

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Aylesford Lakes, Aylesford, Kent.

June 2022

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Aylesford Lakes, Aylesford, Kent.

National Grid Reference TQ 72672 59325



Report for Aylesford Heritage Limited

Date of Report: 24th June 2022

## **SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY**

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Aylesford Lakes, Aylesford, Kent.**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Aylesford Heritage Limited to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in advance of the proposed development of land at Aylesford Lakes, Aylesford, Kent. This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:*

- Prehistoric: **high**
- Iron Age: **high**
- Roman: **high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

*The Application Site is situated immediately to the north of Aylesford Village on the eastern side of the Medway Valley. The PDA covers just approximately 32 hectares and is a quarry. The quarry site is accessed from Rochester Road with Bull Lane forming the western boundary of the PDA with a tunnel under Bull Lane to another quarry area on the western side of Bull Lane. The eastern boundary runs parallel with Rochester Road. To the north and north east is arable farmland and to the east and south is housing. The PDA has been in use as a quarry for over 100 years. As a result, there land surrounding the quarry has been heavily worked with significant soil movements creating varied levels and cliff faces especially in relation to the surrounding land.*

*The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high potential for the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman periods with low for all other periods. Research suggests that the land the area was agricultural until quarrying started in the 19th century. There has been extraction across the PDA resulting in huge variations of land levels with significant movement of material and spoil heaps resulting in also the lake at the Site today. The Victorian quarrying extraction has resulted in the*

*finding of Bronze Age and Iron Age burials as well a numerous Palaeolithic finds of handaxes and also Pleistocene mammal bones. In addition, the PDA sits within an important Neolithic landscape and there is a scheduled Roman villa to the north west and a probable Iron Age Farmstead to the north. Palaeolithic information is considered rare and of national importance. With many finds found in antiquity, the PDA despite its importance suffers from the lack of having modern scientific and stratigraphic analysis. Consequently, the archaeological significance at the PDA is considered high. Due to the significant disturbance that has occurred at the site from quarrying, it is unlikely that there are archaeological remains in-situ for all periods. However, borehole analysis suggests that there is the possibility of pockets of remains in-situ for River Terrace Deposits potentially containing Palaeolithic material. remains.*

*Whilst the full details concerning foundations are not yet known, but it is likely that the buildings will be piled. There is also due to works undertaken to level and raise ground level in areas of the site in order that they are raised from potential flooding. Any potential in-situ remains within the Application Site in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ is unlikely to be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development. Given the importance of needing to understand the record the stratigraphic context of the site and to recover scientifically samples that may be suitable for dating along with the uncertainty of where River Terrace Deposits remains in-situ, any movement of material is considered to have an impact on the archaeology.*

*The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be phased investigation of the site focusing on specialist Palaeolithic stratigraphic, scientific analysis and that that a watching brief is maintained throughout all earth-moving phases during the residential development of the site.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Aylesford Heritage Limited (the 'Clients'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (Application Site) of land at Aylesford Lakes, Aylesford, Kent. National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 72672 59325 (Fig 1).

### **1.2 The Site**

1.2.1 The Application Site is situated immediately to the north of Aylesford Village on the eastern side of the Medway Valley. The PDA covers just approximately 32 hectares and is a quarry. The quarry site is accessed from Rochester Road with Bull Lane forming the western boundary of the PDA with a tunnel under Bull Lane to another quarry area on the western side of Bull Lane. The eastern boundary runs parallel with Rochester Road. To the north and north east is arable farmland and to the east and south is housing. The PDA has been in use as a quarry for over 100 years. As a result, there land surrounding the quarry has been heavily worked with significant soil movements creating varied levels and cliff faces especially in relation to the surrounding land. Large areas of the site remain as bare open ground, with others regenerating with vegetation. The recent maximum level recorded of the lake is 2.9m aOD. On the eastern side of the lake there are cliff reaching a maximum 16.8m vertical. The land levels of the promontory on the east, south east side of the lake is 4.53m aOD. The land levels on the south western part surrounding the lake varies between 5.37m and 3.2m. There is a steep bank on the boundary up to Bull Lane which sits at around 13.0m aOD. On the south side of the lake the land levels vary between 5.66m aOD and 3.68m aOD which a steep rise at the edge of the boundary of circa 15.4m aOD in the vicinity of the parish church just outside of the boundary. The boundary edges to the south and west and east are heavily vegetated and prevent views outwards. The south eastern portion of land currently contains a parking area with gravel as well as a number of buildings. There is a track that runs around the lake with areas off gravel, grass and trees (Fig. 1).

#### *Geology*

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the Application Site consists of Folkestone Formation Sandstone with the overlying mudstones of the Gault Formation represented beneath a small area in the extreme north of the site. There are no superficial deposits at the PDA itself on the eastern and western side of

the lake but around it sits in an area of River Terrace Deposits 2 – sand and gravel, which were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period, in a local environment dominated by rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel in channels to form river terrace deposits. In order to fully assess and understand the potential of the Site to contain River Terrace deposits, a specialist geoarchaeologist report was commissioned from Quest at the University of Reading. Their assessment of the site is incorporated in a separate specialist report where the geology is covered in greater detail along with borehole analysis.

- 1.2.3 They conclude that the borehole record indicates the likelihood that River Terrace Deposits are widely preserved within the site in those areas that have not been quarried away.

*“There is an area near the northern boundary of the site where the bedrock Gault Clay rises close to the present ground surface (c.17.0m OD) and here the superficial deposits are relatively thin (3-4m). Elsewhere in the western part of the site where archived boreholes can be accessed the bedrock surface appears to be at a level around 10-11m OD, overlain by up to 7.0m of superficial material, mainly sand and gravel. Similar conditions probably exist in the eastern part of the site but here reliable records are lacking. In the northern part of the site the superficial deposits include a large amount of colluvial material, and there is some indication that beds or lenses of colluvial material (e.g. ‘sandstone boulders’, chalk and ragstone) are also present further south within the site.”*

### **1.3 The Proposed Development**

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for an outline application (all matters reserved except for access) to create a later-living community providing care and age-restricted housing for older people together with associated facilities, key worker accommodation, access, landscaping, and public open space and associated parking, servicing, utilities, footpath and cycle links, drainage, ground and other infrastructure (Fig.2).

### **1.4 Scope of Document**

- 1.4.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on archaeological

Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

## **2 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990). In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

2.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework was updated in July 2018, revised in February 2019 and July 2021 is the principal document which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework in which Local Planning Authorities can produce their own distinctive Local Plans to reflect the needs of their communities.

### **2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

2.2.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021): Annex 2, comprises:

*'All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'*

2.2.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

*'A building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'*

2.2.3 NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers, and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.2.4 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

‘Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

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

2.2.5 Paragraph 194 of the NPPF states that:

*‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.’*

2.2.6 Paragraph 195 of the NPPF states that:

*‘Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account to the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when*

*considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'*

2.2.7 The NPPF, Section 16, therefore provides the guidance to which local authorities need to refer when setting out a strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their Local Plans. It is noted within this, that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

2.2.8 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms in the glossary which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- ***'Significance (for heritage policy).*** *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance'.*
- ***'Setting of a heritage asset.*** *The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'.*

2.2.9 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points in paragraph 197 when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and preserving them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
- c) the desirability of new development in making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness'.*

2.2.10 Paragraphs 199 and 204 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.11 Paragraph 199 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, 'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance'.

2.2.12 Paragraph 200 notes that:

*'Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional'.*

2.2.13 Paragraph 201 states that:

'Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.'

2.2.14 Conversely, paragraph 202 notes that *‘where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use’*.

2.2.15 The NPPF comments in paragraph 207, proffers that *‘not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 201 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 202, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole’*.

2.2.16 Paragraph 204 states that *‘Local Planning Authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred’*.

2.2.17 Paragraph 206 encourages Local Planning Authorities to *‘look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably’*.

2.2.18 Any LPA based on paragraph 208, *‘should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies’*.

2.2.19 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- *Significance. The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.*

- *Setting. The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.*

2.2.20 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.

2.2.21 In addition to the NPPF, statutory protection and guidance documents are also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following list:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979);*
- *Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*

## **2.3 Local Policies**

2.3.1 The Application Site predominately sits within the area of Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council (TMBC).

### *Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy*

2.3.2 TMBC adopted the Local Development Framework Core Strategy on 25 September 2007. It set out the Council's vision, aims and objectives which will determine the future pattern of development in the Borough over the period up until 2021 and the way in which the social, economic and environmental needs of the area can be delivered in the most sustainable way. The key policies relevant to this assessment are:

2.3.3 CP1/3 - 'The need for development will be balanced against the need to protect and enhance the natural and built environment. In selecting locations for development and determining planning applications the quality of the natural and historic environment, the countryside, residential amenity and land, air and water quality will be preserved and, wherever possible, enhanced.'

2.3.4 CP24/1 – 'All development must be well designed and of a high quality in terms of detailing and use of appropriate materials, and must through its scale, density, layout,

siting, character, and appearance be designed to respect the site and its surroundings’.

This applies whether it is a natural or historic resource.

- 2.3.5 CP25/2 – ‘Where development that causes material harm to a natural or historic resource is exceptionally justified, appropriate mitigation measures will be required to minimise or counteract any adverse impacts. Where the implementation of appropriate mitigation is still likely to result in a residual adverse impact then compensatory measures will be required.’ Acceptable mitigation measures could be enhancement of the character of a Conservation Area or restoration of a Listed Building or its setting.
- 2.3.6 In addition, Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council has under the Local Development Framework, the Managing Development, and the Environment Development Plan Document (adopted in April 2010). It applies existing and emerging national and regional policies at the local level. This plan has the following policies appropriate to archaeology:
- 2.3.7 SQ1- 1. ‘Proposals for development will be required to reflect the local distinctiveness, condition, and sensitivity to change of the local character areas as defined in the Character Area Appraisals SPD.
- 2.3.8 2. All new development should protect, conserve and, where possible, enhance:
- (a) the character and local distinctiveness of the area including its historical and architectural interest and the prevailing level of tranquility;
  - (b) the distinctive setting of, and relationship between, the pattern of settlement, roads and the landscape, urban form, and important views; and
  - (c) the biodiversity value of the area, including patterns of vegetation, property boundaries and water bodies.’
- 2.3.9 SQ2 – ‘Buildings included within the Local List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest adopted by the Council will be retained wherever possible and protected from development that would harm their setting or local historic or architectural interest’.
- 2.3.10 SQ3 – ‘Development will not be permitted where it would harm the overall character, integrity or setting of the Historic Parks and Gardens identified on the Proposals Map and listed in Annex SQ3, or which might prejudice their future restoration’.

*Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council Local Plan Regulation 22 Submission*

2.3.11 TMBC has prepared a new borough-wide Local Plan focused on the period up to 2031. However, it has been subsequently withdrawn and therefore has not been considered.

*Local Planning Guidance*

2.3.12 The Kent Design Guide, 2008. Prepared by the Kent Design Group, it provides the criteria necessary for assessing planning applications. Helps building designers, engineers, planners and developers achieve high standards of design and construction. It is adopted by the Council as a Supplementary Planning Document.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Aylesford Heritage Limited to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the historic environment investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding the historic environment along with mitigations for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

#### **3.2 Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)**

3.2.1 This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, revised 2017). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

*‘Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.’*

(2017:4)

3.2.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to provide:

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*

- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- *strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- *an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- *strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- *design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- *proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

CIFA (2017:4)

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA, 2017).

### **4.2 Sources**

- 4.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources were consulted prior to the preparation of this document.

#### *Archaeological databases*

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.

- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.

- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

#### *Cartographic and Pictorial Documents*

- 4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 11.

*Aerial photographs*

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-5).

*Secondary and Statutory Resources*

4.2.7 Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, archaeological reports associated with development control, landscape studies, dissertations and research frameworks are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment.

*Walkover Survey*

4.2.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
- Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features and Heritage Assets.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.
- Understand the setting of known Heritage Assets and the wider landscape.

4.2.9 The results of the walkover survey are detailed in Section 5 of this document.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (1km radius centred on the Application Site), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There were no Registered Parks and Gardens within the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British		c. AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon		AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval		AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern		AD 1901 – present day
<b>Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods</b>		

### 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 With the PDA location to the north of the core historical settlement of Aylesford, there are a large number of listed buildings within the assessment area. Details are provided in the Kent HER gazetteer in Appendix 1. The majority of which are Grade II. Adjacent to the PDA is the Grade I listed parish church along with a number of grade II listed gravestones and tombstones in the church yard. Also adjacent to the PDA and west of the church is the Grade II\* Court Farmhouse (TQ 75 NW 76) and a grade II granary east of Court Farmhouse (TQ 75 NW 267). The designated assets are considered in a separate heritage statement.

5.2.2 The HER also records designated protected military remains (PMR) located circa 840m to the north of the PDA (TQ 76 SW 481) and 745m south of the PDA (TQ 75 NW 954). A PMR under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 is where the wreckage of all

military aircraft (UK or other nations) that crashed in the United Kingdom, in United Kingdom territorial waters or in United Kingdom controlled waters are automatically protected irrespective of whether there was loss of life or whether the wrecking occurred during peacetime or in a combat. The PMR has been located to a general grid square, not necessarily reflecting its actual location. There is no evidence to suggest it affects the area of the PDA.

### **5.3 Previous Archaeological Works**

- 5.3.1 The location of the intrusive events are shown in Figure 28. Located within the PDA (EKE9575) workmen in 1883, accompanied by Benjamin Harrison, found Palaeolithic implements, specifically two-pointed hand axes, although later reports claimed that these finds lacked provenance. F J Bennett claimed in a report dated 1904, to have found some 500 worked flints over a period of 10 years. A report in 1923 listed Lion, Usus, Bison, Irish elk, Red Deer, Horse, Rhinoceros, Straight-Tusked Elephant, Mammoth and Wild Boar among the mammalian remains and artefacts of the Chellean, Acheulian I, Acheulian II and the Mousterian type. There was little stratigraphical control and deposits were referred to as the 'low' or '25ft' terrace of the Medway, however, later reports have attributed them to the '2nd', 'Middle', 'Taplow' or '50ft' Terrace. Event EKE21191 records the two stone cists found in 1886 containing human remains located to the general area.
- 5.3.2 Adjacent to the NE of the PDA, A geophysical survey (EKE5353/EKE8464) was carried out in 1998 by The Clark Laboratory of the Museum of London Archaeology prompted by cropmark evidence of an enclosure and a Belgic cremation cemetery to the south east of the PDA. The survey was carried out on a triangular piece of land circa 300m south east of the PDA. The survey confirmed the presence of the cropmark enclosure and an additional smaller enclosure (Fig.31).
- 5.3.3 Following the geophysical survey, Canterbury Archaeological Trust carried out an evaluation of 7 trenches in 1999 (EKE5759) also, circa 200m to the north east of the PDA. Trenches 1 & 3 contained no archaeological features or deposits. The remaining trenches contained pits and ditches, dating from the late Iron Age period (mid first century), to the early Roman period (late first century) and some features were thought to be of prehistoric origin. The presence of 'opus signinum', ridge tile and domestic waste suggested settlement and occupation (trench 5) and many of the ditches were

enclosure ditches that had been re-cut suggesting continued use over a period of time. This is some 1.5km south east of the scheduled Roman Villa.

- 5.3.4 An excavation was carried out at Parish Field within the PDA in 1986 uncovering a Belgic Cemetery (EKE3950).
- 5.3.5 The University of Southampton opened a test pit (EKE14367) at Aylesford Quarry, on the north, north east edge of the lake at the PDA. Although no artefacts were recovered, a sequence of deposits was clarified. They carried out several desk-based assessments to review the collections of artefacts held at museums
- 5.3.6 A watching brief (EKE10037) at the Old Mill House in 2004 discovered further details relating to the development of the mill house.
- 5.3.7 Adjacent to the south eastern corner of the PDA was in 2005 investigation into a sand mine by the Kent Underground Research Group.

#### **5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative**

- 5.4.1 This area of Kent has one of the most prominent Neolithic landscapes in Kent due to the presence of a number of monuments referred to as the Medway Megaliths and are considered an important cluster in Britain and are on the higher ground north east of the PDA. There are six in all, three either side of the river Medway. Several chamber tombs can be found north of the village. 'Kits Coty', is the remains of a Neolithic burial chamber that is sited at one end of a long barrow and located at a high point in the landscape. The monument is comprised of four large stones, three vertical and one sitting atop the former horizontally. It is approximately 11ft by 8ft and some 8ft high. To the south and lower down the hill are the remains of 'Little Kits Coty House' or 'Countless Stones', pile of stones that are fallen but arranged in a similar manner. Other major monuments in this period are causewayed enclosures and one has been excavated north west of Burham.
- 5.4.2 It is likely that during the early Neolithic much of the landscape was still covered with deciduous woodland. Clearance of woodland, to provide pasture and crop fields, was patchy and at first may not have been permanent leading to woodland regeneration in some areas. Environmental evidence at the causewayed enclosure suggests that it was built in open land. Visual links with natural features were important to monument buildings and these monuments are in relatively close proximity to each other.

However, it is not certain as to how wooded the area would have been in this period and whether the monuments had sight of each other. These monuments would have acted as a focus for the coming together of mobile communities.

- 5.4.3 By the Bronze Age, there is evidence in Burham area of settlement and industry. The people in the bronze Age reorganised the landscapes with the greater importance of agriculture, seen with the introduction of field systems and double ditched enclosures as evidenced at Margetts Pit in Burham. Settlements in this period tended to reside close to water course on the river valley floor and sides. The CTRL environmental evidence suggests agro-pastoral production at this time with mixed broadleaf woodland and a small amount of open ground showing woodland clearance had gained traction. The valley bottom areas likely to be grazed grassland. Like elsewhere in the Medway Valley, the valley sides are known to a number of ring ditchers and just west, north west of the PDA are the cropmarks of a number on the western side of Bull Lane.
- 5.4.4 Into the Iron Age period, the landscape was one that was attractive given the varied environments from The Downs and the land running towards to the river Medway. This would have provided grazing, arable land for cereals and grain and most resources would have been locally available such as sarsen, sandstone and greensand used for items such as querns, rubbers and whetstones. There would have been scattered farmsteads across the landscape as evidence by one immediately outside the PDA to the south east, one to the north west beneath the Roman Villa. In 1886, to the south of the PDA, an Iron Age cemetery was excavated by Arthur Evans, in which many artefacts were recovered including a bronze jug, pan and bucket with handles in the form of a human face from a cremation burial. A later excavation at Swarling gave rise to the 'Aylesford-Swarling' culture based on the Aylesford-Swarling pottery.
- 5.4.5 The Medway was heavily exploited by the Romans who quarried the area for stone. Downstream at Rochester was a major Roman settlement. Along the length of the Medway there are a large number of known villa sites. The closest to the PDA, is a large villa of national importance that is Scheduled to the north west overlooking the Medway to the west and thought to be one of the earliest. As associated with many other Roman site, these tended to be located in places of Iron Age occupation. The Romans would have formally laid our villa estates and landscapes. It is not known as to the extent of the Roman Villa in the landscape but there is likely to be field boundaries, especially as the Iron Age site to the south east also extended into the Roman period.

There would have been Roman Roads connected key places and there was one between Rochester and Hastings that passed by (Margery Number 13) that broadly follows the line of the present A229 Blue Bell Hill continuing southwards circa 2km east of the Application Site. No doubt, there would have been a branch line connecting the villa to this main road.

- 5.4.6 Documented by Bede some centuries later, in 455 AD Aylesford was the site of the Battle of Aylesford fought between the Britons and the Saxons some five years after the Saxons arrived in Britain and in which the Britons were victorious. The Saxon general Horsa, brother of Hengist and Catigern, brother of King Vortimer, fighting hand to hand, were both killed. Horsa is said to have been buried three miles north of Aylesford in a place known as Horsted or 'the place of Horsa'. There are many large stones dispersed over the fields nearby thought to indicate a burial ground. Catigern was buried one mile north of the village and a quarter of a mile west of the Rochester Road.
- 5.4.7 Aylesford takes its name from the old English Eeglesforda meaning 'Aegel's Ford'. William the Conqueror took possession of Aylesford after the Norman invasion of 1066 and the church of St Peter and Paul, which is located on a hill to the south of the village is of Norman construction. The Domesday Book records Aylesford as having 523 households at the time which is considered to be very large. There was enough land for 18 plough teams, 43 acres of meadow, woodland for 70 pigs and one mill owned by King William. Eccles also had a Domesday Book entry showing it had 22 households, which was considered quite large with 11 acres of meadow and woodland for 10 pigs, owned by Bishop Bayeux. To the south east of the PDA, Tottington also had an entry. This area was of medium size with 16 households and 5 acres of meadow, and woodland for 2 pigs. The manor of Tottington to the north east of the PDA, which had a Medieval moated manor house. The site of the manor of Eccles is not clear but is thought to be closer to Boxley Hill. It is not clear which manor the land of the PDA belonged to at this time.
- 5.4.8 The name of the village or hamlet "Eccles" comes from the Latin "Ecclesia" meaning church with the villa site thought to be the location of the early Christian chapel. A later Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was found to have partially disturbed the eastern end of the main range of the earlier villa and the adjacent ground. The cemetery is formed by at least 200 east-west aligned graves containing extended human skeletons. Some later graves were found to have been superimposed upon earlier burials,

suggesting that the cemetery was in use over several centuries. Some of the earliest burials were accompanied by grave goods, or artefacts deliberately deposited with the bodies, indicating pagan burials during the period AD 450-AD 600. Towards the south east of the cemetery are a group of post holes which have been interpreted as a shrine, temple or small chapel. Some had indications of battle injuries and may be associated from the time of the Saxon invasion.

5.4.9 The Priory, also known as the Friars, was founded in 1240 AD for the Carmelites just west of the village, on the north bank of the River Medway. Richard de Grey, a crusader, sponsored them, and conveyed to the order a parcel of land located on his manor in Aylesford with the consent of the Bishop of Rochester. In 1318, Richard de Grey, great-grandson of the original founder, gave them three acres of meadow, held in chief, adjacent to their priory. Also, in 1393-4, Robert Twyner of Aylesford granted the friars a piece of land 12 ft. square in the parish of Burham, within a garden called 'Haukysgardyn,' containing a number of springs; they also had licence to make a subterranean aqueduct from this spot to their house. Some of the building material was taken from the ruined Eccles Roman Villa. They built a range of guesthouses for pilgrims and established library. A new church was built to replace the older chapel, but though it was blessed in 1348 it was not actually consecrated until 1417.

5.4.10 In 1535 the royal commissioners reported that the friars held 18 acres of land. It was confiscated by the crown at the dissolution and then passed into private ownership. The property was then put under the charge of Sir Thomas Wyatt and was in 1542 granted to him by the king in exchange for other estates. Wyatt leased it to John Morse for forty years 1542. The land then consisted of nine acres of arable and eleven of pasture, besides the churchyard, gardens, orchard, ponds. On the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt, son of the above, the property was forfeited to the crown. Elizabeth I then transferred the ownership into private hands Sir John Sedley took over the property and in the 1590s made considerable alterations to the buildings. It possible that it was Sedley that put in a park as part of his works although this is not definite. The park area recorded on later estate maps may be as a result of the work related to Sir John Banks. Although there is documentary evidence dated to 1597 that refer to an assault and horse stealing at common park at Aylesford. Little else is known in respect of this possible earlier park, which may be in fact common land at that point in time.

- 5.4.11 In 1633 the Sedley's sold Aylesford to Sir Peter Rycout, a Royalist supporter who used the buildings to store arms during the Civil War. The Rycout's suffered for their Royalist beliefs and his wife was forced to sell Aylesford, to Sir John Banks, a wealthy businessman. Banks rebuilt the mansion in Caroline style. There is a 16th-century gatehouse which was built for defence, guarding the entrance to the site when the priory was a mansion. Documentary evidence refers to rioters entering the park of Sir John Banks at Aylesford in 1697.
- 5.4.12 When Elizabeth Banks co-inherited the estate from her father when he died in 1699, her husband Heneage Finch became the First Earl of Aylesford. Initially the Finch family lived at the Friars but later moved to Packington Hall, Warwickshire. The estate was then used as the dower house and frequently rented out to others and it likely that around this time from the 1730s onwards, that the park would have gone out of use with the land reverting to agricultural use associated with the Court Lodge Farm.
- 5.4.13 As a result of the Priory, Aylesford prospered in the Medieval and Post Medieval period. In the 14th century one of the earliest bridges was built across the river Medway and is scheduled. The river was navigable as far as Maidstone until 1740 prompting the construction of the wharf at Aylesford close to the west quarry. The oldest buildings are on the north and south banks of the river. The Alms-houses date to 1607AD and the George was a former coaching Inn.
- 5.4.14 Surrounding Aylesford to the north, below the North Downs were scattered farm complexes. Just north outside Aylesford, there was a mill, which whilst the mill building is 17<sup>th</sup> century, the mill may have Medieval origins. Rowe's Place is mentioned by Hasted as an estate of the Rowe family. It is known that Robert Rowe was head of the seat in the reign of Edward III before eventually like so much of the area it came into the hands of the Earl of Aylesford.
- 5.4.15 During the Medieval period, the seat of Preston Manor was located at present day Preston Hall as earlier buildings have stood on the same site as the current extant building. between the 1300s and 1734 the Preston Hall Estate was owned by the Culpeper baronets. The Baronetcy of Culpeper of Preston Hall was created on 17 May 1627 for William Culpeper. He served as High Sheriff of Kent in 1637 and his grandson, Sir Thomas Culpeper, 3rd Baronet served as High Sheriff in 1704 and was Member of Parliament for Maidstone between 1705 and 1713 and again between 1715 and 1723. On his death, the estate passed to Alicia Culpepper, Thomas' sister, and, though her, to

her husband's family, the Milners. The Milner family then lived at Preston Hall until the mid-19th century when the property was purchased by Edward Ladd Betts in 1848. At the time of the sale the Preston Hall estate covered 180 acres, with more land elsewhere in the parishes of Boxley and Burnham and out to East Malling with farmland of some 1650 acres along with woodland of 800 acres. Betts demolished the old house and commissioned John Thomas to build a replacement in the Jacobean style slightly to the south of the original house location circa just over 1km from the Application Site (Weston Homes, 2021). The PDA forming part of the Preston Hall estate farm lands in the Post Medieval period.

- 5.4.16 Quarrying during the Victorian period brought further expansion to the village. The first signs of quarrying were seen in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century north of the village. This area has seen significant changes since then into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with large expansions of the quarrying area and the creation of a number of lakes. The village of Eccles came into being after 1850 when a brickyard and cement works near the river, a local farmer built a terrace of 22 cottages to house the workers. The area was known as 'Bull Lane' before it adopted the name Eccles.

#### *Landscape Character Areas*

- 5.4.17 The KHER historic landscape classification shows the Application Site as part of 'active and disused gravel and clay workings' with agricultural fields to the north and the historical core of Aylesford to the south.
- 5.4.1 The landscape around the PDA consists of a number of public bridleways and footpaths, mainly on an east west access, as well as a number on a north-south axis. A number come from the west from the banks of the Medway heading towards Bull Lane with some continuing across towards the Rochester Road. Bull Lane and Rochester Road essentially run parallel with each other. It is likely that Rochester Road is the earlier of the two as Bull Lane is likely to have been formed when the village of Eccles was created.
- 5.4.2 The PDA resides in an area of the Kent Landscape Project of 'Hollingbourne Vale West'. This is an undulating rural landscape of open farmland, small broadleaf woodlands and irregular pastures with the chalk scarp dominating views to the north which stretches towards the North Downs Area of Natural Beauty. This landscape is interrupted by rail and transport corridors as well as industrial development. The requirement is to restore wooded edges, control visual detractors and create edges to settlements and new rural features. Immediately south and west of the PDA the landscape is 'Medway Valley

Lower'. This is an incoherent landscape with many detracting features with the industrial areas north of Aylesford. Recent redevelopment of old industrial sites has intensified the built fabric of the area to the south of the PDA given the impression of continuous development.

## 5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

### *Abraham Walter's Map, 1700*

- 5.5.1 This estate map is held in the private quarters of the Priory. The death of Sir John Banks in 1699 is likely to have prompted the need for this to be drawn up. It clearly shows the enclosed area of the park on the western side of Bull Lane pictured with the park pale around the edge and the area within depicted with deers and boar. boundaries were delineated by a bank on which the fence was erected. The bank was often associated with a ditch running alongside, the ditch being created when earth was thrown up to form the bank. The Map annotation refers this area as a 'Park' of some 204 acres and has a perimeter of circa two and a quarter miles. On the eastern side of Bull Lane, here referred to as the Rochester Road are fields which also belong to the Friary estate. The PDA lies to the north of the village on the western side of Bull Lane and lies outside of the Priory estate (Fig.3).

### *Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769*

- 5.5.2 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This map also shows Aylesford and the Friary. Kits Coty is referred to as is the manor of Tudington. However, as places 'Froghatt' and 'Mouson Green' are unknown, and Rowe Place is not referred to suggesting that the map is not an accurate representation. The road layout to the west of the possible location of the PDA suggest that this may be Bull Lane and the PDA lies in an area of higher ground (Fig. 4).

### *Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797*

- 5.5.3 This map shows greater detail in the land use and field boundaries and appears to be a more accurate representation of the area. The PDA can be clearly identified and consists predominately of arable land comprising of a number of fields with pasture to the eastern side and a small area of woodland in the south western corner (Fig. 5).

### *Lodge Farm Estate Map, 1805*

5.5.4 The estate map area covers the same as the 1700 estate map (Fig.6). However, here is no longer any indication of the park on the western side of Bull Lane with the land having reverted to agricultural use. However, the historical boundaries associated with the park area can still clearly be understood. The area of the PDA is referred to here as ‘Milner’s Farmlands’, who lived at Preston Hall and owned a large area of farmland across the area.

5.5.5 This estate map confirms that the land north of the Priory post the 1700 map had split into two farms. The area up to the edge of the old park became part of Court Lodge Farm and the area north of the old park became Eccles Farm.

*Aylesford Tithe Map, 1841*

5.5.6 The PDA comprises of a number of different designated fields, and these are listed below (Fig.7).

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Occupier</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>
160	Charles Milner Esq.	John Inge	Great Field	Arable
159	Charles Milner Esq.	John Inge		Shaw
242	Charles Milner Esq.	John Inge		Hops
158	Charles Milner Esq.	John Inge	Parson’s Hole	Arable
241	Charles Milner Esq.	John Inge	Barn Meadow	Pasture
167	Charles Milner Esq.	John Inge		Arable
181	Charles Milner Esq.	John Inge	Parish Field	Arable
177	Executors of William Fowle	Richard Sampson		Arable
176	Executors of William Fowle	Richard Sampson		Orchard
182	Charles Milner Esq.	William Dawson		Garden

5.5.7 In line with the earlier estate map, the majority of the PDA is owned by the Milner family. The land uses are predominately arable with a mixture of hop fields, pasture in the eastern part with a shaw remaining in the south western corner.

*Historic OS map 1867*

5.5.8 This is the first OS map and shows greater detail and shows that there have been some changes. There has across the PDA been the removal of earlier field boundaries and the creation of large fields, but the majority of the PDA remains farmland. There are still remnants of the shaw, and part of the area nearby is now orchard. The north eastern part of the PDA falls into the area of the mill pond. A number of public footpaths cross the PDA (Fig.8).

*Historic OS map 1896-97*

5.5.9 There has been changes with a sand pit quarry located in the south eastern part of the PDA. Annotated on the map in that quarry area it states, 'Two Stone Cists containing Human Remains found A D 1886'. Outside of the quarry is still farmland and orchard. The shaw has been removed entirely in the south western corner and the orchard in that area has grown in size. In the north eastern part of the PDA, the mill pond has reduced in size (Fig.9).

*Historic OS map 1908-09*

5.5.10 There has been a continuation of quarrying although it remains within the same boundaries. Further annotations have been added to the quarry area now also saying 'Celtic Cemetery' (Fig.10).

*Historic OS map 1933*

5.5.11 The area of the quarry has grown. The Celtic Cemetery annotation has been updated to state 'Late Celtic Urn Field' excavated 1886. The other annotation now reads 'Bronze Age Burials Found AD 1889, 1889 & 1898'. Included within the quarry is now a tramway on a north-south axis heading towards a wharf on the river. There are now no public footpaths across the PDA. The north eastern area of the PDA is now part orchard (Fig.11)

*Historic OS Report 1946*

5.5.12 There are now more tramways within the PDA as the area of the quarry extends all the way from the eastern boundary to the western boundary alongside Bull Lane. In addition, there is also a large quarry building. On the south western corner appears to remain farmland and the north eastern part remaining as orchards (Fig. 12)

*Historic OS Report 1961*

5.5.13 The quarry area virtually now covers the entire PDA. A small orchard remains in the south western corner and also in the north eastern part of the PDA. Much of the quarry area on the western half is now labelled and having a number of different ponds. Tramways still exist but the large building has gone (Fig. 13).

*LIDAR*

5.5.14 The LIDAR map shows the extent of the material removed from the quarry area in relation to the surrounding land levels outside of the PDA (Fig.32).

## **5.6 Aerial Photographs**

*1932*

5.6.1 This photograph shows the extent of the area of the quarrying in 1932. At this time the western extent had not reach that as far as Bull Lane seen in the distance (Plate 1).

*1946*

5.6.2 The photograph quality is not of a great resolution, but it is possible to see that the PDA contains an active quarry area on the western half of the PDA. The eastern part of the quarry being the initial area of the quarry is now longer active and comprises of three areas that are bisected by trackways. Farmland remains in place in areas by the northern boundary (Plate 2).

*1960s*

5.6.3 The quarry is now active in the south western corner. The area of the original quarry on the eastern side is now farmland and farmland also remains along the northern boundary (Plate 3).

*1990*

5.6.4 There have been significant changes with the quarry area now having a large lake. The south western area is no longer worked and has reverted back to land. The farmland along the northern boundary has been cleared with pasture now only in the north eastern corner. There are also active land workings on the eastern and north western part of the quarry lake (Plate 4).

*2003*

5.6.5 There remains active workings in the north western part and eastern part with the lake having grown slightly (Plates 5).

*2020*

5.6.6 There appears little change with there still being area of quarry workings around the lake edges (Plate 6).

## **5.7 Walkover Survey**

5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface

scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts as well as assessing heritage assets and setting. A walkover survey was undertaken on the 8<sup>th</sup> of June 2022. No archaeological finds or features can be observed given the significant amount of soil movement that has occurred at the site (Plates 7-18).

5.7.2 The site was accessed from Rochester Road using the existing quarry entrance into the south east corner of the site. Not yet operational was observed a newly constructed access road into the site to the north from the Rochester Road. Adjacent to the PDA in this area were new residential housing being built. The land rises upwards from the lake to the boundary. A cliff face runs along the lake on the eastern side with the land levels circa 2m above lake levels in this area. There is currently car parking and gravel surface at the south, south east area is concrete parking and a temporary office building and other brick buildings associated with the quarry. There are view across the lake and the boundary is heavily vegetated preventing view outwards. There is a track running around the south and western side of the lake. The land is undulating as a result of many years of quarry workings and spoil heaps and has since in places grassed over. Bull Lane along the western boundary sits higher than the surrounding lake surface and is again heavily vegetated to prevent view outwards. Halfway along the western boundary is a tunnel under the road towards the Western Lake and quarry. To the north western part of the lake, mature trees have grown at the waters edge as well as along the boundary.

## 5.8 Summary of Potential

5.8.1 This section pulls together by period the historical documentation, mapping, aerial imagery and KHER data, and the known historic landscape to provide an overview by period

### *Palaeolithic*

5.8.2 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has eight records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.16) of which some reside within the area of the PDA. The majority were found in antiquity through quarrying with handaxes and flints, as well as there being environmental remains from mammals. Palaeolithic flints and mammalian remains have been found at Aylesford sand quarry (TQ 75 NW 22) within the PDA and are now held at the Maidstone Museum.

- 5.8.3 Nine Palaeolithic flint hand-axes (TQ 75 NW 23,) have been found in the Nico Pit area to the west of the PDA as well as other numerous handaxes where the exact location of the find is unknown and can only be attributed to the general Aylesford area (TQ 75 NW 33, TQ 75 NW 420 & TQ 75 NW 207). To the south east of the PDA at Bryce's Pit more handaxes were found (TQ 75 NW 182). On the outer reaches of the assessment area to the SSW, three handaxes were discovered at the Preston Hall Gravel Pit (TQ 75 NW 421) along with Palaeoenvironmental remains of a lion's jaw (TQ 75 NW 422). In the Palaeolithic period, the Medway was initially the dominant river rather than the River Thames.
- 5.8.4 The accompanying specialist report provides critical analysis of the history and detail concerning the mammalian remains and artefacts found and the quarry and immediate surrounding area. There has never been a detailed scientific investigation of the deposits of the Second Terrace of the Medway with many finds found in antiquity with little by way of detailed supporting information.
- 5.8.5 The geoarchaeologist specialist report has concluded that at the PDA there is actually potential for Palaeolithic remains to survive within the areas of the PDA itself where it has not been quarried. Therefore, The Palaeolithic potential in this area is considered **high** with the need for fully understanding the Palaeolithic record. Any Palaeoenvironmental evidence and or Palaeolithic finds are considered to be of national importance.

#### *Mesolithic*

- 5.8.6 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has five records from this period (Fig. 17) of which the exact location of the find is not known but attributed to the Aylesford area (TQ 75 NW 64; TQ 75 NW 65; TQ 75 NW 99. In the wider assessment area to the north a macehead was found near Eccles (TQ 76 SW 44) with other finds c. 650m to the south, south east of an hammerstone (MKE75934) and a pick (TQ 75 NW 51). Two struck flints were found during a watching brief in 2001 located circa 90m north, north east of the PDA (TQ 75 NW 144). It is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period based on the wider area is **high**. In-situ Mesolithic sites are also rare and considered of national significance.

*Neolithic*

- 5.8.7 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The pace of woodland clearance began to increase to create agricultural land although it is likely that during the early Neolithic much of the landscape in the 1km assessment area was still covered with deciduous woodland. Clearance of woodland, to provide pasture and crop fields, was patchy and at first may not have been permanent leading to woodland regeneration in some areas (Palmer). Environmental evidence at a causewayed enclosure at Burham (HER-TQ 76 SW 389) in the wider archaeological region c. 3.4km north of the Application Site, suggests that it was built in open land. The Kent HER has three records from this period within the assessment area (Fig. 18). Again, assigned to the general Aylesford area where the exact location of the find is not known are two Neolithic stone axes (TQ 75 NW 53). However, circa 970m north west of the PDA, to the south west of Eccles, was a concentration of probable Neolithic flints (TQ 76 SW 515). In the opposite direction, circa 815m south, south west was a stone adze found in 1975 (TQ 75 NW 70).
- 5.8.8 This area of Kent has one of the most prominent Neolithic landscapes in the county due to the presence of the Medway Megaliths which are considered an important cluster in Britain. They are located on the higher ground to the north, of the Application Site in the wider archaeological region. There are six in all, three either side of the River Medway. Those on the eastern side of the River Medway are chamber tombs and are to be found north of the village of Aylesford on Blue Bell Hill. 'Kits Coty', is the remains of a Neolithic burial chamber that is sited at one end of a long barrow and located at a high point in the landscape circa 3.5km to north of the Application Site. The monument is comprised of four large stones, three vertical and one sitting atop the former horizontally. It is approximately 3.4m by 2.4m and some 3.4m high. To the south and circa 500m lower down Blue Bell Hill are the remains of 'Little Kits Coty House' or 'Countless Stones', consisting of fallen stones and a similar distance away is the White Horse Stone, where a single upright remains.
- 5.8.9 Visual links with natural features were important to monument buildings and these monuments are relatively close to each other. However, it is not certain as to how wooded the area would have been in this period and whether the monuments had sight of each other. These monuments would have acted as a focus for the coming together of mobile communities in the area. The higher ground around Blue Bell Hill focused on the ancestors' resting places. In addition, causewayed enclosure like that at Burham

were communal places of feasting and cultural deposition of items such as pottery, human and animal bones whereas the lower ground around the Application Site is likely to have been used for domestic and agricultural purposes with the transition of agriculture. The archaeological potential from this period is considered moderate. Any in-situ finds of accumulations of artefacts associated with working sites or occupation would be of national significance as they provide insights into flint working technology and the places Neolithic people lived. These would also provide regional significance in furthering our understanding of the utilisation along the Medway Valley in this period.

### *Bronze Age*

5.8.10 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level as well as the introduction of metals and a more utilitarian landscape of agricultural settlement. The Kent HER has nine records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.19). On the eastern side of Aylesford Quarry, south east of the PDA, near to the Rochester Road, Bronze age burials were discovered in antiquity (TQ 75 NW 55) as highlighted on the historical OS mapping. Another burial was found circa 645m to the west (TQ 75 NW 54). Other Bronze Age finds attributed to the general Aylesford area include a leaf shaped sword (TQ 75 NW 36) along with looped and socketed axes (TQ 75 NW 37) and gold armlets (TQ 75 NW 27). Some finds were associated with water, considered to be part of Bronze Age rituals, with a find in the river of a spearheads (TQ 75 NW 71, TQ 75 NW 67). Other finds in the outer part of the assessment area include artefacts of copper alloy dagger (MKE75681), lithic implement (MKE75761). Whilst undated, to the north west of the PDA, a number of ring ditches in the form of cropmarks have been seen, and these are usually associated with the Bronze Age, although they may also be late Neolithic. Further north west closer to Burham are more cropmarks and ring ditches also thought to be Bronze Age suggesting widespread exploitation of the Medway Valley in this area. The area surrounding the River Medway as well as the river itself would have held an attraction in this period, not just to assist trade but also for ritual deposition purposes as possible votive offerings, which have been found along the upper, middle, and lower reaches of the Medway and in particular around Aylesford (Ashbee). The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**. Finds from this period have a significance that is regional, the same as the Neolithic period in terms of ritual and occupational use in the Medway Valley

### *Iron Age*

5.8.11 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). There would have been scattered farmsteads across the landscape. The Kent HER has 18 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig, 20). At Aylesford Quarry to the south east an Iron Age cremation cemetery was found in 1886 (TQ 75 NW 21) with the artefacts recovered including a bronze jug, pan and bucket with handles in the form of a human face from a cremation burial. This excavated cemetery site along with a later cemetery excavation in 1960 at Swarling, 40km east gave rise to the 'Aylesford-Swarling' culture based on the Aylesford-Swarling pottery (HER – TQ 76 SW 10). Immediately north of the PDA, a possible farmstead that may have had origins in the Iron Age was found based on ditches and enclosures (TQ 75 NW 82). In addition, beneath the Scheduled Roman villa site, circa 700m north, north west of the PDA (TQ 76 SW 10) is an Iron Age site and more possible Iron Age ditches found on the outer reach of the assessment area to the south west (TQ 75 NW 348). There are also a large number of PAS reported find in the general area of coins and also a bronze torc (TQ 75 NW 48). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

### *Romano-British*

5.8.12 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has 28 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.21). 23 of those records being PAS finds of predominately copper alloy coins, broches, pendants with a few silver coins where the exact location is not reported. We know the Romans exploited the Medway Valley with quarries and villas along its length to supply ragstone from many different quarries to places like London, Richborough and Canterbury (Elliott, 2018). A north-south Roman Road connecting Rochester with Hastings that broadly followed the line of the present A229 Blue Bell Hill was circa 2km east of the PDA. An extremely grand villa is located within the assessment area to the north west and is a scheduled monument (TQ 76 SW 10) and to the west of it are thought to be a Roman quarry and industrial area. Circa 795m north west of the PDA, Roman cinery urns and pottery vessels were found at Rowe Farm (TQ 76 SW 3). The farmstead adjacent to the PDA to the north that had Iron Age origins, continued into the Romano-British period, and the building material

excavated suggests a building nearby, although no structure has yet been found. Surrounding these farmsteads, evidence of Roman fields systems can sometimes be found and other burials in the general area (TQ 75 NW 28, TQ 75 NW 34). The PDA could have formed part of the wider agricultural area and part of the broader Romano-British settlement across the Maidstone area. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**. Roman settlement remains are of local and regional interest and are of medium significance. Roman agricultural practices such as field systems have low significance.

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

5.8.13 The Kent HER has seven records from this period (Fig. 22). Whilst Aylesford has Anglo-Saxon origins as attested by the listed church (TQ 75 NW 24) Scheduled bridge (TQ 75 NW 26) and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (TQ 76 SW 37) was found near the Roman Villa to the north west, with a further cemetery circa 840m south, south west of the PDA (TQ 75 NW 30), there is no suggestion of Anglo-Saxon activity in the immediate area of the PDA. Although there is the possibility of chance finds in the general area with three items being a Saxon buckle (TQ 75 NW 20) and a couple of brooches (TQ 75 NW 69, TQ 76 SW 141). The Anglo-Saxon chronicles record a battle taking place in 455 AD in the Aylesford area when Germanic Hengest fought the Welsh Vortigern. Horsa (Hengist's brother) is said to have fallen in this battle. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the Application Site is considered **low**. Agricultural features are considered to be of local interest with low significance. However, if there was evidence concerning any battles, this would be of national significance.

#### *Medieval*

5.8.14 The Kent HER has 28 records from this period within the assessment area (fig.23). Map regression in the Post Medieval period suggests the PDA was agricultural fields and it is likely that this was same in the Medieval period. However, we know that there was a common park in Aylesford and it is not clear as to the area of this and may have been the precursor to the late formal park from the 17<sup>th</sup> century to the west of the PDA (TQ 75 NW 365) with the later landscape of the Friars for which the estate maps confirms the PDA was not part of but part of the Preston Hall (TQ 75 NW 31) wider estate. With historical Aylesford, there remains 7 listed buildings for this period. There are also 12 findspots of PAS recorded items across the general area mainly of a personal nature.

The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**. Given the agricultural nature of the Application Site in this period, there is considered to be low interest and significance.

#### *Post Medieval*

5.8.15 The Kent HER has 109 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.24). The area to the west of the PDA was an enclosed formal deer park that later in the 18<sup>th</sup> century went out of use and became agricultural (TQ 75 NW 429). The area in this period is essentially one of scattered Farmsteads (No. 16) across the wider agricultural area around Aylesford. The main one being that of Court Lodge, the farmstead belonging to the Friary estate (MKE84566). The land of the PDA belonging to Preston Hall estate and appears to have been arable and orchards. Latterly in this period it became a quarry (TQ 75 NW 135) which was also joined by a tunnel underneath Bull Lane (TQ 75 NW 129) to a quarry on the western side of Bull Lane. Map regression confirming that the area of the PDA underwent a number of different impacts from the quarrying. The River Medway was navigable as far as Maidstone until 1740, which prompted the construction of the late 19th century wharf at Aylesford close to the west quarry south of the PDA. Aylesford continued growing and there are 57 listed buildings mainly within Aylesford with a few relating to scattered farmhouses in the assessment area. Across the region there have been finds reported under the PAS (No. 16) of various types from items such as coins, tokens, buckle and keys. Due to the quarrying, the potential for finding remains from this period is considered **low**.

#### *Modern*

5.8.16 There are 11 KHER records from this period (Fig.25) of which three relate to pillboxes (TQ 75 NW 275; TQ 75 NW 249; TQ 75 NW 964), none of which are impacted by the PDA. During World War II in 1940, defence lines were set up across south east England to create barriers against potential invasions. These barriers were called stoplines and consisted of a number of different features including pillboxes, anti-tank obstacles, minefield, trench systems and gun emplacements and the River Medway was one of these stoplines. Which account for the loopholes near Aylesford Bridge (TQ 75 NW 963). The Second World War also led to a couple of crash site relating to a Spitfire and a Hurricane, neither of which are close to the PDA (TQ 76 SW 481, TQ 75 NW 954). The PDA has continued as a quarry with greater extensive works which led to the creation

of a lake. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the Application Site is considered **low**.

*Undated*

5.8.17 There are 16 undated records within the assessment area (Fig.26) some are cropmarks of ring ditches located close to the Scheduled villa site to the north west (TQ 76 SW 123, TQ 76 NW 106, TQ 76 SW 107, TQ 76 SW 122). Other undated features are close to the Priory of ditches and boundaries (TQ 75 NW 352, TQ 75 NW 353, TQ 75 NW 354). A gold torc found in 1772 is one placed on a general grid square for the Aylesford area (and appears close the PDA as a result) and not reflecting its actually location (TR 34 SW 38). The KHER cropmark (Fig. 31) records some close to the north eastern part of the PDA.

*Overview*

5.8.18 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site, but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.

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

- Prehistoric: **high**
  
- Iron Age: **high**
  
- Roman: **high**
  
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
  
- Medieval: **low**
  
- Post-Medieval: **low**
  
- Modern: **low**

## 6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information, we have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g., construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.
- **High Impact** – Where the ground level has been reduced to below natural geographical levels that would leave archaeological remains partly in situ either in plan or section e.g., the construction of roads, railways, buildings, strip foundations etc.
- **Medium Impact** – Where there has been low level or random disturbance of the ground that would result in the survival of archaeological remains in areas undisturbed e.g., the installation of services, pad-stone or piled foundations, temporary structures etc.
- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g., farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

6.1.2 Cartographic regression, topographic analysis and historical research indicate that the Application Site has been a quarry since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Consequently, there has been significant amounts of extraction and soil movement at the PDA. The results of the quarrying has allowed a large lake to form. However, historical mapping show that at times across the whole site there have been ponds that have come and gone from the quarrying including the western extremes of the PDA as earth is moved around until it has reached that of the present day. The current land levels around the lake are significantly lower than the land surrounding the PDA being a testament to the amount that has been extracted from the Site. This suggests that the historical impact for most archaeological periods is high/total. However, detailed borehole analysis in the accompanying Palaeolithic report considers that the borehole record indicates the likelihood that River Terrace Deposits are widely preserved within the site in those areas that have not been quarried away meaning that it is possible that pockets of unquarried

River Terrace deposits are preserved within the site and remain in-situ relating to the Palaeolithic period.

*Proposed Impact*

- 6.1.3 Whilst the full details concerning foundations are not yet known as this is an outline application, but it is likely that the buildings will be piled. There is also due to works undertaken to level and raise ground level in areas of the site in order that they are raised from potential flooding rather than significant below groundworks. Any potential remains within the Application Site in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ is unlikely to be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development. Given the importance of needing to understand and record the stratigraphic context of the site and to recover scientifically samples that may be suitable for dating along with the uncertainty of where River Terrace Deposits remains in-situ, any movement of material is considered to have a high impact on the archaeology.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

### 7.1 Introduction

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

7.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high archaeological potential for the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman periods with low for all other periods. However, the Application Site has been subject to significance disturbance from quarrying, which means that the historical impact to any remains is potentially total although there may still be possible pockets remaining of River Terrace Deposits relating to the Palaeolithic period.

7.1.3 With the proposed development likely to cause an impact to any potential archaeology for which the Palaeolithic carries high importance and national significance and given the uncertainty of exactly what remains in-situ, a specialist Palaeolithic analysis of the site is required. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities. It is recommended for the following:

- Phase Ia: Clean, record and sample sections in surviving exposures. This exercise may provide opportunities to recover samples suitable for OSL dating.
- Phase Ib: Put down boreholes within the site to record the stratigraphy of the superficial deposits and the configuration of the bedrock surface. Initially at least one borehole per 100m square is recommended, put down where possible to bedrock (approximately 20 boreholes).
- Phase II: Guided by the findings of Phase I, open, clean and record in detail machine-cut trenches, subject to the normal requirements of KCC in such geoarchaeological investigations. If a scheme of near-surface archaeological investigation is planned, sondages could be put down in association with this work. The details of the investigation, in terms of excavation methods, sample size and frequency, etc., to be agreed among the interested parties in the light of this DBA and the findings of the preliminary investigations undertaken in Phase I.

- 7.1.4 It is recommended that at all stages of the investigation representative sediment samples are sieved and residues inspected for the presence of fossil and artefact remains. Sampling of suitable representative sediments for OSL dating is recommended and if either Pleistocene fossil material or Palaeolithic artefactual material is uncovered, excavation by hand, recording and sampling of the immediate sedimentary contexts will be necessary.
- 7.1.5 It is also recommended that a watching brief is maintained throughout all earth-moving phases during the residential development of the site.

## 8 CONCLUSION

### 8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high potential for the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman periods with low for all other periods. Research suggests that the land the area was agricultural until quarrying started in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There has been extraction across the PDA resulting in huge variations of land levels with significant movement of material and spoil heaps resulting in also the lake at the Site today. The Victorian quarrying extraction has resulted in the finding of Bronze Age and Iron Age burials as well a numerous Palaeolithic finds of handaxes and also Pleistocene mammal bones. In addition, the PDA sits within an important Neolithic landscape and there is a scheduled Roman villa to the north west and a probable Iron Age Farmstead to the north. Palaeolithic information is considered rare and of national importance. With many finds found in antiquity, the PDA despite its importance suffers from the lack of having modern scientific and stratigraphic analysis. Consequently, the archaeological significance at the PDA is considered high. Due to the significant disturbance that has occurred at the site from quarrying, it is unlikely that there are archaeological remains in-situ for all periods. However, borehole analysis suggests that there is the possibility of pockets of remains in-situ for River Terrace Deposits potentially containing Palaeolithic material. remains.
- 8.1.3 Whilst the full details concerning foundations are not yet known, but it is likely that the buildings will be piled. There is also due to works undertaken to level and raise ground level in areas of the site in order that they are raised from potential flooding rather than significant below groundworks. Any potential remains within the Application Site in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ is unlikely to be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development. Given the importance of needing to understand and record the stratigraphic context of the site and to recover scientifically samples that may be suitable for dating. along with the uncertainty of where River Terrace Deposits remains in-situ, any movement of material is considered to have a high impact on the archaeology.

- 8.1.4 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is recommended for there to be phased investigation of the site focusing on specialist Palaeolithic stratigraphic, scientific analysis and that that a watching brief is maintained throughout all earth-moving phases during the residential development of the site.

## **9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **9.1 Archive**

9.1.1 Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to the LPA and Kent County Council (Heritage) within 6 months of completion.

### **9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources**

9.2.1 The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at Kent County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

### **9.3 Copyright**

9.3.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Aylesford Heritage Limited (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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Britain From Above: Available at:

<https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/en>



Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:40,000, 1:2,500

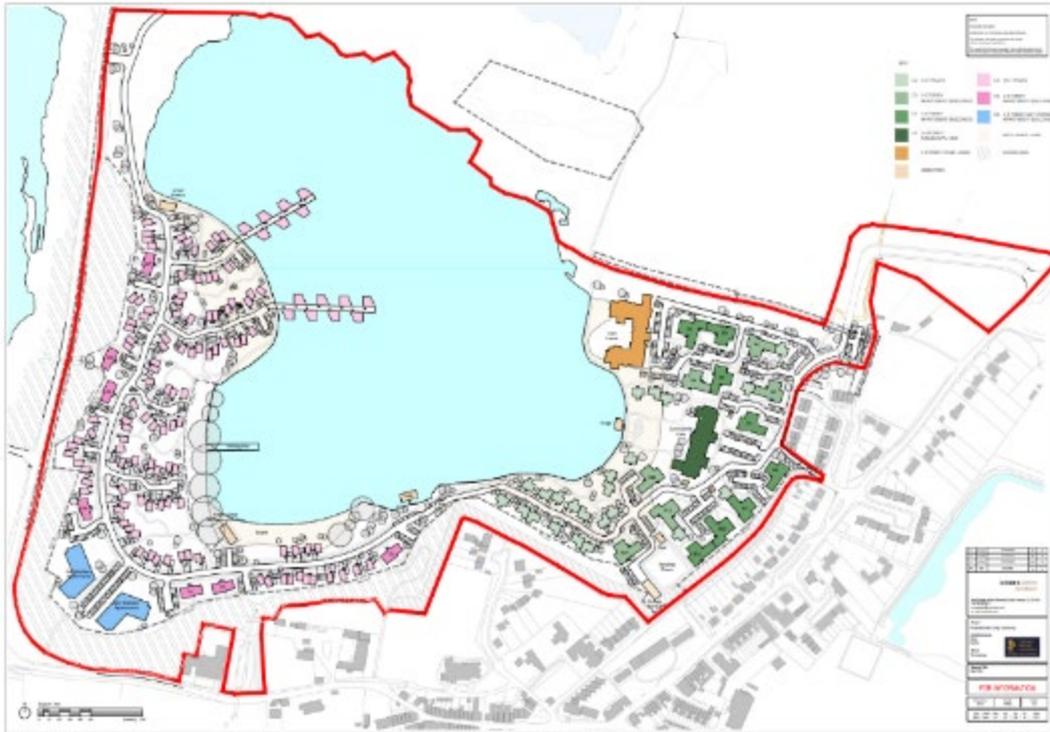


Figure 2: Proposed Development



Figure 3: Estate Map of Aylesford (& close up), Abraham Walter, 1700 (held at Aylesford Priory and reproduced with permission).

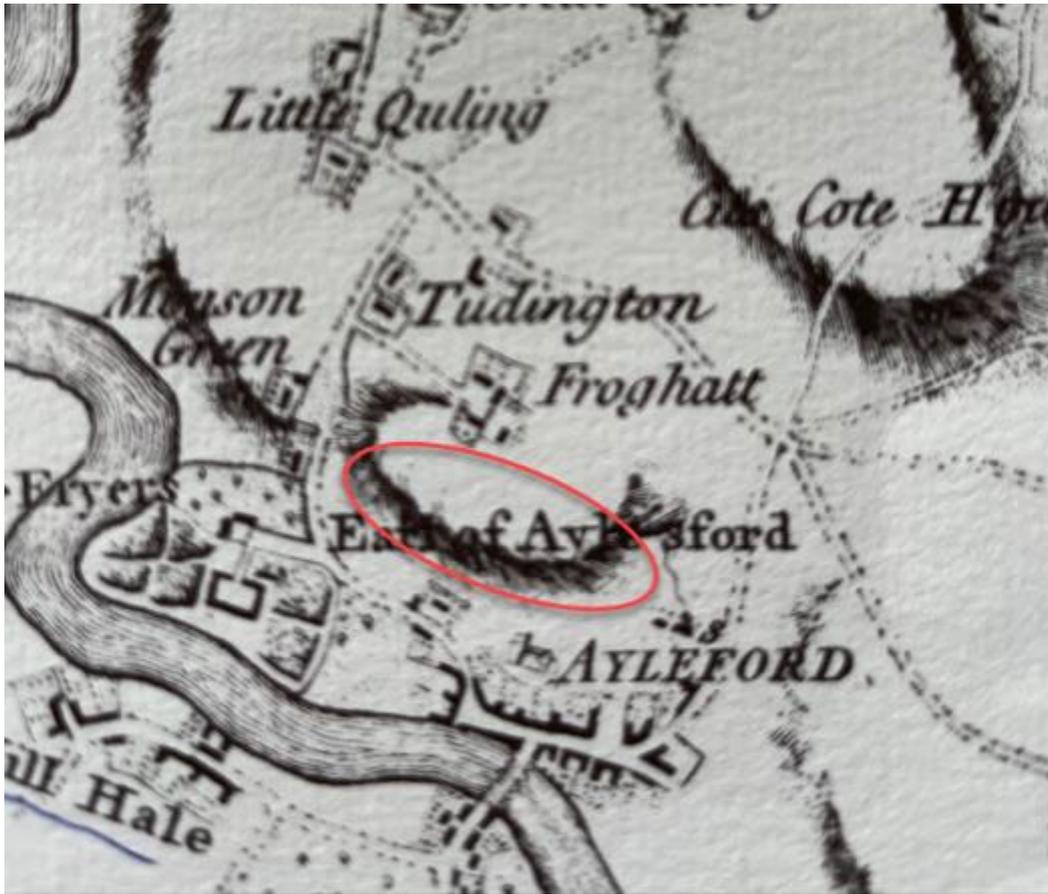


Figure 4: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769

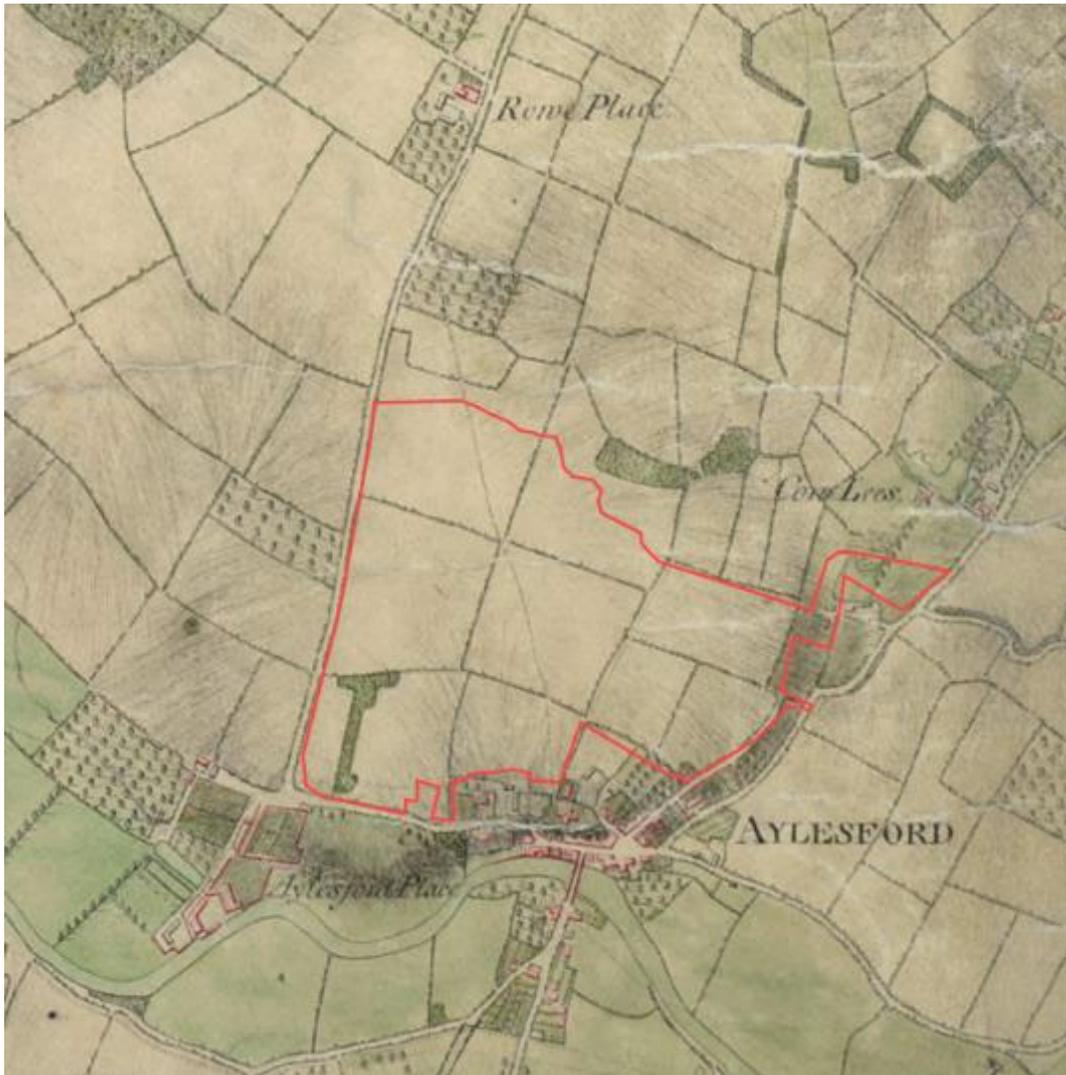


Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

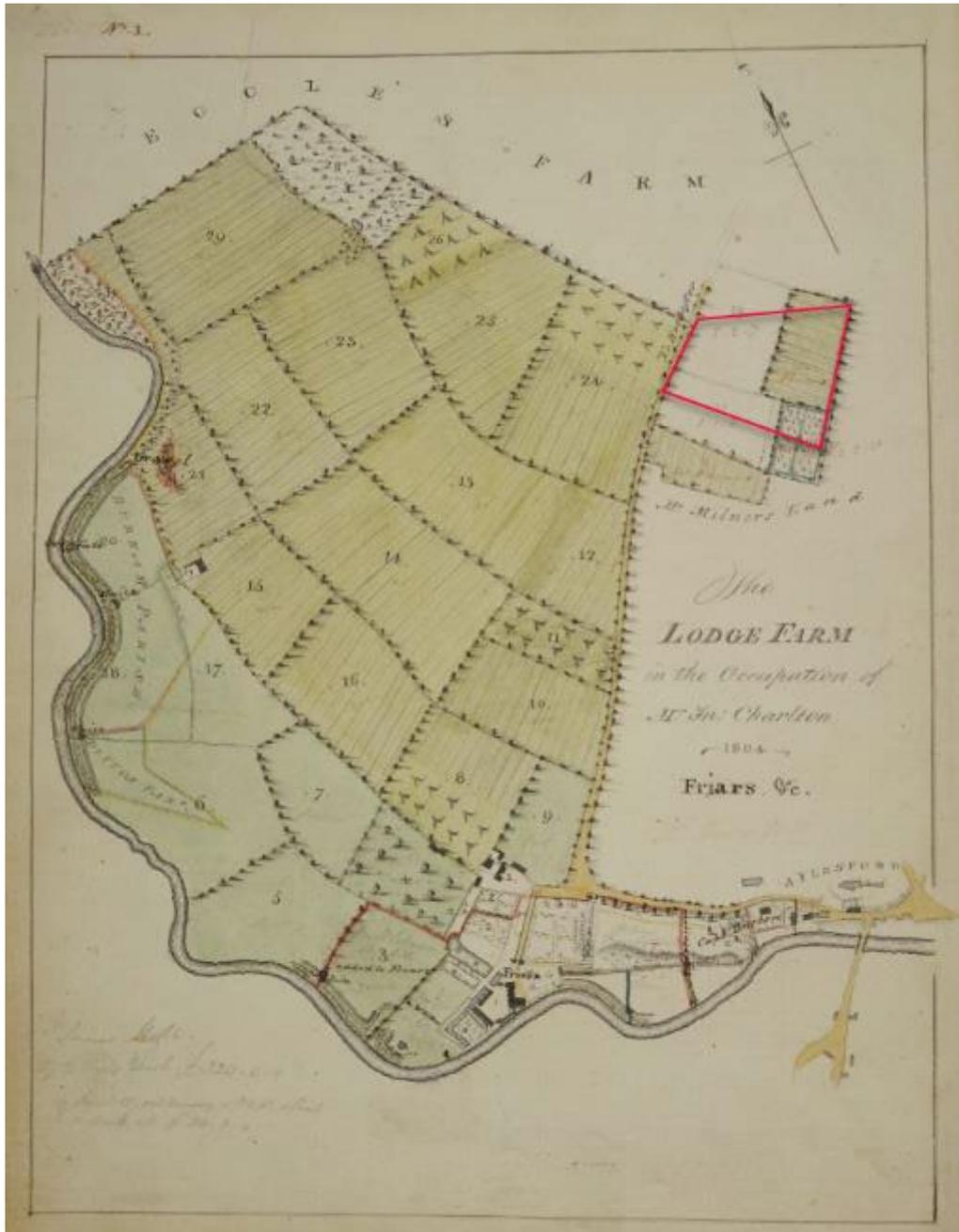


Figure 6: 1805 Lodge Farm Estate Map (U234 E21 Kent Archive Centre)

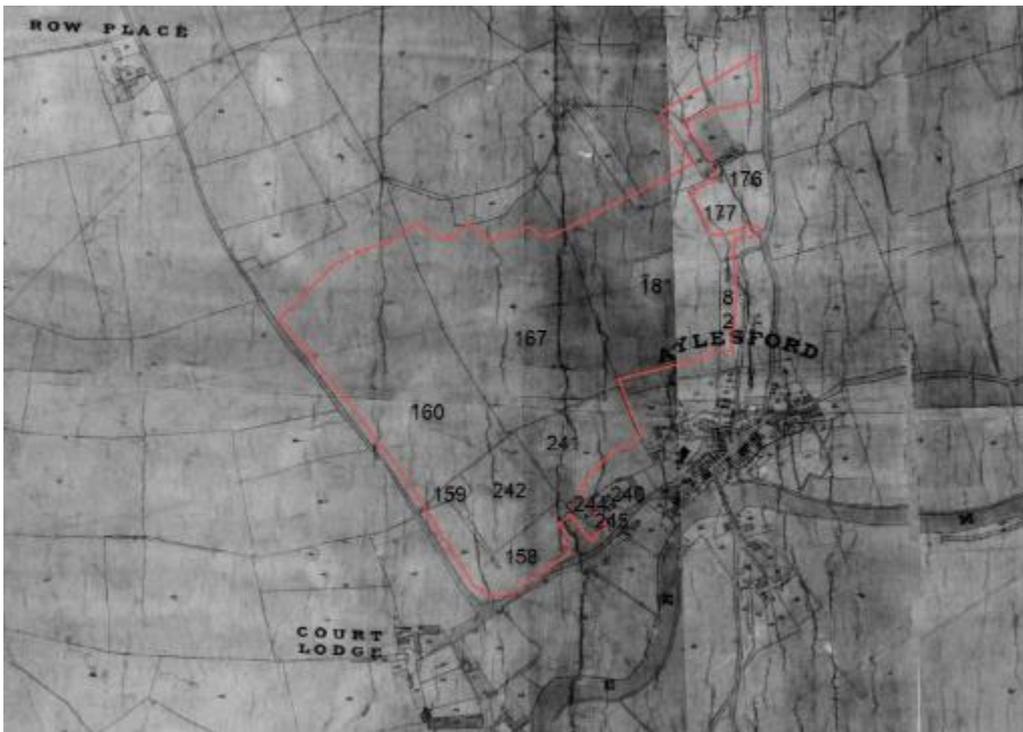


Figure 7: Aylesford Tithe Map 1841



Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1867

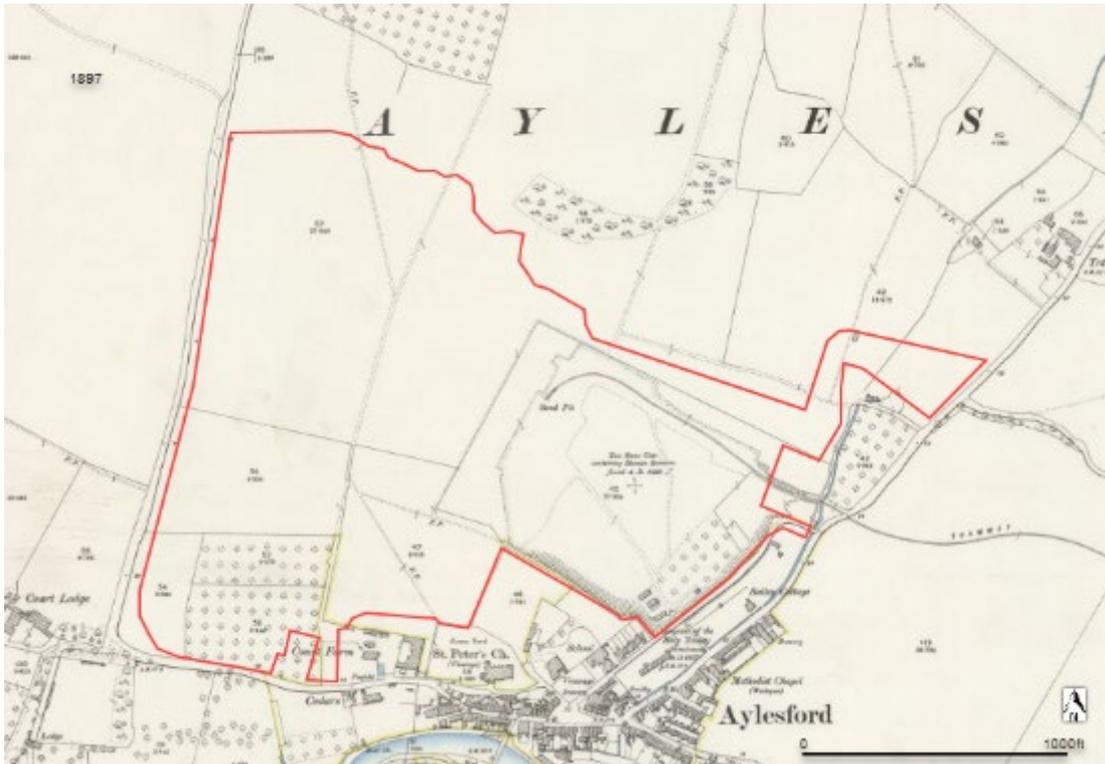


Figure 9: Historic OS Map from 1897

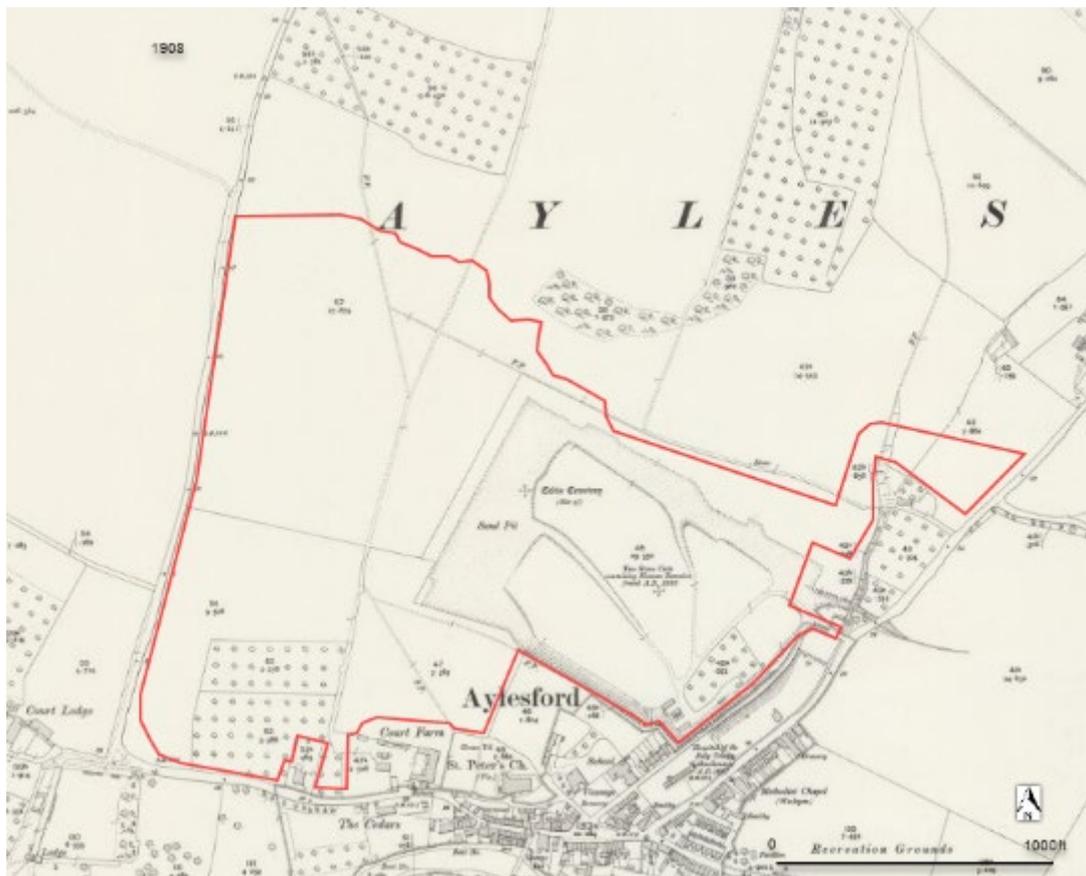


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1908

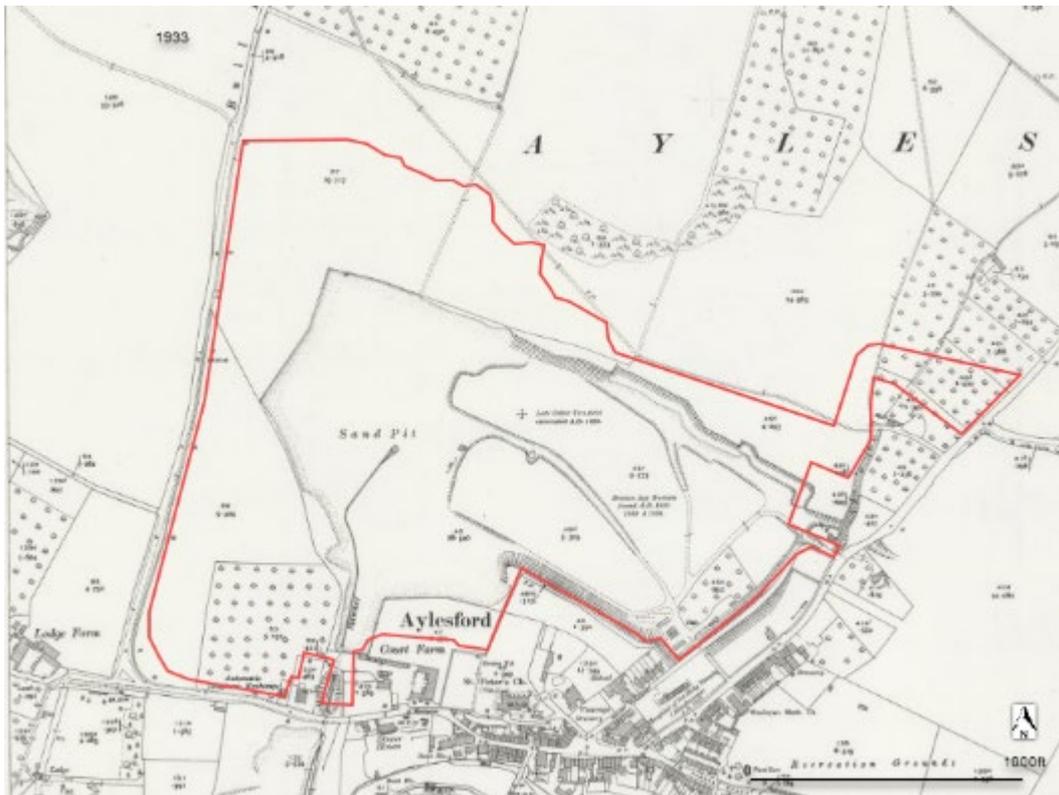


Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1933

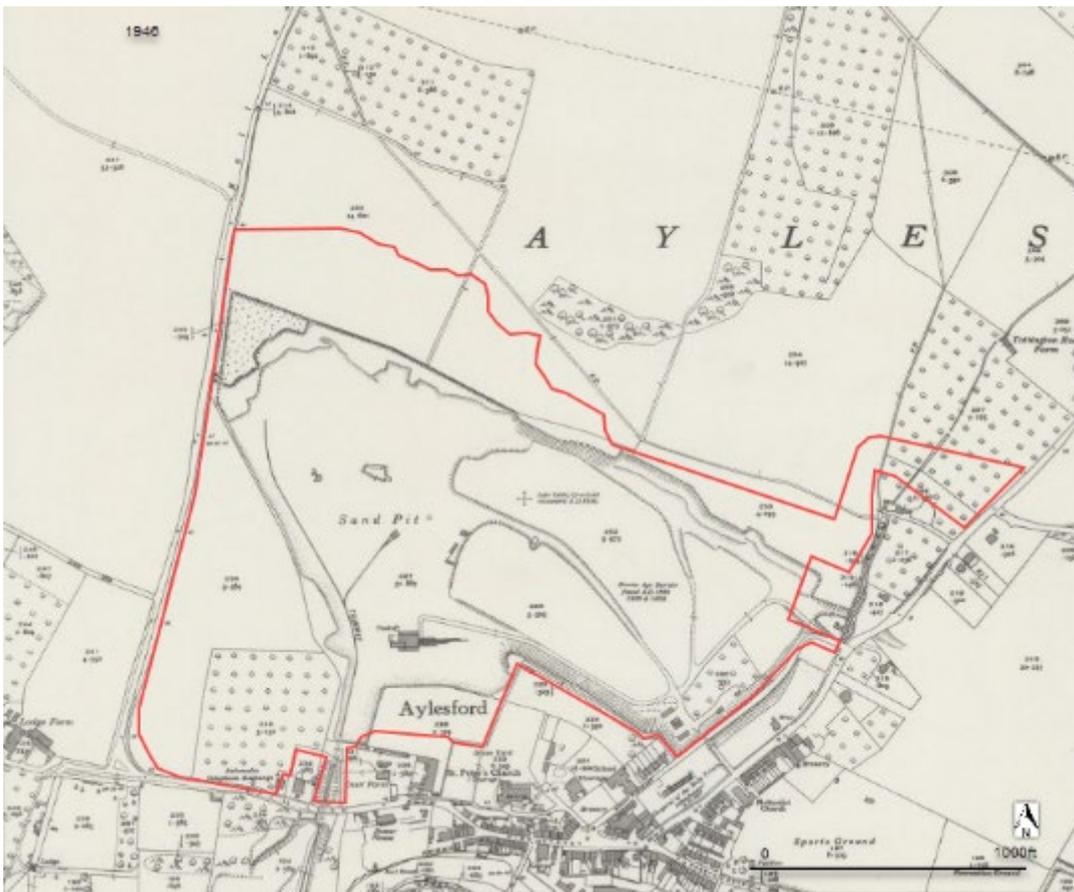


Figure 12: Historic OS Map 1946



Figure 13: Historical OS Map 1961

**10.3 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data (see Figures 14-31). ALL DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE SITE BOUNDARY**

<b>KHER ID</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Description</b>
TQ 75 NW 135	Building	Within PDA	Post Medieval	Aylesford Quarry
TQ 75 NW 148	Building	c. 245m WSW	Post Medieval to Modern	North Barn, Aylesford Priory
TQ 75 NW 221	Building	c. 905m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Forstal Pumping Station
TQ 75 NW 305	Building	c. 735m WSW	Post Medieval	60 Mill Hall
TQ 75 NW 275	Building	c. 705m SSE	Modern	Pillbox (Type Fw3/24)
TQ 75 NW 129	Building	c. 70m SE	Post Medieval	Tunnel adjacent to 36 Rochester Road, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 404	Building	c. 250m WSW	Post Medieval	Stockshed at Court Lodge
TQ 75 NW 414	Building	c. 990m S	Modern	Military Hospital, Maidstone
TQ 75 NW 433	Building	c. 60m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	National School, Mount Pleasant, Aylesford
TQ 76 SW 481	Crash Site	c. 840m N	Modern	Crash site of Hawker Hurricane I
TQ 75 NW 954	Crash Site	c. 745m S	Modern	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I
MKE84564	Farmstead	c. 1000m N	Post Medieval	Outfarm in Eccles
MKE84565	Farmstead	c. 490m NNW	Post Medieval	Rowe Place
MKE84566	Farmstead	c. 275m WSW	Post Medieval	Court Lodge Farm
MKE84567	Farmstead	c. 5m SSW	Post Medieval	Court Farm
MKE84568	Farmstead	c. 670m SSW	Post Medieval	Home Farm (Preston Hall)
MKE84617	Farmstead	c. 740m WNW	Post Medieval	Outfarm south east of New Hythe

MKE84623	Farmstead	c. 720m SW	Post Medieval	Farmstead in Millhall
MKE84624	Farmstead	c. 710m WSW	Post Medieval	Farmstead in Millhall
MKE84628	Farmstead	c. 700m SSE	Post Medieval	Little Preston
MKE84629	Farmstead	c. 425m ENE	Post Medieval	Anchor Farm
MKE84630	Farmstead	c. 170m E	Post Medieval	Outfarm south west of Anchor Farm
MKE84631	Farmstead	c. 665m ENE	Post Medieval	Cowleaze Farm (Cowleze)
MKE84632	Farmstead	c. 980m ENE	Unknown	Tottington Farm (Little Tottington)
MKE84658	Farmstead	c. 1170m ENE	Post Medieval	Little Cossington
MKE84659	Farmstead	c. 1270m ENE	Post Medieval	Farmstead north of Little Cossington
MKE88863	Farmstead	c. 415m WSW	Post Medieval	Outfarm south west of Court Lodge Farm
MKE88869	Farmstead	c. 960m NE	Post Medieval	Field barn to north west of Tottington Farm
TQ 75 NW 144	Findspot	c. 90m NNE	Early Mesolithic to Modern	2 struck flints, post-medieval tile, brick and pottery found on a watching brief in 2001.
TQ 75 NW 20	Findspot	c. 215m ESE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Saxon bronze buckle, Rochester Road, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 23	Findspot	c. 395m WNW	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic handaxes from Nickel (or Nico) Pits, Aylesford. Palaeolithic flint implements (9 handaxes and 3 flakes) found in late 19th C, together with remains of mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, lion etc, held at Maidstone Museum.
TQ 75 NW 27	Findspot	c. 310m SSW	Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age gold armlets (4), Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 32	Findspot	c. 995m S	Iron Age	Iron Age coins, Preston Hall, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 34	Findspot	c. 785m SSE	Roman	Romano-British pottery and fibula (burials), Little Preston, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 36	Findspot	c. 70m SSE	Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age leaf-shaped sword, Aylesford

TQ 75 NW 37	Findspot	c. 70m SSE	Bronze Age	Four Bronze Age looped and socketed axes found at Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 48	Findspot	c. 70m SSE	Iron Age	Belgic bronze torc found at Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 51	Findspot	c. 785m SSE	Mesolithic	A Mesolithic pick (Thames pick) found at Little Preston, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 53	Findspot	c. 70m SSE	Neolithic	Two Neolithic stone axes found at Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 57	Findspot	Within PDA	Roman	Romano-British coin found at Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 136	Findspot	c. 395m WSW	Iron Age	Iron Age coin found at Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 64	Findspot	c. 70m SSE	Mesolithic	A Mesolithic tranchet axe found in Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 65	Findspot	c. 70m SSE	Mesolithic	A Mesolithic blade found in Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 67	Findspot	c. 740m SE	Bronze Age	A middle to late Bronze Age spearhead found 1984 in Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 68	Findspot	c. 695m SSE	Iron Age	Potin coin found in 1985 at Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 69	Findspot	c. 255m S	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Bronze brooch found in 1985 at Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 70	Findspot	c. 815m SSW	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Stone adze or hoe found in 1975 at Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 71	Findspot	c. 370m SW	Bronze Age	Bronze spearhead found 1979 in the River Medway at Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 99	Findspot	c. 70m SSE	Mesolithic	Mesolithic tranchet axe, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 100	Findspot	Within PDA	Roman	Romano-British Coin found 1970, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 101	Findspot	c. 1050m SSW	Medieval	Medieval papal bull found in 1969, Aylesford
TQ 76 SW 44	Findspot	c. 855m N	Mesolithic	Mesolithic macehead, Eccles
MKE65843	Findspot	c. 695m SSE	Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin
TR 34 SW 38	Findspot	c. 5m S	Unknown	Gold torc found 1772
TQ 76 SW 141	Findspot	c. 790m NW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early Medieval copper alloy brooch

MKE71435	Findspot	c. 765m NNW	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo- Saxon	Roman copper alloy brooch
MKE71436	Findspot	c. 765m NNW	Roman	Roman copper alloy brooch
MKE75368	Findspot	c. 580m ENE	Medieval	Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE75369	Findspot	c. 580m ENE	Post Medieval	Post Medieval copper alloy ring
MKE75399	Findspot	c. 630m NNW	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE75430	Findspot	c. 580m ENE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval copper alloy unidentified object
MKE75503	Findspot	c. 1035m SE	Roman	Roman copper alloy brooch
MKE75516	Findspot	c. 280m W	Roman	Roman copper alloy brooch
MKE75598	Findspot	c. 515m SSE	Post Medieval	Post Medieval iron nail
MKE75681	Findspot	c. 890m SE	Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age	Bronze Age copper alloy dagger
MKE75690	Findspot	c. 900m NNW	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE75761	Findspot	c. 890m SE	Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age	Bronze Age flint lithic implement
MKE75843	Findspot	c. 795m NW	Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE75844	Findspot	c. 795m NW	Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE75857	Findspot	c. 395m WSW	Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE75860	Findspot	c. 1090m NW	Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE75880	Findspot	c. 875m NNW	Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE75901	Findspot	c. 475m SSE	Post Medieval	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE75909	Findspot	c. 370m SW	Medieval	Medieval copper alloy rivet
MKE75913	Findspot	c. 570m SW	Roman	Roman copper alloy brooch
MKE75914	Findspot	c. 555m S	Unknown	lead token

MKE75915	Findspot	c. 555m S	Unknown	lead token
MKE75916	Findspot	c. 555m S	Roman	Roman copper alloy pendant
MKE75919	Findspot	c. 515m SSE	Unknown	copper alloy ring
MKE75922	Findspot	c. 570m SW	Medieval	Medieval copper alloy finger ring
MKE75923	Findspot	c. 555m S	Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy terret ring
MKE75924	Findspot	c. 570m SW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval lead token
MKE75925	Findspot	c. 880m SE	Post Medieval	Post Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE75928	Findspot	c. 155m S	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval tin or tin alloy buckle frame
MKE75929	Findspot	c. 515m SSE	Post Medieval	Post Medieval copper alloy finial
MKE75932	Findspot	c. 430m SW	Unknown	Unknown lead alloy seal matrix
MKE75933	Findspot	c. 695m SSE	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE75934	Findspot	c. 650m SSE	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint hammerstone
MKE75935	Findspot	c. 475m SSE	Unknown	Unknown copper alloy unidentified object
MKE75949	Findspot	c. 265m SSE	Post Medieval	Post Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE75950	Findspot	c. 570m SW	Middle Iron Age	Roman silver coin
MKE75951	Findspot	c. 570m SW	Medieval	Medieval silver coin
MKE75952	Findspot	c. 430m SW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE75953	Findspot	c. 570m SW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE75954	Findspot	c. 430m SW	Roman	Roman copper coin
MKE75957	Findspot	c. 660m N	Roman	copper alloy coin
MKE75958	Findspot	c. 660m N	Roman	Silver coin
MKE75960	Findspot	c. 660m N	Roman	copper alloy coin
MKE75961	Findspot	c. 660m N	Roman	copper alloy coin
MKE75962	Findspot	c. 660m N	Roman	copper alloy coin
MKE75963	Findspot	c. 660m N	Roman	copper alloy coin
MKE75964	Findspot	c. 660m N	Roman	copper alloy coin
MKE75965	Findspot	c. 660m N	Roman	Silver coin
MKE75966	Findspot	c. 755m SE	Roman	Roman silver coin

MKE75987	Findspot	c. 315m SSW	Late Iron Age	Iron Age copper alloy coin
TQ 75 NW 371	Findspot	c. 95m S	Post Medieval	Possible Civil War cannon balls, Aylesford bridge area
MKE97080	Findspot	c. 1010m NNW	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Roman Silver finger ring
MKE97151	Findspot	c. 645m WSW	Medieval	Medieval Copper alloy harness pendant
TQ 75 NW 33	Findspot	c. 70m SSE	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Very numerous Palaeolithic handaxes from general Aylesford area
TQ 75 NW 182	Findspot	c. 655m SE	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	3 Palaeolithic handaxes from Bryce's Sand Pit, Forstal Road, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 207	Findspot	Within PDA	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic handaxe, found near Allington Lock
TQ 75 NW 420	Findspot	c. 395m WNW	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Two Palaeolithic handaxes and one flake from general Maidstone area
MKE109445	Findspot	c. 430m SW	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
MKE110166	Findspot	c. 1095m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval copper alloy scabbard
MKE110167	Findspot	c. 110m SSE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval copper alloy pin
MKE110174	Findspot	c. 945m NNE	Post Medieval	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE110189	Findspot	c. 150m S	Post Medieval	Post Medieval copper alloy token
MKE110230	Findspot	c. 155m SSE	Medieval	Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE110231	Findspot	c. 155m SSE	Medieval	Medieval ceramic vessel
MKE110258	Findspot	c. 245m SSE	Post Medieval	Post Medieval iron rifle
MKE110263	Findspot	c. 245m SSE	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Roman ceramic vessel
MKE110325	Findspot	c. 130m SSE	Post Medieval	Medieval iron key (locking)

MKE110326	Findspot	c. 130m SSE	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Roman glass bead
MKE110354	Findspot	c. 570m SW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE110359	Findspot	c. 555m S	Post Medieval	Post Medieval lead alloy buckle
MKE114075	Findspot	c. 675m NNW	Roman	Roman copper alloy coin
TQ 76 SW 515	Findspot	c. 970m NW	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Large concentration of probable neolithic / early bronze age flint south-west of Eccles
TQ 75 NW 127	Listed Building	c. 410m ENE	Post Medieval	Anchor Farm, Rochester Road, Aylesford, listing (1186862), grade II
TQ 75 NW 24	Listed Building	c. 25m S	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Modern	Church of St Peter, Aylesford, listing (1337029), grade II
TQ 75 NW 26	Listed Building	c. 130m S	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Modern	Aylesford bridge, listing (1363113), grade II
TQ 75 NW 76	Listed Building	c. 15m SSW	Medieval to Modern	Court Farmhouse, Eccles, Aylesford, listing (1070571), grade II*
TQ 75 NW 78	Listed Building	c. 75m S	Medieval to Modern	The Chequers Public House, Aylesford, listing (1111803), grade II*
TQ 75 NW 325	Listed Building	c. 990m S	Post Medieval	Preston Hall, listing (1070492), grade II
TQ 75 NW 251	Listed Building	Adjacent to PDA SSW	Post Medieval	Brassey Tomb Monument 40 Yards North West of Aylesford Church, listing (1070537), grade II
TQ 75 NW 252	Listed Building	c. 45m S	Post Medieval	CHEST TOMB 7 YARDS SOUTH OF WEST TOWER OF AYLESFORD CHURCH, listing (1070538), grade II
TQ 75 NW 253	Listed Building	c. 135m SSE	Post Medieval	Dorothy's House, Aylesford, listing (1070540), grade II

TQ 75 NW 254	Listed Building	c. 120m SSE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Hengist Restaurant, Aylesford, listing (1070541), grade II
TQ 75 NW 255	Listed Building	c. 120m SSE	Post Medieval	11 And 13 High Street, listing (1070542), grade II
TQ 75 NW 233	Listed Building	c. 120m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	15 High Street, listing (1070543), grade II
TQ 75 NW 231	Listed Building	c. 110m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	The Post Office, Aylesford, listing (1070544), grade II
TQ 75 NW 247	Listed Building	c. 95m SSE	Medieval to Modern	The George House, Aylesford, listing (1070545), grade II
TQ 75 NW 227	Listed Building	c. 60m S	Post Medieval to Modern	Labours of Love Shop, listing (1070546), grade II
TQ 75 NW 228	Listed Building	c. 70m SSE	Post Medieval	44-48 High Street, listing (1070547), grade II
TQ 75 NW 229	Listed Building	c. 70m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Arch and Wall to The North of Trinity Court, listing (1070549), grade II
TQ 75 NW 230	Listed Building	c. 1170m ENE	Post Medieval	LITTLE COSSINGTON FARMHOUSE, listing (1070550), grade II
TQ 75 NW 240	Listed Building	c. 95m SE	Post Medieval	Village Pump 10 Yards East of Trinity Court, listing (1070551), grade II
TQ 75 NW 232	Listed Building	c. 260m S	Post Medieval	460 STATION ROAD, listing (1070554), grade II
TQ 75 NW 225	Listed Building	c. 65m S	Post Medieval	75 The Quay, listing (1070555), grade II
TQ 75 NW 234	Listed Building	c. 390m SW	Medieval to Post Medieval	THE FRIARS, MAIN BLOCK, listing (1070570), grade I
TQ 75 NW 236	Listed Building	c. 65m SSW	Post Medieval	The Cedars and wall to the north, listing (1070572), grade II
TQ 75 NW 237	Listed Building	c. 40m S	Post Medieval	Chest Tomb 7 Yards South of Aylesford Church, listing (1070573), grade II
TQ 75 NW 238	Listed Building	c. 35m S	Post Medieval	Chest Tomb 5 Yards South West of Aylesford Church, listing (1070574), grade II

TQ 75 NW 239	Listed Building	c. 40m SSE	Post Medieval	Chest Tomb 15 Yards to The South East of Aylesford Church, listing (1070575), grade II
TQ 75 NW 263	Listed Building	c. 30m SSE	Post Medieval	Chest Tomb 3 Yards East of Aylesford Church, listing (1070576), grade II
TQ 75 NW 277	Listed Building	c. 70m S	Post Medieval	73 The Quay, listing (1081537), grade II
TQ 75 NW 278	Listed Building	c. 65m S	Post Medieval	77-81 The Quay, listing (1081539), grade II
TQ 75 NW 257	Listed Building	c. 40m SSE	Post Medieval	Chest Tomb 5 Yards South of Aylesford Church, listing (111754), grade II
TQ 75 NW 266	Listed Building	c. 335m SW	Medieval to Modern	Gatehouse And Walls to The North and East of The Friars, listing (1111775), grade I
TQ 75 NW 267	Listed Building	Adjacent to PDA SSW	Post Medieval	Granary 10 Yards East of Court Farmhouse, listing (1111780), grade II
TQ 75 NW 268	Listed Building	c. 80m S	Post Medieval	44-55 High Street, listing (1111801), grade II
TQ 75 NW 270	Listed Building	c. 75m SSE	Post Medieval	24 And 26 High Street, listing (1111805), grade II
TQ 75 NW 271	Listed Building	c. 55m SE	Post Medieval	22-32 Mount Pleasant, listing (1111809), grade II
TQ 75 NW 264	Listed Building	c. 25m SSE	Post Medieval	Chest Tomb 3 Yards East of Aylesford Church, listing (1112546), grade II
TQ 75 NW 262	Listed Building	c. 1210m ENE	Post Medieval	300-302 Pratling Street, listing (1186853), grade II
TQ 75 NW 260	Listed Building	c. 955m ENE	Post Medieval	Barn 150 Yards South of Little Tottington Farmhouse, listing (1186864), grade II
TQ 75 NW 259	Listed Building	c. 235m S	Post Medieval	Village School and Rosalind's Cottage, listing (1186870), grade II
TQ 75 NW 258	Listed Building	c. 790m SW	Post Medieval to Modern	Aylesford Station, listing (1186882), grade II

TQ 75 NW 242	Listed Building	c. 1025m S	Post Medieval	Wall And Gates to Courtyard at Front of Preston Hall (Otherwise Known as Preston Hall Hospital), listing (1210705), grade II
TQ 75 NW 245	Listed Building	c. 950m S	Post Medieval	Fountain 30 Yards North of Preston Hall (Otherwise Known as Preston Hall Hospital), listing (1290321), grade II
TQ 75 NW 308	Listed Building	c. 85m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Trinity Court, Aylesford, listing (1298997), grade II*
TQ 75 NW 309	Listed Building	c. 45m SSE	Post Medieval	Chest Tomb 15 Yards South of Chancel of Aylesford Church, listing (1322400), grade II
TQ 75 NW 310	Listed Building	c. 30m SSE	Post Medieval	Table Tomb 3 Yards East of Aylesford Church, listing (1322401), grade II
TQ 75 NW 311	Listed Building	c. 25m SSE	Post Medieval	Chest Tomb 7 Yards East of Aylesford Church, listing (1322403), grade II
TQ 75 NW 312	Listed Building	c. 45m S	Post Medieval	CHEST TOMB 7 YARDS SOUTH OF WEST TOWER OF AYLESFORD CHURCH, listing (1336968), grade II
TQ 75 NW 313	Listed Building	c. 65m S	Post Medieval	54-62 High Street, listing (1336979), grade II
TQ 75 NW 324	Listed Building	c. 750m SW	Post Medieval	5 Mill Hall, listing (1336981), grade II
TQ 75 NW 315	Listed Building	c. 105m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	27 High Street, listing (1336990), grade II
TQ 75 NW 307	Listed Building	c. 275m WSW	Post Medieval	Barn 50 Yards East of Court Lodge Farmhouse, listing (1337004), grade II
TQ 75 NW 318	Listed Building	c. 35m S	Post Medieval	Chest Tomb 5 Yards South of Aylesford Church, listing (1337031), grade II
TQ 75 NW 291	Listed Building	c. 75m S	Post Medieval	65-67 The Quay, listing (1363076), grade II
TQ 75 NW 292	Listed Building	c. 280m WSW	Post Medieval	Court Lodge Farmhouse, Aylesford, listing (1363082), grade II
TQ 75 NW 293	Listed Building	c. 40m S	Post Medieval	Chest Tomb 5 Yards South of Aylesford Church, listing (1363083), grade II

TQ 75 NW 294	Listed Building	c. 40m S	Post Medieval	Spong Tomb Monument 15 Yards to The South of Aylesford Church, listing (1363084), grade II
TQ 75 NW 295	Listed Building	c. 45m SSE	Post Medieval	Chest Tomb 20 Yards South East of Aylesford Church, listing (1363085), grade II
TQ 75 NW 296	Listed Building	c. 20m SSE	Post Medieval	Chest Tomb 3 Yards East of Aylesford Church, listing (1363086), grade II
TQ 75 NW 302	Listed Building	c. 115m SSE	Medieval to Modern	The Little Gem Public House, Aylesford, listing (1363107), grade II
TQ 75 NW 323	Listed Building	c. 110m SSE	Post Medieval	23 And 25 High Street, listing (1363108), grade II
TQ 75 NW 304	Listed Building	c. 80m S	Post Medieval	57 and 59 High Street, listing (1363109), grade II
TQ 75 NW 297	Listed Building	c. 1170m ENE	Post Medieval	301 And 303 Pratling Street, listing (1363111), grade II
TQ 75 NW 338	Listed Building	c. 635m ENE	Post Medieval	Cowleaze Farmhouse, Aylesford, listing (1363112), grade II
TQ 75 NW 341	Listed Building	c. 145m SE	Post Medieval	Methodist Church Including Sunday School, Aylesford, listing (1363141), grade II
TQ 75 NW 337	Listed Building	c. 185m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Old Mill House, listing (1391221), grade II
TQ 75 NW 401	Listed Building	c. 760m SW	Modern	Aylesford Signal Box, listing (1415110), grade II
TQ 75 NW 415	Listed Building	c. 335m SW	Modern to Unknown	Shrine of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St Simon Stock., listing (1437906), grade II*
TQ 76 SW 421	Listed Building	c. 415m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Anchor Oast, Tottington Farm, listing (1242668), grade II
MKE114267	Listed Building	c. 905m N	Modern to Unknown	Eccles War Memorial Clock Tower, listing (1464868), grade II
TQ 75 NW 60	Monument	c. 155m S	Unknown	Revetment on River Medway, Aylesford

TQ 75 NW 120	Monument	c. 35m SSE	Post Medieval	Buried, post-medieval building remains, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 128	Monument	Adjacent to PDA W	Post Medieval	Tunnel under Bull Lane from Aylesford quarry
TQ 75 NW 146	Monument	c. 485m SE	Medieval	Site of Aylesford Quarry
TQ 75 NW 21	Monument	Within PDA	Iron Age	Late Iron Age cremation Cemetery, Parish Field, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 22	Monument	Within PDA	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Numerous Palaeolithic finds (mostly handaxes) and Pleistocene mammal bones from Aylesford Sand Quarry (formerly Silas Wagon's Pit)
TQ 75 NW 28	Monument	c. 140m SW	Roman	Romano-British burial, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 30	Monument	c. 840m SSW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early-medieval cemetery, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 31	Monument	c. 760m S	Medieval to Post Medieval	Preston Hall (site of old Hall), Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 54	Monument	c. 645m WSW	Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age burial, Parish Field, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 55	Monument	Within PDA	Bronze Age	Bronze Age burials found at the old gravel pit in Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 82	Monument	c. 15m ENE	Late Iron Age to Roman	Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British occupation at Tottington Farm, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 85	Monument	c. 355m SW	Medieval	Remains of a Church 1248, rebuilt 1348-1417 at The Friary, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 92	Monument	c. 305m SW	Medieval	Site of the Infirmary, Aylesford Friary
TQ 75 NW 93	Monument	c. 395m SW	Medieval	Fishpond at The Friary, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 94	Monument	c. 335m SW	Medieval	Site of Medieval cemetery, Aylesford Friary
TQ 76 SW 3	Monument	c. 795m NW	Roman	Roman cinerary urns and pottery vessels found at Rowe Place Farm, Aylesford
TQ 76 SW 37	Monument	c. 1035m NNW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo Saxon cemetery at Eccles

TQ 76 SW 54	Monument	c. 945m NW	Unknown	A trackway at Aylesford
TQ 76 SW 57	Monument	c. 1035m NNW	Medieval	Medieval Site at Eccles
TQ 75 NW 249	Monument	c. 230m SSW	Modern	PILLBOX (PREFABRICATED)
TQ 75 NW 201	Monument	c. 915m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Aylesford Brick and Tile Works/ Aylesford Pottery
TQ 75 NW 402	Monument	c. 905m WSW	Post Medieval to Modern	Medway Chemical Works, Millhall
TQ 75 NW 169	Monument	c. 840m ESE	Post Medieval	Forstal Paper Mill
TQ 75 NW 171	Monument	c. 990m E	Post Medieval	Pratling Street Paper Mill, Aylesford
TQ 76 SW 106	Monument	c. 680m NNW	Unknown	Ring-ditch to south west of Eccles
TQ 76 SW 107	Monument	c. 730m NNW	Unknown	Linear cropmarks south-west of Eccles
TQ 75 NW 209	Monument	c. 355m S	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval wall foundations and features with Late Iron Age, Roman Medieval and post-Medieval pottery sherds and other Medieval small finds
TQ 75 NW 348	Monument	c. 1065m SW	Later Prehistoric	Possible prehistoric ditches at Aylesford School, Teapot Lane
TQ 75 NW 351	Monument	c. 35m SSE	Post Medieval	Site of the Vicarage, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 352	Monument	c. 455m WSW	Unknown	Lynchets at The Friars, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 353	Monument	c. 485m SW	Unknown	Ditch and boundary at The Friars, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 354	Monument	c. 545m WSW	Unknown	Filled ditch at The Friars, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 355	Monument	c. 620m WSW	Post Medieval to Modern	Sluice gate on ditch at The Friars, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 356	Monument	c. 620m WSW	Post Medieval	Embankment at The Friars, Aylesford
TQ 76 SW 122	Monument	c. 575m NNW	Unknown	Circular enclosure to south west of Eccles

TQ 76 SW 123	Monument	c. 755m NNW	Unknown	Ring ditch to south west of Eccles
TQ 75 NW 402	Monument	c. 905m WSW	Post Medieval	A sand mine, 32 Mount Pleasant, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 421	Monument	c. 855m SSW	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Three Palaeolithic handaxes from Preston Hall Gravel Pit, Aylesford, held at Maidstone Museum
TQ 75 NW 963	Monument	c. 95m S	Modern	A number of Second World War loopholes cut in to a garden wall at the North end of Aylesford bridge.
TQ 75 NW 964	Monument	c. 240m S	Modern	Second World War Type 28 pillbox covering the road bridge in Aylesford.
TQ 75 NW 422	Palaeoenvironmental Findspot	c. 880m SSW	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Lion jaw from Preston Hall Gravel Pit, Aylesford
TQ 76 SW 442	Monument	c. 200m S	Post Medieval	Maidstone And Strood Railway
TQ 65 NE 307	Monument	c. 100m S	Post Medieval to Modern	River Medway navigation
TQ 76 SW 10	Monument	c. 700m NNW	Early Iron Age to Roman	Eccles Roman Villa, Eccles. Scheduled Monument 1011770
TQ 75 NW 365	Landscape	Adjacent to PDA	Medieval to Modern	The Friars, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 429	Landscape	Adjacent to PDA	Post Medieval to Unknown	Possible former deer park, Aylesford
TQ 75 NW 366	Landscape	c. 800m E	Modern	Cobtree Manor Park, Maidstone

Figure 14: Gazetteer of HER Data



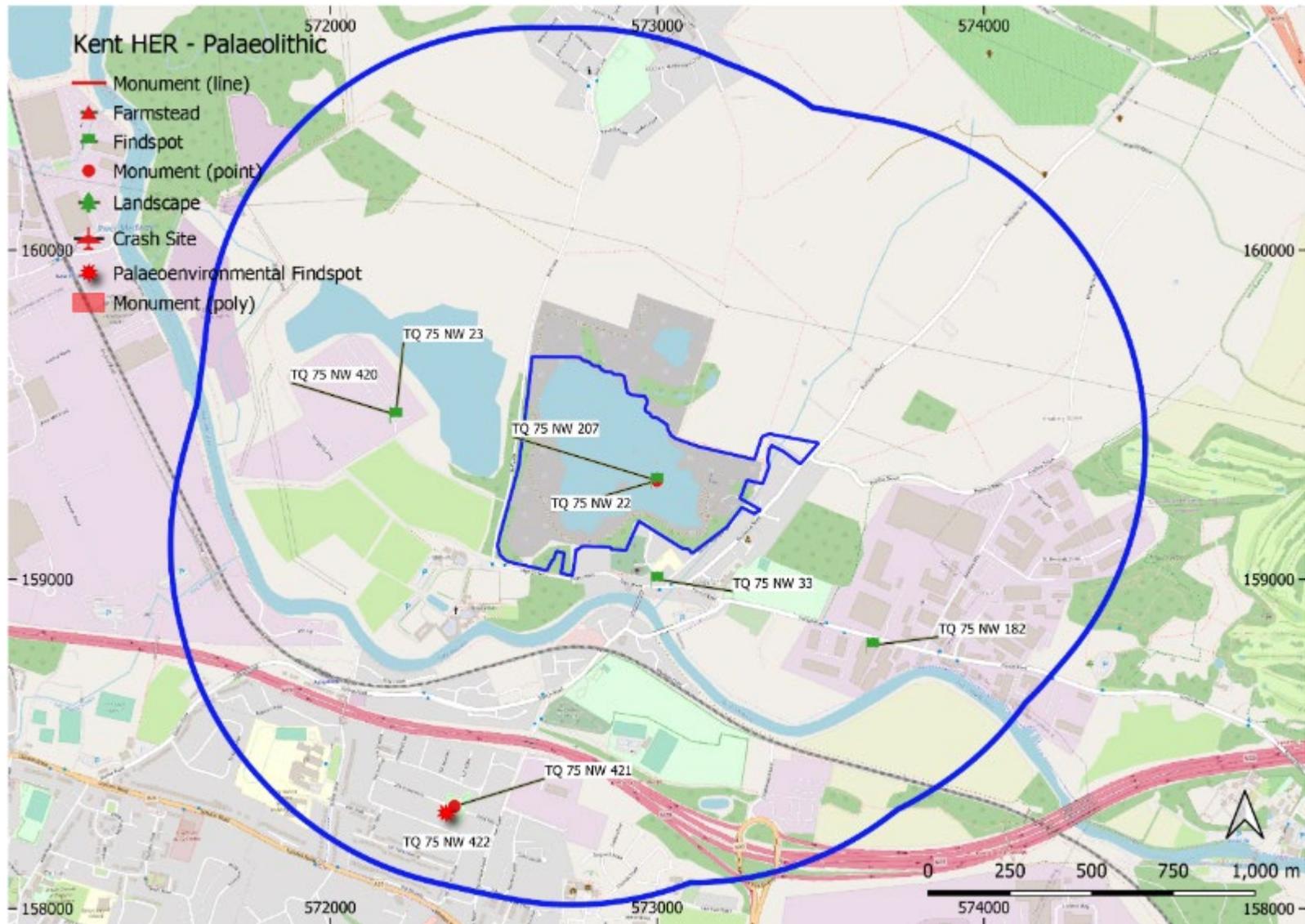


Figure 16: Kent HER Palaeolithic

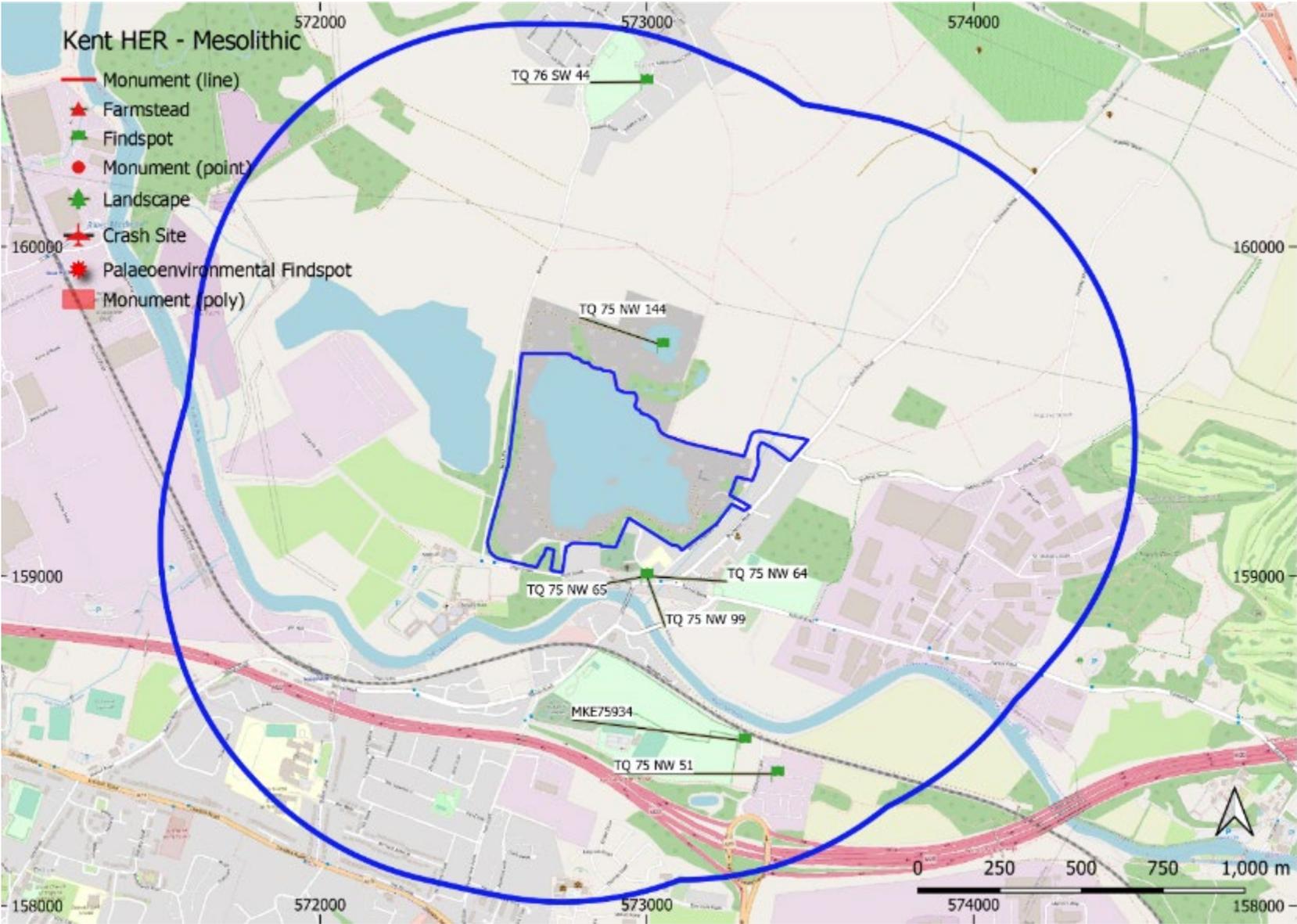


Figure 17: Kent HER Mesolithic

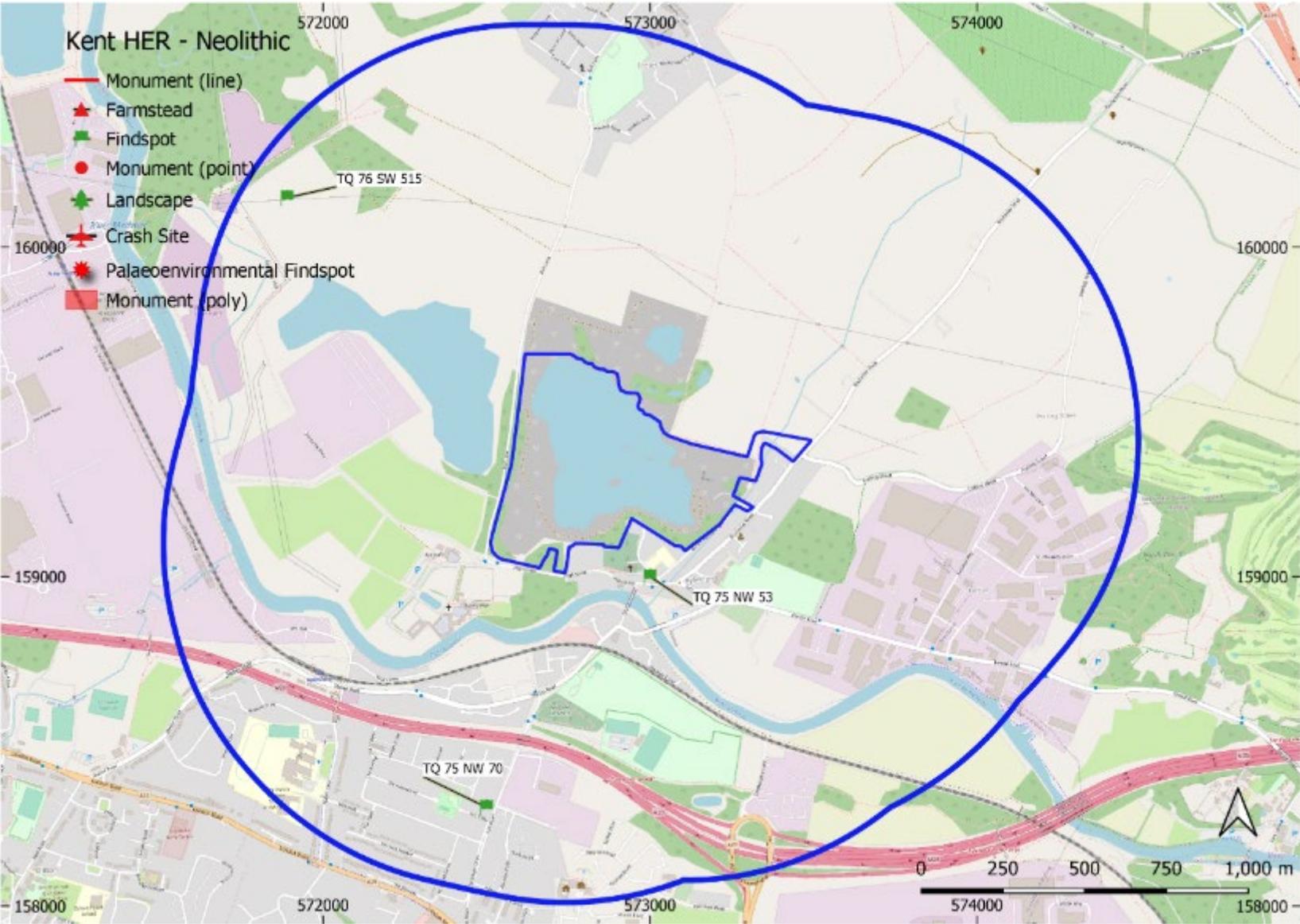


Figure 18: Kent HER Neolithic

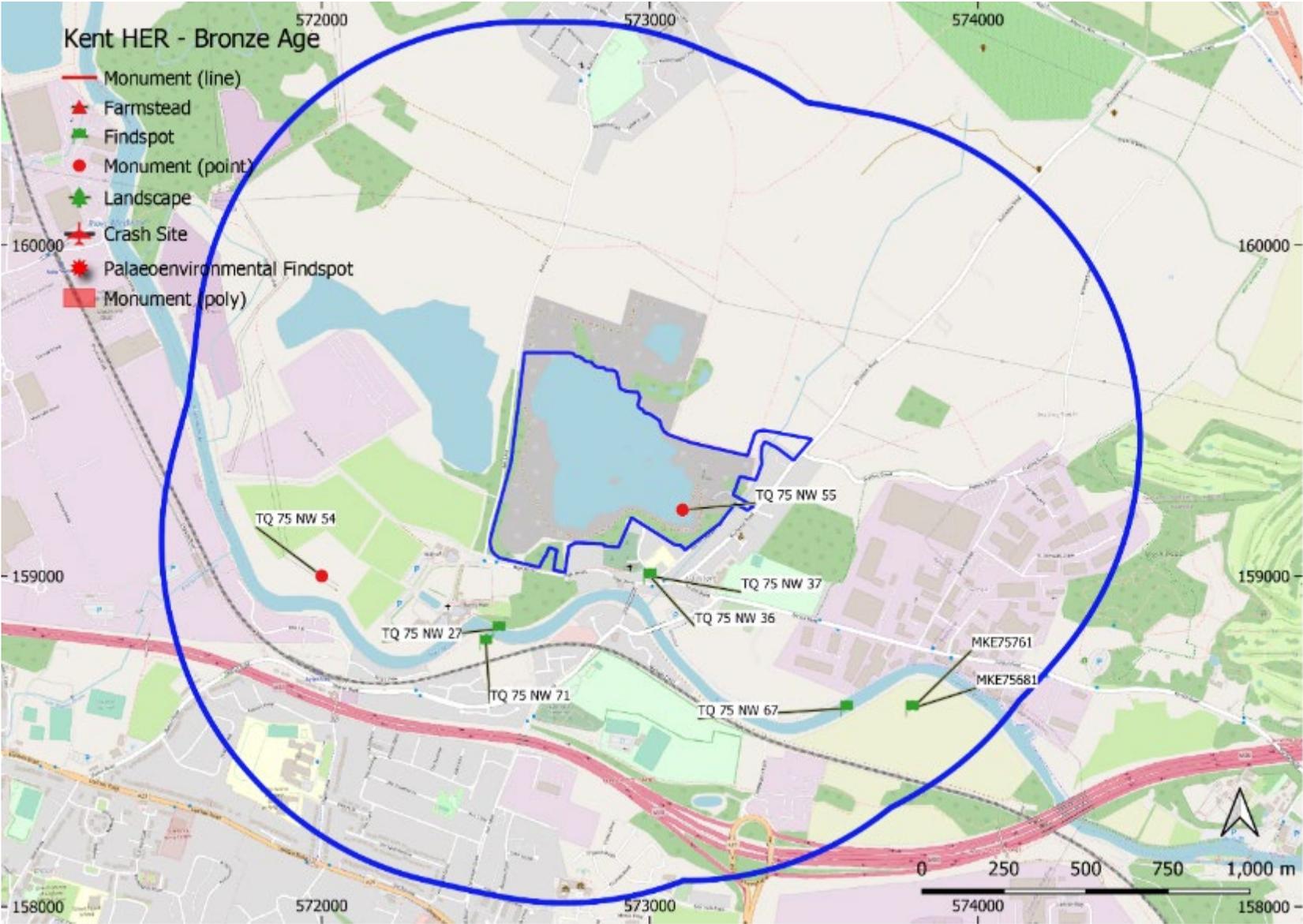


Figure 19: Kent HER Bronze Age

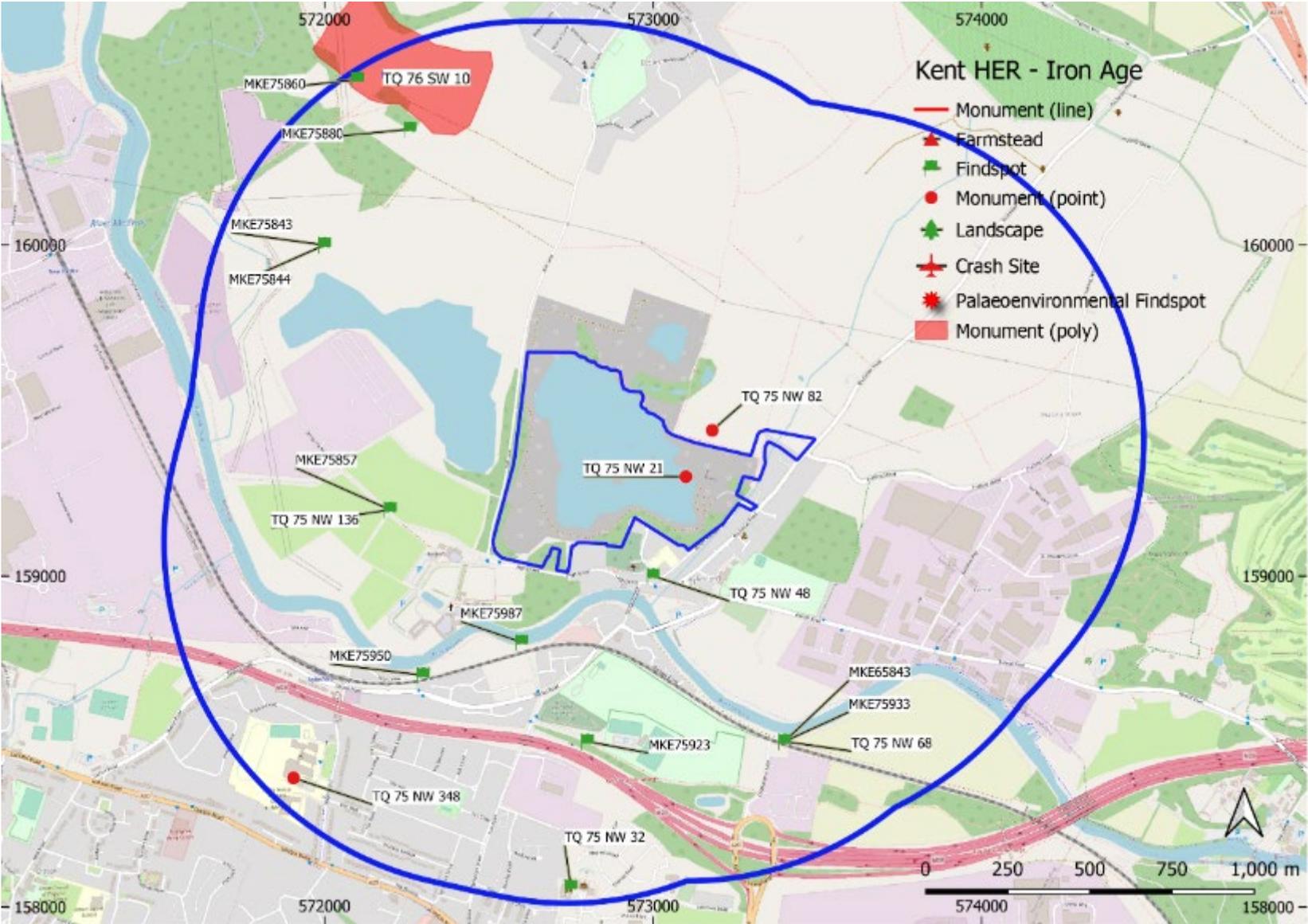


Figure 20: Kent HER Iron Age

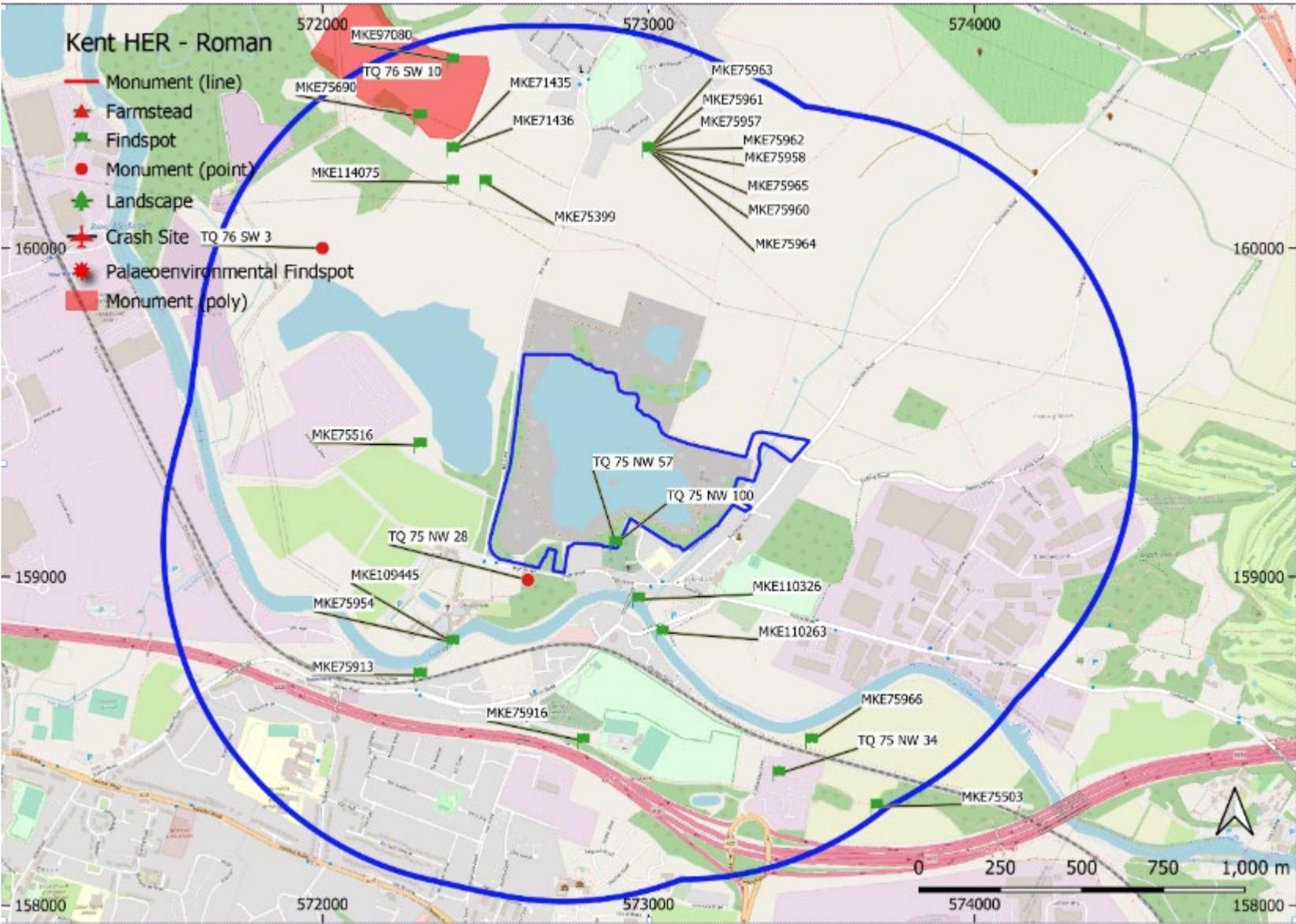


Figure 21: Kent HER Roman

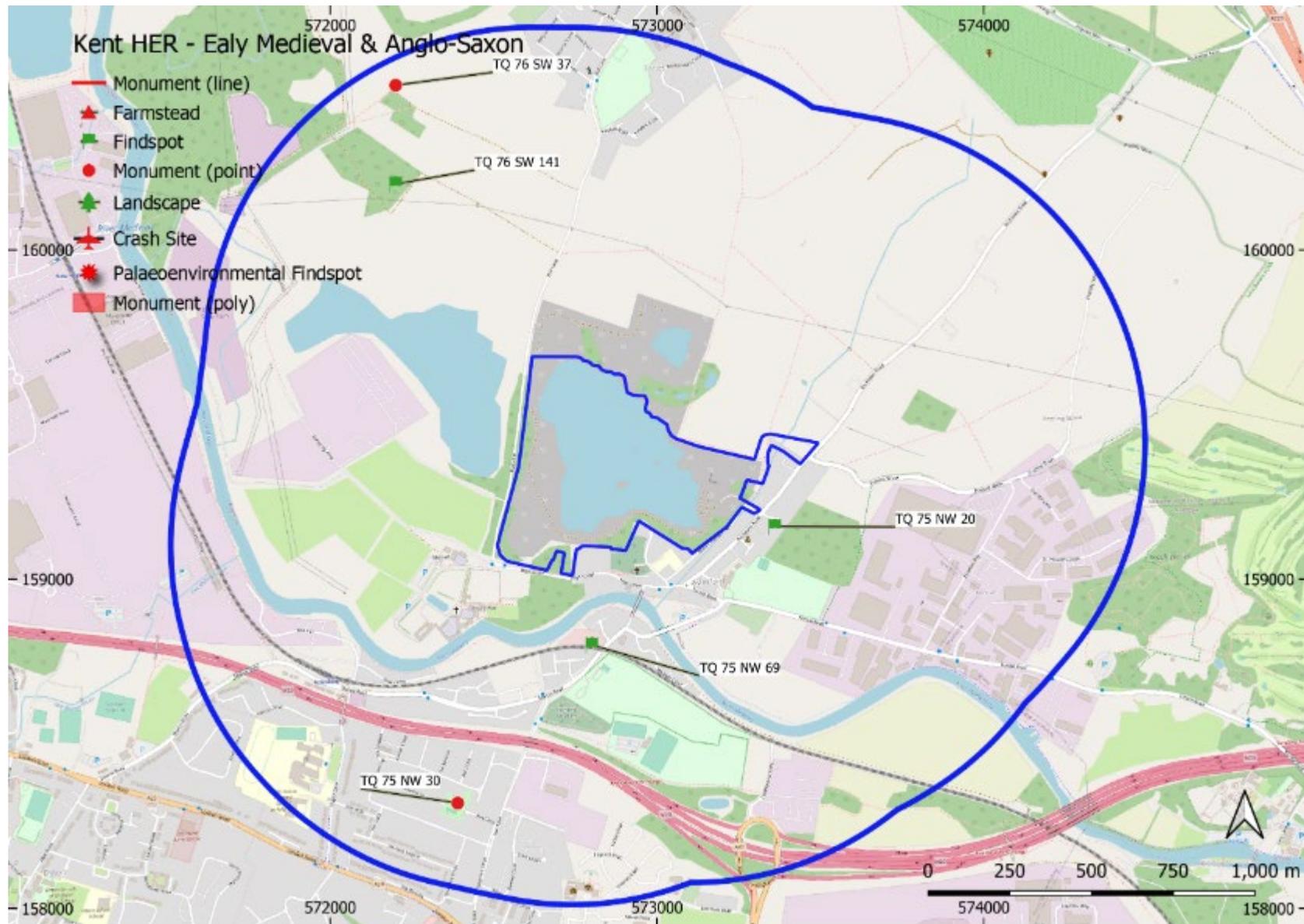


Figure 22: Kent HER Early Medieval and Anglo-Saxon

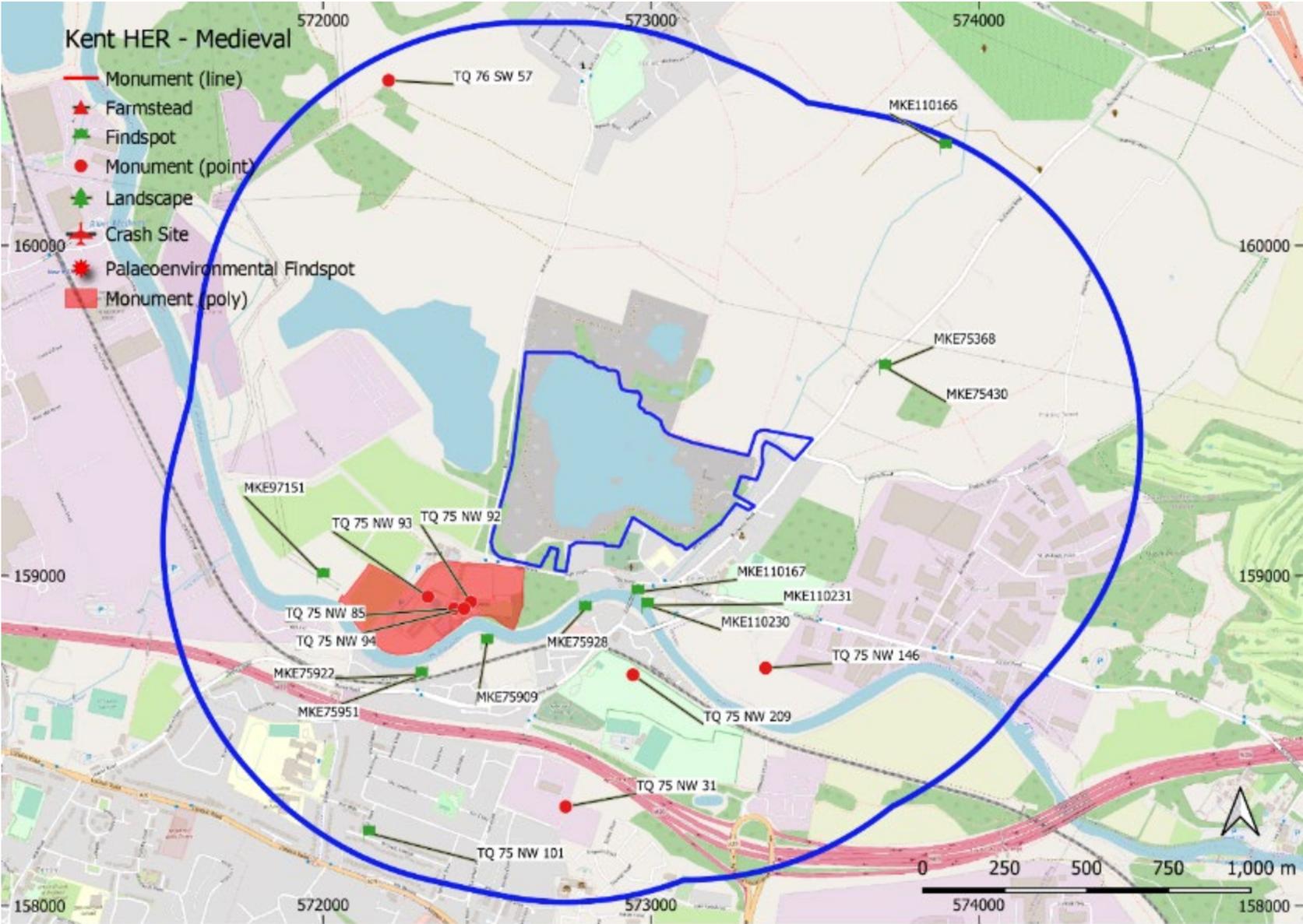


Figure 23: Kent HER Medieval



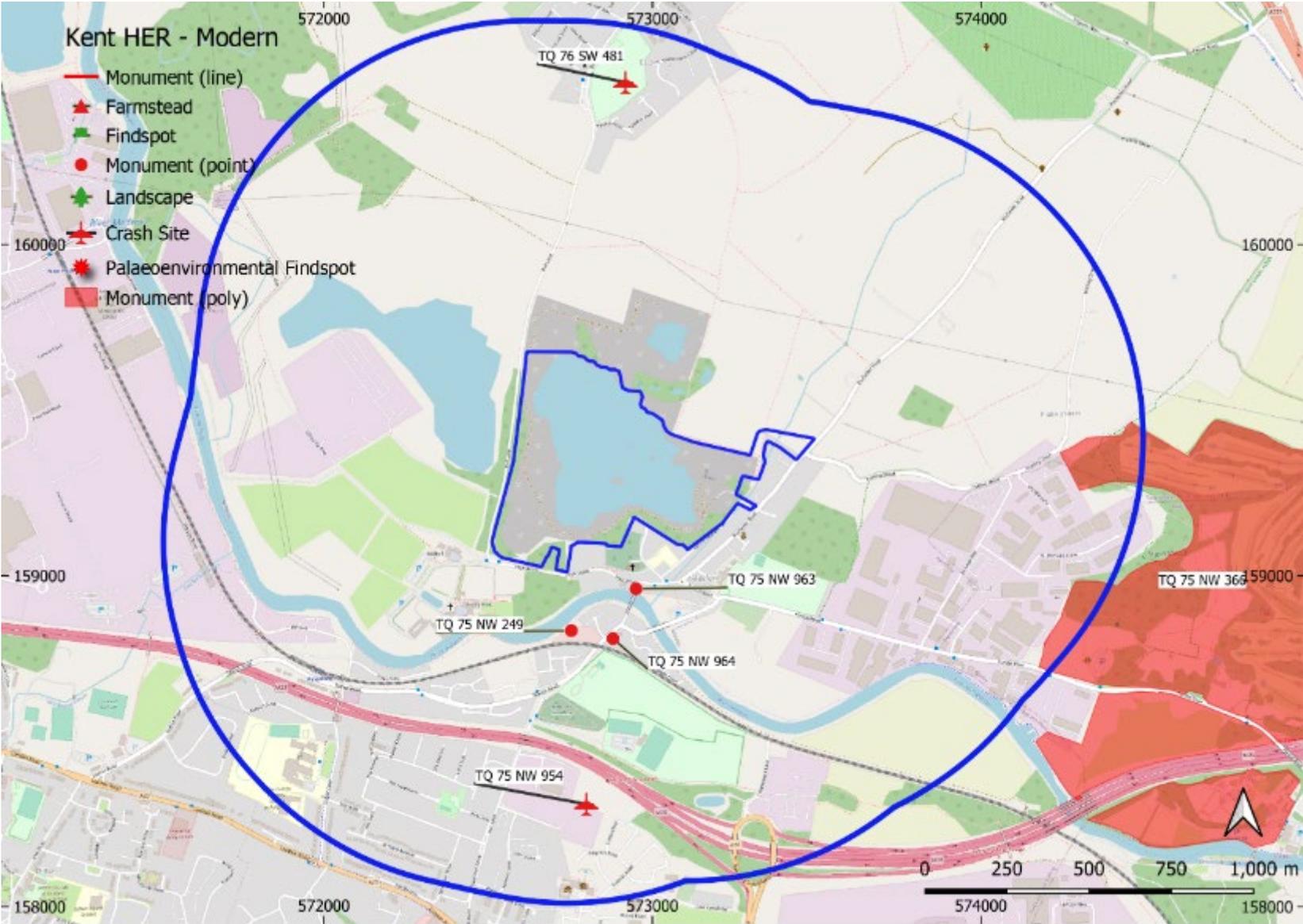


Figure 25: Kent HER Modern

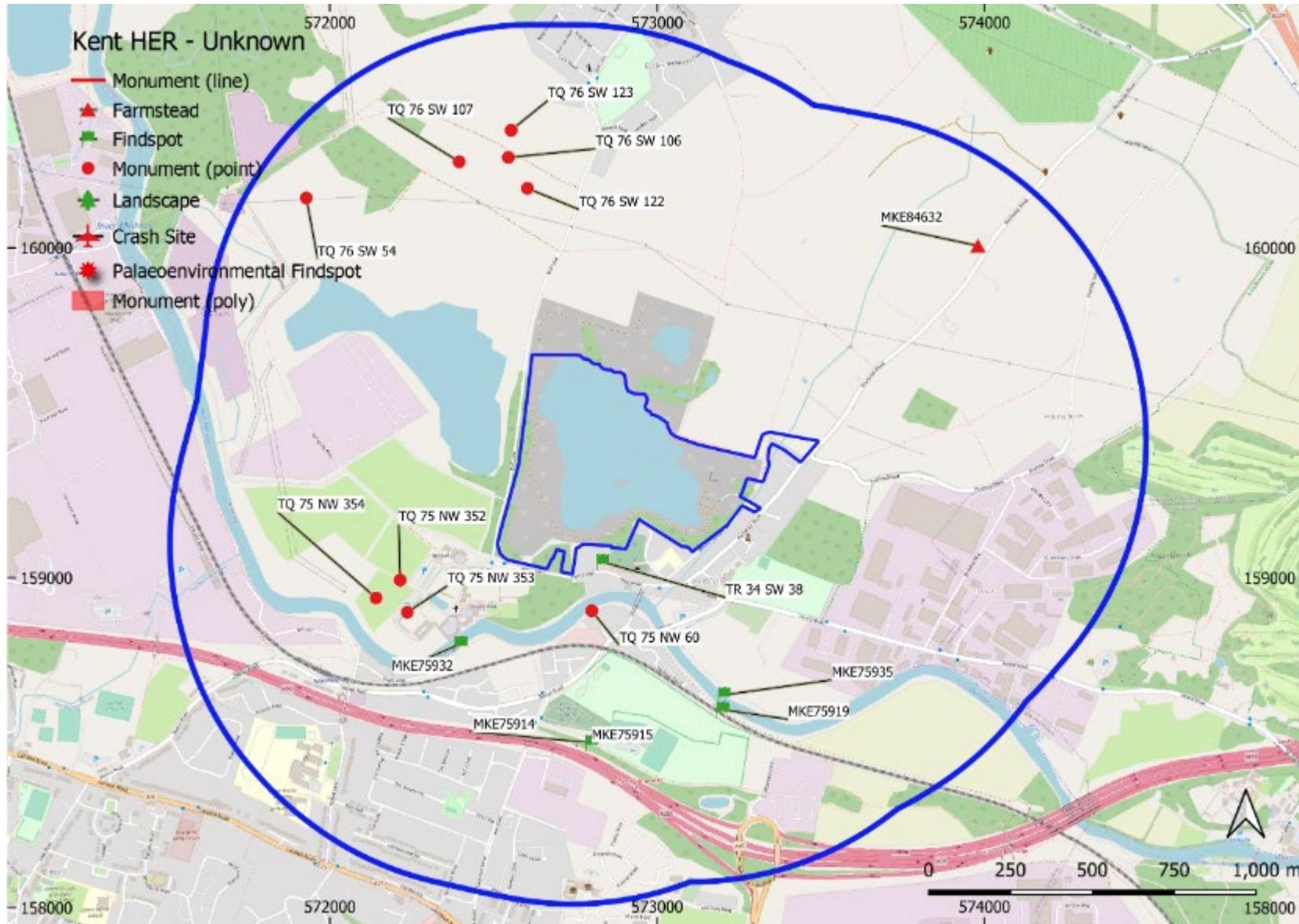


Figure 26: Kent HER Unknown

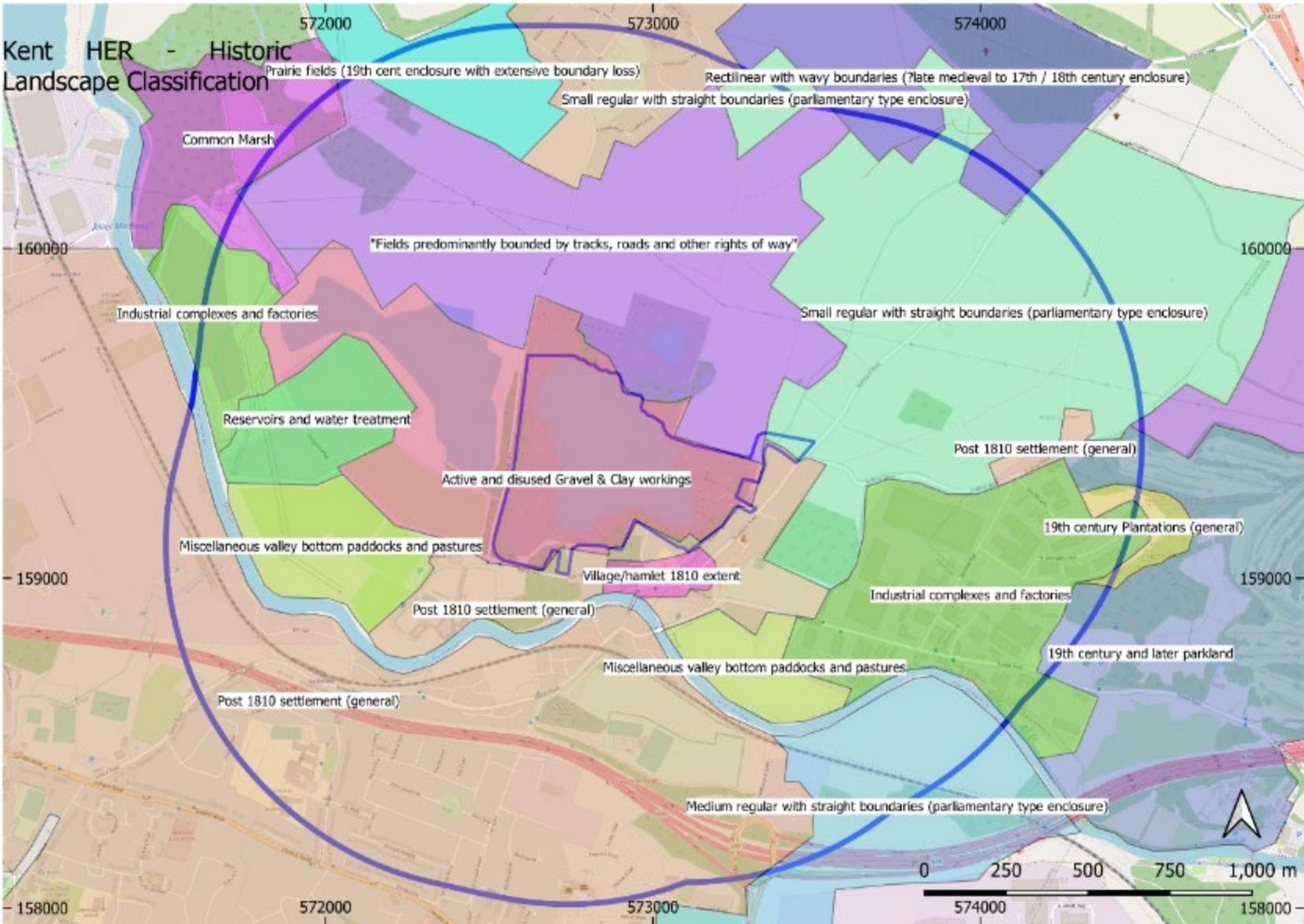


Figure 27: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

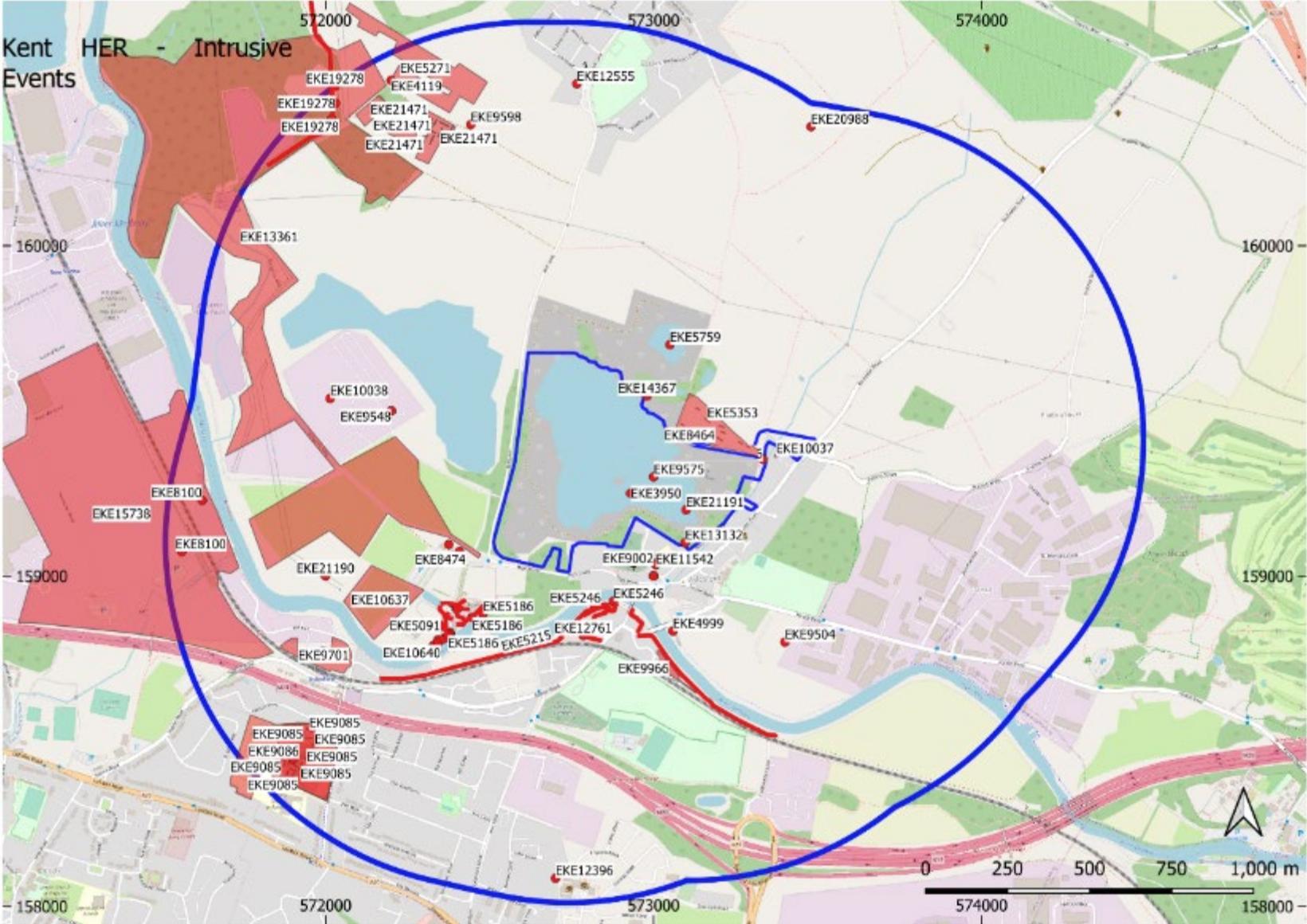


Figure 28: KHER Events

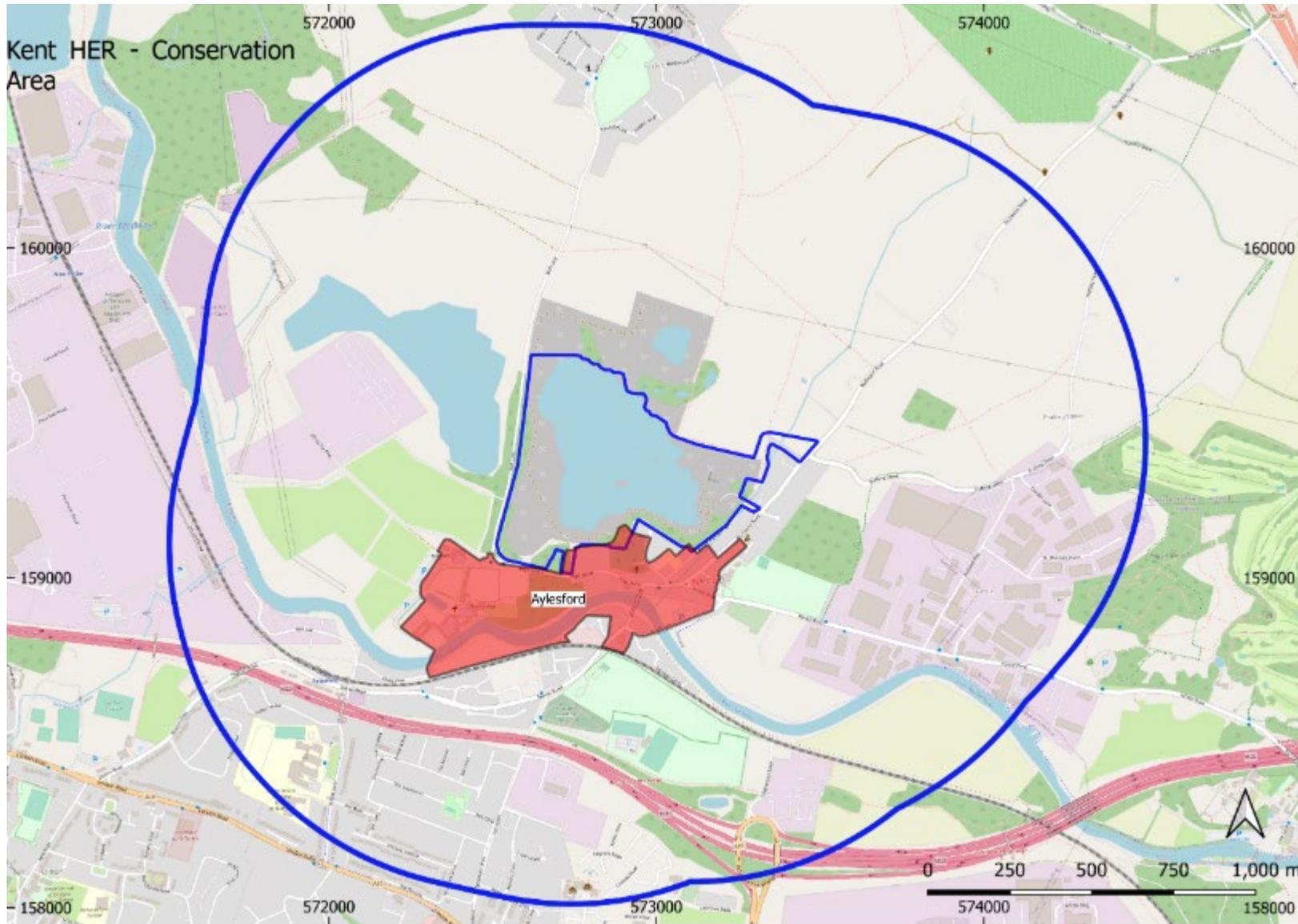


Figure 29: KHER – Conservation Area

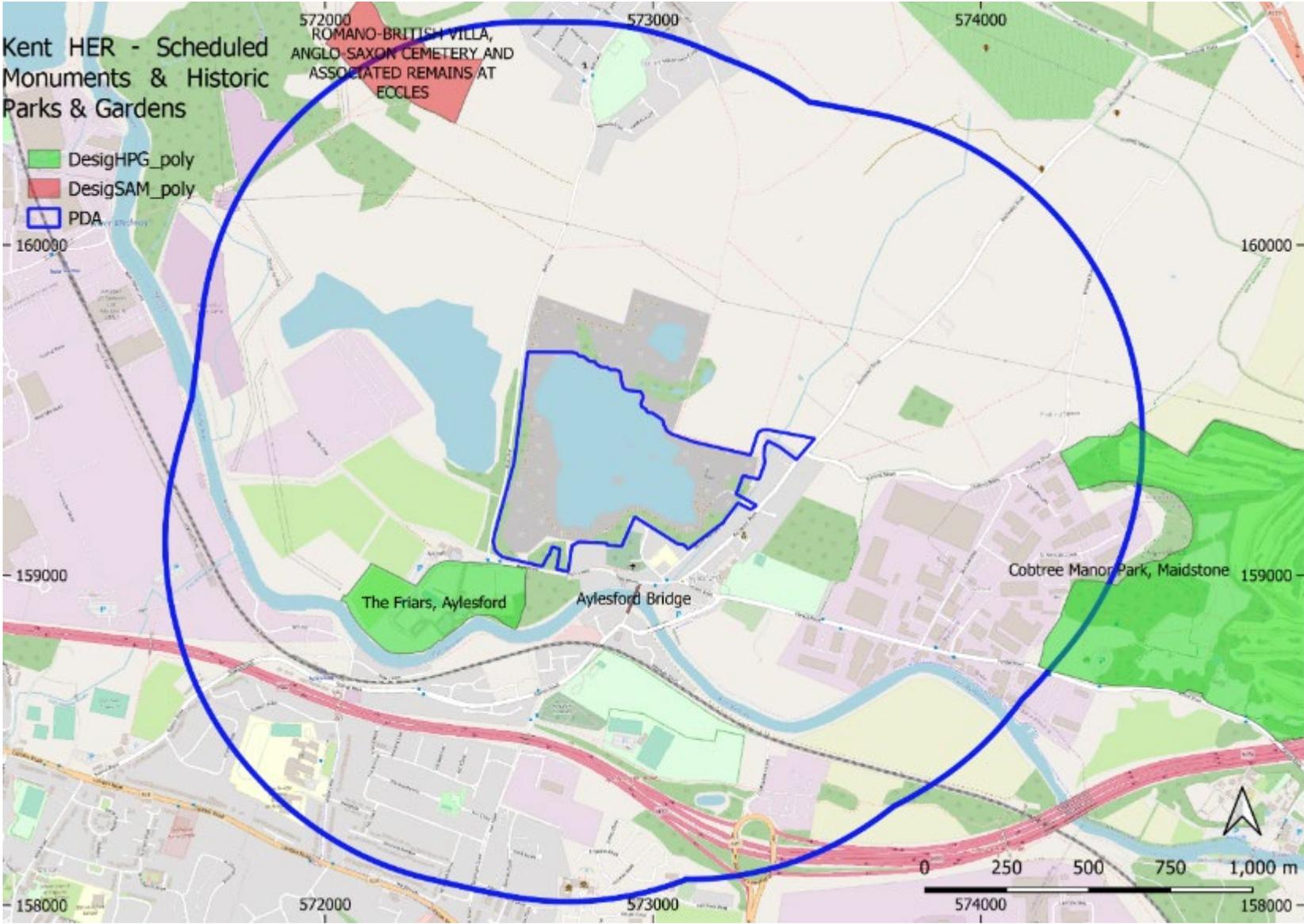


Figure 30: Scheduled Monument & Historic Parks and Gardens

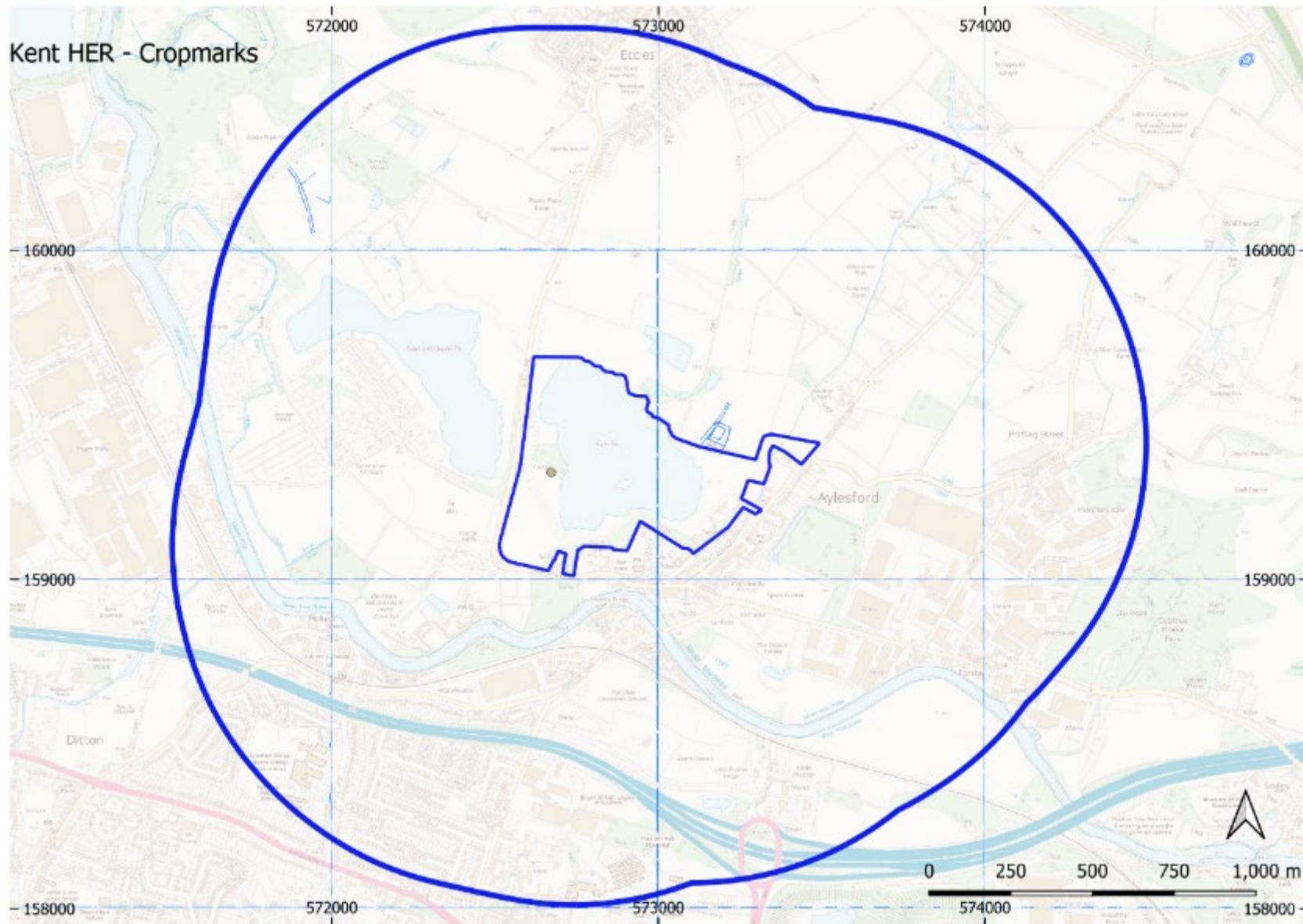


Figure 31: KHER - Cropmarks

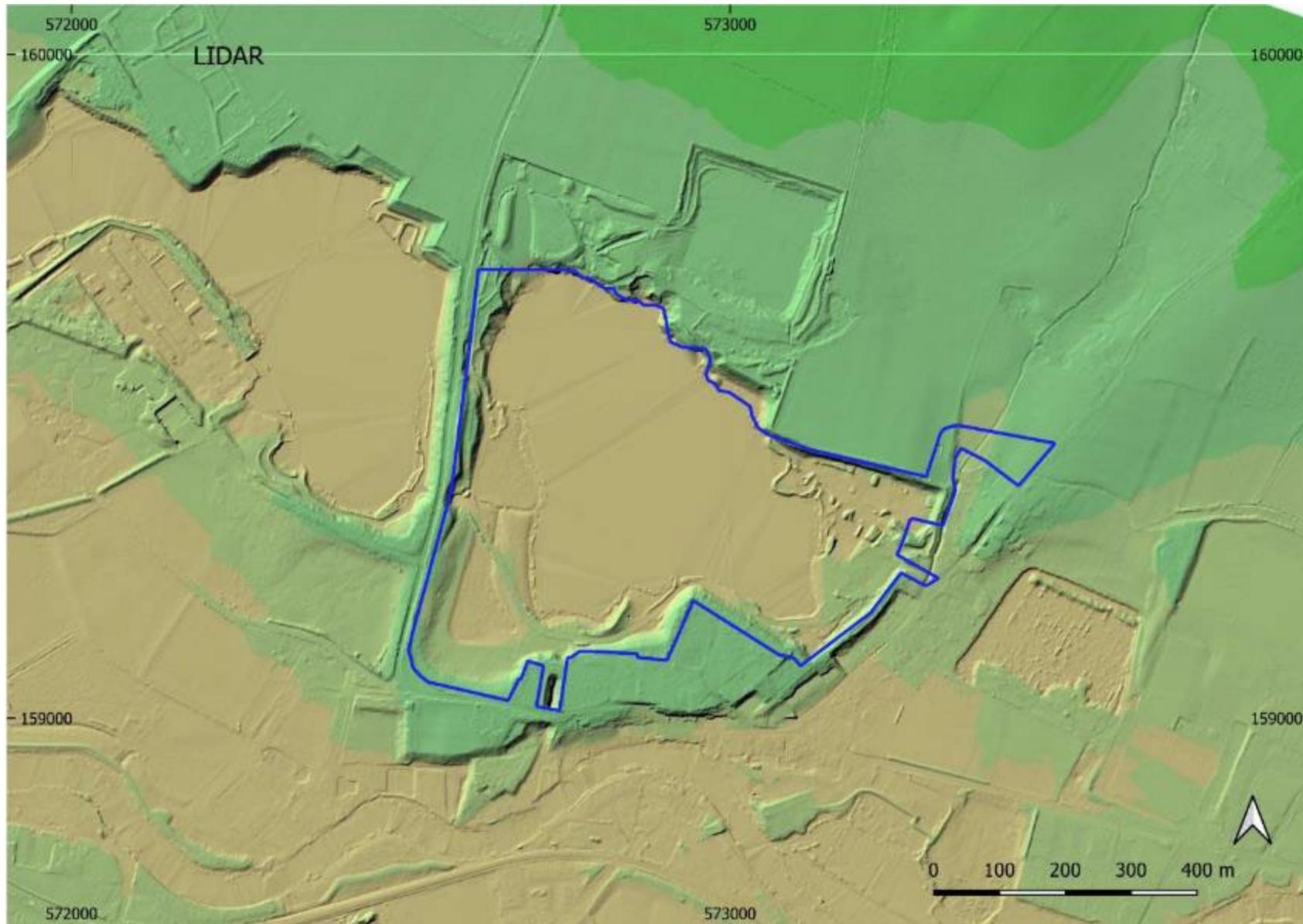


Figure 32: LIDAR 1m DTM (Environment Agency)



*Plate 1: Aerial Photograph 1932 (Britain from Above)*



Plate 2: 1946. (Google Earth).



Plate 3: 1960s (Google Earth)



*Plate 4: 1990 (Google Earth)*



Plate 5: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2020 (Google Earth)



*Plate 7: Current entrance into the quarry (facing NW)*



*Plate 8: Newly constructed access road, extreme north east part of the PDA (facing WNW)*



*Plate 9: Housebuilding adjacent to the PDA on the south east boundary, also the PDA access road entrance into the quarry site (facing NNE)*



*Plate 10: View across the PDA in the south eastern corner (facing NE)*



*Plate 11: View across the PDA from the south eastern promontory (facing W)*



*Plate 12: View across the PDA from the south eastern promontory (facing SW)*



*Plate 13: View across the PDA towards the eastern cliffs (facing NNE)*



*Plate 14: View along the trackway in the south western part of the PDA (facing NW)*



*Plate 15: View along the trackway in the south western part of the PDA (facing SE)*



*Plate 16: View across the north western extent of the PDA (facing N)*



*Plate 17: View towards the western part of the PDA (facing SW)*



*Plate 18: View towards the tunnel under Bull Lane (facing WNW)*



*Plate 19: View across the lake from the northern end of the lake which is beyond the PDA (facing SE)*



Plate 20: Plate locations