



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in advance of the proposed development at the site of 18 Broom Hill Road, Stroud, Kent

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in
Advance of the proposed development at
the site of 18 Broom Hill Road, Strood,
Kent ME2 3LE

NGR: TQ 72952 69600



Report for Prime Building Consultants Ltd on behalf of Insight Architects

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the proposed development at the site of 18 Broom Hill Road, Strood, Kent ME2 3LE

NGR: TQ 72952 69600

1. SUMMARY

1.1 *SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Insight Architects to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment on the site of 18 Broom Hill Road, Strood, Kent.*

1.2 *The proposed development comprises of the demolition of existing garages and the construction of 1 detached, two pairs of semi-detached and a terrace for 4 terraced houses.*

1.3 *The proposed development area (PDA) is located in the south east of England, in the north of the county of Kent and the centre of the town of Strood at the base of Broom Hill (NGR: TQ 72952 69600) (Fig.1-2).*

1.4 *This Desk Based Assessment has examined the wide variety of archaeological data held by KHER and other sources (section 10.2). 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***
- *Iron Age: **Low***
- *Romano-British: **Moderate***
- *Anglo-Saxon: **Low***
- *Medieval: **Low***
- *Post-medieval: **High***
- *Modern: **High***

*The Desk Based Assessment concludes that the site has a **moderate** potential for archaeological discoveries.*

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 The PDA is centered on the National Grid Reference: TQ 72952 69600

The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within a c.500m vicinity of the Proposed Development Area.

2.2 Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated into the assessment.

2.3 This report is a desk-based appraisal from known cartographic, photographic and Archaeological sources and is a research led statement on the archaeological potential of the proposed development.

2.4 It may be that intrusive investigations, such as a Geophysical Survey and/or an Archaeological Evaluation, with machine cut trial trenching, may be requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) as a Planning Condition.

3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is set on Bedrock Geology of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation; sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 71 to 94 million

years ago in the cretaceous period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas.

3.1.2 There are no superficial deposits recorded.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The south of the PDA sits at an average height of 38m AOD rising to 45m in the north. It is located within the town of Strood, which lies on the northwest bank of the River Medway at its lowest bridging point. The site (0.4 Ha) is located to the north of the town centre within a medium density residential area, bounded by Broom Hill Road to the west and Pepys Way to the east. The A2 is found c.120m south and c.370m north, beyond the housing, is Broom Hill Park. The Medway River flows 1km to the northwest and Rochester Castle is found 1.5km northwest. The area is characterised as post 1810 settlement (Fig.1).

3.3 Historic Hedgerows

The PDA is located within an urban town on a site that was historically a quarry. The site was partially developed in 1897 when the chalk pit became disused. Aerial images from 1940 – 2015, suggest that any vegetation on site has been periodically removed through the modern period and therefore, there is no evidence of vegetation that qualifies as 'important' as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. The proposed development would have no impact on any vegetation.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The Proposed Development

The proposed development area comprises of c. 0.4 hectares currently containing a detached house c.1900 AD, a vehicular access drive, nineteen brick built garages, large areas of concrete hard standing and a disused chalk pit. The intention is to gain planning for the

demolition of the garages and the construction of 1 detached, two pairs of semi-detached and a terrace for 4 terraced houses.

4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) Policy 12

The NPPF (2012) paragraphs 126 – 141 is the relevant policy for the historic environment, particularly paragraphs 126 and 128:

4.2.1 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

Paragraph 126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

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

4.2.2 Paragraph 128. 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 significant.

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 (NPPF 2012).

4.3 Planning Policy Guidance

Planning Policy Guidance that help to preserve the built and archaeological heritage are now enshrined in the NPPF (2012)

4.4 Statutory Protection

Both above and below ground archaeological remains that are considered Nationally can be identified and protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Any works affecting a scheduled Monument should be preceded by an application to the Secretary of State for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). Geophysical investigation or the use of a metal detector requires advance permission from Historic England.

The legal requirements on control of development and alterations affecting buildings, including those which are listed or in conservation areas (which are protected by law), is set out in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

4.5 Regional Policies

4.5.1 Medway Council is currently working on a new Local Plan (Local Plan – Future Medway 2012 – 2035) to replace the 2003 Medway Local Plan, which lists a number of policies relevant to archaeology:

Policy S3: River Medway

Policy BNE16: Demolition of Listed Buildings

Policy BNE20 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Policy BNE21: Archaeological Sites

Policy BNE47: Rural Lanes

Policy BNE48: Agricultural Land

Policy H1: New Residential development

4.5.2 The South-East Research Framework (SERF) is on-going with groups of researchers producing a Resource Assessment, which will identify research questions and topics in order to form a Research Agenda for the future.

4.6 This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidance 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.

The Good Practice Advice notes emphasizes the need for assessments of the significance of any heritage assets, which are likely to be changed, so the assessment can inform the decision process.

Significance is defined in the NPPF Guidance in the Glossary as “the value of the heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historical. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also it’s setting”. The setting of the heritage asset is also clarified in the Glossary as “the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”.

This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

5. PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

No project constraints were encountered during the data collection for this assessment.

6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Insight Architects in order to supplement a planning application for the proposed demolition of garages and the construction of 1 detached, two pairs of semi-detached and a terrace for 4 terraced houses and to establish the potential for archeological features and deposits.

6.2 Desktop Study – Institute for Archaeologists (revised 2011)

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

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”. (CiFA 2014)

7. METHODOLOGY

7.1 Desk-Based Assessment

7.1.1 Archaeological Databases

The Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area (PDA) and the surrounding environs of Strood. 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.

7.1.2 Historical Documents

Historical documents, such as charters, registers, wills and deeds etc., were considered not relevant to this specific study.

7.1.3 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

A cartographic and pictorial document search was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figs. 2-16).

7.1.4 Aerial Photographs

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-6).

7.1.5 Geotechnical Information

To date, no known geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the site.

7.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological Studies are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment where necessary.

8. RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

8.1 The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area.

Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated into the assessment.

8.2 Archaeology

8.2.1 The site is located in the Medway Valley Palaeolithic Project (KT17). There has been scant archaeological work carried out within the assessment area and both archaeological surveys have proved negative.

8.2.2 0-100m Radius:

There are no events recorded within this distance.

8.2.3 100-200m Radius:

A watching brief carried out in 2013 by SWAT archaeology at 1 Jersey Road, c.150m south of the PDA, produced a negative result (EKE13279).

8.2.4 200-300m Radius:

There are no events recorded within this distance.

8.2.5 300-400m Radius:

An evaluation carried out in 2007 by Canterbury Archaeological Trust at 33 London Road, c.350m southeast of the PDA recorded a negative result (EKE10011)

8.2.6 400-500m Radius:

There are no events recorded within this distance.

8.2.7 Established stratigraphy

Due to the lack of intrusive events within the assessment area, no established stratigraphy exists for this site.

9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

9.1 Table of Historical Periods

Paleolithic	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	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

9.2 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 centered on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on page 15 in **Table 1**.

9.3 Introduction

The Archaeological record within the assessment area is diverse and should comprise possible activity dating from one of the earliest human period in Britain through to the modern period. The geographic and topographic location of Strood is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel, settlement, industry and communication since the Paleolithic.

9.4 History of the Locality

9.4.1 Strood is located on the northwest bank of the River Medway and was until 1193 part of Frindsbury, which sits to the east. The Old English name *Strōd* refers to a 'marshy land overgrown with brushwood'.

9.4.2 In prehistoric times the area was largely flooded, interspersed with marshland and remained unpopulated. Evidence of prehistoric occupation has been found further east at Upnor where a Bronze Age sword was found and in 1911, the skeleton of an elephant uncovered. In 1925, a Palaeolithic flint works was reported in a quarry to the east of All Saints church at Frindsbury. The find resulted in over 4000 stone tools including hand axes, large flint flakes, core pieces and quartzite hammer stones, dating from 300,000 BC.

9.4.3 In 43 AD, the Romans landed on the Kent Coast and made their way across ancient tracks to the lands of the Iron Age tribe of the Cantiaci where the Battle of the Medway ensued.

Evidence at Piper's House Farm suggests that Ancient Britons took refuge in the chalk pits while under attack. Following their conquest, the Romans built a bridge with stone foundations across the river Medway and laid a road on a causeway across the marshy ground, that lead from Dover to London, now known as Watling Street (A2). Evidence of another causeway road, discovered at the canal dock in 1819, lead along the bank towards Frindsbury to the suspected location of a Roman villa; a bronze statue of cupid (5.25") was among the artefacts found during an excavation of the site. Field patterns suggest that there was a substantial Roman agricultural settlement centred near Frindsbury and chalk was quarried at Broom Hill.

9.4.4 The Jutes came to Britain in the 5th century, creating settlements and displacing, destroying or absorbing the native people. A Jutish burial containing a spearhead, knife and bronze ring set with an amethyst was found on Strood Hill and another with spearhead and shield was found at Woodstock Road and are now housed at the Guildhall Museum.

9.4.5 In 764 AD, Offa King of Mercia and Sigere King of Kent granted Bishop Eardulph of Rochester lands in Easlingham (Frindsbury). Transport, was at that time, dominated by the river Medway and in 960 AD a new wooden bridge was built. During the 8th and 9th centuries the Danes attacked Rochester, pillaging the surrounding areas.

9.4.6 In 1122, a small wooden church was erected at Strood, as a chapel of ease to the parish of Frindsbury and the Manor of Strood was founded.

The Manor was granted, along with all dues and administrative rights of the Hundred of Shamwell, to the Knights Templar by King Henry II in c.1159AD as a reward for their assistance in '*The Anarchy*' (the civil war in England and Normandy 1135 - 1154).

The Manor House is thought to have served as a '*camera*' to provide suitable lodging for Templar dignitaries travelling between London and Dover on the Watling Road and would have been attached to land that produced food for the estate.

The Bishop of Rochester, Gilbert de Glanvill, founded the Newark or Strood hospital in Strood in 1190, east of the church. The Hospital raised the profile of Strood, however, there was constant concern about financial management and rivalry with the Rochester Priory.

In 1193, Strood became a parish. It was run by the monks of Newark Hospital, and had its own burial grounds. An annual fair, to be held on 26th August, was granted in 1206 to the Priory of Rochester and continued well into the 18th Century. It was traditionally held over three days, and associated with the Christian celebration of the Assumption.

In 1264 Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester and leader of the 2nd Barons' uprising, planned his strategy for capturing Rochester Castle from Strood and successfully besieged the gatehouse and set fire to the wooden bridge. Bishop de Glanville had built the Strood Quay and Wharf, with rents going to Newark Hospital and following Simon's death a heavy fine was levied on Strood because he had stayed there during the siege.

By 1293 the Rochester wharf was in such disrepair that ships were using the Strood facilities and ferries were used in place of the bridge to cross the river. Finally in the harsh winter of 1309, the bridge was damaged by ice.

The Templar Manor had been converted to a farm to provide an income from rent but by 1307, the Templars became unpopular and King Philip of France decided to seize the possessions of the Templars. By 1312 the Templar order was dissolved and the Pope insisted that their possessions should pass to the Knights Hospitallers, rather than the King, however, it is noted in records from this period that the Grand Prior of the Hospitallers complained that the King was still occupying, or had recently re-occupied the estate. In 1324 the Grand Prior handed the Manor back to King Edward III and he granted it to his kinswoman, Mary of St Pol, Countess of Pembroke as an endowment for any religious house she pleased.

Corruption in the finances of the Newark Hospital had steadily worsened until 1330 when the Bishop of Rochester Hamo de Hethe intervened and reforms were put in place.

In 1344 Mary of St Pol, Countess of Pembroke gave Strood Manor to the Abbess and Sisters Minorities of St Clare of Denny Convent in Cambridgeshire, although it is likely that it remained rented out as a farm. The convent was dissolved in 1539, and the property was granted to Edward Elrington, who then sold it to the Cobham family of Cobham Hall. In 1603 Lord Cobham was convicted of conspiring against James I, and his property and lands were seized and sold. From there the manor passed through several owners before being broken up into smaller estates.

In 1387, a stone bridge built by John de Cobham and Robert Knolles replaced the damaged wooden bridge and in 1460 Edward IV appointed a mayor of Rochester with jurisdiction over Strood river frontage and the houses there.

9.4.7 Broom Hill, which owes its name to the Broom plant that was first grown on the hill during the C17, is the highest hill in Strood, from which the two rivers, the Thames and the Medway can be seen. It was an important part of the landscape and during the time of the Spanish Armada it was the site of one of the chain of early warning beacons set up from strategic points along the south coast, criss-crossing Sussex, Surrey and Kent to London. In 1606 James I and his family showed off the Dockyard to King Christian IV of Denmark from the hill and forty years later, during the Civil War, Cromwell's troops were ambushed there before they eventually captured Rochester. Several skeletons, believed to be victims of the spotted fever epidemic of 1657, when infected sailors were billeted on Strood residents, have been discovered on Broom Hill.

By the post-medieval period Strood was well established. The inhabitants were chiefly seafaring or fishermen, engaged in dredging oysters.

In 1672 the parishes of St. Margaret's at Rochester and St Nicholas at Strood successfully applied to extend the area over which Richard Watts charities could operate. The parish of Strood utilised some of the money to provide a workhouse for the poor. Above the door was set a stone slab with inscription, which is now displayed in the Guildhall Museum, Rochester. In 1769, a tollgate was erected at The Angel Inn on North Street, to pay for improvements to the parish.

The development of the riverside resulted in various boatyards and ship repair businesses on both the river and in the creeks, which drain the marshes. Several limekilns had been in place from the middle ages and were still in use in the 19th century.

The windmill on Strood Hill was a smock mill that was unsuitably sited, and suffered from variable winds until it was demolished in 1860. The Killick's Mill on Broom Hill had six sides rather than eight and in 1880 had its cap blown off for the second time. In 1890, the cap was replaced and worked for a year; however, the mill proved unprofitable and was demolished around 1920s. Fields Mill on Broom Hill burnt down in 1875.

Between 1804 and 1824 the Thames and Medway canal was dug to provide a safe route between the rivers Medway and Thames. Entry to the basins was only possible at high tides, the tolls were too high for the costs to be recouped and the end of the Napoleonic wars removed the military justification. The venture proved a commercial failure and instead a single line railway was laid through the tunnel, part on the towpath and part on a timber structure that sat over the canal.

In 1844, the canal was sold to the South Eastern Railway. The canal was filled in, a double track constructed and the station, opposite The Railway Tavern, was completed 10 February 1856. The railway terminated at Strood, where passengers would take a steamer or coach to Rochester and Chatham. On 18 June 1856, the line was extended along the riverbank to Maidstone, and Strood Station was opened. In the same year a new road bridge over the Medway was opened in the location of the Roman bridge and one year later the mediaeval bridge was demolished and the stone used to build the Strood Esplanade. In 1860, the southeastern railway built Strood pier.

9.4.8 After the 1st World War, housing development began to creep up the hill. The British people were encouraged to grow their own food and allotments were plotted out on Broom Hill and sold.

During the 2nd World War, a German Messerschmitt plane crashed on the hill. A young woman helped the wounded pilot before he was taken to Chatham Police Station by the Home Guard with fixed bayonets, followed by an angry crowd of housewives wielding brooms and spades. The pilot returned in 1955 to thank the doctor who treated him and the girl who had helped him.

In 1946-47 some 100 prefab bungalows were built on the top of the hill because of the housing shortage. The prefabs were all demolished by 1977 and replaced with Broom Hill park (4.5 Ha).

9.5 Map Regression 1869 – 1992

9.5.1 Historic maps

9.5.1.1 In an extract from the Topographical Map of the County of Kent by A Drury & W Herbert 1769 (54 x 71cm), Strood (*Stroud*) is located on the northwest bank of the River Medway and is a continuation of the ribbon development of Rochester located on the southeast bank of the river, the two towns connected by the bridge. The town centre is focused on the road leading northwest from the river and the road leading northeast through Finsbury. The PDA is located at the base of 'Stroud Hill' on a small road that runs parallel to Watling Street and would become the Broom Hill Road. The area around the PDA is largely unpopulated with the exception of smallholdings or farmsteads. The Temple Farm can be seen southwest of Strood and two windmills can be found to the north and northeast of the town (Cover).

9.5.2 The Ordnance Survey Maps

9.5.2.1 Historic OS map 1867 1:2500

The PDA is a quarry and limekiln located in a rural area at the point where two roads intercept and join Strood Road. It is bounded to the east by Pepys Road and to the west by Broom Hill. The PDA (91) is occupied by Knightingale Hall which is accessed from a private drive way on the west boundary; there are two wells to the west side of the site, a track way through the centre leading past an outbuilding to the quarry in the south. Another quarry and glasshouses can be found southwest. Broom Hill Farm is to the west, the Coach and Horses public house and Strood Water Works are to the south and the vicarage and national school are east (Fig.2)

9.5.2.1 Historic OS map 1897 1:2500

Knightingale house has been demolished and replaced with a smaller building with a glass house extension.

The kiln and quarry are no longer in use and are named 'old chalk pit', one of the wells remains in situ and there are three new rectangular buildings to the north of the site. The town of Strood is spreading east and Strood water works has grown to accommodate the new population. The quarry to the southwest is also marked as an 'Old Chalk Pit' and houses have been developed along the London Road opposite Broom Hill Farm (now Grange Farm) (Fig.3).

9.5.2.2 Historic OS map 1909 1:2500

The glass house has been removed to Knightingale Hall and a second house with glass house extension has been built to the south. The outbuildings to the north have been extended or reconstructed and the well is no longer recorded. Terrace housing has been developed to the west side of London Road. Terrace housing and low density development in continuing in ribbon style along The Strood Hill Road (Fig.4).

9.5.2.3 Historic OS map 1934 1:2500

The original Knightingale Hall is now diminished in size and the new house has been extended to the north. An outbuilding has been constructed west of the trackway. Terrace housing has been developed to the west side of London Road. Terrace housing and low density development in continuing in ribbon style along The Strood Hill Road (Fig.5).

9.5.2.4 Historic OS map 1938 1:2500

The site remains unchanged and the town has seen post war development. Allotment gardens are to the east and low density housing is found to the north. (Fig.6).

9.5.2.5 Historic OS map 1952 1:2500

The site remains unchanged and the low density housing to the north has spread south to meet the western boundary. (Fig.8).

9.5.2.6 Historic OS map 1953 1:2000

The house on the site has been numbered 18 (Fig.9).

9.5.2.7 Historic OS map 1954-59 1:2000

The site is now entirely surrounded by new housing (Fig.10).

9.5.2.8 Historic OS map 1959-61 1:2500

The site remains unchanged (Fig.11).

9.5.2.9 Historic OS map 1966-88 1:1250

The site has been further developed with three buildings to the south and a row of buildings probably garages to the north (Fig.12).

9.5.2.10 Historic OS maps 1972-(Figs. 13-16) 1:2000

Another row of buildings or garages have been added to the north (Fig.13).

9.6 Aerial photographs

9.6.1 1940

In the 1940 the PDA remains in a rural area with town development towards the north and east. A house, accessed from a southern driveway or path, is visible at the southern tip of the site and a trackway runs from the western boundary, through a wooded area and past a building to each side to arrive at the quarry area (Plate 1).

9.6.2 1960

By 1960 town development has entirely encompassed the site. Several small plots have been sectioned off to the east boundary (Plate 2).

9.6.3 1990

By 1990 the house is still in situ and the gardens have matured considerably. Garages and an area of hard standing have been constructed to the north and the plots to the east boundary have seen low density development (Plate 3).

9.6.4 2003

There has been further development to the eastern plots (Plate 4).

9.6.5 2006

A garage has been added to the west boundary (Plate 5).

9.6.6 2015

The site remains unchanged (Plate 6)

9.7 Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas

9.7.1 There are no Historic Environment Records within the confines of the proposed development area (PDA). There are ten monuments, two listed buildings, two findspots, two events, two farmsteads and one crash site within c.500m vicinity of the PDA; no listed building shares intervisibility with the PDA (Appendix I).

9.8 Setting of Listed Buildings

9.8.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011). This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

9.8.2 The two listed buildings are found on London Road c.500m southeast of the site and are C18th timber framed houses (TQ76NW581/TQ76NW501). The buildings do not share intervisibility with the PDA.

10. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

10.1 Walkover Survey

10.1.1 The walkover survey is for the purpose of:

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

10.1.2 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 artifacts. No archaeological features or artefacts were seen or retrieved (Site Visit 12/07/17).

10.1.3 The site has historically been a quarry with a single house, trackway and outbuildings. In the modern period the house was demolished and rebuilt and garages constructed to the north in the area that the quarry was once sited. Over time, plots to the east and west boundaries have been developed with low density housing.

10.1.4 The PDA consists of a single dwelling, a trackway and nineteen garages (Plates 6-9).

10.2 Kent Historic Environment Record

See Appendix I

10.2.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no record from this period within the assessment area, therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no record from this period within the assessment area, therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

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

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 dating to this period within the assessment area; a bronze age socketed axe found c.500m south, is held at Rochester museum, although its exact provenance is unknown (TQ76NW4), therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

10.2.2 Iron Age

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 one record dating to this period; an copper alloy coin dating 150BC-43AD (MKE66794) was found by metal detector c.400m west, therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

10.2.3 Romano-British

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. There are two Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area; The Roman Road of Watling Street is located c.200m

south of the site (TQ86SW132) and 12 ritual pits containing several Samian vessels, three Upchurch beakers, queens rings, knives, nails, bone pins, animal bones, oyster shells and a human skeleton were uncovered c.500m south (TQ76NW116). Therefore, the potential for finding archaeological features or deposits from this period is considered **moderate**.

10.2.4 Anglo-Saxon

There is one Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area; a Jutish burial with skeleton, spearhead and knife was found on Strood Hill c.300m south of the PDA (TQ76NW20), therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered **low**.

10.2.5 Medieval

There are no Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area; therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period in the PDA is considered **low**.

10.2.6 Post Medieval

There are eight records held at the Kent HER from this period within the assessment area; the Lime Kiln located on the PDA is marked on the 1st edition OS map (TQ76NW289), 'Fields Mill' (before 1832AD) was a smock mill that is marked on the 1st edition OS map and burnt down around 1875, c.400m north (TQ76NW894), Kyllick Mill (before 1832AD) was a smock mill marked on the 2nd edition OS map as disused and demolished 1930, c.350m north (TQ76NW895). There are two Grade II Listed buildings; number 16 and 18 London Road (TQ76NW501) formerly part of number 10-20 and number 10, 12 and 14 London Road (TQ76NW581) formerly part of number 10-20 are found c.500m south east. Chatham and Dover railway (TQ85SE300), built in 1853 is found c.500m south east of the PDA. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered **high**.

10.2.7 Modern

There are three records in the Kent HER within the assessment area from this period.

Chatham and district tram way (opened 1902) is located c.400m southeast (TQ76NE476); an aircraft crash site of a Messerschmitt BF109E-1 (5175) of 7/JG53 from 30th September 1940 is recorded c.450m north (TQ77SE189) and Broom Hill Park (4.5 Ha) c.500m north (TQ77SE1069). Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered **high**.

10.2.8 Farmsteads

There are two farmsteads recorded within the assessment area. Range Farm is a regular multi-yard courtyard with detached farmhouse and a possible oast in a central position within the village. The farmstead is now demolished but was located c.150m west (MKE84557). A loose courtyard plan with working buildings to one side and detached farmhouse in central position is found within the village, c.450m south (MKE84647).

10.2.9 Undated Records

There is one undated records within the assessment area; a well found at Strood Water Works is located c.300m south (TQ76NW289).

10.3 Summary of Potential

10.3.1 The PDA is located at the base of Broom Hill on the Broom Hill Road that runs parallel to the Gravesend Road (A226). The site is between Broom Hill Road and Pepys Road and was the site of a Lime Kiln and Quarry that can be seen on the 1st edition OS Map of 1867. The closest Roman archaeological evidence in the form of ritual pits are located c.500m south of the site, however, the Roman Road runs east west c.200m south of the site, therefore the Roman period has been given a moderate potential. The quarry and Lime Kiln on site was operating during the post-medieval period and there are several post-medieval records within the area, particularly along the road leading out of Strood and towards the top of Broom Hill where the Smock Mills were sited. Therefore the post-medieval has a high potential. The modern period saw many changes to the site, with the construction of a house and buildings and as a consequence this period has a high potential.

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

- Prehistoric: **Low**
- Iron Age: **Low**
- Roman: **Moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **Low**
- Medieval: **Low**
- Post-Medieval: **High**
- Modern: **High**

11. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

11.1 Introduction

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.

11.2 Historic Impacts

11.2.1 Cartographic regression (8.5), Topographic analysis (3.2) and Historical research (8.4) indicate that the PDA was an quarry and lime kiln that was developed through the 19th and 20th centuries, therefore, previous impacts to archaeological remains from construction and the industrial processes connected with a quarry and lime kiln are considered to be **high**.

11.2.2 Agriculture became gradually more intense over time and by the modern era it was mechanised. Although the farming process rarely penetrates below the upper layers of the ground, plough truncation can have a significant impact on preserved shallow deposits. The development, while within a rural setting, was a quarry and limekiln and was not subject to agriculture and cultivation from at least the early C19th, therefore, the damage to archaeological remains from the agricultural process is considered to be **low**.

11.3 Summary of Impacts Both Historic and Proposed

11.3.1 The quarry is not marked on the Andrew, Drury and Herbert map of 1769 and there is no evidence that the site has been used for cultivation or agriculture. A quarry and limekiln were in place from at least 1867 (1st edition OS map) and a house and several outbuildings connected with the works were constructed. In the late 19th century the house was demolished and a new house constructed. The site has probably sustained considerable impact from construction and industrial use.

11.3.2 The level of natural geology of the site is unconfirmed.

12. MITIGATION

The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **moderate** archaeological potential and the periods that have the highest potential for survival are the post-medieval and Modern period.

13. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Archive

Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to Kent County Council within 6 months of completion.

13.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

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 EHER, and therefore considered as being reliable.

13.3 Copyright

SWAT Archaeology and the author shall retain full copyright of the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive license to Insight Architects for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Paul Wilkinson

SWAT Archaeology 18/08/17

14. REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medway Local Plan (2003)

IFA (2014) STANDARD AND GUIDANCE for historic environment desk-based assessment

National Planning Policy Framework 2012

Data provided by Kent HER

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
EKE10011	Event	c. 350m SE	N/A	2007- Evaluation by Canterbury Archaeological trust, 33 London Road, no archaeological deposits or features found.
EKE13279	Event	c. 150m S	N/A	2013- Watching Brief by SWAT Archaeology, 1 Jersey Road. Negative result
TQ76NW4	Find spot	c. 500m S	Bronze age	Bronze age socketed axe, exact find spot and date of discovery unknown. Rochester museum
TQ76NW20	Monument	c. 300m S	Anglo Saxon	Jutish burials, skeleton, spearhead and knife found on Strood Hill. Second burial skeleton spearhead and shield found on Woodstock Road 1990.
TQ76NW16	Monument	c. 500m S	Roman	12 ritual pits (10 ft deep) containing several Samian vessels, three up church beakers, queens rings, knives, nails, bone pins animal bones and oyster shells and one human skeleton.
TQ86SW132	Monument	c. 200m S	Roman	Roman road of Watling street from Canterbury to Rochester.
TQ76NW267	Monument	c. 300m S	Unknown	A well found at Strood Water Works.
TQ76NW289	Monument	On site	Post Medieval	A line kill marked on the first addition OS map at a Quarry.

TQ76NW501	Listed Building	c. 500m SE	Pot medieval	Grade II listed building number 16 and 18 London Road formerly part of number 10-20
TQ76NW581	Listed Building	c. 500m SE	Post Medieval	Grade II listed timber framed building number 10, 12 and 14 London Road formerly part of number 10-20
TQ85SE300	Monument	c. 500m SE	Post Medieval	Chatham and Dover railway 1853. Strood to Canterbury with extension to Faversham Key
MKE66794	Find spot	c. 400m W	Iron Age- Roman	Iron age copper alloy coin 150BC-43AD found by metal detector
MKE84557	Farm stead	c.150m W	Post Medieval	Range Farm regular multi yard courtyard with detached farmhouse in central position within village. Farmstead demolished possible oast.
MKE84647	Farmstead	c. 450m S	Post Medieval	Loose court yard plan with working buildings to one side and farm house detached in central position within village.
TQ77SE189	Crash site	c. 450m N	Modern	Air craft crash site of a Messerschmitt BF109E-1 (5175) of 7/JG53 30 th September 1940 pilot capture and injured aircraft written off.
TQ76NE476	Monument	c. 400m SE	Modern	Chatham and district tram way opened 1902 closed 1930.

TQ77SE1069	Monument	c. 500m N	Modern	Broom Hill Park 4.5 hectares history dates to 1264 used for civil war campaign and in WWII iron age burial with sword dagger and amethyst ring and mid 17 th century skeletons.
TQ76NW894	Monument	c. 400m N	Post medieval	Fields Mill a smock mill for corn built before 1832 on first edition OS map burnt down around 1875.
TQ76NW895	Monument	c. 350m N	Post Medieval-Modern	Kyllick Mill a smock mill for corn built before 1832 and on first edition OS map on second edition is disused, demolished 1930 had hexagonal base rather than octagonal.
	HLC			Post 1810 settlement general
	Medway valley Palaeolithic project			Site is within KT17 south is KT19 and north is KT16

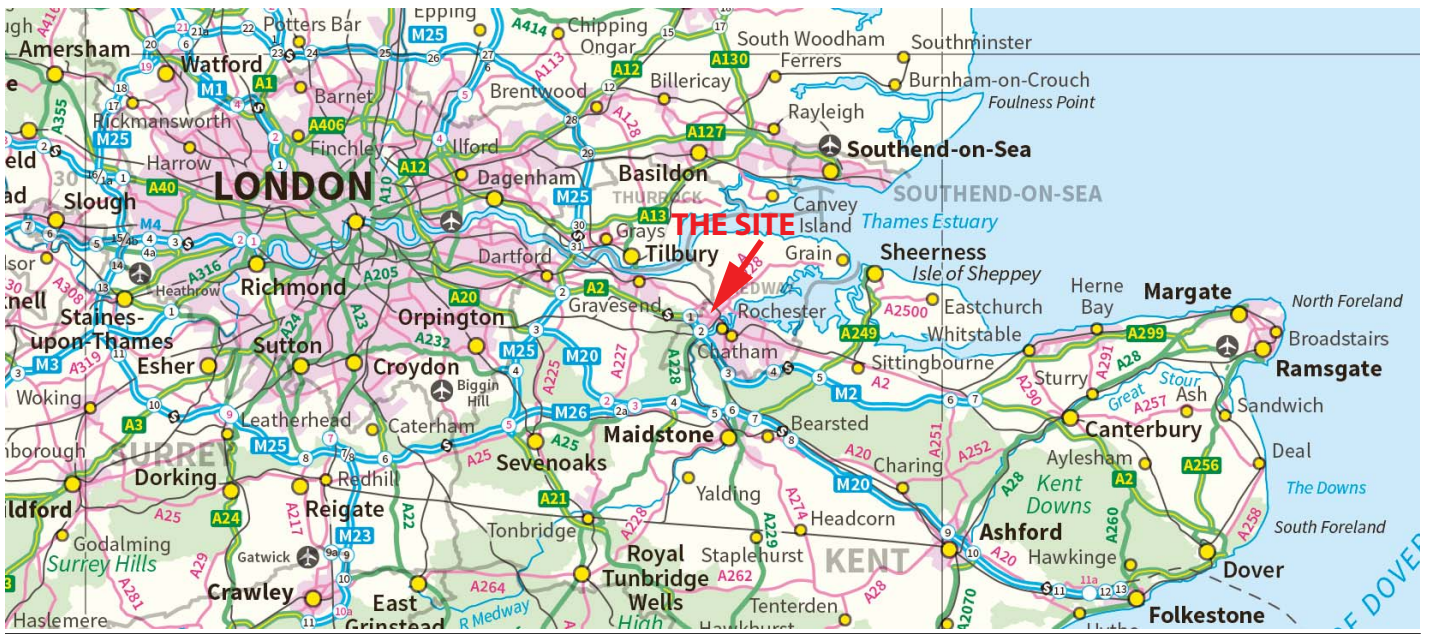


Figure 1: Site location

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572900

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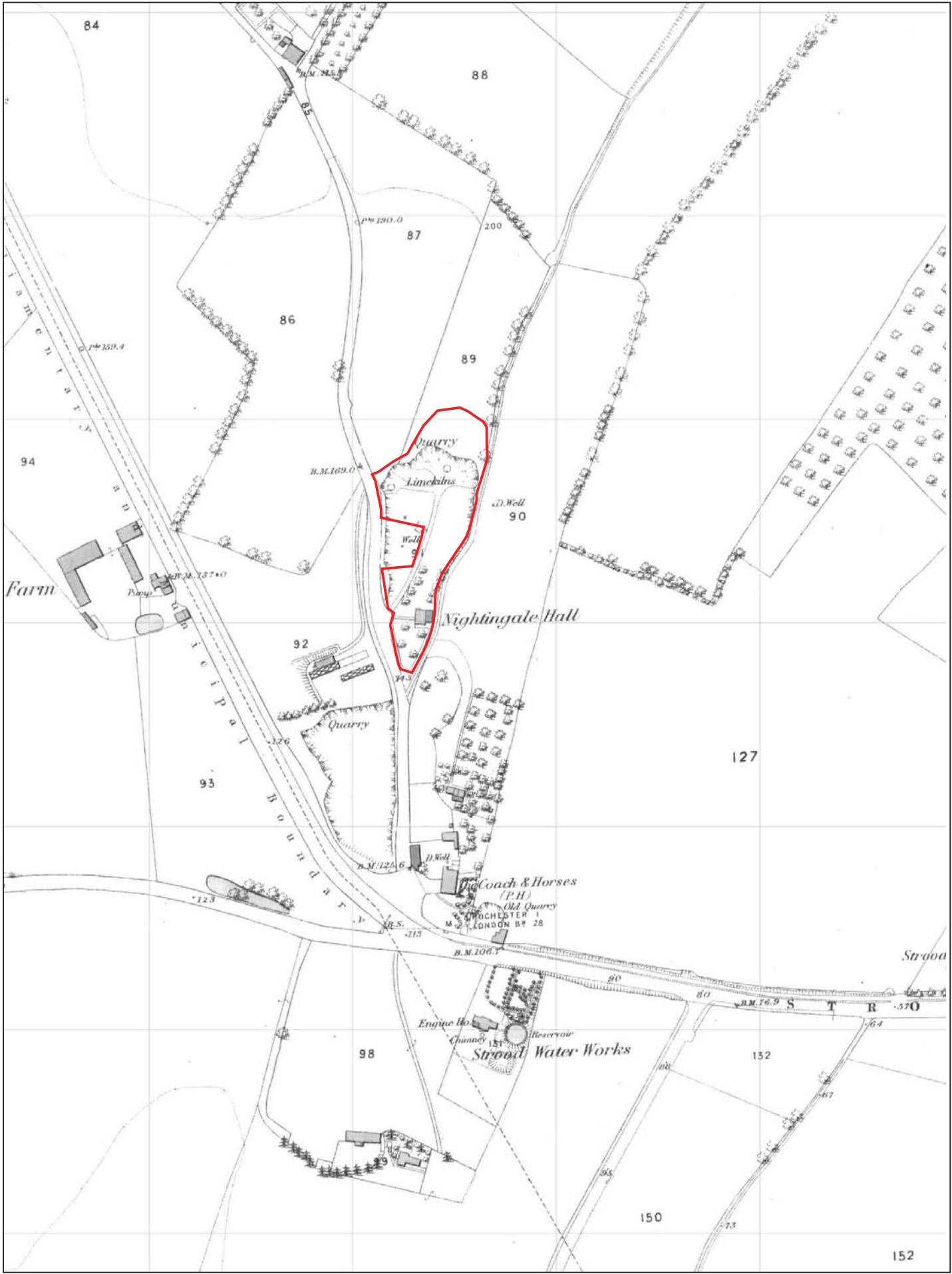


Figure 2: Historic OS map from 1867, scale 1:2500

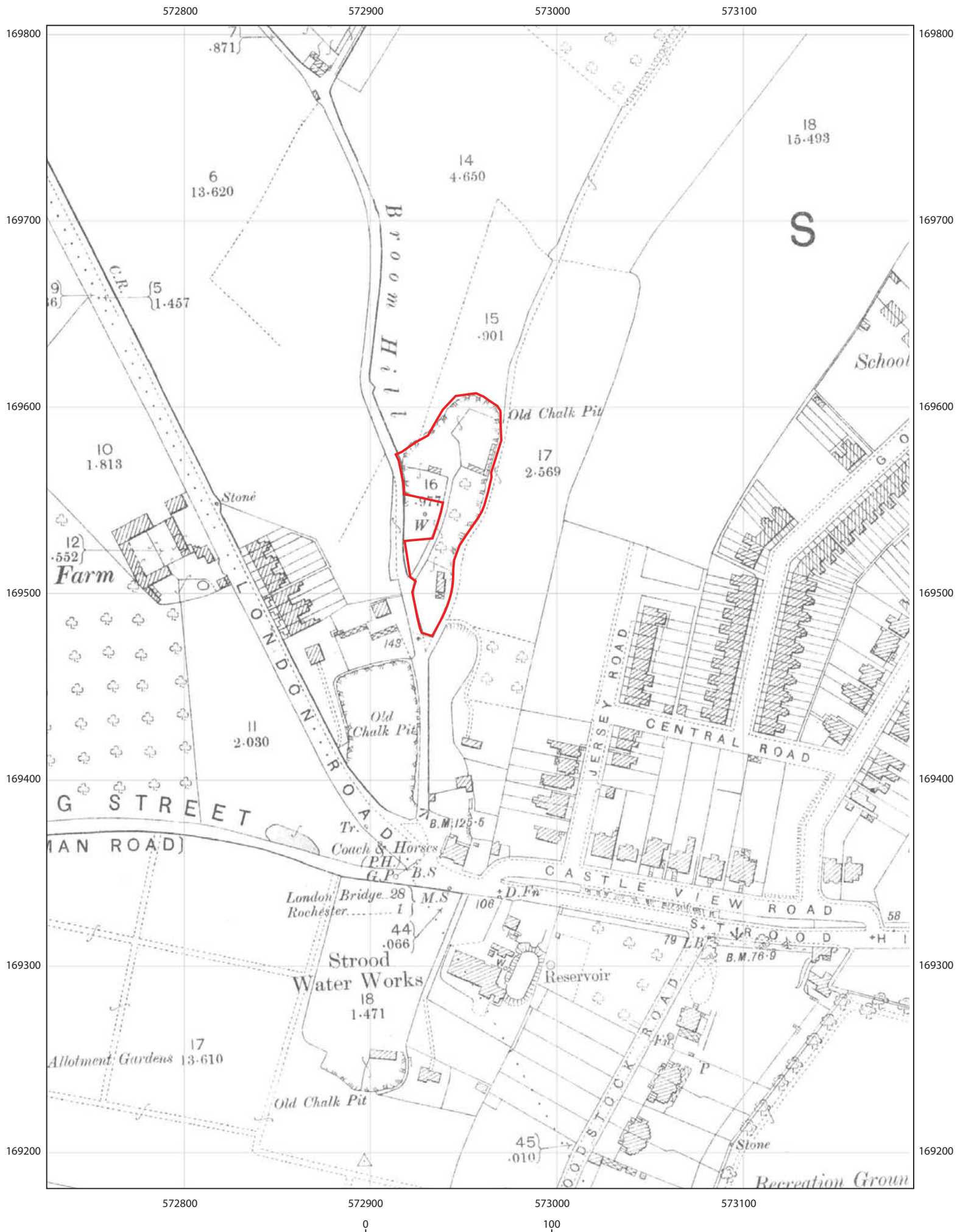


Figure 3: Historic OS map from 1897, scale 1:2500

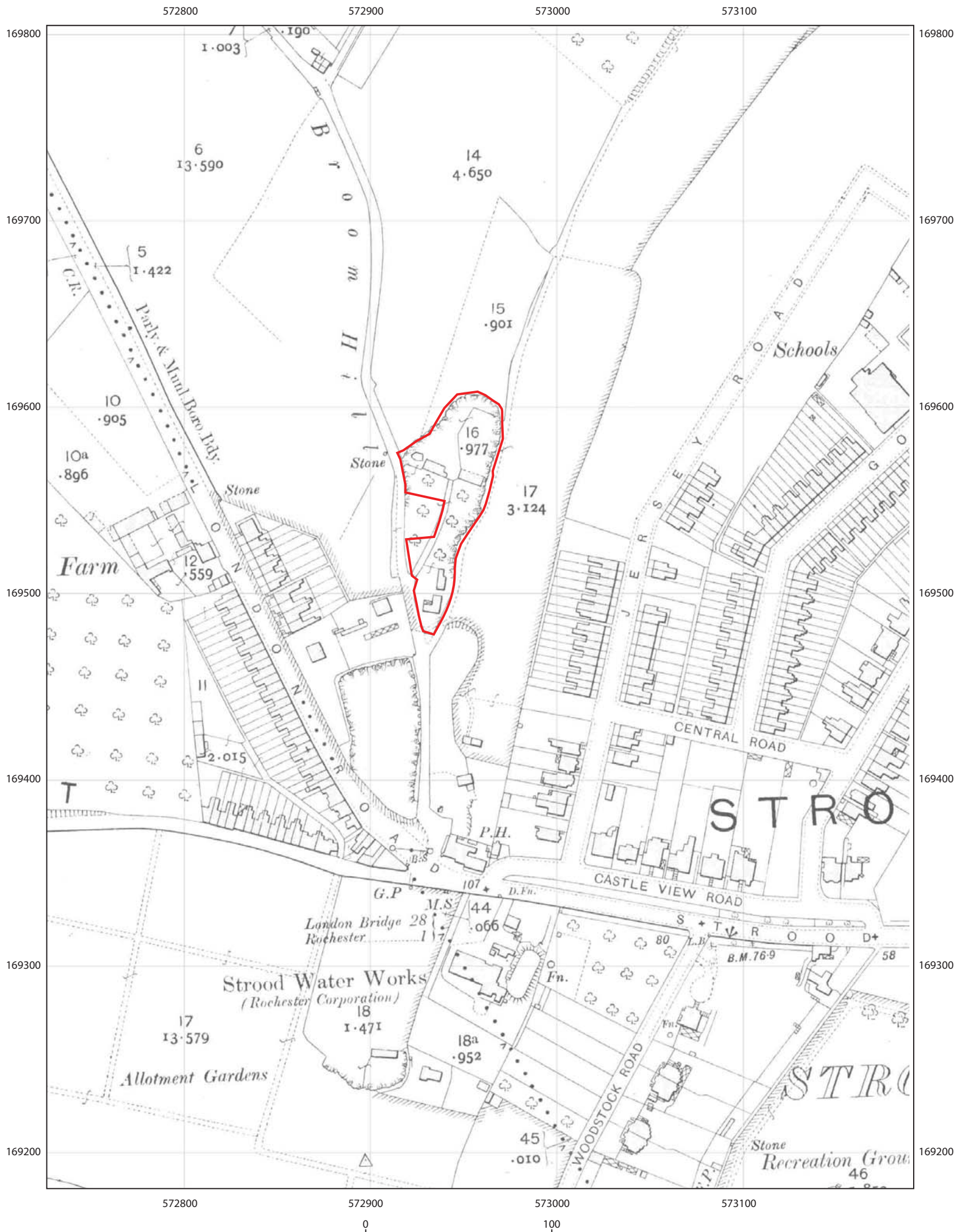


Figure 4: Historic OS map from 1909, scale 1:2500

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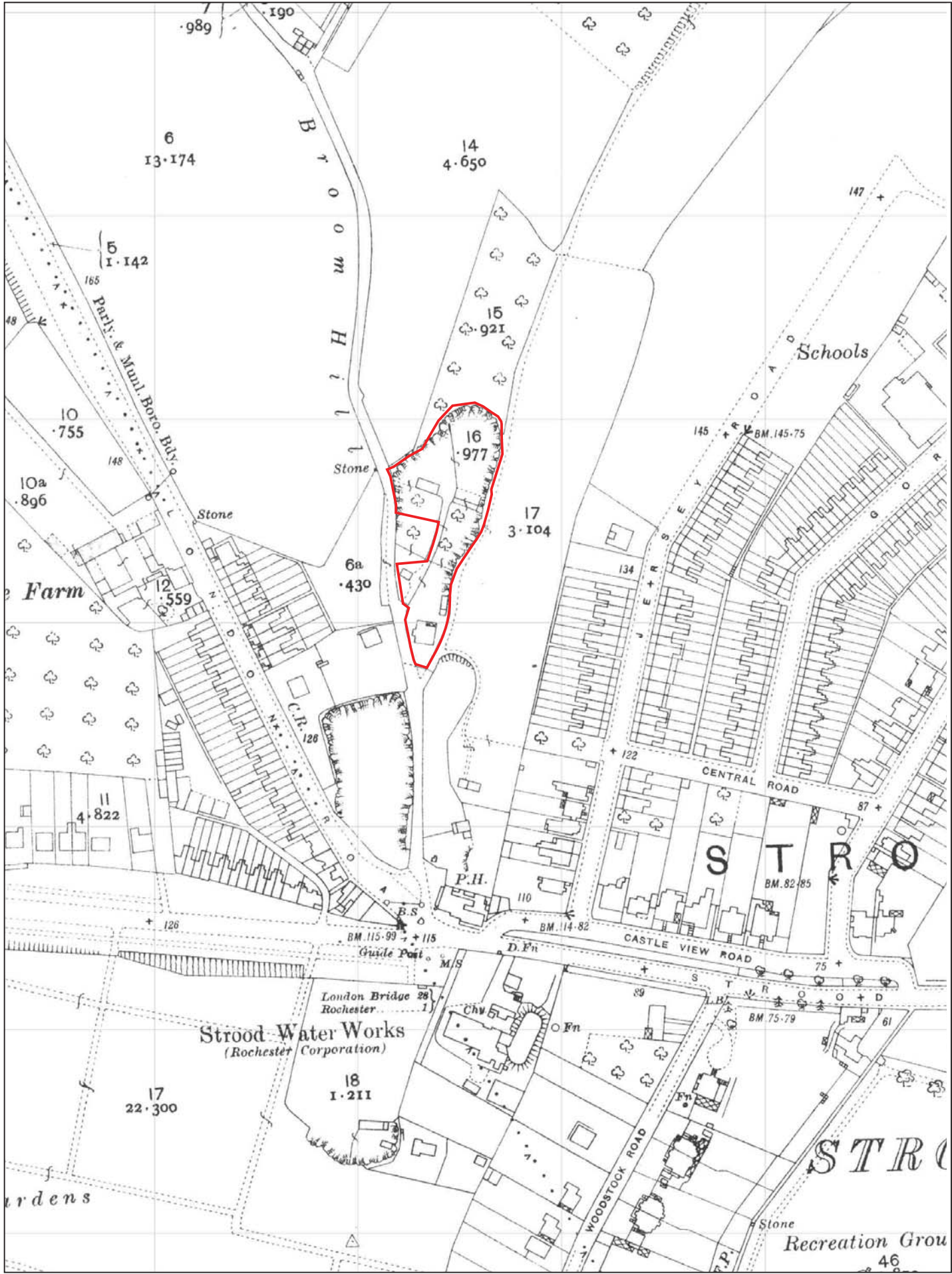
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Figure 5: Historic OS map from 1934, scale 1:2500

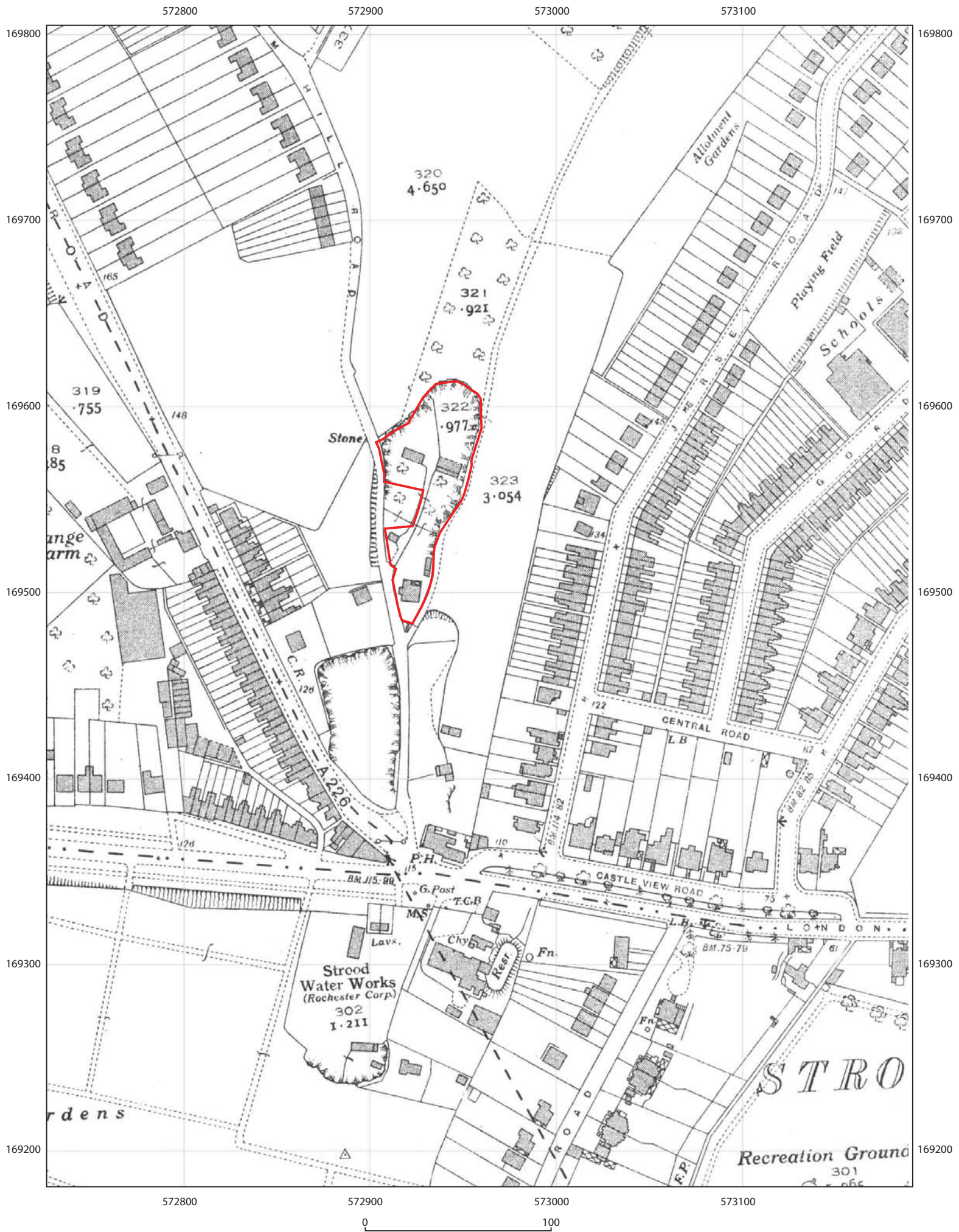


Figure 6: Historic OS map from 1938, scale 1:2500

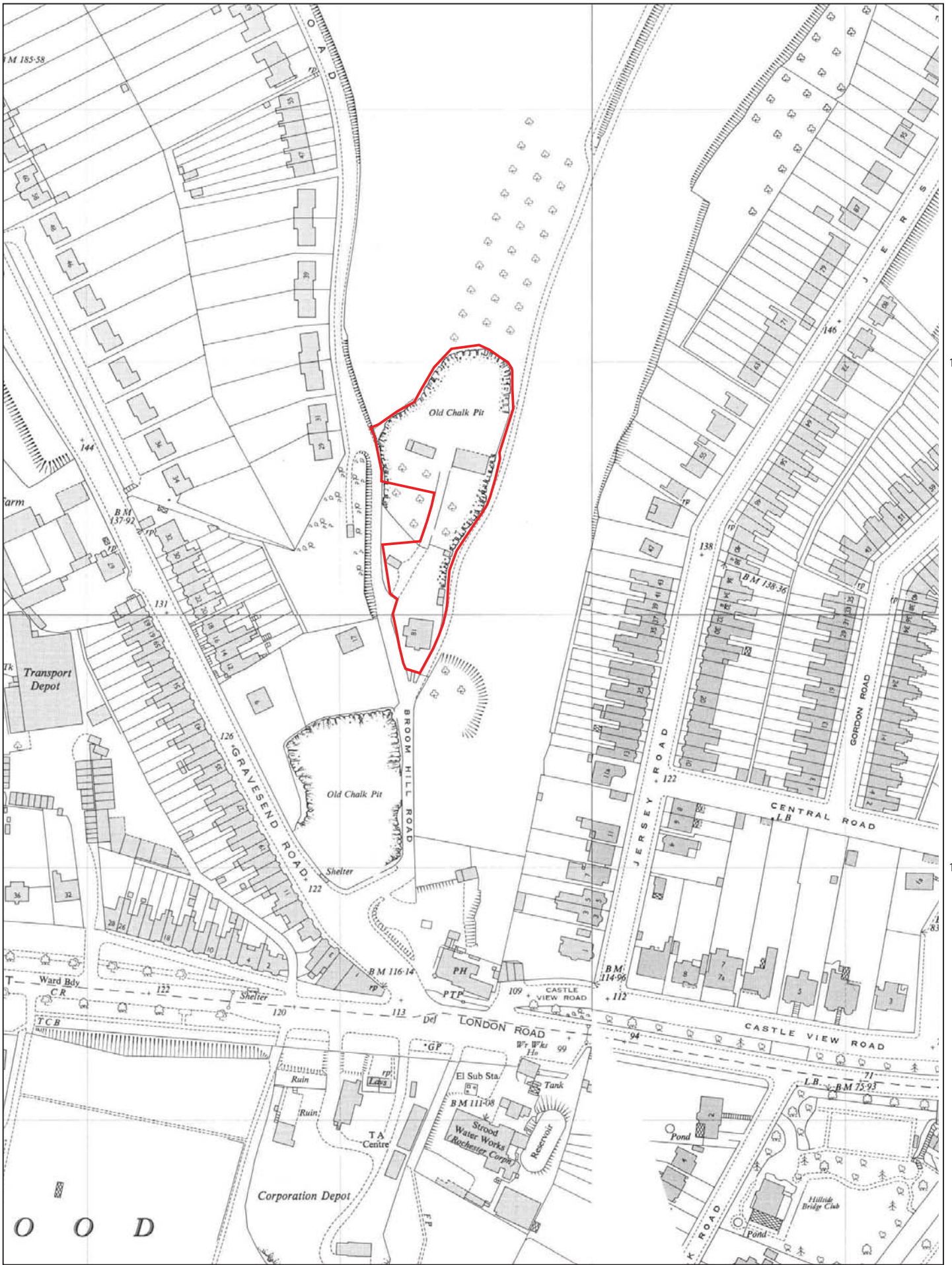


Figure 7: Historic OS map from 1952, scale 1:2000

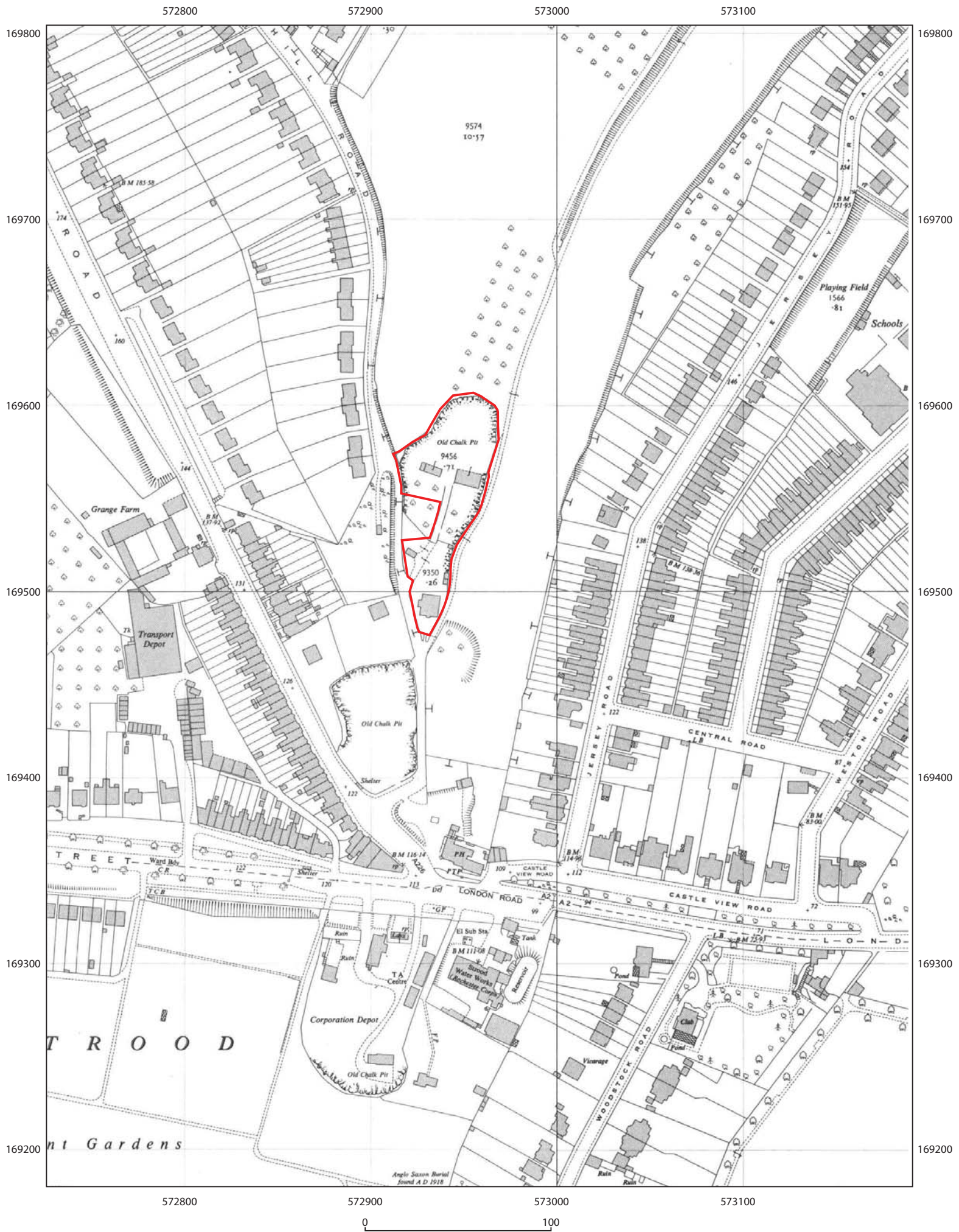


Figure 8: Historic OS map from 1952, scale 1:2500

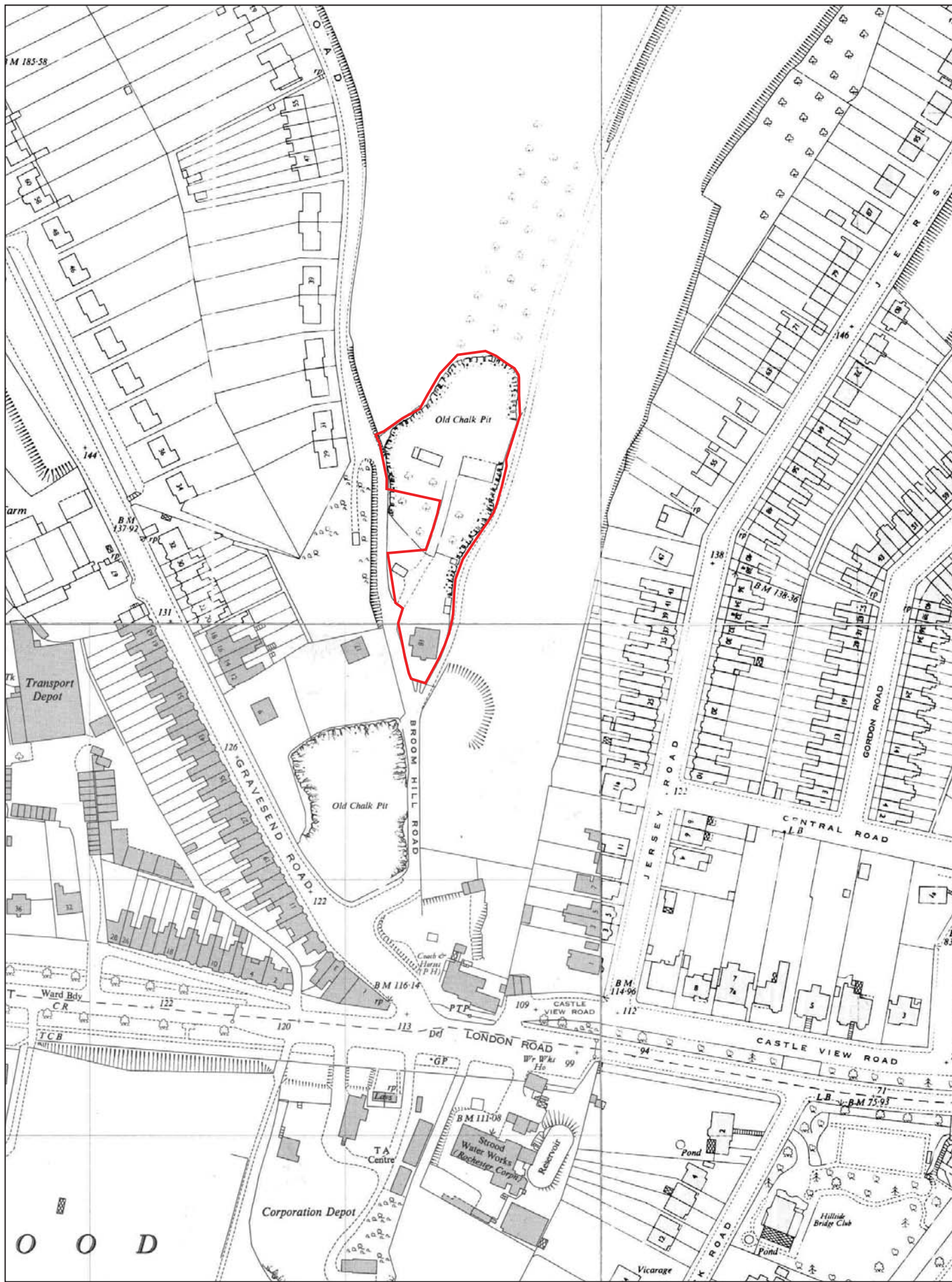


Figure 9: Historic OS map from 1953, scale 1:2000

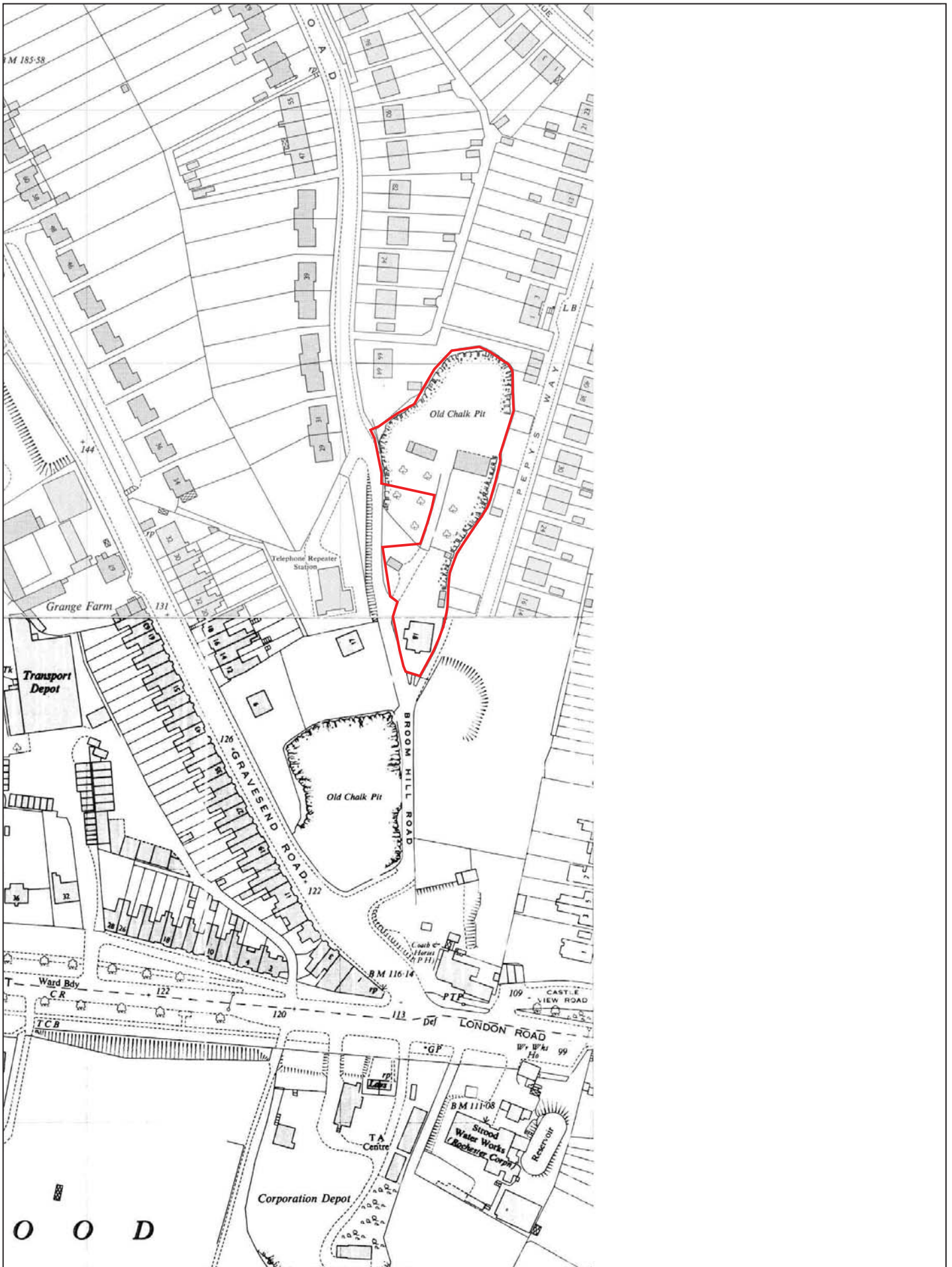


Figure 10: Historic OS map from 1959, scale 1:2000

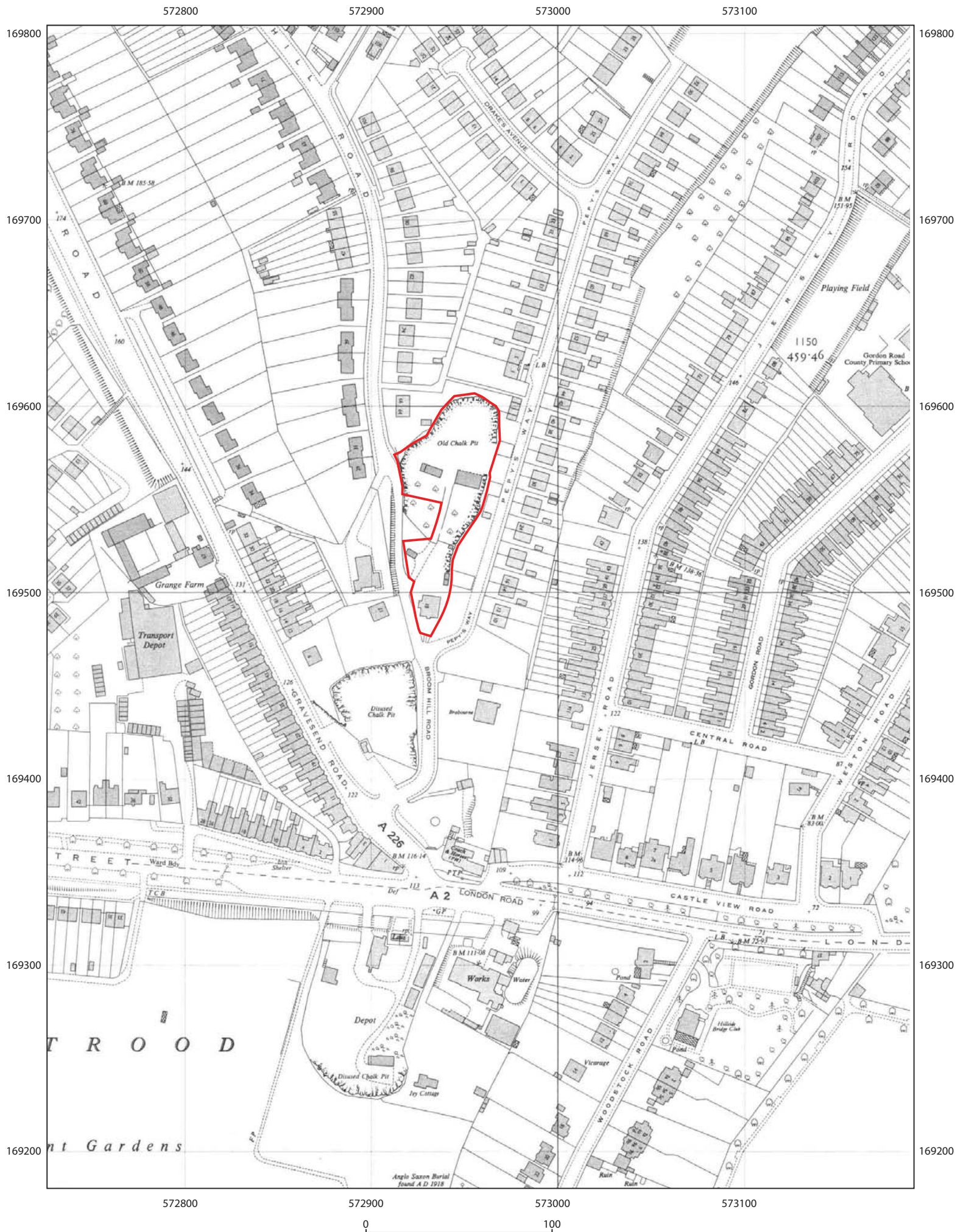


Figure 11: Historic OS map from 1961, scale 1:2500

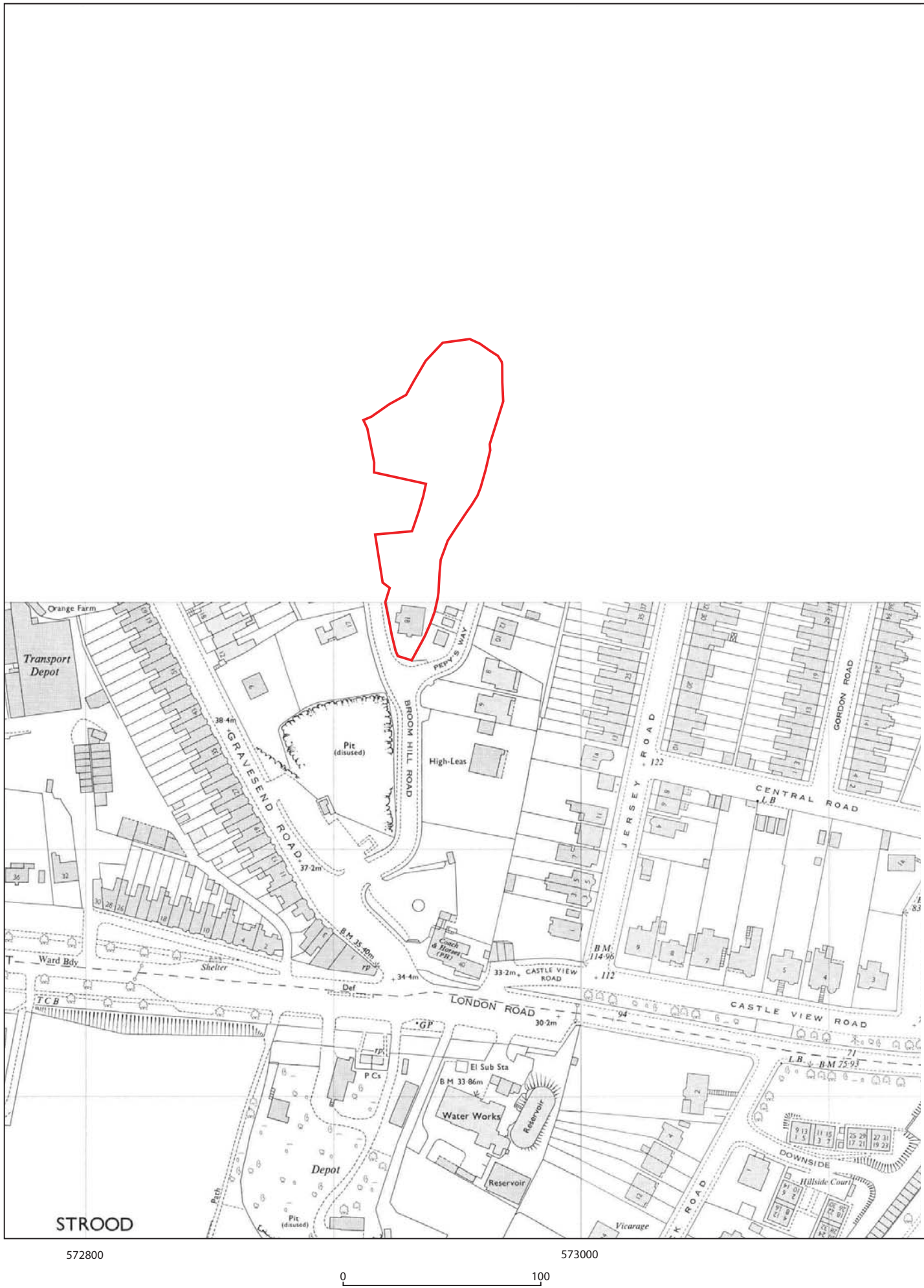


Figure 12: Historic OS map from 1970, scale 1:2000

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Figure 13: Historic OS map from 1972, scale 1:2000

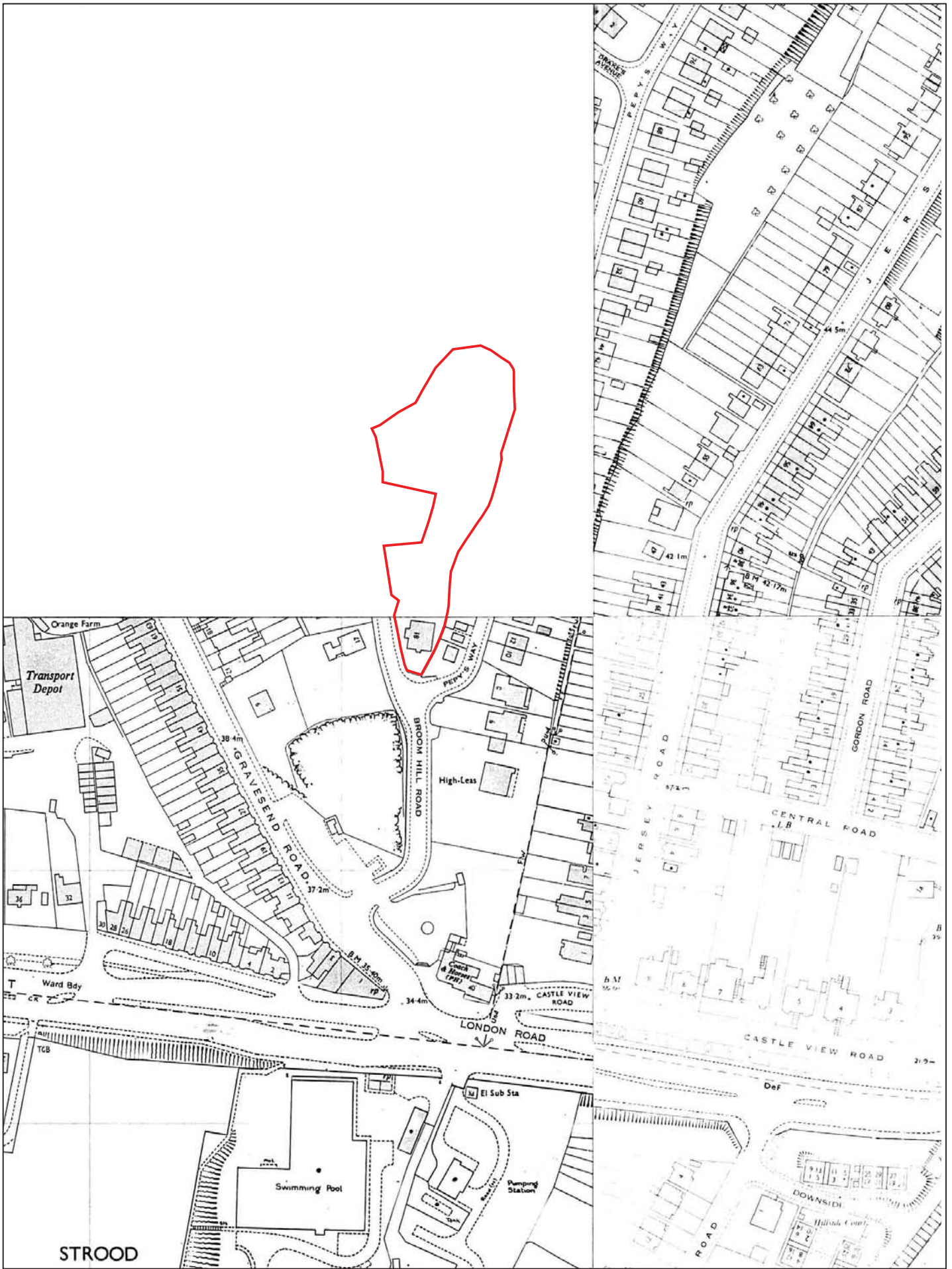


Figure 14: Historic OS map from 1979, scale 1:2000

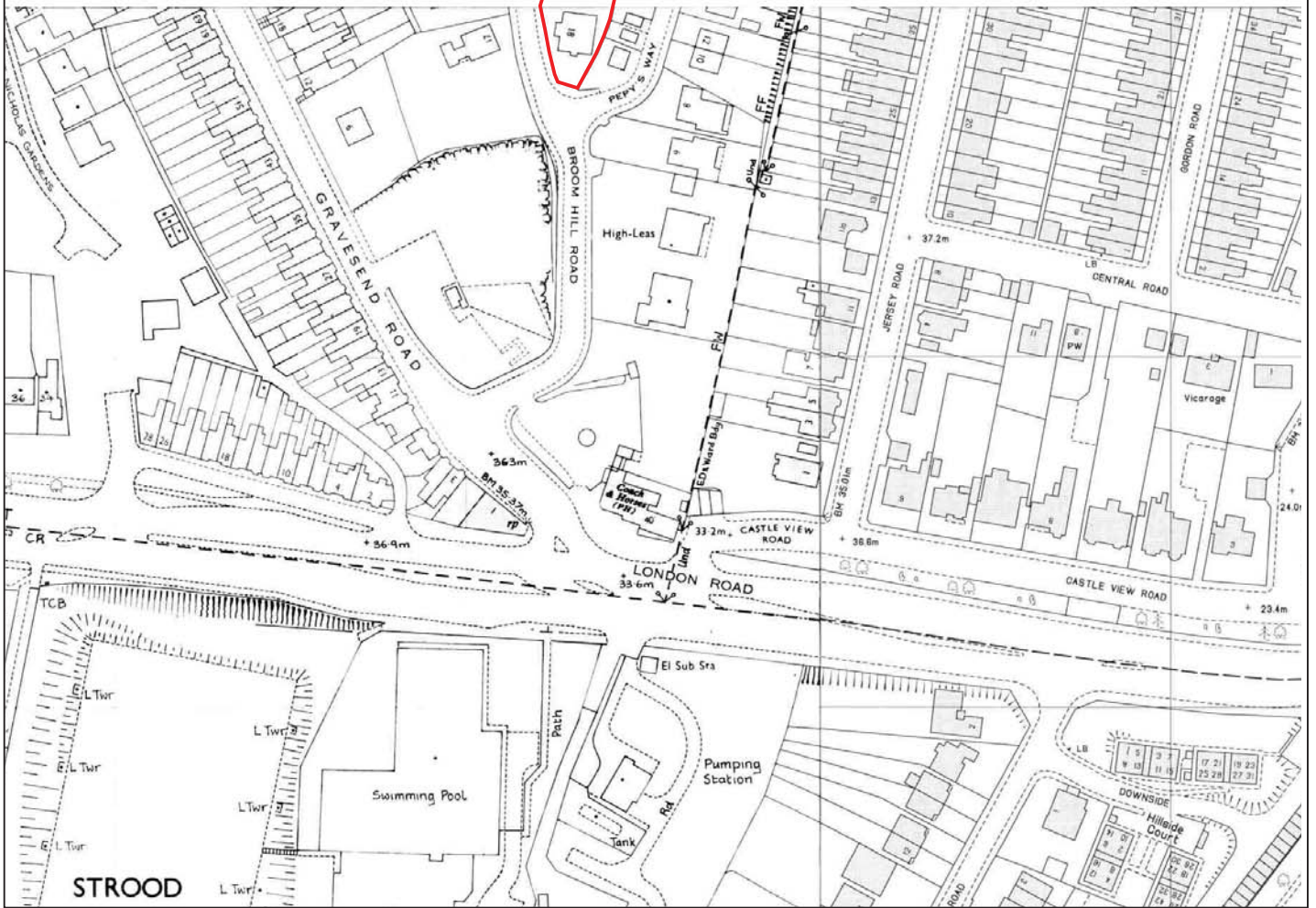


Figure 15: Historic OS map from 1988, scale 1:2000

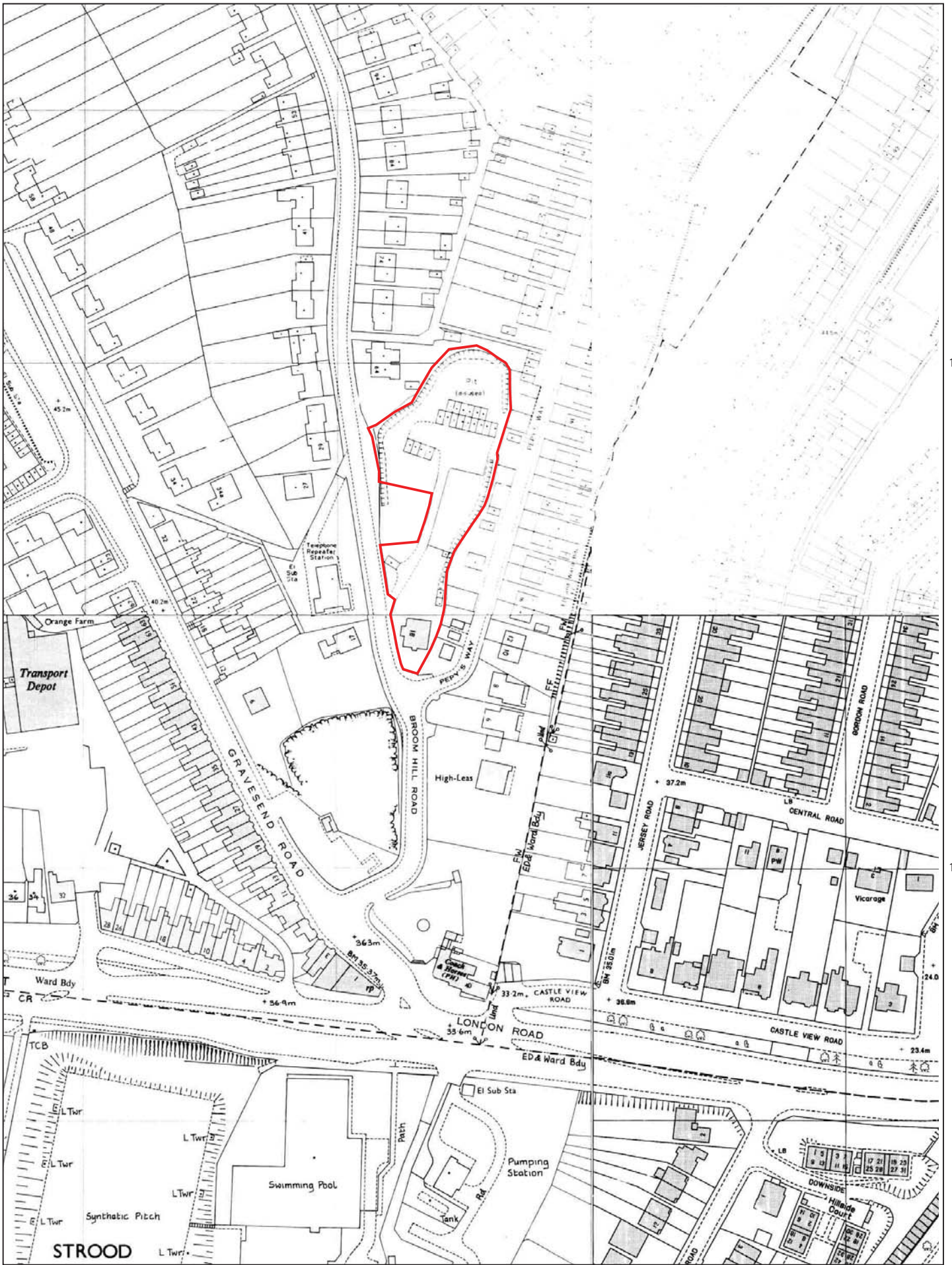
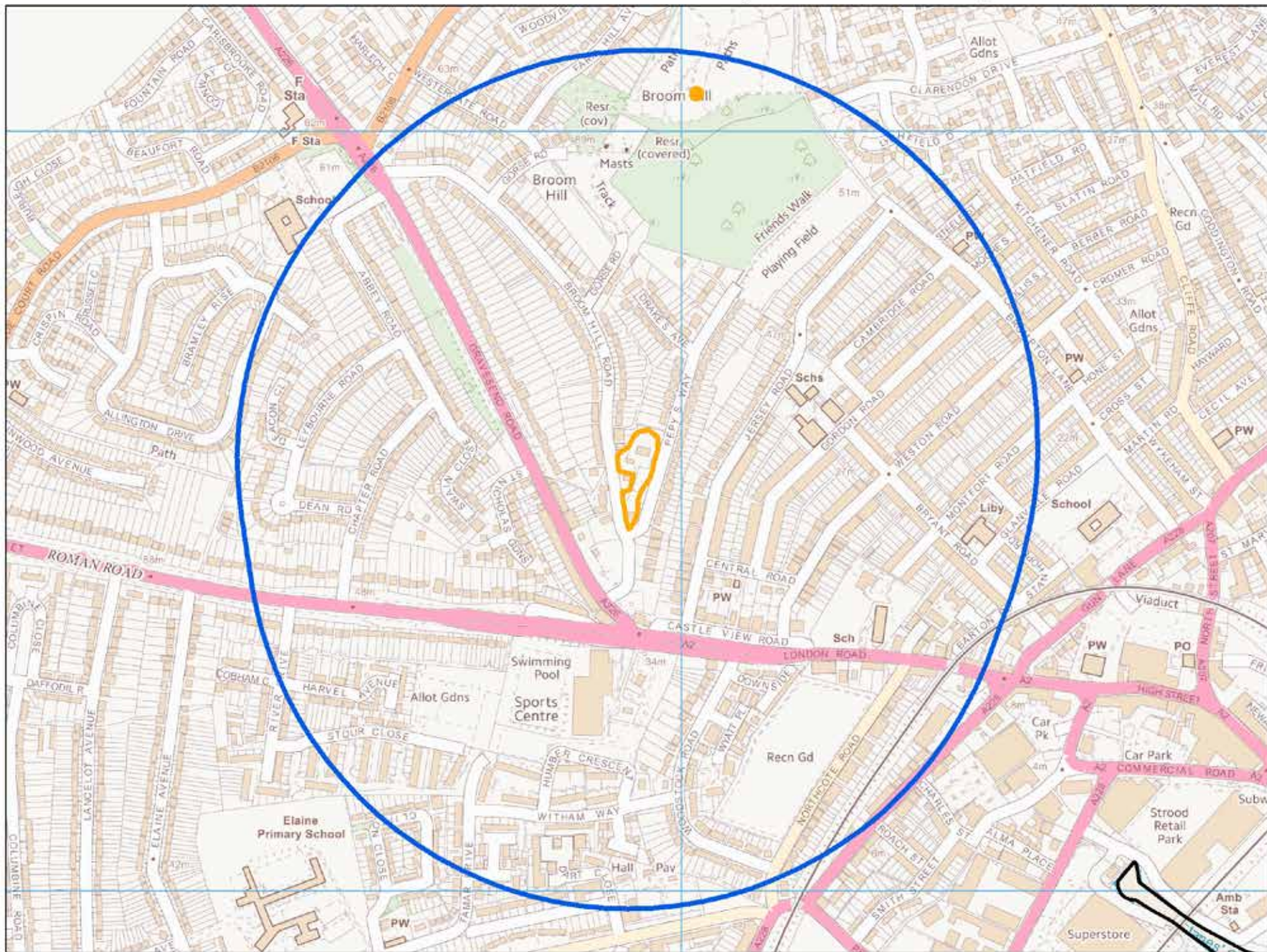


Figure 16: Historic OS map from 1993, scale 1:2000

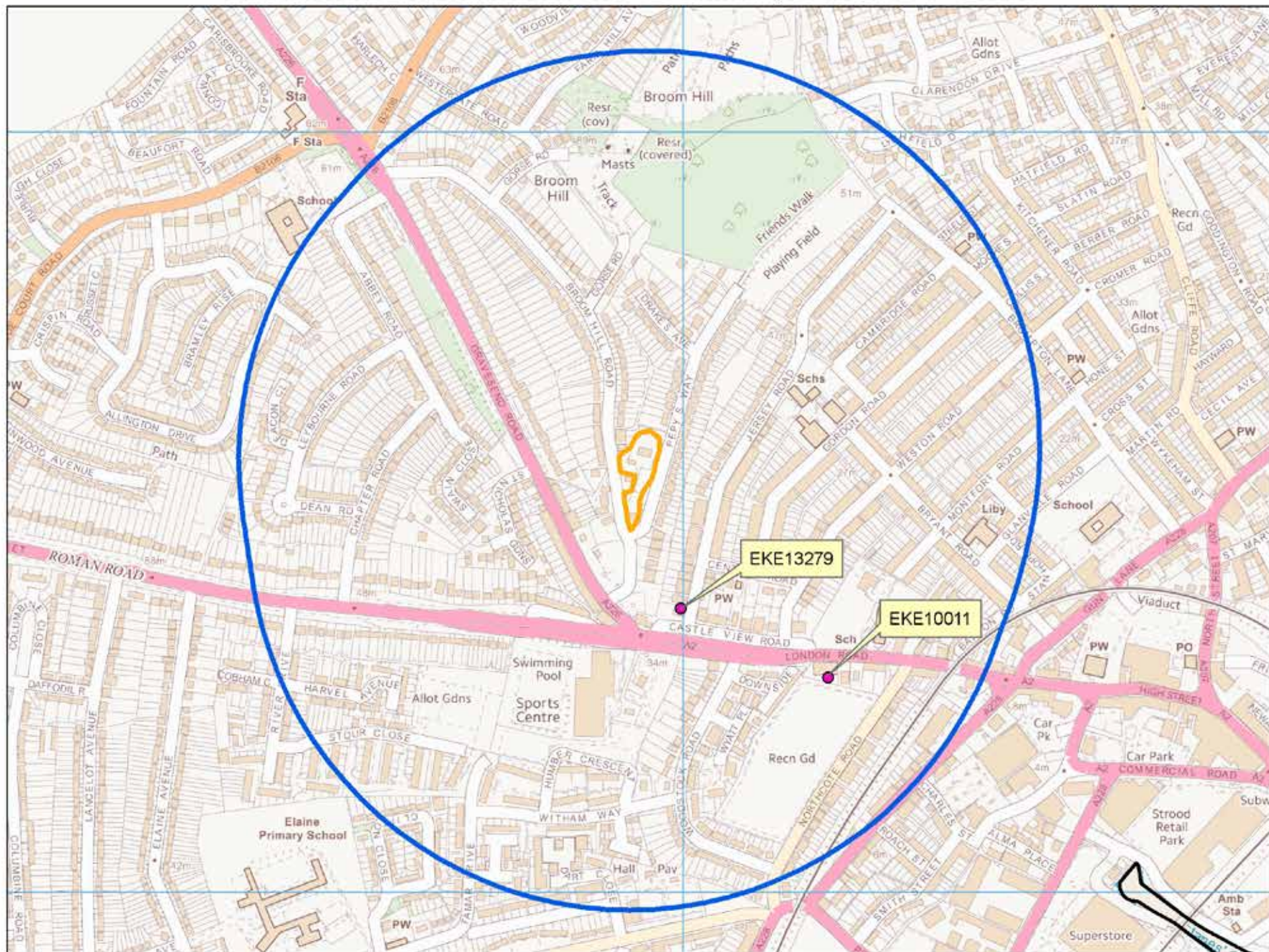
Kent Historic Environment Record - Broom Hill, Road Strood - Designations



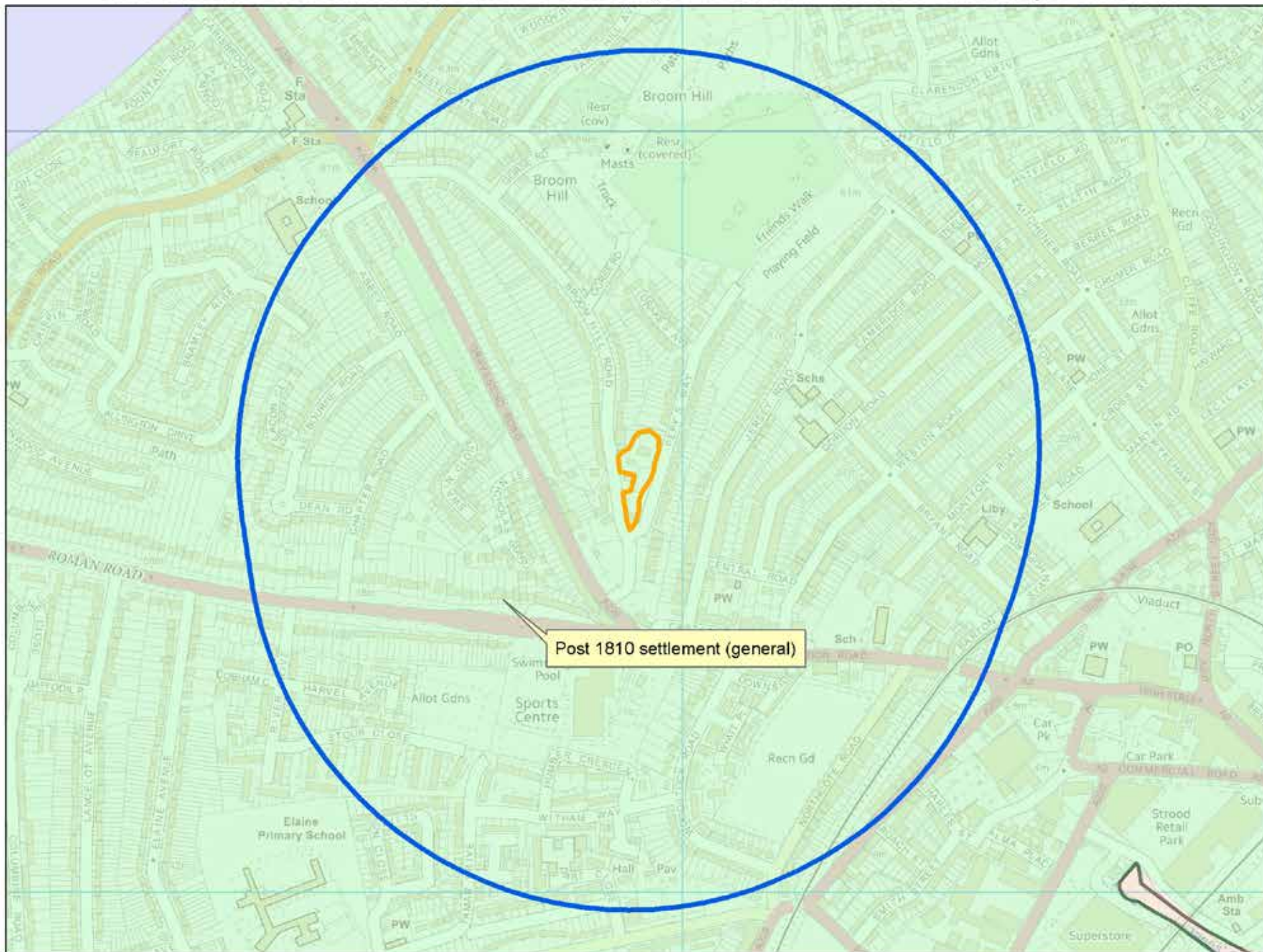
Legend
● DesigPMR (point)



Kent Historic Environment Record - Broom Hill, Road Strood - Events



Kent Historic Environment Record - Broom Hill, Road Strood - Historic Landscape Character

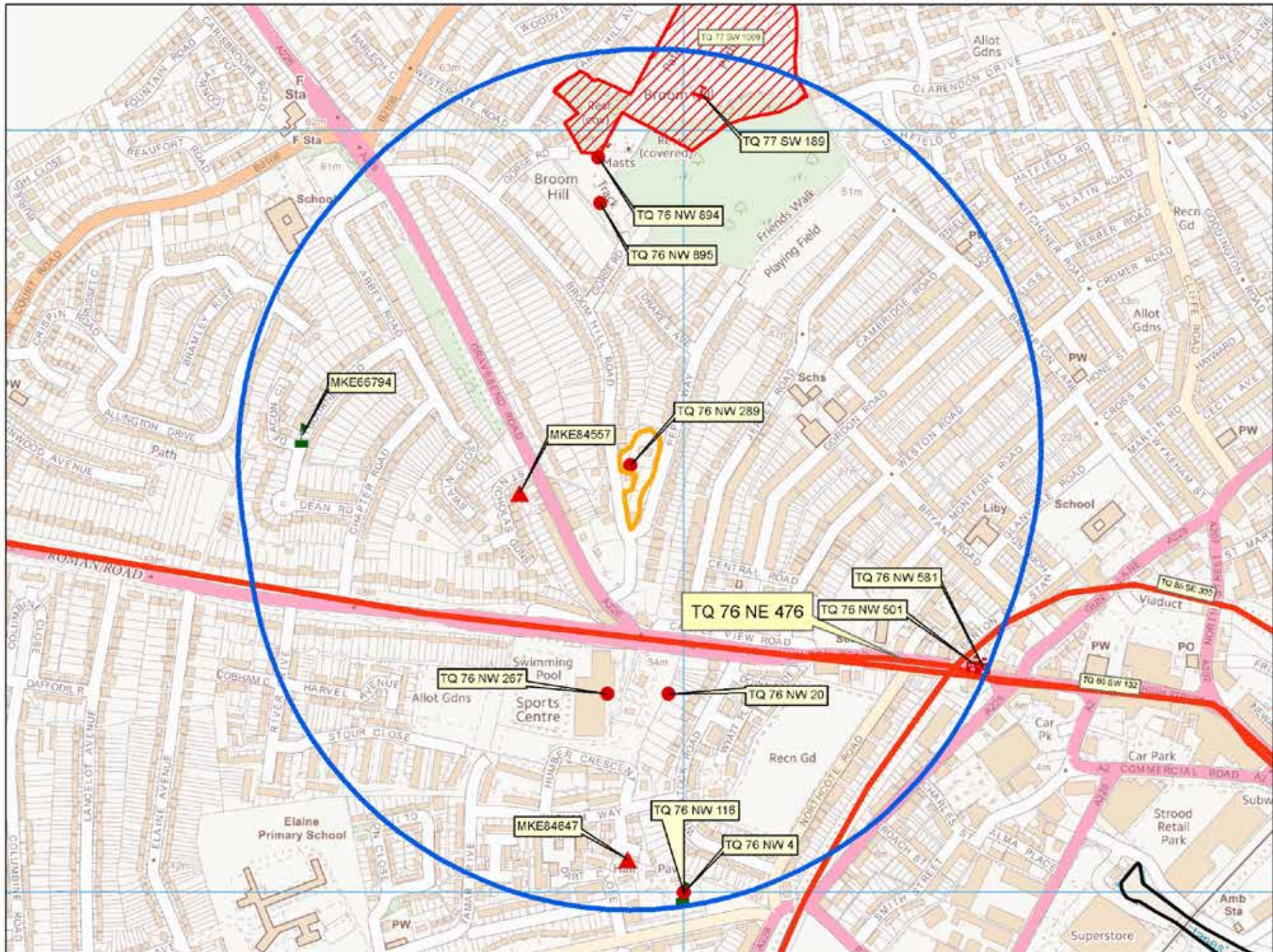


Post 1810 settlement (general)

Legend



Kent Historic Environment Record - Broom Hill, Road Strood - Monuments



- Legend**
- Building
 - Crash Site
 - Farmstead
 - Findspot
 - Listed Building
 - Landscape
 - Maritime
 - Monument
 - Place
 - HEDGE
 - MON
 - Mon (poly)

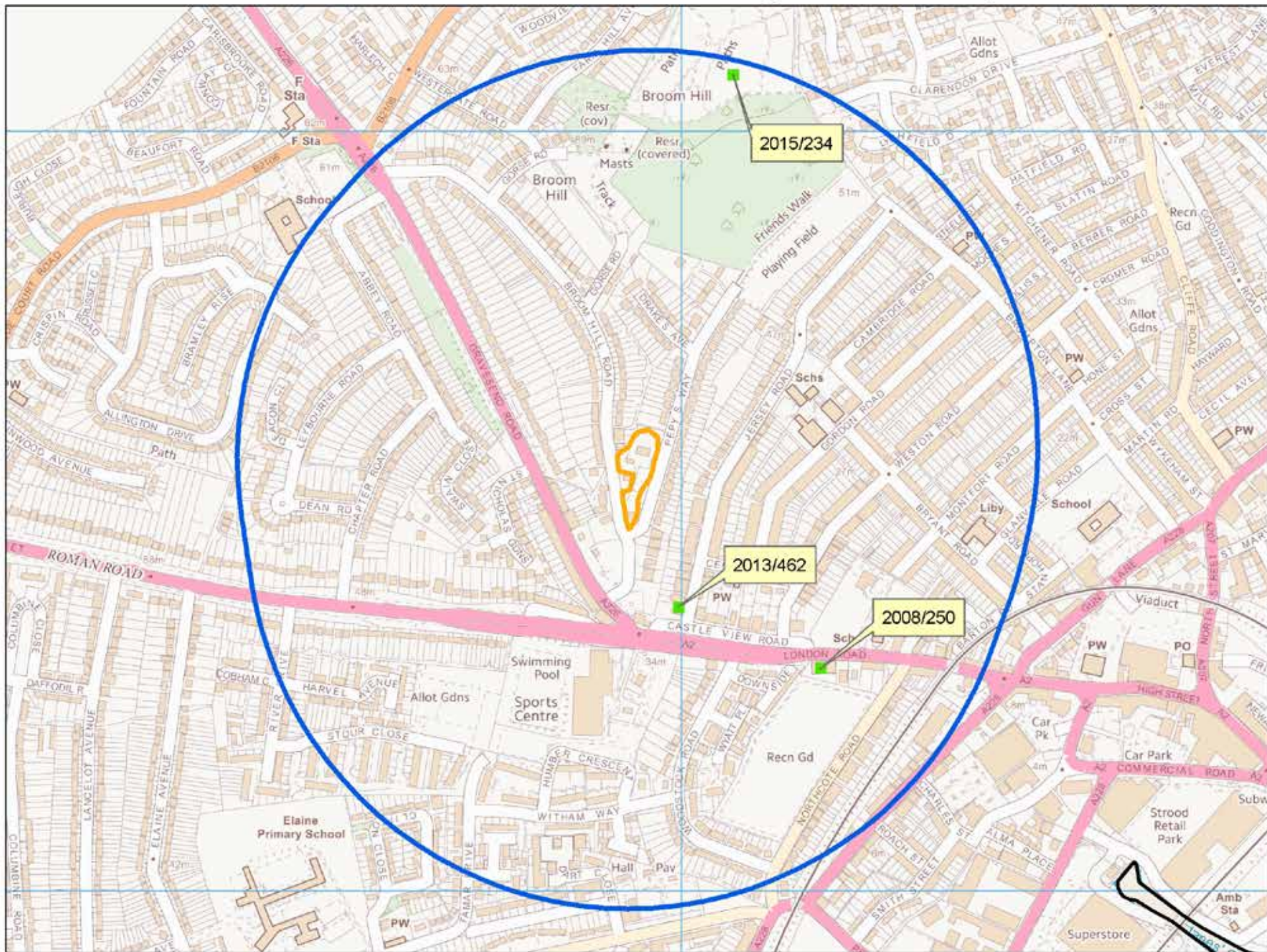
Kent Historic Environment Record - Broom Hill, Road Strood - Medway Valley Palaeolithic Project



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Kent Historic Environment Record - Broom Hill, Road Strood - Reports



- Legend**
- HC_Reports**
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 - Not on HER
 - On HER

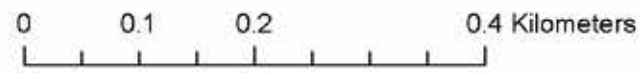




Plate 1: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1940



Plate 2: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1960



Plate 3: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1990



Plate 4: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2003



Plate 5: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2006



Plate 6: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2015



Plate 6. View to the south



Plate 7. View to the north



Plate 8. View to the east



Plate 9. View to the west