



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at M Block, Former Gravesend and Kent Hospital, Bath Street, Gravesend, Kent.

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Peker Holding to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Heritage Assessment of the proposed development (PDA) at M Block, Former Gravesend and Kent Hospital, Bath Street, Gravesend, Kent, DA11 0DG

This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

- *Prehistoric: **high***
- *Iron Age: **high***
- *Roman: **high***
- *Anglo-Saxon: **moderate***
- *Medieval: **low***
- *Post-Medieval: **high***
- *Modern: **low***

The PDA within Gravesend on the southern side of the Thames estuary on the North Kent Coast. It is situated west of the centre of town and the High Street, which is some 300m away. The PDA is south of Clifton Road and close to Bath Street. Within the PDA is the disused former M Block of the Gravesend and North Kent Hospital and two smaller brick buildings that housed serviced for M Block such as an electricity transformer. M Block built in the 1970s is 5 storeys and terraced into the hillside. The rest of the PDA consists of open ground of scrub. The PDA is on sloping ground towards the north and the river. The river side is circa 100m to the north.

A number of archaeological excavations have taken place in the area to the south and south west of the PDA, all of which found Prehistoric archaeology relating to the Mesolithic period onwards, with particular evidence seen in the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman period. The

Roman occupation site discovered in 1979 could be just 100m eastern of the PDA and not 215m north west of the PDA based on the KHER record and this was recorded with features continuing beyond the excavation boundaries. Activity from the Medieval period reduces as the area appears to be agricultural and outside of the main settlement area of Gravesend. Activity only recommences in the second half of the Post Medieval period when the site becomes part of a timber yard, which was demolished by the 1930s, with the land appearing idle until M Block is built. It is likely that the archaeology could extend northwards into the PDA. The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high archaeological potential for the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman period, moderate for the Anglo-Saxon period and low for all other periods.

There are a large number of Post Medieval designated heritage assets within the assessment area, predominately to the north east and west towards the centre of the town. Due to the urban nature of the area the majority of which have no intervisibility with the PDA, even given the height of M Block. Plus, viewed from the east, M Block would limit the view of the new building. There are only two designated heritage assets with inversibility with M Block, although they cannot view the whole of the PDA. The significance of these heritage assets is in their historical and aesthetic interest, which would not be affected by the proposed development. The construction of a new block and visual improvements to the current appearance of M Block, will improve the setting of these buildings. Any impact caused to the significance of the heritage asset would be considered as 'less than substantial' in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 196.

Given the closeness of previous excavations, the PDA has the potential to further widen and assist our understanding of this area for the Prehistoric period, which is of local significance. The timber yard area appears to have had a number of open sided storage buildings but the majority of the area appears not to have been built on suggesting that in places the archaeological horizons may be undisturbed and this is supported by some of the evidence of certain possible archaeological layers in geotechnical pits. Although the truncation and impact of the construction of M Block and the immediate area around with the associated services is unclear as is the amount of made ground and the changes in levels of the ground in the PDA. Any potential remains within the PDA, should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to total damage during the proposed development due to the levelling of the area to that of the level of Clifton Road effectively the new block terraced into the hillside like M Block. The overall

archaeological potential is considered high but the survivability is unclear, particularly given the significant changes in levels across the site. However, there is the possibility of undisturbed areas given that much of the site appears not to have been built on, the PDA still has the potential for archaeological remains. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Peker Holding (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment and heritage assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at M Block, Former Gravesend and Kent Hospital, Bath Street, Gravesend, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 64457 74346 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 Gravesend lies on the north Kent coast on the southern banks of the river Thames where it is 21 miles south east of central London. The PDA is situated 270m east of Gravesend High Street with Stuart Road on the western boundary and Clifton Road the Northern Boundary. To the east and south are car parks for the Gravesend Community Hospital with Bath Street on the eastern side of the car park and Bligh Road on the southern side of the Car park. The south western corner has a row of Late Victorian terraced houses. Within the PDA is the disused former 6 storey M Block of the Gravesend and North Kent Hospital and two smaller brick buildings that housed serviced for M Block such as an electricity transformer. The rest of the PDA consists of open ground of scrub. The river's edge is circa 100m north of the PDA. M Block is a block of five storey terraced into the hillside.
- 1.2.2 The PDA lies at various levels. The lowest point of the site is at the northern end at 7 aOD and rises to 12 aOD at the southern end. On the western side with Stuart Road the PDA is at circa 11 aOD and the area also slopes from west to east towards M Block (Fig. 1)

- 1.2.3 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock comprising Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) chalk. There are no superficial deposits.

Geotechnical Information

- 1.2.4 Borehole scans in the area around the PDA confirm the presence of chalk below made ground. Excavations in the area to the south west of the PDA of land at Stuart Road in 2005 had some geotechnical investigation which confirms the bedrock as upper chalk. The chalk was overlain by colluvial deposit.
- 1.2.5 A geotechnical investigation in 2003 ahead of the redevelopment of the hospital site immediately to the south of the PDA, included a borehole within the area of the PDA to the north of M Block (BH2). In addition, there were also two window Sampling locations (WS2 & WS3) within the area of the PDA to the west of M Block. WS2 located westwards of the northern end and WS3 located between the southern half of M Block and the houses in Stuart Road. The borehole had 2.7m of made ground before chalk was reached. WS2 had 1.8m of made ground before reaching chalk with WS3 of 1.75m of made ground ahead of chalk.
- 1.2.6 Of the made ground the top-level descriptions include gravel, bitumen and red brick. However, the lower levels of made ground refer to areas of sandy/silty clay with occasional gravel for BH2 and WS2 but for WS3 the brick and bitumen continue all the way to the chalk. This suggests that there is a high probability that there is unlikely to be undisturbed ground and that the ground above the chalk is modern made ground, possibly demolition related.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The site has previously been granted outline planning permission for the "demolition of the former hospital block and erection of up to 80 residential units and flexible B1/D1/D2 ground floor unit, and associated works including construction of podium, car and cycle parking, refuse storage and landscaping". The proposed development is for a revised scheme that is similar to the approved application. However, the proposed plans now include retaining the existing M

Block building, with an 11-storey tower extension at the northern end along with the proposal for the erection of an additional 6-storey 'L' shaped block located in the north west corner of the site. As such, the proposed development will provide 115 residential units, one commercial space and associated car and cycle parking with the access from Clifton Road (Fig. 2).

1.4 Project Constraints

1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and ensure that a Heritage Asset is protected to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.1.2 Statutory protection is also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following legislation:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and

- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's core principles in relation to planning and the historic environment and is covered in section 16, paragraphs 185-202. These principles are designed to underpin the planning and decision-making process to ensure that Local Planning Authorities (LPA), developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to the conservation of the Historic Environment.

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018): Annex 2, comprises:

'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 or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

2.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset 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. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

'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.'

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

'The LPA 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.'

2.2.6 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- **Setting.** 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.

2.2.7 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.

2.3 Local Policies

2.3.1 Gravesham Borough Council, has a Local Plan adopted in September 2014. Within it is Policy CS20 relating to the Heritage and Historic Environment.

POLICY CS20: Heritage and Historic Environment.

2.3.2 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. Securing viable, sustainable and appropriate futures for assets at risk will need to be reconciled with the sensitivity to change that many present. 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 those which contribute to the distinct identity of the Borough. When considering the impact of a proposed development on a designated 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.

Local Planning Guidance

- 2.3.3 The Kent Design Guide, 2008. Prepared by the Kent Design Group, it provides the criteria necessary for assessing planning applications. Helps building designers, engineers, planners and developers achieve high standards of design and construction. It is adopted by the Council as a Supplementary Planning Document.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Peker Holding to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.
- 3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)

- 3.2.1 This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, revised 2017). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

'Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a

specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.'

(2017:4)

3.2.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to provide:

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- *strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- *an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- *strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- *design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- *proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2017).

4.2 Sources

- 4.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources were consulted prior to the preparation of this document.

Archaeological databases

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KCCHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

- 4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

Aerial photographs

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-7).

Secondary and Statutory Resources

4.2.7 Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, archaeological reports associated with development control, landscape studies, dissertations and research frameworks are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment.

Walkover Survey

4.2.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
- Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (250m radius centred on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There are no cropmarks, Registered Parks and Gardens or Historic Parks and Gardens within the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
	Romano-British	c. AD 43 – c. AD 410
	Anglo-Saxon	AD 410 – AD 1066
	Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1485
	Post-medieval	AD 1485 – AD 1900
	Modern	AD 1901 – present day
Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods		

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 500m assessment are predominately related to the PDA's position close to the core of the historic town with the majority of records relating to listed buildings of the Post Medieval period. As a result, the focus below is on a 250m radius. The table in Figure 19 details all the finds, features and buildings within the 500m assessment area.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.3 Within the 500m assessment area there are a total 46 listed building records and 12 building records, as well as one Scheduled Ancient Monument. High number of listed building records mainly relate to Post Medieval buildings located in the High Street are centre of the town. The building records are varied but relate to locations of World War II air raid shelters and the Victorian Hospital. Due to the urban nature of the area the majority of which have no intervisibility with the PDA, even given the height of M Block. Plus, viewed from the east, M Block would limit the view of the new building. Focussing on those assets within 250m of the PDA leaves six designated assets and one non-designated asset. These are listed in table 2. The Scheduled Ancient Monument is covered in section 5.3.9.

- 5.2.4 Of the assets listed in Table 2, it has been confirmed that there is no intervisibility with the PDA due to modern buildings with the exception of Hazards House and former brewery offices and number 44 West Street, although they do not view the whole of the PDA, especially the north west corner. Hazards House faces out over a car park for the residential flats in the old brewery building. and then northern end of M Block, and number 44 West Street faces out to north to West Street but the rear windows of the property face out onto the same car park. Both of these buildings lie to the west of the main town conservation area and are noted for their aesthetic and historical interest with the brewery and it is this that forms their primary heritage significance.
- 5.2.5 The construction of a new block and visual improvements to the current appearance of M Block, will improve the setting of these buildings. The properties' historical setting has eroded with the closure of the brewery and encroachment of residential development, later modern buildings and the later alterations of the houses. The assets would not be affected by the proposed development. Therefore, overall any impact caused to the significance of the heritage asset would be considered as 'less than substantial' in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 196.
- 5.2.6 Regarding the Gravesend and North Kent Hospital, a 2004 Google Earth photograph confirms that the entire hospital area south of Bligh Road was demolished and that it does not appear that anything remains of the Victorian Hospital having been replaced entirely by the new Community Hospital.

Table 1 Designated Heritage Assets

TQ 67 SW 1121	Post Medieval	c. 200m NE	The New Falcon Inn, 87 West Street. Grade II listed (1025874). Mid C19
TQ 67 SW 1128	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 175m E	Statue of Princess Pocahontas in the churchyard of St George's Church. Grade II listed (1057700). A C20 life-sized bronze statue
TQ 67 SW 1096	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 200m E	Church of St George., Princes Street. Grade II* listed (10890334)
TQ 67 SW 1109	Post Medieval	c. 240m SSE	The Railway Bell Public House, Anglesea Place. Grade II listed (1089042). Mid C19
TQ 67 SW 1130	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 60m N	Hazards House and Former Brewery Offices, West Street. Grade II listed

			(1261036). Original part a house with public house added to front. House C18
TQ 67 SW 1136	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 60m N	No.44 West Street. Grade II listed (1341515). C18
TQ 67 SW 246	Post Medieval	c. 50m S	Gravesend and North Kent Hospital. No indication is given as to what has remained of the original building.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

5.3.1 There have been a number of intrusive archaeological works within the assessment area. Focus is given to those in the area around the PDA. These are important as they are extremely close to the PDA itself and provide detailed information on the archaeology in the immediate area.

Land at Gravesend and North Kent Hospital, Gravesend, 2005.

5.3.2 In 2004 an archaeological excavation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology. The excavation trench was location at the south eastern corner of Bligh Road and Stuart Road. The excavation revealed a number of archaeological finds and features. Just above the chalk bedrock, there was the prehistoric archaeological horizon in a sandy silt layer that contained 27 struck flints predominately dated to the mid-late Bronze Age with a single blade from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period, all likely deposited through colluvial displacement rather than in-situ. In addition, the site contained an Iron Age ditch of some 3.4m in width and 1.8m deep on an east-west alignment. Environmental analysis suggests possible woodland clearance, with cereal cultivation. The ditch was subsequently re-cut in the Roman period dated by pottery from the initial re-cut to 100-240 AD and a later re-cut to 270-420 AD. Another separate ditch had pottery dating to 43-120 AD. Across the site were also a number of pits. One of which contained a smithing hearth bottom, of which above was an inhumation dated to 50-80AD. Other pits contained pottery from the early to mid-Roman period. The site also featured Anglo-Saxon fire pits confirmed by archaeomagnetic dating to circa 485-510 AD and 500-430AD and interpreted as possible fish smoking pits given the presence of certain fish bones Cereal cultivation also continued in this period. Post Medieval evidence showed in the form of small pits and stake holes along with general rubbish pits and thought to relate to land

division or stock pens. A later line of post holes were interpreted as relating to scaffolding in relation to the construction of Victorian houses built on the site and seen on the 1897 OS maps.

An Archaeological Evaluation at Gravesend and North Kent Hospital, 2004

- 5.3.3 In 2004, in the area of the hospital situated south of Bligh Road, Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out an excavation involving nine trenches. In all but two of the trenches the ground had been significantly truncated. Trenches 4 and 5 located in the north western area of the excavation. A sandy silt layer overlay the chalk bedrock and contained Bronze Age flints and some Roman pottery. A large pit also contained Bronze Age flint and evidence of Iron Age burning.

An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Stuart Road, Gravesend, 2004

- 5.3.4 Pre-Construct Archaeology also undertook an evaluation nearby at an area on the western side of Stuart Road, westwards of the evaluation area above. Four trenches were opened with all containing archaeological features from the Bronze Age to the Roman period, which is in keeping with the hospital site to the east. Features included post holes, stakeholes, a beamslot and also a chalk floor suggesting possible Roman masonry structure. One of the linear features was identified as continuing in the hospital site. 75 struck flints were recovered

Rathmore Road, Gravesend, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation Report, 2016

- 5.3.5 Circa 330m south east of the PDA, an evaluation involving 12 trenches was carried out at the station car park in Rathmore Road. Modern features and finds were found in the trenches except for three of them. Four undated linear features were found and interpreted as drainage features of the Post Medieval period when the area was in agricultural use as either market gardens or allotments. A 19th century/early century rubbish pit was also revealed possibly relating to the backyard of a Victorian property.

Landscape Characterisation

- 5.3.6 The PDA is in the eastern part of an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Post 1810 Settlement (general)'. Immediately east is the area of 'Town and city- 1810 extent' being the core Medieval area of the town (Fig. 26).
- 5.3.7 The centre of Gravesend due to its urban nature is outside of the areas reviewed under the Gravesham Council Landscape Character Assessment. However,

initially the area was part of the agricultural hinterland supporting Gravesend. Being west of the centre of the town the area in the mid-Victorian period took on an industrial characteristic. The PDA a timber yard. Northwards was a brewery. Westwards was the Gravesend West Station and goods yard. Southwards was the Gravesend Hospital complex. It was only the area to the east that was streets of residential terraced housing, which last in the second half of the 20th century replaced by a shopping centre. Dotted around the area was small sections of Victorian terraced housing in amongst the industrial areas. The area north of the PDA that was the Brewery has now taken on a residential flavour with many of the brewery buildings since converting to flats. When the station and goods yard were demolished, the area west of the PDA became a mix of large retail space and residential flats.

Conservation Area

- 5.3.8 There are a number of Conservation Area within Gravesend. There is a large area to the east of the PDA around the High Street, King Street, Queen Street and Princes Street that covers the historic core of the Town. This core area also extends southwards into the Upper Windmill Street Conservation Area and eastwards into the Harmer Street Conservation Area. Standing distinct from this amalgamation of Conservation areas is the Overcliffe Conservation Area to the south of the PDA. This area focuses on the New Town developments in the mid-19th century as a prestigious suburb where the area still retains much of its original architectural character (Fig. 27).

Scheduled Ancient Monument

- 5.3.9 On the far outer reaches of the assessment area, to the north east, situated on the waterfront is the Gravesend Blockhouse, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. It was built in 1539 for Henry VII as a coastal defence and one of five built along the Thames Estuary. The Tilbury Blockhouse is on the opposite northern side. The western part of the semi-circular front wall survives as visible remains and has been consolidated following partial excavation. Buried remains of the blockhouse also survive beneath a car park to the east and Royal Pier Road to the south which are included in the scheduling. These provide information as to the original function and layout of the blockhouse, as well as its 16th century construction. The Blockhouse has no intervisibility with the PDA.

0-100m Radius

- 5.3.10 There are 17 KHER entries for this area. Circa 100m to the south on the southern side of Bligh Road is the site for the Victorian Gravesend and North Kent Hospital (TQ 67 SW 246), for which the PDA later became part of. It was also used in the first world war (TQ 67 SW 648). This area to the south during the construction of the new community hospital on the old hospital site found evidence of Romano-British ditches and pits (TQ 67 SW 374) along with Anglo-Saxon pits (TQ 67 SW 375) and Post Medieval activity in the form of stakeholes and rubbish pits (TQ 37 SW 376), as well as possible Victorian scaffolding evidence (TQ 67 SW 377). Prehistoric activity at the old hospital site, south of the PDA was represented by Mesolithic (TQ 37 SW 379) serrated blade and Bronze Age lithics (TQ 67 SW 373). An Iron Age ditch (TQ 67 SW 378) that had been cut, re-cut and filled a number of times, possible into the Roman period was also seen continuing westwards into another site, to the south west of the PDA in Stuart Road (TQ 67 SW 424), that also had activity into the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. The same site in Stuart Road also showed Mesolithic activity into the Bronze Age and early Iron Age (TQ 67 SW 423).
- 5.3.11 Circa 70m to the west is the site of what was Gravesend West railway station, which closed in 1968 (TQ 67 SW 196) and since demolished. It was part of the Gravesend Branch of the railway from Fawkham junction (TW 67 SW 479). Circa 60m to the north are the Grade II listed buildings of the Hazards House (TQ 67 SW 1130) and No. 44 West Street (TQ 67 SW 1136). Nearby Hazards House, which were formally brewery offices are the buildings associated with malting for the Russell's Gravesend Brewery (TQ 67 SW 1053), that are currently residential flats. This area concerning Russell's Brewery also had an air raid shelter in the basement of the brewery in the Second World War (TQ 67 SW 1317). The brewery was in operation in 1836 and acquired by the Russell family in 1858 (TQ 67 SW 202). Circa 90m to the east of the PDA is the site of the second World War auxiliary fire service building (TQ 67 SW 1341), located at what was Church Street School, which has since been demolished.

100-200m Radius

- 5.3.12 There are 20 KHER entries for this area from the PDA. Seven of which are monument records related to the waterfront area including various wharfs, piers

and landing stages. Two records relate to the Second World War with a mine watching post at Clifton Marine Parade (TQ 67 SW 1231), circa 135m north west of the PDA and an air raid warden's post in West Street (TQ 67 SW 1306) circa 130m north east of the PDA.

5.3.13 To the east, towards the centre of Gravesend is the original parish church of St George in Princes Street (TQ 67 SW 1096), which is Grade II* listed and was built in 1731-3. In the churchyard is the Grade II listed statue of Pocahontas (TQ 67 SW 1128). Between the church and the PDA used to be St George's Hall, which was demolished in 1975. This hall in the Second World War was a mortuary and Civil Defence post (TQ 67 SW 1257). Circa 200m north east is the Grade II listed New Falcon Inn, now called the Rum Puncheon (TQ 67 SW 1121).

5.3.14 The area south of the PDA in this radius includes the path of the tramway that operated from 1883 until 1929 and passed through Overcliffe and New Road (TQ 67 SW 633). There are also four monument records relating to air raid shelters in World War II in this area south of the PDA in shops, a school and a cinema. The remaining record in this radius is the potential site of the gibbet in Gravesend (TQ 67 SW 129) some 130m west, north west of the PDA.

200-250m Radius

5.3.15 There are 21 KHER entries for this area from the PDA. The majority of which consist of Post Medieval remains of buildings or activity. There are also six records relating to Second World War activity with defence stores, air raid shelters and hospital sites and a building record for the use of the Technical School as a Voluntary Aid Detachment hospital in the first World War. In terms of archaeology the key record is that of a Romano-British occupation site found circa 215m north east of the PDA (TQ 67 SW 110), although the position of the KHER record is misleading as the location of the site of the 1979 excavation was south west of the church in the place occupied by St George's Shopping Centre and therefore could be as little as 100m from the eastern boundary of the PDA. This site was discovered in 1979 during redevelopment and included ditches, possible masonry buildings and that activity continued beyond the confines of the excavation area. Pottery dated from the mid first century to the fourth century.

- 5.3.16 East of the PDA was the site of a Medieval manorial complex from the 14th century (TQ 67 SW 233). Three records also relate to further waterfront activity of piers and causeways. This radius also includes the site of two Post Medieval churches, since demolished. There is one listed building being that of The Railway Bell pub which is grade II listed (TQ 67 SW 1109).

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 Gravesend in old English was 'aet paem grafes ende' meaning at the grove's end becoming the Gravesend spelling by 1232.
- 5.4.2 Archaeological evidence from the Bronze age onwards suggests Gravesend was attractive at the river's edge with the higher chalky ground. Environmental evidence suggests the area was agricultural in this period with woodland clearance.
- 5.4.3 The CTRL excavations south of the A2 found evidence relating to the Palaeolithic and in particular on the southern boundary of the Northfleet parish, a trap pit was found containing part skeleton of a giant elephant: carbon dated 450,000 years old, surrounded by the undisturbed scatter of flint tools. At the time the Ebbsfleet Valley was a lush densely wooded tributary of the Thames containing a swamp. The CTRL excavations also found evidence in the prehistoric period for the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity.
- 5.4.4 The Iron Age activity was concentrated around the springs at Springhead and the area associated with a ritual landscape. There was a 500m 'processional way' from the river edge to the high point overlooking the springs and many votive offerings in the form of coins were found. It was perhaps a continuation from this period of the area's religious significance that attracted the Romans. Iron Age activity also extended eastwards from this area, where south of the PDA during the construction of the CTRL, an enclosed settlement area was established between dry valleys on the west facing hillside, which was in continued use into the late 1st century AD and other Iron Age features and structures.
- 5.4.5 In Roman times circa 3.3km to the south west of the PDA was the Roman town called Vagniaci since 56 AD situated at the river's source and the river was used

to link Watlings Street to the River Thames. It was a posting station and an important religious centre based on the springs with a sanctuary complex including a temple, ritual shaft in an area enclosed by a ditch. A large number of coins and brooches were found suggesting these were votive offerings. A second temple was also found close to Watling Street. Other properties were found lining Watling Street and along a branch road in the direction of the Roman villa at Northfleet. As well as residential properties, industry was also seen with an aisled barn, blacksmith forge, a baking, a possible brewing complex and crop dryers. At Pepperhill there was a major Roman cemetery with circa 600 burials. It was the Romans that first began to dig chalk from the area. Roman activity has also been seen in the area eastwards of the main settlement, to the area south of the PDA with a cemetery containing high status cremations, lower status cremations and inhumations as well as enclosure ditches. In Gravesend itself, Roman activity east of the PDA, found ditches, possible masonry and wooden buildings and pottery dating from the mid first century to the fourth century and it is possible that this was a Roman port area connected to Springhead. Given the early date of the pottery it is possible that this site was set up some after the conquest.

- 5.4.6 The original Anglo-Saxon name for the section of the route between Canterbury and London was Casingc Stræt or Key Street, a name still borne by a hamlet on the road near Sittingbourne. This section only later became considered part of Watling Street. The Roman town did not develop into an English settlement, it was probably the parent of the Saxon Ebbsfleet estate, which was subsequently divided into Northfleet and Southfleet. Anglo-Saxon sunken feature buildings relating to three possible settlements from the late 5th until the early 8th were discovered at various places along the Ebbsfleet Valley between Springhead and Northfleet. Anglo-Saxon burials were also found in the area at the head of the valley, some with grave goods. The CTRL excavation also found an extremely early tidal watermill dated to 692 AD just north of the Roman Villa.
- 5.4.7 Cynedretha, Abbess of Cookham in Berkshire exchanged lands with Archbishop of Canterbury for the land of 10 families and a large holding in Northfleet. (From this time each successive Archbishop became Lord of the Manor of Northfleet, until the year 1538). In 975, nearby Northfleet as a manor was larger and more valuable than that of Gravesend.

- 5.4.8 Recorded as Gravesham in the Domesday Book, Gravesend had only 12 households made up of four villagers and eight slaves. There was only land for four plough teams and a single church was the only other resource.
- 5.4.9 The location of Gravesend is at a point where the higher land – the lowest point of the dip slope of the North Downs – reaches the river bank. To the east are the low-lying Shorne Marshes; to the west, beyond Northfleet and the Swanscombe Marshes. The settlement thus established because it was a good landing place: it was also sheltered by the prominent height of what is now called Windmill Hill; although Windmill Hill still remains a dominant feature, Gravesend's highest point is actually further inland at Marling Cross, adjacent to the A2.
- 5.4.10 The area is likely to have been cleared of woodland by the 11th century. By then it had been confined to small blocks usually confined to higher ground with acidic clay soil like nearby Shorne. Lime from Gravesend was used in the construction of Dover Castle in 1168 AD. Gravesend has one of the oldest surviving markets in the country. Its earliest charter dates from 1268, with town status being granted to the two parishes of Gravesend and Milton by King Henry III in its Charter of Incorporation of that year. Gravesend was the eastern terminus of the Long Ferry on the Thames from London, which was in existence prior to 1293. Travellers diverted away from the Roman road, using a newer road which passed much closer to Gravesend between Strood and Dartford.
- 5.4.11 Gravesend location on the banks of the Thames, downstream from London made it a strategic location. On Gravesend's river front are the remains of a Tudor fort built by command of King Henry VIII in 1543, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. In the Tudor period around 80% of English exports passed out of the river Thames. In addition, there were the important royal dockyards at Deptford and Woolwich to defend. In all, five blockhouses were built along the Thames including one on the northern side of the river at Tilbury. The Gravesend Blockhouse was eventually demolished in 1844.
- 5.4.12 In 1731 much of the centre of Gravesend was destroyed by fire including the parish church and 100 houses. By the Post Medieval period, Watling Street became a by-road and footpath between Park Corner, Swanscombe and Sandy

Lane, Betham until the arterial road, the A2/M2 was opened in 1924 with a minor road diverting south via Betsham.

- 5.4.13 Journeys by road to Gravesend were historically quite hazardous, since the main London-Dover road crossed Blackheath, notorious for its highwaymen. Stagecoaches from London to Canterbury, Dover and Faversham used Gravesend as one of their "stages" as did those coming north from Tonbridge. In 1840 there were 17 coaches picking up and setting down passengers and changing horses each way per day. As a result, Gravesend had a large number of inns to support this trade.
- 5.4.14 In 1815 the first steamboat started plying between Gravesend, Kent, and London, an event which was to bring much prosperity to the area. From its origins as a landing place and shipping port, Gravesend gradually extended southwards and eastwards. In 1801 the population of Gravesend was 2,483. By 1891 this has reached 23,876. Better-off people from London visited the town during the summer months; at first by boat, and then by railway. More extensive building began after World War I, which increased further after World War II, when many of the housing estates in the locality were built. Northfleet became a town in 1874 and in 1974 it was merged with the Borough of Gravesend.
- 5.4.15 In 1824, the Thames and Medway Canal between Gravesend and Rochester was completed. By 1844 a railway east of the town was opened using the tunnel of the canal.
- 5.4.16 Although a great deal of the town's economy continued to be connected with maritime trade, since the 19th century other major employers have been the cement and paper industries. It was an area famous for Gun Flint manufacturing as Flint is found in amongst the Chalk. The Springhead/Ebbsfleet Valley area was used for the growing of Watercress much of which was supplied to the London market. The area west of the town was used for market gardening with its good transport links to London by boats.
- 5.4.17 The hospital in Gravesend was originally founded in 1850 as a dispensary in Milton Road. In the 1960s, it moved to its current site in Bath Street in to a large house there as a gift from Lord Darnley. The site continued to expand into a general hospital with more buildings added. M Block in the PDA used to be the maternity

section and was opened in the 1971. In 2004, demolition of the old hospital site, south of Bligh Road, commenced with a new community hospital built. At this time the eastern part of M Block was also demolished and the area turned into a car park. M Block itself finally closed in 2006.

5.4.18 Gravesend railway station lies on the North Kent Line, and was opened in 1849. The Gravesend West Line, terminating by the river and for some time operating as a continental ferry connection, closed in 1968.

5.4.19 From 1932 to 1956, an airport was located to the east of Gravesend. It began as a civilian airfield, but during World War II it became a Royal Air Force fighter station, RAF Gravesend, and so Gravesend was heavily bombed by the Luftwaffe. In 1956 the site was taken over by Gravesend Town Council; a large housing estate known as Riverview Park was built on its site. On Friday, 16 August 1941 150 German aircraft flew through over Kent. The formation split and a group dropped about 106 bombs ranging from 50–250 kilos over the town. The bombs killed 29 people, injured 27, and badly damaged two schools.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This shows a sparsely populated in the area around the PDA, west of the main town. The location of St George's church is shown and in the area of what is Bath Street there is a road heading towards Northfleet (Fig. 3).

Hasted, 1798

5.5.2 The area is still sparsely populated and the locations of roads and houses not dissimilar to the map above (Fig. 4).

Gravesend Land holding circa 1800

5.5.3 This map shows greater detail. The road to Northfleet still exists passing diagonally across the site. Clifton Road which is on the northern boundary of the site appears to exist. Below the PDA is the dotted line of the designed new Road. This later becomes New Road and was a turnpike road constructed in 1802. The

PDA is part of Fair Field, which is where the annual Gravesend Fair was held. The field to the north of the road to Northfleet is called Town Field (Fig. 5).

Mudge Map from 1801

- 5.5.4 This does not provide much additional information other than there appears to be a building located on Bath Street to the south east of the PDA (Fig. 6).

Map of Gravesend, circa 1826

- 5.5.5 Note that north in this map is actually at the bottom. This map suggests that the building previous seen in Mudge's Map is actually the gasworks. New Road has now been constructed as shown on this map and as a result the old road to Northfleet is no longer existing. However, the field boundaries on this map appear to follow the line of what was the old road. The PDA appears to be in an area that crosses between the boundary of Fair Field and Town Field. The maps suggest that this area west of the town centre is owned by the Earl of Darnley (Fig. 7)

Tithe Map, 1840

- 5.5.6 North in this map is at the bottom. The tithe map shows the PDA as part of field designated 1107 (the 7 is missing from the map) and east of the PDA is a small area designated 930. Both of these are recorded in the tithes as 'small parcels of building ground owned by Darnley and occupied by Thomas Seagar. Field 1007 also appears to show the diagonal boundary line running across it that was related to the old road to Northfleet. Field designated 1106 to the west is arable suggesting until recently that this area west of the town was agricultural. 1197 is not listed in the records but appears to be the road for Clifton Road. South of the gasworks, Victorian terrace housing have been built (Fig. 8).

Historic OS Map, 1869

- 5.5.7 This is the first properly scaled OS map. Clifton Road is not access from Bath Street but from a turning off West Street that leads to a building located next to the north west boundary of the PDA. Running into the PD from the east is a long building on an east-west axis that faces onto Bath Street. At the western end of this building is an 'L shaped building and also within the PDA on the northern boundary is another building. The purpose of these buildings is unclear. However, the across the DA is still showing the old boundary line with the southern part of

the PDA within Fair Field. The gas works on the eastern boundary of the PDA appear to have been replaced by another building which appears part of the industrial complex within and east of the PDA. At the southern edge of this map is the dispensary building located on Bath Street (Fig. 9).

Historic OS map 1897

5.5.8 There have been significant changes. South of the Victorian terraces house that were on Bath Street next to the gas works, have had a new road created called Bligh Road. Along Bligh Road more terrace houses have been built. On the western side of the PDA another new road has been built called Stuart Road. Along the eastern side of Stuart Road, more terraced houses have been built. At the north western end of Stuart Road is the Gravesend West station with associated goods shed. Within the PDA there have been some changes to the industrial buildings within with the building located on the northern boundary appears to have doubled in size and extended southwards. The buildings on the east-west axis has been significantly enlarged at the west end with also another building at the south eastern corner of the PDA. South of Bligh Road is more terraced housing and the hospital (Fig. 10).

Historic OS map 1909

5.5.9 Within the area of the PDA is now labelled as a timber yard. The building previously located in the south east corner of the PDA has extended westwards to run along the entire southern border. There is also another new small building located on the eastern side of Stuart Road along the western boundary of the PDA. The dotted lines on these buildings inform us that aside from the main building, these were open fronted and therefore likely to be storage related. (Fig. 10).

Historic OS map 1923

5.5.10 There appears little change at the PDA (Fig.12).

Historic OS map 1934

5.5.11 The timber yard is no longer showing with the buildings within the PDA having been cleared. Terraced housing still exists to border the south west, southern and south eastern sides of the PDA. (Fig.13).

Historic OS map 1943

5.5.12 The area of the PDA appears to be unused and open ground (Fig.14).

Historic OS map 1955

5.5.13 The area of the PDA is still unused. Eastern of the PDA in what was part of the timber yard is now Fireplace assembly works (Fig.15).

Historic OS map 1969

5.5.14 There is little change. The fireplace assembly works is now a builder's yard. The PDA is still unused (Fig. 16).

Historic map 1975

5.5.15 There has been significant change. A new large building is now located within the PDA which is M Block and also included an extension to the east into what is currently the car park area. The terraced housing that was located on Bath Street to the south east of the PDA has been cleared. Housing still exists on the southern boundary and on the south western boundary. West of the M Block is an electricity transformer and another small building in the centre of the open area north west of the electricity transformer (Fig. 17)

LIDAR

5.5.16 The LIDAR picture shows the two buildings west of M Block as mentioned in the 1975 map. Also, westwards of these buildings in the PDA appears to show a pile of earth (Fig. 18).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940s

5.6.1 This shows the PDA as scrubland with paths criss-crossing the site. The south eastern, southern and southern western boundaries adjoin the Victorian terraced

housing and their gardens. A yard is located north of the housing on the eastern side of the PDA with Bath Street. North of the terraced housing on Stuart Road in the north west part of the PDA appears to be a small building (Plate 1).

1960s

5.6.2 The PDA appears unchanged (Plate 2).

1990

5.6.3 M Block has been built. The houses on the south eastern side and southern side of the adjoining the PDA have been demolished and replaced with car parks. To the west the station is no longer. On the southern side of Bligh Road and on the corner with Stuart Road the Victorian Housing has also been demolished and replaced with new hospital buildings (Plate 3).

2003

5.6.4 There is little change (Plate 4).

2004

5.6.5 This shows that the area of the hospital south of Bligh Road has been demolished with the construction of the new Community Centre in progress. There is little change at the PDA (Plate 5).

2006

5.6.6 The eastern extension of M Block has been demolished and turned into a car park. The new Community Hospital is to the south. The area of land in the PDA west of M Block appears to have changed, no longer looking like a clean sloped grassed area but one which suggests some material has been placed there on top making the area uneven. Therefore, it is possible that this area includes some of the demolition rubble or soil from the M Block extension demolition and conversion into a car park (Plate 6).

2018

5.6.7 There appears no change other than the area at the northern end of M Block is now no longer a car park and is overgrown.

5.7 Walkover Survey

- 5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. The walkover survey was undertaken on the 2nd January 2019. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover (Plates 8-11).
- 5.7.2 The eastern side of the PDA is taken up with M Block. As the land slopes downwards towards the river in the north. The ground floor of the block is at the southern end and by the northern end. The ground level is level with that of the basement of the building. Adjoining the eastern side of the PDA are car parks, of which the northern car park is set on level ground lower than the car park at the southern end held by a retaining wall. At the northern end of the PDA is an overgrown hardstanding in the area that used to be a car park. The northern boundary is currently a low brick wall with a gated access point from Clifton Road. Immediately westwards of M Block is a brick-built electricity transformer and to the west of the access gate is another brick-built building that also looks as it was related to services.
- 5.7.3 The western boundary at the northern end is on Stuart Road. Stuart Road slopes upwards from north to south. The area around the north west corner is currently a metal fence. The north western area of the PDA is overgrown with trees and bushes and differs sharply from the ground around as it rises up to a height that is level with the higher road level in Stuart Road. The southern end of the western side of the PDA boundary adjoins the gardens at the rear of the Victorian terraces that front onto Stuart Road. The land sloping in the, rising from the western side of M Block up to mirror the level of the gardens in the PDA.
- 5.7.4 The southern part of the PDA is set much lower than the area immediately south of the boundary, which is held back by a retaining wall, with a car park located on the top outside of the PDA.

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the 250m assessment area. Palaeolithic activity has been noted to the south west of Gravesend in Ebbsfleet Valley. It is possible that during this period due to the changing path of the Thames, Gravesend was in fact underwater at this point in time. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Mesolithic

5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has two records from this period within the 250m assessment area. Both were in the area south, south west of the PDA, circa 100m away. Mesolithic flints were identified at an evaluation ahead of the construction of the new Community Hospital south of Bligh Road. One of the items being a serrated blade is identified as dating to the late Mesolithic-Early Neolithic period. It was suggested that the flints found were produced over a long period of time and mixed as a result of colluvial action. Within the 500m assessment area to the south of the PDA, further Mesolithic material was found in the colluvial layer (TQ 67 SW 642). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Neolithic

5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the 500m assessment area and relates to the serrated blade mentioned above in the Mesolithic section that could also date to the Neolithic period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Bronze Age

5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level.

There are four Kent HER records from this period within the wider assessment area. The Community Hospital site evaluation identified many Bronze Age flints and in the area west of Stuart Road, the evaluation there found Bronze Age activity as well as the Sensory garden site, further south of the PDA. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Iron Age

- 5.8.5 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has six records relating to this period. The Community Hospital site found an Iron Age ditch which was found to continue into the Stuart Road evaluation to the west. Pits and post holes at Stuart Road were also found and the suggestion is that activity here continued into the Roman period. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Romano-British

- 5.8.6 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has five records from this period within the assessment area (Fig. 21). As mentioned above both the Community Hospital site and Stuart Road evaluations found Roman activity in the form of ditches, pits and postholes identified as belonging to a Roman Field system. The 1979 excavation, circa 200m to the north west of the PDA suggested an occupation area and it is possible that this was the associated farming area in relation to that occupation, particularly as the 1979 excavation suggested Roman activity continued beyond the boundary of the excavation. Despite the location given in the KHER to the north of the church, the site is in fact south west of the church and in fact the western edge of the 1979 excavation could be only circa 100m from the eastern edge of the PDA. Chance Roman finds such as brooches have been found in the assessment area and given the significant Roman complex at nearby Springhead in the Ebbsfleet Valley, and the Roman Road of Watling Street which passed to the south of Gravesend, it is

possible that that Gravesend was an important area in the Roman period supporting the much larger settlement to the south west of the town, perhaps as a port. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.7 The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area. Anglo-Saxon fire pits securely dated to this period were also found at the Community Hospital site. Stuart Road site also found small pits and post holes dated by pottery. This suggests that this sloped area on the southern side of the river Thames was still attractive during this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Medieval

- 5.8.8 By this period the number of Kent HER records start to rise which is unsurprising given Gravesend Medieval origins as a town. The Kent HER has seven records from this period within the wider assessment area. Excavations in the High Street area has uncovered Medieval evidence of pits and the Blockhouse fortification at the outer edges of the assessment area that is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Just 210m east of the PDA was the site of a Manorial complex. Chance finds has also been found in the wider assessment area and reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Map regressions suggests that the area of the PDA in this period was outside of the main town area and was likely to be agricultural. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period cannot be entirely discounted within the confines of the development site but is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has an extremely large number of records from this period within the wider assessment area mainly the density of Listed buildings in the area of the High Street. Map regression suggests the area in this period was still mainly agricultural and in the later part of the period related to market gardening. The maps also suggest that across the PDA used to run the old road to Northfleet and that part of the PDA was in an area known as Fair Field, where as the name

suggests the annual fair was held. The road going out of use once the new turnpike road called New Road was constructed although the path of the old road remained for some time in the form of field boundaries. It was only in the second half of the 19th century that this area of Gravesend began to be divided into plots and housing. The later part of the 19th century had a timber yard located in the PDA, with a number of associated buildings located about the PDA, which appear mainly as storage as the main industrial building appears to be in the area of where M Block is now. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Modern

5.8.10 KHER has 23 records dating to this period within the 250m assessment area (Fig. 23). Most of them being monument records relating to the Second World War where air raid shelters, or defence posts or hospitals were located. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Overview

5.8.11 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.

5.8.12 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **high**
- Iron Age: **high**
- Roman: **high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **moderate**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **high**

- Modern: **low**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information, we have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g. construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.
- **High Impact** – Where the ground level has been reduced to below natural geographical levels that would leave archaeological remains partly in situ either in plan or section e.g. the construction of roads, railways, buildings, strip foundations etc.
- **Medium Impact** – Where there has been low level or random disturbance of the ground that would result in the survival of archaeological remains in areas undisturbed e.g. the installation of services, pad-stone or piled foundations, temporary structures etc.
- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g. farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA was agricultural land until the later part of the 19th century when the area became a timber yard. The main industry building appears to be in the area of M Block. Although other buildings possibly relating to storage were in the PDA. The new 'L' shaped building in the north west corner is likely to be over the footprint of a building located on the northern boundary. M Block was built in 1970 and is terraced into the hillside. There are likely to be impacts from the services associated to the block. The Victorian terraces on Stuart Road are situated much higher and along with the later demolition on the eastern part of

M Block it is unclear as to the original ground levels in the area of the PDA west of M Block. The geotechnical information suggests that there are various levels of made ground but the geotechnical information also suggests that possible archaeology horizons in the form of the silty/sandy layer just above the chalk bedrock may still survive in places.

- 6.2.2 Also unclear is the exact path of the old Medieval Road to Northfleet from Gravesend and whether it passes diagonally across the site. That said, aside from the storage buildings for the timber yard and the extant service buildings west of M Block, the appears has not been built on. Therefore, any impact on surviving archaeological remains is uncertain but likely to have been at least **moderate**.
- 6.2.3 M Block is to be retained with a tower extension at the northern end. A new L'' shaped building is to be built into the north west corner. The ground floor of this building will be level with what is currently the basement level of M Block to allow for access from Clifton Road and car parking underneath and in front of the new building. The roof area of the car parking area in front of the new Block is likely to be flat landscaped. The ground area of the new block on the western side along Stuart Road will be set slightly higher than the level of Clifton Road to allow for the slope. Given the current sloped area west of M Block is to be levelled, the proposed development will have a **total** impact upon any potential archaeology.
- 6.2.4 In terms of the impact on settings by the new development. M block is currently unutilised and has a negative impact on its surroundings due to the graffiti and dilapidated landscape. The architecture of M Block is of a period from the 1960s/1970s, sometimes referred to as 'brutalist' in style and the building reflects that. The addition of L block, the tower extension and improvements to the facade will allow M Block to sit better within the landscape. The design of L block has taken its inspiration from other nearby Victorian heritage buildings with an emphasis on yellow stock bricks and supporting piers as well as timber facades in reference to the sites earlier history as a timber yard.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, Rarity, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential. These criteria are the same as used by the Government in the scheduling of ancient monuments and provide a useful framework in assessing significance and also pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

7.2.1 We have been fortunate in that the evaluations close by to the south and south west of the PDA have provided with evidence from the Mesolithic period onwards with particular evidence seen in the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman period. Activity from the Medieval period reduces as the area appears to be agricultural and outside of the main settlement area of Gravesend. Activity only recommences in the second half of the Post Medieval period. The Post Medieval period is also that which predominately applies to the designated heritage assets.

Rarity

7.2.2 Any Prehistoric activity, particularly in the Mesolithic period is rare and as a result, are considered significant. However, the evidence seen at the Community Hospital site and Stuart Road do not suggest that there is any density of occupational activity and therefore the evidence whilst significant is of local interest and benefit. However, evidence from the Roman period is key to understanding the use of Gravesend in this period and its relationship with significant settlement at Springhead and could be considered of regional importance. The area to the north west suggests that is the occupation but there is no suggestion that this extends as far as the PDA area with the area of the PDA more likely to be agricultural hinterland.

Documentation

- 7.2.3 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, photographic and other sources from the Post Medieval period onwards.

Group Value

- 7.2.4 The potential for the PDA, which is close to previous excavations south and south east of the PDA have a high group value in widening and adding to these areas and understanding of the use of the sloped area on the southern side of the bank of the Thames.

Survival / Condition

- 7.2.5 The historical research suggests that the PDA was agricultural land until the mid-19th century where the area started to be divided up into plots. The PDA became part of a timber yard with the main industrial building underneath and east of the current M Block. The yard area appears to have had a number of open sided storage buildings but the majority of the area appears not to have been built on suggesting that in places the archaeological horizons may be undisturbed and this is supported by some of the evidence of certain possible archaeological layers in geotechnical pits. Although the truncation and impact of M Block and the immediate area around and associated services is unclear as is the amount of made ground.

Fragility / Vulnerability

- 7.2.6 Any potential remains within the PDA, should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to total damage during the proposed development due to the levelling of the area to that of the level of Clifton Road effectively the new block terraced into the hillside like M Block.

Diversity

- 7.2.7 There is the potential for archaeology from a diverse number of periods. High potential for archaeological remains for the prehistoric period, Roman, as well as the Post Medieval period, with low for all other periods.

Potential

- 7.2.8 The overall archaeological potential is considered high but the survivability is unclear particularly given the significant changes in levels across the site.

However, there is the possibility of undisturbed areas given that much of the site appears not to have been built on, the PDA still has the potential for archaeological remains.

Significance

- 7.2.9 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of archaeological interest with a high chance of prehistoric, Roman and Post Medieval archaeology which is of regional interest. Given the closeness of previous excavations at the Community Hospital and Stuart Road site, the PDA has the potential to widen and assist our understanding of this area on the south bank of the Thames. Although whether any archaeology survives and is to be found in-situ uncertain.
- 7.2.10 The construction of a new block and visual improvements to the current appearance of M Block, will improve the setting of the area, which currently is in a dilapidated state and attracts graffiti and vandalism. All of the designated heritage assets do not share any intervisibility with the PDA, with the exception of two properties circa 100m to the north. Both properties lie to the west of the main town conservation area and are noted for their aesthetic and historical interest with the brewery and it is this that forms their primary heritage significance. It is considered that the assets would not be affected by the proposed development. Therefore, overall any impact caused to the significance of the heritage asset would be considered as 'less than substantial' in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 196.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high** archaeological potential for the Prehistoric, Roman and Post

Medieval period, **moderate** for the Anglo-Saxon period, and **low** for all other periods. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

- 9.1.1 Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to the LPA and Kent County Council (Heritage) within 6 months of completion.

9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 9.2.1 The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at Kent County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

9.3 Copyright

- 9.3.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Peker Holding (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

SWAT Archaeology

May 2019

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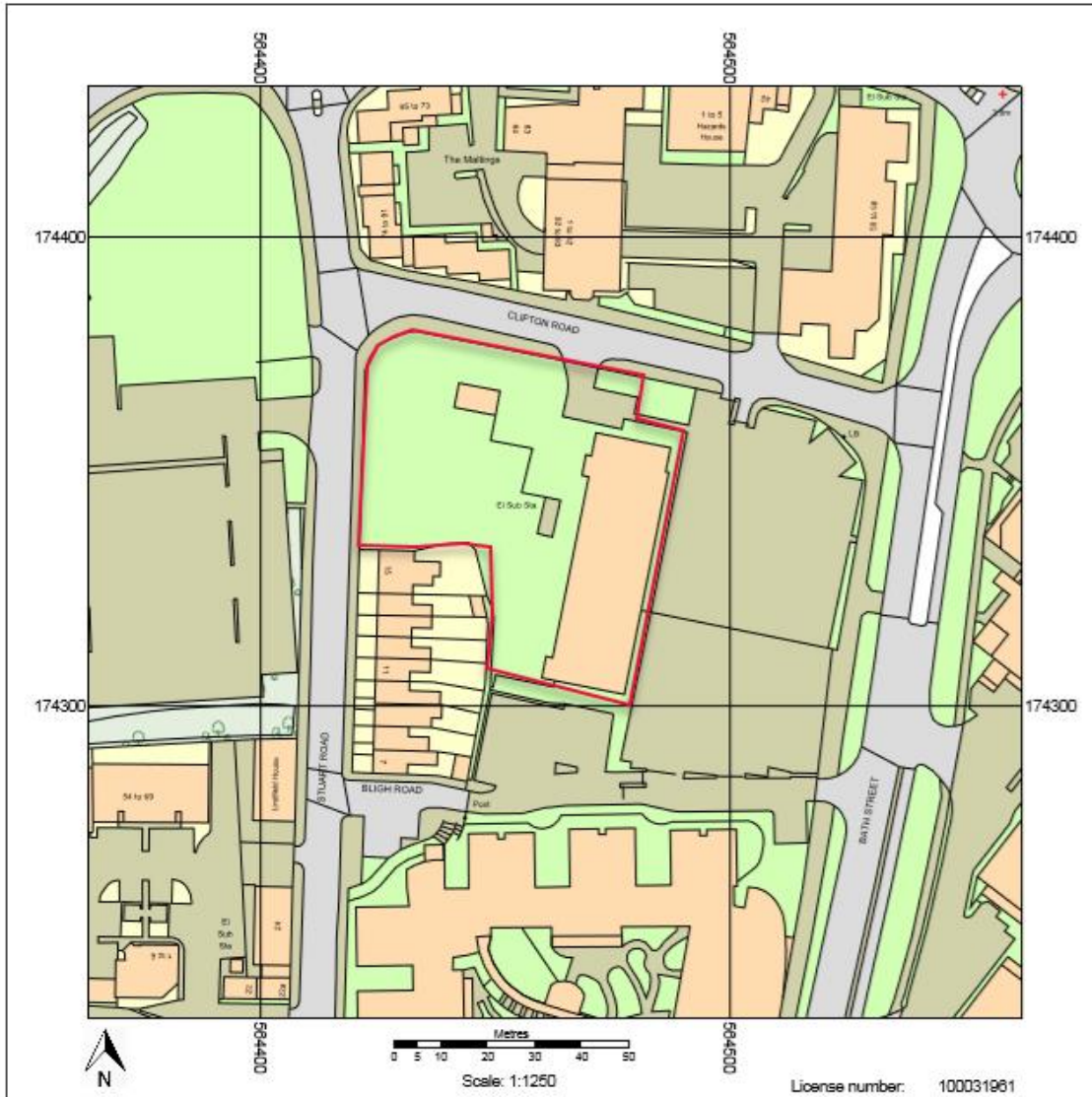


Figure 1: Location Maps: Scale 1:640,000, 1:10,000, 1:1,250



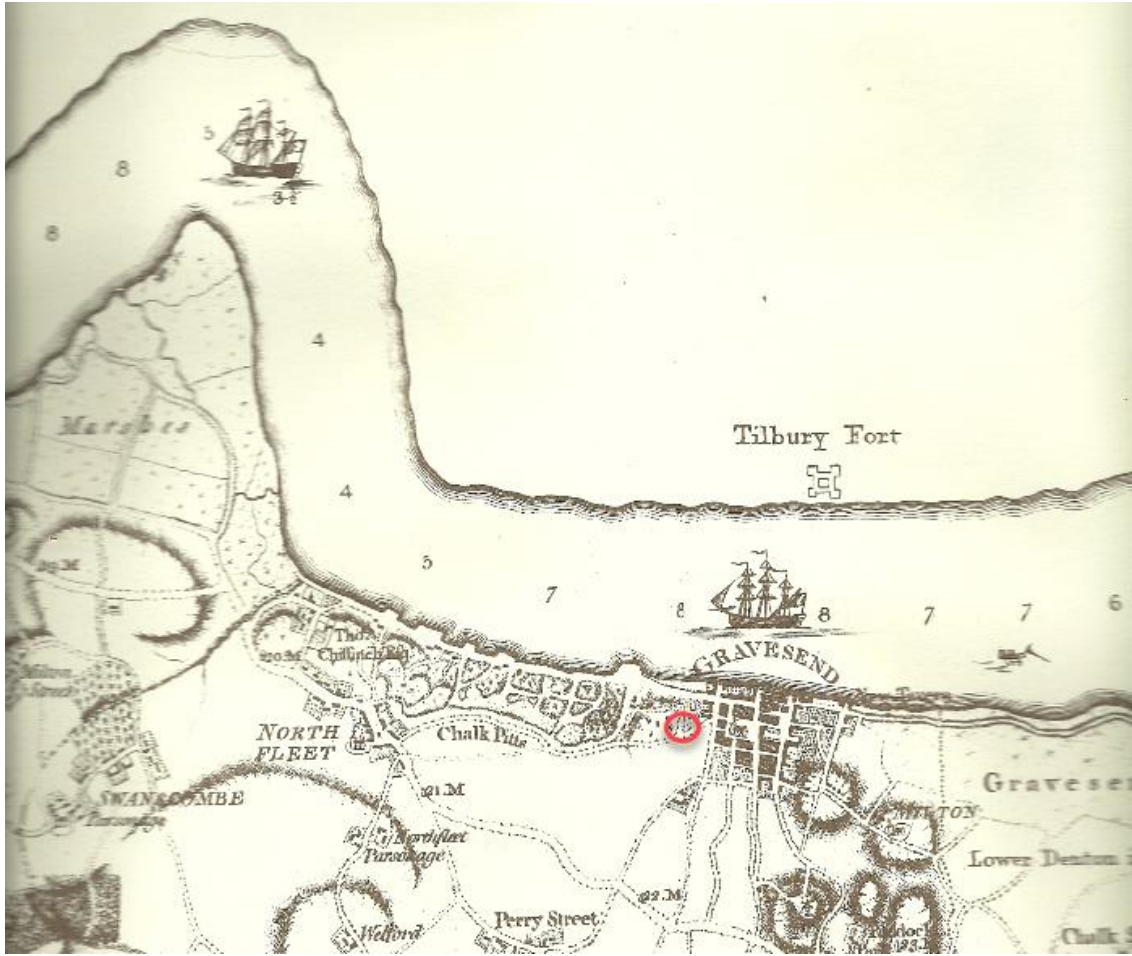


Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769

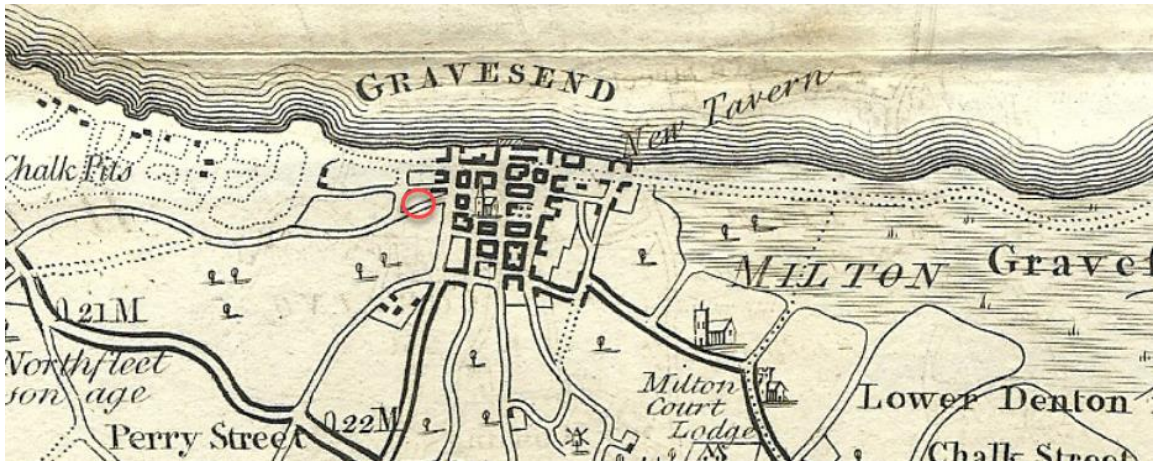


Figure 4: Hasted, 1798

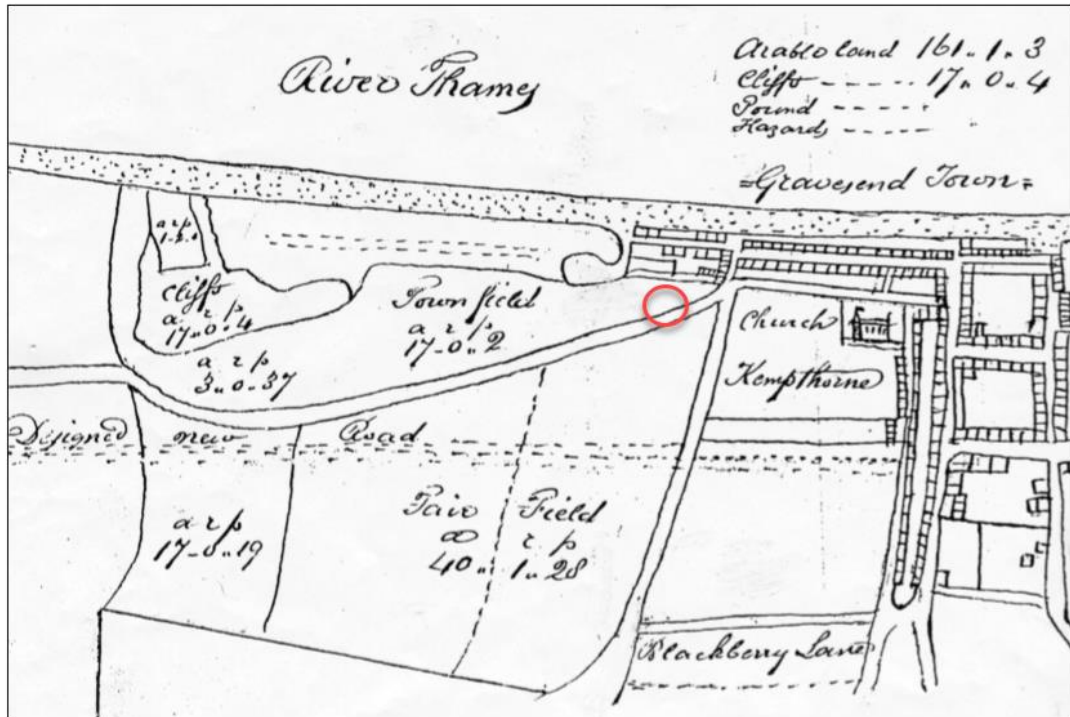


Figure 5: Map of Gravesend showing land holdings circa 1800.



Figure 6: Mudge's Map, 1801

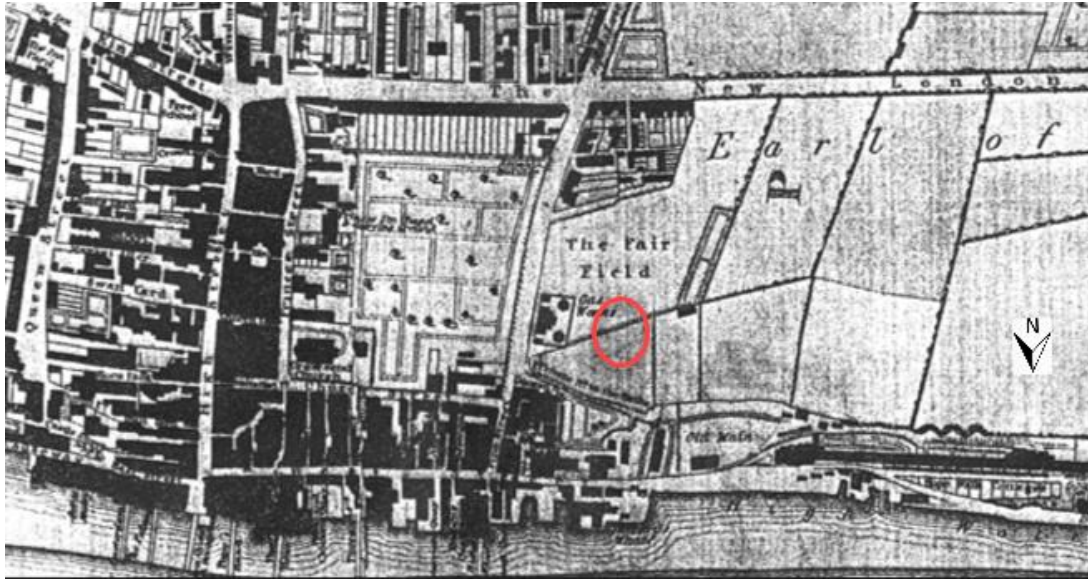


Figure 7: Map of Gravesend circa 1826



Figure 8: 1840 Gravesend Tithe Map



Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1869

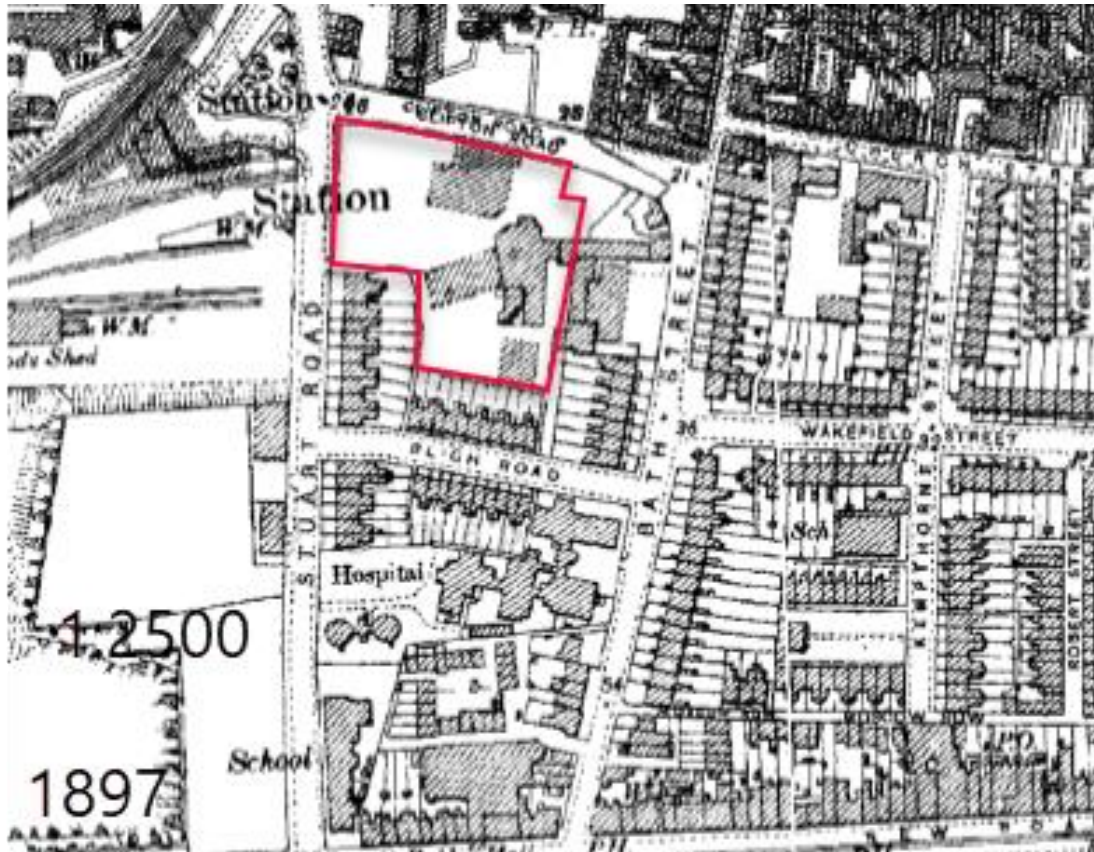


Figure 10: Historic OS Map from 1897

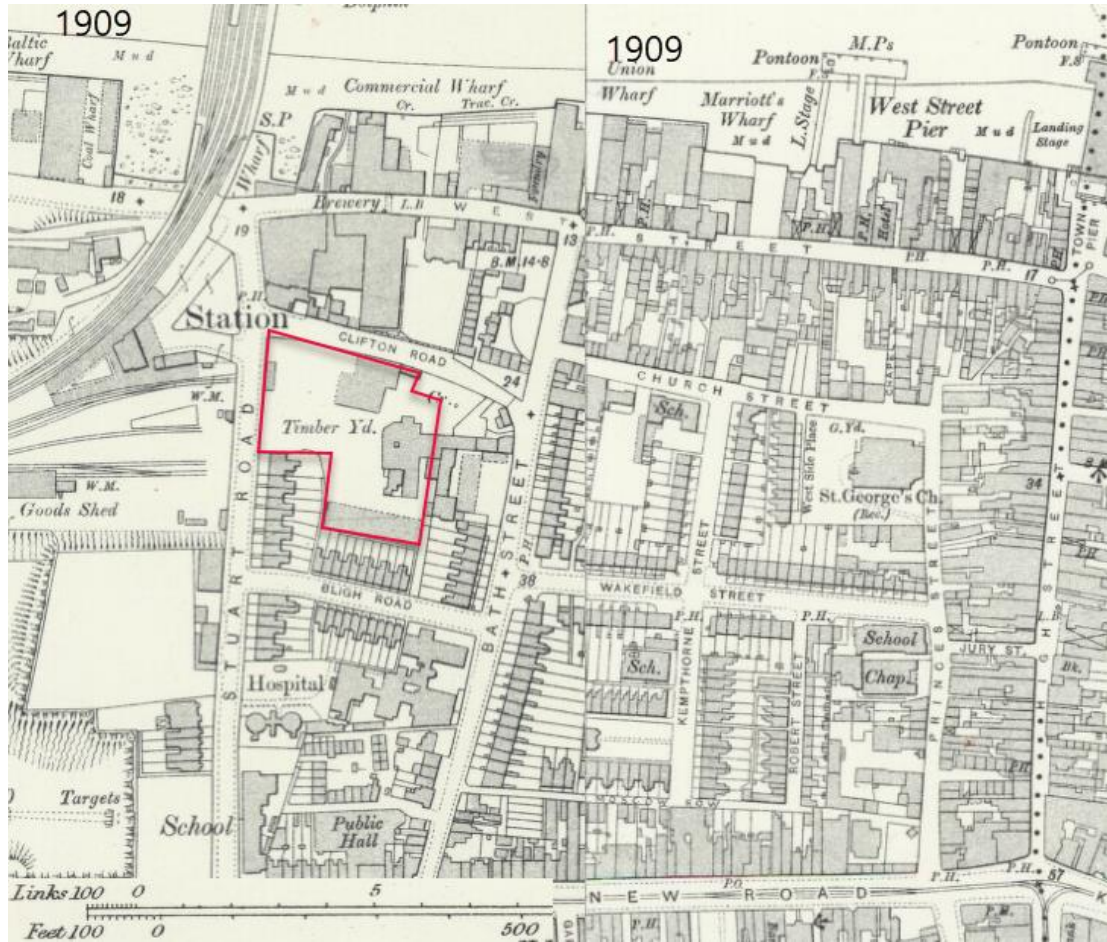


Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1909

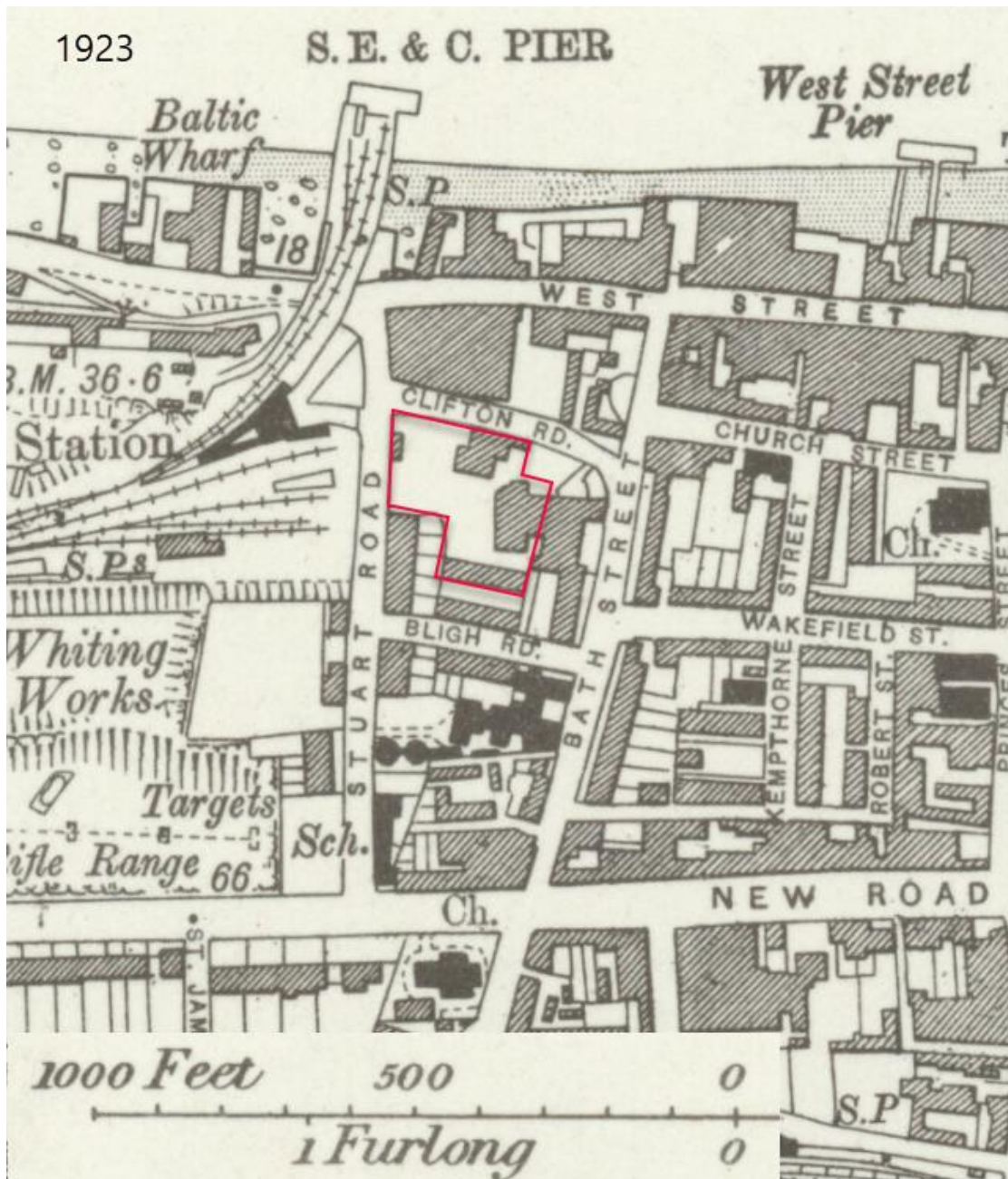


Figure 12: Historic OS Map 1923

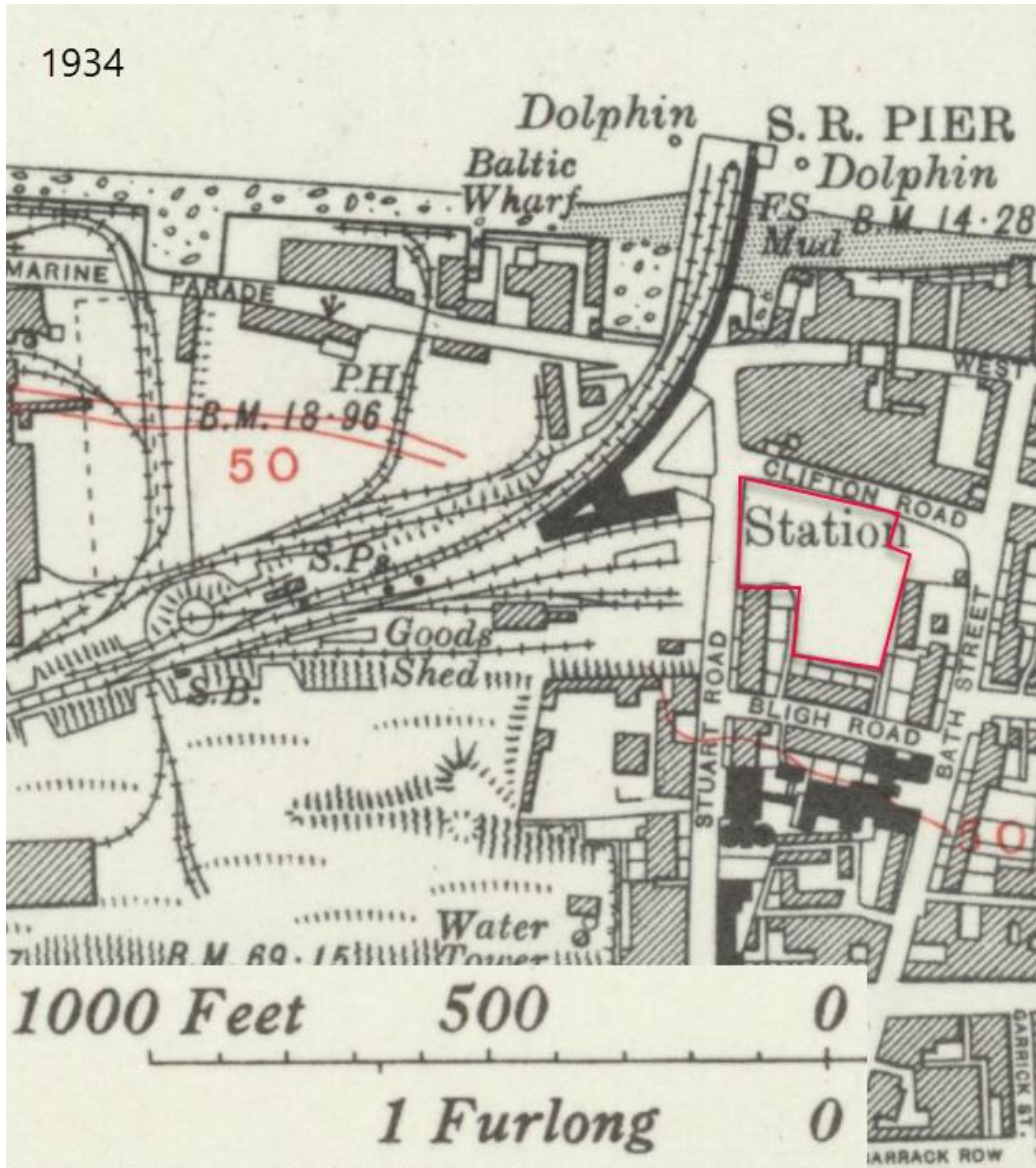


Figure 13: Historic OS Map 1934

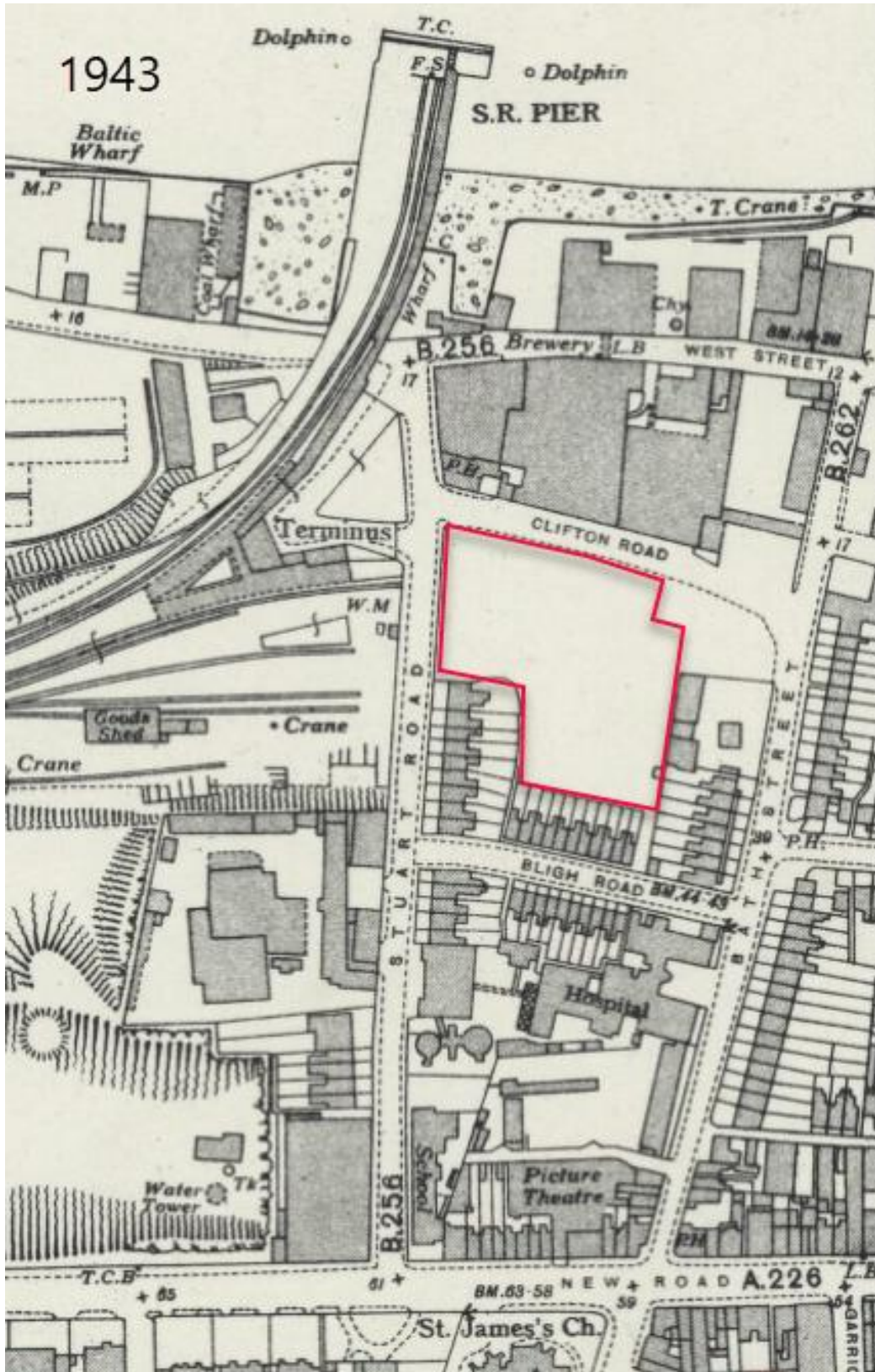


Figure 14: Historic OS Map 1943

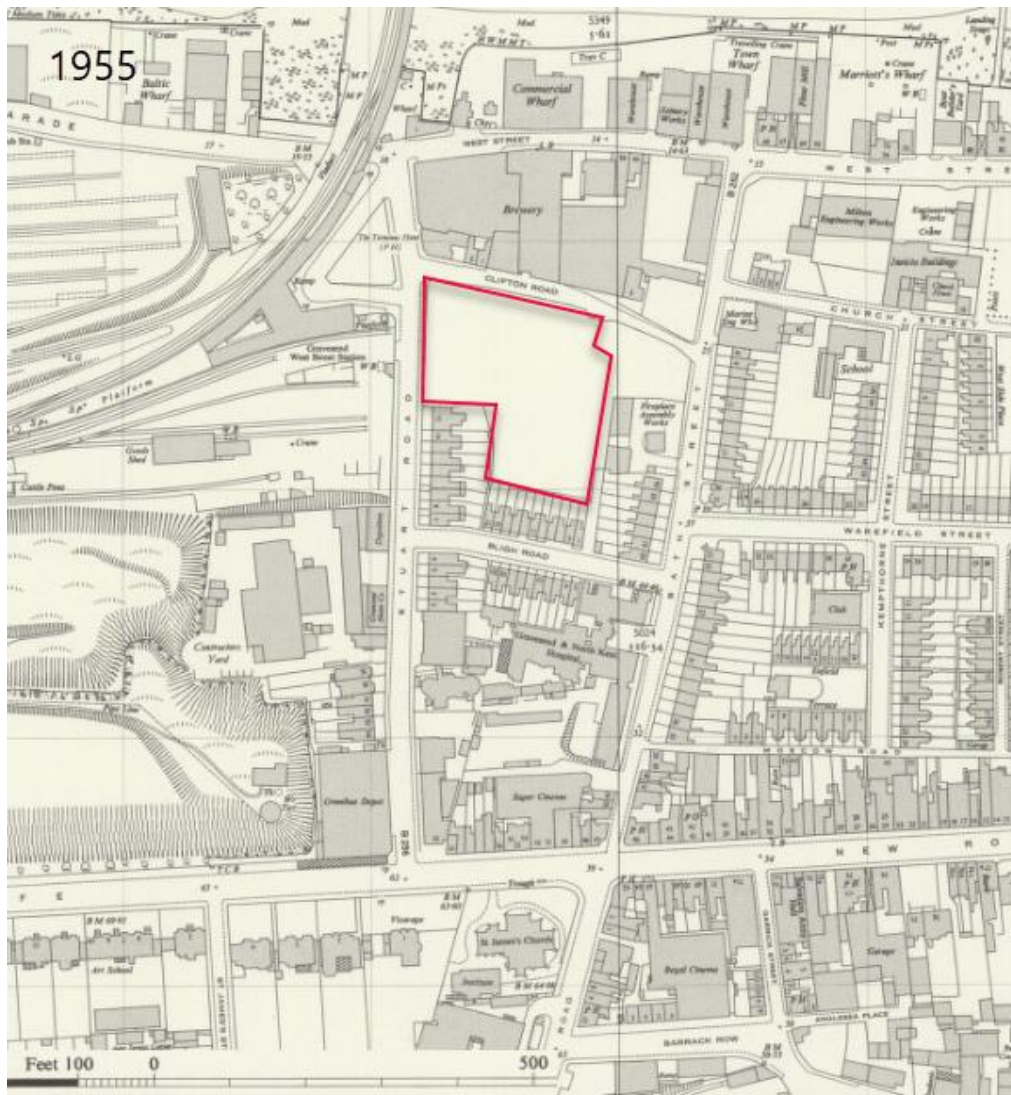


Figure 15: Historic OS Map 1955



Figure 16: Historic OS Map 1969

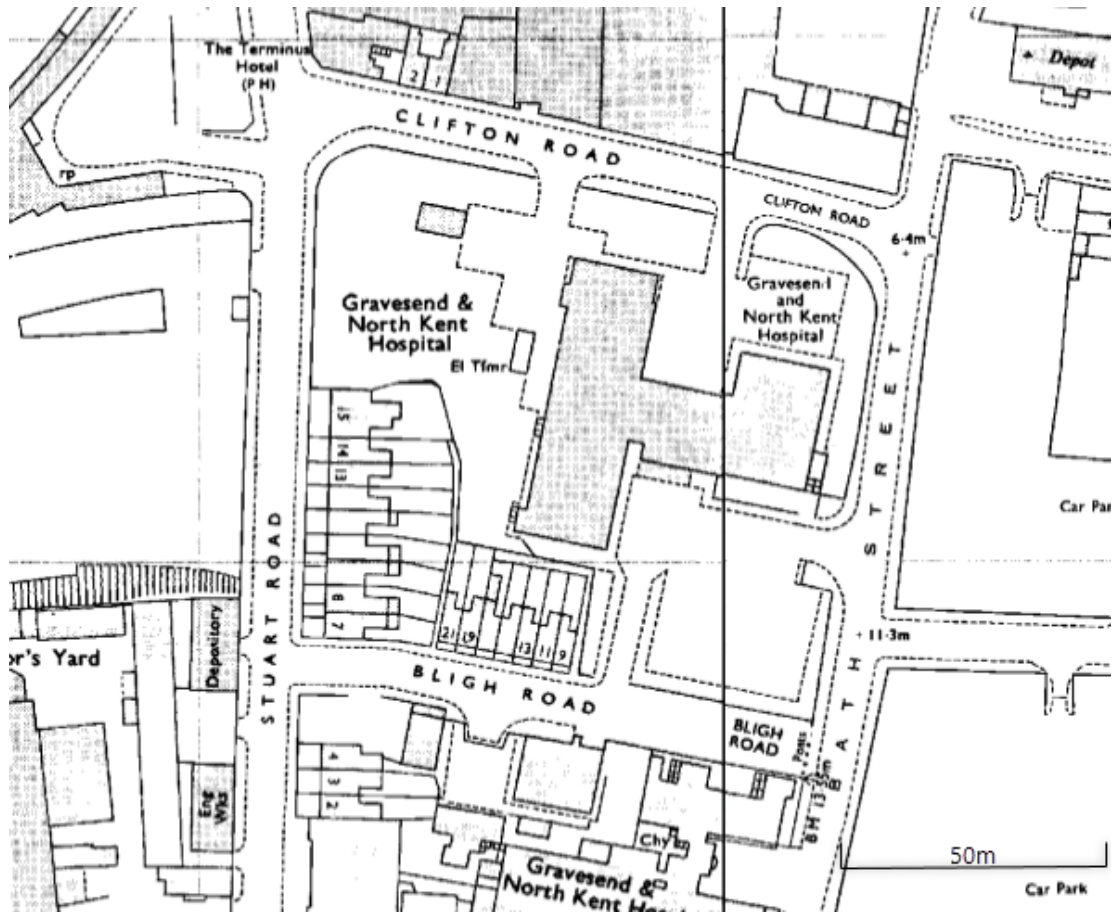


Figure 17: Historic OS Map 1975



Figure 18: DSM 1m (Environment Agency)

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 19-27).

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
	HLC			The PDA is in the eastern part of an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Post 1810 Settlement (general)'. Immediately east is the area of 'Town and city- 1810 extent' being the core Medieval area of the town.
TQ 57 SE 277	Monument	c. 260m S	Post Medieval	North Kent Railway. Railway Station built in 1849 by the South East Railway on the North Kent Railway. The South Eastern Railway Company's North Kent Line was constructed between the North Kent East Junction near London Bridge via Lewisham, Woolwich, Erith and Dartford to Gravesend. Beyond there it joined the 7 miles of line operated by the Thames and Medway Canal Company, utilising the tunnels it had built between Higham and Strood. It then terminated at the canal basin at Strood, and was fully opened in 1849. The company wanted to extend its operation to Dover, but its plans were thwarted in 1855 by the London Chatham and Dover Railway (the Chatham Line), built by the East Kent Railway Company between 1853-8.
TQ 67 SW 479	Monument	c. 80m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Fawkham Junction And Gravesend Branch Railway. Branch line opened in 1886 between Fawkham Junction and Gravesend (West Street). 5 miles long and double-tracked, a 7chain extension led on to West Pier. The line was closed to passengers in 1953, but Gravesend West remained open to goods traffic until the line was cut back to Southfleet in 1968.
TQ 67 SW 633	Monument	c. 130m S	Post Medieval to Modern	Gravesend, Rosherville and Northfleet Tramways. Later the Gravesend and Northfleet Electric Tramways. Operated from 1883

				until 1929. Initially a horse drawn service, it was electrified in 1901 when it became the Gravesend and Northfleet Electric Tramways. Gravesend Blockhouse (Remains of). built in 1539, was situated on a "piece of land called Le Grene," to the north of the Terrace, at the west side of the Terrace Garden and Pier. It survived until 1834. Some brick walls of the blockhouse found during excavation 1973-4 are to be consolidated and made visible to the public in the riverside garden of the Berni Inn. Gravesend Blockhouse was one of five built by Henry VIII on the Thames Estuary in 1539. A plan by John Romer, made in 1715 shows the full extent of the buildings; it had a curved front facing the river, with two angled faces on the landward side and a curved bastion on the west side.
TQ 67 SW 5	Monument	c. 500m ENE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Gravesend Blockhouse. Scheduled Ancient Monument (1005120). It was built in 1539 for Henry VII as a coastal defence and one of five built along the Thames Estuary. The western part of the semi-circular front wall survives as visible remains and has been consolidated following partial excavation. Buried remains of the blockhouse also survive beneath a car park to the east and Royal Pier Road to the south which are included in the scheduling.
TQ 67 SW 172	Place		Medieval	Medieval town of Gravesend.
TQ 67 SW 202	Monument	c. 100m NNE	Post Medieval	Russell's Gravesend brewery. The brewery was operated by W. Plane in 1836. By 1839 he was in partnership with Heathon, until 1858, when it was acquired by Russell family. In 1930 the brewery was acquired by Truman, Hanbury & Buxton Co. Ltd. Associated with the brewery was probably a maltings. Some of the brewery buildings remain and are used as private dwellings.
TQ 67 SW 203	Monument	c. 375m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Gravesend Brewery. The brewery site was possibly founded in the late 1770's. In 1857 the site is acquired by George Wood from Charles Beckett, who had run the brewery since 1832. The brewery was later acquired by Russell's Gravesend Brewery in 1911 and then

				closed. The brewery complex and any associated maltings were later demolished.
TQ 67 SW 76	Listed Building	c. 305m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Gravesend Pier, built 1831-4. Grade II* listed (1089004). It is 'T' shaped, of cast iron, and rests on two rows of four columns. There are two original pavilions and a cast ironlight but these are partly obscured by a later overall roof added by the Railway Company.
TQ 67 SW 204	Monument	c. 300m SW	Post Medieval	Lime works, Wrotham road, Gravesend. A lime works with a bank of six Kilns was operating with a chalk pit on the western side of Wrotham road, south of Gravesend. The works have been cleared, the pit backfilled and the area partly built on by the New Houses estate.
TQ 67 SW 110	Monument	c. 215m NE (although it could be circa 100m east)	Roman	Romano-British occupation site. Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit was asked to comment on the archaeological implications of a large five acre area to the south and west of the parish church. The results were highly significant. 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
TQ 67 SW 129	Monument	c. 130m WNW	Post Medieval	Gibbet (site of). Three skeletons were found some fifty yards from the River Thames, which was thought to have been the site of the Gravesend gibbet. Experts were unable to date the bones precisely; but the finding of these bones, and others found in chains in 1910, all lend evidence to the existence of the gibbet at this spot.

TQ 67 SW 131	Monument	c. 275m ESE	Medieval to Post Medieval	No. 43 high street, Gravesend. 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. From the evidence it would appear that the site had been in continuous occupation from the thirteenth century, with very extensive occupation in the seventeenth century until the present day. From the pottery evidence, it was possible to approximately date the rubbish pits as: Pit No.1 c.1590 - c.1770 No.2 c.1790 - c.1830 No.3 c.1790 and finally filled c.1850 No.4 ? and filled c.1860 No.5 ? and filled when basement was dug c.1845.
TQ 67 SW 132	Monument	c. 240m SE	Post Medieval	Post-medieval rubbish pits. Excavations at the premises of Messers Chiesman in 1961 -1962. Several post-medieval rubbish pits found. One of which contained a complete George III chamber pot. In all, five pits were excavated during which a large quantity of pottery was recovered, together with a lot of clay tobacco pipes, and glass bottles.
TQ 67 SW 227	Monument	c. 250m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of 77 - 78 High Street (Remains of 18th/19th Century Cellar), Gravesend. Small scale excavation area made detailed examination difficult. Wall construction of ragstone and chalk. No dateable evidence recovered.
TQ 67 SW 228	Monument	c. 300m E	Post Medieval	Two 18th/19th Century Cellars, Off Bank St, Gravesend. Observation on geotechnical test pits and boreholes recorded the presence of two cellars of 18th/19th century in date. Both were around 2.9m in depth and one still retained its barrel-vaulted ceiling aligned east to west. A distillery is shown on the 1st Ed OS map of the site.
TQ 67 SW 229	Monument	c. 260m E	Post Medieval	17th - 18th Century Basement at 67 High Street, Gravesend. Fragments of early brickwork is visible in the basement cut into the natural chalk. The front comprises possible 18th century brickwork with 2 1/4 inch bricks. At the rear the fabric is of perhaps 17th

				century with 2 inch red bricks. South wall of cellar is carved out of natural chalk of which a baulk survives at the rear.
TQ 67 SW 231	Monument	c. 300m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of Distillery Bank Street, Gravesend. Shown on the 1st Ed OS map. Cellars found during groundwork date to the 18th - 19th century and were associated with buildings linked to the distillery. Three deep-cut cellars, two brick-lined 19th century cellars and one earlier cut directly into the natural chalk. Ceramic inclusions within the rubble backfill of the earlier cellar provided the only significant archaeological evidence and a possible founding date, c.1660-1680, for the distillery.
TQ 67 SW 232	Monument	c. 275m ENE	Medieval	Medieval Cesspits, Off High Street, Gravesend. Nothing more is recorded about this site or any finds.
TQ 67 SW 233	Monument	c. 210m E	Medieval to Post Medieval	Manorial Complex (Site of), Gravesend. 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. A wall demolished in 1951 possibly may have been part of this site
TQ 67 SW 246	Building	c. 100m S	Post Medieval to Modern	Gravesend and North Kent Hospital, Gravesend. Gravesend Hospital first opened as a dispensary in a converted house in Milton Street to give free treatment to the poor of Gravesend, Milton and surrounding areas. By 1854 eight beds were provided for in-patients. In the 1860's a house was given to the hospital by Lord Darnley in Bath Street for its use. From this time on the hospital slowly began to increase in size with new wings being added. The hospital was transferred to the NHS in 1948 and continues to expand. No indication is given in the report as to what has remained of the original building.
TQ 67 SW 262	Monument	c. 230m E	Post Medieval	Possible 18th Century Building Foundations, Corner of Church land and Princes Street, Gravesend. During development work footing

				walls and a probable brick-lined basement were recorded immediately north of Church Lane and fronting Princes Street. The red brick wall footings representing the south and east wall of the building had been built directly upon earlier foundations of mortared flint nodules and early brick fragments. This unknown structure was possibly built in the 18th century and replaced by a brick-built building during the early 19th century.
TQ 67 SW 263	Monument	c. 230m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Remains of 19th Century Building Foundations, Corner of Church land and Princes Street, Gravesend. Footing walls and basement of an early 19th century building, built on top of an earlier possible 18th century building. Building now demolished.
TQ 67 SW 264	Monument	c. 230m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Remains of 19th Century Building Foundations, Princes Street, Gravesend. The foundations of a rectangular brick building fronting Princes Street with two internal north-south partition walls dividing the building into three main sections. No evidence of a basement. The building dates from at least 18866. Now demolished.
TQ 67 SW 265	Monument	c. 230m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Remains of Building Foundations, Princes Street, Gravesend. The remains of possibly two adjacent brick buildings each with two basements. A central access tunnel ran north-south between the two. The date of the structure is not known but infilling of the basement area contained late 19th - early 20th century glass. Now demolished.
TQ 67 SW 266	Monument	c. 255m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Remains of Building Foundations, Princes Street, Gravesend. Remains of a rectangular brick-lined basement, now demolished, which sealed an earlier well of probably 18th century date.
TQ 67 SW 267	Monument	c. 255m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Remains of Building Foundations, Hole in the Wall Alley, Gravesend. Brick footings and arched openings, probably part of an access tunnel through the basements. No date is given, but probably 19th century. Now built over.

TQ 67 SW 268	Monument	c. 260m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Remains of Building Foundations, Rear of 81-82 High Street, Gravesend. Located to the rear of 81-82 High Street, a basement of a building which was situated to the rear of the Hole in the Wall Public House. A flight of brick steps, underlined with slate, were recorded leading into the basement area. To the east a small section of brick wall cut into the chalk natural. Off this wall led a brick vaulted arch, possibly an access tunnel. No further details were recorded concerning this site.
TQ 67 SW 272	Monument	c. 270m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Remains of Building Foundations, 76a High Street, Gravesend. Brick-lined rectangular basement. Overlies the same well as the basement for 77 High ST (TQ 67 SW 270).
TQ 67 SW 273	Monument	c. 270m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Remains of Building Foundations, Rear of 65-66 High Street, Gravesend. A rectangular brick-lined basement with at least one division. Little more could be recorded from the development trench. Now built over.
TQ 67 SW 274	Monument	c. 260m E	Post Medieval	Remains of Building Foundations, Between 75-76 High Street, Gravesend. Large rectangular brick-lined basement divided into two sections and connected by a doorway. The basements had a depth of 2.5m into the natural chalk. The fill of the main larger basement, to the east, contained 18th century pottery, a clay tobacco-pipe stem and sherds from four early 16th century vessels.
TQ 67 SW 277	Monument	c. 260m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Remains of Building Foundations, Beneath 74 High Street, Gravesend. Rectangular brick-lined basement. A further brick-lined basement/cellar extension ran westwards from the south side of the west end and had a vaulted roof.
TQ 67 SW 278	Monument	c. 260m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Remains of Building Foundations, Beneath 73 High Street, Gravesend. Rectangular brick-lined basement. At the east end a small cellar light or delivery trap door extended eastward under the footpath. There was evidence for two floors, the earlier red brick

				floor resting directly on the chalk natural probably dates to the first half of the 19th century and is the original floor to the basement.
TQ 67 SW 280	Monument	c. 265m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Remains of Building Foundations, Beneath 70-70a High Street, Gravesend. Two long narrow brick-lined basements connected beneath No. 70 and 70a. The basement area in No.70 overlies two probably 17th century wells (TQ 67 SW 230 & TQ 67 SW 281).
TQ 67 SW 282	Monument	c. 230m E	Post Medieval	Possible Manufacturing Waste Pit off Princes Street, Gravesend. Immediately north of No.40 Princes Street a shallow sub-square pit was recorded sealed by demolition rubble. Its fill consisted of thick bands of carbon and burnt mortar, containing, where cut, large quantities of tile fragments and 51 clay tobacco pipe bowls, 46 stems, glass bottles, 9 pieces of kiln material and two pottery sherds dating to around 1851. It is possible that this represents the residue or waste from a clay tobacco-pipe manufacturing kiln site nearby.
TQ 67 SW 1121	Listed Building	c. 200m NE	Post Medieval	The New Falcon Inn, 87 West Street. Grade II listed (1025874). Mid C19 in Italianate style. 3 storeys brown brick. Slate roof. Nos 87 to 90 (consec) form a group. (Nos 88 to 90 (consec) are local interest buildings.
TQ 67 SW 1142	Listed Building	c. 440m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Thames House, Royal Pier Road. Grade II listed (1038337). Circa 1820. 4 storeys stuccoed with rusticated 1st floor. Parapet with moulded eaves cornice. 4 sashes with glazing bars intact with cornices to 2nd floor windows and cross braces between. Stringcourse between 1st and 2nd floors. The 1st floor has a cast iron balcony which is supported on 4 columns. Plain doorcase. The right-side elevation has a 1st floor canted bay with tent-shaped canopy above. 1 storey modern conservatory to left side. No 29, the

				3 figureheads in the grounds of No 29 and the Royal Clarendon Hotel form a group.
TQ 67 SW 1143	Listed Building	c. 440m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	St Andrews Art Centre, Royal Pier Road. Grade II listed (1039109). Former Seamen's Mission chapel, is a Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1870 to 1871. It was decommissioned in 1970. Gothic style built of ragstone. Forms a group with No. 19.
TQ 67 SW 1155	Listed Building	c. 295m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	The Town Hall, High Street. Grade II* listed (1054761). This building was erected in 1836 on the site of the earlier Town Hall designed by C Sloane in 1764. It cost £3,000 and was built by the Brighton Architect, Amon Henry Wilds, in imitation of the Parthenon at Athens. Sandstone ashlar.
TQ 67 SW 1138	Monument	c. 270m ENE	Post Medieval	Site of No 78 High Street (West side). Former site of a Grade II* listed building.
TQ 67 SW 1146	Listed Building	c. 300m ENE	Post Medieval	Nos 3 & 3A High Street (East side). Grade II listed (1054807). C18. 3 storeys stock brick. 2 sashes with glazing bars intact. Later shopfronts. Nos 3 to 5 (consec) and 3A form a group.
TQ 67 SW 1113	Listed Building	c. 490m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Nos. 157 and 158 Milton Road (South West Side) Gravesend. Grade II listed (1055841). Circa 1840. 3 storeys and semi-basement ashlar. Modern shopfront. Nos 153 to 158 (consec), the Roman Catholic Church of St John the Evangelist and School adjoining form a group. (Nos 154 to 156 (consec) are local interest buildings).
TQ 67 SW 1103	Listed Building	c. 325m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	Gravesend Railway Station (up-side). Grade II listed (1057649). Built in 1849. This consists of a central portion of 1 storey stock brick with a cornice and colonnade of 4 columns, now boxed in and 3-light sashes behind.

TQ 67 SW 1128	Listed Building	c. 175m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Statue of Princess Pocahontas in the churchyard of St George's Church. Grade II listed (1057700). A C20 life-sized bronze statue of the Native American Princess Pocahontas, of 1957, cast from the 1922 original by WA Partridge
TQ 67 SW 1106	Listed Building	c. 375m SE	Modern	K6 telephone kiosk outside Crown Courts. Grade II listed (1089011). Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.
TQ 67 SW 1108	Listed Building	c. 460m SE	Modern	K6 telephone kiosk, Milton Road, Parrock Street. Grade II listed (1089012).
TQ 67 SW 1107	Listed Building	c. 490m SE	Post Medieval	Roman Catholic Church of St John the Evangelist. School adjoining the Roman Catholic Church of St John the Evangelist to the north east. Grade II listed (1089027). Built as an Anglican church in 1834 and changed to Catholic use in 1851. Built of stock brick with stone dressings
TQ 67 SW 1094	Listed Building	c. 455m SE	Post Medieval	Nos. 195 and 196 Parrock Street (West Side) Gravesend. Grade II listed (1089032). An early C19 pair. 3 to 4 storeys and basement stock brick.
TQ 67 SW 1096	Listed Building	c. 200m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Church of St George., Prices Street. Grade II* listed (10890334). The original Parish Church of Gravesend (St Mary's) was nearly a mile further inland to the south. The first church on the present site was built in 1510 and became the Parish Church in 1544. This was burned down in 1727 in the great fire which destroyed most of old Gravesend. The present building was built in 1731-3.
TQ 67 SW 1097	Listed Building	c. 380m ESE	Post Medieval	Statue of Queen Victoria in Borough Market House. Grade II listed (1089035). J Broad was the sculptor. A standing stone statue with full imperial regalia on stone plinth.
TQ 67 SW 1098	Listed Building	c. 420m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	No. 26 and 28 Queen Street (East Side) Gravesend. Grade II listed (1089036). Dated 1831. Probably built by Amon Henry Wilds. 3 storeys stuccoed. Parapet with large recessed panel. 3 sashes

				having glazing bars intact. These have round-headed openings with shell mouldings. Modern shopfront.
TQ 67 SW 1100	Listed Building	c. 440m ENE	Post Medieval	The Mission House, Royal Pier Road. Grade II listed (1089038). C18. 3 storeys stock brick. St Andrew's Waterside Chapel and No 19 form a group.
TQ 67 SW 1101	Monument	c. 480m E	Post Medieval	3 Figureheads in the grounds of No 29 (Thames House). Former site of a Grade II listed building. These were from HMS Howe, launched in 1815 and broken up in 1842. 3 painted wooden figureheads consisting of a central antique bearded term flanked by 2 lions. No 29, the 3 figureheads in the grounds of No 29 and the Royal Clarendon Hotel form a group.
TQ 67 SW 1109	Listed Building	c. 240m SSE	Post Medieval	The Railway Bell Public House, Anglesea Place. Grade II listed (1089042). Mid C19. 2 storeys weatherboarded. Hipped slate roof.
TQ 67 SW 1105	Listed Building	c. 310m NE	Post Medieval	The Three Daws Public House, High Street. Grade II listed (1089052). This is probably the oldest licensed house in the town. This consists of a central portion of 3 storeys which is C18 and 2 extensions of 2 storeys which are early C19. 6 windows facing Town Quay, 3 windows facing East Street and 2 windows facing the river. The centre portion is stuccoed and the end portions are fronted with weatherboarding. Tiled roof. Forms a group with the Town Pier and Nos 2 to 5 (consec), Town Pier
TQ 67 SW 1117	Listed Building	c. 290m E	Post Medieval	The Kent Public House, High Street. Grade II listed (1089053). Early C19. 4 storeys stock brick. 2 sashes with glazing bars intact. Late C19 bar front with panelled risers and left side passageway.
TQ 67 SW 1102	Listed Building	c. 270m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Nos. 55 and 55A High Street (West Side) Gravesend. Grade II listed (1089054). An early to mid C19 corner building. 4 storeys stuccoed. Nos 55 to 59 (consec) and 55A form a group.

TQ 67 SW 1071	Listed Building	c. 270m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Nos. 57 and 58 High Street (West Side) Gravesend. Grade II listed (1089055). C18. 3 storeys stuccoed. Parapet. 1 dormer. Modern shopfront. This was formerly part of the Albion Public House. Nos 55 to 59 (consec) and 55A form a group.
TQ 67 SW 1069	Listed Building	c. 270m ESE	Post Medieval	The Albion Public House, High Street. Grade II listed (1089056). C18. 3 storeys painted brick. Nos 55 to 59 (consec) and 55A form a group.
TQ 67 SW 1068	Listed Building	c. 270m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Nos. 71 & 72 High Street (West side). Grade II listed (1089057). C18. 3 storeys painted brick. Slate mansard roof with 2 dormers. 2 sashes with glazing bars intact set in moulded architraves. Modern shopfront. Nos 65 to 74 (consec) form a group. (Nos 65 to 69 (consec) and 74 are local interest buildings.
TQ 67 SW 1067	Monument	c. 270m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of 77A High Street (West side). Former site of Grade II listed building.
TQ 67 SW 1066	Listed Building	c. 270m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	No. 79 High Street Gravesend. Grade II* (1089059). Early to mid C18. 3 storeys weatherboarded. Old tiled roof with 1 dormer. Wide wooden moulded and dentilled eaves cornice. Sashes now replaced by casements. Modern shopfront. Nos 77 to 83 (consec) and 77A form a group.
TQ 67 SW 1060	Monument	c. 270m ENE	Post Medieval	Nos. 82 and 83 High Street Gravesend. Former site of a Grade II listed building.
TQ 67 SW 1064	Listed Building	c. 385m SE	Post Medieval	County Court, King Street. Grade II listed (1089061). Dated 1870. 1 storey ashlar with stone dressings. Slate roof. Balustrade with quatrefoil motif. Triglyph frieze. 4 coupled pilasters. 2 round-headed doorcases with decorated spandrels. Double doors. Fanlights having swag moulding incorporating the date. Plinth. 3 pointed mullioned windows, 2 with 2 lights and the centre one with 3.
TQ 67 SW 1112	Listed Building	c. 380m SE	Modern	K2 telephone kiosk. Grade II listed (1240061). Designed 1927 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.

TQ 67 SW 1156	Listed Building	c. 260m S	Post Medieval	Statue of Queen Victoria, Darnley Road. Grade II listed (1240349). 1897-98 by J Broad to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee.
TQ 67 SW 1130	Listed Building	c. 60m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Hazards House and Former Brewery Offices, West Street. Grade II listed (1261036). Original part a house with public house added to front. House C18 altered and extended after 1865.
TQ 67 SW 1120	Listed Building	c. 270m NE	Post Medieval	Nos. 96-98 West Street Gravesend. Grade II listed (1261190). C.1830 in Classical Style. Built of stock brick in Flemish bond (no.96 painted) with cement details, roof concealed by parapet. 3 storeys 6 windows.
TQ 67 SW 1125	Monument	c. 270m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	No. 81 High Street Gravesend. Former site of a listed building.
TQ 67 SW 1147	Listed Building	c. 450m SE	Post Medieval	The New Inn, Milton Road. Grade II listed (1341483). C18. Corner building. 2 storeys. 1st floor painted brick. Tiled roof with 2 modern gabled dormers. Coved eaves cornice. 3 sashes with verticals only in moulded architraves. C19 bar front with pilasters. 3 sashes to Queen Street elevation. Nos 1 to 5 (consec) form a group. (Nos 2 to 5 (consec) are local interest buildings.
TQ 67 SW 1154	Listed Building	c. 290m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	Gravesend Railway Station Downside (Grade II listed (1341495). Mid C19. 1 storey stock brick. Hipped slate roof and cornice. 5 sashes with glazing bars intact. To the left is an extension of 1 storey with a colonnade of 4 cast iron columns and 2 further sashes.
TQ 67 SW 1122	Listed Building	c. 300m ENE	Post Medieval	Nos 4 & 5 High Street (East side). Grade II listed (1341499). An early to mid C18 pair. Probably built after the great fire of 1727. 3 storeys and attics stuccoed. Pediment. 3 plain pilasters flank the front. 2 sashes to each with glazing bars intact except for the attic storey which has 1 sash each. Balconettes with anthemion motif to 2nd floor and 1st floor of No 4 only. C19 shopfronts. Nos 3 to 5 (consec) and 3A form a group.

TQ 67 SW 1123	Monument	c. 270m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of No 77 High Street (West side).
TQ 67 SW 1124	Listed Building	c. 400m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	Nos. 20 to 24 Stone Street (West Side) Gravesend. Grade II listed (1341510). A small terrace of houses. The core of Nos 21, 22 and 23 was originally the old workhouse erected in 1797. About 1847, it was converted into houses, Nos 20 and 24 added and the back part of the old building pulled down. 3 storeys and basement stuccoed. No 20 has a small modern shopfront, No 22 a shopfront and No 23 has a large round-headed arched shopfront with keystone.
TQ 67 SW 1144	Listed Building	c. 300m NE	Post Medieval	The Pier Public House, Town Pier, Grade II listed (1341514). A mid C19 corner building. 3 windows to West Street elevation. 11 sashes to Town Quay elevation. 3 storeys brown brick. Forms a group with the Town Pier and the Three Daws Public House, High Street.
TQ 67 SW 1136	Listed Building	c. 60m N	Post Medieval to Modern	No.44 West Street. Grade II listed (1341515). C18. 3 storeys brown brick. Parapet. 2 sashes with glazing bars intact. Round-headed sash to ground floor and right-side round-headed doorcase with 6 panelled doors. Cemented plinth. Later weatherboarded extension to left and 1 storey stuccoed extension to right.
TQ 67 SW 1135	Listed Building	c. 370m SE	Modern	Public Library, Windmill Street. Grade II listed (1341516). Built 1905 and given to the Borough of Gravesend by Andrew Carnegie. 2 storeys brick with stone dressings. Consists of a centre and 2 flanking wings.
TQ 67 SW 1129	Listed Building	c. 350m SE	Post Medieval	No. 30 King Street (South Side) Gravesend. Grade II listed (1366592). Dated 1889. Built in Arts and Crafts Baroque. The architect was Alfred Williams. Corner building, 3 storeys and attics red brick with stone dressings.

TQ 67 SW 1151	Listed Building	c. 490m SE	Post Medieval	Nos. 188 to 192 Parrock Street (North East Side). Grade II listed (1366625). A terrace of 1869. No 192 was built as the Presbytery to the Roman Catholic Church of St John the Evangelist which it adjoins. 3 storeys and basement. The ground floors are stuccoed with round-headed windows and doorcases with traceried fanlights and panelled doors. Nos 188 and 189 have later shopfronts. Oriol window to return of No 192. Nos 188 to 192 (consec) form a group.
TQ 67 SW 1115	Listed Building	c. 270m E	Post Medieval to Modern	No 73 High Street (West side). Grade II listed (1367087). Early C19. 4 storeys stock brick. 2 sashes with glazing bars intact. Modern shopfront. Nos 65 to 74 (consec) form a group. (Nos 65 to 69 (consec) and 74 are local interest buildings
TQ 67 SW 1091	Listed Building	c. 270m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	No 80 High Street (West side). Grade II* listed (1367090). Early to mid C18. 3 storeys weatherboarded, Old tiled roof with 1 original curved dormer. Wide wooden moulded and dentilled eaves cornice. 2 sashes with glazing bars intact. Cornices to 1st floor windows. Modern shopfront. Nos 77 to 83 (consec) and 77A form a group.
TQ 67 SW 1070	Listed Building	c. 270m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	No. 56 High Street (West Side) Gravesend. Grade II listed building (1367124). C18. 3 storeys painted brick. Parapet and dropped moulded eaves cornice. 2 sashes with glazing bars intact. Modern shopfront. This was formerly part of the Albion Public House. Nos 55 to 59 (consec) and 55A form a group.
TQ 67 SW 1061	Listed Building	c. 270m E	Post Medieval to Modern	No. 70 High Street (West side). Grade II listed building (1367125). C18. 3 storeys painted brick. Parapet with moulded eaves cornice. 2 sashes with glazing bars intact set in moulded architraves, Modern shopfront. Nos 65 to 74 (consec) form a group. (Nos 65 to 69 (consec) and 74 are local interest buildings).

TQ 67 SW 1093	Listed Building	c. 500m E	Post Medieval	The Royal Clarendon Hotel, Royal Pier Road. Grade II listed (1374522). There was originally a house on this site occupied by James II when Duke of York and Lord High Admiral. It was converted into a hotel in the mid C19. The present building dates from about 1860. 4 storeys stuccoed, the ground floor rusticated. The earliest phase of structure incorporated into the building was a small two storey rectangular early brick building. It may have been related to the blockhouse to the north, or coincidentally occupies an area where a similar structure is shown on early maps of the area. The building was heavily rebuilt and converted during the Georgian period.
TQ 67 SW 1099	Listed Building	c. 420m SSW	Post Medieval	Bronte School and attached conservatory, Pelham Road. Grade II listed (1376500). Built in 1875 and designed by I C Johnson, who claimed to be the first developer of Portland cement, as his residence. It is an Italianate villa built of concrete which has been colour washed with slate roof and end concrete chimneystacks. Three storeys.
TQ 67 SW 458	Monument	c. 350m E	Post Medieval	19th century ice-well at Horns Place, Gravesend. The well was 3.55 m wide and c. 8 m deep and brick lined. Originally it would have been filled with ice which would have been removed as required.
TQ 67 SW 1236	Building	c. 260m SE	Modern	British Home Stores Second World War air raid shelter, New Road, Gravesend. Second World War public air raid shelter, established in 1939 in the basement of British Home Stores, 5-10 New Road, Gravesend. Details of this are unknown. The basement is thought still to exist but is not accessible to visitors.
TQ 67 SW 1242	Monument	c. 435m SSE	Modern	Woodville Terrace Second World War public air raid shelter, Gravesend. Second World War public air raid shelter, of unknown capacity and form, in the then Gravesend Council premises at 1 and 2 Woodville Terrace, Gravesend. It was probably established in 1939 and decommissioned by the end of the Second World War in

				1945. Woodville Terrace was demolished around 1966, to make way for the current Civic Centre.
TQ 67 SW 1240	Monument	c. 380m SSE	Modern	No. 1 Wrotham Road Second World War public air raid shelter, Gravesend. Second World War public air raid shelter of unknown capacity and form, built on private premises at 1 Wrotham Road, Gravesend. It was probably built in 1939 and decommissioned at the end of the war in Europe in 1945. It would have been demolished by around 1946.
TQ 67 SW 1257	Monument	c. 150m E	Modern	St. George's Hall Second World War mortuary and civil defence store, Church Street, Gravesend. Second World War mortuary and civil defence store established within the formerly existing St. George's Hall, Church Street, Gravesend, from 1939, lasting until at least as late as 1944-5. The hall was demolished c. 1975.
TQ 67 SW 1259	Building	c. 300m ESE	Modern	High Street Second World War public air raid shelter, 49/50 High Street, Gravesend. Second World War public air raid shelter in shop premises at 49/50 High Street, Gravesend, probably established in 1939/40 and decommissioned by the end of the war in Europe, in 1945. Design and form are unknown. The shop survives.
TQ 67 SW 1260	Building	c. 440m ESE	Modern	King Street Second World War public air raid shelter, Gravesend. Second World War public air raid shelter of uncertain design on shop premises at 22 King Street, Gravesend. It probably originated in 1939/40, to be decommissioned around the end of the war in Europe, in 1945. The shop still exists.
TQ 67 SW 1231	Monument	c. 135m NW	Modern	Clifton Marine Parade Second World War mine watching post, Gravesend. Second World War post on the edge of the Thames at Clifton Marine Parade for observers to spot for German parachute mines dropped into the river. It was small, constructed of red brick,

				with a flat concrete roof. It was probably built in 1940, decommissioned in 1945 and was destroyed in about 1990
TQ 67 SW 1201	Monument	c. 465m ENE	Modern	Gravesend-Tilbury First World War Pontoon Bridge, Royal Pier Road, Gravesend. Gravesend termination of the First World War Gravesend-Tilbury pontoon bridge across the Thames. Formed of lighters with an overlaying roadway, for the transfer of military and official traffic between Kent and Essex. Exact inception and removal dates unknown. No trace remains of fixing points.
TQ 67 SW 1191	Monument	c. 240m WNW	Modern	Yacht Club First World War Voluntary Aid Detachment Hospital, The Undershore, Northfleet. First World War Voluntary Aid Detachment Hospital adapted from the riverside Thames Yacht Club on the Undershore, Northfleet. This was for overspill accommodation for patients from the services. No details of starting and finishing dates are known. The Yacht club was demolished in 1938 and is now the site of a Halfords Store.
TQ 67 SW 1178	Monument	c. 210m S	Modern	County School Second World War air raid wardens post, Darnley Road, Gravesend. Second World War air raid wardens post in front of the County School, Darnley Road, Gravesend, one of a network of posts serving Gravesend. Its design and construction are not known but it would have been decommissioned by the end of the Second World War in Europe in 1945 and was presumably demolished by 1946.
TQ 67 SW 1190	Monument	c. 390m SSW	Modern	Pelham Road Second World War air raid wardens post, Gravesend. Second World War air raid wardens post on the west side of Pelham Road at a house called Mayfield. It may have originated in 1939 and would have been decommissioned by the end of the Second World War in Europe in 1945. Its design, form and relationship with

				Mayfield are unknown. Its various elements were presumably removed by 1946.
TQ 67 SW 1306	Monument	c. 130m NE	Modern	"West Street Second World War air raid wardens post, Gravesend. Second World War air raid wardens post on the south side of West Street, Gravesend, one of a network of such posts to serve Gravesend. Its design and form are unknown. It would have originated c. 1940, been decommissioned by 1945 and demolished c. 1948.
TQ 67 SW 1307	Monument	c. 450m SE	Modern	Milton Road, Second World War Emergency Water Tank, Gravesend. Second World War Emergency Water Tank at the junction of Milton Road and Parrock Street, Gravesend. This supplemented the mains supply of water and was intended to provide a ready use of water for putting out fires in its neighbourhood caused by bombing. Its design is unknown. It probably originated in 1940 and removed in 1945.
TQ 67 SW 1308	Monument	c. 400m SSE	Modern	Woodville Gardens Second World War Emergency Water Tank, Windmill Street, Gravesend. Second World War Emergency Water Tank at Woodville Gardens, Windmill Street, Gravesend. Supplementing the mains supply of water, this was intended to provide a ready-use supply of water for fighting fires in its neighbourhood caused by bombing. Its design is unknown. It probably originated in 1940 and was removed in 1945.
TQ 67 SW 1279	Monument	c. 430m SSE	Modern	"Windmill Street air raid wardens post, Gravesend. Second World War air raid air raid wardens post on the west side of Windmill Street, Gravesend. It occupied rooms within a 1930s Welfare Centre. It was one of a network of such posts to serve Gravesend. It originated in 1939 and would have been decommissioned in 1945. The Welfare Centre was demolished c. 1960.

TQ 67 SW 1303	Building	c. 500m SE	Modern	Civic Centre Cold War Civil Defence Control Centre, Wrotham Road, Gravesend. Cold War Civil Defence Control Centre in the basement of Gravesend Borough Council's Civic Centre, Wrotham Road, Gravesend. Full details of design and layout are not yet known but it occupied a suite of rooms from c. 1975, one of which was a communications centre, and was decommissioned in late 2005, with all equipment removed, to become a suite of council offices and stores.
TQ 67 SW 1317	Building	c. 30m NNW	Modern	Russell's Brewery Second World War air raid shelter, West Street, Gravesend. Second World War public air raid shelter for 300 people in the basement of the Russell Brewery in West Street, Gravesend. There are no details of how the building was adapted for this purpose. The shelter appears to have been established by 1940 and was probably decommissioned by 1945. The basement area is thought still to exist
TQ 67 SW 1336	Monument	c. 205m SSE	Modern	Garden Row Second World War public air raid shelter, Gravesend. Second World War public air raid shelter for 300 people in Garden Row, a once existing road on the south side of New Road, Gravesend. Its design and form are not yet known. It was built in 1940, decommissioned in 1945 and probably demolished c. 1946. The site is now occupied by the Tesco store.
TQ 67 SW 1314	Building	c. 400m ESE	Modern	Brewhouse Yard Second World War air raid shelter, Gravesend. Second World War air raid shelter at 1 Brewhouse Yard, Gravesend. This was probably in the basement and would have originated c. 1939/40, decommissioned by 1945. The basement is thought still to exist.
TQ 67 SW 1349	Monument	c. 440m WNW	Modern	Clifton Marine Parade air raid siren and Police Telephone Box, Gravesend. Second World War air raid siren and police telephone box on the south side of Clifton Marine Parade, Gravesend. The siren was to give warning of an approaching air raid and to give the

				all-clear once raiders had passed and the Police Telephone Box was part of the civil defence communication network for reporting incidents. No details of design and form are known. They probably originated in 1939 to be decommissioned by 1945 and removed early post-war.
TQ 67 SW 1323	Monument	c. 190m SSE	Modern	74 New Road Second World War public air raid shelter, Gravesend. Second World War public air raid shelter in the basement of the earlier-existing Cooperative Society premises at 74 New Road, Gravesend. Its exact design is unknown but its formation would have involved strengthening the basement with timber strutting. It was established in September, 1939 would have been decommissioned for war emergency purposes in 1945. The building was demolished in about 1974 as part of a new shopping development and is now the Early Learning Centre, although the basement is said still to exist. The basement may also be under the Debenham Stores immediately to its east.
TQ 67 SW 1322	Monument	c. 120m S	Modern	Super Cinema Second World War public air raid shelter, 51 New Road, Gravesend. Second World War public air raid shelter in the basement of the former Super Cinema at 51 New Road, Gravesend. Details are not known but this would have involved strengthening of the basement through the provision of timber strutting. The shelter was formed in September 1939 and would have been decommissioned in 1945. The front of the building was refaced in 1992 and is now a Job Centre, although the basement is thought still to exist.
TQ 67 SW 1252	Monument	c. 110m SE	Modern	New Road Second World War air raid wardens post, Gravesend, Kent. Temporary Second World War air raid wardens post at 36 New Road, Gravesend, Kent. It presumably utilised a basement area of an existing shop. The post probably lasted just a few months of 1939 as there were difficulties between Gravesend Council and the

				owner of the shop and the post was ordered relocated. The shop was rebuilt in about 1975 although the basement may still exist.
TQ 67 SW 1255	Monument	c. 310m ENE	Modern	Bull Yard Second World War public air raid shelter, Gravesend, Kent. Public air raid shelter for 150 people of unknown form and design, built by the summer of 1940 at Bull Yard, on the eastern side of the High Street, Gravesend. It is assumed to have lasted in use until 1945 and to have been demolished around 1946.
TQ 67 SW 1334	Monument	c. 310m E	Modern	Horn Yard Second World War public air raid shelter, Gravesend, Kent. Second World War public air raid shelter for 100 people at Horn Yard, on the eastern side of the High Street, Gravesend. Of unknown design and form, it was built by the summer of 1940 and is assumed to have lasted in use until 1945. It was probably demolished in 1946.
TQ 67 SW 1251	Monument	c. 400m E	Modern	Crooked Lane Second World War public air raid shelter, Gravesend, Kent. Second World War public air raid shelter for 350 people at the side of Crooked Lane, Gravesend. Of uncertain design and form, it was built by the summer of 1940 and is assumed to have lasted in use until 1945. It was probably demolished in 1946.
TQ 67 SW 1250	Monument	c. 380m S	Modern	Pelham Road/Darney Road junction Second World War public air raid shelter, Gravesend. Second World War public air raid shelter for 100 people within the acute angle formed by the junction of Pelham Road and Darnley Road, Gravesend. Of uncertain design and form it was built by the summer of 1940 and is assumed to have lasted in use until 1945. It was probably demolished in 1946.

TQ 67 SW 1347	Monument	c. 240m ENE	Modern	Pope's Head Second World War civil defence store, West Street, Gravesend, Kent. Second World War civil defence equipment store established at the Popes Head, 95 West Street, Gravesend. The Popes Head was a 19th century or earlier public house which ceased in use as licensed premises in 1939, presumably becoming an equipment store soon after. It may have lasted in use until 1945.
TQ 67 SW 1345	Monument	c. 135m S	Modern	St. James School Second World War First Aid Post, New Road, Gravesend, Kent. Second World War First Aid Post established at St. James School on the north side of New Road in Gravesend. It was established around September, 1939, and remained in use until 1945. It was part of a pattern of such posts across the district to allow first aid to be rendered to any injured following an air raid. No other details are known. The building was devastated by fire in 1976 and was subsequently replaced by a new building known as Pounce, a purveyor of furniture.
TQ 67 SW 1340	Monument	c. 325m E	Modern	Old Town Hall National Fire Service Station, Market Place, Gravesend, Kent. Second World War National Fire Service Station in the Market Place area north of the Old Town Hall in Gravesend. This originated pre-war as a municipal fire station. It consisted of brick buildings for the storage of a fire appliance, a hose drying tower and a temporary hut as well as an open area for the storage of sections of water pipe. This was, for a time, the parent site for other National Fire Service Action Stations across the district. The war service use originated in 1939 and lasted until 1945. Peace time fire services were provided from a new fire station which had been built in Windmill Street in 1942. The Market Place fire station was demolished post war and has left no known traces.

TQ 67 SW 1341	Monument	c. 90m E	Modern	Church Street School Second World War Auxiliary Fire Service building, Church Street, Gravesend. Second World War Auxiliary Fire Service building at the Victorian Church Street School, Church Street, Gravesend. Its exact function (whether or not as an Action Station) is not at present clear. The Fire Service function probably originated in 1939. Dilapidations were noted in 1940. When the Fire Service Function ceased is not known, nor other details. The Church Street School was demolished in 1979.
TQ 67 SW 1338	Monument	c. 225m NE	Modern	Second World War civil defence site at the end of the former car ferry pier, West Street, Gravesend. Second World War civil defence site of an unknown nature and purpose at the end of the former car ferry pier, West Street, Gravesend. It is marked on a contemporary map but without explanation. Its date of origin and disuse are unknown. Nothing obvious remains.
TQ 67 SW 481	Listed Building	c. 290m ESE	Modern	Two K6 telephone kiosks outside the Town Hall.
MKE66737	Find Spot	c. 460m SE	Late Iron Age	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Iron Age copper alloy coin. Dated 100 BC.
MKE66738	Find Spot	c. 460m SE	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Roman copper alloy brooch. Pre-Colchester type brooch, complete with catchplate and chord (only part of spring and pin missing), with rounded foot. Date: from Circa 43 AD (Certain) to 99 AD.
MKE66741	Find Spot	c. 460m SE	Unknown	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - copper alloy unidentified object. Semi-circular shaped object which turns upward at one end. The object is decorated with ring and dot motifs on either side and a possible zoomorphic head on the 'loop'.
MKE66762	Find Spot	c. 460m SE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval copper alloy steelyard weight. Date: from Circa 1200 AD (Certain) to Circa 1400 AD (Certain).

MKE66790	Find Spot	c. 460m SE	Medieval	"Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval copper alloy mirror case. Both halves intact, glass and paste missing, punched triangular decoration on each side in form of equal-armed cross with ellipses in each angle Date: from Circa 1270 AD (Certain) to Circa 1350 AD (Certain).
TQ 67 SW 509	Building	c. 390m S	Modern	A George V pillar box, Pelham Road / Darnley Road. Letter Box Study Group Box Type: 26/1. Dates from 1911 to 1922.
TQ 67 SW 608	Building	c. 420m SW	Modern	A George V pillar box, 'Overcliffe' Near Mobil Petrol Station. Letter Box Study Group Box Type: 27/3. Dates from 1936 to 1937.
TQ 67 SW 196	Monument	c. 70m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of Gravesend West station. Site of railway terminal station of the Gravesend Railway built near the Ferry terminal. Opened in 1886 but closed to passengers in 1953 and wholly in 1968. It has been demolished and the site built over.
TQ 67 SW 635	Monument	c. 390m SE	Post Medieval	Post holes at 3-5 Queen Street, Gravesend. An evaluation at 3-5 Queen Street, Gravesend by SWAT Archaeology in June 2011, on land designated for a small block of flats. Two trenches were excavated. 3 post holes were observed in trench 2, cut into the natural geology, and possibly contemporary due to the similar nature of the fills. Only one was excavated and found to be 0.40m in diameter and up to 0.12m deep with a pointed base. It is possible these are from scaffolding posts associated with the building of a nearby structure, the footings of which were found in the same trench. Sealing the post holes was a late 19th/early 20th century
TQ 67 SW 636	Building	c. 400m ESE	Post Medieval	Brick footings and cess tank at 3-5 Queen Street, Gravesend. Brick footings and a brick cess tank were observed during an evaluation at 3-5 Queen Street, Gravesend by SWAT Archaeology in June 2011 on land prior to building work. The footings were on the western and southern edge of trench 2 and excavated to only 0.70m deep. No cut was observed for the footings within the trench

TQ 67 SW 640	Find Spot	c. 445m SE	Unknown	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 67 SW 641	Find Spot	c. 445m SE	Unknown	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 67 SW 642	Monument	c. 400m SSE	Early Mesolithic to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Hillwash deposit with Saxon pot sherd at the Sensory Garden Site, Transport Quarter, Gravesend. Watching brief and excavation during groundworks associated with the development of the Sensory Gardens site, Transport Quarter, Gravesend. 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.
TQ 67 SW 643	Monument	c. 400m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	Cemetery at Sensory Gardens site, Transport Quarter, Gravesend. Watching brief and excavation of parts of an early 19th century cemetery during groundworks associated with the development of the Sensory Gardens site, Gravesend. Undertaken by Archaeology South East between 20th October 2010 and 22th February 2011. Overlying and intruding into the subsoil deposit was a disturbed general cemetery soil deposit of up to 2.50m thickness, containing

				the burials. A brick tomb and burial marker were also identified. A total of 91 articulated burials were identified. Also observed was overlying cemetery soil with finds of clay tobacco pipe and disarticulated bone; a possible sealing deposit with 19th century finds; the cemetery wall; and late 19th, early 29th century garden features.
TQ 67 SW 1378	Building	c. 240m S	Modern	Technical School, Darnley Road, Gravesend. Technical Institute, now Victoria Centre for Adult Education and formerly Municipal Technical School and Library, prepared as VAD Hospital in 1914.
TQ 67 SW 648	Building	c. 50m S	Modern	Gravesend Hospital, Bath Street, Gravesend. 52 civilian beds used during WW1.
TQ 67 SW 1057	Monument	c. 500m ENE	Unknown	Possible landing stage, in front of Clarendon Hotel. Two rows of parallel substantial vertical square piles, a possible landing stage. About 20m north of this point two rows of parallel substantial vertical square piles/posts run out perpendicular from the shore. About 10m long and 2-3m wide
TQ 67 SW 1000	Monument	c. 360m NW	Post Medieval	Amsterdam Bridge Gravesend. No debris from the bridge or other remains visible during the 2005 coastal survey.
TQ 67 SW 1014	Monument	c. 290m WNW	Post Medieval	Ropewalk near Gravesend. Marked on charts of the 1850's. No visible remains noted during the 2005 coastal survey area has been built over by a retail park.
TQ 67 SW 1024	Monument	c. 270m NW	Post Medieval	Clifton Baths, Gravesend. Noted on 1st edition OS maps. No visible remains noted during the 2005 coastal survey, the baths have been built over.
TQ 67 SW 1025	Monument	c. 215m NW	Post Medieval	Clifton Pier, Gravesend. Indicated on the 1st ed OS map. Built over with modern apartments. Though the concrete riverfront wall retains new ladders and bollards. These could be used as moorings but it is not likely

TQ 67 SW 1026	Monument	c. 225m NE	Post Medieval	Kent and Essex Steam Ferry Pier, Gravesend. Indicated on the 1st ed OS map. A large steel pontoon ferry jetty, still in use as ferry jetty.
TQ 67 SW 1034	Monument	c. 215m NW	Modern	Causeway (3rd ed OS), Gravesend. No visible remains of a causeway at this point during the 2005 coastal survey, the riverfront has been built over.
TQ 67 SW 1035	Monument	c. 160m NW	Modern	Baltic Wharf (3rd ed OS), Gravesend. There is now a modern apartment block in this location, though the concrete river frontage has iron bollards and ladders for access, so it could be used for mooring
TQ 67 SW 1036	Monument	c. 125m NW	Modern	Coal Wharf (3rd ed OS). A derelict small wharf, may still be in use by small craft, the area is in use as storage for small commercial interests.
TQ 67 SW 1037	Monument	c. 120m N	Modern	South-east and Central Pier, Gravesend, with associated wharf and dolphins, marked on the 2nd and 3rd ed OS map. A large iron pier on large round iron piles. There are six piles under the main pier and eight under pier frontage on the channel. The top of the pier has a framework for some type of roof or covering which is now gone. The top of the pier is covered in rubbish and other material suggesting it is no longer in active use as a pier.
TQ 67 SW 1038	Monument	c. 110m N	Modern	Commercial Wharf, Gravesend. Marked on the 2nd and 3rd ed OS map. This wharf is now part of a public path, with railings on the waterside frontage.
TQ 67 SW 1039	Monument	c. 115m NNE	Modern	Union Wharf, Gravesend. Marked on the 2nd and 3rd ed OS map. The wharf is no longer in use. It is part of a public pathway with safety railings on the wharf's waterfront side. Iron mooring bollards remain.
TQ 67 SW 1040	Monument	c. 155m NE	Modern	Marriot's Wharf, Gravesend. Marked on the 3rd ed OS map. This area has been built over by an apartment block. It is now part of wooden promenade, and public path runs along the waterfront.

TQ 67 SW 1041	Monument	c. 190m NE	Modern	Landing Stage/Steps by Kent and Essex steam ferry pier. Marked on the 3rd ed OS map. There is a landing stage for ferries and some commercial small craft at this point. It is a floating landing stage on pontoons. It is still in use for ferry and a tourist boat, the Princess Pocahontas.
TQ 67 SW 1042	Monument	c. 265m NE	Modern	Landing Stage/Steps, Gravesend. Marked on the 3rd ed OS map. A modern concrete riverside wall exists at this point, no landing steps are visible.
TQ 67 SW 1043	Monument	c. 330m ENE	Modern	Landing Stage/Steps. Marked on the 3rd ed OS map. The area comprises muddy foreshore, no recognisable debris noted during the 2005 coastal survey.
TQ 67 SW 1044	Monument	c. 330m NE	Modern	Landing Stage/Steps, Gravesend. Marked on the 3rd ed OS map. No visible remains during the 2005 coastal survey may be demolished or built over.
TQ 67 SW 1045	Monument	c. 340m NE	Modern	Landing Stage/Steps, Gravesend. Marked on the 3rd ed OS map. Apart from some metal steps to the east of the Town Pier no landing stage is apparent. A riverside footpath now runs by the river, the steps may have been built over.
TQ 67 SW 1046	Monument	c. 365m ENE	Modern	Jetty, Gravesend. Jetty marked on the 3rd ed OS map. No sign of debris or other remains of a jetty noted during the 2005 coastal survey.
TQ 67 SW 1047	Monument	c. 360m ENE	Modern	Wharf marked on the 3rd ed OS map. This area is now a riverside park with a public path. Any wharf structure is no longer obvious save for the riverside wall which might contain element of the wharf?
TQ 67 SW 1048	Monument	c. 400m ENE	Modern	Coal Wharf marked on the 3rd ed OS map.

TQ 67 SW 1049	Monument	c. 430m ENE	Modern	Wharf marked on the 3rd ed OS map. A brick-built wharf sticking out into foreshore. now a private house and garden. landing steps on the north east side.
TQ 67 SW 1053	Monument	c. 65m NNE	Post Medieval	Maltings associated with Russell's Gravesend brewery. Two large malthouses, probably of late 19th century date, situated across the road from the main brewery complex. They are now converted to residential use.
TQ 67 SW 374	Monument	c. 70m S	Roman	Romano British Ditch & Pits, Gravesend & North Kent Hospital. During excavations in 2004, Roman activity was recorded at this location represented by a ditch feature in the North-West corner of the site, a series of dateable pit features as well as an inhumation burial. Roman activity is also related to an initially Iron Age ditch at this location (see TQ 67 SW 378) which is recut and filled three times during this period.
TQ 67 SW 373	Find Spot	c. 85m SW	Middle Bronze Age	Mixed Lithics, Gravesend & North Kent Hospital. 27 struck flints found in a sandy silt layer overlying the natural chalk. The majority of flints date to the Mid-Late Bronze Age although one finely serrated blade dating to the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic was also located (TQ 67 SW 379). The flints were in a generally poor condition, with no suggestion of discrete industries. The condition of the flints suggests that they had been produced over a long period of time and had become mixed together, possibly as a result of colluvial action. No relationship has been assumed between these finds and later Iron Age-Roman activity on the site.
TQ 67 SW 375	Monument	c. 70m S	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo Saxon Pits, Gravesend & North Kent Hospital. A uniform group of seven fire pits, primarily aligned North - South with burning along Western edge. Flint and bone recovered from these pits had not been subjected to intense burning. Two pits were dated archaeometrically giving dates of 500 - 530 AD and 485 - 510 AD. One pit [Context 180] contained 35 cod bone elements Several

				smaller burnt layers were also in evidence which suggested the raking out of the pits and their reuse over time. The evidence as a whole suggests the pits were most likely used for the smoking of fish and meats
TQ 67 SW 376	Monument	c. 70m S	Post Medieval	Post Medieval Pits, Gravesend & North Kent Hospital. A small number of rubbish pits and stakeholes, one pit containing food debris and pottery dating to 16th & 17th centuries. The stake holes may have formed part of a stock enclosure.
TQ 67 SW 377	Monument	c. 40m S	Post Medieval	"Scaffold Points, 19th - 20th Century Victorian Terrace. During excavations in 2004, a series of post holes aligned East-West across the site, predominantly square in plan. They are probably the remains of scaffolding dating to the Victorian period for the construction of terraced houses shown on the site on 1897 OS Map. Houses have subsequently been removed from the site.
TQ 67 SW 378	Monument	c. 70m S	Late Iron Age to Roman	Iron Age Ditch, Gravesend and North Kent Hospital. Ditch first cut and filled during the Iron Age before later (continuous?) recutting and filling in the Romano British Period. Monument linked to Roman activity at this location represented in Monument (TQ 67 SW 373). Primary fill: LIA - Early R/B pot. Secondary fill: LIA - R/B to 300 AD. Ditch later recut three times in Roman period. Second cut/fil: pot 100-240AD. Final cut/fill: pot 270-240 AD & large quantity of building materials. Molluscan evidence from lower levels of the ditch fill suggest that the surrounding environment was one of woodland regeneration
TQ 67 SW 379	Find Spot	c. 85m SW	Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic	Mesolithic Lithic Findspot, Gravesend & North Kent Hospital. A single serrated flint knife typologically assigned the Late Mesolithic - Early Neolithic period, found in association with 26 other struck flints in a sandy silt layer overlying the natural chalk. The majority of flints date to the Mid-Late Bronze Age (TQ 67 SW 373). The flints

				were in a generally poor condition, with no suggestion of discrete industries. The condition of the flints suggests that they had been produced over a long period of time and had become mixed together, possibly as a result of colluvial action. No relationship has been assumed between these finds and later Iron Age-Roman activity on the site.
TQ 67 SW 423	Monument	c. 90m SSW	Early Mesolithic to Early Iron Age	Mesolithic activity - Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age activity, Stuart Road. A sequence of activity from the possible Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age into the Early Iron Age, represented by flint, a ditch and unstratified finds, and 2 post holes identified during excavation work in June 2004.
TQ 67 SW 424	Monument	c. 100m SSW	Early Iron Age to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Late Iron Age - Roman Activity - Saxon, Stuart Road. A sequence of Late iron Age - Roman activity, represented by a number of ditches, pits and postholes, recorded at Stuart Road during excavation in 2004. Parallel gullies and ditches E-W aligned contained pottery dating between 150 and 370 AD, representing a Roman Field System; of which the northernmost ditch aligns with a ditch recently excavated at Gravesend Hospital, 23m to the east. 3 small pits and two post holes of probably Saxon date were also excavated, having been sealed by a colluvial layer containing pottery from 575-650AD
TQ 67 SW 105	Monument	c. 220m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Congregational Church, Princes Street. Built in 1717 and closed in 1953, the building was demolished in 1961. Shown on the Ordnance Survey maps; 1862-1875, 1897-1900, 1907-1923, 1929-1952
TQ 67 SW 1009	Monument	c. 210m S	Post Medieval to Modern	St James church, New Road. Built in 1851 and demolished in 1968. The building is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1862-1875, 1897-1900, 1907-1923, 1929-1952.

TQ 67 SW 1010	Monument	c. 410m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Darnley Street. Opened in 1876, becoming redundant as a place of worship in the 1960s followed by a change of use. The building appears on the Ordnance Survey maps 1897-1900, 1907-1923, 1929-1952
TQ 67 SW 1381	Monument	c. 330m SSE	Undated	Undated linear features, Rathmore Road, Gravesend, Kent. A total of 12 trenches were excavated across the site in April 2016. A 19th/20th century rubbish pit and four undated linear gully features were uncovered.

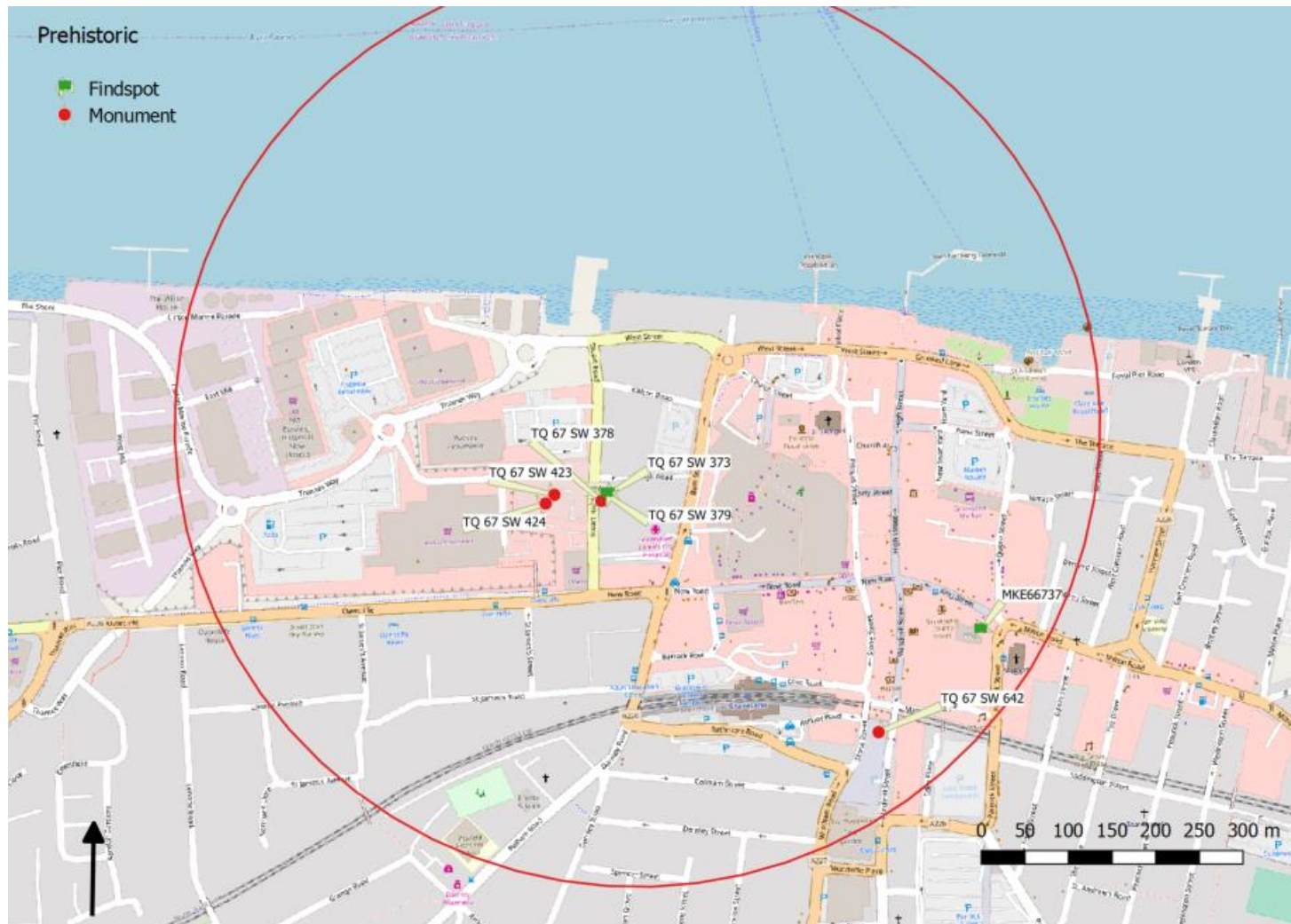


Figure 20: KHER Record - Prehistoric



Figure 21 KHER Monument Record - Roman



Figure 22: KHER Record – Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

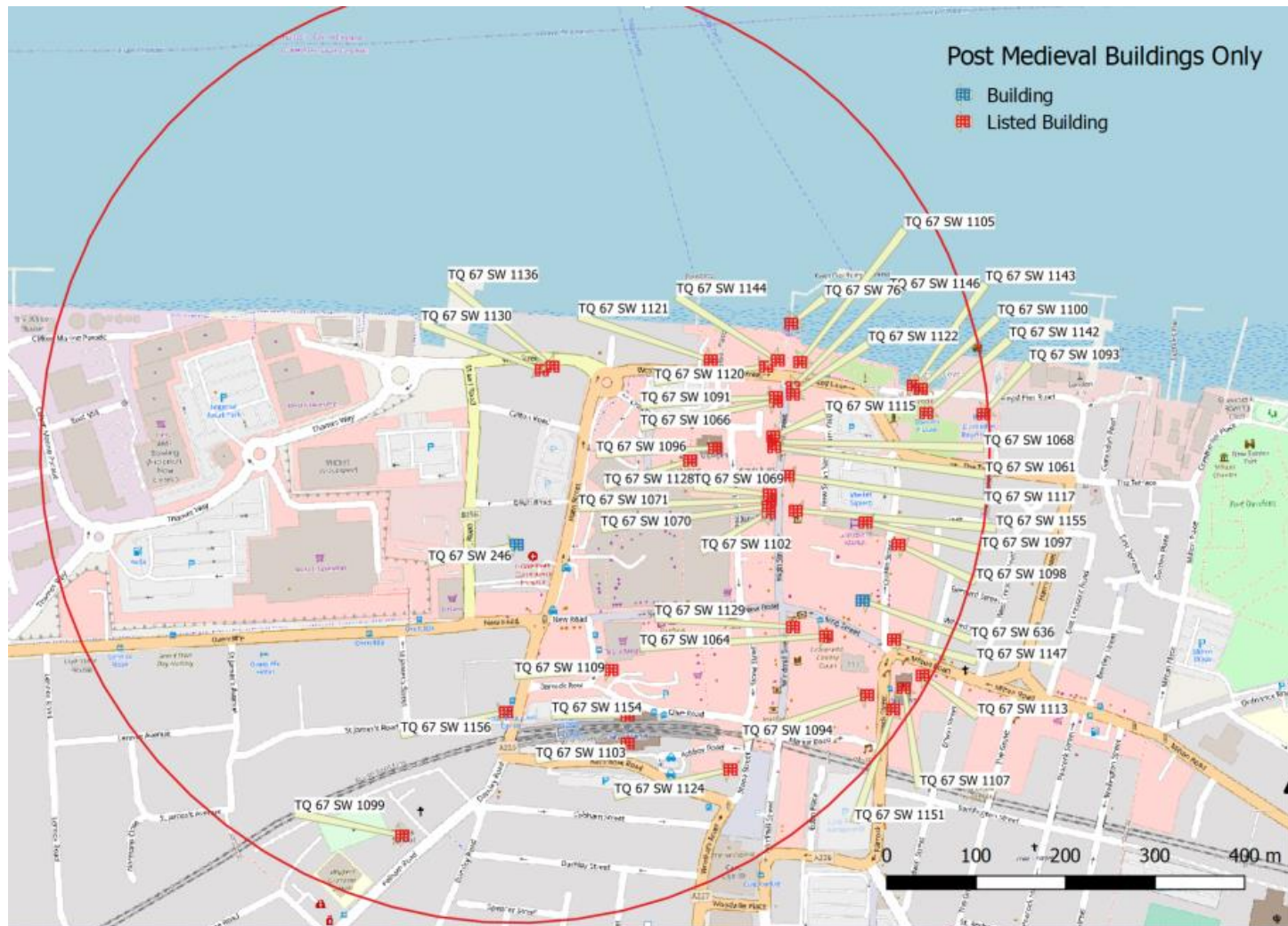


Figure 23: KHER Record – Post Medieval Buildings Only

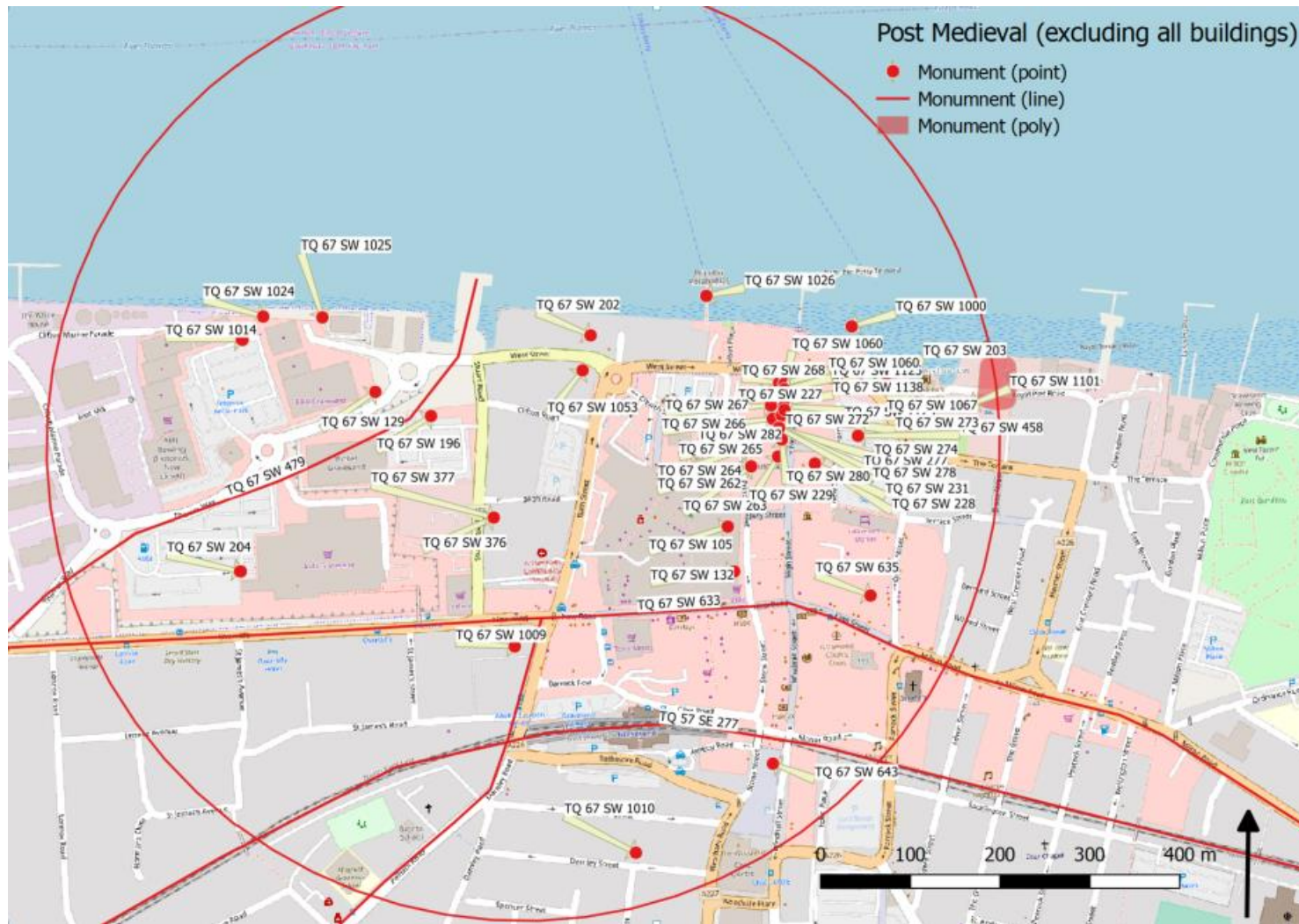


Figure 24: KHER Record – Post Medieval excluding Buildings

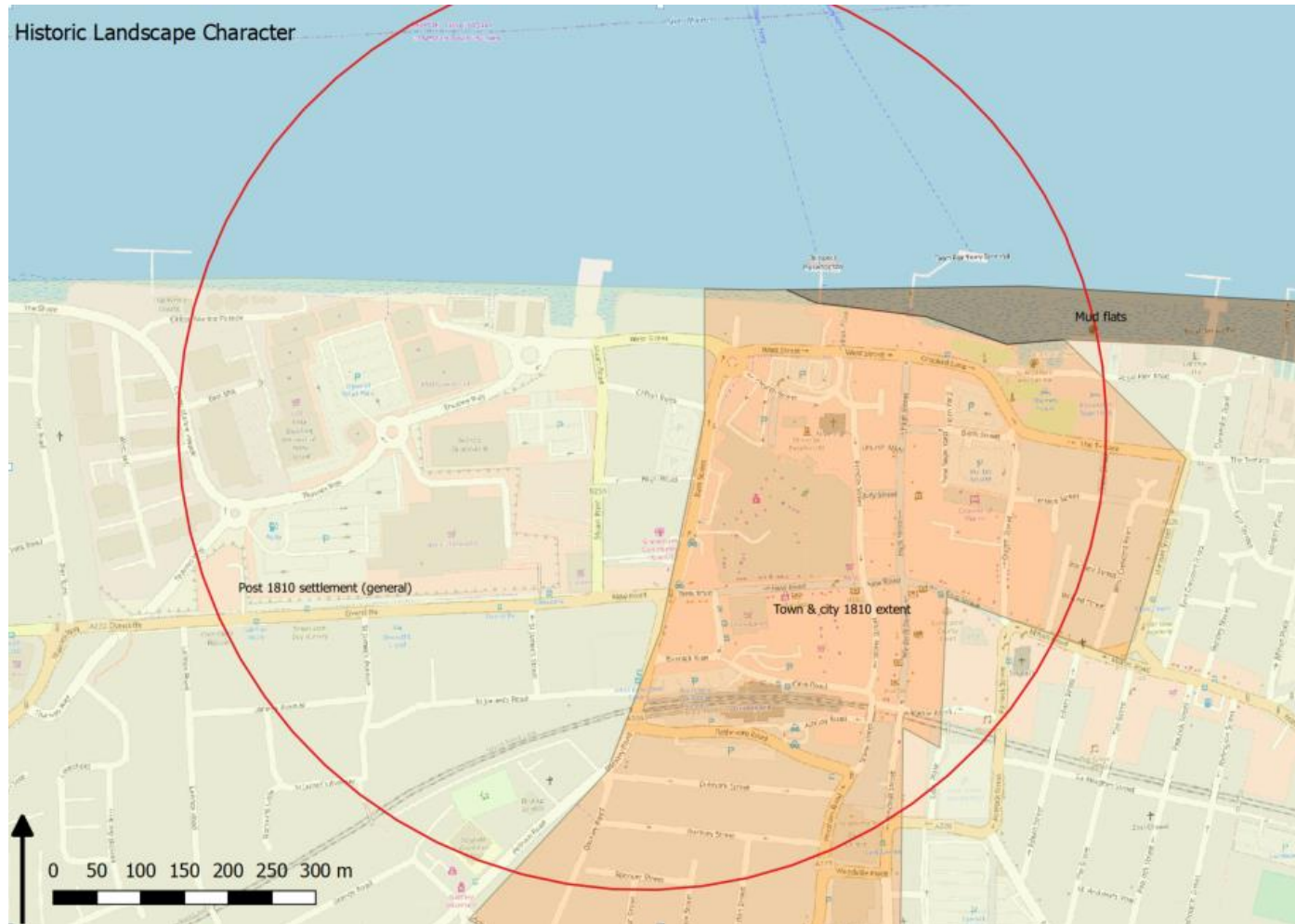


Figure 26: KHER Historic Landscape Character

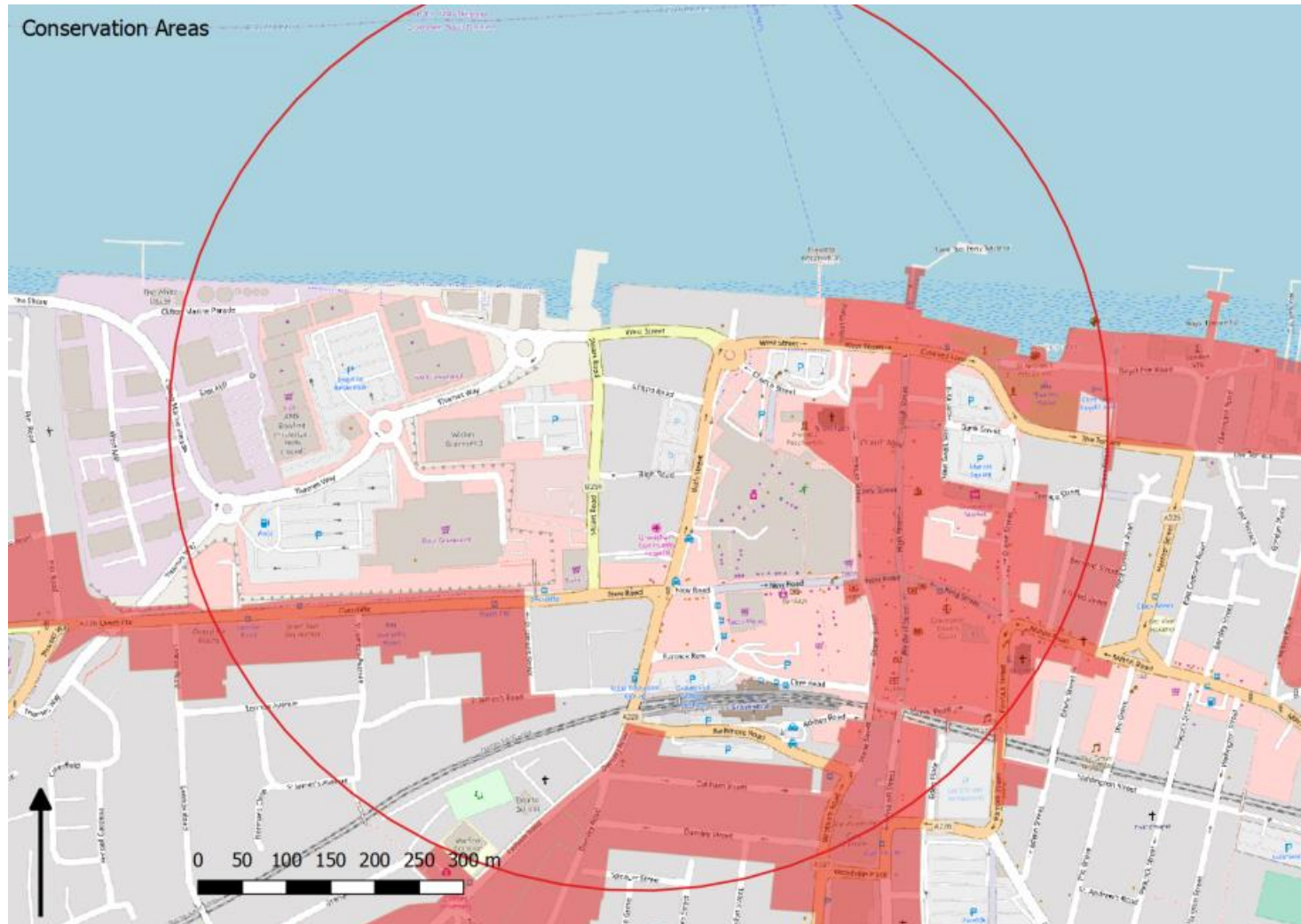


Figure 27: KHER Conservation Areas



Plate 1: 1940s. All at an altitude of 622m (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2004 (Google Earth)

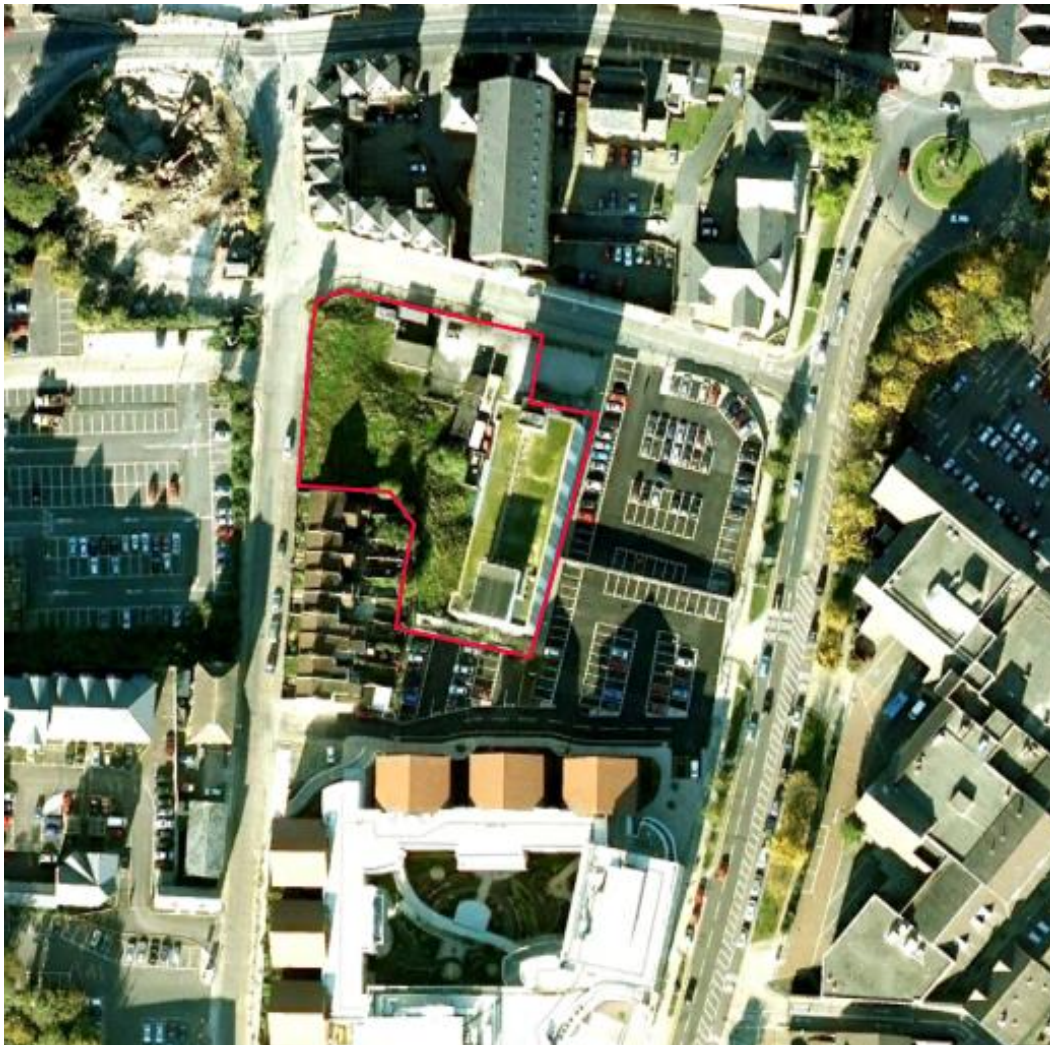


Plate 6: 2006 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: 2018 (Google Earth)



Plate 8: Eastern boundary and M Block from the corner of Bath Street and Clifton Road (facing SW)



Plate 9: View of the PDA from Clifton Road (facing SSW).



Plate 10: View of PDA from Clifton Road (facing W)



Plate 11: View across PDA from north eastern corner (facing SSE).