

GRAVESHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

# COBHAM CONSERVATION AREA STATEMENT



*The Street, Cobham*

**November 1999**

**COBHAM.**

Cobham lies to the south of Watling Street, the Roman road from London to Dover (now the A2). It occupies a high point on the northern slope of the chalk escarpment of the North Downs. From the early 13<sup>th</sup> century the fortunes of Cobham were closely allied with those of the de Cobham family and their descendants the Brookes, who built Cobham Hall in extensive parkland adjacent to the village and endowed the church.

St Mary Magdalene church dominates the village and is also the focus of Cobham parish which, besides the village, includes sweeping agricultural land, isolated farmhouses, occasional hamlets and the settlement of Sole Street. However, for all its rural character, Cobham is close to the linear villages of Meopham and the urban mass of Gravesend.

Cobham is notable for the quality of its church, 'very wide, but nobly proportioned' (Pevsner), and for the College founded in 1362. There are also Dickensian associations at the Leather Bottle public house which features in *The Pickwick Papers*.

At the heart of the village is the narrow street – The Street – fronted by a picturesque range of mainly 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century properties now subjected to the pressures of 20<sup>th</sup> century traffic.

This report considers the historical development of Cobham, assesses the character of the conservation area in more detail, and suggests various enhancements to the area including boundary changes and environmental improvements.

## INTRODUCTION

The Cobham Conservation Area was first designated on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1970 since when the boundary has not been altered. A conservation area is *an area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance* (Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990). This Statement provides guidance on how the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of the Cobham Conservation area can be achieved.

Local authorities are required to *formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of any parts of their area which are conservation areas* (Section 71 of the Act). This Statement fulfils this statutory duty. In making a decision on an application for development in a conservation area, *special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area* (Section 72 of the Act). While this should ensure that harmful change is not allowed, some changes, normally not requiring planning permission (known as permitted development), could still damage the special qualities of the area. Local authorities have special powers to issue directions removing certain permitted development rights from properties if it can be shown that this is necessary, and this Statement includes a proposal for an Article 4(2) Direction for Cobham.

This Statement should be read in conjunction with the Gravesham Local Plan, adopted in November 1994, and with the more recent Second Review, the Main Issues Report for which was published in July 1997. Another relevant document is the Kent County Council Structure Plan of 1996. National planning policy guidance, especially Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15) "Planning and the Historic Environment" is also helpful.

This Statement has been prepared by The Conservation Studio in collaboration with Gravesham Borough Council and Cobham Parish Council. A draft and a questionnaire was circulated to all local residents and a public exhibition was held at the Civic Centre between 5<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> October 1999. A public meeting to discuss the proposals was also held at the Civic Centre on 14<sup>th</sup> October 1999. The results of this consultation exercise have been included within this Statement which has now been adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance by Gravesham Borough Council.

Battle Street

Meadow House

Holly Cottage

Stour Circle  
(Site of)

Old Chalk Pit

Pickles

Cobham

The Parsonage

St. Mary Magdalene's Ch.

Pirknick Leather Bank  
(P. H.)

Grange Yard

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Tack

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2-701

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7-110

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4-116

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3-110

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2-303

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1-111

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6-221

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3-0110

66  
3-105

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2-342

71  
4-113

70  
4-170

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3-113

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1-102

The Rookery

B.M. 301-2

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B.M. 330-2

B.M. 330-0

386

340

67  
11-912

B.M. 371-4

B.M. 379-1

1895 2<sup>nd</sup> EDITION  
ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP  
WEST END OF COBHAM

## THE CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE OF THE CONSERVATION AREA.

### History.

Being so close to Watling Street, it is perhaps surprising that there is no Roman evidence at Cobham. There are the remains of a villa, dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD, just north of Cobham Hall near to which a hoard of Roman coins was discovered in 1883. There is also an account of human bones and Roman armour being found north of the village in 1825.

The name, however, is Anglo-Saxon, thought to have derived from the name Cobba, but it is not recorded in the Domesday survey. The earliest mention appears in reference to the church, in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, when it came under the Abbey of Bermondsey.

Early in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the de Cobham family acquired extensive lands in Cobham and Shorne from the de Quartermeres and settled at Randall Manor. The influence of the de Cobhams and their heirs on both Shorne and Cobham was considerable, beginning with the endowment of the Randall Chapel at Shorne Church by Henry de Cobham in about 1300. Generous funding was provided too for Cobham Church and in 1362, Sir John de Cobham founded Cobham College, which had eleven priests by 1389. The Old College was dissolved in 1537 and it lay empty until, under the will of the 10<sup>th</sup> Lord Cobham, it was converted into 20 almshouses known as the New College in 1596.

The same Lord Cobham began the building of Cobham Hall in 1583, but work stopped and the estate was dispersed when the 11<sup>th</sup> Lord fell from grace in 1603. The house and some of the land passed to the Duke of Richmond and then in 1715 by marriage to the Irishman, John Bligh, who became the first Earl of Darnley. His successors continued to develop Cobham Hall well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Meanwhile, the village developed as an agricultural centre. It gained a market charter in 1367. The economy was underpinned with substantial houses, such as Owletts (1683), Meadow House (1771), Crocker's Place (18<sup>th</sup> century) and The Great House (1712 – demolished); a variety of lesser houses; and services, such as the school, the forge, three inns, the mill and the bakery.

Victorian Cobham saw additional houses, a new school (1874), a large vicarage at Robinswood, oasthouses in Battle Street and the Meadow Rooms (1898). The 20<sup>th</sup> century has added post-war public housing in Lawrence Drive, the war memorial by Sir Herbert Baker, some infill houses from the 1960s onwards in The Street and Sarsen Close, and flats at Stonehouse Yard built to extend the New College (1992).

Cobham owes a great deal of its character to the fact that it has not been overwhelmed by housing developments of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. These have tended more towards Sole Street and Meopham Station taking advantage of proximity to the railway.

### **Cobham in the landscape.**

Cobham is very much a linear village following an east-west ridge of the North Downs with extensive views of open countryside to the north and to the southeast. There is a strong contrast between the large fields of the surrounding farmland and the smaller enclosures of the village, which largely determine the conservation area boundaries.

For a fairly compact settlement, there is a surprising amount of open space, from the paddocks between Owletts and Battle Street to the orchards between Rookery Farm and the Old Parsonage, the field in front of Meadow House, and the playing fields laid out to the north of the school after the war. There has also been an increase in tree cover. While Rookery Corner and Cobham Hall are growing new avenues to replace trees which have been lost, sites such as the Meadow Rooms are far more treed than early photographs suggest. The variety of tree species is striking too.

### **Cobham's character.**

The village is no longer the centre of activity it once was. There are not the working farms, forge or windmill and much of the working population now commutes elsewhere. It is, however, a definite community with the liveliness of a school, a village shop, a nursery in the Meadow Rooms and an active church.

These days, it is also a place to visit, as much for its extensive network of footpaths and its three public houses as for its history and architecture. However, like many places, it is a victim of the century that has overtaken it: the romantic intimacy of The Street, vividly recorded in historical photographs, is not so attractive when subjected to modern volumes of traffic.

## **A CLOSER LOOK AT THE VILLAGE.**

This section considers Cobham in detail from east to west and then from the south.

### **Halfpence Lane**

The approach from the north-west starts with Cobham Hall's parkland on the left. On the right, an orchard gives way to buildings beginning with a converted agricultural building proudly dated 1909. This is followed by four early 20<sup>th</sup> century houses and a discreet electricity sub station before Rose Cottage, a late 18<sup>th</sup> century, white stucco, gothic windowed house, said to have been a toll-house and a charity school until 1817. To the rear was a carpenter's and wheelwright's shop.

The boundary wall is made of brickslag 'burrs' more often seen in 1930s suburban housing. Indeed, a photograph of 1905 shows a wooden fence.

Opposite is the War Memorial, a simple cross on a three-layered plinth designed by Sir Herbert Baker. The white limestone gives a distinctive focus to views from The Street. Flanked by yew trees, the Memorial stands on a semi-circle of land from which there are wide views across open countryside to the southeast. To the north-east, there is the view towards Cobham Hall along the restored avenue.

### **The Street: North side (East to west)**

From Rose Cottage, a boarded fence leads to The Forge which was converted into a bungalow in 1953. While the shutters are modern, the latches for historical shutters, no doubt made on the premises, still survive.

Nos.6 and 8, Forge Cottages are of 17<sup>th</sup> century origin, though much restored. The brickwork of the entire front of No.6 has been skillfully rebuilt, but without the distinctive blue headers. Adjacent to these is Mill Farmhouse, which is again of red brick concealing a 17<sup>th</sup> century timber frame. The decorative brick plaque recording the date 1712 was removed from the Great House when it was demolished in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Remnants of the entrance to this house can be seen next door, but with a modern bungalow on the site.

The car park to the Ship Inn was also once part of the Great House forecourt. The Inn itself is a 17<sup>th</sup> century timber frame later clad in brick, with flint banding in the eastern gable, and now painted white. The ground-floor windows are modern, but there are sliding casements above. A 19<sup>th</sup> century extension lies to the west.

The highly detailed school of 1874, unfortunately labelled 'pretentious' in Pevsner, is remarkably intact right down to its distinctive railings. The next three houses show fine early Victorian brickwork at the rear, but the front is rendered and lined in imitation of ashlar.

From this point, buildings step forward to the edge of the street with the ashlar-fronted No.26, part of an L-shaped, 18<sup>th</sup> century block which has a wisteria-covered front to the side overlooking a flint-walled garden. This then becomes the car park for the village shop. There was once a terrace of four houses here, but now a single bungalow is set back from the road and a converted 19<sup>th</sup> century coach-house can be seen beyond.

The village shop, part weatherboarded, is a timber-framed hall house dating from 1411 and, therefore, one of the oldest buildings in the village. It was built to accommodate visiting monks.

From the shop to the Leather bottle, the buildings are at least 18<sup>th</sup> century and surprisingly not listed. There are former shop windows in the Candy Box and at No.52 which, unusually, presents a gable to the street. When the Leather Bottle featured in Dickens' Pickwick papers, it was a modest 17<sup>th</sup> century timber frame with plain render on the outside. After a fire in 1887, Russell's Gravesend Brewery undertook major alterations and extension in a largely invented 'Tudor' style. There

were more buildings in what is now the carpark, notably alongside the 18<sup>th</sup> century cottage (No.56).

Crocker's Place was originally a pair of 17<sup>th</sup> century houses which were amalgamated in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was then inherited by the Misses Crocker who divided it again in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. This explains the re-fronting in yellow brick with red-brick details and the two doorways, one 18<sup>th</sup> and one 19<sup>th</sup> century. Bricks in the rear extension are helpfully dated 1826.

Meadow House is a large five-bay red-brick with pavilions at either end. It was built in 1770 by Bonham Hayes, grandson of the Bonham Hayes who built Owletts. It is set so far back that it is virtually unseen, although its dense planting, including dramatic Scots pines, and the open field in front, contribute strongly to the character of the area. The field is fronted by the village pump moved here in 1778 by Bonham Hayes and renovated 70 years later by the 5<sup>th</sup> Lord Darnley to mark his coming of age.

Finally in this section, the Meadow Rooms, a village hall typical of 1898 donated to the village by the Misses Stevens of Parsonage Farm. It was sensitively extended in 1990.

#### **The Street: South side (East to west).**

Returning to the War Memorial, the south side of The Street as far as Lawrence Drive used to be known as Forge Field. It was not developed until Robinswood was built to replace a previous vicarage on the present school site. Now there are two relatively recent houses behind high hedges and walls before the hipped roof of the plain coach-house to Robinswood. Beyond this are two 1960s houses described in Pevsner as having 'a sickeningly chi-chi, 'look at me, aren't I daring,' air about them'. This is hardly fair now: one in particular is a real period piece, and both are effectively screened by dense planting and tree growth. A plain bungalow follows and then the post-war development of Lawrence Drive including the Police Houses.

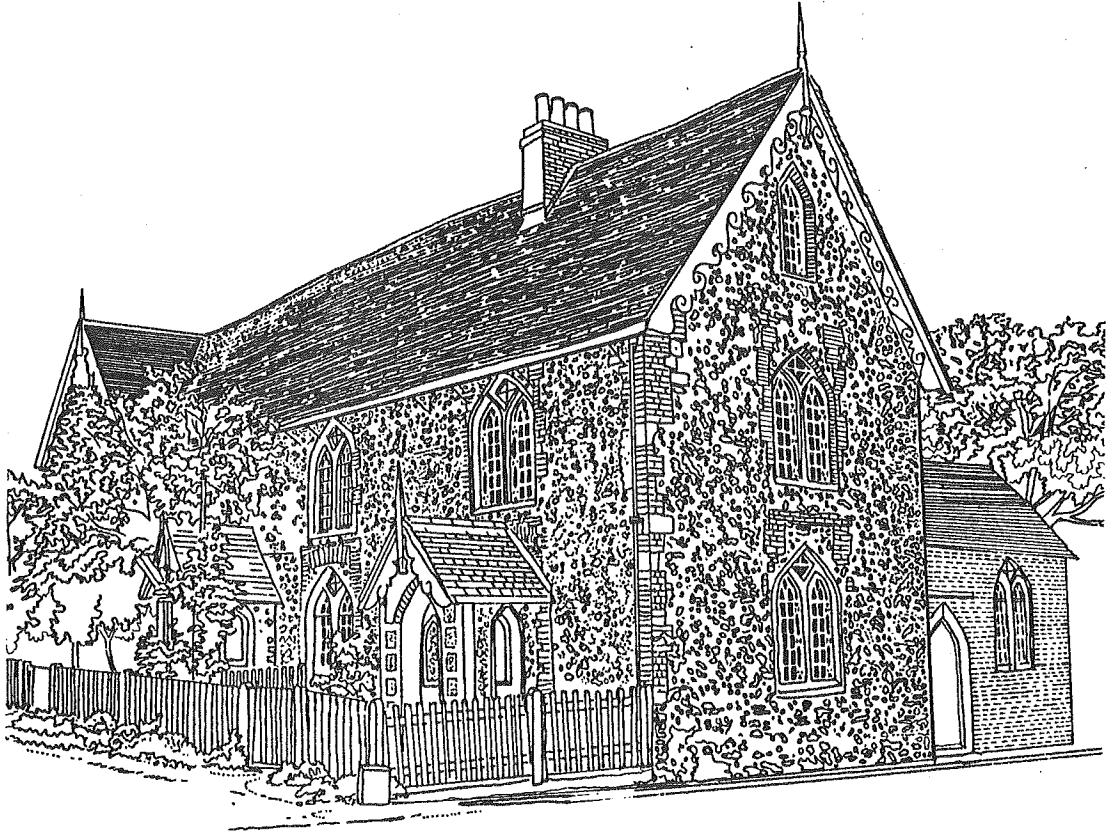
From Lawrence Drive, looking west, the octagonal base of the windmill can be seen. The Estate mill was moved from Lodge Farm in 1822 and raised by a storey. Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was relatively isolated and so able to catch the wind, but in 1903 it was struck by lightning and burnt down. The base was used as a flour store until it was converted to a house in 1929 and extended in 1985.

On the corner of Lawrence Drive, a new brick house has replaced the telephone exchange taking on the theme of mock timber-framing from the 1930s bakery next door. As with the north side, this is the point where the buildings front the edge of The Street forming the intimate core of the village. They comprise Elm cottages, a Victorian brown-brick pair; then a timber-framed pair with weatherboarding to the upper floor; and four 18<sup>th</sup> century brick houses, one white painted and one chemically cleaned. The end one (No.39) was the post office with a Victorian shopfront until a Mrs Helen Hope converted it in 1938 to look like the Old Curiosity Shop. Her neo-Georgian bow window survives.



Another pair of altered 19<sup>th</sup> century houses is followed by Nos.45-49 whose plain exterior hides a 16<sup>th</sup> century timber hall house. After three further Victorian houses (now two), Stone House Lane leads south to Stone House Yard where sixteen flats were built in 1996 to continue the social housing of the New College.

Facing the lane is The Stone House, built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century to house priests before the College was built and later used as the guest house. Largely of ragstone and flint, it was much altered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with brick-mullioned gothic windows and ornate bargeboards to the gables. A further house in similar fashion was added to the south in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, at one time used as a school.



*The Stone House, The Street.*

St Mary's Church is set back behind its churchyard to take full advantage of the crest of the ridge. It has evolved incrementally from the 1220 chancel to the restoration by Sir G G Scott in 1860. The exterior is flint with stone dressings and a ragstone tower. The boundary to The Street was a white-painted wooden fence until it was remodelled with a retaining wall in the 1890s. In the extensive grounds of the Parsonage to the west, little survives other than the much restored coach-house, now a house, and a fine brick wall at the back of the site.

### Battle Street

Meadow Cottages is a pair of 18<sup>th</sup> century houses, now one, with a well-designed new studio behind. Turning into Battle Street, a duck pond is succeeded by an impressive range of early 19<sup>th</sup> century oast houses - four square, one round - converted into houses named after hop varieties. Beyond this, (No.1&2) Orchard Cottages, a pair of late 19<sup>th</sup> century brown-brick houses. To the east is the 1970s vicarage with Sarsens Close beyond, described by Pevsner as 'insensitive houses'. Nos.3&4 are 18<sup>th</sup> century with, possibly, an earlier timber frame, while Holly Lodge is clearly earlier than its outward 19<sup>th</sup> century appearance would suggest. Nos.7&8, Oast Cottages, of brown brick with red-brick details are of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as is the oasthouse behind, and No.5, which has weatherboarding and plate-glass windows, shows on the 1997 survey but not on the 1840s tithe map.

Battle Street is an extremely green lane, Holly Lodge contributing much of its own species. Sarsens Close is named after the sandstone boulders found throughout the village which are said to have come from a megalith found hereabouts and broken up in 1770.

### The Street to Rookery Farm

From Battle Street, The Street becomes much more rural. On the south side, The Terrace, a row of four very intact, 18<sup>th</sup> century weatherboarded houses is followed by



*The Terrace, The Street*

Parsonage Cottages, a 19<sup>th</sup> century pair being much restored and extended. To the rear is an agricultural building of similar brickwork and a large timber barn., and to the north is the 1920s Green Hedges, then the turn-of-the-century 1&2 Owletts Cottages after which, ever more luxuriant planting and fine brick boundary walls proclaim Owletts itself. This is a Kentish yeoman's house built in 1683 by Bonham Hayes and much altered, not least by Sir Herbert Baker, an architect who worked with Lutyens, who gave the property to the National Trust in 1938. Opposite is the Rookery, an avenue of chestnuts currently being re-established.

To the west is Owletts Cottage, built in 1805 for the Edmeads family who succeeded the Hayes, and beyond, a remarkably intact pair of 1920s cottages. To the south of these is the Rookery Farm complex including a large thatched, 18<sup>th</sup> century barn, now converted into housing, and 17<sup>th</sup> century timber granary standing on twelve staddlestones. Further south is a large 1920s house, Burleigh.

### **Cobhambury Road to the College**

A triangle of grass by the War Memorial is all that is left, following road 'improvements' in 1931, of the Village green where the 14<sup>th</sup> century market charter permitted a weekly market and an annual fair on the 2<sup>nd</sup> August. Cobhambury Road leads downhill past glimpses of Robinswood to a junction. To the east is Cobhambury House, a timber-framed building faced in brick in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and with a 19<sup>th</sup> century stone porch. Adjacent is a large timber-framed barn. Further south is an orchard and then open countryside.

To the west, a small lane leads past a 1960s house and the backs of Lawrence Drive to Cobham College. This is the 14<sup>th</sup> century quadrangle to the south of the church, built robustly of squared ragstone by Sir John de Cobham as a college of priests. After the dissolution, the Old College became the New College, a community of almshouses. There was a second quadrangle to the south, although only fragments of the kitchen survive, including a dramatic fireplace.

After nearly 400 years, the 20 almshouses were reordered to provide 13 modern flats inaugurated by the Duke of Gloucester in 1981. The ideal of social housing, begun in 1596, has continued with the construction in 1992 of sixteen flats in a handsome red-brick building on the former Stonehouse Yard.

### **ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING MATERIALS.**

In its early history, only the most prestigious buildings of Cobham, such as the church and the College, were built of stone. Most were timber-framed with weatherboarding, which was often refaced with red-brick in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. After the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, brown stock brick is common, often with red-brick dressings, and window panes are larger. Many of the houses have been altered by painting, rendering, and the insertion of new doors and windows. However, a unifying factor in the village is the consistent use of hand-made clay roof tiles.

## **THE PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE CONSERVATION AREA.**

### **General guidance on planning control.**

Gravesham Borough Council's policies relating to planning control within conservation areas are set out in the *Gravesham Local Plan First Review* dated November 1994, particularly policies TC0, TC1 and TC3. New buildings or extensions to existing buildings will be expected to positively preserve or enhance the character of the Cobham Conservation Area, and applications for demolition will be refused where the loss of any building or structure would damage the character or appearance of the area. Open spaces and trees within the conservation area will also be protected and schemes for their enhancement will be produced by the Council as part of this review.

### **Design guidance for new development.**

Conservation area designation does not suggest that any change is unacceptable, rather that new development and alterations to existing buildings should be carefully designed to preserve the character and appearance of the area (See policy TC1). The Council will therefore require planning applications to satisfy the following criteria:

- The scale and massing of new buildings should reflect the general pattern of building in Cobham
- Materials should be in accordance with existing traditional materials in the locality
- The siting of new buildings should reflect the historic form of development
- New boundaries should copy existing details, such as low brick or flint walls, low hedges, or simple post and rail fences.

### **Listed buildings.**

There are over 450 listed buildings throughout the District of which forty-five are within the Cobham Conservation Area (two at Grade I and two at Grade II\*). However it is considered that several buildings within the area merit listing and these are identified later. Policies relating to listed buildings can be found in the Local Plan, particularly policy TC2, which seeks to control alterations and extensions. Generally, the demolition of a listed building will only be allowed where there is no alternative. Further advice can be found in PPG15.

### **Gravesham Borough Council's "Local" list of important buildings.**

Gravesham Borough Council has already drawn up a list of locally important buildings which contribute positively to the environment, and are currently preparing more detailed criteria for their selection and control. "Local" listing does not confer

any special statutory protection but the Council will seek to preserve these buildings and to protect their character when considering applications which may affect them.

There are fourteen buildings within the Cobham Conservation Area which are already on the Council's "Local" list – 3, 4, 5 and 6 Battle Street; Holly Lodge; 20, 22, 24, the Darnley Arms, 44, 46, 48 and 50 The Street; and the ruins of the kitchen at Cobham College. It is suggested that those buildings rejected for statutory listing are included within the "Local" list (if they are not on the local list already).

### **The protection of other buildings.**

Some of the residential buildings within the Cobham Conservation Area are of historic and architectural interest, and they contribute positively to the character and appearance of the conservation area, although they are not actually "listed" buildings. These buildings can be altered and extended to a degree without planning permission being needed, and sometimes these changes can result in the erosion of historic character and ultimately in detrimental changes to the quality of the whole environment. However, as a way of preserving or enhancing the conservation area, the Council has powers to serve what is called an Article 4(2) Direction which would bring under planning control certain changes to the main frontages which face a public highway or public space which would normally be considered permitted development. This Statement includes a proposal for such a Direction in Cobham.

The Direction does not affect listed buildings (which are controlled under different legislation), buildings in commercial use (such as public houses or shops), buildings in multiple occupation (which have different permitted development rights), or agricultural buildings which have been converted into residential use (because they usually have their permitted development rights removed when they are first converted). The number of buildings affected by such a Direction will also depend on the outcome of an application to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport for the listing of several buildings within the conservation area.

### **ENHANCEMENT PROPOSALS.**

This Statement includes various proposals for the enhancement of the Cobham Conservation Area which have been subject to public consultation. These are as follows:

#### **1. Conservation area boundary review.**

*Suggested alterations to the existing conservation area boundary are:*

- The addition of gardens forming the curtilage to the rear of Rookery Farm Barn.
- The exclusion of a corner of the orchard behind 1-4 The Terrace.

- Consider designating Cobham Hall Deer Park as a conservation area (add portion of field currently within Cobham CA).

## 2. Addition of buildings to the statutory list:

*The following buildings will be suggested to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport, for inclusion on the list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest:*

The Darnley Arms, Nos.44-52 The Street, Holly Lodge, Rookery Cottages, Barn at Parsonage Farm, Barn at Cobhambury House, nos.3/4 Battle Street.

## 3. Addition of buildings to the local list:

*The following buildings are suggested for inclusion on Gravesham Borough Council's list of locally important buildings:*

- *The War Memorial, The Forge, Coach-house to the rear of 36 The Street, The Meadow Rooms, The Oasts in Battle Street, nos.1/2 Battle Street, nos.1/2 Owletts Cottages, nos.4/5 Owlett Cottages, Rookery Farmhouse, House and shelter shed at Rookery Farm, Robinswood and coach-house.*
- *Consider further additions following survey work.*

## 3. Article 4(2) Direction.

*It is proposed that the Council serve an Article 4(2) Direction on certain buildings within the conservation area which would remove certain permitted development rights and require planning permission for the following:*

- Any extension or enlargement facing the highway
- Formation of any new window or door openings
- Removal or replacement of existing windows and doors
- The replacement of painted finishes with stains on any woodwork or joinery
- The addition of render or claddings
- Painting previously unpainted stonework
- Installation of satellite dish antennae
- Addition of porches, car ports and sheds
- Changes of roofing materials (front roof slope only\*), or alterations to chimneys
- Installation of rooflights (front roof slope only\*)
- Demolition of, or alteration to, front boundary walls or railings.

\*where they face a public highway or an open space

This Statement forms part of the process of consultation which the Council must undertake before serving such a Direction.

#### 5. Streetworks.

*Continue discussions with Kent County Council and Cobham Parish Council to improve traffic controls within the conservation area, including the possibility of lowering the carriageway, providing pavements, and installing traffic lights in The Street.*

#### 6. Replacement of telephone kiosk.

*The telephone kiosk outside the school should be replaced with a traditional, cast iron kiosk (K6) as funds permit.*

#### Bibliography

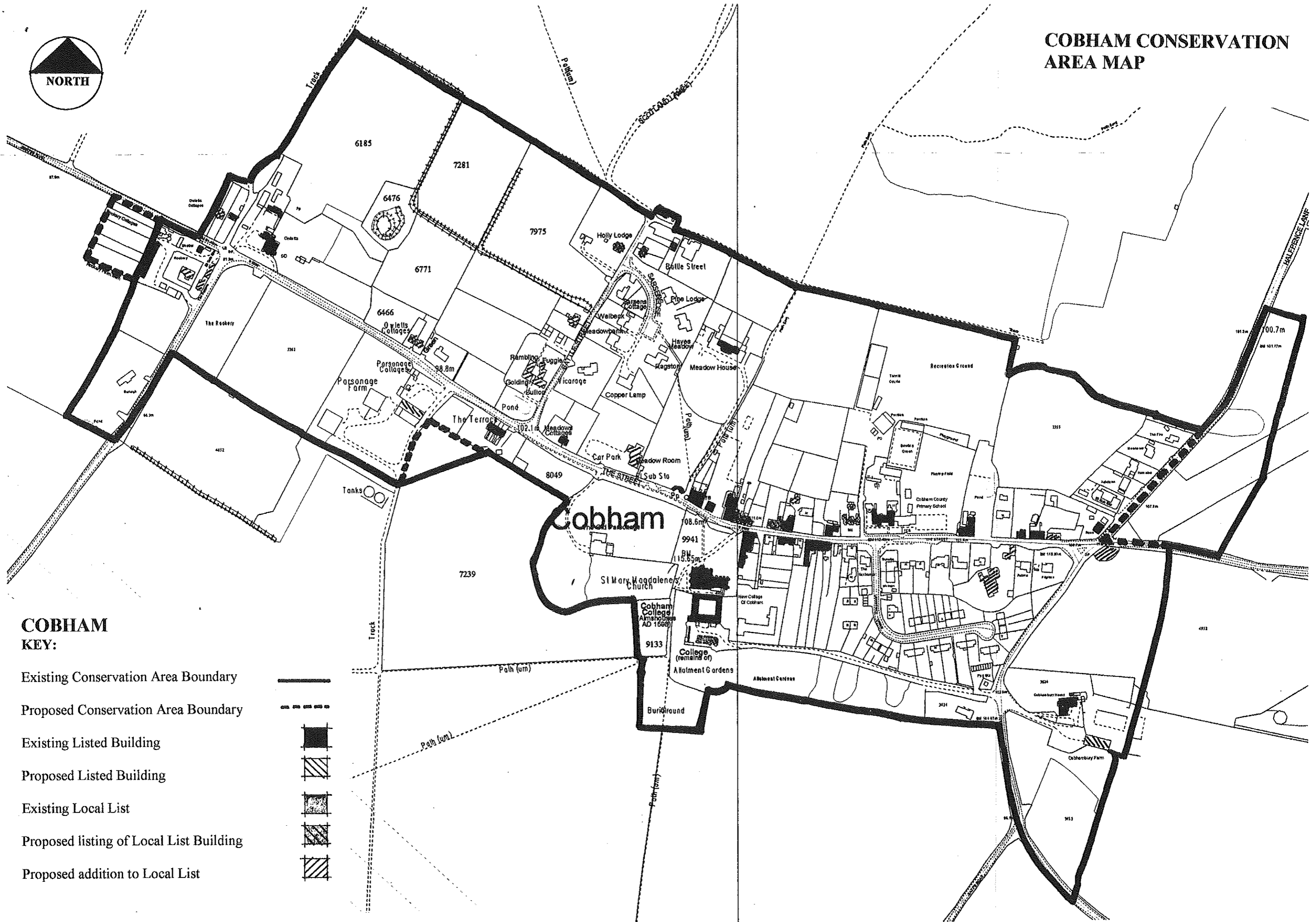
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#### For further information, please contact:

Planning Services Department, Environmental Services Division, Gravesham Borough Council, Cygnet House, 132 Windmill Street, Gravesend DA12 1BQ.  
Tel: 01474 337392 Fax: 01474 337531

This Statement is one of nine commissioned by Gravesham Borough Council which cover the nine rural conservation areas within the borough. It was prepared by The Conservation Studio, 16 Grange Road, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 1TS.  
Tel: 01273 480044.

# COBHAM CONSERVATION AREA MAP



## COBHAM

### KEY:

- Existing Conservation Area Boundary
- Proposed Conservation Area Boundary
- Existing Listed Building
- Proposed Listed Building
- Existing Local List
- Proposed listing of Local List Building
- Proposed addition to Local List

