



Heritage Impact Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land on the west side of Durham Hill, Dover, Kent

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Heritage Impact Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land on the west side of Durham Hill, Dover, Kent

National Grid Reference TR 31718 41350



Report for Mr Gillman

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Archaeology

Heritage Impact Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land on the west side of Durham Hill, Dover, Kent

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Mr Gillman to prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land on the west side of Durham Hill, Dover, 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 summarized as:

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

The Application Site is situated on the southern side of Durham Hill in Dover in the south east part of Kent. It lays on the western slopes of the Dour Valley. The PDA is currently unused and overgrown and subject to the dumping of waste. To the south is Cowgate Cemetery and to the north residential houses of Mount Pleasant and residential blocks of Lancaster Road and Durham Close. To the east are modern residential houses on Durham Hill. The land to the west forms part of the scheduled monument area of the Drop Redoubt and associated scarped slopes.

Dover has shown to have important archaeological remains associated with the Bronze Age, Roman, Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern periods, many finds in close vicinity to the PDA. Originally meadowland outside of the city walls, the PDA does not appear to have been built on until the middle of the 19th century with two streets of residential houses that were demolished as slum clearance in the 1930s. The site was out of use until 1957, when the ground levels were significantly altered to create level ground for a Sea Training School. Once the School closed, the land has not been actively used. This area of Dover is reported to have tunnels and the route of one from underneath Cowgate Cemetery that is supposed to exit on

Durham Hill is unknown. In addition, the PDA contains feature of unknown modern use. It also appears that some of the boundary walls are at least late 18th century. Given the archaeological interest in the site with complexity in different levels and the total impact on any archaeological remains expected by the proposed development, it is recommended for there to be a programme of works addressed by planning condition.

The proposed development an outline application of a six-storey residential block with underground car parking levels, which will be visible from a number of places across town. Consideration is given to minimise the massing along with a muted palate of materials and a strong landscape plan will reduce the massing of the building and settle it within the landscape. The magnitude of effect is considered to be neutral to slight on the various designated assets and the Proposed Development at the PDA will have a 'less than substantial impact' on the designated heritage assets in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 202.

The public benefit from proposed development is the contribution towards the housing supply and optimal use of the current disused space. Whilst a lower number of storeys could be considered, this will have a trade-off and will lessen the public benefit available with a reduction in the number of units. The client has provided a number of social and economic public benefits associated with the development and the LPA will need to satisfy themselves that the public benefits from the development outweigh any harm caused.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Mr Gillman (the 'Clients), to carry out a heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land on the west side of Durham Hill, Dover, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 31718 41350 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Application Site is situated on the southern side of Durham Hill in Dover in the south east part of Kent. It lays on the western side of the Dour Valley. The PDA is currently unused and overgrown and subject to the dumping of waste. Previously it had been an area of ground associated with the nearby Prince of Wales House. Due to previously levelling of ground at the PDA, the ground level at the PDA gets higher as you descend Durham Hill. The PDA is approximately half of an acre. To the south is Cowgate Cemetery and to the north residential houses of Mount Pleasant and residential blocks of Lancaster Road and Durham Close. To the east are modern residential houses on Durham Hill. The land to the west forms part of the scheduled monument area of the Drop Redoubt and associated scarp slopes. A detailed topographical map is in Figure 2. The majority of the PDA is currently level ground at 27m aOD, but the edges of the area contain steep slopes with nearly a 4m increase in height in the south western corner and in the north eastern corner, nearly a 6m reduction in height to street level (Fig. 1).

Geology

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the Application Site consists of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation - Chalk. There are no superficial deposits.

Geotechnical Information

1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information.

1.3 Scope of Document

1.3.1 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.

2.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework was updated in July 2018, revised in February 2019 and July 2021 is the principal document which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework in which Local Planning Authorities can produce their own distinctive Local Plans to reflect the needs of their communities.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021): 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.'

2.2.2 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. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.2.3 NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers, and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.2.4 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

‘Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

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

2.2.5 Paragraph 194 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. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.’

2.2.6 Paragraph 195 of the NPPF states that:

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

2.2.7 The NPPF, Section 16, therefore provides the guidance to which local authorities need to refer when setting out a strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their Local Plans. It is noted within this, that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

2.2.8 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms in the glossary 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 (for heritage policy).*** *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. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance’.*
- ***‘Setting of a heritage asset.*** *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’.*

2.2.9 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points in paragraph 197 when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

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

2.2.10 Paragraphs 199 and 204 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.11 Paragraph 199 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, ‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and that the more important the asset, the greater this

weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance’.

2.2.12 Paragraph 200 notes that:

‘Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional’.*

2.2.13 Paragraph 201 states that:

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

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

2.2.14 Conversely, paragraph 202 notes that *‘where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use’.*

2.2.15 The NPPF comments in paragraph 207, proffers that *‘not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building*

(or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 201 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 202, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole’.

2.2.16 Paragraph 204 states that ‘Local Planning Authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred’.

2.2.17 Paragraph 206 encourages Local Planning Authorities to ‘*look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably’.*

2.2.18 Any LPA based on paragraph 208, ‘*should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies’.*

2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

2.3.1 Designated heritage assets are defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

‘A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield and Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.’

2.3.2 Designation is a formal acknowledgement of a building, monument, or site’s significance, intended to make sure that the character of the asset in question is protected through the planning system and to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.3.3 In addition to the NPPF, statutory protection and guidance documents are also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following list:

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

- *Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*
- *Protection of Wrecks Act (1973); and*
- *Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997.*

2.4 Planning Policy Guidance and Best Practice

2.4.1 The Government under the NPPF framework provides Planning Policy Guidance in relation to the Historic Environment where it confirms that the core planning principle is the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that heritage interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Analysis is required to understanding the heritage asset relative importance to assess and inform the development of proposals to avoid or minimise harm. The guidance comments that it is the decision-maker needs to judge whether a proposal causes substantial harm in view of the NPPF and that substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. In addition, the guidance signposts advice to Historic England who have produced best practice and also policy guidance to support the NPPF.

Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (Historic England, 2008)

- 2.4.2 Historic England sets out in this document a logical approach to making decisions and offering guidance about all aspects of England's historic environment. The Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance are primarily intended to help ensure consistency of approach in carrying out the role as the Government's statutory advisor on the historic environment in England. Specifically, they make a contribution to addressing the challenges of modernising heritage protection by proposing an integrated approach to making decisions, based on a common process.
- 2.4.3 The document explains its relationship to other policy documents in existence at that time, including Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005), and has since been withdrawn and superseded, which included the explicit objective of 'protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment'. Included in this document are references to Historic England's policies providing detailed guidance on sustaining the historic environment within the framework of established government policy.
- 2.4.4 The policy document provides details about a range of Heritage Values, which enable the significance of assets to be established systematically, with the four main 'heritage values' being:

- *Evidential value. This derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity. Physical remains of past human activity are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them especially in the absence of written records, the material record, particularly archaeological deposits, provides the only source of evidence about the distant past.*
- *Historical Value. This derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative. Illustration depends on visibility in a way that evidential value (for example, of buried remains) does not. Places with illustrative value will normally also have evidential value, but it may be of a different order of importance. Association with a notable family, person, event, or movement gives historical value a particular resonance.*
- *Aesthetic value. This derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Aesthetic values can be the result of the conscious design of a place, including artistic endeavour. Equally, they can be the seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which a place has evolved and been used over time.*
- *Communal value. This derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values but tend to have additional and specific aspects. These can be commemorative and symbolic values reflect the meanings of a place for those who draw part of their identity from it or have emotional links to it. Social value is associated with places that people perceive as a source of identity, distinctiveness, social interaction, and coherence. Spiritual value attached to places can emanate from the beliefs and teachings of an organised religion, or reflect past or present-day perceptions of the spirit of place.*

2.4.5 In addition, one has to consider archaeological significance –the evolution of the asset, phases of development over different periods, important features, evidence in building fabric and potential for below ground remains.

2.4.6 Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Notes

2.4.7 In March 2015, Historic England produced three Good Practice Advice in Planning (GPA) notes. The notes provided information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants, and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (NPPG). GPA1 covered 'The Historic Environment in Local Plans'. GPA2 provided advice on 'Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment' and GPA3 covered 'The Setting of Heritage Assets'. GPA4 entitled 'Enabling Development and Heritage Assets' sets out advice on enabling development, against the background of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guide.

GPA2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment.

2.4.8 The guidance focuses on understanding the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant, the contribution of its setting to its significance. The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. The document sets out a number of stages to follow:

- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- Avoid, minimise, and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating, and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

2.4.9 Since heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting it is important to be able to properly assess the nature, extent, and importance of the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of its setting early in the process to assist with any planning decision-making in line with legal requirements.

GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets

2.4.10 This document emphasises that the information required in support of applications for planning permission and listed building consents should be no more than is necessary to reach an informed decision, and that activities to conserve or invest need to be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets affected along with the impact on the significance of those heritage assets.

2.4.11 The NPPF glossary makes it clear that the setting of a heritage asset is 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.

2.4.12 The contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, a purely visual impression of an asset or place which can be static or dynamic, including a variety of views of, across, or including that asset, and views of the surroundings from or through the asset, and may intersect with, and incorporate the settings of numerous heritage assets. The way in which we experience an asset in its setting is also experienced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust and vibration and the historic relationship between places.

2.4.13 It covers areas such as cumulative change, where the significance of a heritage asset has been compromised in the past by unsympathetic development affecting its setting. To accord with NPPF policies, consideration still needs to be given to whether additional change will further detract from, or can enhance, the significance of the asset. Change over time and understanding any history of change will help to determine how further development within the asset's setting is likely to affect the contribution made by the setting to the significance of the heritage asset.

2.4.14 The implications of development affecting the setting of heritage assets ought to be considered on a case-by-case basis and since conservation decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of a heritage asset's significance, Historic England recommends the following broad approach to assessment, undertaken as a series of steps:

- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected.
- Step 2: Assess whether, how and to what degree these settings contribute to the significance of the heritage asset(s).

- Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance.
- Step 4: Explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.
- Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

2.4.15 The guidance reiterates the NPPF in stating that where developments affecting the setting results in 'substantial' harm to significance, this harm can only be justified if the development(s) deliver(s) substantial public benefit and that there is no other alternative (i.e. redesign or relocation).

Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

2.4.16 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.

2.5 Local Policies

2.5.1 The Dover District Council Local Plan was adopted in February 2010. The council primarily relies upon the national legislation and the NPPF for its heritage approach. In addition, it has produced a Dover District Heritage Strategy originally produced in 2013 and updated in 2020. The document contains recommendations to ensure that any future policies and approaches to the district's heritage are based on a clear understanding of the place, its significance and its value. The aim of the Dover District Heritage Strategy is therefore to enable Dover District Council to achieve their objectives for the protection and enhancement of the historic environment as set out in the District's Core Strategy.

2.5.2 The strategy provides after assessment a number of recommendations which are to be prioritised and taken forward with a detailed action plan. Key relevant priorities and recommendations include:

- Conservation, appropriate development and promotion of the Dover Western Heights, a major heritage asset at considerable risk that could play a significant role in Dover's regeneration.
- Improve the capacity to manage the conservation of heritage assets through establishing a Local List, local Heritage at Risk Register and Conservation Area Appraisals;
- R2 - The character and form of existing heritage assets should be used to help shape the character and form of new development. The historic environment should be considered and reflected in development master plans;
- R4 - Proposals for new development should include an appropriate description of the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected including the contribution of their setting. The impact of the development proposals on the significance of the heritage assets should be sufficiently assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Desk-based assessment, archaeological field evaluation and historic building assessment may be required as appropriate to the case;
- R7 - Improved guidance for compiling and the required content of Heritage Statements should be developed and made available to planning applicants. The methodology developed for checking proposals against the Heritage Strategy themes should be developed for use in Heritage Statements;
- R13 - Work towards the conservation, appropriate development and promotion of the Dover Western Heights so that it might contribute to the regeneration of Dover. Establish an agreed vision, to inform a master plan and promote appropriate development and change that is consistent with the conservation and enhancement of the Dover Western Heights' significance.

2.5.3 The Planning department have a requirement that:

'that all applications which have an impact on a heritage asset, or its setting must include a 'Heritage Statement'. This could be a 'stand alone' report or could be part of a Design and Access Statement, however, it must be clearly labelled as such.'

2.5.4 Further guidance is provided with regards to the Heritage Statement which must:

'describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its contribution made by its setting. This information should be used to inform any proposals affecting the heritage asset. Once proposals have been formulated, then their impact on the significance of the heritage asset should be evaluated.'

2.5.5 Further guidance is provided for applications within Conservation Areas as follows:

'For new buildings.....must include a heritage statement. This statement should identify the special character of the Conservation Area and in particular the part of it around the application site, and then evaluate the impact of the proposals on the character of that area. Annotated photographs and plans can be used to help describe the particular character of a conservation area.'

2.5.6 In addition, Ashford Borough Council also has a Heritage Strategy dated October 2017 relating to the heritage assets of the Borough. There are three policies in the new Local Plan that address the protection and enhancement of the heritage assets of the borough. Policy ENV13 Conservation and Enhancement of Heritage Assets, ENV14 Conservation Areas and ENV15 Archaeology. As the Application Site is not close to a Conservation Area, only ENV13 and ENV15 are expanded upon below. In addition, the Local Plan also has a specific site policy, S7 relating to the Application Site. These are each covered below.

2.5.7 Concerning below ground archaeology, the council request the following:

'Applications that involve development which would lead to intrusive ground works in an area identified as being of known archaeological importance, or affecting nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, must include an archaeological desk top assessment and a field evaluation report. This information will form part of any heritage statement.'

POLICY DM25: Open Space

2.5.8 The Application Site falls within an area allocated under Open Space policy which is detailed as follows:

'Proposals for development that would result in the loss of open space will not be permitted unless:

i. there is no identified qualitative or quantitative deficiency in public open space in terms of outdoor sports sites, children's play space or informal open space; or

- ii. where there is such a deficiency the site is incapable of contributing to making it good; or*
- iii. where there is such a deficiency the site is capable of contributing to making it good, a replacement area with at least the same qualities and equivalent community benefit, including ease of access, can be made available; or*
- iv. in the case of a school site the development is for educational purposes; or*
- v. in the case of small-scale development it is ancillary to the enjoyment of the open space; and*
- vi. in all cases except point 2, the site has no overriding visual amenity interest, environmental role, cultural importance or nature conservation value.'*

Local Planning Guidance

2.5.9 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 Mr Gillman 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 historic environment investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding the historic environment along with mitigations 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 (KHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.

4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.

4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

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

Aerial photographs

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-9).

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 and Heritage Assets.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.
- Understand the setting of known Heritage Assets and the wider landscape.

4.2.9 The results of the walkover survey are detailed in Section 5 of this document.

Constraints

4.2.10 The baseline assessment has been based on information readily available at the time of undertaking the assessment. The nature of buried archaeological assets, there is still the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be discovered. In respect to the data set retrieved, where there is data relating to the Portable Antiquities Scheme, the full extent, date and nature of these sites is often uncertain and a number of HER records in relation to older antiquarian finds, the data is not always accurate and detailed to that of modern archaeological standards.

DRMB Methodology

4.2.11 A full assessment of the effects of the Proposed Development has been made in accordance with the DMRB guidelines, Volume II, Section 3, Part 2, LA106 issued by the Highways Agency. Each heritage asset will receive a significance value based on their importance, which is then evaluated as a function of the magnitude of impact on the heritage resource by the proposed development. See appendix 14 for the relevant values. A matrix of the two values determines an assessment of the significance of effect

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. Whilst data for a 500m radius from the Site boundaries was obtained. Due to the density of settlement and extremely high number of records a radius of 250m is used for the HER gazetteer and maps (Appendix 11), although the additional data is used to inform and understand the wider landscape. There were no Registered Parks and Gardens or Historic Parks and Gardens within the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

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

5.2 Previous Archaeological Works

Intrusive Excavations

5.2.1 Dover from at least the 1960s has been extensively excavated, accounting for the large number of HER records in this area (766). Some of the excavations are still waiting on detailed reports. However, a number were more recent and have led to areas being scheduled due to the importance of the archaeological remains, such as the Roman forts, Painted House and bath house. A number of modern excavations have taken place on Cowgate Street and also adjacent to the PDA to the east, part the rear of the Prince of Wales House in 2008 ahead of residential development. These excavations are discussed in greater detail below.

Western Heights eastern scarp postholes (EKE16567 – EKE16574).

- 5.2.2 A line of postholes were excavated in 2011 ahead of adding a new fence to the west of the PDA and also along the area to the west of Cowgate Cemetery. Each hole was about one metre deep. None produced any finds of archaeological interest. Natural chalk was not reached. This is consistent with the known fact that the slopes of the Western Heights were very extensively landscaped and re-modelled as part of the 19th century fortification of the hill (Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2011. Watching brief on Dover's Western Heights for White Cliffs Countryside Project).

Road works associated with the construction of the York Street Bypass (EKE15871)

- 5.2.3 An extensive period of rescue excavation ahead of large-scale redevelopment of Dover's town centre covering an area of over eight acres, was undertaken by Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit in the 1970's and 1980's (EKE15656). The work was carried out over the greater part of the Roman and Medieval settlements. In November 1971, works associated with the construction of the York Street Bypass necessitated the destruction of an earth bank on the northern side of Durham Hill and immediately south of the York House flats. These works revealed a section of a large Roman Aqueduct which would have supplied water to the adjacent Classis Britannica Fort (TR 34 SW 1685) It also located on the northern side of Durham Hill and Iron Age pit (TR 34 SW 1684).

- 5.2.4 Excavations on the southern side of Durham Hill to the east of the PDA (EKE4656) in 1971 revealed Roman features as part of the Classis Britannica fort and well as internal buildings. The rescue excavations on the southern side in 1971 (EKE4819) found more evidence of the Roman fort.

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief, Prince of Wales House (EKE16216)

- 5.2.5 Adjoining the Application Site on the eastern side was a 2008 evaluation and watching brief following the demolition of the hall at the rear of the Prince of Wales House and ahead of the construction of a residential development. There were three evaluation trenches measuring 15.30m and 13.00m. The archaeological works produced a small finds assemblage, the date range of which was Romano-British to modern with an emphasis on Roman and Medieval. No prehistoric finds were found on the site and only one sherd of middle or late Saxon pottery was recovered as a residual find from a medieval ditch. The main period of activity represented at the Site appears to be medieval, comprising a series of north-south running ditches, a fragment of a partly robbed out chalk wall and a series of levelling and colluvial layers (TR 34 SW 1819- TR 34 SW 1822).

Cowgate Hill

- 5.2.6 There have been a number of different excavations circa 50m east of the south eastern corner of the PDA on the southern side of Cowgate Hill. A 1977 rescue excavation in at the former site of No. 9 (EKE4255) found 1.5m below the old yard surface a mortared flint base thought to be Medieval (TR 34 SW 1112).
- 5.2.7 A 2008-2009 evaluation on the former site of 1-7 Cowgate Hill (late 19th century terraced houses) consisted of 5 trenches (EKE12467; EKE15561; EKE15844; EKE15845; EKE15846; EKE15847). Roman chalk blocked walls were encountered (TR 34 SW1110-1112). Post-medieval damage to the underlying Roman layers appeared to have been fairly limited outside the early cellar located under house No. 5 (TR 34 SW 1114) and was largely confined to the digging of foundation and service trenches, with occasional pits.
- 5.2.8 There was at Nos. 1-7, a 2014 recording ahead of residential development (EKE16299 – EKE16300). In order to preserve an archaeology in-situ the new floor levels were set 525mm above the Roman levels. Only the uppermost archaeological layers were observed. Roman deposits were found including floors/yards and masonry (TR 34 SW 1849). Post Roman the site appears to have formed natural hillwash in Medieval or later.
- 5.2.9 A strip, map and sample in 2016 by SWAT Archaeology (EKE16301 -EKE16302) at the former site of 1-7 Cowgate Hill following the removal of the concrete slab where features from the Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval were located (TR 34 SW 1850; TR 34 SW 1851).

5.3 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.3.1 Dover is a narrow valley opening up to the sea between two high cliffs. And would have been a natural gap in the cliffs for a harbour and landing boats. Its position on the Channel closest to The Continent would have been attractive. It is situated at the mouth of the River Dour. The origins of the name Dover refer to the River Dour. The area surrounding the river is described in 1040 AD as ‘Doferware broc’, marshly land belonging to the people of Dover. It is believed that the river did not silt up until Norman times.
- 5.3.2 Known to the Roman as ‘Dubris’, between 115-200 AD, the Roman built a large fort associated with the Classis Britannica at the base of the north eastern slope of the Heights. They also built two large lighthouses, one either side. The one on the eastern height still remains. Associated with the fort would have been the Roman Town.

- 5.3.3 From around 270 AD, Dover along with other parts of Kent was subject to Saxon attacks and a number of Saxon Shore forts were created for defence including one at Dover.
- 5.3.4 At the time of the Norman Conquest Dover was a strategically important seaport in south-east England, and the very first page of the Domesday Book starts with a long account of the place. It lists a guildhall and four churches, and it is quite clear that Dover was already a borough and the head-port of a group of south-east coastal towns doing ship-service for all the late Saxon kings.
- 5.3.5 Edward the Confessor (1042-1066) recognised the capabilities of these mariners and also the strength of their ships. It was also evident to him that the ports were in an excellent strategic position from a military and naval point of view. In consequence, Dover in 1036, was the base for the royal fleet and in 1041 the King officially augmented his fleet by giving the Portsmen a much-prized Charter.
- 5.3.6 The Domesday Book specifies that in exchange for exemption from 'sac and soc' the burgesses had provided Edward the Confessor with 20 ships for 15 days each year, each ship containing 21 men. It also states that the town was burnt in 1066, but that by 1086 it had clearly recovered completely and was flourishing. The rebuilding of the huge early Norman church of St-Martin-le-Grand was certainly underway before 1086. Among other details, a mill at the entrance to the harbour (presumably a tidal mill) is mentioned which has been built after 1066 and which damaged nearly all the shipping that entered the port.
- 5.3.7 Perhaps the best evidence available is the mint starting at Dover before the middle of the 10th century (perhaps under Athelstan). This is the earliest of the mints in the Cinque Port towns and suggests that from the middle of the 10th century at least, there was a sizeable trading community here. The churches mentioned in the Domesday Book were perhaps St Peters (on the north side of Market Square), St Martins (founded by King Withred in the 690's), and St Mary's (later a parish church).
- 5.3.8 Evidence of the Anglo-Saxon town were revealed in 1972 ahead of the York Street By-pass with a settlement from the 5th to 7th centuries. Market Street was close to the west entrance of the 3rd century Saxon Shore fort. Outside of the town in the Buckland area, a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery was excavated being one of the largest ones in the UK.
- 5.3.9 In the 13th century Dover was a compact town surrounded by walls on three sides at the valley bottom. Outside of the town was farmland on both side of the River Dour.

- 5.3.10 In 1797 a Military Road was laid from Dover Castle to the Western Heights, which followed the line of an ancient footpath that ran from St James Church, towards the market place and up towards Western Heights. Following the Napoleonic Wars, the road was handed to the Deal Turnpike Trust.
- 5.3.11 The coming of the Western Heights, railways and trams, the redevelopment of the harbour on a massive scale, the growth of the cross-channel passage and the expansion of local industries led to a rapid growth in the size of the town. Between 1801 and 1901 the population increased by 600 percent.
- 5.3.12 Durham Hill runs from York Street to Military Road. This road ran originally from the old York Street to Mount Pleasant. Building began in the late 1820s and John George Lambton, Lord Privy Seal, was created a baron in 1828 and Earl of Durham in 1833.
- 5.3.13 Cowgate Hill runs from York Street to the foot of the Western Heights. The Cow Gate was removed in 1776. It was sometimes known as the Common Gate, leading to the common where the townsfolk could graze their cattle. Part of the common became Cowgate Cemetery and the rest was built over. The road ran originally from the top of the old Queen Street, but now from modern York Street to the cemetery.
- 5.3.14 John Hartley was a Freeman of Dover who had property around 1794 in an area called Hartley's Meadow. Around 1800 he built a mansion surrounded by his meadowland. Original referred to as Prospect House, later called the Prince of Wales House. In that building he started a school where he was the schoolmaster along with his son. In 1838, a Henry Crow took over the school, then known as Prospect Academy, just to the east of the PDA. The school closed in 1905.
- 5.3.15 The earliest known record for the houses of Hartley Street and Portland Place is in the 1851 census. Hartley Street no doubt named after the landowner. It is believed Portland Place was probably named after the third Duke of Portland, a leading Whig politician who became nominal prime minister of a Pitt government in 1807. The records here show that the occupants were working class with many manual trades. There were houses either side of the roads with access from the northern end off Durham Hill. Within the group of houses, there was at 1 Portland Place a public house called the King Alfred. The pub closed its doors in 1914 where it became a private dwelling. Another public house called the Bowling Green Tavern was at the northern end of Hartley Street. It is believed that this pub was in existence in 1805, although a building is not shown on the tithe map at that location. It closed in 1937

as part of the slum clearance (Plates 10 & 11). Plate 10 shows the supporting wall of the rampart and how the building was built into the wall at the rear.

5.3.16 The areas around Durham Hill in 1855 had other terraced houses built including Mount Pleasant, Bowling Green Hill, Durham Hill, Union Row and Blucher Street. Plate 11 shows that in 1930 there are combles underneath the street surface as this can be seen at the edges of the road. In addition, the road itself along the most part of the street was level until the northern end where it dipped down slightly to join Durham Hill/Mount Pleasant.

5.3.17 During the 1920 unemployment in Dover had reached high levels, peaking in 1932. This led to poorer conditions for many families. As part of the slum clearance movement in the 1930s following the 1930 Slum Clearance Act, the street of Hartley Street and Portland Place were demolished in 1937 along with other terraced housing on the northern side of Durham Hill. Due to the onset of war, little happened to the land when the houses were cleared until the 1950s, when a housebuilding program began. Three blocks of three storey flats were built in the area to the north of Durham Hill as seen in Plate 12. However, the land at the PDA remained unbuilt.

5.3.18 In the early 20th century, the Prince of Wales House was used as a Home of Rest, a Christian Home Mission and in the Second World War the house commandeered by the Navy. In 1946, the premises were sold to the British Sailors Society. In 1953 it became the Prince of Wales Sea Training School run by the British Sailors Society. About 120 boys a year aged 15 to 17 years, 40 at a time, underwent a 16-week course training for life at sea. The mast in the grounds was used for visual signalling and every boy had to scale it. After two years at sea the boys returned to Dover for a 12-week course at the College to qualify as marine mechanics. The school closed in 1975. After which it was used by Dover College as a school boarding house with the YMCA purchasing the building in 1966.

5.3.19 Cowgate cemetery is an area of 2 acres. The land original meadow was donated by William Mowll in 1834. The first interment was in 1837 and was required as the old churchyard at St Mary's Parish Church was full. Originally the cemetery like many other Victorian cemeteries has a mortuary chapel and a lodge for the Sexton. These were later demolished in 1952. The cemetery was closed to general use in the 1870 but continued to be used for plots already purchased or where family plots were in existence. The final burial occurred in 2006. Since the 1960s, the cemetery has been managed not just as a closed burial ground but also as a nature reserve. Surrounding the cemetery is a high wall with the upper

boundary consisting of a row of vaults cut into the chalk hillside. It was reported that in the upper far corner there was damage from a bomb in the Second World War.

5.3.20 Dover was hit by bombs in the first world war. The PDA did not receive any direct hits but one landed adjacent to the south eastern corner of the PDA. During the Second World War, Dover was even more heavily bombed, destroying much of the town.

5.3.21 On the 26th of September 1944, during a bombardment, some of the residents of Dover were taking shelter in the underground tunnels. The easternmost of those tunnels ran from Snargate Street to Durham Hill. One of the one ton shells fired from near Sangatte, France crossed The Channel and landed in Cowgate Cemetery, continuing through chalk before exploding just above the tunnel, which was lined with a concrete roof. The explosion caused the roof to fail killing one civilian.

5.3.22 There are three sets of tunnels from Snargate street. Prior to WW2, the three tunnels existed separately. The tunnels were linked during WW2 to create a large air raid shelter and extended to form a second entrance on Durham Hill. It is not known where the Durham Street Hill entrance/exit was. The blockage caused by the 1944 explosion remains and north of the blockage heading towards Durham Hill, the tunnel is in poor condition due to roof falls and rotten timber. A 1972 hand drawn map (Fig.24) recording the tunnels shows a distance of 213 feet from the entrance before a blockage at the tunnel. There was headroom of around 8-10 feet in the tunnel which was approximately 38 feet underground at the point of the explosion site. Dover Museum confirm that they have records concerning the various investigations by the Fire Brigade in the 1970s do not venture northwards beyond the area of the fall (pers.comm. 8th Nov 2021).

5.3.23 In 1957, purchased from the Corporation of Dover, the land behind the school was purchased being that of the Application Site. Having been unused since the slum clearance. It was at the time of purchase set on three different levels and in a rough state. In 1958, work started on the site including levels, turfing and fencing, assisted with help from the Dover Harbour Board. It was officially opened in October 1959 (Plate 14). This area allowed all sporting activities to take place closer to the school, whereas previous they used space at an army camp around a mile from the school. It was likely during this time that the supporting wall was created on the northern boundary with Durham Hill. Early photos of the school on the field at the Application Site show the playing area fencing with the gate entrance from steps from the area north of the hall. A second photograph looking towards the top end of Cowgate Street with the roof of the almshouses in the background, shows

the amount of levelling that must have taken place with steep sides on the south and eastern part of the Site (Plate 15). A third photograph (Plate 16) shows the levelled tarmacked area which was rectangular at the eastern part of the Application Site with the remaining area as grass, which was not as level.

5.3.24 When the school closed in 1975, it is not clear what happened to the land, whether it was used by the college or the YMCA. In 2007 the hall was demolished and replaced by new residential housing. Plate 17 shows the supporting wall on the eastern boundary during the demolition. The steps that would have led up the wall and the steep embankment are no longer there. In addition, the photograph suggests that the original supporting wall along this stretch was one that was flint. With this section of the eastern boundary replaced with brick at a later stage.

Dover Archaeological Characterisation Areas.

5.3.25 The Application Site lays within a topographical area characterised as Zone 2/3. Zone 2 runs along the steep upper valley sides and higher-level coombes on the east side of the Dour valley. It is characterised by thin soils above chalk and localised late Pleistocene head deposits consisting of gravels and clay/silts. The archaeological potential of the area focuses on cultivation terraces and lynchets, possibly including hut platforms, and surface lithic scatters and residual pottery sherds, often derived from Zone 1 (Figs. 42&43)

5.3.26 Zone 3 is the gentle valley slopes that lie between the steeper slopes and the valley floor consist primarily of head deposits and colluvium. These western zones share characteristics with Zone 2, however, and so are marked as mixed zones on the map. The gentleness of the slope in Zone 3 areas made these areas attractive to settlement from the late prehistoric period onwards and there is potential for further discoveries of this type. Proximity to settlements also made these areas suitable for prehistoric and Roman burials, and for routeways leading from the settled area to the uplands and along the valley to the north. There is also potential for the recovery of artefactual evidence that has rolled down the slopes from above.

Landscape Character Areas

5.3.27 The KHER historic landscape classification shows the Application Site as part of 'Post 1810 settlement (general). It is adjacent to the east of the 'Town and City 1810 extent' as corroborated by the maps and archaeology. Immediately west, is Post Medieval works associated with the Western Heights (Fig. 26).

5.4 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Map of Dover, Early 16th Century

5.4.1 This early map of the town shows the core settlement area to the west of the River Dour. The Markey Square can be identified as can the Cow Gate on the western edge of the town. Outside of the gate are fields and also on the lower slopes of the hill in the area of the Western Heights. The Folkestone Road that runs along the northern extent of this area is also seen (Fig.4).

Eldred's Map, 1641

5.4.2 Please note that north is to the left. The PDA lies to the west of Cow Gate depicted here. A small road runs westwards from Cow Gate and is likely to be Cow Gate Hill. The PDA lays outside the settlement area of the town (Fig.5).

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

5.4.3 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 PDA located outside of the area of the town and below that of the higher ground to the west which is annotated with the 'Devil's Drop'. The Devil's Drop being all that remained of the western Roman lighthouse, which stood on the summit (Fig.6).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1798

5.4.4 This map shows far greater details of buildings, and land use. Even so it is difficult to accurately pinpoint the PDA. The area of the PDA is designated as pasture. The line of Cowgate Hill is just to the south and only appears to have a single building located on the northern side. This is prior to the building of the Drop Redoubt with the scheme only approved in 1804 (Fig.7).

Plan of the Redoubt, 1810

5.4.5 The PDA is shown just of the outer reaches of this plan from 1810, which shows the PDA outside of the town and prior to the building of the cemetery immediately to the south. To western end of what is Cowgate Hill can be seen although it does not appear that there are any houses showing (Fig.8).

Tithe Map, St James the Apostle Dover, 1843

5.4.6 The Application Site lies at the eastern end of the parish area to St James the Apostle, Dover, which covers the area of Western Heights and beyond to West Hougham, meaning it lay outside the boundary of the town itself. The Application Site is an area designated 608. This

is owned by John Hartley and occupied by Caroline Foster and called Prosect Meadow and classed as pasture (Fig.9). To the north, north west is an oval area designated 607 that is owned by the Honourable Board of Ordnance and occupied by Richard Reynolds and called the Bowling Green. The map shows steps from the southern end of the bowling green into the PDA at the northern end. To the south is the cemetery area, known to have opened in 1837, designated 609 and owned by the Parish of St Mary the Virgin Dover and occupied by the parishioners. It appears adjacent to the south eastern corner there is a building being that of the residential property in Cowgate Hill.

Historic OS Map 1865

5.4.7 This is the first properly scaled OS map. At the PDA, Hartley Street and Portland Place along with terraced houses each side of the road have been built. Each house has a small yard area at the rear. At the northern end of Hartley Street is a gap in the housing. Between the rear yards of the eastern side of Hartley Street and those on the western side of Portland Place as an alley way along the length to allow access to the rear of the plots. The roads are access off Durham Hill. The southern boundary has a wall alongside Cowgate Cemetery and a gap between the wall and southern houses to allow access from the south eastern corner to the houses on the south western corner. Due to height difference flights of steps are required. There is also an alley way access along the eastern boundary of the PDA from Durham Hill to the top end of Cowgate Hill.

5.4.8 To the east of the boundary is the play ground associated with the Prospect House Academy situated on Princes Street. To the north west isa bowling green. To the north are more terraced houses. To the south east is an open space of the Drying Ground. To the west along the ramparts are footpaths (Fig.10).

Historic OS map 1871

5.4.9 There is very little change across the Application Site except that two public houses are annotated. One on the north eastern side of Portland Place with the junction of Durham Hill known to be the King Alfred (1 Portland Place). A second is shown at the north western end of Hartley Street also with the junction of Durham Hill that was called Bowling Green Tavern (41 Hartley Street). To the north west, the bowling green has become a school. To the east Prospect House and Playing Field is no longer annotated (Fig.11).

Historic OS map 1898

5.4.10 There is some change at the Application Site. Some of the houses on the western side of Hartley Street has had small extensions. The top two northernmost buildings on the eastern side of Hartley Street being the public house and adjacent stores, have been extended up to the retaining wall boundary. Building now fill the gap on the western side of Hartley Street. To the south east, the drying ground has a row of large, terraced houses annotated 'Almshouses'. To the north west the playing field area of the school now has houses built along the western side of Mount Pleasant (Fig.12).

Historic OS map 1907

5.4.11 There is little change at the Application Site (Fig.13)

Historic OS Report 1937

5.4.12 There appears to be little change although demolition around this time must have been imminent. It appears that this may have started with some buildings not showing at the northern end of Hartley Street and Portland Place. To the east of the PDA, in the area of the historical playing field is now a hall (Fig.14)

Historic OS Report 1956

5.4.13 There are no longer any features showing on the area of the PDA except for a footpath from Durham Hill to the western end of Cowgate Hill. The western boundary wall is not complete suggesting that parts may have been affected. It is not sure of this may be from demolition, general poor condition of the effect of bombing. To the east the buildings are part of the Prince of Wales Sea Training School, although there are still residential houses facing Cowgate Hill. To the north the houses there have been replaced by three large residential blocks and Durham Hill is now continuing into what was previously called Mount Pleasant. In addition, the northern section of the road from Princes Street has been widened. The eastern part of Durham Hill remains at its original width (Fig.15)

Historic OS Report 1968-69

5.4.14 There have been significant changes. The PDA is labelled 'playing fields'. Just beyond the western boundary it appears that a new supporting wall has been built. Within the PDA, around the edges, the mapping shows embankments on all sides. Steps are shown leading from the eastern school area up to the playing field. Along the eastern part of the PDA there is a 'shaped' supporting wall. This change is as a result of creating an area of level ground for the school (Fig.16).

5.4.15 To the north east, more houses have been cleared. The residential block of Lancaster House has been built. Further east, the site of the Medieval Cowgate is annotated

Historic OS Report 1973

5.4.16 There is no apparent change at the PDA. The eastern end of Durham Hill has been widened following the building of new houses and residential blocks in that area. Further east there have been significant changes within the town with the creation of York Street (Fig.17)

Historic OS Report 1988-89

5.4.17 To the east, the school is no longer labelled as such. Just to the north the two buildings have been replaced with a terrace of three new residential houses being 1,2 and 3 Mount Pleasant (Fig.18)

Historic OS Report 1993 - 2003

5.4.18 There is little change (Fig.19)

First World War Bomb Map

5.4.19 This map labels Cowgate Cemetery and clearly shows a bomb landed within the cemetery with a shell landed in the area of the houses on Cowgate Hill. Other bombs to the west of the Application Site landed on Western Height on or near the Drop Redoubt (Fig. 22)

Second World War Bomb Map

5.4.20 This map shows that a shell hit the Old Cemetery in Cowgate Hill. It appears that one shell did land close to the Application Site on the eastern side of what was the then demolished Portland Place. However, it is not certain how accurate these maps area given that the lack of correlation with the possible damage seen in the 1940s aerial photographs (Fig.23).

5.5 Aerial Photographs

Engraving published 1805

5.5.1 Whilst not an aerial photograph, this is engraving of the view towards the PDA from Dover Castle by William Angus from a drawing by W Philips (Fig.20). It shows at the top of Western Heights the 1779 blockhouse that was on the site of the Drop Redoubt. The Drop Redoubt was built between 1804 and 1815 and the scarping on the hillside completed around then. Therefore, this view appears to show the hillside just before the scarping took place. The centre right hand side of the picture shows the PDA as pasture and the boundary of which is fences and broadly follows the current boundary lines. The white building just below the

PDA is thought to be Prospect House, (now called Prince of Wales House), which is believed to have been built by John Hartley around 1800 surrounded by his meadows. There is also a second later engraving of the same area following the scarped slopes of the Drop Redoubt (Fig. 21)

1931

5.5.2 This photograph is taken just six years below demolition. It clearly shows the difference in levels at the time across the site. The pair of terraced houses along both Hartley Street and Portland Place can be identified. The supporting wall for the rear of Hartley Street and also the western boundary of Cowgate Cemetery is clearly seen with the grass slope of the Drop Redoubt on the opposite side (Plate 1)

1946

5.5.3 Taken just after the end of the Second World War. It shows the area post demolition of the slum clearance. The lines of the two roads ways of Hartley Street and Portland Place can be identified. There appears to be a trackway thorough from Dunham Hill towards the top end of Cowgate Hill across what would have previously been the house and rear gardens to the eastern side of Portland Place. The northern boundary of the Application Site does not exactly follow that of Durham Hill, which at this time is a narrower street. In addition, the western boundary of the PDA is set inwards from that of the supporting wall of the rampart. The photograph appears to corroborate the Historical mapping showing gaps along the supporting wall. It appears to show at least one clear breach. When this is from Second World War damage or poor maintenance following demolition is not clear. In addition, there appears to be another scar to north of the application site (Plate 2)

5.5.4 To the east of the hall and on the southern boundary of the Application site is the boundary wall to Cowgate Cemetery of which adjacent to the wall on the southern side is the Cemetery Mortuary Chapel.

1947

5.5.5 This photograph is taken the year after and shows the disuse of the area at the Site as well as also showing the differing levels. The area of the houses and yards is overgrown with patches of roads remaining. This too shows the breach in the supporting rampart wall. Compared to the adjacent cemetery, it suggests that the land was levelled in the south western corner for the original houses given the land is lower than that in the cemetery. (Plates 3&4).

1960s

5.5.6 There has been significant change at the Application Site following the levelling undertaken by the Prince of Wales Sea Training School (PWSTS). The playing fields opened in 1959. The rectangular area of the tarmac can be seen. The line of the steps on the eastern slope up from the area of the hall can be identified. To the north of the Application site the new residential housing blocks have been built and Durham Hill has been widened. Abutting the southern side of the southern boundary wall it appears that the mortuary chapel has been demolished (Plate 5).

1971

5.5.7 This side on view towards the PDA from Dover Castle in 1971 clearly shows the levelling that has taken place at the site. Originally the western boundary would have been at the level seen in the adjacent cemetery and shows how much they have dug down in the south western corner. In addition, the eastern side has been built up significantly (Plate 6)

1990

5.5.8 The PWSTS closed in 1975 and at this time the Prince of Wales House and hall were owned by Dover College and then the YMCA. The area of tarmac within the PDA is less defined but it does appear that the area in use as the grassed part appears kept short. Adjacent to the north western boundary new houses have been built on Mount Pleasant (Plate 7).

2003

5.5.9 The area of the playing field is becoming more overgrown especially around the western and southern boundary as well as on the eastern boundary slopes. The rectangular area that was tarmac can be made out in the shape of the vegetation. The grassed area is not as well kept (Plate 8)

2008

5.5.10 Adjacent to the north eastern corner, the hall has been demolished and construction of the new residential development is occurring. The Application site is one that is overgrown (Plate 9).

2019

5.5.11 By this time the land has been cleared with many of the trees removed (Plate 10).

LIDAR

5.5.12 The lidar clearly shows the steep embankments at the Application Site on the south eastern and eastern sides. The level area of the previously rectangular tarmacked area can be made out. The steepness of the rampart on the western side is revealed and also suggests that the grassed area of the PDA also underwent levelling, which can be seen in the area of the south western corner. Along northern boundary the eastern side is sloped which decreases as the boundary moves westwards becoming level with the surrounding road in the very northern corner (Fig. 17).

5.6 Walkover Survey

5.6.1 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 as well as assessing heritage assets and setting. A walkover survey was undertaken on the 16th of December 2021 (Plates 18-39).

5.6.2 The site was accessed via a gate situated in the metal fence along Durham Hill. The Site itself is very overgrown and covered with brambles, making it difficult to clearly see any features. On the eastern boundary there are remnants of the PWSTS parade ground fencing. There is no evidence of any steps remaining that led down towards the no demolished hall at the rear of the Prince of Wales House on the eastern side. Evidence of the levelling can be seen with the south eastern corner significantly raised higher than its immediately surrounding outside of the PDA boundary. However, at the south western corner, the ground level seems significantly lower having been reduced a number of metres from the height of the wall on the western boundary. The wall at the north western corner is only just above the ground level and contains a number of alcoves within the wall of brick and these alcoves can be seen in plate 3 in 1947. These were in the area of the public house and shop and were the buildings situated closest to the wall and had probably been extended slightly to create additional space at the rear of those buildings. The western boundary is also extremely heavily vegetated and given it access is up steep banks it is not possible to fully ascertain its survival along the western length. However, it does appear that it may not survive along the whole length, and this can be seen in Plate 6 from 1971 when there is less vegetation which suggests that sections may be missing. The flint wall on the southern boundary with Cowgate Cemetery is covered heavily in vegetation but appears to broadly survive along its length.

5.6.3 In the eastern third of the PDA, it is possible to notice the remains of an asphalt surface that formed part of the playground. Aside this area is an unknown feature (Plate 36) and its

location pinpointed in Plate 35. There is a hole approximately 35cm in diameter and the hole is lined with an iron tube. It was not possible to view the bottom of the hole as it contained rubbish. Surrounding the hole is an area of concrete. The shape of the area of concrete is unclear given the dense surrounding vegetation covering it but there did not appear to be any fittings showing within the concrete. Enquiries with Dover Museum and a Facebook page for members of the PWSTS school did not reveal any information regarding the purpose of this feature. It is not known if it pre or post dates the PWSTS and it cannot be identified on the aerial photographs. In Figure 24, the plan of the tunnels from the Snargate Street tunnels does include ventilation shafts and given that the route of the tunnel from under Cowgate Cemetery is unknown, one possibility is that it may be a ventilation shaft.

6 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE ASSETS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Step 1 of the methodology recommended by the Historic England guidance *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (see Methodology above) is 'to identify which designated heritage assets might be affected by a proposed development and this was one of the tasks of the site visit. Development proposals may adversely impact heritage assets where they remove a feature which contributes to the significance of a designated heritage asset or where they interfere with an element of a heritage asset's setting which contributes to its significance, such as interrupting a key relationship or a designed view'. As setting is not limited by distance a review of designated assets outside of the study area has been undertaken.

Designated Assets

6.1.2 The PDA lies adjacent to the Scheduled Monument of the Western Heights. Begun during the Napoleonic Wars and completed in the 1860s, the vast defences of Western Heights were designed to protect Dover from French invasion. Plan to fortify this area of high ground started in 1778 after war broke out with France. An extremely large area with several phases and buildings, the Drop Redoubt is the section located at the far eastern end and located closest to that of the PDA. Hence focus will be provided to this part of the fort.

6.1.3 In 1779 money was first allocated for fortifications on the Western Heights but it was not until 1781 that the Board of Ordnance bought 33 acres (13 hectares) of land in order to construct the defences first proposed in the 1778 plan – though by the end of the war, in 1783, the works had not been completed. A 1784 map shows a bastioned fort on the site of the present Drop Redoubt and a series of earthwork batteries.

6.1.4 The Drop Redoubt was built between 1804 and 1815. Commanding extensive views of the town, harbour and castle, it has barracks for 200 men and was intended to house twelve 24-pounder guns. When the peace treaty with France was signed in 1814 more than £200,000 had been spent on the vast network of fortifications here. The Drop Redoubt was also linked to the linear defences that guarded the Heights as a whole, here called the North Lines and the North-East Line but some of these were not finished until the 1860s.

6.1.5 The redoubt itself was an irregular pentagon with a dry ditch linked to the North Lines. It contained casemated soldiers' quarters, officers' quarters, a guardhouse, soldiers' privies and ablutions, and a large magazine. There was a single entrance across a swing bridge on the southern side,

- 6.1.6 Between 1804 and 1810 at the latest, the ridge around the redoubt had been carefully scarped to produce massive slopes with steep angles to render an infantry assault hazardous and exhausting and once the crest of a scarp was reached, an attacker would have been constantly exposed to fire.
- 6.1.7 The perceived threat to Britain posed by Napoleon III, Emperor of France, led in 1859 to a review of the state of the nation's fortifications. As a result, the northern side of the hill was totally relandscaped and the lines connecting the Drop Redoubt and the citadel were improved.
- 6.1.8 The effectiveness of the Drop Redoubt as an artillery fort, capable of withstanding and repulsing a concerted attack, declined towards the end of the 19th century. At this time its old armament was gradually reduced and replaced by machine guns for local defence. However, the redoubt continued to provide barrack accommodation, possibly as an extension to the nearby Grand Shaft Barracks, for an unknown period but probably on an as-needed basis up to and including the First World War, when anti-aircraft gun positions were established. There was some small-scale activity during the Second World War, including the establishment of an artillery observation post.
- 6.1.9 The wider area of the Western Heights was used in the Second World War for Barrack accommodation, gun sites, pillboxes and blast shelters. The Army abandoned the area in stages between 1954 and 1961. North of the Drop Redoubt in the Second World War was a Light AA Battery. Drop Battery was located on the western side of part of the North East line that was south west from the Drop Redoubt.

Dover Western Heights Conservation Area

- 6.1.10 Designated in 1970, this Conservation Area covers the Western Heights Scheduled area as well as wider areas located outside of the scheduled area including that of the area of the PDA and to the south the cemetery as far as Princes Street and Albany Place. The Conservation area contains two listed buildings. The Citadel's Officer's quarters and the Grand Shaft Stairs and attached railing, both Grade II and a large number of non-designated buildings recorded in the KHER. A Western Height Conservation Area Framework was produced in 2012, with the appraisal building on the already detailed reports produced by Historic England in 2001-2004.
- 6.1.11 The reports assesses the level of heritage significance of the designated assets. In general, the whole Western Heights site has exceptional significance as an unparalleled group of

fortifications and components of significant scale and complexity. Demonstrating the fear of invasion during the Napoleonic Wars, reflecting the skill and military engineering of the time

- 6.1.12 The report highlights key views. Those from the eastern heights at Dover Castle with the Drop Redoubt in the middle ground and the Citadel on the skyline where the scale and arrangement of the fortifications can be appreciated and attributed as having considerable significance. Also of considerable significance is the view from the harbour level towards Western Heights.
- 6.1.13 The Drop Redoubt is considered to be of exceptional significance protecting the eastern end of the ridge. Exceptional significance is also attributed to the extensive scarping, grading and steepening of the slopes of the northern and eastern side of the Drop Redoubt. The skill in creating the glacis and approaches to the fortress. This area may hold archaeological evidence.
- 6.1.14 Views from the terre-plein area eastwards towards Dover Castle are of exceptional significance in allowing comparison of views from current day to those of artists in the past. The view allowing the size and scale of Dover Castle to be appreciated eastwards dominating the view. Any views from the Drop Redoubt area are key to its significance as to why it was located there to defend the port and town of Dover.
- 6.1.15 The appraisal also mentions the contribution made by the 'green skirt' around Western Heights and that any new buildings should be designed and located to retain significance, settings, views, character and coherence of the components and elements. It goes on to say 'particularly unsustainable..... would be intensive development, but also tall structures and large buildings, where the great height or mass of the structures would compete with and reduce the impression of the massiveness of the defences.'
- 6.1.16 The extreme eastern end of the conservation area adjacent to the eastern slope may hold archaeological evidence concerning their construction although it appears that the flint wall that runs along Cowgate Cemetery and the PDA may pre-date that of the redoubt. This area will be considered further.

Dover Town Conservation area

- 6.1.17 This Conservation Area's western extent is located circa 170m north east of the PDA. Designated in 1988 and centred around Canon Street and Biggin Street. An urban town centre location with above the town on higher ground the castle to the east and Western

Heights to the west. The majority of buildings in this area date to Victorian, Edwardian and later periods reflecting the towns prosperity again in those periods. However, those buildings follow earlier building lines and widths. The area also includes locally listed buildings. The reports consider a strong relationship with this area to that of the other Conservation Areas due to the long-distance high views in and out of the area towards the castle and also Western Heights. Consequently, this area will be considered further.

Dover Castle Conservation area

- 6.1.18 Designated in 1970, this Conservation Area covers the castle but also extends westwards down the hill into the eastern edge of the town to the line of the eastern edge of the Dour. It covers areas of the town on this side where there are long distance views towards the castle. The Conservation Area being slightly larger than that of the Scheduled Area designated for the Castle (listing: 1019075). It has significance as a multi-period site from its origins as an Iron Age hill fort, Roman lighthouse (Grade I), Saxon settlement, Medieval royal castle (Grade I) and later defences located on a strategically important position overlooking the Channel towards The Continent. The area also includes a number of nationally and locally listed buildings, mainly residential. It is also important in that the castle overlooks the town and also across the valley towards the Post Medieval Western heights and visa versa. Consequently, this area will be considered further.

Dover College Conservation Area

- 6.1.19 This Conservation Area is circa 150m to the north of the PDA and covers an area on the northern side of the Folkestone Road. It was originally designated in 1970 and incorporates the Scheduled Area associated with the remains of St Martin's Priory (listing: 1002943), surrounding residential streets. As well as the scheduled Maison Dieu (listing: 1005192) in the High Street and nearby shops and residential properties.
- 6.1.20 At the site of St Martin's Priory, the monument includes a medieval Augustinian, and later Benedictine, priory surviving as upstanding, and below-ground remains. It is situated on low-lying ground below Priory Hill in Dover. The upstanding remains of the priory include the medieval gatehouse, the refectory, remains of the cloister and fragments of other monastic buildings. In the late 19th century, Dover College occupied the site. The priory gatehouse, the refectory and the remains of the cloisters to the west of the refectory are Grade II* listed. The surrounding residential streets are Grade II listed.
- 6.1.21 The Grade I Town Hall includes the remains of the Medieval Maison Dieu restored in the mid-C19, and substantially extended in the late C19. It is scheduled as has architectural and

historic interest as a medieval hospital. The building is a rare example nationally of a well-documented medieval hospital with substantial standing pre-Dissolution remains; its foundation as a Maison Dieu makes it more exceptional still. Around the buildings are some Grade II listed buildings in the High Street as well as locally listed buildings. Given the close urban nature of the buildings in this area, there is no intervisibility between this conservation area and the PDA. Nor does it appear that there is any interrelationship between the PDA and this area. Consequently, this area will not be considered further.

Non-Designated Assets

- 6.1.22 Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by the KHER as having a degree of heritage significance, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets. Dover does not hold a local list of heritage assets but it is likely that the Gorely Almshouses built in 1877 for their historical, aesthetic and architectural significance would be classed as a non-designated asset. The adjacent Cowgate Cemetery for aesthetic and historical interest would also be classed as a non-designated asset. Therefore, these assets are to be considered further.

6.2 Archaeological Potential

- 6.2.1 This section pulls together by period the historical documentation, mapping, aerial imagery and KHER data, and the known historic landscape to provide an overview by period

Palaeolithic

- 6.2.2 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 three entries (Fig. 33) for this period within the assessment area being that of a mammoth found in the area of Market Square, circa 215m east of the PDA (TR 34 SW 2787). The built-up nature of the town has prevented definitive investigations in this period. Underlying the Holocene sediments there are coarse, angular Pleistocene gravels along the length of the Dour Valley (from at least Crabble to the Western Docks) and it is likely that these gravels will contain reworked and possibly in-situ artefacts and faunal evidence like the mammoth teeth. The landscape of the former harbour basin has been identified at the north end of Bench Street (TR 34 SW 1441) circa 225m south east of the PDA and possibly Upper Palaeolithic tools (possibly later) have been found on Saxon Street (TR 34 SW 1865) circa 185m north of the PDA. To the north and east of Dover situated on the North Downs are numerous findspots of Palaeolithic tools within the upper clay-gravel deposits on the Chalk and in the Dover area located on the upper edge of the valley formed by the River Dour. The Stour Palaeolithic Survey (Fig. 32) assigns the

town of Dover including the PDA in Area No. 13. Head brickearth (or Head gravel) slopewash deposits on their sides and at their bases, and sometimes have patches of brickearth on higher ground. Outside of Dover there have been quite abundant finds, mostly surface finds not in good context. Overall, the survey considers that the potential and importance of remains is considered moderate. The PDA also lies outside of the areas highlighted within the Palaeolithic topographical model of Dover within the Archaeological Characterisation report. Given the location of the PDA on the valley side, away from the gravels and brickearth, the potential for remains from this period is considered **low**.

Mesolithic

6.2.3 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has two records (Fig.33) from this period where a prehistoric occupation level was found circa 150m to the east of the Application Site (TR 34 SW 1256) and circa 120m to the north is a prehistoric trackway (TQ 55 SE 124). The Characterisation of Dover considers the River Dour was possible just a chalk stream in this period. Within Dover there has been a paucity of finds for this period and any identified are of uncertain date. It is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period is **low**.

Neolithic

6.2.4 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry, along with woodland clearance. The Kent HER has six records from this period (Fig.33). Rescue excavations to the east of the PDA in the 1970s and 1980s including a Neolithic pit (TR 34 SW 2778), possible ditch and pit (TR 34 SW 2777), and a Neolithic or Bronze Age ring ditch, gully and pit beneath Market Street (TR 34 SW 2775). Neolithic deposits were also recorded at Cannon Street West. (TR 34 SW 2773). A possible Neolithic occupation area was circa 195m to the east south east (TR 34 SW 97) and circa 180m to the south is the location of Prehistoric flints (TR 34 SW 670). There are also more finds in Dover Town centre outside of the study area. This all suggests a possible Neolithic settlement within Dover to the east of the PDA. However, despite the scattered finds across Dover, there is no evidence of Neolithic activity within the development area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Bronze Age

6.2.5 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 two

records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.33) being that of pot sherds circa 185m north, north east of the PDA (TR 34 SW 640). However, Dover is now famous for the discovery of a Bronze Age boat in 1992 on Town Wall Street, circa 290m south east of the Application Site (TR 34 SW 467). In the wider Dover Town area, there have been scattered finds but these may have been washed down from the valley sides. Given the scattered presence of Bronze Age archaeology within the environs of Dover, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Iron Age

- 6.2.6 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has four records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.33) mainly referencing finds and features from evaluations to the just to the east in the centre of Dover. In the Dover area evidence of iron age settlement is fairly sparse compared with some other areas of east Kent. However, the large-scale rescue excavations of the 1970s and 1980s did identify evidence of iron age occupation which includes one or more iron age huts, multiple pits, post holes and a gully on the north side of Durham Hill (TR 34 SW 2776) along with a pit (TR 34 SW 1684). This all suggests a settlement existed close to the town of Dover at some point in the iron age (TR 34 SW 1249), but unfortunately, due to the lack of detailed publication, little is known about this settlement. Elsewhere in the town, iron age evidence is ephemeral. A stray copper alloy coin has been located circa 160m to the east (TR 34 SW 1752). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Romano-British

- 6.2.7 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has 291 records (Fig.34 & 35) from this period within the assessment area accounting for nearly two thirds of all HER records and confirming the importance of the town in this period covering not just the key structures and buildings but also individual features within them. A large Roman fort was located in the area just 50m to the east of the Application site and a second, later fort (known as a Saxon Shore Fort) was constructed over the north east corner of the earlier fort. This larger second fort was also built over the 'Painted House'. A structure that had either a

domestic or municipal function with many of the HER records highlighting individual finds and features within the various structures. The PDA lays outside of the core Roman areas in this period. However, Roman finds have been found outside of the main fort area as highlighted by an archaeological evaluation (EKE 16216/17) at the Prince of Wales House on Princes Street, Dover adjacent to the Application Site undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2008. A shallow pit containing sherds of Roman pottery was uncovered (TR 34 SW 1819). A Roman wall was found circa 30m south east of the Application Site at Gorely Almshouses (TR 34 SW 496), which was just 11m west of the Classis Britannica fort, and the wall is believed to belong to the fort, rather than an independent structure. Part of the fort is scheduled (listing: 1012478) and the Classis Britannica fort is considered to be one of the most important in Britain being the main base of the Roman fleet in the second century AD. Other areas to the east of the PDA are also scheduled being the Saxon Shore fort (listing: 1004190), Painted House (listing: 1004212) and a nearby bath house (listing: 1004213).

6.2.8 At the eastern end of Cowgate Hill, there have been many Roman finds following excavations in 2009 at the site of 1-7 Cowgate Hill finds of Roman walls and chalk blocks, pits, floors surfaces (TR 34 SW 1849; TR 34 SW 1850; TR 34 SW 1110; TR 34 SW 1113; TR 34 SW 1116; TR 34 SW 1117; TR 34 SW 1746; TR 34 SW 1747), which suggest that the south eastern corner of the PDA was only some 50m from the walls of the original fort. Finds from the excavations revealed extensive pottery, animal bones and other domestic rubbish. There was no indication of a postulated guard chamber relating to a west gate of the fort.

6.2.9 The Romans buried their dead away from settlement areas as seen by the discovery of a considerable number of cremation burials on the outskirts of the modern town. There would have also been a vicus where soldiers' families, merchants and others dependent on the military would have lived supporting the fort. It is believed that the main Dour valley and its side valleys were occupied as suggested by the adjacent pit. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Anglo-Saxon

6.2.10 The Kent HER has 35 records from this period (Fig.36) with the closest records just circa 30-60m east of the PDA. Early Medieval brooches and buckles have been found at Durham Hill just circa 30m to the north (TR 34 SW 50) found pre 1939 and exact location not known. To the east at the Prince of Wales House there was Anglo-Saxon pottery (TR 34 SW 1820). Slightly further east is the early timber building thought to be a precursor to the church of

St Martin-le-Grand (TR 34 SW 36), which may have been part of a monastic centre and the surrounding area packed with occupational remains, including a number of Saxon structures and huts excavated in 1973, 1983 and 1985 (TR 34 SW 1533 – TR 34 SW 1545).

6.2.11 This suggests that the Anglo-Saxon period occupation within Dover seems to have been on the western side of the valley in the region between the present-day Market Square and the PDA. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Medieval

6.2.12 The Kent HER has 153 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.37). Eight are listed buildings located close to the core of the Medieval town circa 60m to the east. In this period there was a town wall and Cowgate is thought to be circa 100m to the east of the PDA (TR 34 SW 195). Slightly closer at circa 60m east of the PDA Medieval walling and a pit was found (TR 34 SW 1851) as well as a mortared flint base (TR 34 SW 112). Even closer adjacent to the PDA at the rear of the Prince of Wales House, Medieval ditches were found in a 2008 excavation dated by pottery and also containing animal bone (TR 34 SW 1821). The series of ditches were constructed on a broadly similar north-south alignment throughout the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries. The deepest and probably latest of these ditches which was encountered at the eastern end of trenches 1 and 2 probably represented a property boundary of some sort. The same site unveiled parts of Medieval chalk block walls and an associated robber trench (TR 34 SW 1822).

6.2.13 The town continued to prosper and expand in this period and the layout and road network was established in this period. Post Medieval mapping show the PDA outside of the walled area and part of the common meadow land and suggests that the PDA was pasture in this period, which is also likely to be the same in the earlier Medieval period, although as excavations relating to the Prince of Wales House adjacent to the PDA suggests that the town's activity occurred extremely close by. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **moderate**.

Post Medieval

6.2.14 The Kent HER has 552 records (Fig.38&39) from this period within the assessment area reflecting the continued growth of the town in this period for which buildings and roads expanded beyond the area of the town walls. There are many other records reflecting local buildings and listed buildings from this period to the north, north east and east The PDA appears to have been built on by the 1850s with terraced houses either side of two new

streets set upon three different levels and it is possible that on the eastern half of the site which was built up in the late 1950s, that the original street level and house foundation may survive below. On the western half of the site, the reduction in ground levels in the late 1960s is likely to mean that the street level there has been removed. The cemetery adjacent to the south having opened earlier in 1837 with tombs attached to the western wall of the cemetery and scarp. The Gorely almshouses adjacent to the south east were built slightly later in 1877 (TR 34 SW 934).

- 6.2.15 There are 25 records associated with the Drop Redoubt at Western Heights to the west of the PDA. Importantly the PDA is adjacent to the scarped area of the Drop Redoubt of the Western Heights (TR 34 SW 1937; TR 34 SW 1911), which took place between 1804 and 1810. Documentary evidence suggests that the flint wall pre-dates the redoubt landscaping, although this is not certain. Later, some of the buildings on the western side of Hartley Street used this walling in their construction. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **high**.

Modern

- 6.2.16 There are 47 KHER records from this period (Fig.40). 17 of the records relate to the use of Western Heights in the Second World War. At the PDA, the houses were cleared around 1937 as part of slum clearance and appears to have remained a waste ground until the purchase of the land at the PDA by the Sea School in 1957. Aerial photographs suggest that the Second World War may have impacted upon the flint wall. By 1959, a new playing field had been built and the land levelled with substantial areas of made ground added. Enquiries at Dover Museum did not yield any information concerning reports for the area in the Second World War concerning the Site and it appears that it did not receive any direct hits. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the Application Site is considered **high**.

Unknown

- 6.2.17 There 13 HER records of unknown periods concerning undatable finds and features within the area of the town to the east. One of the unknown records concerns tunnels that lead north from the rear of Snargate Street which are mapped and known to reach as far as the Cowgate Cemetery and may continue towards the area of the PDA. The exit of the tunnels is not known as it had been blocked by a roof fall.

Overview

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

6.2.19 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 Application Site may contain archaeological sites, and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **moderate**

- Iron Age: **high**

- Roman: **high**

- Anglo-Saxon: **low**

- Medieval: **moderate**

- Post-Medieval: **high**

- Modern: **high**

7 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

7.1 Development Proposals -

7.1.1 The development proposal is for an outline application for a 6-storey residential block of 44 units with a further 2 basement levels for underground parking of 78 spaces (Fig.3).

7.2 Assessment of the Physical Impact on the Archaeological Resource

7.2.1 Assessment of the findings from the KHER and other resources would suggest that there is high archaeological significance within the assessment area for virtually all periods. Dover has been a place of activity and occupation for millennia given the attractiveness of the Dour and the gap in the cliffs, along with its proximity to the coast of France influencing trade and defence. The location of the PDA lays just outside of the core areas for the Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval period but remain of activity for those periods have been found very close by and therefore, the possibility of finds cannot be dismissed.

7.2.2 Dover has internationally important remains dating to the Bronze Age, Roman, Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern periods. This great time depth gives Dover special significance. Extreme importance is associated with the Roman period and the forts. The Western Heights are amongst some of the most massive and important military structures to have been created in the later post-medieval period anywhere in the UK. That the site of Western Heights remains relatively unaltered since the initial construction adds to their significance and the need to secure their long-term survival. From the Anglo-Saxon period into the Medieval period, evidence concerning the development of the town in makes an important contribution to Dover's historic character. Durham Hill would have been a useful cut through from the top of Folkestone Road, Western Heights towards the area of Cow Gate and on to Market Square. There is also the potential for archaeology relating to the Post Medieval period and the houses of Hartley Street and Portland Place. In addition, within the site, there is the need to understand the flint walls and also ascertain the function of the unknown circular feature. The potential for archaeology at the Application Site has group value in furthering our understanding of the use of the Site in various archaeological periods.

7.2.3 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.

7.2.4 Cartographic regression, topographic analysis and historical research indicate that the Application Site would have been affected from the construction of the scarp slope immediately to the west associated with the Drop Redoubt in the early 19th century. It appears not to have been built on until the 1850s. when the pasture was likely terraced to create three levels for houses. The houses were destroyed in the 1930s with slum clearance and remained unaltered until 1957 when the levels at the PDA changed significantly in order to create level land with the southern and eastern part raised circa 3m and the western part appears to have reduced in height. It is likely that this was when the supporting wall on the northern boundary with the pavement with Durham Hill was created. It is not known if the houses of Hartley Street and Portland Place had cellars. In addition, it is unclear whether there is the possibility of underground tunnels below the site. Therefore, the archaeology at the site is complex. Overall, the historical impact on the archaeology in the Application Site is considered to be low.

7.2.5 Any potential remains within the Application Site in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development. The proposed development is an outline application only and therefore detail concerning the foundations, construction, and levels is not known. However, the indicative plans includes two basement levels and it is highly likely that the present ground levels created in the late 1950s will be removed and it is also likely that the building will be set in the chalk below the Victorian Street level for the basement area. Consequently, the proposed development will potentially have a total impact upon any archaeology.

7.2.6 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities. Therefore, it is anticipated that there will be a requirement for a comprehensive programme of archaeological works. It is recommended initially for a geophysical survey, including ground penetrating radar to ascertain if there are any underground spaces. This will help ascertain the way forward, which is likely to also include building recording of the current PDA once vegetation has been removed as well as detailed recording of currently unknown feature and also the flint walls on the southern and western boundaries. Further works could potentially also include trial trenching. In addition, it is likely that the flint walls will require conserving and consolidating. Any works can be addressed by an appropriate planning condition.

7.3 Assessment of Physical Impact on Built Heritage and Setting

7.3.1 There are no built designated heritage assets located within the Application Site.

7.3.2 Given the proposed height of the building it will be visible from parts of Dover Town and across the valley from Dover Castle (Plate 17 & Fig.45). In addition, it will also be visible from the non-designated assets of Cowgate Cemetery and the Gorely Almshouses (Plate 22), which reside within the Conservation Area of the Western Heights. From the Drop Redoubt itself and the eastern slopes accessible by the public (plates 31 & 32), the topography and sharp break in the slope means that it would not be possible to view the proposed development from the redoubt or upper slopes and therefore has negligible impact upon the redoubt and the view across towards Dover Castle. As a scheduled monument, the Redoubt has a high level of significance, and this would lead to a magnitude of effect of slight.

7.3.3 Nearby York Street has a 6-storey building (plate 37), with four storey buildings on the opposite side (plate 38), although these are on higher ground than the six-storey building and therefore appear to be of similar height, and these are located lower within the valley than that of the PDA. The immediate surrounding buildings to the PDA include 3 and four storey blocks of flats as well as 2 storey houses. The slope upwards on the valley sides adjacent to the PDA shows the four-storey building at the lower level, with the three and two storeys as you move upwards the slope the increase in height does not materially occur. Therefore, the proposed development, which will be partially set down into the hillside, will appear circa 3/4 storeys higher than that of the surrounding buildings. That said, the proposed development will still be sited within the extreme lower slope area of the redoubt

slopes with the redoubt still retaining its setting as a key focal point given its much higher position.

- 7.3.4 The proposed building is to consist of a series of stepped terraces that start low at the eastern side, which cascade up and away from the neighbouring buildings on Durham Hill, Gorely Almshouses and Cowgate Street. This will assist in reducing the massing of the building. A key aspect will be the choice of materials, which will be determined at the reserved matters stage. The detail concerning the choice of materials is currently not known but in order to minimise impact brown bricks should be used, which has been agreed in planning on another nearby block on Military Road North and also used nearby as seen in plate 37 & 38. A strong landscaping plan surrounding the development should also be considered to settle the building into the landscape and soften the buildings lines against the backdrop of vegetation on the lower scarp slope. This will ensure the development does not unduly attract attention. Whilst the development will be visible in long distance views across the valley from the castle area, it will not be overbearing given the surrounding urban setting and will have a neutral magnitude of effect on the view. The surrounding buildings that include white elements attract the eye and appear more dominant such as those flats in Durham Close and Lancaster Road and of the Prince of Wales house.
- 7.3.5 With regards to the Gorely Almshouses, they will still retain their aesthetic and architectural interest, but it is considered that there will be a minor impact to the setting of the almshouses with open land replaced by the proposed building, although their immediate outlook at the rear facing the cemetery area will remain unchanged. Given that these are undesignated assets of low heritage value, there will only be a neutral/slight magnitude of effect.
- 7.3.6 With regards to the setting of the cemetery, it is located next to a busy car park. Traffic associated with the development will be away from Cowgate Hill and the almshouses and the cemetery area with the entrance on Durham Hill. It appears that the layout of the plot and boundary walls were in place at the end of the 18th century, and this will still be retained. It appears that the works associated with the redoubt had no impact upon these boundaries at that time. The cemetery retains its historical interest with its graves and the original openness of the cemetery has become more enclosed with the naturalisation of the cemetery by trees and other vegetation (plates 28 & 30). As a result, views of the proposed development will be limited to being viewed at the cemetery's northern end especially in summer with occasional glimpses during winter. It is considered that there will be a minor

impact to the setting of the cemetery but given that this is an undesignated assets of low heritage value, there will be a neutral/slight magnitude of effect.

- 7.3.7 From the waterfront area (plate 33), due to the intermediate buildings and the dense urban nature, the proposed development will appear imperceptible. For the Maison Dieu scheduled Monument, Dover Town Hall and Cover College and Dover Town Conservation Area, the immediate setting of these assets is delimited by the existing development within the town centre given the massing of buildings nearby, many of which are modern and views towards the PDA are obscured and therefore the proposed development will not impact upon these heritage assets.
- 7.3.8 Taking all the above into consideration, the Proposed Development at the PDA will have a 'less than substantial impact' on the designated heritage assets in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 202.
- 7.3.9 The public benefit from proposed development is the contribution towards the housing supply and optimal use of the current disused space. Whilst a lower number of storeys could be considered, this will have a trade-off and will lessen the public benefit available with a reduction in the number of units. The client has provided a number of social and economic public benefits associated with the development and the LPA will need to satisfy themselves that the public benefits from the development outweigh any harm caused.

8 CONCLUSION

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The purpose of this Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment was to assist the Local Authority to understand the impact of the proposed development as required by the NPPF on the significance of any Heritage Assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. This report has been prepared by SWAT Archaeology for Mr Gillman relating to a Planning at the Application Site at land west of Durham Hill, Kent.
- 8.1.2 Dover has shown to have important archaeological remains associated with the Bronze Age, Roman, Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern periods, many finds in close vicinity to the PDA. Originally meadowland outside of the city walls, the PDA does not appear to have been built on until the middle of the 19th century with two streets of residential houses that were demolished as slum clearance in the 1930s. The site was out of use until 1957, when the ground levels were significantly altered to create level ground for a Sea Training School. Once the School closed, the land has not been actively used. This area of Dover is reported to have tunnels and the route of one from underneath Cowgate Cemetery that is supposed to exit on Durham Hill is unknown. In addition, the PDA contains feature of unknown modern use. It also appears that some of the boundary walls are at least late 18th century. Given the archaeological interest in the site with complexity in different levels and the total impact on any archaeological remains expected by the proposed development, it is recommended for there to be a programme of works addressed by planning condition.
- 8.1.3 The proposed development an outline application of a six-storey residential block with underground car parking levels, which will be visible from a number of places across town. Consideration is given to minimise the massing along with a muted palate of materials and a strong landscape plan will reduce the massing of the building and settle it within the landscape. The magnitude of effect is considered to be neutral to slight on the various designated assets and the Proposed Development at the PDA will have a 'less than substantial impact' on the designated heritage assets in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 202.
- 8.1.4 The public benefit from proposed development is the contribution towards the housing supply and optimal use of the current disused space. Whilst a lower number of storeys could be considered, this will have a trade-off and will lessen the public benefit available with a reduction in the number of units. The client has provided a number of social and economic

public benefits associated with the development and the LPA will need to satisfy themselves that the public benefits from the development outweigh any harm caused.

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 Mr Gillman (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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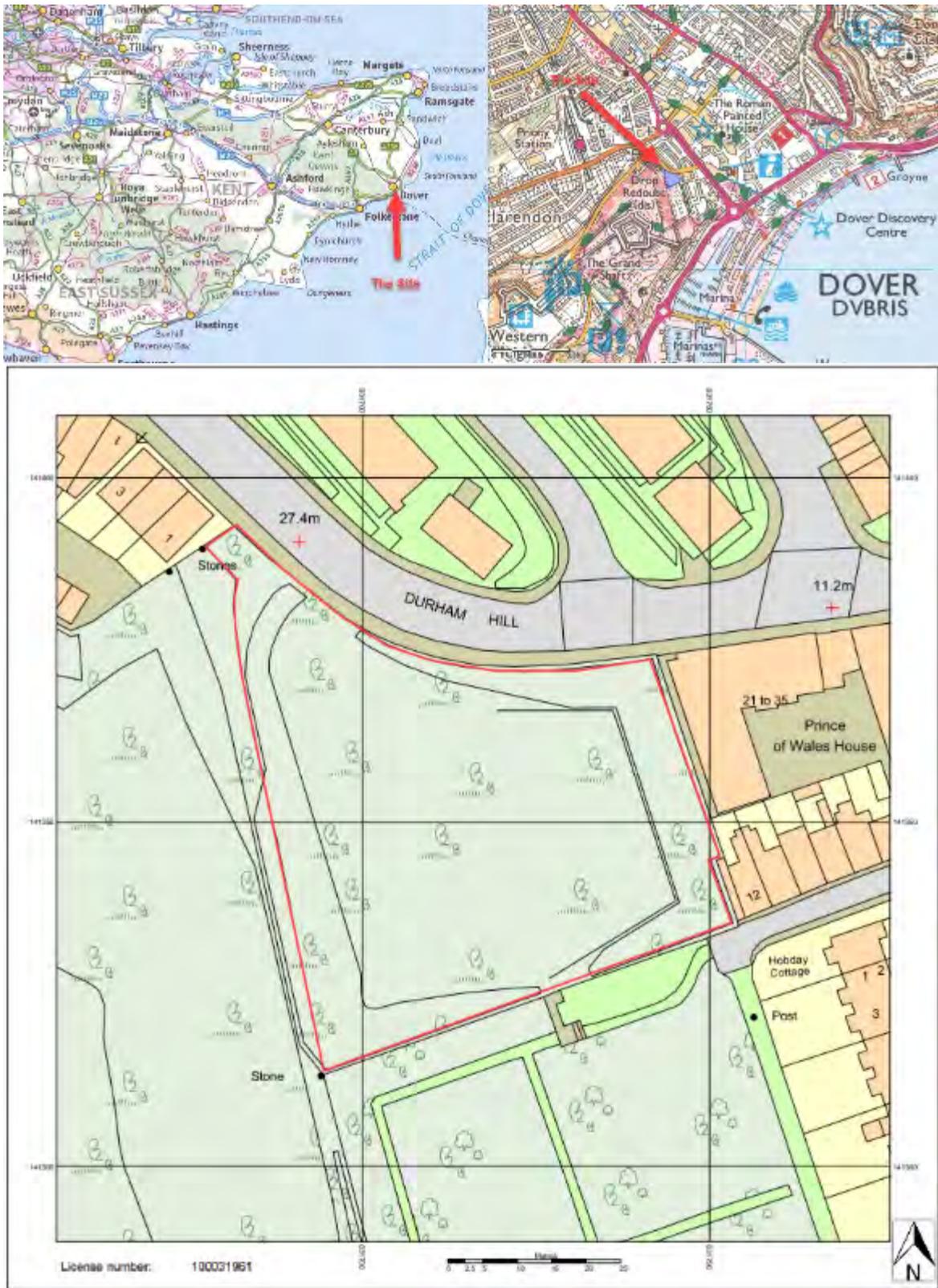


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:10,000, 1:1,500



Figure 3: Proposed Development

11 HISTORICAL MAPPING & DOCUMENTATION



Figure 4: Early 16th century map of Dover (Dover Historian)



Figure 5: Eldred's Map 1641



Figure 6: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769

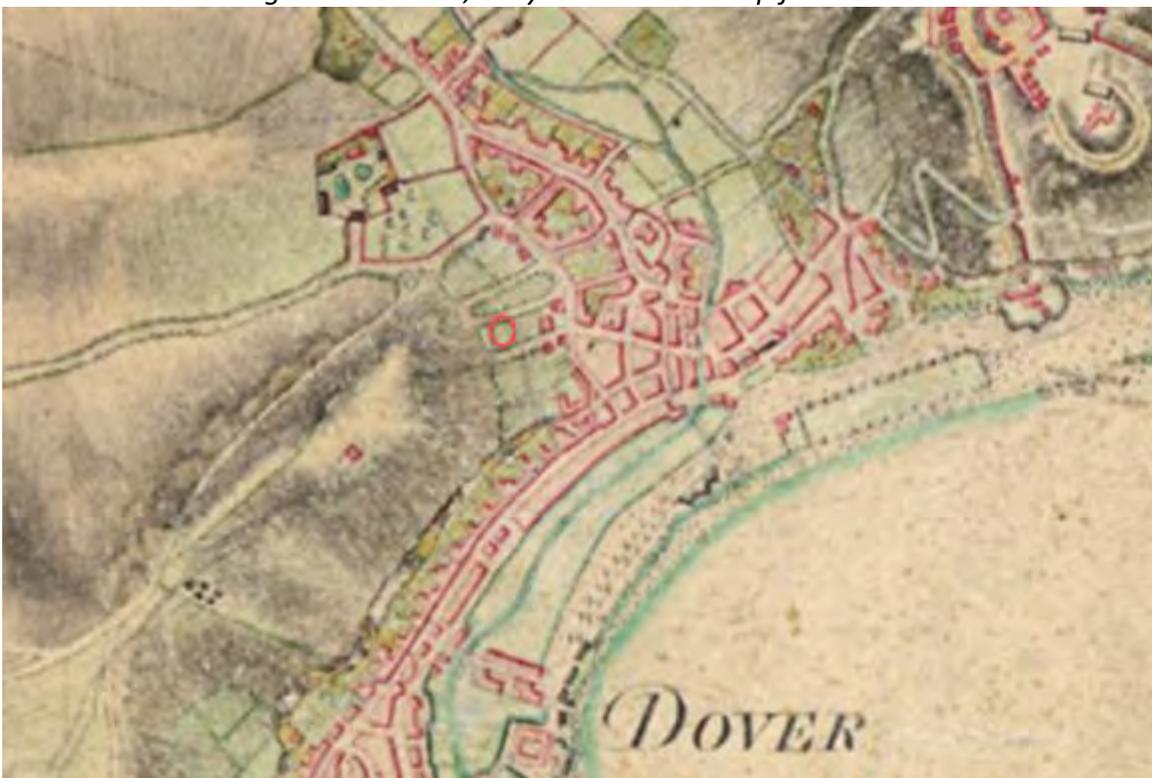


Figure 7: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing 1798



Plan showing the North Lines, Drop Redoubt, North-East Line, the Grand Shaft Barracks and the Grand Shaft, dated 1810 (extract of NA: MR 1/1349)

Figure 8: Map 1810



Figure 9: Tithe Map 1843

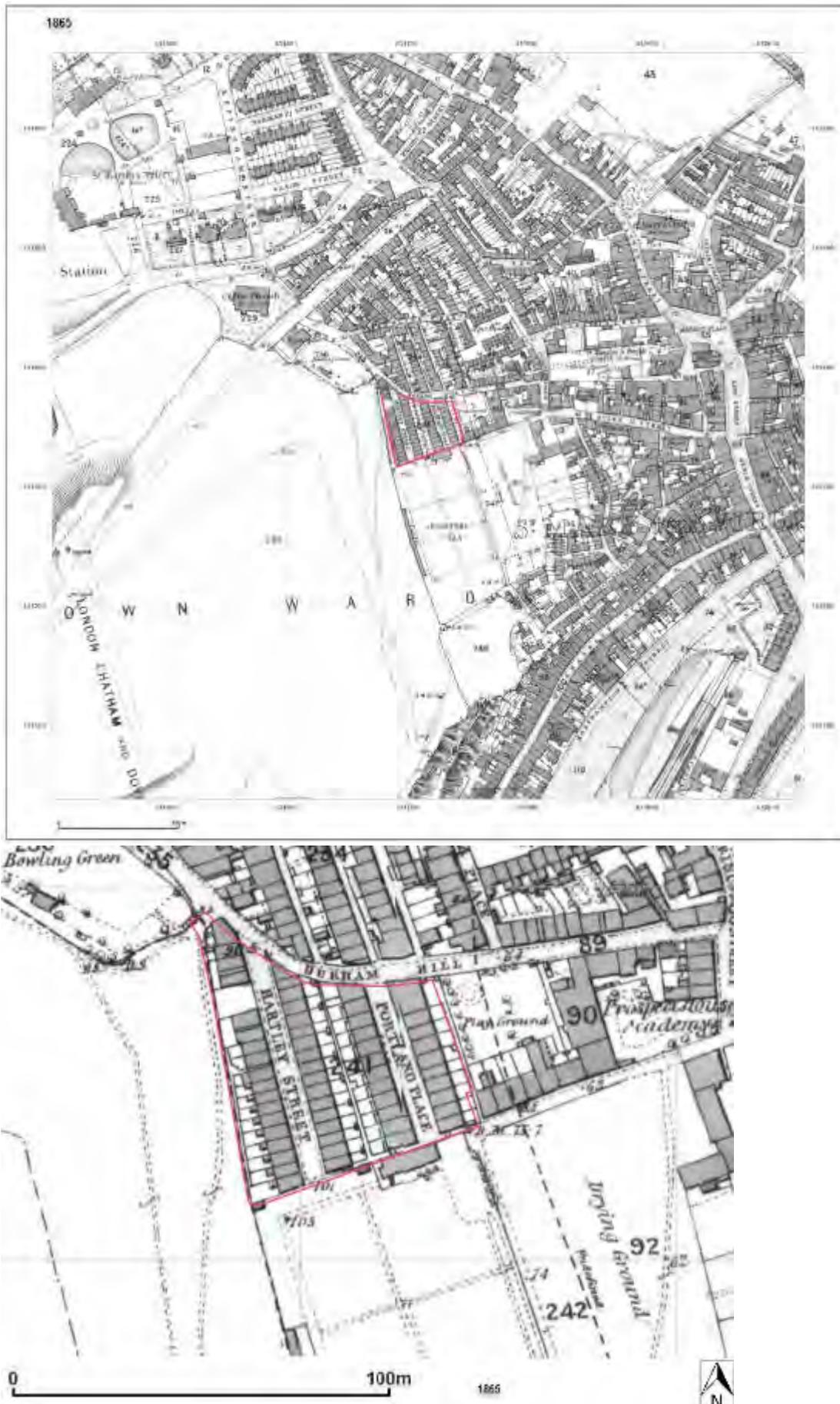


Figure 10: Historical OS Map 1865 and close up

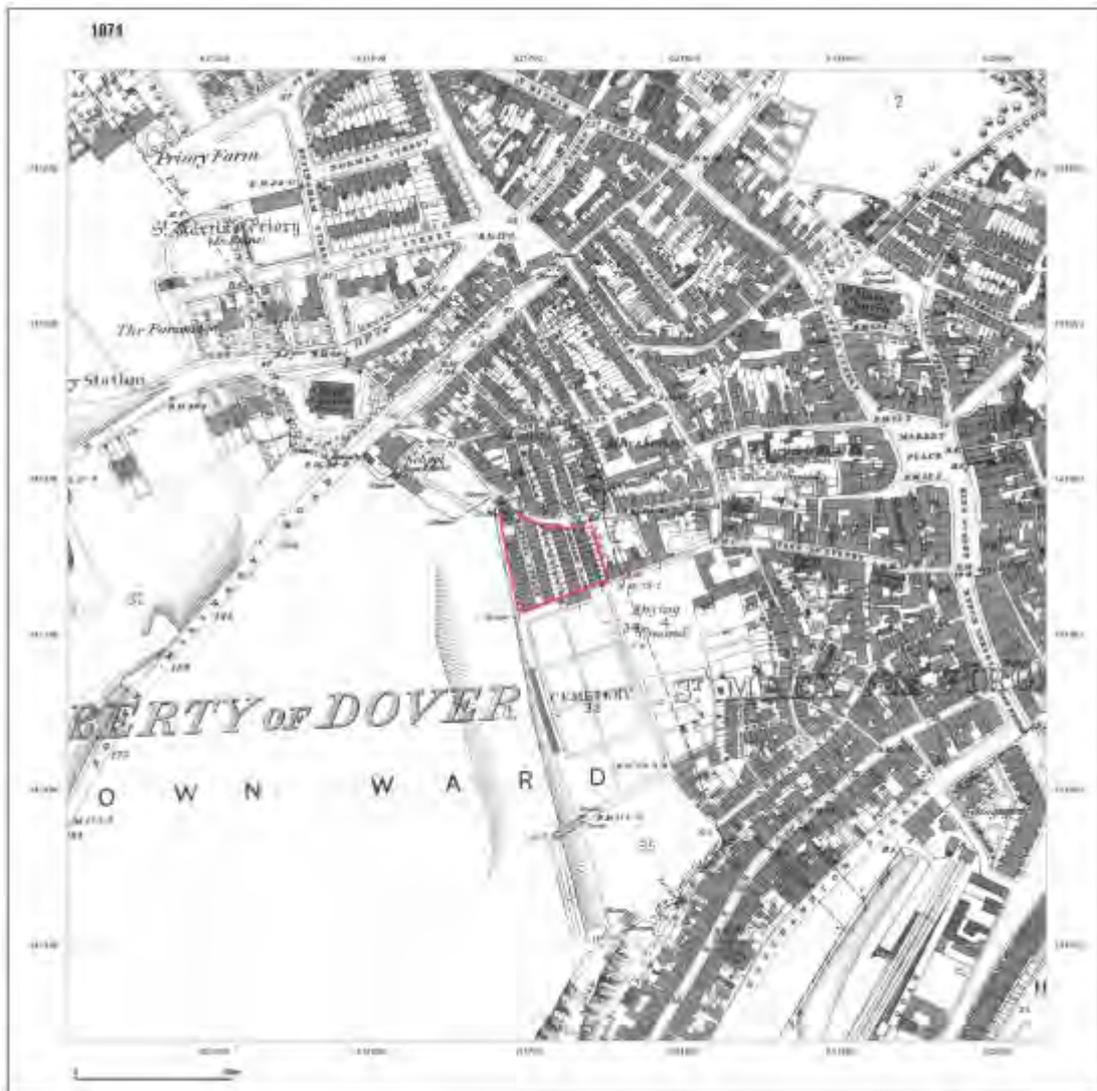


Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1871

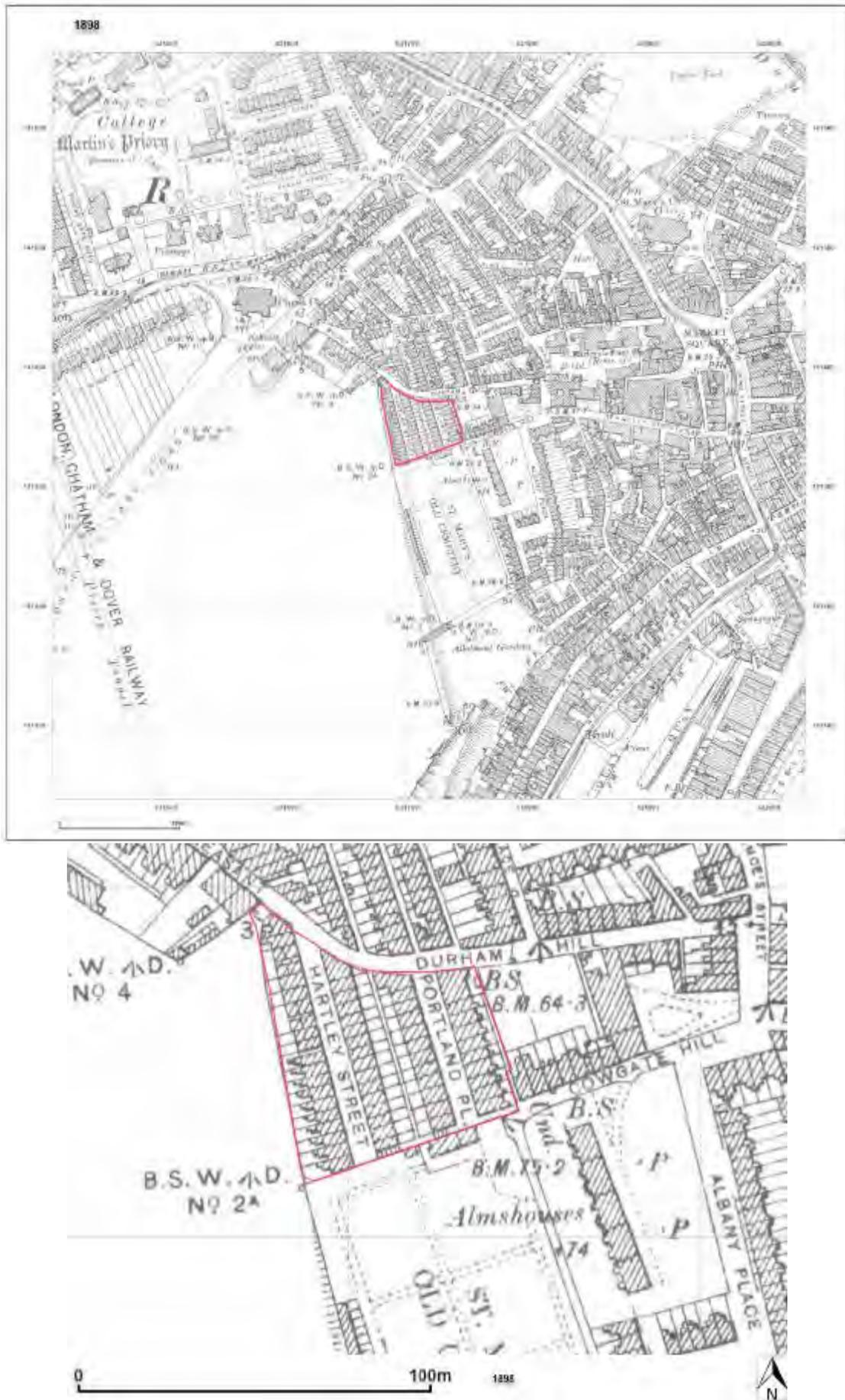


Figure 12: Historic OS Map from 1898 & close up



Figure 13: Historic OS Map 1907

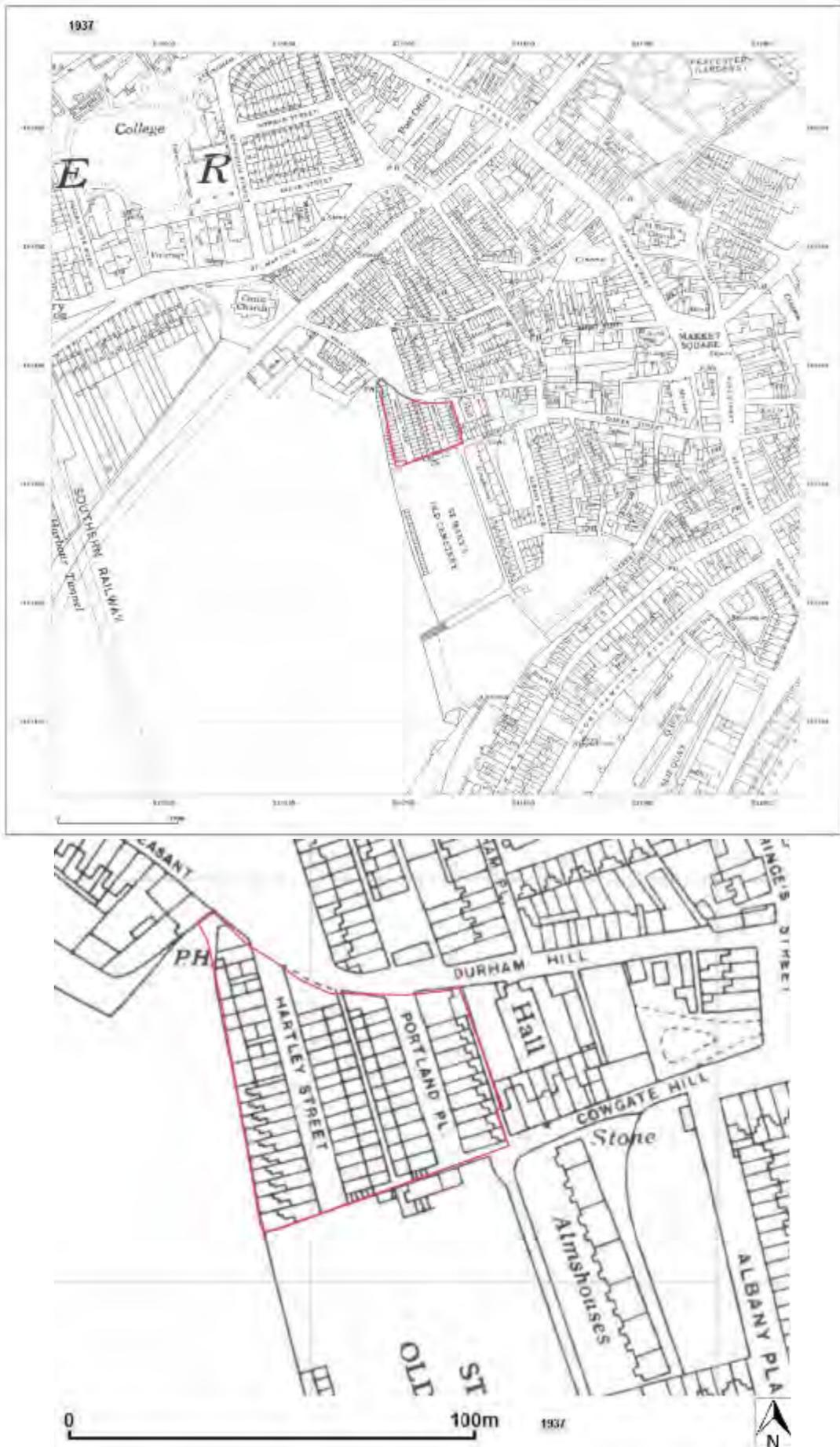


Figure 14: Historic OS Map 1937 & Close up

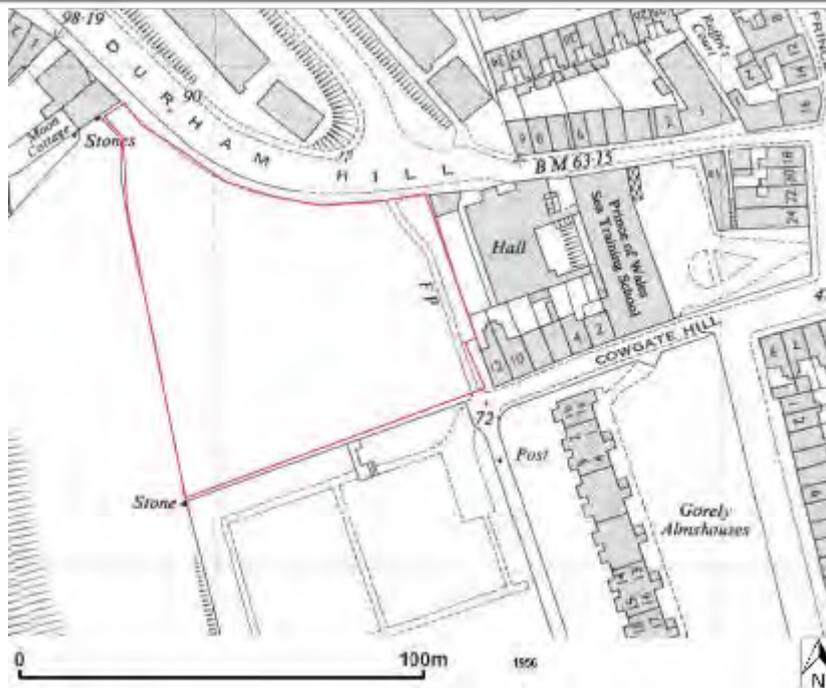
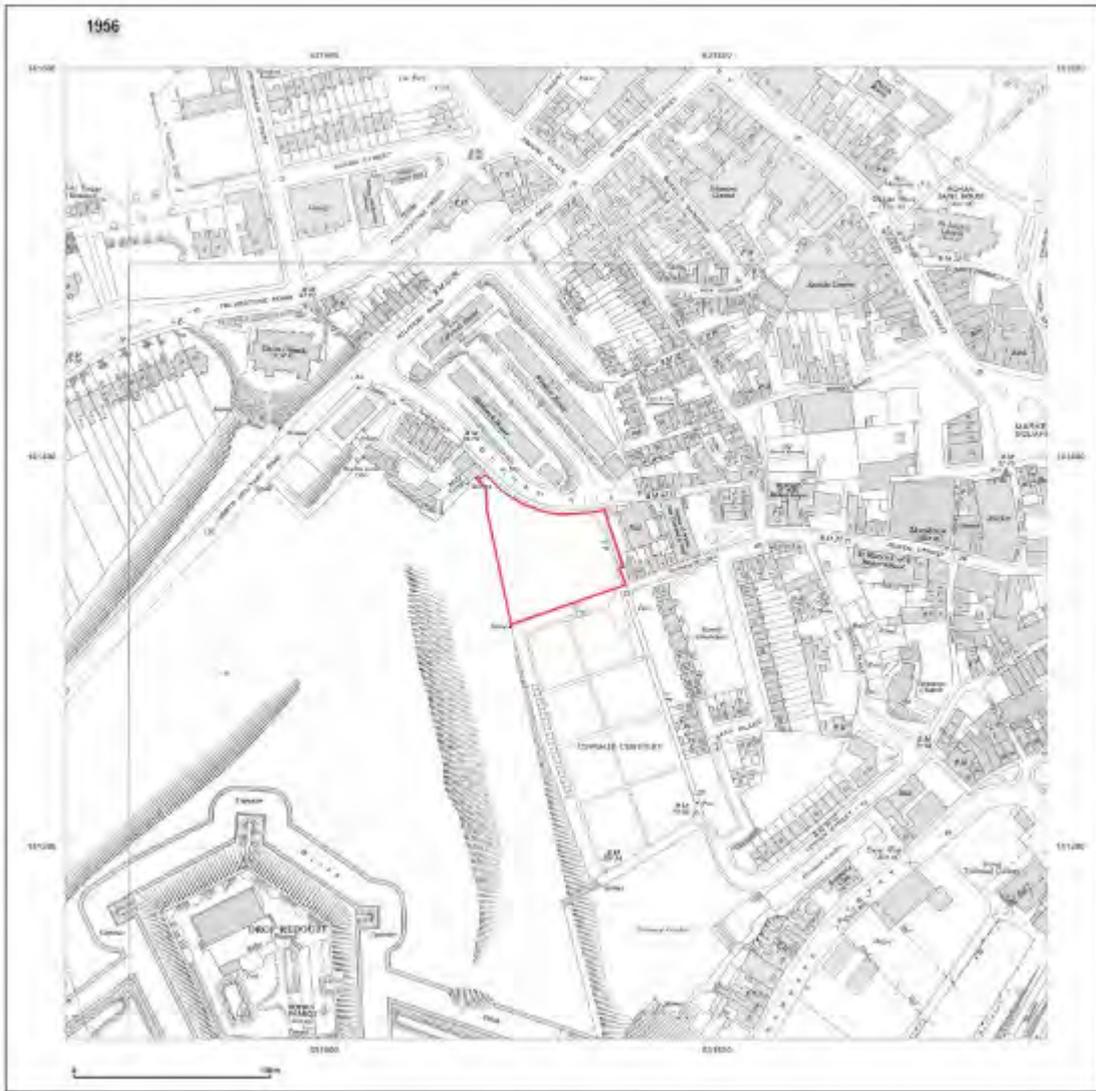


Figure 15: Historic OS Map 1956

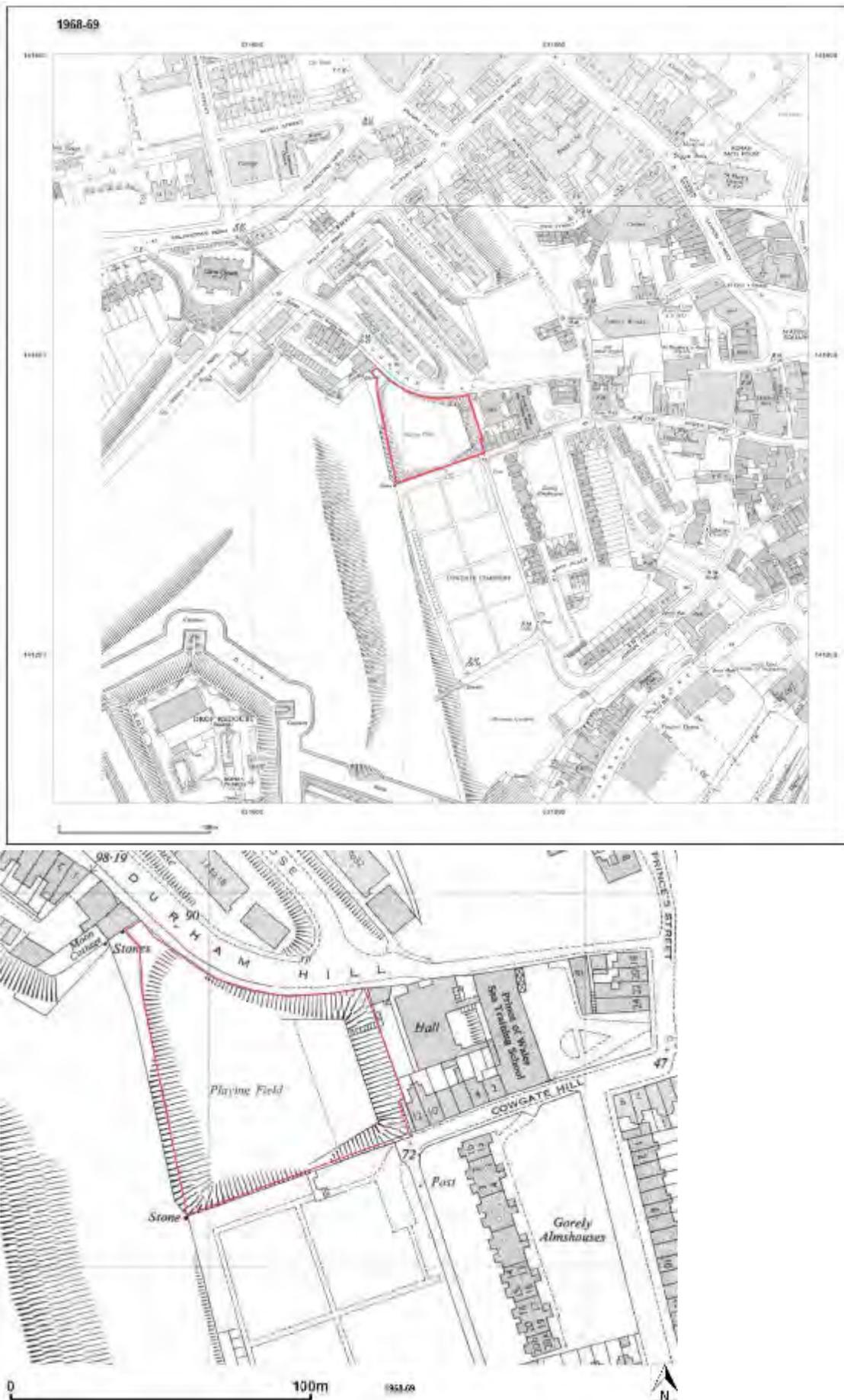


Figure 16: Historical OS Map 1968-69 & Close up

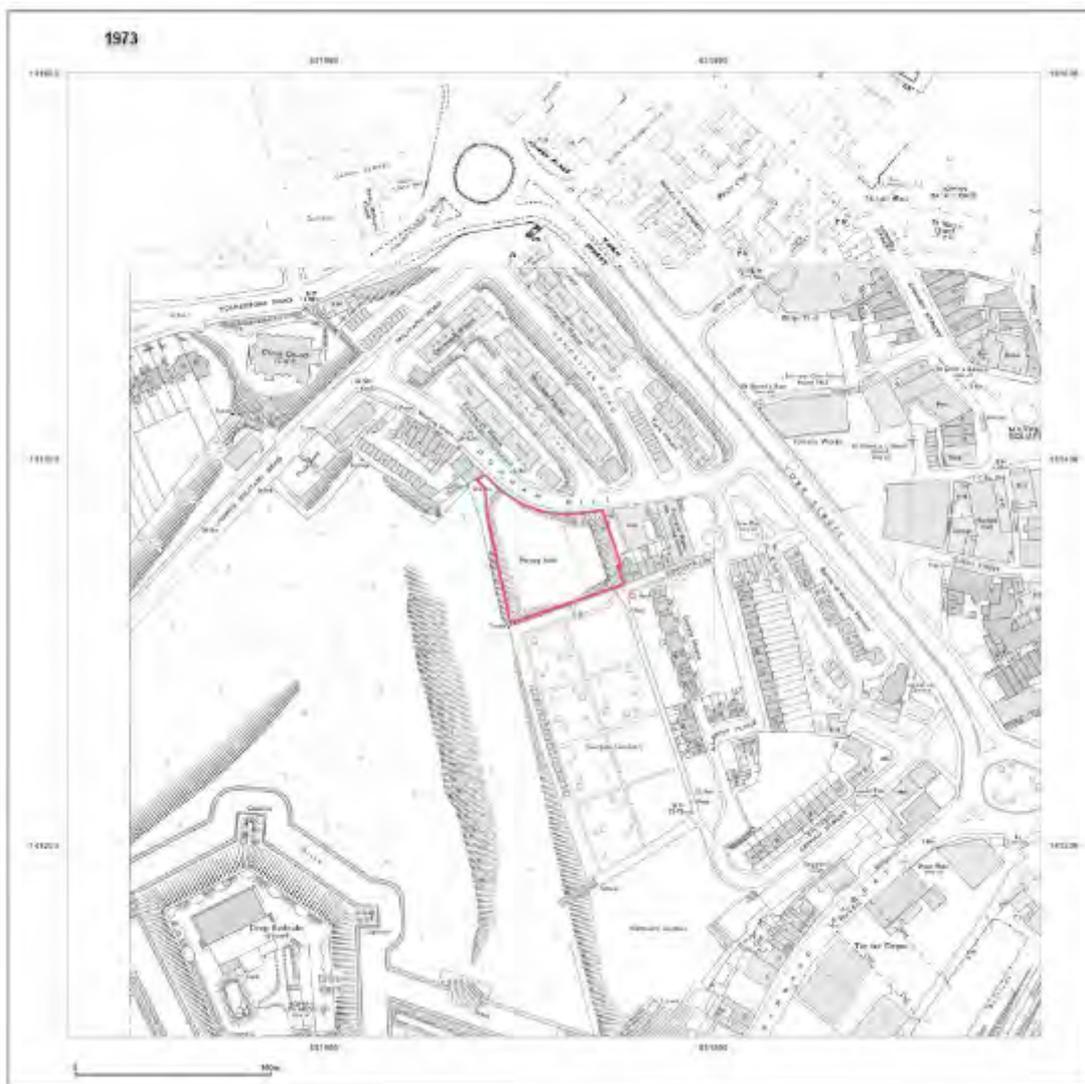


Figure 17: Historical OS Map 1973

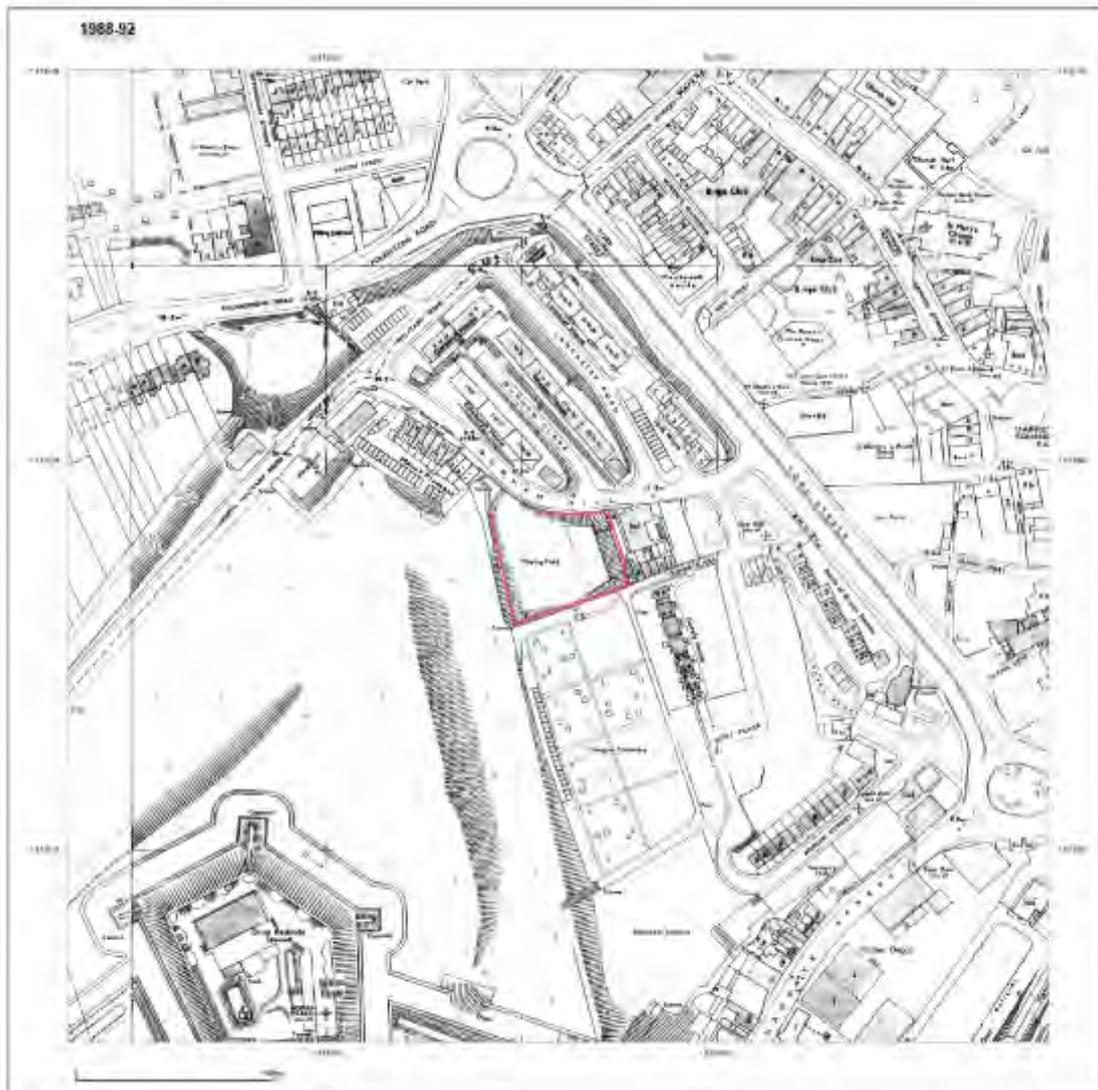


Figure 18: Historical OS Map 1988-92

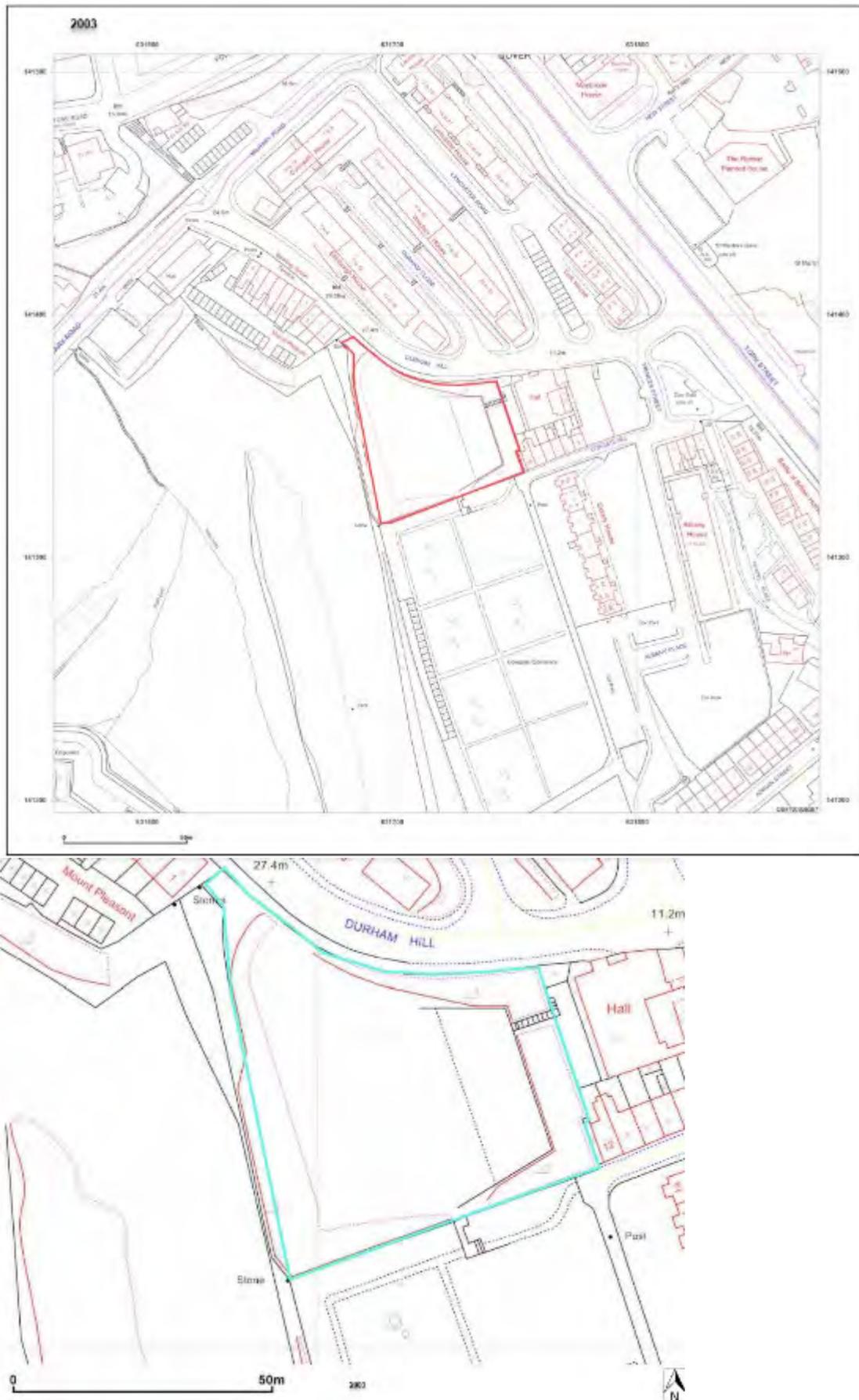
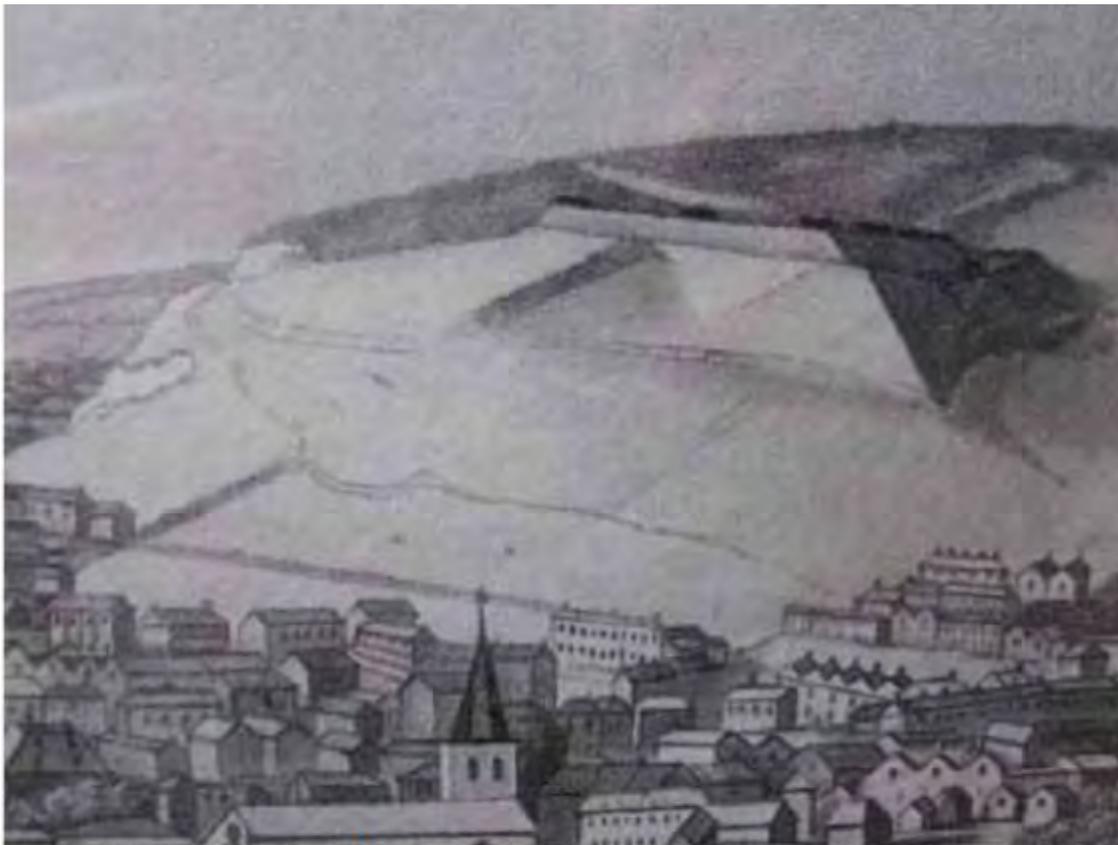


Figure 19: Historical OS Map 2003 & close up



Figure 20: Engraving by William Angus from a drawing by W Phillips published 1805. Notice PDA boundaries set as that of the present day. Just ahead of the building of the Drop Redoubt as the 1779 blockhouse is showing.



A View of the Town and Port of Dover, drawing by William Betbell, published as an engraving 1819, showing the Drop Redoubt, North-East Line and scarped eastern and north-eastern slopes of the Western Heights, from the north-east (extract)

Figure 21: 1819 Engraving

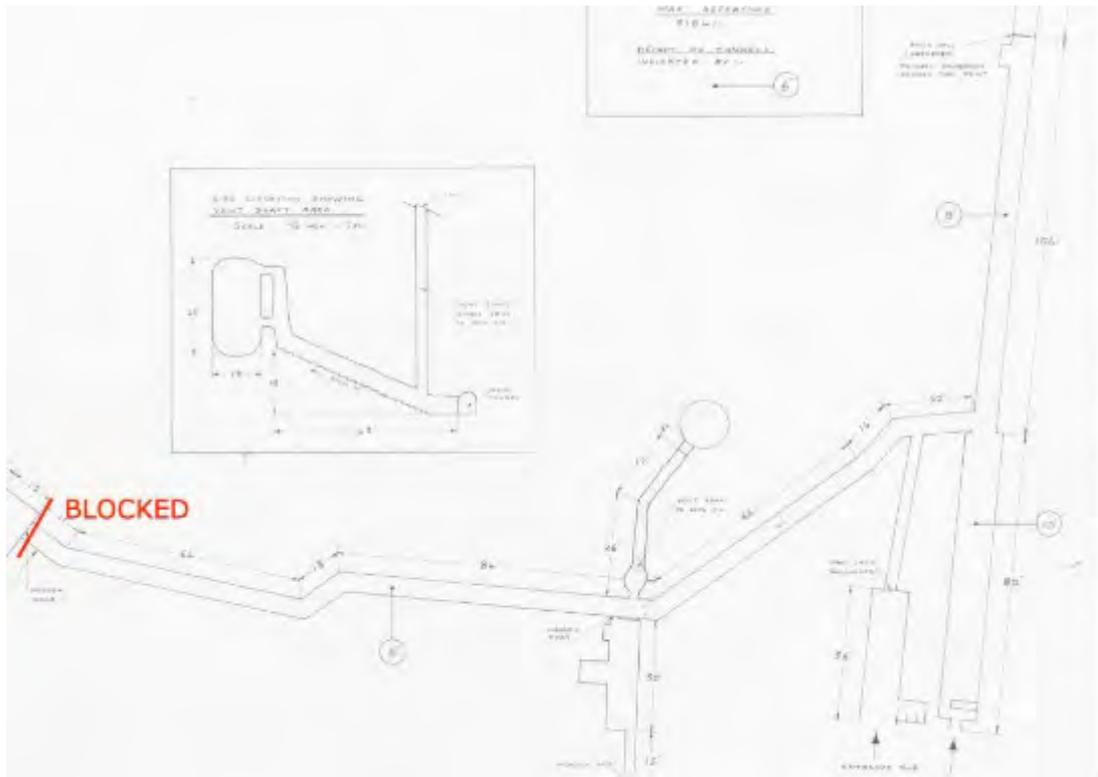


Figure 24: Plan of tunnels from Snargate Street

12 KCC HER DATA

HER ID	Type	Period	Description
TR 34 SW 50	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early-medieval brooches and buckles, Durham Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1820	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon Pottery findspot, Prince of Wales House, Princes Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1590	Monument	Roman	Barrack block (B30) of the CLBR fort II, located at Durham Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 137	Monument	Roman	Inscription on the west wall of the CLBR fort II, Dover
TR 34 SW 2776	Monument	Iron Age	Iron Age features discovered during rescue excavations in Dover Town Centre
TR 34 SW 1863	Findspot	Roman	Roman Flagon, Bowling Green Lane, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1591	Monument	Roman	Intervallum west road (B35) of the CLBR fort, located at Durham Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1112	Monument	Medieval	Possible Medieval mortared flint base, Cowgate Hill, Dover.
MKE113173	Findspot	Unknown	hoard
TR 34 SW 1592	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B48) of the CLBR fort II, located at Durham Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 41	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Site of York Street Almshouses, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1589	Monument	Roman	The western granary of the CLBR fort II (B16) located at Durham Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1816	Monument	Roman	Roman made ground and possible ditch, Albany Place, Dover
TR 34 SW 195	Monument	Medieval	Possible site of the Medieval Cow Gate, Cowgate Hill, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1595	Monument	Roman	Part of the CLBR fort II wall (B2), located at Durham Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1597	Monument	Roman	Section of the CLBR fort II defensive ditch and berm (B10) at Durham Hill
TR 34 SW 1677	Monument	Roman	Possible location of a courtyard (B18) of the Roman CLBR fort II at Dover.
TR 34 SW 141	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Possible early Medieval inhumation burials, Albany Place, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1681	Monument	Roman	Possibly a barrack block (B31) of the Roman CLBR fort II at Dover.
TR 34 SW 1676	Monument	Roman	Possible location of the Principia (B15) of the Roman CLBR fort II at Dover.

TR 34 SW 1622	Monument	Roman	East Granary (B17) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Cause is Altered site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1236	Findspot	Roman	Samian bowl, Albany Place, Dover
TR 34 SW 1752	Findspot	Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin
TR 34 SW 1238	Findspot	Roman	Coin of Matidia found during Albany Place excavations, Dover
TR 34 SW 1623	Monument	Roman	Section of a major road; Via Principalis (B36) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Cause is Altered site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1624	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B52) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Cause is Altered site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1618	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B53) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Burial Ground site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1615	Monument	Roman	Part of the North Gatehouse of CLBR fort II (B13) located at the Burial Ground site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1680	Monument	Roman	Possible location of the Commandant's House (B29) of the Roman CLBR fort II at Dover.
TR 34 SW 604	Monument	Medieval	Medieval well located towards the northern end of York Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1687	Monument	Roman	Section of the western defensive ditch and berm of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the Cause is Altered site, Dover
TR 34 SW 196	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Possible Site of St. Martins Gate, York Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1691	Monument	Roman	Section of the western defensive ditch and berm of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the Burial Ground site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1627	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B54) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Cause is Altered site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1625	Monument	Roman	Foundations of unfinished building (A5) associated with the CLBR fort I, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1626	Monument	Roman	Barrack block (B19) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Cause is Altered site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1688	Monument	Roman	Bastion (No 1) of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the Car park site, Dover
TR 34 SW 82	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Western Heights, Dover
TR 34 SW 1689	Monument	Roman	Bastion (No 2) of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the Burial Ground site, Dover

TR 34 SW 1353	Monument	Roman	South west corner bastion of Dover's Saxon Shore fort, York Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1686	Monument	Roman	Section of the west wall of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, Car Park and Cause is Altered sites Dover
TR 34 SW 1335	Findspot	Roman	Roman Face Jar, Dover
TR 34 SW 1613	Monument	Roman	Part of the CLBR fort II wall (B4) located at the Burial Ground site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1629	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B56) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Cause is Altered site, Dover
TR 34 SW 2778	Monument	Neolithic	Neolithic pits discovered during rescue excavations in Dover Town Centre
TR 34 SW 1612	Monument	Roman	Foundations of unfinished building (A8) associated with the CLBR fort I, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1705	Monument	Roman	Section of the western defensive ditch and berm of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the Woodstore Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1614	Monument	Roman	Part of the defensive ditch and berm of CLBR fort II (B11) located at the Burial Ground site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1631	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B58) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Cause is Altered site, Dover
TR 34 SW 2777	Monument	Neolithic	Neolithic features discovered during rescue excavations in Dover Town Centre
TR 34 SW 1391	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Post medieval graves, associated with the former cemetery of St. Martin-Le-Grand Church, Dover
TR 34 SW 1620	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B61) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Burial Ground site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1630	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B57) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Cause is Altered site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1662	Monument	Roman	Barrack block (B20) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Car Park Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1632	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B59) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Cause is Altered site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1690	Monument	Roman	Section of the western wall of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the Burial Ground site, Dover

TR 34 SW 1674	Monument	Roman	Foundations of unfinished building (A6) associated with the CLBR fort I, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1628	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B55) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Cause is Altered site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1679	Monument	Roman	Possible location of a barrack block (B28) of the Roman CLBR fort II at Dover.
TR 34 SW 1697	Monument	Roman	Section of the southern wall of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the Car Park site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1891	Findspot	Medieval	Medieval pottery findspot, York Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1197	Monument	Roman	Metalled surfaces outside building 20 associated with the Classis Britannica Fort II
TR 34 SW 1195	Monument	Roman	Opus Signinum floor of building 20 associated with the Classis Britannica fort II, Dover
TR 34 SW 1194	Monument	Roman	Chalk block wall and clay floor of building 20 associated with the Classis Britannica fort II, Dover
TR 34 SW 1897	Monument	Roman	Section of the Southern defensive ditch and berm of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1616	Monument	Roman	Barrack block of the CLBR fort II (B32) located at the Burial Ground site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1704	Monument	Roman	Bastion (No 3) of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the Woodstore site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1671	Monument	Roman	Foundations of unfinished CLBR fort wall (A1) associated with the CLBR fort I, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1666	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B65) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Car Park Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1196	Monument	Roman	Chalk block gutters and drains outside building 20 associated with the Classis Britannica fort II
TR 34 SW 1665	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B64) of the CLBR fort, located at the Car Park Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1641	Monument	Roman	Possible barrack block (B27) of the CLBR fort, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1663	Monument	Roman	Road between barracks (B38) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Car Park Site, Dover

TR 34 SW 1621	Monument	Roman	Tufa block drain (B62) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Burial Ground site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1664	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B63) of the CLBR fort, located at the Car Park Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1646	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B76) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1647	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B77) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1667	Monument	Roman	Water pipe (B66) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Car Park Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1669	Monument	Roman	Chalk Block drain and sump (B68) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Car Park Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1617	Monument	Roman	Section of the north intervallum road (B37) of the CLBR fort, located at the Burial Ground site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1248	Findspot	Medieval	Anglo-Norman Wheel Thrown spouted pitcher, Burial Ground site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1644	Monument	Roman	Road between barrack blocks 26 and 27 (B42) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1648	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B78) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1668	Monument	Roman	Chalk Block drain (B67) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Car Park Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 173	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon Sceatta, located near York Street. Dover.
TR 34 SW 1548	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Saxon Hut (S11) uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1970
TR 34 SW 183	Monument	Roman to Medieval	Possible Roman Road and walling, cut by Medieval pits, south western side of Market Square, Dover
TR 34 SW 1706	Monument	Roman	Section of the west wall of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, bath House site Dover
TR 34 SW 2110	Monument	Modern	Former Gun emplacements and associated structures on the former site of an Anti Aircraft Battery, western Heights, Dover
TR 34 SW 1678	Monument	Roman	Probable location of a barrack block (B21) of the Roman CLBR fort II at Dover.

TR 34 SW 1549	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Saxon boulder road (S12) uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1970
TR 34 SW 1683	Monument	Roman	Possible location of a barrack block (B34) of the Roman CLBR fort II at Dover.
TR 34 SW 1640	Monument	Roman	Barrack block (B26) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1760	Monument	Roman	Ditch and foundation trench, near New Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1575	Monument	Roman	External courtyard of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1576	Monument	Roman	Flanking road of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1741	Monument	Roman	Section of the western defensive ditch and berm of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the painted house site, Dover
TR 34 SW 128	Findspot	Roman	Inscribed Roman tile located near the Roman 'Painted House', Dover.
TR 34 SW 149	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Fine Saxon ring located within an Anglo-Saxon dump near north west of St. Martin-Le-Grand church, Dover
TR 34 SW 1554	Monument	Roman	Room one (stoke hole) of the Roman military bath house, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1735	Monument	Roman	Rooms 5 and 6 of the Roman 'Painted House' complex (C9) Dover.
TR 34 SW 1546	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Saxon Hut (S9) uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1975-9
TR 34 SW 1740	Monument	Roman	Bastion (No 4) of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the Painted House site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1555	Monument	Roman	Furnace in room one (stoke hole) of the Roman military bath house, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1608	Monument	Roman	Barrack block (B22) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Warehouse South site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1249	Monument	Early Iron Age	Iron Age settlement, Dover town centre
TR 34 SW 1661	Monument	Medieval	Medieval features cutting the underlying Roman deposits of the CLBR fort II, during the town centre excavations, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1547	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Saxon Hall (S10) uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1975
TR 34 SW 1736	Monument	Roman	Hypocaust beneath room 5 of the Roman 'Painted House' complex (C9) Dover.
TR 34 SW 1682	Monument	Roman	Possible location of a barrack block (B34) of the Roman CLBR fort II at Dover.

TR 34 SW 1733	Monument	Roman	Rooms 3 and 4 of the Roman 'Painted House' complex (C9) Dover.
TR 34 SW 1556	Monument	Roman	Room two (hot bath) of the Roman military bath house, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1579	Monument	Roman	South-west drain of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1559	Monument	Roman	Room Four (hot bath 2) of the Roman military bath house, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1734	Monument	Roman	Hypocaust beneath room 3 of the Roman 'Painted House' complex (C9) Dover.
TR 34 SW 1719	Monument	Roman	Animal Pens or Huts located within the walls of the Roman Saxon Shore Fort in Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 1638	Monument	Roman	Barrack block (B25) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1611	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drains (B70, B72, B73 and B75) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Warehouse South site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1739	Monument	Roman	Section of the western wall of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the Painted House site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1725	Monument	Roman	Roman Tufa Block building (C6) associated with the Roman 'Painted House' complex, Dover
TR 34 SW 1726	Monument	Roman	Hypocaust beneath Roman Tufa Block building (C6) associated with the Roman 'Painted House' complex, Dover
TR 34 SW 1639	Monument	Roman	Ditch underlying barrack block (B25) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 2775	Monument	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Possible ring ditch and other prehistoric features discovered during rescue excavations in Dover Town Centre
TR 34 SW 1246	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo Saxon Glass Vessel, located above the Roman Military Bath House, Dover
TR 34 SW 1557	Monument	Roman	Room three (hot room 1) of the Roman military bath house, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1558	Monument	Roman	Hypocaust beneath room three (hot room 1) of the Roman military bath house, Dover.
TR 34 SW 2774	Monument	Prehistoric	Prehistoric Flint Implement Spread discovered during rescue excavations in Dover Town Centre
TR 34 SW 1609	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B74) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Warehouse South site, Dover
TR 34 SW 64	Monument	Roman	Romano-British Road (B39) located at the former site of Fox's Bakery, Dover

TR 34 SW 1610	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drains (B69 and B71) of the CLBR fort I, located at the Warehouse South site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1696	Monument	Roman	Section of the southern wall of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the Warehouse South site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1586	Monument	Roman	Underground Roman well, associated with the Classis Britannica Fort II, Dover
TR 34 SW 147	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo Saxon town and port of Dover.
TR 34 SW 1722	Monument	Roman	Early Roman ditch (C3) located beneath the Roman 'Painted House' complex, Dover
TR 34 SW 1550	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Saxon Hut (S13) uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1976-78
TR 34 SW 1585	Monument	Roman	Well shaft of underground Roman well, Dover
TR 34 SW 1584	Monument	Roman	Walls associated with underground Roman well, Dover
TR 34 SW 1583	Monument	Roman	Staircase associated with underground Roman well, Dover
TR 34 SW 1574	Monument	Roman	Room 13 (possible external tank) of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1581	Monument	Roman	South (central) drain of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1751	Monument	Roman	Demolition layers overlying the remains of the Roman 'Painted House', Dover.
TR 34 SW 1643	Monument	Roman	Road between barrack blocks 24 and 25 (B41) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1723	Monument	Roman	Early Roman rammed chalk enclosure (C4) located beneath the Roman 'Painted House' complex, Dover
TR 34 SW 1731	Monument	Roman	Room 2 of the Roman 'Painted House' complex (C9) Dover.
TR 34 SW 1732	Monument	Roman	Hypocaust beneath room 2 of the Roman 'Painted House' complex (C9) Dover.
TR 34 SW 1563	Monument	Roman	Room six (Apsidal hot bath) of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1651	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B81) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1562	Monument	Roman	Hypocaust beneath room 5 (hot/cold room 2) of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1675	Monument	Roman	Foundations of unfinished building (A7) associated with the CLBR fort I, Dover.

TR 34 SW 1561	Monument	Medieval	Medieval tank cutting Roman features, Dover
TR 34 SW 1600	Monument	Roman	Barrack block (B23) of the CLBR fort II, located at the B.M.W. and Warehouse South sites, Dover
TR 34 SW 1560	Monument	Roman	Room Five (hot room 2) of the Roman military bath house, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1727	Monument	Roman	Roman building (C7) located directly beneath the Roman 'Painted House' complex, Dover
TR 34 SW 1580	Monument	Roman	South-east drain of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1737	Monument	Roman	The north passage of the Roman 'Painted House' complex (C9) Dover.
TR 34 SW 1650	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B80) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1649	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B79) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1235	Findspot	Roman	Roman Silver Toilet Spoon, near the Roman 'Painted House', Dover
TR 34 SW 1652	Monument	Roman	Water pipeline (B82) of the CLBR fort, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 979	Monument	Modern	Second World War Light Anti Aircraft battery, Dover Western Heights
TR 34 SW 1738	Monument	Roman	The clay walled building (C10) north of the Roman 'Painted House' complex, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1724	Monument	Roman	Early Roman flint walled enclosure (C5) located beneath the Roman 'Painted House' complex, Dover
TR 34 SW 1729	Monument	Roman	Room 1 of the Roman 'Painted House' complex (C9) Dover.
TR 34 SW 2075	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Western Gun Rooms at the Drop Redoubt Fort of the Western Heights, Dover
TR 34 SW 1569	Monument	Roman	Room ten (tepid room) of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 51	Findspot	Medieval	Late 13th century silver coin hoard found near market square Dover, 1955
TR 34 SW 1570	Monument	Roman	Hypocaust beneath room 10 (tepid room) of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1730	Monument	Roman	Hypocaust beneath room 1 of the Roman 'Painted House' complex (C9) Dover.
TR 34 SW 1720	Monument	Roman	Early Roman ditch (C1) located beneath the Roman 'Painted House' complex, Dover

TR 34 SW 1728	Monument	Roman	Roman Buttressed building (C8) located near the Roman 'Painted House' complex, Dover
TR 34 SW 1566	Monument	Roman	Cold bath in room 7 of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1672	Monument	Roman	Foundations of unfinished CLBR fort wall (A2) associated with the CLBR fort I, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1721	Monument	Roman	Early Roman ditch (C2) located beneath the Roman 'Painted House' complex, Dover
TR 34 SW 1564	Monument	Roman	Room seven (Tepid room) of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1565	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval pits cutting the earlier Roman features in room 7 of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1412	Monument	Roman	Roman figurine located within a Roman Bath House on to the west of Market Square, Dover
TR 34 SW 1800	Monument	Roman	Roman features located beneath the remains of the church of St. Martin-Le-Grand, Dover
TR 34 SW 1572	Monument	Roman	Room 11 (dressing room?) of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1602	Monument	Roman	East Intervallium Road (B40) of the CLBR fort II, located at the B.M.W. site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1571	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Large Medieval pit cutting room 10 of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1635	Monument	Roman	Barrack block (B24) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1636	Monument	Roman	Altar base in room 2 of Barrack block (B24) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1658	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B88) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1577	Monument	Roman	North drain of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1637	Monument	Roman	Roman pit in room 1A of Barrack block (B24) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1657	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B87) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1654	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B84) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.

TR 34 SW 1599	Monument	Roman	East Gatehouse of the CLBR fort II (B14), located at the B.M.W. Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1567	Monument	Roman	Room eight (cold room) of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1655	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B85) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 46	Monument	Roman	Roman walling and made ground, New Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1598	Monument	Roman	Part of the CLBR fort II wall (B7), located at the B.M.W. Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1645	Monument	Roman	Area of metalling in SE corner (B44) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1708	Monument	Roman	Room 7 of the 'East Building', Located at the Cannon Street West Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1551	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Saxon church /Hall(S14) uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1974-79
TR 34 SW 1673	Monument	Roman	Foundations of unfinished CLBR fort wall (A3 and A4) associated with the CLBR fort I, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1573	Monument	Roman	Room 12 (cold bath) of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1653	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B83) of the CLBR fort, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1709	Monument	Roman	Room 8 of the 'East Building', Located at the Cannon Street West Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1883	Findspot	Roman	Roman pottery findspot, St Martin-Le-Grand, Dover.
TR 34 SW 187	Findspot	Roman	A fine Roman Ring, located near the Church of St. Martin-Le-Grand, Dover.
TR 34 SW 207	Findspot	Medieval	Medieval Aquamanile, Near the Church of St. Martin-Le-Grand, Dover.
TR 34 SW 235	Monument	Medieval	Medieval walls, pits and garderobe associated with St Martin-Le-Grand Church.
TR 34 SW 1710	Monument	Roman	Hypocaust beneath Room 8 of the 'East Building', Located at the Cannon Street West Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1604	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B91) of the CLBR fort II, located at the B.M.W. site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1642	Monument	Roman	Latrine (B33) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 139	Monument	Roman	Roman latrine, near Cannon Street, Dover.

TR 34 SW 1568	Monument	Roman	Room nine (cold room) of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1656	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B86) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1606	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B93) of the CLBR fort II, located at the B.M.W. site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1578	Monument	Roman	North- east drain of the Roman military bath house, Dover
TR 34 SW 1718	Monument	Roman	Roman Structure pre-dating the 'East Building', Located at the Cannon Street West Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1868	Findspot	Roman	Roman Findspot, Queen Street/Market Lane, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1707	Monument	Roman	The 'East Building' - Part the east range of a Roman (3rd century) Mansio, Located at the Cannon Street West Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1693	Monument	Roman	Bastion (No. 15) of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the B.M.W site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1605	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B92) of the CLBR fort II, located at the B.M.W. site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1633	Monument	Roman	Part of the CLBR fort II wall (B8) located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1603	Monument	Roman	Forecourt outside the East Gate (B45) of the CLBR fort II, located at the B.M.W. site, Dover
TR 34 SW 2773	Monument	Neolithic	Neolithic Deposits discovered during rescue excavations in Dover Town Centre
TR 34 SW 640	Findspot	Middle Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	Mid Bronze Age to late Iron Age pot sherds, Queen's Garden's, Dover, 2001
TR 34 SW 140	Monument	Roman	Dover Roman Town and Port, Portus Dubris
TR 34 SW 1712	Monument	Roman	Hypocaust beneath Room 9 of the 'East Building', Located at the Cannon Street West Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1755	Monument	Medieval	Chalk block tomb located within the southern chapel of the Church of St. Martin-Le-Grand, Dover
TR 34 SW 1659	Monument	Roman	Sewer (B89) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1716	Monument	Roman	Area of metalling north of the 'East Building', Located at the Cannon Street West Site, Dover

TR 34 SW 1717	Monument	Roman	Area of metalling south of the 'East Building', Located at the Cannon Street West Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1692	Monument	Roman	Section of the southern wall of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the B.M.W site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1634	Monument	Roman	Part of the CLBR fort II berm and defensive ditch (B12) located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1601	Monument	Roman	Possible podium (B46) of the CLBR fort II, located at the B.M.W. site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1711	Monument	Roman	Room 9 of the 'East Building', Located at the Cannon Street West Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1715	Monument	Roman	North passage of the 'East Building', Located at the Cannon Street West Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1660	Monument	Roman	Culvert (B90) of the CLBR fort II, located at the Battle of Britain Homes site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1754	Monument	Medieval	Medieval Chalk Block Tomb located beneath the southern chapel of the Church of St. Martin-Le-Grand, Dover
TR 34 SW 115	Monument	Roman	Roman features located near Chapel Place, Dover
TR 34 SW 1414	Monument	Roman	Possible Roman burial shaft, Adrian Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1607	Monument	Roman	Two gullies (B94-95) of the CLBR fort II, located at the B.M.W. site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1713	Monument	Roman	Room 10 of the 'East Building', Located at the Cannon Street West Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1714	Monument	Roman	Hypocaust beneath Room 10 of the 'East Building', Located at the Cannon Street West Site, Dover
TR 34 SW 159	Monument	Medieval	Medieval building remains Queen St/ Last Lane, Dover.
TR 34 SW 104	Findspot	Roman	Roman finds, Market Square, Dover, 1922
MKE113178	Findspot	Unknown	wood box
MKE113215	Findspot	Unknown	hoard
TR 34 SW 10	Monument	Roman	Romano-British burials, Adrian Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 132	Monument	Roman	Roman cemetery, Adrian Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 2108	Monument	Modern	Remains of Nissen huts or possible magazine associated with an Anti Aircraft Battery, Western Heights, Dover
TR 34 SW 1182	Monument	Roman	Roman Dump, Last Lane, Dover

TR 34 SW 1393	Monument	Roman	Roman metalled surface, Last Lane, Dover
TR 34 SW 1183	Monument	Medieval	Medieval masonry building, Last Lane, Dover
TR 34 SW 1889	Findspot	Unknown	Human remains of an unknown date, Last Lane, Dover.
TR 34 SW 97	Monument	Neolithic	Neolithic occupation site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1877	Findspot	Roman	Roman pottery findspot, Adrian Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1875	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval Building material, Adrian Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1896	Findspot	Roman	Roman pottery findspot, Market Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 11	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early medieval jug and barrow, Dover
TR 34 SW 1358	Monument	Medieval	Medieval pit located near Unitarian Church, York Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1415	Findspot	Roman	Roman amphora. Adrian Street/Last Lane, Dover.
TR 34 SW 116	Findspot	Roman	Area of Made Ground containing Roman finds, Adrian Street/Five Post Lane, Dover
TR 34 SW 194	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Possible site of Adrian Gate, Adrian Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 186	Monument	Roman to Medieval	Stone sundial, discovered near the church of St. Martin-Le-Grand, Dover.
TR 34 SW 21	Monument	Roman	Walling of re-used Roman material, Queen Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1854	Findspot	Roman	Roman finds including pottery and stamped tile, Cannon Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1905	Monument	Roman	Late Roman metalled surface, Queen Street/Last Lane, Dover
TR 34 SW 2862	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Undated Chalk floors located off Queens Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1815	Monument	Roman to Medieval	Roman or Medieval walling, Saxon Street/Folkestone Road, Dover
TR 34 SW 1699	Monument	Roman	Bastion (No 14) of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the Gaol Lane site, Dover
TR 34 SW 2787	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Mammoth tooth, Market Square, Dover
TR 34 SW 1191	Monument	Roman	Extra Mural Structure associated with the Classis Britannica fort II, Dover
TR 34 SW 1702	Monument	Roman	Inserted Gateway in the southern wall of the Roman Saxon Shore Fort at Dover.
TR 34 SW 1703	Monument	Roman	Metalled surface running through the southern wall of the Roman Saxon Shore Fort at Dover.
TR 34 SW 1698	Monument	Roman	Section of the southern wall of the late Roman Saxon Shore fort, located at the Gaol Lane site, Dover
TR 34 SW 1867	Findspot	Medieval	Medieval spur found Worthington Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1814	Monument	Roman	Roman material and possible Roman flooring, Cannon Street, Dover

TR 34 SW 204	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Medieval pitcher, Snargate/Adrian Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1701	Monument	Roman	Extra Mural structure associated with the Roman Fort of the Classis Britannica, Dover
TR 34 SW 1700	Monument	Roman	Possible section of early Roman Quay, Gaol Lane Site, Dover.
TR 34 SW 102	Findspot	Roman	Roman finds including stamped (CLBR) tiles, Market Square, Dover
TR 34 SW 1865	Findspot	Upper Palaeolithic to Late Mesolithic	Two early Prehistoric flint implements found on Saxon Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1267	Findspot	Roman	Roman Vessel found near Market Place, Dover
TR 34 SW 1382	Monument	Medieval	Medieval occupational debris, York Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1859	Findspot	Medieval	Decorated stones from Dover Priory, Effingham Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1394	Monument	Medieval	Medieval building, Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1873	Findspot	Roman	Findspot of Roman material, Cannon Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 146	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Northumbrian Cross, north side of Market Square, Dover.
TR 34 SW 197	Monument	Medieval	The possible site of the Medieval Biggin Gate, Cannon Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 48	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early medieval bone comb, Cannon Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1847	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	Possible Medieval or early post medieval grave stones, Biggin Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 68	Monument	Roman	Roman walling and pottery, Post Office site, Biggin Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 108	Monument	Roman	Roman rubbish dump, 9 Cannon Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1756	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	16th Century well, 9 Cannon Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 445	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Victorian Wall, Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1886	Findspot	Roman	A Roman Keyring, Market Square, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1894	Findspot	Roman	Roman pottery finds made during the Victorian redevelopment of Biggin Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 14	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Post Medieval	Site of St. Peters Church, Market Square, Dover
TR 34 SW 118	Findspot	Roman	Roman finds on Snargate Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1528	Monument	Roman	Sediments representing the infilling of Dover Harbour in the Roman period
TR 34 SW 1230	Findspot	Medieval	Papal seal, 3 Market Square, Dover.
TR 34 SW 113	Monument	Medieval to Modern	Tudor stone fireplace in Guildhall Vaults Public House, Bench Street, Dover

TR 34 SW 1837	Monument	Unknown	Tunnels within the chalk cliffs to the rear of Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 717	Listed Building	Post Medieval	UNITARIAN CHURCH AND VESTRY ADJOINING, DOVER
TR 34 SW 1848	Monument	Medieval	Medieval walling, Biggin Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1849	Monument	Roman	Roman walls pits and floor, 7 Cowgate Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1850	Monument	Roman	Roman walling and floor at Cowgate Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1851	Monument	Medieval	Medieval walling and pit, Cowgate Hill, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 1296	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Two storey structure to the rear of 149 Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 468	Monument	Medieval	Medieval cellars, undercroft and possible garderobe shafts, Bench Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 496	Monument	Roman	Roman wall found at the Gorely Almshouses, Dover
TR 34 SW 1297	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Tunnels within the cliffs to the rear of 149-156 Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1817	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Tram tracks, Northampton Quay, Dover
TR 34 SW 1233	Monument	Post Medieval	Three Gun Battery, Bench Street/Townwall Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1913	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	The Terreplein of the Drop Redoubt fort at Dover's Western Heights.
TR 34 SW 579	Monument	Unknown	Wind blown sand deposit, York Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 580	Monument	Medieval	Medieval Town Wall beneath the York Street Roundabout, Dover
TR 34 SW 581	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval features and deposits in Fishmongers Lane, Dover
TR 34 SW 1916	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	The Soldiers quarters of the Drop Redoubt fort at Dover's Western Heights.
TR 34 SW 616	Monument	Medieval to Modern	Medieval/Post-medieval walls, 12 Bench Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 620	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval walls Effingham Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 637	Monument	Medieval	Medieval pits, including a large refuse pit at 27-30 Queen's Gardens, Dover
TR 34 SW 661	Monument	Roman	Roman Aqueduct (B47) supplying water to the CLBR fort II, Dover
TR 34 SW 1937	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	The scarping of the hillside at the Drop Redoubt, Western Heights, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1917	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	The Parade ground of the Drop Redoubt fort at Dover's Western Heights.
TR 34 SW 669	Monument	Medieval	Medieval West Retaining Wall, York Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 670	Findspot	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Prehistoric Flints, Snargate/Adrian Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 671	Monument	Roman	Roman Dump layer, Unitarian Church, Dover.

TR 34 SW 2123	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	The North East Line of the Western Heights, Dover
TR 34 SW 901	Listed Building	Medieval	Ruins Of Cloisters to West of The Refectory of St Martins Priory Dover College
TR 34 SW 850	Listed Building	Medieval to Modern	Library Dover College, Folkestone Road, Dover
TR 34 SW 695	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	The Market Hall, Market Square, Dover
TR 34 SW 874	Listed Building	Medieval to Post Medieval	Wall Along Ellingham Street Dover College
TR 34 SW 868	Listed Building	Roman to Post Medieval	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN, and associated burial ground, Cannon Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1914	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	The Main Magazine of the Drop Redoubt fort at Dover's Western Heights.
TR 34 SW 1915	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	The Guard House and officers' quarters of the Drop Redoubt fort at Dover's Western Heights.
TR 34 SW 1911	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	The Curtain and Counterscarp walls of the Drop Redoubt fort at Dover's Western Heights.
TR 34 SW 1912	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	The Caponiers of the Drop Redoubt fort at Dover's Western Heights.
TR 34 SW 1286	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	The Beehive Inn, 167 Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 694	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	THE ALMA PUBLIC HOUSE, FOLKESTONE ROAD, DOVER
TR 34 SW 1918	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	The Ablutions, Latrines, Bath Room and Cook House of the Drop Redoubt fort at Dover's Western Heights.
TR 34 SW 673	Monument	Post Medieval	Terracing, Rear Of 166-7 Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1938	Monument	Post Medieval	Staff Sergeants Quarters of the Drop Redoubt, Western Heights, Dover
TR 34 SW 711	Listed Building	Medieval to Modern	THE SCHOOL HALL DOVER COLLEGE
TR 34 SW 704	Listed Building	Medieval	MEDIAEVAL UNDERCROFT AT NUMBER 10 BENCH STREET, DOVER
TR 34 SW 2	Monument	Roman	Classis Britannica Fort I and II, Roman 2nd century Fort, Dover
TR 34 SW 36	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Remains of the church of St Martin-le-Grand, Dover
TR 34 SW 45	Monument	Roman	Roman walling, rubbish pits and rubble layers, Castle Street, Dover.

TR 34 SW 85	Monument	Roman	The Roman (3rd century) Painted House, Dover
TR 34 SW 86	Monument	Roman	Roman (2nd - 4th century) Military Bath House, Dover.
TR 34 SW 100	Monument	Roman	Site of a Roman Saxon Shore Fort (3rd-4th century), Dover
TR 34 SW 193	Monument	Medieval	Possible Site of Snar Gate, Snargate Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 203	Monument	Medieval	Medieval Garderobe, Snargate/Adrian Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 246	Monument	Roman	Roman walling and floor levels, New Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 951	Monument	Medieval	Medieval walls, York Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1105	Monument	Roman	Probable 2nd century chalk-block structures, Albany Place, Dover
TR 34 SW 1106	Monument	Roman	Steep-sided Roman ditch, Albany Place, Dover
TR 34 SW 1133	Monument	Roman	Probable 2nd century chalk-block structures, Albany Place, Dover
TR 34 SW 1107	Monument	Unknown	Possible early Medieval grave, Albany Place, Dover
TR 34 SW 1108	Monument	Unknown	Two certain undated graves and one possible grave, Albany Place, Dover
TR 34 SW 1109	Monument	Roman	Probable 2nd century chalk-block structures, Albany Place, Dover
TR 34 SW 1134	Monument	Roman	Two probable 2nd century rooms with hypocaust, opus signinum floors and painted plaster, Albany Place, Dover
TR 34 SW 1110	Monument	Roman	Roman chalk block wall, Cowgate Hill Dover.
TR 34 SW 1111	Monument	Roman	Roman chalk block wall and associated terrace, Cow Gate Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1113	Monument	Roman	Roman floors and demolition deposits beneath No. 5 Cowgate Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1114	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	19th century cellars beneath No. 5 Cowgate, Dover
TR 34 SW 1115	Monument	Roman	Roman chalk block wall, Cow Gate Hill, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1116	Monument	Roman	Roman chalk block wall, Cowgate Hill, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1117	Monument	Roman	Roman chalk block wall, Cowgate Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1289	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of 150 Snargate Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1130	Listed Building	Modern to Unknown	War Memorial in the churchyard of the Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, Dover
TR 34 SW 1453	Monument	Post Medieval	Remains of later post medieval foundations at Queens Gardens.
TR 34 SW 1910	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Ramparts of the Drop Redoubt fort at Dover's Western Heights.
TR 34 SW 1745	Monument	Post Medieval	Post medieval yard surface at No. 1 Cowgate Hill, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1744	Monument	Post Medieval	Post medieval yard surface and pits to the rear of No. 5 Cowgate, Dover
TR 34 SW 1156	Monument	Post Medieval	Post medieval walls 149-156 Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1344	Monument	Post Medieval	Post medieval walling, east side of Bench Street, Dover.

TR 34 SW 1389	Monument	Post Medieval	Post medieval wall & cellar. York Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1157	Monument	Roman	Roman metalled surface, near the Unitarian Church, Dover
TR 34 SW 1158	Monument	Roman	Roman walling at Snargate Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1159	Monument	Roman	Opus Signinum floor, Snargate/Adrian Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 578	Monument	Post Medieval	Post medieval remains Queen Street / Last Lane, Dover
TR 34 SW 1330	Monument	Post Medieval	Post medieval occupation along Snargate Street/Northampton Quay, Dover
TR 34 SW 1355	Monument	Post Medieval	Post medieval graves located near Queen Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1798	Monument	Post Medieval	Post medieval features located at the former sit of the Post Office at Biggin Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1804	Monument	Post Medieval	Post medieval features including pits, a floor and a wall were located at the former site of the Post Office on Biggin Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1390	Monument	Post Medieval	Post medieval demolition deposit, buildings and occupation deposits; Last Lane, Dover
TR 34 SW 1352	Monument	Post Medieval	Post Medieval demolition debris from the former site of Snargate Street and Last Lane, Dover
TR 34 SW 1177	Monument	Medieval	Medieval road metalling, Bench Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1178	Monument	Medieval	Medieval occupation deposits, Bench Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1180	Monument	Medieval	Medieval structure with barrel vaulted roof, Castle Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1185	Monument	Roman	Roman terrace between Adrian and Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1186	Monument	Roman	Roman Cemetery between Snargate and Adrian Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1187	Monument	Roman	Roman child inhumation burial, Snargate Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1395	Monument	Roman	Metalled surface associated with an extra mural building near the Classis Britannica fort II, Dover
TR 34 SW 1193	Monument	Roman	Roman Dump layers associated with the late Roman Saxon Shore Fort at Dover
TR 34 SW 1198	Monument	Roman	Part of the Late Roman Saxon Shore Fort wall, Dover
TR 34 SW 1199	Monument	Roman	Part of one of the external towers (bastion) on the late Roman Saxon Shore Fort wall
TR 34 SW 1200	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Medieval rubbish pits and stone packed features, Dover
TR 34 SW 1201	Monument	Roman	Metalled surface associated with the extra mural area of the Classis Britannica fort II

TR 34 SW 1203	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain associated with barrack block 23 of the Classis Britannica fort II
TR 34 SW 1204	Monument	Roman	Metalled surface associated with barrack block 23 of the Classis Britannica fort II, Dover
TR 34 SW 1161	Monument	Post Medieval	Post medieval cellar, Northampton Quay, Dover
TR 34 SW 1154	Monument	Post Medieval	Post medieval cellar, 153 Snargate Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1153	Monument	Post Medieval	Post medieval cellar, 152 Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1254	Monument	Medieval	Vaulted tomb near the Church of St Martin Le Grand, Dover
TR 34 SW 1255	Monument	Roman	Roman walling near the Church of St. Martin Le Grand, Dover
TR 34 SW 1256	Monument	Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic	Prehistoric occupation level near the Church of St Martin Le Grand, Dover
TR 34 SW 1257	Monument	Medieval	Medieval walls near the Church of St Martin Le Grand, Dover
TR 34 SW 1258	Monument	Medieval	Historic bank of the River Dour, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1771	Monument	Post Medieval	Post Medieval cellar walls, floors and infill located beneath the Bench Street Car Park, Dover
TR 34 SW 1260	Monument	Roman	Roman walling (first phase) near St Martin Le Grand, Dover
TR 34 SW 1261	Monument	Roman	Roman burnt clay floor near St Martin Le Grand, Dover
TR 34 SW 1262	Monument	Roman	Roman walling and floors (second phase) near St Martin Le Grand, Dover
TR 34 SW 1263	Monument	Roman	Building debris associated with a Roman building (third phase) near St Martin Le Grand, Dover
TR 34 SW 1264	Monument	Roman	Walls and floor of a Roman building (fourth phase) near St Martin Le Grand, Dover
TR 34 SW 1265	Monument	Roman	Fourth century Roman Grave located near St. Martin Le Grand, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1337	Monument	Post Medieval	Post Medieval and 19th century cellar/boundary walls to the west of Bench Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1381	Monument	Post Medieval	Post medieval access stairways, Snargate Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1259	Monument	Post Medieval	Possible post medieval well near the Church of St. Martin Le Grand, Dover
TR 34 SW 1155	Monument	Post Medieval	Possible post medieval cellar, 154/155 Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1825	Monument	Post Medieval	Possible former site of a post medieval bowling green, Durham Hill, Dover

TR 34 SW 2073	Monument	Post Medieval	Possible earliest layout of the Drop Redoubt Fort on the Western Heights, Dover
TR 34 SW 1870	Findspot	Post Medieval	Parts of three church wardens' pipes, found Adrian Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 871	Listed Building	Post Medieval	NOS 11 TO 19, NORMAN STREET INCLUDING FRONT GARDEN AREA WALLS AND GATEPIERS, DOVER
TR 34 SW 605	Monument	Post Medieval	Northampton Quay, post medieval road surface
TR 34 SW 2796	Monument	Post Medieval	Napoleonic layout of the Drop Redoubt
TR 34 SW 1298	Monument	Modern	Former site of 1 Cowgate Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1299	Monument	Modern	Site of 3 Cowgate Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1300	Monument	Modern	Site of 5 Cowgate Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1301	Monument	Modern	Site of 7 Cowgate Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1329	Monument	Post Medieval	Later post medieval/Victorian occupation along Snargate Street/Northampton Quay, Dover
TR 34 SW 1340	Monument	Post Medieval	Later post medieval cellar walling beneath Bench Street/Bench Street pavement, Dover
TR 34 SW 1339	Monument	Post Medieval	Late post medieval/20th century walling on Fishmongers Lane, Dover
TR 34 SW 2709	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building, 7 Market Square, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 1328	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Remains of the Transepts and Nave of St Martin's Priory, Dover
TR 34 SW 1333	Monument	Medieval	Medieval wall foundations, pits and wells located at the site of the former Fox's Bakery, Queen Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1338	Monument	Medieval	Early Medieval pits and deposits to the west of Bench Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1341	Monument	Medieval	Medieval undercroft, east side of Bench Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1342	Monument	Medieval	Medieval tower, east side of Bench Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1343	Monument	Medieval	Medieval walling, east side of Bench Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1410	Monument	Roman	Roman walling and stratified deposits, south eastern side of Market Square, Dover.
TR 34 SW 2708	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building, 4, 5 and 6 Market Square, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 1440	Monument	Medieval	Norman Cess pits located to the rear of the crypt restaurant, Bench Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1441	Landscape	Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval	Evidence of Dover's former harbour basin, north end of Bench Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1442	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Evidence for Anglo Saxon occupation located on Bench Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1532	Monument	Roman	Roman Hill wash deposit off Queens Gardens, Dover

TR 34 SW 1533	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Saxon Hut (N1) uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1973
TR 34 SW 1534	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Three Medieval pits uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1973
TR 34 SW 1536	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Saxon Hut (N2) uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1985
TR 34 SW 1537	Monument	Medieval	Five Medieval pits uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1985
TR 34 SW 1538	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Saxon Hut (N3) uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1983
TR 34 SW 1539	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Saxon weaving hut (N4) uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1975-6
TR 34 SW 1540	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Five late Saxon or early Medieval pits uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1985
TR 34 SW 1541	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Series of Saxon soil deposits (N5) uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1975-6
TR 34 SW 1542	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Saxon structure (N6) uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1983
TR 34 SW 1543	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Saxon structure (N7) uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1983
TR 34 SW 1544	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Saxon structure (N8) uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1983
TR 34 SW 1545	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Pottery Lined Storage pit (F50) uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1983
TR 34 SW 1552	Monument	Roman	Two Roman drains within the church yard of St. Marys Church, Dover
TR 34 SW 1553	Monument	Roman	Roman Hypocausted structure within the churchyard and beneath the church of St Mary, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1582	Monument	Roman to Post Medieval	Later features cutting the Roman military bath house, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1587	Monument	Roman	Part of the CLBR fort II wall (B1) located at Durham Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1588	Monument	Roman	Section of the CLBR fort II defensive ditch and berm (B9) located at Durham Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1593	Monument	Roman	Chalk block drain (B49) of the CLBR fort II, located at Durham Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1594	Monument	Roman	Water pipeline (B50) of the CLBR fort II, located at Durham Hill, Dover

TR 34 SW 1596	Monument	Roman	Part of the CLBR fort II wall (B3), located at Durham Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1670	Monument	Roman	Projected line of the CLBR fort walls, Dover
TR 34 SW 1684	Monument	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age	Iron Age pit, located at Durham Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1685	Monument	Roman	Water Pipeline (B51) of the CLBR fort II, Durham Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1742	Monument	Roman	Projected line of the Roman Saxon Shore Fort walls and bastions, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1746	Monument	Roman	Two Roman chalk block bases, Cowgate Hill, Dover - possible part of an interior structure of the Roman fort of the Classis Britannica.
TR 34 SW 1747	Monument	Roman	Two Roman floor surfaces, Cowgate Hill, Dover
TR 34 SW 1757	Monument	Medieval	Medieval Dump and boundary wall, Church Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1770	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Semi articulated human bone, Market Square, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1796	Monument	Roman	Roman ditch and pits, former Post Office site, Biggin Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1797	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Post Medieval	Medieval features located at the former site of the Post Office, Biggin Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 2288	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 9 Worthington Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 1801	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Two 11th-12th century pits located at the former site of the Post Office at Biggin Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1802	Monument	Medieval	Possible late Medieval well located at the former site of the Post Office at Biggin Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1803	Monument	Roman	Roman ditches and a gully located at the former site of the Post Office at Biggin Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1819	Monument	Roman	Roman pit, Prince of Wales House, Princes Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1821	Monument	Medieval	Medieval ditches, Prince of Wales House, Princes Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1822	Monument	Medieval	Medieval walling and robber trench, Prince of Wales House, Princes Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 2344	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 9 Saxon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2356	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 9 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2343	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 8 Saxon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 1919	Monument	Modern	Second World War Observation post of the Drop Redoubt fort at Dover's Western Heights.
TR 34 SW 1920	Monument	Modern	First and second world war slit trenches on the Drop Redoubt fort at Dover's Western Heights.
TR 34 SW 2304	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 8 Queens Gardens, Dover, Kent

TR 34 SW 2355	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 8 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2315	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 8 New Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2342	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 7 Saxon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2303	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 7 Queens Gardens, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2354	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 7 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2255	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 7 Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2341	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 6 Saxon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2302	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 6 Queens Gardens, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2353	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 6 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2254	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 6 Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2287	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 5-7 Worthington Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2279	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 56-57 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2278	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 55 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2277	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 54 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2276	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 53 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2275	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 52 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2274	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 51 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2273	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 50 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2340	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 5 Saxon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2352	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 5 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2248	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 5 Kings Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2253	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 5 Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2271	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 48 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2270	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 47 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2269	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 45-46 Biggin Street, formerly George Hattons Department Store, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2268	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 44 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2267	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 43 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2266	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 42 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2339	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 4 Saxon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2351	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 4 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2252	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 4 Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2285	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 37 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent

TR 34 SW 2284	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 36 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2247	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 3-4 Kings Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2314	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 32 Queens Gardens, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2283	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 32 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2313	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 31 Queens Gardens, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2282	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 31 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2286	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 3 Worthington Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 977	Building	Modern	A Second World War Type B Quad pillbox, Drop Redoubt, Dover Western Heights
TR 34 SW 2109	Monument	Modern	WWII Slit trenches associated with the former site of an Anti Aircraft Battery, Western Heights, Dover
TR 34 SW 2338	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 3 Saxon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2350	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 3 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2251	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 3 Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2312	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 28-29 Queens Gardens, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2280	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 27-29 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2311	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 26 Queens Gardens, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2296	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 25 Worthington Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2310	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 25 Queens Gardens, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2301	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 2-4 Queens Gardens, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2309	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 24 Queens Gardens, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2265	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 24 Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2295	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 23 Worthington Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2308	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 23 Queens Gardens, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2264	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 23 Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2307	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 22 Queens Gardens, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2263	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 22 Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2294	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 21 Worthington Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2306	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 21 Queens Gardens, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2300	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 20 Worthington Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2305	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 20 Queens Gardens, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2337	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 2 Saxon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2349	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 2 Norman Street, Dover, Kent

TR 34 SW 2246	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 2 Kings Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2250	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 2 Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2262	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 19-21 Cannon Street, The former Metropole Hotel Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2293	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 19 Worthington Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2366	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 19 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2365	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 18 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2316	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 1-8 Caves Court (The Warehouse), Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2261	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 18 Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2292	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 17 Worthington Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2256	Building	Modern	Historic Building 8-9 Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2325	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 17 Prioory Road, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2364	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 17 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2260	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 17 Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2363	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 16 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2259	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 16 Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2291	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 15 Worthington Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2362	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 15 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2258	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 14-15 Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2272	Building	Modern	Historic Building 49 Biggin Street formerly a Cinema Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2361	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 14 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2290	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 13 Worthington Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2360	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 13 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2281	Building	Modern	Historic Building 28-30 Biggin Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2257	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 13 Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2347	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 12 Saxon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2359	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 12 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2289	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 11 Worthington Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2346	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 11 Saxon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2298	Building	Modern	Historic Building 12 Worthington Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2299	Building	Modern	Historic Building 14 Worthington Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2297	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 10 Worthington Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2345	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 10 Saxon Street, Dover, Kent

TR 34 SW 2357	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 10 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2336	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 1 Saxon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2348	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 1 Norman Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2245	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 1 Kings Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2249	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Historic Building 1 Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 934	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Gorely Almshouses, Cowgate Hill, Dover, Kent.
TR 34 SW 2105	Monument	Post Medieval	'G' Magazine at Drop Battery, Western Heights, Dover
TR 34 SW 1887	Findspot	Post Medieval	Four Post Medieval clay pipes, Adrian Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 236	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Foundations of the former Market Hall (now Dover Museum), Market Square, Dover.
TR 34 SW 2160	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of Vicarage associated with Christ Church, Folkestone Road, Dover
TR 34 SW 1378	Monument	Post Medieval	former site of the Post medieval Zion chapel & associated graves. Queen Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1332	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of 'The Guildhall Vaults' public House, Bench Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 2185	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of furniture makers, Market Square, Dover
TR 34 SW 999	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of Dover Corporation Tramway, Dover
TR 34 SW 2172	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of coal yards and coal stores, Northampton Quay, Dover
TR 34 SW 2173	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of coal stores, Northampton Quay, Dover
TR 34 SW 441	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of Christ Church, Folkestone Road, Dover.
TR 34 SW 2164	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of a Bowling Green and garden, Dieu Stone Lane, Dover
TR 34 SW 1295	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of 156 Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1294	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of 155 Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1293	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of 154 Snargate Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1292	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of 153 Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1291	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of 152 Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1290	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of 151-151a Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1288	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of 149 Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 2794	Monument	Post Medieval	Former location of early roads running through the Western Heights
TR 34 SW 1356	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Five Victorian chalk blocked wells, York Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 2104	Monument	Post Medieval	Expense Magazine No 2 at Drop Battery, Western Heights, Dover
TR 34 SW 2103	Monument	Post Medieval	Expense Magazine No 1 at Drop Battery, Western Heights, Dover

TR 34 SW 2074	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Eastern Gun Rooms at the Drop Redoubt Fort of the Western Heights, Dover
TR 34 SW 2797	Monument	Post Medieval	Early layout of the North East Line of the Western Heights, Dover
TR 34 SW 1906	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Early cobbled road surface, Snargate Street/ Northampton Quay, Dover.
TR 34 SW 986	Monument	Post Medieval	Earlier post medieval features and a post medieval cellar, 149/150 Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1909	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Defensive Ditch of the Drop Redoubt, Western Heights, Dover
TR 34 SW 2159	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Cowgate Cemetery, Adrian Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1695	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Court's Wine Merchants, Folly in parkland, Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 1694	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Court's Wine Merchants parkland, Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 672	Monument	Post Medieval	Cellar of The Old Beehive Inn, Snargate Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1535	Monument	Post Medieval	A post medieval well uncovered during excavation in Dover Town centre, 1973
TR 34 SW 1205	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	19th to early 20th century arches with inserted bread oven, Snargate Street, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1529	Monument	Post Medieval	19th century features and cellaring off Queens Gardens, Dover.
TR 34 SW 1743	Monument	Post Medieval	19th century drain beneath No. 5 Cowgate, Dover
TR 34 SW 1838	Monument	Post Medieval to Unknown	19th century boundary stone, York/Snargate Street, Dover
TR 34 SW 744	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	144 SNARGATE STREET, DOVER
TR 34 SW 731	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	143 SNARGATE STREET, DOVER
TR 34 SW 2703	Building	Modern	Historic Building,18-19 Market Square, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2704	Building	Modern	Historic Building,21-24 Market Square, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2705	Building	Modern	Historic Building,25 Market Square, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2706	Building	Modern	Historic Building,26-27 Market Square, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2707	Building	Modern	Historic Building, 2-3 Market Square, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 2710	Building	Medieval to Modern	Historic Building, St Marys Church, Cannon Street, Dover, Kent
TR 34 SW 743	Listed Building	Post Medieval	1-12 SAXON STREET, DOVER
TQ 55 SE 124	Monument	Early Mesolithic to Modern	PILGRIM'S WAY / NORTH DOWNS WAY
TR 04 SE 120	Monument	Roman	Roman road

TR 34 SW 729	Listed Building	Post Medieval	1-10 NORMAN STREET, DOVER
TR 34 SW 1126	Monument	Medieval	Site of Dover Town Wall
TR 34 SW 1354	Monument	Roman	Areas of metalling and chalk block barrack walls associated with the CLBR fort II, York Street, Dover

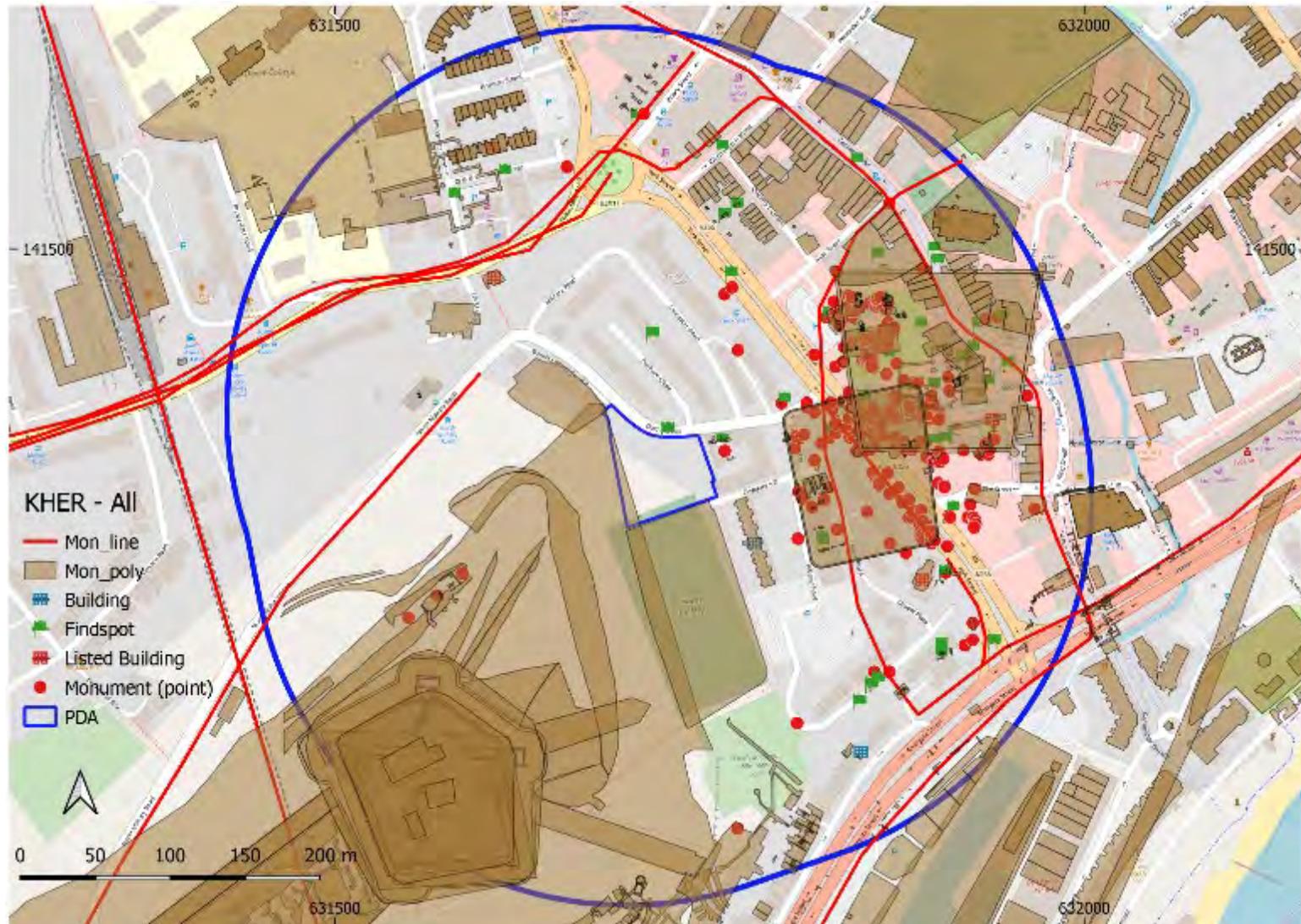


Figure 25: KHER Monument Record - All

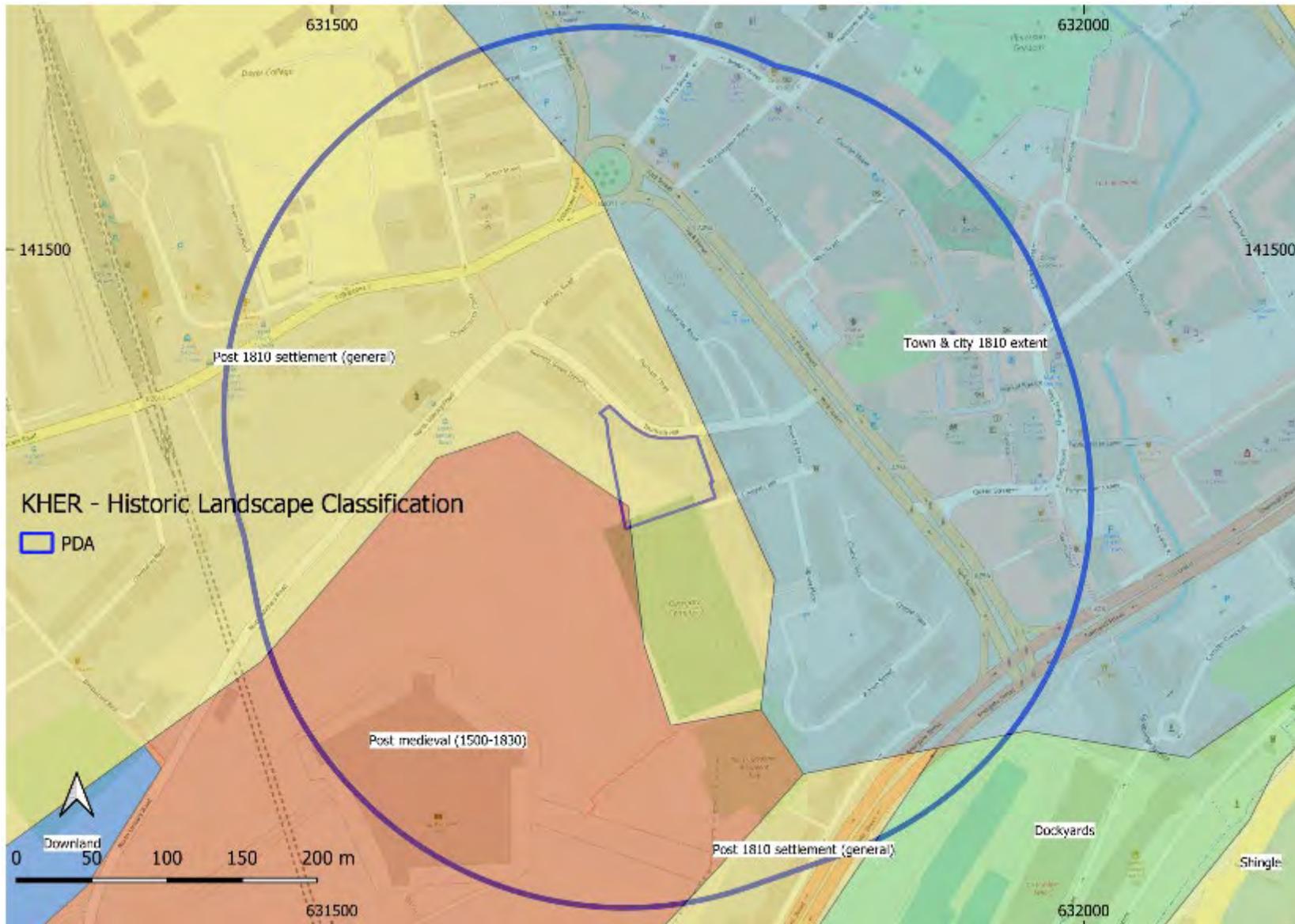


Figure 26: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

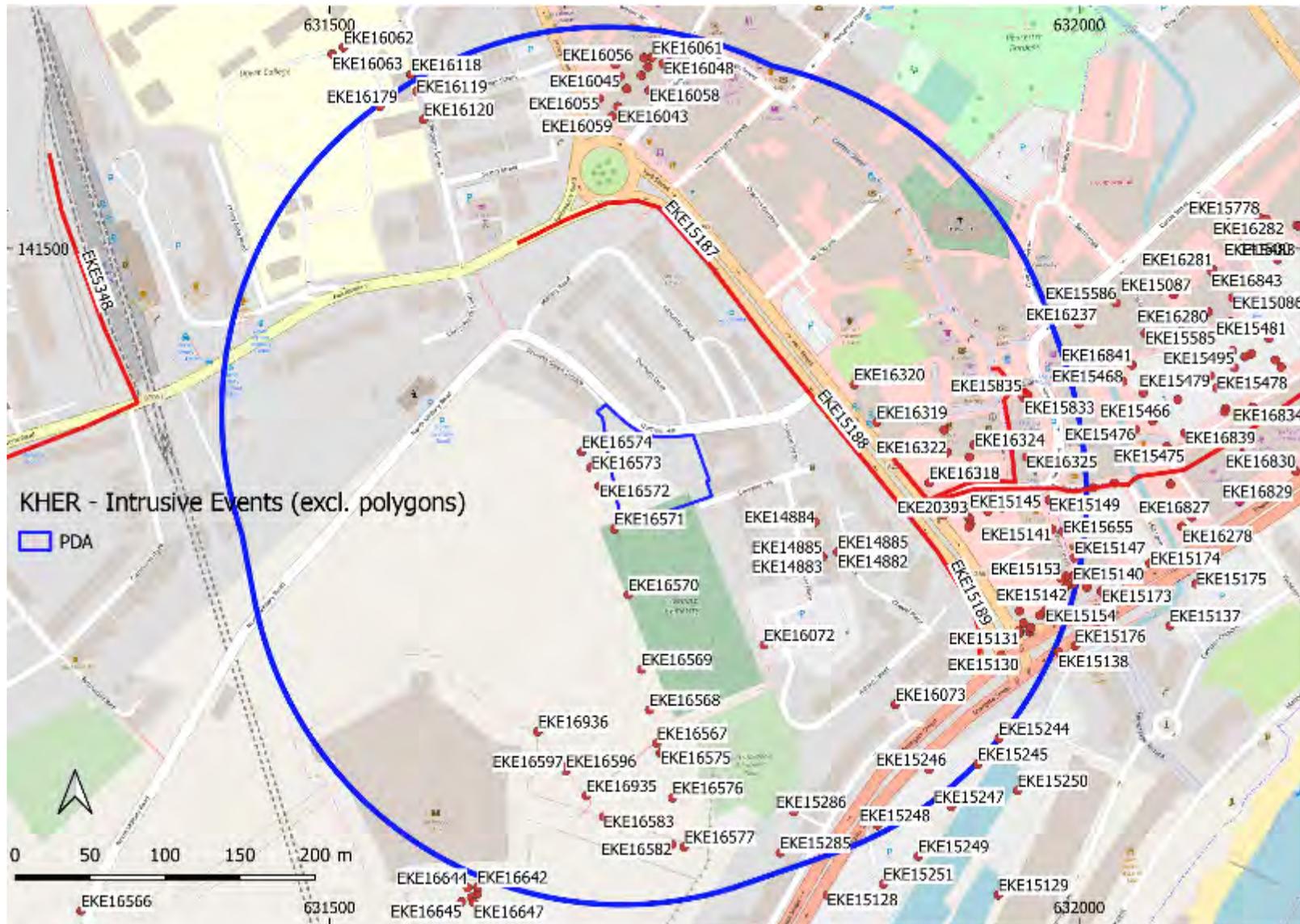


Figure 27: KHER Intrusive Events (excl. polygons)

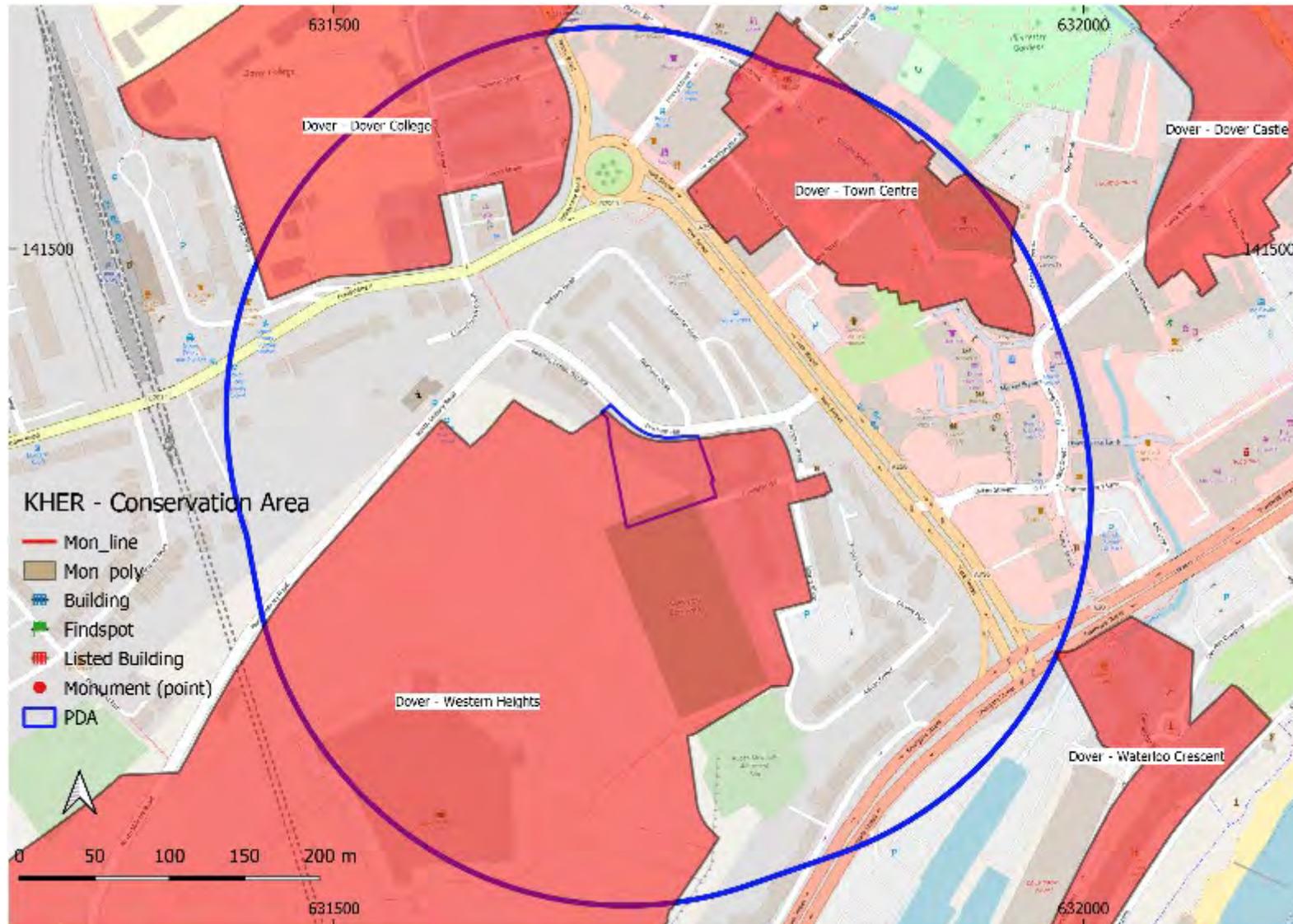


Figure 29: KHER – Conservation Area

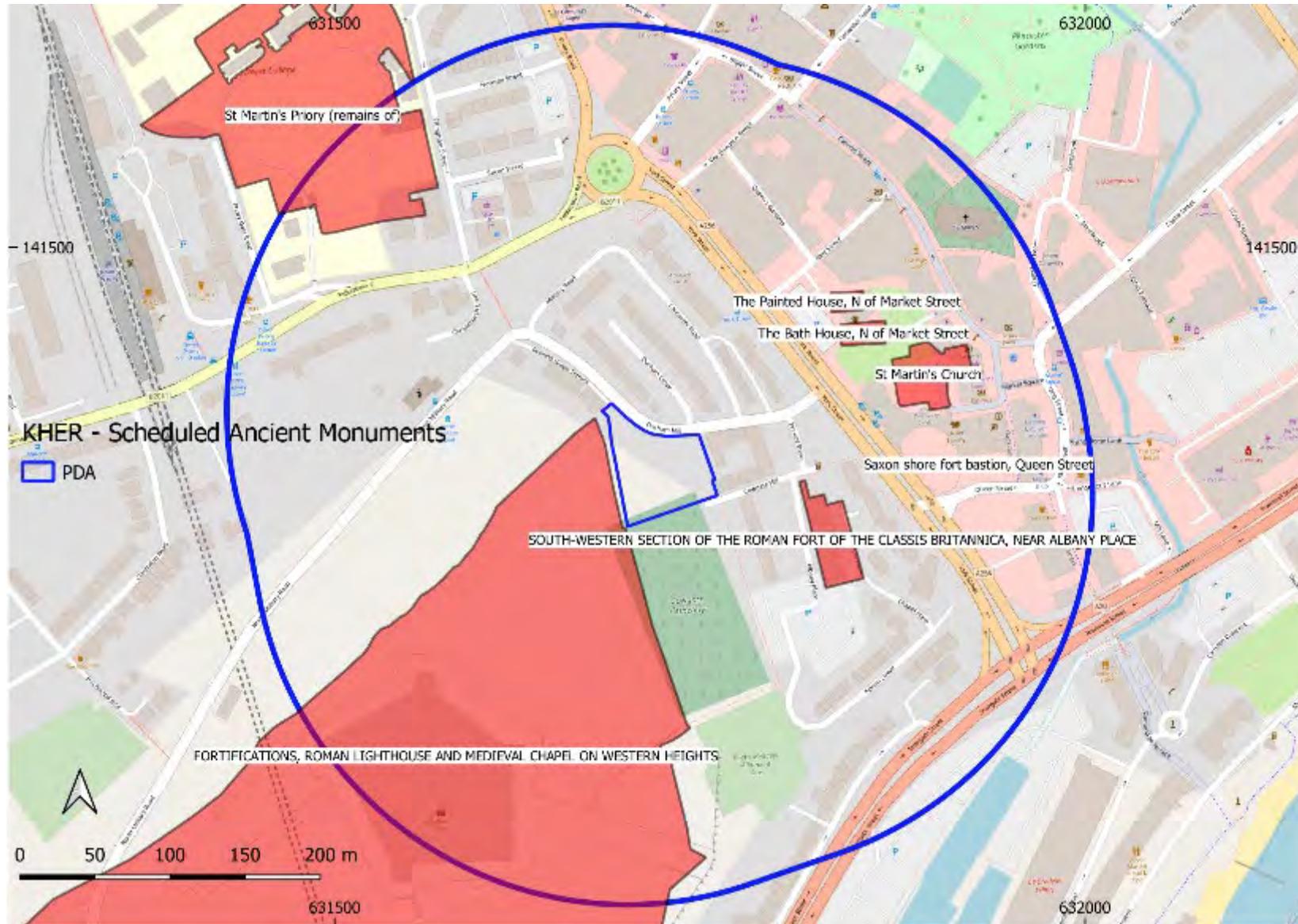


Figure 30: KHER Scheduled Monument



Figure 31: 1m DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency)

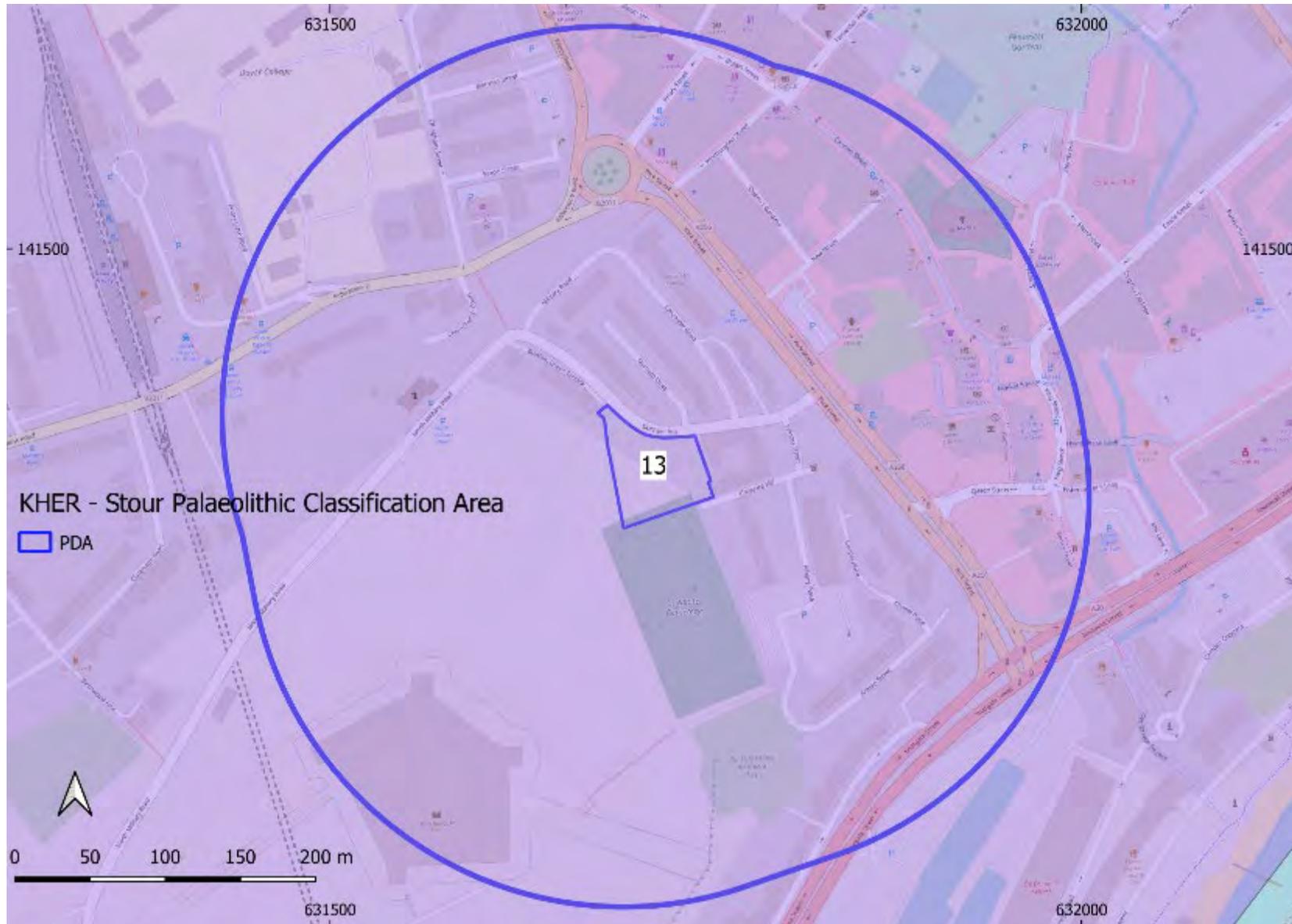


Figure 32: KHER – Stour Palaeolithic Survey

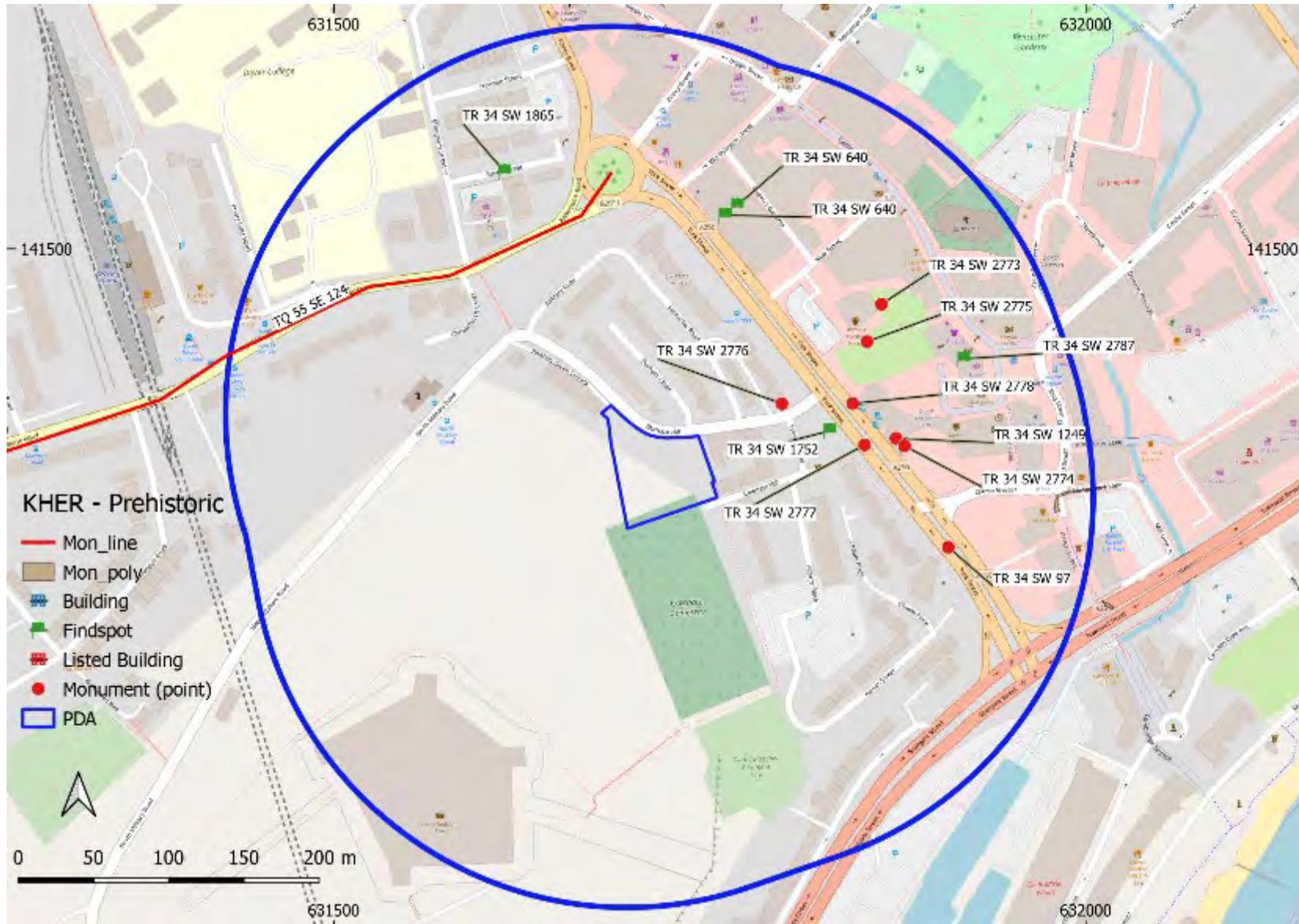


Figure 33: KHER Prehistoric

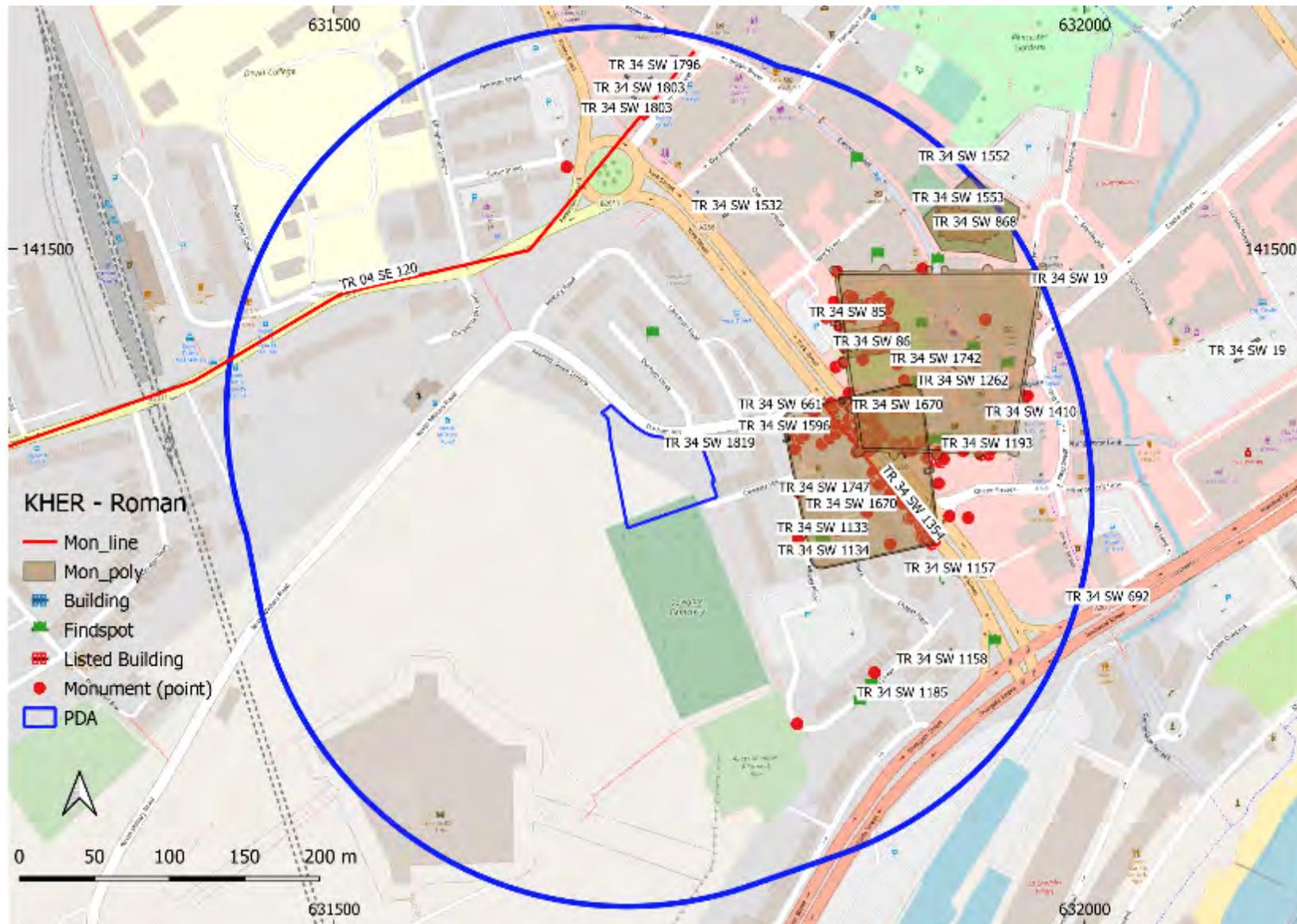


Figure 34: KHER Roman (excluding ID labels for (points and findspots))



Figure 35: KHER – Roman (close up)

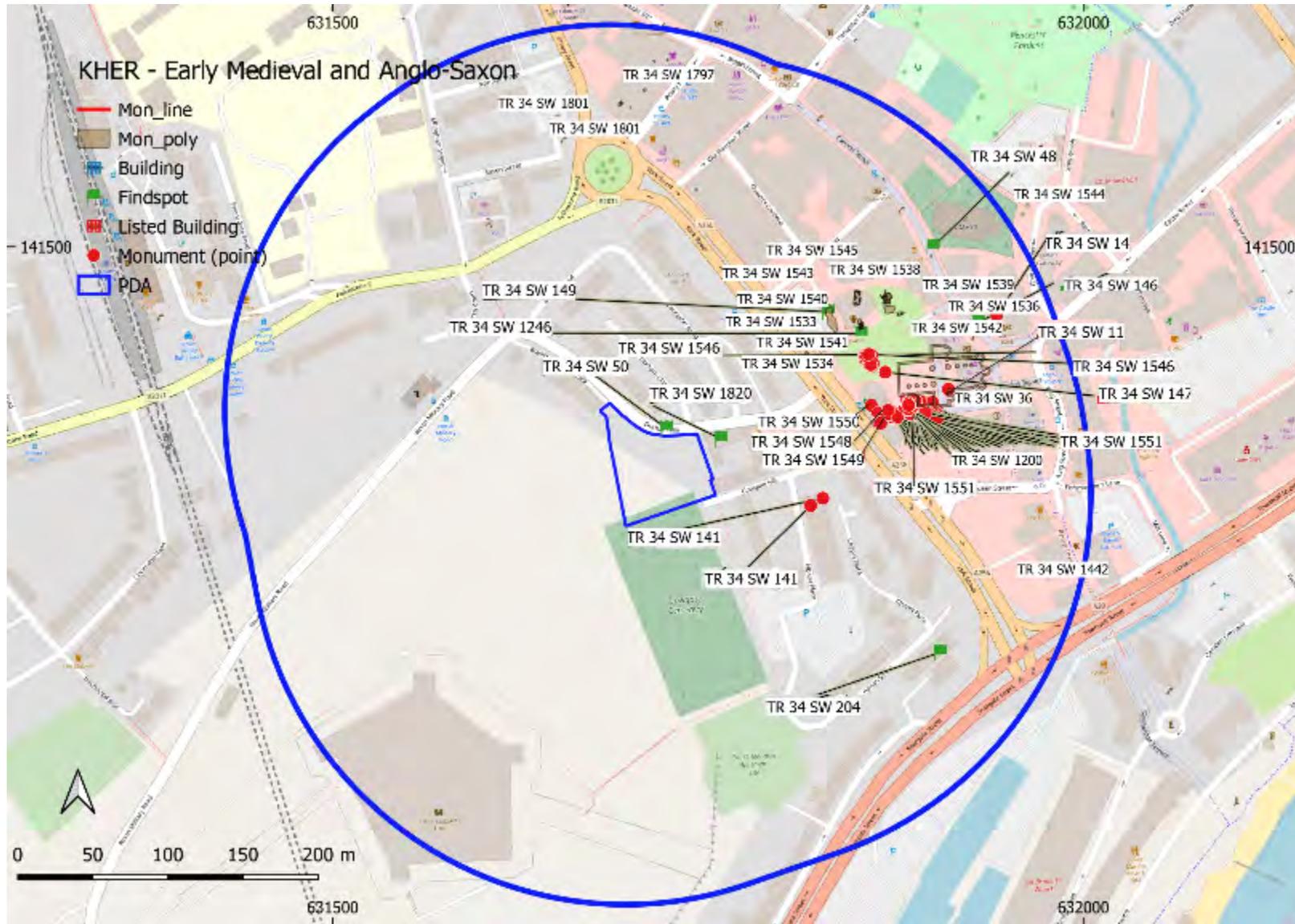


Figure 36: KHER Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon

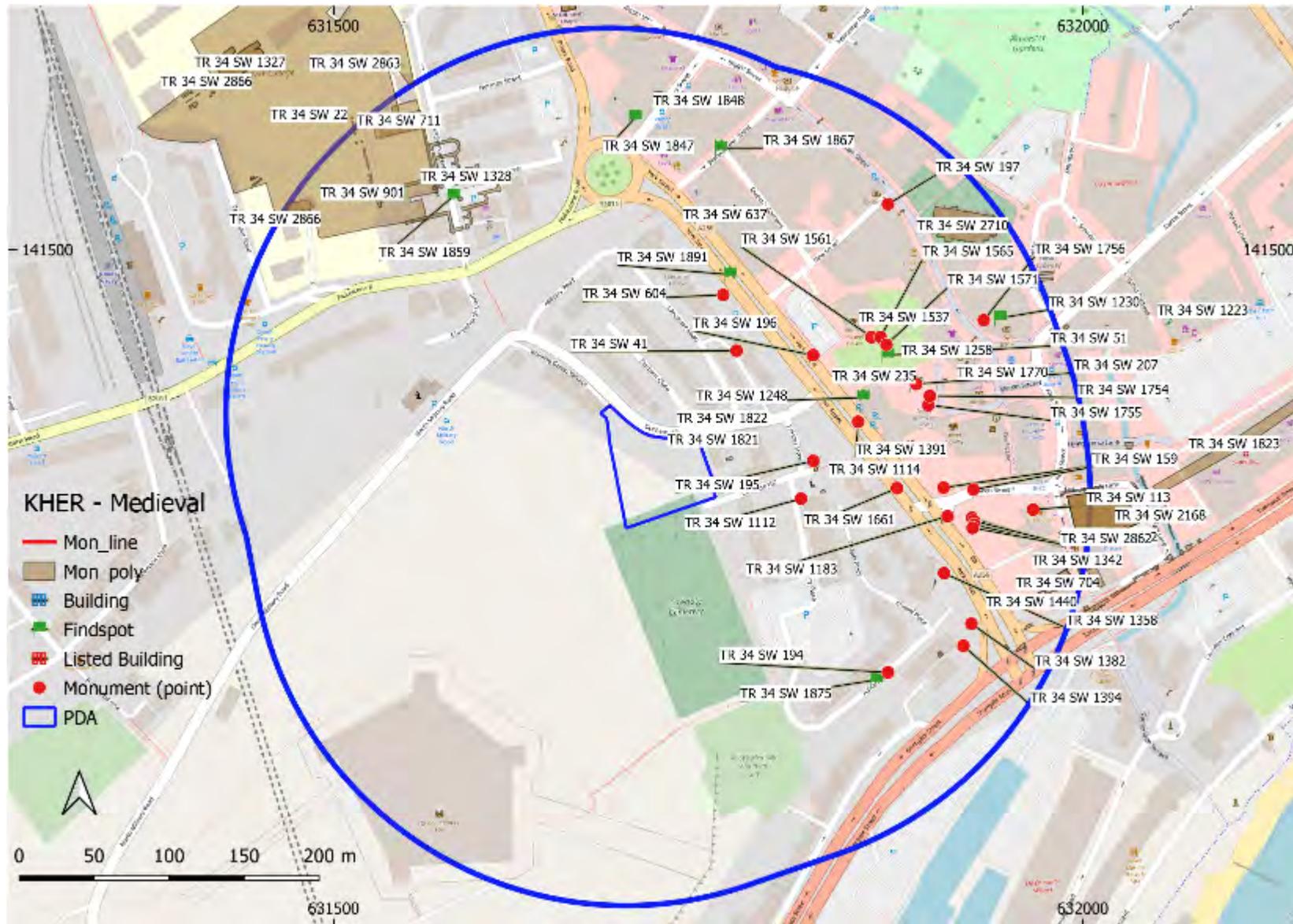


Figure 37: KHER Medieval

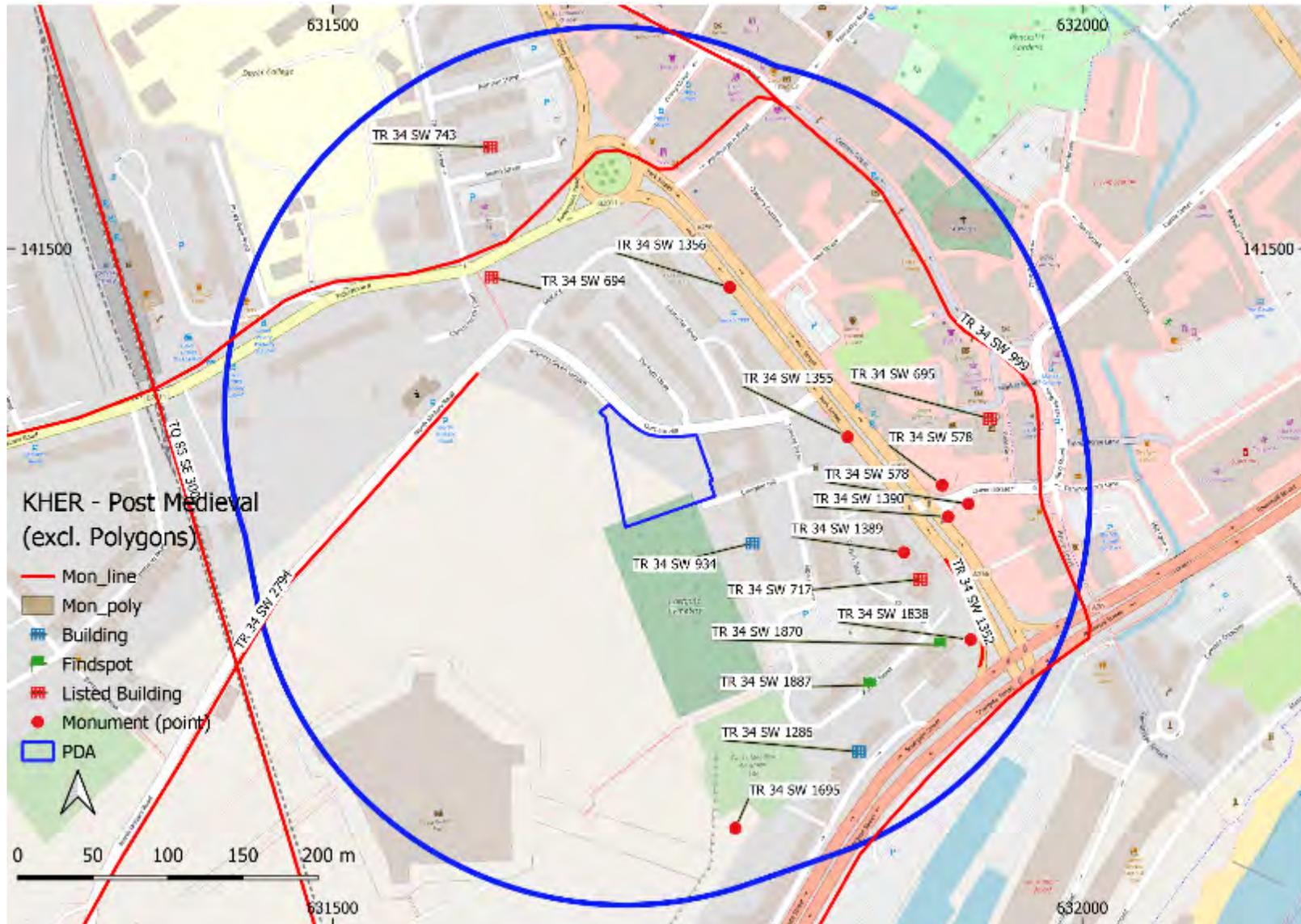


Figure 39: KHER Post Medieval (excl. Polygons)



Figure 40: KHER Modern

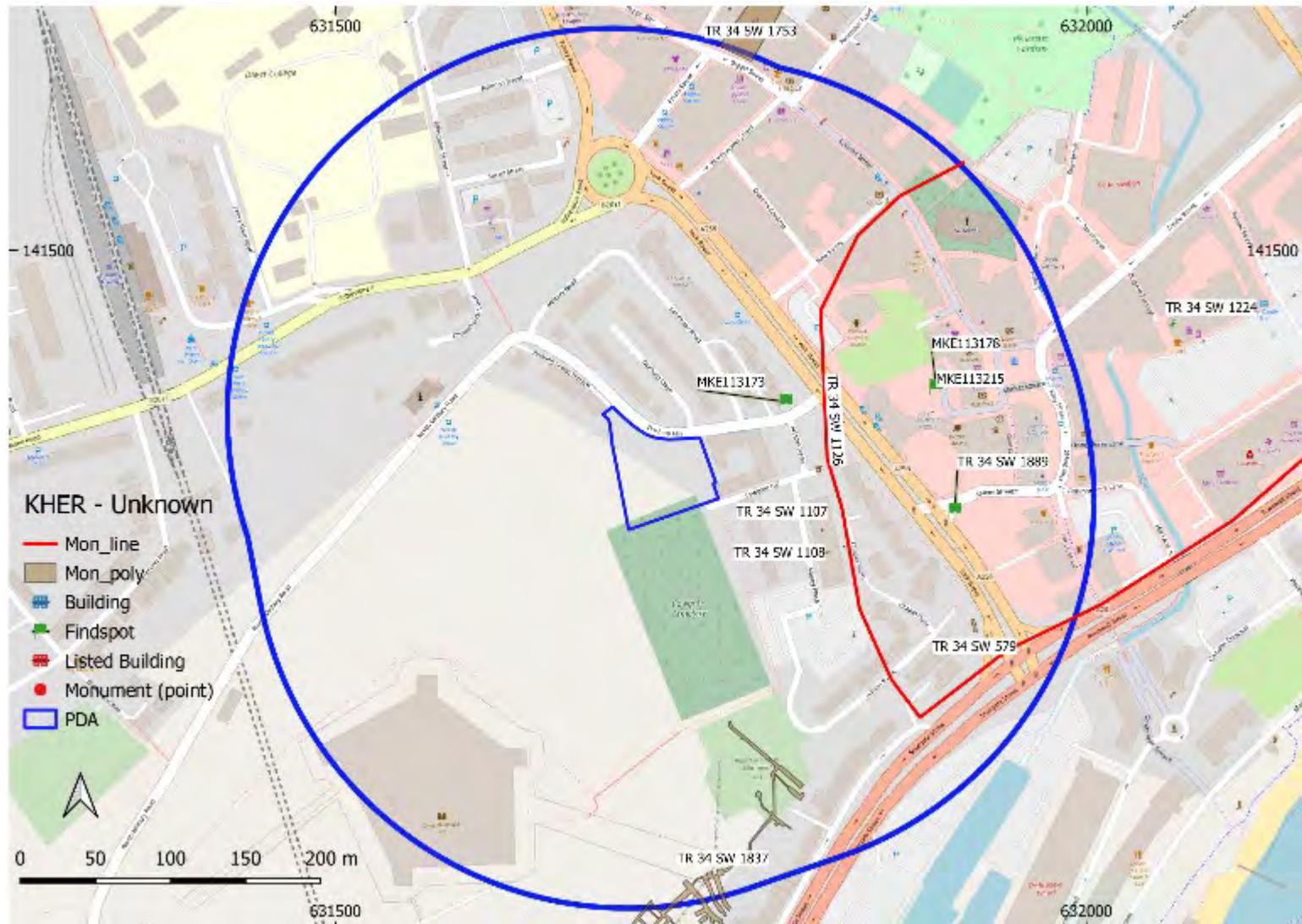


Figure 41: KHER Unknown



Figure 42: Early Roman Characterisation Areas (Archaeological Characterisation of Dover, 2021)



Figure 43: Later Roman Characterisation Areas (Archaeological Characterisation of Dover, 2021)

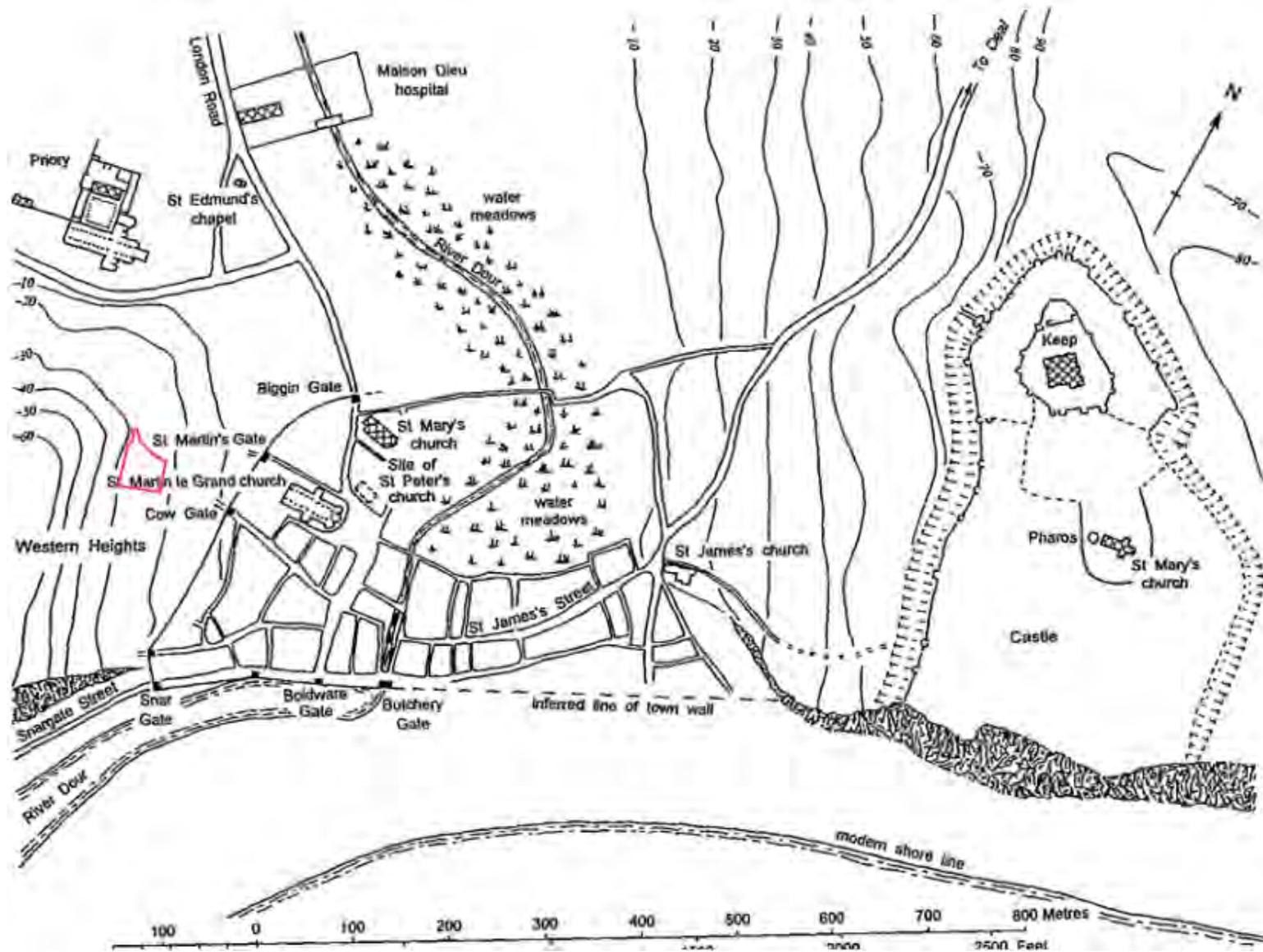


Figure 44: Extent of the Medieval Town (Sweetinburgh, S., 2004)

13 AERIAL AND SITE PHOTOGRAGHS



Plate 1: Aerial Photograph 1931



Plate 2: 1940s. (Google Earth).



Plate 3: Aerial Photograph 1947



Plate 4: Aerial Photograph 1947



Plate 5: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 6: View towards the PDA from Dover Castle in 1971.



Plate 7: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 8: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 9: 2008 (Google Earth)

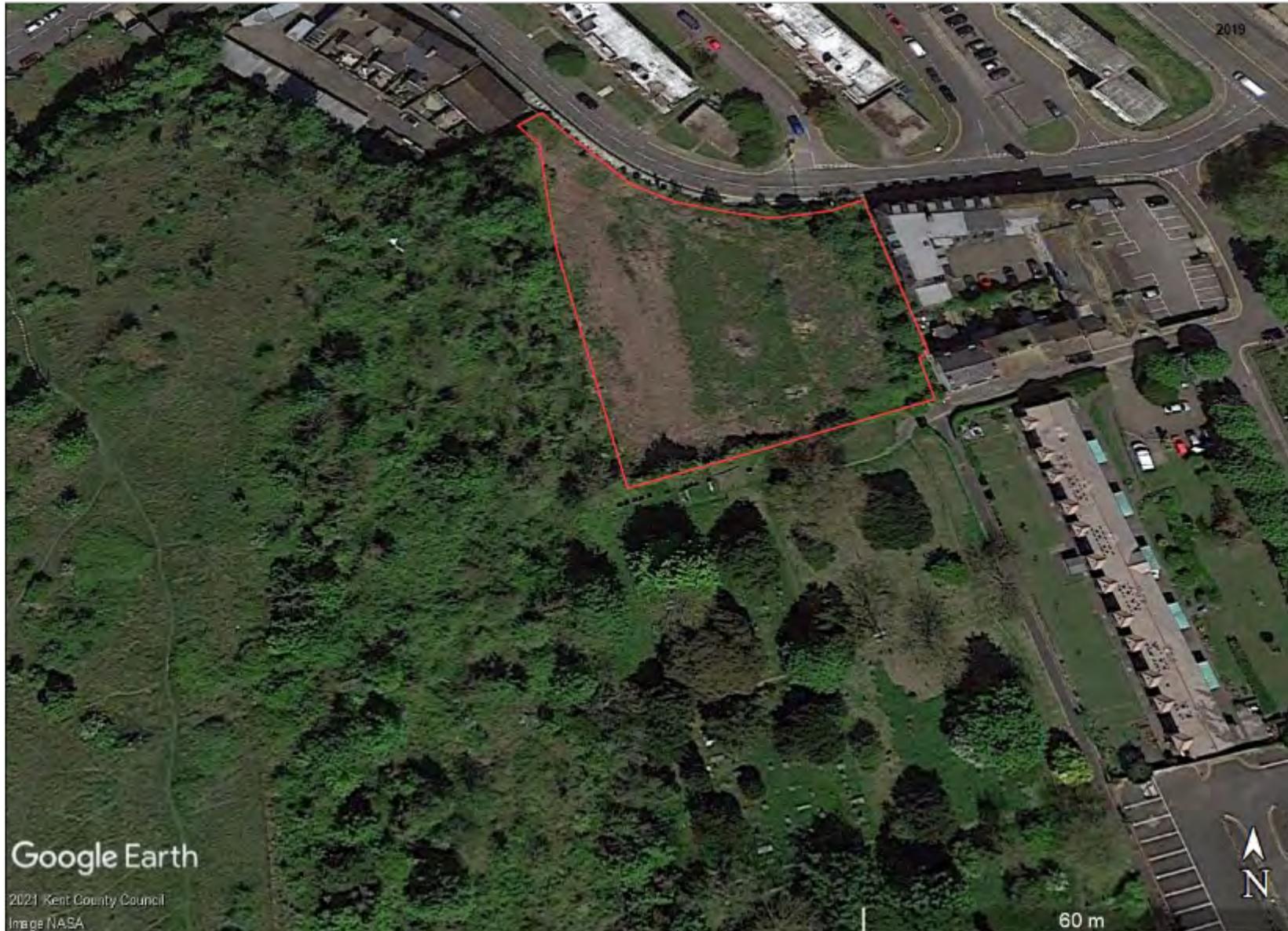


Plate 10: 2019 (Google Earth)



Plate 11: View of the Bowling Green Tavern and Hartley Street 1930 (facing SW)



Plate 12: View along Hartley Street 1930 (facing SSE)

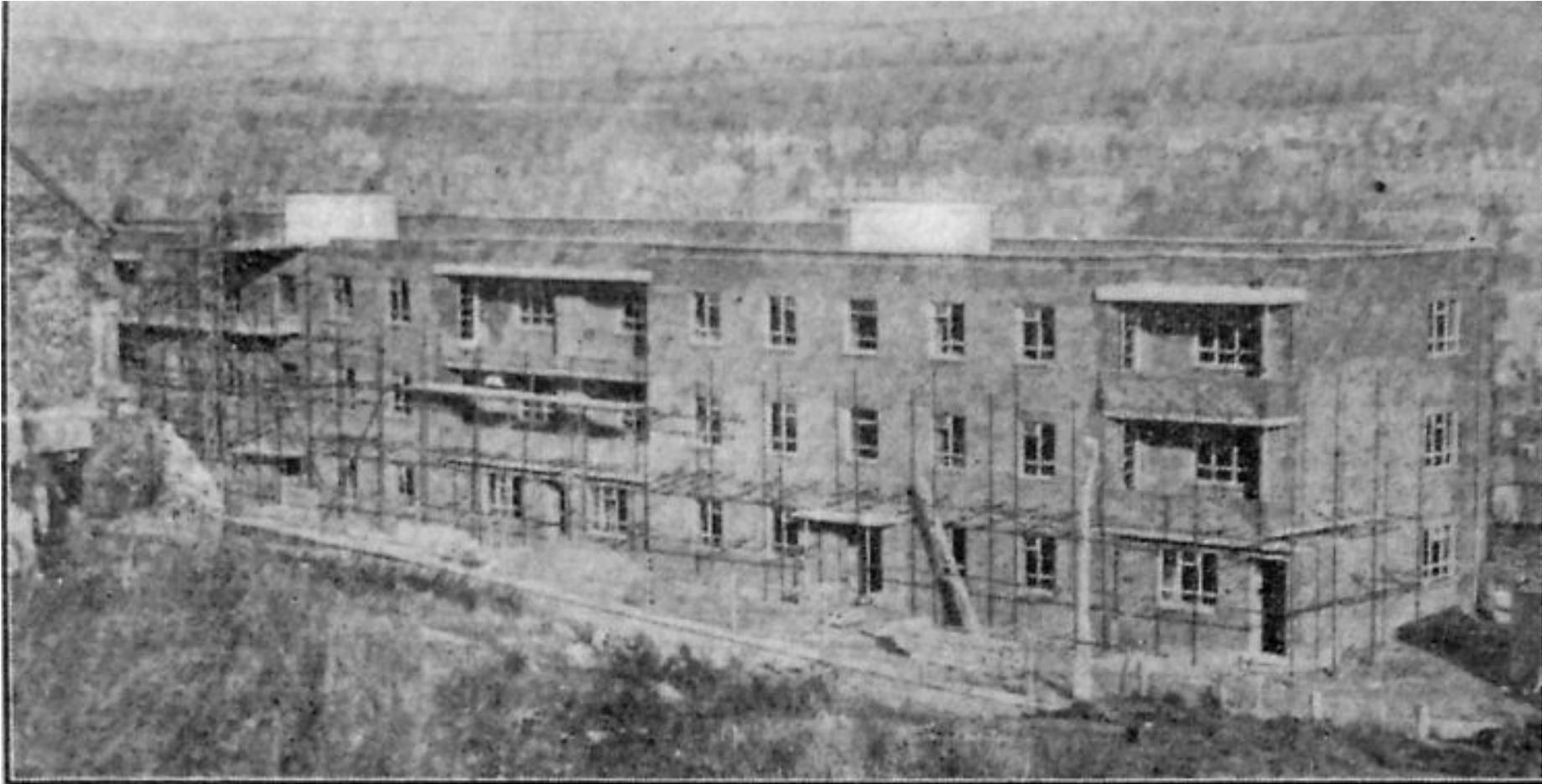
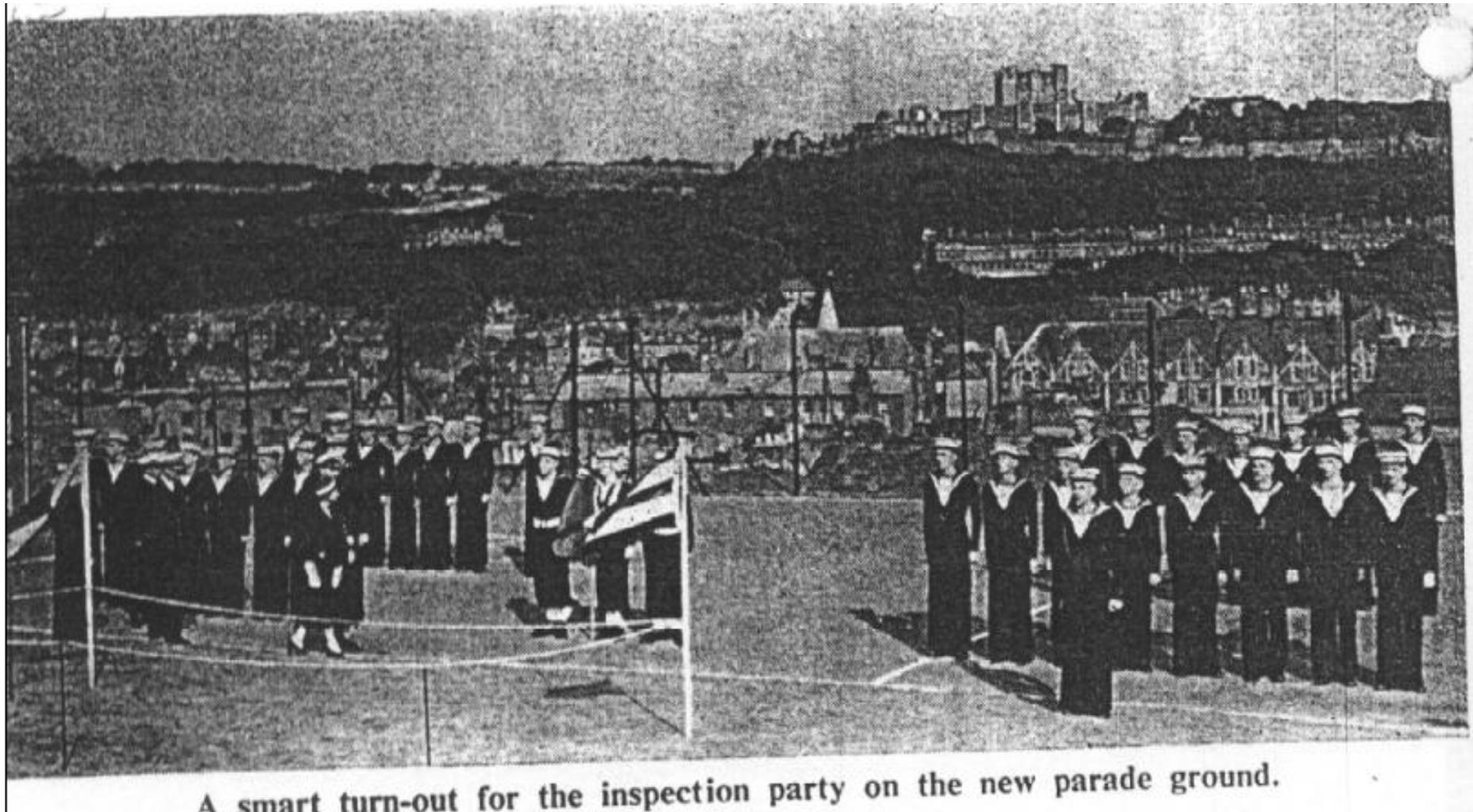


Plate 13: First block of flats at Durham Hill (Dover Express and East Kent News, 5th December 1952)



A smart turn-out for the inspection party on the new parade ground.

Plate 14: Photo of the opening of the new parade ground



Plate 15: Another view of the parade ground taken from 'Young Salt' 1961.



Plate 16: View on the parade ground at the PDA



Plate 17: View in 2007 at the rear boundary of the Prince of Wales House following demolition of the hall



Plate 18: View from Knight's Road, just below Dover Castle (facing SW)

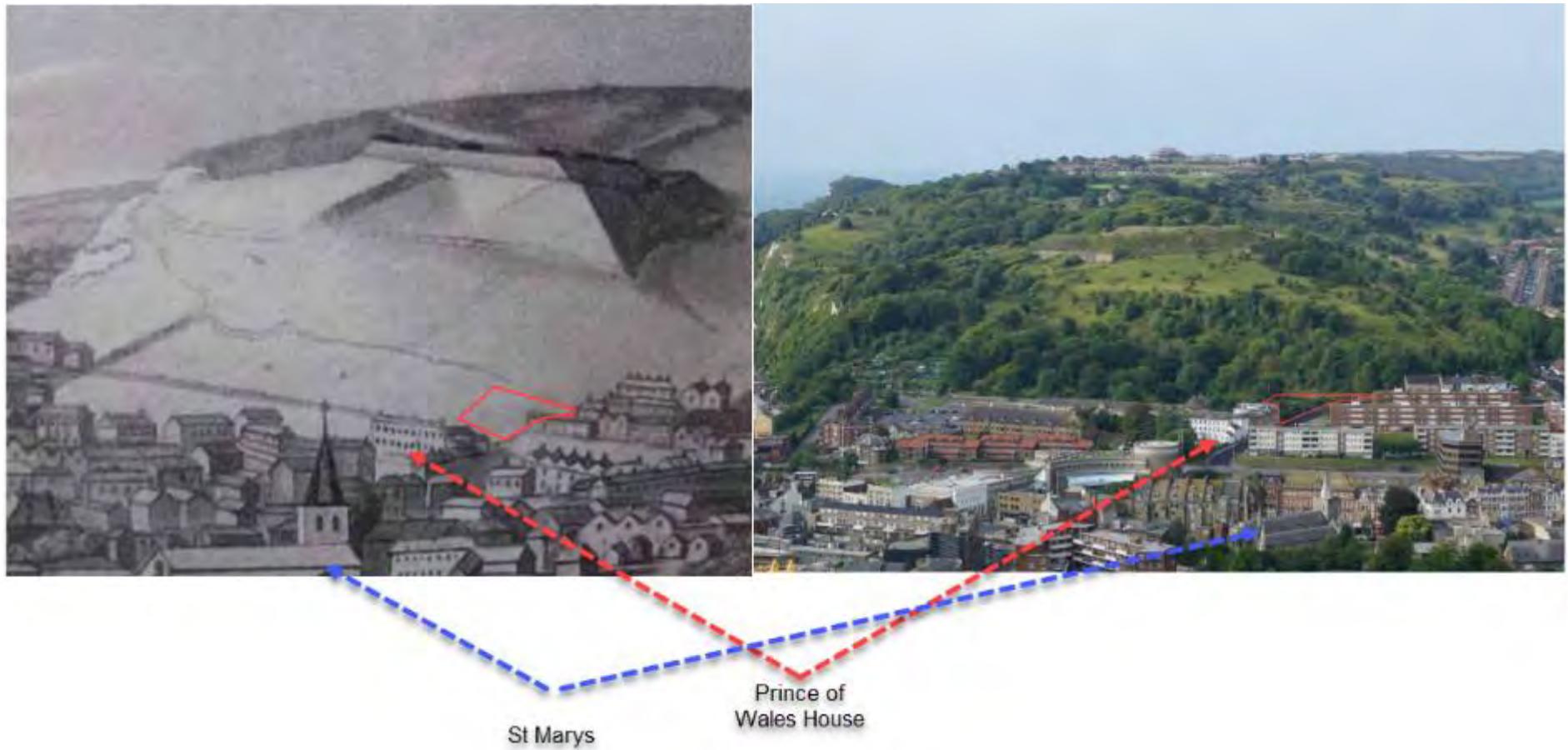


Figure 45: Comparison of the 1819 engraving to present day view



Plate 19: View across the PDA (facing NW). Almost same position as Plate 16.



Plate 20: View towards SW corner (facing SW)



Plate 21: Remains of the entrance gate from the rear of the Prince of Wales as seen in plate 13 (facing NE)



Plate 22: View across the PDA (facing WSW)



Plate 23: View from the south eastern corner of the PDA (facing SE)



Plate 24: View across the PDA from the SW corner (facing N)



Plate 25: View along the western boundary (facing SSE)



Plate 26: View across the PDA (facing SE)



Plate 27: View of the northern boundary from Durham Hill (facing SE)



Plate 28: View of the PDA from Durham Hill (facing W)



Plate 29: View along the southern boundary from Cowgate Cemetery (facing SW)



Plate 30: Flint wall on the southern boundary of the churchyard. Example of likely construction within PDA as well. (facing NW)



Plate 31: View across the cemetery towards the PDA (facing NNW)



Plate 32: View towards PDA from just below the redoubt (facing NE)



Plate 33: View down into the PDA from the redoubt slope (facing E). Slope below steepens dramatically.



Plate 34: View from the Western Esplanade (facing NW)



Plate 35: View towards the PDA from the western end of the almshouses (facing NW)



Plate 36: Location of unknown feature



Plate 37: Unknown feature within the PDA



Plate 38: View along York Street (facing NW)



Plate 39: Eastern entrance to Durham Hill (facing SW)



Plate 40: Plate Locations

14 DMRB ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

14.1 Criteria for level of significance

Level of Significance	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites. Assets of acknowledged international importance.
High	Scheduled Monuments and undesignated assets of Schedulable quality and importance. Grade I and II* Listed buildings (Scotland category A). Other Listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or associations not adequately reflected in their Listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives Grade II (Scotland category B) Listed buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Conservation Areas containing important buildings that contribute significantly to their historic character.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance including those compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note and buildings of an intrusive character. Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.

14.2 Criteria for assessing magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of Impact	
Major	Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is totally altered Comprehensive change to the setting.
Moderate	Change to many key historic building elements, such as the asset is significantly modified. Changes to setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified.
Minor	Changes to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different. Changes to setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.
Negligible	Slight changes to historic building elements or setting that hardly affect it.
No Change	No change to fabric or setting.

14.3 Significance of Effect Matrix

Heritage Value	<i>Very High</i>	Neutral	Slight	Moderate / large	Large or very Large	Very large
	<i>High</i>	Neutral	Slight	Moderate / slight	Moderate / large	Large / very large
	<i>Medium</i>	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate / large
	<i>Low</i>	Neutral	Neutral / slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Slight / moderate
	<i>Negligible</i>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight
		<i>No Change</i>	<i>Negligible</i>	<i>Minor</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Major</i>
Magnitude of Impact						