

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY CHRONOLOGY

The following is a summary chronology of the development of naval Dockyard and military defences at Chatham prior to and following the period of the Site's greatest historical significance in global terms – c.1700 to c.1865 (indicated by the shaded section).

Date	Event
	The Tudor Period
12 th Century and earlier	Roman and Saxon remains of Chatham as a place and medieval settlement around St Mary's Church, Chatham.
1547	Rental of two storehouses on 'Jyllingham Water' to facilitate Navy fleet being moored 'in ordinary' on the Medway - first record of a ship yard at Chatham.
1559	Bulwark ordered to be built at Upnor Castle
1570	Mast pond dug at site of present Gun Wharf.
1571	Storehouse and forge erected.
1580	New wharf and crane constructed.
1581	Dry dock created.
1586	Launch of the Sunne - a pinnace of five guns and the first ship to be built at Chatham.
1588	Fleet readied at Chatham in anticipation of the Spanish Armada.
	Stuart Period
1605	Workshops constructed.
1613	Dockyard moved slightly downstream to present location.
1625	Dry dock, storehouses, ropewalk and senior officers' houses all built by this date. (Area to the front of the Commissioner's House, the Commissioner's garden, and the site of the South Mast Pond are the known archaeological remains of this period.)
1652-4	<i>First Dutch Trade War</i>
1650s (?)	The Garden Wall of the Commissioner's House raised.
1665-7	<i>Second Dutch Trade War</i>
1667	Unmanned naval fleet laid up at Chatham (as part of government savings after Great Plague and Fire of London) attacked by Dutch Navy. Attack repulsed but with loss of a number of boats and capture of the fleet's flagship, Royal Charles. Upnor Castle subsequently converted for use as a magazine.
1668	Upnor converted to ordnance store.
1669	Cockham Wood Fort and Gillingham Fort built to protect moored ships. Hoo Ness Fort built around the same time.
1670	Launch of the Prince - Chatham's first 100 gun ship.
1672-4	<i>Third and final Dutch Trade War.</i>
1677	Launch of Britannia - largest English ship to be built in the 17 th century. Chatham shipbuilding eclipses that of the Thames Dockyards of Woolwich and Deptford.
1696	South Mast Pond dug (filled in early-20 th century).
1689-97	Nine Years War.
1702	North Mast Pond dug.
1702-14	<i>War of Spanish Succession</i>
1703	New Commissioner's House constructed (now Britain's oldest surviving naval

Date	Event
	building) on site of its predecessor. Extended c.1790.
	The Georgian Period
1716-18	Dockyard wall raised.
1718	South Tower House and North Tower House built: surviving examples of tower houses (both altered late-19 th century)
1718-22	Main Gate built.
1719	Small barrack block built at Upnor Castle.
1722-31	Officer's Terrace and gardens constructed.
1723	Clock Tower Building and Sail and Colour Loft constructed.
1729	Hemp Houses constructed.
1737	Stables for officers and a Coach House for the Commissioner constructed.
1739-48	<i>War of Austrian Succession.</i>
c.1740	House Carpenter's Shop built (substantially altered during 20 th century). Stables built around this time (early-mid 18 th century)
1743-7	Hemp Houses enlarged.
1753-5	Mast Houses and Mould Loft constructed
1756-63	<i>Seven Years War.</i> Bastioned earthworks created around all the naval Dockyards.
1757	Plans for Chatham Infantry Barracks prepared and work starts shortly after.
1759-65	<i>HMS Victory</i> - Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar (1805) - laid down.
1764	Guard House constructed.
1770	Assistant Queen's Harbour Masters House constructed.
1771	Timber Seasoning Stores (north and south) constructed.
1773-83	Anchor Wharf Storehouse No 3 constructed.
1775-83	<i>American Wars of Independence</i>
1777-80	Marine Barracks constructed.
1779-82	Chatham Lines are improved with the revetting of the earth ramparts in brick.
c.1785	Wheelwright's Shop constructed.
1787	Hatchelling House built (engine houses added c.1836).
1786-91	Ropery constructed (Maudsley forming machine and winches added 1811. Steam engine added c.1836). Tarred Yarn Store constructed.
1790	Queen Charlotte - flagship at the Battle of the Glorious First of June (1794) - laid down.
1793	<i>Outbreak of war with revolutionary France</i>
1793-6	Fitted Rigging House and Storehouse No 2 constructed.
1790s(?)	Bell Mast raised. Cashier's Office and Joiner's Shop (altered c.1840-60) built.
1794	Chatham Lines extended at north and south ends.
1802	<i>Treaty of Amiens</i> – creates a short lived cessation in hostilities
1803-1815	War resumed with Napoleonic France
1803	Chatham Lines rebuilt. Lower Lines and Fort Amherst citadel created and additional detached forts built to south of Chatham
1804-6	Artillery Barracks (now Brompton Barracks) constructed. North Block contains the original Chapel (became the Models Room when the Garrison Church was built on Maxwell Road in 1852-54).
1805-8	No 1 Smithery built to designs by Edward Holl. Boulton and Watt Engines installed 1841-2 and Nasmyth Hammers added 1844.
1807	West Block (Brompton Barracks), and the Headquarter Mess constructed.
1808	Officer's Reading Room and Admiral's Conference Room constructed.

Date	Event
1808-11	Royal Dockyard Church constructed to design of Edward Holl, architect for the Navy Board. Muster Station constructed around this time.
1808-12	Fort Clarence guntower constructed as part of Chatham's outer defences.
1809	Admiral's Offices constructed to design of Edward Holl.
1810-14	Brunel Saw Mill built to designs of Marc Brunel, with Jeremy Bentham and Edward Holl.
1812	Hemp Houses extended (c.1864 engine house added). The Royal Engineer Establishment formed (to become the Royal School of Military Engineering).
1816-20	Pumping Station built to designs by John Rennie Snr.
1816-21	No 3 Dry Dock created.
1817-9	Lead and Paint Mill constructed to Holl design.
1819	Fort Pitt completed.
1832	Phoenix - Chatham's first steam ship - launched.
1838	No 3 Covered Slip (timber slip cover) erected, probably to designs by Sir Robert Seppings.
	The Victorian Period
c.1840	No 4 Drydock created (enlarged 1908). The Boilerhouse, Guard House, the Guard House West and 'The Cottage' also built around this time.
1843	Penelope - Chatham's first 1st Class Steam Frigate - launched.
1844	Lower Boat House built replacing earlier store on same site.
1845-7	Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Covered Slips (iron frame) erected to designs of Captain Mould, Royal Engineer.
1848	West Block (Brompton Barracks) much extended.
1852-4	Garrison Church constructed (now St Barbara's Church.).
1852-5	No 7 Covered Slip (iron frame) erected to designs of Colonel G. T. Peto.
1856	Chatham becomes first Royal Dockyard to launch an iron-armoured ship, the Aetna.
1857	Accounts Department (now known as the Police Section House) constructed with alterations and additions in 1904, 1921 and 1934.
1858-60	No 2 Dry Dock lengthened 1858-60.
1860	No 1 Workbase built. Following a series of French invasion scares a report from the Royal Commission recommends the creation of a ring of fortified land forts (Borstal, 1870; Luton, 1874; Horsted, 1879; Bridgewoods, 1884; Darland, 1893) to replace the Chatham Lines, now largely obsolete on account of recent artillery developments. Forts Hoo and Darnet constructed on either side of the Medway to protect the river approaches. Extension of Dockyard commences. Crimea Arch, designed by Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt, constructed, bearings the names of RE Officers and Soldiers who fell in the campaign of 1855-7.
1861	School House and Lecture Theatre, Brompton Barracks constructed.
1863	Chatham becomes first Royal Dockyard to launch an iron-hulled ship, the Achilles.
1865	The Surgery constructed.
1868	The Royal Navy's first truly seagoing turret ship - The Monarch - is launched.
1872	Royal Engineers' Institute, now HQ Royal School of Military Engineering with the original Corps Library constructed. Known as the Institute Building.
1872-4	School of Military Engineering built at Brompton Barracks.
1875	Alexandra, the first ship to be fitted with vertical inverted compound engines, is launched.

Date	Event
1879	Agamemnon is launched - one of the first ships to be fitted with compound armour.
1884	Pasley House, residence of Commandant Royal School of Military Engineering constructed.
1885	Extension of Dockyard to north.
1889	Naval Defence Act passed and over next four years 229 orders are placed for warships.
1890s	Workshops, Forge and Fire Station.
1890	Statue of General Gordon of Khartoum by Onslow Ford Royal Academy erected. Nos. 1-4 Gibraltar Avenue constructed. Senior officer residences including Chief of Staff HQ Royal School of Military Engineering constructed.
1897-1903	Pembroke barracks constructed.
c.1899	Galvanising Shop built.
	The Twentieth Century
1902-7	Electrical School, now the Ravelin Building housing Regimental HQ RE and the RE Museum constructed.
1904	South Africa Arch constructed.
1904-5	Russo-Japanese War leads to fundamental change in ship design and the construction of a new breed of battleship heralded by the launch of the world's first all big gun battleship - HMS Dreadnought.
1905	Chatham's last battleship, HMS Africa, is launched and a new era is heralded as Chatham embraces submarine construction (the new Dreadnought class are too large to be safely launched in the Medway).
1908	Chatham launches first submarine to be built in a royal Dockyard.
1912	Medway plays significant role in the birth of naval aviation with the first flight from a British ship launching from HMS Africa lying off Sheerness, and the launch of the Navy's first sea plane carrier, HMS Hermes.
1914	Chatham is one of the Royal Navy's three 'manning ports' with over 205 ships being manned by men allocated to Chatham.
1914-9	During the course of World War I, Chatham builds three cruisers and 12 submarines, whilst carrying out large numbers of refits. Many ships of the Chatham Port Division serve with distinction in most of the main naval actions including Battle of Falklands (1914), Dardanelles(1915) and Jutland (1916).
1922	Naval War Memorial commemorating the thousands of naval personnel lost at sea during the First World War constructed on the Great Lines (later additions commemorate those lost in the Second World War).
1928	Chatham 'Navy Days' begins (1928-39, 1948-81, 1999)
1933	Economic depression leads to 4,000 job losses. Greater redundancy numbers are staved off by Chatham's continued submarine and ship building contracts.
1939-45	Despite being under regular air attack one cruiser, two sloops and ten submarines were constructed and several other vessels refitted at Chatham during the course of World War II.
1959	Statue of Kitchener, replaced outside Kitchener Barracks from its original location in Khartoum.
1968	Nuclear submarine refitting programme introduced at Chatham alongside programme of O-class submarine construction.
1981	John Knott, Secretary of State for Defence, announces the closure of Chatham Dockyard three years hence.

Date	Event
1982	HMS Endurance of the Chatham division serves throughout the Falklands Conflict and leads the final operation to remove an illegal weather station from South Thule before returning to a hero's welcome at Chatham.
1983	Final refits are completed.
1984	Chatham Dockyard closes after more than 430 years of service to the Royal Navy. Chatham Historic Dockyard Trust is established by Government to take over ownership and management of the vast majority of the former Historic Dockyard.
1999	Chatham Dockyard and its Defences included on the UK's Tentative List of World Heritage Sites.
2007	Chatham World Heritage Partnership launched.
2009	Chatham Dockyard and its Defences Management Plan published.