

Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Pampa House, Station Road, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent ME8 7UQ

Site Code: PHR-EV-24

NGR Site Centre: 582396 167010

Planning Application Number: MC/21/1108



Report for;

Henmol Construction Limited

29/04/2024

Document Reference: 34180.01

Version: v01

SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company

The Office, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road

Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP

Tel; 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112

info@swatarchaeology.co.uk www.swatarchaeology.co.uk

© SWAT Archaeology 2024 all rights reserved

Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Pampa House, Station Road, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent ME8 7UQ

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Project Background	1
1.2	Timetable	2
1.3	Site Description and Topography	2
1.4	Scope of Report	2
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	3
2.1	Introduction	3
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	3
3.1	Introduction	3
3.2	General Aims	4
3.3	General Objectives	4
4	METHODOLOGY.....	4
4.1	Introduction	4
4.2	Fieldwork.....	5
4.3	Recording	5
5	RESULTS	6
5.1	Introduction	6
5.2	Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence	6
5.3	Archaeological Narrative.....	6
	<i>Trench 1 (Figure 3, Plates 3-4)</i>	<i>6</i>
	<i>Trench 2 (Figure 3, Plates 5-6)</i>	<i>6</i>
	<i>Trench 3 (Figure 4, Plates 7-8)</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>Trench 4 (Figure 4, Plates 9-10)</i>	<i>7</i>
6	FINDS	7
6.1	Overview	7

7	DISCUSSION.....	8
7.1	Introduction	8
7.2	Archaeological Narrative.....	8
7.3	Conclusions	8
8	ARCHIVE	9
8.1	General.....	9
9	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	9
10	REFERENCES	9
11	APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH TABLES	11
12	APPENDIX 2 – HER FORM	13

PLATES 14

FIGURES 20

Tables

Table 1	Timetable for the archaeological programme of works	2
---------	---	---

Plates

Plate 1	Aerial view of the site following the excavation of all four trenches.....	15
Plate 2	Oblique aerial view of the site following the excavation of all four trenches, viewed from the northwest.....	15
Plate 3	Trench 1, viewed from the southwest (Scale 2m and 1m).....	16
Plate 4	Aerial view, Trench 1 (Scale 2m and 1m)	16
Plate 5	Trench 2, viewed from the southeast (Scale 2m and 1m).....	17
Plate 6	Aerial view, Trench 2 (Scale 2m and 1m)	17
Plate 7	Trench 3, viewed from the northeast (Scale 2m and 1m).....	18
Plate 8	Aerial view, Trench 3 (Scale 2m and 1m)	18
Plate 9	Trench 4, viewed from the west (Scale 2m and 1m).....	19
Plate 10	Aerial view, Trench 4 (Scale 2m and 1m)	19

Figures

Figure 1	Site Location Plan
----------	--------------------

Figure 2	Site Plan
Figure 3	Trench 1 and 2 Details
Figure 4	Trench 3 and 4 Details
Figure 5	Interpretation Plan

Summary

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Henmol Construction Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Pampa House, Station Road in Rainham, Kent. The works have been carried out as part of a planning condition which required an archaeological evaluation in order to further characterise the potential archaeological impact from any proposed development. The archaeological programme was monitored by the Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council.

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in evaluating the proposed development site for the possibility of archaeological remains. Within three of the four trenches excavated modern quarrying activity was recorded comprising cut pits filled with waste bricks. A single possible archaeological feature was recorded within Trench 4, although it is likely that this is a tree bole. Despite the archaeological potential of the surrounding area no archaeological finds or features were present within any of the four trenches excavated.

The archaeological evaluation has therefore been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Pampa House, Station Road, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent ME8 7UQ

NGR Site Centre: 582396 167010

Site Code: PHR-EV-24

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Henmol Construction to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Pampa House, Station Road in Rainham, Kent (Figure 1).

1.1.2 A planning application (PAN: MC/21/1108) for the demolition of existing stable block/garage to facilitate the construction of five dwelling houses together with the redevelopment of the existing dwelling house and provision of car parking was submitted to Medway Council (MC) whereby Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), on behalf of MC, requested that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains.

1.1.3 The following conditions were attached to the planning consent:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of:

- i. archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and*
- ii. following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: Required before commencement of development to avoid any irreversible detrimental impact on any archaeological interest and in accordance with Policy BNE21 of the Local Plan 2003.

(MC/21/1108, Condition 11, 30 July 2021)

- 1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation, which comprised the excavation of four trenches measuring up to 20m in length and 1.8m in width, was carried out over the course of two days in April 2024 (see Table 1 below). The evaluation follows the submission of a Desk-Based Assessment produced by SWAT Archaeology in 2020. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by SWAT Archaeology (2022), prior to commencement of works.

1.2 Timetable

- 1.2.1 A timetable for the archaeological programme of works, to date, is provided below;

Task	Dates	Personnel/Company
Desk-Based Assessment	2 nd October 2020	SWAT Archaeology
Submission of the Written Scheme of Investigation	15 th February 2022	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Evaluation – Fieldwork	22 nd April 2024 – 23 rd April 2024	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Evaluation Report	This document	SWAT Archaeology

Table 1 *Timetable for the archaeological programme of works*

1.3 Site Description and Topography

- 1.3.1 The site is centred on NGR 582396 167010 on the western side of Station Road, approximately 130m south of the Lower Rainham Road, and east of Berengrave Nature Reserve (Figure 1). The proposed site is rectangular in plan encompassing an area of approximately 2,230sq.m with ground levels relatively horizontal at heights ranging from approximately 7.06m Ordnance Datum (OD) to 7.68m OD. The Geological Survey of Great Britain shows that the site is located on Seaford Chalk Formation – Chalk, sedimentary bedrock formed between 89.8 and 83.6 million years ago during the Cretaceous period, with superficial deposits being recorded as Head - Clay and silt, sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report has been produced to provide initial information regarding the results of the archaeological evaluation. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer (KCC) of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The proposed development area is located close to a number of archaeological sites which are identified on the KCCHER database. The HER records show very little archaeology in the immediate vicinity of the site and in fact most of which is noted in the HER records can be found in greater detail on the Ordnance Survey Historic Mapping itemised in the SWAT Archaeology Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (dated 2nd October 2020).
- 2.1.2 The site is in an area of extensive 19th and early 20th century industrial activity with brickearth, chalk and sand pits, brickworks, tramways, quays and railways. In addition, the area is recognised for its fruit production with apple and cherry orchards with associated farms dotting the landscape and all this on a road system dating back to the Roman period.
- 2.1.3 Approximately 200m to the NNE is the site of quarry pits (TQ 86 NW 1042) and 300m to the NW are the Berengrave Chalk Quarries (TQ 86 NW 211). 300m north of the site is the site of Brickworks (TQ 86 NW 182).
- 2.1.4 A rapid map assessment of Ordnance Survey (OS) historic mapping shows that in 1864 the area of the site was orchard with Mackland Cottage to the south, Frances Place to the west and Brickfields to the east. By 1897 the orchard had disappeared, and the area of the site was an enclosed field with orchards to the north and south, a tramway leads from a *Sand Pit* to the south and Mackland Cottage has expanded and is now *Macklands*. The OS map of 1938 shows the orchard reinstated but with wider spaced trees, the sandpit now backfilled, and the tramway redirected to a Chalk Pit to the east of the site.
- 2.1.5 Aerial photographic images of the site shows that by 1960 the site was now developed with a suburban garden with a lawn, shrubs and trees and by 2003 the site was about the same as the detail aerial photograph dated 10th February 2020 (SWAT Archaeology 2020).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The specific objectives of the archaeological fieldwork were set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (SWAT Archaeology 2022; 6.1) as stated below;
- The primary objective of the archaeological evaluation is to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the

proposed development. The aims of this investigation are to determine the potential for archaeological activity and in particular the earlier prehistoric, Roman, early medieval, and later archaeological activity.

3.2 General Aims

3.2.1 The general aims (or purpose) of the evaluation, in compliance with the ClfA *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2023), are to:

- *Determine, record and report on the nature, extent, preservation, and significance of archaeological remains within a defined area. The scope of work will be described in a project design that is fit for purpose and will be carried out by suitably qualified persons in accordance with that design and the ClfA code of conduct and give due regard to the guidance for archaeological field evaluation. All archaeological field evaluations will result in a report, published accounts where appropriate, and a stable, ordered, accessible archive.*

3.3 General Objectives

3.3.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation are to:

- Determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- Establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- Place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- Make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2023) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (ClfA 2023).

4.2 Fieldwork

- 4.2.1 A total of four evaluation trenches were excavated (Figure 2, Plates 1 and 2). Each trench was initially scanned by a metal detector for surface finds prior to excavation. Excavation was carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist.
- 4.2.2 Where appropriate, trenches, or specific areas of trenches, were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date, and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC and ClfA standards and guidance. A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included working shots; during mechanical excavation, following archaeological investigations and during back filling.
- 4.2.3 On completion, the trenches were made safe and left open in order to provide the opportunity for a curatorial monitoring visit. Backfilling was carried out once all recording, survey, and monitoring had been completed.

4.3 Recording

- 4.3.1 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches comprising both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections) was undertaken. The plans and sections were annotated with coordinates and OD heights.
- 4.3.2 Photographs were taken as appropriate providing a record of excavated features and deposits, along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also includes images of the site overall. The photographic record comprises digital photography and drone photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.
- 4.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in Appendix 1. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (101), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [101]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (i.e., Trench 1, 101+, Trench 2, 201+, Trench 3, 301+, etc.).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 All trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. Trenches were positioned in order to cover as many areas of the site as possible as set out in the WSI.

5.1.2 The site, as shown on Figure 2 provides the trench layout with Figure 3 and Figure 4 illustrating the results for each individual archaeological evaluation trench; Figure 5 provides an interpretive overview. Plates 1-10 consist of photographs of features and selected trenches that have been provided to supplement the text.

5.1.3 Appendix 1 provides the stratigraphic sequence and contextual information for all trenches, with the location of Representative Sections provided on each Trench plan (Figures 3 and 4).

5.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

5.2.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the majority of the site comprising topsoil sealing an intact subsoil, which overlay the natural geological drift deposits. The topsoil generally consisted of relatively loose mid grey, brown silty clay with occasional sub angular stone, and moderate rooting, overlying the subsoil which consisted of firm mid brown, grey silty sand with occasional rounded stones. The natural geology largely comprised stiff mid orange, brown, silty clay (Head - Clay and silt) with patches of chalk marl (calcium carbonate and clay) although variations did occur across each trench, as shown on Figures 3 and 4.

5.3 Archaeological Narrative

Trench 1 (Figure 3, Plates 3-4)

5.3.1 Within the western extent of the site (Figure 2), Trench 1 was excavated on a SW-NE alignment and measured approximately 20m in length, 1.8m in width with a maximum depth of 0.31m (Figure 3). Natural geological deposits were recorded at a level of approximately 7.38m OD.

5.3.2 Within the eastern extent of the trench natural geological horizons were truncated by a large quarry [104] filled with broken bricks (105). No archaeological finds or features were present in Trench 1.

Trench 2 (Figure 3, Plates 5-6)

5.3.3 Trench 2 was located within the northern area of the site (Figure 2) and was excavated on a NW-SE alignment. This trench measured 20m in length, 1.8m in width and a maximum depth of 0.40m (Figure 3). Natural geological deposits were recorded at a level ranging between 6.66m OD and 6.88m OD.

5.3.4 The natural geology (203) was similar to that recorded in Trench 1, with Head deposits and chalk marl recorded in the northeastern and southwestern extents of the trench respectively. Modern truncation of (203) was present at the far northwestern extent with the edge of a possible quarry [204] and an area of pressed in bricks (206).

5.3.5 No archaeological finds or features were present in Trench 2.

Trench 3 (Figure 4, Plates 7-8)

5.3.6 Within the central area of the site (Figure 2), Trench 3 was excavated on an NE-SW alignment and measured approximately 17m in length, 1.8m in width with a maximum depth of 0.43m (Figure 3). This trench was shortened due to the presence of an existing spoil heap. Natural geological deposits were recorded at a level of approximately 7.14m OD.

5.3.7 Within the southwestern extent of the trench natural geological horizons were truncated by a large quarry [304] filled with broken bricks (305) which was examined using a test pit and found to continue beyond a safe working depth of 1.2m below the existing ground level.

5.3.8 No archaeological finds or features were present in Trench 3.

Trench 4 (Figure 4, Plates 9-10)

5.3.9 Trench 4 was the eastern-most trench recorded within the site (Figure 2). Excavated on a NW-SE alignment Trench 4 measured approximately 10m in length with a maximum depth of 0.38m. Natural geological deposits were recorded at a level ranging between 6.90m OD and 7.28m OD. The length of this trench was reduced to avoid live services (Figure 5).

5.3.10 A single feature was present partially below the eastern extent of the trench. Measuring approximately 1.19m in length and with an exposed width of 0.21m this feature had concave sides with a relatively flat base [404]. The single fill consisted of fine mid grey, brown silt with occasional flecks of charcoal (405).

6 FINDS

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 Finds retrieved during the evaluation included Victorian pottery and broken brick fragments from Trench 1 and Trench 2, contexts (105) and (205) respectively. Broken brick within contexts (105), (205), and (305) have not been retained.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The archaeological investigation on land adjacent to Pampa House, Station Road, Rainham in Kent has investigated the extents of the proposed development area using four trenches, measuring between 10m and 20m in length and 1.8m in width. The natural geology was encountered within all trenches at an average depth of approximately 0.39m below the existing ground surface, directly underlying subsoil and topsoil. Within three of the four trenches modern quarrying activity was recorded comprising cut pits filled with waste bricks. A single possible archaeological feature was recorded within Trench 4, although it is likely that this is a tree bole.

7.1.2 The presence of quarries and tree boles is not unexpected, historical mapping clearly shows that this area of Rainham was utilised by the brick working industry with sand pits, chalks pits and brickworks known to the direct south of the site, between *Macklands* and *Otterham Key* and to the west at Berengrave Nature Reserve which was once a large chalk pit. Fruit orchards are also shown on 19th century maps (Ref: KCC HER OS maps Eds 1-4).

7.2 Archaeological Narrative

7.2.1 Despite the archaeological potential of the site no archaeological finds or features were recorded within any of the trenches. The recording of an intact subsoil across the whole site combined with an historic farming land use would suggest that preservation conditions are reasonably favourable should archaeological finds and/or features be present beyond the extent of the trenches. That said, localised and unmapped quarrying has clearly taken place across the site (Figure 5).

7.3 Conclusions

7.3.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 General

- 8.1.1 The site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records and A4 graphics. The Site Archive will be retained at SWAT Archaeology offices until such time it can be transferred to a Kent Museum.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Mr Sam Friend at Henmol Construction for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Ben Found, Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council, for his advice and assistance.
- 9.1.2 David Britchfield BA (Hons) MCIfA carried out the archaeological fieldwork; illustrations were produced by Ravelin Archaeological Services. David Britchfield produced the draft text for this report. The Project Manager for the project was Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA, FRSA of SWAT Archaeology.

10 REFERENCES

ADS 2013. Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice

Brown, D.H., 2011. Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (updated 2020)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023, *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

Department of the Environment, 2010, *Planning for the Historic Environment*, Planning (PPS 5) HMSO.

English Heritage 2002. *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE).

SMA 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

SMA 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

SWAT Archaeology (2023) *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation on Land Adjacent to Pampa House, Station Road, Rainham, Kent*

Websites

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: <https://www.archaeologists.net/>

British geological Society: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/>

Kent County Council Historic Environment Record:

<https://webapps.kent.gov.uk/KCC.ExploringKentsPast.Web.Sites.Public/SingleResult.aspx?uid=TKE1046>

11 APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH TABLES

Trench 1	Dimensions: 20.00m x 1.8m Average Depth: 0.31m Ground Level: 7.21m OD – 7.68m OD		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(101)	Topsoil	Loose mid grey, brown silty clay with occasional sub angular stone, and moderate rooting.	0.00-0.05
(102)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown, grey silty sand with occasional rounded stones.	0.05-0.31
(103)	Natural	Stiff mid orange, brown, silty clay (Head - Clay and silt) with patches of chalk marl.	0.31+
[104]	Quarry	Large cut at the eastern extent of the trench, filled by (105)	-
(105)	Fill of [104]	Loose red brown silt sand with frequent broken bricks	-

Trench 2	Dimensions: 20.00m x 1.8m Average Depth: 0.40m Ground Level: 7.06m OD – 7.28m OD		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(201)	Topsoil	Loose mid grey, brown silty clay with occasional sub angular stone, and moderate rooting.	0.00-0.05
(202)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown, grey silty sand with occasional rounded stones.	0.05-0.40
(203)	Natural	Stiff mid orange, brown, silty clay (Head - Clay and silt) with patches of chalk marl.	0.40+
[204]	Quarry?	Cut at the NW extent of Trench 2, filled by (205).	-
(205)	Fill of [204]	Dark brown, grey silt clay with modern (Victorian) pottery.	-
(206)	Deposit	Scattering of broken brick pressed in to natural (203)	-

Trench 3 RS3/1	Dimensions: 17.00m x 1.8m Average Depth: 0.43m Ground Level: 7.25m OD – 7.57m OD		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(301)	Topsoil	Loose mid grey, brown silty clay with occasional sub angular stone, and moderate rooting.	0.00-0.08
(302)	Subsoil	Firm mid brown, grey silty sand with occasional rounded stones.	0.08-0.43
(303)	Natural	Stiff mid orange, brown, silty clay (Head - Clay and silt) with patches of chalk marl.	0.43+

Trench 3 RS3/2	Dimensions: 20.00m x 1.8m Average Depth: 0.45m Ground Level: 7.25m OD – 7.57m OD		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(301)	Topsoil	Stiff mid orange, brown, silty clay (Head - Clay and silt) with patches of chalk marl.	0.00-0.29
[304]	Quarry	Large cut at the eastern extent of the trench, filled by (305)	-
(305)	Fill of [304]	Loose red brown silt sand with frequent broken bricks	0.29-0.99+

Trench 4	Dimensions: 10.00m x 1.8m Average Depth: 0.38m Ground Level: 7.44m OD – 7.66m OD		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(401)	Topsoil	Stiff mid orange, brown, silty clay (Head - Clay and silt) with patches of chalk marl.	0.00-0.15
(402)	Subsoil	Stiff mid orange, brown, silty clay (Head - Clay and silt) with patches of chalk marl.	0.15-0.37
(403)	Natural	Stiff mid orange, brown, silty clay (Head - Clay and silt) with patches of chalk marl.	0.38+
(404)	Root Bole	Root bole.	-
(405)	Fill of [404]	Very fine mid grey, brown sandy silt. Sterile. No finds but occasional hard charcoal flecks	-

Site Name: Land at Pampa House, Station Road in Rainham, Kent

SWAT Site Code: PHR-EV-24

Site Address: As above

Summary. *Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Henmol Construction Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Pampa House, Station Road in Rainham, Kent. The works have been carried out as part of a planning condition which required an archaeological evaluation in order to further characterise the potential archaeological impact from any proposed development. The archaeological programme was monitored by the Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council.*

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in evaluating the proposed development site for the possibility of archaeological remains. Within three of the four trenches excavated modern quarrying activity was recorded comprising cut pits filled with waste bricks. A single possible archaeological feature was recorded within Trench 4, although it is likely that this is a tree bole. Despite the archaeological potential of the surrounding area no archaeological finds or features were present within any of the four trenches excavated.

The archaeological evaluation has therefore been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

District/Unitary: Medway Council & Kent County Council

Period(s): Modern

NGR (centre of site to eight figures) NGR 582396 167010

Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Evaluation

Date of recording: April 2024

Unit undertaking recording: Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology)

Geology: Seaford Chalk Formation – Chalk and Head - Clay and silt

Title and author of accompanying report: D Britchfield (2024) Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Pampa House, Station Road in Rainham, Kent. SWAT Archaeology Ref. PHR-EV-2024

Location of archive/finds: SWAT. Archaeology. Graveney Rd, Faversham, Kent. ME13 8UP

Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson

Date: 29/04/2024

PLATES



Plate 1 Aerial view of the site following the excavation of all four trenches



Plate 2 Oblique aerial view of the site following the excavation of all four trenches, viewed from the northwest



Plate 3 Trench 1, viewed from the southwest (Scale 2m and 1m)



Plate 4 Aerial view, Trench 1 (Scale 2m and 1m)



Plate 5 Trench 2, viewed from the southeast (Scale 2m and 1m)



Plate 6 Aerial view, Trench 2 (Scale 2m and 1m)

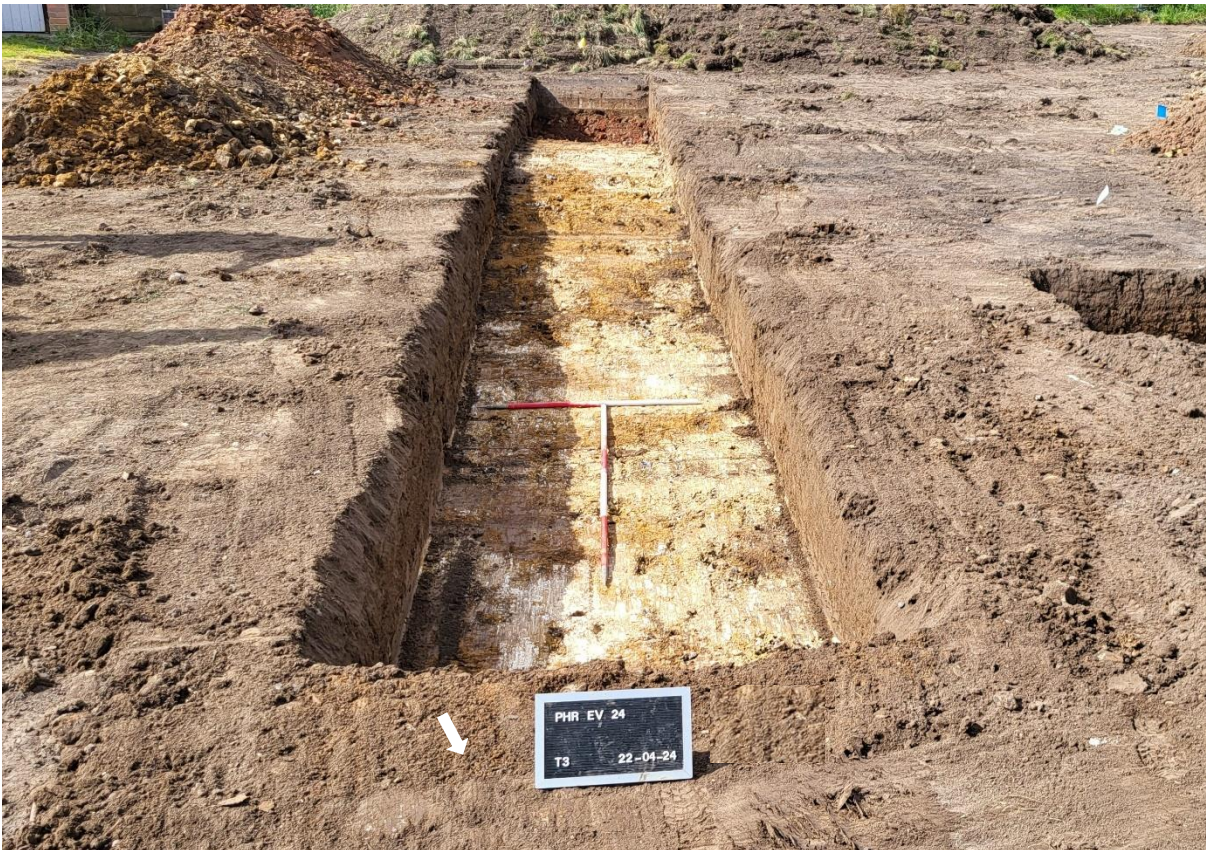


Plate 7 Trench 3, viewed from the northeast (Scale 2m and 1m)



Plate 8 Aerial view, Trench 3 (Scale 2m and 1m)



Plate 9 Trench 4, viewed from the west (Scale 2m and 1m)

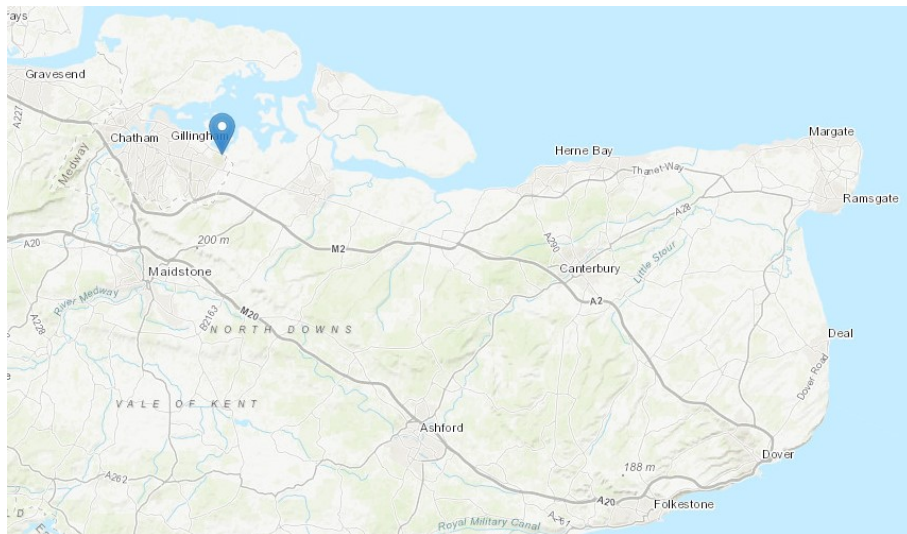


Plate 10 Aerial view, Trench 4 (Scale 2m and 1m)

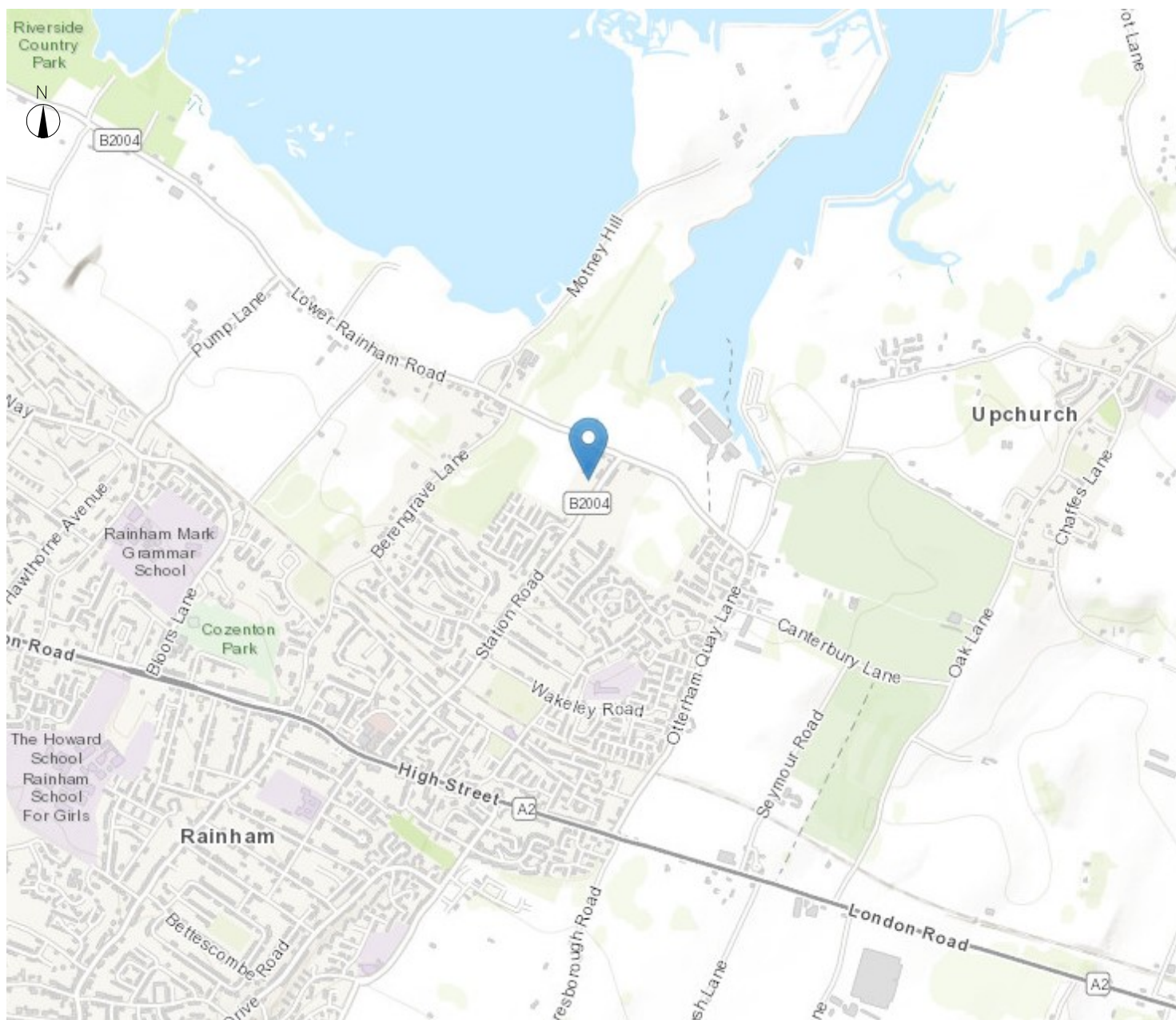
FIGURES



Map of UK (NTS)



Map of North Kent (NTS)



Courtesy of National Library of Scotland (NTS)

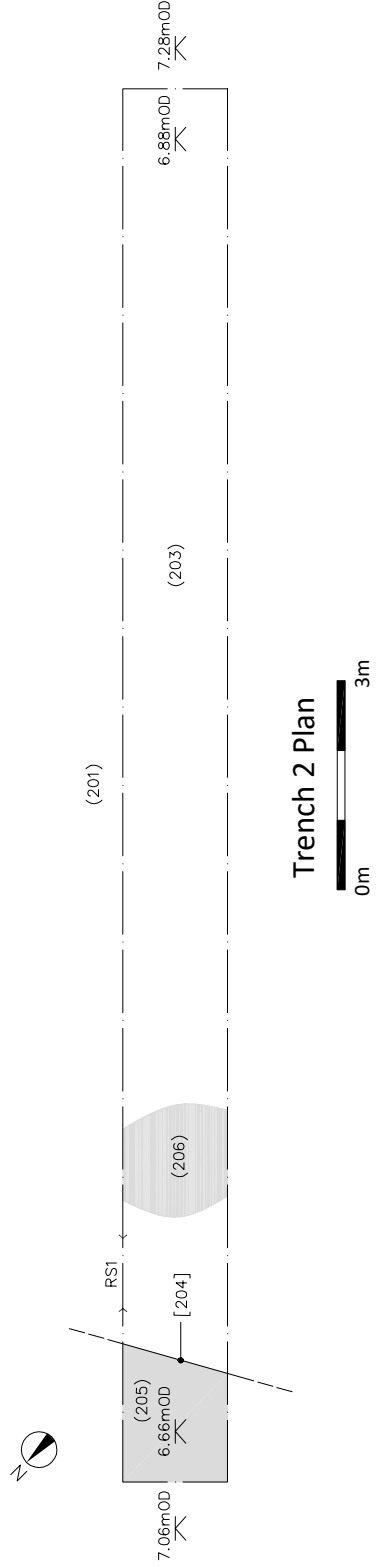
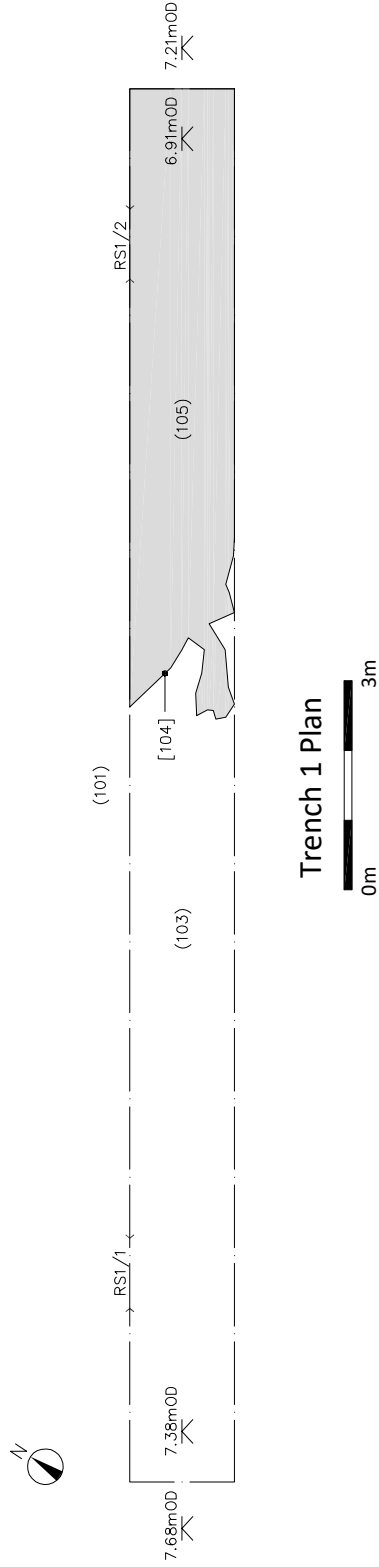
Figure 1 Site Location Plan



Key
— Site boundary
— T1 Trench and number

0m 50m

Figure 2 Site Plan



Key

Chalk

Figure 3 Trench 1 and 2 Details

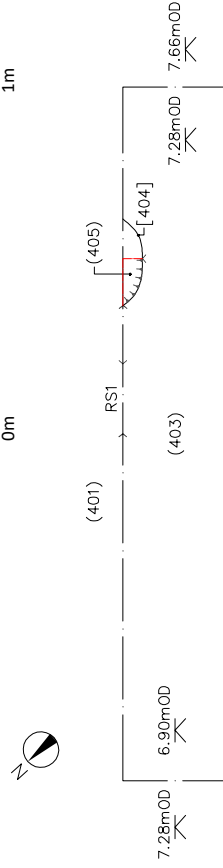
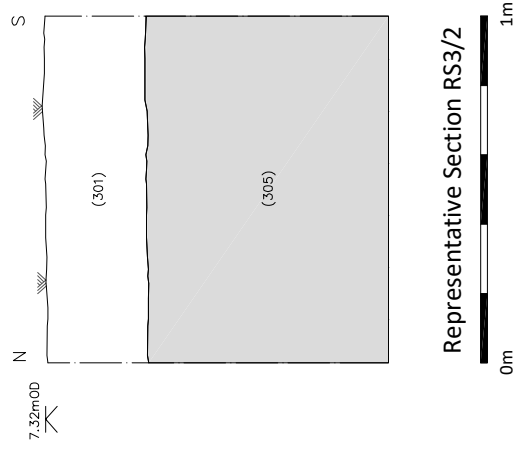
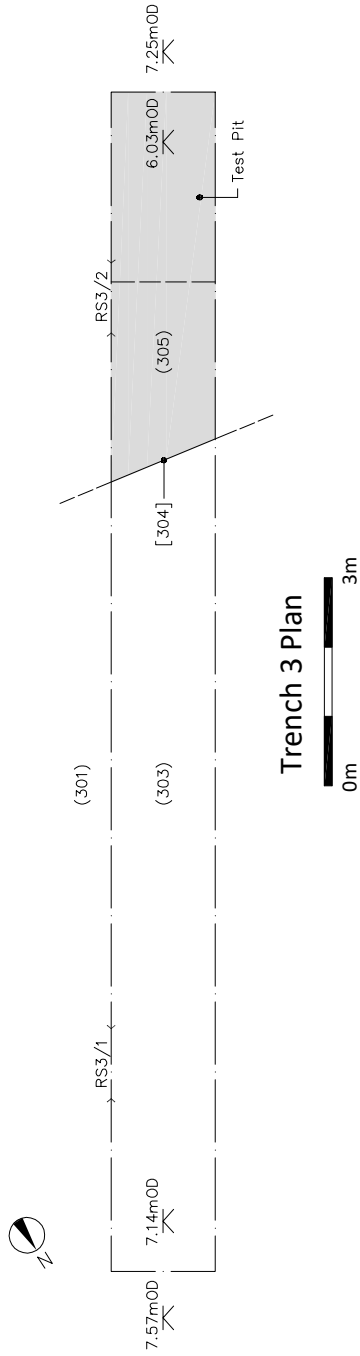


Figure 4 Trench 3 and 4 Details



Key

— Site boundary	 Quarry
 T1 Trench and number	 Area containing live services

0m 50m

Figure 5 Interpretation Plan