	No						No access available		
F108	Yes	Gently undulating	Woodland	Wooden post and rail, security fence to north	1532 – findspot not visible	None	HS1 landscaping	06/08/2019	
F109	No						No access available		
F110	Yes	Gently undulating	Mostly woodland, with some long grass at eastern end	Post and rail fence with young hedge behind	1760 – not visible	None	HS1 landscaping	06/08/2019	
F111	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedge and wet ditch/watercourse	768, 781 – not visible	None	South-western corner appears to be former orchard, few apple trees still present. Owner unaware of former use as golf course, claims this is incorrect.	02/08/2019	
F112	No						No access available		
F113	Yes	Undulating with gentle sloping down to north-west	Arable	Hedge	1516 – not visible	None	Overhead wires crossing	07/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F114	Yes	Fairly flat with slight rise to south	Pasture	Hedge	None	None	Viewed from road not accessed	07/08/2019	
F115	Yes	Generally flat, slight slope down to north	Garden, woodland, long grass	Hedge, post and wire fence	None	None	N/A	06/08/2019	
F116	Yes	Flat	Rough pasture	Hedge, watercourse	None	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F117	Yes	Steep slope down to west and north with flattened plateau in south-east corner before moving into rolling landscape to east	Arable	Hedge, footpath and fencing to housing and wire	Range of assets – none visible	Structures possibly associated with former RAF airfield/factory (1417)	Check APs - some circular features seen in lower ground in west of parcel. May just be increased moisture in some areas but maybe of interest. Possibly associated with asset 778.		23/10/2019
F118	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	1562 – not visible due to woodland	None	Small area of dense woodland so viewed from arable field to south as ground cover too dense for good survey		
F119	Yes	Sloping down to east	Arable	Hedge	None	None	N/A	07/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F120	Yes	Undulating	Long grass, scrub, young trees	Post and rail fence	1531 – not visible	None	Banks within parcel appear to be recent landscaping, presumably associated with HS1	06/08/2019	
F121	No		Private house					23/10/2019	
F122	Yes	Gently undulating	Arable	Hedge in centre, post and wire around road edge	1542 – Findspot not visible	NA	Viewed from road	07/08/2019	
F123	Yes	Bank sloping down to south	Scrub	Track	107, 457, 458 – not visible	Temporary welfare for ground investigation works present during visit	Modern dump of material present	23/09/2019	
F124	No	Flat	Rural				Area was occupied by construction activity when visited 25/09/19. No safe place to park/ access land.	30/10/2019	
F125	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F126	Yes	Slight rise north	Vegetation					25/09/2019	
F127	No						No access available		
F128	No						No access available		
F129	No		Land occupied by Scout Activity Centre				Not accessed. Land occupied by Scout Activity Centre. Not appropriate to park nearby and take photos.	30/10/2019	
F130	Yes	Rises to north	Scrub long grass	Ditch hedge	None	None	None	11/03/2020	
F131	No						Ground has been disturbed	30/09/2019	
F132	No						No access available		
F133	No						No access available		
F134	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Dense hedge	452, 761 – not visible	None	Viewed through dense vegetation in field to west	25/09/2019	
F135	No						No access available		
F136	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F137	No						No access available		
F138	No						No access available		
F139	Yes	Flat	Mixed, some arable, residential, domestic and some farm buildings	Hedges, post and wire fence to east		Several	Viewed from field to east. Not accessed. Mixed use	24/09/2019	
F140	No						No access available		
F141	No						No access available		
F142	No	Flat	Construction related activity				Area was occupied by construction activity when visited 25/09/19. No safe place to park/ access land.	30/10/2019	
F143	No						No access available		
F144	No						No access available		
F145	Yes	Gently sloping down to south-east	Ploughed arable	Hedge	107, 479 – not visible	None	Access along bridleway to north of field	24/09/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F146	Yes	Gentle undulations, but represents lower land compared to that in east and south	Clearing of scrub among areas of vegetation	None	None	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F147	Yes	Ridge in south slopes down to north	Long grass	Hedge	496 – moderately visible through platform	None	Platform on top of ridge with 360-degree views of area including Thames	26/09/2019	
F148	Yes	Sharp bank down to north	Vegetation	None	None	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F149	Yes	Slopes down to south-west	Mixed vegetation	761 - not visible	None	None	N/A	30/10/2019	
F150	Yes	Southern part flat. Northern edge bank rising north.	Arable to the south	Hedge post and wire	159, 283, 284, 289, 348, 741 – not visible	Telephone wire	Southern part not accessed but visible from northern bank	25/09/2019	
F151	Yes	Slightly undulating	Pasture	Fences, hedgerows	761 – not visible. SM11 located in adjoining field to east	None	Not accessed but viewed from public footpath	30/10/2019	
F152	Yes	Undulating with overall slope down to south-east. Land becomes flat to south-east	Mixed arable with some scrub. Part under crop, part ploughed.	Hedge, track, shallow ditch, occasional trees.	107, 435, 436 – not visible	None	Unrepresentative field polygon. Three distinct areas of fields with fourth in	26/07/2017	24/09/2019

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
		corner at Tilbury Railway.	Dispersed woodland across area.				south-east area of overgrown wasteland scrub. Crop is potatoes mixed with cereal crop. Probable deep ploughing in recent past.		
F153	Yes	Flat	Arable	Post and wire fence	44, 107, 761 – not visible	Iron shelter/ barn in north	Viewed from pull in off road.	15/10/2019	
F154	Yes	Uneven ground on side of road	Waste	None	None	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F155	Yes	Flat	Pasture-horses	Dense hedge post and wire	761 – not visible	None	Viewed through dense hedge from field to south. Struggled to get photo.	25/09/2019	
F156	Yes	Slight rise north	Arable	Hedge	761 – not visible		N/A	25/09/2019	
F157	No						No access available		
F158	Yes	Flat	Ploughed arable	Hedge	63, 761 – not visible	None	N/A	25/09/2019	
F159	Yes	Drops off slopes west and south	Vegetation	None	152, 387, 388, 392, 393, 394, 399, 761 – not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F160	Yes	Gently undulating with general slope to south-west	Pasture and scrub	Hedge wire fence	761 – not visible	None	Northern edge steep slope. Land lower than that around. Northern bank now full of vegetation, shows signs of possible quarrying.	25/09/2019	
F161	No		Scout Activity Centre				Not accessed. Area is occupied by Scout Activity Centre. Not appropriate to park nearby and take photos.	30/10/2019	
F162	No		Mixed vegetation				Not accessed. Area is located at the entrance to Scout Activity Centre. Not appropriate to park nearby and take photos.	30/10/2019	
F163	Yes	Flat	Small area of pasture with some cars parked in	Hedge and wooden fence	761 – not visible	None	N/A	25/09/2019	
F164	Yes	Flat	Ploughed arable	Hedges, ditch	349 – not visible	None	N/A	24/09/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F165	No						No access available		
F166	Yes	Undulating with overall rise to north-west	Scrub	Hedge	None	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F167	Yes	Gentle rise to north creating east-west ridge across field	Arable	Hedge/fencing at rear of properties	452, 761 – not visible	None	N/A	25/09/2019	
F168	No						No access available		
F169	Yes	Gently sloping up to west	Arable	Hedge	107, 447, 450 – not visible	None	N/A	23/09/2019	
F170	No						No access available		
F171	Yes	Flat, with large depression	Pasture	Fence	None	Modern stables	Large depression in north-eastern corner. Possible dried out pond.	15/10/2019	
F172	Yes	Sloping, rises towards north-west	Pasture	None	107 – not visible	None	N/A	15/10/2019	
F173	No	Flat	Construction related activity				Area was occupied by construction activity when visited 25/09/19. No safe place to park/ access land.	30/10/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F174	No						No access available		
F175	No						Ground has been disturbed	30/09/2019	
F176	No						No access available		
F177	No						No access available		
F178	No						No access available		
F179	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post and wire fence, bank, trees	None	None	Horses present	02/08/2019	
F180	Yes	Flat. Land rises to east, public footpath on a bank, sea wall	Pasture, appears to be marshy in some areas	Hedges, ditch to east	144, 161, 350 – not visible. 91 – sea wall visible.	None	Not accessed but viewed from public footpath to east on higher ground	25/09/2019	
F181	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedge, fence, bank	350 - not visible	None	Horses present	02/08/2019	
F182	Yes	Undulating	Sea wall defence and public footpath	Post and wire	None	None	No	02/08/2019	
F183	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedges, ditch to the north, post and wire fence to east	144, 161, 350 – not visible	None	Not accessed but viewed from public footpath to east on higher ground	25/09/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F184	No	Flat	Area occupied by construction activity				Area was occupied by construction activity when visited 25/09/19. No safe place to park/ access land.	30/10/2019	
F185	No						No access available		
F186	No						No access available		
F187	No						No access available		
F188	Yes	Gentle undulations with general slope west	Pasture's horse paddock in south. Lorries and spoil heaps to south.	Post and wire fence	761 – not visible	Former industrial farming area	N/A	02/08/2019	
F189	No		Private garden. Residential				Not accessed but viewed from road to north-west	26/09/2019	
F190	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge ditch	17, 349, 398 – not visible	Phone line crossing area	Viewed from western edge on other side of ditch. South-west corner horse paddock with modern waste on south side of ditch	24/09/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F191	No						No access available		
F192	No						Ground has been disturbed	02/08/2019	
F193	No						No access available		
F194	No		Scout Activity Centre				Not accessed. Area is occupied by Scout Activity Centre. Not appropriate to park nearby and take photos.	30/10/2019	
F195	Yes	Flat. South-east corner is approx. 5m lower than surrounding land, probably due to ash dumping by power station.	Arable to north and east. Pasture in south	Hedge, ditches mainly dry during visits but likely wet during winter.	349 – Possibly viewed in first visit. 413, 495 – not visible.	Pylons	Field has clear divisions and managed in smaller areas than polygon suggests. No access to southern extent but observed from field to north.		25/09/2019
F196	No						No access available		
F197	No						No access available		
F198	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F199	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Fence	631, 633, 635, 637, 645 – not visible	None	Not accessed but viewed from road to west	30/10/2019	
F200	Yes	General slope to west. Sits in slight bowl with field east higher, road north higher and industrial activity to west higher	Arable	Hedge	761 – not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F201	Yes	Land slopes down to the east	Mixed. Pasture, woodland and bunker	Concrete post and wire fence around SM11. Hedges and post fences.	144, 161, 761 – not visible	Perimeter fence to SM11	Not accessed but viewed during visit to SM11 07/06/2019	30/10/2019	
F202	Yes	Slopes down towards watercourse	Mixed. Woodland and pasture	None	348, 761 – not visible	None	Not accessed but viewed from fields to north	25/09/2019	
F203	Yes	Flat	Scrub, shoreline beach	Post and wire fence, shoreline	None	None	Not accessed but viewed from adjacent footpath and existing survey photos	30/09/2019	
F204	Yes	Sloping down to west	Dense vegetation	None	761 – not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F205	Yes	Slopes down to south-west	Woodland	None	761 – not visible	None	N/A	30/10/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F206	Yes	Sloping down to south-west	Pasture	Hedge	452, 761 – not visible	None	N/A	25/09/2019	
F207	No						No access available		
F208	Yes	Gentle undulations	Dense vegetation	None road borders	761 – not visible	None	Not accessed but viewed from roads and adjacent fields	26/09/2019	
F209	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Fence	None	None	Not accessed but viewed from adjacent field	15/10/2019	
F210	Yes	Gently sloping, rises to the west and north-west	Pasture	Hedges	144, 161, 350 – not visible	None	Not accessed but viewed from public footpath to east on higher ground	02/08/2019	
F211	Yes	Slight rise north	Bank of vegetation	None	None	None	N/A	25/09/2019	
F212	No	Flat	Construction related activity				Area was occupied by construction activity when visited 25/09/19. No safe place to park/ access land.	30/10/2019	
F213	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F214	No						No access available		
F215	Yes	Banked running east to west	Mixed, trees and vegetation	Ditch, fence	None	None	N/A	30/10/2019	
F216	No	Flat	Area occupied by construction related activity				Area was occupied by construction activity when visited 25/09/19. No safe place to park/ access land.	30/10/2019	
F217	Yes	Gently sloping, rising to west	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	None	N/A	24/09/2019	
F218	No						No access available		
F219	No	Flat	Construction related activity				Not accessed but viewed from road	02/08/2019	
F220	No						No access available		
F221	No						No access available		
F222	Yes	Gently sloping	Pasture					15/10/2019	
F223	Yes	Gently sloping, slight rise in west	Mixed, nature reserve? Scrub	Hedges	107, 481 – not visible	None	N/A	15/10/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F224	Yes	General slope north to ridge and then sharp into slight north-west–south-east valley	Arable	Hedge	21, 34, 104, 107, 447, 450, 457, 458, 493 – not visible	None	Pylons crossing field. Large parcel unrepresentative - different landowners. East edge not accessed.		02/08/2019
F225	Yes	Higher ridge in southern extent on a rough north-east–south-west alignment. Slope plateaus into generally flat landscape to north.	Arable	Hedge	64, 66, 107, 638, 761 – not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F226	No						No access available		
F227	Yes	Gently sloping down to east	Arable	Hedges, track to south	107 – not visible	None	N/A		24/09/2019
F228	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Fence			Evidence of surviving ridge and furrow	15/10/2019	
F229	Yes	Slight rise north with slight north–south orientated valley in middle	Arable	Hedge	497 – not visible	Pylons present	N/A	24/09/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F230	Yes	Gently undulating	Pasture	Concrete pillars with wire. Hedge	761 – not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F231	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Concrete and wire, hedge	SM9 – visible. 761 – not visible	None	N/A	25/09/2019	
F232	Yes	Flat minor undulations	Scrub with hay storage	Hedge	761 – not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F233	No						No access available		
F234	Yes	Gentle undulations	Disused paddock area	Wooden fence	107, 761 – not visible	None	Limited view. Observed from public bridleway to north-west with limited visibility through thick hedge.	26/09/2019	
F235	Yes	Flat, rises to sea wall to east	Pasture	Post and wire fence, bank, hedge	144 – not visible	None	N/A	02/08/2019	
F236	Yes	Flat	Trees, mixed vegetation	Trees	None	None	N/A	02/08/2019	
F237	Yes	Gently sloping, rises to south	Pasture, scrub	Post and wire fence	350, 761 - not visible	Horse barn present in south-east corner of land parcel	Modern disturbance and activity	02/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F238	Yes	Gently undulating	Arable, some harvested, some scrub	Hedges, track	67, 68, 104, 107, 318, 435, 436 - not visible	None	N/A		24/09/2019
F239	Yes	Slight rise north	Vegetation	None	None	None	N/A	25/09/2019	
F240	No						No access available		
F241	No						No access available		
F242	No						No access available		
F243	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	107 - not visible	None	Viewed from field to south	26/09/2019	
F244	Yes	Rises to north	Arable	Hedges	345, 454, 486, 726 - not visible	None	N/A	30/09/2019	
F245	Yes	Gentle undulations	Vegetation	Concrete pillar and wire	SM9 - visible 761 - not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F246	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Fence	None	None	N/A	30/10/2019	
F247	No						No access available		
F248	Yes	Slightly undulating	Mix of scrub	Hedge	107, 481 - not visible	None	N/A	15/10/2019	
F249	No						Northern end appears to be flat paddocks. Viewed from adjacent field.	11/03/2020	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F250	Yes	Undulations	Dense vegetation	None	None	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F251	No						No access available		
F252	Yes	Gently undulating, rises in east	Pasture	Post and wire fence	350, 441, 761 - not visible	None	Horses present	02/08/2019	
F253	No						No access available		
F254	Yes	Slopes down towards watercourse	Mixed. Woodland and pasture	None	348 - not visible	None	Not accessed but viewed from fields to north	30/10/2019	
F255	No		Private garden. Residential				Not accessed but viewed from road to north-west. No longer a separate parcel of land. Has been amalgamated with garden to east.	26/09/2019	
F256	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge and track	107, 140, 153, 322, 484, 761 - not visible	None	Viewed from field to west. Only western extent observed due to hedges. Eastern extent appears flat arable	26/09/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F257	Yes	Undulations. Sharp decline north following rise of overall land in area.	Scrub, trees, long grass	Hedge	None	None	N/A		26/09/2019
F258	No						No access available		
F259	Yes	Undulating. Rises to north near farmyard.	Mixed. Some part of farmyard, some scrub, some pasture and some arable	Hedges	642 - not visible	None	N/A	24/09/2019	
F260	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedges, metal fence	690 - not visible	None	N/A	24/09/2019	
F261	No	Flat	Construction related activity				Area was occupied by construction activity when visited 25/09/19. No safe place to park/ access land.	30/10/2019	
F262	Yes	Gently sloping, rises to west	Pasture	Hedges, post and wire fence	144, 161, 350 - not visible	None	Not accessed but viewed from public footpath to south-east on higher ground	25/09/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F263	No						No access available		
F264	No						No access available		
F265	No	Flat	Construction related activity				Area was occupied by construction activity when visited 25/09/19. No safe place to park/ access land. NB: north-east field and eastern edge is still flat arable fields, no features noted.	30/10/2019	
F266	No						No access available		
F267	Yes	Sloping up to north	Scrub	Hedge	None	None	None	11/03/2020	
F268	Yes	Minor undulations	Scrub	Hedge	None	Pylons	Viewed from north-west corner	11/03/2020	
F269	Yes	Slight rise up to east	Arable	Hedge	104, 107, 761 - not visible	None	Viewed from gap in hedge off public bridleway to west	26/09/2019	
F270	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F271	No						No access available		
F272	Yes	Mostly flat	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F273	Yes	Mostly flat, slope down to south-east in northern part	Woodland within study area	None	1678, 1679 - not visible	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F274	Yes	Mostly flat	Woodland	Hedge	NA	NA	N/A	07/08/2019	
F275	No						No access available		
F276	No						No access available		
F277	Yes	Gently undulating. Slight ridge north to south	Arable	Hedges	189 - not visible	None	Local resident said it was a tip for last 12 years		14/10/2019
F278	Yes	Slopes downwards to the north	Ploughed arable	Hedgerows	None	None	Bottom half of area accessed. Top half not accessed but viewed from the south. Viewed from adjacent field 1st visit.		16/08/2019
F279	Yes	Flat	Ploughed arable	Fence and ditched bank to north, fence and hedge	191, 192, 1785 - not visible	None	N/A	16/10/2019	
F280	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F281	Yes	Generally flat with some slight undulation	Woodland	None	29, 30 - Undergrowth makes identification difficult, but various wet areas may be remains of moat	None	N/A	17/10/2019	
F282	Yes	Flat	Pasture - horse paddock	Wooden and electric	None	None	Additional internal divisions for paddock	08/08/2019	
F283	No						No access available		
F284	Yes	Flat	Woodland	Hedge, ditch	29, 30 - Undergrowth makes identification difficult, but various wet areas may be remains of moat	None	N/A	17/10/2019	
F285	Yes	Flat	Pasture - horse paddock	Wooden and electric	None	None	Internal division due to paddocks	08/08/2019	
F286	Yes	Lightly sloping	Mixed planting	Hedgerows, fences	167 - not visible	None	N/A	15/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F287	Yes	Rise to south-east	Scrub	None	None	None	N/A	16/08/2019	
F288	Yes	Sharp rise to south then plateau	Woodland	None	624 - not visible	None	N/A	16/08/2019	
F289	No						No access available		
F290	Yes	Undulating/rolling	Arable	Hedge	168 - not visible	None	Rough east–west ridge crosses northern end ground of field	15/08/2019	
F291	Yes	Flat	Scrub and grass verge	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F292	Yes	Slope down to west	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F293	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Wooden fence hedge ditch	None	None	Viewed from road to north. Grid pattern of pasture fields separated by hedges. Height of hedges blocked views to southern part, but area appears to be flat pasture as well.	12/03/2020	
F294	Yes	Flat	Dense vegetation	None	None	None	N/A	16/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F295	Yes	Flat	Scrub	None	None	None	N/A	16/08/2019	
F296	Yes	Moderately flat	Scrub pasture	Wooden fencing	None	None	Orchard to southern end		
F297	Yes	Flat	Scrub	None	None	None	Phone line and sub-station present	14/08/2019	
F298	Yes	Flat	Scrub	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F299	Yes	Flat	Grass verge to path	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F300	Yes	Sloping gently west	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F301	No						No access available		
F302	Yes	Gentle slope to south	Pasture	Hedge and wooden fencing	None	None		17/03/2020	
F303	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F304	Yes	Gentle slope down north towards golf course	Mix of short and long grass and some vegetation	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F305	Yes	Flat	Grass	None	None	None	Grass verge between path and wood	14/08/2019	
F306	Yes	Slight undulations	Dense vegetation	None	None	None	N/A	16/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F307	Yes	Slightly sloping down to north	Long grass scrub	None	None	None	N/A	16/08/2019	
F308	Yes	Rise to south	Long grass scrub next to footpath	None	624 - not visible	None	N/A	16/08/2019	
F309	Yes	Slight undulations	Scrub	None	None	None	N/A	16/08/2019	
F310	No						No access available		
F311	Yes	Flat	Children's play area	Wooden fence	None	None	Cleared area for children's activity in woodland centre	14/08/2019	
F312	No						No access available		
F313	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post and wire	None	None	Viewed from adjacent field	12/03/2020	
F314	No						No access available		
F315	Yes	Slightly undulating	Dense vegetation	None	None	None	N/A	16/08/2019	
F316	Yes	Flat	Paddock	Metal fence	714 - not visible	None	Viewed from layby with gate	15/08/2019	
F317	No						No access available		
F318	Yes	Flat	Mix of scrub and woodland	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F319	Yes	Flat	Pasture with ponds to south, orchard to north	Fence, trees	None	None	N/A	16/10/2019	
F320	Yes	Flat slightly rise to north	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F321	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F322	Yes	Flat	Children's play area	None	None	None	Clearing for wooden children's climbing structure	14/08/2019	
F323	No						No access available		
F324	Yes	Slightly undulating	Dense vegetation	None	172 - not visible	None	N/A	16/08/2019	
F325	Yes	Flat	Scrub	N			Footpath in between this and parcel to east	14/08/2019	
F326	Yes	Flat	Woodland northern area associated grass verges	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F327	No						No access available		
F328	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedge and wooden fence	714 - not visible	None	Viewed from gate off road with pull in	15/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F329	Yes	Flat slight undulations	Woodland	Post and wire fence	None	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F330	No						No access available		
F331	No						No access available		
F332	Yes	Gradually sloping upwards to the north-west	Ploughed arable	Hedgerows	None	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F333	Yes	Gently undulating	Ploughed arable	Hedgerows	None	None	N/A	14/10/2019	
F334	Yes	Sloping down to north	Woodland	NA				15/08/2019	
F335	No						No access available		
F336	Yes	Slight rise north	Arable	Ditch hedge	None	None	M25 audible	14/10/2019	
F337	No						No access available		
F338	No						No access available		
F339	No						No access available		
F340	Yes	Some undulations	Long grass and woodland	None	None	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F341	Yes	Flat gentle undulations	Wood scrub vegetation	None	None	None	N/A	15/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F342	Yes	Flat	Vegetation long grass with footpath	None	585 - not visible	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F343	Yes	Flat with slight rise to south	Long grass and scrub	None	172 - not visible	None	Clearance to south for woodland community activity	14/08/2019	
F344	Yes	Gently sloping up to north	Woodland	Post and wire fence	None	None	N/A	16/10/2019	
F345	Yes	Slope to south	Grass verge and path	None	None	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F346	Yes	Rise to north	Long grass	Wooden fence	None	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F347	No						No access available		
F348	Yes	Gradually slopes downwards to the south-west	Arable, ploughed	Hedgerows	None	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F349	Yes	Gener rise to south	Mix of short grass footpath and long grass scrub	None	624 - not visible	None	N/A	16/08/2019	
F350	Yes	Lightly undulating	Open meadow	No defined boundary. Enclosed by trees.	614, 624 - not visible	None	N/A	14/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F351	Yes	Slightly sloping	Mixed vegetation, planting	Hedgerows	167 - not visible	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F352	Yes	Embankment	Embankment of M25 dense vegetation	Wooden fence	712 - not visible	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F353	No						No access available		
F354	No						No access available		
F355	No						No access available		
F356	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 624 - not visible	Not visible	Dense vegetation	14/08/2019	
F357	Yes	Flat some undulations	Vegetation scrub	None	NA	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F358	Yes	Flat	Dense vegetation	None	None	None	North-south ditch on eastern land parcel	16/08/2019	
F359	No						No access available		
F360	No	Flat	Residential	Wooden fence			See why not accessed	15/08/2019	
F361	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F362	Yes	Gradually sloping	Ploughed arable	Hedgerows	None	None	Viewed from adjacent field to the south	15/08/2019	
F363	No						No access available		
F364	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F365	Yes	Motorway cutting. Slopes down to M25.	Woodland	Post and wire fence, M25 embankment	56, 536, 537, 538, 539, 545 - not visible	None	Not accessed but viewed from adjacent field	16/10/2019	
F366	Yes	Rise to north	Grass banks/verge	None	None	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F367	Yes	Gently undulating	Ploughed arable	Hedges, ditch	None	None	N/A	14/10/2019	
F368	No						No access available		
F369	Yes	Sharp slope down to north	Long grass	Hedge	None	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F370	No						No access available		
F371	No						No access available		
F372	No						No access available		
F373	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F374	No						No access available		
F375	No						No access available		
F376	Yes	Flat	Long grass	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F377	No						No access available		
F378	No						No access available		
F379	Yes	Sloping down towards south-east and M25. Highest point north-west corner.	Arable	Hedges, post fence	None	None	Viewed from footpath	15/08/2019	
F380	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F381	Yes	Slightly undulating	Dense vegetation	None	624 - not visible	None	N/A	16/08/2019	
F382	No						No access available		
F383	Yes	Flat	Scrub	Post fence	None	None	Quite overgrown, difficult to see	16/10/2019	
F384	No						No access available		
F385	Yes	Rise to north	Woodland	None	584, 616 - not visible	None	N/A	15/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F386	Yes	Flat in east, dips down into north–south valley at western end	Arable ploughed	Metal and grass verge to road	None	None	Large open field	14/10/2019	
F387	No						No access available		
F388	Yes	Embanked motorway. Rises towards motorway to west.	Motorway embankment. Mixed vegetation.	Fence	167 - not visible	None	Not accessed but viewed from adjacent field to east	15/08/2019	
F389	Yes	Flat	Woodland and overgrown vegetation	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F390	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	Needs splitting into two fields. Boundary visible on Google Earth. Both sides arable.	15/08/2019	
F391	No						No access available		
F392	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post fence	None	None	M25 clearly audible and visible	16/10/2019	
F393	Yes	Flat	Woodland	Post fence	None	None	N/A	16/10/2019	
F394	Yes	Flat	Scrub	Wooden fence	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F395	Yes	Gently sloping down away from road	Mixed vegetation	Fence, hedgerow	367 - not visible	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F396	Yes	Flat	Mix of short grass in north and scrub to south	Path	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F397	No						No access available		
F398	No						No access available		
F399	No						No access available		
F400	No						No access available		
F401	Yes	Slope down to west	Scrub	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F402	No						No access available		
F403	Yes	Flat	Hedge	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F404	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	624 - not visible	None	Dense vegetation to north and east, some openings to west	14/08/2019	
F405	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F406	Yes	Flat	Woodland	Post and wire fence	None	None	N/A	16/10/2019	
F407	No						No access available		
F408	Yes	Flat gentle undulations	Woodland dense vegetation	None	None	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F409	No						No access available		
F410	No						No access available		
F411	No						No access available		
F412	No						No access available		
F413	Yes	Flat	Dense vegetation	None	None	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F414	Yes	Gently undulating	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	None	Not accessed but viewed from adjacent road	02/08/2019	
F415	No						No access available		
F416	Yes	Flat	Ploughed arable	None	76 - not visible	None	N/A	30/10/2019	
F417	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F418	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	76 - not visible	None	Viewed from footpath between fields to west	15/08/2019	
F419	No						No access available		
F420	No						No access available		
F421	Yes	Rise in eastern extent either part of M25 embankment or end of east-west ridge from field to east of M25	Arable	Hedge, wooden fence	169, 541 - not visible	None	N/A	02/08/2019	
F422	No						No access available		
F423	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	614, 624 - not visible	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F424	Yes	Sloping down to west	Woodland	None			Clear planting in lines of trees. Modern, very neat.	14/08/2019	
F425	Yes	Flat	Dense vegetation	None	None	None	N/A	16/08/2019	
F426	No						No access available		
F427	Yes	Uneven ground	Woodland	Hedge	None	None	Viewed from adjacent field	12/03/2020	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F428	Yes	Flat	Grass with sparse trees	Post fencing	None	None	Trees provide some visual screening	17/03/2020	
F429	Yes	Slightly undulating	Dense vegetation	None	172 - not visible	None	N/A	16/08/2019	
F430	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F431	No						No access available		
F432	Yes	Gently undulating with slope down to east. Embankment on west side to road	Woodland	Post fence, hedge	366 - not visible	None	Has been coppiced in past but not for a while	15/08/2019	
F433	Yes	Flat	Scrub	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F434	Yes	Flat	Dense vegetation	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F435	Yes	Gently sloping to north	Pasture	Hedge	None	None	NA	17/03/2020	
F436	Yes	Flat	Grass footpath and scrub	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F437	Yes	Flat	Woodland vegetation	None	624 - not visible	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F438	Yes	Slope east	M25 embankment	Wooden fence	56, 173 - not visible	None	N/A	16/08/2019	
F439	Yes	Gently undulating. Rises to east and to south.	Ploughed arable	Hedges	None	None	N/A	16/08/2019	12/03/2020

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F440	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, ditch, wooden fence	None	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F441	No						No access available		
F442	Yes	Flat	Scrub	Wooden fence, hedge	None	None	Viewed from footpath to east	15/08/2019	
F443	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F444	Yes	Flat	Pasture long grass around pylon	Hedge, wooden fence	714 - not visible	None	Viewed from gate with pull in off road	15/08/2019	
F445	No						No access available		
F446	Yes	Gentle slope to south	Woodland	Wooden fencing to west, barbed wire to north, M25 embankment to east	None	None	Several areas of ground clearance	17/03/2020	
F447	Yes	Rise to south-east	Dense vegetation	None	None	None	N/A	16/08/2019	
F448	Yes	Flat	Scrub	None	None	None	N/A	16/08/2019	
F449	No						No access available		
F450	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F451	Yes	Plateaued from sharp slope south of area but then slopes down north again	Long grass	None	None	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F452	No						No access available		
F453	No						No access available		
F454	No						No access available		
F455	No						No access available		
F456	No						No access available		
F457	Yes	Sloping down to north	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	15/08/2019	
F458	No						No access available		
F459	No						No access available		
F460	No						No access available		
F461	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditch	None	None	N/A		26/09/2019
F462	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedge, fence	SM1, 247, 248, 253, 254, 255 - not visible	Stables/field shelter	Part of parcel of land subdivided for horse grazing, divided	17/10/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
							with post and wire and electric fencing. Not accessed as gate locked so viewed from adjacent field.		
F463	Yes	Flat	Ploughed arable	Hedges	220 - not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F464	No						No access available		
F465	No						Dense scrub		
F466	No						No access available		
F467	No						No access available		
F468	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Wooden fence	None	None	Viewed from road. No pictures taken.	17/03/2020	
F469	Yes	Flat	Field boundary	Ditch			Polygon is field boundary	26/09/2019	
F470	No						No access available		
F471	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Fence	358 - not visible	None	Not accessed but viewed from roads to north and east	30/10/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F472	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Wooden fence	None	None	Viewed from road. No pictures taken due to proximity to residential house.	17/03/2020	
F473	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditch, hedge	76, 232 - not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F474	Yes	Flat	Arable	Fence, hedge, watercourse	None	None	Strip of weeds/set aside in centre of field, aligned north-south, approx. 5m wide.		09/08/2019
F475	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedge, ditch	SM1, 247, 248, 253, 254, 255 - not visible	Field shelter	Part of parcel of land subdivided for horse grazing, divided with post and wire and electric fencing. Not accessed as gate locked so viewed from adjacent field.	17/10/2019	
F476	Yes	Generally flat, slight undulations.	Woodland	Hedge to south, low bank and deep ditch to east	29, 30 - Undergrowth makes identification difficult, but various wet areas	None	Low bank on eastern edge may be old woodland boundary bank.		17/10/2019

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
					may be remains of moat				
F477	Yes	Flat, very slight rise in middle of field	Arable	Dry ditch, short lengths of hedge	682 - not visible	None	N/A	09/08/2019	
F478	Yes	Gentle slope down to south-east	Arable	Hedge, ditch	380 - not visible	None	N/A		17/10/2019
F479	Yes	Flat	Pasture, long grass	Hedge	150, 504, 505 - not visible	None	Owners report that this is an infilled pit, lots of rubbish visible if hole dug. Described as pit for 'ballast'.	09/08/2019	
F480	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Wire and post fence	None	None	Not accessed but viewed from adjacent footpath	17/10/2019	
F481	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Wire and post fence	None	None	N/A	17/10/2019	
F482	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Wire and post fence	None	None	Not accessed but viewed from footpath to south	09/08/2019	
F483	Yes	Flat	Pasture - horse in field	Hedge	None	None	Modern waste around and bank built in south-east corner adjacent to traveller site	10/03/2020	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F484	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditch	None	None	N/A	09/08/2019	
F485	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	246 - not visible	None	Not accessed, viewed from adjacent field. Tall maize/ sweet corn crop resulted in poor visibility.	02/08/2019	
F486	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedge, ditch	SM1, 247, 248, 253, 254, 255 - not visible	Field shelter/ stables	Part of parcel of land subdivided for horse grazing, divided with post and wire and electric fencing. Not accessed as gate locked so viewed from adjacent field.	17/10/2019	
F487	Yes	Flat	Woodland	Ditch	None	None	Not accessed, viewed from adjacent field	08/08/2019	
F488	No						No access available		
F489	No						No access available		
F490	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedge, ditch	SM1, 247, 248, 253, 254, 255 - not visible	Field shelter	Part of parcel of land subdivided for horse grazing, divided with post and	17/10/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
							wire and electric fencing. Not accessed as gate locked so viewed from adjacent field.		
F491	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditch, hedge	118 - not visible	None	Viewed from northern field. Southern field of polygon viewed from some distance; boundary is large mature trees. Second visit viewed from southern part which showed minor undulations in area but remained arable.	09/08/2019	16/03/2020
F492	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, ditch	None	None	N/A	08/08/2019	
F493	Yes	Flat	Arable	Dry ditches and hedge	380, 682 - not visible	None	Is one field despite Google Earth imagery	16/10/2019	
F494	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge track to east	682 - not visible	None	N/A	09/08/2019	
F495	Yes	Flat	Scrub woodland	Woodland	None	None	Not accessed, viewed from adjacent field.	08/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
							View not clear, but in combination with aerial this is likely accurate.		
F496	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	None	Not accessed but viewed from footpath to south	09/08/2019	
F497	Yes	Flat	Scrub	Hedge, ditch	None	None	Viewed from track to south-west	08/08/2019	
F498	Yes	Flat	Pasture	None	358 - not visible	None	Not accessed but viewed from roads to north and east	30/10/2019	
F499	Yes	Flat	Ploughed arable	Post and wire fence, metal fence	358 - not visible	None	N/A	24/09/2019	
F500	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, ditch, wood	None	None	N/A	17/10/2019	
F501	No						No access available		
F502	Yes	Flat	Horse paddocks	Hedge, wooden fence	None	Stable block in northern end	None	17/03/2020	
F503	No						No access available		
F504	Yes	Flat	Pasture with horse stables	Wooden	None	None	N/A	08/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F505	No						No access available		
F506	Yes	Gently undulating, drops to the west	Ploughed arable	Hedges	105, 358 - not visible	None	N/A	24/09/2019	
F507	No						Verge to A13		
F508	No						No access available		
F509	Yes	Gently undulating. Rises to the south	Ploughed arable	Hedges	270. 358 - not visible	None	N/A	24/09/2019	
F510	No						No access available		
F511	Yes	Flat	Pasture - horse paddock with all-weather arena	Wooden fence	None	None	N/A	08/08/2019	
F512	Yes	Flat at southern end and eastern extension. Slopes down at northern end and rises again to create east-west valley	Pasture	Hedge, track, post and wire	None	None	Viewed from footpath at south-east corner	10/03/2020	
F513	No						No access available		
F514	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F515	Yes	Flat	Scrub	Hedge	None	None	Viewed from adjacent field to north	08/08/2019	
F516	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	None	Not accessed but viewed from footpath to south	17/10/2019	
F517	No						No access available		
F518	No						No access available		
F519	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, ditch	682 - not visible	None	Field boundary present at footpath/ gate splitting field. Southern part observed from track as no access.		08/08/2019
F520	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	None	N/A	17/10/2019	
F521	No						No access available		
F522	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	None	N/A	09/08/2019	
F523	No						No access available		
F524	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F525	Yes	Flat	Pasture - horse paddock	Wooden	None	None	Division in land parcel for paddock	08/08/2019	
F526	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	Not accessed, viewed from adjacent field		08/08/2019
F527	Yes	Flat, slight slope up to rise in centre	Arable	Hedge, dry ditch	260, 515, 516, 517, 518 – none visible	None	N/A	08/08/2019	
F528	Yes	Flat	Pasture, long grass	Post and wire fence, hedge	514, 266 – not visible	None	Not accessed, viewed from adjacent field	08/08/2019	
F529	Yes	Slight slope down to north	Arable	Hedge, shallow ditch	None	None	Northern square is separate area managed differently. Sunflower meadow. First visit viewed from adjacent lane.		26/09/2019
F530	Yes	Flat, slight depression in centre. Probable pond in small overgrown area to south.	Arable	Hedge, ditch	None	None	N/A	17/10/2019	
F531	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedge, fence	None	None	Part of parcel of land subdivided for horse grazing, divided	17/10/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
							with post and wire and electric fencing. Not accessed as gate locked so viewed from adjacent field.		
F532	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	None	Not accessed but viewed from footpath to south	09/08/2019	
F533	No						No access available		
F534	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post and rail, and post and wire fencing	358 - not visible	None	N/A		02/08/2019
F535	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	229 - not visible	None	Viewed from road to south	26/09/2019	26/09/2019
F536	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditch	None	None	Viewed from field to north	08/08/2019	08/08/2019
F537	No						No access available		
F538	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditch, hedge	None	None	N/A		26/09/2019
F539	Yes	Gently sloping up to the north-east	Ploughed arable	Hedges	245, 257 - not visible	None	N/A		02/08/2019
F540	No						No access available		
F541	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	N/A		08/08/2019

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F542	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedge, ditch	SM1, 247, 248, 253, 254, 255, 256 - not visible	None	Part of parcel of land subdivided for horse grazing, divided with post and wire and electric fencing. Not accessed as gate locked so viewed from adjacent field.	17/10/2019	
F543	No						No access available		
F544	Yes	Gentle rise north	Arable	Ditch, hedge	73, 76, 378 - not visible	None	Viewed from field to west. Although open field systems in area separated by ditches.	26/09/2019	
F545	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post and wire fence, hedge	None	Field shelters	N/A	09/08/2019	
F546	No						Verge to A13		
F547	Yes	Gently rises to north to ridge and then gently slopes down	Arable	Ditch, hedge	None	None	West boundary (watercourse) bordered by trees so no clear views to area to west.		26/09/2019
F548	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F549	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditches with odd tree present	None	None	N/A	08/08/2019	
F550	No						No access available		
F551	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	Viewed from Fen Lane to the west	09/08/2019	09/08/2019
F552	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Wooden fence and hedge	None	None	Not accessed, viewed from track	08/08/2019	08/08/2019
F553	No						No access available		
F554	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, watercourse	None	None	N/A	08/08/2019	08/08/2019
F555	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, watercourse	76 - not visible	None	N/A	09/08/2019	09/08/2019
F556	No						No access available		
F557	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge and ditch	None	None	Pylon located in field	08/08/2019	
F558	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	N/A	09/08/2019	
F559	Yes	Flat with slight slope down to east	Arable. Southern part flat field of pasture.	Hedge	None	None	Redline follows field boundary located adjacent south of redline. Splits the southern part into different	08/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
							field. Remainder an accurate representation, although it is open to field to west where redline continues. Field also shortened in west due to field.		
F560	Yes	Flat	Scrub	None	None	None	N/A	08/08/2019	
F561	No							17/10/2019	
F562	Yes	Sloping. Land rises to north-west.	Ploughed arable	Hedge	Range of assets including findspots and cropmarks - not visible	None	South-west corner surveyed based on Project design.	15/10/2019	
F563	Yes	Mostly flat, gentle slope down to south along northern edge	Arable	Hedge	None	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F564	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Wooden	None	None	Horse paddocks create internal division. Horses present.	10/03/2020	
F565	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Fencing	None	None	Paddocks	17/03/2020	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F566	Yes	Flat with slight rise to south	Pasture	Ditch	None	None	Part of open field system but visibly farmed differently to other areas	11/03/2020	
F567	Yes	Flat	Rugby pitches	Banks of material spoil heap on eastern side	None	None	Viewed from road.	10/03/2020	
F568	Yes	Gentle slope down to south	Long grass, scrub, scattered small trees	Hedge	1527, 1528 - Findspots not visible	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F569	Yes	Undulating	Arable	Hedge	243, 271 - not visible	None	One large field. North-east–south-west valley in field	15/10/2019	
F570	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Fence	None	None	N/A	15/10/2019	
F571	No						No access available		
F572	Yes	Gently undulating slight slope down to south-east	Pasture	Hedge	107 - not visible	None	N/A	15/10/2019	
F573	Yes	Sloping, rises to north-west	Ploughed arable	Fence, hedgerow	None	None	N/A	15/10/2019	
F574	Yes	Flat	Pasture, southern part horse showground	Hedge	220 - not visible	None	Boundary visible in field	14/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F575	Yes	Gently undulating	Playing fields	Hedges	220 - not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F576	Yes	Flat, ground slightly uneven, probably due to not being intensively ploughed.	Cut grass around edge of field, long grass in centre.	Post and wire fence	245, 325 - not visible	None	Not accessed, viewed from adjacent field.	27/07/2017	
F577	No						No access available		
F578	No						No access available		
F579	Yes	Flat with slight rise to west	Arable	Hedge ditch track	None	Pylons	Viewed from road	10/03/2020	
F580	No						No access available		
F581	Yes	Flat landscaped rugby pitches	Thurrock rugby club	Metal fence	None	Rugby club at western end. New structure going up during visit.	Viewed from afar due to construction activity	10/03/2020	
F582	No						No access available		
F583	Yes	Flat	Showground	Hedges	None	None	N/A	14/08/2019	
F584	Yes	Gently undulating	Playing fields	Hedges	220 – not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F585	Yes	Undulating	Arable	Hedge	243, 271 – not visible	None	One large field but land parcels split it in two	15/10/2019	
F586	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Fence	None	None	N/A	15/10/2019	
F587	No						No access available		
F588	Yes	Sloping, rises to north-west	Ploughed arable	Fence and hedgerow	Varying assets – none visible	None	N/A	15/10/2019	
F589	Yes	Gently undulating	Playing fields	Hedges, post and wire fence to east	220 – not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F590	Yes	Gently undulating	Overgrown pasture	Hedges, wire fence to east	107, 363 – not visible	None	N/A	15/10/2019	
F591	Yes	Slopes up to south	Mixed vegetation. Woodland.	Fence to HS1	1008 – not visible	None	Not accessed but viewed from road	30/10/2019	
F592	No	Flat	Area occupied by construction related activity				Area occupied by construction related activity when visited 25/09/2019. No safe place to access or park	25/09/2019	
F593	No						No access available		
F594	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F595	No						No access available		
F596	No						No access available		
F597	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge ditch	263, 395 – not visible	None	Viewed from public footpath to west	26/09/2019	
F598	No						No access available	02/08/2019	
F599	Yes	Slight rise to centre, with gentle slope down to north and south	Arable	Hedge, ditch	109 - not visible	None	N/A		17/10/2019
F600	Yes	Slight rise west to plateau and then largely flat	Arable	Ditch	267 - not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F601	No						No access available		
F602	No						No access available		
F603	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditch to east and south. Rest fairly open.	None	None	N/A		26/09/2019
F604	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditch. Open to south and east.	None	None	N/A		26/09/2019

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F605	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, ditch. Permissive footpath to east.	263 - not visible	None	N/A		02/08/2019
F606	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditch, hedge	76, 379 - not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F607	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, ditch	76, 232, 379 - not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F608	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Ditch, hedge	75, 76, 232 - not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F609	No						No access available		
F610	No						No access available		
F611	No						No access available		
F612	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditch	232 - not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F613	No						No access available		
F614	No						No access available		
F615	No						No access available		
F616	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditch, hedge, track	None	None	N/A	09/08/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F617	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditch, hedge	None	None	N/A	08/08/2019	
F618	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditch, hedge	379 - not visible	None	N/A	08/08/2019	
F619	Yes	Gentle slope down to central dry valley aligned north-south	Pasture, few large mature trees	Hedge, wooden fence	845, 857 - not visible	None	Boundary of polygon to north marks footpath, no physical boundary in field.	07/08/2019	
F620	No						No access available		
F621	Yes	Flat	Arable	Wet ditch, watercourse	1545 - not visible	None	Not accessed, viewed from adjacent field	09/08/2019	
F622	Yes	Flat	Pasture. Sheep.	Water-filled ditches with hedges	None	None	N/A	23/10/2019	
F623	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedges	104, 107, 493 - not visible	None	Not accessed but viewed from adjacent field	30/09/2019	
F624	No						No access available		
F625	Yes	Flat	Scrub, shoreline, footpath	Post and wire fence, shoreline	90, 321, 742 - not visible	None	Not accessed but viewed from footpath and existing photos	25/09/2019	
F626	Yes	Flat	Mixed	Hedges	None	None	N/A	14/10/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F627	Yes	Gently undulating	Mixed, scrub, trees and bushes	Hedges	521, 564 - not visible	None	Lots of lumps and bumps. Likely from past use as a tip/dump. Modern disturbance.	14/10/2019	
F628	Yes	Slopes down to north and up to east	Pasture to south, ploughed to north	Hedges, bank to east	107 - not visible	None	Not accessed but viewed from road to south	02/08/2019	
F629	Yes	Sloped. Large bank runs north to south through this area.	Grassed pasture	None	107 - not visible	None	Large earth bank runs north to south through this land. It forms the edge of the field to the west. Not accessed but viewed from road to west.	02/08/2019	
F630	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post and wire fence, trees	None	None	Not accessed but viewed from adjacent road	16/10/2019	
F631	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post fence	None	None	Not accessed but viewed from adjacent road. Post and wire fence through middle but unclear as not accessed	16/10/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F632	Yes	Gently sloping	Pasture	Fence	None	None	Not accessed but viewed from adjacent road	16/10/2019	
F633	Yes	Flat	Scrub	Post fence	None	None	N/A	16/10/2019	
F634	Yes	Slight slope down to west	Pasture	Hedge, post and wire fence	None	Field shelter	N/A	17/10/2019	
F635	Yes	Slight slope down to west	Pasture	Hedge, post and wire fence	None	Field shelter	N/A	17/10/2019	
F636	Yes	Slope down to west and south	Pasture	Hedge, post and wire fence	None	Field shelter	Subdivided with electric fencing. The fields to the south all contain horses.	17/10/2019	
F637	Yes	Slight slope down to west	Pasture	Hedge, post and wire fence	None	Field shelter	N/A	17/10/2019	
F638	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedge, subdivided with electric fencing.	SM7 - not visible	Stables, field shelter	N/A	17/10/2019	
F639	Yes	Flat with very slight slope down to east-north-east.	Arable	Hedge, fence, none (to north and east, just marked by a change in crop)	220, 258 - not visible	None	Not accessed as nowhere safe to park on busy road and not safe to walk along road. Viewed from adjacent roads.	17/10/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
							Southern edge is disturbed by A13 works.		
F640	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, fence	7160 - not visible	None	Not accessed as nowhere safe to park on busy road and not safe to walk along road. Viewed from adjacent roads. Northern edge is disturbed by A13 works.	17/10/2019	
F641	Yes	Flat, very slight slope down to north	Arable	Hedge, fence	220, 258 - not visible	None	Not accessed as nowhere safe to park on busy road and not safe to walk along road. Viewed from adjacent roads. Southern edge is disturbed by A13 works.	17/10/2019	
F642	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, fence	235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242 - not visible	None	Not accessed as nowhere safe to park on busy road and not safe to walk along road. Viewed from	17/10/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
							adjacent roads. Northern edge is disturbed by A13 works.		
F643	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, ditch	76 - not visible	None	N/A	26/09/2019	
F644	Yes	Gentle undulations with overall rise in land to north	Woodland	Post and wire fence	None	None	Digitised in field	07/08/2019	
F645	Yes	Undulating with north-south valley. Sharp west-facing slope with gentler eastern slope.	Scrub in majority with horse paddock/pasture on west facing slope	Post and wire fence	None	None	Digitised in field. Viewed from footpaths around	24/10/2019	
F646	Yes	Undulating with overall rise north	Woodland and footpath	Post and wire fence	None	None	Digitised in field	07/08/2019	
F647	Yes	Land slopes up to north-west	Pasture. Some trees in field to suggest may once have been orchard or paddock.	Hedges	None	None	N/A	24/10/2019	
F648	Yes	Slightly sloped	Wooded	Hedges, fence	None	None	N/A	07/08/2019	
F649	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F650	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	251, 537 - not visible	None	N/A	27/07/2017	
F651	No						No access available		
F652	No						No access available		
F653	No						No access available		
F654	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F655	Yes	Slightly undulating	Arable	Fence, track	None	None	None	28/07/2017	
F656	No						No access available		
F657	No						No access available		
F658	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, trees	None	None	None	22/07/2017	
F659	No						No access available		
F660	Yes	Flat	Scrub	Fence	None	Jetty access ramp	None	25/08/2017	
F661	No						No access available		
F662	No						No access available	31/03/2020	
F663	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F664	No						No access available		
F665	No						No access available		
F666	No						No access available		
F667	No						No access available		
F668	No						No access available		
F669	Yes	Flat	Rough grazing, weeds	Post and wire fence, ditch	None	Small wooden field shelter	None	25/07/2017	
F670	Yes	Flat	Narrow belt of trees	None	None	None	None	25/07/2017	
F671	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F672	No						No access available		
F673	No						No access available		
F674	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedge, fence	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F675	No						No access available		
F676	Yes	Slope down to west	Narrow band of woodland adjacent to major road	Fence	None	None	None	28/07/2017	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F677	No						No access available		
F678	Yes	Flat	Rough grass, scrub	Hedge	None	None	None	21/08/2017	
F679	No						No access available		
F680	No						No access available		
F681	No						No access available		
F682	Yes	Flat	Arable	Post and rail fence, hedge	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F683	No						No access available		
F684	No						No access available		
F685	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post and rail fence	None	Wooden stable block to north, not within this parcel	None	27/07/2017	
F686	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Watercourse	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F687	No						Verge to road		
F688	Yes	Flat, uneven ground	Woodland (mature)	None	None	N/A	None	28/07/2017	
F689	No								

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F690	Yes	Embankment, A2 in cutting to north of land parcel.	Wooded, landscaped	Fence	None	N/A	N/A	22/10/2019	
F691	No						No access available		
F692	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, fence	SM1, 247, 248, 253, 254, 255 - not visible	None	N/A	27/07/2017	
F693	No						No access available		
F694	No						No access available		
F695	Yes	Flat	Woodland bordering garden	None		None	N/A	26/07/2017	
F696	No						No access available		
F697	No						No access available		
F698	No						No access available		
F699	Yes	Undulating	Golf course	Hedge, track	None	None	N/A	23/07/2017	
F700	No						No access available		
F701	Yes	Raised ground, sloping down around edge	Rough/long grass	Fence	None	None	N/A	24/08/2017	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F702	No						No access available		
F703	No						No access available		
F704	No						No access available		
F705	Yes	Embankment	Scrub	Watercourse	None	None	N/A	23/08/2017	
F706	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditches, partially wet	None	None	N/A	25/07/2017	
F707	No						No access available		
F708	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, track	None	None	N/A	27/07/2017	
F709	No						No access available		
F710	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	24/08/2017	
F711	Yes	Flat	Trees, lawn	None	None	N/A	N/A	23/08/2017	
F712	No						No access available		
F713	No						No access available		
F714	No						No access available		
F715	Yes	Flat	Road verge	None	None	None	N/A	27/07/2017	
F716	Yes	Flat	Mature woodland	None	None	N/A	N/A	28/07/2017	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F717	No						No access available		
F718	Yes	Survey area on other side of small valley to path	Woodland	None	None	N/A	N/A	23/08/2017	
F719	Yes	Flat	Garden	Hedge	None	None	N/A	26/07/2017	
F720	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	N/A	26/07/2017	
F721	Yes	Slightly undulating	Mixed vegetation, between roads	Fence	None	N/A	None	22/10/2019	
F722	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F723	No						No access available		
F724	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	N/A	None	28/07/2017	
F725	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F726	Yes	Flat	Long grass, weeds	Fence	None	Shipping container in south-west corner	None	28/07/2017	
F727	Yes	Slope down to west	Woodland	Fence	None	None	None	25/08/2017	
F728	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	Pylons	Shallow east–west valley appears to roughly follow line of overhead cables	26/07/2017	11/03/2020

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F729	No						No access available		
F730	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F731	No						No access available		
F732	Yes	Flat	Golf course green	None	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F733	No						No access available		
F734	No						No access available		
F735	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F736	No						No access available		
F737	No						No access available		
F738	Yes	Flat	Scrub	None	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F739	No						No access available		
F740	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedge, watercourse	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F741	No						No access available		
F742	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F743	No						No access available		
F744	No						No access available		
F745	No						No access available		
F746	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Fence	None	N/A	None	28/07/2017	
F747	No						No access available		
F748	No						No access available		
F749	No						No access available		
F750	Yes	Flat	Trees, lawn	None	None	N/A	None	23/08/2017	
F751	Yes	Rises up to south	Arable	Ditch	None	None	Viewed from road to north	12/03/2020	
F752	No						No access available		
F753	No						No access available		
F754	No						No access available		
F755	No						No access available		
F756	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F757	No						No access available		
F758	No						No access available		
F759	No						No access available		
F760	No						No access available		
F761	No						No access available		
F762	No						No access available		
F763	No						No access available		
F764	No						No access available		
F765	Yes	Slight slope down to west	Woodland	Hedge	None	None	None	28/07/2017	
F766	Yes	Flat	Shingle/pebble beach	None	None	None	None	25/08/2017	
F767	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F768	No						No access available		
F769	Yes	Slight bank along northern edge along road	Mixed vegetation - part of embankment to HS1 railway to south.	Road safety barrier	None	None	None	22/10/2019	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F770	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, trees	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F771	No						No access available		
F772	No						No access available		
F773	Yes	Flat	Woodland	Fence	None	None	None	28/07/2017	
F774	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, tree	None	None	None	25/08/2017	
F775	No						No access available		
F776	No						No access available		
F777	No						No access available		
F778	No						No access available		
F779	No						No access available		
F780	No						No access available		
F781	No						No access available		
F782	No						No access available		
F783	Yes	Flat	Woodland	Fence	None	None	None	22/08/2019	
F784	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F785	No						No access available		
F786	No						No access available		
F787	No						No access available		
F788	No						No access available		
F789	No						No access available		
F790	No						No access available		
F791	Yes	Flat	Woodland	Fence	None	N/A	None	28/07/2017	
F792	Yes	Flat	Arable	Wet ditch, hedge	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F793	No						No access available		
F794	No						No access available		
F795	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	None	25/07/2017	
F796	Yes	Flat	Grazing, weeds	Post and wire fence	None	Field shelter/stable	None	25/07/2017	
F797	Yes	Uneven	Trees, scrub, rough grass	None, hedge	None	None	None	28/07/2017	
F798	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F799	Yes	Flat	Long grass	Fence	None	Small field shelter in south-eastern corner	None	28/07/2017	
F800	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post and rail and post and wire fencing	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F801	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Watercourse	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F802	Yes	Flat	Disused m ² nage, rubber/sand surface	Post and rail fence	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F803	No						No access available		
F804	Yes	Uneven slope down to centre	Former clay extraction, scrub cover	Fence	None	None	None	24/07/2017	
F805	No						No access available		
F806	Yes	Embankment	Embankment and track on edge of landfill	Fence	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F807	No						No access available		
F808	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F809	No						No access available		
F810	Yes	Flat	Scrub, trees, watercourse	Fence, watercourse	348, 349 - not visible	None	None	22/08/2017	
F811	Yes	Flat	Golf course green	None	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F812	Yes	Embankment associated with HS1 railway.	Mixed vegetation, some trees	Hedge	None	None	None	22/10/2019	
F813	No						No access available		
F814	No						No access available		
F815	No						No access available		
F816	Yes	Slight slope down to west	Trees, scrub	Hedge	None	None	None	28/07/2017	
F817	Yes	Flat	Long grass	Metal fence, dense shrub	None	None	Viewed from north-east corner	10/03/2020	
F818	Yes	Flat	Scrub, grass	Fence, track	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F819	No						No access available		
F820	Yes	Flat	Lawn	Hedge, trees	193, 384 - not visible	None	N/A	24/08/2017	
F821	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F822	No						No access available		
F823	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedge, watercourse		None	N/A	24/08/2017	
F824	No						No access available		
F825	No						No access available		
F826	No						No access available		
F827	Yes	Flat	Woodland	Fence	None	None	Edge of former clay extraction	24/08/2017	
F828	No						No access available		
F829	No						No access available		
F830	Yes	Flat	Track verge	Post and rail and post and wire fencing	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F831	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F832	No						No access available		
F833	No						No access available		
F834	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F835	No						No access available		
F836	No						No access available		
F837	No						No access available		
F838	No						No access available		
F839	Yes	Flat	Arable	Partial hedge, trees	None	None	None	25/08/2017	
F840	No						No access available		
F841	Yes	Flat	Pasture, scrub, trees	Fence	None	None	N/A	27/07/2017	
F842	No						No access available		
F843	Yes	Sloping down to east	Arable	Hedge, track	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F844	No						No access available		
F845	No						No access available		
F846	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F847	No						No access available		
F848	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F849	Yes	Flat	Deposition of material	None	None	Few containers as offices etc	None	24/08/2017	
F850	Yes	Flat	Grass in west field, arable in east field	Fence, hedge	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F851	No						No access available		
F852	No						No access available		
F853	No						No access available		
F854	No						No access available		
F855	No						No access available		
F856	Yes	Flat	Deposition of material	None, track	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F857	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F858	No						No access available		
F859	No						No access available		
F860	Yes	Flat with mound in centre	Pasture	Fence	None	None	None	24/08/2017	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F861	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, post and wire fence	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F862	No						No access available		
F863	Yes	Flat	Scrub	Watercourse	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F864	Yes	Mound	Pasture with few trees	None	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F865	Yes	Flat	Part scrub, part hardstanding	Watercourse	None	Small building at eastern end of parcel	None	23/08/2017	
F866	No								
F867	Yes	Slope down to south	Major road verge, trees	None	None	N/A	None	28/07/2017	
F868	Yes	Flat, but uneven ground due to mounds of material	Concrete surface, overlain in places by weeds, short grass, brambles. Some concrete/brick rubble in piles spread around area.	Concrete barriers, none, large bank	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F869	Yes	Flat	Rough grass, scrub	Fence	None	None	None	27/07/2017	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F870	No						No access available		
F871	Yes	Flat	Arable	Partial hedge	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F872	No						No access available		
F873	No						No access available		
F874	Yes	Flat at northern end with slight east-west valley in southern part	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	27/07/2017	11/03/2020
F875	No						No access available		
F876	Yes	Embankment	Pasture	Fence, river	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F877	No						No access available		
F878	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, shallow ditch	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F879	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	361 - not visible	None	None	22/08/2017	
F880	Yes	Flat	Scrub/long grass along foreshore	Fence	None	Jetty adjacent to this area, in use by Ingrebourne Valley Ltd.	None	25/08/2017	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F881	Yes	Small embankment	Small embankment with scrub cover	Trees, fence	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F882	No						No access available		
F883	No						No access available		
F884	Yes	Slope down to west	Pasture	Fence	None	None	None	28/07/2017	
F885	Yes	Flat	Track, scrub	Fence	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F886	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedge, watercourse	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F887	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, track	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F888	Yes	Flat	Trees, scrub	Post and wire fence.	None	None	None	25/07/2017	
F889	No						No access available		
F890	No						No access available		
F891	Yes	Steep slope	Embankment/verge on edge of road	None	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F892	Yes	Various	Landfill	Fence, hedge, tree	61, 265 - neither visible	None	None	22/08/2017	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F893	No						No access available		
F894	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Fence	None	Field shelter/stable in south-eastern corner	None	28/07/2017	
F895	Yes	Slight slope down to west	Pasture	Fence	None	None	None	28/07/2017	
F896	No						No access available		
F897	Yes	Slight slope down to centre	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F898	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, trees	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F899	No						No access available		
F900	No						No access available		
F901	No						No access available		
F902	No						No access available		
F903	Yes	Flat	Garden, grounds of house	Hedge	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F904	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F905	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	None	25/08/2017	
F906	Yes	Flat	Long grass, scrub, few trees	Hedge	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F907	Yes	Slight slope down to south	Arable	Hedge, woodland	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F908	No						No access available		
F909	No						No access available		
F910	No						No access available		
F911	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F912	No						No access available		
F913	No						No access available		
F914	No						No access available		
F915	No						No access available		
F916	No						No access available		
F917	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F918	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F919	No						No access available		
F920	No						No access available		
F921	No						No access available		
F922	No						No access available		
F923	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, trees	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F924	No						No access available		
F925	No						No access available		
F926	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F927	No						No access available		
F928	Yes	Embankment	Pasture	River	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F929	No						No access available		
F930	Yes	Slightly undulating	Arable	Track, fence	None	N/A	None	28/07/2017	
F931	No						No access available		
F932	No						No access available		
F933	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F934	No						No access available		
F935	No						No access available		
F936	Yes	Flat	Golf course green	None	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F937	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Fence	None	Barns and stables present	None	27/07/2017	
F938	Yes	Slope down to west	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F939	No						No access available		
F940	No						No access available		
F941	No						No access available		
F942	Yes	Embankment. A2 in cutting to north of the land parcel.	Wooded. Landscaped.	Fence	None	None	None	22/10/2019	
F943	Yes	Flat	Woodland with spoil heap to south	None	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F944	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F945	Yes	Flat	Woodland plantation	None	None	None	None	22/08/2017	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F946	No						No access available		
F947	No						No access available		
F948	No						No access available		
F949	Yes	Flat	Garden	Hedge	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F950	No						No access available		
F951	No						No access available		
F952	No						No access available		
F953	Yes	Flat	Scrub	Fence	None	Adjacent to jetty access ramp	None	25/08/2017	
F954	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditches, currently dry probably wet at times	None	None	None	25/07/2017	
F955	No						No access available		
F956	Yes	Flat	Woodland, small spoil heaps	None	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F957	Yes	Slope down to north-west	Arable	Hedge, footpath	None	None	None	21/08/2017	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F958	No						No access available		
F959	Yes	Flat	Rough/long grass	None	None	None	None	25/07/2017	
F960	No						No access available		
F961	No						No access available		
F962	No						No access available		
F963	No						No access available		
F964	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F965	No						No access available		
F966	No						No access available		
F967	Yes	Slope down to west	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	25/07/2017	
F968	Yes	Flat	Rough grass, scrub, occasional trees	Embankment, watercourses	None	Large shooting target embankment to east of survey area.	None	23/08/2017	
F969	Yes	Flat	Long grass, few trees	None	None	None	None	28/07/2017	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F970	No						No access available		
F971	Yes	Flat	Scrub, grass	Track	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F972	No						No access available		
F973	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F974	Yes	Flat	Scrub, grass	Fence, track	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F975	Yes	Flat, ground slightly uneven, probably due to not being intensively ploughed	Cut grass around edge of field, long grass in centre	Post and wire fence	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F976	Yes	Flat	Rough grass	Fence, hedge, none	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F977	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Fence, electric fence	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F978	No						No access available		
F979	No						No access available		
F980	No						No access available		
F981	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F982	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F983	No						No access available		
F984	Yes	Slight slope down to north	Arable	Hedge, trees	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F985	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Watercourse	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F986	Yes	Sloping down to east	Arable	Hedge, track	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F987	Yes	Flat to south with slight rise to north	Arable	Partial hedge, track	None	None	None	22/08/2017	12/03/2020
F988	Yes	Flat	Arable	None	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F989	No						No access available		
F990	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditches, currently dry, possibly wet in winter.	None	None	None	25/07/2017	
F991	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, ditch	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F992	Yes	Flat	Scrub, grass, trees	Fence	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F993	No						No access available		
F994	No						No access available		
F995	Yes	Flat	Grazing, weeds	Post and wire fence, ditch	None	Small field shelter/stable at northern end of field. Old caravan same place.	None	25/07/2017	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F996	Yes	Flat	Grass, scrub	Hedge	None	None	None	25/08/2017	
F997	Yes	Flat	Mature woodland	None	762 - not visible	None	South boundary bank to west of track possibly slightly visible, not visible to east of track due to dense scrub.	28/07/2017	
F998	No						No access available		
F999	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F1000	No						No access available		
F1001	No						No access available		
F1002	Yes	Flat	Woodland/hedge	None	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F1003	No						No access available		
F1004	Yes	Flat	Rough grass, scrub, trees	None	None	Golf course manager reported that clubhouse was in this area when course was first opened in 1899.	None	22/08/2017	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1005	No						No access available		
F1006	Yes	Flat	Scrub	Watercourse	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F1007	Yes	Flat	Long grass, few trees	Trees, fence	None	N/A	None	28/07/2017	
F1008	No						No access available		
F1009	No						No access available		
F1010	Yes	Undulating	Mixed vegetation, some woodland. Embankment to HS1 railway.	Hedge, woodland	None	None	None	22/10/2019	
F1011	Yes	Flat	Woodland	None	None	None	None	25/08/2017	
F1012	No						No access available		
F1013	No						No access available		
F1014	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Fence	None	Field shelter in north-western corner of field	None	28/07/2017	
F1015	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1016	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	N/A	22/08/2017	
F1017	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditches	None	None	None	25/07/2017	
F1018	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, ditch	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F1019	No						No access available		
F1020	No						No access available		
F1021	No						No access available		
F1022	No						No access available		
F1023	No						No access available		
F1024	No						No access available		
F1025	No						No access available		
F1026	No						No access available		
F1027	No						No access available		
F1028	Yes	Slight slope down to west	Pasture	Fence, hedge	None	None	None	28/07/2017	
F1029	Yes	Flat	Long grass, few trees	Hedge	None	None	None	27/07/2017	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1030	No						No access available		
F1031	No						No access available		
F1032	No						No access available		
F1033	No						No access available		
F1034	Yes	Flat	Scrub, few trees	None	None	None	None	28/07/2017	
F1035	Yes	Generally flat, uneven ground	Trees, scrub, waste ground	Fence	None	None	None	28/07/2017	
F1036	Yes	Flat	Short grass with patches of rough grass and small areas of scrub.	Embankment, watercourse	None	Small green painted shelter in north of area	None	23/07/2017	
F1037	Yes	Flat, uneven ground	Rough grass, weeds	Fence, hedge	None	None	None	28/07/2017	
F1038	No						No access available		
F1039	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post and rail fence	None	Small shipping container	None	27/07/2017	
F1040	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1041	No						No access available		
F1042	No						No access available		
F1043	No						No access available		
F1044	No						No access available		
F1045	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F1046	No								
F1047	No						No access available		
F1048	Yes	Flat	Deposition of material	Fence, track	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F1049	Yes	Slope down to west	Woodland	None	None	None	N/A	24/08/2017	
F1050	Yes	Flat	Deposition of material	Track	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F1051	Yes	Generally flat, uneven in places	Rough grass, patches of scrub	Fence	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F1052	No						No access available		
F1053	Yes	Flat	Deposition of material	None	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F1054	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1055	Yes	Sloping down to west	Small area of woodland	Road, path	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F1056	Yes	Slope down to east	Trees and lawn	None	None	None	None	23/08/2017	
F1057	Yes	Flat	Woodland	Fence	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F1058	Yes	Flat	Deposition of material/scrub in places	None	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F1059	No						No access available		
F1060	No						No access available		
F1061	No						No access available		
F1062	Yes	Flat	Long grass, scrub, pond	Fence	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F1063	Yes	Flat	Weeds/scrub/long grass	Occasional trees	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F1064	Yes	Gently sloping down to south-east	Arable	Trees, shallow ditch, none	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F1065	Yes	Slight slope down to north-east	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F1066	Yes	Flat	Arable	Track to east	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F1067	Yes	Sloping down to north	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F1068	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	26/07/2017	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1069	Yes	Gentle slope down to north	Arable	Hedge, none	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F1070	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F1071	Yes	Slight slope down to south	Arable	Hedge, track	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F1072	Yes	Slight slope down to north	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	26/07/2017	
F1073	Yes	Slopes down to north and in west	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	27/07/2017	12/03/2020
F1074	No							12/03/2020	
F1075	Yes	Slight slope down to north	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F1076	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F1077	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, wet ditch	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F1078	Yes	Flat	Arable	Wet ditches	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F1079	Yes	Flat	Arable	Wet ditches	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F1080	Yes	Flat	Arable	Wet ditches	None	None	None	27/07/2017	
F1081	Yes	Steep slope down to centre	Balancing pond? Trees, rough grass	Fence	None	None	None	28/07/2017	
F1082	No	Slight slope down to north	Hardstanding, barn/warehouse	Fence, large earth banks	None	Modern barn	None	21/08/2017	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1083	Yes	Gently undulating with overall slope down to north	Arable, several different crops within land parcel divided by hedge and track.	Hedge, fence, bank (terrace)	Former Gravesend Airfield – nothing visible	None	None	21/08/2017	
F1084	Yes	Slope down to north	Arable	Hedge, fence	None	None	None	21/08/2017	
F1085	Yes	Sloping down to centre of land parcel	Rough pasture	Hedge	None	None	None	21/08/2017	
F1086	Yes	Slight slope down to centre of land parcel	Arable	Partial hedge	None	None	None	21/08/2017	
F1087	Yes	Gentle slope down to north	Arable	Hedge, partial hedge	None	None	None	21/08/2017	
F1088	No	Slight slope down to north	House/static caravans, small paddock, garden	Hedge, fence	None	Static caravans	None	21/08/2017	
F1089	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, ditch	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F1090	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge, ditch	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F1091	Yes	Flat	Arable	Hedge	361 - not visible	None	None	22/08/2017	
F1092	Yes	Flat	Arable	Partial hedge, track	None	None	None	22/08/2017	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1093	Yes	Flat	Dense scrub, trees	Fence	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F1094	Yes	Flat	Rough grass	Hedge	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F1095	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedge	None	None	None	22/08/2017	
F1096	Yes	Flat	Grass	Ditch, none	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F1097	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditch	None	None	None	24/08/2017	
F1098	Yes	Slight slope down to south	Trees, scrub, long grass	Hedge, watercourse	None	None	None	25/08/2017	
F1099	Yes	Flat	Arable	Track, hedge	None	None	None	25/08/2017	
F1100	Yes	Gentle undulations with overall slight rise to west	Pasture	Hedge, wooden fence	None	None	Viewed from gate off Brentwood Road	09/03/2020	
F1101	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post and wire hedge	None	Disused barn with metal frame and corrugated iron roof	Banks around barn likely caused by ground clearance for structure	09/03/2020	
F1102	Yes	Fairly flat with minor undulations	Scrub with power station for communication mass in south	Metal fence and hedge	None	Small substations	Viewed in part from road. Work compound to north of plot.	09/03/2020	09/03/2020

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1103	Yes	Slight undulations caused by north-south valley crossing field	Pasture	Wooden fence	None	None	Viewed from fence to south-east of Order Limits	09/03/2020	
F1104	No						No land access or footpaths. Not visible from road and no access from houses surrounding field to north or west.		
F1105	Yes	Undulating	M25 embankment - scrub	Wooden fence	None	Small substation at northern end	M25 embankment with woodland footpath within western end of parcel. M25 in cutting at this point. Footpath undulates based on field landscape to west.	09/03/2020	
F1106	Yes	Undulations with general slope up to the north. Northern end of field parcel represents peak in this area between J28 and J29 of M25.	Woodland with recreational footpath passing through	Wooden fence	None	None	None	09/03/2020	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1107	Yes	Minor undulations in east and southern extent. Western extent has bowl shaped feature. Unclear if quarrying. Walkway around west and south extent same height as surrounding land.	Scrub with rough grassland	Hedge and post and wire fence	None	Pylons. Some pylons building on mounds in field to increase height and match pylons in surrounding landscape	Modern anti-social behaviour activity present. Ground waterlogged in bowl with deep tracks from vehicles.	10/03/2020	
F1108	Yes	Flat with minor undulations from uneven ground	Scrub and long grass	Post and wire hedge	None	None	Viewed from road to south	10/03/2020	
F1109	No							10/03/2020	
F1110	Yes	Slope down to south	Woodland with large pond	Hedge wire fence	None	None	N/A	10/03/2020	
F1111	Yes	Sharp slope to south	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	None	Viewed from footpath to east	10/03/2020	
F1112	Yes	Sharp slope down to south	Scrub	Post and wire fence	None	None	Footpath in area but unclear	10/03/2020	
F1113	Yes	Sharp slope down to south	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	None	Banks present as former field boundaries	10/03/2020	
F1114	Yes	Gentle slope to east and plateaus at southern end, considering sharp	Ploughed arable - infant crop present	Ditch, post and wire fence	None	None	No	10/03/2020	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
		slope south in fields to north. Platform located at northern end of field.							
F1115	Yes	Sharp slope to south	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	None	No	10/03/2020	
F1116	Yes	Flat	Sparse woodland and long grass	Post and wire fence	None	None	Ditch running around north and western side	10/03/2020	
F1117	Yes	Slope to south	Pasture for horses	Post and wire fence	None	None	Viewed from field to south	10/03/2020	
F1118	Yes	Sharp slope to south	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	Temporary poly tunnel in south-east corner	Additional internal divisions for horse enclosures. Bank at southern end into adjoining field appears man-made – modern waste included	10/03/2020	
F1119	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Deep wet ditch, road	None	None	Horses. Some uneven ground but does not appear archaeological	10/03/2020	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1120	Yes	Flat	Arable	Ditch	None	None	Viewed only from north-east corner	10/03/2020	
F1121	Yes	Slopes down to south	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	None	Viewed from bottom of slope	10/03/2020	
F1122	Yes	Flat	Pasture horses	Ditch	None	None	None	10/03/2020	
F1123	Yes	Flat	Lake	None	None	None	None	11/03/2020	
F1124	Yes	Flat with slight rise to south	Pasture	Rear garden fences	None	None	None	11/03/2020	
F1125	Yes	Uneven ground	Pasture likely horse paddock	Post and wire fence	None	Stables in south-west corner	Viewed from road	11/03/2020	
F1126	Yes	Uneven ground with slight rise north	Woodland and M25 verge	Woodland	None	None	Ditch crossing north–south through centre of wood	09/03/2020	
F1127	Yes	Flat at northern end. Platform type feature at southern end which gently slopes down to south.	Pasture	Wooden fence	None	None	Viewed from footpath to east	09/03/2020	
F1128	Yes	Undulating with north–south ridge blocking views to western extent	Pasture	Wooden fence	None	None	Viewed from footpath to east. Spoil heaps present in southern part.	09/03/2020	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1129	Yes	East-west valley in location. Land slopes down to north before rising again. Valley more prominent to west of land parcel.	Scrub and M25 verge	Wooden fence	None	None	None	09/03/2020	
F1130	Yes	Gentle rise to north and east creating western-facing slope	Pasture	Post and wire fence, hedge	None	None	Viewed from footpath to west	09/03/2020	
F1131	Yes	Gentle rise to north	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	None	Viewed from footpath to south and west	09/03/2020	
F1132	Yes	Undulating	M25 verge, footpath and woodland mix	Wooden fence	None	None	M25 verge appeared terraced in places	09/03/2020	
F1133	Yes	Undulating	Pasture	Post and wire wooden fence	None	None	Viewed from footpath to west	09/03/2020	
F1134	Yes	Rises to north-east corner	Pasture	Wooden fence	None	None	None	09/03/2020	
F1135	Yes	Rises to south-east corner	Pasture	Wooden fence	None	None	None	09/03/2020	
F1136	Yes	Slopes down to east with undulations	Arable	Ditch	None	Pylons	None	12/03/2020	
F1137	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	None	Viewed from adjacent field	12/03/2020	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1138	Yes	Rises to north-west corner	Arable	Hedge, track	None	None	None	12/03/2020	
F1139	Yes	Rises to north	Arable	Hedge	None	None	Digitised, only part viewed	12/03/2020	
F1140	Yes	Slight rise to east	Arable	Post and wire fence, ditch, track	None	None	None	12/03/2020	
F1141	Yes	Undulations	Scrubland	Ditch	None	None	Conversation for access with landowner who noted area was former clay extraction pit, dug down to London gravel and then filled with modern waste	12/03/2020	
F1142	Yes	Slopes down to west	Arable	Ditch, hedge	None	None	None	12/03/2020	
F1143	Yes	Some undulations with overall slight rise to south-west	Arable	Ditch	None	Pylons	Viewed from adjacent field to east	12/03/2020	
F1144	Yes	Slight rise to west	Arable	Ditch with hedge	None	None	None	12/03/2020	
F1145	Yes	Flat	Woodland with farming activity present	Ditch	None	Chick/ pheasant rearing pen constructed off wooden	Deep tyre marks from vehicles in tracks running up and down. Waterlogged	12/03/2020	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
						posts with wire meshed fence and electric fence around.	conditions during visit.		
F1146	Yes	Rise to south	Arable	Hedge	None	None	Viewed from road in north	12/03/2020	
F1147	Yes	Slight rise to south	Arable	Ditch with hedge	None	None	None	12/03/2020	
F1148	Yes	Sloping down to east	Arable	Wooden fence	None	None	Viewed from road to east	16/03/2020	
F1149	Yes	Slopes down to west	Pasture	Wooden fence, hedge	None	None	Viewed from western edge	16/03/2020	
F1150	Yes	Sharp moderate slope to south	Arable	Wooden fence and hedges	None	None	Viewed from south-east corner	16/03/2020	
F1151	Yes	Undulating	Scrub and watercourse	Hedge	None	None	Viewed from bridge. Shape file includes bridge and underpass.	16/03/2020	
F1152	Yes	Flat	Pasture	Hedge	None	Storage crate at eastern edge	Some areas of longer grass - seems to be done purposefully	16/03/2020	
F1153	No						Outdoor education centre		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1154	Yes	Gentle slope down to north	Pasture	Wooden fence	None	None	Viewed from road. Horses present.	16/03/2020	
F1155	No						New habitat creation area; was asked not to access. Viewed through trees from track, ponds being dug. No photos taken.	16/03/2020	
F1156	Yes	Flat	Scrub with rough grass	Hedge	None	None	None	16/03/2020	
F1157	Yes	Flat	Woodland with gas works	Ditch	None	Gas works	Viewed from track to east	16/03/2020	
F1158	Yes	Flat	Scrub	Post and wire fencing	None	None		17/03/2020	
F1159	Yes	Flat	Long grass pasture	Wooden fencing	None	None	None	17/03/2020	
F1160	Yes	Flat	Stables	Wooden fence	None	Stable blocks	Viewed from road. Eastern end landscaped show area for horses.	17/03/2020	
F1161	No						Appear residential gardens. Tried to view from	17/03/2020	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
							Brewers Lane, but nothing visible due to fencing and houses fronting road.		
F1162	Yes	Undulating	Recreational park	Small metal fences	None	None	Potential north-south orientated ridge and banks possibly created as landscaping to make way for football pitches	17/03/2020	
F1163	Yes	Sloping moderate to north	Arable	Wooden fence, hedges, pathway	None	None	None	17/03/2020	
F1164	Yes	Undulating	Arable	Hedge	None	Pylons	None	18/03/2020	
F1165	Yes	Slope down to south-south-west corner	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	Stables and pylon present	Viewed from gate at northern end. Horses in field.	18/03/2020	
F1166	Yes	Slopes down to south	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	None	Viewed from northern edge	18/03/2020	
F1167	Yes	Slopes down to south	Scrub	Post and wire fence	None	None	Viewed from north-west corner	18/03/2020	
F1168	Yes	Uneven ground	Scrub with short grass for recreational use	Hedge	None	None	Viewed from south-west corner	18/03/2020	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1169	Yes	Overall slope down to south with minor undulations	Pasture	Post and wire fence	RPG1	None	Possible earthworks towards southern extent	18/03/2020	
F1170	Yes	Flat with slight rise up at southern end	Sweet chestnut orchard	Post and wire fence	None	None	Gravel track at northern end	18/03/2020	
F1171	Yes	Flat	Scrub	Ditch, post and wire fence	None	None	None	10/03/2020	
F1172	Yes	Predominantly flat with banks around eastern, northern and southern edges. Overall gentle slope to south.	Pasture	Post and wire fence	None	Stables	Horses present. Quarrying activity present.	10/03/2020	
F1173	Yes	Rises to north-east corner with slight east-west valley running across field	Ploughed arable	Hedge, ditch	None	None	None	10/03/2020	
F1174	No						A13 roundabout junction with associated road network and road-side banks.	19/03/2020	
F1175	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1176	Yes	Flat	Churchyard	Brick wall, hedge	None	Church of St Margaret, Ifield (LB106)	Multiple gravestones of varying dates and styles present.	18/03/2020	
F1177	Yes	Minor undulations	Car park for Jeskyns Community Woodland and associated banks. Cafe and facilities located at southern end of plot.	Hedge	None	Cafe	None	05/08/2019	
F1178	No						No access available		
F1179	No						Private house and garden		
F1180	No						Private house and associated land		
F1181	No						No access available		
F1182	No						Mix of existing road structures and embankments and private land	31/03/2020	

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1183	No						No access available		
F1184	No						Roundabout and associated infrastructure to A2 and HS1		
F1185	No						Reservoir and associated works		
F1186	No						Area of hard-standing and office buildings		
F1187	No						No access available		
F1188	No						No access available		
F1189	No						Land in between A2 and HS1 and associated infrastructure		
F1190	No						No access available		
F1191	No						Private house and grounds		
F1192	No						No access available		
F1193	No						Private house		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1194	No						No access available		
F1195	No						No access available		
F1196	No						No access available		
F1197	No						No access available		
F1198	No						No access available		
F1199	No						No access available		
F1200	No						No access available		
F1201	No						No access available		
F1202	No						Industrial area		
F1203	No						No access available		
F1204	No						No access available		
F1205	No						No access available		
F1206	No						No access available		
F1207	No						No access available		

Field number	Accessed	Topography	Land use	Field boundary	Known HER	Buildings	Comments	Survey date 1	Survey date 2
F1208	No						No access available and not visible from road		
F1209	Yes	Gently undulating with over gentle slope up to south	Scrub and mix woodland	None	None	None	None	14/08/2019	
F1210	No						No access available		
F1211	No						No access available		
F1212	No						No access available - field of solar panel units		
F1213	No						No access available		
F1214	No						No access available		
F1215	No						No access available		
F1216	No						No access available		18991230

Annex C Historic Landscape Character

C.1.1 This section presents supplementary information for the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) located within Section 6.4 of the main report.

C.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation methodology

- C.2.1 The methodology used for the assessment of historic landscapes has been adapted from the methodologies utilised in existing historic landscape assessments and guidance documents; an approach requested by consultees, notably Kent County Council. Kent County Council recommended that the methodology combine elements of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) methodology for the assessment of historic landscapes (Highways England, 2020) and the methodology used in the Hoo Peninsula Historic Landscape Project (Carpenter, Newsome, & Small, 2013).
- C.2.2 Although there are existing HLCs for areas of the A122 Lower Thames Crossing (the Project), consultation with Kent County Council identified that the Kent HLC (Kent County Council, 2004) within the areas of the Project is considered out of date and generalised in its characterisation of areas of the landscape. Therefore, a Project-specific HLC has been undertaken to comprehensively assess the landscape north and south of the Thames.
- C.2.3 A range of historic landscape themes have been addressed, enabling an integrated understanding of the landscape through the coordination of different sources of information. As in the Hoo Peninsula Historic Landscape Project, the assessment addresses major themes which have shaped the landscape around the Project. These themes reflect the main socio-economic topics and historic periods represented in the data and are as follows:
- a. Landscape management
 - b. Farming
 - c. Settlements
 - d. Industry and infrastructure
 - e. Military activities and defence
- C.2.4 The assessment identifies the typical landscape elements which reflect the above themes, as well as patterns of change, temporal relationships and spatial relationships. In order to establish the value of the historic landscapes within the Project, the landscape elements have been considered in 'historic landscape character units' and evaluated in line with DMRB guidance and given values based on the criteria found in the DMRB (Highways England, 2019).

Table C.1 Values of environmental assets as defined in DMRB LA 104 (Highways England, 2019)

Value (sensitivity of asset)	Description criteria
Very high	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution.
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution.
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale.
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale.

- C.2.5 A number of different research techniques have been used to produce an integrated understanding of the historic development of the landscape. The main landscape approaches employed are listed below:
- a. Paleoenvironmental review
 - b. Aerial photographic mapping and analysis
 - c. HLC
 - d. Historic Farmstead Characterisation
 - e. Historic Area Assessments
 - f. Background research of assets and the landscape of the Project.
- C.2.6 Although previous HLCs have been undertaken across the study area (namely for Essex and Kent), these have used differing methodologies and approaches, with a focus on categorising the landscape into character types. A unique approach has been designed for this assessment, which builds on the strengths of previous assessments while also adding updated interpretation. Although cartographic analysis (derived from modern and historic mapping) formed a part of this assessment, the results are presented thematically, adapted from themes identified in the Hoo Peninsula Historic Landscape Project (Carpenter, Newsome, & Small, 2013). A list of the themes and their corresponding Historic Landscape Types are presented in Section C.3.
- C.2.7 A full list of sources has been provided in the references section of this report. A list of historic maps, consulted as part of the Project, is provided in Section C.4. These sources are drawn from a range of locations, including but not limited to, Hoo Peninsula Historic Landscape Project, Kent HLC, Essex HLC, Thurrock HEC, Thames Gateway HEC.
- C.2.8 The HLC of the Project should be read alongside Figure 14: Historic Landscape Character, located in Annex D.

C.3 Historic landscape character themes

C.3.1 The following Historic Landscape Types have been identified within the Order Limits and 1km study area. They are presented in Table C.2 and displayed by character theme, as noted in Section 6.4 of the main report and Section C.2. All Historic Landscape Types are displayed in Figure 14, located in Annex D.

Table C.2 Historic Landscape Types located within the Project

Historic Landscape Type	Description	Project reference (Figure 14)	Project location
Landscape management			
Fields predominantly bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way	Areas of managed land used for agricultural means as either arable or pasture land. Land is divided by established or permissive footpaths or tracks. On the ground, boundaries may not be obvious as standing boundaries such as hedges are not present, although right of way signposts or banks for tracks may be present and act as physical divisions.	A	South – Within the Order Limits, predominantly seen north of the A2 and south of the A226 Gravesend Road. Other areas of this character are visible to the south of the A2, particularly to the west of Jeskyns Community Woodland and around the B262 Station Road, north of Southfleet.
19 th century Coppices	An area of woodland managed in a particular way through the periodic cutting back of trees or shrub to ground level to stimulate growth. Areas are dated to the 19 th century (1800s) for the establishment, usually through cartographic analysis or archival research. However, environmental analysis could provide a date for the age of the trees through dendrochronology.	B	South – 19 th century coppices are present within woodland north of the A2 in areas of Shorne Woods.
19 th century Plantations (general)	An area of agricultural use where crops are grown. Areas are dated to the 19 th century (1800s) for the establishment, usually through cartographic analysis or archival research. However, environmental analysis could provide a date for the age of the trees through dendrochronology.	C	South – Primary area is Ashenbank Wood along with areas of Shorne Woods, either side of the A2.

Historic Landscape Type	Description	Project reference (Figure 14)	Project location
Medium regular with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosures)	Land enclosed by an act of Parliament from as early as the 17 th century. The plot of land is enclosed by straight field divisions, such as a hedge or fence.	D	South – several examples south of the A2 and around Cobham. Additional area also present around Queen’s Farm Conservation Area (CA8).
Orchards	An area of land devoted to the growth of fruit trees.	E	South – Land south-west of Cobham. Small orchards are also located within Thong. North – area north of Fen Lane. Orchard is characterised in the eastern extent of Orsett Golf Course.
Other pre-1810 woodland	Area of woodland which pre-dates cartographic resources and can be defined as being extant before 1810.	F	South – Claylane Wood to the south-west of Thong, as well as parts of Ashenbank Wood. Some of these areas are designated ancient woodland through ecological assessment, and not noted by Kent Historic Environment Record. Where pre-1810 woodland is ancient woodland south of the River, it is noted in Historic Landscape Type reference CC.
Prairie fields	Land enclosed in the 19 th century which has subsequently experienced boundary loss.	H	South – Land around Thong and Shorne. Predominant field type in the east of the study area, around Higham.
Pre-19 th century Coppices	An area of woodland managed in a particular way through the periodic cutting back of trees or shrub to ground level to stimulate growth. Areas are dated to before the 19 th century (1800s) for the establishment, usually through cartographic analysis or archival research. However, environmental analysis could provide a date for the age of the trees through dendrochronology.	I	South – Randall Wood and Great Crabbles Wood, located north of the A2. An area of Randall Bottom, north of Randall Heath, is also categorised as pre-19 th century coppices

Historic Landscape Type	Description	Project reference (Figure 14)	Project location
Pre-1810 parkland	Area of open grass land usually interspersed with trees and used for recreational and leisure purposes. Can be private or public space. Known to have been established before 1810, through either cartographic analysis or archival research.	J	South – Cobham Park (RPG1), located south of the A2. Much of the Park’s features are known to date to a period of landscaping in the 18 th century, therefore dating it to pre-1810.
Small rectilinear with wavy boundaries	Fields small in nature with boundaries formed of non-straight divisions. These could be the course of a water body or a road for example.	L	South – located to the west of Cobham Conservation Area (CA11) around Nash Street.
Small regular with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)	Land enclosed by an act of Parliament as early as the 17 th century. The plot of land is smaller than others, categorised as medium (Historic Landscape Type Ref. D) and enclosed by straight field divisions, such as a hedge or fence.	M	South – Concentrated within the Order Limits to the south of Shorne Ridgeway and north of the A2/M2 junction. Additional examples present in Shorne Ridgeway and north of Higham.
Golf courses	An area of land designed for recreational use and playing golf.	N	South – Rochester and Cobham Park Golf Club is located in the eastern part of Cobham Park (RPG1). Southern Valley Golf Course is located within the Order Limits, east of Thong Lane on the former site of Gravesend Airport. North – Orsett Golf Course and St Cleres Hall Golf Course located south of the A13 and north of Linford. Mardyke Valley Golf Course is located east of South Road, at South Ockendon. Warley Park Golf Course is located in the east of the study area, south-west of Little Warley.

Historic Landscape Type	Description	Project reference (Figure 14)	Project location
Mud flats	An area of muddy land which is left uncovered at low tide.	P	South – located on the southern Thames foreshore between Shornemead in the east of the study area and Gravesend in the west.
Reclaimed land	Land once under the sea and/or formerly in a poor condition which has been improved and repurposed for use as farmland and/or to be built on.	Q	South – Marshland repurposed as agricultural land, predominantly for grazing. Located north of Lower Higham Road and includes Gravesend and Higham Marshes, as labelled on the 1801 Mudge Map of Kent. North – See Historic Landscape Types II and JJ.
Rectilinear with wavy boundaries (late Medieval to 17 th / 18 th century enclosure)	Fields established between the 16 th and 18 th centuries, likely under an act of Parliament to enclose the land. The boundaries are not straight.	R	South – One is identified south of the A2 and east of Northfleet Green.
Replanted other pre-1810 Woodland	Areas of woodland which pre-date cartographic resources and can be defined as being extant before 1810. These areas of woodland have been replanted in the past and do not meet the criteria of ancient woodland.	S	South – An area of Cobhambury Wood, south of Cobham Conservation Area (CA11).
Pre-19 th century plantations	An area of tree planting, usually for commercial purposes, which was planted prior to 1800.	T	South – A central area of Shorne Woods, west of The Ridgeway/ Brewers Road.
Small irregular enclosures	A small area of enclosed land of varying shape, usually enclosed before the 20 th century.	U	South – Eastern part of Gravesend Marshes around Shornemead.
Small rectilinear enclosures	A small area of enclosed land of regular shape in a rectangular form, usually enclosed before the 20 th century.	V	South – Western part of Gravesend Marshes.

Historic Landscape Type	Description	Project reference (Figure 14)	Project location
20 th century enclosure	Land enclosed in the 20 th century.	Z	North – several examples either side of the M25 and around the A13 as a result of changes to the land through the introduction of large infrastructure. Other examples seen at South Ockendon.
18 th – 20 th century woodland plantation	An area of tree planting dating to the 18 th and 20 th century.	AA	North – Woodland in places either side of the M25. Also, discrete areas located in Orsett and Bulphan Fens and adjoining industrial areas at Linford.
Allotments	An area of land divided for the small-scale growth of plants and vegetables.	BB	North – Area located within the Order Limits to the north-west of East Tilbury. Additional areas of allotments are seen in Tilbury and Chadwell St Mary.
Ancient Woodland	Areas of woodland which are known to have been present since 1600 in England.	CC	South – Claylane Wood, north-western corner of Randall Heath, parts of Shorne and Randall Woods, western part of Ashenbank Wood. North – Hangman’s Wood (SM3) and Terrell Heath, Little Thurrock; Frank Wood, west of Franks Farmhouse (LB115); woodland south-east, north-east (Codham Hall Wood) and north-west of J29 of the M25; Warley Hall Wood in Little Warley; Foxburrow Wood and Coombe Wood at Great Warley; and Jackson’s Wood east of the M25.
Boundary loss	Areas of land formerly divided through former physical boundaries such as hedges or fences which have been completely lost. There are no physical indications for the	DD	North – Extensive boundary loss within the Order Limits and throughout the study area north of the River.

Historic Landscape Type	Description	Project reference (Figure 14)	Project location
	presence of a former boundary in this location. Knowledge of the boundary's former location is brought out through cartographic analysis.		
Boundary loss with relict elements	Areas of land formerly divided by former physical boundaries. Although sub-divisions in the land have been removed to all for wider access, some aspects of the boundary remain such as part of a hedge removed with sections remaining or a bank in the topography of the field may be visible to mark the former location of the land.	EE	North – Extensive boundary loss within the Order Limits and throughout the study area north of the River. The walkover survey (Annex B) for the Project has recorded some observations for relict elements of field boundaries present within the Order Limits.
Commons with an open margin	Land open to the public for free use. Uses could include recreational uses or historically to graze their animals. Although this is still done in certain places, it is a less frequent use of common land in the present.	GG	South – Commons recorded through historic mapping at Shorne Ridgeway but not identifiable in the modern landscape. North – Present within the landscape on marshland at the foot of Gunn Hill, West Tilbury Conservation Area (CA7). Common land also present to the south-west of Bulphan in the east of the study area.
Drained reclamation - curvilinear - pre-18 th century	Land once under the sea and/or formerly in a poor condition which has been improved and repurposed for use as farmland and/or to be built on. The land north of the Thames was reclaimed before the 18 th century. Drainage ditches implemented to help drain and reclaim the land have created curvilinear divisions in the land. Drained marshland is associated with the smaller landscape characteristic of sea walls.	II	North – A mix of pre-18 th century and later 19 th century and 20 th century drained reclaimed land is present along East and West Tilbury Marshes.

Historic Landscape Type	Description	Project reference (Figure 14)	Project location
Drained reclamation - rectilinear - 19 th – 20 th century	Land once under the sea and/or formerly in a poor condition which has been improved and repurposed for use as farmland and/or to be built on. The land north of the Thames was reclaimed during the 19 th and 20 th centuries. Drainage ditches implemented to help drain and reclaim the land have created straight linear boundaries dividing the land. Drained marshland is associated with the smaller landscape characteristic of sea walls.	JJ	North – A mix of pre-18 th century and later 19 th century and 20 th century drained reclaimed land is present along East and West Tilbury Marshes.
Dual-axis - rectilinear 'co-axial' fields	An area of land divided by parallel boundaries and subdivided by cross banks into rectangular field plots sharing a common long axis.	KK	North – Present to the west of North Road, between South and North Ockendon and south-east of South Ockendon around Grange Farm. Other examples are recorded at West Tilbury and to the east of Orsett.
Duck decoy pond	Introduced into England from the Netherlands and often built by the gentry, particularly in the 18 th and 19 th centuries. Duck decoy ponds consisted of a central pond with a number of curving and gradually narrowing channels enclosed with netting. Wildfowl that settled on the pond were lured to the end of the channels and caught (Historic England, 2020).	N/A	Essex Historic Environment Record references this area at the location of SM12 – a Roman Bowl Barrow. This asset is not known for later reuse as a body of water, which throws into doubt the characterisation of this area. Any activity within the historic landscape associated with the trapping of ducks through a decoy is likely associated with the moat at South Ockendon Hall (SM2), although this activity is not known to have occurred in this location. The duck decoy pond has been replaced with historic earthwork (Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Type	Description	Project reference (Figure 14)	Project location
			Type ref. NN) to note the presence of the Roman Bowl Barrow (SM12).
Enclosed meadow	An area of grassland which has been enclosed by boundaries for private use.	MM	North – Examples present on East Tilbury marshes and west of Dennis Road, bordering the M25.
Historic earthwork	An artificial bank of soil or moved ground considered to be of antiquity in age.	NN	North – Recorded as Tilbury Fort (SM13) Coalhouse Fort (SM14) and Bishop Bonner’s Palace (SM4).
Informal parkland	Land used for recreational purposes as parks. The landscaping of the parkland has not been designed in an order, such as creating structural centre pieces or being laid out in a particular manner deemed to be formally designed.	OO	North – Present at Great Warley between Warley Road and Dark Lane. Second area recorded to the east of South Road, north-west of North Stifford.
Irregular sinuous enclosure	An area enclosed land of varying shape, marked out by boundaries with curves in and usually enclosed before the 20 th century.	PP	North – Two examples present on Orsett Fen.
Leisure/recreation	Land used for the enjoyment of people through a range of activities including sport, walking or relaxation.	QQ	South – Woodland walks with footpaths are present in Shorne and Claylane Woods. North – Two areas associated with Thames Chase Forest Centre west of Tomkyns Lane and Pike Lane respectively. Bodies of water at Grange Farm, North Stifford, have also been repurposed for outdoor water sports.
Piecemeal enclosure by agreement	The use of parts of one landowner’s land by a neighbouring landowner by agreed means.	TT	North – Examples located on East Tilbury Marshes, Orsett, and Bulphan Fen and north of West Road, South Ockendon.

Historic Landscape Type	Description	Project reference (Figure 14)	Project location
Plotlands	Small pieces of land laid out in regular plots on which a number of self-built settlements were established in the south-east of England from the late 1800s and up to the second world war (Spatial Agency, 2020).	UU	North – Located on the northern edge of St Marys Lane and Little Warley Hall Lane, on the eastern edge of the 1km study area. Second area located on the northern edge of Biggin Lane, west of West Tilbury Conservation Area (CA7).
Sea Defences	Structures erected to prevent the encroachment of the sea onto land. Sea defences were primarily erected in the study area to contribute to the reclamation of land from the River Thames, known as marshland in the present.	WW	North – Located on the northern Thames foreshore at East and West Tilbury Marshes and present on Mucking Marshes.
Stud Farms	Farm associated with the rearing of horses.	XX	North – Tally Ho Riding School is located on the southern edge of Biggin Lane, next to the junction with St Chads Road.
Unimproved Intertidal	Area of land below water at high tide and above water at low tide. Land has not been changed by human intervention to allow for alternative use.	YY	North – Areas of the northern Thames foreshore have not been fully reclaimed and repurposed for agricultural land
18 th – 19 th century agricultural land	Land used for pasture or arable and established for domestic use in the 18 th to 19 th century.	AAA	North – Land within the borough of Havering. Data is an edit of the HLC provided by GLHER.
20 th century agricultural land with boundary loss.	Land established in the 20 th century with later boundary loss.	BBB/NNN	North – Extensive boundary loss within the Order Limits and throughout the study area north of the River.
20 th – 21 st century enclosure	Land enclosed between the 20 th and 21 st century.	CCC	North – Land east and west of the M25 around North Ockendon.
20 th – 21 st century woodland plantation with nature reserve	An area of tree planting dating to the 20 th and 21 st century. Purpose associated directly with a nature reserve.	EEE	North – Area to the north-west of Franks Farmhouse (LB115) at the location of the former Cranham Brick Works.

Historic Landscape Type	Description	Project reference (Figure 14)	Project location
21 st century enclosure	Land enclosed in the 21 st century.	FFF	North – Land east and west of the M25 around North Ockendon.
21 st century woodland plantation	An area of tree planting dating to the 21 st century.	GGG	North – Woodland immediately adjacent to the M25 predominantly north of junction 29.
Settlements			
Post-1810 settlement (general)	Location of community inhabitation established after 1810.	G	South – Gravesend is recorded at its full extent post-1810, as well as the historic core in 1810, as per Historic Landscape Type reference W. Larger, small settlements, namely Cobham and Shorne/Shorne Ridgeway are recorded under this settlement character type. Western extent of Rochester encroaches on the south-eastern extent of the study area
Scattered settlement with paddocks (post-1800 extent)	Sparse concentration of houses which constitute a small community under an identity such as a place name. However, properties are spread out and associated with paddocks for small-scale upkeep of domesticated animals, such as horses, sheep and goats.	K	South – Thong (CA10) Conservation Area is located either side of Thong Lane and partially located within the Order Limits. The settlement is made of several small farmsteads with associated paddocks. The construction of the Homes for Heroes scheme in the northern extent of Thong contributes to the characterisation of Thong as a scattered settlement with housing associated with paddocks. The south extent of Shorne Ridgeway and activity north of the A226 around the Church of St Mary (LB27) are also characterised in the same means as Thong.

Historic Landscape Type	Description	Project reference (Figure 14)	Project location
Town & city 1810 extent	Concentration of settlement activity dating to 1810. Later expansion	W	South – Presence of settlement activity at Gravesend in 1810 before exponential growth in the late 19 th and early 20 th century.
Village/hamlet 1810 extent	A concentration of houses located in a rural setting. Relatively small concentration of housing as to not warrant the labelling of the settlement as a town.	X	South – The historic extent of Higham and Shorne is recorded from 1810 in the east of the study area. Both settlements are subject to later expansion.
Post-1801 settlement	Location of community inhabitation established after 1801 but before 1810.	Y	South – Settlement activity, not characterised by scattered settlement, with associated paddocks are recorded at Shorne Ridgeway.
Built up areas - urban development	Areas of settlement activity and associated activity such as roads.	FF	North – All areas of settlement activity have been characterised by Essex Historic Environment Record as this. Although there are areas of historic settlement, focused on churches, they have seen later modern expansion to their character such as Orsett, Chadwell St Mary, South Ockendon. Other built-up areas.
Religious institutions	A place for worship assigned to a religion and/or specific denomination of a religion.	VV	South and north – Presence of multiple churches within the landscape.
Built up areas - historic	Areas of settlement development pre-dating 1901.	HHH	North – Settlements such as North and South Ockendon have historic cores centred on the location of churches.
Built up areas - historic and modern	Areas of settlement development pre-dating 1901 with later additions in the Modern period.	III	North – Historic settlement cores such as South Ockendon have seen later expansion in the Modern period.

Historic Landscape Type	Description	Project reference (Figure 14)	Project location
Built up areas - modern	Areas of settlement which are constructed after 1901, in the Modern period.	JJJ	North – Areas of Upminster in the west of the study area, and large parts of South Ockendon, were developed in the Modern period.
Cemetery	Place where the remains of dead people are buried or cremated remains interred.	KKK	North – Chadwell St Mary cemetery located west of Brentwood Road. Additional cemeteries are associated with church locations such as the Church of St Katherine (LB169) in East Tilbury.
Industry and infrastructure			
Industrial complexes and factories	Areas of land used for manufacturing purposes or to support the operation of trade and/or storage on a mass scale.	O	South – Present at the western extent of the study area around Ebbsfleet. Industrial complex area around East Court Manor. North – Bata Factory complex at East Tilbury Conservation Area (CA6). Tilbury Power Station on the northern Thames foreshore, east of Tilbury Fort (SM13) and Tilbury Docks in the western extent of the study area at Tilbury. Aveley Industrial Estate in South Ockendon. Area south-east of J29 of the M25 and south of the A127.
(Disused) mineral extraction	Dating to the late Post-Medieval and early Modern periods, areas of quarrying looked to extract the natural geology for use as raw materials for other industries.	HH (Disused)/RR	South – Known historically through cartographic analysis but not visible in the present landscape. North – Discrete areas concentrated in the west of the study area around South Ockendon, Chadwell St Mary and Linford. Some areas repurposed as modern landfill, such as Viola

Historic Landscape Type	Description	Project reference (Figure 14)	Project location
			complex, south of South Ockendon Hall (SM2). Mineral extraction also noted at East Tilbury Marshes.
Motorway, Railway	Large infrastructure used for transporting people and goods between two places.	SS	South – A2, Thames and North Kent Railway. North – M25 and A13; London, Tilbury and Southend Railway; Upminster and Grays Branch Railway; Barking and Pitsea Railway.
Water reservoir	A large artificial body of water used to trap and store water for later use.	ZZ	North – Two reservoirs are located to the south and east of East Tilbury. Area south-east of South Ockendon by Grange Farm.
Electricity substation 20 th century	Structure used to connect local areas into the wider network of electrical power.	MMM	North – Located to the rear of Clay Tye Farm, east of Clay Tye Road. Electrical substations and power lines are also prominent to the north of Tilbury Power Station and associated with the industrial activity there.
Fishery	Commercial premises which raise and harvest fish either for sale as food or for leisure purposes as sport fishing.	OOO	North – Puddledock Farm Fishery is located at the junction of St Mary Lane and Clay Tye Road.
Nursery with glass house	Commercial premises for the growth and sale of plants.	PPP	North – Located in North Ockendon to the rear of the Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB69).
Sewage Works	Facility for the treatment of water through the removal of contaminants and making water fit for human consumption.	QQQ	North – Located on Orsett Fen, west of Dunnings Lane.
Solar farm	Series of panels devised to harvest energy from sun light.	RRR	North – South of St Marys Lane bordering the western edge of the M25.
Stations and Sidings	Furniture associated with the rail network.	TTT	South – Area around Uralite Halt and associated with the North Kent Railway.

Historic Landscape Type	Description	Project reference (Figure 14)	Project location
Military activities and defence			
Military Fort	Fortified building with internal and external defences designed for military use.	SSS	South – Shornemead Fort is visible in the east of the study area. North – See Historic Landscape Type reference NN (historic earthworks).

C.4 Accessed historic maps list

Table C.3 List of historic maps accessed by the Project – general

Mapping type	Date of document	Format	Source
Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition	1801	Digital	Envirocheck
Ordnance Survey 1:10560 (six inch to the mile)	1862–1948	Digital	Envirocheck
Ordnance Survey 1:10000	1954–1993	Digital	Envirocheck
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 (25 inch to the mile)	1863–1995	Digital	Envirocheck
Ordnance Survey 1:1250	1950–1995	Digital	Envirocheck
Ancient Woodland	2016	Digital	Natural England
Tithe Maps	1830s–1850s	Paper	Kent Archives, Medway Archives, Essex Record Office
Enclosure Maps	19 th century	Paper	(As above)
Estate Maps	Various	Paper	(As above), online sources
Misc.	Various	Paper/Digital	(As above), online sources

Table C.4 List of historic maps accessed by the Project at Kent Archives/Kent History and Library Centre (also Maidstone Library)

Name	Date of document	Document reference
Cobham Tithe Map (part)	1845	CTR/96B
Chalk Tithe Map	1842	CTR/77B
Shorne Tithe Map	1842	No online catalogue reference available
Shorne Mead Enclosure	1853	Q/RDc/16
Frinsbury Tithe Map	1840	CTR/150B

Name	Date of document	Document reference
Terriers: Chalk	1662–1822	DRb/At/13
Terriers: Shorne	1615–1813	DRb/At/69
Terriers: Cobham	1675	DRb/At/17
Terriers: Frindsbury	1724–1776	DRb/At/31
Map of Cobham (linen), taken from tithe map	1909	U2959/P1
Report on the subterranean water in the Chalk formation of the Upper Thames and its relation to the supply of London; by John Thornhill Harrison (with map of the Upper Thames Chalk basin)	1891	U2828/Bx4/3
Map of Cobham	(presented 1989)	U2959
Photograph of map of manors of Hever, Cobham and Brocas in Hever by Elizabeth Bermingham	1756	TR/1057/1
Map of Strood, St Mary out of Strood and Frindsbury	1867	CCRb/P37
Topographical map of Kent by John Andrews, Andrew Drury and William Herbert	1768–1769	EK/U20/1 (previous number EK/U20/P1)
Plan of Lord Darnley's land at Chalk to be taken by the Trust	c.1765	T7/P/1
B" Series Maps deposited with the Ministry of Health	1932	C/A8p/217
Gravesend railway and landing stage scheme	1864	Q/RUm/508
Shorne and Cobham apportionment of repair	1808	Q/RH/3/5
Cobham and Higham parish boundary	1808	Q/RH/3/6

Table C.5 List of historic maps accessed by the Project at Medway Archives and Local Studies Centre

Name	Date of document	Document reference
Map of the parish of Chalk	1864	U565/E688
Cobham Hall Estate Map	1860s	U565/E700
Map of Thong Borough, Shorne and Chalk	1822	CCRc/P48
Tithe altered apportionments	1853–1934	P336/27/2
Map of Shorne Wood	1744	U565/P4
Shorne Tithe Apportionment	1928	U565/E684
Map of the parish of Shorne	1864	U565/E693
Map of Cobham Hall Estate	1759	U565/P7
Boundaries of the Borough of Tong in Shorne and Chalk (copy of 1701 document)	19 th century	U565/E105

Name	Date of document	Document reference
Map of the parish of Strood	1867	U565/E697
Map of the parish of Cobham	1864	U565/E690

Table C.6 List of historic maps accessed by the Project at Essex Record Office

Name	Date of document	Document reference
A survey of the parish of West Tilbury in the county of Essex	1838	D/CT 360B
West Tilbury tithe apportionment	1838	D/CT 360A
East Tilbury, Essex	1836 (copy, 1838)	D/CT 359B
Map of the parish of Chadwell St Mary, Essex	1840	D/CT 70B
Mucking Tithe Map	1846	D/P 108/27/2
Orsett Hamlet Tithe Map	1850	D/CT 264/2B
North Ockendon Tithe Map	1841	D/CT 260B
Cranham, Tithe Map	1840	D/CT 107B
Orsett Enclosure Award 1837 (transcript) with copy of map of Orsett Fen	1837	T/A 666/1
Enclosure map	1895	Q/RDc 71B
Survey of West Tilbury	1584	D/DU 23/138
A New and Correct Map of the Countries Twenty Miles Round London. By Thos Bowen	1770	MAP/CM/23/22
Five maps of North Ockendon etc.	c.1775	D/DBe P4
Map of Mar Dyke	c.1880	D/SR 91
Map of Mucking, East and West Tilbury Level By Robert Hale	1834	D/SR 88
Map of Little Thurrock and Chadwell St. Mary	1632	D/DRu P1/2

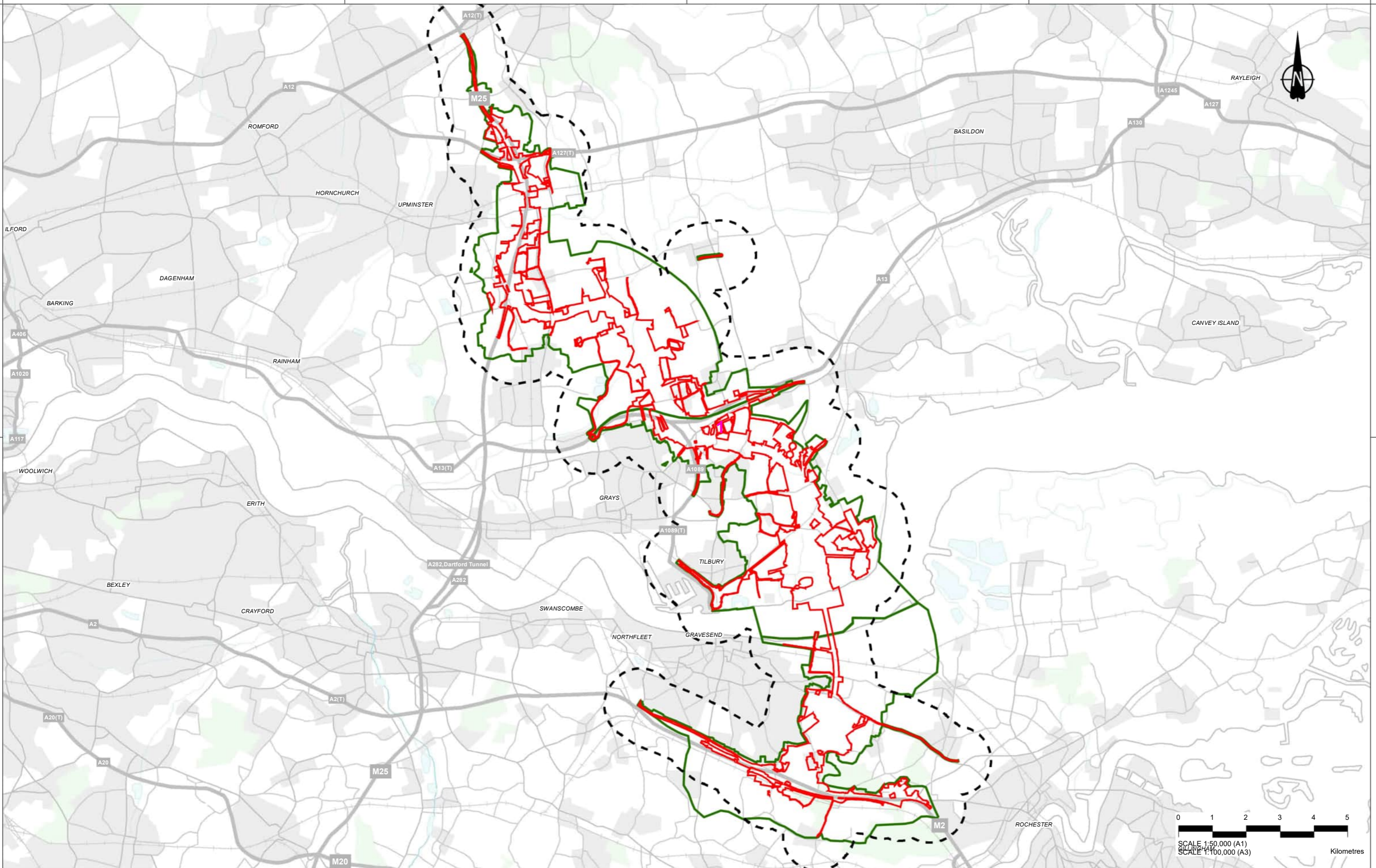
Table C.7 List of historic maps accessed by the Project from online sources (including the British Museum)

Name	Date of document	Link
Cantium vernacule Kent	1646	http://biblio.unibe.ch/web-apps/maps/zoomify.php?pic=Ryh_1806_15.jpg&col=ryh
A New Description of Kent Divided into the fyve Lathes (Symonson's Map of Kent)	1596	http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/maps/uk/00497.html
Kent by Robert Morden	1753	https://www.wellandantiquemaps.co.uk/kent-robert-morden-c1753

Name	Date of document	Link
An Entirely New & Accurate Survey Of The County Of Kent, With Part Of The County Of Essex, by William Mudge, 1801.	1801	http://mapco.net/kent1801/kent54_03.htm
Kent actually surveyed and delineated / by John Seller hydrographer to the King newly corrected and amended with many additions	1730	http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53057196z/f1.item.r=kent.zoom
A topographical-map, of the county of Kent, 2 [A. Dury], [W. Herbert], [1769]	1769	http://biblio.unibe.ch/web-apps/maps/zoomify.php?pic=Ryh_1806_22.jpg&col=ryh
Rainham (Charles Verron)	1799	http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/r/002osd000000006u00392000.html
East Tilbury, Essex	1805	http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/other/002osd00000006u00393000.html
North Fleet, Kent	1805	http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/n/002osd000000027bu00447000.html
TILLBURY FORT, GRAVESEND and Parts adjacent; with the PROPOSED WORKS coloured in yellow (Thomas Hyde Page)	1778	http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/kinggeorge/t/003ktop00000013u055a0000.html
Ordnance Survey Dartford (Outline), Sheet 271 1896	1896	http://maps.nls.uk/view/101168708
Cobham, Kent	1797	http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/c/002osd000000027bu00446000.html
REGIONIS, qvae est circa LONDINVM, specialis repraesentatio geographica (Thomas Bowles)	1767	http://digitool.is.cuni.cz:1801/view/action/nmets.do?DOCCHOICE=1118267.xml&dvs=1520933904511~912&locale=en_GB&search_terms=&adjacency=&VIEWER_URL=/view/action/nmets.do?&DELIVERY_RULE_ID=3&divType=
An accurate map of the county of Essex, divided into its hundreds. Bowen, Emanuel, d. 1767	1767	https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:ww72bp34c
A map of the county of Kent taken from an actual survey as an index to the large one / T. Kitchin sculp	1769	http://aleph.unibas.ch/F/?local_base=DSV01&func=find-b&find_code=SYS&con_lng=GER&request=992831
ESSEXIAE COMITAT f.36 (Christopher Saxton)	1576	http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/unvbrit/e/001roy000018d03u00036000.html

Name	Date of document	Link
ESSEXIAE COMITAT Sheet 12 (Christopher Saxton)	1579	http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/unvbrit/e/001map00000c7c1u00012000.html
Essex, actually surveyed, with the several Roads from London	1678	http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/maps/uk/004837327.html
A Draught of the RIVER THAMES from its Spring in GLOUCESTERSHIRE to its Influx into the SEA (Thomas Bowles)	1710	http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/crace/a/007000000000018u00023000.html
A Coloured Chart of the Course of the Rivers Thames and Medway, and of the Coasts of Kent and Sussex to Shoreham, with an Account of the Tides (William Borough)	1576	http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/unvbrit/a/001cotaugi00001u00017000.html
CANTII, Southsexiae, Surriae et Middlesexiae comitat Sheet 11 (Christopher Saxton)	1579	http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/unvbrit/c/001map00000c7c1u00011000.html
Langley's new map of Essex (Edward Langley)	1817	https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:ww72bp554
A mapp of ye county of Essex : with its hundreds (Richard Blome)	1673	https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:ww72bp57p
Purfleet(002OSD0000000006U00390000)	1799	http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/p/002osd000000006u00390000.html
Purfleet(002OSD0000000006U00391000)	1799	http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/p/002osd000000006u00391000.html
The County of Kent, with part of the County of Essex. First map issued by the Ordnance Survey, although published by William Faden.	1801	https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~264082~5524603:The-County-of-Kent,-with-part-of-th?sort=Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSeries_No
69. The road from Chelmsford to Malden & Raleigh in Essex	1780	https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~304272~90074848:69--The-road-from-Chelmsford-to-Mal?sort=Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSeries_No&qvq=q:gravesend;sort:Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSeries_No;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=2&trs=6

Annex D Figures



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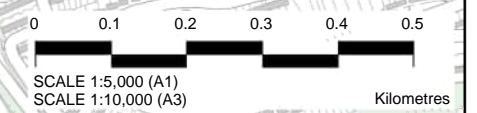
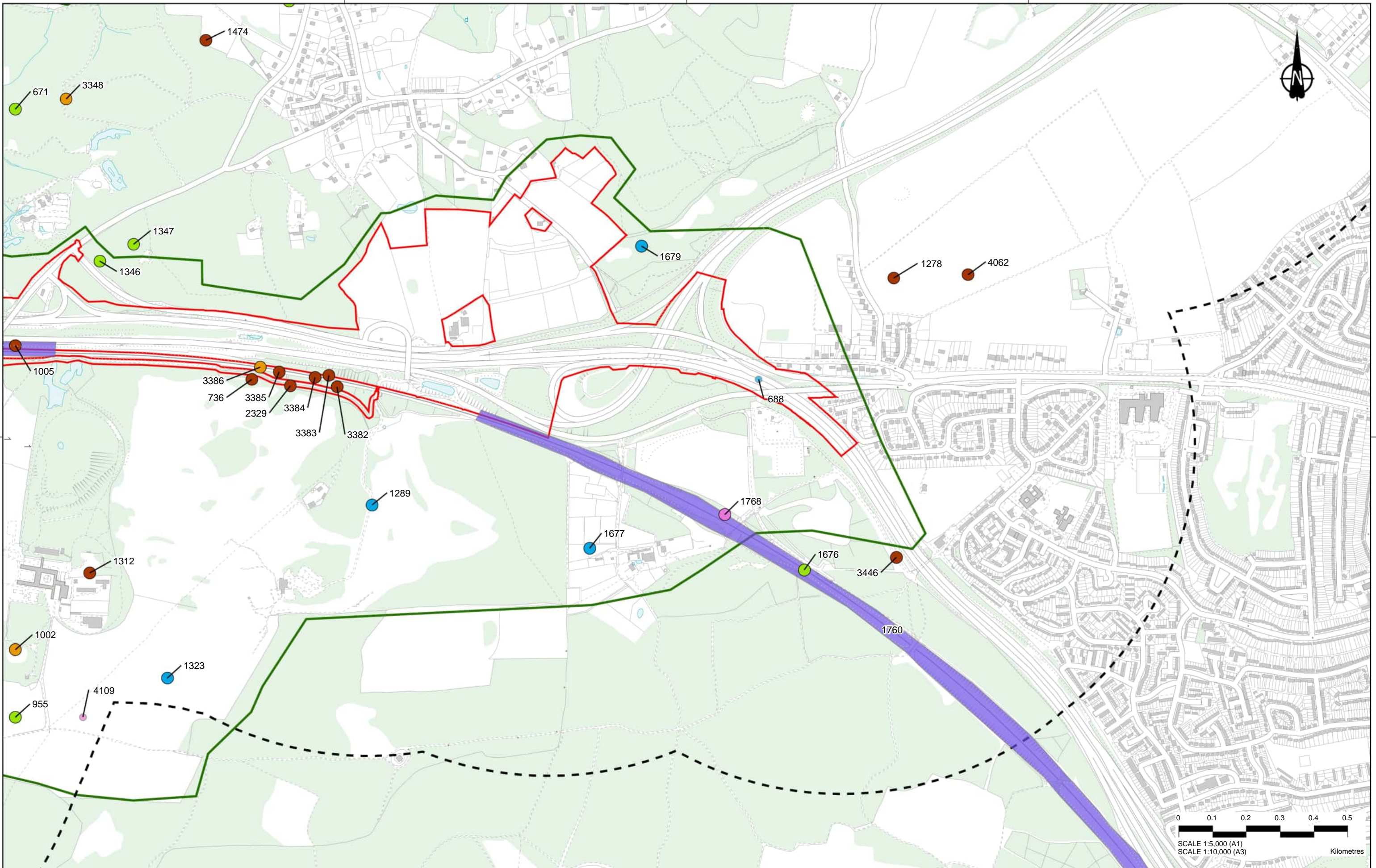
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- Zone of Visual Influence



Client

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 15 St Botolph Street
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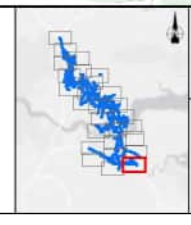
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Non-designated Prehistoric Archaeological Asset

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- Iron Age

- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
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- Bronze Age

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- Palaeolithic



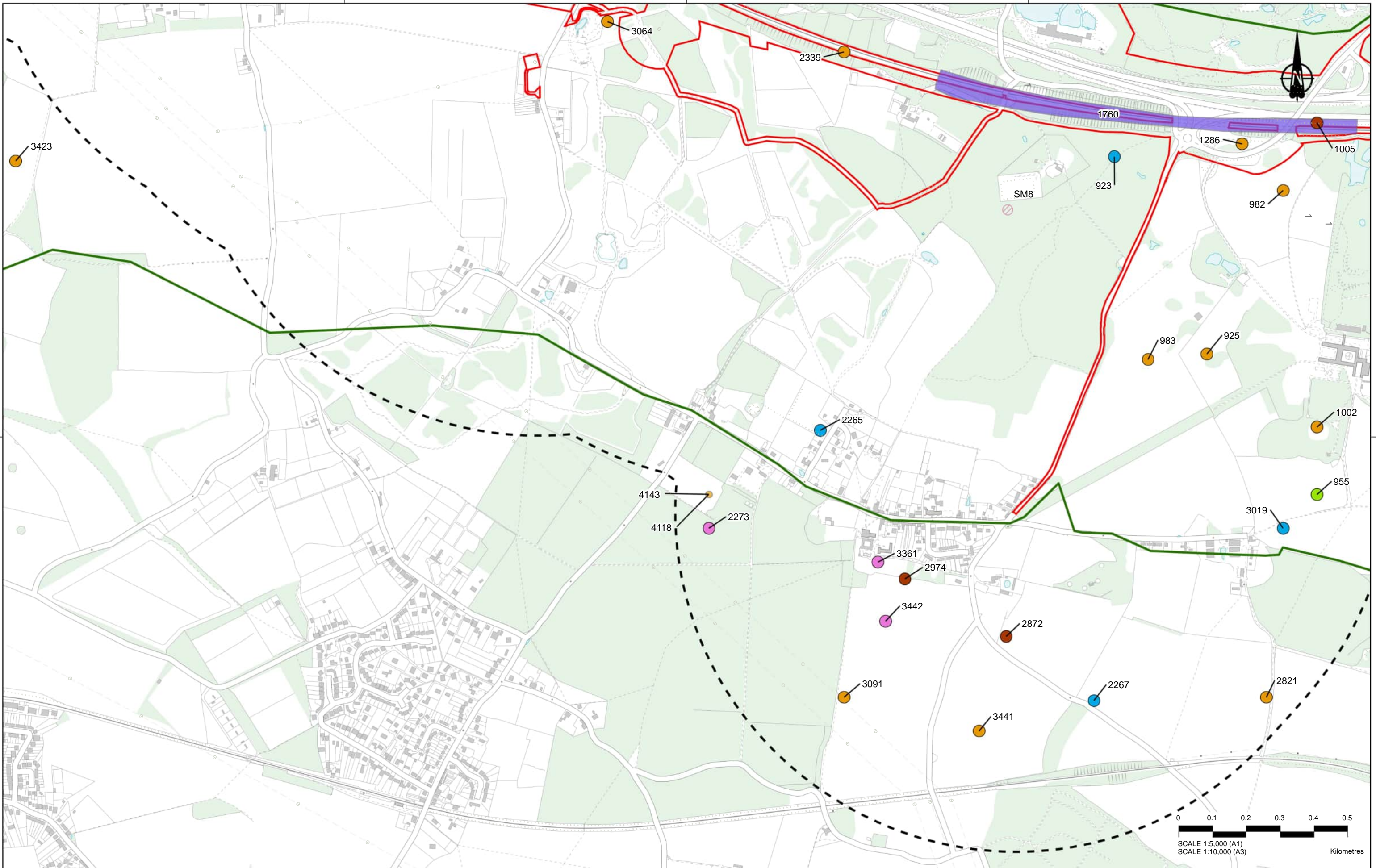
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- Scheduled Monuments (SM)

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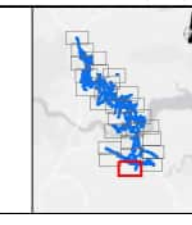
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Designated Prehistoric Archaeological Assets

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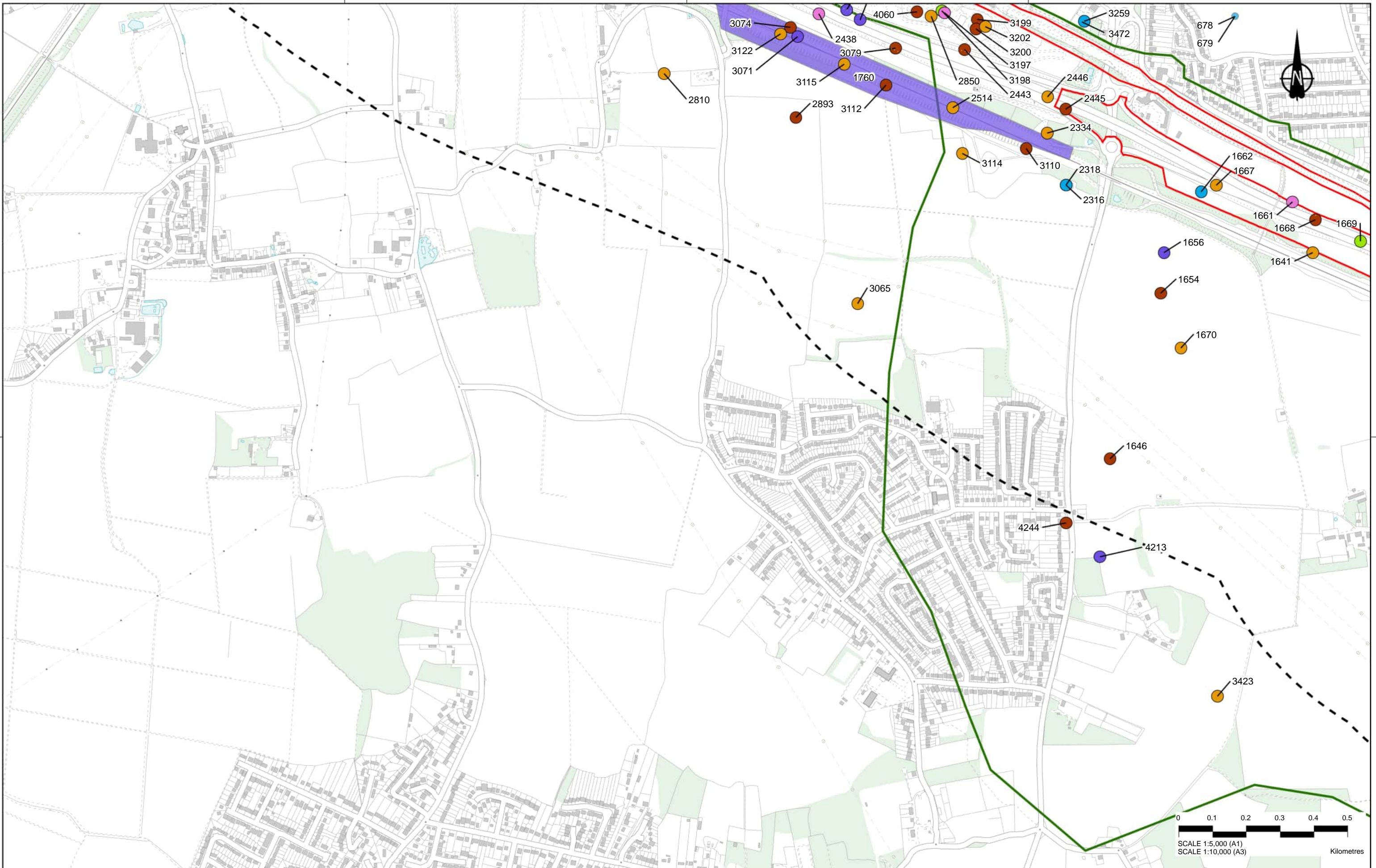
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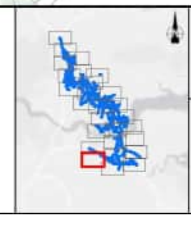
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Non-designated Prehistoric Archaeological Asset

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- General Prehistoric
- Iron Age

- Mesolithic
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- Bronze Age

- General Prehistoric
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- Palaeolithic



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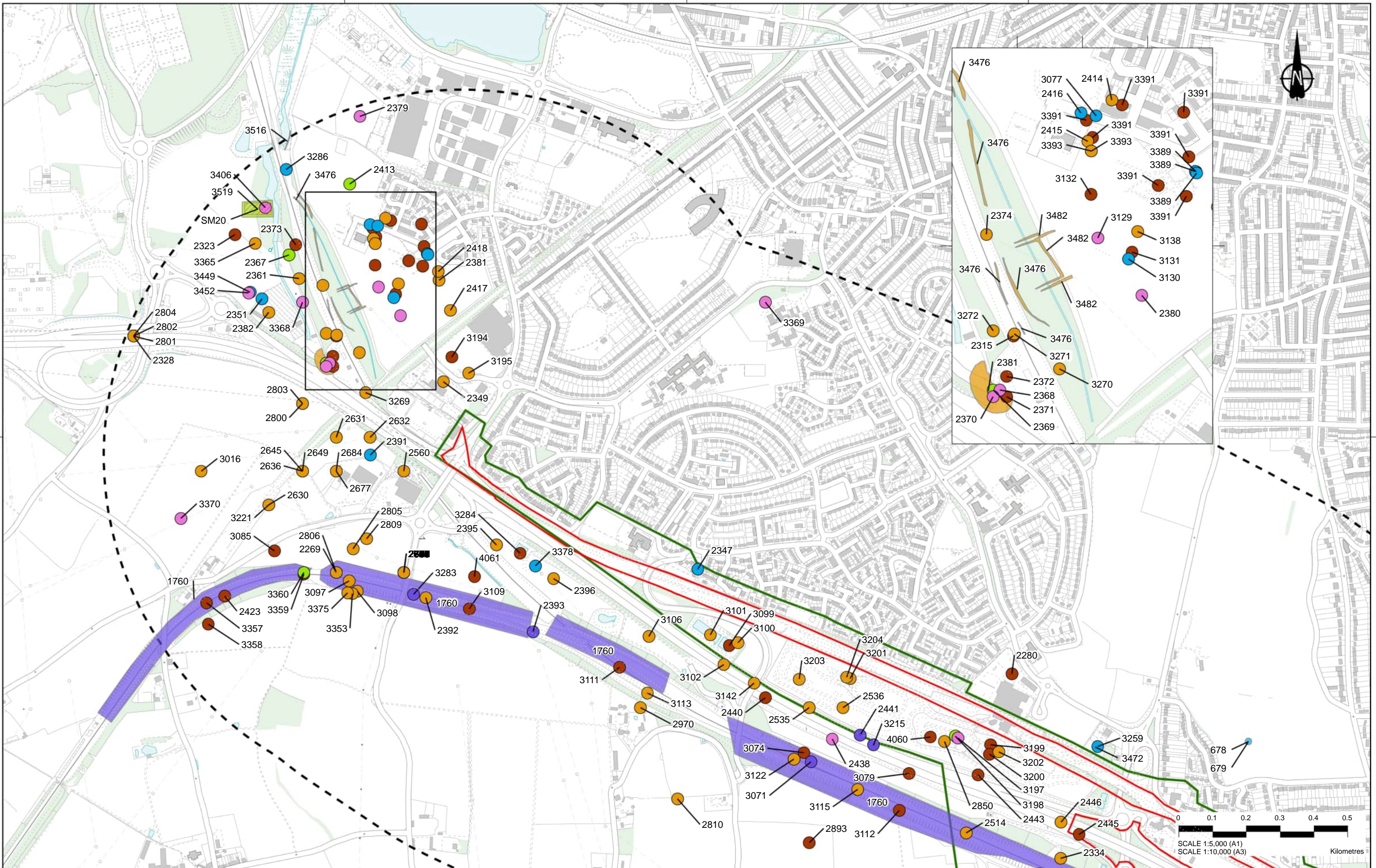
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Figure 2 - Prehistoric Archaeological Assets

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- Zone of Visual Influence
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- Scheduled Monuments (SM)

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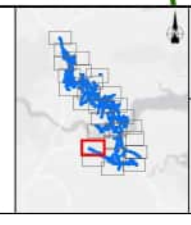
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Designated Prehistoric Archaeological Asset

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- Bronze Age
- General Prehistoric

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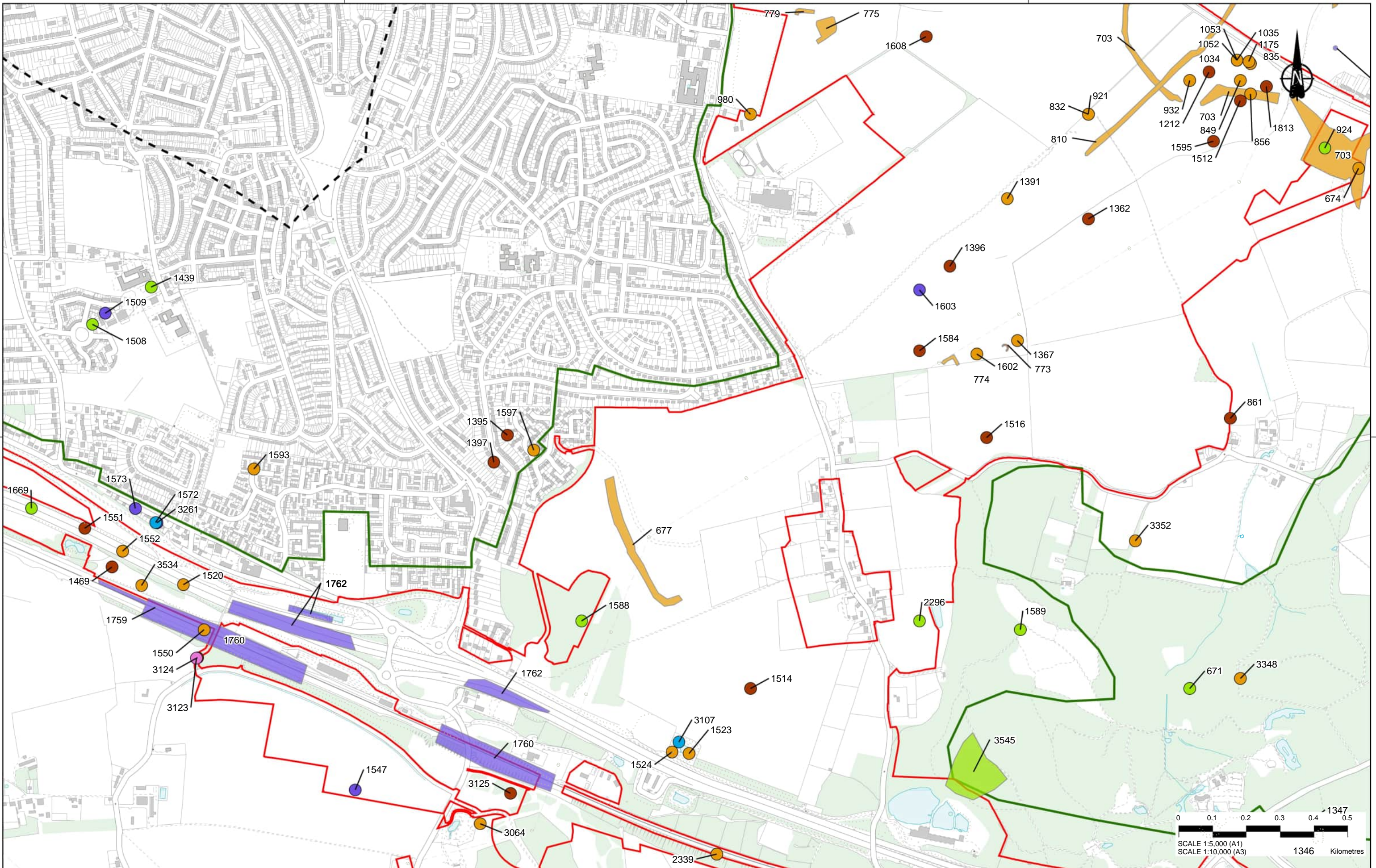
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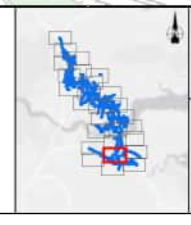
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Non-designated Prehistoric Archaeological Asset

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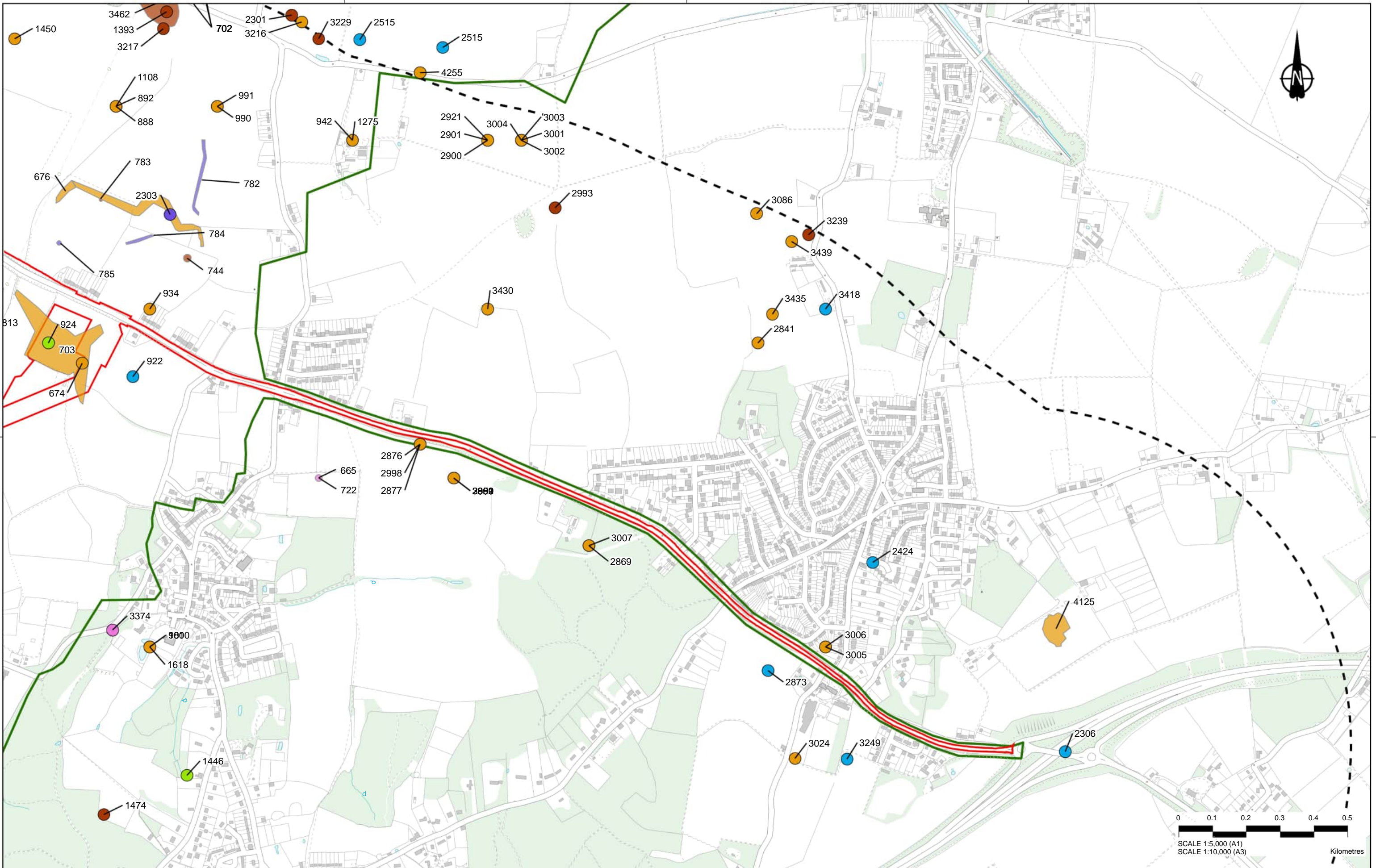
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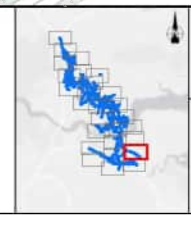
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- Order Limits
- 1km Study Area
- Zone of Visual Influence

Non-designated Prehistoric Archaeological Asset

- Bronze Age
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- Palaeolithic

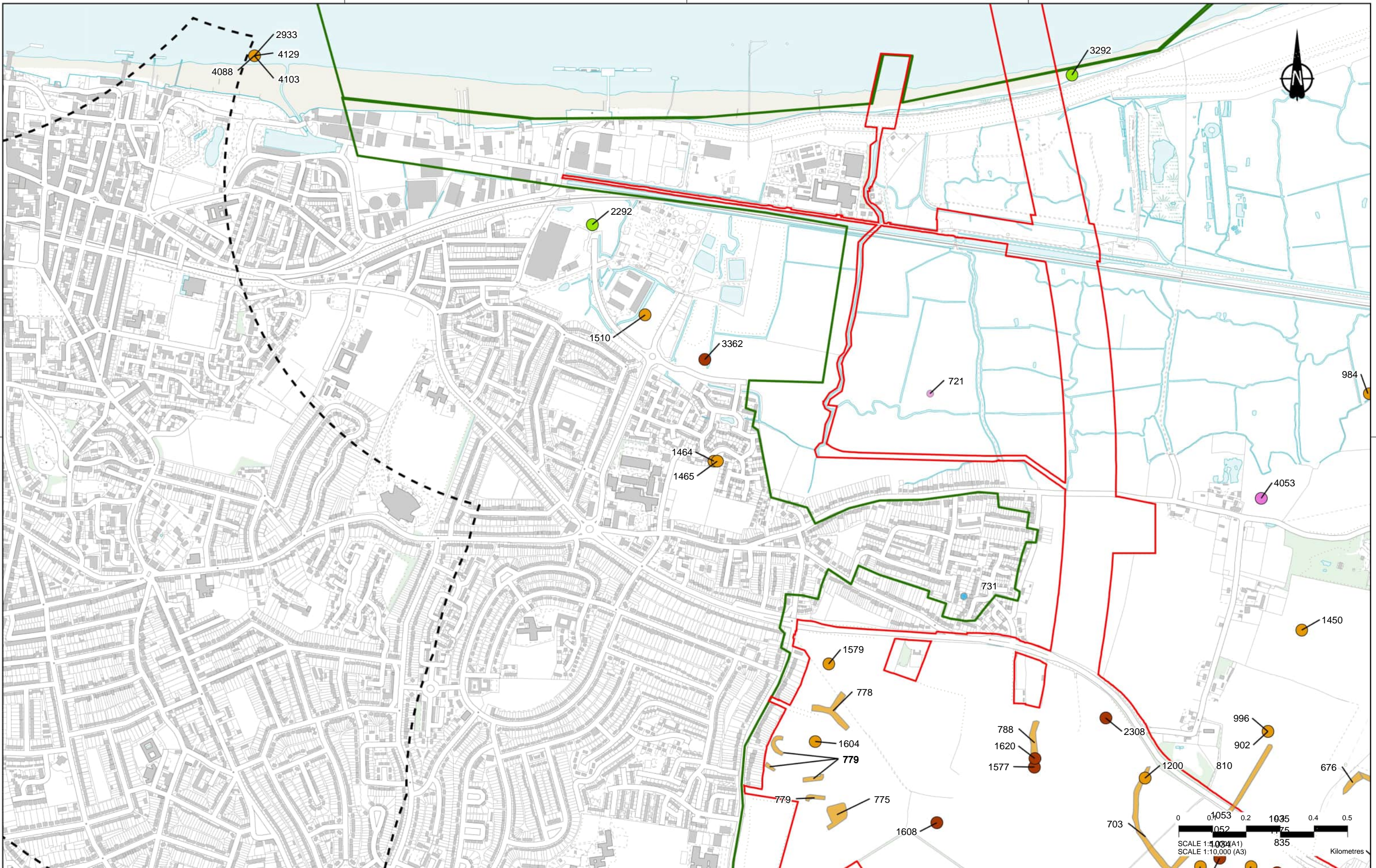


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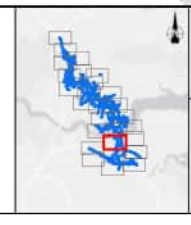
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- Bronze Age

- General Prehistoric
- Iron Age
- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- Palaeolithic



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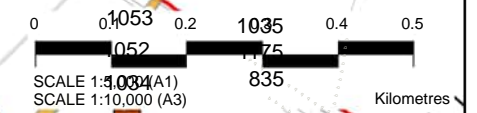
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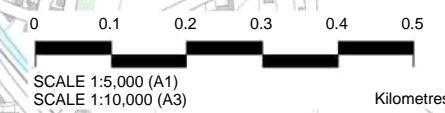
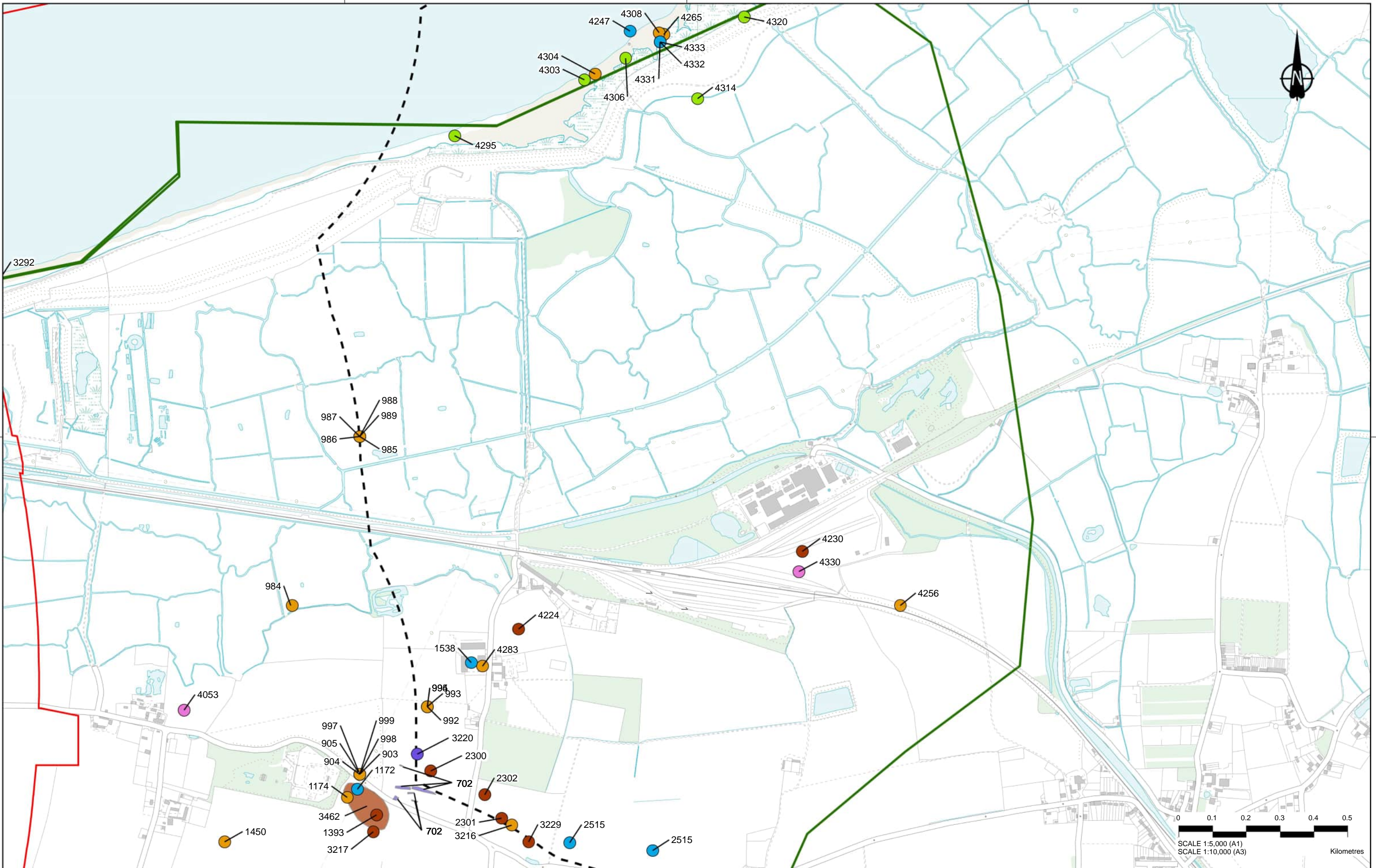
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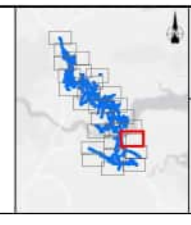
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- 1km Study Area
- Zone of Visual Influence

Non-designated Prehistoric Archaeological Asset

- Bronze Age
- General Prehistoric
- Iron Age

- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- Palaeolithic
- Bronze Age

- General Prehistoric
- Iron Age
- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- Palaeolithic



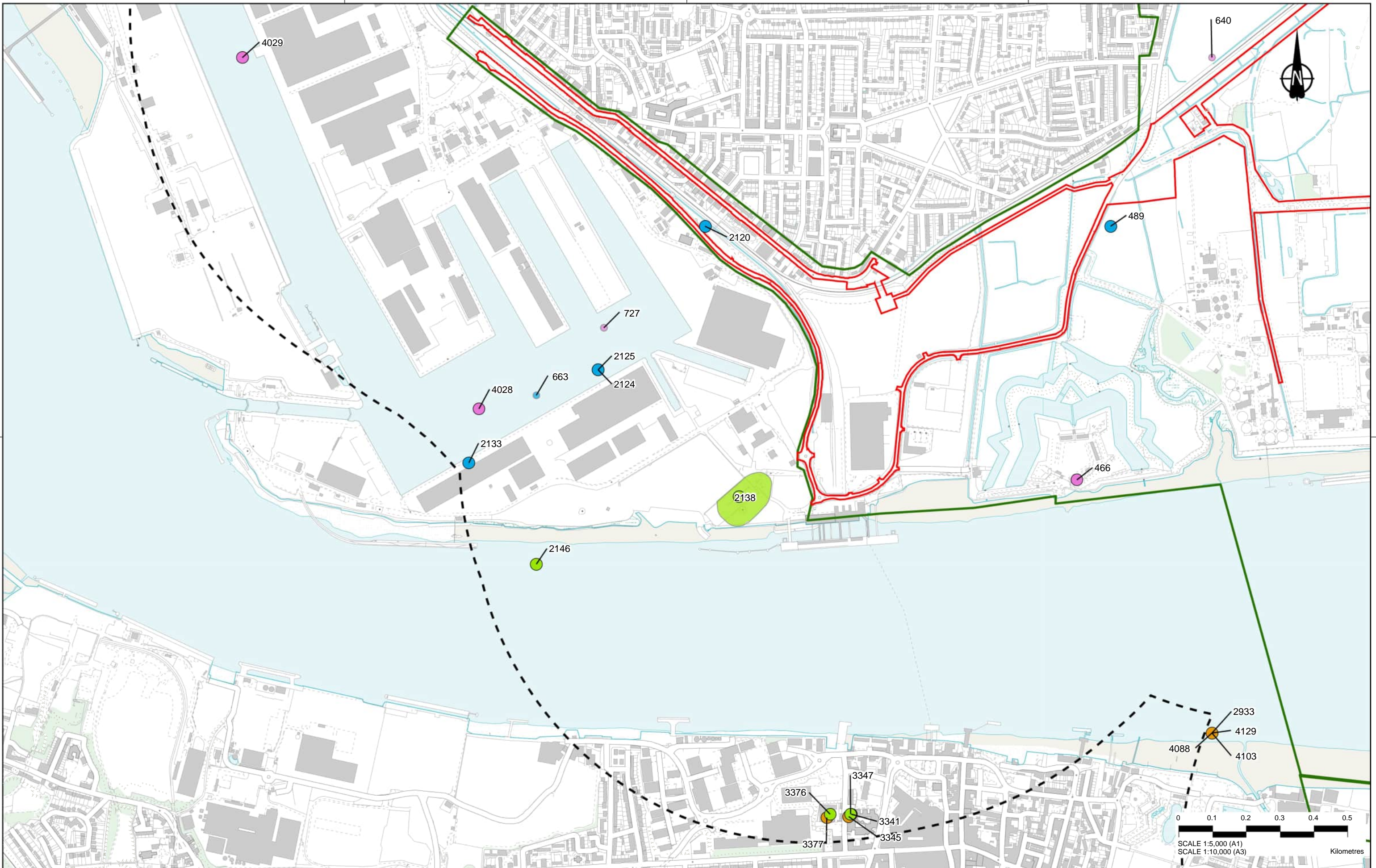
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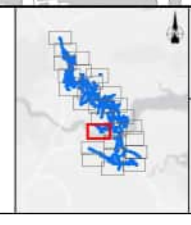
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- 1km Study Area
- Zone of Visual Influence

Non-designated Prehistoric Archaeological Asset

- Bronze Age
- General Prehistoric
- Iron Age

- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- Palaeolithic
- Bronze Age

- General Prehistoric
- Iron Age
- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- Palaeolithic

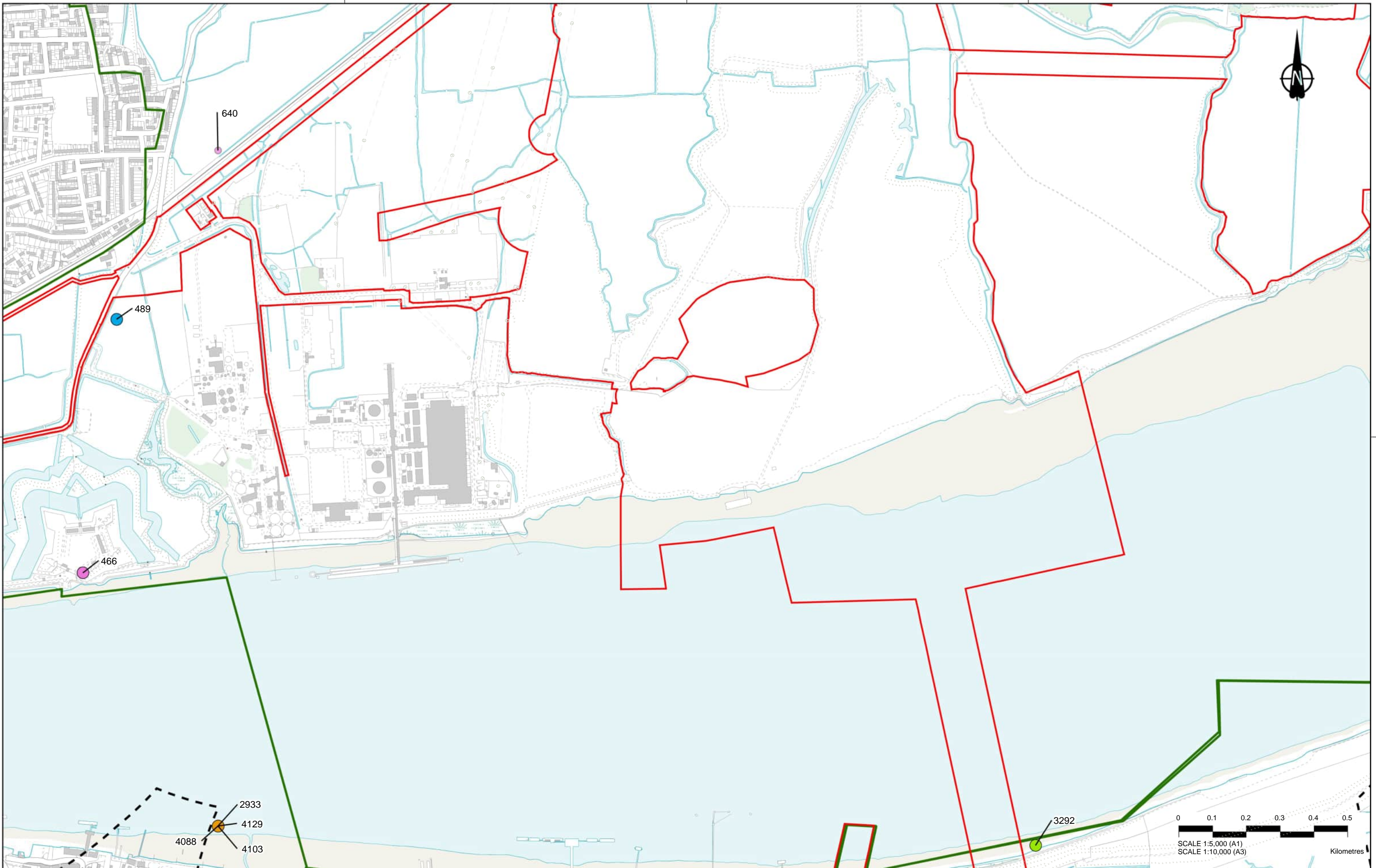


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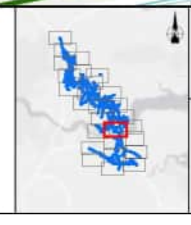
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- 1km Study Area
- Zone of Visual Influence

Non-designated Prehistoric Archaeological Asset

- Bronze Age
- General Prehistoric
- Iron Age

- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- Palaeolithic
- Bronze Age

- General Prehistoric
- Iron Age
- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- Palaeolithic



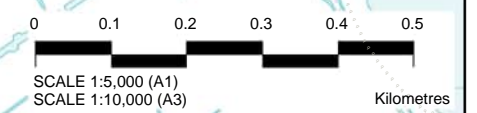
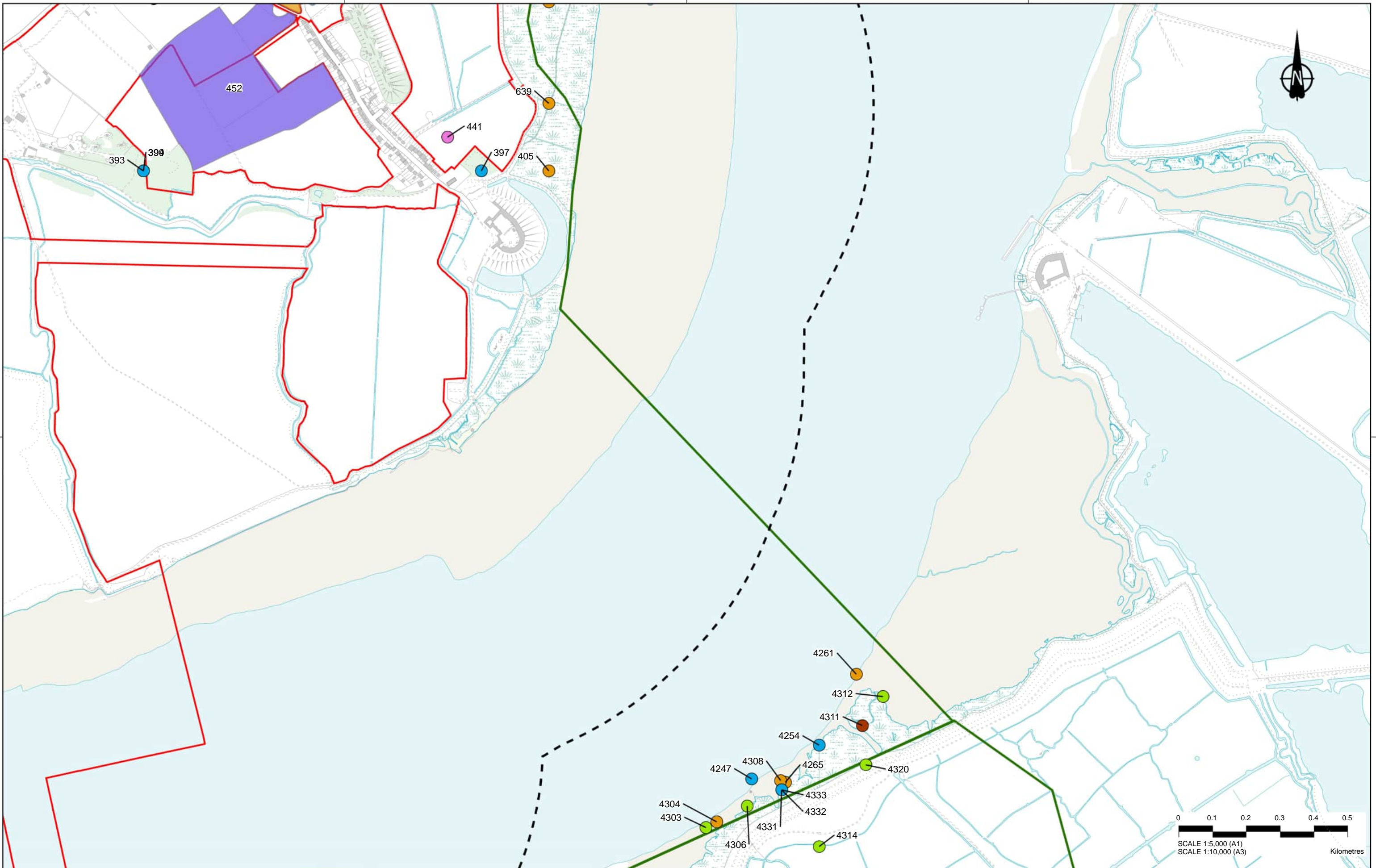
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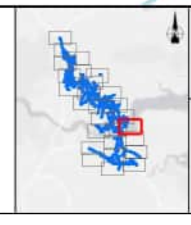
- Order Limits
- 1km Study Area
- Zone of Visual Influence

Non-designated Prehistoric Archaeological Asset

- Bronze Age
- General Prehistoric
- Iron Age

- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- Palaeolithic
- Bronze Age

- General Prehistoric
- Iron Age
- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- Palaeolithic



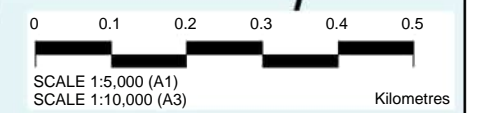
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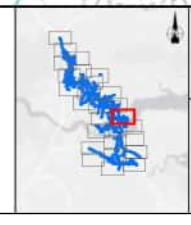
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LEGEND		Non-designated Prehistoric Archaeological Asset		General Prehistoric	
	Order Limits		Bronze Age		General Prehistoric
	1km Study Area		General Prehistoric		Iron Age
	Zone of Visual Influence		Mesolithic		Mesolithic
			Palaeolithic		Neolithic
			Iron Age		Palaeolithic

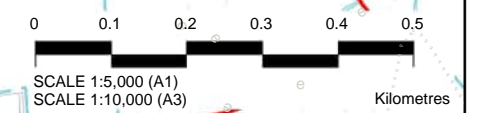
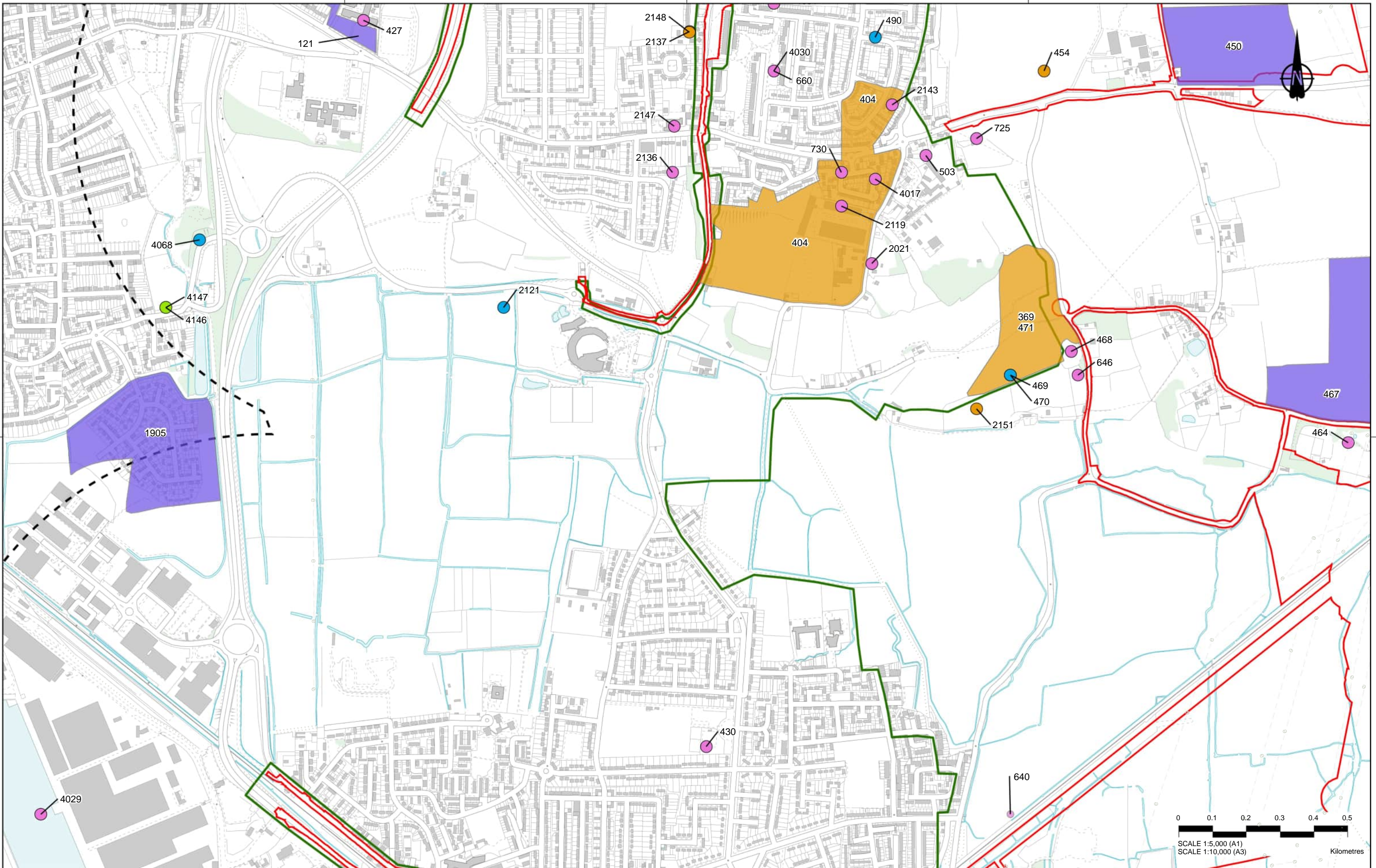


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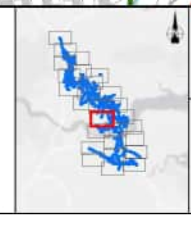
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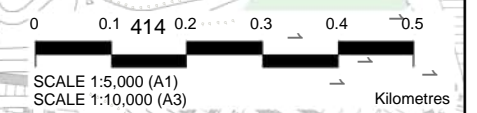
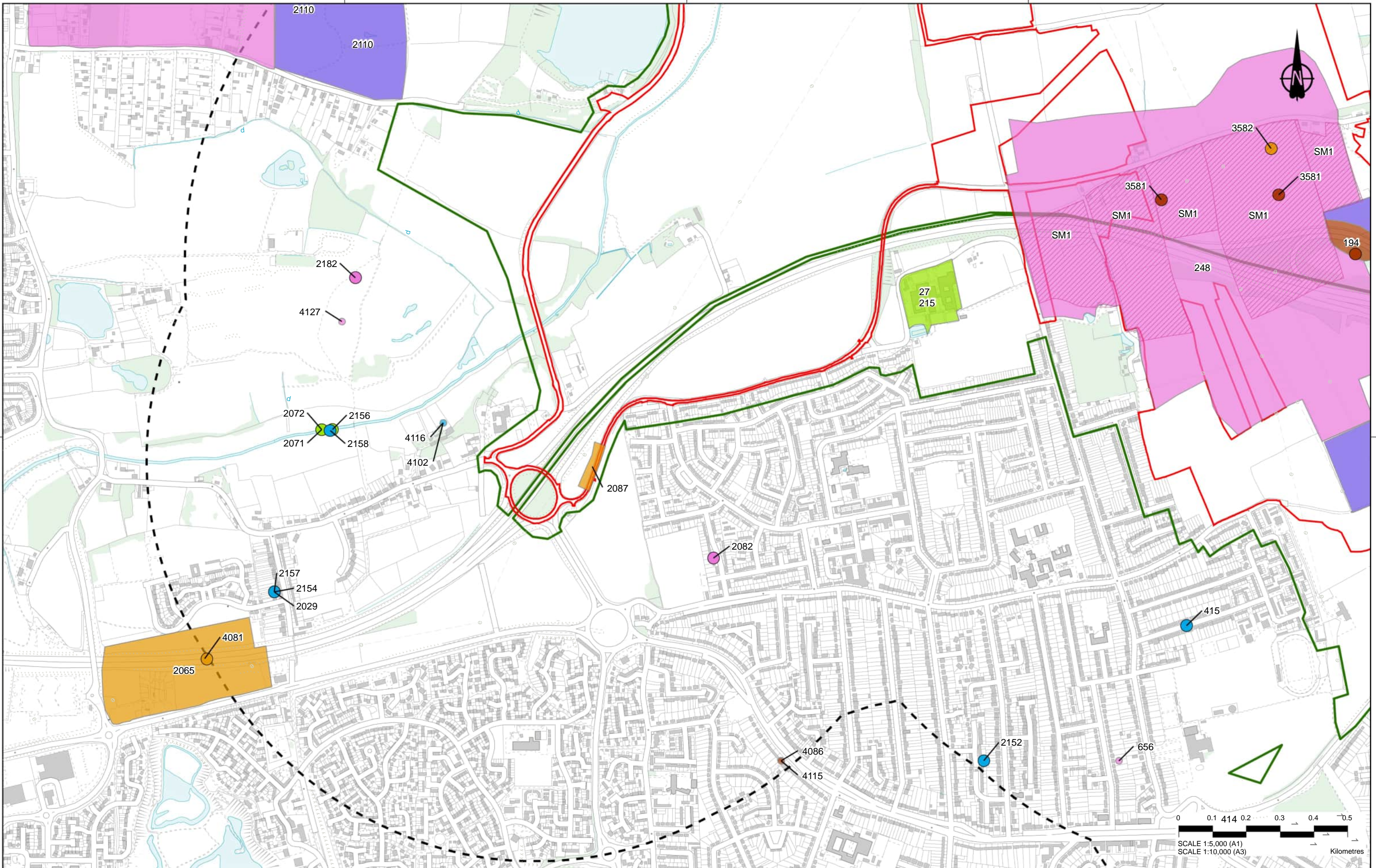
LEGEND		Non-designated Prehistoric Archaeological Asset		Mesolithic		General Prehistoric	
	Order Limits		Bronze Age		Mesolithic		General Prehistoric
	1km Study Area		Neolithic		Neolithic		Iron Age
	Zone of Visual Influence		Palaeolithic		Palaeolithic		Mesolithic
			Iron Age		Neolithic		Palaeolithic



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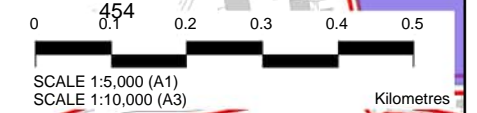
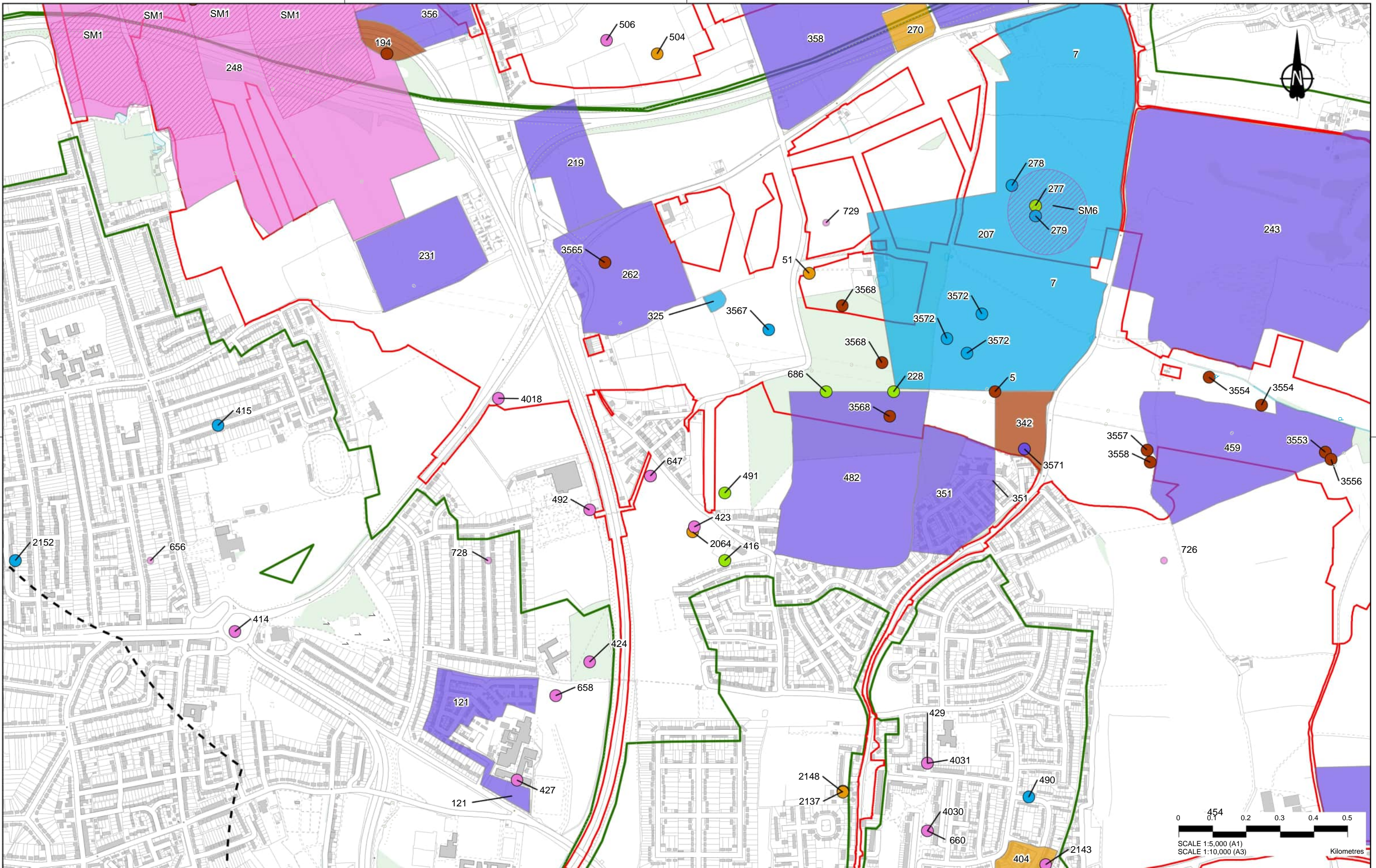
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LEGEND		Non-designated Prehistoric Archaeological Asset		Designated Prehistoric Archaeological Assets	
	Order Limits		Mesolithic		Iron Age
	1km Study Area		Neolithic		Mesolithic
	Zone of Visual Influence		Palaeolithic		Neolithic
	Scheduled Monuments (SM)		Bronze Age		Palaeolithic
			General Prehistoric		Bronze Age
			Iron Age		General Prehistoric

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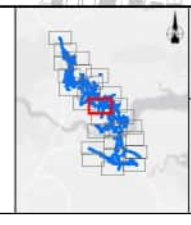
- Order Limits
- 1km Study Area
- Zone of Visual Influence
- Designated Prehistoric Archaeological Assets
- Scheduled Monuments (SM)

Non-designated Prehistoric Archaeological Asset

- Bronze Age
- General Prehistoric
- Iron Age

- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- Palaeolithic
- Bronze Age
- General Prehistoric

- Iron Age
- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- Palaeolithic



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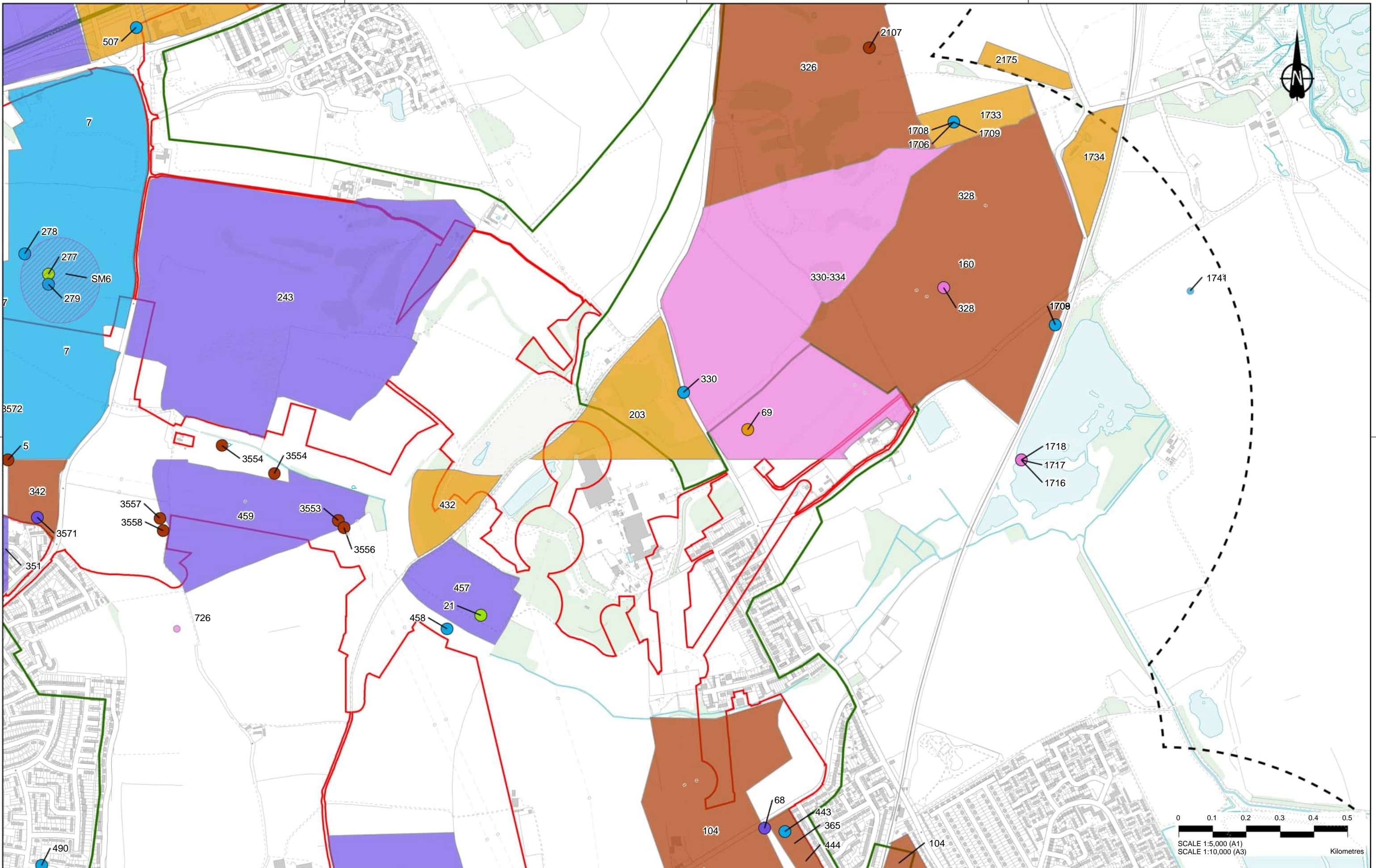
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LEGEND

- Order Limits
- 1km Study Area
- Zone of Visual Influence
- Designated Prehistoric Archaeological Assets
- Scheduled Monuments (SM)

Non-designated Prehistoric Archaeological Asset

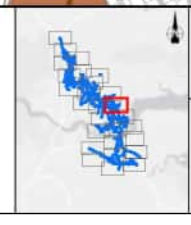
- Bronze Age
- General Prehistoric
- Iron Age

Designated Prehistoric Archaeological Assets

- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- Palaeolithic
- Bronze Age
- General Prehistoric

Designated Prehistoric Archaeological Assets

- Iron Age
- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- Palaeolithic



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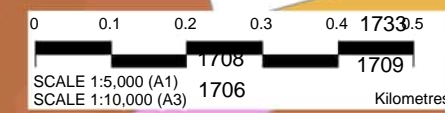
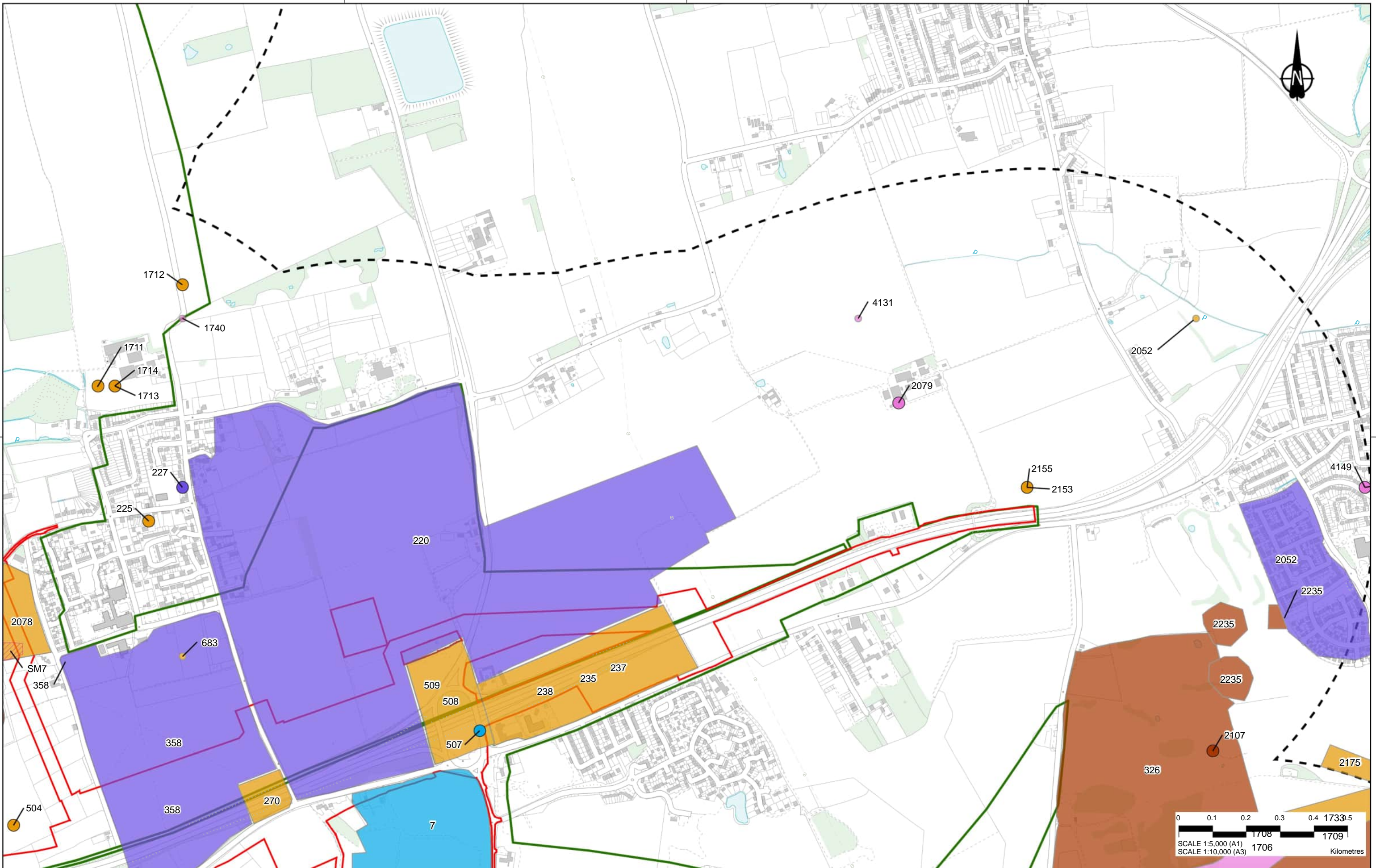
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LEGEND

- Order Limits
- 1km Study Area
- Zone of Visual Influence
- Designated Prehistoric Archaeological Assets
- Scheduled Monuments (SM)

Non-designated Prehistoric Archaeological Asset

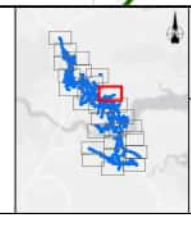
- Bronze Age
- General Prehistoric
- Iron Age

Designated Prehistoric Archaeological Asset

- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- Palaeolithic
- Bronze Age
- General Prehistoric

Other Assets

- Iron Age
- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- Palaeolithic



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