

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**MILTON PLACE
GRAVESHAM
KENT**

**PREPARED ON BEHALF OF
GRAVESHAM COMMUNITY
INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP LLP**

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Project Reference: GHC/1198/02
 Document Prepared by: Camilla Collins BSc and Emily Mercer BA MSC MCIfA
 Document Reviewed by: Paul Gajos BA MA MCIfA

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Non-Technical Summary

GHC Archaeology & Heritage was commissioned by the Gravesham Community Partnership Ltd to produce an historic environment desk-based assessment to inform a planning application for a proposed residential development at land east of Milton Close, Gravesend, Kent (NGR centred at TQ 65282 74113). The site is located within the administrative boundary of Gravesham Borough Council.

This heritage desk-based assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, rev December 2024) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the search area, has shown that almost the entire footprint of the study site has been previously developed, including a church, a school, swimming pools and associated buildings, a WW2 tunnel shelter and store buildings and, more recently, a skate park. There is, therefore, potential for below-ground remains associated with the former buildings. It is unlikely, however, that there are any inhumations associated with the 19th century Holy Trinity Church. The assessment also indicated that there is generally a low potential for below-ground archaeological remains of prehistoric to post-medieval date within the study site. Any surviving sub-surface remains would have very limited significance of no more than local importance.

The study site is located immediately adjacent to the New Tavern Fort, Gravesend including Milton Chantry Scheduled Monument which incorporates two Grade II* listed elements; and within the immediate setting of two Grade II listed buildings and two non-designated buildings fronting Milton Place. A key principle of the scheme includes maintaining a buffer along the northern section of the study site which will set back the built form of the development, and will be landscaped and the extant planting enhanced. This includes retaining much of the current car parking area that is situated in the north-western corner. The graduating height of the proposals towards the tallest element in the south-west corner together with the incorporation of an undeveloped buffer will ensure that the Scheduled Monument and the buildings along Milton Place will not be consequently overwhelmed or dominated. It is reasoned that the study site can be developed without causing harm to the significance or ability to appreciate said significance of any of these assets. Furthermore, the design of the layout, graduating heights and key landscaping features all serve to reference the arc of fire of the barbette gun emplacements positioned on the south-east side of the fort, which were intended to fire blanks as a training resource. In this way, the study site is integrated with the historical use of the fort.

There are two conservation areas with the potential to be impacted by development on the study site: Gravesend Riverside (incorporating the study site) and Milton Place. Development of the study site will not inherently cause any harm to either conservation area or their settings. The landscaping proposals will enhance Gravesend Riverside, in terms of the historical interest and one of the key

characteristics of the conservation area. The scale and massing of the currently proposed scheme will provide a sense of enclosure to the southern end of Milton Place that is currently lacking whilst providing a gateway to frame and channel the positive view north along Milton Place. The apartment block has also been designed in respect to the conservation area's setting, to reflect the historical residential use and incorporate key elements of the architecture and materials visible in the townhouses along the west side of Milton Place.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment of land east of Milton Close, Gravesend, Kent (the 'study site') has been prepared by GHC Archaeology & Heritage on behalf of the Gravesham Community Partnership Ltd. The assessment has been undertaken to inform a planning application for proposed residential development of the study site, which is located within the administrative boundary of Gravesham Borough Council.
- 1.2 This document provides an assessment of the heritage interest and potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the study site. It assesses the potential impacts that the proposed development could have on these and other heritage assets in the vicinity.
- 1.3 The assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Section 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'; revised December 2024) and is in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2020).

2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

- 2.1 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by current legislation, the policy framework set by government planning policy, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

Current Legislation

- 2.2 The applicable legislative framework is summarised as follows:
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979;
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (P(LBCA)) 1990;
 - Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA) 1990;
 - Levelling-up and Regeneration Act (LuRA) 2023.
- 2.3 The AMAAA largely relates to Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and designated archaeological areas, detailing in particular what can and cannot be undertaken on archaeological grounds.
- 2.4 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the 1990 Act) provides for the protection of listed buildings and Conservation Areas and is largely expressed in the planning process through policies in regional and local planning guidance, as outlined below. This act is the primary legislative instrument addressing the treatment of listed buildings and Conservation Areas through the planning process.
- 2.5 Section 66 of the 1990 Act states that '*...in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or,*

as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses’.

- 2.6 Section 72 then adds that ‘...with respect to any buildings or other land in a Conservation Area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area’.
- 2.7 As far as Section 72 is concerned, it has previously been established by the Courts that development which does not detract from the character or appearance of a Conservation Area is deemed to be in accordance with the legislation. In other words, there is no statutory requirement to actively ‘enhance’.
- 2.8 The Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 has introduced changes to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to provide a statutory duty for the determining authority to have *special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the asset or its setting*. The relevant assets are defined as Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Protected Wrecks and World Heritage Sites. It also updates the P(LBCA) Act add *or enhancing* after *preserving* in section 66. However, at the time of writing neither the TCPA or the P(LBCA) have been updated.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.9 Section 16 of the NPPF (revised December 2024), entitled ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’ provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 2.10 Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment; and
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.
- 2.11 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 207 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.12 A Heritage Asset is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: ‘A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in

planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

- 2.13 Annex 2 also defines 'archaeological interest' as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage Assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 2.14 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.15 Significance is defined as: *'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'*
- 2.16 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions, and
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in situ* preservation.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.17 The Planning Practice Guidance (DLUHC 2019) is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF. It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled '*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*'. The guidance given in this section sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF. It also provides clear definition of the terms used to identify heritage interest and how this applies to understanding 'significance' in reference to heritage-related planning policy, i.e. archaeological interest, architectural and artistic interest, and historic interest (Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723).

Local Planning Policy

- 2.18 The Gravesham Local Plan was adopted in 2014 and comprises policies to be used in addressing planning applications within the district, one of which is relevant to this historic environment assessment.

Policy CS20: Heritage and the Historic Environment

5.16.10 The Council will accord a high priority towards the preservation, protection and enhancement of its heritage and historic environment as a non-renewable resource, central to the regeneration of the area and the reinforcement of sense of place. Particular attention in this regard will be focused on those heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. Securing viable, sustainable and appropriate futures for such assets at risk will need to be reconciled with the sensitivity to change that many present.

5.16.11 Proposals and initiatives will be supported which preserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance of the Borough's heritage assets, their setting where it contributes to the significance of the asset and their interpretation and enjoyment, especially where these contribute to the distinct identity of the Borough. These include:

- *Gravesend Town Centre, its development as a heritage riverside town, and its setting;*
- *The Borough's urban and rural conservation areas; and*
- *Surviving built features and archaeology relating to the Borough's maritime, military, industrial and transport history.*

5.16.12 When considering the impact of a proposed development on a designated heritage asset, the weight that will be given to the asset's conservation value will be commensurate with the importance and significance of the asset. For non-designated assets, decisions will have regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

- 2.19 The government requires councils to review Local Plans every five years to ensure that they remain effective. The Gravesham Emerging Local Plan Partial Review, Site Allocations and Development Management Policies consultation was carried out between 2018 and 2020, during which the study site was included in the draft development allocations for up to 100 dwellings (reference GB138). The Historic Environment and Archaeology consultation of the Local Plan Core Strategy Partial Review contains the following assessment:

Land at Milton Place, Ordnance Road, Gravesend. Riverside 1.75 ha – 100 dwellings *The site has archaeological potential and is within the Riverside Conservation Area. The 19th century Holy Trinity Church was located in the southwest corner of the site. The eastern part of the site was developed in the mid-20th century as a swimming pool complex. The western part of the site may have seen little in the way of below-ground impacts though there are*

*records of WW2 public air raid shelter being located here. The site is immediately adjacent to the scheduled New Tavern Fort and designated Leisure Gardens as well as a number of listed buildings to the west, so consideration of setting issues will be important and early discussions with Historic England will be necessary. Any application should be supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment. Pre-determination field evaluation would also be useful to help inform a planning decision. **Development with archaeological measures should be possible on this site.***

- 2.20 As a result of the Local Plan Partial Review consultation, the local authority has indicated that development of the site may be acceptable, although some concerns have been raised over the archaeological potential and setting of various designated heritage assets but these have been addressed by the development proposals. It is worth noting that although the consultation document states that the Leisure Gardens are designated, they are not a designated heritage asset in their own right (i.e. a Registered Park and Garden), rather they are part of the wider Gravesend Riverside Conservation Area.
- 2.21 As recommended by the consultation, and in consideration of the close proximity of the Scheduled New Tavern Fort to the study site, Historic England has been consulted at multiple stages during the pre-application process. Historic England's comments are summarised and discussed in Section 7 of this report.

Professional Guidance

- 2.22 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2020) provides guidelines and recommendations for best practice in undertaking archaeological desk-based research and assessment.
- 2.23 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (2015) outlines a seven-stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
- Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Understand the significance of the affected assets;
 - Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
 - Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
 - Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
 - Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and

- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.
- 2.24 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance the note advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008): aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential. These are often used interchangeably or in combination with the heritage interests used to define significance in association with heritage-related planning policy of the NPPF (2024): archaeological, architectural and aesthetic, and historic.
- 2.25 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2017) recognises that whilst setting is not a heritage asset, elements of a setting ‘*may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral*’ (para. 4). Setting is described as being distinct to curtilage, character and context. This guidance also notes that the contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, although the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, and this can be influenced by a number of other factors.
- 2.26 In order to assess the contribution made by setting to the significance of a heritage asset, and the implications of new developments, the guidance recommends that a systematic and staged ‘5-step process’ to assessment should be adopted, namely:
- i) identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
 - ii) assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
 - iii) assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
 - iv) explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm;
 - v) make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.
- 2.27 This report therefore follows steps (i) and (ii) to identify the local heritage assets and their settings and then makes an assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development having regard to steps (iii) and (iv).
- 2.28 The Historic England advice note, *Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12* (2019), brings together all of the above guidance in an analysis of an appropriate approach for applicants for heritage and other consents in providing an understanding of the significance of heritage assets in line with NPPF. This is aimed at providing assistance for owners, applicants, local planning authorities, planning and other consultants in the implementation of not only the guidance but also historic environment

legislation and policy. It emphasises the level of detail required in support of both planning and listed building consent applications, which should be no more than is necessary, i.e. proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected, to reach an informed decision.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information Sources

- 3.1 The Kent Historic Environment Record has been consulted for all entries within 1km of the study site. A gazetteer of all records held on the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for within a 1km search area is provided in Appendix 1, and their locations are marked on a plan in Figures 1-4.
- 3.2 Online repositories were consulted for historical maps, plans and relevant documentary sources, including published and unpublished documentary sources, in accordance with the guidelines laid down by ClfA (2020).
- 3.3 The *South East Research Framework* (SERF) was also consulted .
- 3.4 A site visit was undertaken on 3rd October 2023, with an additional site walk over undertaken with Historic England on 14th October 2024, to provide an assessment of the character of the site and appraise the potential impact of the proposed development on any heritage assets (see Plates 1 to 20).

Assessment Criteria

- 3.5 Significance is defined in the NPPF (2024) as *'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'*
- 3.6 Historic England's *Conservation Principles* (previously English Heritage, 2008) identified four high level values: evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal. The Planning Practice Guidance (MHCLG 2019) accompanying NPPF (2024) defines significance in the planning context as resulting from the heritage interest of an asset determined by the following:
 - *Archaeological Interest:* the potential of an asset to yield evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through future investigation. Archaeological interest includes above-ground structures, as well as earthworks and buried or submerged remains.
 - *Architectural and Artistic Interest:* derives from a contemporary appreciation of an asset's aesthetics. Architectural interest is an interest in design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures. Artistic interest can include the use, representation or influence of historic places or buildings in artwork. It can also include the skill and emotional impact of works of art that are part of heritage assets or assets in their own right.

- *Historic Interest*: the way in which an asset can illustrate the story of past events, people and aspects of life (illustrative value, or interest). It can be said to hold communal value when associated with the identity of a community.

3.7 There are no single defining criteria that dictates the overall asset significance; each asset has to be evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case-by-case basis. These values are not intended to be restrictive but are identified in order to help establish a method for thinking systematically and consistently about the heritage values that can be ascribed to a place and contribute to a heritage asset's significance.

3.8 Assessment of significance has been undertaken in accordance with the Historic England's *Statements of Heritage Significance. Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (2019).

Setting

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

3.10 Historic England's *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets Setting* (2017) was used to inform the methodology for this assessment which follows steps i) to iv) outlined in the guidance.

Definition of Harm

3.11 Current guidance by Historic England is that 'change' does not equate to 'harm'. The NPPF and its accompanying PPG effectively distinguish between two degrees of harm to designated heritage assets – substantial and less than substantial. Paragraph 214 of the NPPF states that:

'Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss...'

3.12 Paragraph 215 of the NPPF states that:

'Where a development proposal would lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals...'

3.13 In determining the effects of the Proposed Scheme this heritage statement is cognisant of case law. Including the below:

- Flag Station, Mansel Lacy, Herefordshire [22/09/2015] Case Number EWHC 2688

3.14 This ruling has emphasised the primacy of the 1990 Planning Act – and the fact that it is up to the decision makers in the planning system to 'have special regard to the desirability of

preserving the [listed] building or its setting'. As stated by HH Judge David Cooke in a judgment of 22 September 2015 regarding the impact on the setting of a listed building:

'It is still plainly the case that it is for the decision taker to assess the nature and degree of harm caused, and in the case of harm to setting rather than directly to a listed building itself, the degree to which the impact on the setting affects the reasons why it is listed.'

- PALMER Appellant and Herefordshire Council and ANR [04/11/16] Case No: C1/2015/3383

3.15 The judgment was agreed by Lord Justice Lewison at the Court of Appeal, who stated that:

'It is also clear as a matter both of law and planning policy that harm (if it exists) is to be measured against both the scale of the harm and the significance of the heritage asset. Although the statutory duty requires special regard to be paid to the desirability of not harming the setting of a listed building, that cannot mean that any harm, however minor, would necessarily require planning permission to be refused.'

3.16 In assessing harm to non-designated heritage assets, the NPPF does not differentiate between substantial and less than substantial harm and is clear that no additional weight is added to the asset in determining the application.

4 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

4.1 The study site comprises a roughly triangular parcel of land measuring approximately 1.36ha to the east of Milton Place, north of Ordnance Road and south of the Riverside Leisure Area in Gravesend, Kent (centred at NGR TQ 65282 74113; Figure 1). It is situated on land that gently slopes down wards from the south-west at a height of approximately 12m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to c. 6m aOD in the north-east corner.

4.2 The study site currently comprises a car park in the north-west, a former depot in the south-west, a skatepark on the east side and the remainder is an area of open grassed leisure space extending from the park to the north.

4.3 The recorded bedrock geology within the study site comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation. Superficial head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel have also been recorded (BGS 2023).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

5.1 This section reviews existing archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological and historical background of the surrounding area, based on a consideration of evidence in the Kent HER and the NHLE. It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed

archaeological or historical narrative of the area, but to provide an assessment of the study site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with NPPF.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2 The study site is located within the Riverside, Gravesend Conservation Area. There are no other designated heritage assets within the study site.
- 5.3 There are 123 designated heritage assets within 1km of the study site comprising three Scheduled Monuments, eight Grade II* listed buildings, 102 Grade II listed buildings and ten Conservation Areas. Details of the designated heritage assets are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions are marked on Figures 1 and 2.
- 5.4 The site visit undertaken as part of this study has confirmed that 115 of these designated heritage assets are completely screened from the study site by intervening topography, vegetation and buildings, and there are no known historic associations with the study site that could be considered to contribute to their significance. These heritage assets are not considered to be sensitive to the development proposals on the study site and, therefore, following step i) of the Historic England setting guidance (2017; see Section 2.26 above), have been scoped out of further assessment. The remaining eight designated heritage assets are as follows:

Heritage Asset	Designation	List Entry No.	Distance from study site
New Tavern Fort, Gravesend, including Milton Chantry	Scheduled Monument	1013658	10m
New Tavern Fort	II*	1261173	10m
Gordon House and Milton House	II	1089021	20m
14 Milton Place	II	1341482	12m
Obelisk	II	1089049	26m
Statue of General Gordon	II	1367047	100m
Riverside, Gravesend	Conservation Area	N/A	Contains study site
Milton Place	Conservation Area	N/A	10m

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.5 There are twelve non-designated heritage assets in the immediate vicinity of the study site identified within the Milton Place and Gravesend Riverside Conservation Area Appraisals, two of which are considered to be potentially sensitive to development proposals on the study site:
- Nos. 2 to 9 Milton Place,
 - Nos. 11 to 13 Milton Place.

- 5.6 Both of these assets form a part of the Milton Place Conservation Area and will not be directly impacted by development proposals. The remaining ten non-designated assets are completely screened from the study site and have been scoped out of further assessment.

Recorded Archaeology and Potential

- 5.7 The HER contains 523 records within the 1km search area. Details of all records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and are shown on Figure 3.
- 5.8 The HER entries relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the search area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Study Site	Within Search Area
Prehistoric	0	14
Roman	0	8
Early medieval	0	9
Medieval	0	16
Post-medieval to Modern	5	424
Unknown	0	3

Previous Investigations

- 5.9 The HER contains a single record of a previous archaeological investigation within the study site concerning an archaeological watching brief carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a skate park within the eastern part of the site (EKE11968, Ward 2012). The monitoring did not identify any significant archaeological finds or features, although a flint core was recovered that was probably brought to the site in rubble dumped to fill in the former swimming pool within the study site to the west of the skate park.
- 5.10 There are 88 archaeological events recorded within the HER in the wider 1km search area which are detailed under Appendix 1.
- 5.11 Several investigations have been carried out in the location of the New Tavern Fort and Milton Chantry Scheduled Monument to the north of the study site, including excavations of the fort (EKE3943) and Milton Blockhouse (EKE4711) between 1976 and 1978; watching briefs during renovation works between 2010 and 2011 (EKE11550, EKE12916); and a watching brief during the repair of a water pipe at Milton Chantry in 2020 (EKE21125). Immediately north-west of the Scheduled Monument, c.200m north-west of the study site, a desk-based assessment (EKE21355) and evaluation (EWX6604) were undertaken at the Old Sea School site.
- 5.12 A desk-based assessment (EKE21801) and two stages of watching brief (EKE11174, EKE22384) were carried out at Chantry Primary School and Academy, approximately 20m

south of the study site on the opposing side of Ordnance Road. No archaeological finds or features were identified during the works.

- 5.13 Archaeological investigations in the environs of Canal Road and Canal Basin between c.95m and c.600m north-east of the study site include excavations of part of Milton Blockhouse in 1973 (EKE8102); historic building recording of the Gravesend Power Station (EKE8818); an impact assessment and geotechnical survey of The Embankment (EKE8821, EKE8820); a ground condition statement (EWX9133); and a desk based assessment (EKE12218) and watching brief (EKE11241) at the Thames and Medway Canal.
- 5.14 A Gravesham Borough Council transport initiative (known as the Gravesend Transport Quarter) involved a staged programme of archaeological works over the course of 2008 to 2011, including two phases of desk-based assessment (EKE133333, EKE12192); and a watching brief and excavation at the Sensory Gardens (EKE13356, EKE13357) c.450 west of the study site.
- 5.15 Numerous archaeological events are recorded within the immediate vicinity of Gravesend High Street (EKE21464, EKE21340, EWX9148, EKE9783, EKE8179, EKE8177, EKE8176, EKE4518, EKE3941, EKE8817, EKE8523, EKE8178), St Peter & St Paul churchyard (EKE21123, EKE3944), Town Pier (EKE11148, EKE12546, EKE12915, EKE17628, EWX6613) and Clarendon Hotel (EKE12202, EKE12278, EKE4710, EKE21678), c.300m to c.600m north-west of the study site. To the west of the High Street, an extensive excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of the St. George's shopping centre (EKE3942); and to the east of the High Street, an evaluation was undertaken at 3-5 Queen Street (EKE13395).
- 5.16 Developments at Gravesend and North Kent Hospital c.785m west of the study site required several phases of archaeological investigation, comprising a desk based assessment (EWX9142), building recording (EKE8270), excavation (EKE21623), evaluation (EWX9174) and post-excavation assessment (EWX9134). Further works were carried out to the west of the hospital at Stuart Road, including a desk based assessment (EWX9135), an evaluation (EWX9103) and excavation (EKE9831).
- 5.17 There are multiple entries included within the HER that relate to two Historic England (previously English Heritage) research projects: the Hoo Peninsular Historic Landscape Project (EKE13239, EKE15020, EKE15021, EKE13239; Newsome et al 2015) and the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (EKE10278, EWX8094, EWX8626).
- 5.18 Various non-intrusive surveys of sites within the wider search area have been carried out (EKE10939, EKE15472, EKE15374, EKE17459, ELE19263, EKE14761, EKE21386, EKE12265, EKE12926, EKE16336, EKE9748, EWX6579, EWX6637, EWX9114, EKE21427, EWX9145, EKE19612, EKE19613); in addition to several investigations that failed to identify any remains of archaeological significance (EKE16748, EKE11160, EKE11191, EKE15376, EKE15404, EKE8107, EKE8295, EKE9369, EWX6609).

- 5.19 The results of investigations relevant to this assessment are discussed in the pertinent sections below and their locations are marked on Figure 4.

Prehistoric Period (c. 13000 BC – c. AD 43)

- 5.20 A single record of a prehistoric findspot has been recorded from within the study site relating to the likely residual flint core identified during the watching brief associated with the skate park construction (EKE11968). Evidence of prehistoric activity in the wider search area is relatively sparse. A watching brief and excavation (EKE13356, EKE13357) during groundworks associated with the development of the Sensory Gardens, c.450m west of the study site, identified a colluvial deposit that contained flintwork of Mesolithic or Neolithic date (MKE92879).
- 5.21 Excavations at Gravesend and North Kent Hospital (EWX9142, EKE21623, EWX9174, EWX9134), c.785m west of the study site, identified 27 struck flints found in a layer overlying the natural chalk (MWX20649). The majority of the flints dated to the mid-late Bronze Age with the exception of a single Mesolithic/Early Neolithic finely serrated blade. Other prehistoric evidence recorded during the excavations included a ditch first cut in the Iron Age period (MWX20656).
- 5.22 Activity of Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date including a ditch, two post holes, flints and unstratified finds (MWX20917) was recorded during investigations at Stuart Road (EWX9103, EKE9831), c.825m west of the study site.
- 5.23 Findspots of prehistoric date within the search area include two Palaeolithic hand axes from Windmill Hill (MWX20815, c.800m south-west); twelve Palaeolithic hand axes and two pieces of debitage from the general Gravesend area (MWX20816); Mesolithic flint (MWX20661, c.790m west); a Neolithic polished flint axe (MKE1552, c.200m south-west); a Bronze Age looped and socketed axe (MKE1530, c.200m south-west of the study site); Iron Age coins (MKE1531, c.200m south-west; MKE66737, c.330m west); and an Iron Age copper alloy brooch (MKE67087, c.405m north).
- 5.24 Although a Mesolithic/Neolithic find has been recovered from the study site, it is probable that this was within a deposit of modern rubble brought in from elsewhere and there is limited evidence for activity of prehistoric date within the wider environs. Past disturbance of the study site, particularly related to the construction of two swimming pools, will have impacted on the potential for archaeological remains to have survived. Any prehistoric remains preserved within the site are likely to be confined to palaeoenvironmental deposits and artefacts in areas of less disturbance.

Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 5.25 Excavations at St Georges Centre (EKE3942) in 1978 revealed a Roman occupation site across approximately c. 2ha of land c. 590m north-west of the study site. Extensive evidence of settlement was established during the works, including numerous ditches, enclosures

containing wooden structures, traces of Opus Signium hinting at the presence of at least one masonry building somewhere in the area, and quantities of local and imported Roman pottery ranging in date from the 1st to 4th centuries.

- 5.26 The Iron Age ditch identified during the staged programme of archaeological investigations at Gravesend and North Kent Hospital (EWX9142, EKE21623, EWX9174, EWX9134), c. 785m west of the study site, was recut three times during the Roman period. A series of pits and an inhumation of Roman date were also recorded (MWX20647).
- 5.27 Ceramic building material of Roman date (MKE92879) was recovered from the colluvial deposit at the Sensory Gardens site (EKE13356, EKE13357). Further findspots of Roman date include a copper alloy brooch (MKE66738, c. 330m west of the study site) and 2nd century Samian ware pottery was found in c. 1844 (MKE1529, c. 200m south-west).
- 5.28 There is very limited evidence of Roman activity within the immediate environs of the study site, with the main occupational foci located at a considerable distance to the west. Therefore, it is considered that there is low potential for the study site to contain remains of Roman date.

Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. 1540)

- 5.29 A uniform group of seven early medieval fire pits (MWX20650) was revealed during the investigations at Gravesend and North Kent Hospital (EWX9142, EKE21623, EWX9174, EWX9134) c. 785m west of the study site. The finds recovered from the pits indicated that they were used for the smoking of fish and meats.
- 5.30 Seven silver pennies of early medieval date were recovered c. 200m south-west of the study site (MKE76428, MKE76675, MKE76676, MKE76677, MKE76678, MKE76679, MKE76680).
- 5.31 There was an established settlement from at least the late Saxon period and at the time of the conquest (AD 1066), the land at Gravesend was held under Godwin, Leofric and Wulfwin, with the neighbouring Milton under the lordship of Earl Leofwin.
- 5.32 The medieval settlement of Gravesend (MKE14518) is mentioned in Domesday (AD 1086) as Gravesham, with the name probably derived from Graaf or Reeve with Heim, meaning a dwelling place within the united manors of the 'reeve' or representative of the lord. At the time of the survey, both Gravesham and Milton were held by the Bishop Odo of Bayeaux with a 'hythe' (or port) mentioned in both entries. By the early 12th century, the name Gravesham had been changed to Graveshende in a charter conferring the tithes of the parish upon the Monastery of St Augustine at Canterbury.
- 5.33 Milton Chantry, which is a Grade II* listed building and part of a Scheduled Monument (1013658, 1089047; MKE27646), is all that remains of a leper hospital that had been founded by 1155 to the north of the study site. The hospital was re-founded in 1321 by Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and subsequently became a chantry in 1524. Following the dissolution, the building was being used for domestic purposes.

- 5.34 Archaeological evaluation of the old Sea School site (EWX6604), c. 240m north of the study site, revealed a tie-back that was thought to relate to an unseen revetment of probable medieval date (MKE17141).
- 5.35 The purported deserted medieval village (DMV) of Denton lies c. 640m east of the study site (MKE1581), with the location inferred by the presence of the ruins of the Grade II listed 12th century St Mary's church, restored in the early 20th century (1089037, MKE27637). Directly to the south is the Grade II* listed Church of St. Peter and St. Paul's, which was constructed in the 14th century (1341484, MKE27799).
- 5.36 A possible manorial complex was recorded c. 580m north-west of the study site in 1951, when a section of potentially associated wall was demolished (MKE19984). The manorial complex was built between 1362 and 1368 by Edward III. A series of medieval cess pits (MKE19983) and rubbish pits (MKE1752) were recorded approximately 50m east of the manorial complex during excavations at 43 High Street in 1962 (EKE3941, EKE4515).
- 5.37 The site of a beacon, c. 830m south-west of the study site at Windmill Hill, was recorded in 1377, c. 1570 and as late as 1719 (MKE1635). This would have been one of 52 beacons across Kent, with the system falling out of use after 1640.
- 5.38 Henry VIII enacted a programme of national defence in response to the threat of invasion which prompted the construction of a chain of coastal fortifications, including five sited along this stretch of the Thames Estuary. Within the 1km search area are two blockhouses constructed as part of this programme in 1539. Gravesend Blockhouse was situated c. 300m to the north-west of the study site and is a designated Scheduled Monument (1005120, MKE1631). The blockhouse was remodelled in the 1780s but by 1834, had become largely obsolete and the gun lines were levelled at this time. The blockhouse was subsequently demolished in 1844. An excavation at the Clarendon Royal Hotel in 1975-6 revealed part of the blockhouse (EKE4710). Milton Blockhouse (MKE1558) was improved in 1545 but was soon after demolished in 1557 to 1558. Evidence of the foundations were recorded during excavations in the 1970s (EKE4711, EKE8102).
- 5.39 Findspots of medieval date recovered from the search area include a copper alloy steelyard weight (MKE66762), a mirror case (MKE66790), a silver penny (MKE76681) and clay pipes (MKE1580).
- 5.40 The study site was most likely used as grazing land or for agricultural purposes throughout the medieval period and, consequently, there is low potential for significant medieval remains to be present.

Post-medieval and Modern Periods (c.1540 – Present)

- 5.41 The vast majority of HER entries within the surrounding 1km search area relate to post-medieval and modern activity, and particularly a large number of buildings constructed during Gravesend's expansion during these periods in addition to copious shipwreck sites.

Entries of relevance to this assessment have been detailed below, with a full gazetteer of all HER records included under Appendix 1.

- 5.42 A survey of the defensive requirements of the Thames was carried out in 1778, while Britain was at war with France. Prior to the survey, the section of the Thames that includes the search area was defended by Tilbury Fort, on the northern side of the river, with Gravesend Blockhouse opposite (Smith 2013). As a result of the survey, Gravesend Blockhouse was remodelled and New Tavern Fort was constructed adjacent to the east, to provide increased cross-fire with Tilbury Fort. In its original form, New Tavern Fort was laid out in an irregular 'zig-zag' pattern determined by the need to obtain the best angles for firing guns on the river and comprised an angled battery on two faces with a strip of rampart joining it to a smaller, straight battery. The fort encompassed Milton Chantry, which was repurposed as barracks at this time. Defending the front of the fort (on the eastern side) was a flat-bottomed ditch containing a 10-foot palisade. However, the rear of the fort (west and south side) remained open.
- 5.43 There was a concern in the 1790s (less than a decade after its construction) that, with the lack of enclosure to the rear of New Tavern Fort, it was exposed to being attacked from land. It is recorded in 1795 that a wall and palisade fence would be erected to enclose the fort. The wall was erected in the spaces between buildings along the rear, with the palisade fence providing a timber obstacle within the ditch surrounding the fort. This enclosure provided a degree of protection by rifle cover but only against a small-scale infantry assault at most (Smith 2013). The guns on the north and east were not replicated around the south and west. During the first half of the 19th century, the urban development of Gravesend spread rapidly towards the rear flank of the fort and properties were constructed in close proximity to the west along Milton Place. This led to the rear defences becoming largely obsolete other than against attempts of theft. It was stated in military discussions in 1843 regarding proposals for a new church 200m to the south of the fort (Holy Trinity Church built in 1844-5) that a self-defence capability against a landing party might practically be given up (Smith 2013).
- 5.44 In 1805, New Tavern Fort was armed with seventeen guns with a range of approximately one mile, but during the latter half of the 1840s, was modernised to take a heavier armament of fifteen 32 pounder canons. This involved the reconstruction of the existing emplacements but did not alter the basic plan of the fort. From 1868, Lieutenant Colonel (later General) Charles Gordon oversaw significant reconstructions and improvements to the fort and its armaments, with the latest guns that could pierce the new metal clad war ships approaching along the Thames. The new fort continued the pre-existing layout of rampart and ditch, but with 10 emplacements set within an earthen bank with underlying magazines for providing ammunition.
- 5.45 During the improvement works the fort was left for some time without guns and aware of the fact that operation of the updated defences would be more complex than previously,

Colonel Gordon had a pair of barbette emplacements for guns on traversing platforms constructed outside of the contractor's fence and to the south of the principal batteries in 1868. The aim was to provide a practice battery to maintain a training competence of the Kent Artillery Volunteers who were to operate the fort. The two barbette emplacement guns were obsolete heavy smooth-bores that would fill a gap for training until the new main rifled muzzle loaders were in place on the north and east sides of the fort. They had been designed to fire long range, and with a wide arc of fire that extended over the study site and beyond. With the urban development to the south of the fort, they would have only fired blanks. However, by the end of the 19th century, Colonel Gordon's muzzle-loaded guns had become redundant, and emphasis was placed on strengthening the river defences downstream from Gravesend, leading to New Tavern Fort losing some of its strategic importance.

- 5.46 Following General Charles Gordon's death at Khartoum in 1885, the land to the east of New Tavern Fort was leased to the Gravesend Corporation and became a public recreation field and memorial gardens. In 1892, an Obelisk (1089049) was erected at the entrance of the gardens, immediately north of the study site.
- 5.47 In 1905, concrete emplacements for two breech-loading guns were built and the fort was subsequently garrisoned during World War I. However, it continued to decline and by the end of the war was disused, leading to its purchase by the Gravesend Corporation and conversion into a pleasure garden in 1930. The magazine of the fort was used as an air raid shelter during World War II, but since then has been used as a public park.
- 5.48 Several buildings were constructed within the study site throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, the earliest of which was Holy Trinity Church (MKE104317) in 1844-5, located at the junction between Ordnance Road and Milton Place, within the south-western corner of the study site. A school was constructed immediately to its north in the late 1890s and, during WW2, was used as a 'communal feeding centre' between 12 and 2pm each weekday from May 1941. Both buildings were demolished in the 1960s. It is unlikely that the church incorporated a graveyard based on an assessment of historic mapping and an appraisal of the church registers, which recorded baptisms and marriages but no burials.
- 5.49 Two swimming pools (MKE41752) across the centre of the study site are visible on an aerial photograph dating to 1940, with anecdotal evidence placing their date of construction around 1938. During WW2, they were used as an 'emergency water tank' from around 1940, to provide a supply of water for fighting fires in the neighbourhood in the event of an air attack. The swimming pools were infilled in c. 1990.
- 5.50 Additional uses of the study site during WW2 included a public tunnel/trench air raid shelter for 675 people (MKE41829), constructed within the school yard (in the area of the current car park). The shelter originated during the Munich crisis of 1938, was strengthened in 1940, decommissioned by 1945 and probably sealed in 1946. Civil defence stores (MKE41856) were also established within the study site in 1940 in the form of small temporary single-

storey lean-to buildings against the southern boundary wall of New Tavern Fort. The buildings were demolished in c. 1985.

- 5.51 The Historic Landscape Characterisation classified the study site as post-1810 settlement, which correlates with the urban expansion of Gravesend around this time (Figure 5).
- 5.52 The LiDAR does not show any significant archaeological features (Figure 6).
- 5.53 During the post-medieval and modern periods, understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.
- 5.54 A plan showing Gravesend in relation to Tilbury Fort in 1778 (Figure 7) depicts the study site as part of the agricultural land to the east of the town centre. Usefully, the plan also details the gun sightlines from the artillery defences at this section of the Thames, none of which include the study site. There are several subsequent plans published between 1778 and the first OS edition of 1840 which continue to depict the study site as an undeveloped field. Caddell's 1826 map of Gravesend (not reproduced) depicts a parcel of c.12ha of land under the ownership of the Board of Ordnance that included the study site, New Tavern Fort, Milton Chantry, Gordon Gardens and land to the south of the study site. The Tithe Map of 1840 (Figure 8) does not include any details on apportionment.
- 5.55 Holy Trinity Church had been constructed by the publication of the 1:500 Town Plan of 1866 (Figure 9) and is depicted in the south-western corner of the study site. No changes are apparent on the first edition OS map of 1872 (Figure 10). The 1899 edition (Figure 11) shows the school building directly north of the church with the remaining area of the study site labelled as 'Cricket & Football Ground'. A small unroofed structure is shown at the eastern end, but was not depicted on the 1909 map (Figure 12). No alterations are visible on subsequent editions of 1923 (Figure 13), 1933 (Figure 14) or 1938 (Figure 15).
- 5.56 By 1939, the swimming pool and associated rectangular block of buildings fronting Ordnance Road had been constructed within the study site and are visible on an aerial photograph dating to 1940 (Figure 16) but is not depicted on OS mapping of 1944 (Figure 17) as the date of survey is listed as three years before the publication. The swimming pools are visible on the 1966 edition (Figure 18), which shows the entire central and eastern portions of the study site as occupied by structures. The church and school buildings are not visible on this edition as they had been demolished by the time of its publication.
- 5.57 The swimming pools had been infilled and the associated buildings demolished by 1990. An aerial photograph from December of this year (not reproduced) shows the study site largely as it is today: divided into three sections with the large car park laid out to the north-west, a separate parcel to the south-west where the church building once stood, and the remainder of the site as open ground with a narrow strip of car parking where the boundary meets Ordnance Road. The skateboard park that occupies the eastern end of the study site was constructed in 2012, under planning application reference 20110034.

- 5.58 The study site was used for a number of different functions throughout the post-medieval and modern periods, although much of its archaeological potential would have been removed by the construction and later infilling of the swimming pools and other structures that occupied much of the area. However, there is potential for sub-surface building remains related to Holy Trinity Church and school in the south-western portion of the study site.

Undated

- 5.59 The North Kent Coastal Zone Phase II survey recorded two undated features within the search area: a possible landing stage (MWX0238) formed of two rows of parallel substantial vertical square piles by Clarendon Hotel c. 230m north-west of the study site; and a curved line of angled, narrow, evenly spaced wooden stakes in soft inaccessible foreshore c. 240m north of the study site (MWX0239).

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.1 Paragraph 207 of the NPPF states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the archaeological asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 6.2 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 208, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.3 The assessment identified 123 designated heritage assets within the 1km search area. A site visit confirmed that 115 of these designated heritage assets are screened from the study site by intervening topography, vegetation and buildings. There are no known historic associations between these heritage assets and the study site that could be considered to contribute to their significance.
- 6.4 The remaining eight designated heritage assets are considered potentially sensitive to the development proposals. With the exception of the Gravesend Riverside Conservation Area which incorporates the study site, there will be no direct impact upon these assets and any potential impact will, therefore, be confined to the contribution to the significance of the assets that is derived through their setting. The following section examines the composition of the significance of each of the identified eight heritage assets, with the relevant list entry details provided in Appendix 2.

**New Tavern Fort Gravesend Including Milton Chantry, Scheduled Monument (1013658);
New Tavern Fort, Grade II* (1261173)**

- 6.5 For ease of clarity within this report and to avoid duplication of information, the Scheduled 'New Tavern Fort Gravesend Including Milton Chantry' will be discussed below alongside the incorporated Grade II* listed element 'New Tavern Fort'. The Grade II* listed Milton Chantry is also included within the scheduled boundary but is within the north of the fort and is not considered to be sensitive to development of the study site.

Significance

- 6.6 The significance of New Tavern Fort has been extensively explored and detailed in a number of publications, perhaps most substantially by Historic England's *National Planning Overview for 19th Century Forts and Associated Fortifications*, published in February 2020. In summary, New Tavern Fort is an exceptionally and unusually complete example of an 18th century fortification that underwent subsequent periods of development in the 19th and 20th centuries, which confers architectural interest. The complete sequence of mounted guns representing each stage of its development is particularly notable, especially the rare example of the shielded embrasure (re-armed with an RML gun) that has retained its original appearance. The fort is well preserved and is a very good illustration of the methods employed to defend the Thames Estuary, and its strategic importance, in the post-medieval and modern periods. There is further historic interest in the fort's connection with General Charles Gordon, who lived there from 1865 to 1871 and was responsible for one of the more significant periods of reconstruction. Milton Chantry adds an additional element of both historic and archaeological interest as a 14th century building formerly used as a medieval hospital. Combined, these heritage assets hold high significance in line with their designations.

Setting

- 6.7 New Tavern Fort is positioned at the north-eastern end of Gravesend and was constructed to strengthen the defences of the River Thames against an enemy naval attack. The fort was sited adjacent to the earlier Gravesend Blockhouse and opposite the 17th century Tilbury Fort (situated on the northern bank of the river), with the intention of supplementing the volume of artillery fire and producing more intensive crossfire at this point of the Thames estuary. This tactical location is the defining factor of the heritage asset's setting and is further illustrated by several key gun sightlines that extend across the river.
- 6.8 The immediate environs of the fort to the south and west (i.e. the elements facing away from the river) form part of the setting of the fort but contribute to its significance to a much lesser extent. These elements of its surroundings had essentially very little bearing on its siting, design or use, with the exception of a brief period between 1790 and early 1800s when there was some concern over the fort's defensive capability against a potential landing party due to its lack of enclosure on the south and west. Although there are two gun

emplacements that face south-east from the fort, these are not included in the key gun sightlines that are directed towards the Thames to the north and east. Instead, these south-west facing gun emplacements were part of the practice battery and were never used for a defensive purpose, and hence had no need of any fixed gun sightlines. Furthermore, they were set on traversing platforms to provide a wide arcing range.

- 6.9 At the time of its construction, the surrounding area of the fort would have mostly comprised fields and grazing land, and an instruction from the Master General of Ordnance in 1783 required all garrisons to enclose their works with a 'proper railing' to ward off, among other things, straying cattle. The urban development of Gravesend in the first half of the 19th century onwards spread rapidly towards the rear flank of the fort, replacing the previous agricultural nature of the surroundings with built-up areas along Milton Place and Ordnance Road.
- 6.10 Several factors have compromised the setting of the Scheduled Monument, perhaps most conspicuously the imposing 9-storey apartment block that overlooks the fort and chantry to the west. Importantly, however, the key elements of the setting that reside in the visual connection between the fort and the river, and to Tilbury Fort on the northern bank, have been largely preserved.

Contribution of the Study Site to Significance

- 6.11 The study site forms part of the immediate environs of New Tavern Fort and is located directly beyond the southern boundary of the Scheduled Monument (Plates 7 to 11). There is some historic association between the two in that both New Tavern Fort and the study site were part of a swathe of land owned by the Board of Ordnance in the late 18th to 19th centuries (also including Gordon Gardens and the land parcel to the south of the study site). The study site was never utilised in any capacity directly associated with the fort, other than providing some views for the emplacement guns from the practice batteries in the foreground of the urban development in the later 19th century.
- 6.12 As mentioned above, the principal elements of the fort's setting relate to its tactical location on the river, on the opposing bank to Tilbury Fort, with the area to the south (incorporating the study site) and west (along Milton Place) also forming part of the setting but providing a much lesser contribution to the significance of the heritage asset. The study site would have formed part of the agricultural surroundings of the fort at the time of its construction until the mid-19th century when the open area of the study site was developed progressively with the church, school, swimming pools and WW2 features.
- 6.13 It is only in recent decades that the study site has provided open green space once again, from a relatively neutral element of the monument's setting to a more recent positive contribution, enabling an obvious setback from the urban development to the south. There are no key gun sightlines or views of or from the Scheduled Monument that incorporate the study site and dense planting schemes across the Riverside Leisure area have left limited

intervisibility between the two, with the exception of the external face of the southern boundary wall which directly borders the study site.

Gordon House and Milton House, Grade II (1089021)

Significance

- 6.14 Gordon House and Milton House was built in the early 19th century and has since been altered and subdivided to form three separate residential dwellings. The significance of the building resides principally in its architectural interest as an elegant 19th century town house and the high survival of historical elements on its façade.

Setting

- 6.15 Milton Place was laid out in the early 19th century across the farmland that bordered the rear western flank of New Tavern Fort to provide desirable residences with extensive views across the Kent countryside towards Cobham and Gravesend Reach. Such views meant that some of the occupiers were pilots who could view their ships at anchor whilst allowing easy access to the riverside piers. The development along Milton Place, commencing in the 1820s, included Gordon House and Milton House and the area of fine Italianate early to mid-19th century residences is now designated as Milton Place Conservation Area, which forms the setting of this heritage asset.

Contribution of Study Site to Significance

- 6.16 Gordon House and Milton House is situated on the west side of Milton Place, which bounds the west side of the study site. Whilst positive views were once provided by the study site from Milton Place in the first half of the 19th century, subsequent development within the study site has led to it now overlooking the expanse of Milton Place car park. The study site is therefore considered to be a neutral factor of the setting of this heritage asset and this element of the conservation area. The undeveloped space provided by the car park does, however, provide the opportunity to view Gordon House and Milton House within its context on Milton Place and within the Milton Place Conservation Area. Therefore, this designated heritage asset will only be considered further, in terms of the potential effects from the proposed development, within its context in the Milton Place Conservation Area.

14 Milton Place, Grade II (1341482)

Significance

- 6.17 14 Milton Place is located at the junction of Milton Place and East Terrace and forms the eastern corner of the aesthetically uniform section of early to mid-19th century development along East Terrace. The significance of 14 Milton Place is drawn principally from its architectural interest as an example of a moderately grand town house of this date.

Setting

- 6.18 As with Gordon House and Milton House, above, the setting of 14 Milton Place is principally governed by the extent of the 19th century development incorporated within the Milton Place Conservation Area.

Contribution of Study Site to Significance

- 6.19 The north-western corner of the study site, currently containing a car park, is situated directly opposite 14 Milton Place and forms a neutral element of its setting (Plates 12 to 15). It does not contribute to the significance of this listed building, whilst offering a limited ability to appreciate said significance. As with the Grade II Gordon House and Milton House, this designated heritage asset will only be considered further, in terms of the potential effects from the proposed development, within its context in the Milton Place Conservation Area.

Obelisk Grade, II (1089049)***Significance***

- 6.20 The Victorian period is considered to be a 'Golden Age' of public statutory, with the rise of the public park creating ample opportunity for the display of such monuments. The Obelisk at Gordon Gardens was erected during this height of popularity and its significance is drawn principally from its architectural interest, although there is also some historic interest inherent in its association with the Arnolds, a prominent family in Gravesend from the 16th century. George Matthew Arnold, who bequeathed the obelisk, was notable both as a philanthropist of the era in addition to being mayor of Gravesend a total of eight times.

Setting

- 6.21 The setting of the obelisk is encompassed within Gordon Gardens and pleasure grounds, in which the monument was sited.

Contribution of Study Site to Significance

- 6.22 The study site does not form a part of the obelisk's setting, nor is there any historic association between the two, and it does not contribute to the significance of the heritage asset. The study site is located a short distance from the monument but the presence of a building, railings and mature tree line has left very limited intervisibility between the two (Plates 16 and 17). There will be no change, therefore, to the setting of this designated heritage asset resulting from the proposals and so it will not be further assessed.

Statue of General Gordon, Grade II (1367047)***Significance***

- 6.23 As with the obelisk, the statue of General Gordon was created during the peak of public statutory in the Victorian period, and its significance lies both in its architectural/artistic interest and the historic interest conferred by its association with General Gordon.

Setting

- 6.24 The setting of the statue encompasses the Gordon memorial gardens (including the pleasure grounds and former New Tavern Fort), which were laid out to commemorate General Gordon's time at Gravesend and the significance of his contribution to the development of New Tavern Fort.

Contribution of Study Site to Significance

- 6.25 The study site does not form part of the setting of the Statue of General Gordon and does not meaningfully contribute to the significance of this heritage asset. There are limited views between the monument and the northern end of the study site (Plates 18 to 19). There will be no change, therefore, to the setting of this designated heritage asset resulting from the proposals and so it will not be further assessed.

Riverside, Gravesend Conservation Area**Description**

- 6.26 The following description is drawn from the Riverside, Gravesend Conservation Area Appraisal (2009a):

The Gravesend Riverside Conservation Area encompasses a long stretch of the Thames river frontage to the east of the town of Gravesend in Kent. The setting, close to London and at the mouth of the Thames estuary, defined the importance of Gravesend for many centuries. The town was the first port coming up the river toward London and a natural breaking point for ships on the tide. Traditionally, ships would land here on entering the river or complete victualling or embarking passengers before leaving. Because of this strategic importance, Gravesend was also chosen as a key defensive location on the river approach to London. Firstly, under Henry VIII the Gravesend Blockhouse was built. Later, in response to increased international tension at the end of the 18th century, the defences at Gravesend were strengthened with the construction of the New Tavern Fort to the east of Blockhouse. This fort lies at the rear of the Riverside Conservation Area. It remained in use and was substantially rebuilt in the 19th century by Gravesend resident General Charles Gordon, whose famous deeds in China and Africa epitomise the image of the heroic Victorian military commander. His connection with Gravesend reinforces the town's link with the maritime military, and the riverside area even retains the Mission House in which Gordon once taught.

Significance

- 6.27 The Gravesend Riverside Conservation Area demarcates a section of Gravesend that was instrumental to the town's development, fulfilling an important defensive role and a centre for international travel and trade since at least the medieval period. It is this historic interest that principally defines the significance of the conservation area, which is well-illustrated by the structures and open spaces throughout that demonstrate the town's strategic importance. The conservation area is comparatively large and contains four character areas:

Royal Pier Road & The Terrace, New Tavern Fort, Gordon Gardens & Promenade and Canal Basin.

Contribution of Study Site to Significance

- 6.28 The study site was designated as an extension to the Gravesend Riverside Conservation Area in February 2009 and, due to this, is not incorporated within any of the four character areas discussed in the Conservation Area Appraisal. The study site was judged to contribute to the significance of the conservation area at the time of review due to the fact that both it, the New Tavern Fort and Gordon Gardens were all part of a swathe of land under the ownership of the Board of Ordnance in the late 18th to 19th centuries.
- 6.29 Despite its inclusion within the boundary of the conservation area, the study site lacks the historic character and heritage interest visually apparent in the demarcated character areas. The open green space of the study site may be seen as an extension to the Gordon Gardens, functioning as activity space, although the large car park and disused depot at the western end of the study site largely form a negative element within the conservation area, with the skate park to the east forming a neutral contribution.
- 6.30 There are numerous key focal and positive viewpoints throughout the conservation area, identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal, none of which incorporate the study site. However, there are three neutral views from Gordon Gardens towards the study site that are specified within the appraisal (Plate 20).

Milton Place Conservation Area

Description

- 6.31 The following description is drawn from the Milton Place Conservation Area Appraisal (2009b):

The Milton Place Conservation Area lies to the east of the historic centre of Gravesend Kent, off the main trunk road to Rochester. Milton Place itself leads north from the junction of Milton Road and Ordnance Road towards Milton Chantry and the New Tavern Fort, major surviving pieces of Gravesend's historic defence heritage by the Thames riverside. The designation includes some of the shopping parades on the busy Milton Road.

The combination of tall prestigious buildings and modest terraced houses on varying building lines, and of wide open spaces close to tightly packed urban areas is indicative of the Conservation Area's history as 19th century development at the former rural edge of Gravesend. The mixture of styles and forms creates an exciting architectural juxtaposition that in a few places is let down by buildings that have been heavily altered or less successful 20th century additions to the street scene.

Significance

- 6.32 The Milton Place Conservation Area holds architectural interest in the combination of tall prestigious buildings, terraced houses and open spaces that contribute to a coherent 19th

century character. The conservation area also holds historic interest in its illustration of Gravesend's significant period of expansion during the period.

Contribution of Study Site to Significance

- 6.33 The study site forms part of the immediate setting of the Milton Place Conservation Area and is listed in the appraisal as a negative feature due to the car park and open nature of the study site's western boundary creating a lack of a sense of enclosure at the southern end of the conservation area. The appraisal consequently specifies that improvements made to the study site have the potential to strengthen the character of the conservation area.
- 6.34 There is one positive view, as denoted by the conservation area appraisal, from the Milton Place/Ordnance Road junction facing north-west towards the conservation area that incorporates a small section of the study site's south-western corner.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Nos. 2 to 9 Milton Place and Nos. 11 to 13 Milton Place

- 6.35 Nos. 2 to 9 and 11 to 13 Milton Place are non-designated heritage assets that have been assessed as having 'townscape merit' within the Milton Place Conservation Area Appraisal. Although both are of slightly later construction to the adjacent listed buildings that front Milton Place, their external facades have remained relatively unaltered and they provide a contribution to the historic character of this streetscape within the conservation area.
- 6.36 The study site is situated directly opposite both non-designated heritage assets and forms part of their immediate settings. At present, the study site forms a neutral to negative element of this setting and does not contribute to the significance of either asset.

Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains

- 6.37 The study site has been assessed to have generally low potential for significant remains of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. There is potential for building remains associated with the 19th century Holy Trinity Church and school to survive within the south-western corner of the study site, but it is unlikely that these would include any inhumations as no information was found during research regarding any burial records associated with the church. Both buildings were demolished relatively recently (during the 1960s) and any surviving sub-surface remains would have very limited significance of no more than local importance.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Proposed Development

- 7.1 A full planning application is being submitted for the erection of up to 76 new homes and associated infrastructure within the study site.

Previous Impacts

- 7.2 There are several known factors that are likely to have impacted archaeological survival. Almost the entire footprint of the study site has been previously developed since the 19th century, including (in broadly chronological order): a church, school, swimming pools and associated buildings fronting Ordnance Road, WW2 tunnel shelter and store buildings, car park, depot and skate park. Only a fraction of the study site, measuring c.0.15ha at the northern extent has been omitted from previous known development. Although the archaeology and heritage document included within the emerging local plan review consultation of 2018-2020 identified that the western part of the study site may have seen little in the way of below-ground impacts, it is probable that the construction of the WWII shelter in addition to groundworks for the car park installation would have most probably impacted on any archaeological remains present to some extent. The depth of truncation in relation to that of the archaeological horizon across the site remains unknown. However, the swimming pools in particular are likely to have eradicated any archaeological remains that may have survived within the central portion of the study site and a test-pitting exercise undertaken in advance of the skate park construction established that a large area had been truncated, in some places to depths in excess of 1m (see planning application reference 20110034).

Consultation Response

- 7.3 The study site is subject to a draft allocation within the emerging local plan review, with the local authority having indicated that its development may be acceptable. In this, there were considerations that were raised regarding archaeology and heritage, in particular the setting of various designated heritage assets, that any development proposals would be required to address.
- 7.4 Historic England was approached regarding an early iteration of the proposed layout in July 2023 and a pre-application meeting regarding the current proposals was held on 18th July 2024. Their comments raised the following key points:
- It is advised that a suitable buffer of open space around New Tavern Fort is maintained;
 - As far as possible, key sightlines from existing guns should be preserved;
 - Proposed development should avoid intrusion into key aspects of the fort's setting;
 - The massing and scale of development should reflect the scale of surrounding development;
 - Proposals should be sensitive to and respectful of two conservation areas, the historic townscape and buildings that border the study site.

- 7.5 Further consultation and a pre-application on-site meeting with Historic England on 14th October 2024 was subsequently undertaken, based on a detailed draft layout where an additional key points were raised:
- the preference for low-level planting within the landscape scheme in order to prevent obstructive screening;
 - realigning of the east side of the development to maintain clear views of the gun sightlines;
 - Historic England also noted that any development within the current open space of the study site will cause some level of harm to the setting of the fort, which would need to be weighed against the public benefit of the proposals.
- 7.6 Pre-application consultation with the Conservation Advisor to Gravesham Council also provided key issues to address, mainly concerning scale and massing and materiality of the proposed development.

Heritage Considerations of the Proposed Development

- 7.7 The proposed scheme has been developed in response to the consultation undertaken during the pre-application process in order to minimise potential harmful effects on the historic environment.
- 7.8 Whilst much of the study site is currently open leisure space or car parking, the majority of it has been previously developed in some form. Development of the study site will encroach on the current open space to the south of the scheduled New Tavern Fort and, therefore, the proposals have sought extensively to maintain an undeveloped buffer, setting back the build line from the fort. Furthermore, the projected sightlines from the two barbette gun emplacements on the practice battery that Historic England has referred to during pre-application consultation have been viewed as an opportunity to integrate the heritage of the fort into the proposed scheme.
- 7.9 The proposed development is located within the south-west of the study site, fronting onto Ordnance Road and the south end of Milton Place. This is a prominent location within the east side of the town. The junction of the two roads is the position from which a key view northwards, identified in the conservation area appraisal (Gravesham Borough Council 2009b), allows the Georgian architecture along the west side of Milton Place to be appreciated. This prominent location has prompted a design to provide a wayfinder or gateway to this east side of Gravesend, and a chamfered arrangement set behind the retained mature trees references the historic use of similar chamfered corners throughout the town. It also defines the urban form for the remainder of the proposed development, flanked by the two 'wings' of the apartment block to the north along Milton Place and east along Ordnance Road.
- 7.10 The apartment block is the tallest element of the development at four storeys, with a step down to three storeys on the north side. This is comparable with that of the Holy Trinity Church

tower which once occupied this location and from this reference the apartment block has been designed to create a feature building for the same corner location. The mid-section of the apartment block is also defined by a parapet providing additional height to enhance the section of the building overlooking the junction location.

- 7.11 The apartment block is also situated within the immediate setting of the Milton Place Conservation Area and, therefore, its height has been designed to align with the height of the Georgian townhouses along the west side of the road. The parapeted four storey corner to the apartment block approximately aligns with the ridge height of the existing buildings, with the three storey northward wing to the apartment block being at a lower height at approximately eaves height of the buildings opposite.
- 7.12 By positioning the tallest element of the proposed development within the south-west corner of the study site and retention of the Milton Place car park, this sets back the proposed development from the scheduled New Tavern Fort, maintaining a buffer that will remain undeveloped to its south. This is further aided by the arrangement of the proposals stepping down in height from the south-west corner. The northward extension of the apartment block steps down from four to three storeys, and provides a resident's communal roof terrace. Similarly, along the Ordnance Road frontage, the height steps down from the four storey apartment block to three storey gable fronted houses, and again to 2.5 storeys along the east side of the development which overlooks the open space within the east of the study site. The dwellings on the north side of the development, and within the closest aspect to the scheduled fort, will be two storey. These will also be spaced further apart than those along the Ordnance Road frontage in order to reduce the effect of massing in this more sensitive location in closer proximity to the scheduled fort.
- 7.13 The reduction in height of the proposed development from west to east, from the four storey apartment block to the 2.5 storeys on the east side, is also intended to respond to the projected sightlines from the existing barbette gun emplacements identified by Historic England, and set within the sweeping range of fire projected from the gun emplacements across the study site. The properties aligning the east side are also stepped back in plan from south to north to reflect the projected north-west/south-east aligned sightlines through the open space to the immediate east.
- 7.14 These sightlines will be also be translated into a prominent landscape feature. Pedestrian access paths will run through the central open area marking the projected sightlines to provide a visual historic reference linking the existing gun positions. Between the paths, it is proposed that there will be amenity grass within the north side of the study site, with linear ornamental planting arranged in a north-west/south-east alignment in the mainly southern and eastern side that will reference the sweep of the potential arcing range of the barbette gun emplacements.
- 7.15 Whilst the landscaping proposals do not include any deliberate screening of the development from the scheduled fort, a requirement of biodiversity net gain will see necessary tree planting

around the development also. A consequence of this will be a softening of views towards the development from the scheduled fort with trees around the attenuation basin, car park and east side of the apartment block. Furthermore, the proposed tree planting along the east side of Milton Place will similarly soften views from the conservation area towards the development, enhancing the presence of the mature trees retained to the south-west corner of the apartment block. The boundary treatment is proposed to be low-level walls and railings with tree planting along sections of Ordnance Road. The impression will be to gradually integrate the proposed development from the open setting and character of Gordon Gardens around the east and south of the fort to within the urban context beyond.

- 7.16 The design of the apartment block has also sought to integrate the development within its built environment, being located within the immediate setting of the Milton Place Conservation Area. Numerous elements of the predominant Georgian townhouse architecture seen along Milton Place have been referenced. The grouping of the fenestration from the first floor upwards has been designed to mimic the proportions of the Georgian townhouses, whilst employing a similar vertical and horizontal emphasis. The ground floor openings are designed to sit within a defined base, with a distinct banding between ground and first floors.
- 7.17 The use of the defined base is also one element employed to break up the appearance of the scale and mass of the mainly four storey apartment block using a tripartite division of the elevations. Above this is a defined mid-section and an articulated upper section. The northward three storey element of the apartment block, however, comprises just the defined base and mid-section. Its mass and scale are further broken down with the stepping back of the block's principal elevations along Milton Place and Ordnance Road, thereby creating vertical delineations. The use of Juliette balconies also break up the mass of the elevations whilst reflecting a characteristic feature of some of the townhouses on Milton Place and through the Milton Place Conservation Area.
- 7.18 The south side of the proposed development includes an arrangement of five dwellings at three storeys, comprising two pairs of semi-detached and a detached property, all of which are gable fronted. Located away from the immediate setting of Milton Place, this arrangement provides interest along Ordnance Road whilst aiding to break up the mass of the development in this location and is continued in the view from Ordnance Road of the gables to the staggered east facing properties on the east side. A gable fronted two storey property is also incorporated on the north side of the development.
- 7.19 In consultation with the Conservation Advisor to Gravesham Council, the material palette responds to the historic use of local brick, especially that used within the Milton Place Conservation Area. The use of multi-buff brick will be used as the main scheme-wide material with white brick to provide interest in detail such as sill bands and soldier courses. Multi-buff brick will also be used in a soldier course to emphasise features such as the verticality of the fenestration arrangement. The choice of colour for the metalwork on the railings and Juliette

balconies has also taken reference from Milton Place where there is a consistent use of green for doors and windows.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.20 Eight designated heritage assets have been identified within and around the study site that may be considered potentially sensitive to development proposals. Where it has been assessed in Section 6, above, that the study site does not contribute to the setting and, therefore significance of the designated heritage, this will not be assessed further or will be assessed within the context of the Milton Place Conservation Area.

New Tavern Fort Gravesend Including Milton Chantry Scheduled Monument (1013658); New Tavern Fort Grade II* (1261173)

- 7.21 The key aspects of the setting of New Tavern Fort (Scheduled Monument and Grade II*) reside in the fort's tactical location on the river and opposite Tilbury Fort. Development of the study site, which is situated beyond the rear flank of the fort, would not cause harm to this specific key aspect.
- 7.22 Similarly, the key gun sightlines that are a crucial factor illustrating the significance of artillery forts such as New Tavern all lie within this river-facing portion of its setting. The original layout of New Tavern Fort comprised a zig-zag shaped earthwork with an angled battery facing the river adjoined via a rampart to a smaller, also river-facing, straight battery. From the time of their construction, through numerous stages of redevelopment, the principal sightlines from these batteries were towards the river to provide cross-fire with Tilbury Fort. At no point did the key gun sightlines extend into the study site from these main batteries. Although published shortly before the fort's construction, a plan of 1778 aptly demonstrates this tactical focus of the key sightlines of the artillery defences across this section of the Thames estuary, the principles of which were followed by New Tavern Fort.
- 7.23 Between 1790 and the early 19th century, there was some consideration of the fort's defensive capability against a landing party and there are several mentions of additional armaments to cover the eastern defensive ditch, particularly from the caponier at the southern edge of the fort. However, there is no evidence to suggest that any fixed gun sightlines were incorporated the study site during this period.
- 7.24 A pair of barbette emplacements for guns on traversing platforms, designed to facilitate a wide arc of fire, were installed to the south of the principal batteries by General Gordon in 1868 (whilst the fort was being redeveloped) as a practice battery to train artillery volunteers for the use of the main guns (see Appendix 3). This pair of emplacements remain (although in a state of relatively poor preservation), with the brick revetments, pivots and racers surviving, and represent the two guns specified by Historic England as having had sightlines into the study site. These emplacements never fulfilled a defensive purpose and would only ever have fired blanks. Whilst they do face towards the study site, there were no actual key sightlines associated with the guns, the traversing platforms being specifically designed to

provide an arc of fire in a wide splay. Nevertheless, following consultation with Historic England and at their request, historic reference to the rear training guns have been referenced in the design of the layout and heights of the proposals.

- 7.25 Both the study site and New Tavern Fort were formerly part of a c.12ha parcel of land under the ownership of the Board of Ordnance in the late 18th to early 19th centuries. At this time, however, the study site appears to have limited use associated with the fort, at most providing an open space to oversee from the gun emplacements for training purposes. For this reason, the study site is not considered to form a major contribution to the significance of the scheduled fort, which is instead provided by its setting to the north and east. This has been demonstrated by the numerous developments at the southern end of the former Board of Ordnance Land (to the south of the study site), which have not detracted from the setting or significance of New Tavern Fort.
- 7.26 Whilst the study site currently forms open space, including a carpark and derelict land, it has historically contained development (church, school and leisure buildings) and the re-introduction of built form to the site is not incongruous with the site's history. The built element of the proposed development will also be set back from the edge of the scheduled area to provide a significant buffer. The proposals also allow for the stepping down in height of the new buildings to ensure that the fort is not dominated by the new development. With these measures in place, and with appropriate detailing of the final design, it is considered that development can be achieved whilst causing no harm to the significance of New Tavern Fort.

Gordon House and Milton House Grade II (1089021) and 14 Milton Place Grade II (1341482)

- 7.27 The study site is located opposite the Grade II listed Gordon House and Milton House, and 14 Milton Place. A key principle of the proposed development will include the buffer of undeveloped space along the northern section of the study site (as mentioned above), including retention of the car park in the north-western corner positioned directly opposite the two Grade II listed buildings. The built element of the proposals is situated to the south-east of these two designated heritage assets and, whilst it is recognised that there is intervisibility and some views will encompass the heritage assets, the development will not block views of their facades. It is considered that due to the considered design and detailing of the proposed development, together with improvements to the car park, these changes in the wider setting will not result in any harm to the significance of these listed buildings.

Gravesend Riverside Conservation Area

- 7.28 The study site is located within the Gravesend Riverside Conservation Area. However, its inclusion in the conservation area is primarily due to links of historic ownership rather than for any architectural or townscape interest, and indeed parts of the study site are currently considered to be a negative element within the conservation area, with the remainder largely forming a neutral element. The proposed development is sited within areas that have

historically contained development of varying scale and the proposals, and reflect that historic development with the tallest element located in the south-west corner (the location of the former church with its accompanying tower) stepping down in scale to the east in the position of the former swimming pools and associated structures. The eastern side of the study site will be away from the built form of the development and landscaped, thereby reflecting a key characteristic of the conservation area, as noted in the Riverside Conservation Area Appraisal, that a consistent feature is large open spaces sitting directly next to large structures. The proposed layout and massing of the development will serve to channel views to those elements of the conservation area that best display its special interest. The landscaping proposals seek to enhance the historical interest of the conservation area also with the use of features reflecting the fort's rear gun splays whilst integrating the study site into the gardens to the immediate north.

- 7.29 The enhancement of the landscaping buffer around the north and west of the current car park, to improve the visual appeal of the entrance to Fort Gardens will also address one of the improvements identified in the conservation area appraisal.
- 7.30 The proposed development, therefore, has potential to improve the condition of an underused portion of the conservation area and, with its considered design and detailing, presents an enhancement to its character and appearance.

Milton Place Conservation Area

- 7.31 The study site lies immediately adjacent to Milton Place Conservation Area and as such will have no direct impact upon the asset, but it does fall within its setting. As detailed above in relation to the Riverside Conservation Area, the study site historically contained built form and the Milton Place Conservation Area Appraisal notes that there is a lack of a sense of enclosure at the southern end of Milton Place. The proposed development will provide this sense of enclosure that has been absent since the demolition of Trinity Church. The proposed apartment block on this junction location provides a gateway to frame and channel the positive view from the Milton Place/Ordnance Road junction. It has also been designed in respect to the conservation area's setting, to reflect the historical residential use and incorporate key elements of the architecture and materials visible in the townhouses along the west side of Milton Place.
- 7.32 The sense of openness to the east of Milton Place provided by the current carpark will be retained, maintaining east-facing views across the study site, and will be enhanced by more appropriate low-level landscaping in order to improve what is currently a negative element in the setting of the conservation area.
- 7.33 It is therefore considered that, whilst the proposed development will cause a change to the current setting of the Milton Place Conservation Area, there will be no harm to its heritage interests.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.34 There are twelve non-designated heritage assets listed in the Milton Place and Gravesend Riverside Conservation Area Appraisals, ten of which are not sensitive to future development on the study site.
- 7.35 Nos. 11 to 13 is positioned between two Grade II listed buildings: Gordon House and Milton House, and 14 Milton Place. As with these designed heritage assets, nos. 11 to 13 is situated directly opposite the north-western section of the study site, which will be retained as open space/car parking. As such, there will be no development impacts on this asset whilst its setting will be improved through more appropriate to the car park.
- 7.36 Nos. 2 to 9 Milton Place is situated opposite the south-western corner of the study site, which is currently a derelict former depot. Historically, at the time of this non-designated heritage asset's construction and through much of the 20th century, this section of the study site contained the Holy Trinity Church and school. The reintroduction of built form will involve a minor change to the immediate setting of Nos. 2 to 9 Milton Place. However, the impact has been minimised by the considered design of the apartment block in this location in order to reduce any effects from scale and massing.

Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains

- 7.37 This assessment has established that significant truncation across the majority of the study site during numerous construction events over the course of the 19th to 21st centuries will most probably have eradicated archaeological remains that may have been present, with the exception of the south-western corner where sub-surface remains associated with the relatively recently demolished 19th century church and school may survive. Groundworks associated with the residential development including excavation for foundations, utility service routes, landscaping and associated infrastructure have the potential to impact upon any archaeological deposits that may survive within the study site. However, there is no evidence at present to suggest that the study site contains archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of land east of Milton Place, Gravesend, Kent, together with an assessment of the effects resulting from the proposed residential scheme. The assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the NPPF and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF.
- 8.2 Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the search area, show

that the study site has a low potential for significant archaeological remains of prehistoric to post-medieval periods, and high potential for sub-surface building remains associated with the relatively recently demolished 19th century Holy Trinity Church and school that once occupied the south-western corner of the site. Any such remains relating to the 19th century structures would have no ability to address the research priorities of the region and would be of very limited (no more than local) significance. Moreover, there have been widespread truncation events (particularly during the construction of two swimming pools) that have most likely destroyed archaeological remains that may have survived elsewhere within the study site. There is no evidence to suggest that the study site contains archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

8.3 The study site is located immediately adjacent to the New Tavern Fort, Gravesend including Milton Chantry Scheduled Monument which incorporates two Grade II* listed elements; and within the immediate setting of two Grade II listed buildings and two non-designated buildings fronting Milton Place. As a result of the surrounding heritage context, Historic England has been consulted at multiple stages of the pre-application process. From this, a key principle of the scheme identified a requirement for a buffer of open space along the northern section of the study site. This area has, therefore, remained outside of the built element of the proposals and includes the retention of much of the current car parking area that is situated in the north-western corner, and has provided opportunity for landscaping and enhancement of the extant planting. The graduating height of the built form of the development towards the tallest element in the south-west corner together with the buffer that sets back this built form will ensure that the development will not overwhelm or dominate the Scheduled Monument, nor the buildings along Milton Place. It is reasoned that the study site can be developed without causing harm to the significance or ability to appreciate said significance of any of these assets. Furthermore, the design of the layout, graduating heights and landscaping all serve to reference the arc of fire of the barbette gun emplacements positioned on the south-east side of the fort, which were intended to fire blanks as a training resource. In this way, the study site is integrated with the historical use of the fort.

8.4 There are two conservation areas with the potential to be impacted by development on the study site: Gravesend Riverside (incorporating the study site) and Milton Place. Development of the study site will not inherently cause any harm to either conservation area or their settings. The landscaping proposals will enhance Gravesend Riverside, in terms of the historical interest of the conservation area, integrating the study site more effectively with the Gordon Gardens and a key characteristic of the conservation area. The scale and massing of the currently proposed scheme will provide a sense of enclosure to the southern end of Milton Place that is currently lacking whilst providing a gateway to frame and channel the positive view north along Milton Place. The apartment block has also been designed in respect to the conservation area's setting, to reflect the historical residential use and

incorporate key elements of the architecture and materials visible in the townhouses along the west side of Milton Place.

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Historical Mapping

1778 Plan of the Artillery Defenses of the Thames Estuary

1840 Tithe Map

1872 OS 6" Essex Sheet LXXXIX

1899 OS 6" Essex Sheet LXXXIX.NW

1909 OS 6" Kent Sheet X.NE

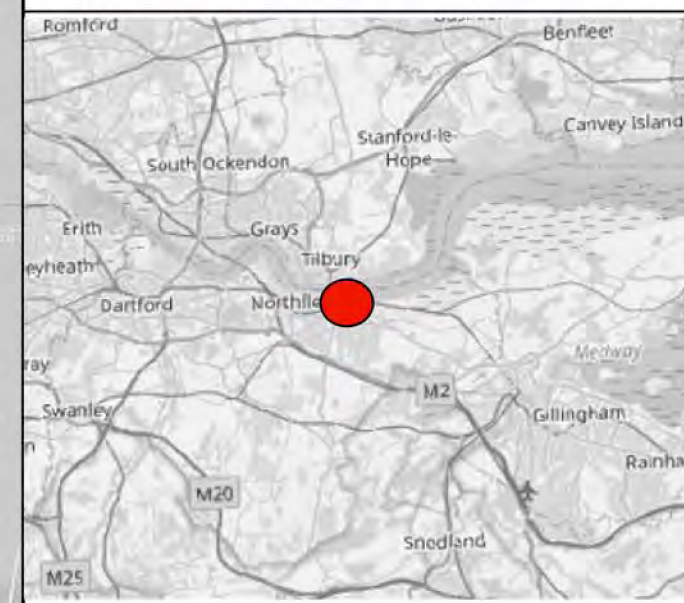
1923 OS 6" Essex Sheet nXCV.SE

1934 OS 6" Kent Sheet X.NE

1944 OS 6" Essex Sheet nXCV.SE

1966 OS Map

Figures



- Key**
- Study Site
 - Search Area
 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 - Listed Buildings

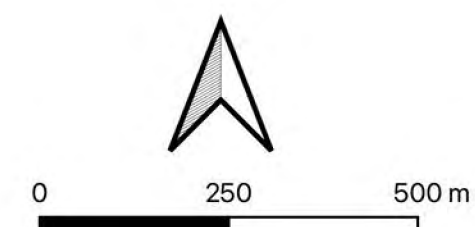
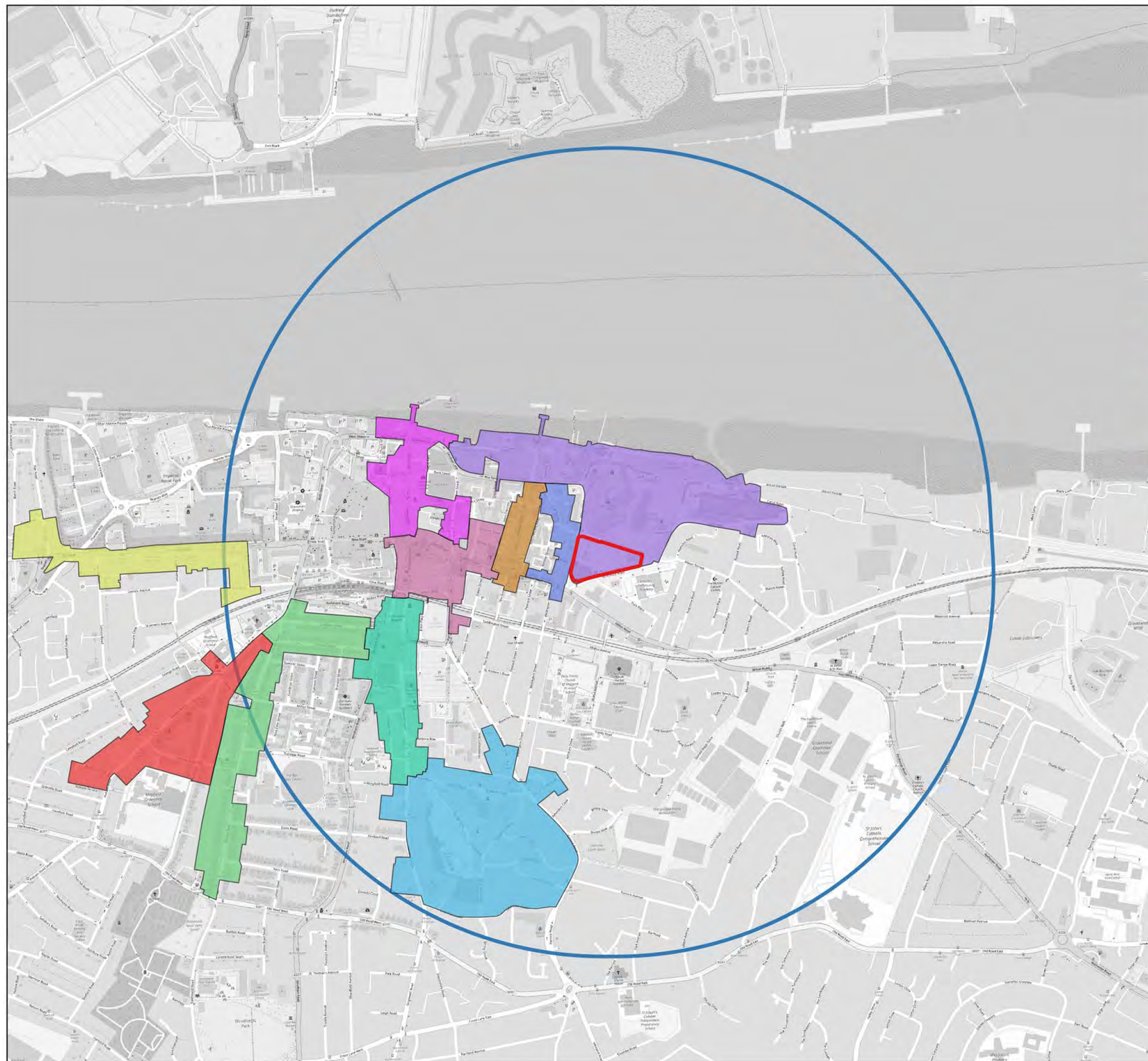


Figure 1. The Study Site and Search Area showing Designated Heritage Assets



Key

-  Study Site
-  Search Area

Conservation Areas

-  Darnley Road, Gravesend
-  Harmer Street, Gravesend
-  High Street & Queen Street, Gravesend
-  King Street, Gravesend
-  Milton Place, Gravesend
-  Overcliffe, Gravesend
-  Pelham Road/The Avenue, Gravesend
-  Riverside, Gravesend
-  Upper Windmill Street, Gravesend
-  Windmill Hill, Gravesend

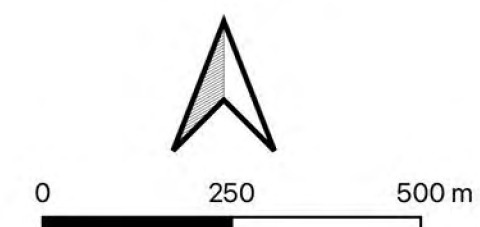


Figure 2. The Study Site and Search Area showing Conservation Areas

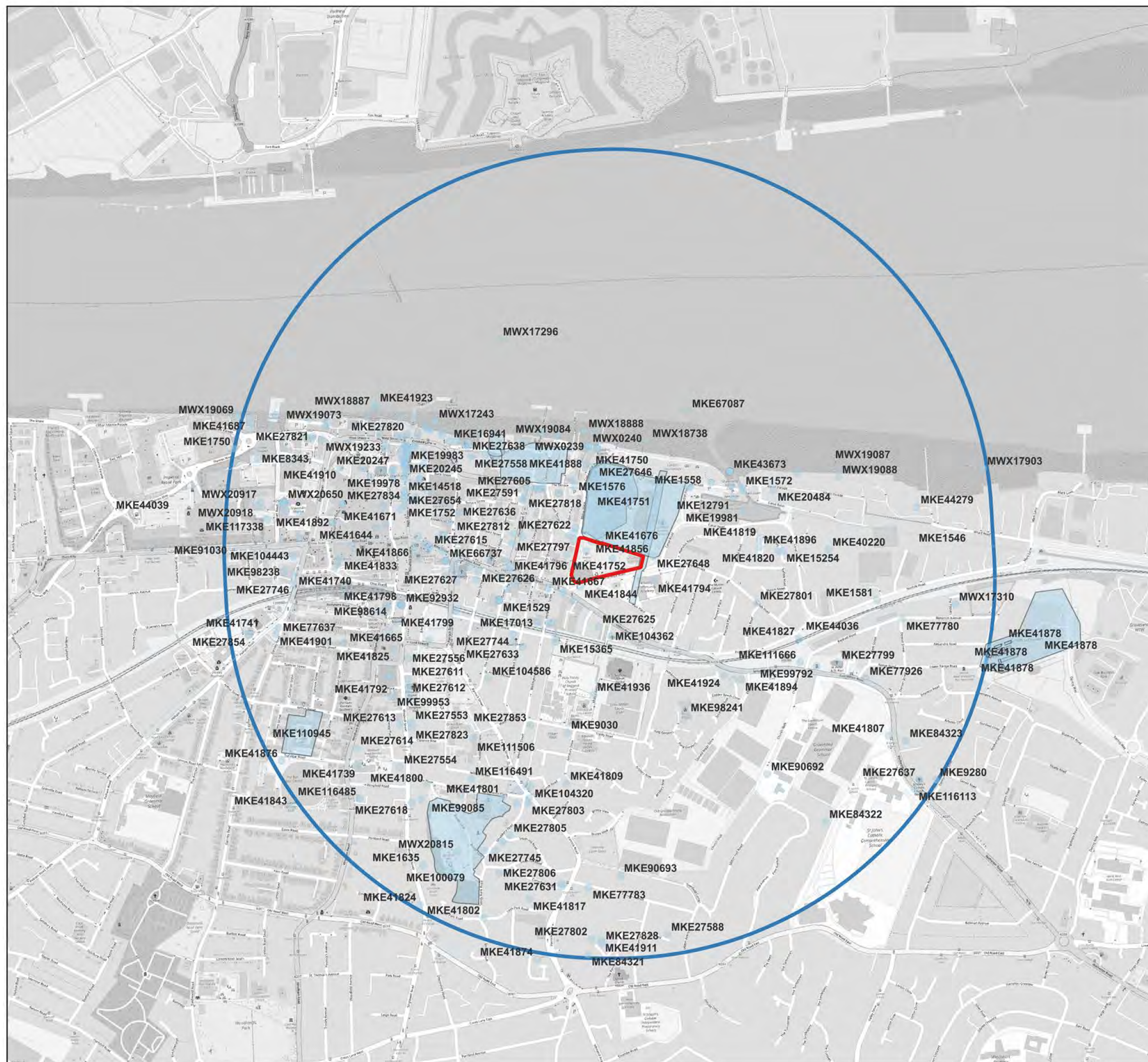
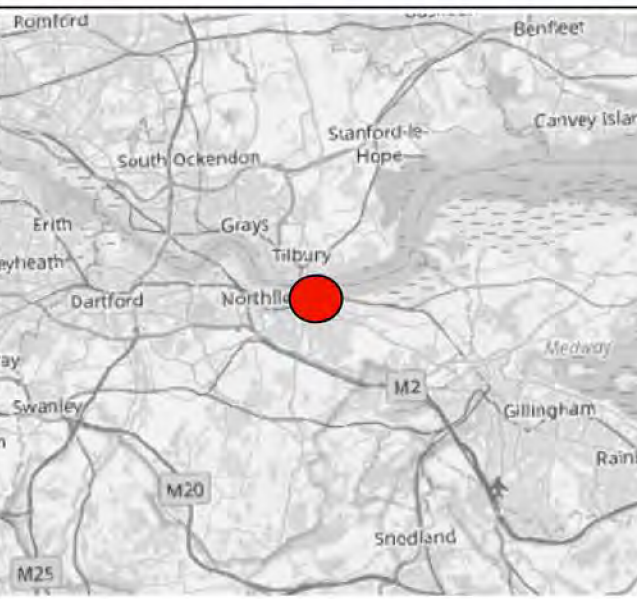
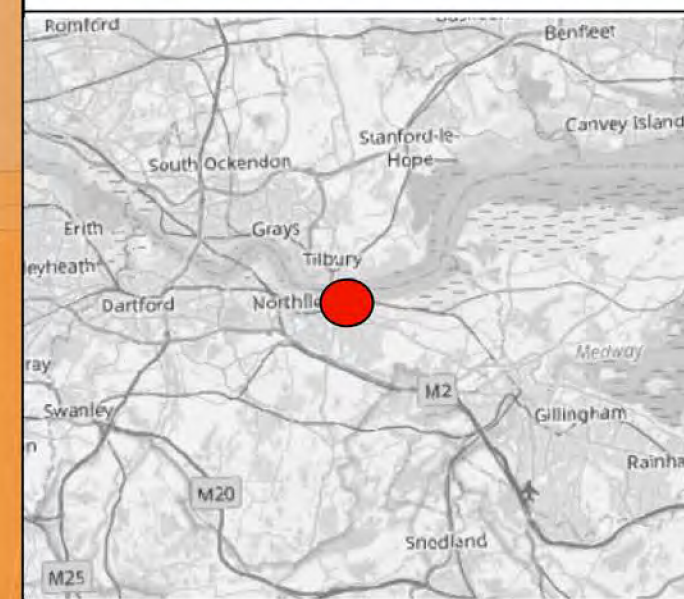
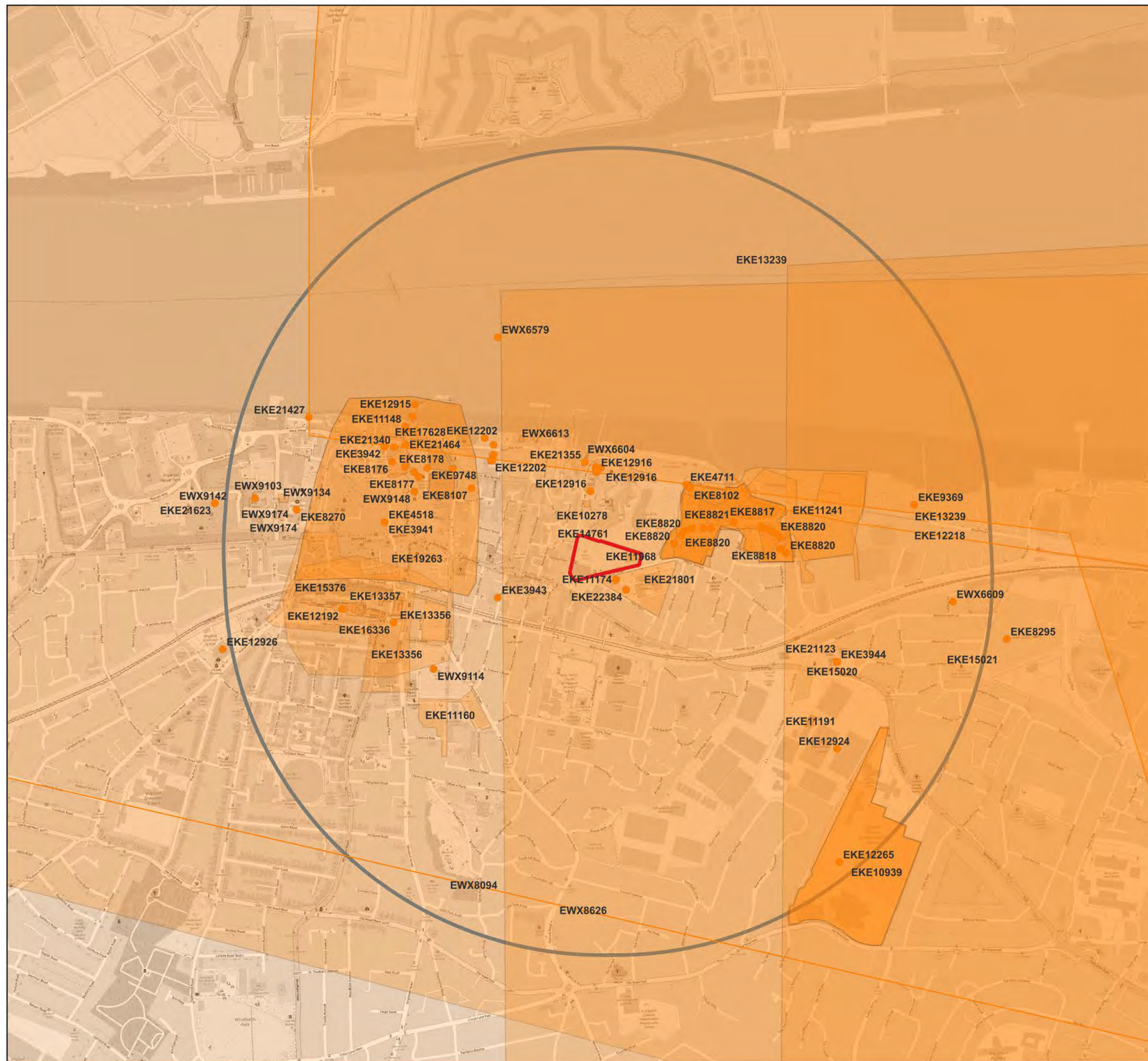


Figure 3. The Study Site and Search Area showing HER Monuments



- Key**
- Study Site
 - Search Area
 - Event (line)
 - Event (point)
 - Event (polygon)

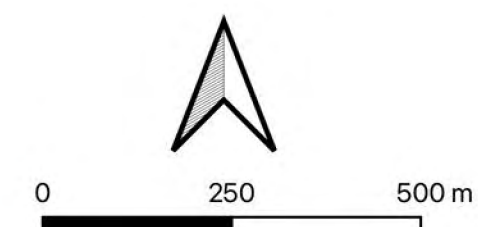
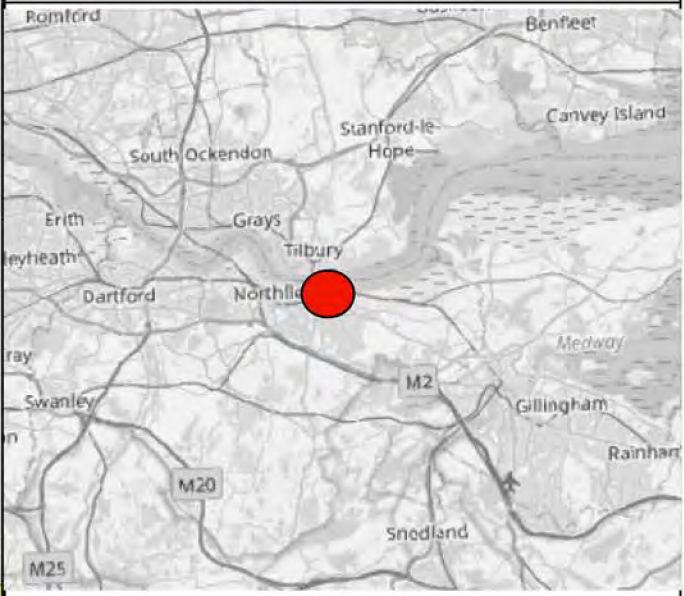
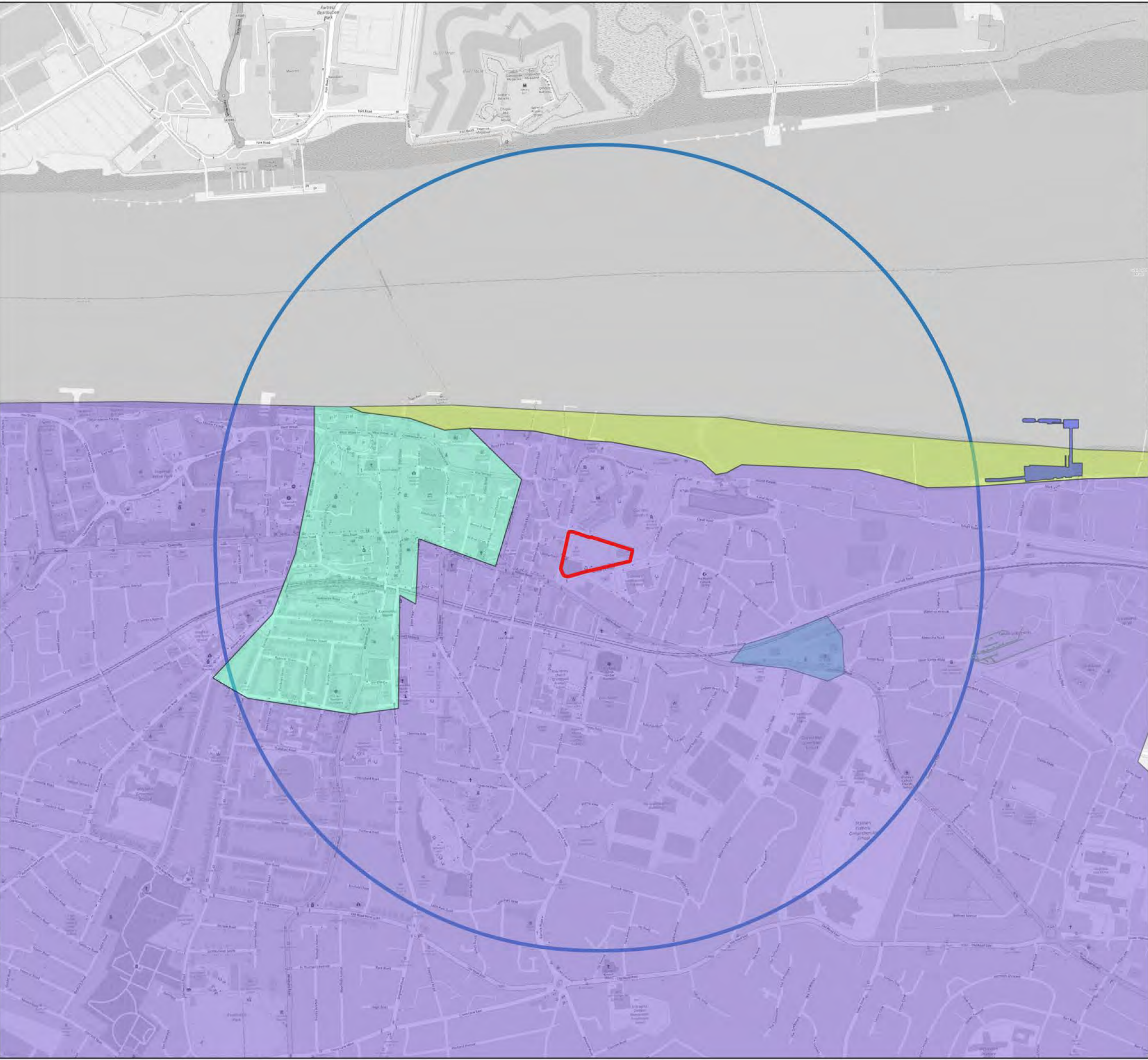


Figure 4. The Study Site and Search Area showing HER Events



- Key**
- Study_site
 - Search Area
- HLTypes**
- Post 1810 Settlement
 - Mud Flats
 - Town & City 1810 Extent
 - Early 20th Century Harbours & Ports

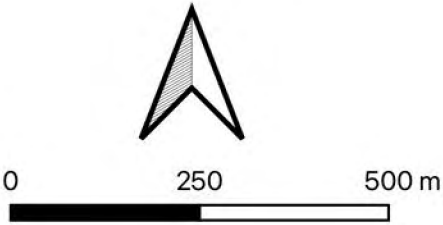


Figure 5. The Study Site and Search Area showing Historic Landscape Characterisation

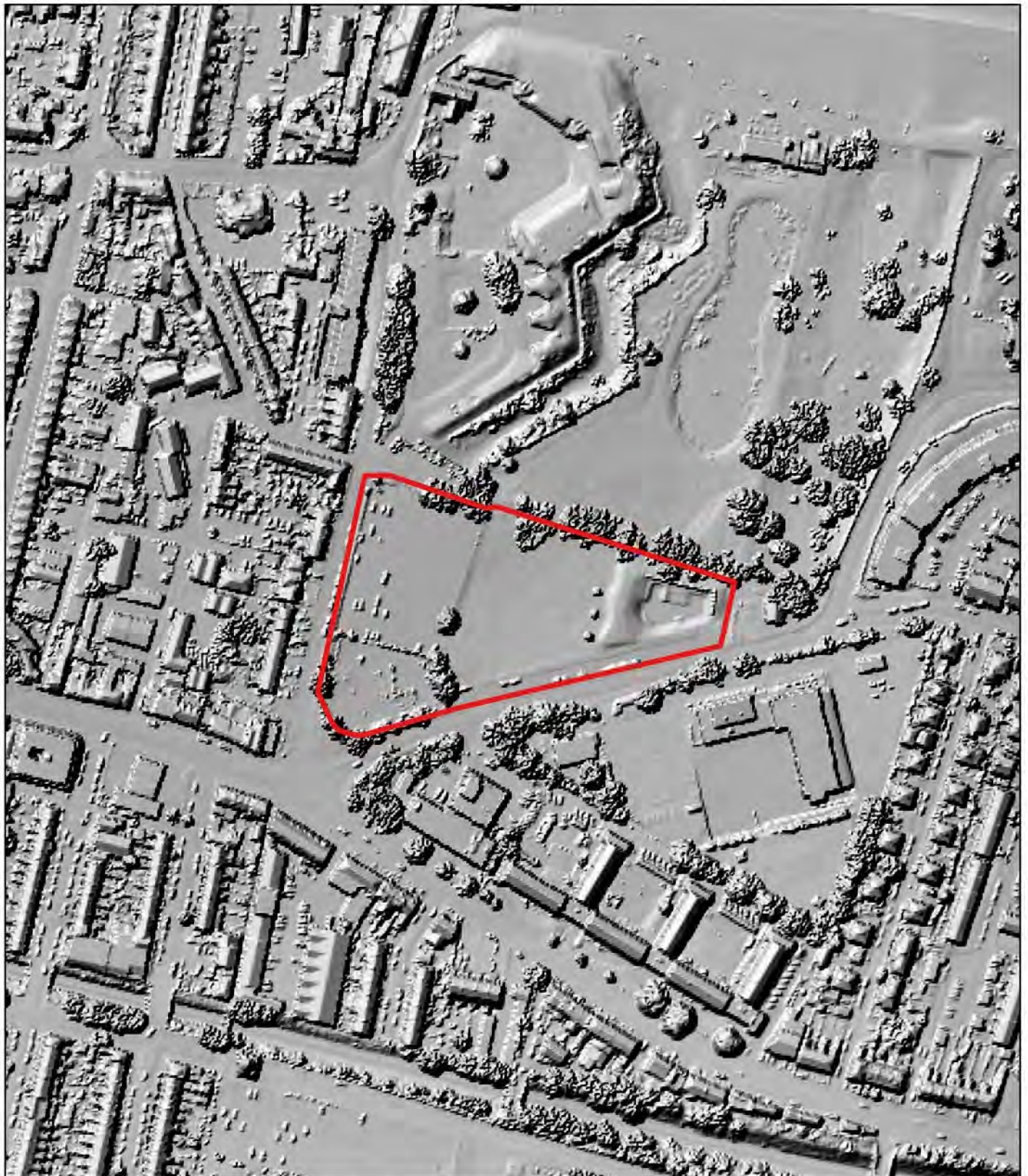


Figure 6. LiDAR DTM 1m 2020 Hillshade



Key



Study_site



Figure 7. Plan of Tilbury Fort and Gravesend in 1778, showing key gun sightlines (not to scale)



Key



Study_site



ARCHAEOLOGY
& HERITAGE

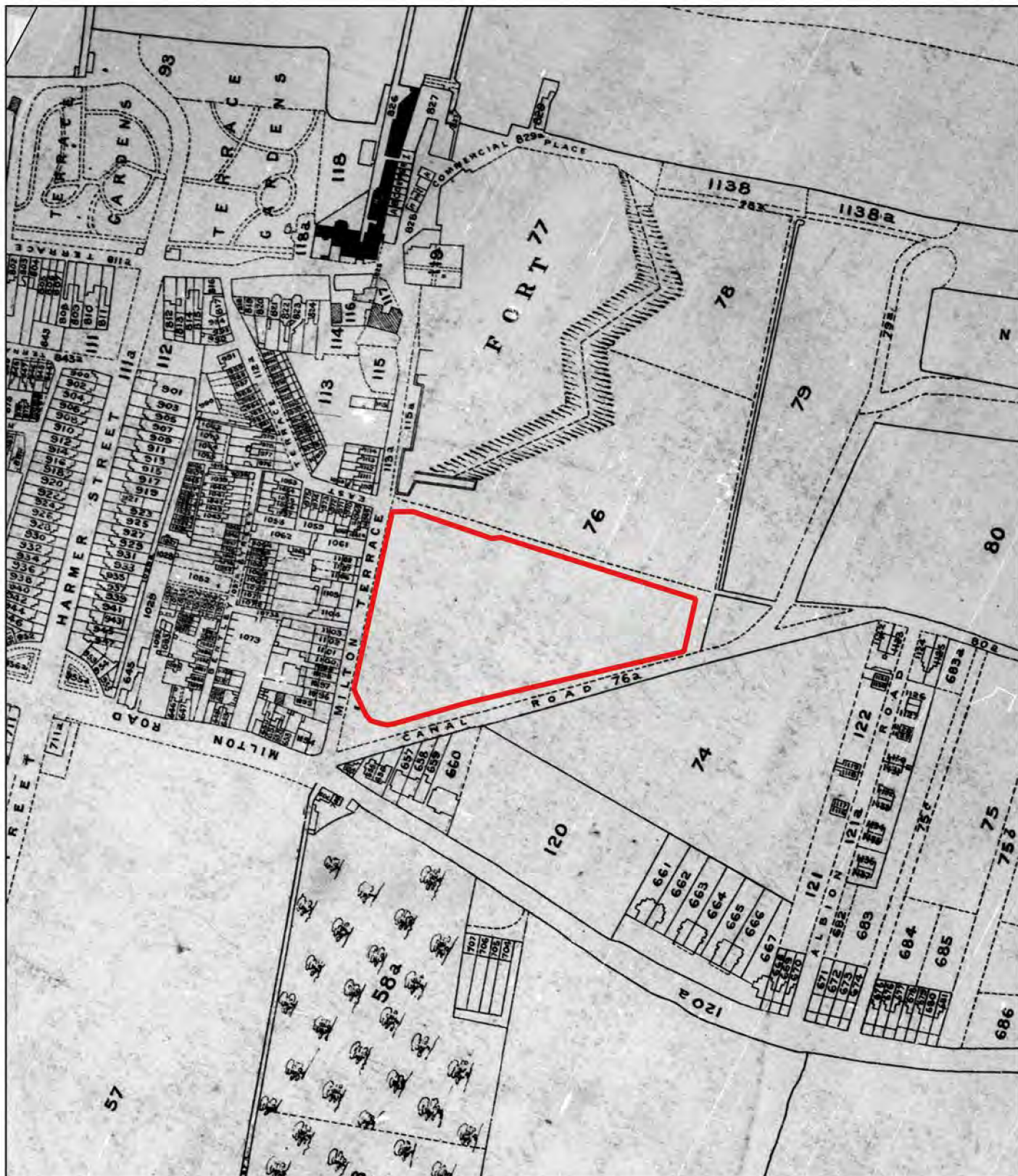


Figure 8: Tithe map of 1840

	Key Study Site		
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Figure 9: 1:500 Town Plan of 1866

	Key  Study Site		
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Figure 10.OS 1872 6" Essex Sheet LXXXIX



Key



Study Site





Figure 11.1899 OS 6" Essex Sheet LXXXIX.NW



Key



Study Site

GHC ARCHAEOLOGY
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Figure 12.1909 OS 25" Kent X.7



Key



Study Site

GHC ARCHAEOLOGY
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Figure 13.1923 OS 6" Essex Sheet nXCV.SE



Key



Study Site

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Figure 14.1933 OS 25" Kent X.7



Key



Study Site





Figure 15.1938 OS 25" Kent X.7



Key



Study Site

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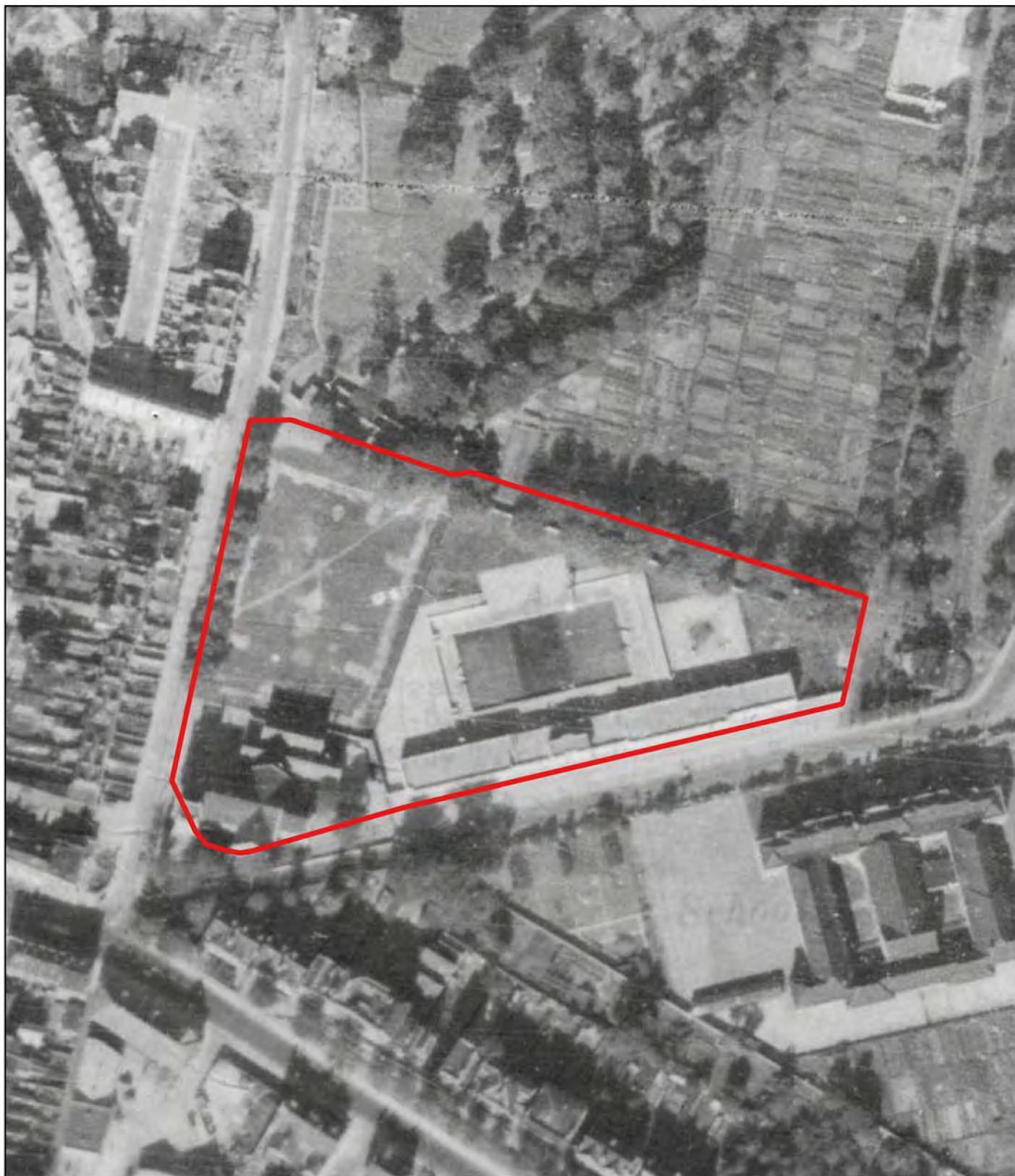


Figure 16: 1940 Aerial Photograph

	Key  Study Site		
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Figure 17.1944 OS 6" Essex Sheet nXCV.SE



Key



Study Site

GHC ARCHAEOLOGY
& HERITAGE

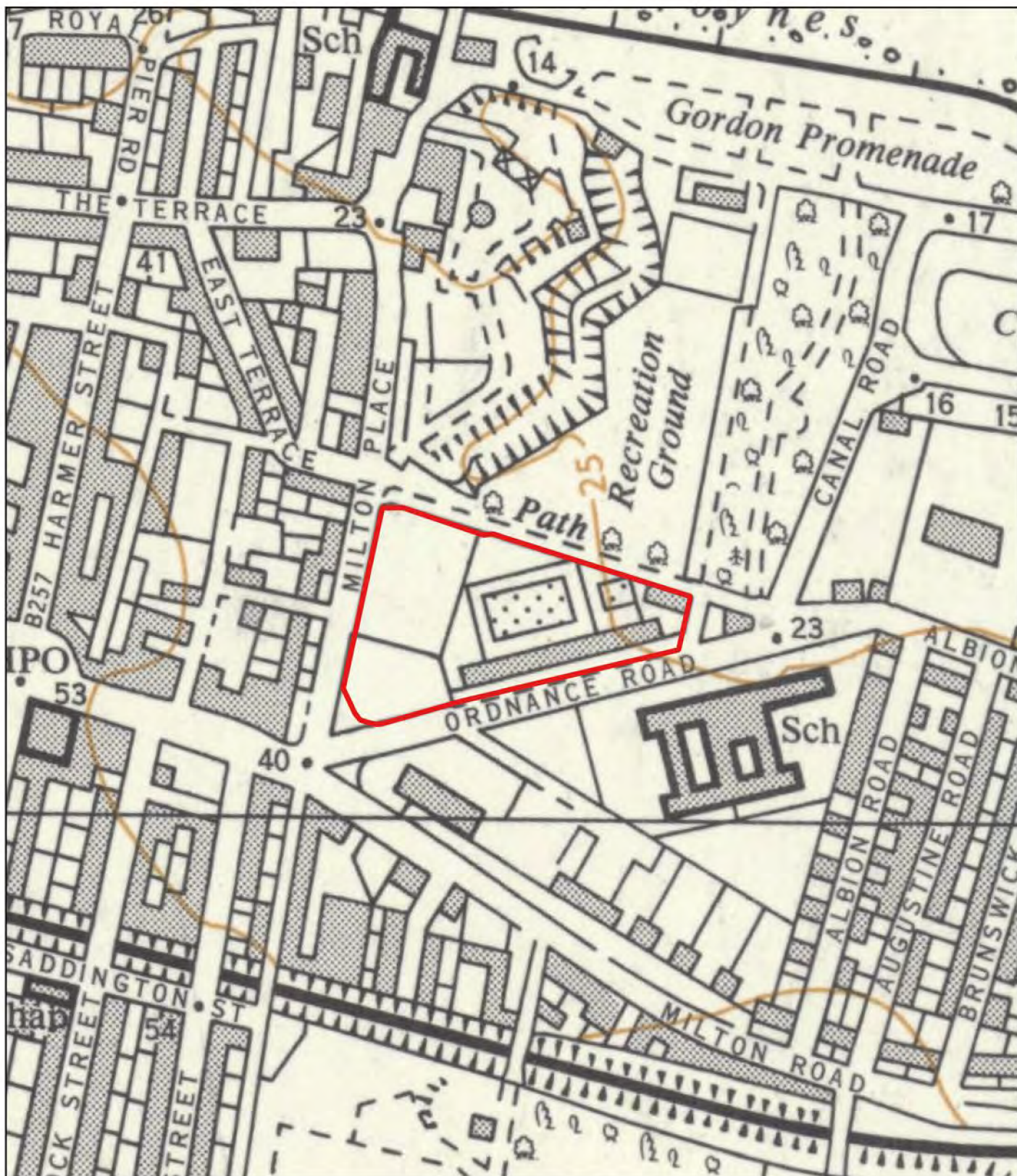


Figure 18.1966 OS Map



Key



Study Site

Plates



Plate 1: The study site, viewed from the south-eastern corner looking north-west

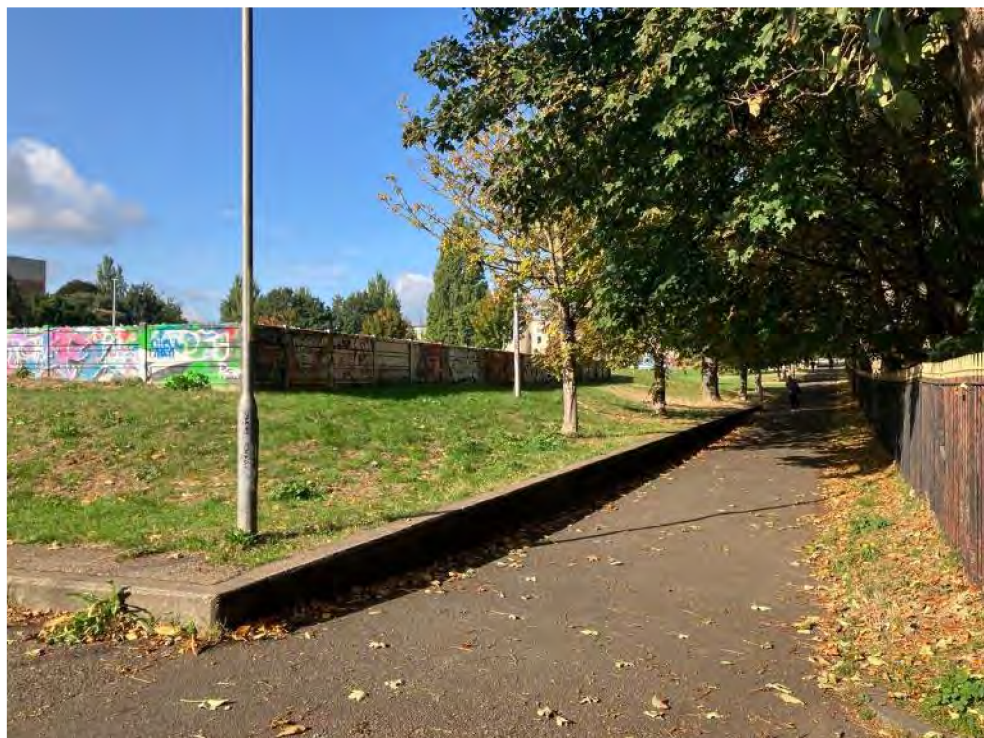


Plate 2: The study site, viewed from the north-eastern corner looking south-west



Plate 3: The south-western corner of the study site, viewed looked north



Plate 4: The south-western corner of the study site, viewed looking east



Plate 5: Car park at the north-western end of the study site, viewed looking south-west



Plate 6: The central area of the study site, viewed looking south-east



Plate 7: Earthen bank of New Tavern Fort, viewed looking west



Plate 8: Interior of New Tavern Fort, looking north



Plate 9: View from the straight battery of New Tavern Fort, looking south towards the study site (not visible)



Plate 10: View of the study site from the practice battery of New Tavern Fort, looking south-east



Plate 11: The southern boundary of the New Tavern Fort scheduled monument (represented by the wall to the left of the picture) in relation to the study site (car park to the right of the picture), looking east



Plate 12: View of the study site from 14 Milton Place, looking east



Plate 13: View of the study site from Gordon House and Milton House, looking east



Plate 14: View of Milton Place (showing the eastern boundary of the associated conservation area, Nos. 2-9, Gordon House and Milton House, Nos. 11-13 and No. 14) from the study site, looking north-west



Plate 15: Key positive view of Milton Place (left) identified by the conservation area appraisal in relation to the study site (right), looking north-west



Plate 16: View from the north-eastern corner of the study site towards the Obelisk, looking north-east



Plate 17: View of the Obelisk looking south-west towards the study site



Plate 18: View of General Gordon Statue looking south towards study site



Plate 19: View of Riverside Leisure area looking south towards study site



Plate 20: Neutral view from Riverside Leisure area south-west towards study site from Gravesend
Riverside Conservation Area Appraisal

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of heritage assets

The following table provides details of heritage assets recorded on the Kent HER and on the Historic England National Heritage List for England within 1km of the study site. These have been listed in order of their HER references, and their locations are marked on Figure 1.

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
Designated Heritage Assets Including Listed Buildings:					
1005120	GRAVESEND BLOCKHOUSE		TQ 64993 74409	Scheduled Monument	Medieval to post-medieval
1013658	NEW TAVERN FORT, GRAVESEND, INCLUDING MILTON CHANTRY		TQ 65294 74271	Scheduled Monument	Post-medieval
1021092	TILBURY FORT+C5:C9		TQ 65152 75504	Scheduled Monument	Post-medieval
1089059	79, HIGH STREET		TQ 64757 74393	II*	Post-medieval to modern
1089034	CHURCH OF ST GEORGE		TQ 64689 74341	II*	Post Medieval to Modern
1367090	80, HIGH STREET		TQ 64757 74398	II*	Post Medieval to Modern
1054761	THE TOWN HALL		TQ 64779 74271	II*	Post Medieval to Modern
1089047	Milton Chantry		TQ 65254 74338	II*	Medieval to post-medieval
1261173	NEW TAVERN FORT		TQ 65292 74238	II*	Post-medieval to modern
1341484	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL		TQ6589773831	II*	Medieval to post-medieval
1089004	THE TOWN PIER		TQ 64774 74480	II*	Modern
1341515	44, WEST STREET		TQ 64507 74432	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089042	THE RAILWAY BELL PUBLIC HOUSE		TQ 64573 74093	II	Modern
1057649	GRAVESEND RAILWAY STATION (UP SIDE)		TQ 64591 74011	II	Modern
1341495	GRAVESEND RAILWAY STATION (DOWNSIDE)		TQ 64591 74042	II	Modern
1089010	62 AND 64, WROTHAM ROAD		TQ 64623 73609	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1025874	THE NEW FALCON INN		TQ 64684 74439	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341510	20-24, STONE STREET		TQ 64706 73982	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1025847	109 AND 110, WINDMILL STREET		TQ 64738 73558	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089009	123-126, WINDMILL STREET		TQ 64738 73670	II	Post Medieval to Modern

1261190	96,97,98, WEST STREET		TQ 64746 74432	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089054	55 AND 55A, HIGH STREET		TQ 64749 74269	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1367124	56, HIGH STREET		TQ 64749 74276	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089055	57 AND 58, HIGH STREET		TQ 64750 74283	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089056	THE ALBION PUBLIC HOUSE		TQ 64750 74289	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1367087	73, HIGH STREET		TQ 64754 74354	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1367125	70, HIGH STREET		TQ 64755 74342	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089057	71 AND 72, HIGH STREET		TQ 64755 74348	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089007	51-54, WINDMILL STREET		TQ 64759 73791	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341514	THE PIER PUBLIC HOUSE		TQ 64759 74439	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1025880	ST GEORGE'S TERRACE		TQ 64760 73846	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089008	55-59, WINDMILL STREET		TQ 64761 73749	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1393707	TWO K6 TELEPHONE KIOSKS OUTSIDE THE OLD TOWN HALL		TQ 64765 74266, TQ 64765 74264	II	Modern
1025845	68 AND 69, WINDMILL STREET		TQ 64768 73676	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089014	TIVOLI HOUSE		TQ 64769 73464	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341517	70 AND 71, WINDMILL STREET		TQ 64769 73663	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089053	THE KENT PUBLIC HOUSE		TQ 64770 74310	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1366592	30, KING STREET		TQ 64776 74141	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341499	4 AND 5, HIGH STREET		TQ 64776 74401	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1054807	3 AND 3A, HIGH STREET		TQ 64776 74409	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341516	PUBLIC LIBRARY		TQ 64783 74116	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089052	THE THREE DAWS PUBLIC HOUSE		TQ 64784 74437	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1240061	K2 TELEPHONE KIOSK OUTSIDE CROWN COURTS, KING STREET		TQ 64807 74146	II	Modern
1089061	COUNTY COURT		TQ 64813 74131	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089011	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK OUTSIDE CROWN COURTS		TQ 64819 74140	II	Modern
1089035	STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA IN BOROUGH MARKET HOUSE		TQ 64857 74258	II	Modern

1089032	195 AND 196, PARROCK STREET		TQ 64859 74065	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089012	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK		TQ 64880 74079	II	Modern
1366625	188-192, PARROCK STREET		TQ 64888 74049	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341483	THE NEW INN		TQ 64889 74127	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089036	26 AND 28, QUEEN STREET		TQ 64894 74233	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089027	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST. SCHOOL ADJOINING THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST TO THE NORTH WEST		TQ 64900 74073	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1039109	ST ANDREW'S ARTS CENTRE		TQ 64911 74411	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089038	THE MISSION HOUSE		TQ 64919 74407	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1055841	157, MILTON ROAD (See details for further address information)		TQ 64921 74087	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1038337	THAMES HOUSE		TQ 64925 74380	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089048	1-5, EDWIN STREET		TQ 64940 74054	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089026	THE GRAPES PUBLIC HOUSE		TQ 64944 74077	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1240108	WINDMILL TERRACE		TQ 64961 73338	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1038282	17-19, SHRUBBERY ROAD		TQ 64989 73338	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1374522	THE ROYAL CLARENDON HOTEL AND 1-4 ROYAL PIER MEWS		TQ 64989 74379	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341491	CONSTITUTION CRESCENT		TQ 65000 73278	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341485	146, MILTON ROAD		TQ 65005 74058	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089040	9-12, SHRUBBERY ROAD		TQ 65010 73360	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341492	1-9, BERKLEY CRESCENT		TQ 65017 74102	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1393703	TWO K6 TELEPHONE KIOSKS OUTSIDE FORMER POST OFFICE		TQ 65023 74031, TQ 65022 74029	II	Modern
1089024	CLOCK TOWER		TQ 65026 74079	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341490	WOODBINE COTTAGE		TQ 65028 73378	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1240086	ZOAR CHAPEL		TQ 65037 73910	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1055730	93-95, PEACOCK STREET		TQ 65038 73889	II	Post Medieval to Modern

1341497	1-45, HARMER STREET (See details for further address information)		TQ 65039 74175	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1055826	144 AND 145, MILTON ROAD		TQ 65041 74043	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089046	HOMEMEAD		TQ 65045 73462	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341494	29, CLARENCE PLACE		TQ 65047 73498	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089033	20, PEACOCK STREET		TQ 65063 73876	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089050	2-48, HARMER STREET		TQ 65063 74169	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1054816	1A AND 2A, HARMER STREET		TQ 65063 74264	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341512	FORMER STABLES TO NO 39		TQ 65068 74275	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089013	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK		TQ 65071 73508	II	Modern
1089000	39, THE TERRACE		TQ 65072 74295	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341488	1, PARROCK ROAD		TQ 65076 73463	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1055780	GATE PIERS TO NO 1		TQ 65080 73476	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1354763	THE WATERLOO PUBLIC HOUSE		TQ 65083 73670	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089001	42, THE TERRACE		TQ 65094 74296	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089002	43, THE TERRACE		TQ 65099 74295	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341513	ROSE AND THISTLE PUBLIC HOUSE		TQ 65106 74295	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341489	THE ROYAL TERRACE PIER, INCLUDING THE PAVILIONS FLANKING THE ENTRANCE		TQ 65114 74443	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089003	TERRACE TAVERN		TQ 65117 74295	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089006	47, THE TERRACE		TQ 65158 74282	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089031	31, PARROCK ROAD		TQ 65164 73242	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089030	ECHO LODGE		TQ 65166 73250	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089021	GORDON HOUSE AND MILTON HOUSE		TQ 65180 74121	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341496	1-8, EAST TERRACE		TQ 65185 74171	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1088999	HM CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION OFFICE		TQ 65193 74318	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341482	14, MILTON PLACE		TQ 65198 74160	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089022	15, MILTON PLACE		TQ 65200 74179	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089023	16-19, MILTON PLACE		TQ 65203 74192	II	Post Medieval to Modern

1341511	GAZEBO IN GROUNDS OF HM CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION OFFICE		TQ 65229 74402	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341487	GRANARY IN GROUNDS OF THE OLD MANOR TO THE NORTH WEST OF THE HOUSE		TQ 65244 73104	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089025	124-127, MILTON ROAD		TQ 65263 73930	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1366609	OLD MANOR, PARROCK MANOR		TQ 65272 73093	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1089049	OBELISK		TQ 65407 74116	II	Modern
1367047	STATUE OF GENERAL GORDON		TQ 65431 74204	II	Modern
1054775	PARROCK HALL		TQ 65445 73116	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1393973	BARRELLED LOCK CHAMBER, SEA WALLS, SWING BRIDGE, LOCKS AND CANAL BASIN		TQ 65644 74237	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1341486	PILLAR BOX AT THE JUNCTION OF NORFOLK ROAD AND ST JOHN'S ROAD		TQ 65681 73992	II	Modern
1089037	CHURCH OF ST MARY (ROMAN CATHOLIC)		TQ 66112 73525	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1057700	STATUE OF PRINCESS POCAHONTAS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST GEORGE		TQ6466174327	II	Modern
1432908	GRAVESEND WAR MEMORIAL		TQ6497273470	II	Modern
1441607	MILTON WAR MEMORIAL		TQ6583673820	II	Modern
1376500	BRONTE SCHOOL AND ATTACHED CONSERVATORY		TQ 64339 73908	II	Post Medieval to Modern
1240349	STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA		TQ 64455 74046	II	Modern
1261036	HAZARDS HOUSE AND FORMER BREWERY OFFICES		TQ 64495 74428	II	Post Medieval to Modern
	WINDMILL HILL, GRAVESEND			Conservation Area	
	OVERCLIFFE, GRAVESEND			Conservation Area	
	UPPER WINDMILL STREET, GRAVESEND			Conservation Area	
	PELHAM ROAD AND THE AVENUE, GRAVESEND			Conservation Area	
	DARNLEY ROAD, GRAVESEND			Conservation Area	
	KING STREET, GRAVESEND			Conservation Area	

	HARMER STREET, GRAVESEND			Conservation Area	
	MILTON PLACE, GRAVESEND			Conservation Area	
	RIVERSIDE, GRAVESEND			Conservation Area	
HER Monument Records					
MKE100079	WINDMILL HILL MILL, GRAVESEND (FORMER SITE)	POST MILL	TQ 6487 7328		Post Medieval
MKE104317	HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, MILTON PLACE, MILTON-NEXT-GRAVESEND	PLACE OF WORSHIP	TQ 6520 7405		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE104320	CHRIST CHURCH, PARROCK STREET, MILTON-NEXT-GRAVESEND	PLACE OF WORSHIP	TQ 6508 7350		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE104323	EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, WINDMILL STREET, MILTON-NEXT-GRAVESEND	PLACE OF WORSHIP	TQ 6476 7376		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE104362	BAPTIST CHAPEL, MILTON ROAD, GRAVESEND	PLACE OF WORSHIP	TQ 6529 7390		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE104364	METHODIST CHURCH, MILTON ROAD, GRAVESEND	PLACE OF WORSHIP	TQ 6497 7410		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE104365	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PRINCES STREET, GRAVESEND	PLACE OF WORSHIP	TQ 6469 7424		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE104443	ST JAMES CHURCH, NEW ROAD, GRAVESEND	PLACE OF WORSHIP	TQ 6445 7411		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE104445	PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, DARNLEY STREET, GRAVESEND	PLACE OF WORSHIP	TQ 6459 7388		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE104586	SITE OF ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, THE GROVE, GRAVESEND	PLACE OF WORSHIP	TQ 6497 7379		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE11038	LARNAX, GRAVESHAM	WRECK; SITE	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE11053	WILLIAM, GRAVESHAM	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE110945	GRAVESEND AND MILTON UNION WORKHOUSE, TRAFALGAR ROAD, GRAVESEND	WORKHOUSE	TQ 6447 7364		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE11130	CHARLES DEANE	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE111506	SITE OF CHRIST CHURCH NATIONAL SCHOOL, RUSSELL STREET, GRAVESEND	NATIONAL SCHOOL	TQ 6493 7363		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE111511	32 & 33 CLARENCE PLACE, GRAVESEND	COTTAGE HOME	TQ 6489 7348		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE111517	SITE OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL, KING STREET, GRAVESEND	NATIONAL SCHOOL	TQ 6478 7416		Post Medieval to Modern

MKE111666	SITE OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL, RAPHAEL ROAD, GRAVESEND	NATIONAL SCHOOL	TQ 6579 7383		Post Medieval
MKE112160	SITE OF SYNAGOGUE, WINDMILL HILL, GRAVESEND	PLACE OF WORSHIP; PLACE OF WORSHIP	TQ 6479 7347		Post Medieval
MKE112171	SITE OF PRINCES STREET SCHOOL, KEMPTHORNE STREET, GRAVESEND, GRAVESHAM	SCHOOL	TQ 6458 7425		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE11535	AID	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE116113	SITE OF INHUMATION BURIALS, ST MARY'S RC CHURCH, ROCHESTER ROAD, DENTON, GRAVESEND		TQ 6610 7350		Unknown
MKE116485	SITE OF ST LUKE'S CHURCH, FORMERLY ST JAMES MISSION, WROTHAM ROAD, GRAVESEND	CHURCH	TQ 6463 7347		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE116486	EARTHWORKS, PART OF THE OUTER DEFENCES OF NEW TAVERN FORT	EARTHWORK	TQ 6539 7416		Post Medieval to Unknown
MKE116491	FORMER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CLARENCE PLACE, GRAVESEND	CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL	TQ 6492 7352		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE117338	SITE OF ROSHERVILLE STATION	RAILWAY STATION	TQ 6438 7421		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE11755	ST GEORGE	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE11765	JANE	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE11955	WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE11973	ZENOBIA	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12006	THE RODNEY	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12046	MATTHEW AND THOMAS	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12125	JUANA MARIA	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12142	CRAIKE CASTLE	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12449	SPRAY	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12504	RICHARD	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12508	CHARLES AND HENRY	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12510	WILLIAM	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12550	EFFORT	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval

MKE12563	WATER LILY	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12570	EDWARD	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12572	DIONE	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12592	ROSE	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12611	STELLA	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12626	JAMES AND ANN	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12639	WELLINGTON	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12640	SALLY LITTLE	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12645	EDITH	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12648	VIXEN	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12650	WINTER	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12657	EDITH	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12658	EINAR	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12662	WEAR	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12663	JAMES AND ANN	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12666	ROB ROY	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12667	GAZELLE	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12680	ENERGY	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE12746	GRANOLITHIC	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE12747	T E FORSTER	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE12749	MARY FRANCES, BY GRAVESHAM	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE12754	INGER	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE12760	DUNDEE	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE12762	PORRO	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE12768	SIGN	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE12779	LILY	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE12787	MIRROR	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern

MKE12791	LANGESUND A MERCHANT BARQUE, THAMES AND MEDWAY CANAL BASIN	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE13148	THE MAESE	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE14044	BRITTANIA	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14045	CHARLOTTE AUSTEN	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14046	CROW	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14047	DAISY LITTLE	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14048	DELCE	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Modern
MKE14049	EDWARD VII	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Modern
MKE14050	ECONOMY	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14051	FLOWER OF ESSEX	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Modern
MKE14052	GERTIE	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14053	GLENBURN	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Modern
MKE14054	GRACE	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14055	GRAVELINES I	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Modern
MKE14056	GWYNHELEN	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Modern
MKE14057	KALULU	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14058	MADRALI	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Modern
MKE14059	MAURYEEN	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14060	MOCKING BIRD	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14061	NELLIE AUSTEN	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14062	P A M	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Modern
MKE14063	PITSEA	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE14064	QUAIL	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14065	RUTH	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14066	SURPRISE	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14067	STAR	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MKE14068	START	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern

MKE14069	SUMMER	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14070	TINTARA	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14071	TRUE LOVE	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14072	WINTER	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14073	ZENOBIA	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14364	MAFEKING	WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE14518	GRAVESEND	TOWN			Medieval
MKE15184	AIR RAID SHELTER, WELLINGTON ST, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6514 7394		Modern
MKE15254	GRAVESEND POWER STATION	POWER STATION; RESEARCH STATION; BUILDING	TQ 64 73		Modern
MKE1529	2ND C SAMIAN PATERA ETC FOUND AD 1844	FINDSPOT	TQ 64 73		Roman
MKE1530	BRONZE AGE LOOPED AND SOCKETED AXE	FINDSPOT	TQ 64 73		Bronze Age
MKE1531	IRON AGE COINS	FINDSPOT	TQ 64 73		Iron Age
MKE15365	AIR RAID WARDEN POST, SADDINGTON STREET GRAVESEND	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6574 7413		Modern
MKE1546	THAMES AND MEDWAY CANAL	CANAL	TQ 69963 71859		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE1552	NEOLITHIC POLISHED FLINT AXE	FINDSPOT	TQ 64 73		Neolithic
MKE1558	SITE OF MILTON BLOCKHOUSE, GRAVESEND	ARTILLERY FORT; BLOCKHOUSE	TQ 6550 7429		Medieval to Post Medieval
MKE1572	CANAL BRIDGE AT GRAVESEND CANAL BASIN	CANAL BRIDGE	TQ 65642 74296		Post Medieval
MKE1576	BOFORS GUN - NEW TAVERN FORT	GUN EMPLACEMENT; ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY	TQ 651 742		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE1580	16TH CENTURY CLAY PIPES FOUND AT BLACKHOUSE FORT	FINDSPOT	TQ 64 73		Medieval to Post Medieval
MKE1581	DENTON DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT?	TQ 66 73		Medieval
MKE1631	GRAVESEND BLOCKHOUSE (REMAINS OF)	BLOCKHOUSE; MAGAZINE	TQ 6499 7440		Medieval to Post Medieval
MKE1635	BEACON SITE	BEACON	TQ 647 733		Medieval
MKE16940	RUSSELL'S GRAVESEND BREWERY	BREWERY; SITE	TQ 6453 7446		Post Medieval
MKE16941	GRAVESEND BREWERY	BREWERY	TQ 6487 7442		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE17013	WELLINGTON BREWERY	BREWERY; MALTINGS	TQ 6509 7394		Post Medieval

MKE1702	GRAVESEND TOWN PIER	PIER; PIER; PLEASURE PIER; PLEASURE PIER; PLEASURE PIER; PIER; CAUSEWAY; PAVILION; LIGHTHOUSE	TQ 64774 74479		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE17141	MEDIEVAL REMAINS AT SITE OF OLD SEA SCHOOL	REVTMENT	TQ 6526 7440		Medieval
MKE1732	ROMANO-BRITISH OCCUPATION SITE	SETTLEMENT; DITCH; TESSELLATED FLOOR; BUILDING?	TQ 646 744		Roman
MKE1750	GIBBET (SITE OF)	GIBBET?	TQ 643 744		Post Medieval
MKE1752	NO. 43 HIGH STREET, GRAVESEND	PIT	TQ 6475 7425		Medieval to Post Medieval
MKE1753	POST-MEDIEVAL RUBBISH PITS	RUBBISH PIT	TQ 646 741		Post Medieval
MKE19976	SITE OF 77 - 78 HIGH STREET (REMAINS OF 18TH/19TH CENTURY CELLAR), GRAVESEND	BASEMENT	TQ 6474 7440		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE19977	TWO 18TH/19TH CENTURY CELLARS, OFF BANK ST, GRAVESEND	CELLAR	TQ 64789 74321		Post Medieval
MKE19978	17TH - 18TH CENTURY BASEMENT AT 67 HIGH STREET, GRAVESEND	CELLAR	TQ 64749 74328		Post Medieval
MKE19980	SITE OF DISTILLERY BANK STREET, GRAVESEND	DISTILLERY; CELLAR	TQ 6478 7432		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE19981	GRAVESEND CANAL BASIN	CANAL BASIN	TQ 65644 74236	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE19982	THE ROUND TREE (SITE OF) & OBELISK (SITE OF?), GRAVESEND CANAL BASIN	BOUNDARY MARKER; COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER	TQ 655 742		Post Medieval
MKE19983	MEDIEVAL CESSPITS, OFF HIGH STREET, GRAVESEND	CESS PIT	TQ 64755 74401		Medieval
MKE19984	MANORIAL COMPLEX (SITE OF), GRAVESEND	MANOR HOUSE; GATEHOUSE; GREAT HALL; BAKEHOUSE; PRIVY HOUSE	TQ 6469 7441		Medieval to Post Medieval
MKE20089	GRAVESEND AND NORTH KENT HOSPITAL, GRAVESEND	DISPENSARY; HOSPITAL; HOSPITAL	TQ 64467 74232		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE20227	POSSIBLE 18TH CENTURY BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, CORNER OF CHURCH LAND AND PRINCES STREET, GRAVESEND	BUILDING	TQ 64718 74317		Post Medieval
MKE20228	REMAINS OF 19TH CENTURY BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, CORNER OF CHURCH LAND AND PRINCES STREET, GRAVESEND	BUILDING; BASEMENT	TQ 64718 74317		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE20229	REMAINS OF 19TH CENTURY BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, PRINCES STREET, GRAVESEND	BUILDING	TQ 64716 74338		Post Medieval to Modern

MKE20230	REMAINS OF BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, PRINCES STREET, GRAVESEND	BUILDING; BASEMENT	TQ 64718 74343		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE20231	REMAINS OF BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, PRINCES STREET, GRAVESEND	BASEMENT	TQ 64742 74369		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE20232	REMAINS OF BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, HOLE IN THE WALL ALLEY, GRAVESEND	TUNNEL; BASEMENT	TQ 64741 74385		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE20233	REMAINS OF BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, REAR OF 81-82 HIGH STREET, GRAVESEND	BASEMENT; TUNNEL	TQ 6475 7441		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE20237	REMAINS OF BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, 76A HIGH STREET, GRAVESEND	BASEMENT	TQ 64752 74374		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE20238	REMAINS OF BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, REAR OF 65-66 HIGH STREET, GRAVESEND	BASEMENT	TQ 64752 74374		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE20240	REMAINS OF BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, BETWEEN 75-76 HIGH STREET, GRAVESEND	BASEMENT	TQ 6475 7435		Post Medieval
MKE20242	REMAINS OF BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, BENEATH 74 HIGH STREET, GRAVESEND	BASEMENT	TQ 6475 7435		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE20243	REMAINS OF BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, BENEATH 73 HIGH STREET, GRAVESEND	BASEMENT	TQ 6475 7435		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE20245	REMAINS OF BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, BENEATH 70-70A HIGH STREET, GRAVESEND	BASEMENT	TQ 64752 74346		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE20247	POSSIBLE MANUFACTURING WASTE PIT OFF PRINCES STREET, GRAVESEND	PIT	TQ 64719 74348		Post Medieval
MKE20484	ALBION PARADE, CANAL BASIN, GRAVESEND	HOUSE; WORKSHOP	TQ 6572 7429		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27553	NOS. 68 & 69 WINDMILL STREET	SITE; HOUSE; STEPS	TQ 6476 7367		Post Medieval
MKE27554	NOS. 109 AND 110 WINDMILL STREET (WEST SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE; STEPS; BOOT SCRAPER	TQ 6473 7355		Post Medieval
MKE27555	THE NEW FALCON INN	SITE; INN	TQ 6468 7443	II	Post Medieval
MKE27556	ST GEORGE'S TERRACE	SITE; TERRACE; SHOP	TQ 6476 7384	II	Post Medieval
MKE27557	17-19 SHRUBBERY ROAD	SITE; TERRACE; STEPS; RAILINGS	TQ 6498 7333	II	Post Medieval
MKE27558	THAMES HOUSE	SITE; HOUSE; CONSERVATORY	TQ 6492 7437	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27559	ST ANDREW'S ARTS CENTRE	PLACE OF WORSHIP; MISSION CHURCH; BELL TOWER; ARTS CENTRE	TQ 6491 7441	II	Post Medieval to Modern

MKE27586	THE TOWN HALL	TOWN HALL; TOWN HALL; TOWN HALL; CIVIL DEFENCE BUILDING; COAT OF ARMS; MARKET	TQ 64778 74271	II*	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27587	SITE OF NO 78 HIGH STREET (WEST SIDE)	SITE; HOUSE; HOUSE; SHOP	TQ 6475 7438		Post Medieval
MKE27588	PARROCK HALL	SITE; MANOR HOUSE; APARTMENT	TQ 6544 7311	II	Post Medieval
MKE27590	NOS 3 & 3A HIGH STREET (EAST SIDE)	SITE; HOUSE; SHOP	TQ 6477 7440		Post Medieval
MKE27591	NOS. 1A AND 2A HARMER STREET GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE; SHOP	TQ 6506 7426		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27593	NO. 93 TO 95 PEACOCK STREET GRAVESEND	SITE; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; STEPS; RAILINGS	TQ 6503 7388	II	Post Medieval
MKE27594	GATE PIERS TO NO 1	SITE; GATE PIER; STATUE	TQ 6507 7347	II	Post Medieval
MKE27596	NOS. 144 AND 145 MILTON ROAD GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE	TQ 6504 7404	II	Post Medieval
MKE27597	NOS. 157 AND 158 MILTON ROAD (SOUTH WEST SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE; SHOP	TQ 6492 7408	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27598	GRAVESEND RAILWAY STATION (UP SIDE)	RAILWAY STATION; RAILWAY STATION; COLONNADE; PAVILION	TQ 64591 74010	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27599	STATUE OF PRINCESS POCAHONTAS IN CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	SITE; STATUE	TQ 6466 7432	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27603	HM CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION OFFICE	CUSTOM HOUSE; GOVERNMENT OFFICE; COMMAND POST; PLAQUE; COURTYARD; RAILINGS	TQ 65193 74318	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27604	NO. 39 THE TERRACE GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE; HOUSE	TQ 6507 7429	II	Post Medieval
MKE27605	NO. 42 THE TERRACE GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE; STEPS; RAILINGS	TQ 6509 7429	II	Post Medieval
MKE27606	NO. 43 THE TERRACE GRAVESEND	SITE; SHOP; HOUSE	TQ 6509 7429	II	Post Medieval
MKE27607	TERRACE TAVERN	SITE; PUBLIC HOUSE	TQ 6511 7429	II	Post Medieval
MKE27610	47 THE TERRACE	SITE; HOUSE	TQ 6515 7428	II	Post Medieval
MKE27611	NOS. 51 TO 54 WINDMILL STREET (EAST SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; TERRACE	TQ 6475 7379	II	Post Medieval
MKE27612	NOS. 55 TO 59 WINDMILL STREET (EAST SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; TERRACE; RAILINGS; STEPS	TQ 6476 7374	II	Post Medieval

MKE27613	NOS. 123 TO 126 WINDMILL STREET GRAVESEND (WEST SIDE)	SITE; HOUSE; STEPS	TQ 6473 7367	II	Post Medieval
MKE27614	NOS. 62 AND 64 WROTHAM ROAD (EAST SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE	TQ 6462 7360	II	Post Medieval
MKE27615	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK OUTSIDE CROWN COURTS (GRAVESEND 352882)	SITE; TELEPHONE BOX	TQ 6481 7414	II	Modern
MKE27616	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK	SITE; TELEPHONE BOX	TQ 6488 7407	II	Modern
MKE27617	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK (GRAVESEND 532449)	SITE; TELEPHONE BOX	TQ 6507 7350	II	Modern
MKE27618	TIVOLI HOUSE	SITE; HOTEL; REFRESHMENT ROOMS; PLAQUE; REFRESHMENT ROOMS; HOTEL; HOTEL; REFRESHMENT ROOMS; AIR RAID SHELTER; SCHOOL	TQ 64769 73463	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27621	GORDON HOUSE	SITE; HOUSE; HOUSE; STEPS; RAILINGS	TQ 6517 7412	II	Post Medieval
MKE27622	NO. 15 MILTON PLACE GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE	TQ 6519 7417	II	Post Medieval
MKE27623	NOS. 16 TO 19 MILTON PLACE GRAVESEND	SITE; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE	TQ 6520 7419	II	Post Medieval
MKE27624	CLOCK TOWER	SITE; CLOCK TOWER	TQ 6502 7407	II	Post Medieval
MKE27625	NOS. 124 TO 127 MILTON ROAD	SITE; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE	TQ 6526 7393	II	Post Medieval
MKE27626	THE GRAPES PUBLIC HOUSE	SITE; PUBLIC HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE	TQ 6494 7407	II	Post Medieval
MKE27627	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST. SCHOOL ADJOINING THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST TO THE NORTH WEST	SITE; ANGLICAN CHURCH; ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH; ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH; SCHOOL	TQ 6489 7407	II	Post Medieval
MKE27630	ECHO LODGE	SITE; HOUSE; LODGE	TQ 6516 7324	II	Post Medieval
MKE27631	NO. 31 PARROCK ROAD (WEST SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE	TQ 6516 7324	II	Post Medieval
MKE27632	NOS. 195 AND 196 PARROCK STREET (WEST SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE	TQ 6485 7406	II	Post Medieval
MKE27633	NO. 20 PEACOCK STREET GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE	TQ 6506 7387	II	Post Medieval
MKE27634	CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	CHURCH; PARISH CHURCH; CHAPEL OF EASE; CHURCH; PARISH CHURCH; PARISH CHURCH; PLAQUE	TQ 64688 74341	II*	Post Medieval to Modern

MKE27635	STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA IN BOROUGH MARKET HOUSE	SITE; STATUE	TQ 6485 7425	II	Post Medieval
MKE27636	NO. 26 AND 28 QUEEN STREET (EAST SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE; SHOP	TQ 6489 7423	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27637	ST MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, DENTON	CHURCH; PARISH CHURCH; PARISH CHURCH; ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	TQ 66112 73525	II	Medieval to Modern
MKE27638	THE MISSION HOUSE	SITE; HOUSE	TQ 6491 7440	II	Post Medieval
MKE27639	3 FIGUREHEADS IN THE GROUNDS OF NO 29 (THAMES HOUSE)	SITE; FIGUREHEAD	TQ 6496 7438		Post Medieval
MKE27640	9-12 SHRUBBERY ROAD	SITE; TERRACE; STEPS; RAILINGS	TQ 6500 7336	II	Post Medieval
MKE27641	THE RAILWAY BELL PUBLIC HOUSE	SITE; PUBLIC HOUSE	TQ 6457 7409	II	Post Medieval
MKE27645	HOMEMEAD	SITE; HOUSE	TQ 6504 7346	II	Post Medieval
MKE27646	MILTON CHANTRY	LEPER HOSPITAL; CHANTRY CHAPEL; BUILDING; CHANTRY CHAPEL; LEPER HOSPITAL; CHAPEL; HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE; BARRACKS; CHANTRY CHAPEL; CHANTRY CHAPEL; CHANTRY CHAPEL; CIVIL DEFENCE BUILDING; MUSEUM; CHANTRY CHAPEL	TQ 6525 7433	II*	Medieval to Modern
MKE27647	NOS. 1 TO 5 EDWIN STREET (NORTH WEST SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; STEPS	TQ 6494 7405	II	Post Medieval
MKE27648	OBELISK	SITE; OBELISK	TQ 6540 7411	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27649	NOS. 2 TO 48 (EVEN) HARMER STREET GRAVESEND	SITE; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; SHOP; SHOP	TQ 6506 7416	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27651	THE THREE DAWES PUBLIC HOUSE	SITE; PUBLIC HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE	TQ 6478 7443	II	Post Medieval
MKE27652	THE KENT PUBLIC HOUSE	SITE; PUBLIC HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE	TQ 6477 7431	II	Post Medieval
MKE27653	NOS. 55 AND 55A HIGH STREET (WEST SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE; SHOP	TQ 6474 7426	II	Post Medieval to Modern

MKE27654	NOS. 57 AND 58 HIGH STREET (WEST SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; PUBLIC HOUSE; SHOP; HOUSE	TQ 64750 74283	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27655	THE ALBION PUBLIC HOUSE	SITE; PUBLIC HOUSE	TQ 64750 74288	II	Post Medieval
MKE27656	NOS. 71 & 72 HIGH STREET (WEST SIDE)	SITE; HOUSE; BASEMENT; SHOP	TQ 6475 7434	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27657	SITE OF 77A HIGH STREET (WEST SIDE)	SITE; HOUSE; SHOP; BASEMENT	TQ 64755 74384		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27658	NO. 79 HIGH STREET GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE; SHOP	TQ 6475 7439	II*	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27659	NOS. 82 AND 83 HIGH STREET GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE; SHOP	TQ 64755 74409		Post Medieval
MKE27660	COUNTY COURT	SITE; HOUSE	TQ 6481 7413	II	Post Medieval
MKE27743	K2 TELEPHONE KIOSK OUTSIDE CROWN COURTS (GRAVESEND 352023)	SITE; TELEPHONE BOX	TQ 6480 7414	II	Modern
MKE27744	ZOAR CHAPEL	SITE; STRICT BAPTIST CHAPEL; PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHAPEL; SUNDAY SCHOOL; PLAQUE	TQ 6503 7390	II	Post Medieval
MKE27745	WINDMILL TERRACE	SITE; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; STEPS; RAILINGS	TQ 6496 7333	II	Post Medieval
MKE27746	STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA	SITE; STATUE	TQ 6445 7404	II	Post Medieval
MKE27749	HAZARDS HOUSE AND FORMER BREWERY OFFICES	SITE; HOUSE; BUILDING; HOUSE; HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE; OFFICE; SITE	TQ 64495 74428	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27750	NEW TAVERN FORT	FORT; GUN EMPLACEMENT; COASTAL BATTERY; RADIO TELEGRAPHY STATION	TQ 65293 74261	SM, II*	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27751	NOS. 96-98 WEST STREET GRAVESEND	SITE; SHOP; APARTMENT; SHOP	TQ 64746 74432	II	Post Medieval
MKE27794	NO. 81 HIGH STREET GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE; SHOP	TQ 64755 74402		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27797	NO. 14 MILTON PLACE GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE	TQ 6519 7416	II	Post Medieval
MKE27798	THE NEW INN	SITE; INN; INN	TQ 6488 7412	II	Post Medieval
MKE27799	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL, EAST MILTON ROAD, GRAVESEND	CHURCH; CHURCH; CHURCH; CHURCH; CHURCH	TQ 6589 7383	II*	Medieval to Modern
MKE27800	NO. 146 MILTON ROAD GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE; AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 65005 74057	II	Post Medieval to Modern

MKE27801	PILLAR BOX AT THE JUNCTION OF NORFOLK ROAD AND ST JOHN'S ROAD	PILLAR BOX; PILLAR BOX	TQ 65680 73992	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27802	GRANARY IN GROUNDS OF THE OLD MANOR TO THE NORTH WEST OF THE HOUSE	SITE; GRANARY; TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	TQ 6524 7310	II	Post Medieval
MKE27803	NO. 1 PARROCK ROAD (WEST SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE; HOUSE	TQ 6507 7346	II	Post Medieval
MKE27804	THE ROYAL TERRACE PIER, INCLUDING THE PAVILIONS FLANKING THE ENTRANCE	PIER; LANDING PIER; PAVILION; LANDING PIER; OFFICE	TQ 65113 74443	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27805	WOODBINE COTTAGE	SITE; HOUSE	TQ 6502 7337	II	Post Medieval
MKE27806	CONSTITUTION CRESCENT	SITE; CRESCENT; BALUSTRADE; GARDEN TERRACE; STEPS	TQ 6499 7327	II	Post Medieval
MKE27807	NOS. 1 TO 9 BERKELEY CRESCENT GRAVESEND	SITE; CRESCENT; HOUSE; SHOP; COLONNADE	TQ 6501 7410	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27809	NO. 29 CLARENCE PLACE(NORTH SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; DETACHED HOUSE	TQ 6504 7349	II	Post Medieval
MKE27810	GRAVESEND RAILWAY STATION (DOWNSIDE)	SITE; RAILWAY STATION; COLONNADE	TQ 6459 7404	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27811	NOS. 1 TO 8 EAST TERRACE GRAVESEND	SITE; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE	TQ 6518 7417	II	Post Medieval
MKE27812	NOS. 1 TO 45 (ODD) AND 47A HARMER STREET GRAVESEND	SITE; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; SHOP; SHOP; AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 65039 74175	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27814	NOS 4 & 5 HIGH STREET (EAST SIDE)	SITE; HOUSE; HOUSE; SHOP	TQ 6477 7440	II	Post Medieval
MKE27815	FORMER SITE OF NO 77 HIGH STREET (WEST SIDE)	SITE; HOUSE; BASEMENT; SHOP	TQ 6475 7437		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27816	NOS. 20 TO 24 STONE STREET (WEST SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; WORKHOUSE; TERRACE; TERRACE; SHOP	TQ 6470 7398	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27817	GAZEBO IN GROUNDS OF HM CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION OFFICE	SITE; GAZEBO	TQ 6522 7440	II	Post Medieval
MKE27818	FORMER STABLES TO NO 39	SITE; STABLE; STABLE	TQ 6506 7427	II	Post Medieval
MKE27819	ROSE AND THISTLE PUBLIC HOUSE	SITE; HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE; SHOP	TQ 6510 7429	II	Post Medieval
MKE27820	THE PIER PUBLIC HOUSE	SITE; PUBLIC HOUSE; HOUSE	TQ 6475 7443	II	Post Medieval

MKE27821	NO.44 WEST STREET	BUILDING; SITE; HOUSE; HOUSE; SITE	TQ 6450 7443	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27822	PUBLIC LIBRARY	SITE; PUBLIC LIBRARY; CIVIL DEFENCE BUILDING; PLAQUE	TQ 64783 74116	II	Modern
MKE27823	NOS. 70 & 71 WINDMILL STREET (EAST SIDE)	SITE; HOUSE; STEPS	TQ 6476 7366	II	Post Medieval
MKE27827	NO. 30 KING STREET (SOUTH SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; HOUSE; DATE STONE	TQ 6477 7414	II	Post Medieval
MKE27828	OLD MANOR	SITE; HOUSE; HOUSE; MANOR HOUSE	TQ 6527 7309	II	Post Medieval
MKE27829	NOS. 188 TO 192 PARROCK STREET (NORTH EAST SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; PRIESTS HOUSE; SHOP	TQ 6488 7404	II	Post Medieval
MKE27831	STATUE OF GENERAL GORDON	SITE; STATUE; STEPS	TQ 6543 7420	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27832	NO 73 HIGH STREET (WEST SIDE)	SITE; HOUSE; SHOP	TQ 6475 7435	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27833	NO 80 HIGH STREET (WEST SIDE)	SITE; HOUSE; SHOP	TQ 6475 7439	II*	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27834	NO. 56 HIGH STREET (WEST SIDE) GRAVESEND	SITE; PUBLIC HOUSE; SHOP; HOUSE	TQ 64749 74276	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27835	NO. 70 HIGH STREET (WEST SIDE)	WELL; WELL; SITE; HOUSE; SHOP	TQ 6475 7434	II	Post Medieval to Modern
MKE27852	THE ROYAL CLARENDON HOTEL	BUILDING; HOUSE; HOTEL; SITE; HOTEL; BALLROOM	TQ 64988 74378	II	Post Medieval
MKE27853	THE WATERLOO PUBLIC HOUSE	SITE; PUBLIC HOUSE	TQ 6508 7367	II	Post Medieval
MKE27854	BRONTE SCHOOL AND ATTACHED CONSERVATORY	SITE; VILLA; CONSERVATORY; SCHOOL	TQ 6433 7390	II	Post Medieval
MKE40027	19TH CENTURY ICE-WELL AT HORNS PLACE, GRAVESEND	ICEHOUSE	TQ 64838 74351		Post Medieval
MKE40220	GRAVESEND GASWORKS	GAS WORKS	TQ 65872 74134		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE41644	BRITISH HOME STORES SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID SHELTER, NEW ROAD, GRAVESEND, KENT	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6467 7419		Modern
MKE41665	WOODVILLE TERRACE SECOND WORLD WAR PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTER, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6471 7392		Modern
MKE41666	NO. 1 WROTHAM ROAD SECOND WORLD WAR PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTER, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6469 7397		Modern

MKE41667	WELLINGTON ARMS SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID WARDENS POST, WELLINGTON STREET, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6513 7403		Modern
MKE41669	ST. GEORGE'S HALL SECOND WORLD WAR MORTUARY AND CIVIL DEFENCE STORE, CHURCH STREET, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE BUILDING	TQ 6464 7435		Modern
MKE41671	HIGH STREET SECOND WORLD WAR PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTER, 49/50 HIGH STREET, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6474 7424		Modern
MKE41672	KING STREET SECOND WORLD WAR PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTER, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6485 7413		Modern
MKE41676	GORDON RECREATION GROUND SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID WARDENS POST, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6527 7417		Modern
MKE41687	CLIFTON MARINE PARADE SECOND WORLD WAR MINEWATCHING POST, GRAVESEND	OBSERVATION POST	TQ 6434 7448		Modern
MKE41709	GRAVESEND-TILBURY FIRST WORLD WAR PONTOON BRIDGE, ROYAL PIER ROAD, GRAVESEND	PONTOON BRIDGE	TQ 6495 7444		Modern
MKE41721	ORDNANCE ROAD SECOND WORLD WAR DEFENDED LOCALITY, GRAVESEND	FORTIFICATION	TQ 6520 7400		Modern
MKE41739	WROTHAM ROAD SCHOOL SECOND WORLD WAR EMERGENCY FEEDING CENTRE, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6463 7356		Modern
MKE41740	COUNTY SCHOOL SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID WARDENS POST, DARNLEY ROAD, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6446 7407		Modern
MKE41741	PELHAM ROAD SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID WARDENS POST, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6433 7392		Modern
MKE41750	GORDON PROMENADE SECOND WORLD WAR EMERGENCY WATER TANK, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6524 7435		Modern
MKE41751	SWIMMING POOL SECOND WORLD WAR EMERGENCY WATER TANK, GORDON PLEASURE GARDENS, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6541 7428		Modern
MKE41752	SWIMMING POOL SECOND WORLD WAR EMERGENCY WATER TANK, ORDNANCE ROAD, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6530 7411		Modern
MKE41789	LOVE LANE SECOND WORLD WAR POLICE TELEPHONE BOX, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6517 7402		Modern
MKE41792	ZION PLACE SECOND WORLD WAR POLICE TELEPHONE BOX, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6471 7374		Modern

MKE41794	GORDON (NOW CHANTRY) SCHOOL SECOND WORLD WAR EMERGENCY FEEDING CENTRE, ORDNANCE ROAD, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE BUILDING	TQ 6541 7405		Modern
MKE41795	WEST STREET SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID WARDENS POST, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6461 7442		Modern
MKE41796	CLOCK TOWER SECOND WORLD WAR EMERGENCY WATER TANK, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6503 7409		Modern
MKE41797	MILTON ROAD, SECOND WORLD WAR EMERGENCY WATER TANK, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6488 7409		Modern
MKE41798	WOODVILLE GARDENS SECOND WORLD WAR EMERGENCY WATER TANK, WINDMILL STREET, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6474 7399		Modern
MKE41799	WINDMILL STREET AIR RAID WARDENS POST, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6473 7394		Modern
MKE41800	CLARENCE PLACE SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID WARDENS POST, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6481 7351		Modern
MKE41801	CLARENCE PLACE SECOND WORLD WAR POLICE TELEPHONE BOX, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6501 7348		Modern
MKE41802	LEITH PARK ROAD SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID WARDENS POST, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6496 7316		Modern
MKE41804	EAST MILTON ROAD SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID WARDENS POST, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6562 7379		Modern
MKE41805	PROMENADE SECOND WORLD WAR POLICE TELEPHONE BOX, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6556 7431		Modern
MKE41806	HARMER STREET SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS HEADQUARTERS, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE BUILDING	TQ 6503 7415		Modern
MKE41807	ROCHESTER ROAD SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID WARDENS POST, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6603 7364		Modern
MKE41809	MILTON BARRACKS COLD WAR RESERVE THAMES NAVIGATION CONTROL GRAVESEND	COMMAND POST	TQ 6517 7351		Modern
MKE41810	PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY COLD WAR THAMES NAVIGATION CONTROL CENTRE, ROYAL PIER ROAD, GRAVESEND	COMMAND POST	TQ 6507 7442		Modern
MKE41813	WINDMILL STREET SECOND WORLD WAR CIVIL DEFENCE CONTROL CENTRE, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE BUILDING	TQ 6471 7380		Modern

MKE41817	LEITH PARK ROAD SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID SIREN POST, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6508 7321		Modern
MKE41819	CANAL ROAD SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID WARDENS POST, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6569 7416		Modern
MKE41820	SUFFOLK ROAD SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID SIREN, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6574 7413		Modern
MKE41824	WINDMILL STREET SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID WARDENS POST, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6479 7319		Modern
MKE41825	CIVIC CENTRE COLD WAR CIVIL DEFENCE CONTROL CENTRE, WROTHAM ROAD, GRAVESEND	COMMAND POST; CIVIL DEFENCE BUILDING	TQ 6472 7387		Modern
MKE41826	JOLLY DRAYMAN SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID SHELTER, WELLINGTON STREET, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6513 7394		Modern
MKE41827	NORFOLK ROAD SECOND WORLD WAR TUNNEL AIR RAID SHELTER, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6579 7389		Modern
MKE41828	PARROCK STREET SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID SHELTER, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6488 7397		Modern
MKE41829	MILTON PLACE SECOND WORLD WAR PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTER, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6523 7413		Modern
MKE41830	RUSSELLS BREWERY SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID SHELTER, WEST STREET, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6443 7440		Modern
MKE41833	GARDEN ROW SECOND WORLD WAR PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTER, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6458 7411		Modern
MKE41834	BREWHOUSE YARD SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID SHELTER, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6486 7420		Modern
MKE41843	CRICKET GROUND SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID WARDENS POST, TRAFALGAR ROAD, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6445 7345		Modern
MKE41844	BRITISH TELECOM COLD WAR COMMUNICATIONS BUNKER, ORDNANCE ROAD, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE BUILDING	TQ 6521 7403		Modern
MKE41845	LORD STREET SECOND WORLD WAR FIREWATCHERS HEADQUARTERS, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6481 7389		Modern
MKE41856	MILTON PLACE SECOND WORLD WAR CIVIL DEFENCE STORES, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE BUILDING	TQ 6524 7415		Modern
MKE41866	74 NEW ROAD SECOND WORLD WAR PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTER, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6461 7414		Modern
MKE41867	SUPER CINEMA SECOND WORLD WAR PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTER, 51 NEW ROAD, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6446 7416		Modern

MKE41874	ST. MARY'S SCHOOL SECOND WORLD WAR RESERVE CIVIL DEFENCE CONTROL CENTRE, OFF LEITH PARK ROAD, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6510 7305		Modern
MKE41875	CLARENDON ROAD SECOND WORLD WAR PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTER, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6509 7437		Modern
MKE41876	NORTH KENT CRICKET CLUB GROUND SECOND WORLD WAR EMERGENCY WATER TANK, TRAFALGAR ROAD, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6442 7357		Modern
MKE41878	DENTON HEAVY ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY, MARK LANE, DENTON, GRAVESEND, KENT	ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY	TQ 6640 7391		Modern
MKE41888	HMS GORDON, ROYAL NAVY TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, NATIONAL SEA TRAINING SCHOOL, COMMERCIAL PLACE, GRAVESEND, KENT		TQ 6523 7436		Modern
MKE41891	NEW TAVERN FORT MAGAZINES SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID SHELTER, MILTON PLACE, GRAVESEND, KENT	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6530 7429		Modern
MKE41892	NEW ROAD SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID WARDENS POST, GRAVESEND, KENT	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6456 7420		Modern
MKE41894	ELLERSLIE SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID WARDENS POST, MILTON ROAD, GRAVESEND, KENT	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6564 7379		Modern
MKE41896	CANAL BASIN COUNCIL DEPOT SECOND WORLD WAR DECONTAMINATION CENTRE AND RESCUE UNIT BASE, CANAL ROAD, GRAVESEND, KENT	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6569 7414		Modern
MKE41898	BULL YARD SECOND WORLD WAR PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTER, GRAVESEND, KENT	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6480 7439		Modern
MKE41899	HORN YARD SECOND WORLD WAR PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTER, GRAVESEND, KENT	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6480 7436		Modern
MKE41900	CROOKED LANE SECOND WORLD WAR PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTER, GRAVESEND, KENT	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6488 7438		Modern
MKE41901	PELHAM ROAD/DARNEY ROAD JUNCTION SECOND WORLD WAR PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTER, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6441 7391		Modern
MKE41902	POPE'S HEAD SECOND WORLD WAR CIVIL DEFENCE STORE, WEST STREET, GRAVESEND, KENT	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6473 7443		Modern
MKE41903	ST. JAMES SCHOOL SECOND WORLD WAR FIRST AID POST, NEW ROAD, GRAVESEND, KENT	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6442 7415		Modern

MKE41909	OLD TOWN HALL NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE STATION, MARKET PLACE, GRAVESEND, KENT	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6481 7429		Modern
MKE41910	CHURCH STREET SCHOOL SECOND WORLD WAR AUXILIARY FIRE SERVICE BUILDING, CHURCH STREET, GRAVESEND, KENT	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6458 7435		Modern
MKE41911	THE BARN SECOND WORLD WAR HOME GUARD HEADQUARTERS, PARROCK MANOR, GRAVESEND	BATTLE HEADQUARTERS	TQ 6527 7310		Modern
MKE41913	WINDMILL STREET SECOND WORLD WAR-COLD WAR FIRE STATION, GRAVESEND, KENT	CIVIL DEFENCE BUILDING	TQ 6471 7380		Modern
MKE41923	SECOND WORLD WAR CIVIL DEFENCE SITE AT THE END OF THE FORMER CAR FERRY PIER, WEST STREET, GRAVESEND	CIVIL DEFENCE SITE	TQ 6467 7451		Modern
MKE41924	MILTON ROAD TERRITORIAL ARMY DRILL HALL, GRAVESEND, KENT	DRILL HALL	TQ 6559 7380		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE41925	SECOND WORLD WAR SADDINGTON STREET AIR RAID WARDENS POST, GRAVESEND	AIR RAID WARDENS POST	TQ 6514 7390		Modern
MKE41936	MILTON BARRACKS, WELLINGTON STREET, GRAVESEND, KENT	MILITARY CAMP	TQ 6525 7375		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE43673	MOSQUITO MK VI HR153	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE; MOSQUITO	TQ 6561 7434		Modern
MKE43966	RIVERSIDE LEISURE, GRAVESEND	PUBLIC PARK; GARDEN	TQ 6534 7424		Modern
MKE43967	WINDMILL HILL, GRAVESEND	PLEASURE GARDEN	TQ 6490 7336		Post Medieval
MKE43973	TERRACE GARDENS, (FORMER SITE), GRAVESEND	GARDEN	TQ 6509 7436		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE44036	NORTH KENT RAILWAY	RAILWAY	TQ 5522 7434		Post Medieval
MKE44039	FAWKHAM JUNCTION AND GRAVESEND BRANCH RAILWAY	RAILWAY	TQ 6178 7179		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE44273	TWO K6 TELEPHONE KIOSKS OUTSIDE FORMER POST OFFICE	TELEPHONE BOX	TQ 65022 74029		Modern
MKE44274	TWO K6 TELEPHONE KIOSKS OUTSIDE THE OLD TOWN HALL	TELEPHONE BOX	TQ 64765 74264		Modern
MKE44279	CRASH SITE OF HAWKER HURRICANE V6550	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE; HURRICANE	TQ 661 742		Modern
MKE66737	IRON AGE COPPER ALLOY COIN	FINDSPOT	TQ 64859 74104		Late Iron Age
MKE66738	ROMAN COPPER ALLOY BROOCH	FINDSPOT	TQ 64859 74104		Roman

MKE66741	COPPER ALLOY UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	FINDSPOT	TQ 64859 74104		Unknown
MKE66762	MEDIEVAL COPPER ALLOY STEELYARD WEIGHT	FINDSPOT	TQ 64859 74104		Medieval
MKE66790	MEDIEVAL COPPER ALLOY MIRROR CASE	FINDSPOT	TQ 64859 74104		Medieval
MKE67087	IRON AGE COPPER ALLOY BROOCH	FINDSPOT	TQ 65500 74500		Late Iron Age to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
MKE76148	SLEMISH	WATERCRAFT; WRECK	TQ 6561 7434		Modern
MKE76428	ANGLO-SAXON SILVER PENNY, MILTON (K)	FINDSPOT	TQ 6500 7400		Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
MKE76675	ANGLO-SAXON SILVER EARLY PENNY ('SCEAT'), GRAVESEND	FINDSPOT	TQ 6500 7400		Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
MKE76676	ANGLO-SAXON SILVER PENNY, GRAVESEND	FINDSPOT	TQ 6500 7400		Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
MKE76677	ANGLO-SAXON SILVER PENNY, GRAVESEND	FINDSPOT	TQ 6500 7400		Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
MKE76678	ANGLO-SAXON SILVER EARLY PENNY ('SCEAT'), GRAVESEND	FINDSPOT	TQ 6500 7400		Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
MKE76679	ANGLO-SAXON SILVER EARLY PENNY ('SCEAT'), GRAVESEND	FINDSPOT	TQ 6500 7400		Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
MKE76680	ANGLO-SAXON SILVER PENNY, GRAVESEND	FINDSPOT	TQ 6500 7400		Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
MKE76681	ANGLO-NORMAN SILVER PENNY, GRAVESEND	FINDSPOT	TQ 6500 7400		Medieval
MKE77637	GEORGE V PILLAR BOX, PELHAM ROAD / DARNLEY ROAD	PILLAR BOX	TQ 6441 7392		Modern
MKE77780	GEORGE V PILLAR BOX, WATERTON AVENUE / DENTON STREET	PILLAR BOX	TQ 6606 7395		Modern
MKE77783	GEORGE V PILLAR BOX, PARROCK AVENUE / PARROCK ROAD	PILLAR BOX	TQ 6523 7324		Modern
MKE77925	GEORGE VI PILLAR BOX, CLARENDON ROAD / THE TERRACE	PILLAR BOX	TQ 6511 7431		Modern
MKE77926	GEORGE VI PILLAR BOX, PO, EAST MILTON ROAD, DENTON	PILLAR BOX	TQ 6597 7379		Modern
MKE8343	SITE OF GRAVESEND WEST STATION	RAILWAY STATION	TQ 64362 74373		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE84321	OLD MANOR (PARROCK FARM)	FARMSTEAD	TQ 6523 7306		Post Medieval
MKE84322	FARMSTEAD AT MILTON HALL	FARMSTEAD	TQ 6586 7341		Post Medieval
MKE84323	DENTON FARM	FARMSTEAD	TQ 6607 7362		Post Medieval
MKE9030	BARRACKS AT GRAVESEND	BARRACKS; BARRACKS	TQ 6518 7365		Post Medieval to Modern

MKE90692	GRAVESEND GRAMMAR SCHOOL SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID SHELTER, CHURCH WALK, GRAVESEND, KENT	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6571 7354		Modern
MKE90693	16 PARROCK AVENUE SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID SHELTER, GRAVESEND, KENT	AIR RAID SHELTER	TQ 6532 7327		Modern
MKE91030	GRAVESEND, ROSHERVILLE AND NORTHFLEET TRAMWAYS	TRAMWAY	TQ 6295 7417		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE91590	POST HOLES AT 3-5 QUEEN STREET, GRAVESEND		TQ 6485 7417		Post Medieval
MKE91591	BRICK FOOTINGS AND CESS TANK AT 3-5 QUEEN STREET. GRAVESEND	WALL; CESS PIT	TQ 6485 7417		Post Medieval
MKE9280	SITE OF DENTON MANOR HOUSE	MANOR HOUSE	TQ 6615 7352		Post Medieval
MKE92877	MESOLITHIC/NEOLITHIC FLINTS FOUND AT THE SENSORY GARDENS SITE, TRANSPORT QUARTER, GRAVESEND, KENT	Excavation and watching brief on land at the Sensory Gardens Site, Transport Quarter, Gravesend. Undertaken by Archaeology South East between October 2010 and February 2011. Four struck flints of Mesolithic/Neolithic period were recovered. Three in hillwash and a residual one in cemetery soil.	TQ 6474 7398		Unknown
MKE92878	ROMAN CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AT THE SENSORY GARDEN SITE, TRANSPORT QUARTER, GRAVESEND, KENT	Excavation and watching brief on land at Sensory Garden Site, Transport Quarter, Gravesend, Kent. Undertaken by Archaeology South-East between October 2010 and February 2011. Roman ceramic building material consisting of fragments of brick, three conjoining tegula fragments and a tile fragment were recovered from a hillwash deposit.	TQ 6474 7398		Unknown

MKE92879	HILLWASH DEPOSIT WITH SAXON POT SHERD AT THE SENSORY GARDEN SITE, TRANSPORT QUARTER, GRAVESEND, KENT	LAYER	TQ 6474 7398		Early Mesolithic to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
MKE92932	CEMETERY AT SENSORY GARDENS SITE, TRANSPORT QUARTER, GRAVESEND, KENT	GARDEN PATH?; WATER FEATURE?; WALL; INHUMATION CEMETERY; TOMB; GRAVESTONE; GARDEN	TQ 6474 7398		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE98238	TECHNICAL SCHOOL, DARNLEY ROAD, GRAVESEND	HOSPITAL	TQ 6443 7407		Modern
MKE98241	MILITARY HOSPITAL, MILTON BARRACKS, GRAVESEND	HOSPITAL	TQ 6549 7369		Modern
MKE98614	UNDATED LINEAR FEATURES, RATHMORE ROAD, GRAVESEND, KENT	PIT; DITCH; GULLY	TQ 6463 7396		Post Medieval to Modern
MKE99085	GRAVESEND WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	TQ 6497 7347	II	Modern to Unknown
MKE99547	GRAVESEND HOSPITAL, BATH STREET, GRAVESEND	HOSPITAL	TQ 6443 7423		Modern
MKE99792	MILTON WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	TQ 6584 7382	II	Modern to Unknown
MKE99953	CERAMIC MURAL ON THE NORTH WALL OF CYGNET HOUSE, GRAVESEND	MURAL	TQ 64720 73750		Modern to Unknown
MWX0238	POSSIBLE LANDING STAGE, IN FRONT OF CLARENDON HOTEL, GRAVESEND	LANDING STAGE	TQ 64987 74440		Unknown
MWX0239	CURVILINEAR LINE OF STAKES, BY GRAVESEND ROWING CLUB	FEATURE	TQ 65235 74406		Unknown
MWX0240	WOODEN WHARF, BY GRAVESEND ROWING CLUB	WHARF	TQ 65237 74408		Modern
MWX0241	WOODEN STRUCTURE IN FORESHORE, BY GRAVESHAM MARINA	STRUCTURE	TQ 65615 74304		Post Medieval
MWX17243	AMSTERDAM BRIDGE GRAVESEND	PIER; SITE	TQ 64831 74473		Post Medieval
MWX17296	WILLIAM	WRECK; SITE	TQ 6561 7434		Post Medieval
MWX17310	19TH CENTURY REMAINS AT WATERTON AVENUE	LAND RECLAMATION	TQ 6620 7398		Modern
MWX17903	SHIP BREAKING ACTIVITY BY GRAVESEND	SITE; SITE	TQ 66281 74348		Post Medieval to Modern
MWX18738	GROYNE, GRAVESEND	GROYNE; SITE	TQ 65395 74421		Post Medieval to Modern
MWX18887	KENT AND ESSEX STEAM FERRY PIER, GRAVESEND	PIER; SITE	TQ 64669 74507		Post Medieval
MWX18888	CUSTOM HOUSE PIER, GRAVESEND	PIER; SITE	TQ 65226 74447		Post Medieval
MWX18889	WATTS'S PIER, GRAVESEND	PIER; SITE	TQ 65259 74450		Post Medieval

MWX19069	BALTIC WHARF (3RD ED OS), GRAVESEND	WHARF; SITE	TQ 64309 74484		Modern
MWX19070	COAL WHARF (3RD ED OS)	WHARF; SITE	TQ 64343 74466		Modern
MWX19071	SOUTH-EAST AND CENTRAL PIER, GRAVESEND	PIER; SITE	TQ 64409 74489		Modern
MWX19072	COMMERCIAL WHARF, GRAVESEND	WHARF; SITE	TQ 64499 74479		Modern
MWX19073	UNION WHARF, GRAVESEND	WHARF; SITE	TQ 64547 74470		Modern
MWX19074	MARRIOT'S WHARF, GRAVESEND	WHARF; SITE	TQ 64613 74466		Modern
MWX19075	LANDING STAGE/STEPS BY KENT AND ESSEX STEAM FERRY PIER	LANDING POINT; SITE	TQ 64651 74485		Modern
MWX19076	LANDING STAGE/STEPS, GRAVESEND	LANDING POINT; SITE	TQ 64739 74482		Modern
MWX19077	LANDING STAGE/STEPS	LANDING POINT; SITE	TQ 64804 74459		Modern
MWX19078	LANDING STAGE/STEPS, GRAVESEND	LANDING POINT; SITE	TQ 64811 74451		Modern
MWX19079	LANDING STAGE/STEPS, GRAVESEND	LANDING POINT; SITE	TQ 64820 74450		Modern
MWX19080	JETTY, GRAVESEND	JETTY; SITE	TQ 64851 74447		Modern
MWX19081	WHARF, GRAVESEND	WHARF; SITE	TQ 64849 74436		Modern
MWX19082	COAL WHARF	WHARF; SITE	TQ 64889 74420		Modern
MWX19083	WHARF, GRAVESEND	WHARF; SITE	TQ 64916 74416		Modern
MWX19084	PIER	PIER; SITE	TQ 65153 74433		Modern
MWX19085	COASTGUARD STATION (BAGGAGE YARD), GRAVESEND	COASTGUARD STATION; SITE	TQ 65190 74401		Modern
MWX19086	WHARF, GRAVESEND	WHARF; SITE	TQ 65789 74335		Modern
MWX19087	CAUSEWAY, GRAVESEND	CAUSEWAY; SITE	TQ 65879 74365		Modern
MWX19088	WHARF, GRAVESEND	WHARF; SITE	TQ 65898 74325		Modern
MWX19216	CANAL LOCK AT GRAVESEND BASIN	CANAL LOCK; SITE	TQ 65646 74290	II	Post Medieval
MWX19233	MALTINGS ASSOCIATED WITH RUSSELL'S GRAVESEND BREWERY	MALTINGS; SITE	TQ 645 744		Post Medieval
MWX19240	POST MEDIEVAL REMAINS AT SITE OF OLD SEA SCHOOL, GRAVESEND	SLIPWAY; REVETMENT	TQ 6525 7440		Post Medieval
MWX19241	POST MEDIEVAL REMAINS AT SITE OF OLD SEA SCHOOL, GRAVESEND	SITE	TQ 6525 7440		Post Medieval

MWX20647	ROMANO BRITISH DITCH & PITS, GRAVESEND & NORTH KENT HOSPITAL	DITCH; PIT; PIT; PIT; POST HOLE; CONTRACTED INHUMATION; PIT; METAL WORKING SITE; PIT	TQ 64432 74260		Roman
MWX20649	MIXED LITHICS, GRAVESEND & NORTH KENT HOSPITAL	FINDSPOT	TQ 64432 74260		Middle Bronze Age
MWX20650	ANGLO SAXON PITS, GRAVESEND & NORTH KENT HOSPITAL	COOKING PIT; COOKING PIT; COOKING PIT; COOKING PIT; COOKING PIT; COOKING PIT	TQ 64432 74260		Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
MWX20651	POST MEDIEVAL PITS, GRAVESEND & NORTH KENT HOSPITAL	RUBBISH PIT; RUBBISH PIT; RUBBISH PIT; STAKE HOLE; STAKE HOLE; POST HOLE; LAND RECLAMATION	TQ 64432 74260		Post Medieval
MWX20652	SCAFFOLD POINTS, 19TH - 20TH CENTURY VICTORIAN TERRACE	POST HOLE	TQ 64432 74260		Post Medieval
MWX20656	IRON AGE DITCH, GRAVESEND AND NORTH KENT HOSPITAL	DITCH	TQ 64424 74253		Late Iron Age to Roman
MWX20661	MESOLITHIC LITHIC FINDSPOT, GRAVESEND & NORTH KENT HOSPITAL	FINDSPOT	TQ 6443 7426		Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic
MWX20815	2 PALAEOLITHIC HANDAXES FROM GRAVESEND, WINDMILL HILL, MILTON	FINDSPOT	TQ 648 733		Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic
MWX20816	12 PALAEOLITHIC HANDAXES AND 2 PIECES OF DEBITAGE FROM GENERAL GRAVESEND AREA	FINDSPOT	TQ 65 74		Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic
MWX20917	MESOLITHIC ACTIVITY - LATE BRONZE AGE - EARLY IRON AGE ACTIVITY, STUART ROAD	PIT; POST HOLE; DITCH; FINDSPOT	TQ 6437 7426		Early Mesolithic to Early Iron Age
MWX20918	LATE IRON AGE - ROMAN ACTIVITY - SAXON, STUART ROAD	FLOOR; DITCH; DRAINAGE DITCH?; DITCH; DITCH; PIT; STAKE HOLE; POST HOLE; BEAM SLOT?; POST HOLE; PIT	TQ 6436 7425		Early Iron Age to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
HER Event Records					
EKE10278	Historic Environment of the North Kent Coast: Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey Phase 1	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TR 010 753		
EKE10939	St John's Roman Catholic Comprehensive School, Gravesend, Kent	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6595 7328		

EKE11160	Watching brief on land off Parrock Street, Gravesend	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 6485 7377		
EKE11191	Watching brief at Gravesend Grammar School for Boys, Gravesend	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 6583 7367		
EKE11241	Watching brief along the Thames and Medway Canal, Gravesend	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 6642 7413		
EKE11550	Watching brief at New Tavern Fort, Gravesend	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 6524 7427		
EKE11968	Watching brief at Ordnance Road for a new skateboard park, Gravesend	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 6535 7410		
EKE12916	Watching brief on works at New Tavern Fort, Gravesend	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 6530 7427		
EKE13239	Historic landscape characterisation and historic seascape characterisation, Hoo Peninsula Historic Landscape Project	HISTORIC SEASCAPE CHARACTERISATION; HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION	TQ 7988 7665		
EKE13333	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment - Gravesend Transport Quarter 2008	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6461 7397		
EKE13356	Watching Brief at the Sensory Gardens site, Gravesend (2010-2011)	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 6473 7391		
EKE13357	Excavation at Sensory Gardens Site, Transport Quarter, Gravesend, Kent (2010-2011)	EXCAVATION	TQ 6474 7398		
EKE13395	Archaeological evaluation at 3-5 Queen Street, Gravesend, Kent	TRIAL TRENCH	TQ 6484 7417		
EKE15020	Hoo Peninsula, Kent. Hoo Peninsula Historic Landscape Project	AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE; AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH	TQ 7810 7537		

		INTERPRETATION; LIDAR SURVEY			
EKE15021	Hoo Peninsula, Kent. Hoo Peninsula Historic Landscape Project	Historic Landscape Assessment	TQ 7855 7550		
EKE15372	Desk Based Assessment of land at the rear of No. 24 Stone street, Gravesend, Kent.	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6465 7394		
EKE15374	No 24 Stone Street, Historic Building Recording	HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING	TQ 6469 7399		
EKE15376	Watching Brief Summary Report, Gravesend Train Station Cycle Hub	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 6453 7401		
EKE15404	Archaeological evaluation of Rathmore Road, Gravesend, Kent.	EVALUATION	TQ 6459 7396		
EKE8178	Evaluation of 67, 70-76 High Street Gravesend	EVALUATION	TQ 6473 7434		
EKE8523	Watching brief at 65 - 83 High Street and 40 Princes Street, Gravesend	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 6473 7435		
EKE8817	Architectural and Historic Building Record, Albion Parade, Gravesend	BUILDING SURVEY	TQ 6573 7421		
EWX6604	Evaluation at the old Sea School site, Gravesend	EVALUATION	TQ 6523 7437		
EWX6613	Evaluation at PLA Office Site, Royal Pier Road	EVALUATION	TQ 6506 7441		
EWX9103	Evaluation on land at Stuart Road, Gravesend	EVALUATION	TQ 6436 7426		
EWX9133	Gravesend Canal Basin Preliminary Ground Condition Statement in support of development proposals	GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY; GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY	TQ 6574 7421		

EWX9134	Post-excavation assessment of land at Gravesend and North Kent Hospital, Gravesend	EVALUATION	TQ 6443 7426		
EWX9145	Field Survey on The Embankment, Gravesend	FIELD SURVEY	TQ 6561 7419		
EKE16748	Archaeological Watching Brief for St John's Roman Catholic Comprehensive School, Gravesend, Kent.	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 6594 7336		
EKE17459	St John's Catholic School, Gravesend: impact assessment	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6594 7336		
EKE19263	Gravesend Library and 1A and 2A Windmill Street, Milton-Next-Gravesend, Kent, A desk-based assessment	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6478 7410		
EKE19612	Desk based assessment, Gravesend Heritage Quarter, 2007	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6470 7426		
EKE19613	Desk based assessment (Environmental Statement), Gravesend Heritage Quarter, 2008	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6470 7426		
EKE9831	Excavation at Stuart Road, Gravesend	EXCAVATION	TQ 64361 74258		
EWX9174	Evaluation at Gravesend and North Kent Hospital	EVALUATION	TQ 6446 7423		
EKE21123	Archaeological Watching Brief Report, St Peter and St Paul Churchyard, Gravesend, Kent	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 6588 7384		
EKE21125	Archaeological Watching Brief Report, Milton Chantry, Commercial Place, Gravesend, Kent	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 6524 7433		

EKE14761	Archaeological survey of mineral extraction sites around the Thames Estuary	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 7887 7117		
EKE21386	The Charter, Gravesend Car Parks Gravesend, Kent Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6485 7433		
EKE21801	Chantry Community Academy, Ordnance Road, Gravesend, Archaeological desk-based assessment report, 2017	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6537 7402		
EKE11148	Watching brief on two test pits prior to test boreholes at 4-5 Town Pier, Gravesend	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 6475 7445		
EKE11174	Watching brief during the drilling of two boreholes at Chantry Primary School, Ordnance Road, Gravesend	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 6531 7404		
EKE12192	Desk based assessment of Gravesend Transport Quarter (Phase 3)	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6458 7397		
EKE12202	Desk based assessment of land at the Clarendon Royal Hotel, Gravesend	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6497 7439		
EKE12265	Building survey of St John's R.C. School	BUILDING SURVEY	TQ 6590 7329		
EKE12278	Building survey of The Clarendon Royal Hotel, Gravesend	BUILDING SURVEY	TQ 64989 74379		
EKE12546	Desk based assessment of the Gravesend Town Pier	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6477 7448		
EKE12915	Boreholes, Gravesend Pier pontoons, Gravesend	BOREHOLE SURVEY; EVALUATION	TQ 6478 7451		

EKE12926	Desk based assessment of Gravesend Grammar School for Girls, Gravesend	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6417 7365		
EKE16336	Geophysical survey at Sensory Gardens, Wrotham Road	GROUND PENETRATING RADAR SURVEY	TQ 6472 7393		
EKE3941	43 HIGH ST.(REAR OF), EXCAVATION, 1961-2	EXCAVATION	TQ 647 742		
EKE3942	ST.GEORGE'S CENTRE	EXCAVATION	TQ 647 744		
EKE3943	NEW TAVERN FORT	EXCAVATION	TQ 65 74		
EKE3944	STS PETER AND PAUL	EXCAVATION	TQ 6590 7383		
EKE4518	43 HIGH STREET	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 647 742		
EKE4710	Excavation at the Clarendon Royal Hotel, 1975-6	EXCAVATION	TQ 64989 74405		
EKE4711	MILTON BLOCKHOUSE	EXCAVATION	TQ 655 743		
EKE8102	Tudor Blockhouse at Gravesend	EXCAVATION	TQ 6551 7429		
EKE8107	Site Investigation at St. Andrews Court, Gravesend	GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY	TQ 6493 7429		
EKE8176	Evaluation at No.77 -78 and 81 High Street, and 40 Princes Street, Gravesend	EVALUATION	TQ 6472 7436		
EKE8177	Geotechnical survey of 24 Bank Street and the rear of 16-19 High Street, Gravesend, Kent	GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY	TQ 6479 7432		
EKE8179	Watching brief at 24 Bank Street & Rear of 16 - 19 High St, Gravesend	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 64778 74333		
EKE8270	Survey of Gravesend and North Kent Hospital	BUILDING SURVEY	TQ 64467 74233		
EKE8295	Comma Oil & Chemicals Limited, Gravesend - Report On Soil Investigation	GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY	TQ 6635 7389		

EKE8818	Gravesend Power Station, Canal Road, Gravesend, Kent: Architectural and Historic Building Record	BUILDING SURVEY	TQ 6575 7413		
EKE8820	Geotechnical Survey on The Embankment, Gravesend	GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY	TQ 6561 7415		
EKE8821	Impact Assessment at the Embankment, Gravesend	FIELD SURVEY	TQ 6560 7419		
EKE9369	Attempt to locate a crashed 1940 Hawker Hurricane	EVALUATION	TQ 66105 74246		
EKE9748	Field observation on an ice storage, Horn Yard, Gravesend	FIELD OBSERVATION (VISUAL ASSESSMENT)	TQ 64813 74343		
EKE9783	Photographic survey and appraisal at 71 High Street, Gravesend	PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY	TQ 64754 74346		
EWX6579	Diving operation off Gravesend	UNDERWATER SURVEY	TQ 65 74		
EWX6609	Watching Brief at Waterton Avenue, Gravesend	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 6620 7398		
EWX6637	Photographic survey of the lower Thames in 1994	PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY	TQ 6221 7540		
EWX9114	Desk based assessment of land off Parrock Street, Gravesend	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6483 7381		
EWX9135	Desk based assesment of land at Stuart Road, Gravesend	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6435 7426		
EWX9142	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment at Gravesend and North Kent Hospital (Land at Gravesham Community Project)	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 64250 74250		
EWX9148	Building survey at Gravesend Town Hall	BUILDING SURVEY	TQ 6477 7428		
EKE21340	Archaeological evaluation at Gravesend High Street, 1996	EVALUATION	TQ 6472 7439		

EKE21355	Desk based assessment, Old Sea School site, 1998	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6523 7435		
EKE21427	Desk based assessment, Commercial Wharf, 1999	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6449 7447		
EKE21464	Excavation at 81-83 High Street, Gravesend 1999	EXCAVATION	TQ 6475 7440		
EKE21623	Land at Gravesend and North Kent Hospital: an archaeological excavation., 2004	EXCAVATION	TQ 6425 7425		
EKE21678	An archaeological evaluation at The Royal Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend, Kent, 2006	EVALUATION	TQ 6498 7436		
EKE22384	An archaeological watching brief at Chantry Primary School, Ordnance Road, Gravesend, Kent, 2008	WATCHING BRIEF	TQ 6534 7402		
EKE12218	Desk based assessment of the Thames and Medway Canal	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6996 7186		
EKE13239	Historic landscape characterisation and historic seascape characterisation, Hoo Peninsula Historic Landscape Project	HISTORIC SEASCAPE CHARACTERISATION; HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION	TQ 7988 7665		
EWX8094	North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey Phase II: Field Assessment (Pilot)	PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY	TQ 97377 72644		
EWX8626	Survey, North Kent Coastal Zone: Phase II, Year Two	FIELD OBSERVATION (VISUAL ASSESSMENT)	TQ 9737 7264		
EKE17628	Heritage Statement, The Three Daws, Town Pier, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0B	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	TQ 6478 7444		

Appendix 2: List Entries

New Tavern Fort, Gravesend, including Milton Chantry

Scheduled Monument

List Entry No.: 1013658

Date first listed: 15th June 1995

Reasons for Designation: New Tavern Fort is an unusually complete example of 18th century fortifications which underwent development in the 19th and 20th centuries. The fort displays a complete sequence of mounted guns representing each stage in its development, and contains a number of unusual features which have been preserved in situ. The site is known for its connection with General Charles Gordon who lived here from 1865-71 and was later killed at Khartoum. The foundations of his house still survive within the fort. The fort itself, along with Tilbury on the opposite bank of the Thames, illustrates well the strategic importance of the Thames Estuary and the methods employed to defend it over a period of 170 years. The fort is particularly well preserved, having been maintained over a number of years by the New Tavern Fort Project. In the north west corner of the fort is Milton Chantry, a 14th century building representing the chapel of a medieval hospital. A medieval hospital is a group of buildings housing a religious or secular institution which provided spiritual and medical care. The idea for such institutions originated in the Anglo-Saxon period although the first definite foundations were created by Anglo-Norman bishops and queens in the 11th century. Documentary sources indicate that by the mid-16th century there were around 800 hospitals. A further 300 are also thought to have existed but had fallen out of use by this date. Half of the hospitals were suppressed by 1539 as part of the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Some smaller institutions survived until 1547 when they were dissolved by Edward VI. Many of these smaller hospitals survived as almshouses, some up to the present day. Despite the large number of hospitals known from documentary sources to have existed, generally only the larger religious ones have been exactly located. Few hospitals retain upstanding remains and very few have been examined by excavation. In view of these factors, all positively identified hospitals retaining significant medieval remains will be considered nationally important. Milton Chantry has a well documented history from the early 14th century onwards and has undergone a variety of uses. Despite this, the building has survived intact and contains numerous well preserved architectural features dating from the 14th to the 19th centuries. Archaeological remains will also survive in, around and underneath the chantry building relating to the chantry itself and the hospital of which it was a part. Although Milton Chantry follows one of the more common plans of chantry foundations, very few of these have survived intact or are as well preserved.

Details: The monument includes the upstanding and below ground remains of New Tavern Fort which includes within its grounds the earlier chapel or chantry associated with the Leper Hospital of St Mary the Virgin at Milton by Gravesend. The monument lies near Gravesend Pier and close to the River Thames. Both the fort and the chantry are Listed Grade II*. The chantry is situated at the north west side of the fort. New Tavern Fort was built as a result of the 1778 survey of the defensive requirements of the Thames. Fear of a French invasion led to the fort being built to provide cross fire with Tilbury on the other side of the river. Originally New Tavern Fort consisted of a battery on two faces forming an angle towards the river with a strip of rampart joining it to a smaller, straight battery, defended to the front by a flat-bottomed ditch containing a wooden palisade c.3m high. The fort was constructed of unrevetted earth and was designed for an armament of heavy, smooth-bore cannon firing through embrasures. The rear of the fort was originally open and unprotected but before the end

of the century a brick wall, with loopholes for musketry, was added. Although the initial construction was between 1780 and c.1783, the armament of the fort was updated and increased at intervals throughout the 19th century. In the 1840s the fort was modernised to take a heavier armament, which involved the reconstruction of the older gun emplacements, but this did not alter the basic plan of the fort. A magazine designed to hold 250 barrels of powder was built close to the chantry building, and another smaller magazine, for 50 barrels, was established nearby. Other new buildings constructed at this time included a wash-house, coal store and a guardroom. Once again, in the 1860s and 1870s, the development of large guns forced improvements in the design and armament of coastal defences and so between 1868 and 1872 new brick emplacements for 10 heavy guns were constructed, with magazines below. Again, however, the plan of the fort was not altered. By the end of the 19th century muzzle-loaded guns had become obsolete, and the perceived danger from breech-loading weapons mounted on enemy warships meant that emphasis was placed on strengthening defences downstream from Gravesend, and thus New Tavern Fort lost some of its strategic importance. In 1905 concrete emplacements for two six-inch breech-loading guns were built, joined together by a walkway with a separate magazine underneath. Although the fort was garrisoned during World War I, its strategic importance continued to decline. In 1930 it was purchased by the Gravesend Corporation who laid it out as a pleasure garden for the public. During the Second World War the magazine built for the breech-loading guns was used for a time as an air raid shelter. Since then the site has again been cultivated as a public garden. In the north west corner of the fort is the earlier chantry building and associated priests' house. The chantry is a long, rectangular, stone-walled building with a central partition. It now contains two timber floors, which were added once the building passed into domestic use in the 16th century, along with the 17th century staircase. The stone building has been dated to c.1300, and still retains its original 14th century arch-braced roof. A timber-framed building runs out at right angles from the south wall of the chantry. This was the priests' house and contains part of an aisled hall dating to c.1321, along with a queen post roof. Both the chantry building and the priests' house were encased in red and yellow brick in the 18th and 19th centuries when they were part of the barracks of the fort. The exact origin of Milton Chantry is unknown, although lands in Essex granted to the hospital at Gravesend are mentioned in the Pipe Rolls as far back as anno 2 Henry II (1155/6). The chantry then appears to have been refounded by Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in 1321 when he made a grant to Roger de Stowe, master of the chantry, and all the brethren of the site and lands of the chapel and all the lands pertaining to it in the hundreds of Barnstaple and Rochford in Essex. He also directed that there should be a master priest, an assistant and two chaplains, all of whom should be appointed by the Bishop of Rochester, and that they should pray for the souls of de Valence and his family and also for the Montechasie family who had been the former lords of the manor. In 1524 an Inquisition was taken which found that the master and brethren had died without a new master being elected, and thus the chantry was automatically dissolved and passed into Crown hands. It was then granted to Sir Henry Wyatt to be refounded as a chantry of two chaplains. Sir Henry died in 1537, and by 1540 the clergy had been dismissed and the building had come into domestic use. In the late 17th century it was used as a tavern, and in 1780 the building was incorporated into the property of the New Tavern Fort as accommodation. The chantry was sold to Gravesend Council by the War Department in 1930, and during the Second World War the basement was prepared as a gas decontamination centre in anticipation of gas warfare. The building was passed into State care in 1972. All upstanding and below ground remains of the chantry and fort (including the late-C19 angle-iron 'Dacoit' fencing which marks the eastern boundary of the monument) are included in the scheduling. All modern features within the chantry, such as the reception bar, water heater, light fittings and the English Heritage information sign are excluded. Within the Fort Gardens all bill-boards, notice boards, information display boards, rubbish bins, dog litter bins, benches, wooden and metal railing fences, modern brick walls, brick and stone-lined flower beds, stone paving and the surfaces of all paths are excluded. Also

excluded are all canon, guns and shells on display, the sentry box, toilet blocks, modern reconstructions of gun and traversing platforms, the bandstand, all concrete steps and the metal staircases which have been added to the northern magazine block, the modern structure to the north of the fort ditch, the wooden bridges in the defensive ditch, stone edging along the path half-way down the earthen revetment, all modern fittings associated with the magazines (doors, windows, notices), the modern stone 'amphitheatre' built into the ditch of the fort, the wrought iron gates at the southern entrance and all below ground service trenches and their above ground access points; the ground beneath all these features is, however, included in the scheduling.

New Tavern Fort, Gravesend, including Milton Chantry**Listed Building. Grade II*****List Entry No.:** 1261173**Date first listed:** 24th February 1977

There have been artillery fortifications at Gravesend since the Mid Tudor Period but the earliest development of this site as part of the Thames defences against attack by sea began in 1778, prompted by the threat posed by the American War of Independence. Little trace above ground of these earlier works survives. In 1860 there was a Royal Commission Report on Coastal defences and work began at Gravesend in 1869. From this period are 3 open emplacements for 9 inch rifled muzzle loading guns along the East face, built of stock brick with cambered brick arches and an unusual form of open emplacements with a heavy wrought-iron casement shield. Connecting with these is an underground brick network of shell and cartridge stores and a main magazine with shell stores. C.1905 2 concrete emplacements for 6 inch breach loading guns were established on part of North side of the fort and 2 bomb-proof shelters were built into the backs of the C19 gun emplacements.

Gordon House and Milton House, 10 and 10A Milton Place**Listed Building. Grade II****List Entry No.:** 1089021**Date first listed:** 23rd January 1952

One house, since subdivided. Circa 1840. 3 storeys and semi-basement brown brick. Parapet and wooden modillion eaves cornice. 5 sashes with glazing bars missing. Venetian shutters to 1st and 2nd floor windows. Iron balcony on 1st floor. No 10 has an Ionic porch up 7 steps with iron handrail. Round-headed doorcase with semi-circular tympanum. One recessed window bay added at the north end with a mid C19 stuccoed porch up 7 steps with iron handrail which is now the entrance to No 10A. (No 9 has a similar balancing porch on the other side).

14 Milton Place**Listed Building. Grade II****List Entry No.:** 1341482

Date first listed: 3rd July 1975

Early to mid C19. 3 storeys brown brick. Parapet. 4 cemented fluted pilasters and rusticated ground floor. 3 altered sashes. Left side round-headed doorcase. Forms a group with Nos 1 to 8 (consec) East Terrace.

Obelisk

Listed Building. Grade II

List Entry No.: 1089049

Date first listed: 3rd July 1975

A stone obelisk commemorating the gift to the people of Gravesend of the pleasure ground and foreshore by C M Arnold Esq, Mayor 1890-1893.

Statue of General Gordon

Listed Building. Grade II

List Entry No.: 1367047

Date first listed: 3rd July 1975

A full length stone statue in army uniform with a sabre. Set on a circular column approached up 6 stone steps.

Appendix 3: Extract from 'New for Old: The Development of New Tavern Fort at Gravesend in the Industrial Age' (Smith 2013) showing the layout of New Tavern Fort

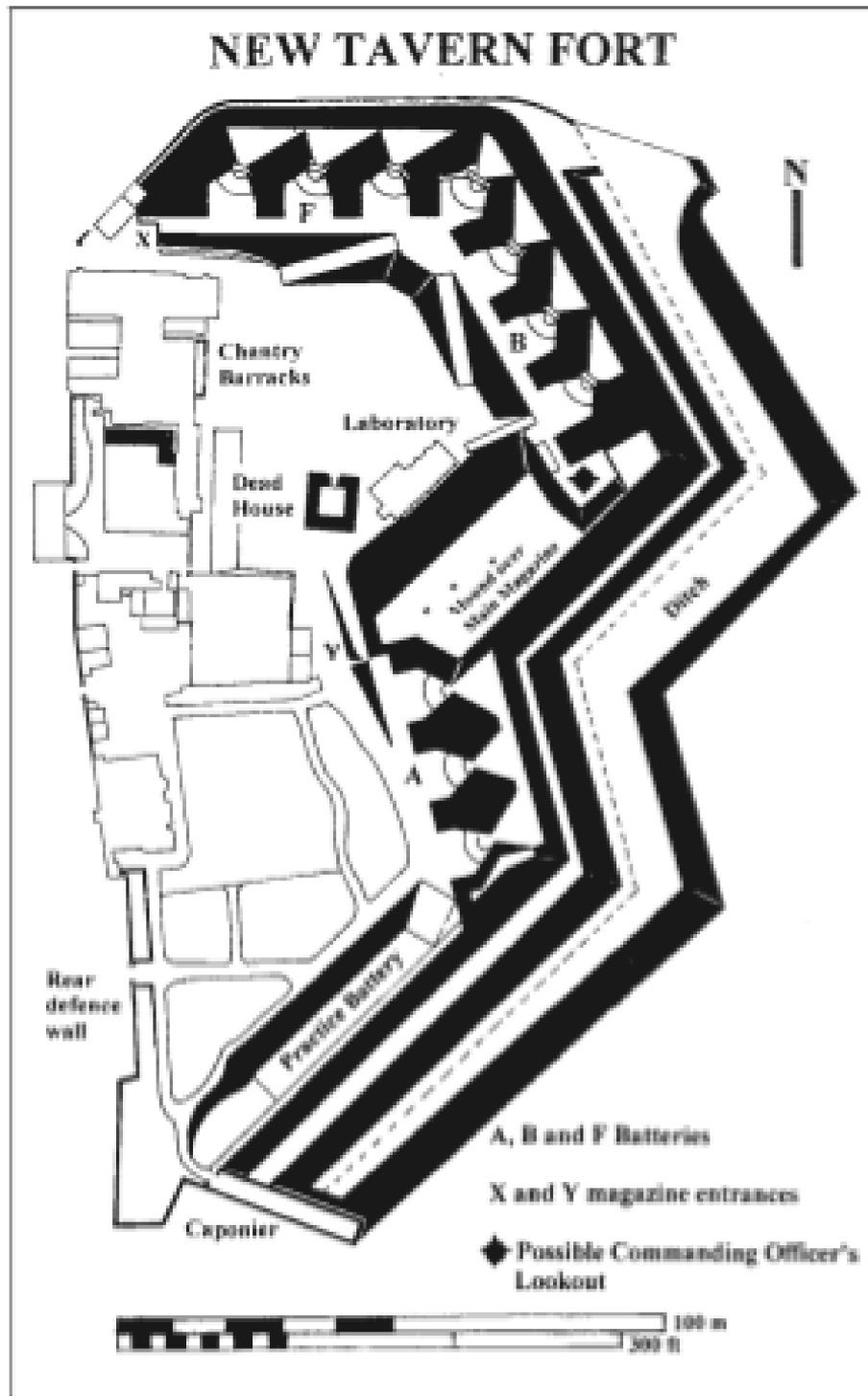


Fig. 2 A plan of New Tavern Fort as remodelled in 1868-72 (Victor Smith 2012, after NA WO78/3903).

