



KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS

**The Custom House,
The Terrace,
Gravesend,
Kent DA12 2BW**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
(PRE-PLANNING)**

**NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE:
NGR: 565194/174318
(TQ651743)**

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For Kent Archaeological Projects
March 2021**

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Summary

This report details the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment carried out on the site of The Custom House, The Terrace, Gravesend, Kent DA12 2BW. The site is approximately located at NGR 565194/174318 (TQ651743) and lies within the Borough of Gravesham, Kent.

This report was commissioned by Mile Property Group, on behalf of their client, in advance of groundworks associated with a proposed re-development of the site into circa 27 residential units, with 3 being new build and the rest a conversion of existing buildings.

The study area lies within the area of The Terrace, Gravesend and in an area of historical significance. Several findspots are listed nearby including various finds of Palaeolithic handaxes and a Romano-British occupation site.

Although at present the site is in a pre-planning stage, the report recommends that upon the commencement of works, a programme of archaeological mitigation in the form of a watching brief relating to the proposed new builds. The watching brief should observe any intrusive groundworks and identify any potential features and finds of archaeological significance.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment carried out on the site of The Custom House, The Terrace, Gravesend, Kent DA12 2BW. The site is approximately located at NGR 565194/174318 (TQ651743) (see Figures 1 to 4). The property lies within the Borough of Gravesham, Kent.
- 1.2 This report was commissioned by Mile Property Group in advance of groundworks associated with a proposed re-development of the site.
- 1.3 The proposed redevelopment consists of circa 27 residential units, with 3 being new build and the rest a conversion of existing buildings.

2. Location, Geology and Topography

- 2.1 The Custom House is located in the Town of Gravesend, in the Borough of Gravesham. The property is situated on the north side of The Terrace.

The property is bounded to the south by The Terrace and by neighbouring properties to the north, east and west. The property is accessed from The Terrace.
- 2.2 The British Geological Survey (Figure 5) shows the property overlying bedrock geology of the Seaford Chalk Formation, consisting of firm white chalk with flint seams.

3. Aims, Methodology and Planning Background

3.1 Aims and Methodology

3.1.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) was published on 27th March 2012 and replaces all previous Planning Policy Statements and other planning guidance. Chapter 12, Paragraph 128 of the NPPF states:

3.1.2 *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

3.1.3 The objective of this desk-based assessment is to identify, on the basis of studied sources and site inspection, any archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic landscape features within the study area, including both designated and undesignated heritage assets.

3.1.4 The NPPF defines the following:

Heritage Asset: *A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designed heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).*

Historic Environment: *All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried, submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.*

- 3.1.5 This report assesses the potential impact of the proposed extension on the archaeological resource as identified within this assessment.
- 3.1.6 This report was written and researched by Christopher Cole on behalf of Kent Archaeological Projects. Research included the examination of geological and historical maps and documents, relevant reports and publications both online and held by the archives of the Kent History and Library Centre, Kent County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), and the National Monument Record (NMR). The search area consisted of a 500m wide circle about the site centre (NGR565194/174318).
- 3.1.7 This report has been carried out in accordance with current standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (last updated November 22nd 2013).

3.2 Planning Background

- 3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was introduced in March 2012 and replaces all previous planning policies and guidance. Chapter 12 of the NPPF outlines the government's policies relating to 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment':

126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment,29 including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- *The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- *The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
- *The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
- *Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.*

127. *When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.*

128. *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

129. *Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

130. *Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.*

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

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

132. *When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

133. *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 loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*

- *The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- *No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- *Conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- *The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

134. *Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.*

135. *The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a*

balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

136. *Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.*
137. *Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.*
138. *Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.*
139. *Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.*
140. *Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.*
141. *Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly*

accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.2.2 Gravesham's Local Core Plan Strategy adopted September 2014 includes Section 5.16 Heritage and the Historic Environment:

5.16.1 Our heritage is a valuable but fragile asset, so easily destroyed but so important in how we define or make sense of the world within which we live. As our heritage comprises remnants of the past, such assets that have been passed down to us must be treated as a non-renewable resource. The principle of sustainable development therefore dictates that we should act as custodians of our heritage, meeting the Borough's current needs and aspirations whilst enabling future generations to benefit from, interpret and enjoy this irreplaceable legacy. The richness and diversity of local heritage assets sets much of Gravesham apart from other areas and provides a strategic advantage upon which to build its future role and identity.

5.16.2 In addition to their cultural, architectural and historic importance, these assets have the potential to act as a significant draw for inward investment and heritage led regeneration. This is both through the enhancement of their settings and the creation of a more interesting and attractive place to live, work and visit.

5.16.3 Of particular importance in defining the heritage interest of Gravesham are:

- The historic town centre of Gravesend in its riverside setting, together with the Borough's urban conservation areas and their settings;
- The Borough's historic villages, many of which include conservation areas at their core, and their countryside settings; and
- The Borough's extensive maritime, military, industrial and transport history that is revealed in surviving built form and archaeological remains.

5.16.4 The Borough also benefits from having many literary connections with Charles Dickens and from the presence of historic Cobham Hall and its surrounding landscape.

5.16.5 National planning policy clearly establishes that conservation and enhancement of the historic environment should be afforded considerable importance within the planning process and that decisions should be made on the basis of an informed evaluation of the significance of designated and non-designated assets. The weight accorded the heritage interest in any decision will depend on the significance of the asset and the degree of harm caused to it or its setting compared to the public benefit that may derive from the development proposed. It also allows local authorities to consider the benefits of enabling development to secure the future conservation of a heritage asset.

5.16.6 The nature and form of heritage assets within the Borough are extremely diverse and extend beyond those which may be subject to statutory designation. Further information on the Borough's heritage assets can be found in the Heritage and Character Baseline Report December 2009. Depending on their heritage significance, and the value placed upon them by the local and wider communities, these assets contribute towards what makes the Borough distinctive and how people relate to it.

5.16.7 The Borough's key heritage assets include:

- Listed Buildings (approximately 300 statutorily listed buildings) such as Gads Hill, Higham, the former home of Charles Dickens;
- Conservation Areas (23 in total) such as The Hill Northfleet;
- Scheduled Monuments (9 in total) such as Gravesend Blockhouse;
- Historic landscapes, landscape features, parks and gardens such as Cobham Park;
- Known archaeological sites and areas of archaeological significance; and
- A significant number of un-listed buildings and features of local historic and/or architectural value.

5.16.8 The Council has undertaken appraisals of some of its conservation areas and has developed a range of management plans to inform proposals and decisions and to guide investment in the built environment. In addition, the Council can prepare lists of locally important buildings. Such buildings are not of national

importance but still make a significant contribution to the character and quality of an area because of their local architectural or historic interest. Whilst the Council has maintained a list of locally important buildings for some years, it is intended that this will be updated and included in a Supplementary Planning Document on heritage and the historic environment in due course. This work will set out and consult on clear criteria (including architectural, historic and townscape significance) and the process to be followed for identifying locally important buildings.

- 5.16.9 The Council will expect any proposals for development to demonstrate a thorough understanding of the heritage significance of any affected assets, their context and setting. Proposals should have regard to any relevant conservation area appraisals and associated management plans, lists of buildings of national and local architectural or heritage interest and guidance relating to areas of archaeological interest adopted by the Council.

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.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

A search of the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) was undertaken within a 500m radius around the site centre. This search returned 205 results for archaeological sites, finds and listed buildings. A full gazetteer of these results is presented in Appendix I. The following archaeological and historical background represents a summary of the HER data, documentary, cartographic and aerial photograph research, and a study of material held by the Kent History and Library Centre archives.

4.1 Prehistoric (700,000BC to 43AD)

The HER holds one record of finds of this period. 12 Palaeolithic handaxes and 12 pieces of debitage have been recovered from the general Gravesend area (TQ67SW436).

4.2 Roman (43 to 410AD)

The HER records one site of this period. A settlement site was excavated by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit in August 1978. Extensive evidence of Roman settlement was found across the whole five acres and it is clear that it extends beyond the available area on all four sides. Numerous ditches, some very large, were found crossing the area and these probably define the limits of extensive enclosures containing wooden structures. Traces of Opus Signinum also hint at the presence of at least one small masonry building somewhere in the area. The finds from the area include quantities of local and imported Roman pottery ranging in date from the first to the fourth centuries.

This includes material of mid first century date and a Roman military origin must be considered for this prime site (TQ67SW110).

4.3 Saxon (410 to 1066)

Two records of this period are held in the HER. A watching brief and excavation during groundworks associated with the development of the Sensory Gardens site, Transport Quarter, Gravesend, was undertaken by Archaeology South East between 20th October 2010 and 22th February 2011. A 0.35m thick loose dark orange brown silty sand colluvium deposit, containing moderate charcoal flecking, with occasional artefacts and the partial skeleton of a cow, including a sherd of Saxon pottery from 5th/6th Century (TQ67SW642).

The second record is of a findspot of on Anglo-Saxon 'Sceat' silver penny dated to between 1059 and 1062 (TQ67SE1241).

4.4 Mediaeval (1066 to 1540)

The HER holds six records of this period. An Anglo-Norman silver penny dated between 1135-1154 (TQ67SE1245). Milton Chantry, founded circa 1155. A Grade II Listed Building, now housing a museum (TQ67SE1107). The remains of Gravesend Blockhouse built in 1539 (TQ67SW5). Site of a manorial complex built between 1362 and 1368 by Edward III. The complex consisted of a hall and king's chamber, a chapel, a gatehouse, two houses next to the gate and as ancillary buildings a kitchen, three houses with latrines, two ovens and a bakery, two granges, a bridge and a wharf (TQ67SW233). Excavations at No.43 High Street, Gravesend in 1963 uncovered five pits of varying depth in an area behind a cobbler's shop. The pits produced many vessels, from storage vessels to jugs and tankards ranging from thirteenth to eighteenth century in date (TQ67SW131). On the site of 81 High Street, Gravesend medieval cesspits were discovered (TQ67SW232).

4.5 Post-Mediaeval (1540 to 1901)

The HER lists 105 entries for this period, all of which are Listed Buildings and are catalogued in Appendix I.

4.6 Modern (1901 to Present)

122 entries appear in this category. Most of them date from the Post-Mediaeval or WWII periods. They are all either Listed Buildings or Monuments and are listed in Appendix I.

5. Cartographic and Photographic Sources

A more detailed description of the post-medieval and modern development of the study area and surrounding landscape is possible through an examination of available cartographic sources. Cartographic sources examined below date between 1611 and 1952.

5.1 John Speed's Map of Kent, 1611-14

Figure 6

Speed's map of Kent published in c. 1611 shows the area of Gravesend.

5.2 Ordnance Survey 1871-1890

Figure 7

The Custom House can clearly be seen although the adjacent areas are as yet undeveloped.

5.3 Ordnance Survey 1897-1900

Figure 8

The Custom House is clearly marked and by this time the surrounding area has been further developed with addition of several buildings.

5.4 Ordnance Survey 1929-1952

Figure 9

Very little has changed in the area of the Custom House although the wider region has seen further development.

5.5 Aerial Photographic Record

Aerial photographs of the area clearly shows that development has been limited between 1940 and 2020 (Figures 10-13).

5.6 Current Ordnance Survey Mapping

Current mapping suggests that very little has changed to The Custom House or the surrounding areas (Figures 1-4).

5.7 Summary

An examination of the cartographic and photographic sources outlined above shows that the layout of The Custom House has changed little since its construction, however all of the surrounding area has been developed.

6. Summary of the Archaeological Potential

6.1 Prehistoric

The lack in information held in the HER would suggest that potential assets from this period are unlikely to be present within the site and therefore considered to be very low.

6.2 Roman

There is no evidence to suggest the presence of archaeological material from this period and therefore is considered to be of very low potential.

6.4 Mediaeval

This period saw heavy development around the vicinity of the site and therefore potential presence of material from this period must be considered to be moderate.

6.5 Post-Mediaeval

The fact that the Custom House dates from 1815 suggests that the area in general was subjected to heavy development during this period. Therefore, the potential for material from this period is considered to be moderate to high.

6.6 Modern

Modern sites and finds in the vicinity of the study area are dominated by Second World War features. There is no evidence to suggest modern remains lie within the study area. The potential for significant remains of this period is considered to be low.

7. Conclusions: Impacts and Mitigations

7.1 The archaeological potential is discussed in detail in Section 4 and 6. Whilst the study area lies within close proximity to known archaeological sites and archaeological material has been recovered within a distance of 500m, the immediate area has been subjected to intense development and severe disturbance.

Although, not immediately evident that the entirety of the study area has been fully developed, it is highly likely that the potential for significant archaeological remains to be discovered within the area is very low indeed.

7.2 Previous Impacts

Whilst the maps and aerial photographs show no immediate impact upon the entirety of the study area, it has to be assumed that at least a good portion of the topsoil has been heavily disturbed during the construction of adjacent buildings.

Therefore, it is more than likely that deeper material has been subjected to disturbance through such activities as the laying of pipes and services.

7.3 Mitigation

Although The Custom House itself is to be redeveloped internally, there will be the construction three new dwellings and while the construction of nearby and adjacent properties may have severely diminished the potential for significant archaeological remains to be discovered, low potential still exists. Although potential is low, there is still potential for archaeology to be recovered from the study area. Therefore, a programme of archaeological services is recommended by means of a watching brief.

An archaeological watching brief, to be implemented up the start of development, should clarify the extent of earlier impacts and the level of truncation to underlying deposits and identify any archaeological material present.

9. References

Department for Communities and Local Government. 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*.

Institute of Archaeologists. 2013. *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk- Based Assessment*.

9.2 Cartographic Sources

John Speed's map of Kent, 1611.

Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1mile mapping 1871-1952

Current Ordnance Survey digital mapping.

10. Acknowledgements

This report was commissioned by Mile Property Group. This report was researched and written by Christopher Cole, with overall management of the project by Tim Allen of Kent Archaeological Projects.

Appendix I

Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites and Finds

No	HER No	Description	NGR No
1	TQ67SE37	New Tavern Fort Grade II* Listed Building`	TQ65292
2	TQ67SW1096	Church of St. George Grade II* Listed Building	TQ64689
3	TQ67SW5	Gravesend Blockhouse Scheduled Monument	TQ6499
4	TQ67SW1155	Town Hall Grade II* Listed Building	TQ64779
5	TQ67SW76	Gravesend Town Pier Grade II* Listed Building	TQ64774
6	TQ67SE1107	Milton Chantry Grade II* Listed Building	TQ6525
7	TQ67SE1074	Royal Terrace Pier Grade II Listed Building	TQ65114
8	TQ67SE32	Site of Milton Blockhouse Monument	TQ6550
9	TQ67SW1128	Statue of Princess Pocahontas Grade II Listed Building	TQ6466
10	TQ67SE1081	HM Customs & Immigration Office Grade II Listed Building	TQ65193
11	TQ67SW1124	Nos 20-24 Stone Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ6470
12	TQ67SW643	Cemetery at Sensory Gardens Monument	TQ6474
13	TQ67SE1086	Nos 1-45 & 47a Harmer Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ65039
14	TQ67SW1061	No 70 High Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ6475
15	TQ67SW233	Site of Manorial Complex Monument	TQ6470
16	TQ67SW1093	Royal Clarendon Hotel Grade II Listed Building	TQ64989
17	TQ67SE1109	Nos 2-48 Harmer Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ6506
18	TQ67SW1135	Public Library Grade II Listed Building	TQ64783
19	TQ67SW1143	St Andrews Arts Centre Grade II Listed Building	TQ6491
20	TQ67SE1094	No 146 Milton Road Grade II Listed Building	TQ65005
21	TQ67SE349	Nos 1-9 Berkeley Crescent Grade II Listed Building	TQ6501
22	TQ67SE291	Two K6 Telephone Kiosks Grade II Listed Building	TQ65022
23	TQ67SE1038	Site of Old Sea School Monument	TQ6525
24	TQ67SW481	Two K6 Telephone Kiosks Grade II Listed Building	TQ64765
25	TQ67SE1141	Zoar Chapel Grade II Listed Building	TQ6503
26	TQ67SW1296	WWII Civil Defence Control Centre Monument	TQ6471
27	TQ67SW1148	St. George's Terrace Grade II Listed Building	TQ6476
28	TQ67SW1116	Nos 1-5 Edwin Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ6494
29	TQ67SW1068	Nos 71 & 72 High Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ6475
30	TQ67SW1303	Cold War Civil Defence Control Centre	TQ6472
31	TQ67SW1151	Nos 188-192 Parrock Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ6488
32	TQ67SW1123	Site of No 77 High Street Monument	TQ6475
33	TQ67SW1107	Church & School of St. John the Evangelist Grade II Listed Building	TQ6490
34	TQ67SE1145	WWII Air Raid Shelter	TQ6513
35	TQ67SW1105	The Three Daws Public House Grade II Listed Building	TQ6478
36	TQ67SW110	Romano-British Occupation Site Monument	TQ647744
37	TQ67SW1067	Site of 77a High Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ64756
38	TQ67SE1226	Cold War Thames Navigation Control Centre	TQ6507
39	TQ67SE1066	Nos 93-95 Parrock Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ6503
40	TQ37SW1333	Windmill Street Fire Station Monument	TQ6471
41	TQ67SW203	Gravesend Brewery Monument	TQ6487
42	TQ67SE1113	Gordon House Grade II Listed Building	TQ6518
43	TQ67SW1340	WWII National Fire Service Station monument	TQ6481

44	TQ67SW282	Manufacturing Waste Pit Monument	TQ64720
45	TQ67SW1113	Nos 157&158 Milton Road Grade II Listed Building	TQ6492
46	TQ67SW1120	Nos 96-98 West Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ64746
47	TQ67SE1096	Nos 124-127 Milton Road Grade II Listed Building	TQ6526
48	TQ67SE1225	WWII Public Air Raid Shelter	TQ6509
49	TQ67SW1279	WWII Air Raid Warden's Post Monument	TQ6473
50	TQ67SW1236	WWII BHS Air Raid Shelter	TQ6467
51	TQ67SW1257	WWII Mortuary & Civil Defence Store Monument	TQ6464
52	TQ67SE289	Riverside Leisure Landscape	TQ6534
53	TQ67SE1091	Nos 16-19 Milton Place Grade II Listed Building	TQ6520
54	TQ67SW1259	WWII Public Air Raid Shelter	TQ6474
55	TQ67SE1085	Nos 1-8 East Terrace Grade II Listed Building	TQ6518
56	TQ67SE1216	WWII Air Raid Warden's Post Monument	TQ6527
57	TQ67SW1129	No 30 King Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ6477
58	TQ67SW1142	Thames House Grade II Listed Building	TQ6492
59	TQ67SE1230	WWII Air Raid Precautions HQ	TQ6503
60	TQ67SW1260	WWII Air Raid Shelter	TQ6485
61	TQ67SW268	Building Foundations 81-82 High Street Monument	TQ6475
62	TQ67SW1381	Undated Linear Features Monument	TQ6463
63	TQ67SW1323	WWII Public Air Raid Shelter Monument	TQ6461
64	TQ67SE1202	WWII Air Raid Shelter	TQ6530
65	TQ67SE1119	No 42 The Terrace Grade II Listed Building	TQ6509
66	TQ67SW1026	Kent & Essex Steam Ferry Pier Monument	TQ64669
67	TQ67SW132	Post-Medieval Rubbish Pits	TQ647742
68	TQ67SE1168	Cold War Communications Bunker	TQ6521
69	TQ67SW1144	The Pier Public House Grade II Listed Building	TQ6475
70	TQ67SE1197	WWII Air Raid Warden's Post Monument	TQ6513
71	TQ67SW1065	The Grapes Public House Grade II Listed Building	TQ6494
72	TQ67SW227	77-78 High Street Monument	TQ6474
73	TQ67SE1106	No 39 The Terrace Grade II Listed Building	TQ6507
74	TQ67SE1223	HMS Gordon Monument	TQ6523
75	TQ67SW1314	WWII Air Raid Shelter	TQ6486
76	TQ67SE1217	WWII Air Raid Shelter	TQ6523
77	TQ67SW1306	WWII Air Raid Warden's Post Monument	TQ6461
78	TQ67SE1088	Rose & Thistle Public House Grade II Listed Building	TQ6510
79	TQ67SE1064	Nos 144-145 Milton Road Grade II Listed Building	TQ6504
80	TQ67SW1201	WWI Pontoon Bridge Monument	TQ6495
81	TQ67SW1071	Nos 57-58 High Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ64750
82	TQ67SW640	Mesolithic Flints Findspot	TQ6474
83	TQ67SW1102	Nos 55&55a High Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ6474
84	TQ67SE1089	Former Stables Grade II Listed Building	TQ6506
85	TQ67SE1212	WWII Emergency Feeding Centre	TQ6541
86	TQ67SW1098	Nos 26&28 Queen Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ6489
87	TQ67SW263	19 th Century Building Foundations Monument	TQ64719
88	TQ67SE1184	WWII Emergency Water Tank Monument	TQ6503
89	TQ67SE1173	Drill Hall Monument	TQ6559
90	TQ67SE1219	WWII Emergency Water Tank Monument	TQ6541
91	TQ67SW1122	Nos 4&5 High Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ6477
92	TQ67SW1000	Amsterdam Bridge Monument	TQ64831
93	TQ67SE1071	Nos 1a&2a Harmer Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ6506

94	TQ67SW229	67 High Street Basement Monument	TQ64749
95	TQ67SW1100	The Mission House Grade II Listed Building	TQ6491
96	TQ67SW1070	No 57 High Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ64749
97	TQ67SE1077	Gazebo Grade II Listed Building	TQ6522
98	TQ67SE1170	WWII Air Raid Wardens Post Monument	TQ6514
99	TQ67SW1147	The New Inn Grade II Listed Building	TQ6488
100	TQ67SW1045	Landing Stage Monument	TQ64820
101	TQ67SW131	No 43 High Street Monument	TQ6475
102	TQ67SW1047	Wharf Monument	TQ64849
103	TQ67SW1094	No 195&196 Parrock Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ6485
104	TQ67SW1121	The New Falcon Inn Grade II Listed Building	TQ6468
105	TQ67SE1118	No 43 The Terrace Grade II Listed Building	TQ6509
106	TQ67SE1093	No 15 Milton Place Grade II Listed Building	TQ6520
107	TQ67SW1069	The Albion Public House Grade II Listed Building	TQ64750
108	TQ67SE1099	No 20 Peacock Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ6506
109	TQ67SW1091	No 80 High Street Grade II* Listed Building	TQ6475
110	TQ67SW1066	No 79 High Street Grade II* Listed Building	TQ6475
111	TQ67SW1115	No 73 High Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ6475
112	TQ67SW1117	The Kent Public House Grade II Listed Building	TQ6477
113	TQ67SE1117	Terrace Tavern Grade II Listed Building	TQ6511
114	TQ67SW641	Roman CBM Findspot	TQ6474
115	TQ67SW1125	No 81 High Street Monument	TQ64756
116	TQ67SW436	12 Palaeolithic Handaxes & Debitage Findspot	TQ6547
117	TQ67SE1095	Clock Tower Grade II Listed Building	TQ6502
118	TQ67SW1146	Nos 3&3a High Street Grade II Listed Building	TQ6477
119	TQ67SW1097	Statue of Queen Victoria Grade II Listed Building	TQ6485
120	TQ67SE1129	No 14 Milton Place Grade II Listed Building	TQ6519
121	TQ67SW1064	County Court Grade II Listed Building	TQ6481
122	TQ67SE1111	Statue of General Gordon Grade II Listed Building	TQ6543
123	TQ67SE1116	No 47 The Terrace Grade II Listed Building	TQ6515
124	TQ67SE1108	Obelisk Grade II Listed Building	TQ6540
125	TQ67SE1041	Curvilinear Line of Stakes of unknown date	TQ65235
126	TQ67SW635	Post Holes 3-5 Queen Street	TQ6485
127	TQ67SW232	Mediaeval Cesspits	TQ64756
128	TQ67SE1241	Anglo-Saxon Silver Penny Findspot	TQ6500

Appendix II

Figures

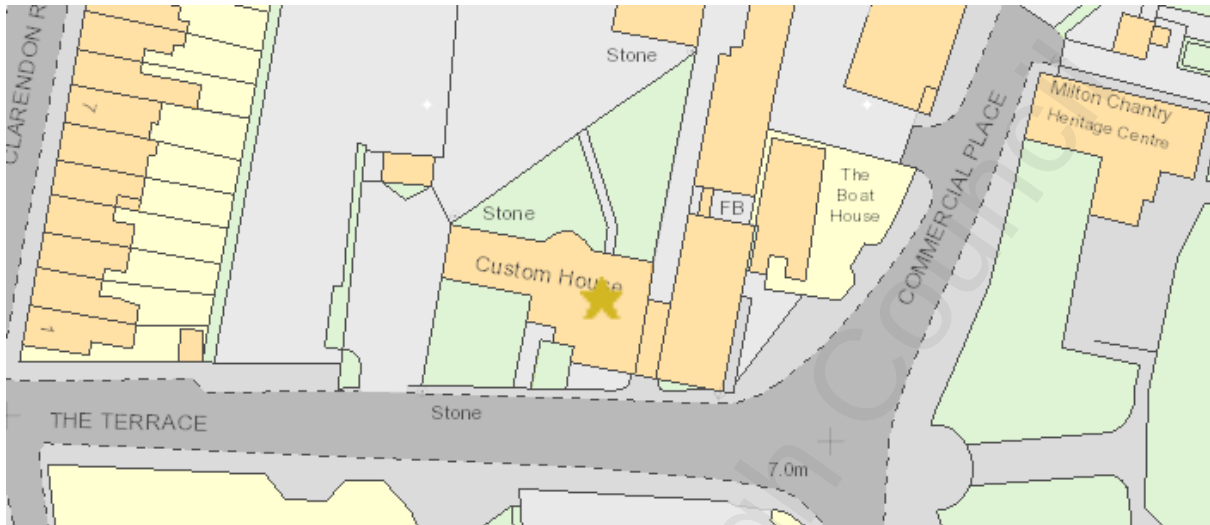


Figure 1. 1:750 OS Map

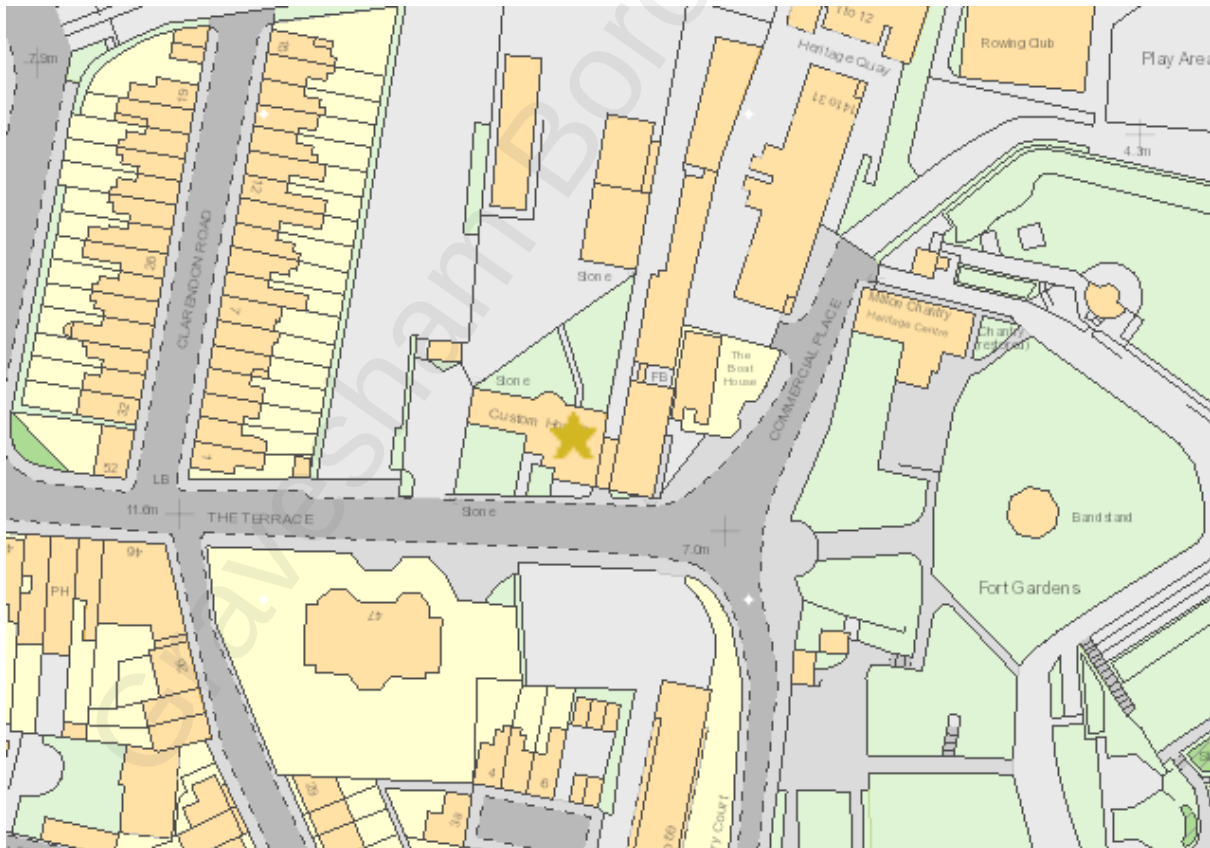


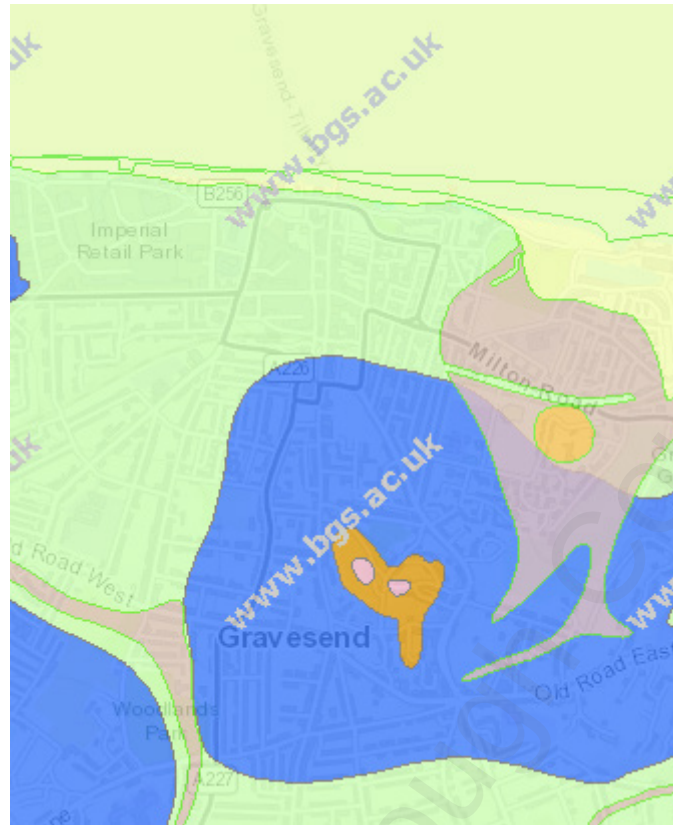
Figure 2. 1:1250 OS Map



Figure 3. 1:5000 OS Map



Figure 4. 1:10,000 OS Map



Bedrock geology

- HARWICH FORMATION - SAND AND GRAVEL
- LONDON CLAY FORMATION - CLAY AND SILT
- LAMBETH GROUP - SAND, SILT AND CLAY
- THANET FORMATION - SAND
- THANET FORMATION - SAND, SILT AND CLAY
- SEAFORD CHALK FORMATION - CHALK
- LEWES NODULAR CHALK FORMATION
- SEAFORD CHALK FORMATION AND NEWHAVEN
- CHALK FORMATION (UNDIFFERENTIATED) - CHALK

Figure 5. British Geological Survey



Figure 6. John Speed's Map of Kent circa 1611.



Figure 7. 1871-1890 OS Map



Figure 8. 1897-1900 OS Map.

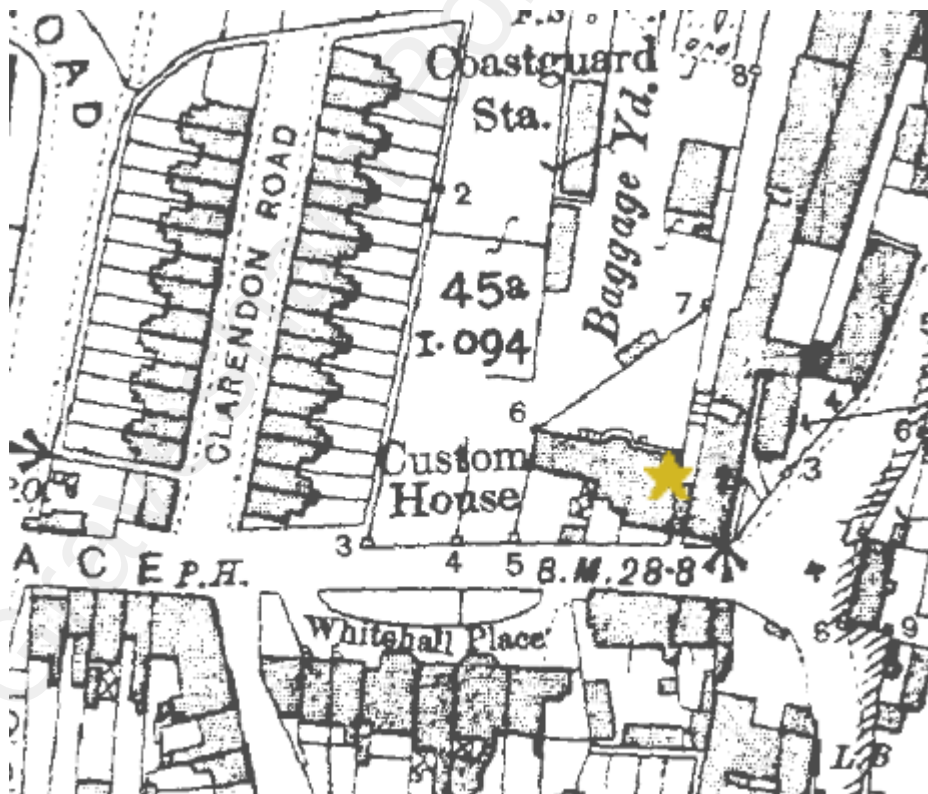


Figure 9. 1907-1923 OS Map.

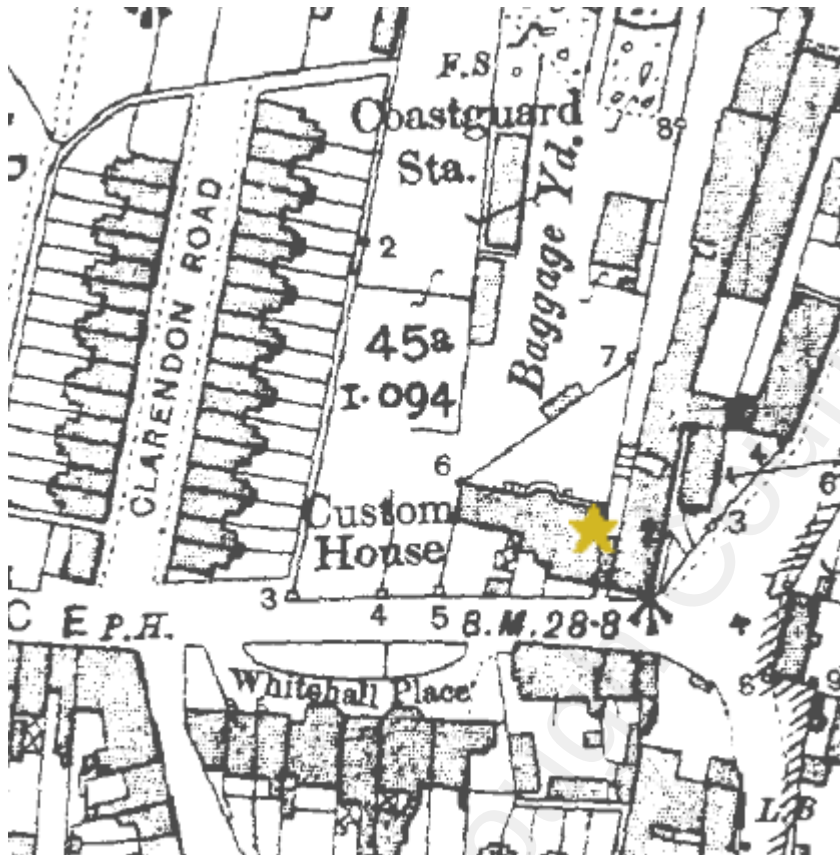


Figure 10. 1929-1952 OS Map.



Figure 11. 1940 Aerial Photograph.



Figure 12. 1960 Aerial Photograph.



Figure 13. 1990 Aerial Photograph.

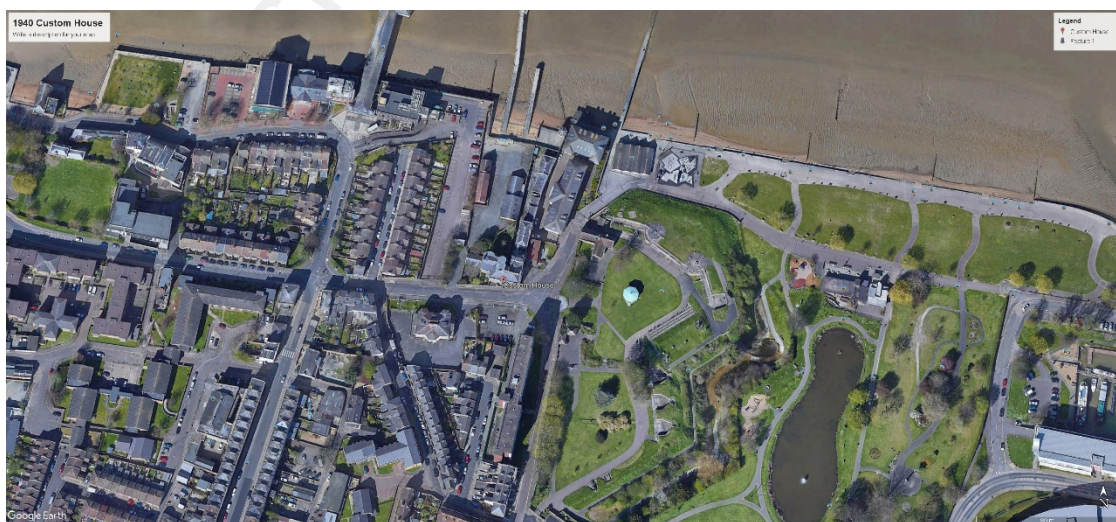


Figure 14. 2020 Aerial Photograph.