



# Chatham Driving Range Chatham, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation



Ref: 208220.2  
August 2018



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Document subtitle Archaeological Evaluation  
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London  
EC2Y 5DN

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County Kent  
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Planning authority Medway Council

WA project code 208220  
Dates of fieldwork 20-22nd August 2018  
Fieldwork directed by Lisa McCaig  
Project management by Rob De'Athe  
Document compiled by Lisa McCaig  
Graphics by Andrew Souter

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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Chatham Driving Range, Chatham, Kent. Centred on NGR 576611, 165933.

The work proposed was to comprise a 6-trench evaluation to include 6 test pit excavations at one end of each trench to assess the archaeological and palaeo-archaeological potential of the site. The significant depth of made ground deposits within 4 of the 6 trenches meant that the methodology was altered to take this into account. Instead of the full trench lengths, 8 test pits were excavated to see in the made ground was present and to what depth.

Where made ground was not found the full trench was to be excavated (Trenches 1 & 2). However, significant made ground was identified in all but these 2 trenches. The made ground was recorded at its shallowest depth 2.8m below ground level and in excess of 4m in others.

No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the fieldwork and no deposits suitable for Palaeolithic potential were identified.

The work was undertaken between the 20<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2018.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Heritage, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the archaeological officer for Kent County Council, who monitored the project on behalf of Medway Council.

The fieldwork was directed by Lisa McCaig, with the assistance of Aleksandra Bialorbrzewska and Albert Smith. This report was written by Lisa McCaig and edited by Rob De'Athe. The project was managed by Rob De'Athe on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# Chatham Driving Range, Chatham, Kent

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (part of RPS) ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.62 ha parcel of land located at Chatham Driving Range, Chatham, Kent centred on NGR 576611, 165933 (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (WA 2018). The archaeological officer for Kent County Council (KCC) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation comprising was undertaken between the 20<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> of August 2018.
- 1.1.4 The methods of the evaluation, as set out in the WSI (WA2018) was to undertake the excavation, investigation and recording of 6 trial trenches, each measuring 15m by 1.8m and including a single test pit at one end of each trench. Each test pit was to be excavated to a maximum depth of 4m, to ascertain whether gravel deposits were present at the site and at what depth these may occur.
- 1.1.5 Within 4 of the 6 evaluation trenches the depth of disturbance was found to exceed the safe working depth of 1.2m and instead a test pit was excavated at both ends of the proposed trench location to ascertain the depth of the disturbance and whether it continued throughout the length of the proposed trench.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

#### 1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area is located at Chatham Driving Range, 2km southeast of the centre of Chatham and 1km southwest of the village of Luton. The site is bounded to the southeast by Street End Road and residential development, to the southwest by sports facilities, to the north and northwest by undeveloped scrubland and to the northeast by allotments.
- 1.3.1 The underlying geology is mapped as Lewes Nodular Chalk; chalk, with superficial deposits of Head; clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey online viewer).



## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background has been briefly assessed based on consultation of the Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER) considering the recorded historic environment resource within a 0.5 km study area of the evaluation area. A summary of the results is presented below. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

### 2.2 Archaeological and historical context

2.2.1 The earliest archaeological evidence within a 500m radius of the evaluation area was recorded during work at Fort Luton in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. A series of inhumations and cremations of Bronze Age and Romano-British date were uncovered just over 250m west of the evaluation area, along with a Bronze Age extraction pit and two cists.

2.2.2 The site of a beacon is recorded on a 1570's map, approximately 370m to the east of the evaluation area, one of 52 beacons shown in Kent on the map. The beacon had fallen out of use after 1640.

2.2.3 A post-medieval farmstead is located directly less than 50m southeast of the evaluation area, with a 19<sup>th</sup> century mill located approximately 370m east of the providing evidence of farming in the vicinity. A post-medieval brickworks is also recorded 380m northeast of the evaluation area.

2.2.4 To the west of the evaluation area, at the location of the previously mentioned inhumations, is the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Scheduled Monument of Fort Luton. Built to defend the landward approaches to Chatham it is named after the neighbouring village of Luton. During the WWI the fort was used as a barracks for troops on route to the Western Front and in WWII housed an AA Brigade, with some of the buildings remaining to the north of the fort. An undated posthole was recorded adjacent to the fort during an evaluation in 2011

### 2.3 Historical Mapping

2.3.1 Consultation of the readily available historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of the site show the development of the area of since 1874 ([www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)).

2.3.2 In 1874 the site itself was unoccupied, although a possible farm was present on land opposite the clubhouse, with a second enclosure on the far side of Street End Road, which was supplied by a well (1874 1:2500 OS Map). By 1896 the enclosure opposite the clubhouse has gone and been replaced by a windmill, while the second enclosure has expanded significantly and appears to be a large farm with associated orchard (1896 1:2500 OS Map). A site of *Ancient British Caves* is now labelled to the northwest and probably refers to the discovery of Bronze Age and Romano-British features mentioned above (2.2.1).

2.3.3 On the 1909 map, the windmill is no longer labelled on the map, but an area of allotment gardens is marked on the far side of Street End Road by the evaluation area, with brickworks further northeast, adjacent to the rest of the site (1909 1:2500 OS Map).

2.3.4 Fort Luton to the north west of the site is first shown on the 1938-39 map, despite its completion in the late 1800s. The allotment gardens on the southeast side of Street End Road have now moved onto across onto the site itself although there is nothing occupying their previous location, indicating that they may still be present. The brickworks have not





been expanded. However, there is now a label of '*Roman Remains Foundations etc found A.D. 1869*'. These remains are not recorded on the KHER and may be labelled in error or simply not be present in the wider record.

2.3.5 From 1954-55 urban residential development of the area picks up, with the former brickworks now occupied by residential housing and the area to the south starting to be heavily developed (1954-55 1:1250 OS Map). The allotment gardens are no longer shown within the site itself, with a large embankment shown along the north-eastern boundary of the site, however it is not clear if this embankment relates to a building up of land within the site or the reduction of land outside of the site.

2.3.6 Urban development continues over the next few decades. The golf driving range and clubhouse were constructed at some point between 1965 and 1981 (1965-67 1:2500 and 1981 1:1250 OS Map).

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 General aims**

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (WA 2018) and in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), and the Kent County Council *Manual of Specifications; Part B Evaluation* were:

- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

#### **3.2 General objectives**

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

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

#### **3.3 Site-specific objectives**

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (REF.), site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (WA 2018) were to:

- To determine the level and extent of gravels across the evaluation area, testing the results of previous geotechnical works.



## 4 METHODS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (WA 2018) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

### 4.2 Fieldwork methods

#### *General*

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI, though Trenches 1 and 6 had to be slightly moved from their original positions because of on-site obstacles such trees (**Fig. 1**).

4.2.2 In response to the depth of made ground/disturbance identified at the site only 2 of the proposed trenches could be excavated following the methodology set out in the WSI. The 2 trial trenches, each measuring 15 m in length and 1.8 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 The remainder of the trenches were excavated as 2 test pits located at either end of the proposed trench locations. The test pits measured 2.5 m by 1.8 m and were excavated to a maximum depth of c.4 m.

4.2.4 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand.

4.2.5 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.6 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the archaeological officer for KCC were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

#### *Recording*

4.2.7 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

4.2.8 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.9 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control



and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

#### **4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies**

4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

#### **4.4 Monitoring**

4.4.1 The archaeological officer for KCC, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and KCC.

### **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

5.1.1 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows the location of all the excavated trenches and sondages and illustrates where surviving pockets of undisturbed natural geology have been identified.

5.1.2 None of the excavated trial trenches or test pits contained archaeological features or deposits, undisturbed natural geology was identified within 2 of the trenches (Trench 1 and partially in Trench 2) located along the northwest boundary of the site (**Fig. 1**).

5.1.3 Within the central and southern part of the site, test pits revealed the site had been subject to significant disturbance, likely from quarrying activity dating to the 1900's. Once extraction of the desired material had taken place the site had been used for landfill, cursory examination of the excavated material from the landfill suggests a date range between 1930-1950. 9 of the 10 excavated test pits revealed evidence of significant landfill deposits overlaying a truncated natural chalk geology. Within the southern part of the site this landfill material reached depths exceeding 4m below ground level and the depth of the natural geology could not be identified.

5.1.4 The test pits excavated across the site did not reveal the 'silty clay/ gravel' deposits as suggested by the previous geotechnical works, identified in 2 of the 16 investigation areas (**Appendix 4**). The test pits were excavated to c. 4m in depth. Geotechnical works outside of the evaluation area to the northeast, suggested the deposits survive at a depth of 6.5m below ground level (bgl), the deposit identified in the second area has no indication of depth bgl but likely represents an isolated deposit on the edge of the quarried area.

### **6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE**

6.1.1 No finds suitable for retention were identified during the course of the evaluation.

### **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the course of the fieldwork.



## 8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The evaluation has been successful in achieving the aims and objectives as set out in the WSI (WA 2018). The evaluation has identified a large area of substantial modern disturbance.
- 8.1.2 The truncation from materials extraction (quarrying) in the early 1900's has resulted in the loss of the upper archaeological horizon to depths in excess of c. 2m at their shallowest point. Undisturbed natural geology (and therefore the potential archaeological horizon) was only identified along the northern boundary of the site.
- 8.1.3 The 'silty clay/ gravel' deposits as identified during the geotechnical survey could not be identified in any of the sondages excavated during the course of the evaluation. It is likely that the deposits recorded during the geotechnical works survive as isolated deposits.

## 9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

### 9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Maidstone. No museum has agreed to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **208220**.

### 9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the accepting museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site/accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

### 9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

### 9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

### 9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual



requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

## **10 COPYRIGHT**

### **10.1 Archive and report copyright**

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

### **10.2 Third party data copyright**

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



## REFERENCES

- ADS 2013 *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- British Geological Survey online viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 22/8/18)
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- CgMs Heritage 2018 *Chatham Driving Range. Deposit Model: Section Location Plan*.
- ClfA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
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- KCC *Manual of Specifications Part B Evaluation – Trial Trenching Requirements*
- SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Wessex Archaeology 2018 *Chatham Driving Range, Chatham, Kent Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation* Unpublished client report ref 208220.01



## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench No 1		Length 15m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.30m
Easting 576594.47		Northing 165977.71		MaOD 45.33
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Dark Greyish brown. silty sand	0-0.13
102		Natural	Yellowish white chalk. Sparse small medium flints.	0.13-0.26+

Trench No 2		Length 15m	Width 1.80m	Depth 4m
Easting 576608.26		Northing 165972.59		MaOD 44.61
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty sand. Moderate chalk and rare flint and CBM.	0.0 - 0.35
202		Modern backfill	Chalky layer. Mid greyish brown with common chalk flakes.	0.35 - 0.40
203		Modern backfill	Dark greyish brown. Common chalk flakes. Clayey silt.	0.40 - 0.45
204		Natural	White chalk with Rare flint. seen at NW end of trench only, truncated to south by quarrying.	0.45 - 4.00+
205		Modern backfill	Mid brownish grey with orange hue. Modern debris.	0.35 - 0.85
206		Modern backfill	Redeposited Chalk backfill. Loose. Sparse flint.	0.85 - 2.70

Trench No 3		Length 3m	Width 1.80m	Depth 4m
Easting 576601.58		Northing 165951.92		MaOD 44.79
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Dark Grey Brown. Silty sand	0-0.2
302		Modern backfill	Deliberate deposit. Mixed chalk and modern debris.	0.20-4.0+
303		Natural	Seen in NE test pit only. Possible natural chalk truncated by quarrying. Cannot be confirmed due to depth. Same as trench 2.	2.9-3.3m+



Trench No 4		Length 8m	Width 1.80m	Depth 4.20m
Easting 576620.34		Northing 165934.16		MaOD 43.66
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Dark grey brown. Silty sand.	0-0.15
402		Deliberate/modern Backfill	Backfill. Modern debris from landfill. filled with glass, metal, plastic, brick etc.	0.15-4.00
403		Natural	Natural chalk. greyish white solid chalk	4.00-4.20+

Trench No 5		Length 3m	Width 1.80m	Depth 4m
Easting 576617.90		Northing 165927.99		MaOD 43.88
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty sand	0-0.15
502		Modern backfill	Landfill to 3.85 m deep in ESE side.	0.15-3.85
503		Natural	Off white, solid chalk.	3.85-4.00+

Trench No 6		Length 4m	Width 1.80m	Depth 4.40m
Easting 576650.01		Northing 165940.66		MaOD 43.31
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Mid dark brown. Silty sand.	0.0 - 0.15
602		Made ground	Chalk layer.	0.15 - 0.40
603		Modern Backfill	Landfill refuse.	0.40 - 4.40+





## Appendix 2 Kent County Council HER summary form

<b>Site Name:</b> Chatham Driving Range, Chatham, Kent	
<b>Site Address:</b> Chatham Driving Range, Street End Road, Chatham, Kent	
<b>Summary of discoveries:</b> Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Chatham Driving Range, Chatham in Kent. The works were to comprise the excavation of 6 evaluation trenches, with 6 test pits one in each trench.  The depth of overburden within 4 of the 6 trenches required further test pit excavations in an attempt to ascertain the depth of disturbance. Undisturbed natural geology was encountered in only 1 trench, located along the northwest boundary of the site, immediately to the southeast of this evidence of substantial disturbance from quarrying was identified, in some cases the depth of the disturbance continued beyond the limit of sondage excavation (c. 4m below ground level)  No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered during the course of the fieldwork.	
<b>District/Unitary:</b> Medway	<b>Parish:</b> Chatham
<b>Period(s):</b> Modern 1900's +	
<b>NGR (centre of site to nearest 1m):</b> 576611 165933	
<b>Type of archaeological work:</b> Evaluation	
<b>Date of fieldwork (dd/mm/yy) From:</b> 20/8/18 <b>To:</b> 22/8/18	
<b>Unit/contractor undertaking recording:</b> Wessex Archaeology	
<b>Geology:</b> Chalk	
<b>Title and author of accompanying report:</b> Chatham Driving Range, Chatham, Kent. Archaeological Evaluation Report. Wessex Archaeology (report ref: 208220.02)	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate)</b> Modern quarrying and subsequent landfill have eradicated the potential for archaeological remains within the majority of the evaluation area.	
<b>Location of archive/finds:</b> Wessex Archaeology (Maidstone)	
<b>Contact at Unit:</b> Rob De'Athe	<b>Date:</b> 22/8/18



## Appendix 3 OASIS Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-326807

### Project details

Project name	Chatham Driving Range, Chatham, Kent
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS) to undertake a 6 trench archaeological evaluation on land at the former Chatham Driving Range, Chatham, Kent. Works included a test pit within each trench excavated to depths c. 4m, to assess the palaeo-archaeological potential of the site. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological or Palaeolithic potential were identified during the course of the evaluation. The majority of the site has been significantly truncated by quarrying after which the site was used as a landfill. The depth of this disturbance in several areas is in excess of 4m bgl.
Project dates	Start: 20-08-2018 End: 22-08-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	208220 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches", "Test Pits"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT MEDWAY CHATHAM Chatham Driving Range, Chatham, Kent
Postcode	ME4 5XJ
Study area	0.62 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 76611 65933 51.364413828225 0.537269374542 51 21 51 N 000 32 14 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 40m Max: 45.33m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
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Project brief originator	CgMs Heritage
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Rob De'Athe
Project supervisor	Lisa McCaig
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Heritage
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS)

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text", "Database"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Map", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

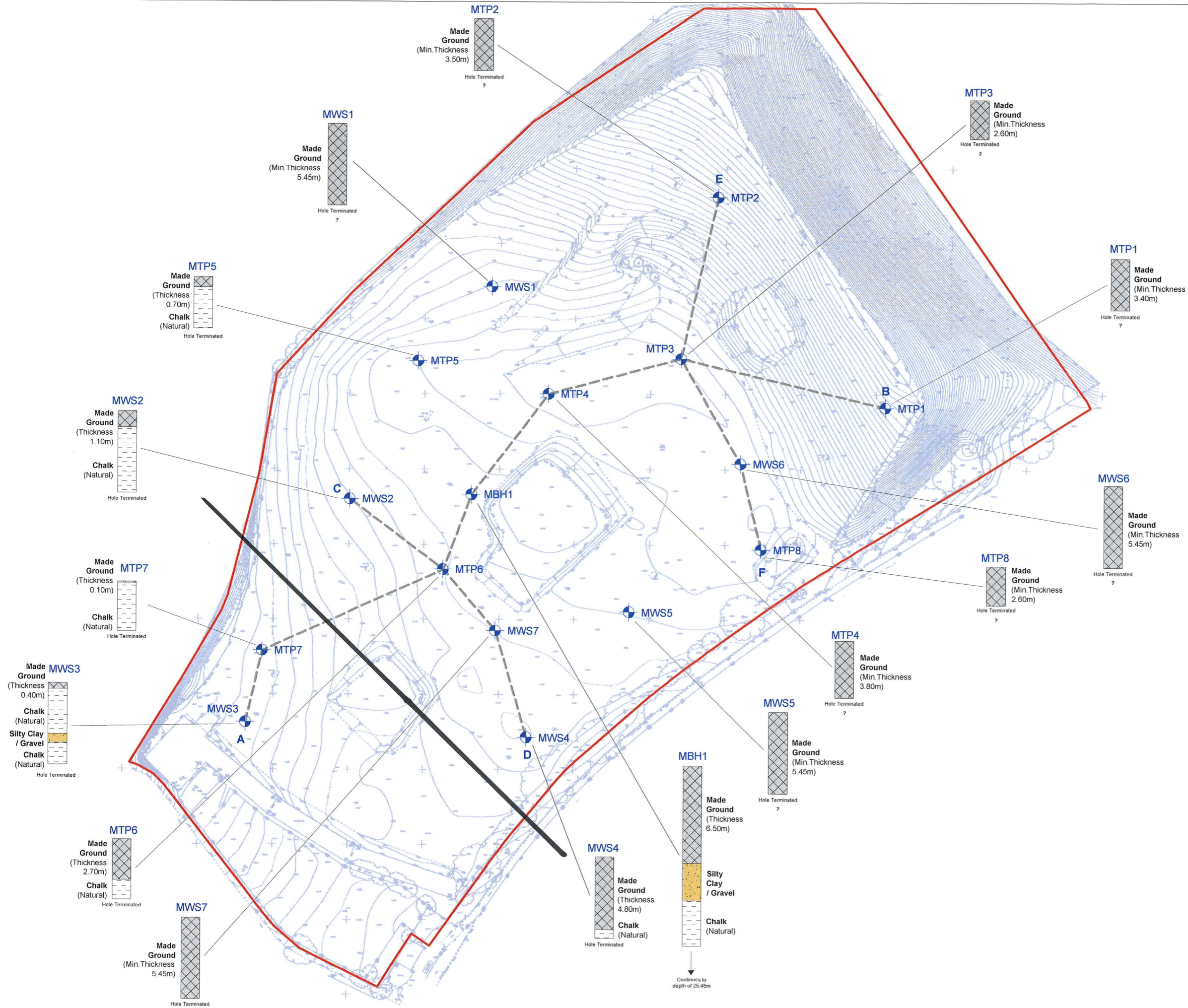
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Chatham Driving Range, Chatham, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wessex Archaeology
Other bibliographic details	208220.02
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Maidstone
Description	22 approx. page document, includes trench location plan, geotechnical works plan, trench tables, 6 plates demonstrating trenches and stratigraphy encountered. KCC HER summary form and a copy of the OASIS record.
Entered by	lisa mccaig (l.mccaig@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	28 August 2018



## Appendix 4 Deposit Model: Section Location Plan (CgMs Heritage, 2018)

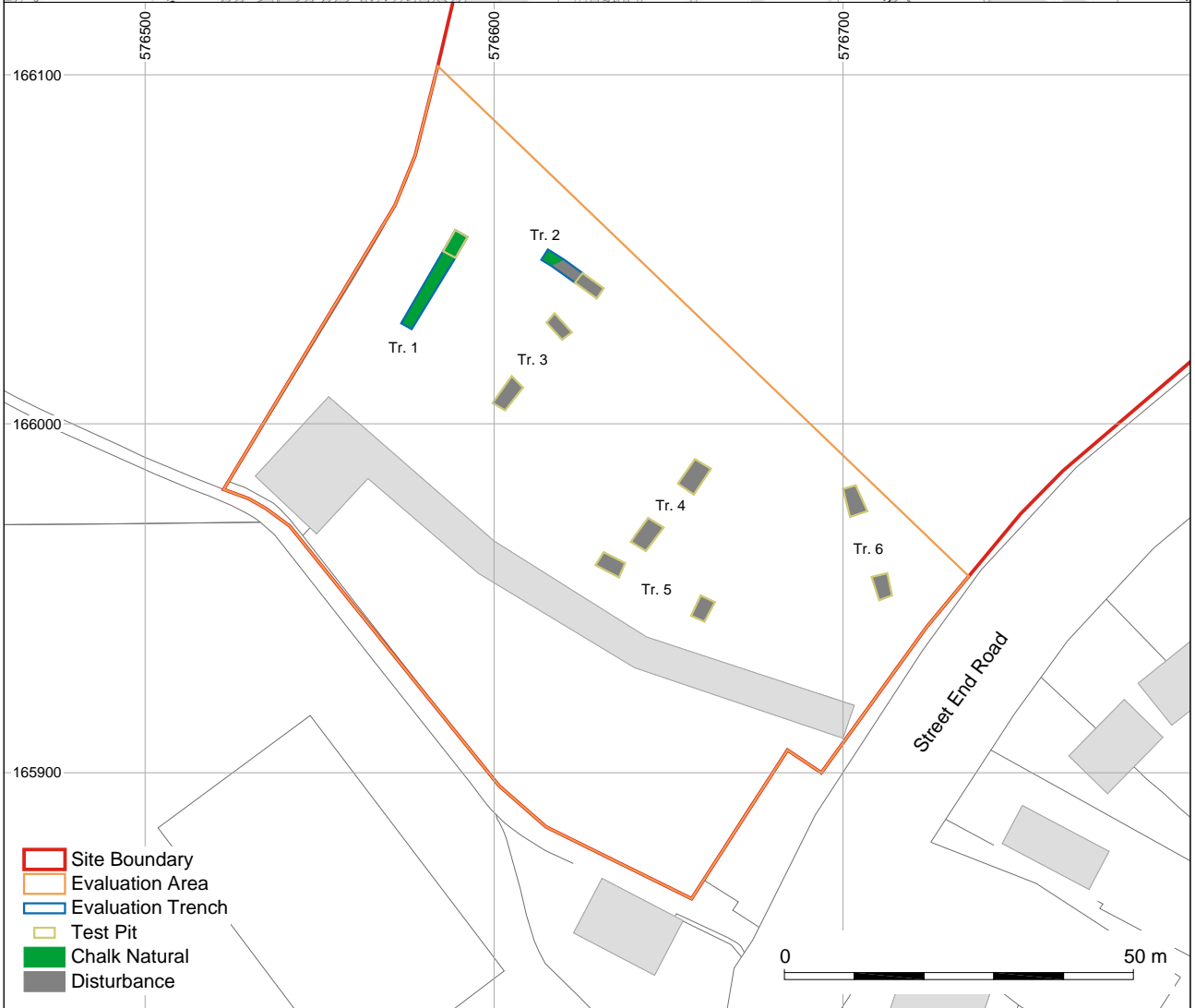
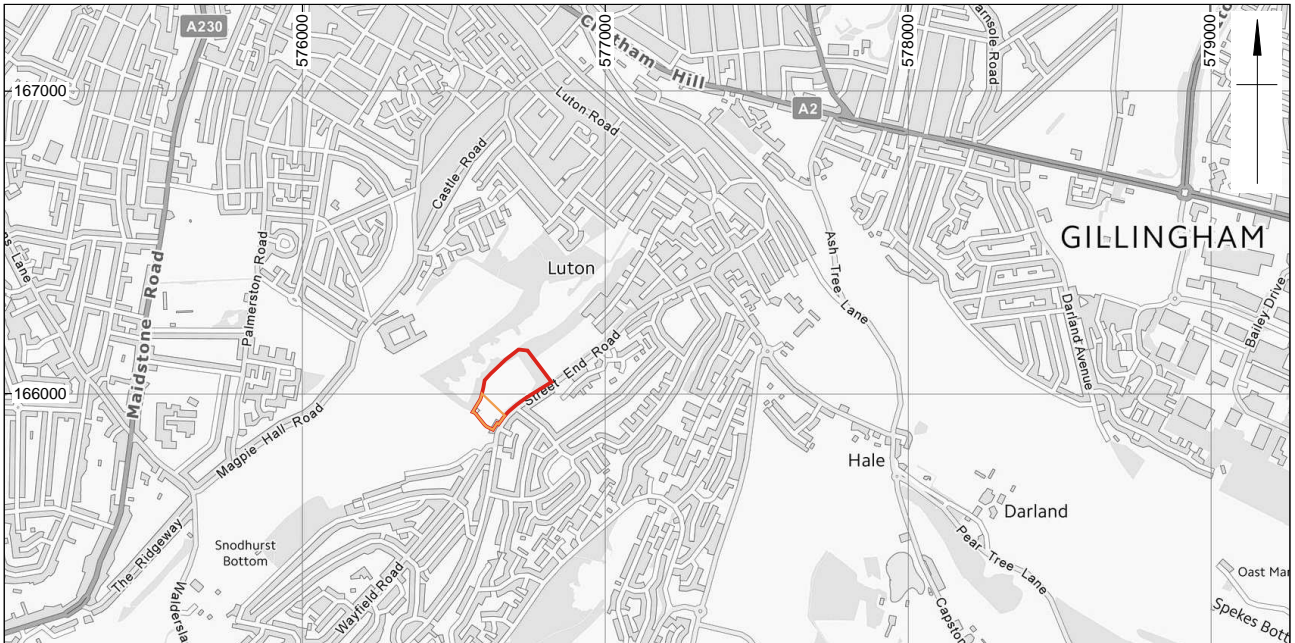


Site Boundary



Not to Scale: Illustrative Only

Chatham Driving Range  
Deposit Model:  
Section Location Plan



- Site Boundary
- Evaluation Area
- Evaluation Trench
- Test Pit
- Chalk Natural
- Disturbance

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Coordinate system:  
 OSGB36  
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	28/08/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1,000 at A4	Illustrator:	ALS
Path:	R:\PROJECTS\208220\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_08_24\208220_Eval.dwg		

Site location and trench layout

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 1, viewed from the southwest



Plate 2: Trench 2, viewed from the northwest


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Plate 3: Test Pit at the southeast end of Trench 2, viewed from the northeast



Plate 4: Test Pit at the southwest end of Trench 3, viewed from the southeast


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Plate 5: Test Pit at the northeast end of Trench 4, viewed from the southeast



Plate 6: Test Pit at the northern end of Trench 6, viewed from the east

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