



# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at St Clements House, Corporation Street, Rochester, Kent.

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National Grid Reference TQ 74584 68394



Report for Chatham Chatham Maritime K1 Construction

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## **SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY**

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at St Clements House, Corporation Street, Rochester, Kent**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Chatham Maritime K1 Construction to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of Land at St Clements House, Corporation Street, Rochester, 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: low/moderate
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **high**
- Modern: **high**

*The PDA is situated in Rochester on the north eastern side of Corporation Street on the south-east side of the historic city of Rochester, which itself situated at the lowest bridged crossing point of the River Medway. The River Medway is circa 100m to the east. The PDA covers an area approximately just over half an acre and currently contains the 'L' shaped building of St Clements House, a three-storey building of flats.*

*There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Post Medieval and Modern period, with moderate potential for the Roman. Low/moderate for the Palaeolithic and low potential for all other periods. The tithe map shows that the area of the PDA was a market garden until the coming of the railway, which led to the use of the land for Rochester Corporation Yard and then sometime in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the site became a slaughter house. There appears to have been a number of different commercial buildings on the site from the middle of the 19th century onwards. The PDA sits outside of the Roman walls. Roman activity would be considered to be of local to regional significance with Post Medieval and Modern of local significance. Evidence of the Palaeolithic has been found*

*during investigations conducted nearby at the Riverside site and in Corporation Street where peat and alluvial layers were found to contain fauna and pollen remains. There is potential that the deposits within the Site could contain similar fauna and pollen evidence. Should Palaeolithic activity be found this would be considered of national significance and could potentially further our understanding of exploitation of the area in this period.*

*The arrival of the railway significantly changed the area, which then became industrial. It may be that the railway construction has led to the there being significant made ground in the area. The PDA from the mid-19th century has had a number of different buildings located within it, but mainly around the edges. It does not appear that these were residential but industrial. The site becoming 'ruins' following the Second World War, when it went out of use having been requisitioned by the Ministry of Works. There is no evidence from the local archives to suggest that this part of Corporation Street suffered any bombing. Post war, the current building of St Clements was constructed. The historical impact on the archaeology in the PDA is considered to be high.*

*The proposed development comprises of a development of 48 x 1 bed flats with 10 parking spaces, cycle store and associated landscaping. Pile foundations will be used. The proposed development is considered to have a high impact on any potential archaeology at the site. 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 an archaeological evaluation to take place.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Chatham Maritime K1 Construction (the 'Clients'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of Land at St Clements House, Corporation Street, Rochester, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 74584 68394 (Fig 1).

### 1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The PDA is situated in Rochester on the north eastern side of Corporation Street on the south-east side of the historic city of Rochester, which itself situated at the lowest bridged crossing point of the River Medway. The River Medway is circa 100m to the east. The PDA covers an area approximately just over half an acre and currently contains the 'L' shaped building of St Clements House, a three-storey building of flats. In front of the building is an open communal grassed area facing to road, with communal grass and hardstanding to the rear. On the northern side of the PDA is Blue Boar Lane which passes under a railway bridge, where the railway line forms the north eastern boundary of the PDA. To the south is a new housing development of flats. The land is broadly level at circa 5m aOD (Fig. 1).

#### Geology

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of a band of bedrock comprising of Lewes nodular chalk formation. The PDA sits adjacent to an area of superficial deposits to the west of Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Peat surrounded by and bands of head deposits to the west and east. The alluvium is unconsolidated detrital material deposited by the River Medway.

#### *Geotechnical Information*

1.2.3 To date, no known geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the site. However, a geoarchaeological assessment was carried out at the nearby Rochester Riverside development. Information obtained from the assessment indicated that during the Mesolithic and Neolithic period this area was

characterised as channel, mudflats and sandbars along the River Medway edge with freshwater marshland system located within the Rochester area. This progressively altered in the Neolithic period from fresh to saltwater marshes with peat accumulation occurring. Woodland clearance then began to occur along the Medway around 2600BC that would have affected the environment of the area, especially in marsh area where the trees would have helped anchor the ground and limit the spread of saltmarshes. Peat deposition continued in the area through the Iron Age and possibly up to the medieval period as a result of sea regression. Therefore, there is potential for palaeo-environmental remains to be recovered from them.

- 1.2.4 In 2015, Leap Environmental for MHS Homes Ltd undertook a geotechnical investigation of the site immediately south of the PDA ahead of a new development. There was found to be made ground of some 2-2.5m comprising of clay, sand and gravel containing chalk, brick, metal, clinker, flint, ceramic, wood and glass. Below which was circa 2m of alluvium with an horizon of peat of 0.3-0.4m thickness below depths between 3.5m and 3.7m. Underneath was circa 5m of basal alluvial gravel before the chalk geology was reached at circa 20m.

### **1.3 The Proposed Development**

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for 48 x 1 bed flats with 10 parking spaces, cycle store and associated landscaping, that is designed for older persons (fig. 2).

### **1.4 Project Constraints**

- 1.4.1 There were no constraints associated with this project.

### **1.5 Scope of Document**

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

## **2 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

### **2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

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

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

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

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

2.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

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

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

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

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

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

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

*Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997*

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

### **2.3 Local Policies**

- 2.3.1 Medway Council has a Local Plan adopted in 2003, retained in 2007. The plan has a policy relevant to the site.

*POLICY BNE12: CONSERVATION AREAS*

- 2.3.2 Special attention will be paid to the preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of Conservation Areas, as defined on the proposals map.

*POLICY BE13: DEMOLITION IN CONSERVATION AREAS*

- 2.3.3 Proposals to demolish a building which makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a Conservation Area will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that: (i) the building is wholly beyond repair; or (ii) it is incapable of use; or (iii) its design is inappropriate; or (iv) the character and appearance of the Conservation Area would be enhanced by its removal and replacement. Consent will be conditional upon no demolition occurring until a contract has been entered into for approved redevelopment of the site.

*POLICY BE14: DEVELOPMENT IN CONSERVATION AREAS*

- 2.3.4 Development within Conservation Areas, or affecting their setting, should achieve a high quality of design which will preserve or enhance the area's historic or architectural character or appearance. The following criteria will be applied: (i)

materials, features and details of buildings or structures which contribute to the character or appearance of the area should be retained or reinstated; and (ii) traditional street patterns, building lines, open spaces and urban spaces, paving and roadway materials, boundary treatments and street furniture should be retained or reinstated; and (iii) the scale, height, mass, roofscape, materials, detailing, fenestration, plot width and depth, and visual appearance of new development should be sympathetic with existing buildings and their settings; and (iv) trees, hedgerows and open spaces should be retained and protected; and (v) hard and soft landscape elements and traditional materials which enhance the area should be utilised. Proposals should be submitted as full applications when they are within, or would affect, a Conservation Area.

*POLICY BNE18: SETTING OF LISTED BUILDINGS*

2.3.5 Development which would adversely affect the setting of a listed building will not be permitted.

*POLICY BNE20: SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS*

2.3.6 Development affecting scheduled ancient monuments or other nationally important sites will not be permitted if it would:

- (i) damaged or destroy such sites; or
- (ii) (ii) be detrimental to their setting.

*POLICY BNE21 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES*

2.3.7 Development affecting potentially important archaeological sites will not be permitted, unless:

(i) the developer, after consultation with the archaeological officer, has arranged for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out by an approved archaeological body before any decision on the planning application is made; and

(ii) it would not lead to the damage or destruction of important archaeological remains. There will be a preference for the preservation of important archaeological remains in situ.

(iii) where development would be damaging to archaeological remains, sufficient time and resources are made available for an appropriate archaeological

investigation undertaken by an approved archaeological body. Such investigations should be in advance of development and in accordance with a specification and programme of work approved by the council. Resources should also be made available for the publication of the results of the investigation.

2.3.8 A new Local Plan to cover the period until 2037 is currently in process. The Council also has the following approach to Heritage:

- Restricting development that could have an unacceptable impact on a designated heritage asset and its setting;
- Ensuring that new development in Conservation Areas enhances their significance and special qualities, whilst respecting the historical and architectural character;
- Ensuring that all new development contributes to local distinctiveness and identity;
- Encouraging development that makes sensitive use of historic assets, particularly where they are under-used or redundant;
- Promoting the preservation of historic buildings considered to be 'at risk'.
- Resisting demolition or destruction of heritage assets without substantial justification that clearly demonstrates that public benefit outweighs the harm or loss resulting from the demolition or destruction.

*Corporation Street Development Framework – SPD, 2008*

2.3.9 Medway Council has also created a development framework for Corporation Street. Essentially the area of the PDA is considered to be off poor-quality environment and consider the area suitable for comprehensive redevelopment given its position between that of historic Rochester and the new Riverside development on the waterfront. Much of the regeneration has already occurred with the new Rochester stations and housing developments either side of the PDA.

*Local Planning Guidance*

2.3.10 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 Chatham Maritime K1 Construction to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.
- 3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

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

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

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

(2017:4)

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

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

CIFA (2017:4)

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Introduction

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

### 4.2 Sources

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

#### *Archaeological databases*

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

#### *Cartographic and Pictorial Documents*

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

*Aerial photographs*

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-8).

*Secondary and Statutory Resources*

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

*Walkover Survey*

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

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

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (250m radius centred on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site’s immediate vicinity. 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
<b>Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods</b>		

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 250m assessment area are dominated by listed buildings relating to the historical core of Rochester. As the PDA is outside of the core settlement area, archaeological records are sparse.

### 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).

5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

5.2.3 The PDA is located outside the Rochester Conservation Area but inside Zone 2 of the Urban Archaeological Zone (KCC 2004: Fig.23). There are no listed buildings located on the PDA and no Historic Parks and Gardens.

5.2.4 Within the study and wider area there are five Scheduled Monuments, which are listed in table 2 below.

Name	ID	Distance form PDA
Rochester Castle	1011030	c. 380m NW
Rochester City Wall	1003361	c. 90m NW
Remains of Rochester Priory Cloister	1003405	c. 255m NW
Bridge Chapel	1003360	c. 500m NW
Open Area within Roman, Saxon and Medieval Town	1003602	c. 100m NW

**Table 2: Scheduled Monuments**

5.2.5 In addition to the above, there are also nine Grade I listed buildings, six Grade II\* and 57 Grade II listed buildings, along with four Conservation Areas. It is recommended that effects to both built designated heritage assets and their settings are considered as part of a separate Heritage Statement.

5.2.6 The Medway Council publication ‘Historic Rochester Conservation Area Appraisal’ (HRCAA) states that:

“The north east corner [the area of the PDA] has since been significantly redeveloped and there is no justification in terms of special interest consistent with the characteristics of the existing conservation area. The railway and Corporation Street physically and visually separates this area from the main body of Historic Rochester Conservation Area. Given these factors the PDA is excluded from the conservation area” (Medway Council HRCAA: 9).

### **5.3 Previous Archaeological Works**

5.3.1 There have been a large number of intrusive archaeological events in the area particular with Rochester being an historical site. Many of these have taken place within the historical core of the town and have comprised of small-scale development works, watching briefs and evaluations. The focus below is on sites close to and similar to that of the PDA outside of the main settlement area.

- 5.3.2 A 2005 evaluation at a site in Corporation street circa 200m north, north west of the PDA only found modern made ground (EKE10244).
- 5.3.3 In 1997, to the north of the PDA at the Blue Boar Car Park by the Rochester city walls was a watching brief. A possible chalk yard bedding or floor surface was found at The Common, a flint surface of unknown date at Blue Boar, but nothing at the Corporation Street trenches.
- 5.3.4 In 2005/2004, an evaluation was carried out at the Rochester Riverside area, north east of the railway line. 31 trenches were excavated across the Rochester Riverside development site. They found remains of the Roman town wall, burials, the medieval wall and extensive post-medieval revetments, docks and other structural remains. However, the areas had undergone significant impact with demolition and rebuilding throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.3.5 Also, to the north of the PDA, at the site of Rochester's new railway station a 2015 excavation revealed made ground of some 3m below the ground surface. The site also revealed a probable Post Medieval riverside revetment considered to be of low significance and evidence for the modern development of the area. No earlier archaeological activity was found.
- 5.3.6 South of the new station, was subject to archaeological investigations in 1996 via a watching brief, which recorded made ground to a depth of circa 2.0m that sealed underlying alluvial clays. At a depth of 3.35m a peaty deposit overlay clay deposits. No archaeological finds or features were found. A 2004 watching brief at the same site confirmed previous findings.
- 5.3.7 The site immediately adjacent to the PDA to the south was not subject to any archaeological evaluation planning conditions given the made ground and historical impact from the 20<sup>th</sup> century houses.

*Medway Valley Palaeolithic Project (MVPP)*

- 5.3.8 The MVPP broadly follows the boundaries of the geology with area designated KT 15 matching the alluvium deposits. There has on been one find in area KT 15 and the Palaeolithic importance classed as medium. Should Palaeolithic activity be found this would be considered of national significance and could potentially further our understanding of exploitation of the area in this period. Evidence of

the Palaeolithic has been found during investigations conducted nearby at the Riverside site and in Corporation Street where peat and alluvial layers were found to contain fauna and pollen remains.

#### **5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative**

- 5.4.1 Many Palaeolithic finds in this area of west Kent are from gravel terraces associated with the Medway, Ebbsfleet and Thames Valleys. Palaeolithic artefacts and both, flora and fauna have been found in the area around nearby Upnor, some with little provenance and stratigraphy and find also to the south at the Medway Gap at Cuxton. There is little evidence from the Mesolithic period. In the wider area, flint tools have been found at Cliffe, Higham and Erith. There is little by way of Neolithic evidence but the Medway Valley is also known for Neolithic settlement as evidence by such structures as causewayed enclosures and burial monuments.
- 5.4.2 The Bronze Age is little represented in Rochester itself. In the wider area by the Wainscott by-pass Late Neolithic, or early Bronze Age lithics were found along with middle Bronze Age pottery. South of Rochester, along the valley on both the higher and lower ground are Bronze Age burial mounds.
- 5.4.3 The archaeological record for Rochester is recognised as a major archaeological resource of national importance. Archaeological investigations suggest an Iron Age settlement with its own mint and unusually the Iron Age settlement seems to have transformed to an early Roman town, no doubt because of its defensive position and its location at the lowest bridging point of the River Medway. It sits astride the main road of Roman Britain and it has a trading and strategic position which no doubt was recognised by the incumbent Roman administration. It was a fulcrum point of trade downstream to the important stone quarries and villa estates and an ideal transshipment point for cargoes arriving from the continent and for the stone and produce of the Medway valley to be shipped to London and beyond. As a Roman town, all the prerequisites for civilised living would have been there- heated baths, temples, forum and basilica. When their world started to fall apart in the early 3rd century AD or because of civic pride, the Roman town was fortified with stone walls enclosing some 23 and a half acres. The remains of the

Roman town- called Durobrivae- lie at least 2.5m below the present ground level- and are as yet little understood.

- 5.4.4 With the demise of the Roman Empire in the west Germanic tribes started to arrive in large numbers in Kent and as archaeological evidence from Canterbury has shown that the 'Saxons' made their home amongst the ruins of Roman cities. With the arrival of St Augustine in 597AD Kent rejoined the historical world and we know from documents that Justus, part of Augustine's mission established a church at Rochester dedicated to St Andrew and was its first bishop. It is likely that this Saxon church was built on or close to the location of the most important pagan temple, probably dedicated to Jupiter, itself an integral part of the Roman Forum of Durobrivae, and no doubt located at the highest point in the town where now sits the remains of the Norman castle.
- 5.4.5 An Anglo-Saxon Charter records that the land to the 'northeast of the city including some of the marshland' as having been given to the Bishops in AD868 and may be of relevance to the PDA and area around. The Domesday Book of 1086AD records Rochester as a medium-sized settlement with 16 households, comprising of 18 villagers, six smallholders and eight slaves. There were five acres of meadow, woodland, mills and a church. One of the Anglo-Saxon names for Rochester- Hrofescester- may just mean 'red roofed fortress' as red is the usual colour of Roman roof tiles. According to the Domesday Book, the Bishop of Rochester was given land valued at 17s 4d in Aylesford, Kent, in compensation for land that became the site of Rochester Castle.
- 5.4.6 The Roman grid pattern of the two main streets seems to have survived into the medieval period which is unusual and could confirm that substantial parts of the Roman town survived into the Early Medieval period. In the 11<sup>th</sup> century the original castle was constructed, which is believed to be at Boley Hill. After the abandonment of this first castle, it was replaced by another on the current site, in the south-west corner of the town walls. Founded between 1087 and 1089, some parts of the castle survive, much altered by use and reuse in subsequent centuries. The castle itself consists of the tower keep, a bailey with a curtain wall and an outer ditch.

- 5.4.7 By 1225 the city had been extended beyond its Roman boundaries and extended even further in 1344. By 1540 the layout of the town was well established. It was in the Post Medieval period that land reclamation is thought to have occurred in the marsh areas to the northeast of the city. Due to the Royal dockyards at Chatham, the River Medway was improved to provide access to a greater number of ships through the passing of Navigation Acts by Parliament in 1664, 1740, 1792, 1802 and 1824. A crucial influence on the post-medieval morphology was the coming of the railway in 1858 and with the building of the first railway bridge in 1891 which redefined the area of the town around Corporation Street.
- 5.4.8 The Medway archives through Kelly's Directories revealed that in 1909 the PDA housed the Rochester Corporation Yard. By the late 1930s, it was a private slaughterhouse belonging to E. J. Payne and Co who were butchers. During the Second World War, the Ministry of Works took over the site as a government slaughter house. However, after the war, the site was no longer required and was left derelict. For the slaughter house, there would have been to be pens for the stock to rest before entering the slaughter house. Further sheds would be required to hang the meat. Before the Second World War in the UK, there were circa 12,000 slaughterhouses, by 1954, this had reduced significantly to circa 600 with changing practices. In addition, originally in an industrial area on the edge of town, this area of Corporation Street became part of the wider town as it expanded and with the residential houses, immediately to the south, the site of a slaughter house would have been less acceptable.
- 5.4.9 The Medway Archives comment that there is no evidence that any bombs fell on this part of corporation street.

## **5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression**

### *Map of Rochester by John Speed in 1610*

- 5.5.1 This map shows that the area of the PDA was marsh with no development shown outside the city walls (Fig.3).

### *Map of Rochester by Robert Seath in 1633*

5.5.2 The marsh is shown in more detail with intertidal channels shown through the marsh. Development has now taken place outside the city wall beyond the east gate (Fig.4).

*Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769*

5.5.3 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. However, little detail can be added (Fig. 5).

*Baker, 1772*

5.5.4 The marsh is shown in some detail with market gardens beyond the east gate (Fig. 6).

*R Sale, 1816*

5.5.5 By 1816 the R. Sale's map shows development on the marsh with banks to control flooding and buildings. Unfortunately, the scale and mode of survey preclude any attempt to tie in the 1806 data to modern mapping (Fig. 7)

*Rochester Tithe Map of 1841*

5.5.6 The tithe map is the first detailed map. (Fig. 5). Blue Boar Lane exists by this point. The area of the PDA now has drainage channels and the PDA is part of field designated 130/130A. The land is owned by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester and occupied by John Denham with the land being used as market garden (Fig.8).

*Rochester Tithes Appointment, 1861*

5.5.7 The landowner here is still the Dean and Chapter of Rochester with the land leased to Thomas Clements and occupied by B Bassett and the land referred to as marsh. There is also seen the line of the railway (Fig.9).

*Historic OS Map 1867*

5.5.8 This is the first properly scaled OS map. The PDA is shown up against the railway line with the railway acting a divider. The eastern side of the railway is still pasture and march. The western side the limits of the town are expanding to fill. Blue Boar Lane passes under the railway heading towards Blue Boar Hard and wharf. The PDA at this time is still used as a market gardening area with parts of the PDA being orchard (Fig. 10 & 11).

*Historic OS map 1897*

5.5.9 The PDA now has a number of undisclosed buildings located on the south west and northern boundary. On the eastern side of the railway, the area has turned into a goods depot and on the north side of Blue Boar Wharf is a foundry (Fig.13).

*Historic OS map 1909*

5.5.10 A number of additional structures have been added to the area of the PDA but the area adjoining it to the south east appear unused. Some of the structures are open on one side and it is known at this period the site was the Rochester Corporation Yard. Rochester has continued expanding. Nearby to the south West the Technical Institute has been built as well as residential houses. (Fig.13).

*Historic OS map 1932*

5.5.11 The PDA continues to have a number of disparate structures located on it. It is not known exactly when the site changed from being the Rochester Corporation Yard to a slaughter house other than it was a slaughter house by the late 1930s. To the south east, adjoining the PDA are now residential houses. The Road to the north west that was called The Common in previous maps, has now been extended to the south east and a new Road created on the south western boundary of the PDA called Corporation Street. As a result of the new road, there has on the western side of Corporation Street more infill of buildings. An additional building for the Technical Institute and a new large hall. On the northern side of Blue Boar Lane there are also new residential houses (Fig.14).

*Historic OS map 1953*

5.5.12 The PDA in this map shows a number of outlines highlighted as ruins and we know the site is no longer in use as a slaughter house (Fig. 15)

## **5.6 Aerial Photographs**

*1936*

5.6.1 This shows the PDA with a number of separate buildings located on it as recognised from the 1932 Historical OS map (Plate 1).

*1939*

- 5.6.2 The image is not particularly clear but it is at a time when the site was known to be a slaughter house (Plate 2).

*1947*

- 5.6.3 This picture appears shows the 'ruins'. At the rear of the site is a large circular structure and a couple of other outbuildings of purpose unknown (Plate 3)

*1960s*

- 5.6.4 By the 1960s, the current St Clements House has been built. To the south east are residential houses and east of the railway line is still a goods depot. (Plate 4).

*1990*

- 5.6.5 There is no change at the PDA. East of the railway is now disused (Plate 5).

*2003*

- 5.6.6 There is little change. The area east of the railway has been cleared (Plate 6).

*2017*

- 5.6.7 There is no change (Plate 7)

*2018*

- 5.6.8 The housing to the north and south of the PDA have been demolished and replaced by new apartment blocks. The area east of the PDA is undergoing development (Plate 8).

## **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. A walkover was undertaken on the 15<sup>th</sup> January 2020. No features or artefacts were seen (Plates 9-14).
- 5.7.2 The front of the residential block is laid to lawn with paths and a low front wall. The northern side is also grass along with some flowerbeds and a low wall. The rear is communal with the area a patchwork of concrete with the only grass up

against the house. Access to this is via the northern eastern corner. Along the western boundary with the railway are two long sections of small brick-built storage areas. In the far north eastern corner, there is a higher brick wall to enclose a washing line area and waste storage bins. The southern boundary is a wooden fence.

## 5.8 Summary of Potential

### *Palaeolithic*

- 5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Evidence of the Palaeolithic has been found during investigations conducted nearby at the Riverside site and in Corporation Street where peat and alluvial layers were found to contain fauna and pollen remains. There is potential that the deposits within the Site could contain similar fauna and pollen evidence. Therefore, the Palaeolithic potential in this area is considered **low/moderate**.

### *Mesolithic*

- 5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period. Therefore, it is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period is **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 one record from this period being that of Neolithic flints found during excavations for the site of the proposed Haversham centre, circa 250m SSW of the PDA. However, 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. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *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 nine records from this period within the assessment area. That there was an Iron Age presence at Rochester there is no doubt. In 1900 a human skeleton of Iron Age date was excavated in the Diocesan Registry in the Precinct of the Cathedral at about c.3-5m below floor level (TQ 76 NW 61). An Iron Age coin was found in the vicinity of Corporation Street (TQ 76 NW 100-105). In addition, a number of Iron Age finds have been made within the city wall including a Belgic urn found at No. 12 High Street (TQ 76 NW 28) to the west of the PDA. To the north at the Riverside Development, a Late Iron Age (or early Roman ditch) was found during an evaluation (TQ 76 NW 734) as well as a findspot for a Portable Antiquities Scheme reported Iron Age copper alloy coin (MKE 71892), 120m to the north west. In the wider area in 1961-62 excavation at 50-54 High Street revealed a number of post-holes associated with pieces of moulds for late Iron Age Potin coins, slag and 21 coins and brooches (TQ 76 NW 8). However, the PDA is considered to be outside of the settlement area in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *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 11 records from this period within the assessment area. The Roman town of Rochester located just to the north west of the PDA, is the second largest walled Roman town in Kent and as can be expected has revealed extensive remains from that period. Opposite the PDA in Corporation Street, just to the north west are the city walls and towers built in the 13th-14th century on earlier late 2nd or early 3rd century Roman foundations. To the north of the PDA is located the north gate

of the Roman town which led, it is thought to the Roman harbour area. Roman suburbs outside the east gate may also impact on the PDA. Circa 90m to the south west of the PDA. In addition, Roman cemeteries along the route of the Roman road leading from the east gate may also be extensive enough to impact on the areas of the PDA.

- 5.8.7 Archaeological investigation closer to the PDA found a buried soil horizon with industrial activity was found just to the south west of the PDA (TQ 76 NW 724).
- 5.8.8 The Roman archaeological horizon in the area of the PDA is little understood. Certainly, within the city walls it is thought to be about 2m below present ground level but outside in the extramural area it is relatively unknown including- as the River Medway is tidal at this point- the Roman sea levels. Work elsewhere in Kent by Wilmott suggests the High-Water mark for Roman sea levels is about 3m AOD. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has two records from this period recognising Rochester as a Saxon town (TQ 76 NW 10) and the cathedral (TQ 76 NW 505). It is likely the bridge and harbour survived and was one of the reasons that in AD 604 King Aethelbert gave the south west quarter of the town to the Augustine Mission as a base and for the foundation of the church of St Andrew. Archaeological evidence from this period is outside of the study area and includes early Anglo-Saxon graves excavated in 1960 under the Gundulf's Tower (TQ 76 NW 9). In addition, excavations in 1888 inside the present cathedral discovered the remains of a possible Saxon church (TQ 76 NW 350). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Medieval*

- 5.8.10 The Kent HER has four archaeological records from this period within the assessment area and four listed buildings. The medieval period is represented within the assessment area by an extension to the walled limits of the city and building of the castle and current cathedral. In 1225 the city walls were extended to the south west and again in 1344. Various medieval buildings and undercrofts and vaults have been found through recent archaeological investigations. The

potential for finding remains that date to this period cannot be discounted and is period is considered **low**.

#### *Post Medieval*

5.8.11 The Kent HER has 21 archaeological records from this period within the assessment area. A further 63 are listed buildings and also three building records. The KHER monument records reflect the industry of the railway and the growth of Rochester in this period around that of the PDA. It was in this period that the land was reclaimed and became a market garden. Later after the railway arrived, the land was used for the Rochester Corporation Yard and contained a number of open sided buildings within it. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **high**.

#### *Modern*

5.8.12 Archaeological investigations in the assessment area for the Modern period include a wharf built in 1911 for Cory's coal merchants (TQ 76 NW 336). The site of Halls Iron Foundry (TQ 70 NW 339) and Furrells Wharf (pre 1885) at TQ 76 NW 340. The site of the Customs Watch House (TQ 76 NW 345). During the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the site changed from a Corporation Yard to that of a slaughter house. A post Second World War map showing 'ruins' at the PDA, as the site was not used after the Second World War. After the war saw the building of the flats St Clements. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **high**.

#### *Unknown*

5.8.13 There is one record of an unknown period being that a flint surface found in Blue Boar car Park circa 170m, NNW of the PDA.

#### *Overview*

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

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

## 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 originally marsh before becoming market gardens. The arrival of the railway significantly changed the area, which then became industrial. It may be that the railway construction has led to the there being significant made ground in the area. The PDA from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century has had a number of different buildings located within it, but mainly around the edges. It was used as a Corporation Yard and also as a slaughter house, which went out of use after the Second World War when the Ministry of Works requisitioned it. Post war, the current building of St Clements was constructed. The historical impact on the archaeology in the PDA is considered to be high.
- 6.2.2 The proposed development comprises of a development of 48 x 1 bed flats with 10 parking spaces, cycle store and associated landscaping. Pile foundations will be used. The proposed development is considered to have a high impact on any potential archaeology at the site.

## 7 SIGNIFICANCE

### 7.1 Introduction

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

### 7.2 Significance Criteria

#### *Period*

7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Post Medieval and Modern period, with moderate potential for the Roman. Low/moderate for the Palaeolithic and low potential for all other periods. The title map shows that the area of the PDA was a market garden until the coming of the railway, which led to the use of the land for a Corporation Yard and then a slaughter house. There appears to have been a number of different buildings on the site from the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The PDA sits outside of the Roman walls. Any information found relating to this period would assist our understanding of the use of this area in the Roman period and would be of moderate significance.

#### *Rarity*

7.2.2 Roman activity would be considered to be of local to regional significance with Post Medieval and Modern of local significance. Should Palaeolithic activity be found this would be considered of national significance and could potentially further our understanding of exploitation of the area in this period.

#### *Documentation*

7.2.3 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, archive, photographic and other sources. It is possible that further detailed research may uncover more documentary evidence although this is unlikely to alter the conclusions in this report.

#### *Group Value*

- 7.2.4 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has group value in understanding the occupation of the area in the Palaeolithic, Roman and Post Medieval period.

*Survival / Condition*

- 7.2.5 It is considered for there to have been a high historical impact upon any potential archaeological remains given the impact of the railway, any industrial activity at the site.

*Fragility / Vulnerability*

- 7.2.6 Any potential remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ will vulnerable to damage during the proposed development, due to piled foundations and service trenches required for the proposed development.

*Potential*

- 7.2.7 The impact assessment concludes that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains.

*Significance*

- 7.2.8 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of archaeological interest in relation to the Palaeolithic, Roman and Post Medieval period of which carries national and local significance. Interest of the site as a slaughter house would be of local significance.

## 8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

### 8.1 Introduction

The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works. The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high** archaeological potential for the Post Medieval and Modern period, **moderate** for the Roman period, **low/moderate** potential for the Palaeolithic, and **low** for all other periods. Given the likelihood of significant made ground along with the industrial use of the site and the construction of the railway and the current building, there is historically likely to have been a high impact on any potential archaeology. The proposed development for pile foundations and associated services will have a high impact upon any potential archaeology. 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 an archaeological evaluation to take place.

## **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 Chatham Maritime K1 Construction (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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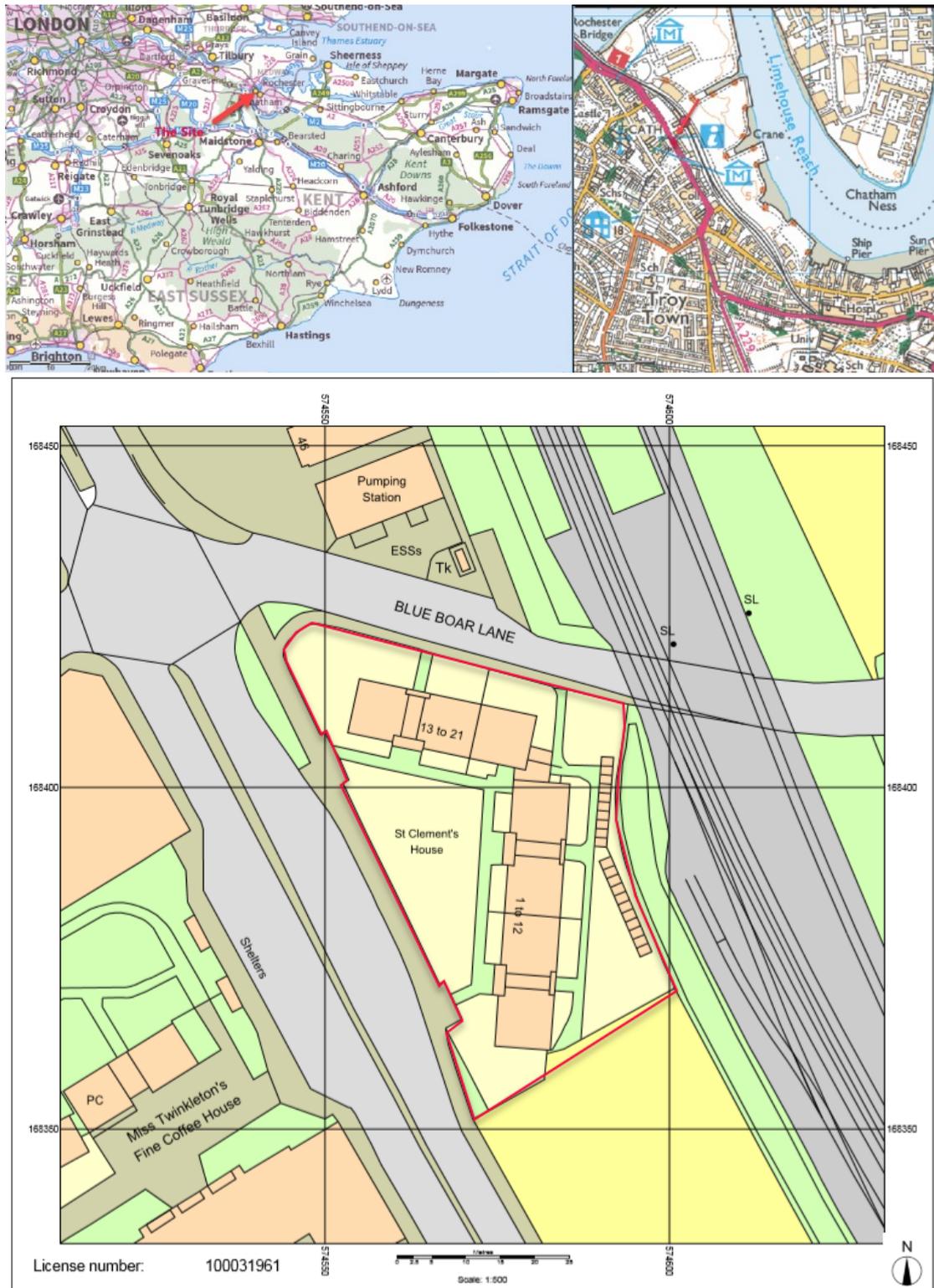


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:5,000, 1:500

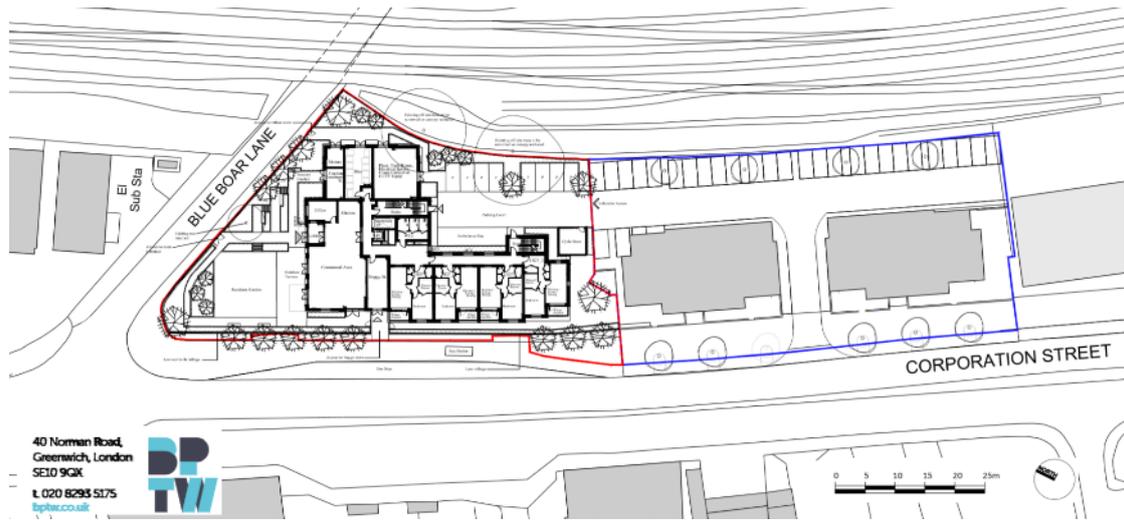


Figure 2: Proposed Development

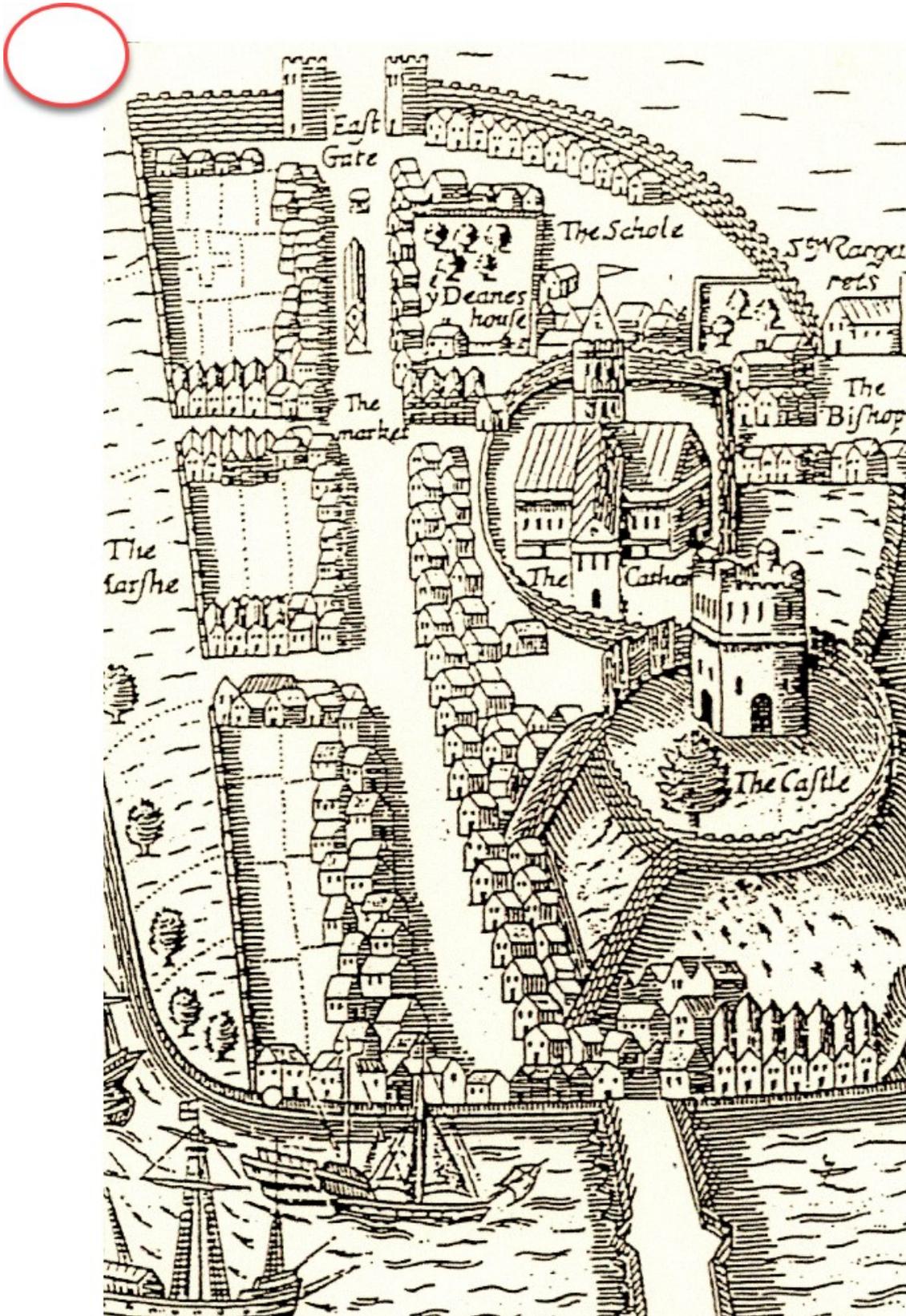


Figure 3: John Speed map of 1610





Figure 5: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769

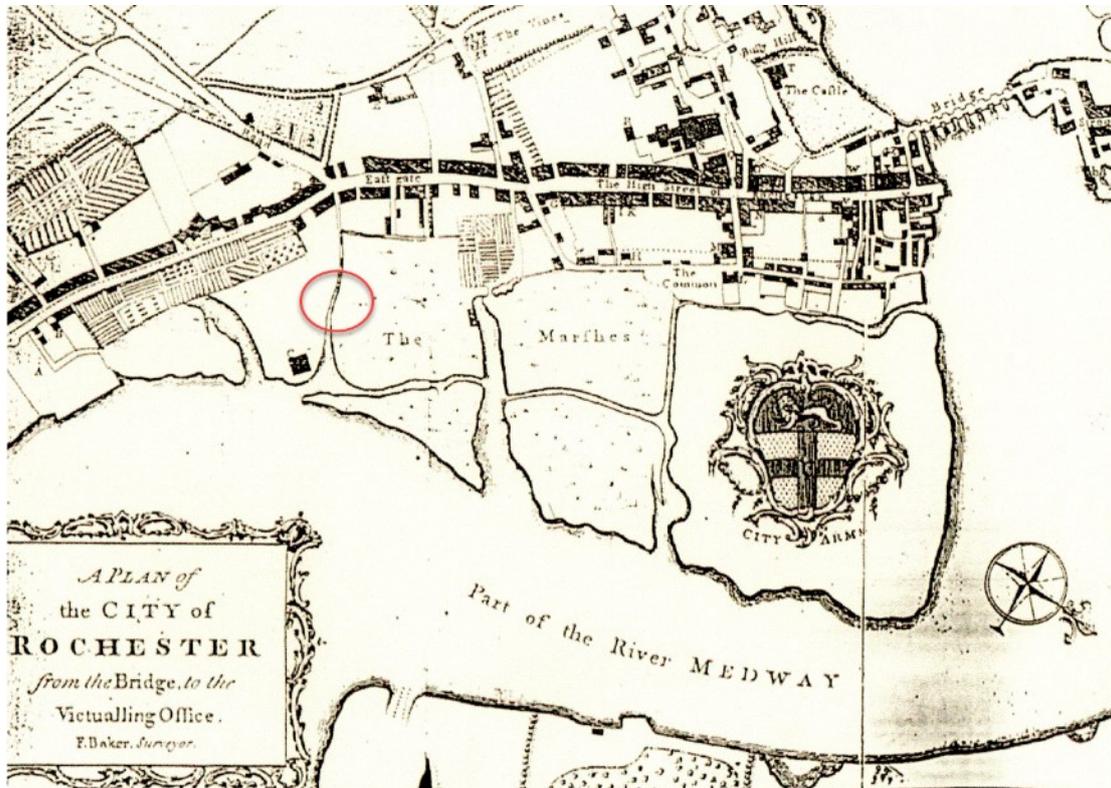


Figure 6: Bakers map of 1772

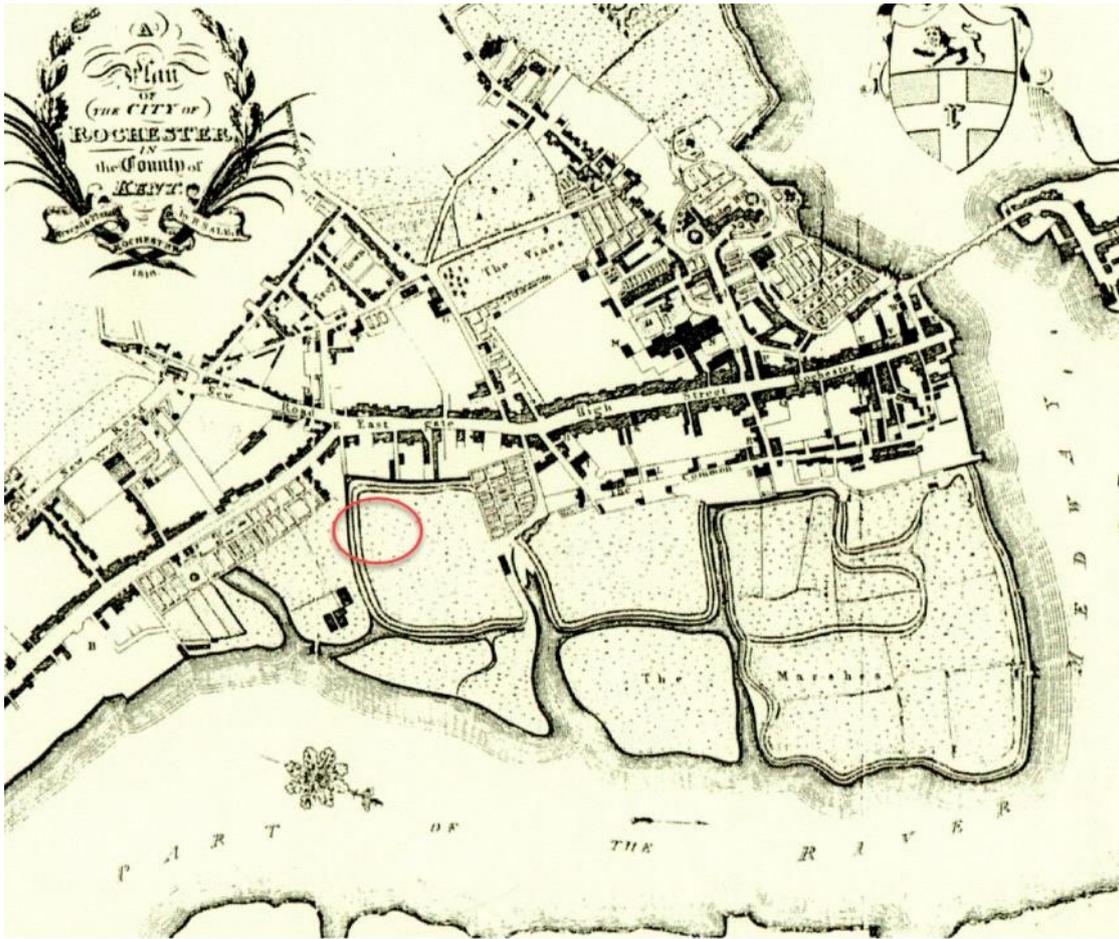


Figure 7: R. Sale's map of 1816



Figure 8: Rochester Tithe Map 1841



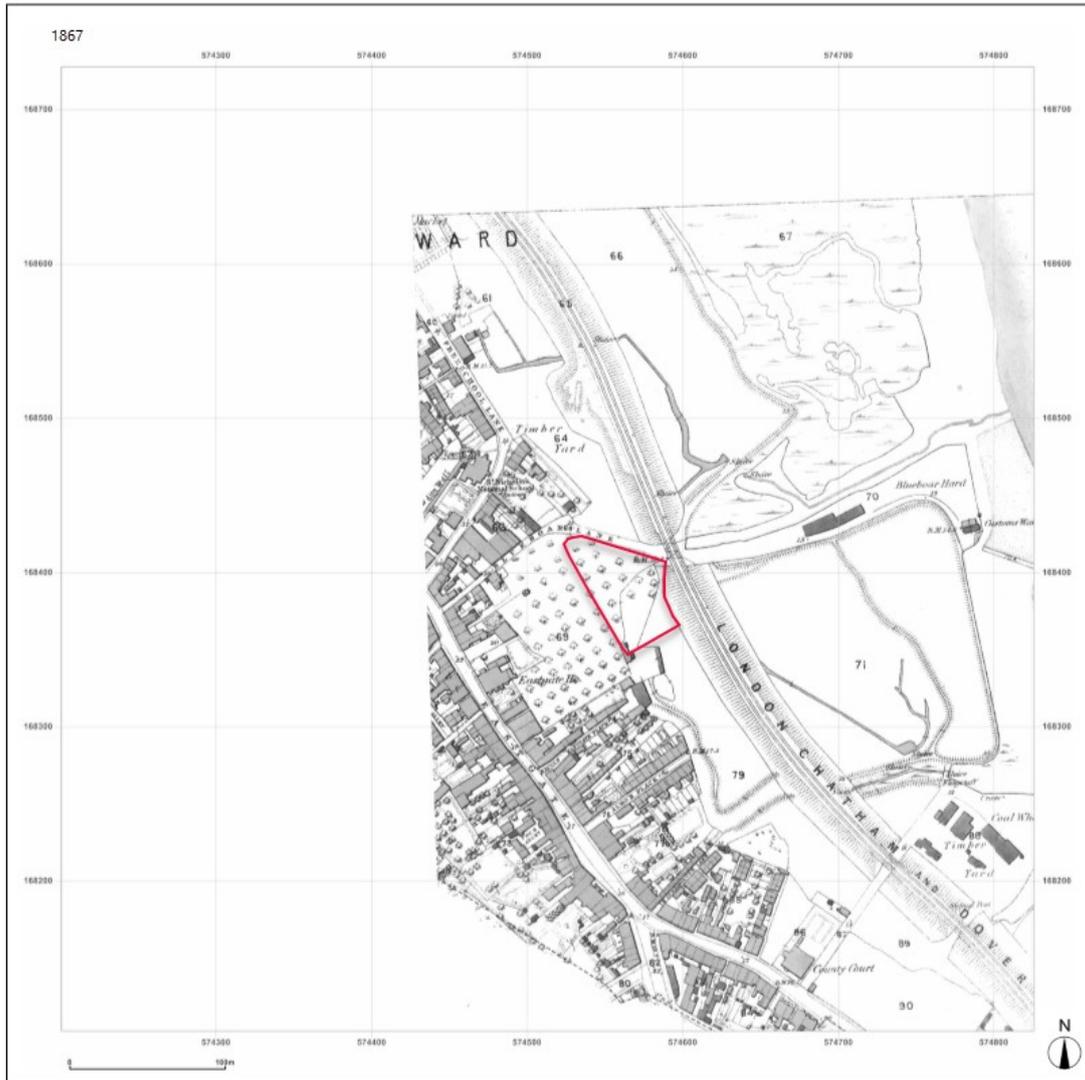


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1867



Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1866-1867



Figure 12: Historic OS Map from 1897-1898

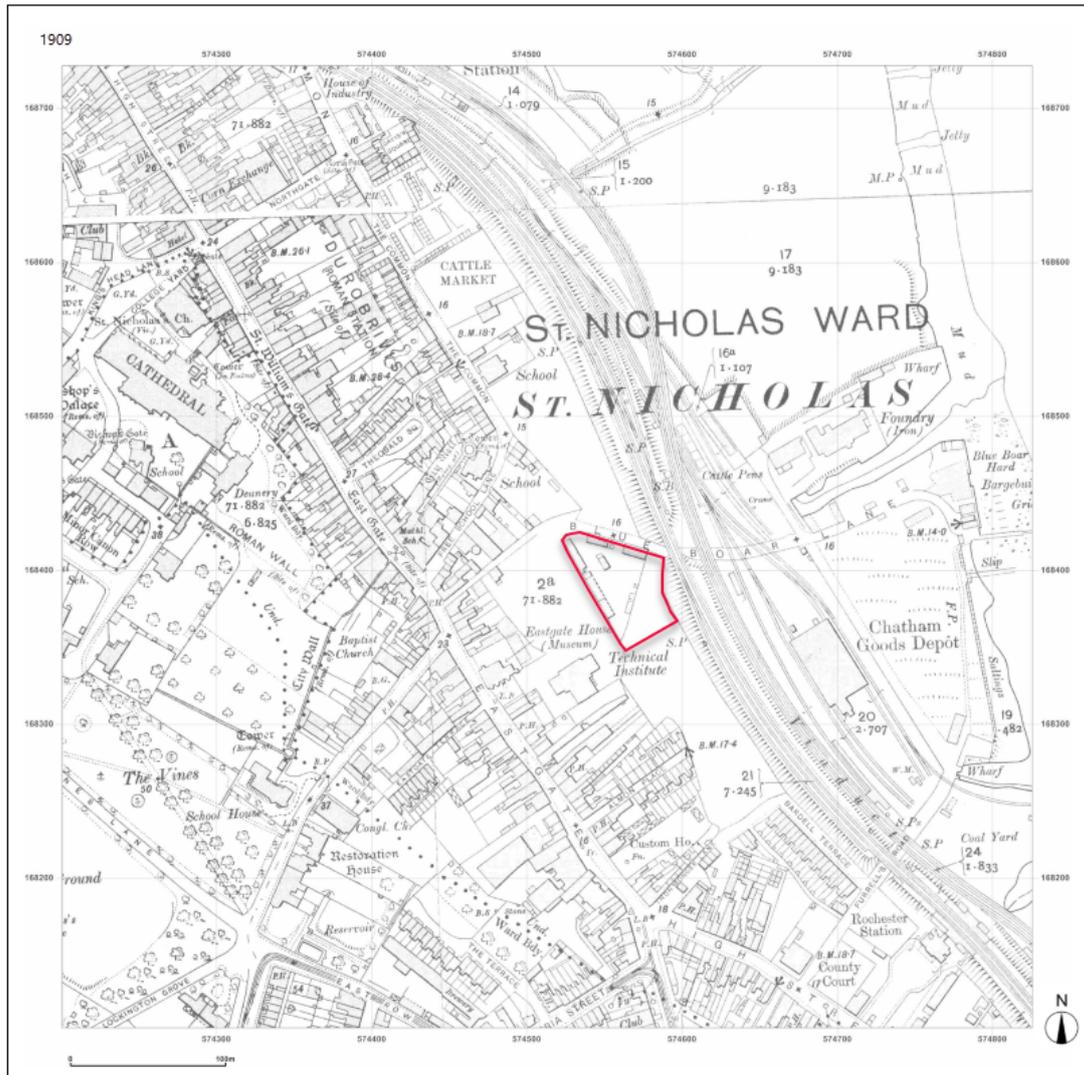


Figure 13: Historic OS Map 1909



Figure 14: Historic OS Report 1932-1934

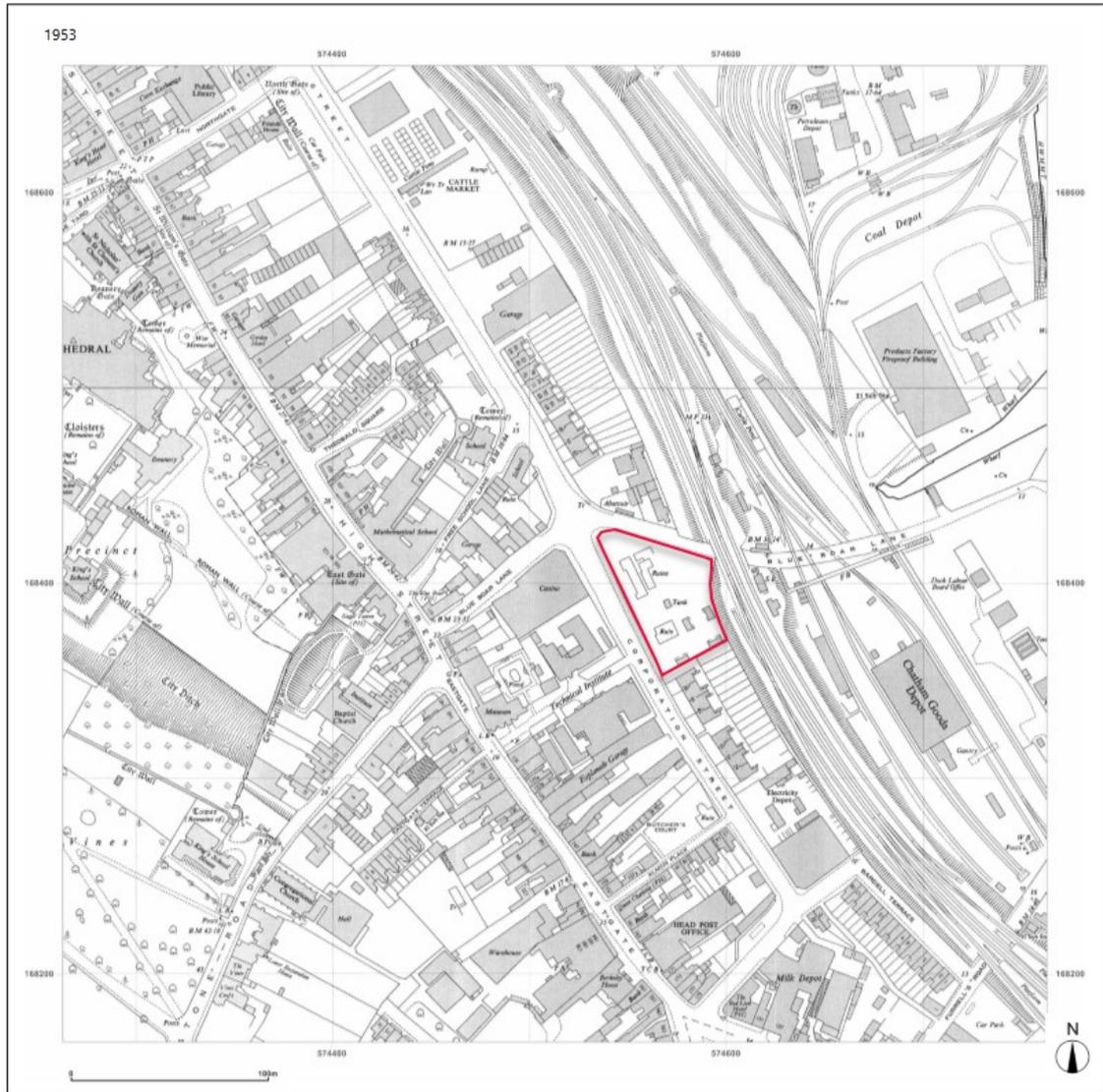


Figure 15: Historic OS Map 1953

**11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 16-18).**

<b>KHER</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Description</b>
TQ 76 NW 10	Place	c. 250m W	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Saxon town of Rochester
TQ 76 NW 28	Monument	c. 180m W	Iron Age	Belgic urn, Found on Rochester High Street
TQ 76 NW 100	Findspot	c. 100m NW	Iron Age	Iron Age coin, Corporation Street. A bronze Iron Age coin found during excavations in 1962. One side had a ring ornamental decoration, but the other was uncertain. Last known to be in the possession of the Ministry of Works.
TQ 76 NW 101	Findspot	c. 100m NW	Iron Age	Iron Age gold coin, Corporation Street.
TQ 76 NW 102	Findspot	c. 100m NW	Iron Age	Iron Age coins, Corporation Street. Six Iron Age Potin coins were found in Rochester during excavations in 1962.
TQ 76 NW 103	Findspot	c. 100m NW	Iron Age	Iron Age coins, Corporation Street. Iron Age bronze coin of Kentish type, found in Rochester. The coin was identified as the same type as examples found at Canterbury in 1958 and Lullingstone Roman Villa in 1960.
TQ 76 NW 104	Findspot	c. 100m NW	Iron Age	Iron Age coins, Corporation Street. A possible Gaulish Iron Age Potin coin, found in Rochester during excavations in 1962. No further information.
TQ 76 NW 105	Findspot	c. 100m NW	Iron Age	Iron Age coins, Corporation Street. Three bronze Iron Age coins were found during excavations in Rochester in 1962. Due to inadequate recording identification was not possible. The present whereabouts of these artefacts is also uncertain.

TQ 76 NW 107	Monument	c. 230m NW	Roman	Romano-British building and finds, No. 86 high street. Excavation revealed a Roman building, with flint walls and clay floor fronting upon Watling Street. Over the course of the investigation some 600 pot sherds of Samian and local wares were recovered as well as domestic food debris and a clay oven.
TQ 76 NW 127	Findspot	c. 150m NW	Post Medieval	Chatham 1/2d token of Richard Len, Theobald Square. Dated 1668, was found on the site of the Old Brewery.
TQ 76 NW 140	Findspot	c. 250m NW	Roman	Romano-British coins, the Old Deanery. In August 1983, at the request of the Department of the Environment, a watch was kept on excavations in the garden of the Old Deanery for a drain and a man-hole in connection with alterations at No.2 the College. The man-hole excavations produced Roman material at a depth of 2.5m, including two fourth century coins, one of AD 350-360 and the other AD 365- 378.
TQ 76 NW 132	Monument	c. 100m W	Roman	Watling Street, Roman Road.
TQ 76 NW 275	Monument	c. 105m S	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of Edwin Harris' print shop, High Street. An excavation by the Lower Medway Archaeological Research Group in 1990 revealed Victorian pots, pipes and associated finds. Interpreted as the site of Edwin Harris' print shop. Not marked on any of the Ordnance survey historic maps.
TQ 76 NW 276	Monument	c. 240m SSW	Roman	Roman occupation site, Eastgate. Excavation prior to proposed development uncovered evidence of Roman occupation, in the form of pits, surfaces and possible timber buildings, spanning the 1st to the early third centuries AD.
TQ 76 NW 292	Monument	c. 80m W	Post Medieval	Site of a Maltings, Free School Lane. Maltings on Free School Lane, in use by 1847 and owned by W. Woodhams. It was thought to still be in use in the 1860's but is not marked on any of the Ordnance Survey maps. Demolished to make way for the Free School Lane car park.

TQ 76 NW312	Monument	c. 180m NW	Roman	Roman features, 99 High Street. Dating from the 1st century AD, cut by later medieval pits. A deep dump of deposits relating to the supposed Roman defensive wall were found sealing these. A number of finds were recovered, including pottery and four coins, but their date is uncertain.
TQ 76 NW 313	Monument	c. 180m NW	Medieval	Medieval pit features, 99 High Street
TQ 76 NW 314	Monument	c. 235m NW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Possible old Deanery (building remains) at 82/82a High St.
TQ 76 NW 325	Monument	c. 205m WSW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval ditch, Crow Lane. Probably part of town defences. Found during a watching brief at Vines Garage, Crow Lane and during a watching brief at the rear of 16 Crow Lane.
TQ 76 NW 374	Monument	c. 170m NNW	Unknown	Flint surface found in Blue Boar Car Park. Single course of larger angular flints which seemed to have been neatly laid. No datable evidence was found in the layer.
TQ 76 NW 328	Monument	c. 120m SSW	Post Medieval	Cesspit, well & other sanitation features rear of 147-149 High St.
TQ 76 NW 330	Building	c. 145m NNW	Modern	The French Hospital, La Providence, Theobald Square. Founded to provide care and a home for poor Huguenot refugees after they had fled from persecution in France in the late 17th and early 18th Centuries. Whilst needs have changed greatly since then, 'La Providence' has continued to support people of Huguenot descent and provides sheltered accommodation from its present home in Rochester. A set of 19 terraced houses that made up Theobald Square in the centre of Rochester. The square had been laid out in the 1840s on the site of an old brewery, whose vaults still lie beneath the road and gardens (TQ 76 NW 376). The houses were completely restored and re-arranged to make 39 self-contained flats.

TQ 76 NW 331	Findspot	c. 180m SSW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Late medieval or post medieval peg tile, 178-184 High Street. A watching brief was carried out in July 2001 during the construction of a lift shaft. No archaeological features were observed and only a solitary late medieval or post medieval peg tile was recovered.
TQ 76 NW 336	Monument	c. 250m NE	Modern	Cory's Wharf, Limehouse Reach. Wharf built at Limehouse Reach for Messrs Cory's, coal factors, in 1911. Prior to 1911 the site was open land with two jettys. Since 1960 the wharf has handled sea dredged ballast for the ready-mixed concrete industry.
TQ 76 NW 345	Monument	c. 190m E	Post Medieval	Site of Customs Watch House. During an excavation on the Rochester Riverside development site foundations were found relating to the former 19th century Customs House. Modern disturbance had removed all other traces of the building.
TQ 76 NW 338	Monument	c. 120m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of Halls Iron Foundry. Iron foundry show on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th edition Ordnance Survey maps (c.1891-1940). Not shown on 1961 aerial photography
TQ 76 NW 339	Monument	c. 180m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of barge building yard, Blue Boar Hard. Site of William Higham's barge building yard shown on the 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps (c.1891-1922). The yard closed in the 1930's until the 1950's when the site was reopened by Inn's with two dolphin-mounted derrick cranes but is now again derelict.
TQ 76 NW 340	Monument	c. 250m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Furrell's Wharf. Leading off Furrell Road the wharf was for Mr. Furrell a coal factor, and was in use pre 1865, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1858-1873). Now part of the Jewson Yard. During the mid-20th century the creek here was the winter home for one of the Thames pleasure steamers.
TQ 76 NW 352	Monument	c. 200m SW	Roman	Romano-British Cemetery, 178-184 High Street. During evaluation trenching the badly disturbed remains of two

				<p>inhumation burials were recovered. Due to the close proximity of the main Roman road it is believed that they are probably of Roman date. They are the first signs of a cemetery on this side of the town. Later work on the site, continuing until 2003, recovered the bones of at least nine other individuals. Pottery sherds and small finds recovered from the site and in association with the two articulated burials suggest that the cemetery was in use between the early 2nd century to the early 4th century. The size of the cemetery is unclear.</p>
TQ 76 NW 360	Monument	c. 210m SW	Post Medieval	<p>Brickearth Quarries, 178-184. The presence of deposits of over-fired brick rubble in some features suggested brick making was taking place nearby; no evidence of kilns was found. It is thought that the quarries were in use sometime between the late 16th and mid-18th centuries.</p>
TQ 76 NW 361	Monument	c. 145m NNW	Roman	<p>Fragment of the Roman Town Wall. During April 2000 a watching brief was maintained on two trenches at the French Hospital, Rochester (TQ 76 NW 330). In the first trench, the Roman town wall was encountered at a depth of 0.2M below the modern ground surface.</p>
TQ 76 NW 369	Findspot	c. 250m SSW	Neolithic	<p>Neolithic Flints. During excavation of the site for the proposed Haversham Centre, 50 struck flints were found suggesting limited use of the southern part of the excavation area in the late Neolithic</p>
TQ 76 NW 372	Monument	c. 160m WSW	Roman	<p>Possible Roman Burial, Baptist Chapel, Crow Lane. During the construction of the Baptist chapel in Crow Lane an inhumation burial was found. No further information about the burial was recorded, but a large quantity of Roman and later pottery sherds were also found, and it is suggested that the burial may be of Roman date.</p>

TQ 76 NW 375	Monument	c. 105m S	Roman / Medieval / Post Medieval	Roman, medieval and post medieval features at 11, 13 and 15 Northgate. A long section was cut outside the Roman City Wall to the north, on the site of nos. 11, 13 and 15 Northgate, demolished ahead of the widening of Corporation Street. Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval features were recorded.
TQ 76 NW 376	Monument	c. 150m NW	Post Medieval	The Old Brewery, Theobald Square. The Square was laid out as an 'elegant speculation' on the site of the Old Brewery, whose vaults survive beneath the road and gardens. The area has now been redeveloped as the French Hospital, La Providence. Theobald Square was laid out over the site of the Old Brewery in the 1840's.
TQ 76 NW 498	Listed Building	c. 250m S	Post Medieval	No 10 Star Hill. Grade II (1086404). Late C18.
TQ 76 NW 509	Listed Building	c. 250m SSW	Post Medieval	1-6 The Terrace. Grade II (1086411). Terrace of 6 houses. This and the adjacent terrace (Nos 7-16 qv ref 9/257) built for naval officers and their families. 1848, designed by Charles Foord.
TQ 76 NW 499	Listed Building	c. 250m W	Medieval/ Post Medieval / Modern	Kings School and Cathedral Visitors Centre. Grade I (1086421). Part of King's School and the Cathedral's visitor centre; former Deanery. Late medieval and early 16th century work incorporated in a building dating mainly from 1640 and 1770. Much re-ordering in the late twentieth century.
TQ 76 NW 505	Listed Building	c. 250m WNW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Rochester Cathedral. Grade I (1086423). Rochester Cathedral has its origins in the 7th century when the Church of St. Andrew was founded by Ethelbert and consecrated by St. Augustine. It was re-established in the 11th century as the Cathedral and Priory of Christ and St. Mary.
TQ 76 NW 535	Listed Building	c. 90m SW	Post Medieval	Railings to the North East of Eastgate House. Grade II (1086442). Early 19th century.
TQ 76 NW 527	Listed Building	c. 110m WSW	Post Medieval	Pump 10 metres east of Eastgate House. Grade II (1086443). Dated 1765.

TQ 76 NW 558	Listed Building	c. 135m SSW	Post Medieval	147 High Street. Grade II (1086444). Early to mid-18th century.
TQ 76 NW 559	Listed Building	c. 135m SSW	Post Medieval	149 High Street. Grade II (1086445). Mid-18th century.
TQ 76 NW 560	Listed Building	c. 140m SSW	Post Medieval	153,155 and 157 High Street. Grade II (1086446). Formerly 3 houses, now 3 shops. Mid C18, considerably altered.
TQ 76 NW 561	Listed Building	c. 170m SSW	Post Medieval	Nos 163 & 165 High Street (formerly listed as Nos 163 & 163A). Grade II (1086447). Former house, now 2 shops. Circa 1800.
TQ 76 NW 562	Listed Building	c. 170m S	Modern	Rochester Head Post Office. Grade II (1086448). 1908.
TQ 76 NW 563	Listed Building	c. 180m SSW	Modern	2 K6 Telephone kiosks outside head Post Office. Grade II (1086449).
TQ 76 NW 564	Listed Building	c. 190m SSW	Post Medieval	No 173 High Street. Grade II (1086450). Former house, now a shop. Late C18.
TQ 76 NW 576	Listed Building	c. 250m SSE	Post Medieval	Former County Court with gate piers attached. Grade II (1086451). Former Court house and offices. Dated 1862.
TQ 76 NW 555	Listed Building	c. 230m NW	Post Medieval	Nos 85 & 87 High Street. Grade II (1086478). 2 houses with shops. Circa 1700, the front largely rebuilt in late C20.
TQ 76 NW 567	Listed Building	c. 190m NW	Post Medieval	Poor Travellers House. Grade I (1086479). Charity hostel for poor way-farers, now a museum with living accommodation above. Founded in 1586.
TQ 76 NW 435	Listed Building	c. 190m NW	Post Medieval	99 and 101 High Street. Grade II (1086480). Pair of houses. Early C19.
TQ 76 NW 434	Listed Building	c. 150m WNW	Post Medieval	107 and 109 High Street. Grade II (1086481). Former house (No 107) with annexe (No 109), now offices. Late C18 and c.1800 respectively.
TQ 76 NW 433	Listed Building	c. 100m W	Post Medieval	Eastgate House. Grade I (1086482). Museum, former town house 1590-1, refurbished C17; nineteenth century chalet.
TQ 76 NW 475	Listed Building	c. 195m NW	Post Medieval	Grafton House. Grade II (1086495). Former large town house, now offices. First quarter of C18.

TQ 76 NW 477	Listed Building	c. 180m NW	Post Medieval	98 High Street. Grade II (1086496). Former house, now a shop. Early C17, possibly incorporating earlier work.
TQ 76 NW 478	Listed Building	c. 130m W	Post Medieval	The Eagle Tavern. Grade II (1086497). Public house. Early C19 re-fronting of an earlier (possibly C17) house.
TQ 76 NW 479	Listed Building	c. 125m WSW	Post Medieval	144 High Street. Grade II (1086498). Former town house, now shop with storage over. Early C18.
TQ 76 NW 496	Listed Building	c. 130m SW	Post Medieval	Nos 150,152 & 154 High Street. Grade I (1086499). Formerly a large town house, now 3 shops with flats above. Mid C17, restored in 1864.
TQ 76 NW 481	Listed Building	c. 145m SW	Post Medieval	166 High Street. Grade II (1086500). Former house, now shop. Circa 1700, much altered.
TQ 76 NW 467	Listed Building	c. 195m SSW	Post Medieval	Berkeley House. Grade II* (1086501). Formerly a house, now offices, a bank and restaurant. Early C19 with later alterations.
TQ 76 NW 484	Listed Building	c. 250m NW	Medieval	Rochester City Walls. Grade I (1086506), Scheduled (1003361). Rochester's city walls at mainly of 13th and 14th century date but are built upon earlier Roman foundations. In places the Roman walls can still be seen as can later patching and repairing. The most impressive section is to the north-east of the town where a two-storey bastion is incorporated.
TQ 76 NW 453	Listed Building	c. 150m WSW	Post Medieval	Crow Lane (formerly Maidstone Road Nos 2, 4 & 6. aka Leonards Cottages). Grade II (1086517). Row of 3 cottages. Circa 1800.
TQ 76 NW 482	Listed Building	c. 205m WSW	Post Medieval	NO 13 with garden walls and gate Attached. Grade II (1086518). House. C18 with early C20 range attached at right-angles.
TQ 76 NW 480	Listed Building	c. 250m SW	Post Medieval	remains of summer house in garden 25 metres east of Restoration House. Grade II (1086519). Covered seat incorporating remains of C17 gazebo or summer house.
TQ 76 NW 443	Listed Building	c. 250m SW	Post Medieval	7-16 The Terrace. Grade II listed (1106285). Terrace of 10 houses. This and the adjacent terrace (Nos 1-6, qv,-ref 9/256) built for naval officers and their families. 1848.

TQ 76 NW 626	Listed Building	c. 190m SSW	Post Medieval	No 171 High Street. Grade II (1116130). Former house, now a shop. Circa 1800.
TQ 76 NW 690	Listed Building	c. 195m SSW	Post Medieval	Nos 175-177 High Street. Grade II (1116134). Pair of former houses, now shops. Late C18.
TQ 76 NW 691	Listed Building	c. 90m WSW	Post Medieval	Dickens chalet to rear of Eastgate House. Grade I (1116244). Wooden chalet. C19. Timber framed.
TQ 76 NW 692	Listed Building	c. 155m WNW	Post Medieval	La Providence. Grade II (1116336). One (and the better preserved) of a pair of houses that flanks the approach to La Providence (formerly Theobald Square). Mid C19 Italianate brick with heavy stucco detailing.
TQ 76 NW 694	Listed Building	c. 170m NW	Post Medieval	103 High Street. Grade II (1116344). One of a pair of houses that flanks the approach to La Providence (formerly Theobald Square). Mid C19. Italianate.
TQ 76 NW 689	Listed Building	c. 210m NW	Post Medieval	93 High Street. Grade II (1116429). House with shop. C19, built in imitation of adjacent Gordon Hotel (qv Reference 7/129) but set back from it.
TQ 76 NW 696	Listed Building	c. 220m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	89 High Street. Grade II listed (1116456). House with shops. Mid to late C16, much altered and re-fronted. Late C20 early Victorian style shop front.
TQ 76 NW 697	Listed Building	c. 270m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	No 79 High Street. Grade II (1116471). House with shop. Mid C18 but rebuilt in late C20.
TQ 76 NW 698	Listed Building	c. 240m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	No 83 High Street. Grade II* (1116481). Former house, now offices. Late C17. C20 extension and fire escape to rear.
TQ 76 NW 700	Listed Building	c. 300m NW	Post Medieval	Lloyds Bank. Grade II (1116505). Bank, formerly substantial town house. C17, with mid C18 front, reorganised when converted to a bank in C20.
TQ 76 NW 667	Listed Building	c. 80m SW	Modern	Medway Adult Education Centre. Grade II (118531). Formerly the Rochester Technical Institute, now an Adult Education Centre. 1905-6 by S B Russell and Edwin Cooper.

TQ 76 NW 669	Listed Building	c. 200m WSW	Post Medieval	No 11 Crow Lane. House. Grade II (1185329). 1824 (dated from deed evidence).
TQ 76 NW 675	Listed Building	c. 220m NW	Post Medieval	88 High Street. Grade II (1185744). Former house, now a shop. C17 with C18 front.
TQ 76 NW 688	Listed Building	c. 170m NW	Post Medieval	106 High Street. Grade II listed (1185773). House with shop (now a restaurant). Late C19 front may conceal earlier work.
TQ 76 NW 677	Listed Building	c. 130m W	Post Medieval	126 High street. Grade II (1185838). Shop. Possibly late C17, considerably altered.
TQ 76 NW 666	Listed Building	c. 120m WSW	Post Medieval	142 High Street. Grade II (1185852). Former town house, now shop with storage above. Mid C18.
TQ 76 NW 679	Listed Building	c. 125m WSW	Post Medieval	146 and 148 High Street. Pair of houses, now with shops. Grade II (1185864). Mid C18.
TQ 76 NW 680	Listed Building	c. 140m SW	Post Medieval	164 High Street. Grade II (1185889). Former house, now a shop. Mid to late C18, but with earlier work behind.
TQ 76 NW 681	Listed Building	c. 140m SW	Post Medieval	170 High street. Grade II (1186010). Former house, now a shop. Mid C17 with late C18 front. Partly timber-framed at rear.
TQ 76 NW 602	Listed Building	c. 135m SW	Post Medieval	156 High Street. Grade II* (1299474). Former town house, now offices. A C18 re-fronting and internal remodelling of a C17 building.
TQ 76 NW 603	Listed Building	c. 230m NW	Post Medieval	84 High Street. Grade II (1299524). Former house, now a shop. C18, but probably incorporating C16 and C17 work.
TQ 76 NW 604	Listed Building	c. 175m NW	Post Medieval	NOS 100 and 102, including stretch of walling to rear of no 102. Grade II (1299531). Formerly a pair of houses, now two shops. Possibly late C17 with substantial alterations and extensions.
TQ 76 NW 607	Listed Building	c. 240m NW	Post Medieval	78 and 80 High Street. Grade II (1299553). Two houses, now with shops. Late C18 (and forming part of a range that includes No 82: see note below).
TQ 76 NW 612	Listed Building	c. 310m NW	Medieval	Parish Church of St Nicholas. Grade I (172945). Former parish church now the diocesan offices. 1421-3.

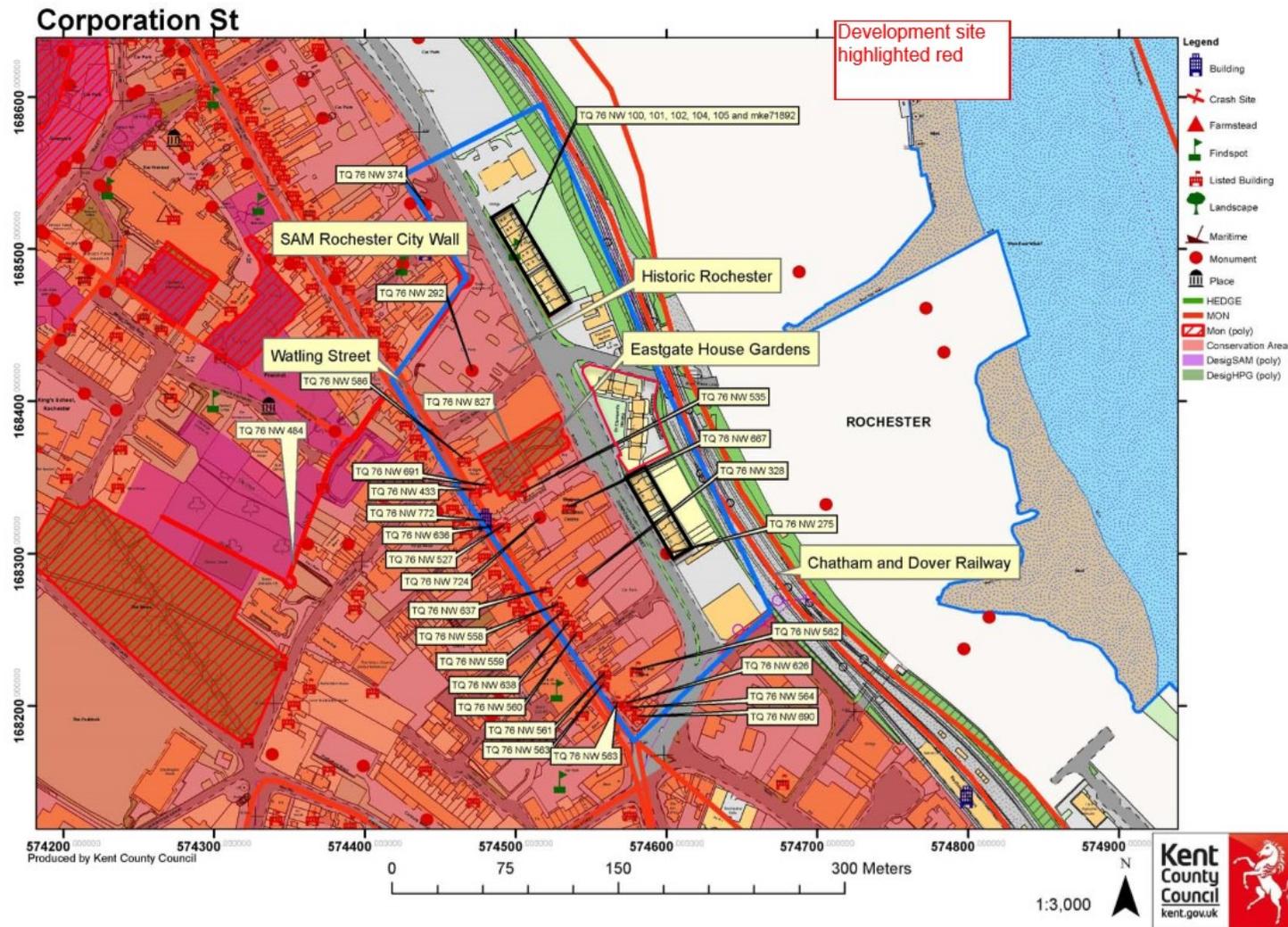
TQ 76 NW 586	Listed Building	c. 100m W	Post Medieval	127 High Street. House with shop. Grade II (1320012). Early-C19 front to early-C18 building.
TQ 76 NW 608	Listed Building	c. 135m WNW	Post Medieval	111 and 113 High Street. Grade II (1320020). Formerly (probably 2) houses, now a shop and public house, with flats above. Mid C18.
TQ 76 NW 610	Listed Building	c. 245m NW	Post Medieval	81 High Street. Grade II (1336122). House with shop. Early C18.
TQ 76 NW 645	Listed Building	c. 215m NW	Post Medieval	Gordon Hotel. Grade II* (1336123). Hotel, formerly a large town house. Late C17 with mid C18 front and C19 alterations.
TQ 76 NW 646	Listed Building	c. 145m NNW	Post Medieval	La Providence. Grade II (1336124). Almshouses; founded 1718 for poor French protestants and their descendants. The present buildings are mid C19, substantially renovated in 1957-9.
TQ 76 NW 609	Listed Building	c. 130m WNW	Post Medieval	115 High Street. Grade II (1336125). House. Early C18.
TQ 76 NW 651	Listed Building	c. 310m NW	Post Medieval	64,66 and 68 High Street. Grade II (1336130). Shops with storage above, originally a large town house. Early C18.
TQ 76 NW 658	Listed Building	c. 230m NW	Medieval	82 with 82A to rear. Grade II* (1336131). House, now with shop (to High Street) with large house to rear (No 82A). Late C18.
TQ 76 NW 659	Listed Building	c. 220m NW	Post Medieval	86 High Street. Grade II (1336132). Former house and shop, now a restaurant. Early C17 with C18 fenestration.
TQ 76 NW 663	Listed Building	c. 170m NW	Post Medieval	104 High street. Grade II (1336133). Former house, now a shop. Circa 1800, possibly incorporating earlier work.
TQ 76 NW 655	Listed Building	c. 130m W	Post Medieval	130 High Street. Grade II (1336134). Former house, now a shop. Circa 1800, heightened in the early or mid C19.
TQ 76 NW 653	Listed Building	c. 140m SW	Post Medieval	158, 160 and 162 High Street. Grade II listed (1336135). Three shops. Early C19.
TQ 76 NW 622	Listed Building	c. 140m SW	Post Medieval	168 High Street. Grade II* (1336136). House now shop. Early C19 facade to mid C18 rebuilding, with mid C17 rear refaced c.1700. C18 wings beyond.

TQ 76 NW 636	Listed Building	c. 115m WSW	Post Medieval	Gates and railings to south of Eastgate House. Grade II (1336144). Double gates and railings. Early C19.
TQ 76 NW 637	Listed Building	c. 130m SSW	Post Medieval	Nos. 143,143A and 145 including ranges to rear. Grade II (1336145). Shop frontage uniting 2 separate former houses, now stores and workshops, to rear. Frontage c.1880, rear of Nos 143 and 143A C17 and late C18; rear of No 145 Mid C18.
TQ 76 NW 638	Listed Building	c. 140m SSW	Post Medieval	151 High Street. Grade II (1336146). House, now a restaurant. Early C18.
TQ 76 NW 655	Listed Building	c. 130m W	Roman	Section of roman wall 20 metres south of former Deanery. Grade I (1336174).
TQ 76 NW 422	Monument	c. 130m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Goods Yard, Rochester Common. Site of a goods depot constructed by the South Eastern Railway from its Chatham extension, 1891-2. It was accessed by an incline from the extension line (an incline remains), and crossed by a footbridge (demolished) to give access to Blue Boar Pier. Remained in use till 1960s, but site now cleared for regeneration.
TQ 76 NW 724	Monument	c. 90m SW	Roman	Buried Roman soil horizon. During an archaeological evaluation a buried soil horizon was encountered. This contained fragments of Roman pottery. Cutting or overlying this was a burnt clay area and may represent industrial activity on the site dating to this period.
TQ 76 NW 725	Monument	c. 130m WSW	Post Medieval	18th century stone-lined well was exposed during building works when a floor was lifted. The shaft was constructed using Ragstone with some chalk blocks. It was evidently filled in when the building was extended over its location; material from the upper levels of the filling dated to the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
TQ 76 NW 734	Monument	c. 250m NNW	Late Iron Age to Roman	Late Iron Age and/or Roman period Activity. A Late Iron Age or early Roman ditch was found during an evaluation on the Rochester Riverside development site. Dumps of Roman tile,

				worked stone and Opus Signinum were found in alluvium in this area, suggesting it was used for rubbish dumping during the Roman period.
TQ 76 NW 741	Monument	c. 250m SE	Post Medieval	18th and 19th century industrial activity at Bath Hard Wharf.
TQ 85 SE 300	Monument	Adjacent to PDA	Post Medieval	Chatham And Dover Railway. Built in 1853.
TQ 76 NW 827	Landscape	c. 80m WSW	Modern	Eastgate House Gardens. Eastgate House now houses the Dickens Centre. The garden in the rear was remade in 1983 and features Dickens' chalet which was brought here after his death.
TQ 76 NW 828	Landscape	c. 190m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	Poor Traveller's House. An ornamental garden associated with an almshouse and accommodation for poor travellers, founded in 1563 by Richard Watts, a local Member of Parliament.
TQ 76 NW 834	Landscape	c. 230m W	Post Medieval to Modern	The Old Deanery. The site is defined as I D 4 - historic, (pre 1939), of mixed planting and "Of limited importance."
TQ 76 NW 744	Monument	c. 270m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Chatham central branch Line. Built by the South Eastern Railway in 1891. Closed in 1911 and dismantled.
MKE71892	Findspot	c. 120m NW	Iron Age	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Iron Age copper alloy coin
TQ 76 NW 758	Monument	c. 190m WSW	Post Medieval	Foundations and a well, 16 Crow Lane.
TQ 76 NW 772	Building	c. 120m SW	Post Medieval	Victorian pillar box, Eastgate Court / High Street, near Blue Boar Lane. Dates from 1893 to 1900.
TQ 76 NW 789	Monument	c. 250m NW	Post Medieval	Pits, to the rear of 77 High Street. In 2011 a trial trench found a sequence of intercutting pits on land to the rear of 77 High Street Rochester. The sequence dates from AD c.1650 to the present.
TQ 76 NW 476	Monument	c. 100m W	Modern	Chatham and District Tramway. Opened in 1902 and closed in 1930.
TQ 76 NW 858	Monument	c. 90m SW	Post Medieval	Possible Tudor Spreader Arch. During an archaeological watching brief of the excavation of three geotechnical test pits

				in May-July 2012, an unexpected spreader arch (architectural feature) was uncovered in one of the test pits. The arch is approximately 2.1m high, and slightly wider (full extent unknown as part of the arch was outside test pit area).
TQ 76 NW 859	Monument	c. 90m SW	Post Medieval	Pottery Sherds (Eastgate House)
TQ 76 NW 860	Findspot	c. 90m SW	Post Medieval	During an archaeological watching brief of the excavation of three geotechnical test pits in May-July 2012, 1 Sherd of Staffordshire Blackware Base dating to 1740-1780 was uncovered from Test pit 2.
TQ 76 NW 861	Findspot	c. 90m SW	Post Medieval to Modern	Pottery Sherds (Eastgate House)
TQ 76 NW 153	Building	c. 150m WSW	Post Medieval	Baptist Church
TQ 76 NW 158	Building	c. 105m NNW	Post Medieval	St Nicholas National School

Figure 16: Gazetteer of KHER Records



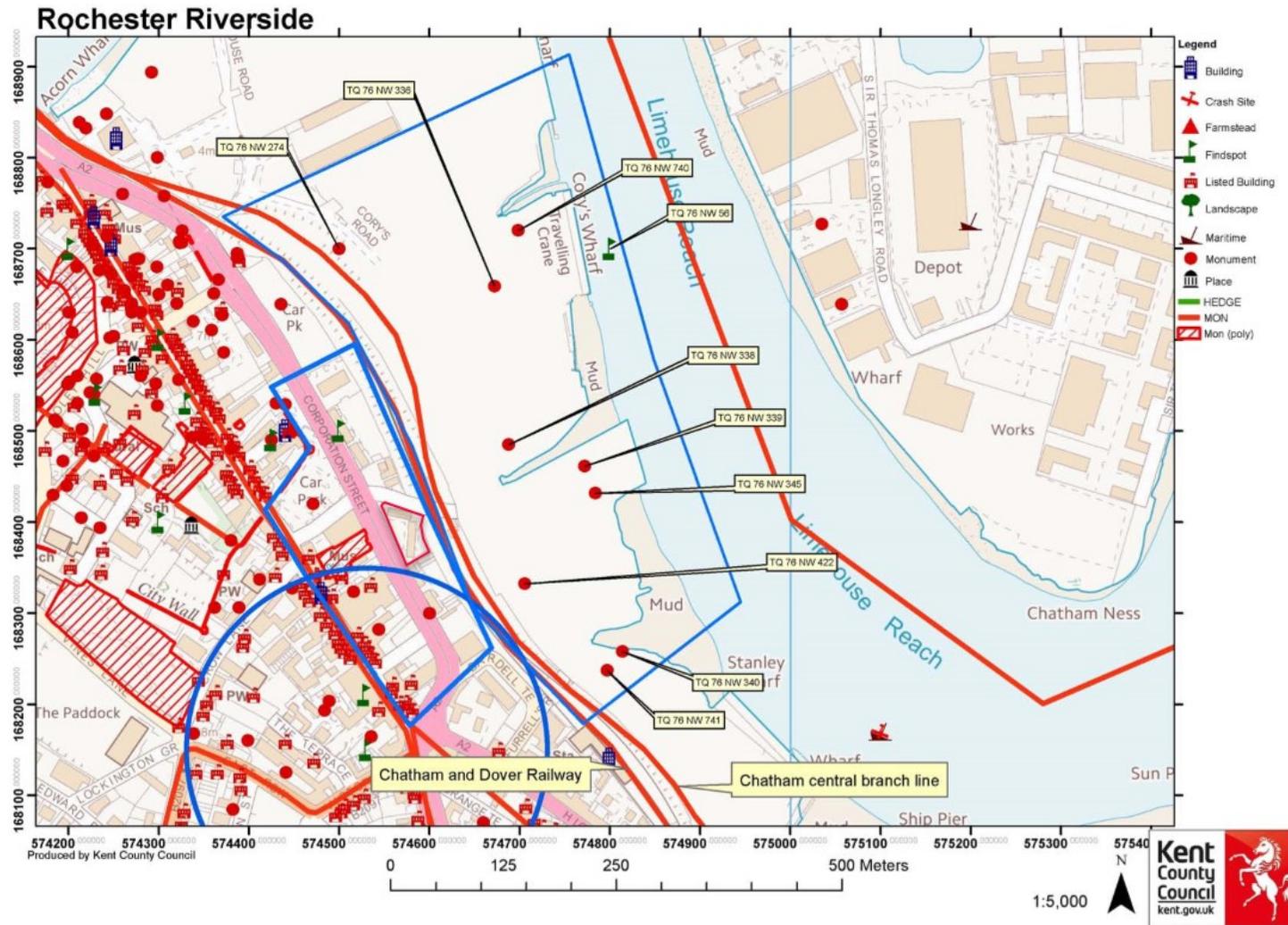
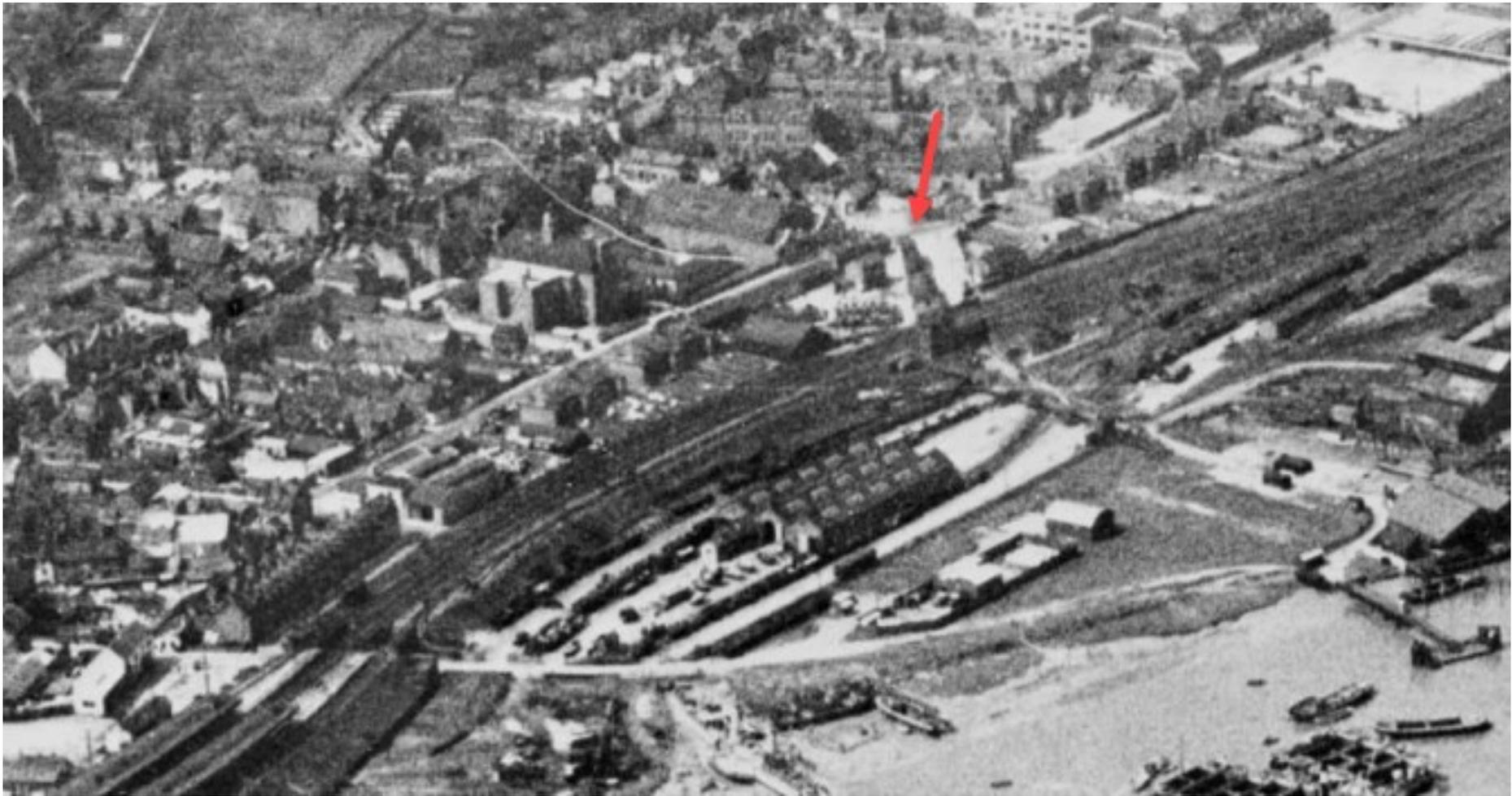


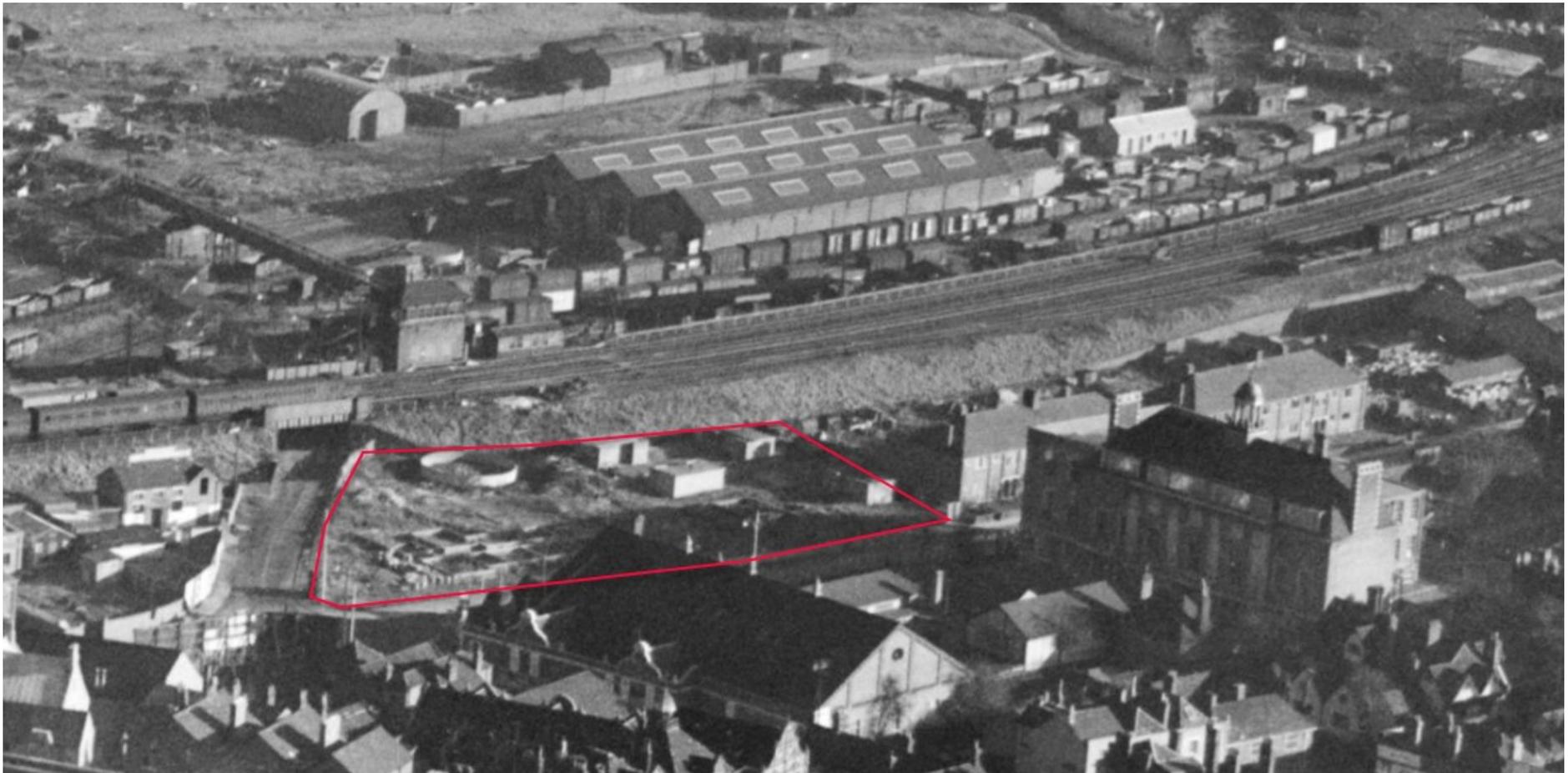
Figure 17: KHER Monument Record



*Plate 1: 1936*



*Plate 2: 1939*



*Plate 3: 1947. (Google Earth).*



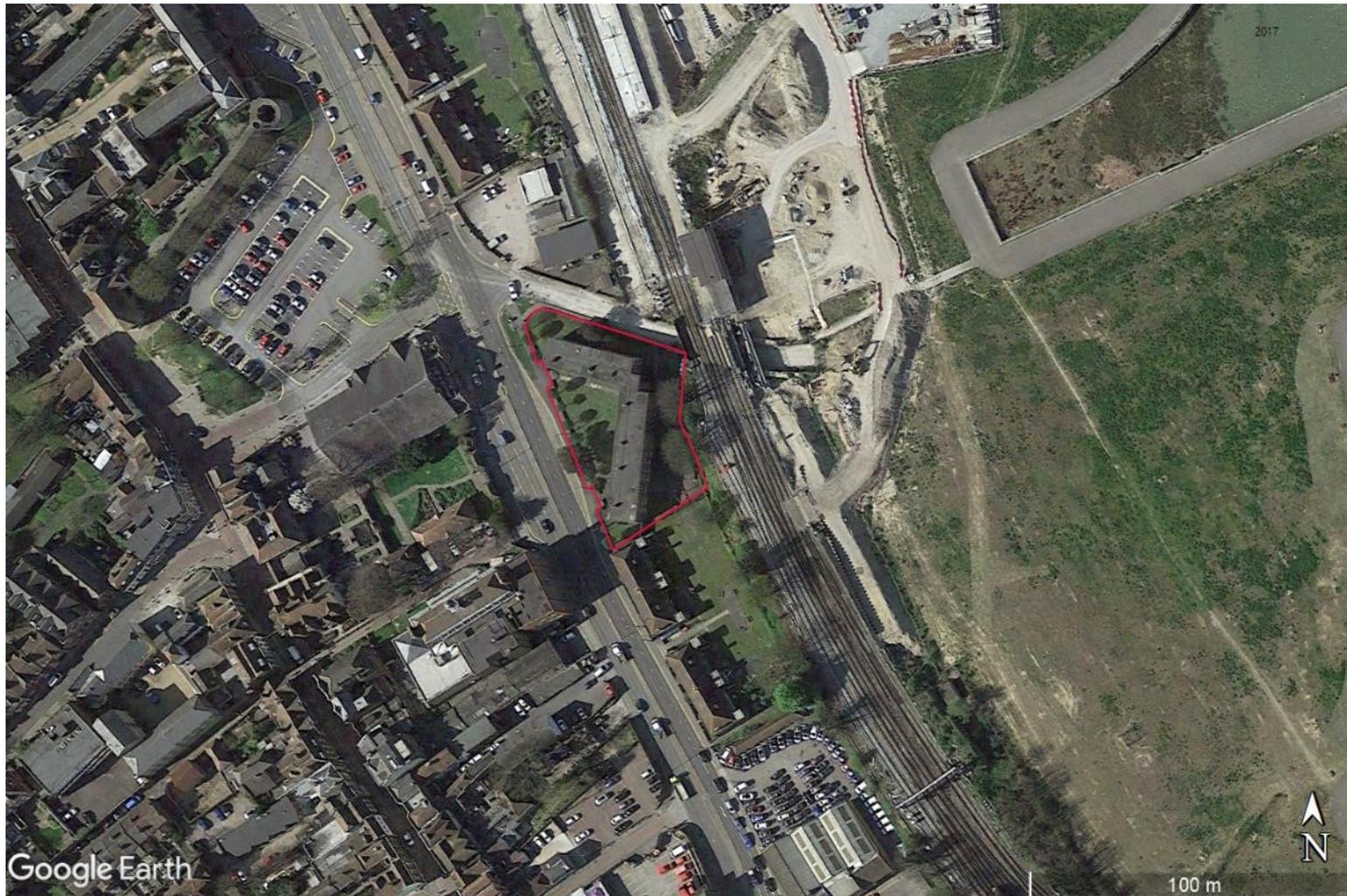
Plate 4: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2003 (Google Earth)



Google Earth

Plate 7: 2017 (Google Earth)



Plate 8: 2018 (Google Earth)



*Plate 9: The PDA from the north western corner (facing SE)*



*Plate 10: View of the north east corner (facing N)*



*Plate 11: View across the rear of the PDA (facing S)*



*Plate 12: View of the south eastern corner of the PDA (facing SE)*



*Plate 13: View across the front of the PDA from the south western corner (facing N)*



*Plate 14: View across the front the PDA (facing SE)*

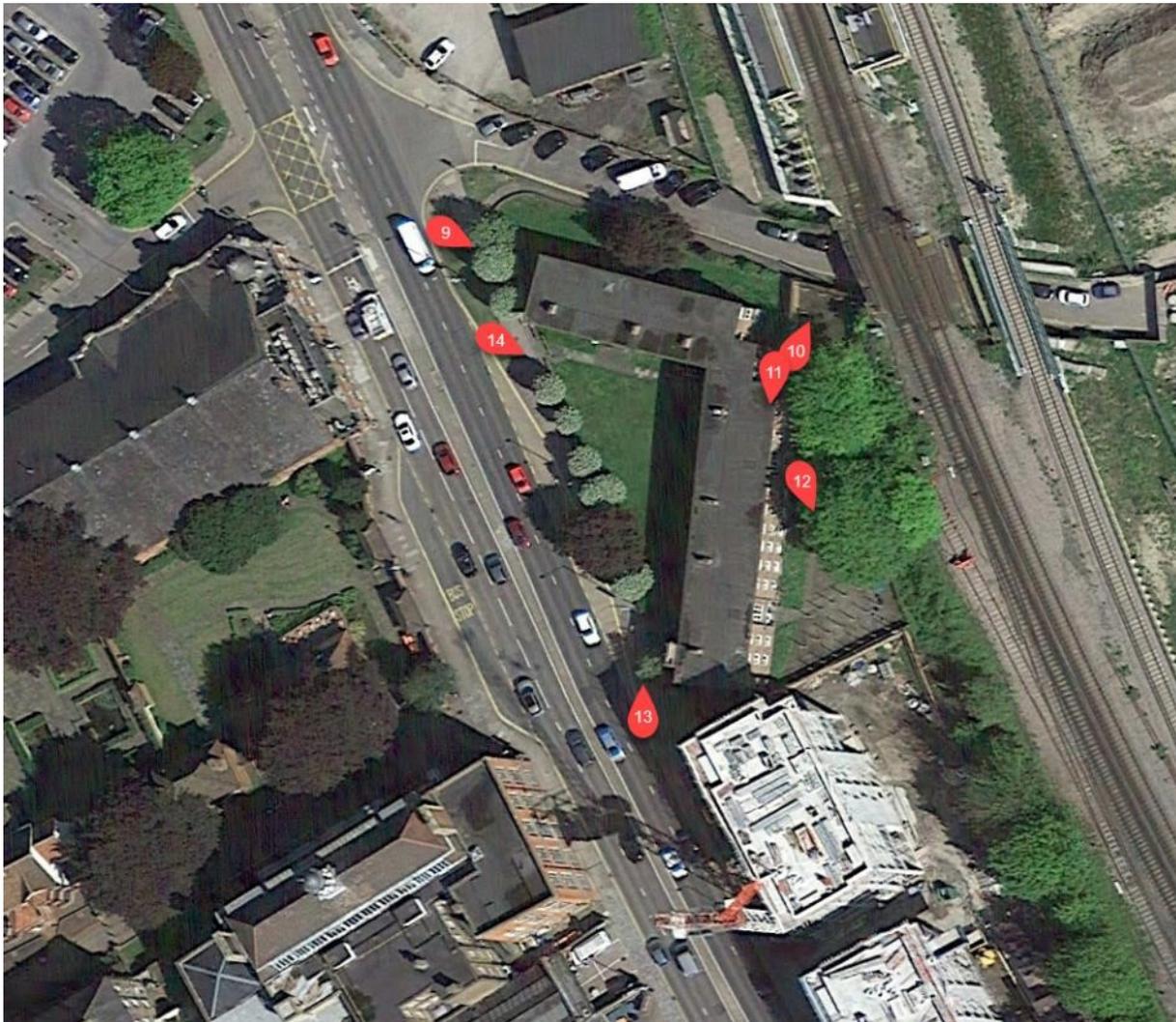


Plate 15: Plate Locations