



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Relation to the Proposed Development of Land at 111 High Street, Newington, Kent.

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Relation to the Proposed Development of Land at 111 High Street, Newington, Kent.

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Report for CAMMIA Estates

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Relation to the Proposed Development of Land to the Rear of Eden Meadows, Newington, Kent.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by CAMMIA Estates to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in relation to the Proposed Development of Land at 111 High Street, Newington, 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: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

Newington is a village situated on the A2 between Sittingbourne and Rainham on north Kent. The PDA is located on the eastern side of the village in a rectangular plot of circa 1.8 acres on the northern side of the A2. Within the plot in the south western quadrant is a detached bungalow and garage. The remaining area of the plot is grass and mature orchard trees. The northern boundary of the site borders the eastern end of a new housing development of Watling Place under construction. To the east and west are further residential developments as part of the ribbon development along the A2. The PDA is on slightly sloping ground with 30 aOD in the southern side and 26 aOD on the northern side although there is a steep bank on the southern boundary as the A2 is situated much higher. To the east is the higher ground of Keycol Hill, and to the west is the higher ground that the centre of the village is located. The land rises to the south as it heads towards the top of the North Downs

The KHER records are dominated by the Grade II listed Medieval and Post Medieval buildings of the historic core of Newington to the west, which we know from documentary evidence

originated in Medieval times. In addition, the KHER records refer to the significant number of Roman records for the assessment area, particularly in the area to the east and north east of the PDA. However, these records do not inform as to the latest archaeological record for the assessment area due to the recent large-scale excavation that took place on land behind 99 High Street now known as Watling Place by SWAT Archaeology. Therefore, we are able to supplement the KHER information provided. This excavation has identified a significant number of finds and features for the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods, that have regional and national significance and adds to the known archaeology of these periods. Not just to the area of Newington but also to the wider Iron Age and pottery industries in this part of North Kent. In the assessment area, aside from small scale evaluations on the roadside near Keycol Hill, there is not much by way of detail given that the previous finds north east of the PDA were found in antiquity. In addition, the excavation area adjacent to the north of the PDA has archaeology that extends beyond the limits of the excavation and it appears that there are features that continued from this area into the area of the PDA.

Map regression confirms that the area of the PDA was outside of the main core of Newington and was beyond the area of the ribbon development along the A2 until the 20th century. At least from the Post Medieval period or earlier, the PDA was farmland first as an arable field and then later as an orchard. It is only in the 20th century, that the boundaries of the PDA became fixed in its present form and the south western part of the PDA built on.

The overall archaeological potential is considered high for the Iron age and Roman period, moderate for the Bronze Age and low for all other periods. The historical impact on any potential archaeology is considered to be low except for the area of the bungalow, where the historical impact is considered to be high. The development is for 20 residential units with associated road, services and landscaping, which will result in a high impact on any potential surviving archaeology. The excavation on adjacent land behind the PDA being so rich in finds and features has since shown the importance of understanding the archaeology and use of the landscape in Newington. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities but it is recommended for a programme of archaeological works to be considered.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by CAMMIA Estates (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Assessment in relation to the proposed development area (the PDA) of land at 111 High Street, Newington, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 86381 64748 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 Newington is a village situated on the A2 between Sittingbourne and Rainham on north Kent. The PDA is located on the eastern side of the village in a rectangular plot of circa 1.8 acres on the northern side of the A2. Within the plot in the south western quadrant is a detached bungalow and garage. The remaining area of the plot is grass and mature orchard trees. The northern boundary of the site borders the eastern end of a new housing development of Watling Place under construction. To the east and west are further residential developments as part of the ribbon development along the A2. The PDA is on slightly sloping ground with 30 aOD in the southern side and 26 aOD on the northern side although there is a steep bank on the southern boundary as the A2 is situated much higher. To the east is the higher ground of Keycol Hill, and to the west is the higher ground that the centre of the village is located. The land rises to the south as it heads towards the top of the North Downs (Fig. 1).

Geology

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock comprising of Thanet Formation – Sand, Silt and Clay. There are no superficial deposits.

1.2.3 The 2018 evaluation report at 99 High Street, Newington known as Watling Place, to the west of the PDA confirmed that below the topsoil was subsoil consisting of mid grey brown soil on top of natural geology of Head Clay and Silt which was encountered at an average depth of approximately 0.5m below the existing ground surface. Archaeological horizons occurred around 0.4-0.6m below the ground surface.

1.2.4 There is no geotechnical information currently available.

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 The development is for 20 residential units with associated road, services and landscaping (Fig. 2).

1.4 Project Constraints

1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

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

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

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

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

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

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

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human

activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

2.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.'

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

'The LPA should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

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

- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- **Setting.** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

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

Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

- 2.2.8 The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge. A hedgerow is deemed important and therefore protected if it is at least 30 years old and meets a number of other criteria.

2.3 Local Policies

- 2.3.1 The Local Planning Authority for the study is Swale Borough Council.
- 2.3.2 The Swale Borough Local Plan 'Bearing Fruits 2031' was formally adopted July 2017. The Local Plan sets out the Council's spatial vision, strategic objectives, development strategy and a series of core policy themes. It also contains allocations of land for development; a framework of development management policies to guide determination of planning applications and a framework for implementation and monitoring of the Local Plan.
- 2.3.3 The Local Plan also sets out a number of development policies. The relevant ones are detailed below:
- **DM 32:** Development Involving Listed Buildings – Development proposals, including any change of use, affecting a listed building, and/or its setting, will be permitted provided that: 1. The building's special architectural or historic interest, and its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses, are preserved, paying special attention to the: a. design, including scale, materials, situation and detailing; b. appropriateness of the proposed use of the building; and c.

desirability of removing unsightly or negative features or restoring or reinstating historic features.

- **DM 33:** Development affecting a conservation area. Development affecting the setting of, or views into and out of a conservation area, will preserve or enhance all features that contribute positively to the area's special character or appearance.
- **DM 34:** Scheduled Monuments and archaeological sites. Development will not be permitted which would adversely affect a Scheduled Monument, and/or its setting, or subsequently designated, or any other monument or archaeological site demonstrated as being of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments. 1) Development that may affect the significance of a non-designated heritage asset of less than national significance will require a balanced judgement having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. 2) Whether they are currently known, or discovered during the Planning period, there will be a preference to preserve important archaeological sites in-situ and to protect their settings. Development that does not achieve acceptable mitigation of adverse archaeological effects will not be permitted. 3) Where development is permitted and preservation in-situ is not justified, the applicant will be required to ensure that provision will be made for archaeological excavation and recording, in advance of and/or during development, including the necessary post-excavation study and assessment along with the appropriate deposition of any artefacts in an archaeological archive or museum to be approved by the Borough Council.

Local Planning Guidance

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

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

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

‘Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.’

(2017:4)

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

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

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 Sources

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

Archaeological databases

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

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

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

Aerial photographs

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-5).

Secondary and Statutory Resources

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

Walkover Survey

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

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

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (750m radius from the PDA boundaries), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens or Protected Military Remains in the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

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

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 750m assessment area are dominated by the Listed Buildings, primarily to the west within the historic core of the village. To the east, the records are dominated by Roman finds. In addition to the current records in the KHER, there was an excavation on land north of 99 High Street (Watling Place) that was undertaken by SWAT Archaeology and is currently undergoing post excavation analysis. Consequently, this report will seek to add any additional information from the finds and features so far discovered at this site to supplement those already in the KHER database. The table in figure 10 and the map in figure 11 details all the current KHER data in the assessment area.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 One of the tasks is to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.3 There are a total of 16 listed building records within the assessment area that are all Grade II with the exception of the Parish church to the north. The majority of these lie to the west and north west and are within the Conservation Areas. They all relate to the historic growth of the village in Newington, particularly as the village grew being situated on one of the major roads from London to Dover. Six of the listed houses have Medieval origins, with the remainder for the Post Medieval period. There is one to the immediately opposite the PDA on the southern side of the A2, being the Grade II, 16th century Ellen’s Place. The setting of this asset has already been impacted by the new development of Eden Meadows, immediately aside the designated asset.

Table 2: Designated Heritage Assets

TQ 86 NE 1181	Medieval to Post Medieval	Church Farmhouse. Grade II listed (1116065). C16. Timber framed, part exposed and plastered, with plain tile roof.
TQ 86 SE 157	Post Medieval	The Holly Bank. Grade II listed (1069346). Early C18. Red brick and plain tiled roof.
TQ 86 SE 149	Post Medieval	The Holme. Grade II listed (1069348). Early C19. Painted brick and slate roof.
TQ 86 SE 153	Medieval to Post Medieval	45 And 47 High Street. Grade II listed (1069349). House and shop. C16 and C18. Timber framed and clad with rendered brick, with plain tiled roof.
TQ 86 SE 140	Post Medieval	Milestone. Grade II listed (1069350). C18. Stone and metal plaques on two faces. West: 3 miles to Sittingbourne; East: 37 miles to London.
TQ 86 SE 212	Post Medieval	The Bull Public House. Grade II listed (1115725). C17, C18 and C19. Timber framed

		and clad with painted brick and tile hung to rear with plain tiled roofs.
TQ 86 SE 211	Medieval to Post Medieval	57 High Street. Grade II listed (1115738). Cottage pair now house. C16. Timber framed and plastered with applied timbering with plain tiled roof
TQ 86 SE 188	Medieval to Post Medieval	Newington Manor. Grade II listed (1320112). C15 and C16. Timber framed, close-studded and exposed with painted herring-bone brick nogging, and plain tiled roofs.
TQ 86 SE 217	Medieval to Post Medieval	66 High Street. Grade II listed (1320267). C16. Timber framed and clad with painted brick and plaster on first floor with plain tiled roof.
TQ 86 SE 210	Post Medieval	George Inn. Grade II listed (1320295). C17. Timber framed and exposed with plaster infill, and clad with weather board on ground floor, with plain tiled roof.
TQ 86 NE 1168	Post Medieval	Oast House (Adjacent to Church Farmhouse). Grade II listed (1343906). Oasts and oasthouse. C18 and early C19.
TQ 86 SE 178	Post Medieval	Lion House. Grade II listed (1343907). House. Dated 1674. Chequered brick, Flemish bond on main (road) front, English bond to return fronts, with plain tiled roof.
TQ 86 SE 174	Post Medieval	Allsworth's Shop. (Grade II listed (1343908). House, now shop. C17. Timber framed and rendered with plain tiled roof
TQ 86 SE 175	Medieval to Post Medieval	Ellen's Place. Grade II listed (1343909). House now cottage pair. C16. Timber framed and clad with painted brick on ground floor and weather board on first floor with plain tiled roof.
TQ 86 NE 1153	Post Medieval	Parsonage Farm. Grade II listed (1069351). 17th century.
TQ 86 NE 1157	Medieval	Church of St Mary. Grade I (1069347). Parish church. C13 chancel, C14 nave, C15 tower, restored 1862.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

Watching Brief at Keycol Hill, SWAT Archaeology (1997)

- 5.3.1 The archaeological investigation was at a former telephone exchange site that was being demolished ahead of development for a care home. The majority of the site was truncated but Roman pottery was discovered dating to the early or mid-Roman periods. The area under investigation was then extended. A service

trench uncovered pottery, bone and bronze artefacts that was unstratified. A further three trenches were opened. Trench one, again unstratified, had no features but included Roman pottery. Trench two, revealed a feature at a depth of 1.62m that contained stratified Roman pottery dating to the second half of the first century, through to the late second century, along with a couple of shards of the Medieval period. The feature also contained a tegular tile covering a cremation burial, which was left in-situ dating from the late first century BC to the late first century AD.

- 5.3.2 Trench three contained a feature that was either ditch running parallel with Watling Street and possibly a continuation of the feature in trench two or that it was a midden or rubbish pit. The feature was nearly 3.5m across and 1.8m deep, and some 3.7m from the road.
- 5.3.3 The trench also contained fill below the topsoil of a cobbled area of flint pebbles that was a road or platform. Below that was charcoal and pottery from the late 1st century into the second/third century. Below that was Roman brick and more pottery and charcoal. It was concluded that a Roman settlement was in the near vicinity due to the Roman ceramic building material found as well as the pottery. It was also thought that the current A2 was not aligned with that of the Roman Road, which could be to the south of the present road.

An archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Newington Court, Keycol Hill, Newington, Sittingbourne, Kent. Canterbury Archaeological Trust (2007)

- 5.3.4 This site is 600m, east, north east of the PDA on the higher ground at Keycol Hill. Evidence of features relating to the middle Roman period was found with a clay floor relating to a timber structure and a linear feature interpreted as a Roman roadside ditch. Artefacts included large amounts of pottery with charred plant remains, along with hammerscale and slag suggestive of domestic activity nearby with also industrial activity. In addition, there was lots of Roman brick and tile.

An Archaeological Watching Brief on land North of Bell House, Bull Lane, Newington, Nr Sittingbourne, Kent. Canterbury Archaeological Trust (2007)

- 5.3.5 This location was circa 700m to the south west of the PDA on the eastern side of Bull Lane. The site revealed no archaeological finds or features.

Excavation of Land at 99 High Street, Watling Place. SWAT Archaeology (2018/2019)

- 5.3.6 The excavation at the above site started in September 2018 due to a new residential development. Following an archaeological evaluation, which found a number of Roman finds and features, a full strip, map and sample was started across the circa 3.75 hectare site. The excavation revealed an intensely dense number of finds and features from Late Bronze Age through to the Roman Period (Fig.20). Late Bronze Age features relate to field boundaries and drainage along NNE-SSW aligned holloway route. A Roman-Celtic temple has been exposed in north-eastern corner of the site.
- 5.3.7 The site has recorded dense occupation and industrial activity from the late Iron Age, into the mid-Roman period. In Late 3rd Century the temple was dismantled and the land was transformed into agricultural plots. No evidence for Anglo-Saxon or later activity was found until Post-Medieval and Modern Periods and only then in very limited capacity. Plate 10 provides an annotated photograph of the site and the key archaeological features found.
- 5.3.8 The site itself appears to be split into two main phases of activity. The first phase of occupation BC50-240AD appears to be strictly industrial and relates to ironworks and pottery production. The second phase, late 3rd Century to 4th, was found to be predominantly agricultural with shallow field boundaries along with numerous corn-dryers and also four post granaries.
- 5.3.9 There is also a western track that leads on a north-south axis from Watling Street across the site to the Upchurch Road. The area adjacent to the A2 did not reveal any archaeology what is very common for Roman military roads to be stripped on both sides from any trees or structures that may help with setting up an ambush for Roman soldiers.
- 5.3.10 Along south-western boundary of the settlement, a number of Roman cremations were found. These contained urns with cremated bone inside, accompanied with grave goods such as flagons, Samian cups and dishes. Many were still complete and may have once contained a floral offerings, food or wine.
- 5.3.11 The eastern end of the site predominately industrial had a number of pottery kilns, some with the kiln floor still intact containing a large amount of pottery and wasters. These have been spot dated to circa 43--69AD. Nearby are quarry pits

utilising the clay for the kilns. Across the area are ditches and another trackway dating from the late Iron Age into the Roman period. In addition, there was another wooden Roman building with flint packed post holes. Near this structure were three badly preserved deep inhumations.

- 5.3.12 The north eastern corner of the site has revealed the flint foundations of a square shaped temple, with an ambulatory around the outside, which is of national importance. Around the temple are a number of deep ritual shafts.
- 5.3.13 The temple looks down over a 7m wide Roman Road, which leads from Watling Street in a north-south alignment and turns in front of the Temple towards Upchurch. It is thought that this road has a branch which heads towards Lower Halstow and to the creek there. This is probably for onward transport of the pottery made on the site by water. It is also possible that this road could be a main link with Upchurch and Medway industry and it branches off Watling Street directly in residential part of this settlement of which part was exposed and investigated along present day A2 road about a mile to the east from site entrance. The feature plan of the site suggests that the trajectory of the roman road may just clipped the north eastern corner of the PDA. In addition, there are a number of ditches and enclosures in the south eastern part of the site that are on a north-south axis and may continue southwards into the area of the PDA.
- 5.3.14 Nearly six-hundred special finds including coins, grooming sets and jewellery items were recovered in the course of the investigation.

Landscape Characterisation

- 5.3.15 The PDA is in part of an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Small regular with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)'. Immediately west is the area that is characterised as 'Post 1810 settlement' along the A2 being the eastern extent of the village. To the far south east on the southern side of the A2 are 'Prairie Fields (19th century enclosure with extensive boundary loss)'. The ribbon development along the A2 began appearing in the Medieval period on the higher ground at the junction with the A2 and Church Lane. Either side of this central area there were scattered properties along the A2, such as Ellen's Place pre 1810 meaning not all properties in this area are post 1810. In the Post Medieval period and the 20th century there has been

infilling between these scattered plots leading to a mix in the age of houses. Beyond the ribbon development to the north and south of the A2 the land was agricultural with many boundaries set out prior to the 19th century (Fig. 17).

Conservation Area

5.3.16 Newington has three Conservation Areas all of which were designated in 1992. Unfortunately, no appraisals have yet been produced for any of the three. One Conservation area is to the west of the PDA and is called Newington High Street. It is located around the junction of Watling Street and Church Lane, within an area that included many of the Grade II listed buildings of the Medieval and Post Medieval period. Another Conservation area is called Newington Church and is an area at the northern end of Church Lane to the north of Watling Street located in the area around the church that also includes Wardwell Wood. This is to the north, north west of the PDA. The final Conservation area is to the south west of the PDA in the area around Newington Manor, the adjacent Cranbrook Farm (Fig. 18).

Stour Palaeolithic Characterisation Areas

5.3.17 The PDA and the entire assessment area sits within area designated 22 which relates to the Sittingbourne/Faversham brickearths on the North Downs dip slope. This region is dissected by dry valleys trending north east on chalk bedrock heading towards the Swale. Dating to the Late Devensian period of 25-15k before present. Handaxes can be found in the area suggesting Neanderthal presence as well as Late Upper Palaeolithic presence. This could apply directly to the assessment area around the PDA as handaxes of the Bout Coupe type have been found to the north west although many of an uncertain context having been found in antiquity. The likelihood of Palaeolithic potential is considered to be moderate as some areas are particularly rich in remains although it is difficult to ascertain exactly where (Fig.19).

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

5.4.1 There was prehistoric activity in Newington as seen by the occasional chance finds of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic handaxes. The coastline in this period would have been different to that of the present day and many sites have been lost to the

rising sea levels. In the wider area, nearby Lower Halstow to the north has a large number of Mesolithic artefacts, although exact locations are not known.

- 5.4.2 In the Neolithic period people were using the ridge of the North Downs and activity has been seen to the south west with Neolithic monuments such as Kits Coty at Bluebell Hill. A possible Neolithic settlement may have existed to the north at Lower Halstow that is now underwater. To the north east, Neolithic pits and ditches have been found at Iwade, suggesting that the wider area was being exploited in this period.
- 5.4.3 Bronze Age activity is noted through field systems as the landscape was set out for agriculture. Immediately north of the PDA are Bronze age field systems as well as at Bobbing and Iwade to the north east. In addition, there area has a burial site that could relate to the Neolithic or Bronze age. Ring ditches that possibly relate to Bronze age barrows have been seen as cropmarks in the area of Lower Halstow.
- 5.4.4 Iron age activity has been seen to the north east at Iwade with a settlement enclosures and Holloway. At Lower Halstow on the coast, the area was exploited in the Iron Age for salt and early Iron Age briquetage sites have been discovered. Nearer to the PDA, Late Iron Age activity in the form of Bloomeries pits, ditches and a temple have been found behind 99 High Street as well as in the wider area to the south, south west near Stockbury.
- 5.4.5 Activity continues in the area into the Roman period. This area of North Kent became an important Roman industrial region for pottery and early Roman pottery kilns have been found immediately north of the PDA. In addition, the coast to the north continued to be exploited for salt. The Roman Road from Rochester to Dover passes through Newington and across the area are also branch roads from Watling Street as the coast would have been used for water transport in this period. Many Roman Villas are known in the area at Boxted, Lower Halstow, to the south west at Hartlip and at Coldharbour to the north east. At nearby Keycol Hill, a Roman cremation cemetery was discovered in antiquity and commented on by Hasted, an Historian, in 1798 and named Crock Field. It is thought by Hasted that it was the site of a Roman Station located to the south west of the cremation cemetery. He comments:

“...in the adjoining field, there is a large mound of earth thrown up, having a very broad and deep fosse on the south and west sides of it, whence there seems to be a breast-work of earth thrown up, which extends in a line westward about 40 rods, and thence in like manner again northward, making the south and western boundaries of the two fields next below Crockfield.... The greatest part of the northern sides of these fields.... are adjoining to the woods, in which there are many remains of trenches and breast-works thrown up”

- 5.4.6 Although, the above site referred to have yet to be accurately identified. The temple site to the north of the PDA, continued in use by the Romans, passed by a branch road that is thought to head in the direction of the Boxted Romano-British temple site, which may relate to the nearby villa site and is similar in design and size to that at Newington. Use of these sites seem to stop at the end of the mid-Roman period with little by way of late Roman activity.
- 5.4.7 The Anglo-Saxons named Newington as ‘Neweton’ meaning New Farmstead, possibly built on the site of an earlier Roman one. The name settled on its current version by 1550AD. Nearby Milton was a royal estate, for which Newington belonged. There is little by way of known activity in Newington in this period. The origins of the name for nearby Keycol is less clear, Glover interprets this as a quay or wharf, which could relate to the Coldharbour area to the north east of Keycol. Another interpretation by Gelling refers to the name being derived from Saxon *Cæga*, *Cæeg* or *Cægi*.
- 5.4.8 The Domesday Book in 1086 AD records Newington as having 96 household, which is considered very large, enough for five plough teams, 122 acres of meadow and woodland for 30 pig pastures, as well as a fishery. There is no reference to a church at this time. However, an unidentified church is listed as ‘newchurch’ under Newington in the Domesday Monochorum, dated 1087. Newington before the conquest time belonged to Queen Editha at the time of the Domesday Book it was held by Albert, King William’s Chaplain.
- 5.4.9 Soon after the conquest a Benedictine nunnery was set up in Newington, which is thought to be located to the south west of the PDA between Newington and Lower Hartlip in the area of Chelsey. The story suggests that the prioress was strangled in her sleep and her body pit into a pit or well. As a result, Henry I in

1100, the monastery was closed. Sometime later in the reign of Henry II, the old nunnery had seven priests installed by Thomas Becket. Later one of the priests was murdered and four were considered guilty. The innocent ones gave their portions to the abbot of St Augustines at Canterbury with the other portion to Richard De Lucy.

- 5.4.10 As a result, there were now two manors distinguished by the names Manor of Newington Lucies and the church manor simply known as Manor of Newington. Richard de Lucy subsequently built a church on his manor in the second half of the 12th century dedicated to St Mary the Virgin north of Watling Street. The Lucy's manor house according to Hasted was described as being on the High street almost opposite the lane to Stockbury, which is considered to be in the area of Station Road and 45-47 High Street.
- 5.4.11 The Manor of Newington was also known in the Cranbrook Manor and this was south of Watling street. This manor has a 15th century house. The high Street area has a number of properties that are considered to have Medieval origins. These properties are located along the road as Newington grew as a ribbon settlement.
- 5.4.12 This growth continued into the Post Medieval period and Newington lay on the coaching routes. Beyond the ribbon settlement, the area was very rural, with a mixture of arable, pasture, orchards and hops and there are a large number of scattered farmsteads in the area. Whilst Newington had a number of inns, it did not match the growth of nearby Sittingbourne or Rainham, with people more likely to pass through.
- 5.4.13 The railway came to Newington in 1858, with the station opening in 1862. However, unlike other places in Kent, the coming of the railway did not boost the growth of the settlement. It was only in the 20th century that new estates were built in the village, with more houses built along the A2, extending the village westwards and in the south west area of the village to the west and east of Bull Lane.
- 5.4.14 The area of Keycol Hill to the south east of the village became an important area for the first world war, with a number of trenches set out, which can be identified via cropmarks. These were part of the anti-invasion field defences in the event of an invasion by the Germans. These trenches were part of a wide set off defences

that ran from the north coast of Sheppey, south through Swale and down to Detling and Boxley. The trenches were supported by barbed wire, redoubts, pillboxes and gun positions. They were removed around 1919. In addition, in the area by Wardwell Woods the Royal Engineers were utilising the area, with a number of features relating to that period such as military telephone poles. Much detail concerning the Royal Engineers and their camps in the Keycol/Newington area is still not known.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

- 5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. The PDA is located east of the main settlement area of Newington based on the A2 and northwards along Church Lane. Despite Ellen's Place opposite the PDA being of 16th century origin, the map does not record its location. The area is sparsely populated with a number of scattered farms and hamlets with Wardwell Wood to the north and the large area of wood south of Keycol (Fig. 3).

Hasted, 1798

- 5.5.2 The area is still sparsely populated but this map does mention Cranbrook to the west, also known as Newington Manor. This is also the first reference to Crock Field to the north east of the PDA, which is the Roman cremation area referred to by Hasted in his parish of Newington comments. Again, Ellen's Place is not depicted (Fig. 4).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797

- 5.5.3 The maps from this series shows the individual buildings and field boundaries. Ellen's Place is depicted for the first time, showing as a 'L' shaped house. The PDA is part of a slightly larger arable field between area of orchards (Fig.5).

Newington Tithe Map from 1840

- 5.5.4 The PDA is part of field designated number 3 of which the PDA is part is called Ellins Orchard and is an orchard of some 7 acres. It is owned by Sir Edmund Filmer Baronet and is occupied by James Grace. Sir Edmund Filmer, owned the majority

of the land to the north of the A2 and was a prominent MP for West Kent. Ellen's Place at this time was owned and occupied separately by William Ludgatter who also owned the nearby terrace of Moat Houses, which is the house with a pond to the west of Ellen's Place and south west of the PDA. Moat House has not previously been depicted on the earlier maps and appears to have been built in a plot that was previously an orchard. The area around is a mixture of arable, orchards, hops, pasture and wood (Fig. 6).

Historic OS Map 1864/1865

5.5.5 This is the first properly scaled OS map. The PDA no longer appears to be an orchard and there is little change in the immediate area. A footpath runs along the eastern side of the PDA and joins another footpath that ran along the rear of the plots along the A2 on the northern side. The footpath then continues northwards across the field to cross the railway line. To the north of the PDA the railway has arrived and a new road created to lead towards the station. The area is still predominately rural with only Moat Houses and Ellen's Place being outliers at the eastern end of the village. The map also refers to the Roman cremation urns found at Crock Field (Fig. 7).

Historic OS map 1897

5.5.6 There have been a number of minor changes. To the east of Ellen's Place there is a short row of terraced houses. To the south and west of the PDA are orchards. Further west in the centre of Newington, terraced houses have also been built along both sides of Church Lane. To the east are area of allotments (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1908

5.5.7 There is little change in the immediate area around the PDA (Fig.9).

LIDAR

5.5.8 The Environment Agency LIDAR mapping was reviewed but unfortunately the area between Key Street and the eastern edge of Rainham is not under the area of coverage.

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940s

- 5.6.1 This shows the PDA and bungalow in-situ for the first time. The 'L' shaped property has also been built to the west at No. 109. The remaining area of the PDA is still one or orchard., as is the area to the east. To the rear is an arable field (Plate 1).

1960s

- 5.6.2 There is little change other than many of the orchard trees have been removed although a number remain particular in the south eastern quadrant (Plate 2).

1990

- 5.6.3 The PDA remains little changed other than a garage and parking area built to the north west of the bungalow. Aside from the front lawn, the remaining area is orchard with mature boundaries on all side. The orchard immediately east has been cleared and a residential property is in the process of construction (Plate 3).

2003

- 5.6.4 There is little change (Plate 4).

2018

- 5.6.5 There is little change (Plate 5).

5.7 Walkover Survey

- 5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. The walkover survey was undertaken on the 15th September 2020. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover (Plates 7-22).
- 5.7.2 The PDA is accessed from the A2 on the northern side along a tarmacked sloping drive on the western side of the PDA. The bungalow currently boarded up is located at the bottom of the slope with brick outbuildings and covered car porch

on the western side. The bungalow has a garden to the front and eastern side. These would have originally been lawn bordered by trees and bushes but the vegetations is currently overgrown. The southern boundary is of mature trees and conifers and on the garden side of the PDA (western) there are hip height wooden fence panels. The eastern part of the southern boundary and the eastern boundary on the old orchard side has chestnut paling. In addition, there is a separate entrance from the A2 for the orchard accessed by a metal gate down a ramp. It was not possible to ascertain the construction of the ramp area. There is a significant height difference between the level of the house and grounds and that of the A2, which appears to be the result of centuries of build-up of the road level. Along the southern boundary on the orchard side, this is left as a steep bank. On the side of the front garden, there is evidence of terracing of the slope supported by brick, although this area is very overgrown.

- 5.7.3 The orchard area consists of a number of old orchard trees of plums, apples and pears. Due to the overgrown nature of the area, it is not possible to see openly across the area of identify any features. Of note is that the property to the east, Ellens Field, sits at a higher level to that of No 111 and their western boundary at the northern end associated with the footpath is supported by a retaining wall of wooden sleepers reflecting the significant amount of levelling that has taken place on that plot to ensure the plot remains level at the rear to that of the southern side and the road. The northern boundary consists of mature popular trees with the residential development of Watling Place behind currently shield by a large bund. To the western is the residential bungalow of 109 High Street which cannot be seen from 111 due to the conifer hedge.

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

- 5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.12) both handaxes in the area to the north west near the railway and station (TQ 86 NE 20; TQ 86 NE 1185). There is moderate potential according to the Stour Palaeolithic Characterisation that

Palaeolithic material can be found in North Kent in this area, although the nearby thorough excavation on land behind 99 High Street has yet to reveal any items from this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site cannot be discounted but is considered **low**.

Mesolithic

5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area (Fig 12), also to the north west of the PDA of a tranchet axe (TQ 86 NE 46). This were found in antiquity with little information. Also, the nearby thorough excavation on land behind 99 High Street has yet to reveal any items from this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Neolithic

5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Bronze Age

5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. However, evidence of Bronze Age field systems have been revealed at the excavation of land behind 99 High Street. It is possible that the field systems continue into this area. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Iron Age

5.8.5 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has two records from this period within

the assessment area (Fig. 13). Both PAS reported finds where the exact location is unknown. One a Gold Stater (MKE 69318) to the north west and the other a Roman Sestertius coin (MKE73733) found to the east, which could be late Iron Age in date and evidence of trade with the Romans ahead of the conquest or it could be post conquest. However, the 99 High Street excavation has uncovered a wealth of late Iron Age features such as bloomeries, a Romano-Celtic temple that appears to have roots in the Iron Age, along with holloways and ditches, and enclosures and much Belgic pottery. It appears that the extent of these features goes beyond that of the excavation site. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered to be **high**.

Romano-British

5.8.6 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has 13 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig. 13). To the north east is Crock Field, known to be a cremation cemetery (TQ 86 SE 1) and the area is also thought to be the site of a Roman station (TQ 86 SE 2) and settlement (TQ 86 SE 80) although this has been noted in antiquity and precise details are not known. The PDA lies on the Roman Road of Watling Street (TQ 86 SE 132). Road side excavations to the north east of the PDA reveals Roman activity suggesting a nearby settlement. To the north and north west is a large area of Roman activity that has yet to make it into the KHER records. There are numerous post conquest early pottery kilns. Many PAS finds are located in the area of Roman coins and more Roman dating evidence has been seen in the form of coins at 99 High Street, along with other personal items such as bracelets, brooches, hair pins and a toiletry set. This suggests continuity of industry and settlement in Newington from the Iron Age into the Roman period. The exact line of the Roman Road of Watling Street is not clear but it is thought to pass north of the present road and this has been seen at the 99 High Street excavations and the branch line off Watling Street potentially passes through the north eastern corner of the PDA. It must be noted that the vast amount of Iron Age and Roman activity in Newington is north of the A2. The exact path of Roman Watling Street in this area has not been found and it is most likely at a level of some considerable depth to that of

the present road levels. Whilst the PAS have finds showing as being located south of the A2, these are likely to be to a general grid square and may well have their actual location north of the A2. The current excavation on land behind 99 High Street in the area immediately adjacent to the A2 did not reveal any archaeology and no archaeology was noted during the construction of Eden Meadows on the southern side of the A2 to the south of the PDA. This suggests that there may possibly have been a 'no-go' zone along Watling Street. What is not clear is the full extent of activity from this period in Newington. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered to be **high**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.7 The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. There has been limited late Roman activity and Anglo-Saxon activity at the 99 High Street excavations. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has nine records from this period within the assessment area. One is a findspot but this items that could also be classed as falling into the Post Medieval period (Fig. 14). It is clear from documentary evidence that Newington existed in the Medieval period and there are six Grade II listed houses and the Grade I parish church that fall into this period of Medieval to Post Medieval, including that of Ellen's Place, close to the PDA. Map regression confirms that this area to the west was in the Post Medieval period the core of Newington on the higher ground and that outside of that the land was rural with scattered properties and farms and it is likely that this was the same in the Medieval period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

- 5.8.9 This is by far the largest category. The Kent HER has 29 records from this period within the assessment area, with 9 of those as Grade II listed buildings (Fig. 14). As expected, the majority of these buildings are west and north west of the PDA in the historic core of Newington. There are also 13 farmstead records in locations

all around the PDA attesting to the rural nature of the PDA beyond that of the ribbon development along the A2, when this was a coaching road from London to Dover that helped fuel the growth of the village and the coming of the railway to the north. The PDA in this period was both arable and an orchard outside of the central core of Newington. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Modern

5.8.10 KHER has five records dating to this period all to the south and south east in primarily in relation to the Swale Defence line of the First World War (Fig. 15). It appears that the line would have passed east of the PDA with the majority of features located in the woods to the north. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Overview

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

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

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

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA was part an arable field and then an orchard from at least from the Post Medieval Period. It is probably at this point that a ramp was added to access the orchard from the A2. Sometime in the first half of the 20th century a bungalow was built on the plot and it is likely then that a new ramp from the A2 was added for a drive alongside the western boundary. Its time in the 20th century as an orchard and subsequently grubbing in part out may have impacted the potential archaeology. The terracing see on the eastern part of the southern boundary may also have impacted that area although the extent of any works is uncertain. However, the overall impact on any surviving archaeological remains,

except in the area of the bungalow is likely to have been **low**. In the area of the bungalow, the historical impact is considered to be **high**.

- 6.2.2 The proposed development for a residential development comprising of 20 residential units and will require foundations and associated services. A new access is to be created which will require a new ramp down into the PDA. Details concerning the future ground works require is not known but the existing driveway ramp and orchard ramp are likely to be removed. As ide from the path of the ramp, the southern side of the PDA will be orchard but it is uncertain as to what boundary treatments will be undertaken in respect of the current bank between the road level and the ground level of that area. In addition, early discussions suggest that there will be some made ground added in relation to the western and eastern terraces of housing, which will potentially reduce the below ground impact. However, the details of future levels are unclear. Given that the houses will require foundations and services predominately in parts of the PDA that have not been built on, the future impact on any potential archaeology is considered **high**.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

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

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

7.2.1 The main period of significance in the area is that of the Iron Age and into the Roman period. At Newington there was clearly a substantial Iron Age industrial area, with activity that continued into the Roman period with pottery kilns, accompanied by enclosures, temples, holloways and roads as well as Roman cremations, both in the area of Crock Field to the north east and also north and north west of the PDA and the resulting excavation map from the excavation at 99 High Street suggests that a number of features continue into the area of the PDA. It does not appear there was any continuity into the Anglo-Saxon period. Whilst Newington has Medieval origins, this occurred to the west and north west of the PDA, which is likely to have been a field and not built on until the first half of the 20th century. There are no known heritage assets within the PDA.

Rarity

7.2.2 The finds and features in the assessment area, particularly behind 99 High Street are not necessarily considered rare, with the exception of the temple, but what is rare is particular is the preservation and survival of the bloomeries and pottery kilns. Iron Age bloomeries have been seen elsewhere in the wider vicinity and Roman pottery is a regional wide industry in north Kent as seen in nearby Upchurch, Otterham and Lower Rainham. Less is known regarding the earthworks, and cremation cemetery to the north east at Crock Field. Nor the exact line of Watling Street and the relationship of the roadside area with that of the settlement and industrial areas away from the road. It is clear that the area north of the A2 at Newington is of regional and national significance in understanding the wider use of the landscape of this region during these periods.

Documentation

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

Group Value

- 7.2.4 Any potential archaeological finds relating to the Iron Age and Roman period, especially in relation to bloomeries and pottery kilns will further our knowledge of the extent of the activity in Newington area and also the wider north Kent area. In addition, the industry during these periods must have had an extensive settlement attached and where this is located also needs to be determined. The PDA provides an ideal opportunity to explore the relationship between this area and that of Watling Street.

Survival / Condition

- 7.2.5 The map regression confirms that the PDA from the at least if not earlier than the Post Medieval period was agricultural land, which has not been built on until the 20th century. The majority of the land at the PDA having low historical impact as excavations to the north suggest that the potential archaeology to be around 0.5m below the ground surface. Therefore, the impact historically on any potential archaeology is likely to be low. Therefore, the likelihood of potential archaeology surviving in-situ is high except for the area of the bungalow.

Fragility / Vulnerability

- 7.2.6 The proposed development will require roads, foundations and service trenches. which will have a high impact on any potential surviving archaeology.

Diversity

- 7.2.7 There is considered to be great diversity of the archaeology in this area potentially from across the early and late prehistoric and Roman period.

Potential

- 7.2.8 The overall archaeological potential is considered high for the Iron Age and Roman period, moderate for the bronze Age and low for all other periods. The overall potential of finding archaeology in-situ is considered high.

Significance

7.2.9 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of high archaeological interest given the extent of the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman activity seen in Newington particularly in relation to the recent excavation behind 99 High Street and adjacent to the rear of the PDA. Activity for this period clearly extends beyond the limits of that excavation and the features seen to the north suggest that they continue into the area of the PDA. Any find and features relating to the Bronze Age, Iron age and Roman period could potentially have regional if not national significance in understanding landscape use in the Newington and north Kent area in these periods.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high** archaeological potential for the Iron Age and Roman periods, **moderate** potential for the Bronze Age and **low** potential for all periods. The overall potential for surviving archaeology is considered **high** and the impact of the proposed development will potentially have a **high** impact on any potential surviving archaeology should it exist. Therefore, a programme of archaeological works should be considered.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

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

9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

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

9.3 Copyright

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

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

SWAT Archaeology

October 2020

10 REFERENCES

10.1 Bibliographic

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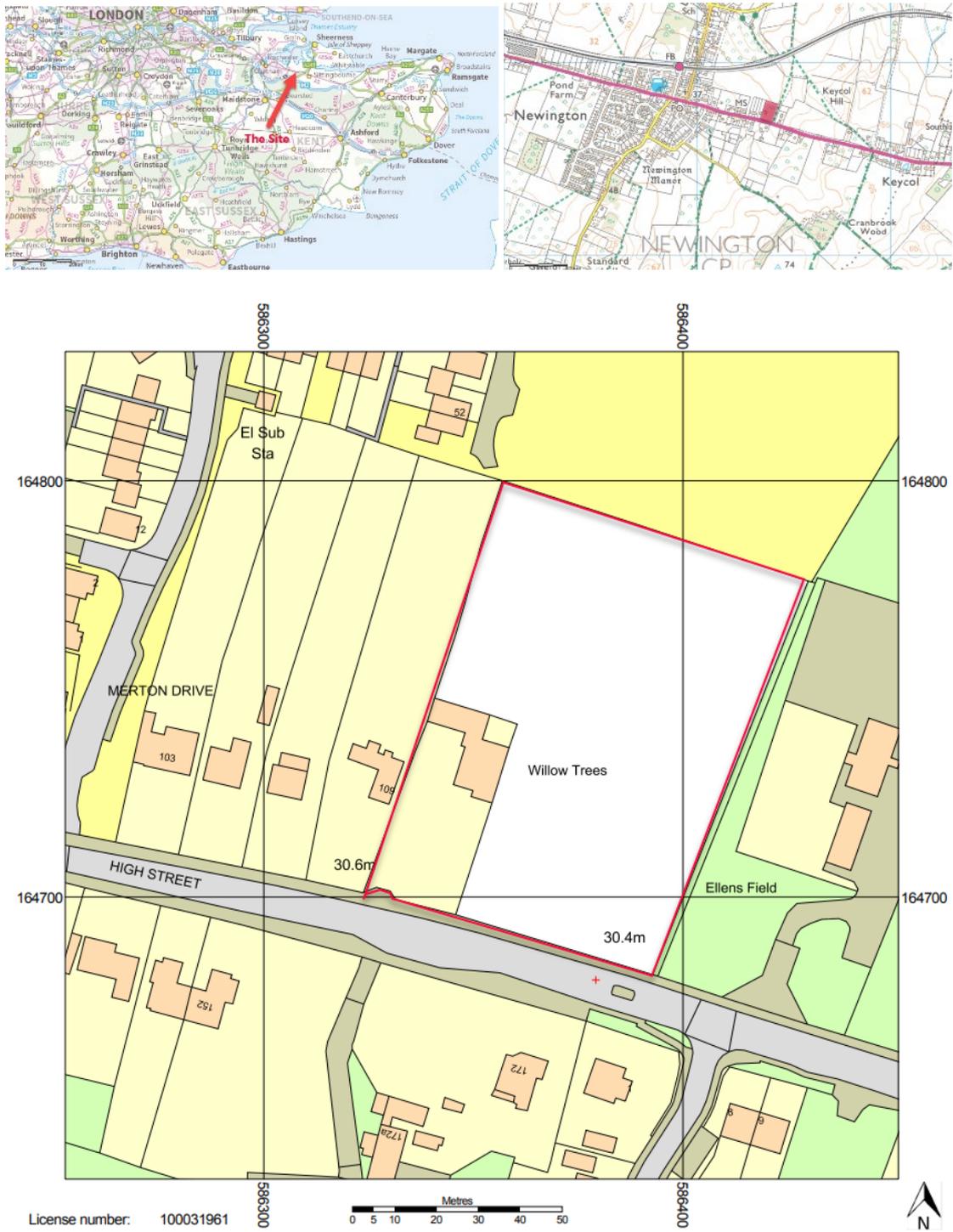


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale 1:640,000, 1:10,000, 1:1,250

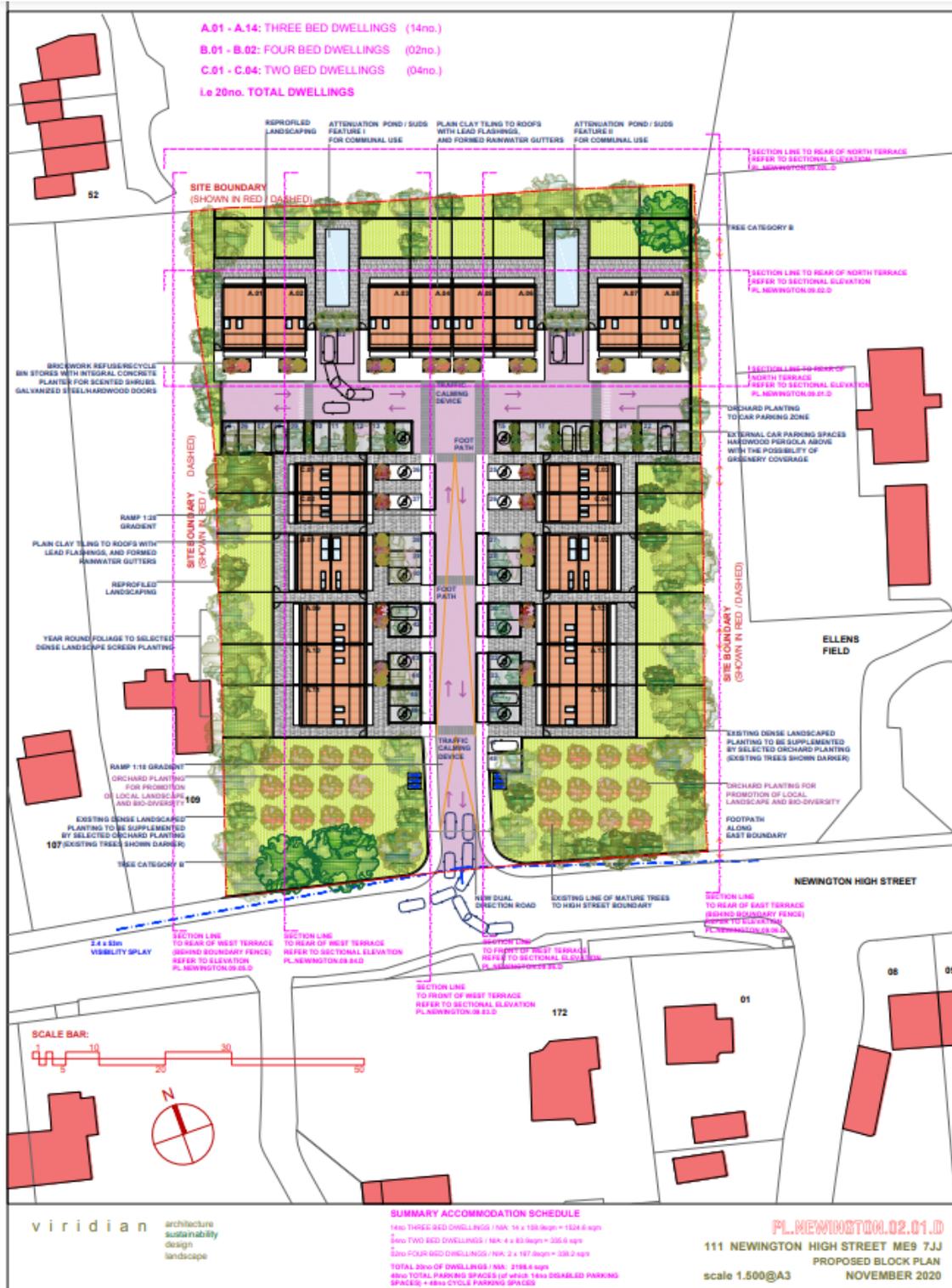


Figure 2: Proposed Development Area



Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769

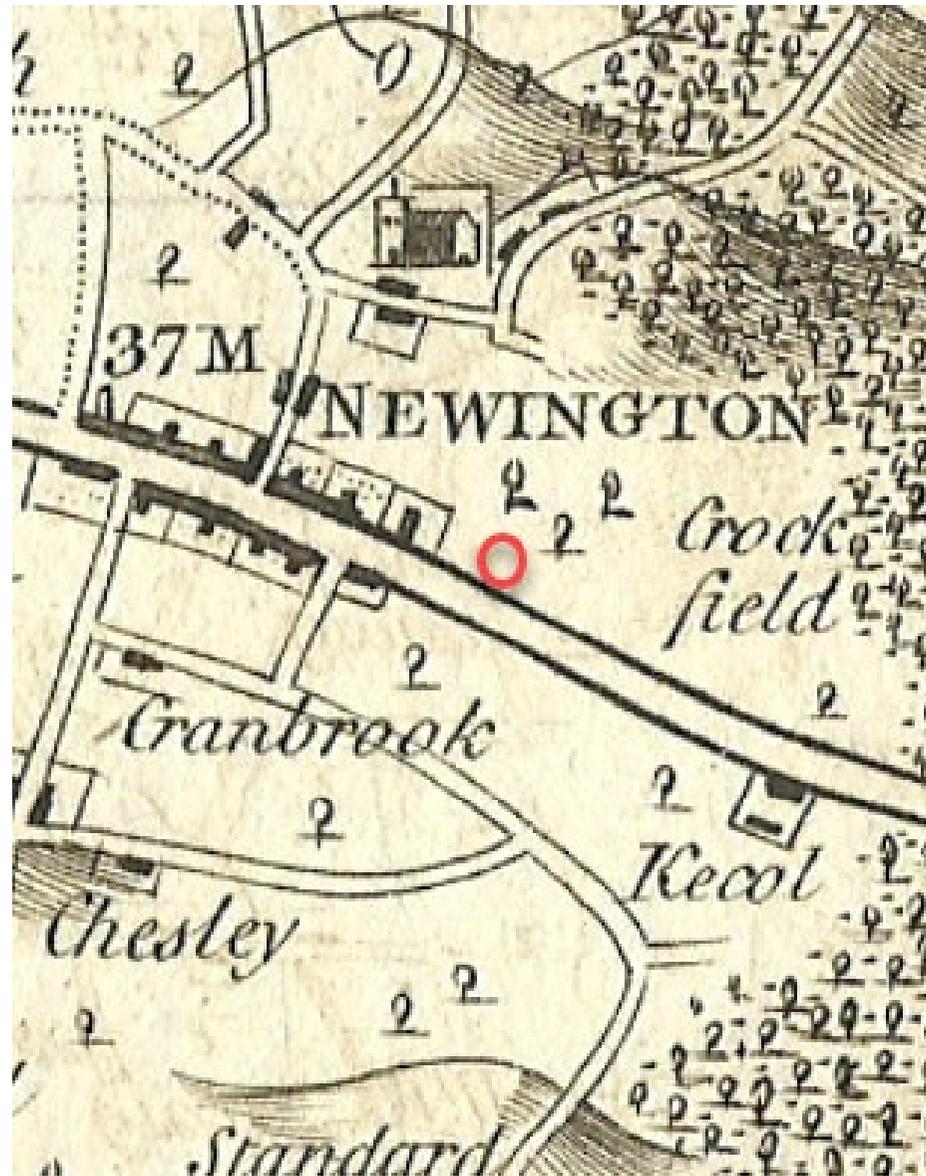


Figure 4: Hasted, 1798

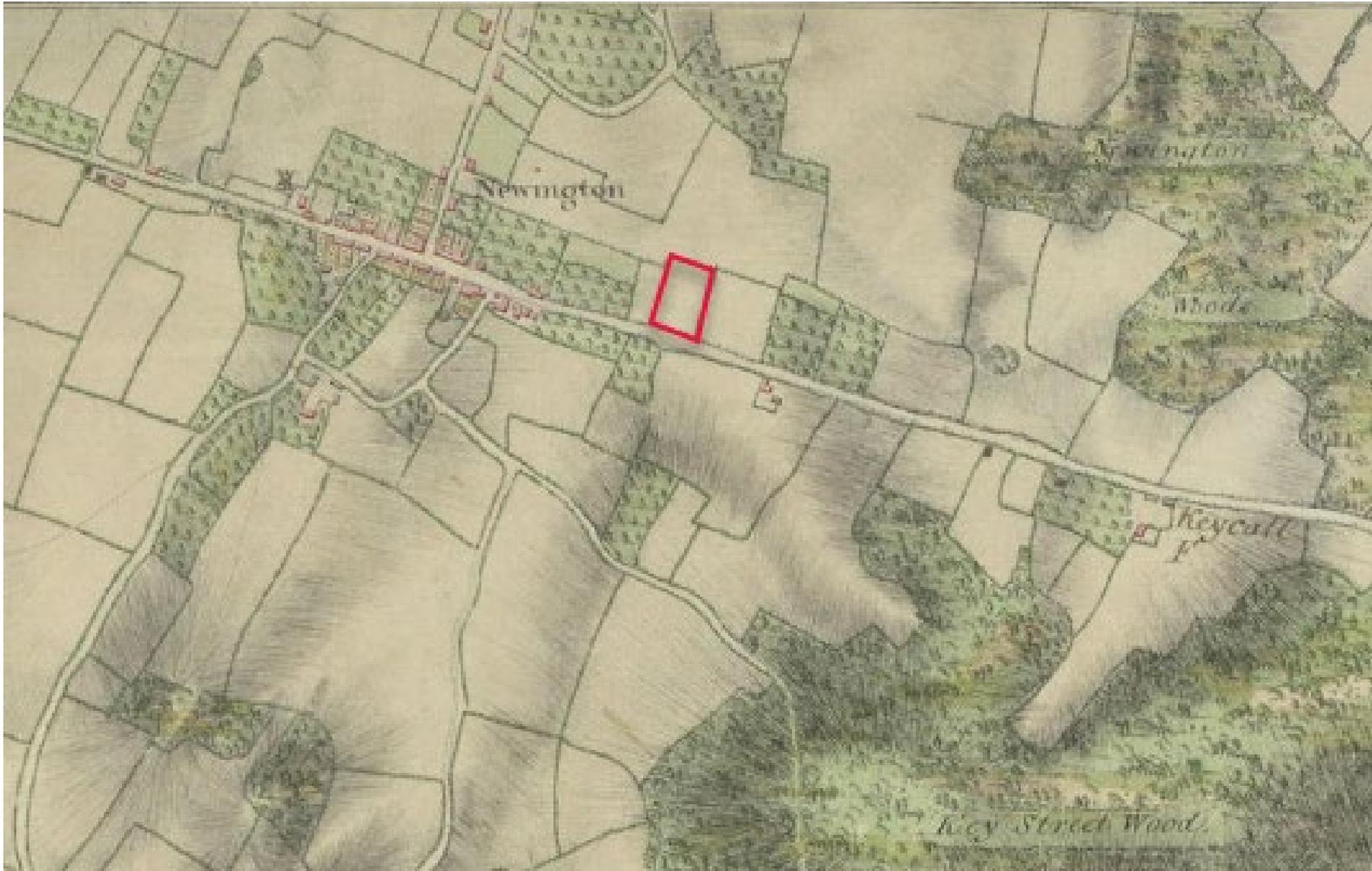


Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

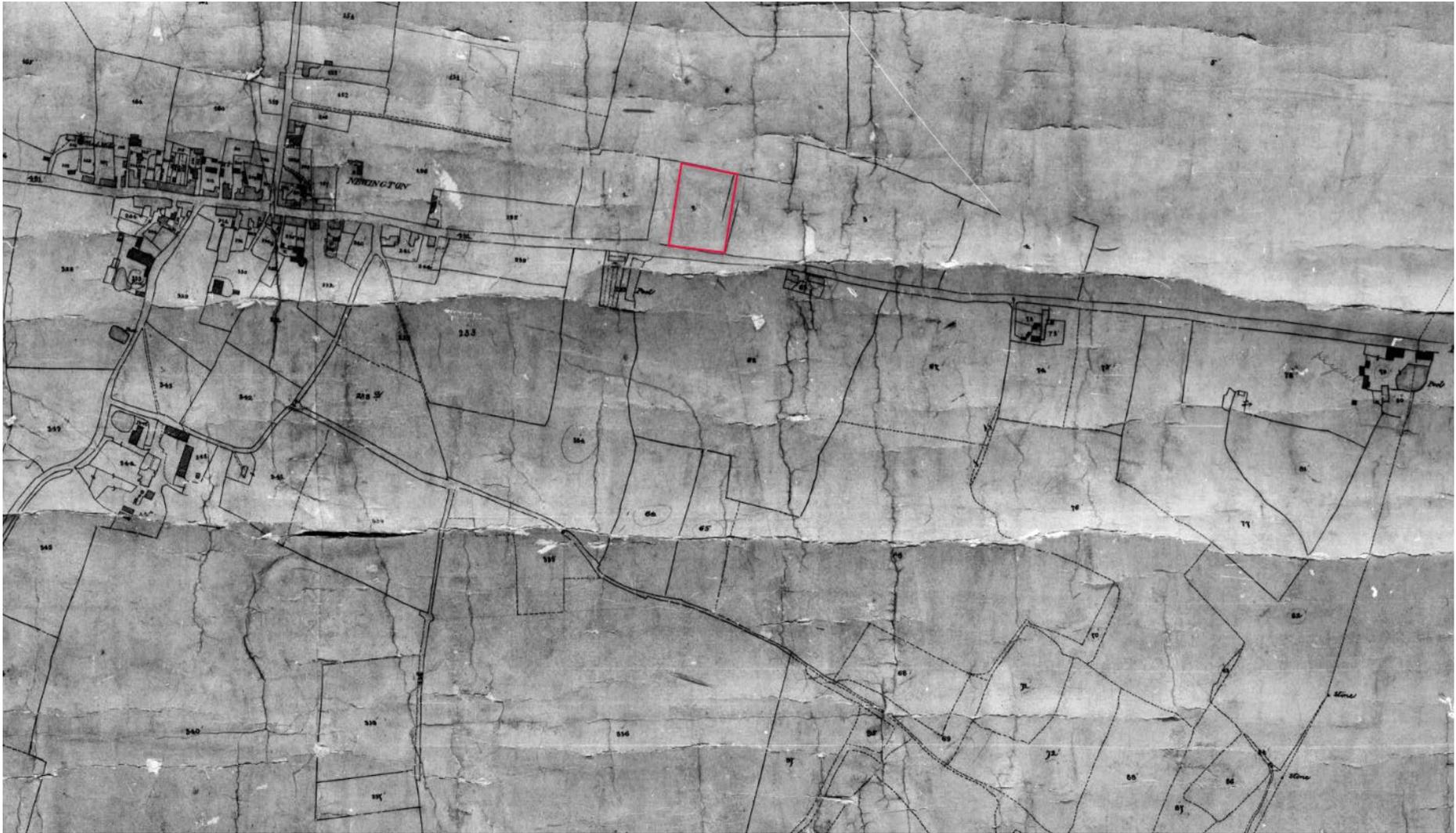


Figure 6: Newington Tithe Map, 1840



Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1864/65



Figure 8: Historic OS Map from 1897

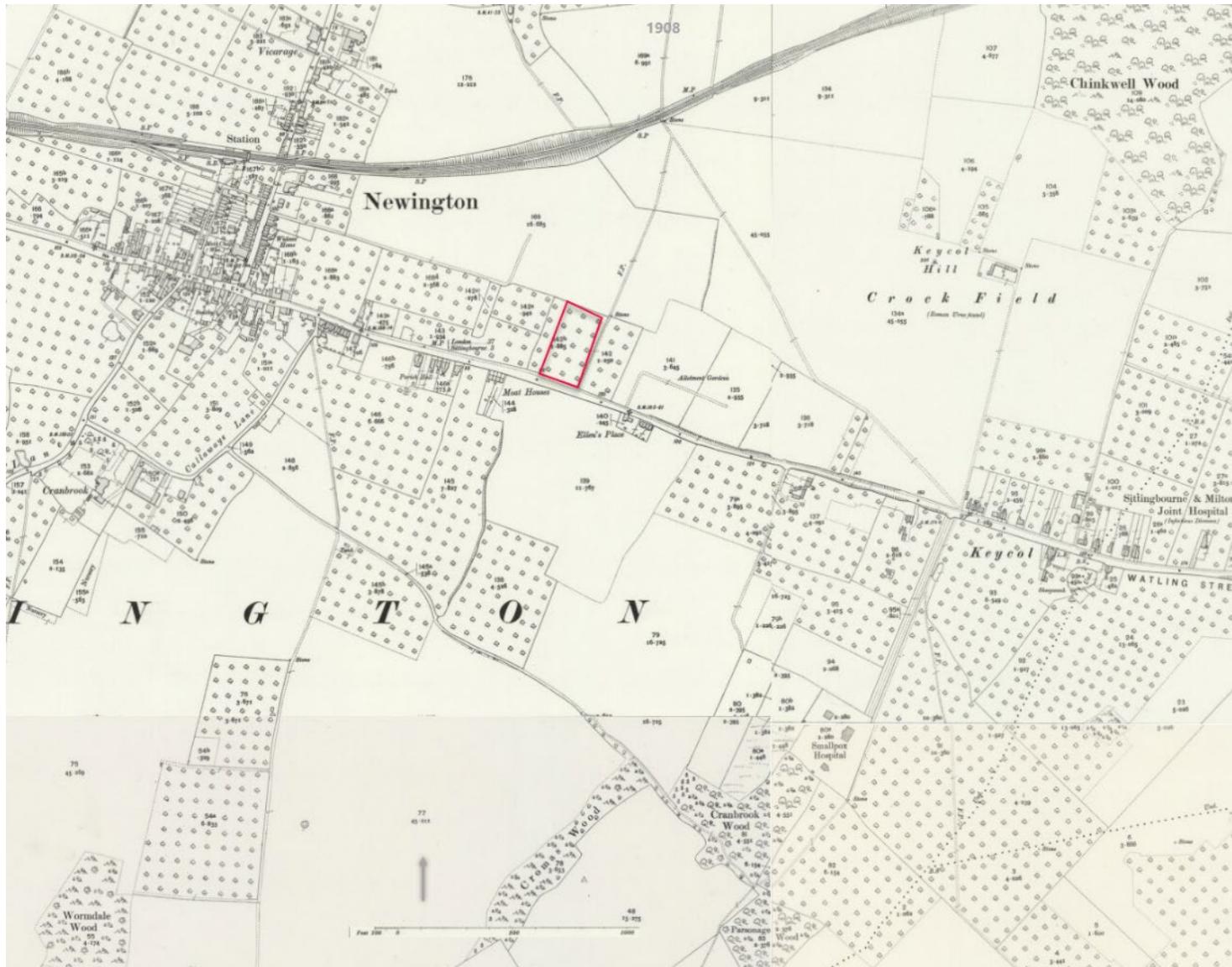


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1908

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 10-19) DISTANCES ARE TAKEN FROM A CENTRE POINT WITHIN THE PDA.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 86 NE 1181	Listed Building	560m NNW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Church Farmhouse. Grade II listed (1116065). C16. Timber framed, part exposed and plastered, with plain tile roof.
TQ 86 SE 80	Monument	630m E	Roman	Roman settlement, Keycol Hill. A late 1st/Early 2nd Century cremation burial, ditch and cobbled surface, plus a possible roadside building. A watching brief and trenching report records predominantly Roman remains at this site. Pottery typologies suggest a date in the second half of the 1st Century AD to the late 2nd or 3rd Century AD. The volume of pottery finds suggests that there may be a Roman settlement or buildings in the near vicinity. An evaluation carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 2007 on land immediately west located further features dating to the Roman period. A clay layer possibly represents a floor of a timber framed building located beside the road. A ditch could therefore be a roadside ditch. The presence of large amounts of pottery together with smaller quantities of charred plant remains, hammerscale and slag suggests domestic activity with perhaps small-scale metal working also taking place on or near the evaluation site.
TQ 86 NE 20	Findspot	710m NW	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	One Palaeolithic handaxe found on railway, west of Newington station in 1862.
TQ 86 NE 46	Findspot	415m NW	Mesolithic	Mesolithic tranchet axe and other scraper tools.
TQ 86 SE 1	Monument	490m NE	Roman	Romano-British cemetery. Crock Field. This field is the site of a Roman cemetery and derived the name of "Crockfield" from the immense number of urns found there. (2) The single tree standing on the summit of the hill south of the Calves Hole railway cutting, and known locally as "Tom All Alone", is the site of the "Crockfield" Cemetery. Some thousands are said to have been found and many hundreds have certainly been found. The vessels are usually arranged in groups, a large urn with several smaller vessels. Earthworks and cemetery no longer identifiable.

TQ 86 SE 2	Monument	490m E	Unknown	Keycol Hill has been thought to be the site of a defended Roman Station. From the description given by Hasted. The position (on 200' contour) is a suitable one for a defensive work and a considerable stretch of the Roman road would have been under observation it is evident that traces of a defensive work then existed but little or nothing can now be followed with certainty.
TQ 86 SE 157	Listed Building	380m W	Post Medieval	The Holly Bank. Grade II listed (1069346). Early C18. Red brick and plain tiled roof.
TQ 86 SE 149	Listed Building	400m W	Post Medieval	The Holme. Grade II listed (1069348). Early C19. Painted brick and slate roof.
TQ 86 SE 153	Listed Building	485m W	Medieval to Post Medieval	45 and 47 High Street. Grade II listed (1069349). House and shop. C16 and C18. Timber framed and clad with rendered brick, with plain tiled roof.
TQ 86 SE 140	Listed Building	130m NW	Post Medieval	Milestone. Grade II listed (1069350). C18. Stone and metal plaques on two faces. West: 3 miles to Sittingbourne; East: 37 miles to London.
TQ 86 SE 212	Listed Building	440m W	Post Medieval	The Bull Public House. Grade II listed (1115725). C17, C18 and C19. Timber framed and clad with painted brick and tile hung to rear with plain tiled roofs.
TQ 86 SE 211	Listed Building	370m W	Medieval to Post Medieval	57 High Street. Grade II listed (1115738). Cottage pair now house. C16. Timber framed and plastered with applied timbering with plain tiled roof. It is a timber-framed continuous jetty house, a regional type and perhaps one of two such houses in the parish of Newington.
TQ 86 SE 188	Listed Building	590m SW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Newington Manor. Grade II listed (1320112). C15 and C16. Timber framed, close-studded and exposed with painted herring-bone brick nogging, and plain tiled roofs. Originally hall with later chamber and service blocks at either end and porch, the service wing is demolished. It has long been divided up and formerly extended further west than it does now.
TQ 86 SE 217	Listed Building	340m W	Medieval to Post Medieval	66 High Street. Grade II listed (1320267). C16. Timber framed and clad with painted brick and plaster on first floor with plain tiled roof.
TQ 86 SE 210	Listed Building	430m W	Post Medieval	George Inn. Grade II listed (1320295). C17. Timber framed and exposed with plaster infill, and clad with weather board on ground floor, with plain tiled roof.
TQ 86 NE 1168	Listed Building	550m N	Post Medieval	Oast House (Adjacent to Church Farmhouse). Grade II listed (1343906). Oasts and oasthouse. C18 and early C19. C18 chequered red and blue brick double cylindrical roundels

				with capped plain tile conical roof. C19 buff brick oast house and cylindrical roundel with plain tiled roof.
TQ 86 SE 178	Listed Building	230m W	Post Medieval	Lion House. Grade II listed (1343907). House. Dated 1674. Chequered brick, Flemish bond on main (road) front, English bond to return fronts, with plain tiled roof. Gable front to road.
TQ 86 SE 174	Listed Building	380m W	Post Medieval	Allsworth's Shop. (Grade II listed (1343908)). House, now shop. C17. Timber framed and rendered with plain tiled roof. Two storeys and hipped roof with stack to rear right. Two glazing bar sash windows on first floor, with 2 plate glass shop windows on ground floor with blind hoods.
TQ 86 SE 175	Listed Building	90m SE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Ellen's Place. Grade II listed (1343909). House now cottage pair. C16. Timber framed and clad with painted brick on ground floor and weather board on first floor with plain tiled roof. Right return front: 2 storeys on plinth with hipped roof and stacks to left and right. Three wood casement windows on first floor, 2 on ground floor and board door centre right with flat hood.
MKE69318	Findspot	420m NW	Iron Age	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Iron Age gold coin. Quarter stater.
MKE73147	Findspot	565m E	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Roman copper alloy coin. Date: from 238 AD to 244 AD.
MKE73150	Findspot	570m E	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Roman copper alloy brooch. Cruciform head with trumpet end. Gilded, with ring and dot decoration. Date: from 43 AD to 410 AD.
MKE73151	Findspot	610m E	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Roman copper alloy coin. Date: from 43 AD to 99 AD.
MKE73154	Findspot	595m E	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Roman copper alloy coin. Date: from Circa 100 AD (Certain) to Circa 199 AD (Certain).
MKE73323	Findspot	615m NW	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Post Medieval lead dress fitting. This object is a Hanoverian military tailcoat fitting, dating to the 18th century. Date: from Circa 1714 AD (Certain) to Circa 1800 AD (Certain).
MKE73559	Findspot	55m W	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Post Medieval silver coin. Threepence of Elizabeth I. Date: from Circa 1558 AD (Certain) to Circa 1603 AD (Certain).

MKE73717	Findspot	520m SE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - copper alloy jetton. Extremely worn, as such no further identification can be made. Date: from Circa 1500 AD (Certain) to Circa 1700 AD (Certain).
MKE73718	Findspot	500m SE	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - copper alloy coin. Roman sestertius, of Antoninus Pius 138 - 192 AD. Rome mint.
MKE73719	Findspot	500m SE	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - copper alloy coin. possibly of Faustina c. 141 - 147 AD. Very worn, no reverse type or legend are visible. Date: from Circa 141 AD (Certain) to Circa 150 AD (Certain).
MKE73720	Findspot	500m SE	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - copper alloy coin. Roman dupondius, of Commodus as Augustus 177 - 192 AD. Rome mint, reverse type is illegible. Date: from Circa 177 AD (Certain) to Ante 192 AD (Possibly).
MKE73733	Findspot	500m SE	Late Iron Age to Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - copper alloy coin. Sestertius/as. Ruler, mint and reverse type are unknown. Date: from Circa 27 AD (Certain) to Circa 260 AD (Certain).
MKE73734	Findspot	500m SE	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - silver coin. A silver denarius of Antoninus Pius 138 - 161 AD. Reverse VOTA SVSCEPTA DEC III [COS III] Antoninus togate standing left sacrificing over tripod alter and holding scroll. Rome mint. Date: from Circa 138 AD (Certain) to Circa 161 AD (Certain).
MKE80050	Findspot	475m SE	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - copper alloy coin. Radiate of Uncertain Ruler, mint or reverse type. c. AD 260-296. Date: from 260 AD to 296 AD.
TQ 86 SE 102	Monument	470m WNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Newington station opened in 1858.
MKE85126	Farmstead	525m SW	Post Medieval	Newington Manor (Cranbrook). Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE85129	Farmstead	565m W	Post Medieval	Outfarm in Newington. A loose courtyard plan with buildings to two sides of the yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE85130	Farmstead	460m W	Post Medieval	Farmstead in Newington. A L-plan (house attached) farmstead. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE85147	Farmstead	535m NW	Post Medieval	Church Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%).

MKE85148	Farmstead	330m W	Post Medieval	Outfarm in Newington. An outfarm with a regular U-plan. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE85149	Farmstead	230m W	Post Medieval	Farmstead north of Lion House. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE85150	Farmstead	345m E	Post Medieval	Farmstead east south east of Ellen's Place. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%).
MKE85151	Farmstead	340m SE	Post Medieval	Outfarm south east of Ellen's Place. An outfarm with a regular L-plan range. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE85210	Farmstead	690m E	Post Medieval	Farmstead in Keycol. A farmstead with a regular A-plan range. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE85211	Farmstead	690m ESE	Post Medieval	Keycol Farm. A dispersed plan farmstead. Only the farmhouse remains.
MKE85213	Farmstead	540m NE	Post Medieval	Outfarm on Keycol Hill. An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with buildings to two sides of the yard and a secondary yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
TQ 86 SE 293	Monument	605m W	Post Medieval	Former site of wind mill at Newington used to grind corn. Built in Newington in the late eighteenth century - building is shown on the OS Drawing of 1797. It was demolished in the early twentieth century.
TQ 86 NE 140	Monument	435m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	Oast in Newington. Site of a four-kiln oast built in Newington in the middle of the nineteenth century - building is shown on the OS first edition map but not the tithe map. An additional twin roundel oast was added at the end of the nineteenth century - building is shown on the OS second and third edition maps. All buildings were demolished in the middle of the twentieth century visible on the 1940s aerial photo but not the 1990 photo.
TQ 86 NE 157	Monument	440m NNW	Medieval to Post Medieval	The moat. A pond, formerly a larger pool, known as the moat. The body of water is shown on the OS drawings of 1797, skirted by the road to High Oak Hill. It is labelled on the Newington Tithe Map of 1840 as 'pool'. By the time of the 2nd edition OS map, at the turn of the 20th century, a sheepwash had been created at northern end of the pool where water appears to have fed out into a stream. Moat Cottage and Moat View are the two modern properties closest to the pond which is shown on modern OS mapping as a horse-shoe shaped feature. The pool clearly predates the road from Newington to High Oak Hill which diverts around to the south of the feature. It is unclear what function the pond originally served but it could be some form of mill pond, possibly of medieval or early post medieval date.

TQ 86 NE 1185	Findspot	500m NW	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Newington, near station: handaxe surface find. Recorded in the 1968 Gazetteer in the Geology Museum at South Kensington then described as a small narrow bout coupe, damaged and white-patinated.
MKE96532	Findspot	440m ESE	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Roman Copper alloy bracelet. Copper alloy thin strip bracelet or bangle fragment. Narrow D-sectioned band fragment, broken at one. The convex display face bears decoration comprising a band of sixteen incised lines unevenly spaced 6mm from complete strap end. The complete end has a notch and ridge which may relate to a join or clasp, possibly even extra decoration.
TQ 86 SE 318	Monument	555m SE	Modern	Cranbrook Redoubt. A First World War redoubt is shown on the 1919 Chatham Land Front map positioned between Cranbrook and Cromas Woods. The map shows at least 1 machine gun emplacement. There are signs of disturbance of the which may be the remains of the Redoubt, now backfilled.
TQ 86 SE 327	Monument	390m WNW	Post Medieval	Former Methodist Chapel & Widow's Home, Church Lane, Newington, shown on the 1862-75 map. No further information is available. A new chapel was built on the other side of the road.
TQ 86 SE 328	Building	430m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Newington. Shown on the 1897-1900 and 1929-52 maps. A new church has been built on the same site, as shown on the current O/S map.
MKE85228	Farmstead	575m N	Post Medieval	Farmstead South West of Oak Hill Farm. Dispersed cluster in an isolated position. Altered with partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE85131	Farmstead	695m NW	Post Medieval	Parsonage Farm. Dispersed cluster, located within a village. Only the farmhouse remains.
TQ 86 NE 1153	Listed Building	695m NW	Post Medieval	Parsonage Farm. Grade II listed (1069351). 17th century.
TQ 86 SE 167	Monument	600m NNW	Modern	Royal Engineers building, rear of Church. A War Office map shows a rectangular structure to the rear of the church adjacent to the building which now houses the boiler. This is marked to indicate a use by the Royal Engineers however what this use was is not given. The map shows the structure to be about the same size as the Church boiler house. Now demolished.
TQ 86 NE 1157	Listed Building	560m NNW	Medieval	Church of St Mary. Grade I (1069347). Parish church. C13 chancel, C14 nave, C15 tower, restored 1862.

TQ 86 SE 168	Monument	700m NNW	Modern	Wardwell Lane Industrial Estate Air Raid shelter. Second World War brick built. Now use as an office by a kitchen worktop company. Believed to have been built by or for Sittingbourne Borough Council for the use of its workers, as the site was a council depot in the 1940s.
TQ 86 NE 1189	Monument	700m N	Modern	Possible First World War Royal Engineer's Site, Wardwell Wood. The possible store is an unfinished rather crude reinforced concrete structure built into the slope of a hill in Wardwell Wood. It is located alongside a public footpath running between High Oak Hill and Wardwell Lane and runs roughly East to West. The structure is 16.3m long by 7.2m wide. It has 4 window openings in the front (south) wall and a doorway and 1 window in the west wall. There is evidence that the windows were fitted with wooden, drop down shutters. Although not shown on the 1919 military defence map, it is very close to (c.100m) where a building is specified for Royal Engineer use. This does seem to be that sort of building and does not seem to be defensive. A coppiced chestnut tree growing within the building confirms that it about 100 years old.
TQ 86 NE 166	Monument	700m N	Modern	First World War military telephone pole on footpath off High Oak Hill, Newington. The stump, about 153 cm high, of a probable First World War military telephone pole. There is only one pole shown on a 1919 Chatham Land Front Map in the National Archives on this footpath and it seems to be in this place.
TQ 86 SW 132	Monument	adjacent to PDA	Roman	Watling Street Roman Road ran from Canterbury to Rochester.
TQ 85 SE 300	Monument	190m N	Post Medieval	CHATHAM AND DOVER RAILWAY. In 1853 the East Kent Railway Company was inaugurated and authorised to build an extension from the North Kent Line at Strood to Canterbury, with an extension to Faversham Quay, and another branch to join the South Eastern at Chilham, (the latter was never made). Faversham section was opened in January 1858.
TQ 86 SE 295	Monument	625m SE	Modern	A First World War Trench Line running ARA27 to Cranbrook Wood. It is visible on 1946 aerial photograph and also on the Google Earth aerial photograph of 2013 (In the area to the south of Cromas Wood).
TQ 86 SE 316	Monument	700m S	Modern	First World War trench line, Wormdale Farm (alongside golf course). This is a First World War trench system which formed part of the defences of the Cromas Battery and stop line around Newington. It ran from the Wormdale Farm Pill Box (TQ 86 SE 72) to the stopleveline (trench) south of Westfield Shaw, approx. 360m.

Figure 10: Gazetteer of KHER Records

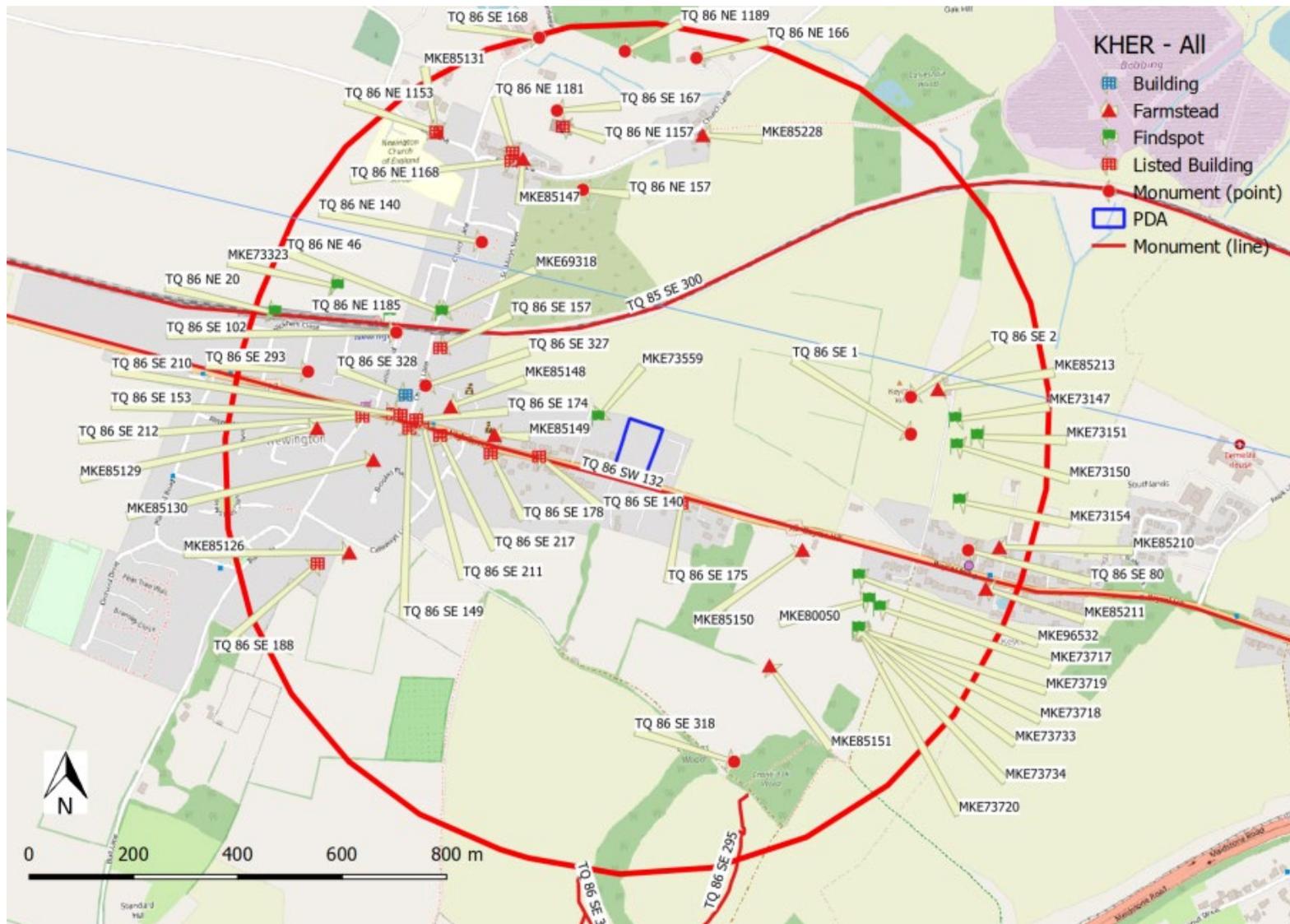


Figure 11: KHER Monument Record – All

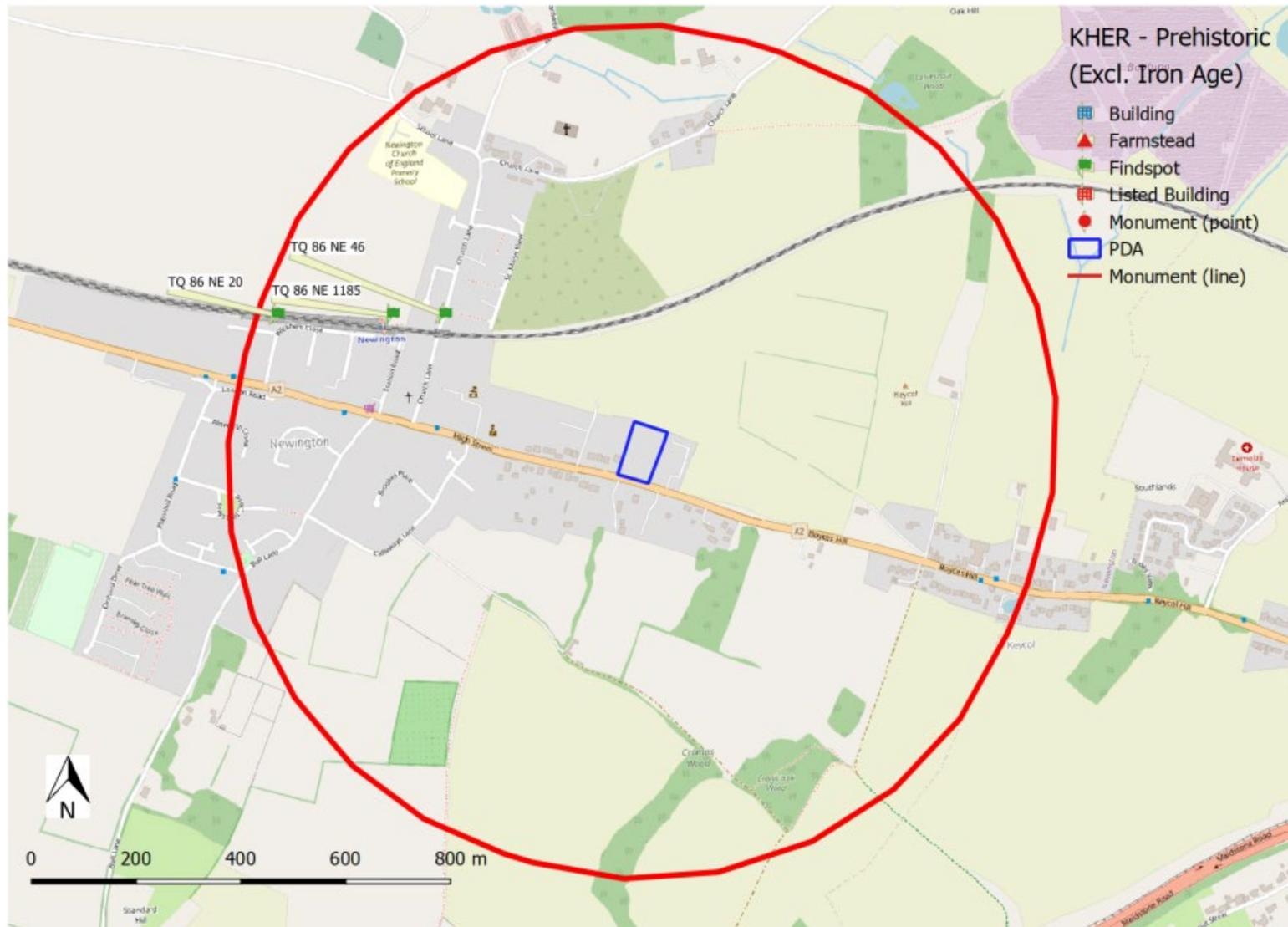


Figure 12: KHER Monument Record – Prehistoric prior to the Iron age

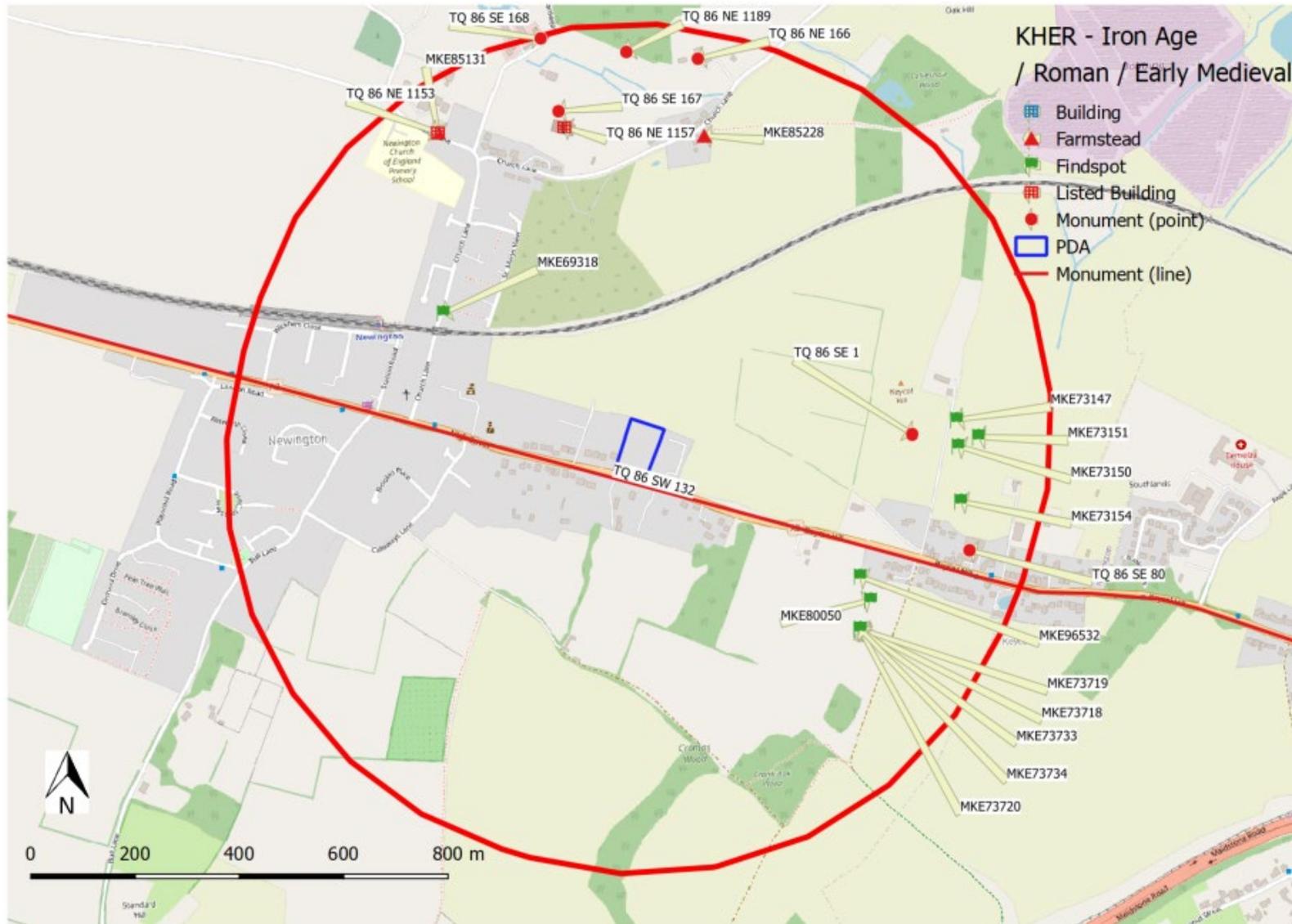


Figure 13: KHER Monument Record – Iron Age, Roman and Early Medieval

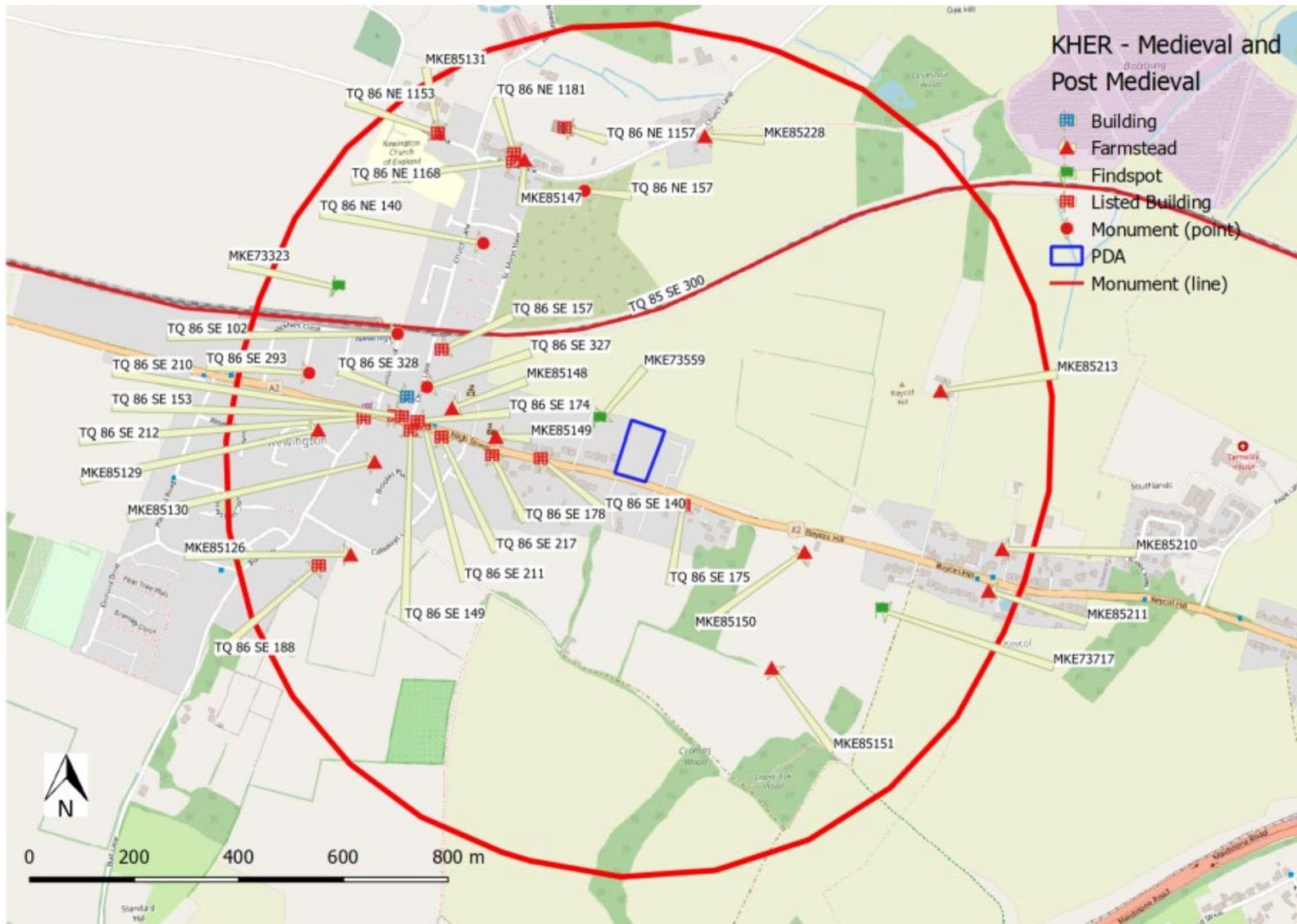


Figure 14: KHER Monument Record – Medieval and Post Medieval

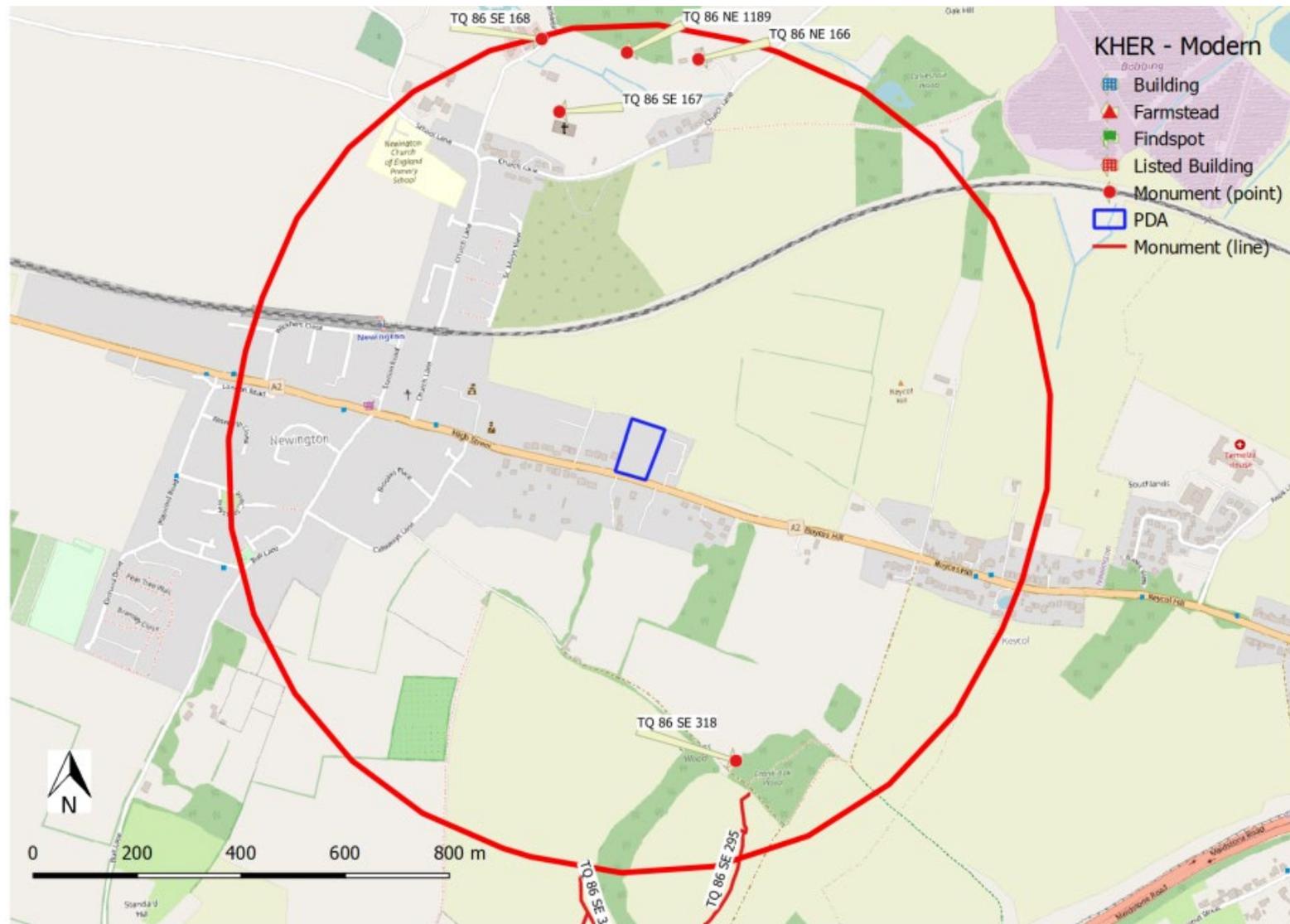


Figure 15: KHER Monument Record – Modern



Figure 17: KHER Historic Landscape Characterisation



Figure 18: KHER Conservation Areas



Figure 19: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Characterisation

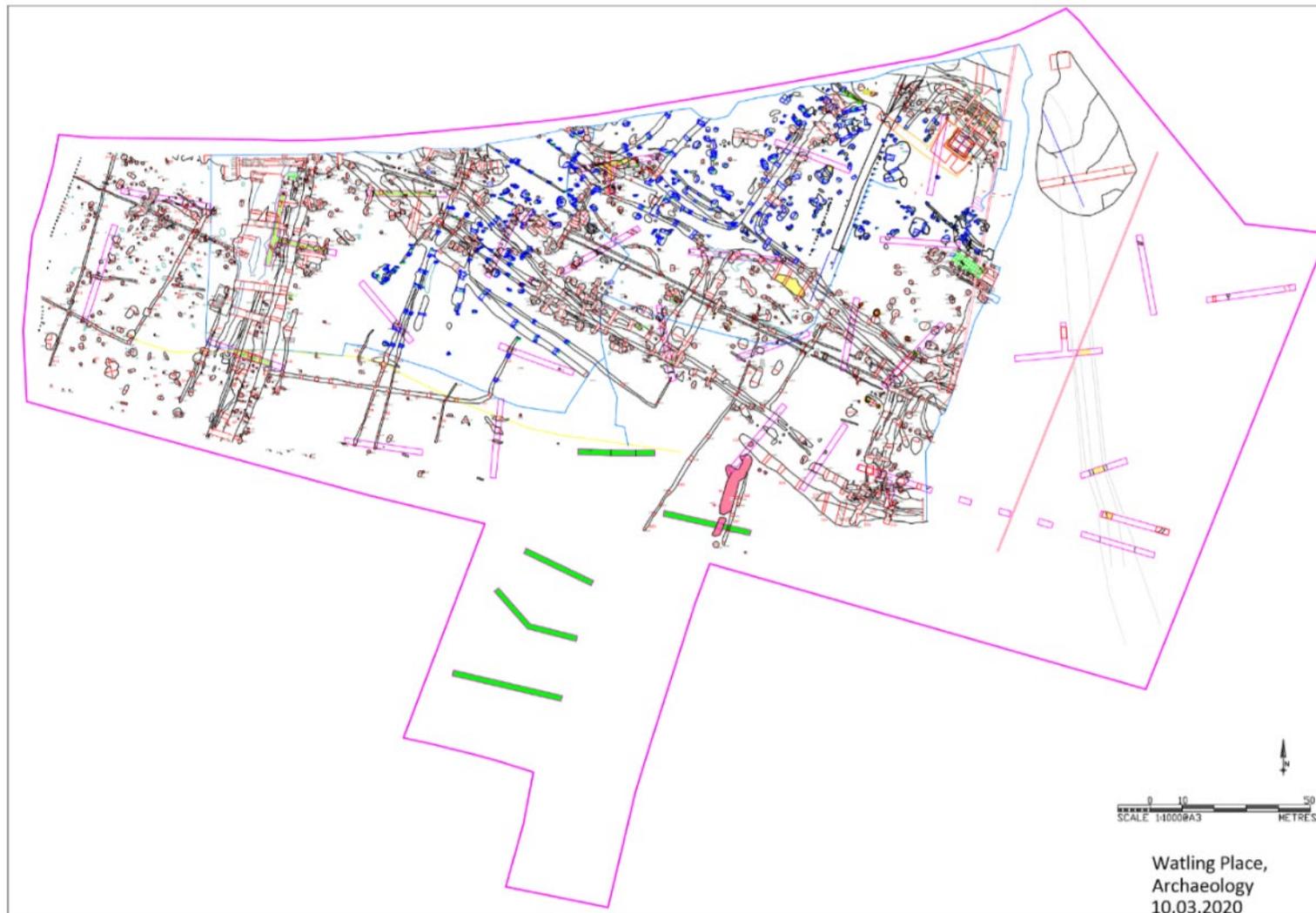


Figure 20: Watling Place Archaeology master plan (SWAT Archaeology)



Plate 1: 1940s. Altitude 1.26km (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2018 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: Annotation of the archaeological features of land at the rear of 99 High Street. (SWAT Archaeology). The PDA is highlighted in red. The key to locations is provided below

1. Romano-Celtic Temple, enclosure ditches and offering pits; 2. Roman timber-frame building, several burials, cess pit & well; 3. Roman pre-Flavian sunken and semi-sunken pottery kilns; 4. Refuse and quarry features with scattered offering pits; 5. Clay and brickearth extraction area; 6. Roman Road linking with Upchurch and Medway industry; 7. Iron bloomer furnaces, late Iron-Age Period; 8. Late Bronze-Age to Early Iron Age boundary ditch; 9. Western Roman Track with raised loading platforms; 10. Light post-built structure, Roman Period; 11. Late Bronze-Age to Early Iron Age drain and boundary; 12. Rectilinear Roman enclosure, several small granaries; 13. Cluster of inter-cutting Roman refuse pits; 14. Scatter of crop-drying kilns, Roman Period; 15. Roman cremation urns, southern boundary.



Plate 7: View of PDA from the A2 (facing ENE)



Plate 8: View of the southern boundary (facing WNW)



Plate 9: View along the driveway (facing NNE)



Plate 10: View of the house from the bottom of the driveway (facing SE)



Plate 11: View of the house from the bottom of the driveway (facing NW)



Plate 12: View of the house (facing WNW)



Plate 13: View of the garden on the eastern side (facing NNE)



Plate 14: View of the bank on the southern boundary (facing SSW)



Plate 15: View across the orchard (facing SE)



Plate 16: View across the orchard from the northern boundary (facing SSW)



Plate 17: View across the orchard from the north western corner (facing SE)



Plate 18: View across the front garden (facing NNE)



Plate 19: Terracing on the front garden southern boundary (facing SSW)

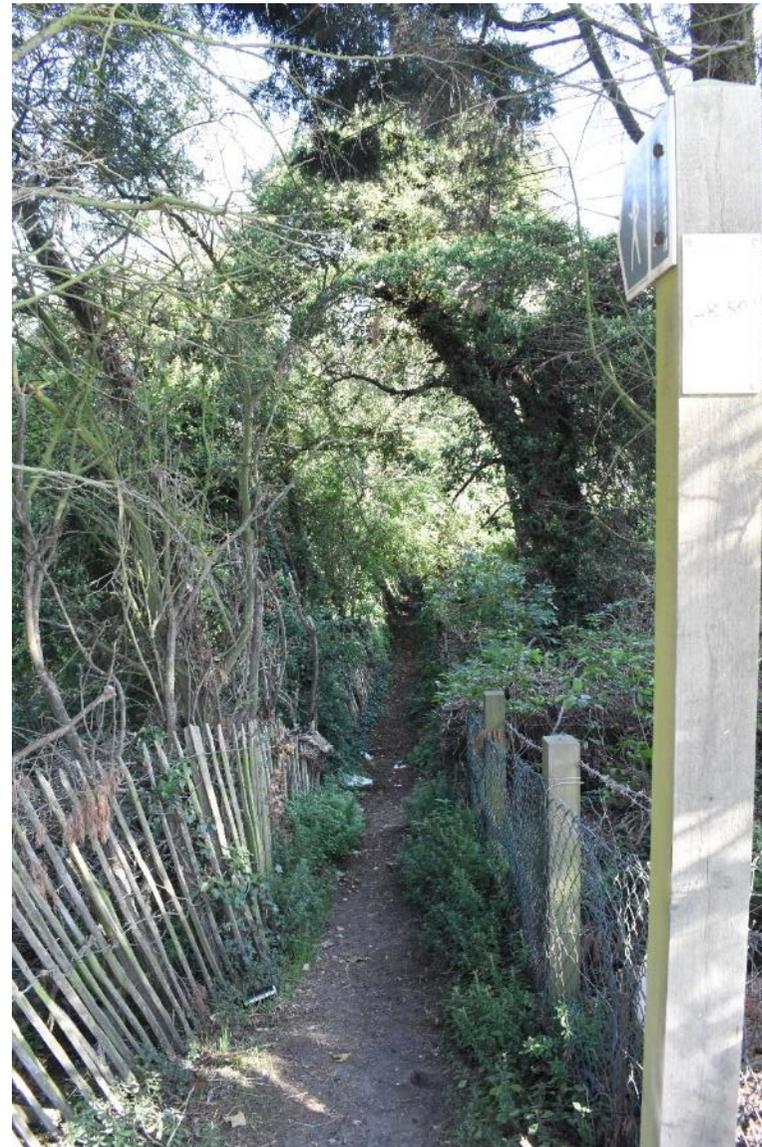


Plate 20: View along footpath on eastern boundary (facing NNE)



Plate 21: View across PDA from south eastern corner (facing NW)



Plate 22: View along eastern boundary from the north eastern corner (facing SSW)



Plate 23: Plate locations