

Kent Historic Towns Survey

WINGHAM

Archaeological Assessment Document

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KENT HISTORIC TOWNS' SURVEY

**WINGHAM - KENT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
DOCUMENT**

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Wingham is a small market town based on a settlement of probable Saxon origin situated in the Dover district of Kent. The town stands in a river valley immediately north of the edge of the North Downs, on the line of the Richborough to Canterbury Roman road (A257). It is *c.* 10km east of Canterbury, 18km north-west of Dover and 9km west of Sandwich.

This study aims to provide an evaluation of the archaeological and historical remains of the settlement as a basis for informing decision-making in the planning process where archaeological deposits may be affected by development proposals. The Kent County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was checked for information relating to the study area (see below) and this provided 34 entries: 10 standing buildings, 8 prehistoric, 7 Roman, 2 Saxon, 1 medieval, 1 post-medieval 5 and undated crop marks.

1.2 Situation

Wingham is situated at NGR TR 243574 at *c.* 10m O.D., on a small spur of slightly higher and better-drained land protruding into the marshy valley of the Wingham river (Figure 1). The settlement is sited on a bed of Head Brickearth, which is cut to the north and west by the river, with alluvial deposits around the course of the river and a band of Thanet Beds to the south-west (Figure 2). The river feeds into a broad expanse of marshland just north of Wingham, at its confluence with the Little Stour.

1.3 Study area

The general area for study lies between TR 230560 and TR 260590. More in-depth study, focusing on the evolution of the settlement and its historical components, is centred on the historic core of the settlement between TR 240570 and TR 246580.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

Very few archaeological data exist for the town of Wingham, but there are more for its surrounding. The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for the area of study records the following evidence (see also Figure 3).

2.1 Prehistoric

TR 25 NW 18 - An iron age gold coin of Tasciovanus inscribed SEGO (Evans Type VIII. II) and a *stater* (Evans Type B8 weighing 20 grains), were found at *c.* TR 2457 in 1884 (VCH I, 337).

TR 25 NW 22 - A neolithic occupation site represented by a pit containing neolithic pottery, flints, animal bones, an antler comb, a bone point or awl and part of a saddle quern and rubber was found at TR 24155773, in 1955 (Greenfield *et al.* 1960, 58-72).

TR 25 NW 34 - Fragments of a bronze age beaker (Type B2) dated *c.* 1900-1800 BC, found at TR 24425641 in 1960 (Ogilvie 1961, 1xxii).

TR 25 NW 50 - Two iron age coarse potsherds and struck flint flakes were found at *c.* TR 248580 in 1960 (Ogilvie 1977, 91-118).

TR 25 NW 52 - Struck flints and iron age potsherds were found at TR 248579, in 1960 (Ogilvie 1977, 91-121).

TR 25 NW 53 - Remains of a ploughed-out bronze age barrow dated *c.* 1900-1800 BC, found at TR 244564 in 1960 (Ogilvie 1977, 91-24).

TR 25 NW 142 - A number of ill-defined pits, worked flints, cores, flakes and hammer pebbles, plus some sherds of flint gritted pottery were found at TR 249578, *c.* 1976 (Ogilvie 1977, 121).

TR 25 NE 15 – Late iron age pottery including fragments of a plate and a considerable quantity of combed ware, found at TR 25035854 in 1960 (Ogilvie 1961, lxxii).

2.2 Romano-British

TR 25 NW 14 – Excavations of remains of a villa estate (PC14) at TR 24055724 in 1881-1882 and 1965-66 revealed a second to mid-fourth century detached bath-house with a suite of six rooms, a hypocaust system and tessellated floors. About 90m south-west of the bath-house, remains of walls and occupational debris including red and blue *tesserae* were found, perhaps indicating the position of the main villa building. An aisled building was excavated *c.* 46m north of the bath house. The structure had a central hall, with subdivided aisles creating small compartments, and showed signs of extensive alterations. It may have been an agricultural building. Little dating evidence was recovered, but some potsherds suggest occupation into the early post-Roman period (Dowker 1882, 134-9; Dowker 1883, 351-7; Jenkins 1965, lviii-lix; Detsicas 1983, 135-136).

TR 25 NW 17 - Second-century pottery consisting of a Samian ware bowl and dish from Lezoux were found together, and a large urn *c.* 1m high and a small black jar *c.* 25cm high containing dog bones, were found near the villa complex (TR 25 NW 14) in *c.* 1884. They probably represent two Roman cremation burials, perhaps part of a small Roman cemetery associated with the villa (VCH III, 175).

TR 25 NW 37 - Two silver ingots were found close to the villa site at *c.* TR 241571, *c.* 1971 (Jenkins 1972, 87).

TR 25 NW 131 - A Samian ware cup was found north of Britton Farm at TR 233586, in 1979 (Hassall and Tomlin 1981, 387).

TR 25 NW 132, and TR 25 NW 133 - Five inscribed Roman lead sealings were found in 1977 and a further one in 1979 south-west of Britton Farm at TR 232579 (Hassall and Tomlin 1979, 350; Hassall and Tomlin 1980, 413).

TR 25 NE 42 - A large amphora and a Samian ware bowl were found at Twitham Farm at TR 26055670, in *c.* 1883 (Dowker 1883, 356).

2.3 Saxon

TR 25 NW 19 - An early Saxon cemetery dating to the sixth and seventh centuries AD was discovered on a hillside immediately north-east of Witherden's Hall at *c.* TR 24955690, during the 1830s. Four inhumation burials were located, with finds

including beads, a bracelet, a ring, iron fittings and an iron spearhead. Subsequent trenching of the hilltop in 1843 located a further five graves containing 6 skeletons and an iron chain, an iron knife, remains of a shield, an iron spearhead, a circular brooch, two gold pendants, two small silver rings, a jewelled hairpin, two bracelets, amethyst beads, a bronze bowl, a cowrie shell and a pottery vessel. In 1854 several more graves were excavated in the same place, only two of which had not been robbed. One grave contained several coloured beads, an amethyst bead, a bone spindle whorl with an iron spindle passing through it; another contained an iron knife, a belt tag, a ring, a clasp and a buckle, all made of iron (Akerman 1855, 177-179; Conynham 1844, 550-551; Meaney 1964, 140-141; VCH I, 356).

TR 25 NW 57 - Three Saxon burials, containing skeletons and numerous iron spearheads were found immediately east of the High Street at *c.* TR 246574, *c.* 1884. The discovery was made by workmen and was not investigated archaeologically, but an early Saxon cemetery is probable (*Antiquary* 1885, 133).

2.4 Medieval

TR 25 NW 51 - Medieval potsherds of twelfth and thirteenth century date and some ill-defined pits of medieval date were found at Gobey Hill at *c.* TR 248580, in 1960 (Ogilvie 1977, 91-120).

TR 25 NW 161 - Three groups of late thirteenth century silver pennies totalling 484 in all were found in plough soil at TR 2275 5597 in 1990. They are mainly Edward I (1272-1307) from mints in England and Ireland, with some of Alexander III of Scotland. No evidence of a container was discovered. The third group, 97 coins, now in Dover Museum (Anderson 1991; pers. comm. J. Iveson).

2.5 Post-medieval

TR 25 NW 63 - A cropmark between TR 23605765 and TR 23925720 appears to mark the position of the dismantled railway line.

2.6 Undated

TR 25 NW 13 - A denehole was discovered at the Eight Bells, Wingham Well at *c.* TR 23225670, in 1938 (Stebbing 1938, 169).

TR 25 NW 62 - A faint circular cropmark with an annex to the south was discovered from RAF aerial photographs, at TR 23995863.

TR 25 NW 65 - A large circular cropmark, probably an enclosure, cut by the course of the dismantled railway line was discovered at TR 23665739. There are also traces of concentric internal features, possibly representing a bank and another ditch, with a curvilinear enclosure to the south-west.

TR 25 NW 66 - Cropmarks of ring ditches (possibly barrows) with linear features (probably a field system) have been located on aerial photographs immediately west of Witherden's Hall at *c.* TR 24805667. This is *c.* 800m south-west of the Saxon cemetery (TR 25 NW 19 above) and the ring ditches may represent ploughed out Saxon tumuli on the cemetery.

TR 25 NW 141 More than 5 ring ditches and a possible track have been identified on aerial photographs south of Britton Farm at *c.* TR 237575.

3 HISTORICAL RECORDS

3.1 Early charters

Three early charters relating to Wingham are known. In 830, Archbishop Wulfred granted an estate near Wingham to the community of Christ Church, Canterbury; in 941 it is mentioned as *Winganham*; and in 946 it is stated that King Aethelstan had given the above place ‘in honour of Christ’ Wingham remained in the hands of Christ Church until 1070 when the manor was allotted to the archbishop and his successors.

3.2 Domesday Book

In 1086 the archbishop of Canterbury held the manor of *Wingeham* (Wingham). There were 85 villagers, 20 smallholders, 8 slaves, and two mills worth 34s. The value of the settlement was £100.

3.3 Origin of place name

The place name of Wingham first appears as *Wigingaham*, and as *Winganham* 941, and *Wyngeham* 946. Wallenburg suggests that the base of this name *Uuigincgga ham*, is probably Old English *wiga* ‘warrior or fighter’ used as a nickname, and that the early settlers may have been called the ‘*Wingigas*’. The place name can be traced to its present-day form thus:

OE	(<i>Uuigincgga ham</i>)		<i>c.</i> 824	<i>Wigingaham</i>
941	<i>Winganham</i>	...	1086	<i>Wingeham</i>
1226	<i>Wyngham</i>	...	1231	<i>Wengham</i>
1610	Wingham			

4 HISTORICAL DATA BY PERIOD

4.1 Pre-urban evidence

4.1.1 *The Romano-British period*

Situated in a riverine valley just north of the North Downs, the original settlement at Wingham appears to have grown up at the lowest crossing point of the Wingham river in the poorly-drained valley and on the line of a Roman road. The road (Margary 10), probably constructed during the first century AD, connected Richborough with Canterbury and thus with Watling Street, the Roman road from Dover to London (Margary 1). The alignment of the road from Richborough to Canterbury may have deviated in the Wingham area to avoid low-lying marshy ground, along the route which was later to become Wingham High Street. This theory has recently been challenged, however, as study of aerial photographs has suggested that the road may not have been diverted, but have run in a straight line north of Wingham, from Ash eastwards. There is little evidence for Romano-British settlement along either route, but there was a villa south-west of Wingham from the second century AD at least until the middle of the fourth century. The supposed deviation may be a late branch of the road, to give access to the villa. Excavated finds of mid-fifth century date, including early Saxon potsherds and fragments of glass suggest that the villa may have been reoccupied after the end of Roman Britain.

4.1.2 The Saxon period

At least three Saxon inhumation burials and a number of iron spearheads were discovered east of the parish church during the 1880s, and more than 10 sixth and seventh century graves were found at Witherden Hall, *c.* 900m south-east of the parish church, during the 1840s and 1850s. Aerial photographs suggest further burials *c.* 800m to the south-west. These cemeteries may derive from early settlement of the Wingham area but as their extent is unknown and no modern investigation has been undertaken, it is impossible to assess the dates or the size of the population represented.

Wingham must have been permanently settled later in the Saxon period, for it was the centre of a royal estate, and charters of 830 and 941 show that by then the land was under the control of the See of Canterbury. It had a minster church controlling six daughter churches. Wingham's position on a prehistoric ridgeway and a Roman road may have given rise to a pre-Conquest market, although there is no documentary proof that it was a trading centre until after 1086.

4.2 Urban evidence

4.2.1 The medieval Period:

By the time of the Norman Conquest there seems to have been a small settlement with a minster church, and perhaps an early prescriptive market.

4.2.1.1 Markets and fairs

The market place at Wingham developed east of the parish church, on the line of the Roman road (later the High Street) where it widened to form a spindle-shape. This was the most common market-place arrangement for an undefended medieval town.

The first evidence for a market is Henry III's charter of 1252 allowing Archbishop Boniface to hold a weekly Tuesday market and two annual fairs on May 12 and November 12 (to be held in the churchyard). In 1444 the fairs were expelled from the churchyard on the grounds of noise and ribaldry.

The market flourished, and by 1290 it was said to be injuring Canterbury's market. Provisions destined for Canterbury were intercepted at Wingham, and the price of commodities consequently rose. The clerk of Wingham market was a church official with his office in one of the houses which still survive, and the market house may have been on the site of the present Red Lion Inn.

4.2.1.2 The manor

The manor of Wingham was the largest of the archbishop's manors and in 1291 it was valued at £249. 3s. 7d (*Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas IV). It remained in the hands of the archbishops until 1538 when it became the property of the Crown.

The original archiepiscopal mansion occupied the site of the later manor house (Wingham Court) on the south side of Canterbury Road opposite the church. It is not certain when the first house was built, but it is reputed that Thomas Beckett stayed there in 1170. Wingham was a popular stopping-off point between Sandwich and Canterbury, and many medieval kings (for example, Edward I in 1295, Edward II in 1321, and Edward III in 1331) were guests of the archbishops.

4.2.1.3 The church

The parish church of Wingham is dedicated to St Mary the Virgin and in the late Saxon period it was a minster with dependencies. It is not, however, mentioned in Domesday Book, but it is listed in the Domesday Monachorum compiled about the same time.

There is no visible trace of the Saxon church, which seems to have been demolished sometime before *c.* 1200, when a new cruciform church was built. When the church became collegiate in the late thirteenth century, its eastern arm was rebuilt. A west tower was added in the late thirteenth century and a spire erected in the fourteenth century. By the early sixteenth century the nave had become ruinous and a major rebuilding campaign was undertaken, but it was not finished until after the Reformation. Until the Reformation the church was part collegiate and part parochial; the choir, chapels and chancel being used by the canons for their services, whilst the nave and its aisles were used by the parishioners (who would have been responsible for any rebuilding).

4.2.1.4 Other religious organisations

St Mary's College

A prebendal college of St Mary was projected for Wingham in 1273, the foundation deed was signed by Archbishop Peckham in 1282, and royal assent was obtained in 1290 and land for building acquired in 1292. The college was to consist of a provost and six canons, with eight vicars choral, all to be appointed by the archbishop.

The provost's lodge was built immediately east of the churchyard on the site of an earlier vicarage, with the canons' houses opposite. A number of buildings with stone-vaulted cellars fronting the south side of Canterbury Road are survivals of the college, probably remains of the northern frontage of a quadrangular complex. Traces of walls discovered in the garden of The Vicarage in School Lane (formerly Canon Lane) may represent the western frontage, and the southern frontage may have lain south of Canon House, perhaps the original Infirmary. Many other buildings were destroyed or damaged by fire in 1660.

The gross income of the provost was recorded as £65. 6s. 8d. in *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535; the canons' income was £143. 7s. 8½d. When Edward VI suppressed the college in 1541 it was valued at £208.14s. 3½d.

4.2.1.5 Industry and trade

Watermills

Two watermills are recorded at Wingham in 1086. Although their position is not known, a mill-house (now a cottage) built as a watermill in the sixteenth century is the traditional site of one of them. The millpond dug out at the same time probably destroyed the original site of the mill.

4.2.2 *The post-medieval period*

4.2.2.1 Markets and fairs

Wingham market continued into the post-medieval period but fell out of use before the end of the eighteenth century, although the market house remained. The two fairs were held on May 12 and November 12 until the 1890s, when they were discontinued.

4.2.2.2 The manor

After the Dissolution the manor of Wingham remained a possession of the Crown until 1639 when Charles I granted it to the City of London. At the end of Charles I's reign it was transferred to Sir William Cowper of nearby Ratling Court, but later the Oxenden family acquired it and it remained with that family until the nineteenth century.

4.2.2.3 The church

After the suppression of the college in 1541 the church reverted to being parochial. The repairs which had been started in the 1490s were completed by the 1560s. From the early seventeenth century the disused north and south transept chapels were converted to burial chapels for the Palmer and Oxenden families, and the north transept was re-roofed. In 1640 there were 361 communicants

During the eighteenth century the north chancel chapel was used as a school-room, and is now the vestry. In 1873-5 a major restoration of the chancel was carried out by Benjamin Ferry.

4.2.2.4 Other religious organisations

St Mary's College

The properties of the college were sold after its suppression. In 1553 the Provost's House was sold to Sir Henry Palmer (who became the Steward of the Manor in 1605); it was known as The College and described as a large, gabled Tudor House. When it was demolished c.1830 it was replaced by the present Wingham House.

Many of the canons' buildings were sold between 1549 and 1553. In 1660 a serious fire destroyed many of the old residences and badly damaged others. The north range fronting Canterbury Road and the old Infirmary in School Lane survived the blaze.

Congregational chapel

Opened in 1835, this stood on the west side of the High Street at the northern end of the town.

4.2.2.5 Industry and trade

Agriculture and farming

Cereal crops such as wheat and barley were grown on a large scale on the farms in the environs of Wingham, and the expansion of market gardening saw vegetable and fruit growing increase in scale. Hop growing and drying formed an important part of the local economy. The surplus was sold to London, as well as to Canterbury and other nearby towns. Cattle and sheep were bred and sold at the fairs which flourished until the end of the nineteenth century.

Wingham remained an agricultural community throughout most of the post-medieval period so the dominant male occupation was that of agricultural labourer. There were also other craftsmen and traders closely connected with agriculture, such as maltsters, millers, hurdle and harness makers and so on.

Inns

Wingham had at least four inns in the post-medieval period, two of which occupied former canon's residences. The Dog Inn, on the south side of Canterbury Road,

became an inn soon after the building was sold into private hands in 1549; it was damaged by fire in 1660 and much of its superstructure was rebuilt in 1661. The Red Lion Inn, on the south side of Canterbury Road at its junction with Adisham Road, may have been used as the market house before being damaged in the 1660 fire. After being repaired in 1661 it became an inn, with one of its upper rooms acting as the manor court and sessions house until 1883. The Anchor Inn, on the west side of the High Street fronting the market place, was built in the sixteenth century or earlier as a hall-house and became an inn during the seventeenth century. It was largely rebuilt in the eighteenth century when it may have served as a coaching inn with a two-storey stable block in the rear courtyard. The Old Ship Inn, a sixteenth century building on the west side of the High Street, opened as an inn in 1914, was converted into a house in 1975, and is now a shop.

Mills

There were three mills in the vicinity of Wingham during the post-medieval period. The oldest is the sixteenth century watermill on Wingham river, immediately west of the church. It and its pond are shown on the 1800 OS Surveyor's drawing, but the millpond is there labelled as 'fish ponds'.

A second mill, *c.* 1km north-east of the church at Broomhill on the east side of Preston Hill, was probably a post mill; it dates from at least 1769 when it is shown on Andrews, Dury and Herbert's map (Figure 4) but was no longer in existence in 1933. The third mill, also a windmill, was situated *c.* 0.5km south-west of the parish church, in Mill Road. A tower mill, of brick with four sweeps and a weather-boarded cap, it was built during the nineteenth century and fell into disuse by 1912. Only the base remains, now used as an apple store.

Coal mine and light railway

When a small colliery was opened at Wingham in 1910 the East Kent Light Railway Company built a line from Shepherdswell to Wingham with the three small stations of Wingham Colliery Halt, Wingham Town (to the south of settlement), and Canterbury Road (on the west side of the town). The colliery closed in 1924, and the railway was closed in 1950.

4.2.2.6 Schools

In 1686 Sir James Oxenden founded and endowed a school for teaching 20 poor children to read and write. Sir Brook Bridges founded Wingham School in the middle of the village in the early nineteenth century. Both were incorporated into the National School when it opened in the 1840s.

4.2.3 The modern town

Set on the edge of the Stour Levels just beyond the North Downs, Wingham remains relatively small, more a village than a town, not having experienced the growth of some other small market towns such as Ashford and Sevenoaks. Its centre still remains a largely unspoilt, typically Kentish village with a good range of fine timber-framed houses close to the church and in the High Street, many of them dating from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries, with little significant rebuilding in its core since then. Wingham is essentially a street village stretching along the Canterbury to Sandwich Road. It expanded slightly during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but most of the new building is not visible from the historic core. The lack

of any major development can be seen by comparing early maps (Figures 4 – 6) with the modern OS map.

4.2.4 Population

Domesday Book records a population of 113 in the manor of Wingham, representing a true figure of 450-550 inhabitants. This was for the whole manor, including sub-manors and other agricultural units, some of them not in the parish. By the fourteenth century the population of Wingham itself was only about 400, but the surviving fine timber-framed buildings show that it was a prosperous community.

During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the population of Wingham had risen to 800-850. By 1821 it had increased to 1,085, and thereafter it remained fairly constant at 1,100 - 1,250, with 1,256 in 1911. At the 1991 census the population of the parish as a whole was 1,557.

5 URBAN CHARACTERISTICS

The following summary of Wingham's urban character has been divided into medieval and post-medieval periods (pre- and post-dating *c.* 1540). For the post-medieval period the focus has been on the principal features. The Ordnance Surveyors' field drawing of 1800 is taken as the basis for the historic town plan. This has been chosen because it reflects the town in its pre-industrial and pre-railway phase, that is, the period before nineteenth and twentieth century development radically changed or obliterated the medieval or post-medieval urban layout.

5.1 Medieval plan components and urban features (Figures 8 and 9):

Wingham appears to have grown up before the Norman Conquest, possibly at a point where the Roman road (PC1) from Richborough to Canterbury may have deviated southwards to cross the Wingham river, so avoiding the wide tracts of marshland further north. This hypothesis is at present under debate.

The river crossing formed the focus of the pre-Norman Conquest settlement, around which the church and churchyard (PC2), the manor house (PC4), the Provost's house (PC3), the Canons' residences (PC5), the market (PC6), two groups of tenement plots (PC8-9), and four groups of building plots (PC7, 10-12) and a new route to Canterbury, Canterbury Road, became established.

The early plan of Wingham seems relatively simple, comprising the principal elements of church, manor house, college complex, market, High Street, tenement and building plots, and roads. The chronological framework for its development is, however, less clear

PC1. Road from Sandwich to Canterbury (Wilkinson 2002).

PC2. The Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin and its surrounding churchyard.
a) (MUF1) The parish church of St Mary the Virgin and churchyard.

PC3. Site of the College Provost's House and grounds.

a) (MUF3) Wall and stable block built between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. The wall stands to *c.* 2m (DoE 1987, 126).

- b) (MUF4) A sixteenth and late eighteenth century wall, varying in height from 2 to 3m and running for *c.* 150m along the west side of the High Street (DoE 1987, 120).

PC4. The Manor House and grounds.

- b) (MUF2) Wingham Court, the manor house of the archbishop's manor of Wingham. A timber-framed structure clad in red brick. Built in the fifteenth century, extended in 1574, and brick-clad in the early nineteenth century, now rendered and painted (DoE 1987, 129).

PC5. The Canons' Residences.

- a) (MUF5) The Red Lion Public House. Built *c.* 1400 and extended in the fifteenth, sixteenth and late nineteenth centuries, with a nineteenth century rear wing in red brick and tile hanging. A possibly thirteenth century brick-lined undercroft with a fourteenth century open-hall and floor inserted in sixteenth century. The inn stands on the site of, and may incorporate part of, Wingham College. It served as market house, manor courthouse and sessions house until 1883 (DoE 1987, 127).
- b) (MUF6) The Old Forge House. A fifteenth century timber-framed house incorporating some red brick. Both wings of the building have fine moulded crown-post roofs. The building is thought to have been part of the Wingham College canons' houses (DoE 1987, 127).
- c) (MUF7) The Dog Inn Public House. Built *c.* 1400, but now appears seventeenth century. Largely rebuilt in 1661. The building was part of the Canons' Row of Wingham College, but was severely damaged by fire in 1660, hence the rebuilding work of 1661. Like the Red Lion, it was used as a Sessions House in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (DoE 1987, 128).
- d) (MUF8) The Old Canonry and Canon Cottage. Built in *c.* 1285, with fifteenth century alterations. Timber-framed on a flint undercroft. The low left-hand wing appears to be a survival from the row of canons' houses built from 1283 onwards (DoE 1987, 128).
- e) (MUF9) Canon House and Canon Villa. A sixteenth century or earlier house pair, partly refronted *c.*1830. Probably part of Wingham College which survived the fire of 1660 (DoE 1987, 131).

PC6. The medieval Market Place.

PC7. Group of building plots fronting the north-east side of the High Street.

- a) (MUF25) Carlton House, 97 High Street. A sixteenth century timber-framed house and shop, extended in painted brick in 1784. Now an antique shop (DoE 1987, 115).
- b) (MUF26) Yew Tree Cottage, High Street. A timber-framed house pair built in the mid-sixteenth century with additions in the early eighteenth century (DoE 1987, 115).
- c) (MUF27) Beech Tree Cottage. A timber-framed house of sixteenth century date, refronted in the early nineteenth century. Probably a Wealden hall-house in origin (DoE 1987, 115).

PC8. Group of tenement plots fronting the east side of the High Street/Market Place.

- a) (MUF10) Seymour Place. A sixteenth century timber-framed house, altered during the seventeenth century. It was originally a Wealden hall-house, with a crown-post roof (DoE 1987, 106).
- b) (MUF11) Fifteenth century buildings. The southernmost is a timber-framed house with sixteenth century alterations. The second is a house and shop, with seventeenth century alterations (DoE 1987, 107).
- c) (MUF12) Churchview Cottage, 34 High Street. A sixteenth century timber-framed house, clad in the late eighteenth century (DoE 1987, 108).
- d) (MUF13) Christmas Cottage, 35-36 High Street. A late sixteenth century timber-framed and rendered house, refronted in the mid-nineteenth century (DoE 1987, 108).
- e) (MUF14) 37 High Street. A sixteenth century timber-framed house and shop, some additions made to the rear in the seventeenth century, partly clad in the nineteenth century (DoE 1987, 108).
- f) (MUF15) 38 High Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed house, clad with red brick during the eighteenth century. The property has a cellar to the front (DoE 1987, 109).
- g) (MUF16) 39 High Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed house and shop, clad in painted brick in the eighteenth century. The frame indicates a hall-house, with a jetty facing the road (DoE 1987, 109).
- h) (MUF17) 40 High Street. A fifteenth century timber-framed house, partly rebuilt in the early seventeenth century. The rear wings date to the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries (DoE 1987, 109).
- i) (MUF18) A timber-framed fifteenth century house, now divided into a house pair. A Wealden hall-house in plan, its right wing possibly rebuilt in the mid-sixteenth century (DoE 1987, 111).

- j) (MUF19) A fifteenth century timber-framed house, now a house row, clad and extended during the eighteenth century. In plan it is a hall-house with cross-wings (DoE 1987, 112).

PC9. Group of tenement plots fronting the west side of the Market Place.

- a) (MUF20) The Old Ship. Once an inn, now a house. A sixteenth century timber-framed building, rendered and with a thatched roof (DoE 1987, 117).
- b) (MUF21) The Anchor Inn. Sixteenth century or earlier in origin, rebuilt in the eighteenth century. Timber-framed and clad with painted brick (DoE 1987, 118).
- c) (MUF22) Emily Cottage, 51-52 High Street. Originally a house, now a house pair. Built *c.* 1500 and altered in the mid-eighteenth century (DoE 1987, 119).

PC10. Group of building plots fronting the south-east side of the High Street.

PC11. Building plot fronting the south-west side of the High Street.

- a) (MUF23) Copper Cottage, High Street. Built in the fifteenth century and clad in the eighteenth century. In plan it is a four-bay hall-house (DoE 1987, 121).

PC12. Group of building plots fronting the north-west side of the High Street.

- a) (MUF24) The White Cottage. Originally a Wealden hall-house built in the sixteenth century. Altered and extended in the early eighteenth century (DoE 1987, 116).

PC13 Suggested site of mill(s) and millpond (the latter shown as ‘fish ponds’ in 1800).

- a) (MUF29) The Cottage and Mill House. Originally a house, now two cottages. Built in the sixteenth century and extended during the eighteenth century (DoE 1987, 121).

PC14. Site of Wingham Roman villa.

Not located in a plan component

(MUF28) A sixteenth century timber-framed house pair, altered and dated 1667, and extended during the mid-nineteenth century. 1667 is the date of the insertion of a floor into the previously open hall-house (DoE 1987, 116).

5.2 Post-medieval plan components

During the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries the essential plan form of Wingham, as indicated on Figure 8, was retained, but a number of new buildings were constructed along the line of the High Street, replacing earlier structures and infilling some gaps. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century limited ribbon development took place to the north and south of the High Street and to the west along Canterbury Road. During the twentieth century several small-scale housing developments took place largely behind the historic core to the west, south and south-east of the High Street and Canterbury Road.

5.3 Post-medieval urban features (Figure 10).

During the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries, the essential plan form of Marden as indicated on Figure 8 was retained and so no post-medieval plan components map has been produced but a number of new buildings were constructed, replacing earlier structures and infilling some gaps.

PC1. Road from Sandwich to Canterbury (Wilkinson 2002).

PC2. The Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin and its surrounding churchyard.

- a) (PMUF1) The parish church of St Mary the Virgin and surrounding churchyard. The churchyard contains eighteenth and nineteenth century funerary monuments (DoE 1987, 123-125).
- b) (PMUF2) The churchyard wall, dating from the seventeenth century or earlier, with some eighteenth century work. Built in flint and red brick with a rubble base, standing to *c.* 2m (DoE 1987, 125).
- c) (PMUF3) Delbridge House, built in the early eighteenth century and with early nineteenth century additions, encroaching on the churchyard. (DoE 1987, 122)

PC3. Site of the College Provost's House and grounds.

PC4. The Manor House and grounds.

- a) (PMUF4) Stable range adjacent to Wingham Court, built in the eighteenth century, with seven different periods of building and rebuilding (DoE 1987, 129).

PC5. The Canons' Residences.

- a) (PMUF5) The Vicarage, built in the mid-eighteenth century in red brick. It stands on the site of Wingham College, burnt down *c.* 1660. Its foundations survive in the grounds of the present house (DoE 1987, 131).
- b) (PMUF6) Bleak House. A house and manufactory, built in the late eighteenth century with nineteenth century additions (DoE 1987, 120).

PC6. The medieval Market Place.

PC7. Group of building plots fronting the north-east side of the High Street.

PC8. Group of tenement plots fronting the east side of the High Street/Market Place.

- a) (PMUF7) An early seventeenth century house and shop in painted brick. The street frontage dates from the early nineteenth century (DoE 1987, 107).
- b) (PMUF8) A late seventeenth century house, now offices, built in the East Kent Artisan Mannerist Style with dated stone SLG 1628 (DoE 1987, 110).
- c) (PMUF9) House, now The Tanner of Wingham restaurant, dated 1620 (DoE 1987, 110).
- d) (PMUF10) House, now The Curry Villa restaurant, built in the early eighteenth century and refronted in the early nineteenth century (DoE 1987, 111).
- e) (PMUF11) 47-53 High Street. Cottage row and shop, built in painted brick in the late eighteenth century (DoE 1987, 111).
- f) (PMUF12) House built in the early eighteenth century and altered during the nineteenth century (DoE 1987, 112).
- g) (PMUF13) The Central Stores. A house and shop with date stone 1758, mid-nineteenth century alterations (DoE 1987, 112).
- h) (PMUF14) House and shop, built *c.*1600 and refronted 1717. Timber-framed and faced with red brick (DoE 1987, 113).
- i) (PMUF15) Post Office. Built as a house in the mid-eighteenth century and altered in the mid-nineteenth century (DoE 1987, 113).
- j) (PMUF16) 72-80 High Street. Cottage row built in red brick during the mid-eighteenth century (DoE 1987, 113).
- k) (PMUF17) 90-92 High Street. Cottage row built in the early eighteenth century in plum coloured brick (DoE 1987, 114).
- l) (PMUF18) House pair and shop built *c.* 1600, clad in the eighteenth century and altered during the mid-nineteenth century. Now painted white (DoE 1987, 114).

PC9. Group of tenement plots fronting the west side of the Market Place

- a) (PMUF19) The Old Manse. Built in the seventeenth century with an extension in red brick in 1722 (DoE 1987, 117).

- b) (PMUF 20) Three early eighteenth century houses, with some nineteenth century alterations (DoE 1987, 118-119).
- c) (PMUF 21) A mid-eighteenth -century house (DoE 1987, 119).

PC10. Group of building plots fronting the south-east side of the High Street.

- a) (PMUF22) The Cuckoo's Nest. A late seventeenth century house pair in plum coloured brick (DoE 1987, 106).

PC11. Building plot fronting the south-west side of the High Street.

PC12. Group of building plots fronting the north-west side of the High Street.

PC13 Watermill and mill ponds.

Not located in a plan component

(PMUF23) A seventeenth century house, with a series of additions to the rear (DoE 1987, 105).

(PMUF24) Rose Cottage. An early seventeenth century timber-framed house with a clasped-purlin roof (DoE 1987, 105).

(PMUF25) An early eighteenth century brick house, altered in the early nineteenth century and now painted white (DoE 1987, 105).

6 THE POTENTIAL OF WINGHAM

6.1 Archaeological resource overview

No archaeological investigations have so far been undertaken within the town, apart from those on the Roman villa site in 1881-82 and 1965-66. Thus little is known about the extent of surviving archaeological sub-surface deposits outside areas of destruction such as cellars and basements. Much of the settlement's core has historic buildings still standing and there has been relatively little modern development there. There is a good possibility that some sub-surface archaeological deposits may have survived in those areas that have not been cellared, although the Medieval stratigraphy may be comparatively thin and not far below the present ground surface. If surviving areas of intact medieval and earlier stratigraphy can be located they could help to establish the evolution and development of the market town.

6.2 Research questions

The purpose of this document is to develop policy for Wingham's urban archaeological deposits, particularly the historic core. None of the medieval and post-medieval components have been archaeologically investigated and there is virtually no archaeological evidence for the economic base of the Medieval town.

6.3 Key areas for research

The following need to be investigated:

6.3.1 The origins of Wingham

- the nature, date and extent of the earliest settlement remains at Wingham;
- evidence for a Roman road on the line of Wingham High Street;
- evidence for an early crossing point over the Wingham River;
- the establishment and development of a villa estate at Wingham in the Roman period
- the earliest remains which can be classed as urban or proto-urban;

6.3.2 Wingham in the Saxon period

- evidence for an early Saxon settlement at Wingham focused on the former villa estate;
- the origins and development of a minster church at Wingham;
- the development of Saxon settlement at Wingham;

6.3.3 Wingham in the medieval period

- the pattern of settlement and the relationship of individual plots to the settlement framework;
- the development of settlement along the High Street;
- the form and character of individual properties;
- the origins and development of the market place;
- the establishment of the archiepiscopal manor house and its development;
- the development of the medieval church and churchyard in Wingham;
- the establishment, layout and development of the prebendal college of St Mary including the provost's lodge and the canon's residence;
- the influence of the ecclesiastical manor and prebendal college on the development of Wingham;
- the economy of the town and its trading and commercial contacts with its hinterland;
- evidence for the early watermills at Wingham and their later development;

6.3.4 Wingham in the post-medieval period

- the nature, extent and chronology of occupation within the urban core;
- the economy of the town and its influence on surrounding settlements;
- the effect of the dissolution and the suppression of the prebendal college on the settlement of Wingham;
- the post-dissolution development of the manor, church and St Mary's college;
- the form and character of individual properties;
- evidence for the 16th century watermill and its pond;
- evidence for the development of windmills at Preston Hill and Mill Road;
- evidence for the 17th century school founded by Sir James Oxenden;

6.3.5 General questions

- the evidence of artefactual remains in interpreting the town's pre-urban and urban history;
- the palaeo-environmental history of the town;

The discovery and study of both structures and artefacts would illuminate these topics. Small-scale archaeological work in individual properties in Wingham could provide answers to specific questions. Consideration should be given, however, to large-scale excavation over a number of adjacent properties, which would provide a wider picture, if desk-top assessment and field evaluation demonstrate the case. The position and importance of Wingham in the hierarchy of Kent towns can be solved only through excavation, field survey and consultation of historical documentation.

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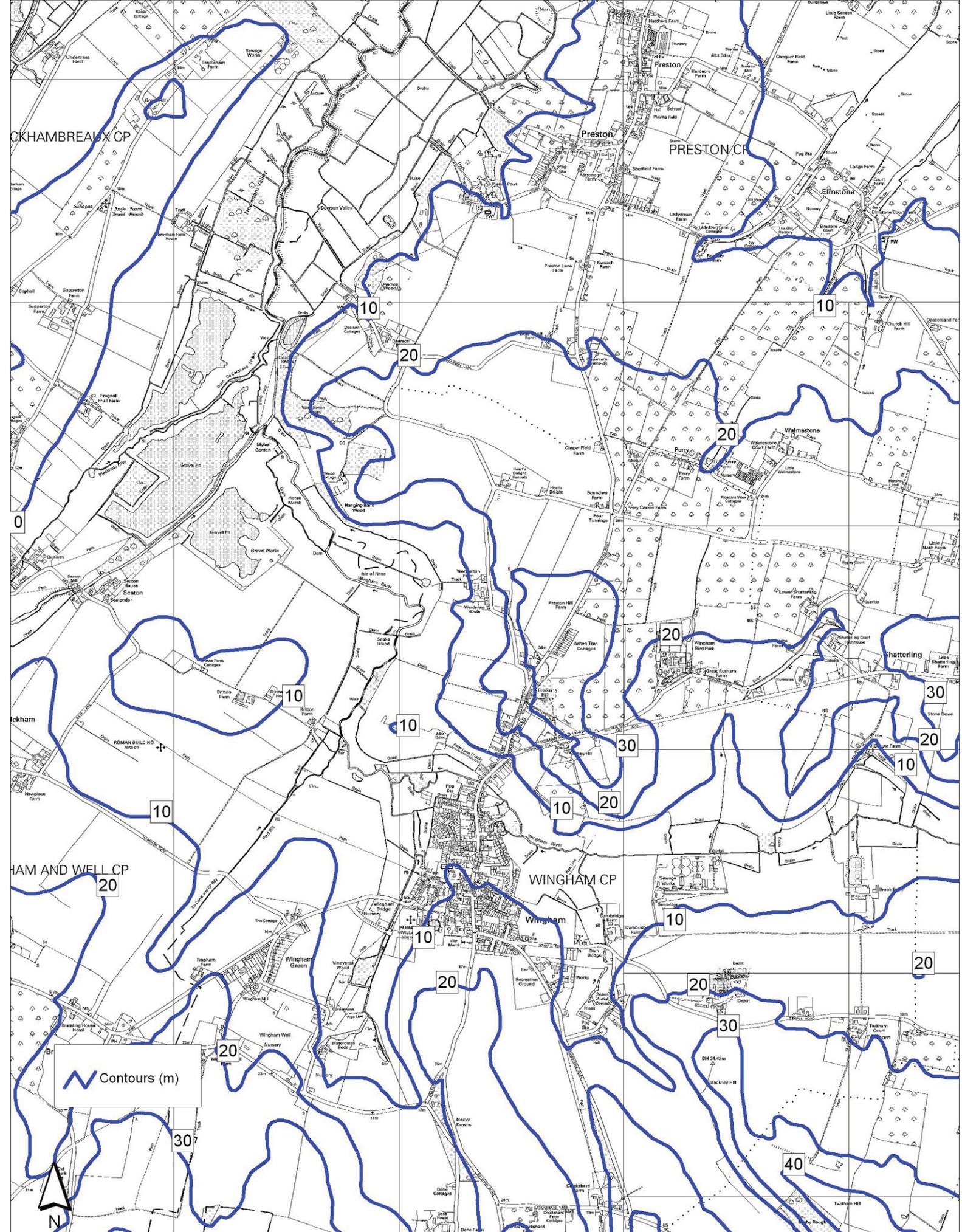
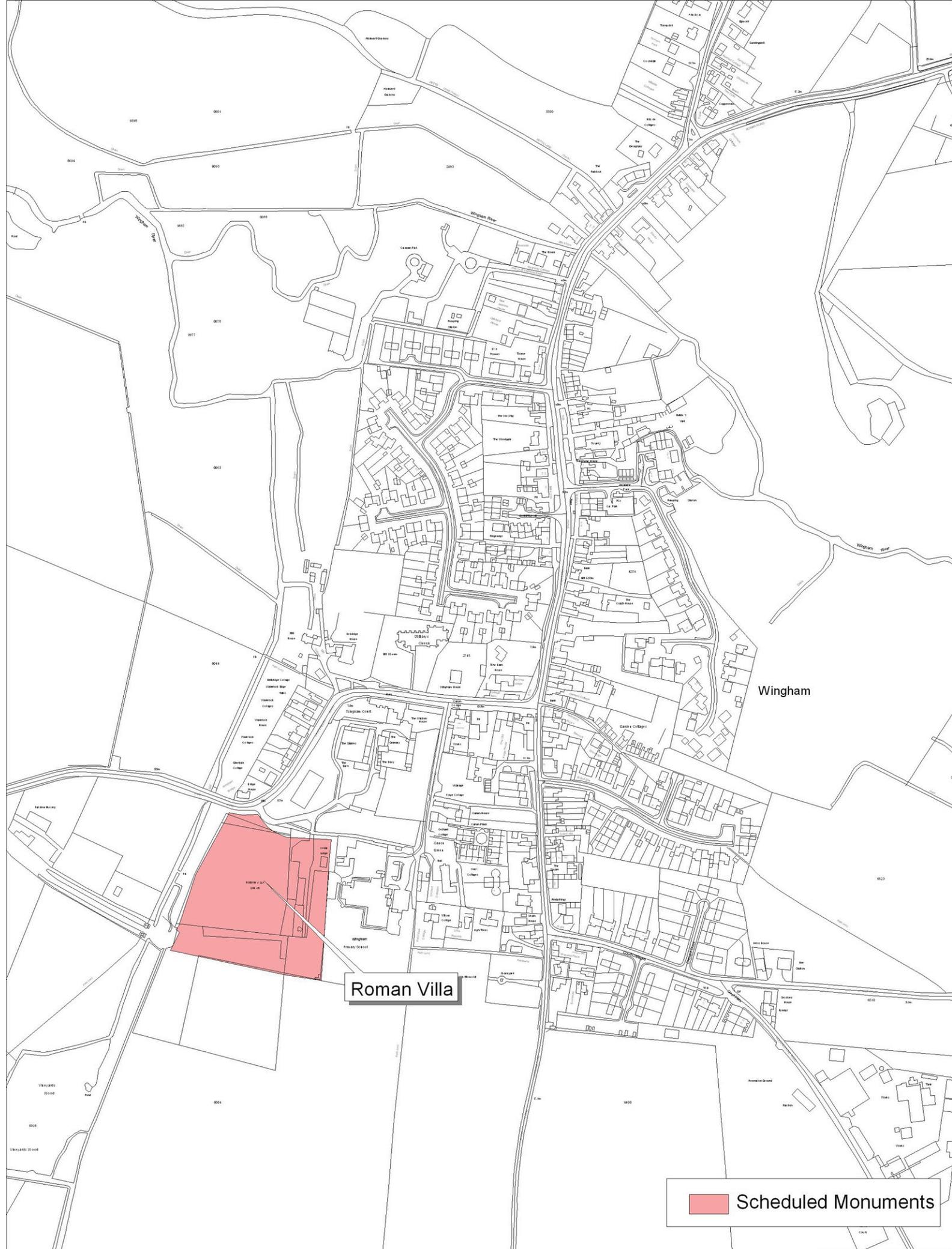


Figure 1. Map of Wingham showing contours

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Figure 3a. Map of Wingham showing Scheduled Monuments



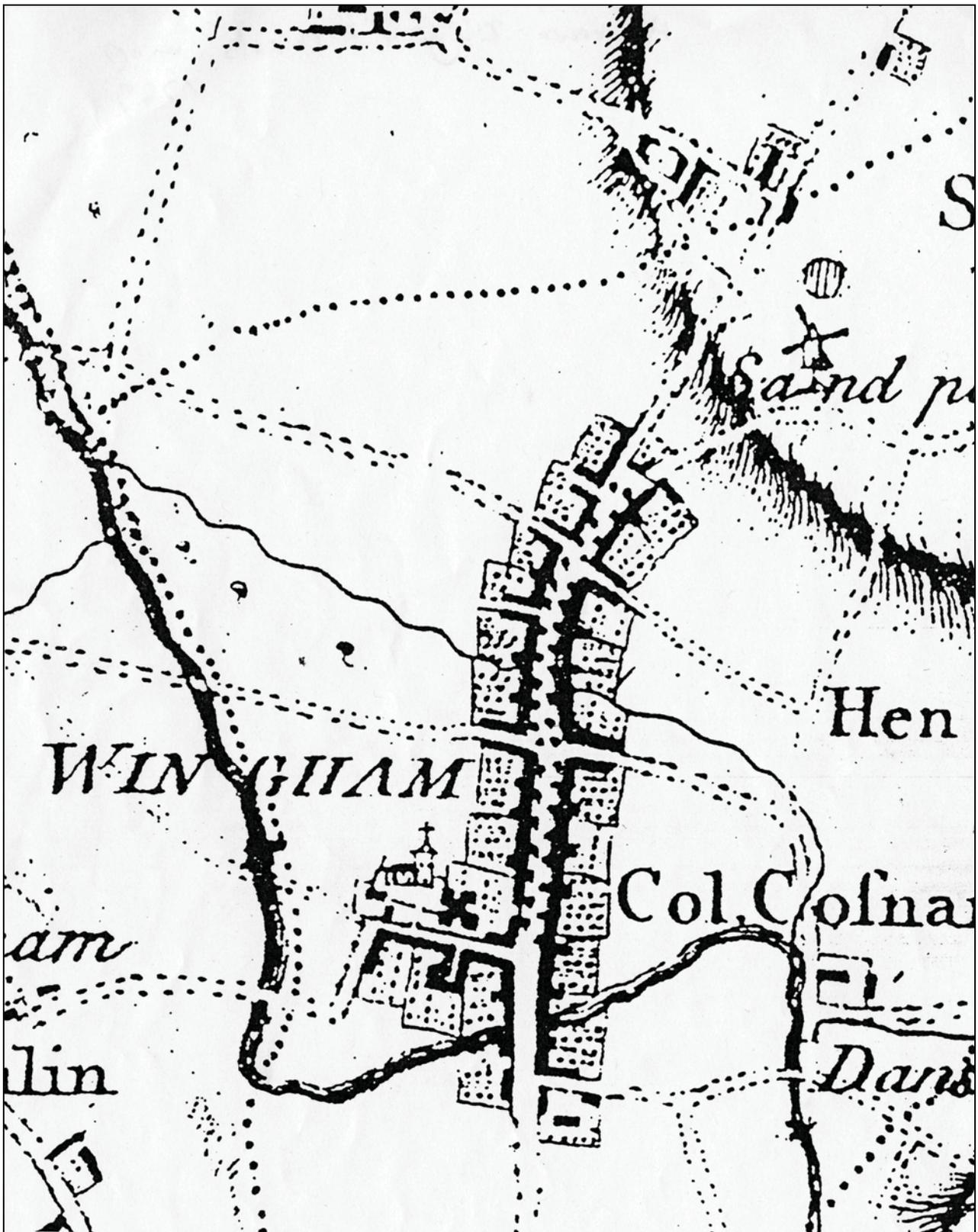


Figure 4. Andrews, Dury and Herbert's map of Wingham, 1769

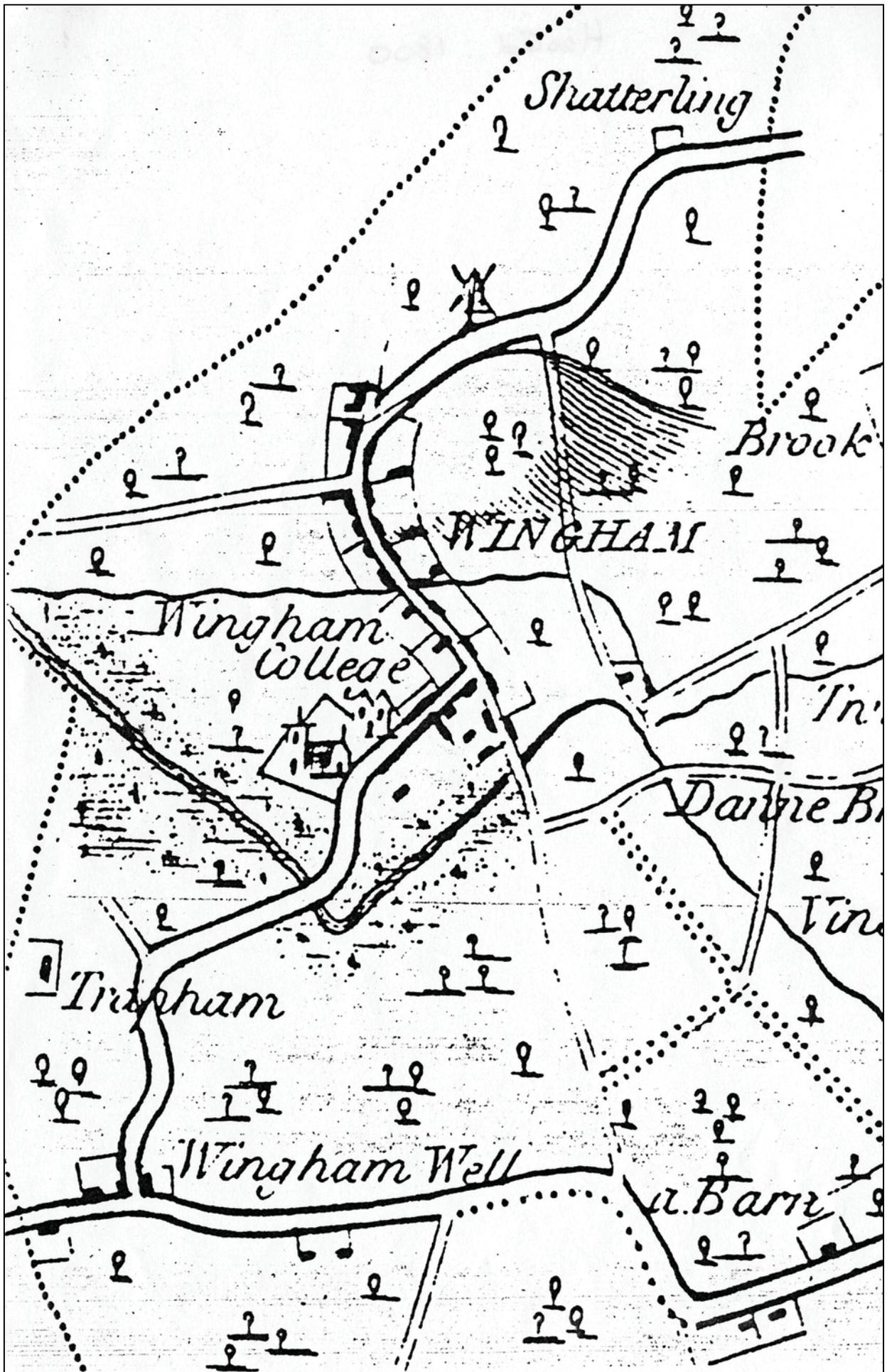
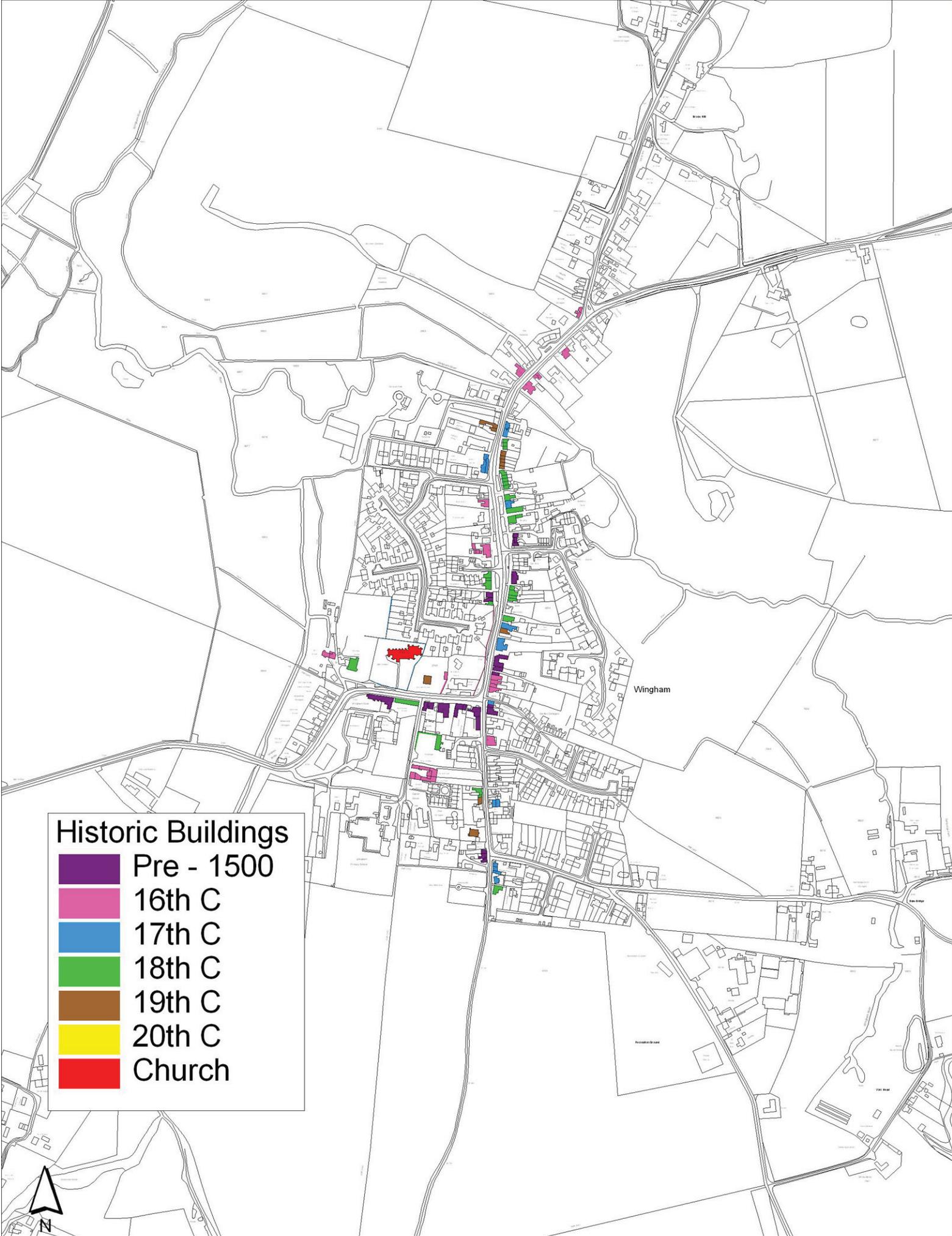


Figure 5. Hasted's map of Wingham, c.1800

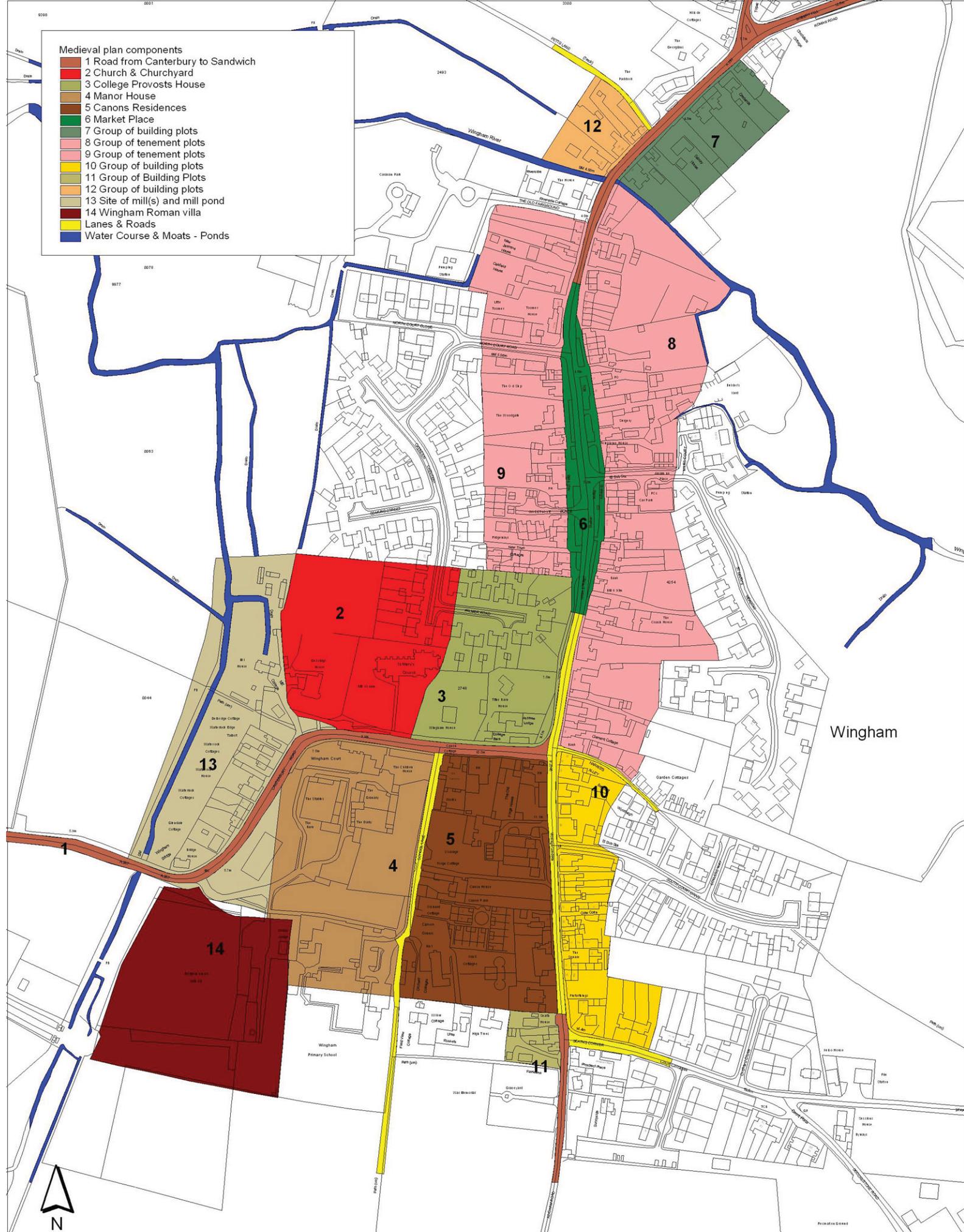


Figure 6. Ordnance Surveyor's field drawing for 1st Edition OS map, c.1805



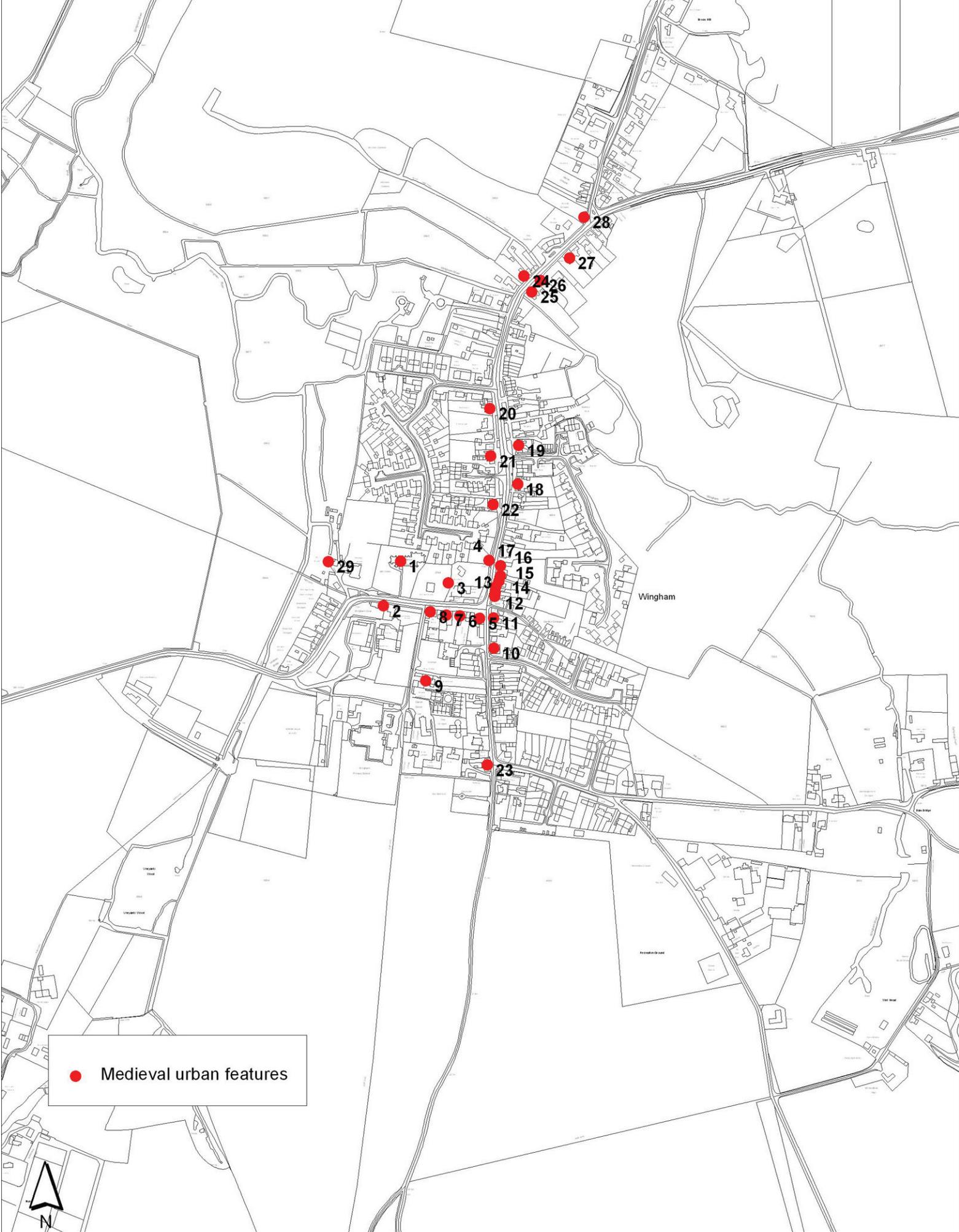
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Figure 7. Map of Wingham showing historic buildings



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Figure 8. Map of Wingham showing medieval plan components

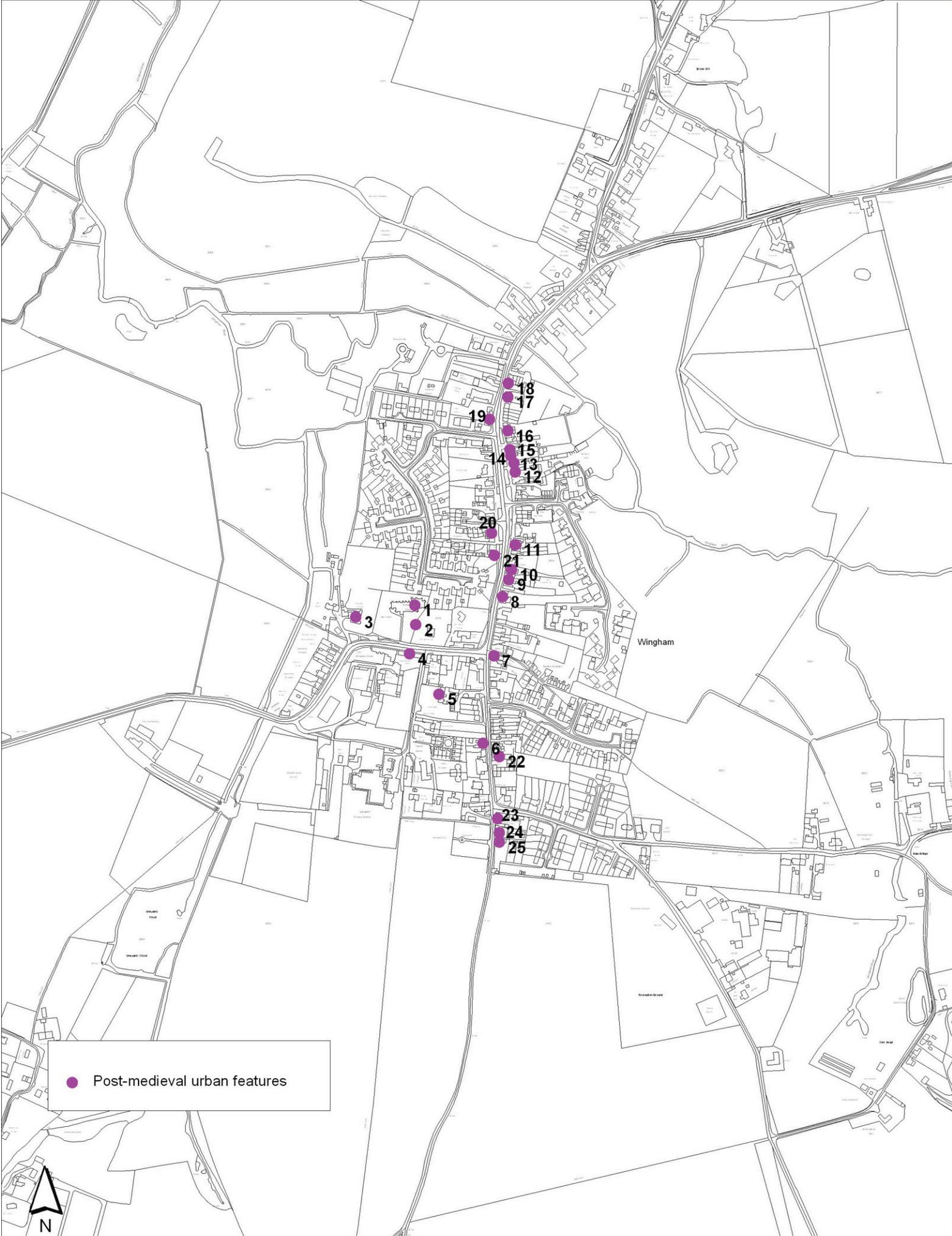


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Figure 9. Map of Wingham showing medieval urban features

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Figure 10. Map of Wingham showing post-medieval urban features

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APPENDIX I: KENT AND MEDWAY STRUCTURE PLAN – MAPPING OUT THE FUTURE: *DRAFT SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE (SPG 3) ON ARCHAEOLOGY IN HISTORIC TOWNS*

1. Introduction

1.1 The Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey, undertaken by Kent County Council, assesses the archaeological potential of the historic towns in Kent and Medway, particularly in relation to potential impacts from development. It constitutes draft supplementary planning guidance (as revised following consultation). Following adoption of the Kent and Medway Structure Plan (KMSP) (anticipated in late 2005) this draft guidance will be taken forward as Supplementary Planning Guidance to KMSP Policy QL8 [Archaeological Sites] which sets out the requirements for the conservation and management of archaeological sites and finds. The draft KMSP and the draft supplementary guidance on archaeology (SPG3) were subject to full public consultation in late 2003. The draft supplementary planning guidance has been revised in the light of the responses received to that consultation. Policy QL8 is also the subject of a Proposed Change put forward in 2004 prior to the Structure Plan Examination in Public.

Policy QL8: Archaeological Sites

The archaeological and historic integrity of scheduled ancient monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not normally be permitted.

Where important or potentially important archaeological remains may exist, developers will be required to arrange for archaeological assessment and/or field evaluation to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications.

Where the case for development affecting an archaeological site is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ. Where preservation in situ is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record will be required.

Source : Kent and Medway Structure Plan: Deposit Plan September 2003 as amended by Proposed Pre – Examination in Public Changes: June 2004

1.2 Precisely defining what is a town is not straightforward; for the purposes of this study, places that can be seen historically to have fulfilled roles as central places socially and economically, and perhaps with a market, have been included. Inevitably the distinction between village and town is not always clear. The Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey includes some medieval towns that are no longer of urban character and extends to towns which developed in the eighteenth century. Roman towns that now only survive as buried remains in a rural context are not included. The Guidance is concerned with the impact of development on archaeological remains

within towns rather than sites in the surrounding countryside. In particular it seeks to raise awareness of areas of archaeological importance within a town, provide more accurate information on the extent of these areas and establish a consistent approach towards dealing with the impact of development proposals across Kent and Medway¹. Canterbury and Dover have not been included in the Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey, as a more detailed Urban Archaeological Database is being developed for Canterbury and one is proposed for Dover.

1.3 The Guidance is aimed at local planning authorities, developers and their advisers. It may also be of interest to landowners, householders and local historical groups. Pending adoption of the Kent and Medway Structure Plan, this Guidance amplifies Policy ENV18 of the adopted Kent Structure Plan 1996. Local Planning Authorities are encouraged to take the guidance into account in the preparation of their Local Plans/ Development Plan Documents and site specific Supplementary Planning Documents. The Guidance does not apply outside the identified urban areas and should be read alongside existing Local Plan policies on archaeology. The Guidance has been issued both as a Kent and Medway edition containing maps for all the settlements to which it applies and a district edition containing maps only for those settlements falling in the respective district area. There is no difference in the wording or application of the Guidance in either edition.

2. SPG Background

2.1 Kent's historic towns, some of which have been occupied since Roman times or even earlier, contain a wealth of evidence of past ways of life. This may take the form of buried archaeological deposits, standing buildings or structures, such as castles or town walls, or the present street patterns which may reflect past urban forms. At the same time, our towns need to develop as thriving communities. The Guidance aims to reduce conflict between the need for development and the need to preserve important archaeological remains, through the preparation of an ongoing and integrated strategy for conserving the urban archaeological resource.

2.2 The Government's policy on archaeological remains is set out in PPG16: Archaeology and Planning. It states (para. 6) that:

'Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.'

2.3 Archaeological remains are not always buried below ground and in many cases historic buildings within a town will contain important archaeological information, irrespective of whether they are Listed Buildings or not. Indeed, as noted in PPG15 (para. 2.15):

¹ Please note that Kent County Council provides an archaeological service for the Medway area on behalf of Medway Council.

'Some historic buildings are scheduled ancient monuments, and many which are not scheduled are of intrinsic archaeological interest or stand on ground which contains' archaeological remains.'

2.4 The means by which provision for archaeological preservation or recording is secured is also discussed in PPG16. In the event that archaeological work may be required prior to a planning decision being taken (para 21):

'it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken.'

If the planning authority is willing to grant planning permission but requires that preservation in-situ or archaeological recording take place (para 30):

'it is open to them to do so by the use of a negative condition i.e. a condition prohibiting the carrying out of development until such time as works or other action, e.g. an excavation, have been carried out by a third party.'

3. Urban Archaeological Zones and Guidance

3.1 The Guidance relates to 46 towns in Kent and Medway as listed in Section 9. A plan has been produced for each town (for Wingham here Figure 11) providing archaeological response zones based on the known importance of archaeological deposits in that town, which again derives from the Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey. The boundaries of these zones are related to the possible extent of archaeological deposits rather than modern boundaries. Key documents in assessing the archaeological potential of Kent's towns are the Ordnance Surveyors' Field Drawings of c. 1800 (held by the British Library). These provide consistent, fairly detailed cartography of the various towns before the population explosion of the 19th century. While they do not map the extent and layout of the towns in the medieval period, they nonetheless provide a useful baseline for assessing the extent and layout of the towns in the Middle Ages. In the case of applications for Listed Building Consent or where the building is historic in character, and where the proposal impacts on the historic fabric, then the Local Planning Authority will need to consider whether or not to consult the County Archaeologist in respect of considerations of archaeology or industrial archaeology. Similarly, developers considering proposals in these areas are encouraged to consult the County Archaeologist at an early stage in the design process. Four types of Urban Archaeological Zone have been identified although they will not necessarily be present in all the towns. The zones indicate:

Zone 1 – Areas of known national importance;

Zone 2 – Areas of known archaeological potential where clarification of the nature of this potential is required;

Zone 3 – Areas where archaeological potential is thought to be lower; and

Zone 4 – Areas in which archaeological remains have been completely removed.

Further information detailing the state of knowledge of the archaeology of each of these towns including analysis of their topography and historical development is available in the form of an Assessment Report. These reports can be purchased from the County Archaeologist (see section 7 for contact details).

3.2 **Zone 1** identifies, as suggested in PPG16 (para 16), archaeological remains of known national importance, and comprises both Scheduled Monuments and unscheduled remains. PPG16 (para 8) states that:

'Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.'

3.3 Scheduled Monuments (formerly known as Scheduled Ancient Monuments) are protected under Part 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and prior consent from the Secretary of State is required for all works affecting such monuments, whether or not those works require planning permission. Local planning authorities should secure, through the development control process, the protection of nationally important remains that are not scheduled.

3.4 Development proposals within Zone 1 that are likely to affect nationally important archaeological remains whether scheduled or not, should include a detailed archaeological assessment of the remains and a mitigation strategy setting out how the remains will be protected. Buildings and foundations may need to be designed and/or located to allow preservation of archaeological remains. Such considerations should be addressed at an early stage in the design process, if possible before a planning application is actually submitted, in order to avoid unnecessary costs.

3.5 The archaeological and historic integrity of sites within Zone 1, together with their settings, should be protected and where possible enhanced. Where development would adversely affect them permission will normally be refused.

3.6 Where permission is granted, conditions will normally be applied, or agreements entered into, to ensure that any necessary mitigation strategy is implemented. Applications for planning permission and other consents that affect the fabric of historic buildings, or other historic structures or earthworks, and/or that disturb the ground, should be accompanied by the following:

- i.) a detailed report on the character and extent of any archaeological remains likely to be affected; and
- ii.) a mitigation strategy detailing how any possible archaeological impacts would be avoided.

3.7 **Zone 2** contains archaeological remains, some of which may be of national importance but whose precise extent, quality or level of importance is currently not clear, and where clarification of potential is required. Early consultation with the local planning authority, preferably prior to the submission of a planning application, will enable the implications of the proposals to be assessed, the appropriate course of action identified, and expensive redesign costs avoided.

3.8 The archaeological and historic integrity of sites within Zone 2, together with their settings, should be protected and where possible enhanced. Further information will be needed in this respect before informed decisions can be made. Therefore development proposals within Zone 2 that affect the historic fabric of buildings, or other historic structures or earthworks, and/or that disturb the ground, should be accompanied by a detailed report on the character and extent of any archaeological remains likely to be affected. Field evaluation may need to be carried out and the results made available prior to the determination of a planning application.

3.9 If significant archaeological remains are found to be affected by the proposals, preservation *in situ* of the remains will normally be sought. In some cases the need to preserve important archaeological remains may result in planning permission having to be refused. If permission is granted, a mitigation strategy detailing how preservation *in situ* is to be achieved should be submitted to and agreed with the local planning authority. Where preservation *in situ* is not justified appropriate provision for archaeological investigation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving will be required, in accordance with a written specification and timetable to be agreed with the local planning authority. Conditions will normally be applied to permissions or agreements sought to implement the mitigation strategy or programme of archaeological work.

3.10 **Zone 3** contains archaeological remains which on current evidence are of lesser importance. Development proposals within Zone 3 that affect the historic fabric of buildings, or other historic structures or earthworks, and/or that will disturb the ground should include provision for archaeological investigation, generally in the form of monitoring and/or borehole investigation, and the recording of finds and information of archaeological interest. If extensive or particularly important archaeological remains are unexpectedly encountered during the development process, there may be a need to arrange for their physical preservation and/or a more detailed programme of archaeological investigation and recording. Where permission is granted, conditions will normally be applied or agreements sought to implement the archaeological work.

3.11 **Zone 4** comprises areas where archaeological remains are known already to have been entirely removed by previous development, or other activity, including archaeological excavation. This Zone is only defined on the plan where it lies within the study area.

4. Outside the Urban Archaeological Zoned Area

4.1 Archaeological remains may be known or thought likely to exist outside the areas covered by the Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey and the Urban Archaeological Zones. Developers considering proposals in these areas are encouraged to consult the County Archaeologist at an early stage in the design process.

5. Updating of the Urban Archaeological Zones

5.1 As new archaeological and historical information concerning the historic towns becomes available, it may be necessary for the County Archaeologist in

conjunction with the Local Planning Authority to revise the boundaries of the Urban Archaeological Zones.

6. Glossary of Terms

Scheduled Monument

Under the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 the Secretary of State has a duty to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments, such monuments having statutory protection. Monuments on the schedule are by definition of national importance and the appropriateness of addition to the list is assessed against a set of criteria as set out in PPG16 Annex 4.

PPG15

Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (Department of the Environment and the Department of National Heritage 1994)

PPG16

Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (Department of the Environment 1990)

NB PPG15 and PPG16 are currently being revised and consolidated into a new Planning Policy Statement for the Historic Environment – PPS15

Assessment

This is normally a desk based activity bringing together all known evidence relating to the importance or potential of a given site or area.

Evaluation

This is normally supplementary work undertaken in the field (either non-intrusive such as fieldwalking or geophysical survey, or intrusive such as boreholing or trial trenching) to obtain further information on the character, extent, date and potential of a given site or area.

Mitigation

Archaeological mitigation aims to minimise the effects of proposed development and normally consists of either preservation *in situ* of the archaeological remains, and/or archaeological investigation, recording, publication and archiving, where preservation is not justified or possible.

7. Useful Addresses and Contacts

County Archaeologist
Heritage Conservation Group
Kent County Council
Invicta House
County Hall
Maidstone
Kent
ME14 1XX
Tel: 01622-221541

English Heritage
Eastgate Court
195-205 High Street
Guildford
GU1 3EH
Tel: 01483 252038

8. List of Settlements to which draft SPG3 Applies

Appledore
Ashford
Charing
Chatham
Chilham
Cranbrook
Dartford
Deal
Edenbridge
Elham
Faversham
Folkestone
Fordwich
Gillingham
Goudhurst
Gravesend
Headcorn
Hythe
Ightham
Lenham
Lydd
Maidstone
Marden
Margate
Milton Regis
Minster in Thanet
New Romney
Northfleet
Queenborough
Ramsgate
Rochester
Sandwich
Sevenoaks
Sheerness
Sittingbourne
Smerden
Tenterden
Tonbridge
Tunbridge Wells
West Malling
Westerham

Whitstable
Wingham
Wrotham
Wye
Yalding

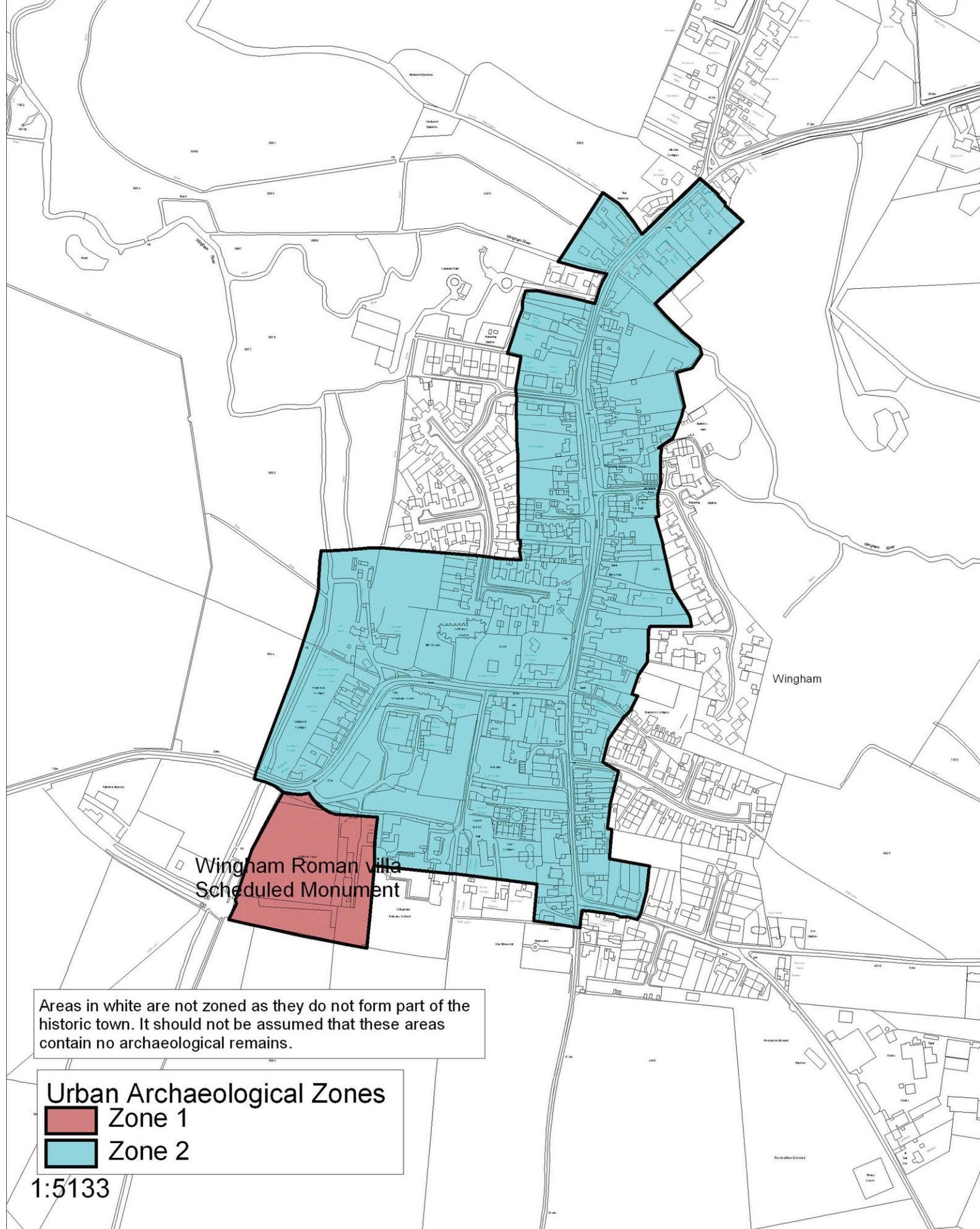


Figure 11. Map of Wingham showing Urban Archaeological Zones



