



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Project Lorimer (Former NCP Car Park and Trafalgar Centre) High Street/Rhode Street Chatham, Kent

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Report for TBH Real Estate Developments Ltd

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Project Lorimer (Former NCP Car Park and Trafalgar Centre) High Street/Rhode Street Chatham, Kent.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by TBH Real Estate Developments Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Project Lorimer (Former NCP Car Park and Trafalgar Centre) High Street/Rhode Street Chatham, 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: **high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **high**
- Modern: **low**

Assessment of the Archaeological findings from the KHER and other resources would suggest that the Application Site being on the High Street frontage of the historical core of Chatham has the potential to provide archaeology concerning the early settlement of Post Medieval Chatham of local interest. In addition, across the southern part of the Application Site is the line of Roman Watling Street of regional interest.

However, an assessment of the degree of disturbance caused by the present structures in the Application Site, concludes that the site has low/negligible potential to contain surviving in-situ archaeology especially at the southern end where the car park is cut into the hillside and is circa 9.5m lower than the adjacent road. Any potential remains within the Application Site should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development due to the requirement for foundations and services.

Development proposals that disturb the ground within Zone 3 sites, which applies to the Application Site should include provision for archaeological investigation. With the

proposed development likely to cause a high/total impact to 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 given the significant historical disturbance and the remote potential for surviving in-situ remains for there to be a watching brief in case of any surviving archaeology.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by TBH Real Estate Developments Ltd (the 'Clients'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (Application Site) of Project Lorimer (Former NCP Car Park and Trafalgar Centre) High Street/Rhode Street Chatham, Kent National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 76030 67619 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Application Site is situated on the southern side of the eastern end of Chatham High Street on the North Kent coast. The northern part of the PDA is the disused Trafalgar shopping centre, which is two storeys, broadly a narrow rectangular shaped area of 0.2 acres and sandwiched between adjacent shops on the western side of 268 and 266 High Street and on the eastern side is access to the Nucleus Arts Centre, which opens out into a courtyard in front of the building of 272 High Street, set back 30m off the High Street. To the rear of 272 High Street is 1-9 Kentstone Court adjacent to the and north eastern boundary of the PDA.

1.2.2 On the western boundary, at the northern end is the building of 1-3 Rhode Street. The southern part of the PDA is a much larger NCP multi-storey car park with access on Rhode Street where the buildings is broadly square shaped of approximately 0.7 acres. There is a lower ground floor to the car park at the same floor level (ground) to that of the northern Trafalgar Centre building.

1.2.3 The entire PDA is an area of circa 1.2 acres. Rhode Street curves round the south part of the car park where there are exits from the car park at the south eastern point of the PDA. Rhode Street at this point joins Whittaker Street on the eastern side of the car park, which is a one-way street off Church Street. Church Street continues southwards. The northern end of Whittaker Street at the point of the north eastern corner turns into Church Street. The eastern side of the PDA includes a loading bay and yard for the Trafalgar centre where to enable a level yard area the north eastern side has been raised and is circa 2m higher than the ground floor levels of the surrounding building at 6 Church Street and 1-9 Kentstone Court. The north eastern corner borders the shop of 6 Church Street. The Application Site is on steeply sloping ground from a high at at

14m aOD at the southern part of the PDA to 5m aOD at the High Street, however internally the lower ground floor of the car park has been cut into the hillside (Fig. 1).

- 1.2.4 Chatham is situated on the south-east side of a bend of the lower reaches of the river Medway, c. 17km inland from its confluence with the river Thames. The historic core of the town stands at c. 4m O.D., in the narrow valley of the river Brook, whilst the surrounding chalk hillsides rise steeply to 60m O.D. to the north and east, and more gradually to about 75m O.D. to the south

Geology

- 1.2.5 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the Application Site consists of Lewis Nodular Chalk Formation. There are superficial deposits of Head – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel.

Geotechnical Information

- 1.2.6 A Geotechnical Desk-top Assessment was undertaken in June 2020, which concentrated on the area of the car park. It confirms that borehole record to the south by New Road circa 70m south west of the PDA at a ground level of 24.25m aOD reached chalk at 2.5m below ground level which appear to corroborate that of the BGS.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is an outline application for mixed use development comprising up to 195 residential apartments (1 and 2 bedrooms in 3 buildings), circa 1990 sq ft of creative art studios, circa 2100 sq ft of co-working space/offices, circa 1800 sq ft of flexible co-working space and 192 car parking spaces with associated access, landscaping, cycle storage and refuse storage. The development incorporates the demolition of the former Trafalgar Centre (High Street) and partial demolition of the multi-storey car park (Rhode Steet), Chatham.

1.4 Scope of Document

- 1.4.1 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 archaeological Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding

archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990). In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

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

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021): Annex 2, comprises:

'All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

2.2.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

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

2.2.4 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

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

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

2.2.5 Paragraph 194 of the NPPF states that:

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

2.2.6 Paragraph 195 of the NPPF states that:

‘Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account to the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when

considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

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

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

- ***'Significance (for heritage policy).*** *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance'.*
- ***'Setting of a heritage asset.*** *The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'.*

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

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

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

2.2.11 Paragraph 199 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, 'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance'.

2.2.12 Paragraph 200 notes that:

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

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

2.2.13 Paragraph 201 states that:

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

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

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

2.2.15 The NPPF comments in paragraph 207, proffers that *‘not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 201 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 202, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole’*.

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

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

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

2.2.19 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.*

2.2.20 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.

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

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979);*
- *Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*

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 BNE18: SETTING OF LISTED BUILDINGS

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

POLICY BNE20: SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

2.3.3 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) be detrimental to their setting.

POLICY BNE21 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

2.3.4 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.

2.3.5 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.

Local Planning Guidance

2.3.6 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 TBH Real Estate Developments Ltd to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the historic environment investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding the historic environment along with mitigations for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

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

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

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

(2017:4)

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

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*

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

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 Sources

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

Archaeological databases

4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.

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

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

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 11.

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

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

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (500m radius centred on the Application Site), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There were no Registered Parks and Gardens, Protected Military Remains or NMP cropmarks within the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

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

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 There are 16 listed buildings, the majority of which are Grade II except for the Chatham Navel War Memorial (Grade I) covering both World Wars and the Grade II* church of St John the Devine dated 1820. In addition, there are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments being the Brook Pumping Station circa 160m NNW from the Application site and the Brompton/Chatham Lines circa 470m to the north of the Application Site. There is also an Historic Park and Garden to the NW on the outer reaches of the Assessment Area of The Paddocks. The designated heritage assets will be assessed in a separate heritage report.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

Intrusive Excavations

- 5.3.1 Very few archaeological data exist for the town of Chatham, the bulk of them being unprovenanced chance finds discovered from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth centuries. There have been very few modern archaeological investigations. That said, Post Medieval pits and artefacts, found between 220-250 High Street to the west of the Application Site in 1978 during an excavation ahead of a new store. The fills produced a large amount of clay pipes, dating from the early seventeenth to nineteenth century. The site was part of the manor of Chatham which was sold and broken up for development in 1621 (TQ 76 NE 70; TQ 76 NE 69).

Kent Historic Towns Archaeological Zone Survey

- 5.3.2 The Kent Historic Towns Surveys by KCC focusses on zones of archaeological importance within towns assigns three archaeological zones to Chatham's Town Centre based upon known importance. The surveys were undertaken in 2003. The northern half of the Application Site falls into Zone 3 reflecting the Site's location on the southern side of the High Street that would have formed tenement plots (Fig.22). Zone three is considered to be an area of lesser archaeological importance. It is considered that development in Zone 3 should be subject to a form of archaeological monitoring or borehole survey. If archaeological finds and features are found a more detailed programme of works may be required.

Medway Valley Palaeolithic Classification Area

- 5.3.3 The Application Site sits within an area designated 25a (Fig.21) MVPP broadly follows the boundaries of the geology with area within the PDA of Head bricks, clay and silt and to the west the area designated 15a matching the alluvium deposits. Area 25 of the PDA has finds of the Archeulian tradition and with no faunal finds and carries medium importance.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 The old Bourne River, now known as The Brook ran in a narrow valley from south east to north west before emptying into the River Medway below St Mary's Hill. Water from the surrounding higher ground drained into The Brook in the area of Luton. It is likely that much of this area was wet marsh.
- 5.4.2 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 on the opposite side of the River Medway

around Upnor, some with little provenance and stratigraphy, although there have been some more recent excavations as test pitting in the last decade or so that allows us a greater understanding of the potential in this period. There is little evidence from the Mesolithic period. In the wider area, flint tools have been found at Cliffe, Higham and Erith.

- 5.4.3 The Medway Megalithic Long Barrow group lie to the south of Chatham in an area known as the Medway Gap, situated on both sides of the Medway valley. Several causewayed enclosures, some of the most distinctive early Neolithic monuments, are known from the county, including one at Burham.
- 5.4.4 During the Bronze Age, the River Valleys were attractive with a number of barrows along the side of the Medway Valley confirming the importance of the River Medway during this period, not just for burials but also for settlement, communication and trade. By the Iron Age, Rochester is an area of settlement with its own mint to the west of Chatham.
- 5.4.5 North Kent was a key area for activity in the Roman period. Rochester, known as 'Durobrivae', circa 1km to the west was an important town in this period with a crossing across the River Medway making it a key strategic position. Along the north Kent coast, the land was divided into villa estates, with one known in the area of Fort Amhurst, with another possible villa site in the area of Luton to the east. In the wider area, to the east the area around Lower Halstow, Upchurch and Newington were important pottery industrial areas, which utilised the waterways for transportation of goods.
- 5.4.6 North Kent was linked inland by Watling Street, a Roman Road from London to Dover, via Canterbury. It ran down Chatham Hill then to the south of the current High Street on what is slightly higher ground, crossing the Application Site, following close to the line of the New Road before heading towards Rochester.
- 5.4.7 A Saxon Church and associated settlement appear to have been established on the slightly higher ground aside The Brook circa 750m north west of the Application Site, close to where it joined the River Medway. Anglo-Saxon cemeteries have been found, with one in the area of Fort Amhurst. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle states that the Vikings raided the Medway area in the ninth century, in 986 and 1016. The Isle of Sheppey and Rochester were their main targets, but Chatham may well have been included. By the

mid eleventh century Chatham and much of North Kent were held by Earl Godwine, then by his son Harold until 1066.

- 5.4.8 The place name Cetham has been translated as 'wood or forest settlement', from the British cet (wood) and the Old English ham (settlement).
- 5.4.9 The Domesday Survey of 1086 recorded that the manor of Ceteham (Chatham), the property of Bishop Odo of Bayeux and held from him by Robert the Latin (Robert Latimer), contained 6 sulungs (1,200 to 1,500 acres), land for 16 ploughs (c. 480 acres of arable), 20 acres of meadow and woodland to render one pig. In the demesne, the part of the manor usually kept by the lord for himself, there was land for 3 ploughs (c. 90 acres). There were also 33 villagers, 4 smallholders and 15 slaves, a church, a mill worth 32d., and six fisheries worth 12d. The manor was valued at £15 but paid £35. It was formerly held by Earl Godwine and likely to be close to the church, again on higher ground south of The Brook, believed to be south of the present High Street between Clover Street and Meeting House Lane circa 165m north west of the Application Site based on topography as commented in the Kent Historic Towns report on Chatham with a possible ford crossing The Brook between the church and settlement area and the manor house.
- 5.4.10 In 1377 Chatham's population had increased slightly to c. 300, made up of fishermen, sailors and agricultural workers. Chatham was still a small agricultural and fishing community in 1480 and there is no positive evidence that it had become urban until the settlement expanded following the creation of the dockyard under Elizabeth I.
- 5.4.11 It is believed that the marshland began to be reclaimed with drainage channels around the end of the Medieval period for new housing. Since the 16th century an earth dam has been in place to limit the flooding. The original settlement area by the church was destroyed due to the development of the Dockyard. This moved the settlement area, south east closer towards the current High Street area with The Brook and associated drainage channels eventually being canalised and covered during the 18th and 19th centuries. The land between the culverts being built on and densely covered with housing and alleyways. Such that Chatham as recently as the Post Medieval period still suffered from flooding until the creation of the Brook Pumping Station in 1929.
- 5.4.12 The new settlement area formed as a ribbon development along the present-day High Street along which had become a main road from London to Dover, although this was to

the north of the historical line of the Roman Road. The construction of the High Street connected Watling Street at the foot of Chatham Hill with Rochester High Street, to form a through route. The manor and its lands were being split up in the first half of the 17th century. By 1760, the town had 1204 rateable properties which grew to 1715 by 1800 no doubt fuelled by the growth in the dockyard. Being on the line of a major thoroughfare and also with the dockyard, there were a large number of hotels, inns and taverns as well as beer houses.

5.4.13 To the south of the Application Site, New Road was created in 1791 when an act was granted in parliament for the cleaning and lighting of Chatham's streets. This included the building of New Road to bypass the congested High Street and formed a continuation of New Road Rochester. Once built New Road became part of main road between London, Canterbury and Dover and continued in this role until Chatham was bypassed by the construction of the M2. The eastern part of the land on which New Road was built was owned by Thomas Whittaker, no doubt gave his name to Whittaker Street. Given the angle of Whittaker Street, it is likely that this predates that of the New Road and is likely part of the original town street pattern.

5.4.14 In 1800 and also 1820, the town suffered from fires, destroying much of the earlier historical properties. It appears possible that the location of the Application Site may have been beyond the extent of the fire. The arrival of the railway in the middle of the 19th century further increased the growth of Chatham becoming a major trade and shopping centre.

5.4.15 After being raised to the status of a Parliamentary Borough in 1832, there was rapid expansion within the town and its surroundings. Suburbs were created and public services such as a police force, fire brigade, and piped gas and water were introduced. In 1890 Chatham was incorporated by Royal Charter, and a Town Hall was completed in 1900.

5.4.16 In 1854 on the corner of Church Road and New Road was built St Paul's Church built of Kentish ragstone with Bath stone dressings. It was a reasonably large church, which seated 600 people. The church was demolished in 1978 and is now flats.

5.4.17 By the late eighteenth century, the parish church was once again too small. In 1788 the body of the church was demolished and rebuilt in brick, leaving the original tower and the west end. Only the twelfth century west end survived Blomfield's rebuilding in early

English Gothic Revival style in the late nineteenth century. The church closed in the 1990s.

5.4.18A postcard (Plate 6) is annotated '*School kept by William Giles where C. Dickens attended 1817 to 1823.*'. This site was located just to the south west corner of the Application Site and is now a modern open air car park but provides a good indication as to the housing in the area.

5.4.19The British Newspaper Archive shows in the Thanet Advertiser of 22nd December 1894 reports that a fire broke out at Messrs Jasper and Son's Steam Bakery at Chatham and a considerable portion of the building was destroyed with serious damage. A 1891 newspaper article (Chatham News 7th March), refers to the auction of Freehold House and shop with extensive premises known as 'Jasper's Bakery' being No.. 333 High Street Chatham, with the comment that this business has 'successfully carried on for quarter of a century'. It is possible that these premises were ran concurrently with of the bakery at 270 High Street based on advertisement for the shop at 274 High Street explaining that they are just 2 doors down from Jasper's Steam Bakery in 1891.

5.4.20Medway Archives has a number of photographs showing the inside of Messrs Jasper and Sons Ltd who were bakers and confectioners at 270 High Street (not shown for copyright reasons). These show various brick brick-built, some large buildings with high ceilings. It is not possible to ascertain exactly where the buildings relate to the photographs of the bakery. One photograph shows a long stokehole with furnaces set into the wall.

5.4.21During the 20th century, Chatham continued growing, with urban expansion reaching settlements such as Luton and Walderslade becoming part of the Wider area known as the Medway Towns.

5.4.22 By the 1960s much of the eastern end of the High Street was considered to be substandard housing and a radical plan of slum clearance and road improvements was launched in 1963, at which point much of the north side of New Road was compulsory purchased by the Council. Demolition took place in 1970, with much of the historic housing at the east end of New Road (outside the present conservation area) being demolished around the same time.

5.4.23In the early 1960s, the current Trafalgar Centre was built and in use initial as a Fine Fare supermarket. The supermarket closed in 1987. Around 1990, the building became an

indoor shopping market occupied by a number of small independent businesses as well as a fast-food dining area and Kwik Save discount store. In the early 2000s, it was rebranded as the Trafalgar Centre. Trafalgar Centre permanently closed in December 2013 due to 'safety concerns' and has stood empty ever since. The then owner entered liquidation in 2014 due to declining occupancy and rising costs.

5.4.24 A big change to the High Street in Chatham came with the arrival of the Pentagon Shopping Centre which opened in the early 1970s, with the demolition over several street. It gets its name from the shape of the area it occupies and contains over 70 shops and leisure facilities. The site also included a high-rise office block and the bus station.

Landscape Character Areas

5.4.25 The KHER historic landscape classification shows the Application Site as part of 'the extent of the town in 1810. The post 1810 settlement area extent of the town of Chatham is shown either side of this triangular area growth of settlement in the Post Medieval period onwards.

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. This shows the line of the High Street as a ribbon development with the tenement plots either side. At this point it only appears that the PDA only has a building and garden in the northern part of the PDA. Rochester to the west is a much larger settlement area. The parish church is to the north, north west aside the river. There is no sign of The Brook suggesting it has already been covered over by this time (Fig. 3).

Mudge Map, 1801

5.5.2 This shows that Chatham has grown. By this time Church Street and Whittaker Street on the eastern side has been created with the suggesting of a house on the western side of Whittaker Street, which extends to join New Road (Fig. 4).

Tithe Maps

5.5.3 Unfortunately, the underlying records for the individual plots do not appear to survive for Chatham Town. The tithe map of 1842 shows the Application Site across a number

of plots facing the High Street. Unlike the northern side of the High Street, it appears that this area has been cleared away from the tenements sized plots to create larger plots and buildings, although plot 962 is likely to be unchanged. The adjacent buildings extend further back to the level that is suggestive of the historical line of the tenement plots. The size of these buildings suggests piecemeal expansion for a commercial site. On the western side of the Application Site along 'Road Street' (now known as Rhode Street), is a row of terraced housing. On the south eastern side is Whittaker's Street, there is more terraced houses with an access entry point into the central section of the Application Site suggesting a central yard area allowing for rear access to those buildings on the High Street frontage. On the north eastern corner there appears to be under separate ownership a separate large area containing outbuildings and a yard, with what appears to be the main building (plot designated 961) just outside of the Application Area. Outside of the Application Area on the corner of the junction of Whittaker Street and the High Street is another large single building suggesting this section of the High Street has become commercial area (Fig.5).

- 5.5.4 The 1858 Melvilles Directory, list some occupants of Rhodes Street as a bricklayer, shoe maker, and The Brown Jug, no doubt a public house. This suggests that the terraced houses were for the working-class members of society.

Historic OS map 1867

- 5.5.5 This is the first OS map and shows greater detail with the Application Site covering a large number of buildings and properties some densely placed together and not necessarily clear which are commercial, and which are residential. There are two properties directly on the High Street and these show that they have been extended to the rear a number of times. On the eastern side of the Application Site is an alley way that leads towards a Malt House. To the south, beyond what would have been the old line for the tenement plots on the High Street, there appears in the central rectangular area, laid out garden with intersecting paths. A further possible 'garden' area is further east alongside Whittaker Street. Just beyond the boundary on the north eastern side is labelled Malthouse suggesting that those group of buildings adjacent to and the north eastern part of the Application Site are associated with a brewery. The Brown Jug is situated at the bottom end of Rhode Street. At this time the southern end of Rhode Street turned north west into Best Street. There is no route between Rhode Street and Whittaker Street at this point. The southern part of the Application Site, the lane is referred to as Harrison's Square. The area around is heavily built up. Born in 1831 is a

John Charles Harrison born at 272 High Street, which is the property original at the far north eastern plot on the High Street, who were ironmongers, and it is possible that they gave their name to Harrison's Square. To not 272 High Street is now renumbered to the adjacent building set back of the High Street to the east (Fig.6).

Historic OS map 1898

5.5.6 This shows changes within the Application Site as the rectangular garden area is now a building. The other garden area to the east is now also a building. On the northern side on the northern boundary to the east is an alleyway. To the south east on the western side of Church Street the Salvation Army Hall has been built and was opened in 1873 (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1909

5.5.7 Any changes appear minor (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1932

5.5.8 There is little change at the Application Site except for the removal of the large building on the eastern side (Fig.9)

Historic OS Report 1953

5.5.9 The map refers to the large buildings at the north western side of the Application Site as a bakery. The plot on the eastern side is referred to as a garage. The residential houses along Whittaker Street and Harrison Square still exist and those buildings on the northern side of Harrison's Square are highlighted as garages. Rhode Street terraced houses are also in place, but the Brown Jug has been demolished. 272 High Street is still a separate property. In the wider area to the west there a large number of residential houses have been removed around Best Street and James Street. It is not clear if this is from slum clearance or perhaps from bombing in the Second World War (Fig. 10)

Historic OS Report 1970-73

5.5.10 There have been significant changes. The residential houses along Whittaker Street and Rhode Street have been cleared. The large building is no longer labelled as a bakery. The southern end of that building is referred to as a warehouse with a plant depot alongside. And an 'L' shaped car parking area. The north eastern boundary where there was previously a malt house is now a tyre warehouse. Below the plant depot Harrison's Square has been removed and where there were garage buildings is showing as a transport depot (Fig. 11).

Historical OS Map 1980-87

5.5.11 By the late 1970s, the multi-storey car park has been built as seen in this OS map. To the south of the Application Site, there have been changes with the road layouts, where Whittaker Street continues to curve around to join Rhode Street and Rhode Street goes southwards under an underpass underneath Best Street (Fig.12).

Historical OS Map 2003

5.5.12 There is no change.

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940s

5.6.1 The photograph quality is not of a great resolution, but it is possible to see that at the northern end of the Application Site the High Street frontage and buildings to the rear are composed of a number of different buildings and extensions to fill in the area. Terraced housing can be seen along Rhode Street and also along Whittaker Street. The area in between covered with large outbuildings. Whittaker Street in this period extends further than the current southern end with no official road connecting Rhode Street and Whittaker Street and the southern end. (Plate 1).

1960s

5.6.2 At the northern end the Trafalgar Centre building has been built. The terraced houses along Rhode Street are still in existence but those along Whittaker Street have been demolished. The central ground of outbuildings still remains. At the southern end there is a new building, and the bottom of Rhode Street joins Best Street which continues eastwards to curve around to join Whittaker Street. On Church Street to the east, the houses on the western side have been replaced with new buildings (Plate 2).

1990

5.6.3 There have been significant changes the central and southern buildings have been replaced with the NCP car park. To the south of the Application Site, the road layout has been significantly re-configured. The southern end of Rhode Street has been moved northwards to curve with Whittaker Street, which now much shorter having originally been circa 190m in length is now only circa 80m in length. In between Rhode Street and the New Road is now a new line for Best Street. New Road by this time has also become dualled. Church Street has also been reduced in length and with the creation of Rhode Street which also joins up the southern end of Whittaker Street and Church Street, it

has effectively created a triangle on which the Salvation Army Hall continues to stand. On the eastern side of Church Street only a few of the original 19th century buildings appears to remain with newer buildings added. (Plate 3).

2003 & 2020

5.6.4 There appears to be no change. (Plates 4&5)

LIDAR

5.6.5 The LIDAR is shown not to ascertain any ground features given that the entire area is built on, but does show the topography of the lower central area along what was The Brook and the rising ground either side (Fig. 20)

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 as well as assessing heritage assets and setting. No archaeological finds or features can be observed give the built-up nature of the Application Site (Plates 7-17).

5.7.2 What is clear is how much the present building, especially the car park building cuts into the hillside when compared to the surrounding roads and building levels. In addition, on the eastern side of the application site, in order to create level ground for the loading bay is made ground. The northern end of the north eastern part of the Application Site is circa 2m higher than the surrounding buildings adjacent to that area.

5.8 Summary of Potential

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

Palaeolithic

5.8.2 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER no entries for this period. Elsewhere along the Medway Valley and nearby Isle of Grain and the Hoo Peninsular, remains in the form of stone tools and fauna have been found. The Medway Valley Palaeolithic project assigns medium importance to any finds in this area of The Brook

Valley. Any finds associated with this period would have a high significance. However, the potential for finding finds from this period is considered to be **low**.

Mesolithic

- 5.8.3 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period. It is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period is low.

Neolithic

- 5.8.4 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 study area and it is likely that this area was marshy ground and not conducive to settlement. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Bronze Age

- 5.8.5 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area being a rapier find, found circa 140m ESE from the Application Site as an isolated find. This is a high status find and in the wider area other isolated finds such as a gold bracelet found in the area to the north at the Chatham Lines (TQ 76 NE 17). During the Bronze Age, the deposition of objects into water contexts is considered an acceptable known ritual in that period. Therefore it is suggestive that the area of the Application site is one still associated with water and with little signs of activity associated with settlement. The potential for finding remains from this period is considered **low/moderate**.

Iron Age

- 5.8.6 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area with nearby Rochester appearing to be a settlement area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Romano-British

5.8.7 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has four records from this period within the assessment area. One being that of the line of the Roman road running from London to Canterbury via Rochester (TQ 86 SW 132) the line of which is predicted to pass through the southern part of the Application Site. Circa 100m to the north Romano-British Cremation Urn Burials at the site of the Brook Mission Church, Chatham were found early in the 20th century. There were 11 found (TQ 76 NE 6). Circa 305m NE of the application Site a number of other burials were found. This time it was 11 inhumations, excavated in 1897 (TQ 76 NE 5). Roman pottery has been found close to the Roman Road to the west (TW 76 NE 704). Burials tended to be outside the settlement area in this period. Roman roads often acted as a foci for settlement and burial. In the wider area is the large Roman town to the west at present day Rochester. In addition, to the north in the area of Amhurst Redoubt are a number of Roman buildings (TQ 76 NE 7) found in 1779. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Anglo-Saxon

5.8.8 The Kent HER has no records from this period. The Application Site is to the south of the core settlement area of Ashford in this period. It is possible that if there was a small settlement in this period it would be in the area to the NW, close to the parish church on the higher ground on the north side of The Brook. In addition, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was found by the Chatham Lines to the north (TQ 76 NE 8) both areas just outside of the Assessment Area. With the Application Site on the opposite of The Brook and likely in what is still marshy ground, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

5.8.9 The Kent HER has five records from this period within the assessment area, where Chatham is recognised as a Medieval town (TQ 76 NE 267). We know it is in existence at the time of the Domesday Book but there is little by way of further evidence until the establishment of the dockyard. The Historic Towns Survey considers that Chatham was still a small agricultural and fishing community in 1480. Portable Antiquities Scheme finds of three silver coins and one copper alloy coin have been placed in a general grid

square to the west of the Application Site although their exact location is not known/revealed. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

- 5.8.10 With the arrival of the dockyard, the Post Medieval period meant significant growth of Chatham and reclamation of the marshy land. Consequently, circa three quarters of the Kent HER records are for this period with 344 in total. 15 of the records are for listed buildings. Most of Chatham's High Street buildings from this period have been replaced leaving a fairly modern High Street, although a few remain in the area especially in the area of New Road. Monument records of which there are 22, reflect known site of buildings. For churches, windmills and those associated with Chatham's defence systems. Whilst limited, some below ground archaeology has been found. During work on a new store at 220-250 High Street, Chatham in 1978-79, some twenty rubbish pits containing clay tobacco pipes, mid-eighteenth-century fine wares, Staffordshire wares, Chinese porcelain, Bellarmine jugs, a Spanish olive jar and other pottery were discovered (TQ 76 NE 70). Pipe making waste was found just circa 90m west of the Application Site dating to the 19th century (TQ 76 NE 367).
- 5.8.11 Based on map regression, there would have been tenements plots initially along the High Street before the growth of the town extended away from the High Street including in the area of the Application site. It is only in the later Post Medieval period is Church Street and Whittaker Street created. The original tenements on the High Street have been replaced leaving little trace and not much is known regarding these early buildings. Following these mapping informs use that the Application Site given its size had multiple uses. It comprised of terraced housing with rear gardens, a bakery off the High Street area with initially a landscaped garden at the rear which was later replaced with additional factory buildings. Adjacent to the north eastern boundary was a malthouse (TQ 76 NE 367) of which the building still appears to be extant. Many buildings appeared to be added to piecemeal and extended of the years until the factory and other large buildings covered much of the site other than the terraced housing on Rhode Street and Whitaker Street. Therefore, the potential for finding remains from this period is considered **high**.

Modern

5.8.12 There are five KHER records from this period representing the local tramway which did not pass the Application Site and the importance of the Brook Pumping Station, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, to the area (TQ 76 NE 55). Other features include the historic park and garden on the outer reaches of the assessment area known as The Paddock (TQ 76 NE 1292). The Application Site continued in use as a bakery initially until around the middle of the 20th century when a number of structures were cleared away. Changed increased during the second half of the 20th century with the demolition of the terraced housing and the building in the 1960s of the Trafalgar Centre in the northern half of the Application Site. The buildings in the southern part previously used for a bakery converting to warehouse and plant depot use with garages, possibly commercial on the eastern side. In the late 1970s, these were cleared away for the current multi-storey car park. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the Application Site is considered **low**.

Overview

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

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

- Prehistoric: **low/moderate**

- Iron Age: **low**

- Roman: **high**

- Anglo-Saxon: **low**

- Medieval: **low**

- Post-Medieval: **high**

- Modern: **low**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.1.2 Cartographic regression, topographic analysis and historical research indicate that the Application Site has had a number of different phases. The oldest phase being the area immediately adjacent to the High Street, which was later demolished. There is likely to have been a high degree of disturbance to any remains from this period due to the building of the Trafalgar Centre. The southern part of the Application Site has seen use as landscaped garden area before being eventually covered by a number of different buildings, both commercial and residential which were then cleared away for the present multi-storey car park in the second half of the 20th century. The building of the car park as confirmed by the topographical map (Fig.23), confirms that the lower ground floor of the car park is the same ground level of the High Street being circa 5m aOD which at the southern end where the road level is circa 14.5m aOD, means that it is 9.5m below the ground level with the car park effectively dug into the hillside. Consequently, as you move southwards in the application Site, there is a move from a high historical impact to any potential archaeological remains to total impact given so

much of the site has been cut into the hillside. The made ground on the eastern side is revealed in the topographical plan as being a ground level of circa 9m AOD in the loading yard area. Whittaker Street in the northern eastern corner along with the adjacent buildings is 2m lower.

6.1.3 Many service trenches for sewers, gas, water, electricity, telephones, etc. must also have destroyed much of the archaeology underlying the street frontages. The rubbish pits excavated to the west at 220 High Street in 1978-79 indicate that some small pockets of archaeological evidence still survive but they must be exceptional. Even the historical town survey that the survival of meaningful archaeological deposits within the town centre is somewhat doubtful. Overall, the historical impact on the archaeology in the Application Site is considered to be high in the northern part and high/total in the area of the car park.

6.1.4 Consideration also needs to be given concerning the possibility of historical impact from bombs in the Second World War and the likelihood of unexploded ordnance given the targets in this period of the nearby dockyard. As mentioned in the Geotechnical report, the UXO risk is considered high for the area.

Proposed Impact

6.1.5 Whilst the full details concerning foundations are not yet known, any potential remains within the Application Site in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development, due to the requirement, foundations and services. The area of the existing car park with its basement levels will only be partial demolished and the part of the Site in the area of the existing car park will remain in-situ.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, 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 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Roman period due to the potential for the Roman Road of Watling Street crossing the southern part of the Application Site. In addition, the Romano-British are well known for roadside activity. Any archaeology for this period would be considered to be of regional interest in furthering our understanding of Watling Street. The Application Site

located on the street frontage of the High Street also has the potential to provide details concerning the early Post Medieval and early Chatham and would be of local significance and interest. The presence nearby of a chance find of Bronze Age metalwork suggests to the possibility of the area being wetland associated with The Brook was a site of possible Bronze Age ritual deposition in water, leading to a low/moderate potential for archaeology from this period. The archaeological potential is considered low for all other periods.

Documentation

7.2.2 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, archive, photographic and other sources, although unfortunately the tithe detailed information is not available. It is possible that further detailed research nationally may uncover more documentary evidence, although it is unlikely to alter the conclusion present in this report.

Group Value

7.2.3 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has group value in helping to understand the chronology of settlement in Chatham given its High Street frontage should archaeology be present.

Survival / Condition

7.2.4 Survival of archaeology at the site for the Site is considered to be low, even negligible, especially at the southern end of the Application Site where the car park has been dug into the hillside and is circa 9.5m below the surrounding road level. It is possible that pockets of archaeology may survive at the northern part of the Application Site although this too would have been subject to a high level of disturbance in the building of the Trafalgar Centre.

Fragility / Vulnerability

7.2.5 Any potential archaeological remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development is likely to receive a high/total impact due to the requirements for foundations and service trenches in parts of the Site.

Diversity

7.2.6 There is little by way of diversity.

Potential

7.2.7 The Impact assessment concludes that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains but a low, and negligible potential for these surviving in-situ.

Significance

7.2.8 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is potentially of limited archaeological interest given the low potential for in-situ archaeological remains.

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 Roman and Post Medieval Period. However, the Application Site has been subject to significance disturbance which means in parts of the Application Site the impact to any remains is potentially total. The greatest opportunity potentially for any possible surviving archaeology is in the northern part of the Application Site, although this too has had a high-level disturbance.

8.1.3 However, as highlighted by the Kent Towns Survey, none of the medieval and post-medieval components has been fully investigated archaeologically and there is virtually

no archaeological evidence for the medieval economic base of the town. Research aims include understanding the chronology of settlement, early roadways and trackways, along with the pattern of settlement and relationship of the plots. Given the High Street location of the Application Site, it therefore carries interest.

- 8.1.4 Development proposals that affect the historic fabric of buildings or which disturb the ground within Zone 3 sites should include provision for archaeological investigation. With the proposed development likely to cause a high/total impact to 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 given the significant historical disturbance and the remote potential for surviving in-situ remains for there to be a watching brief in case of any surviving archaeology.

9 CONCLUSION

9.1 Summary

- 9.1.1 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.
- 9.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high potential for Roman and Post Medieval periods, low/moderate potential for the Bronze Age with low potential for all other periods. Research suggests that the line of Roman Watling Street passes across the southern portion of the site. There is possible Bronze Age ritual deposition in the area associated with water. The Application Site with its High Street frontage is in an area of the early historical core of Chatham.
- 9.1.3 However, the current buildings would have significantly disturbed any potential archaeology at the site, which is likely to be total in places due to the car park being cut into the hillside. Development proposals that disturb the ground within Zone 3 sites, which applies to the Application Site should include provision for archaeological investigation. With the proposed development likely to cause a high/total impact to 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 given the significant historical disturbance and the remote potential for surviving in-situ remains for there to be a watching brief in case of any surviving archaeology.

10 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 Archive

10.1.1 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.

10.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

10.2.1 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.

10.3 Copyright

10.3.1 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 TBH Real Estate Developments Ltd (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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&search=270%20high%20street](https://apps.medway.gov.uk/apps/medwayimages/details.asp?pg=1&pga=1&searchtype=all&search=270%20high%20street)

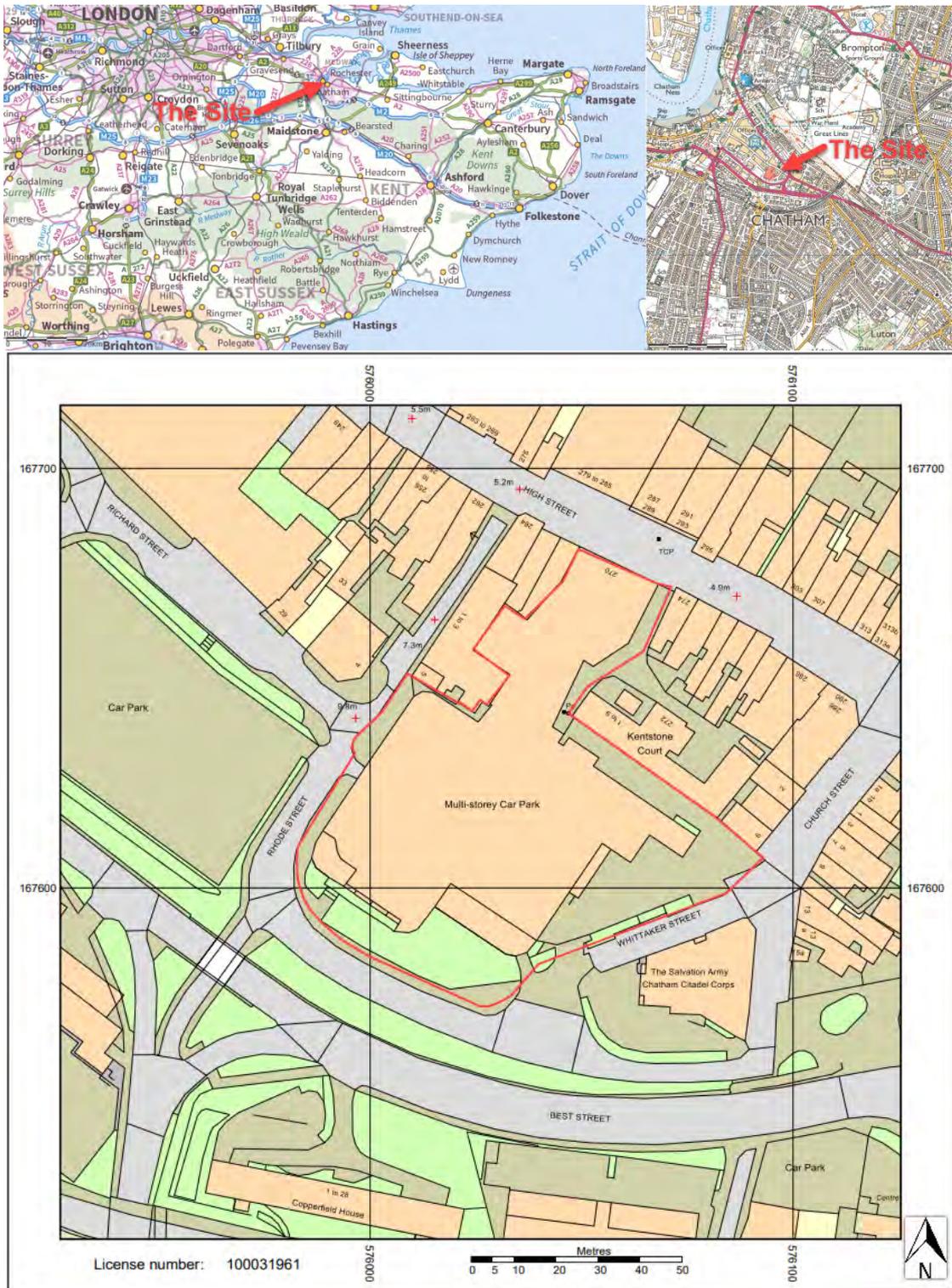


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:20,000, 1:1,250



Figure 2: Proposed Development



Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: Mudge Map 1801



Figure 5: Chatham Tithe Map 1842

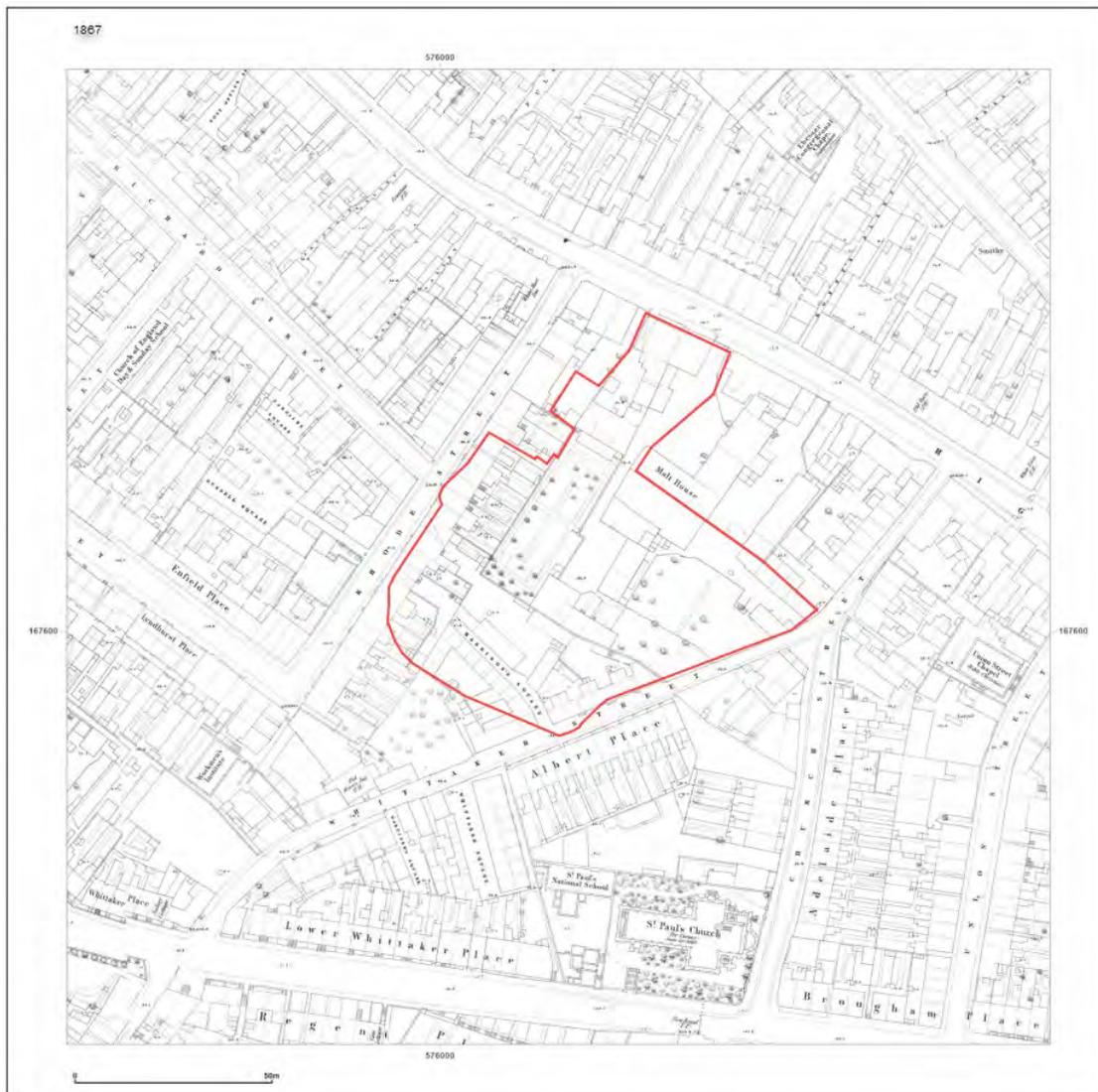


Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1867, scale 1:500



Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1898, scale 1: 2,500



Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1909, scale 1: 2,500



Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1932, scale 1: 2,500



Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1953, scale 1: 1,250

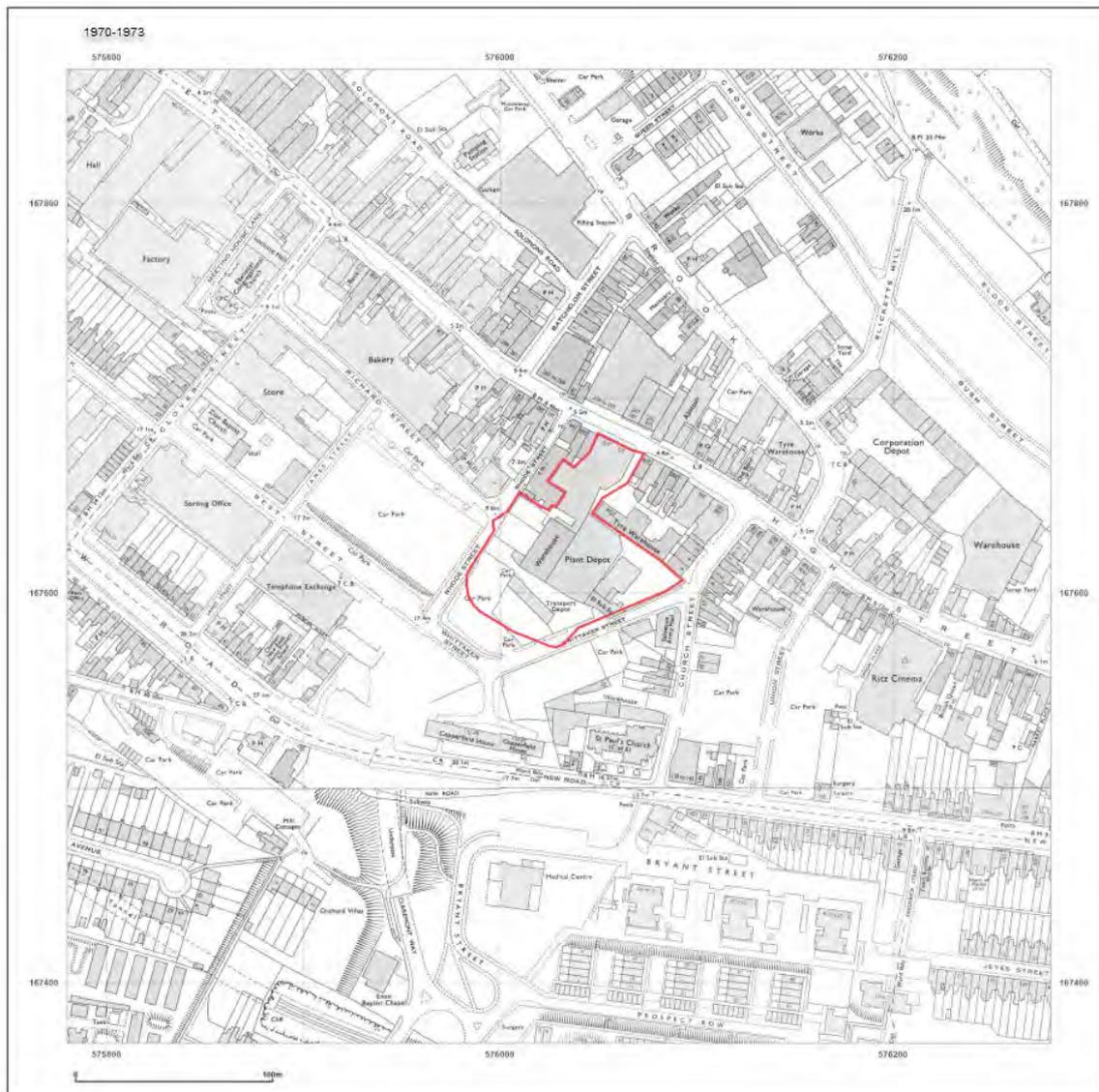


Figure 11: Historical OS Map 1970-1973, scale 1:1,250



Figure 12: Historical OS Map 1980-87, scale 1: 1,250

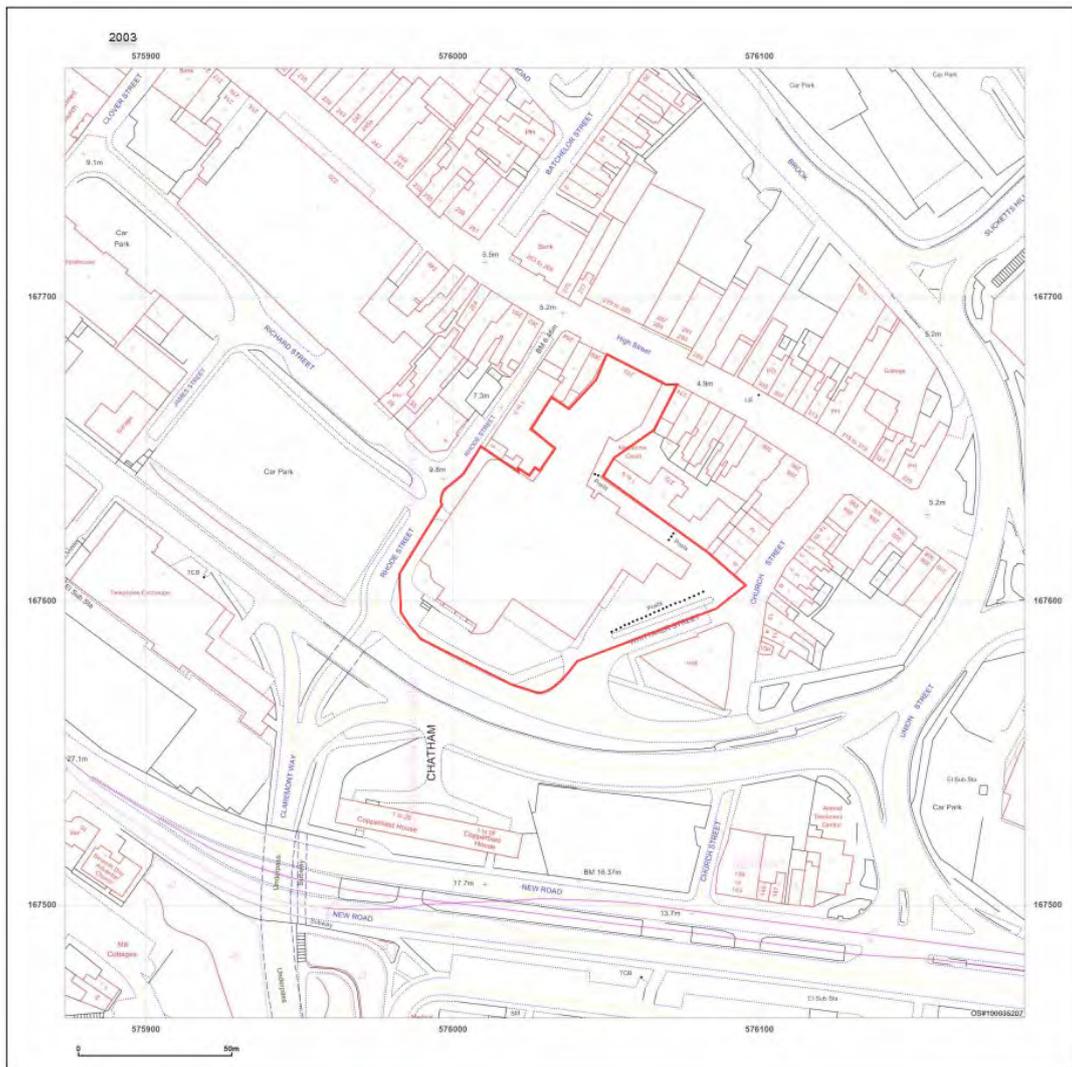


Figure 13: Historical OS Map 2003, scale 1: 1,250

11.3 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data (see Figures 14-21). ALL DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE SITE BOUNDARY

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 76 NE 267	Monument	c. 310m NW	Medieval to Modern	Chatham, Medieval and Post Medieval Town.
TQ 76 NE 304	Findspot	c. 140m ESE	Middle Bronze Age	Mid-Bronze Age Rapier Findspot. Found in 1909 on the site of the "British Queen" public house in Chatham High Street. Now in Rochester Museum. It was c.36cm in length with a lozenge shaped section.
TQ 76 NE 324	Monument	c. 460m SSE	Post Medieval	Post Medieval Windmill, Gillingham. A corn windmill was marked on the 1st edition Ordnance survey map (c.1858-1873). Not visible on the digitised version of this map so there is some uncertainty as to the monument to which this record refers.
TQ 76 NE 363	Monument	c. 305m S	Post Medieval	Site Of a Limekiln, Hartington Street, Chatham. Single limekiln on the north side of Hartington Street is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1858-1873). The site has since been developed and nothing is thought to remain.
TQ 76 NE 367	Monument	Adjacent to PDA	Post Medieval	Site Of a Maltings, Whittaker Street, Chatham. Maltings on Whittaker Street, in use by 1839 and owned by E. Moody. It was thought to still be in use in the 1860s but is not marked on any of the Ordnance Survey maps. Now has probably been demolished.
TQ 76 NE 704	Findspot	c. 440m WNW	Roman	Roman Pottery, Nr Highsted Wood. Excavation trench revealed a number of pottery sherds, some hardly abraded. Pottery consists of Bronze Age flint-tempered ware, Beaker and Belgic ware (TQ 96 SW 170), Roman Bisque imitation Samian, grey Roman ware and unknown sandy ware. Possibly finds from a ditch, which has been removed by levelling of part of the orchard adjacent to an earthwork bank.
TQ 76 NE 393	Building	c. 150m WNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Site Of the Zion Baptist Church, Clover Street, Chatham. built in 1821 and demolished sometime between 1999 - 2002. A watching brief on

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
				building work in 2002 uncovered the foundations of the church and the brick vaults found earlier.
TQ 76 NE 5	Monument	c. 305m ENE	Roman	Site Of Romano-British Inhumation Cemetery, Brook Stone Depot, Chatham. Consisting of 11 inhumation burials. Excavated in 1897
TQ 76 NE 6	Monument	c. 100m NNE	Roman	Romano-British Cremation Urn Burials, The Brook Mission Church, Chatham. Eleven Romano-British urns were found in 1907 during excavations for the foundation of a Mission Church.
TQ 76 NE 66	Monument	c. 345m WNW	Post Medieval	Military Road Gate, Best Street, Chatham. Defensible gateway dating from 1810. Present condition unknown.
TQ 76 NE 69	Monument	c. 265m NW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval Pits and Artefacts, Found Between 220-250 High Street, Rochester. The assemblage includes clay tobacco pipes, mid-eighteenth-century fine wares, Staffordshire wares, Chinese porcelain, Bellarmine jugs, a Spanish olive jar and various other types.
TQ 76 NE 70	Monument	c. 265m NW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval Pits and Clay Pipe Assemblage, 220-250 High Street, Rochester. Between the summer of 1978 and spring of 1979 excavations for the foundations of a new store at 220-250 High Street revealed at least twenty rubbish and cess pits. The fills produced a large amount of clay pipes, some of the early seventeenth century. The site was part of the manor of Chatham which was sold and broken up for development in 1621. Over 40 pipes were recovered.
TQ 76 NE 74	Monument	c. 380m W	Post Medieval	19th Century Tobacco Pipe Kiln Waste, 19 Maidstone Road, Chatham c.1980. Interpreted as indicative of the site of a Pipe Workshop. Derived from activities of members of the Birchall Family, prominent pipe makers in Chatham in the early 19th century.
TQ 76 NE 1063	Listed Building	c. 435m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Chatham Naval War Memorial. First World War Memorial with Second World War extension. Grade I listed (1267787). Main construction periods 1924 to 1952.
TQ 76 NE 1100	Listed Building	c. 305m W	Post Medieval to Modern	4 And 6 New Road. Grade II (1268206). Pair of terraced houses, now offices. Dated 1812.
TQ 76 NE 1099	Listed Building	c. 295m W	Post Medieval	8 And 10 New Road. Grade II (1268207). Pair of terraced houses, now offices. c1812.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 76 NE 1098	Listed Building	c. 255m W	Post Medieval	Chatham House (Number 14) And Attached Front Area and Step Railings. Grade II (1268208). Formerly known as: Gibraltar Place. Terrace of 14 houses, now offices. 1794.
TQ 76 NE 1097	Listed Building	c. 195m W	Post Medieval	Numbers 52 And 54 And Attached Front Area and Step Railings. Grade II (1268209). Pair of attached houses, now offices. Late C18.
TQ 76 NE 1096	Listed Building	c. 185m WSW	Post Medieval	Number 58 And Attached Front Area and Step Railings. Grade II (1268210). House. Early C19. Brick with stone dressings.
TQ 76 NE 1095	Listed Building	c. 185m WSW	Post Medieval	60 New Road. Grade II (1268211). House. Late C18. Painted Flemish bond brick with stone dressings.
TQ 76 NE 1094	Listed Building	c. 145m WSW	Post Medieval	Lord Duncan Public House. Grade II (1268212). Public house, disused. Late C18-early C19.
TQ 76 NE 1078	Listed Building	c. 395m WNW	Post Medieval	Statue Of Thomas Waghorn. Grade II (1268213). Erected 1888, J Moore, founder. Limestone ashlar and bronze.
TQ 76 NE 1089	Listed Building	c. 415m WNW	Post Medieval	Church Of St John the Divine. Grade II* (1268218). Church. 1820-21 by Sir Robert Smirke, 1863 apse by GM Hills.
TQ 76 NE 1219	Listed Building	c. 395m NW	Modern	National Westminster Bank. Grade II (1268235). 1903 by W Campbell Jones. Limestone ashlar, ashlar ridge stacks and tiled roof. STYLE: Arts and Crafts.
TQ 76 NE 1218	Listed Building	c. 65m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	248 High Street. Grade II (1268236). Public house, now bank. Probably 1890s, converted c1980.
TQ 76 NE 1214	Listed Building	c. 525m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Thorney Lodge. Grade II (1268240). House. c1840. Squared, coursed stucco render on brick, C20 machined tiles.
TQ 76 NE 1184	Listed Building	c. 375m W	Post Medieval	19 Maidstone Road. Grade II (1031909). Cottage. Circa 1820 with mid C19 addition to north.
TQ 76 NE 75	Monument	c. 90m NW	Post Medieval	19th Century Pipe making Waste, Richard Street, Chatham. Found during road widening at the junction Richard and James Street, Chatham. Derived from activities of members of the Birchall Family, prominent pipe makers in Chatham in the early 19th century. Thought to be indicative of a nearby kiln.
TQ 76 NE 1102	Listed Building	c. 320m W	Post Medieval to Modern	No 2 New Road (South West Side) (Formerly Listed as Nos 2 - 38). Grade II (1268205). Terraced house, now office. c1812, extended late C19.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 76 NE 412	Monument	c. 150m WNW	Post Medieval	Clover Street Maltings. A malthouse stood on the site in Clover Street in the 2nd half of the 19th century and is reputed to have been associated with Winch's Brewery (formerly Bests). The site has been cleared and replaced by a building which appears to occupy much of the footprint of the malt house.
TQ 76 NE 319	Monument	c. 330m S	Post Medieval	Post Medieval Limekiln and Chalk Pit, Chatham. A limekiln and area of chalk extraction, marked on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1858-1922). Located to the west of Chalk Pit Hill, the site has since been developed.
TQ 76 NE 1246	Building	c. 395m WSW	Modern	Weapons Pit/Fougasse Firing Point. WWII.
TQ 76 NE 283	Building	c. 495m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Chatham Station, Station Road, Chatham. Station built in 1848 when the East Kent Railway Company was authorised to build the line from the North Kent Railway at Strood to Canterbury.
MKE71712	Findspot	c. 310m WNW	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval Copper Alloy Coin
TQ 76 NE 1267	Building	c. 145m SW	Post Medieval to Modern	Seventh Day Adventist Church, New Road, Chatham. Built post 1960, on the site of an earlier church that appeared on the Ordnance Survey map 1897-1900, 1907-1923, 1929-1952.
TQ 76 NE 1279	Monument	c. 345m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Site Of St Paul's National School, Hards Town, Chatham. The building appears as national school on Ordnance Survey map 1862-1875, it is unlabelled on 1897-1900, showing as a Mission room on the 1907-1923 maps, The building is demolished after this date.
TQ 76 NE 1290	Listed Building	c. 310m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Former Ragged School, King Street, Chatham, Medway. Grade II (1468892). Built in 1858. The building as the Ragged School is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps 1862-1923, then as a hall on the 1929-1952 map. The building is on the modern map in commercial use
TQ 76 NE 1351	Monument	c. 175m SW	Post Medieval	Cherry Tree Hall Mill. A smock mill dating to 1860. The mill survived until 1900.
MKE71415	Findspot	c. 330m WNW	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval Silver Coin

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
MKE71416	Findspot	c. 330m WNW	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval Silver Coin
MKE71414	Findspot	c. 330m WNW	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval Silver Coin
TQ 76 NE 1139	Building	c. 30m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Salvation Army Citadel, Church Street, Chatham. Opened 1873.
TQ 76 NE 117	Monument	c. 70m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	St Paul's Church, New Road, Chatham. consecrated in January 1854 was built of Kentish rag with Bath stone dressings, in the Norman Transition style and consisted of apsidal chancel, nave, transepts and tower at the south-east angle of the chancel, containing 1 bell: seated 600. It was demolished in 1978 and is now flats.
TQ 76 NE 1065	Monument	c. 85m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Bible Christian Chapel, Union Street, Chatham. 1822 -1960.
TQ 76 NE 108	Building	c. 465m WSW	Post Medieval to Modern	St Michael's The Archangel RC Church, Hills Terrace, Chatham
TQ 76 NE 139	Monument	c. 470m WNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Presbyterian Church, New Road, Chatham. a building of galvanised iron, with slate roof, was erected in 1861, on ground near the railway station, granted by the War Department This building was later replaced by St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, in 1903.
TQ 76 NE 112	Building	c. 185m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	Congregational Church (Ebenezer Chapel), Clover Street, Chatham. The church was built from 1862 to 1863. It was designed by Henry Clutton and the estimated cost was £1,695. When it was built the church became the centre of the Catholic mission in Medway.
TQ 76 NE 1048	Monument	c. 345m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Weslyan Chapel, The Brook, Chatham. c.1810 -1920, Demolished 1960. Adjacent to 18 St Mary's Place.
TQ 76 NE 113	Monument	c. 370m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	Primitive Methodist Chapel, George Street, Chatham. Built 1849, demolished post 1960.
TQ 86 SW 132	Monument	Within PDA	Roman	Watling Street Roman Road
TQ 85 SE 300	Monument	c. 215m S	Post Medieval	Chatham And Dover Railway. Also known as the Chatham Line. In 1853 the East Kent Railway Company was inaugurated and authorised to build

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
				an extension from the North Kent Line at Strood to Canterbury, with an extension to Faversham Quay.
TQ 76 NE 476	Monument	c. 70m NE	Modern	Chatham And District Tramway. Opened in 1902 and closed in 1930. It was run by the Chatham and District Light Railways Company.
TQ 76 NE 55	Monument	c. 160m NNW	Modern	Brook Low Level Pumping Station, Chatham. A small pumping house built of brick with a slate roof and ashlar quoins. It was built in 1925 when the pumps were installed.
TQ 76 NE 1291	Landscape	c. 270m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Town Hall Gardens, Chatham. 19th-century public gardens in the town centre. The site, formally the Rope Works, was developed as a burial ground (1828) when the previous burial ground of St Mary's Church became overcrowded. Known, by the mid-1860s, as the Chatham Burial Ground, burials continued until 1870 when a new cemetery opened in Maidstone Road. Under the Open Spaces Act 1877, the land was conveyed from Chatham Parish to Chatham Corporation in 1903. In 1905, the name was changed from the Old Burial Ground to Town Hall Gardens; they were formally opened on 14th June 1905.
TQ 76 NE 1292	Landscape	c. 460m NW	Modern	The Paddock, Chatham. The Paddock occupies a prime urban site opposite the Town Hall in the centre of Chatham. Built on an area of marshland reclaimed in the C16, before belonging to the War Department, the area is now owned by Chatham Council, and was purchased around the turn of the C20. Once reclaimed, the Paddock formed part of the defensive 'field of fire', however, following the Napoleonic wars its use became redundant. The are was planted with trees, becoming a green space. Kent Gardens Compendium Ref 222. Grade 3,
TQ 76 NE 1312	Monument	c. 220m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Public Park: The Great Lines. Public Park created in 2011 and comprising some of the field of fire from the Brompton Lines fortifications. Known as the Great Lines Heritage Park (2014) it is currently owned by Medway Council.
TQ 76 NE 1328	Monument	c. 495m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	New Gun Wharf, Chatham. created in the early 19th century over the site of a former mill and mill pond. By 1821 New Gun Wharf contained a number of structures including the house of the Clerk of the Cheque, a

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
				Guard House, Match House, Spinning Shed and Ash House. By the 1930s the wharf had two long buildings in the centre served by a railway with the older buildings around the sides of the wharf. The site went out of use in the late 1950s.
TQ 76 NE 1331	Monument	c. 470m N	Post Medieval	Prince William's Bastion. original phase of construction of the Chatham Lines (1755-1758). It was greatly enlarged during the second phase of construction from 1779-1786 at which time it was pushed forward into the former field of fire to allow a new battery, Spur Battery, to be built on top of it. During the Napoleonic Wars casemated barracks were added. Like the rest of the Chatham Lines, it was declared obsolete in 1860.
TQ 76 NE 58	Monument	c. 470m N	Post Medieval	The Chatham Lines, Chatham and Gillingham. Also known as Brompton Lines. Defence system for Chatham Dockyard, comprising forts and earthworks. Started in 1715 and mostly abandoned by 1880
EVENTS				
Record Type	Event Type	Date	Location	Title
EKE21045	Excavation	1983	c. 120m NE	The Brook
EKE20961	Excavation	1978/79	c. 100m NW	220-250 High Street
EKE4157		1897	c. 100m E	Slickett's Hill, The Brook. Notebook refers to G Payne's scrapbook which accounts the clearing of exposed burials. Finds were dispersed during the rebuilding of the library in the 1950's
EKE8706	Watching Brief	2002	c. 150m W	Zion Chapel, Clover Street. after demolition of the early 19th century church, prior to the construction of flats on site. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Figure 14: Gazetteer of HER Data

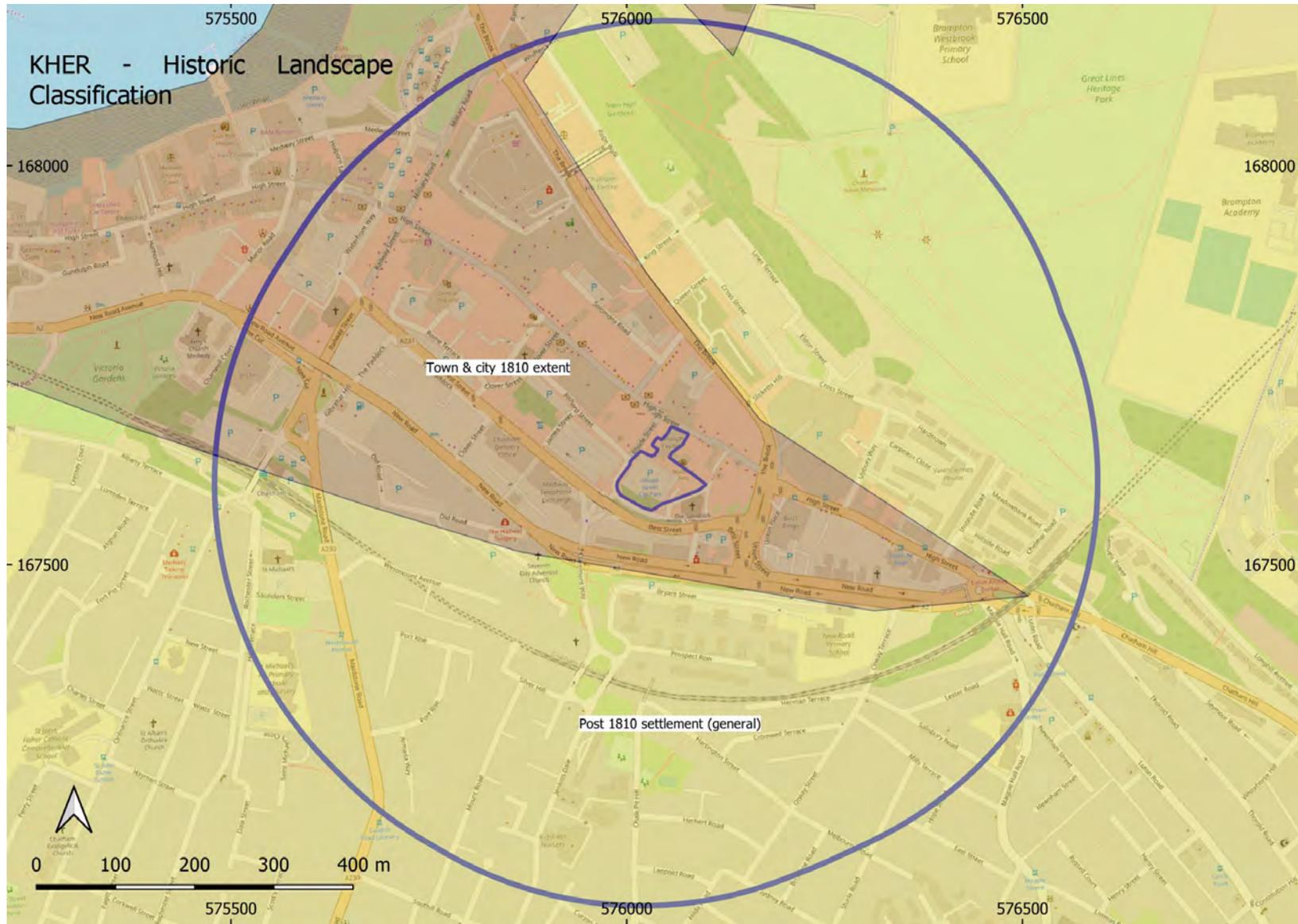


Figure 16: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

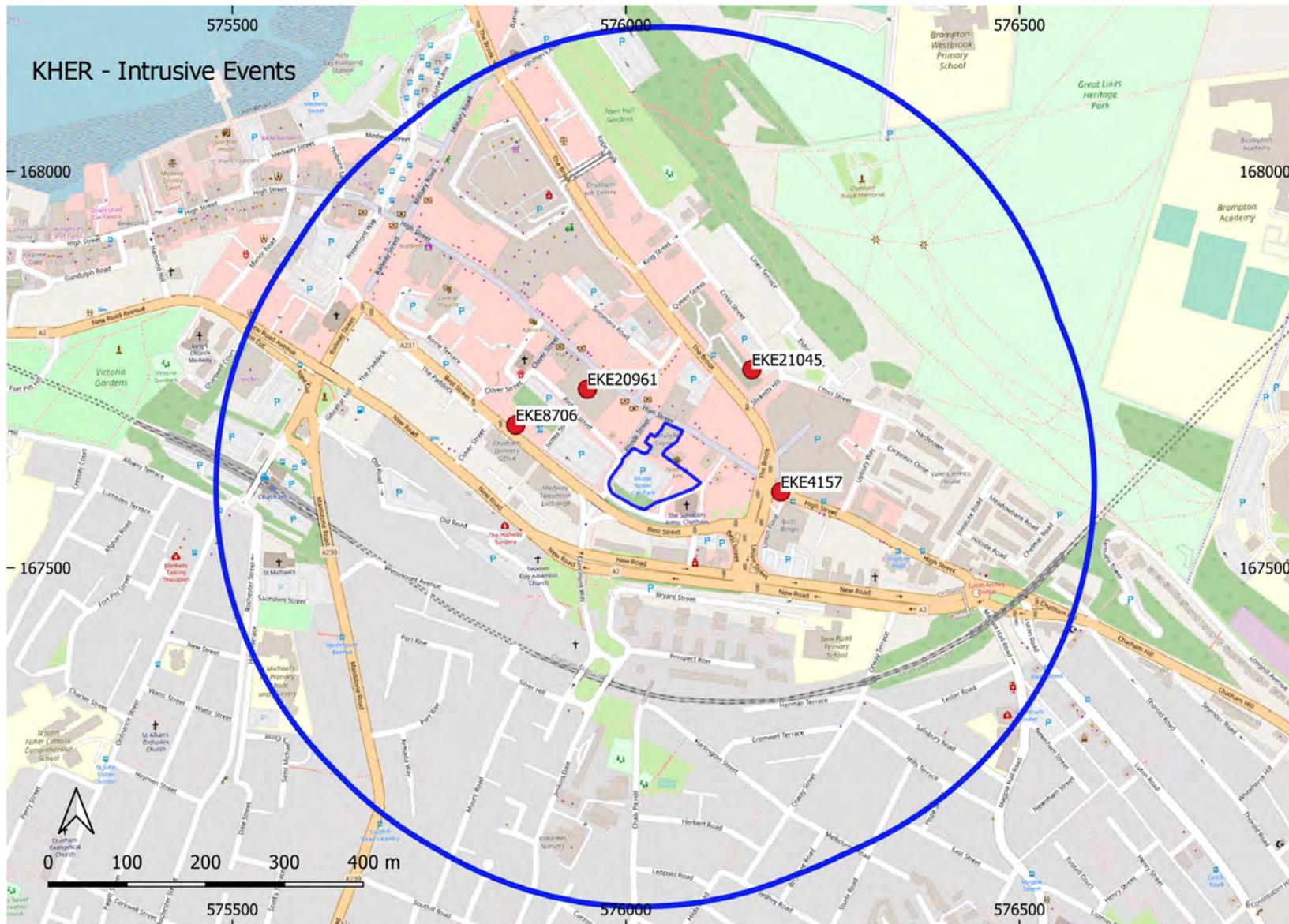


Figure 17: KHER Intrusive Events

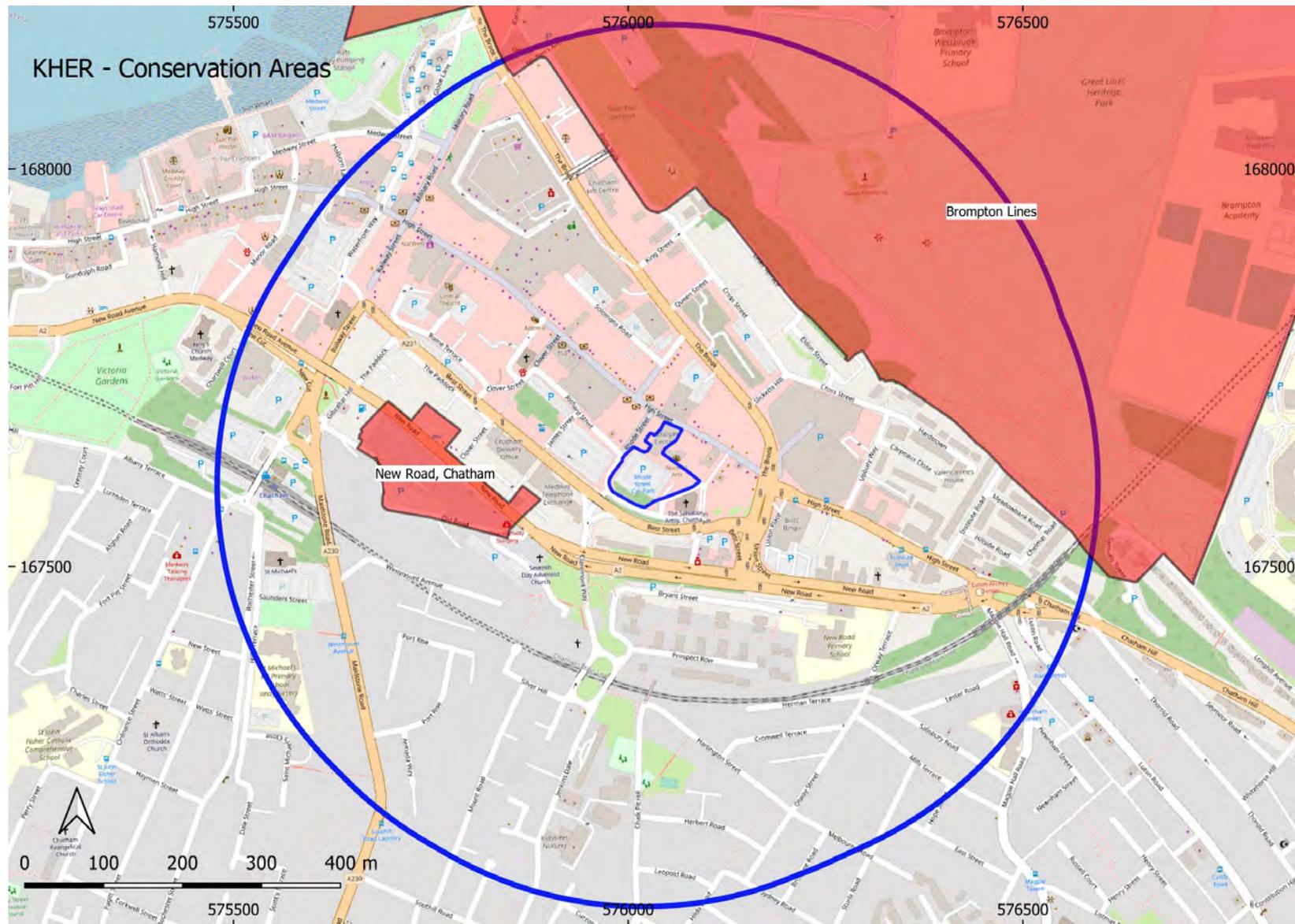


Figure 18: KHER – Conservation Area

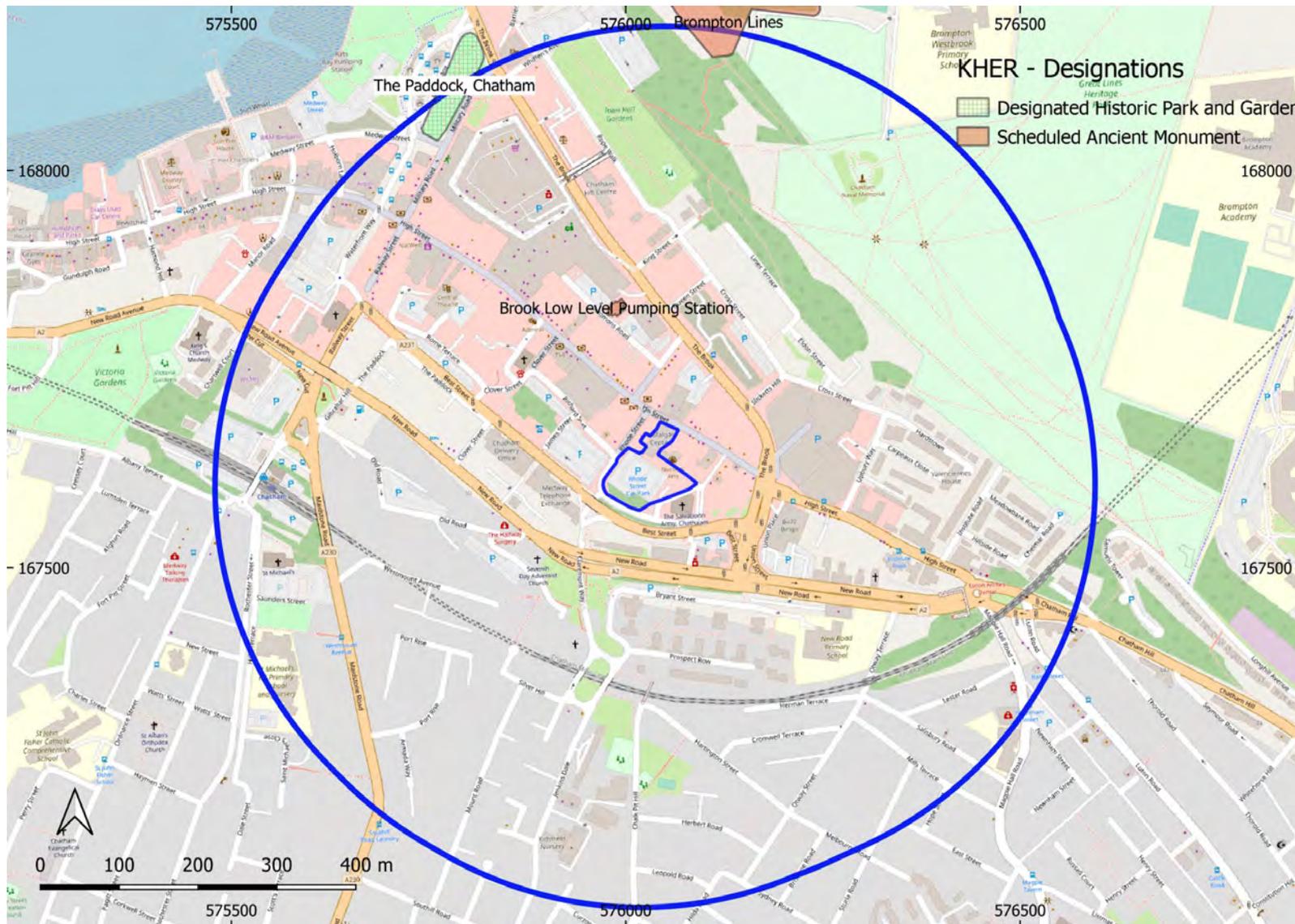


Figure 19: KHER Scheduled Monument

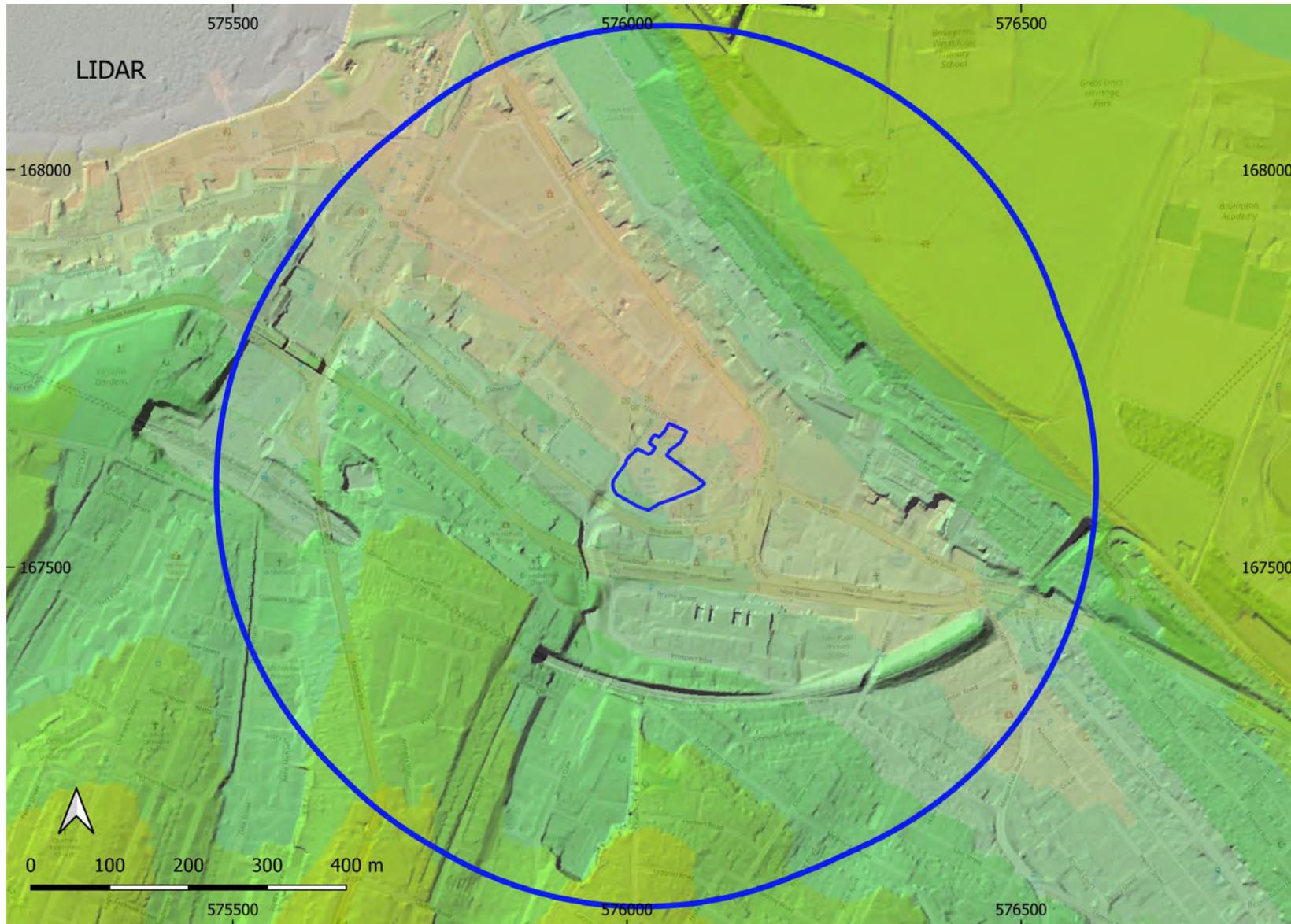


Figure 20: 1m DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency)

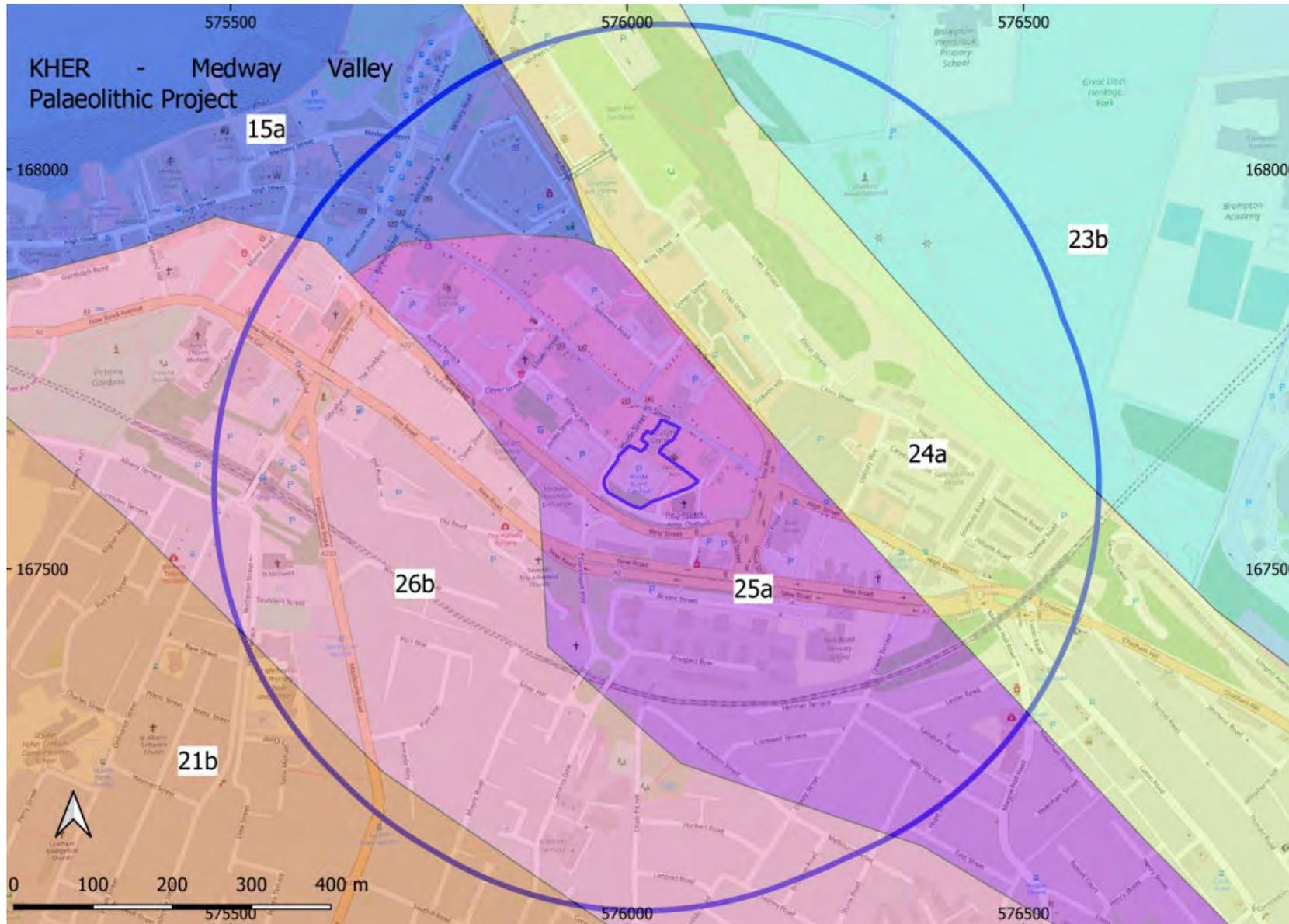


Figure 21: KHER – Medway Valley Palaeolithic Survey

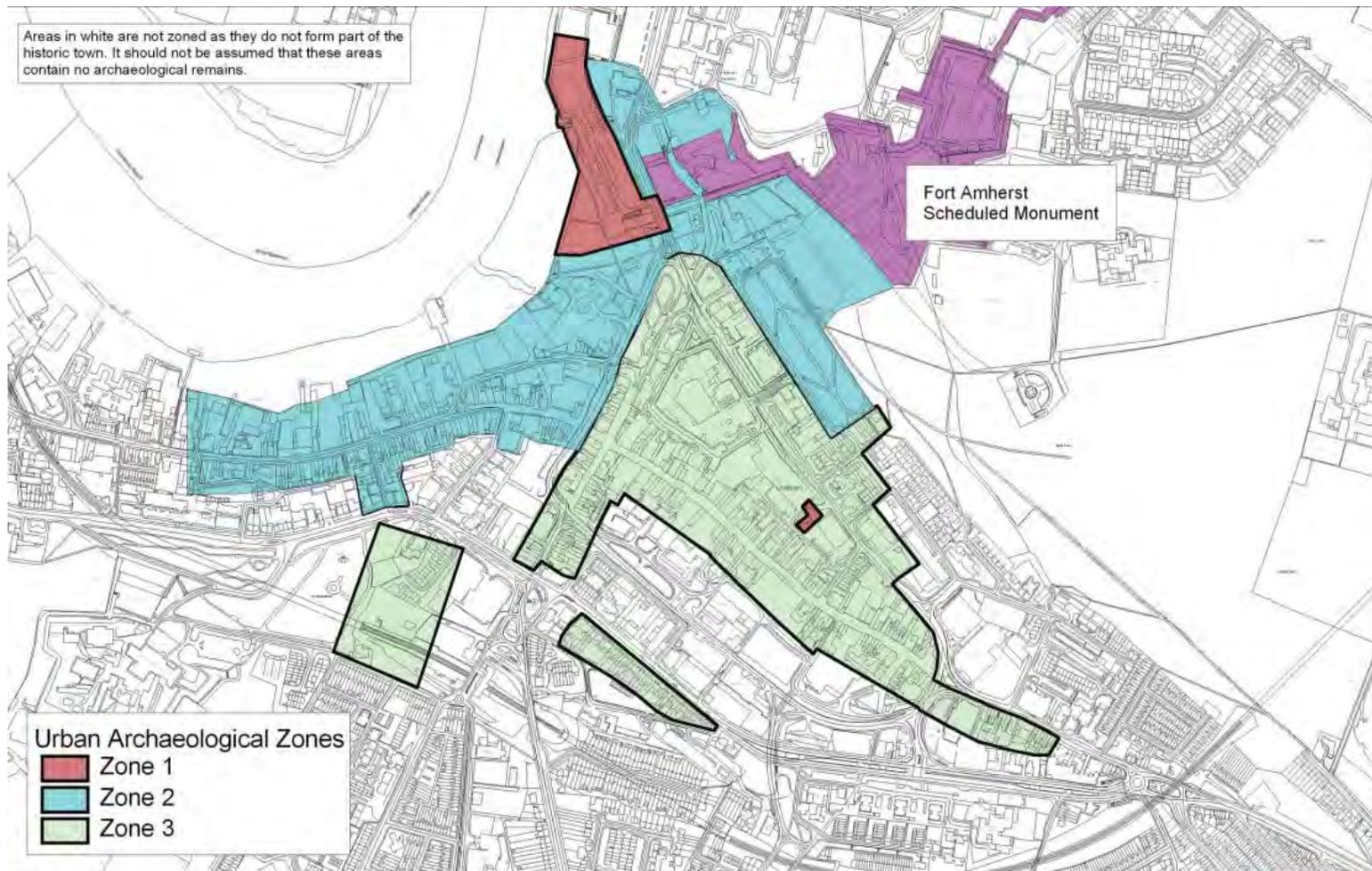


Figure 15. Map of Chatham showing Urban Archaeological Zones

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Figure 22: KCC Urban Archaeological Zones (Kent Historic Towns Survey: Chatham)

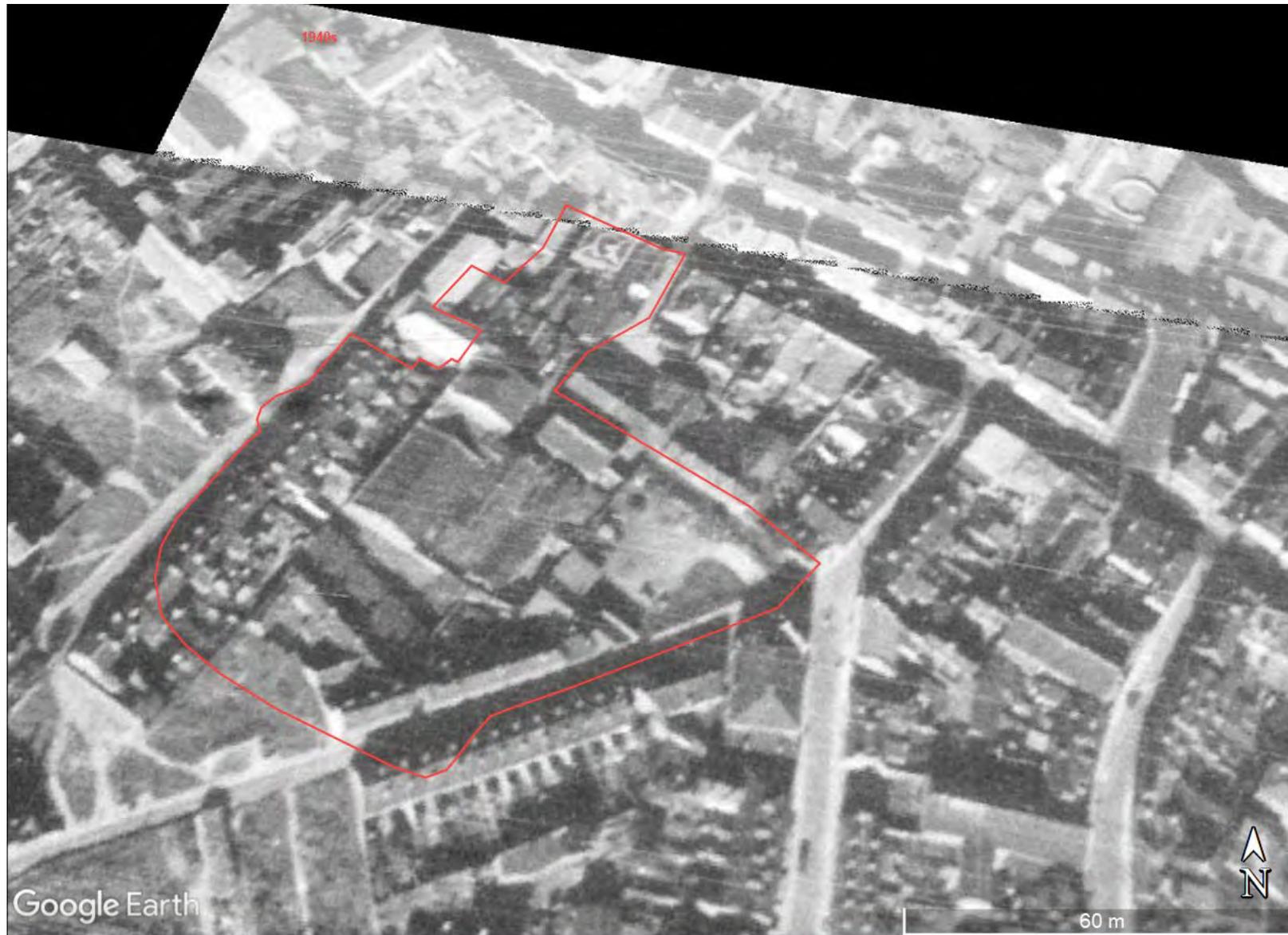


Plate 1: 1940s. (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)

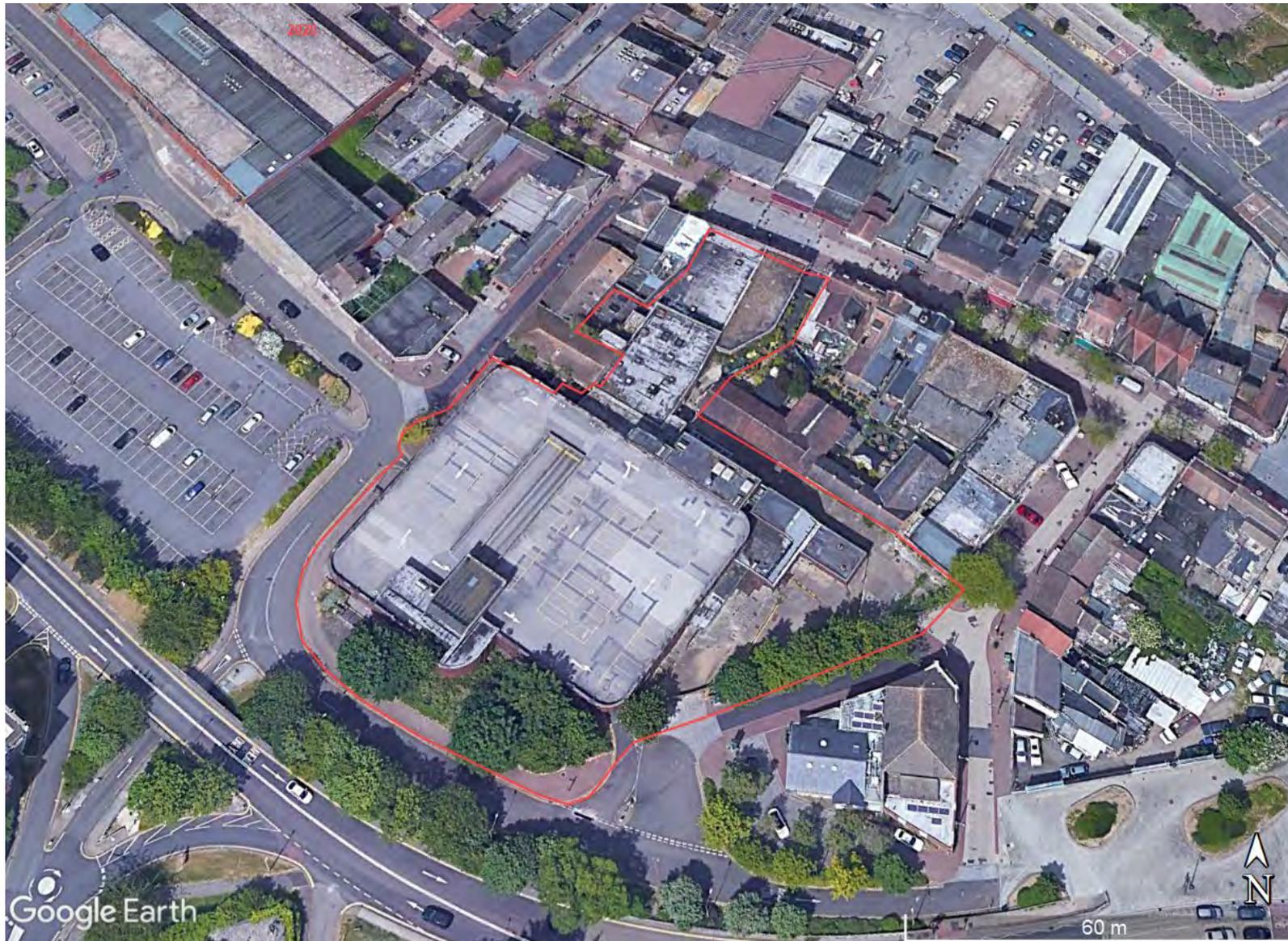


Plate 5: 2020 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: A postcard estimated to be around the time of the First World War showing the corner of Rhode Street and Best Street (facing NW)



Plate 7: Front of the building at 270 High Street (facing W)



Plate 8: View along the side of 270 High Street (facing SSW)



Plate 9: View along the High Street towards the Application Site (facing ESE)



Plate 10: View along Whittaker Street (facing SW)



Plate 11: View of the loading bay area (facing NNW)



Plate 12: View across the Application Site at the southern end (facing NW)



Plate 13: View down Whittaker Street (facing NE)



Plate 14: View of the southern side of the Application Site (facing NE)



Plate 15: View of the entrance of Rhode Street (facing SE)



Plate 16: View down Rhode Street (facing NE)



Plate 17: View along Rhode Street (facing SW)



Plate 18: Plate locations