



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at 133 Windmill Street, Gravesend, Kent, DA12 1DB

April 2021

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National Grid Reference TQ 64708 73800



Report for Dalian Gill.

Date of Report: 16th April 2021

SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company

School Farm Oast, Graveney Road

Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP

Tel; 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112

www.swatarchaeology.co.uk

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	8
1.1	Project Background	8
1.2	The Site	8
1.3	The Proposed Development	9
1.4	Project Constraints	9
1.5	Scope of Document	9
2	PLANNING BACKGROUND	10
2.1	Introduction	10
2.2	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	10
2.3	Local Policies	12
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	17
3.1	Introduction	17
3.2	Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)	17
4	METHODOLOGY	19
4.1	Introduction	19
4.2	Sources	19
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT	21
5.1	Introduction	21
5.2	Designated Heritage Assets	21
5.3	Previous Archaeological Works	22
5.4	Archaeological and Historical Narrative	23
5.5	Cartographic Sources and Map Regression	28
5.6	Aerial Photographs	30
5.7	Conservation Area Appraisal	32
5.8	Walkover Survey	33
5.9	Summary of Potential	33
6	IMPACT ASSESSMENT	39
6.1	Introduction	39
6.2	Historic Impacts	39
7	SIGNIFICANCE	41
7.1	Introduction	41
7.2	Significance Criteria	41
8	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION	43
8.1	Introduction	43
9	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	44
9.1	Reliability/Limitations of Sources	44
9.2	Copyright	44
10	REFERENCES	45
10.1	Bibliographic	45
10.2	Websites	46
11	APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data (see Figures 14-20)	58

List of Plates

Plate 1: Gravesend, from the north-east, 1920..... 74
Plate 2: 1940s. (Google Earth)..... 75
Plate 3: Gravesend from the south, 1948 76
Plate 4: 1960s (Google Earth)..... 77
Plate 5: 1990 (Google Earth) 78
Plate 6: 2003 (Google Earth) 79
Plate 7: 2019 (Google Earth) 80
Plate 8: Historical Photo of the PDA from the south east provided by the client (facing north west), 81
Plate 9: Demolition in action, KentOnline (facing NW) 82
Plate 10: Entrance to the PDA (facing SSE) 83
Plate 11: View of the ramp into the basement area (facing NNE) 84
Plate 12: View the north western corner (facing NW) 85
Plate 13: View towards the south western corner (facing SW) 86
Plate 14: View towards the south eastern corner of the PDA (facing SW) 87
Plate 15: View of the eastern part of the PDA (facing ESE)..... 88
Plate 16: View of the rear wall of the basement area (facing SE) 89
Plate 17: View of the western basement area (facing NW) 90
Plate 18: View towards the south eastern corner of the PDA (facing NW) 91
Plate 19: View of the towards the PDA at the south western corner (facing NE)..... 92
Plate 20: Plate Locations 93

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:640,000, 1:20,000, 1:1,250.....	48
Figure 2: Proposed Development.....	49
Figure 3: Symonson Map, 1596.....	49
Figure 4: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769.....	50
Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing 1798.....	51
Figure 6: Mudge Map, 1801.....	52
Figure 7: Map of Gravesend circa 1826 (north is at the bottom).....	53
Figure 8: Gravesend Tithe Map 1840 (north is at the bottom).....	54
Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1869.....	54
Figure 10: Historic OS Map from 1899.....	55
Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1909.....	55
Figure 12: Historic OS Report 1933.....	56
Figure 13: Historic OS Report 1955.....	57
Figure 14: Gazetteer of KHER Records.....	67
Figure 15: KHER Monument Record.....	68
Figure 16: KHER Listed Buildings and Buildings.....	69
Figure 17: KHER Conservation Areas.....	70
Figure 18: KHER Historic Landscape Classification.....	71
Figure 19: KHER Designated Historic Park and Gardens.....	72
Figure 20: KHER Intrusive Events.....	73

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Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Dalian Gill to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of Land at 133 Windmill Street, Gravesend, Kent. 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 summarised as:

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

The PDA is situated in Gravesend to the south of the town. Gravesend is circa 26 miles east of London with Rochester 9 miles south east. The PDA covers an area approximately just under an acre. The PDA is bounded by roads on all four sides with Woodville Place to the north, Windmill Street to the east, Zion Place to the south and Wrotham Road to the west. The surrounding area is a mixture of residential and commercial properties of a variety of building types with the Gravesham Borough Council Civic Centre to the north. The site used to be the location of the former Gravesend Police Station a 6-storey modern building that was demolished in 2016 and the site cleared. There are also remaining high walls on all four sides. The PDA is sloping ground at 20m aOD at the northern end to 22m aOD at the southern end.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high archaeological potential for the Roman and Post Medieval period, moderate for the Prehistoric period, and low for all other periods. The PDA is located outside of the Medieval settlement area in what was the agricultural hinterland, although it sits aside one of the main thoroughfares in and out of Gravesend. The historical research suggests that the PDA was agricultural land until the mid-19th century where the area started to be divided up into

residential plots for housing. The 19th century houses were cleared away in 1940 for the building of the first police station on the site. It was known that this station had a basement, which would have caused disturbance to any potential archaeology. This building was later demolished in the 1960s and replaced with the 6-storey tower with an underground basement area accessed from the northern boundary. Only the central area of the PDA is likely to potentially provide in-situ remains due to the presence of the historical basement in the northern part of the site and piles in the southern part of the site. However, it is uncertain whether historical services cross this central portion of the PDA. Any potential remains within the PDA should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be an evaluation by trial trenching.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Dalian Gill (the 'Clients), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at 133 Windmill Street, Gravesend, Kent, DA12 1DB centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 64708 73800 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The PDA is situated in Gravesend to the south of the town. Gravesend is circa 26 miles east of London with Rochester 9 miles south east. The PDA covers an area approximately just under an acre. The PDA is bounded by roads on all four sides with Woodville Place to the north, Windmill Street to the east, Zion Place to the south and Wrotham Road to the west. The surrounding area is a mixture of residential and commercial properties of a variety of building types with the Gravesham Borough Council Civic Centre to the north. The site used to be the location of the former Gravesend Police Station a 6-storey modern building that was demolished in 2016 and the site cleared. There are also remaining high walls on all four sides. The PDA is sloping ground at 20m aOD at the northern end to 22m aOD at the southern end (Fig. 1).

Geology

- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock comprising Thanet Formation – Sand. There are no superficial deposits. Approximately 200m north-west of the site the bedrock geology changed to the Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) which underlies the Thanet Sand Formation.

Geotechnical Information

- 1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information at the PDA. Boreholes to the south along Windmill Street in a 1979 investigation concerning soakaways confirmed 6.1m of sand with sand below made ground with chalk below (TQ67SW327) at a ground level of 216.09m aOD.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for a new mixed-use development which will incorporate 131 residential units, 2 commercial units together with the laying out of 38 parking spaces, associated amenity space, waste and cycle storage.

1.4 Project Constraints

- 1.4.1 There were no constraints 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 2019): 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.

Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

- 2.2.8 The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge.

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.
- 2.3.3 The Council are current going through a process to consider a new Local Plan. The Core Strategy sets out that the Council intend to produce a Supplementary

Planning Document on heritage and the historic environment in due course. These would be read in conjunction with the NPPF and current Core Strategy Policy CS20. The Council is looking to apply the following suite of policies as appropriate when determining planning applications that have the potential to impact upon heritage assets and their settings.

- Proposed Policy HER 1: Development Involving Heritage Assets
- Proposed Policy HER 2: Listed Buildings
- Proposed Policy HER 3: Conservation Areas
- Proposed Policy HER 4: Archaeology

Proposed Policy HER 1: Development Involving Heritage Assets

2.3.4 Proposals which protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment of the borough and the contribution it makes to local distinctiveness and sense of place will be supported. Encouragement will also be given to proposals that make sensitive use of historic assets through regeneration and re-use, particularly where these bring redundant or underused assets back into an appropriate use. Proposals involving enabling development which conflict with policy will be required to demonstrate that it is reasonably necessary to secure the future conservation of the heritage asset and that this outweighs the dis-benefits of departing from policy.

2.3.5 Development will be expected to conserve and enhance or reveal the significance of designated heritage assets and the contribution made to that significance by their settings. Development will not be permitted where it is likely to cause substantial harm to the significance of designated heritage assets, either directly or indirectly through development within their settings, unless it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefit that would outweigh the harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;
and
- No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

- Conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and,
 - The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
- 2.3.6 Where a development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, any harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.
- 2.3.7 The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will be a material consideration in its determination. Those that affect the significance of non-designated heritage assets will be carefully considered, and a balanced judgment made having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the asset involved. Proposals which, on balance, have an unacceptable impact will not be permitted.
- 2.3.8 Any application affecting directly or indirectly the significance of a designated or non-designated heritage asset should be prepared in sufficient detail to enable the Council to evaluate the impact of the proposal on that asset. A Heritage Statement will also be required in support of such applications to outline and provide evidence as to the significance of the heritage asset, the contribution made by its setting, and the likely impact of the development upon it and any alternatives considered that may impact lesser upon its significance. In determining applications, the Council will accord additional weight as appropriate where multiple heritage assets stand to be adversely affected.
- 2.3.9 Should permission be granted for the removal of part or all of a heritage asset, this will not be allowed to proceed until such time as a mechanism is put in place to ensure that any approved replacement development will proceed. Where permission is granted for such development, conditions will be attached requiring photographic or other recording of the asset to be removed with a report containing said information to be submitted to the Council as a public record.

Proposed Policy HER 3: Conservation Areas

- 2.3.10 Development, in or adjoining a Conservation Area, which would enhance its character, appearance, or the contribution made to its significance by its setting

will normally be permitted subject to other policies within the Development Plan. In evaluating proposals, the Council will have regard to its adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans as a material consideration.

2.3.11 New development in a Conservation Area should aim to preserve and enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and respect its surroundings in terms of height, massing, volume, scale, form, materials, details, roofscape, plot width and the spaces between buildings.

2.3.12 Development within, affecting the setting of, or views into and out of, a Conservation Area should preserve and enhance all features that contribute positively toward the area's character and appearance. Particular consideration will be given toward the following:

- The retention of buildings, groups of buildings, existing street patterns, historic building lines and ground surfaces;
- Retention of architectural details that contribute positively to the character or appearance of the area;
- The impact of the proposal on the townscape, skyline, landscape and the relative scale and importance of buildings in the area;
- The protection of trees and elements of landscape or townscape that contribute positively towards the character and appearance of the area;
- Whether the proposals result in the removal of unsightly and negative features and their replacement by others that make an appropriate and positive contribution.

2.3.13 Where development is proposed within a Conservation Area, consideration should also be given to the possible existence of buried archaeology to which policy HER 4 may apply. Any Heritage Statement should, therefore, also provide evidence that this aspect has also been assessed.

Proposed Policy HER 4: Archaeology

- 2.3.14 The archaeological and historic integrity of designated heritage assets and other important archaeological sites, together with the contribution made toward their significance by their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced.
- 2.3.15 Planning applications on sites where there is or is potential archaeological interest must be supported by an informed assessment of the asset and the impact of the proposal on its significance.
- 2.3.16 Where important or potentially significant archaeological heritage assets may exist, developers may be required to arrange for field evaluations to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications in accordance with a specification to be agreed in writing with the Council.
- 2.3.17 Where the case for development affecting a heritage asset of archaeological interest is accepted, a decision will be made on its treatment weighing the significance of the asset against the public benefits of the proposal. Where the heritage asset is of demonstrably equivalent significance to a Scheduled Monument, any potential harm to that significance shall be evaluated on the same basis as if it were a designated heritage asset.
- 2.3.18 Where preservation in situ is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record will be required. In such cases, a copy of the report detailing and interpreting findings shall be deposited with the Council and the County Historic Environment Record.

Local Planning Guidance

- 2.3.19 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 Dalian Gill 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 ClfA. 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 2, 4-7).

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 (500m radius centred on the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Protected Military Remains or NMP cropmarks in 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 area are mainly of the Post Medieval and Modern period reflecting the urbanisation and expansion of Gravesend in this area in those periods.

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 There are 77 designated assets predominately reflecting the Post Medieval expansion of the town. There are no designated assets within the PDA. However, there are six Grade II heritage assets within 150m of the PDA which are all early to Mid-19th century residential properties in Windmill Street or Stone Street. Given the urban nature of the area, the proposed development will not have any impact upon their significance or setting.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 There have been a small number of recent intrusive archaeological events in the area but since much of the area was built on prior to modern archaeological planning laws, there has not been much by way of opportunity. Key intrusive events are summarised below.

Sensory Gardens – EKE 13356, EKE13357

- 5.3.2 Just to the north of the Civic centre lies the Sensory Garden. A watching brief and excavation were undertaken there in 2011 ahead of the development of the site. A hill wash deposit containing finds of Neolithic/Mesolithic, Roman and Saxon date was uncovered. No other archaeological periods were represented until the later post-medieval period when remains associated with housing previously occupying the Civic Centre site were identified along with the Woodville Cemetery wall and burials where 91 burials were analysed. The Woodville burial ground, used as an extension to the cemetery of St George's Church between 1799 and 1855. The disused burial ground was later acquired by the Gravesend Urban Sanitary Authority in 1888 and became a public open space.
- 5.3.3 Chalk was encountered in the excavations around 18m aOD. Overlying the chalk was Thanet Sand or Loess deposit at a depth of circa 18.7m aOD and above that a deposit of 0.35m of brown silty sand colluvium containing charcoal, occasional artefacts and partial skeleton of a cow. The artefacts were Mesolithic or Neolithic flints, as well as Roman ceramic building material and pottery in a fresh unbraided condition and a possible Anglo-Saxon pottery sherd. Overlying this was further hillwash. The report considered that given that the most recent find from the hillwash deposit is of 5th to 6th century date, it may be postulated that the period of greater deforestation uphill is of Saxon or medieval date, perhaps coinciding

with the growth of the town in the medieval period and a greater demand for wood for timber framing. The presence of the Roman CBM was suggested of structures uphill to the south of the Sensory Garden site and washed down the valley side.

Evaluation at Rathmore Road – EKE 15404

- 5.3.4 An evaluation in 2016 was undertaken circa 135m north west of the PDA in an area sandwiched between the rear boundaries of the houses in Cobham Street and the Station. There were 12 evaluation trenches which revealed an 19th/early 20th rubbish pit containing pottery, glass and a clay tobacco pipe likely associated with the backyard area of 53 Cobham Street in the Post Medieval period. Four linear gully features were also found and contained no datable material. Two of the linears were considered to be associated with drainage gullies when the area was previously used as a market garden. The purpose of the remaining two linears was unclear.

Land off Parrock Street – EKE1160

- 5.3.5 Three areas to the east and north east of the PDA were subject to a watching brief ahead of groundworks. The watching brief revealed modern disturbance and the remains of Victorian cellars and 19th/20th rubbish pits were encountered by the Site Foreman when clearing the site of Japanese Knotweed. There were no pre-19th century deposits.

Historic Landscape Classification

- 5.3.6 The KHER landscape classification shows the PDA as part of the edge area of the 1810 settlement.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 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.

- 5.4.2 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.
- 5.4.3 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.
- 5.4.4 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 north 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.

- 5.4.5 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.
- 5.4.6 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.
- 5.4.7 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. Gravesend in old English was 'aet paem grafes ende' meaning at the grove's end becoming the Gravesend spelling by 1232. The parish boundary between Milton and Gravesham would have been established along the line now marked by the High Street and Windmill Street, separating the early parishes.
- 5.4.8 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 riverbank. 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.

- 5.4.9 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.
- 5.4.10 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.
- 5.4.11 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, Betsham until the arterial road, the A2/M2 was opened in 1924 with a minor road diverting south via Betsham.
- 5.4.12 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.
- 5.4.13 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.

- 5.4.14 Windmill Hill reached from the town pier via Windmill Street was in the 19th century were pleasure gardens and sports ground having been purchased in 1843 by the Gravesend Corporation. This included climbing the old mill and taking in the views. The last mill on the site was pulled down in 1894.
- 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 A Borough Police Force was established in 1836 with a William North as the first Chief Constable. A police station was built next to the town hall and remained in use as the police station until 1940.
- 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.

- 5.4.20 In 1940, the police station moved from next to the Town Hall to Windmill Street. In 1975, that building was considered inadequate and outdated and was demolished in Windmill Street and a new 6 storey building was erected at a cost of £500,000 after three years of construction. The Civic centre to the north was built in 1968.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Symonson Map, 1596

- 5.5.1 Gravesend is depicted with a road passing from Northfleet and onwards towards Rochester. This is known as the 'Old Road'. The blockhouse is shown on the eastern side of the town. Windmill Hill can be located with the depiction of the windmill and there is a road running southwards of the windmill. Watling Street at this point is not marked and was nothing more than possibly a footpath at this point in time (Fig. 3).

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

- 5.5.2 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 the main settlement area of Gravesend to the north of the PDA. Windmill Hill is to the southwest of the PDA and there is a road on a north-south axis that leads from the waterfront southwards past the PDA and towards Windmill Hill and can be recognised as the path of Windmill Street. Nothing is depicted in the area of the PDA at this point in time (Fig. 4).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1798

- 5.5.3 This map shows far greater details of buildings, and land use but is incomplete. However, the area in and round the PDA has been finished and reflects that of market gardens on the outskirts of the town. The curved road plan to the north can be seen at the junction of Windmill Street to the east and the Wrotham Road to the west. Manor Farm, seen to the west of the PDA is at the junction of Darnley

Road and Pelham Road and this belonged to the Earl of Darnley where the tenant farmed the land from the boundary of Northfleet to Windmill Street. There also appears to be more farm building south west of the PDA on the Wrotham Road (Fig.5).

Mudge Map, 1801

5.5.4 There is little change compared to the previous map (Fig. 6)

Map of Gravesend, 1826

5.5.5 This shows that the area of the PDA are still market gardens. To the east on the opposite side of Windmill Street are brickfields (Fig.7).

Gravesend Tithe Map of 1840

5.5.6 By this time the settlement of Gravesend extends southwards with parcels of land carved up and new housing built. The PDA itself consists of land designated 884 belonging to the Earl of Darnley and occupied by Robert Coles and described as 'Building Ground'. On the eastern side of the PDA a number of semi-detached houses have been built along Windmill Street all with different owners, some of which are occupied by the owners, others which appear to be let out. The road of Zion Place has been created at this time forming the southern boundary of the PDA. Adjacent to the south western corner of the PDA is the large house belonging to Lawrence Ruck that appears to have owned land between Wrotham Road and Darnley Road and was known as 'Rucklands'. The eastern side of Windmill Street falls into the neighbouring parish of Milton Next Gravesend and by this time there were also houses along the eastern side of Windmill Street except for a large plot between North Street and South Street owned by John Gould which is empty at this time (Fig.8).

Historic OS Map 1869

5.5.7 This is the first properly scaled OS map. By this time, there had been significant expansion to Gravesend and the area of the PDA and around is now urbanised. Houses have now been built in the area that was designated plot 884 in the tithes. Adjacent to the south eastern corner Emmanuel Church has been built. We know that this was built in 1843 by John Gould who was a builder and his son the architect. South of the PDA are terraced housing. However, to the west,

Rucklands house and gardens still remains, although that too is surrounded by new housing. To the far north of the map, the railway has been built (Fig.9).

Historic OS map 1899

5.5.8 There is little change at the PDA except the area is annotated Woodville Terrace. (Fig.10).

Historic OS map 1909

5.5.9 There is little change. However, in what was the garden area of Rucklands is now housing. Rucklands house is now annotated Masonic Hall and was purchased in 1905. (Fig.11).

Historic OS map 1933

5.5.10 There is little change (Fig.12)

Historic OS Map, 1955

5.5.11 There have been significant changes at the PDA. The housing of part of Woodville Terrace have been demolished and replaced with the building of the Police and Fire Station situated around a courtyard area with the entrance on the eastern side from Windmill Street. On the western side Wrotham Road has been widened. A new road has been created on the northern boundary. To the north of this new road, much of the remaining housing have been converted into municipal offices with additional buildings in the area that was previously gardens (Fig. 13).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

Gravesend, from the north-east, 1920

5.6.1 This shows the area of the PDA broadly highlighted by the red dotted line. At the southern end can be seen the terraced houses facing Zion Place. Adjacent to the south eastern corner is the larger building of the Baptist Church and adjacent to the south western corner is Rucklands, now a Masonic Lodge standing taller than the surrounding Victorian residential houses. Within the area of the PDA can be identified the semi-detached houses (Plate 1).

1940s And Gravesend from the south, 1948.

- 5.6.2 This shows just after the demolition of the houses and the building of the new police station, which was known to have a basement. This is a flat roofed building and the entrance on the eastern side to the central courtyard area can be seen. Along the western side is a lay-by area with trees (Plates 2 & 3).

1960s

- 5.6.3 There is little change. This must have been taken in the early 1960s prior to the building of the current Civic Centre in the mid-1960s (Plate 4).

1990

- 5.6.4 There have been significant changes at the PDA. At the southern end of the PDA, the buildings have been replaced by a 6-storey tower. The northern, eastern and western ranges have also been replaced and it is known that the previous buildings were demolished in 1973 and rebuilt in 1975. To the north, the mid-1960s Civic Centre have replaced the earlier buildings. To the south east, along Windmill Street, a new six storey block (now Cygnet House) has replaced residential housing. It is known that this was built in 1965 as the divisional headquarter of KCC. For the houses at the rear of Windmill Street on the eastern side, a car park has replaced residential housing (Plate 5)

Photo of the building prior to demolition, date unknown.

- 5.6.5 These show the main 6 storey block at the southern end of the PDA with the entrance located to the building on the south eastern corner from Windmill Street. There are stairwells at either end. The taller buildings to the north are related to the Civic Centre that was built in the 1960s (Plate 8).

2003

- 5.6.6 There appears little change (Plate 6).

2019

- 5.6.7 There has been significant change with the demolition of the buildings at the PDA leaving just the remaining curtain wall. Plate 8 also shows the demolition in action. (Plate 7).

5.7 Conservation Area Appraisal

- 5.7.1 The appraisal for the Upper Windmill Street Area was written in 2007 on a conservation area designated in 1970 by KCC. It refers to Windmill Street being the principal thoroughfare for those arriving in the town and proceeding to the resort attraction on Windmill Hill. Wrotham Road was turnpiked in 1825. Much of the area was laid out in the first half of the 19th century. The land rises from north to south with long views along Windmill Street. During the 20th century, much of this area demolished residential housing to make way for civic buildings, which are of scale and materials very different to those of the surrounding residential houses which are predominately 2/3 storey houses. The Emmanuel Baptist Church is the only building in religious use in the Conservation Area. Windmill Street becomes increasingly residential toward Windmill Hill. In the 1990s, Parrock Street, Lord Street, Windmill Street and Stone Street were made part of an inner ring road introducing high levels of traffic into the northern part of the conservation area. The conservation area appraisal refers to principal views and including along Zion Place towards the Baptist Church and also northwards along Wrotham Road towards the Prince Albert public house adjacent to the south western corner of the PDA. Despite being a built-up urban area trees are considered an important feature of the Upper Windmill Street Conservation Area and this was reinforced by the trees that were alongside the western edge of the former police station. While the scale and massing of the three buildings in this character area neither reflect nor enhance the surrounding historic townscape with their Brutalist modern architecture, the retention of streets between the buildings has ensured a degree of visual permeability.
- 5.7.2 There are 31 listed buildings or structures in the Upper Windmill Street, Gravesend Conservation Area, all of them listed grade II and are all on Windmill Street and are 19th century housing. Nos 1-9 Zion Place are considered to have 'Townscape Merit' and are unlisted. Key features include the use of yellow brick, with polychrome detailing. Front areas, many of which are surrounded by dwarf walls and cast-iron railings; Italianate and classical ornamental details; render applied to all or part of elevations, and to create architectural detailing; use of wrought iron balconies; Sash windows, including sashes with round heads on the ground floor.

5.8 Walkover Survey

- 5.8.1 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. Due to Covid-19, a walkover was not undertaken by the author, although detailed site photographs were provided by the architects. No archaeological features or artefacts have been identified due to the demolition that has already taken place at the site (Plates 10-19).

5.9 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

- 5.9.1 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 two entries for this period within the assessment area. One record (TQ 67 SW 435) refers to the find of two Palaeolithic handaxes from the Windmill Hill area, whilst the second record refers to large number of Palaeolithic artefacts attributed to the general Gravesend area (TQ 67 SW 436). In the wider Gravesend area, significant 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

- 5.9.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. Earlier Mesolithic sites are recorded at Springhead and Swanscombe. The Kent HER has one possible record from this period within the assessment area relating to just to the north of the PDA in the area of the Sensory Garden that contained hill wash deposits (TQ 67 SW 642), although it is possible that the deposit may be from a later period up to that of the Early Medieval period. The same site also contained Mesolithic flints (TQ 67 SW 640). It was suggested that the flints found were produced over a long period of time and mixed as a result of colluvial action. In the wider area, 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. Therefore, it is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **moderate**.

Neolithic

5.9.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has two records from this period. To the north east, a polished flint axe was found in 1968 (TQ 75 SE 26) although this is only attributed to the general Gravesend area. In addition, the Mesolithic flints found in the Sensory Garden may also come from the Neolithic period as well (TQ 67 SW 640). Given the poor provenance and archaeological records for this period, the potential for finding remains within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Bronze Age

5.9.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area of a Bronze Age looped and socketed axe found in antiquity and assigned to the general Gravesend area (TQ 67 SE 4). Just outside of the assessment area to the north west, Bronze Age activity was found in Stuart Road TQ 67 SW 423. Also, just outside of the assessment area to the north west at the site of the Community Hospital evaluation, many Bronze Age flints were identified (TQ 67 SW 373). There is, however, little evidence that the Study Area was itself settled in the Bronze Age and the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

Iron Age

5.9.5 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). Across the Gravesend area a number of Iron Age settlements have been found including a religious site at Springhead. The Kent HER has three records from this period within the assessment area. At the Community

Hospital Site on Bath Street to the north west, excavations revealed an Iron Age ditch (TQ 67 SW 378) which was found to continue into the Stuart Road evaluation to the west of the hospital. Pits and post holes at Stuart Road were also found (TQ 67 SW 424). Analysis of the snails recovered from the lower fills of the ditch suggests that the surrounding environment was one of woodland regeneration although this does not mean that the entire area was wooded at this time. Circa 325m to the north east of the PDA, 15 gold coins were found (TQ 67 SE 5), although no details of their exact provenance are known, and the finds are just attributed to the general Gravesend area. Reported in 1998 under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) and therefore attributed to a grid square rather than the exact location is a Iron Age copper alloy coin (MKE66737). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

Romano-British

5.9.6 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. Many of the Late Iron Age rural farmsteads and associated field systems also continued into the Roman period. In the wider Gravesend area, there was a villa and also salt and pottery production. A large settlement area was found to be to the south west of St Georges Church, north of the PDA and just outside of the assessment area (TQ 67 SW 110) and also continued activity at the Community Hospital and Stuart Road areas of ditches, post holes and also a Roman field system. The Kent HER has three records from this period within the assessment area. Just to the north of the PDA in the Sensory Garden the 2010-2011 excavation identified Roman ceramic building material consisting of fragments of brick, three conjoining tegula fragments and a tile fragment (TQ 67 SW 641). These artefacts were recovered from a hill wash deposit suggesting possible Roman activity located on higher slopes southwards of this area if in fact comes from the outer edges of the main settlement area. Further to the north, east is a 2nd century Roman brooch found in antiquity in 1844 and its location assigned to the general Gravesend area (TQ 67 SE 3). Reported in 1998 under the PAS and therefore attributed to a grid square rather than the exact location is a Roman copper alloy brooch (MKE66738). 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. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.9.7 The Kent HER has seven records from this period, all of which are PAS finds and attributed to a grid square circa 325m north east of the PDA. Just in the wider 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. We know that the place name for Gravesend has Anglo-Saxon origins, but it is not considered that the area of the PDA is likely to reveal Anglo-Saxon activity. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

- 5.9.8 The Kent HER has seven archaeological records from this period within the assessment area. Gravesend was an important town in the Medieval period (TQ 67 SW 172), with the core of the town to the north, close to the riverside and its wharves and pier, and where many of the artefacts from this period are found. The anomaly is that of Windmill Hill to the south being the site of a beacon ((TQ 67 SW 9). The PDA appears to be away from any potential settlement areas associated with Gravesend in this period although exact boundaries are uncertain. Post Medieval maps show that the area around the PDA was part of the agricultural hinterland of the settlement to the north and this was also most likely the case in the Medieval period. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

- 5.9.9 The Post Medieval period has by far the greatest number of HER records at 77 reflecting the significant growth of the town in this period with 49 of them as

listed buildings. Given the expected nature of the rural and agricultural nature of the area in this period, it is surprising that there are no farmstead records. However, map regression suggests that there were farms in the area and the land of the PDA belong to the Manor Farm estate before the expansion of the urban area and was an area of market gardens. The tithes map of 1840 shows the urban expansion along Windmill Street starting the early part of the 19th century. By the mid-19th century, housing have covered the entire area. There are 49 listed building records for the assessment area of which just over half are in the radius to the north of the PDA reflecting the earlier core urban area of Gravesend covering houses, statues, inns, railways, and municipal buildings. Monument records reflect back yard rubbish pits as well as the location of municipal sites, not necessary still standing or listed. Windmill Street was a key thoroughfare in this period with many people passing the PDA in order to reach the pleasure gardens at Windmill Hill. As Windmill Street was one of the streets of the early expansion, there are a number of Grade II listed buildings in the vicinity of the PDA. The area of the PDA was one of residential housing in this period where buildings and or possible garden rubbish disposal is possible, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **high**.

Modern

5.9.10 There are 53 KHER records from this period of the 20th century. Most of them being monument records relating to the Second World War where air raid shelters, or defence posts or hospitals were located. However, two of the records are located within the area of the PDA itself. In the 1940s the residential housing within the PDA was cleared away and a police station built on the site. A new road was created to form the northern boundary called Woodville Place and in addition the council offices were also built to the north creating a new central town services area. The Police Station was then utilised to be a Second World War Civil Defence Control Centre (TQ 67 SW 1296) in the basement and was also the between 1942 and 1972 a Fire Station where the central courtyard area was used for the fire engines (TQ 67 SW 1333). The 1940s police station was later cleared in the 1970s and a 6 storey block places on the southern part of the site. With the exception of the basement area, the buildings on the site were demolished in

2016. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Unknown

5.9.11 There is just one unknown record being that of an unidentified copper alloy object (MKE66741).

Overview

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

5.9.13 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: **moderate**

- Iron Age: **moderate**

- Roman: **high**

- Anglo-Saxon: **low**

- 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 has been built on since the first half of the 19th century having been market gardens prior to that. The 19th century houses were cleared away in 1940 for the building of the first police station on the site. It was known that this station had a basement, which would have caused disturbance to any potential archaeology. This building was later demolished in the 1960s and replaced with the 6-storey tower with an underground basement area accessed from the northern boundary. Following demolition, the basement area was left intact and filled by the demolition material, since cleared away. The topographical survey confirms that the depth of the basement area was some 2m below street level and covered the northern third of the PDA. The six-storey block required

piles, and these are located in the southern third of the PDA. In the central third of the site there were buildings located on the far eastern and western areas, which potentially leaves the central portion of the site that does not appear to have been built on, an area of circa 10m x 30m. Although the presence or impact of possible service trenches in this area is unknown. Therefore, the historical impact on the archaeology in the PDA is considered to be **high/total**.

- 6.2.2 The proposed development comprises of a new mixed-use development which will incorporate 131 residential units, 2 commercial units together with the laying out of 38 parking spaces, associated amenity space, waste and cycle storage at the site. The proposed development building essentially follows the footprint of the previous building with the structure located around the edges of the site with the car parking area located in a central courtyard. The proposed new buildings will have pile foundations and will be in areas of the PDA previously disturbed.

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 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 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Roman and Post Medieval periods as well as moderate potential for the Prehistoric period and low for all other periods. The PDA is located outside of the Medieval settlement area in what was the agricultural hinterland, although it sits aside one of the main thoroughfares in and out of Gravesend.

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 especially with the excavation at the Sensory Garden suggesting that there is potentially a Roman structure to the south.

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 has a high group value in widening in adding to our understanding of the use of the sloped area on the southern side of the bank of the Thames in the Prehistoric period onwards.

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 residential plots for housing. The 19th century houses were cleared away in 1940 for the building of the first police station on the site. It was known that this station had a basement, which would have caused disturbance to any potential archaeology. This building was later demolished in the 1960s and replaced with the 6-storey tower with an underground basement area accessed from the northern boundary.

Fragility / Vulnerability

- 7.2.6 The proposed development building essentially follows the footprint of the previous building with the structure located around the edges of the site with the car parking area located in a central courtyard, which is an area considered to have had the least historical disturbance. The proposed new buildings will have pile foundations and will be in areas of the PDA previously disturbed.

Potential

- 7.2.7 The impact assessment concludes that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains although whether any archaeology survives and is to be found in-situ uncertain.

Significance

- 7.2.8 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of archaeological interest and could potentially carry regional significance.

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. The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high archaeological potential for the Roman and Post Medieval period, **moderate** for the Prehistoric period, and **low** for all other periods. Only the central area of the PDA is likely to potentially provide in-situ remains due to the presence of the historical basement in the northern part of the site and piles in the southern part of the site. However, it is uncertain whether historical services cross this central portion of the PDA. Any potential remains within the PDA should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be an evaluation by trial trenching.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 9.1.1 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.

9.2 Copyright

- 9.2.1 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 Dalian Gill (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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Proposed Development of Land at 133 Windmill Street, Gravesend, Kent
 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:640,000, 1:20,000, 1:1,250



Figure 2: Proposed Development

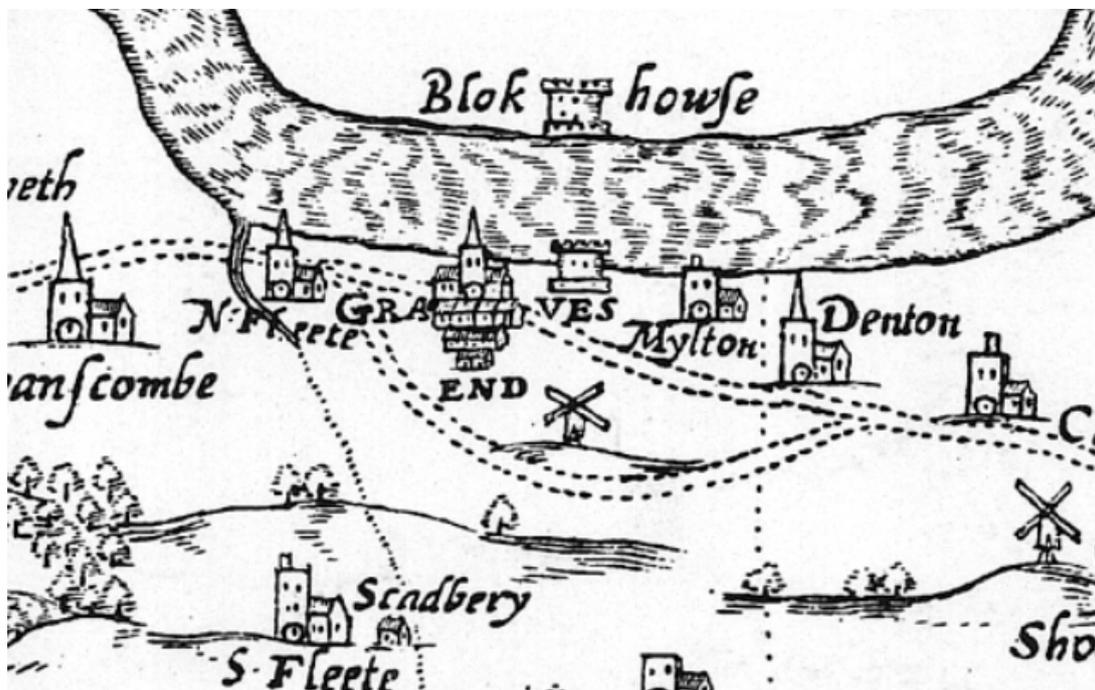


Figure 3: Symonson Map, 1596



Figure 4: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769

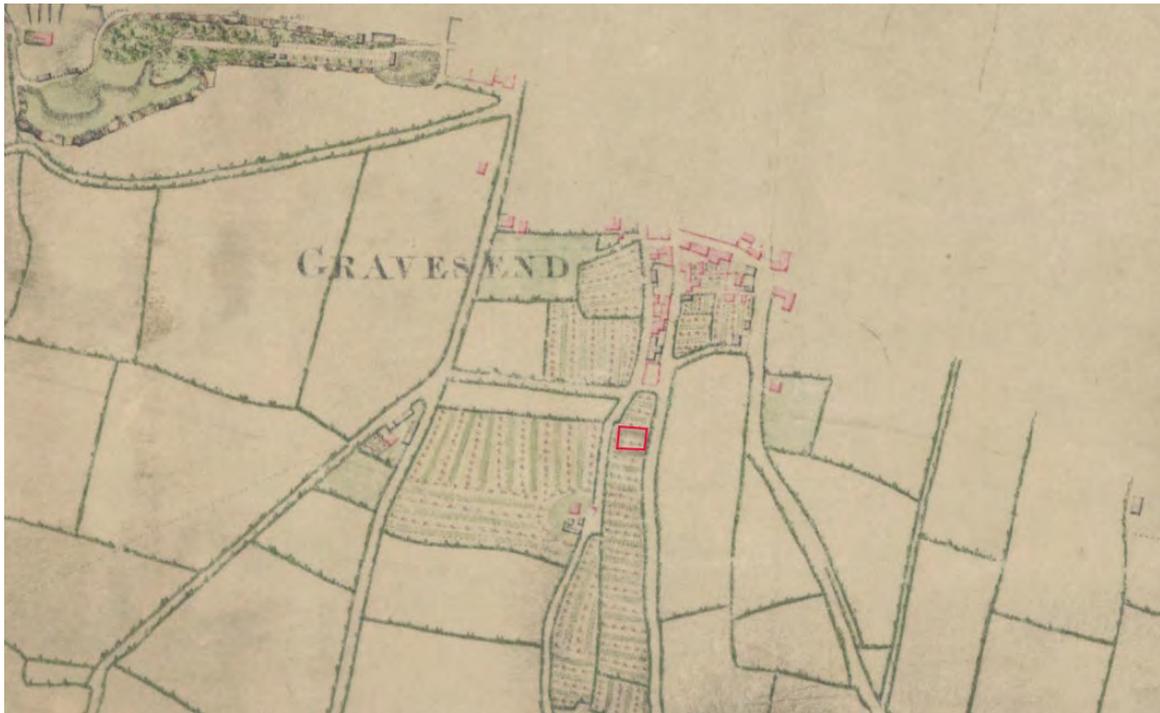


Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing 1798



Figure 6: Mudge Map, 1801

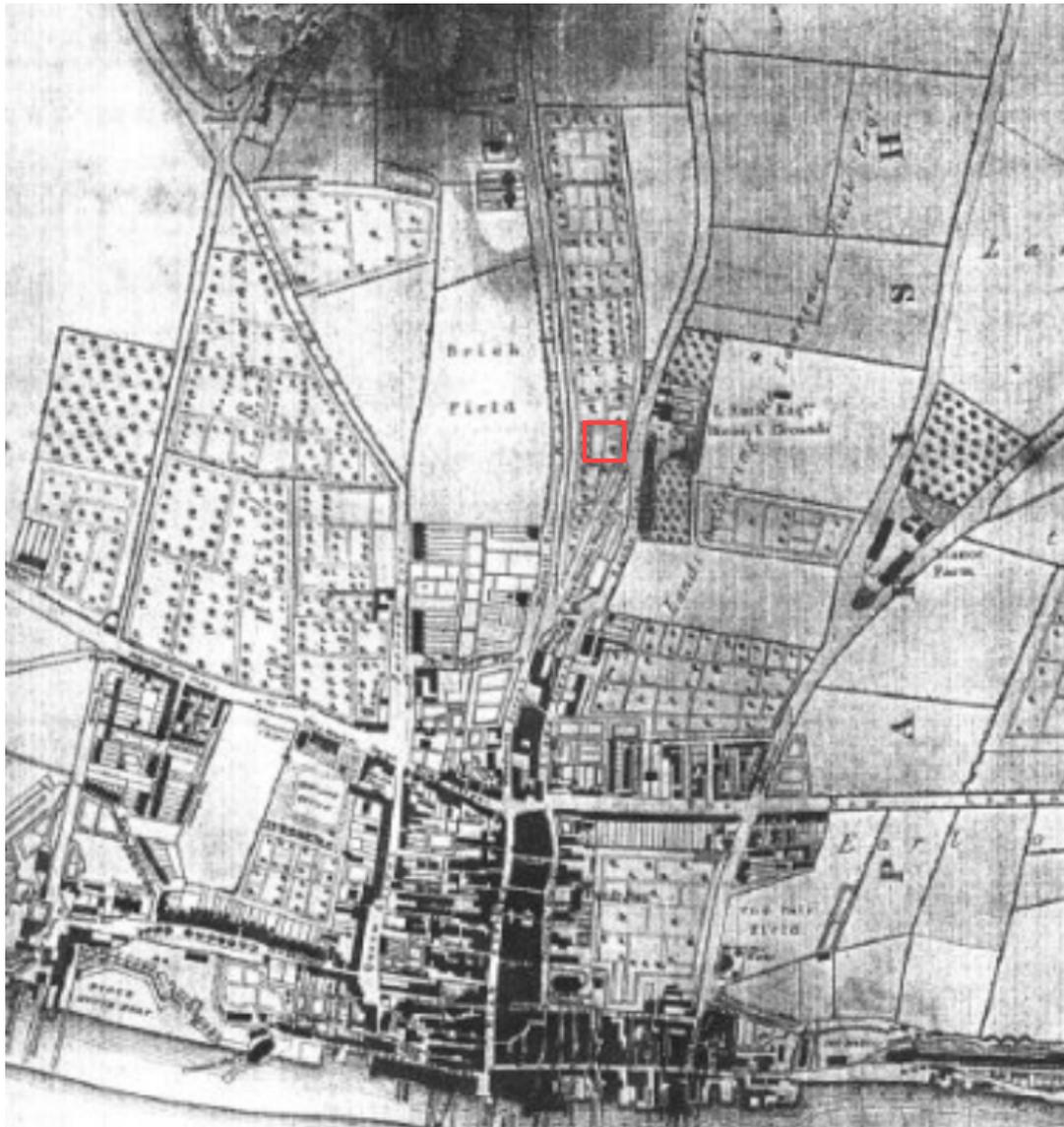


Figure 7: Map of Gravesend circa 1826 (north is at the bottom)



Figure 8: Gravesend Tithing Map 1840 (north is at the bottom)

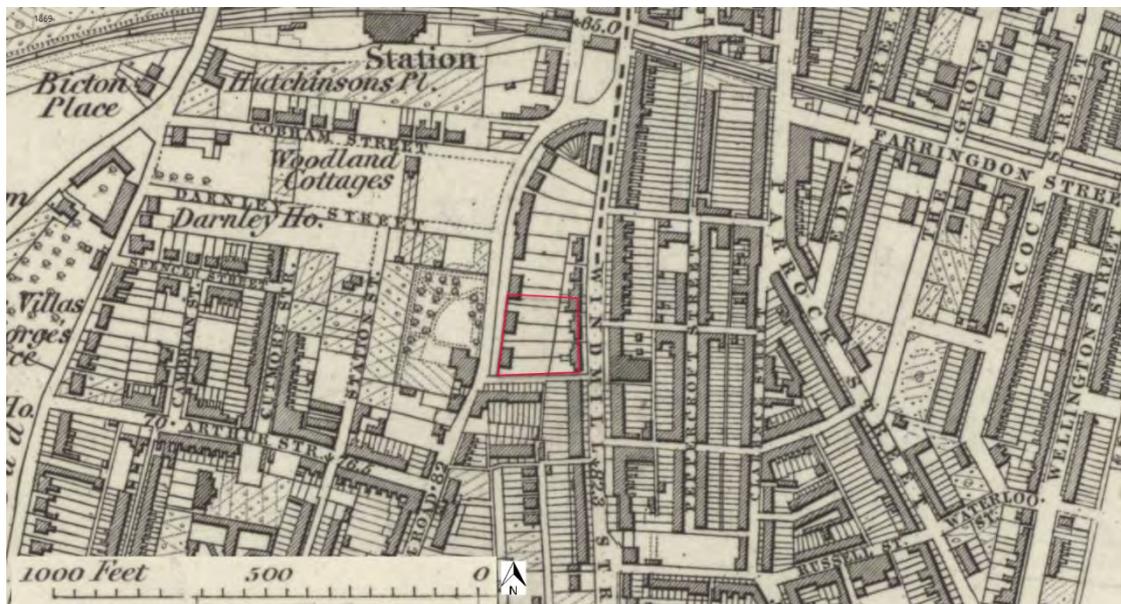


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1869

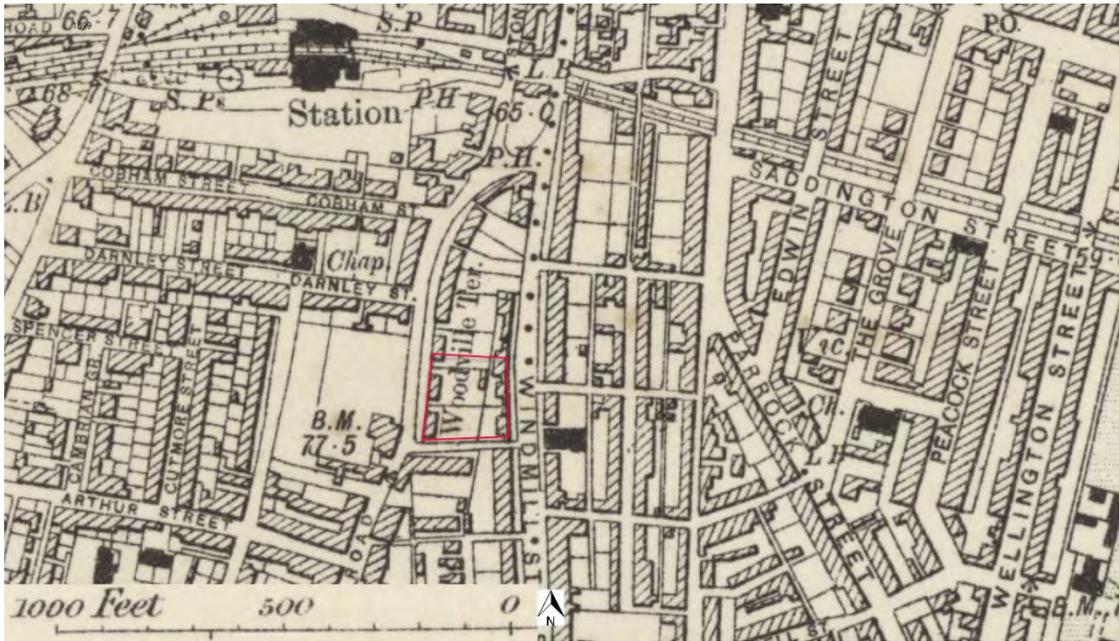


Figure 10: Historic OS Map from 1899



Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1909



Figure 12: Historic OS Report 1933



Figure 13: Historic OS Report 1955

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 14-20).

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 67 SW 172	Place	c. 490m N	Medieval	Gravesend
TQ 67 SE 204	Monument	c. 425m ENE	Modern	Air Raid Shelter, Wellington St, Gravesend
TQ 67 SE 3	Findspot	c. 325m NE	Roman	2Nd C Samian Patera Etc Found Ad 1844
TQ 67 SE 4	Findspot	c. 325m NE	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Looped and Socketed Axe
TQ 67 SE 5	Findspot	c. 325m NE	Iron Age	Iron Age Coins (15-Gold, Bronze, Tin: Isolated Finds)
TQ 67 SE 207	Monument	c. 420m ENE	Modern	Air Raid Warden Post, Saddington Street Gravesend
TQ 67 SE 26	Findspot	c. 325m NE	Neolithic	Neolithic Polished Flint Axe
TQ 67 SE 54	Findspot	c. 325m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	16th Century Clay Pipes Found at Blackhouse Fort
TQ 67 SW 199	Building	c. 505m W	Modern	Barracks: Drill Hall (C. Late 1940S)
TQ 67 SW 9	Monument	c. 480m S	Medieval	Beacon Site
TQ 67 SE 232	Monument	c. 385m ENE	Post Medieval	Wellington Brewery
TQ 67 SW 131	Monument	c. 420m N	Medieval to Post Medieval	No. 43 High Street, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 132	Monument	c. 370m N	Post Medieval	Post-Medieval Rubbish Pits

TQ 67 SW 228	Monument	c. 495m N	Post Medieval	Two 18th/19th Century Cellars, Off Bank St, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 231	Monument	c. 495m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of Distillery Bank Street, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1119	Listed Building	c. 110m SSE	Post Medieval	Nos. 68 & 69 Windmill Street. Grade II (1025845). Mid-19th century pair of houses.
TQ 67 SW 1126	Listed Building	c. 215m S	Post Medieval	Nos. 109 And 110 Windmill Street (West Side) Gravesend. Grade II (1025847). A pair circa 1840.
TQ 67 SW 1148	Listed Building	c. 40m NE	Post Medieval	St George's Terrace (Nos. 38 to 50 consec). Grade II (1025880). Mid-19th century.
TQ 67 SW 1155	Listed Building	c. 445m N	Post Medieval to Modern	The Town Hall. Grade II* (1054761). 19th century.
TQ 67 SE 1066	Listed Building	c. 310m ENE	Post Medieval	No. 93 To 95 Peacock Street Gravesend. Grade II (1055730). Mid-19th century.
TQ 67 SE 1065	Listed Building	c. 465m SE	Post Medieval	Gate Piers to No 1. Grade II (1055780). Circa 1880.
TQ 67 SE 1064	Listed Building	c. 380m NE	Post Medieval	Nos. 144 And 145 Milton Road Gravesend. Grade II (1055826). Built circa 1850.
TQ 67 SW 1113	Listed Building	c. 325m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Nos. 157 And 158 Milton Road (South West Side) Gravesend. Grade II (1055841). Built circa 1840.
TQ 67 SW 1103	Listed Building	c. 210m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Gravesend Railway Station (Up Side). Grade II (1057649). Built 1849.
TQ 67 SW 1087	Listed Building	c. 20m E	Post Medieval	Nos. 51 To 54 Windmill Street (East Side) Gravesend. Grade II (1089007). Mid-19th century terrace.
TQ 67 SW 1062	Listed Building	c. 45m SE	Post Medieval	Nos. 55 To 59 Windmill Street (East Side) Gravesend. Grade II (1089008). Mid-19th century terrace.
TQ 67 SW 1063	Listed Building	c. 105m SSE	Post Medieval	Nos. 123 To 126 Windmill Street Gravesend (West Side). Grade II (1089009). Early 19th century
TQ 67 SW 1072	Listed Building	c. 180m SSW	Post Medieval	Nos. 62 And 64 Wrotham Road (East Side) Gravesend. Grade II (1089010). Early 19th century.
TQ 67 SW 1106	Listed Building	c. 330m NNE	Modern	K6 Telephone Kiosk Outside Crown Courts (Gravesend 352882). Grade II (1089011).
TQ 67 SW 1108	Listed Building	c. 300m NNE	Modern	K6 Telephone Kiosk. Grade II (1089012).

TQ 67 SE 1083	Listed Building	c. 435m SE	Modern	K6 Telephone Kiosk (Gravesend 532449). Grade II (1089013).
TQ 67 SW 1088	Listed Building	c. 310m S	Post Medieval to Modern	Tivoli House. Grade II (1089014). Dated 1836, extended 1856 and late 19th century.
TQ 67 SE 1095	Listed Building	c. 395m NE	Post Medieval	Clock Tower. Grade II (1089024). Built 1887.
TQ 67 SW 1065	Listed Building	c. 335m NE	Post Medieval	The Grapes Public House (Grade II (1089026). Early to Mid-19th century. 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 1107	Listed Building	c. 305m NE	Post Medieval	Roman Catholic Church of St John The Evangelist. School Adjoining the Roman Catholic Church of St John The Evangelist to The North West. Grade II (1089027). Built as an Anglican church in 1834 and changed to Catholic use in 1851. 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 1094	Listed Building	c. 275m NNE	Post Medieval	Nos. 195 And 196 Parrock Street (West Side) Gravesend. Grade II (1089032). Early 19th century pair of houses.
TQ 67 SE 1099	Listed Building	c. 335m ENE	Post Medieval	No. 20 Peacock Street Gravesend. (Grade II (1089033). Mid-19th century.
TQ 67 SW 1097	Listed Building	c. 450m NNE	Post Medieval	Statue of Queen Victoria In Borough Market House. Grade II (1089035). Dated 1898.
TQ 67 SW 1098	Listed Building	c. 440m NNE	Post Medieval to Modern	No. 26 And 28 Queen Street (East Side) Gravesend. Grade II (1089036). Dated 1831.
TQ 67 SE 1101	Listed Building	c. 505m SE	Post Medieval	9-12 Shrubbery Road. Grade II (1089040). Mid-19th century terrace.
TQ 67 SW 1109	Listed Building	c. 295m NNW	Post Medieval	The Railway Bell Public House. Grade II (1089042). Mid-19th century.
TQ 67 SE 348	Listed Building	c. 445m SE	Post Medieval	Homemead. Grade II (1089046). Mid-19th century pair of houses.
TQ 67 SW 1116	Listed Building	c. 315m NE	Post Medieval	Nos. 1 To 5 Edwin Street (North West Side) Gravesend. Grade II (1089048). Early to mid-19th century terrace.
TQ 67 SE 1109	Listed Building	c. 480m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Nos. 2 To 48 (Even) Harmer Street Gravesend. Grade II (1089050). Terrace circa 1840.

TQ 67 SW 1117	Listed Building	c. 485m N	Post Medieval	The Kent Public House. Grade II (1089053). Early 19th century.
TQ 67 SW 1102	Listed Building	c. 440m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Nos. 55 And 55A High Street (West Side) Gravesend. Grade II (1089054). Early to Mid-19th century.
TQ 67 SW 1071	Listed Building	c. 455m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Nos. 57 And 58 High Street (West Side) Gravesend. Grade II (1089055). 18th century.
TQ 67 SW 263	Monument	c. 485m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Remains Of 19Th Century Building Foundations, Corner of Church Land and Princes Street, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 262	Monument	c. 485m N	Post Medieval	Possible 18Th Century Building Foundations, Corner of Church Land and Princes Street, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 246	Building	c. 465m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Gravesend And North Kent Hospital, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1069	Listed Building	c. 460m N	Post Medieval	The Albion Public House. Grade II (1089056). 18th century.
TQ 67 SW 1064	Listed Building	c. 315m NNE	Post Medieval	County Court. Grade II (1089061). Dated 1870.
TQ 67 SW 1112	Listed Building	c. 330m NNE	Modern	K2 Telephone Kiosk Outside Crown Courts (Gravesend 352023). Grade II (1240061).
TQ 67 SE 1141	Listed Building	c. 315m ENE	Post Medieval	Zoar Chapel. Grade II (1240086). Built 1845.
TQ 67 SW 1153	Listed Building	c. 495m SSE	Post Medieval	Windmill Terrace. Grade II (1240108). Mid-19th century terrace.
TQ 67 SW 1156	Listed Building	c. 325m NW	Post Medieval	Statue of Queen Victoria. Grade II (1240349). Built 1897-98
TQ 67 SW 1147	Listed Building	c. 345m NNE	Post Medieval	The New Inn. Grade II (1341483). 18th century.
TQ 67 SE 1094	Listed Building	c. 365m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	No. 146 Milton Road Gravesend. Grade II (1341485). Circa 1850.
TQ 67 SE 1073	Listed Building	c. 470m SE	Post Medieval	No. 1 Parrock Road (West Side) Gravesend. Grade II (1341488). Dated 1879 but altered 1885.
TQ 67 SE 1090	Listed Building	c. 500m SE	Post Medieval	Woodbine Cottage. Grade II (1341490). Mid-19th century.
TQ 67 SE 349	Listed Building	c. 400m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Nos. 1 To 9 Berkeley Crescent Gravesend. Grade II (1341492). The crescent is part of the Milton Park Estate designed by the Brighton Architect, Amon Henry Wilds in 1830-35.

TQ 67 SE 1084	Listed Building	c. 425m SE	Post Medieval	No. 29 Clarence Place (North Side) Gravesend. Grade II (1341494). Later 19th century.
TQ 67 SW 1154	Listed Building	c. 240m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Gravesend Railway Station (Downside). Grade II (1341495). Mid-19th century.
TQ 67 SE 1086	Listed Building	c. 470m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Nos. 1 To 45 (Odd) And 47A Harmer Street Gravesend. Grade II (1341497). A terrace circa 1840.
TQ 67 SW 1124	Listed Building	c. 150m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Nos. 20 To 24 Stone Street (West Side) Gravesend. Grade II (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.
TQ 67 SW 1135	Listed Building	c. 295m NNE	Modern	Public Library. Grade II (1341516). Built 1905
TQ 67 SW 1134	Listed Building	c. 120m SSE	Post Medieval	Nos. 70 & 71 Windmill Street (East Side). Grade II (1341517). Mid-19th century pair.
TQ 67 SW 1129	Listed Building	c. 320m NNE	Post Medieval	No. 30 King Street (South Side) Gravesend. Grade II (1366592). Dated 1889.
TQ 67 SW 1151	Listed Building	c. 275m NE	Post Medieval	Nos. 188 To 192 Parrock Street (North East Side) Gravesend. Grade II (1366625). Terrace of 1869.
TQ 67 SW 1070	Listed Building	c. 450m N	Post Medieval to Modern	No. 56 High Street (West Side) Gravesend. Grade II (1367124). 18th century.
TQ 67 SE 1115	Listed Building	c. 365m ESE	Post Medieval	The Waterloo Public House. (Grade II (1354763). Mid-19th century.
TQ 67 SW 1099	Listed Building	c. 355m WNW	Post Medieval	Bronte School and Attached Conservatory. Grade II (1376500). House and attached conservatory, later school. Built in 1875.
TQ 67 SW 1236	Building	c. 360m N	Modern	British Home Stores Second World War Air Raid Shelter, New Road, Gravesend, Kent
TQ 67 SW 1242	Monument	c. 90m N	Modern	Woodville Terrace Second World War Public Air Raid Shelter, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1240	Monument	c. 140m N	Modern	No. 1 Wrotham Road Second World War Public Air Raid Shelter, Gravesend
TQ 67 SE 1197	Monument	c. 450m ENE	Modern	Wellington Arms Second World War Air Raid Wardens Post, Wellington Street, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1259	Building	c. 410m N	Modern	High Street Second World War Public Air Raid Shelter, 49/50 High Street, Gravesend

TQ 67 SW 1260	Building	c. 330m NNE	Modern	King Street Second World War Public Air Raid Shelter, Gravesend
TQ 67 SE 1190	Monument	c. 500m ENE	Modern	Ordnance Road Second World War Defended Locality, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1176	Building	c. 220m SSW	Modern	Wrotham Road School Second World War Emergency Feeding Centre, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1178	Monument	c. 335m NW	Modern	County School Second World War Air Raid Wardens Post, Darnley Road, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1190	Monument	c. 365m WNW	Modern	Pelham Road Second World War Air Raid Wardens Post, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1225	Monument	c. 460m SW	Modern	Darnley Road Second World War Police Telephone Box, Gravesend
TQ 67 SE 1178	Monument	c. 480m ENE	Modern	Love Lane Second World War Police Telephone Box, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1246	Monument	c. 25m S	Modern	Zion Place Second World War Police Telephone Box, Gravesend
TQ 67 SE 1184	Monument	c. 405m NE	Modern	Clock Tower Second World War Emergency Water Tank, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1307	Monument	c. 310m NNE	Modern	Milton Road, Second World War Emergency Water Tank, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1308	Monument	c. 165m N	Modern	Woodville Gardens Second World War Emergency Water Tank, Windmill Street, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1279	Monument	c. 110m N	Modern	Windmill Street Air Raid Wardens Post, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1277	Monument	c. 275m SSE	Modern	Clarence Place Second World War Air Raid Wardens Post, Gravesend
TQ 67 SE 1180	Monument	c. 410m SE	Modern	Clarence Place Second World War Police Telephone Box, Gravesend
TQ 67 SE 1230	Building	c. 450m NE	Modern	Harmer Street Second World War Air Raid Precautions Headquarters, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1296	Monument	Within PDA	Modern	Windmill Street Second World War Civil Defence Control Centre, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1303	Building	c. 40m N	Modern	Civic Centre Cold War Civil Defence Control Centre, Wrotham Road, Gravesend

TQ 67 SE 1145	Building	c. 415m ENE	Modern	Jolly Drayman Second World War Air Raid Shelter, Wellington Street, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1331	Building	c. 215m NE	Modern	Parrock Street Second World War Air Raid Shelter, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1336	Monument	c. 305m NNW	Modern	Garden Row Second World War Public Air Raid Shelter, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1314	Building	c. 405m NNE	Modern	Brewhouse Yard Second World War Air Raid Shelter, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1319	Building	c. 405m SW	Modern	Cricket Ground Second World War Air Raid Wardens Post, Trafalgar Road, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1351	Monument	c. 115m NE	Modern	Lord Street Second World War Firewatchers Headquarters, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1313	Monument	c. 470m W	Modern	Grange Road Second World War Drill Hall, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1323	Monument	c. 330m NNW	Modern	74 New Road Second World War Public Air Raid Shelter, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1322	Monument	c. 405m NNW	Modern	Super Cinema Second World War Public Air Raid Shelter, 51 New Road, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1325	Monument	c. 330m SW	Modern	North Kent Cricket Club Ground Second World War Emergency Water Tank, Trafalgar Road, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1252	Monument	c. 400m NNW	Modern	New Road Second World War Air Raid Wardens Post, Gravesend, Kent
TQ 67 SW 1250	Monument	c. 290m WNW	Modern	Pelham Road/Darney Road Junction Second World War Public Air Raid Shelter, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1345	Monument	c. 425m NW	Modern	St. James School Second World War First Aid Post, New Road, Gravesend, Kent
TQ 67 SW 1340	Monument	c. 470m NNE	Modern	Old Town Hall National Fire Service Station, Market Place, Gravesend, Kent
TQ 67 SW 1333	Monument	Within PDA	Modern	Windmill Street Second World War-Cold War Fire Station, Gravesend, Kent
TQ 67 SE 1170	Monument	c. 420m ENE	Modern	Second World War Saddington Street Air Raid Wardens Post, Gravesend
TQ 67 SE 291	Listed Building	c. 360m NE	Modern	Two K6 Telephone Kiosks Outside Former Post Office (Grade II (1393703)).

TQ 67 SW 481	Listed Building	c. 435m N	Modern	Two K6 Telephone Kiosks Outside the Old Town Hall. Grade II (1393707).
MKE66737	Findspot	c. 310m NNE	Late Iron Age	Iron Age Copper Alloy Coin
MKE66738	Findspot	c. 310m NNE	Roman	Roman Copper Alloy Brooch
MKE66741	Findspot	c. 310m NNE	Unknown	Copper Alloy Unidentified Object
MKE66762	Findspot	c. 310m NNE	Medieval	Medieval Copper Alloy Steelyard Weight
MKE66790	Findspot	c. 310m NNE	Medieval	Medieval Copper Alloy Mirror Case
TQ 67 SE 1238	Findspot	c. 325m NE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon Silver Penny, Milton (K)
TQ 67 SE 1239	Findspot	c. 325m NE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon Silver Early Penny ('Sceat'), Gravesend
TQ 67 SE 1240	Findspot	c. 325m NE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon Silver Penny, Gravesend
TQ 67 SE 1241	Findspot	c. 325m NE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon Silver Penny, Gravesend
TQ 67 SE 1242	Findspot	c. 325m NE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon Silver Early Penny ('Sceat'), Gravesend
TQ 67 SE 1243	Findspot	c. 325m NE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon Silver Early Penny ('Sceat'), Gravesend
TQ 67 SE 1244	Findspot	c. 325m NE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon Silver Penny, Gravesend
TQ 67 SE 1245	Findspot	c. 325m NE	Medieval	Anglo-Norman Silver Penny, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 509	Building	c. 285m WNW	Modern	George V Pillar Box, Pelham Road / Darnley Road
TQ 67 SE 211	Monument	c. 465m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Barracks at Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 635	Monument	c. 370m NNE	Post Medieval	Post Holes At 3-5 Queen Street, Gravesend

TQ 67 SW 636	Building	c. 370m NNE	Post Medieval	Brick Footings and Cess Tank At 3-5 Queen Street. Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 640	Findspot	c. 160m N	Prehistoric	Mesolithic/Neolithic Flints Found at The Sensory Gardens Site, Transport Quarter, Gravesend, Kent
TQ 67 SW 641	Findspot	c. 160m N	Roman	Roman Ceramic Building Material at The Sensory Garden Site, Transport Quarter, Gravesend, Kent
TQ 67 SW 642	Monument	c. 160m N	Early Mesolithic to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Hillwash Deposit with Saxon Pot Sherd at The Sensory Garden Site, Transport Quarter, Gravesend, Kent
TQ 67 SW 643	Monument	c. 160m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Cemetery at Sensory Gardens Site, Transport Quarter, Gravesend, Kent
TQ 67 SW 1378	Building	c. 360m NW	Modern	Technical School, Darnley Road, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1382	Listed Building	c. 395m SE	Modern to Unknown	Gravesend War Memorial. Grade II (1432908). First World War memorial in Windmill Hill Gardens. Unveiled in 1922, with later additions for the Second World War.
TQ 67 SW 648	Building	c. 485m NNW	Modern	Gravesend Hospital, Bath Street, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 497	Building	c. 20m SSE	Modern to Unknown	Ceramic Mural on The North Wall of Cygnet House, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 378	Monument	c. 505m NNW	Late Iron Age to Roman	Iron Age Ditch, Gravesend And North Kent Hospital
TQ 67 SW 435	Findspot	c. 470m SSE	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	2 Palaeolithic Handaxes From Gravesend, Windmill Hill, Milton
TQ 67 SW 436	Findspot	c. 325m NE	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	12 Palaeolithic Handaxes and 2 Pieces of Debitage From General Gravesend Area
TQ 67 SE 1026	Monument	c. 445m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Christ Church, Parrock Street, Milton-Next-Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1001	Building	c. 30m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Emmanuel Baptist Church, Windmill Street, Milton-Next-Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1008	Building	c. 375m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Methodist Church, Milton Road, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 105	Monument	c. 420m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Congregational Church, Princes Street, Gravesend

TQ 67 SW 1009	Monument	c. 375m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	St James Church, New Road, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1010	Monument	c. 115m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Darnley Street, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1111	Monument	c. 235m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, The Grove, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 186	Monument	c. 250m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of Christ Church National School, Russell Street, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 188	Building	c. 340m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	32 & 33 Clarence Place, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 189	Monument	c. 350m NNE	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of The National School, King Street, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1229	Monument	c. 340m SSE	Post Medieval	Site of Synagogue, Windmill Hill, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1545	Monument	c. 440m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of Princes Street School, Kempthorne Street, Gravesend, Gravesham
TQ 67 SW 1545	Monument	c. 440m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of Princes Street School, Kempthorne Street, Gravesend, Gravesham
TQ 67 SW 472	Landscape	c. 310m SSE	Post Medieval	Windmill Hill, Gravesend
TQ 67 SW 1381	Monument	c. 150m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Undated Linear Features, Rathmore Road, Gravesend, Kent
TQ 67 SW 1157	Monument	c. 150m SW	Post Medieval to Modern	Gravesend And Milton Union Workhouse, Trafalgar Road, Gravesend
TQ 57 SE 277	Monument	c. 195m N	Post Medieval	North Kent Railway
TQ 67 SW 633	Monument	c. 330m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Gravesend, Rosherville And Northfleet Tramways

Figure 14: Gazetteer of KHER Records

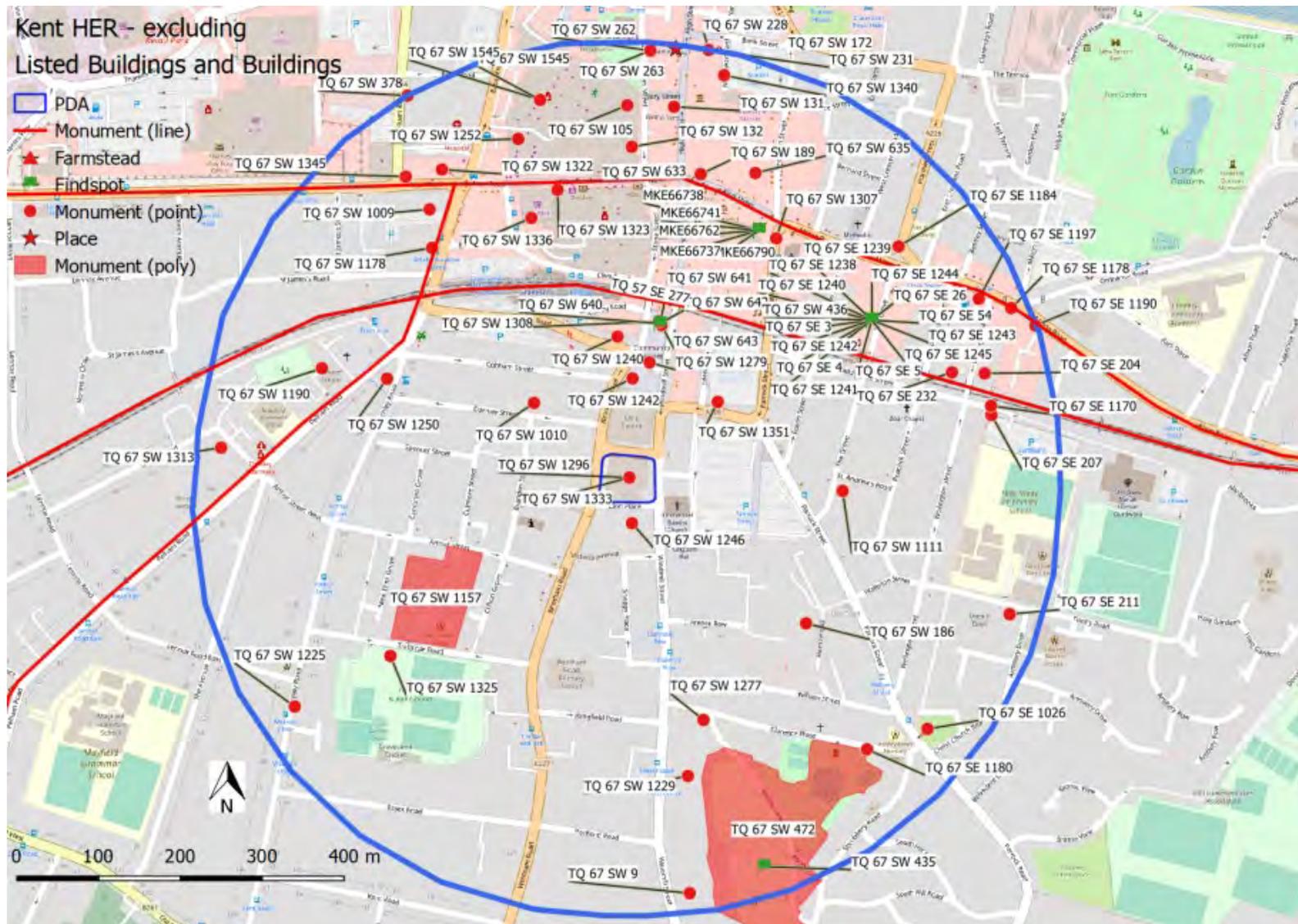


Figure 15: KHER Monument Record

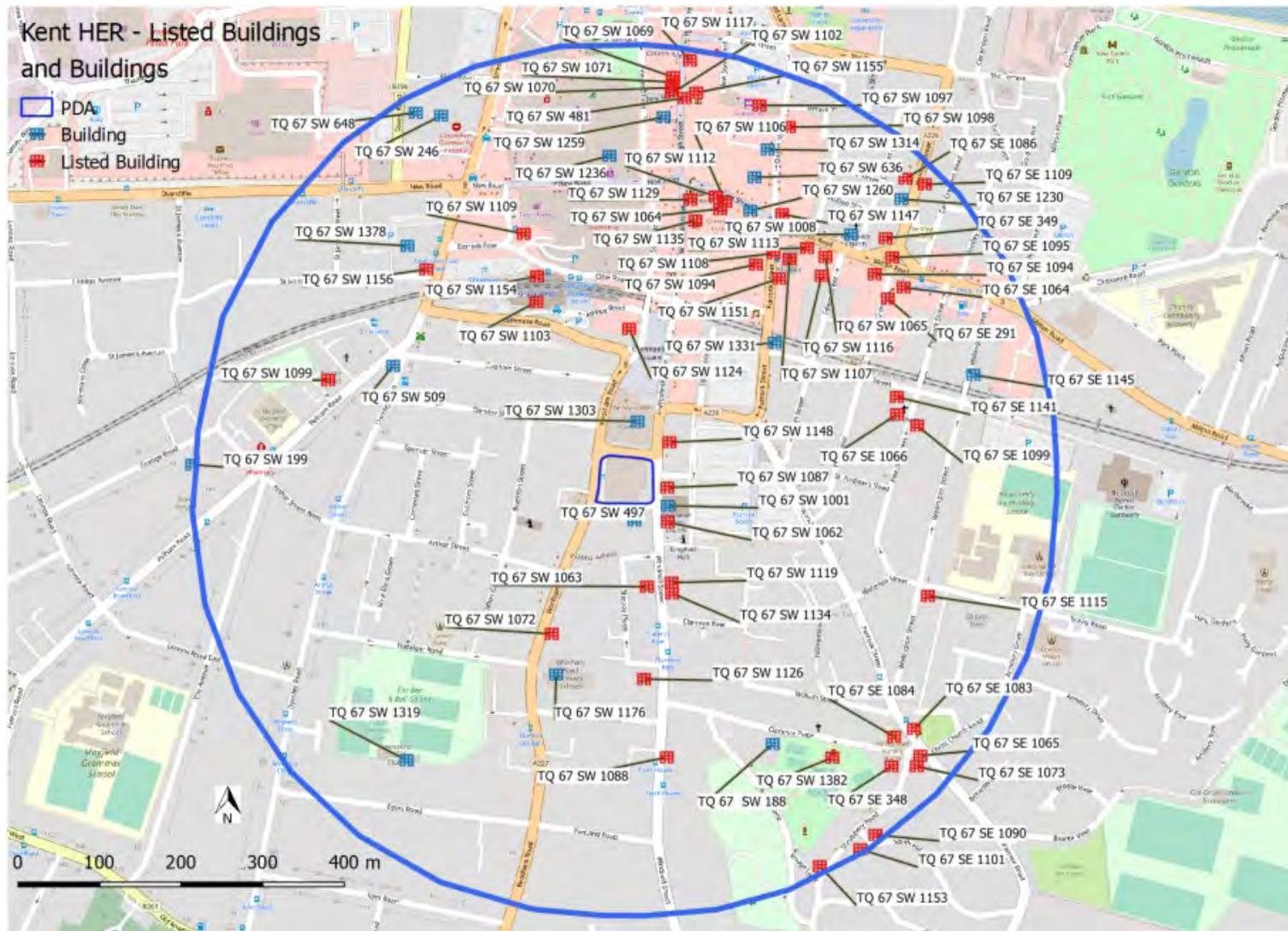


Figure 16: KHER Listed Buildings and Buildings

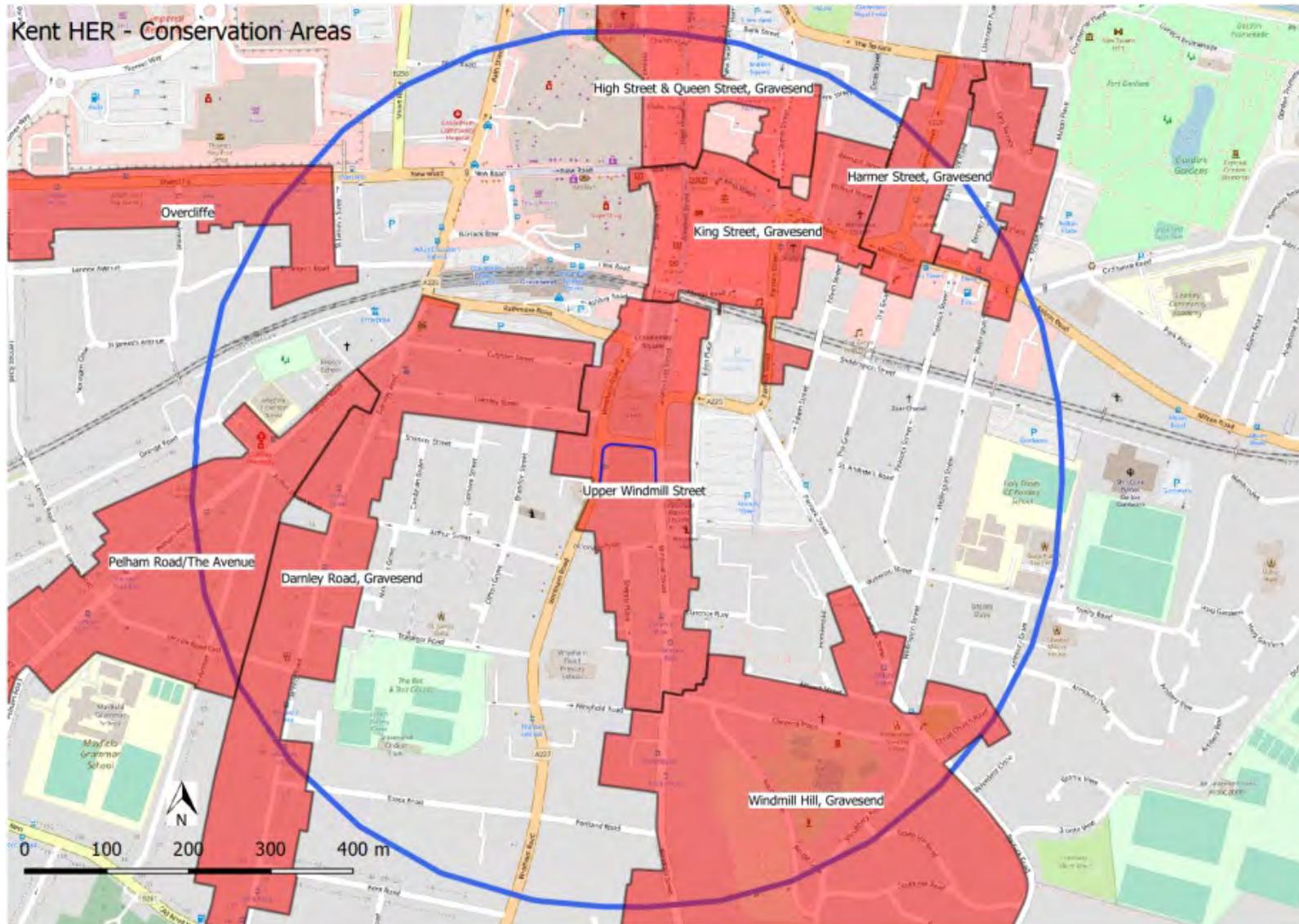


Figure 17: KHER Conservation Areas

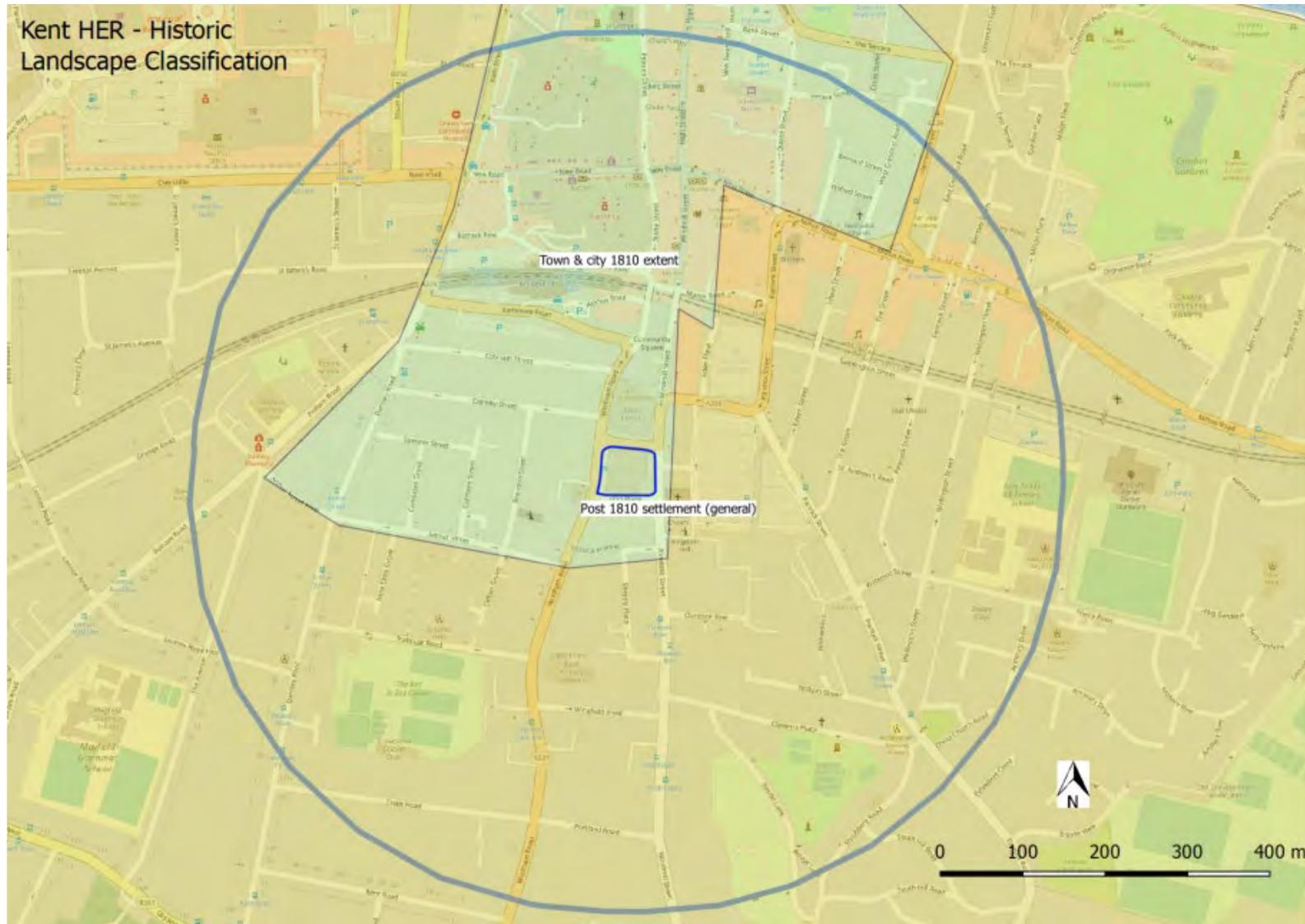


Figure 18: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

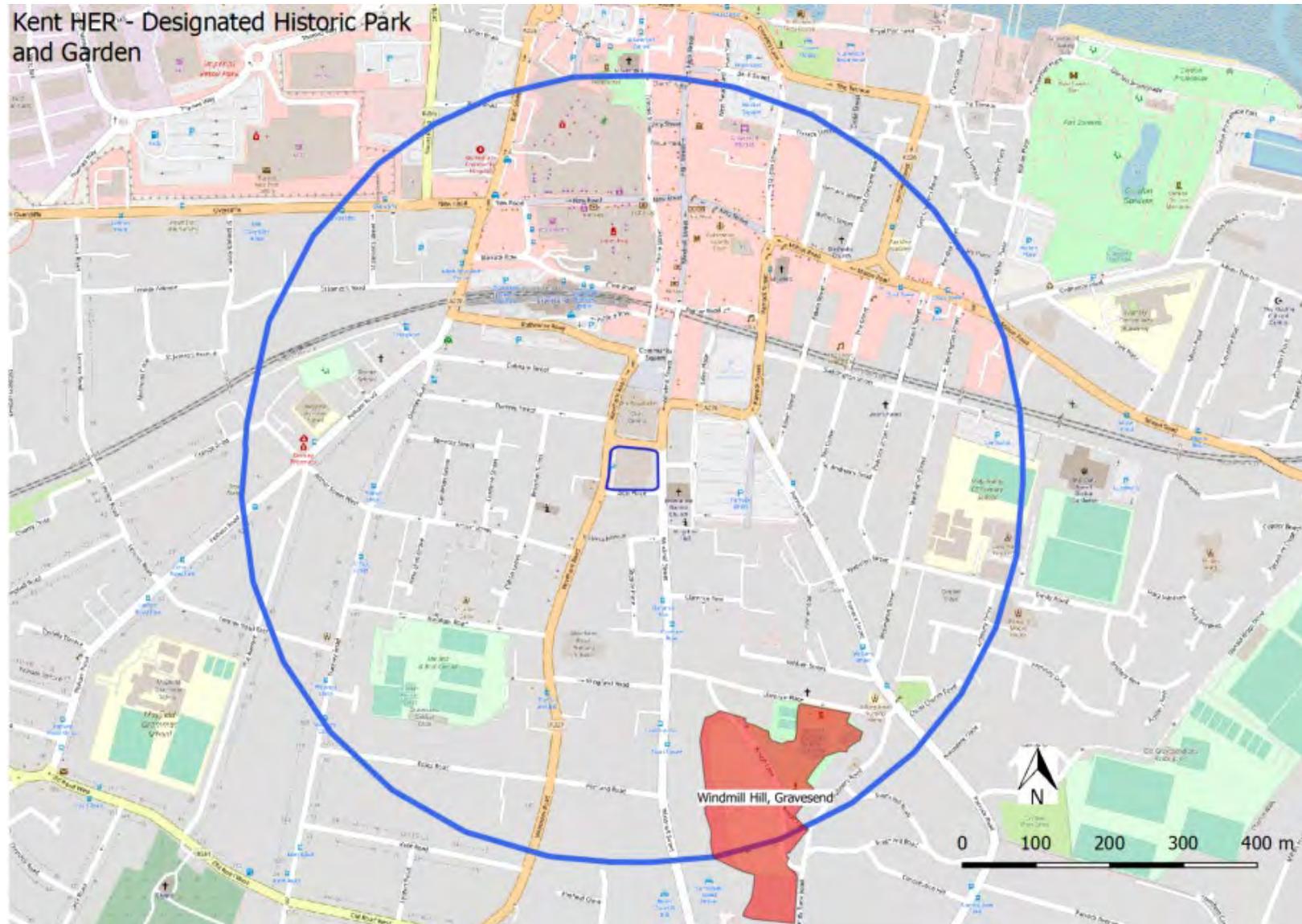


Figure 19: KHER Designated Historic Park and Gardens

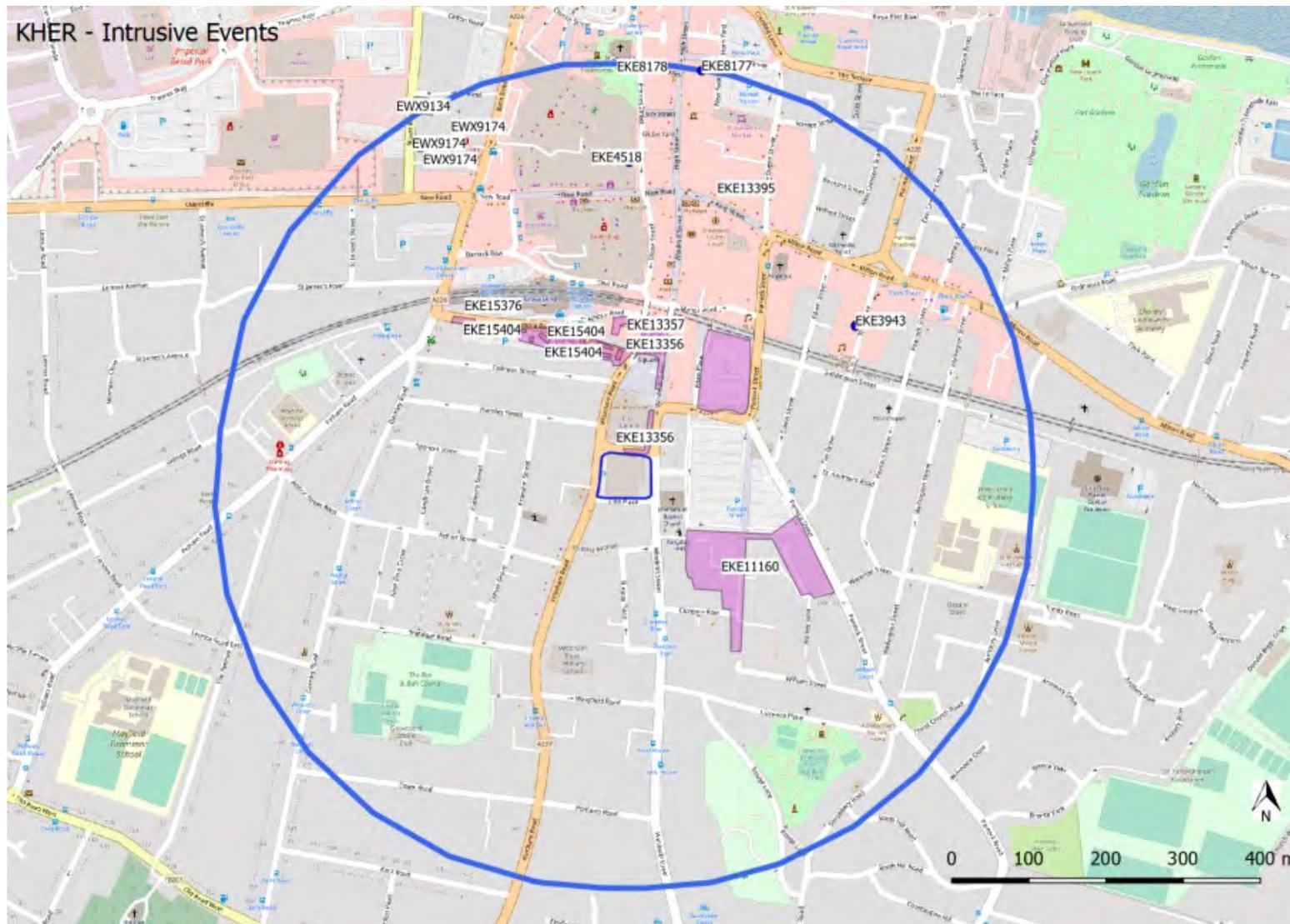


Figure 20: KHER Intrusive Events

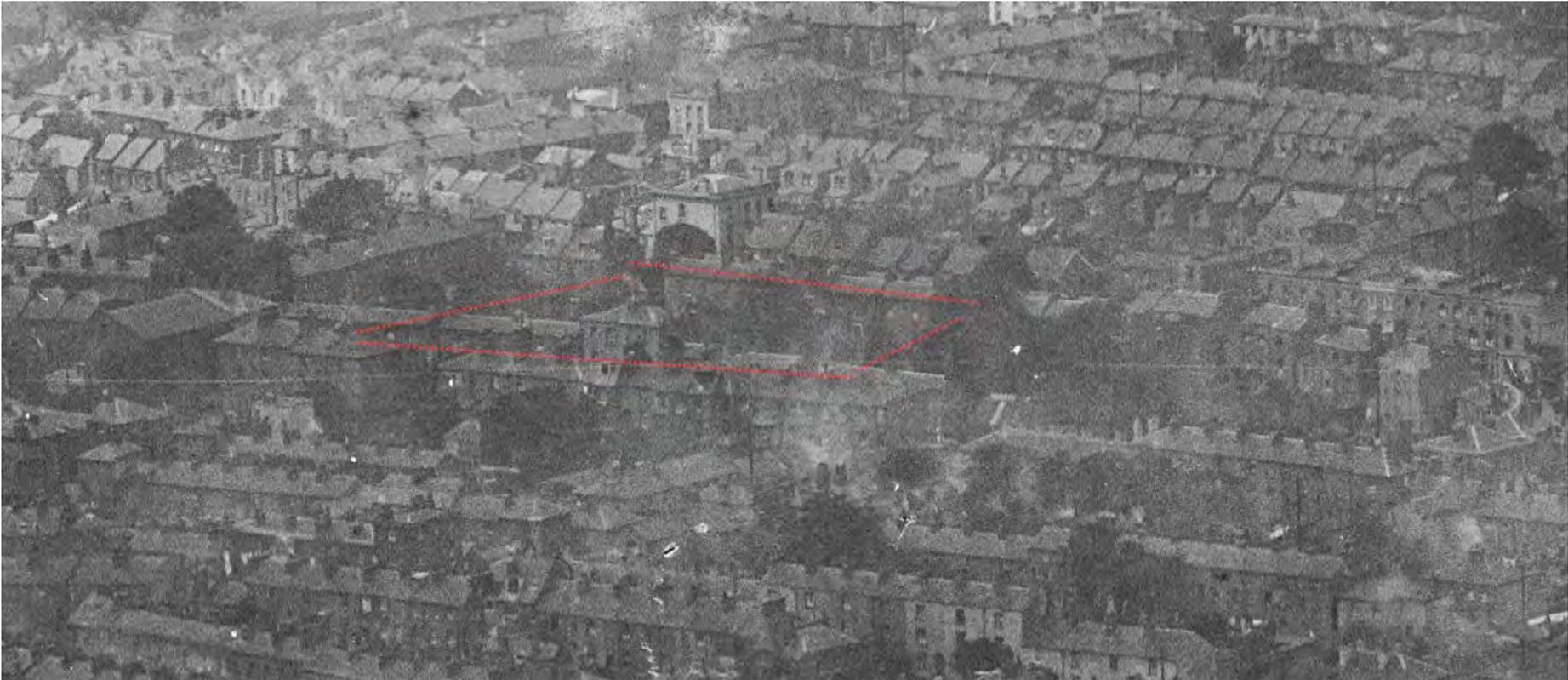


Plate 1: Gravesend, from the north-east, 1920



Plate 2: 1940s. (Google Earth).



Plate 3: Gravesend from the south, 1948



Plate 4: 1960s (Google Earth)



Google Earth

Plate 5: 1990 (Google Earth)



Google Earth

Plate 6: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: 2019 (Google Earth)



Plate 8: Historical Photo of the PDA from the south east provided by the client (facing north west),



Plate 9: Demolition in action, KentOnline (facing NW)



Plate 10: Entrance to the PDA (facing SSE)



Plate 11: View of the ramp into the basement area (facing NNE)



Plate 12: View the north western corner (facing NW)



Plate 13: View towards the south western corner (facing SW)



Plate 14: View towards the south eastern corner of the PDA (facing SW)



Plate 15: View of the eastern part of the PDA (facing ESE)



Plate 16: View of the rear wall of the basement area (facing SE)



Plate 17: View of the western basement area (facing NW)



Plate 18: View towards the south eastern corner of the PDA (facing NW)



Plate 19: View of the towards the PDA at the south western corner (facing NE).



Plate 20: Plate Locations