Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Manor Farm, Marsh Road, Halling, Rochester, Kent.

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National Grid Reference TQ 70468 64247

Report for Mrs & Mrs Catchpole

Date of Report: 25th June 2020

SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company

School Farm Oast, Graveney Road

Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP

Tel; 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112

www.swatarchaeology.co.uk

Contents

List of Plates

List of Figures

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Manor Farm, Marsh Road, Halling, Rochester, Kent.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Mr and Mrs Catchpole to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of Land at Manor Farm, Marsh Road, Halling, Rochester, 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: **low**
- Roman: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

The PDA is situated in Halling, a village alongside the western banks of the River Medway situated between Cuxton to the north and Snodland to the south. The village of Wouldham lies on the opposite banks on the Medway. The PDA is broadly a rectangular area in the south eastern corner of a grassed field belonging to Manor Farm that is currently used for animal husbandry, with the field to the north used for camping and caravanning. In the far south eastern corner of the PDA there are the remains of some modern metal outbuildings and covers an area approximately 0.2 of an acre. Manor Farm is located to the east of the Medway Valley Railway Line and is accessed from Marsh Road, which forms the southern boundary of the PDA. To the east are marshes and drainage channels with the River Medway circa 600m to the west, although the river curves round at this point and is closest to the PDA to the south east at circa 320m. The land slopes downwards from west to east from 8m aOD to 6m aOD.

There is archaeological significance of potentially national importance within the assessment area of high potential for the Prehistoric period with low potential for all other periods. Close by the PDA was found Halling Man, a Neolithic Skeleton and there is evidence for Palaeolithic remains in the wider vicinity. The area of the PDA appears to have remained on the agricultural hinterland of Halling until part of the PDA was used as a milking parlour from the middle of the 20th century.

The proposed development will consist of a single 4-bedroom house with attached garage and associated driveway and access from Marsh Road. The site will also house a sewage treatment plant (Klargester) and potentially some below ground rainwater storage tanks and shallow soakaways within the landscaped areas. It is envisaged that traditional concrete strip footings will be used at shallow depths due to the underlying geology being predominantly chalk and gravel. The existing concrete slab and shed is to be removed. As the ground slopes downwards towards the east, rather than dig down, the client intends to build up the ground levels at the eastern end. Overall, the proposed development is considered to have a high impact on any potential archaeology at the site. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Catchpole (the 'Clients), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at Manor Farm, Marsh Road, Halling, Rochester, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 70468 64247 (Fig 1).

1.1.2 The client has received Permission in Principle (MC/20/0443) and the details within that approval suggest that a Planning Condition relating to archaeology would be imposed. The comment reads as follows:

"The technical details consent stage should include an assessment to ascertain whether or not there are any further archaeological remains on the site"

1.1.3 Therefore, this document will be used in support of the planning application associated with the proposed development to understand the nature of any archaeological remains.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The PDA is situated in Halling, a village alongside the western banks of the River Medway situated between Cuxton to the north and Snodland to the south. The village of Wouldham lies on the opposite banks on the Medway. There is a new bridge spanning the Medway just to the south of the village connecting it with Peter's Village. Previously the nearest crossing was to the north at Rochester and to the south at Aylesford. The PDA is broadly a rectangular area in the south eastern corner of a grassed field belonging to Manor Farm that is currently used for animal husbandry, with the field to the north used for camping and caravanning. In the far south eastern corner of the PDA there are the remains of some modern metal outbuildings. It covers an area approximately 0.2 of an acre. Manor Farm is located to the east of the Medway Valley Railway Line and is accessed from Marsh Road, which forms the southern boundary of the PDA, with and access to the field via a track. To the east beyond the eastern boundary of Manor Farm is another access track for the sewage works to the north of the PDA. To the east are marshes and drainage channels with the River Medway circa 600m

to the west, although the river curves round at this point and is closest to the PDA to the south east at circa 320m. The land slopes downwards from west to east from 8m aOD to 6m aOD (Fig. 1).

Geology

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation and Zig Zag Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) both previously classified as Lower Chalk and associated with the North Downs. The PDA within a north-south band of Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Peat associated with the River Medway of the Holocene period. Just to the west are areas of Head Brickearth deposits, which are usually associated with the foot of sloping ground and derived from the weathered upper surface of the chalk slope. A dry valley once ran from just southeast of Upper Halling and on a broadly north eastern direction out, by the PDA. Head Brickearth are known to mask much of the gravels underlying it. The erosion action of the River Medway would have accounted for the absence of Head Brickearth in the lower valley around that of the PDA. Terrace deposits have been identified at Halling and are of the late Pleistocene period, being Late Devensian Age and are buried by more recent alluvium and Holocene deposits referred to as Binney deposits around 8m aOD with Stoke and Grain deposits above at 13m aOD and 16m aOD respectively. The Holocene alluvial deposits suggesting that it was unlikely that the area would have any dry-land conditions after about 5,000 years ago. The low resolution of the BGS mapping (1:50,000) means that it can be difficult to know the exact location of the boundaries of the superficial deposits along with being unclear as to the exact path of the post glacial meander of the River Medway.

Geotechnical Information

1.2.3 Associated with the sewage works, circa 90m north of the PDA a 1982 borehole (BGS – TQ 76 SW 6) identified 0.2m of topsoil, with brown clay, flint bands underneath of 14m, with chalk below that for 10.40m.

1.2.4 A geotechnical investigation in 2005 as part of the housing development at the former Cemex Cement works in what they referred to as Area 1 being east of the railway line and broadly 720m north of the PDA. River Terrace deposits were encountered at depths between 7.50m and 10.0 below ground level (bgl) to depths of between 10.0m and 15.0m being an average of circa 4.2m thick. The

alluvium on the development site in the areas closest to the River Medway was encountered at depths of between 7.50m and 8.00m bgl, to depths of between 8.50m and 10.00m bgl and are on average around 1.00m thick.

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 The proposed development will consist of a single 4-bedroom house with attached garage and associated driveway and access from Marsh Road. The site will also house a sewage treatment plant (Klargester) and potentially some below ground rainwater storage tanks and shallow soakaways within the landscaped areas. (fig. 2).

1.4 Project Constraints

1.4.1 There were no constraints associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

1.5.1 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 Heritage 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 and ensure than a Heritage Asset is protected to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.1.2 Statutory protection is also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following legislation:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's core principles in relation to planning and the historic environment and is covered in section 16, paragraphs 185-202. These principles are designed to underpin the planning and decision-making process to ensure that Local Planning Authorities (LPA), developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to the conservation of the Historic Environment.

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019): 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.'

2.2.3 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. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)'.

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 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.'

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

'The LPA 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.'

2.2.6 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.

2.2.7 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.

Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

2.2.8 The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge.

2.3 Local Policies

2.3.1 Medway Council has a Local Plan adopted in 2003, retained in 2007. The plan has a policy relevant to SAM.

POLICY BNE20: SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

2.3.2 Development affecting scheduled ancient monuments or other nationally important sites will not be permitted if it would: (i) damaged or destroy such sites; or (ii) be detrimental to their setting.

POLICY BNE21 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

2.3.3 Development affecting potentially important archaeological sites will not be permitted, unless:

(i) the developer, after consultation with the archaeological officer, has arranged for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out by an approved archaeological body before any decision on the planning application is made; and

(ii) it would not lead to the damage or destruction of important archaeological remains. There will be a preference for the preservation of important archaeological remains in situ.

(iii) where development would be damaging to archaeological remains, sufficient time and resources are made available for an appropriate archaeological investigation undertaken by an approved archaeological body. Such investigations should be in advance of development and in accordance with a specification and programme of work approved by the council. Resources should also be made available for the publication of the results of the investigation.

2.3.4 A new Local Plan to cover the period until 2037 is currently in process.

2.3.5 The Council also has the following approach to Heritage:

• Restricting development that could have an unacceptable impact on a designated heritage asset and its setting;

• Ensuring that new development in Conservation Areas enhances their significance and special qualities, whilst respecting the historical and architectural character;

• Ensuring that all new development contributes to local distinctiveness and identity;

• Encouraging development that makes sensitive use of historic assets, particularly where they are under-used or redundant;

• Promoting the preservation of historic buildings considered to be 'at risk'.

• Resisting demolition or destruction of heritage assets without substantial justification that clearly demonstrates that public benefit outweighs the harm or loss resulting from the demolition or destruction.

Local Planning Guidance

2.3.6 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 Mr and Mrs Catchpole 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 archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation 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 CIfA. 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 (KCCHER) 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 10.

Aerial photographs

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-6).

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.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

5 ARCHAOLOGICAL 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 (750m radius centred on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There were no Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens, Protected Military Remains or NMP cropmarks 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

Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 750m assessment area were not numerous, particularly relating to below ground archaeology, probably reflecting the limited amount of excavation across the area as a whole rather than potential lack of finds or features. A full list of the KHER records is provided in the table in figure 13.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).

5.2.2 This guidance states that "setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be

experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset" (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

5.2.3 There are five designated assets in the assessment area. The site of the Bishops Palace is scheduled (Fig.19) and also includes the Grade II listed for the surviving walls (TQ 76 SW 390) to the south of the PDA. Immediately west of this site is the Grade I listed parish church from the 12th century (TQ 76 SW 391). Within the core area of the settlement, which is also a conservation area (Fig.18) are two further buildings, a nearby Grade II Manor House (TQ 76 SW 393) with 15th century origins and Nos 94-96 High Street (TQ 76 SW 392), also of 15th century origin. Given the urbanisation of the area and that there are a significant number of buildings between the PDA and these designated assets, there is no intervisibility or relationship of the sites or conservation area with that of the PDA. Therefore, the proposed development will not have any impact upon the setting of the designated heritage assets.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

5.3.1 There have been little by way of intrusive archaeological works in the area, most likely due to the lack of recent modern development in the area in general. However, there has been focus in recent years in the area to the north of the large quarry lake that was the former Cemex Cement Works that is a housing estate, which due to the significant levels of ground disturbance as a result of the industrial works, the site was subject to a watching brief. This event is not included in the KHER event data and at present it is not known as to whether there were any finds or features found. The Medway Valley itself has been studied in respect of its Palaeolithic potential. Details regarding key studies are summarised below.

Medway Valley Palaeolithic Project

5.3.2 This project looked at the Palaeolithic potential along the Medway Valley taking into account known finds and test pitting. The survey shows that the PDA lies on the border between that of area designated 29 and area 15 with the banks running on a north south axis along the valley (Fig. 16). Area 15 covers the valley bottom and has little by way of finds. However, area 29 has both artefact and environmental finds and is considered to be an area of high importance. As part

of the survey in area 29, to the south west of the PDA at Whittings Farm, a test pit encountered fluvial gravel below 21 OD (TQ 76 SW 108) beneath 3m of colluvial overburden. A separate test pit at the site found 2m below the ground surface mollusc rich deposits possibly of the Late Glacial palaaeosol. A small waste flake was found at Whittings Farm concluding that human presence in the area and that the depth of Palaeolithic deposits are present in the area but are so deeply buried under colluvial deposits.

Halling Man

5.3.3 Originally found in 1912 during the building of the sewage works at a depth of c.2m from the base of the alluvium. Initially the skeleton was considered to be Palaeolithic, but upon re-examination in the 1960s by radio carbon dating, it was found to be Neolithic in date.

5.3.4 The 1968 Archaeologia Cantiana article describes the circumstances of the find. A tank was being built at the foot of the terrace when there was a fall of material from the face of the terrace, which contained the skeleton, some of which was still embedded in the face of the terrace. This terrace is described as forming a low cliff along the Medway being some 7ft (2.134m) higher than the marshes being the line of the flood plain before the river walls were built. The article states that the level of the marshes are 8.25ft (2.5146m) OD and the top of the terrace at 15ft (4.572m) OD. The PDA being 5m OD on the eastern side rising to 8m on the western side. The article also mentions that there were five identifiable layers of wash (brickearth, loam and sand) above the skeleton and interpreted as hillwash rather than true terrace deposits with the material thought to come from the dry valley.

Cuxton Palaeolithic Site

5.3.5 Whilst outside of our assessment area, the Palaeolithic site found at Cuxton, does help inform as to the Lower Palaeolithic period in the Medway Valley, so much so, the site is Scheduled (1003363). The finds (c.650 flints) coming from fluvial gravel from an excavation in 1966 at Rectory Gardens in Cuxton at between c,15-20m OD. Later excavations in 1984 were downslope at 15 Rochester Road (c. 14-17m), revealed a further 300 flints. The upper levels producing handaxes and the lower levels flake dominate assemblages of flints. The MVPP project there in 2005 (TQ

76 NW 846 & TQ 76 NW 384) also potentially identified a palaeo-landsurface on top of the fluvial sequence of a reddening and clay material with the fluvial material at 16-17m OD. The MVPP considering that the river consisting in the Palaeolithic period of braided channels

5.3.6 In order to better understand the elevations in the area of the PDA, please refer to figure 12, which has been created as a colour ramp model overlaying Digital Surface Model LIDAR data.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

5.4.1 The Medway river has had Palaeolithic remains and is an ancient channel dating from 500, 000 years ago. The Medway Gap was created when the Medway river cut through the North Downs. These deposits contain an abundance of Palaeolithic artefacts and fossil animal remains which are located on the valley sides closer to the river usually in River Terrace deposits. Lower Palaeolithic finds can be found to the south closer to Aylesford, although these may not necessarily be in-situ. They have been found in-situ within Shakespeare Gravels at St Mary's Hoo, circa 17km downstream of the PDA at levels of circa 35m aOD in Terrace 3 deposits suggesting that they are unlikely to be in-situ in the area of the PDA, which is much lower. At nearby Cuxton, circa 1.5km north of the PDA, an extremely large number of flint artefacts were found with a number appearing un-rolled from gravel terraces suggesting activity taking place nearby. Evidence pertaining to the Mesolithic has also been found along the Medway Valley, including a Thames pick at Halling itself.

5.4.2 The wider Medway Valley is also known for Neolithic settlements as evidence by such structures as causewayed enclosures and burial monuments. Several chamber tombs can be found south east, of the PDA. 'Kits Coty house', 5km away is remains of a burial chamber that is sited at one end of a long barrow. Lower down the hill are the remains of 'Countless Stones', a pile of stones that are fallen but arranged in a similar manner and many others in the vicinity. Halling Man, a Neolithic Skeleton was found during the building of the sewage works.

5.4.3 Along the Medway valley on both the higher and lower ground are Bronze Age burial mounds, some in the vicinity of the PDA, both along the western sides of the valley north and south of the PDA on the slightly higher ground. Some mounds lie close to the Pilgrim's Way, itself a prehistoric trackway. The Iron Age saw continuation of occupation of the Medway valley to the north and south but little is known in the vicinity of the PDA.

5.4.4 Nearby Rochester was a Roman town and the main London to Dover Roman Road of Watling Street passed through with a bridge across the Medway. Its Roman name was Durobrivae meaning 'stronghold of the bridges'. It is likely that the area of the PDA, being on the extreme hinterland of Rochester in this period, was one of scattered farmsteads and villa estates. Certainly, many villas were lined along the Medway valley although there is little known by way of Roman activity in the area of the PDA. To the southeast in the area of what was Peter's Cement Works, now a housing estate, Roman buildings were found in the 19th century.

5.4.5 In the Anglo-Saxon period, Rochester became one of the two dioceses in Kent, Canterbury being the other. The bishopric for Rochester was established by Æthelberht in 604 AD, and the foundation of the cathedral there by Bishop Justus. In this period a number of other settlements are known to have existed. For example, nearby Wouldham to the east. The first documentary evidence of Halling, which also concerns Wouldham, is in 751 AD when Kind Ethelbert gives 'Wuledham' to the Church of St Andrew in Rochester. The name Halling is thought to originate as *heallingas* in Old English I the 8th century meaning 'boundary of the hall dwelling people or alternatively as 'people of Heall' being a masculine personal name. There is a Domesday entry for Halling, which showed that it belonged to the Bishop of Rochester. At the time it was considered a large settlement of 15 villagers, 9 smallholders and 2 slaves. There was enough ploughland for 9 plough teams, with 30 acres of meadow, woodland for 5 pigs and one church.

5.4.6 In 1077 Bishop Gundulph of Rochester built an Episcopal palace at Halling, near to the parish church, which exist in the Anglo-Saxon period. Occupation of the village continued into the Medieval period although little remains from that period. The present church originates from the 12th century and thought to be on the site of the earlier Anglo-Saxon church. There are some Medieval houses in

the core of the village that still exist. The ruins of the Bishops Palace are from the 12th century, which included a hall, gatehouse and chapel. The last bishop left that site in 1535 and the site leased to farming tenants before eventually falling into disrepair. The site of the Bishops Palace eventually became the parish workhouse in 1795.

5.4.7 During the Medieval period, the area was likely one of scattered farms and predominately agricultural. There was a bridge crossing the Medway at Rochester and to avoid long detours, there were ferry crossings at certain points across the Medway. There is known to be one at Halling in the 19th century and it is likely it was also in operation much earlier. This crossed from Wouldham to Halling. The ferry service continued until the 1960s.

5.4.8 Due to the large number of industrial works alongside the banks of the River Medway concerning the parishes of Halling, Snodland, Wouldham and Burham, the area was nickname 'Cementopolis' by some Victorian newspapers. The location by the River Medway combined with the ready supply of chalk made the area ideal for lime and cement manufacture. On the River Medway was built a lime and cement works prior to 1868 known as Halling Manor. Lime kilns in the area were in existence by the time of the 1840 tithe map. The southern part of the works was by Holborough House and the northern section of the site close to the Bishops Palace. Initially it was just lime kilns. The Stood to Maidstone railway called the Medway Valley line opened in 1856. However, Halling did not have a station on the line until 1890. The Halling Manor cement works connected to the Strood/Maidstone railway line by a single branch line raised up on an embankment above the flood plain. The chalk was quarried from an area west of Halling and also transported by rail to the works. The northern section of the works by the end of the 19th century had expanded significantly to include cement works and a dock and went out of use by around 1928 as a result of a new Holborough plant.

5.4.9 Local residents recall the marshes at Halling regularly flooding when the river wall was breached. In the 1940s, Italian prisoners of war were used as labour to provide improvements to the river wall and help drain the marsh.

5.4.10 In the Second World War, Marsh Road, was extended eastwards towards the Medway as it became the site of a temporary crossing across the Medway by military bridge to Wouldham, first as a floating bridge and then as a Bailey bridge. It is also believed that there was a military Stop Line that ran from Halling towards Knockholt as part of the wider stop line defences for the London Defence Positions.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

5.5.1 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 shows the PDA located on the western side of the River Medway to the north east of the village called here Lower Halling. On the eastern banks, the location of 'Wooldham' appears incorrect, being too far north. The area of the PDA is east of the road north to Rochester and it is not clear from the map whether the PDA is agricultural land or marshland (Fig. 3).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1798

5.5.2 The map shows the correct location of Wouldham in relation to that of the PDA. IT clearly shows to the east of the PDA the line of the river wall defences with marshland between this area and the river. The map is suggestive that the PDA is located on arable land as part of a large field with fields of pasture with drainage channels to the east on the western side of the river wall. Halling village is seen as a ribbon development along the Rochester to Aylesford Road with the church and Bishops Palace remains and walls south of the PDA between the village and the river (Fig. 4).

Halling Tithe Map of 1840

5.5.3 This shows the PDA now as part of a larger field designated number 52, with a number of the field boundaries having been removed. The area of river wall and pasture with drainage channels clearly seen to the east. Field 52 is owned by the Bishop of Rochester, a significant landowner in the area and is occupied by William Holding. The field itself is documented as being called Nunnox Field and is classed as arable. To the south, in the area by the church, there are new buildings which are a mixture at this time of houses, sheds and yards. The road

north of the church suggests, that there is now a used of the river for river transport (Fig.5).

Historic OS Map 1869

5.5.4 This is the first properly scaled OS map. The PDA remains as part of the same large field but in the north western corner it has been dissected by the railway. Little else appears to have changed (Fig.6).

Historic OS map 1898

5.5.5 A station for Halling has now been added to the railway located north west of the PDA. To the south east there are now Halling Manor Cement and Lime Works which contain a number of larger buildings and a dock. On the western side of the railway line there are a significant number of new houses, no doubt required to house the workers to the cement works. Significantly, there is a branch line from the mainline for the cement works that loops round the PDA to the east. In addition, a new road has been created on which the PDA sites that heads and passes under the railway where it become a track in the area of pasture. The road having been created to allow for access to this area. South of the new road are new terraced houses and the cricket ground. The new road on the map is unnamed whereas by the Manor Works is labelled a road called Marsh Road. (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1909

5.5.6 The new road immediately south of the PDA is now clearly labelled Marsh Road. What was the old Marsh Road to the south, has effectively been reduced significantly in length at the eastern end as a result of the expansion of the cement works and the re-routing of the railway. The PDA itself is still part of a larger field (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1934

5.5.7 There have been changes with the arrival of the sewage works. The map is clearly labelled at the sewage works to reference the location of the Prehistoric skeleton found in 1912. Access to the sewage plant is via a new track created northwards off Marsh Road and lies east of the PDA (Fig.9)

Historic OS map 1945

5.5.8 There appears to be no changes at the PDA. The branch railway appears to have gone out of use by this time with the tracks no longer showing. To the east it also looks as if more drainage channels have been added (Fig. 10).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940s

5.6.1 The aerial photograph has not been stitched together clearly. However, it is possible to identify the area of the sewage works with the PDA to the west of the sewage works western boundary. The area of sewage works appears to have expanded southwards including an area of more tanks. The PDA remains part of a larger field. To the east of the disused railway embankment, there can be seen a number of additional drainage channels (Plate 1).

1960s

5.6.2 There have been changes. On the eastern side of the mainline to the west of the PDA looks like the construction of Manor Farm, which is accessed from the western end of Marsh Road. The PDA now contains what appears to be an outbuilding and a separate much larger outbuilding in the same field is to the north of the PDA located alongside the eastern boundary with the sewage plant. The remainder of the field appears to be grass (Plate 2).

1990

5.6.3 There are now four properties located alongside the railway, west of the PDA. The PDA remains part of a larger grass field. The outbuilding within the PDA has also grown in size as has the outbuilding north of the PDA alongside the sewage access track. The sewage works have also reduced in size. To the south of Marsh Road, a new residential housing estate is under construction (Plate 3)

2003

5.6.4 There is little change. The field is being used as a caravan park and alongside the PDA an access gate and track has been created to allow for access to the outbuildings north of the PDA (Plate 4).

2018

5.6.5 There is little change to the PDA. The sewage works original tanks were removed sometime between 2007 and 2011, although the space is still used for wastewater treatment (Plate 5).

LIDAR

5.6.6 This LIDAR used the digital terrain model (DTM) for which removes vegetation and buildings. There do not appear to be any features of note (Figure 11).

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. A walkover was undertaken on the 22nd June 2020. No features or artefacts were seen (Plates 7-13).

5.7.2 The area of the PDA is currently accessed via a gate on the northern side of Marsh Road which is also currently used for the caravanning and camping access to the area of field to the north of the PDA. The PDA itself also has gated access to the west of the main access gate but this is not used. The majority of the PDA is a concrete slap which historically formed the floor area of the milking parlour. This concrete slab goes up to the southern boundary with Marsh Road and it is circa 50cm inches lower than the level of the road. The concrete slab itself can be seen on the northern side of its extent and appears to be circa 5 inches deep. The concrete floor is on a gentle slope with the high point at the western end and at the western end it is level with the ground level land has therefore been partially levelled in comparison to the surrounding ground area. Around the concrete floor area is sloping short mown grass, which currently forms part of the larger field which has poultry and the PDA has not yet been formerly separated from this area. On the concrete floor at present are the material remains and waste of previous outbuildings of the milking parlour. In the south west corner of the PDA remains a small outbuilding in poor condition of corrugated metal. Alongside the southern boundary with Marsh Road is a barbed wire fence with the mature hedgerow including trees that forms the southern boundary of the larger field to

the west of the PDA reaching as far east as the disused shed in the south western corner, which is prevented from being seen from the road due to the coverage of ivy. .

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

5.8.1 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 two records from this period within the assessment area. A Palaeolithic flake from Whittings Farm to the south, south west in terrace gravels (TQ 76 SW 501) and found alongside the skeleton of Halling man, just north of the PDA, Palaeolithic flakes (TQ 76 SW 501), which is mentioned to have deposits containing molluscs. Evidence of the Palaeolithic has been found along the Medway Valley, with some potentially in situ. A Late Glacial palaaesol surface of mollusc rich deposits may have been identified at Whittings Farm during the MVPP test pitting (TQ 76 SW901), although this is not certain. The artefacts by Halling Man are thought to be from hillwash from the dry valley as the Palaeolithic gravels are likely to be much higher than that at the PDA with the in-situ Palaeolithic potential appears to be on the higher ground above the level of that on the valley side of the PDA. The MVPP has the PDA located on the boundary between the lower potential marsh area and that of the valley sides, although the area of the PDA is also potential subject to the possible hillwash from the dry valley. Therefore, the Palaeolithic potential in this area is considered **high.**

Mesolithic

5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has two records from this period. Both of which are located to a general grid square as the exact location of the Mesolithic finds are no known (TQ 76 SW 19; TQ 76 SW 60) and are likely referencing the same find of a 'Thames' pick from somewhere in the parish. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered to be **low**.

Neolithic

5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has two records from this period, one of which is very close to that of the PDA being that of Halling Man, a Neolithic skeleton found in 1912 (TQ 76 SW 34). In addition, circa 300m west, north west, a Neolithic or early Bronze Age flint axe was found (TQ 76 SW 59). Given the closeness of the PDA to the site of the Halling Man find and the potential for hillwash deposits form the dry valley at the PDA, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high.**

Bronze Age

5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area being that of an exe found across river at Wouldham (TQ 76 SW 9). In the wider area numerous Bronze Age ring ditches and barrows can be found on the higher valley sides confirming that there was activity in the area in this period. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate.**

Iron Age

5.8.5 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). The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. In the Iron Age, the higher ground tends to be favoured and the Pilgrims Way, circa 1.2m to the west of the PDA is considered to be a Prehistoric trackway. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Romano-British

5.8.6 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 no records from this period within the assessment area. The Roman town of Rochester located just to the north west of the PDA, is the second largest walled Roman town in Kent and as can be expected has revealed extensive remains from that period. The Roman roads that led out of Rochester to Maidstone is on the eastern side of the Medway Valley (TQ74 SE 36). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Anglo-Saxon

5.8.7 The Kent HER has two records from this period. Both Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) finds of broaches where the finds are usually assigned to a grid square (MKE75704; MKE75705). Given the early documentary evidence, Halling has Anglo-Saxon origins, although the exact nature of the settlement then is unclear. In the wider area, Rochester is a Saxon town (TQ 76 NW 10). It is likely that the PDA is located away from the settlement area in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low.**

Medieval

5.8.8 The Kent HER has five records from this period within the assessment area all of which have been discussed under the designated assets in section 5.2. The core settlement area for Halling is south of the PDA around the church and Bishops Palace. It is likely that the area of the PDA in this period was part of the agricultural hinterland with the marshland to the east began to be drained and reclaimed in the medieval period through the construction of river walls and the creation of drainage ditches , although it is possible that the PDA was prone to flooding. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

5.8.9 The Kent HER has 14 records from this period within the assessment area reflecting one of industrialisation with the cement works combined with scattered farmsteads on the hinterland. The coming of the railway in 1856 as well as the river was used for transportation. A branch line circled the area of the PDA and passed to the east of the sewage plant to support the cement works. The PDA in

this period remained as part of a field. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Modern

5.8.10 There is just one KHER record from this period being that of the former Rugby (Cemex) cement works to the north west of the PDA, which opened in the 1930s and closed in the last decade before becoming residential housing. It was in 1912, that the sewage works were built next to the PDA and the field began to be built upon in the second half of the 20th century. The PDA itself remaining a part of a larger grass field with a number of small outbuilding located on it for a milking parlour from the middle of the 20th century. For a short time during the Second World War, Marsh Road, would have led to a temporary crossing across the River Medway. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low.**

Unknown

5.8.11 There are three unknown records. Two are PAS finds (MKE75912; MKE75918), likely to be Post Medieval although this is not certain. However, to the north east is purported to be the site of a log boat founded on Halling Marshes during the digging of foundations for a pylon in the 1950s or 1960s. Little else is known with regards to this find.

Overview

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

5.8.13 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 PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **high**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **low**

- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **moderate**
- 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.

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA was agricultural land next to the marsh and aside from small modern outbuildings building in the middle of the 20th century, which used the area as a milk parlour appears not to have not been built on. These outbuilding

did not appear to have any foundations other than a thick rectangular slap of concrete was laid to place the outbuildings on. All that remains standing is a small corrugated metal shed in the far south western corner, which will be demolished. The remainder of the area has remained as part of a larger field and has not been built on. Therefore, the historical impact on any potential archaeology within the PDA is considered to be **low/medium**.

6.2.2 The proposed development will consist of a single 4-bedroom house with attached garage and associated driveway and access from Marsh Road. The site will also house a sewage treatment plant (Klargester) and potentially some below ground rainwater storage tanks and shallow soakaways within the landscaped areas. It is envisaged that traditional concrete strip footings will be used at shallow depths due to the underlying geology being predominantly chalk and gravel. The existing concrete slab and shed is to be removed. As the ground slopes downwards towards the east, rather than dig down, the client intends to build up the ground levels at the eastern end. Overall, the proposed development is considered to have a future **high** impact on any potential archaeology at the site, although it should be acknowledged that any potential remains may be at some depth.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, Rarity, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Documentation, Fragility/Vulnerability and Potential. These criteria are the same as used by the Government in the scheduling of ancient monuments and provide a useful framework in assessing significance and also pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Prehistoric periods particularly the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods given the location of the PDA close to the site of Neolithic Halling Man and the potential for Palaeolithic hillwash at the end location of a dry valley on the edge of the bottom valley terraces. Chance finds from other Prehistoric periods cannot be ruled out given the use of the Medway Valley in the Prehistoric periods.

7.2.2 The fact that they are deeply buried may mean, that if Palaeolithic remains are present, they have well-preserved fauna in association which would make them of high importance and are a key are of research and investigation for the Palaeolithic period.

Rarity

7.2.3 Any Palaeolithic remains would make them of high national importance and are a key are of research and investigation for the Palaeolithic period. Finds form other Prehistoric period would also greatly assist in our understanding of the Medway Valley and would be of regional importance.

Documentation

7.2.4 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, archive, photographic and other sources. It is possible that further detailed research may uncover more documentary evidence.

Group Value

7.2.5 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has group value in understanding the Prehistoric period for the Medway Valley, particularly to further expand our understanding of the geology of the area given that some finds for the Prehistoric period were found in Antiquity and not subject to modern archaeological methods such as nearby Halling Man.

Survival / Condition

7.2.6 It is considered for there to have been a low/medium historical impact upon any potential archaeological remains.

Fragility / Vulnerability

7.2.7 Any potential remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ will vulnerable to damage during the proposed development, due to the foundations and service trenches required.

Potential

7.2.8 The impact assessment concludes that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains.

Significance

7.2.9 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of archaeological interest in relation to the Prehistoric period of which carries national significance.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

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. The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high** archaeological potential for the Prehistoric period and **low** for all other periods. Given the likelihood of medium historical impact on the site, it is highly likely that there could be surviving archaeological remains, potentially buried deep in the hillwash and alluvial deposits. The proposed development for foundations and associated services will have a **high** impact upon any potential 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.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

9.1.1 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.

9.2 Copyright

9.2.1 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 Mr and Mrs Catchpole (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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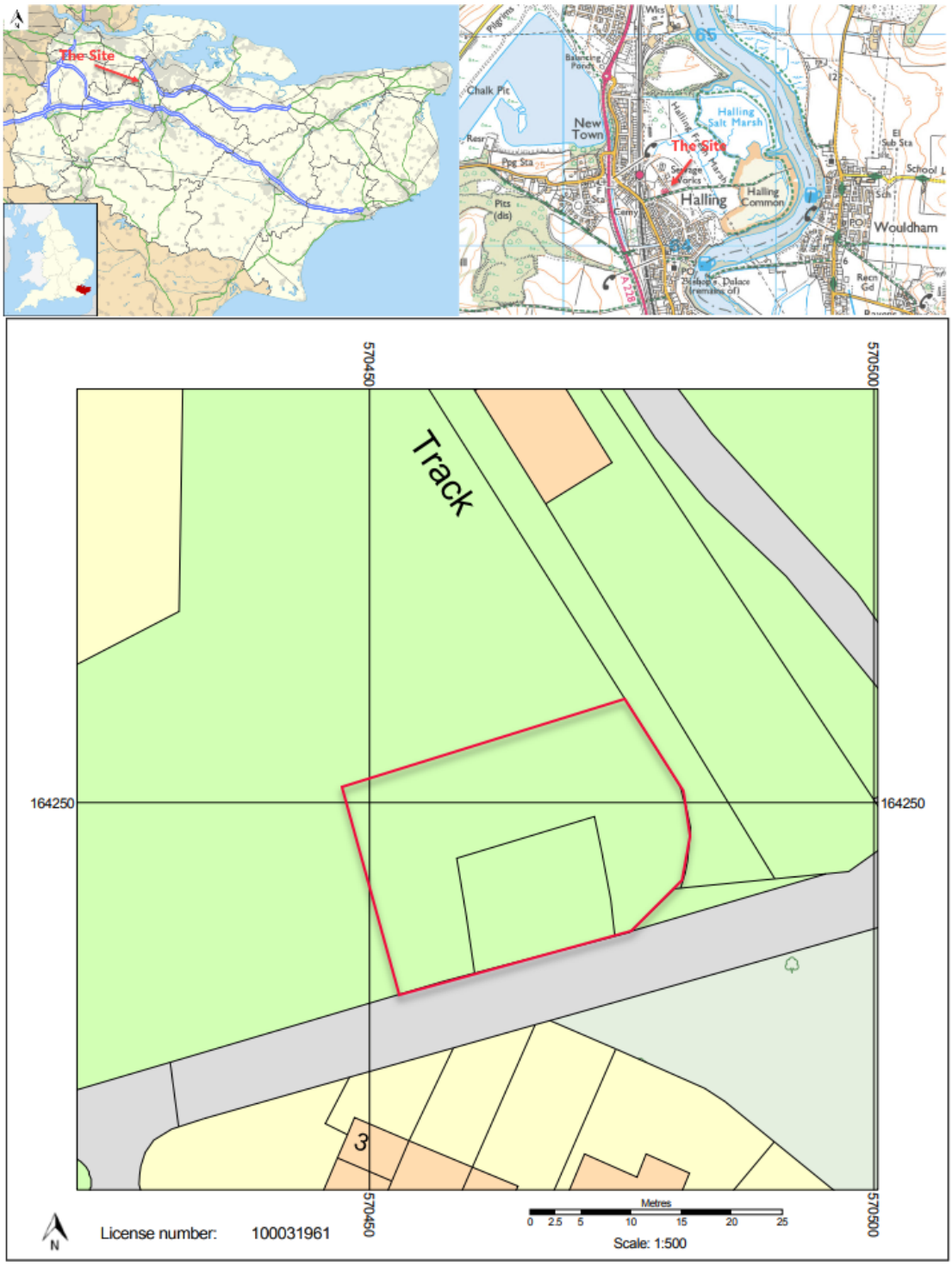

Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:20,000, 1:500

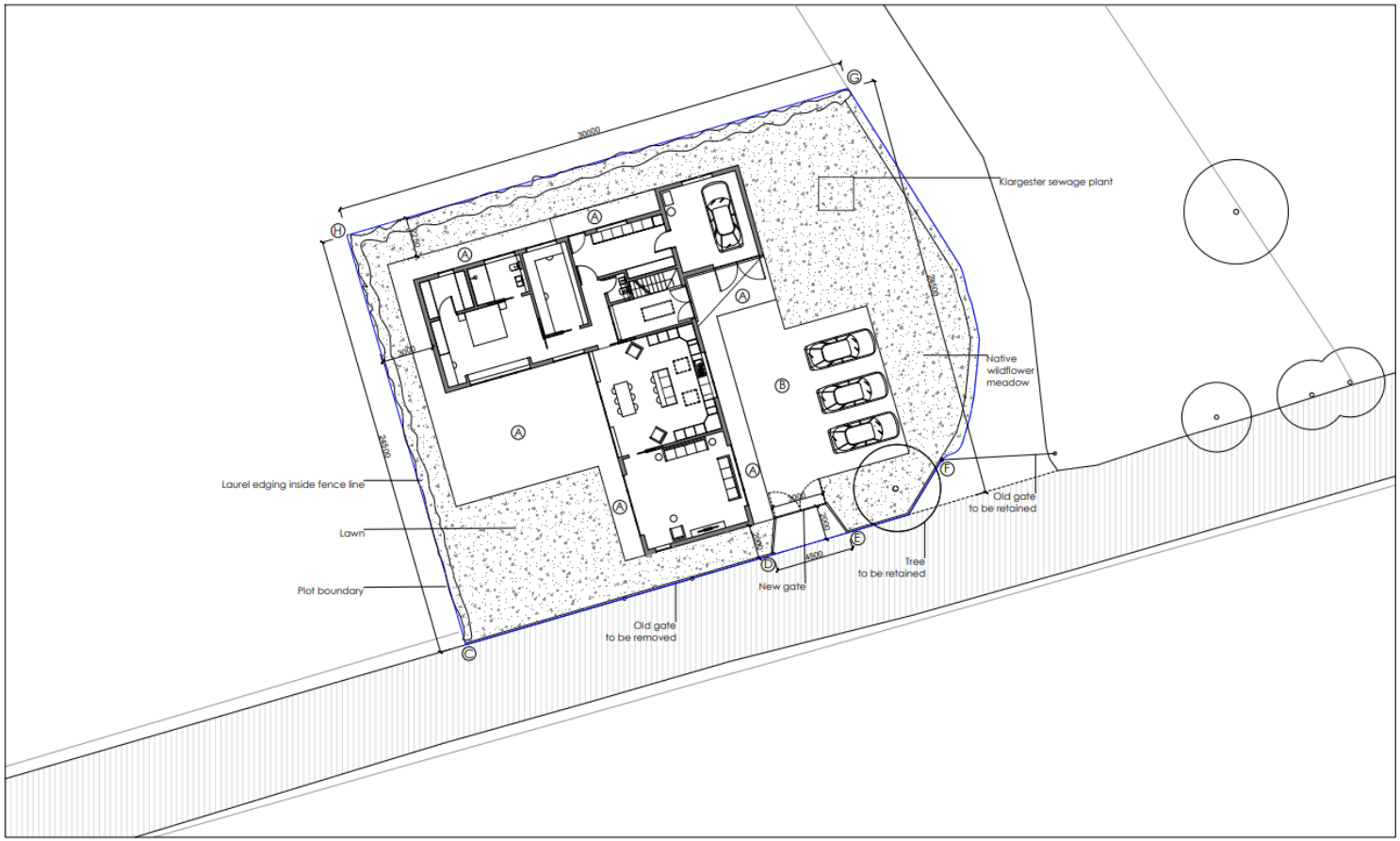

Figure 2: Proposed Development

Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769

Figure 4: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing 1798

Figure 5: Halling Tithe Map 1840

Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1869

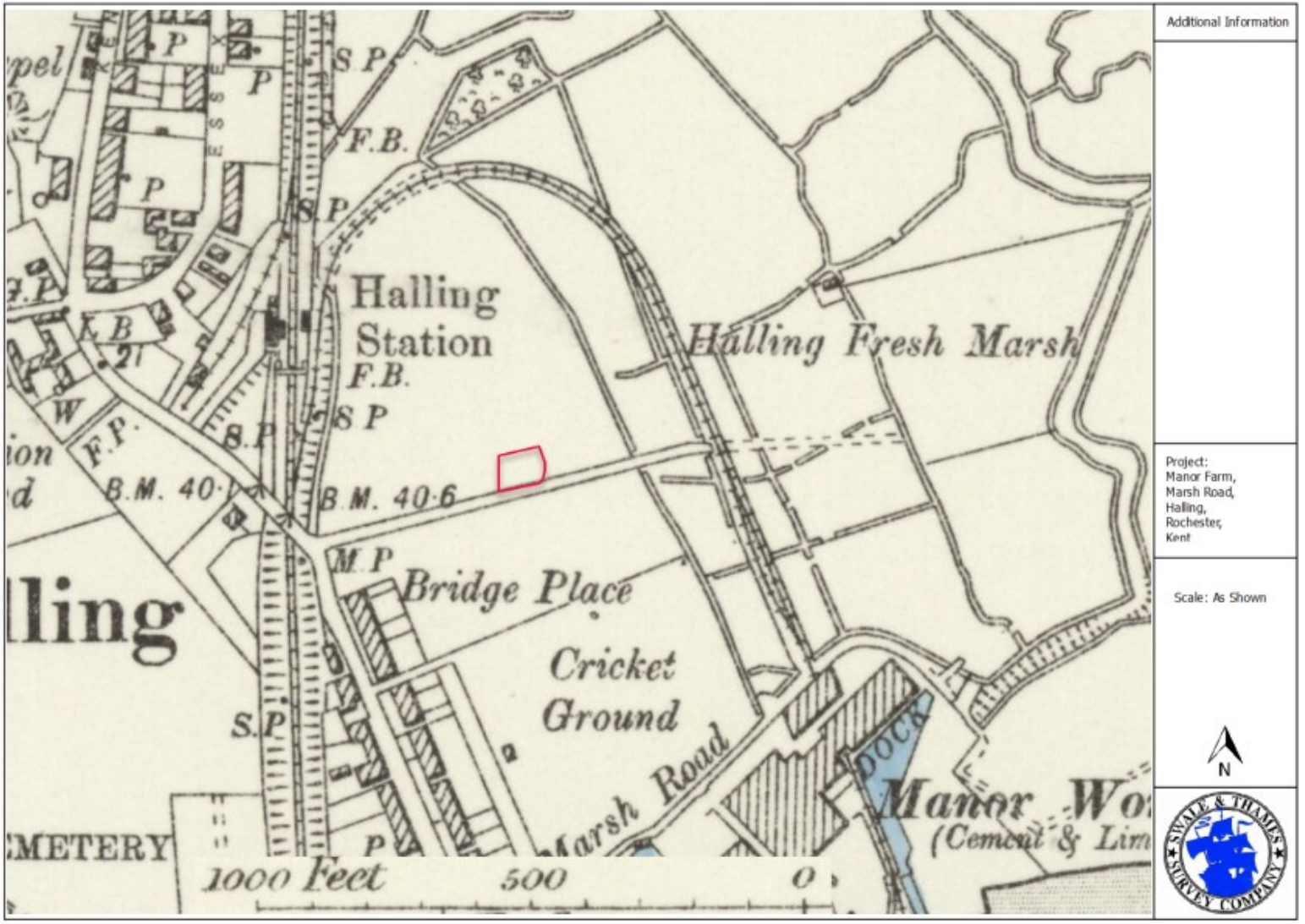

Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1898

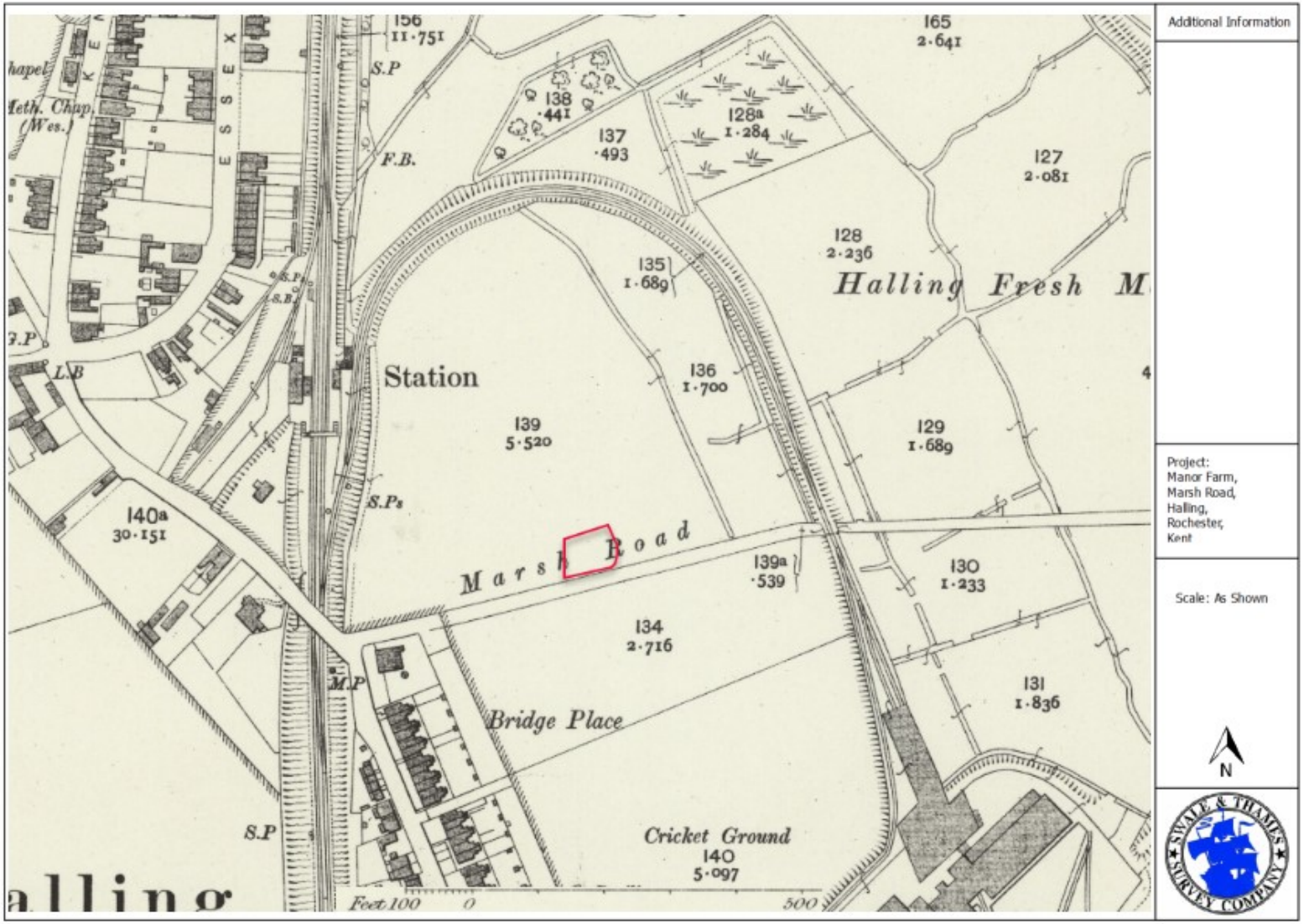

Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1909

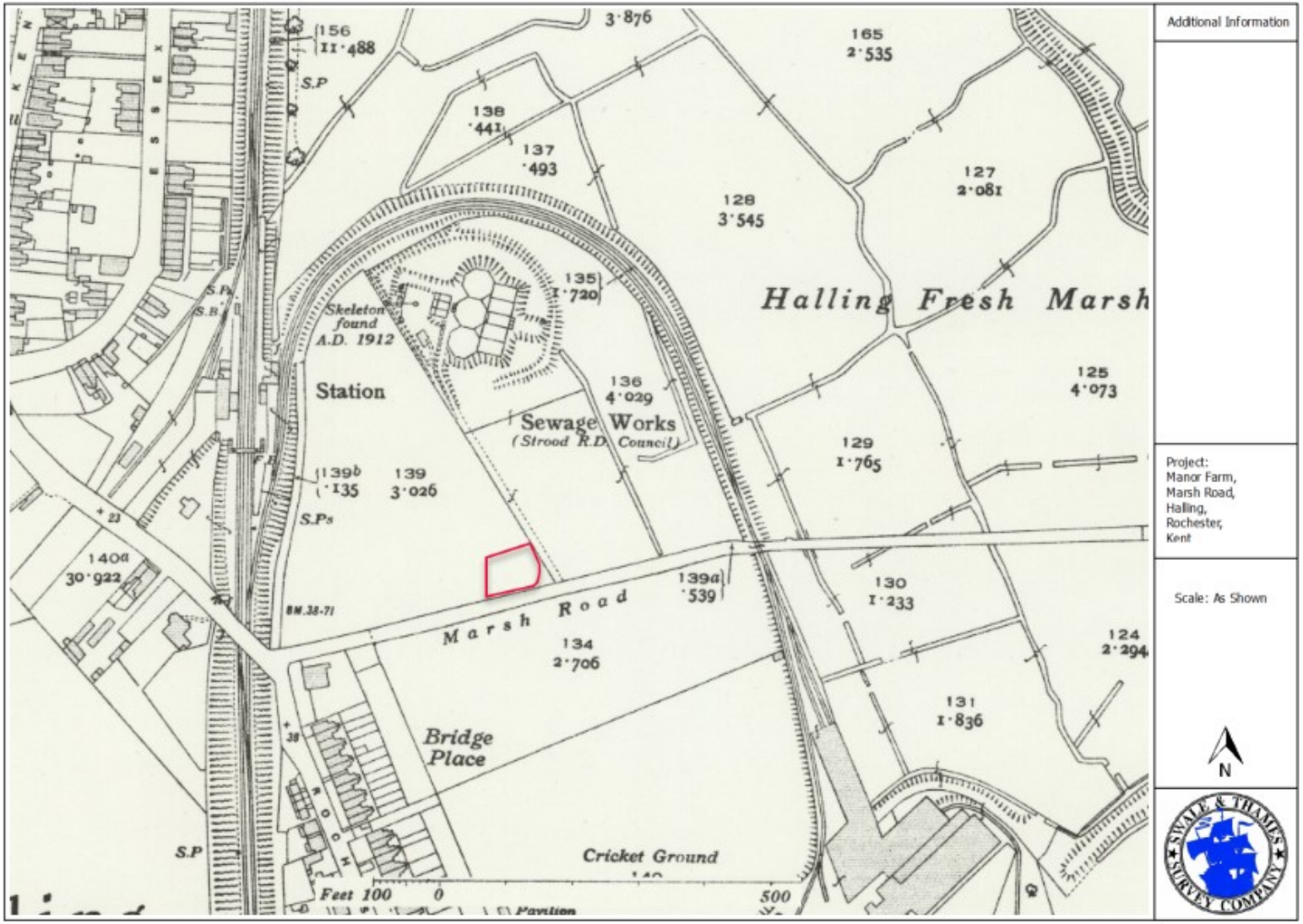

Figure 9: Historic OS Report 1934

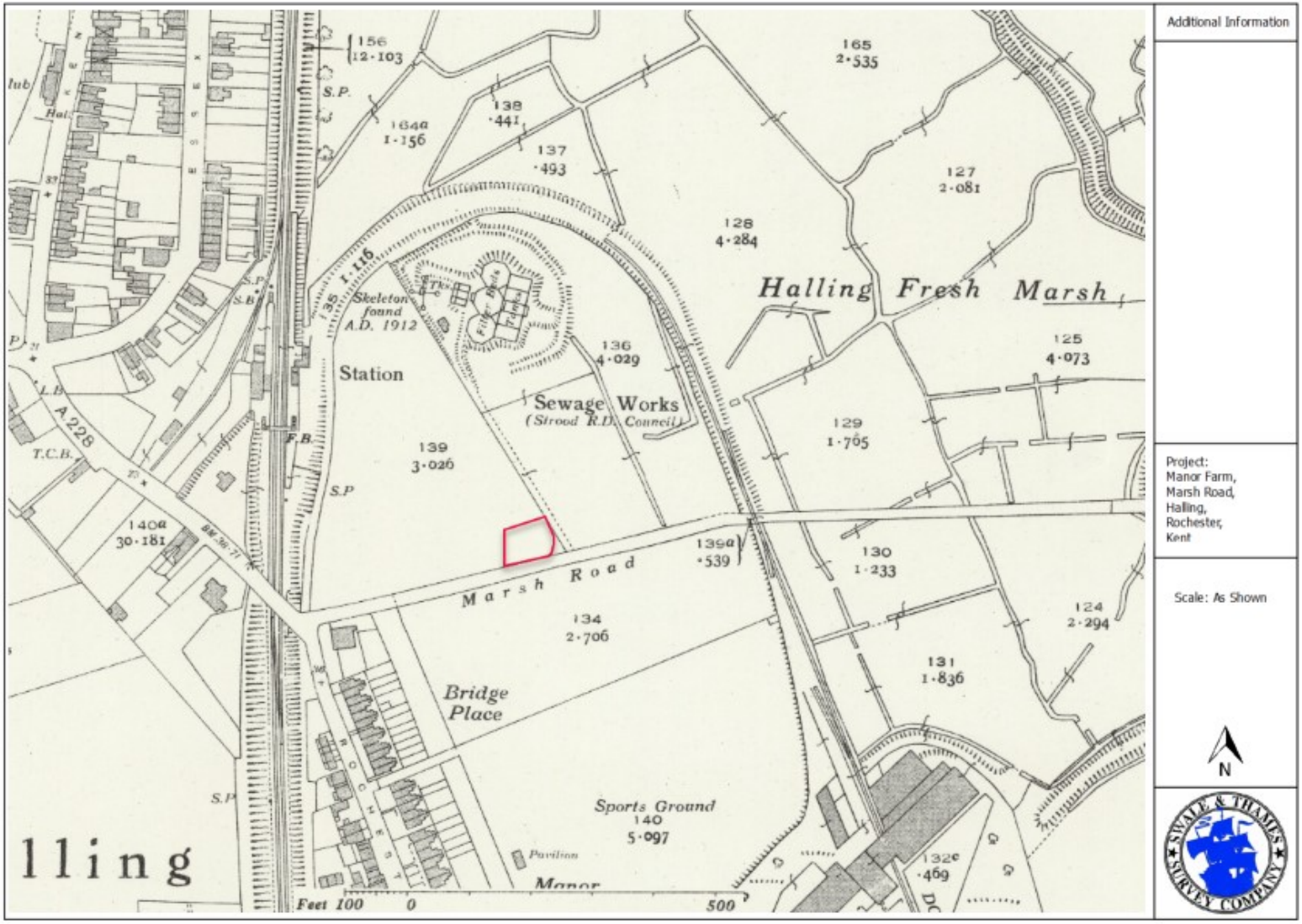

Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1945

Figure 11: LIDAR, 50cm DTM (Environment Agency)

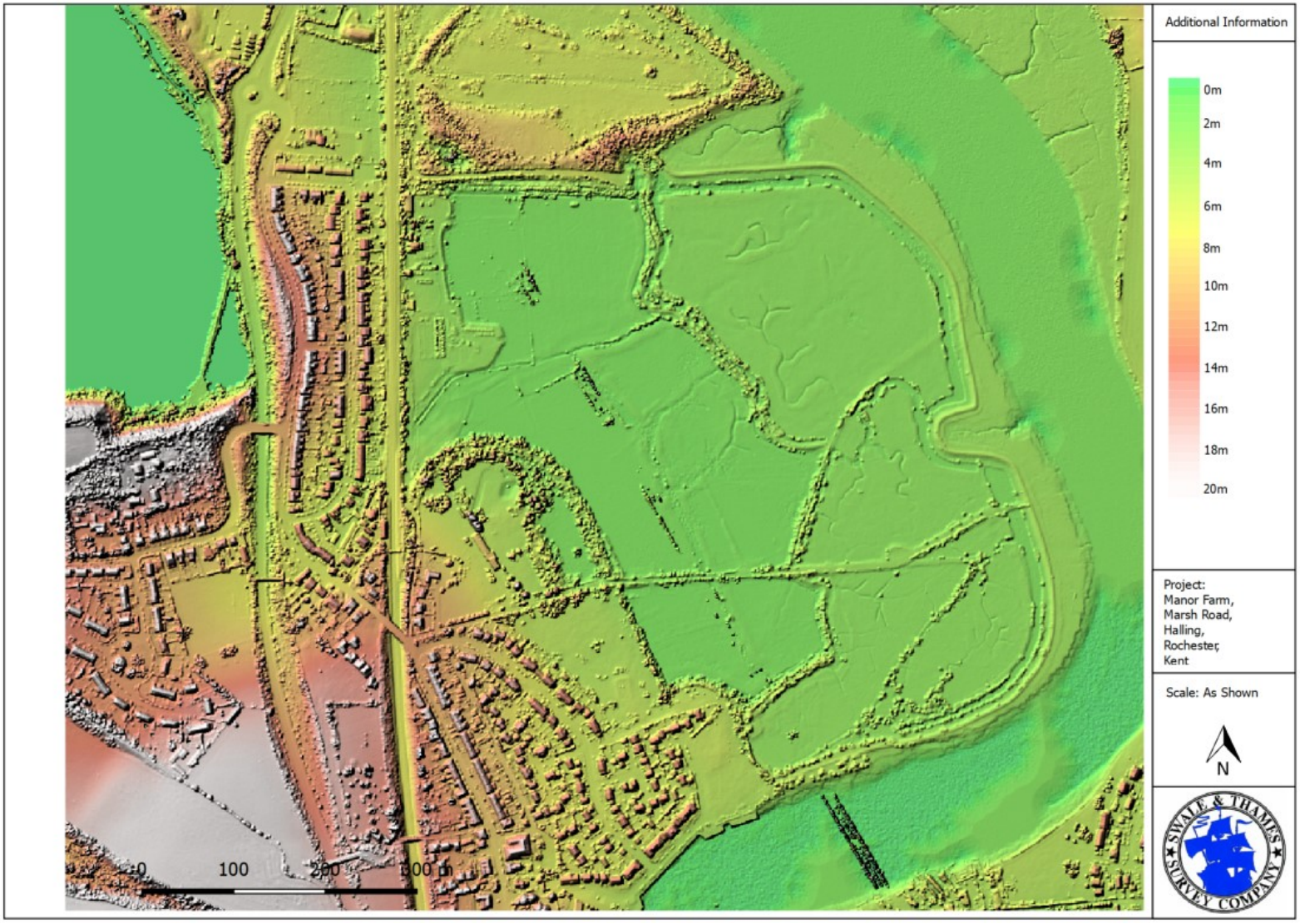

Figure 12: Elevation overlaying DSM LIDAR

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 13-19).

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 66 SE 41	Monument	c. 660m W	Post Medieval	Site of Halling Pumping Station, Vicarage Road, Halling. A disused nineteenth century pumping station is located in Halling. It was built in the late 19th century by the Mid-Kent Water Company. The site included a former Steam engine house as well as an adjoining boiler house although this no longer survives.
TQ 76 SW 79	Monument	c. 260m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Halling Manor lime & cement works, Halling
TQ 76 SW 78	Monument	c. 705m ESE	Post Medieval	Wouldham cement works. Possibly in operation in Wouldham as early as 1855.
TQ 76 SW 9	Findspot	c. 575m ESE	Bronze Age	Bronze Age axe found at Wouldham at the beginning of the 19th century
TQ 76 SW 19	Findspot	c. 520m WSW	Mesolithic	Thames pick found in Halling parish. The precise location or date of its discovery are uncertain.
TQ 76 SW 34	Monument	c. 120m NNW	Neolithic	Halling Man, Halling. Found in 1912. along with lithics.
TQ 76 SW 38	Monument	c. 260m S	Post Medieval	Medieval/post medieval barn, Halling. Originally an aisled barn with 6 bays: all the aisle posts have now been removed on the north side. There is also a modern corrugated-iron roof and modern brick side-walls. A survey in 1994 suggested that the barn dates to the late 18th century
TQ 76 SW 59	Findspot	c. 300m WNW	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Neolithic or early Bronze Age flint axe, Vicarage Road, Halling. Found in the garden of a property on vicarage Road in 1983.
TQ 76 SW 60	Monument	c. 520m WSW	Mesolithic	Mesolithic site at Halling Parish. The precise location or nature of this site is unknown
TQ 76 SW 61	Marine	c. 435m NE	Unknown	Log boat, Halling Marshes, Halling. A log boat found on Halling Marshes is listed in a British Archaeological Report of Log boats of

				England and Wales by Sean McGrail. No further information on this discovery was available.
TQ 76 SW 391	Listed Building	c. 355m S	Medieval to Modern	Church of St John The Baptist. Grade I (1085746).C12 enlarged in C13 with C14 aisles. Restored 1889.
TQ 76 SW 393	Listed Building	c. 280m S	Medieval to Post Medieval	The Manor House. Grade II (1248128). Wealden hall-house. C15 with early C19 and early to mid C19 exterior.
TQ 76 SW 390	Listed Building	c. 345m SSE	Medieval	Walls to East of Church of St John The Baptist. Grade II (1281213). Walls, formerly part of the palace of the Bishops of Rochester. Probably C13, but Bishop Hamo de Hethe repaired and enlarged the palace between 1322 and 1337.
TQ 76 SW 392	Listed Building	c. 200m S	Medieval to Post Medieval	Nos 94 - 96 High Street. Grade II* (1336494). Hall house, now house pair. Late C15, clad in C19.
TQ 76 SW 443	Monument	c. 355m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	Tramway embankment in Halling. Constructed sometime between 1862 and 1897, and abandoned by the 1930s.
TQ 76 SW 444	Building	c. 345m SSE	Post Medieval	Wall segments associated with Bishop's Palace, Halling
MKE75599	Findspot	c. 640m ENE	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval lead alloy toy plate/dish of the late 17th to 18th century.
MKE75704	Findspot	c. 690m SSW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	PAS find. Early Medieval cruciform copper alloy brooch. Dated from circa 450 AD to circa 500 AD.
MKE75705	Findspot	c. 690m SSW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	PAS find. Early Medieval copper alloy equal-armed brooch. Dated from circa 450 AD to circa 500 AD.
MKE75912	Findspot	c. 640m ENE	Unknown	PAS find. Lead alloy toy plate/dish circa 17th-18th century.
MKE75918	Findspot	c. 640m ENE	Unknown	PAS find. copper alloy bracelet. The bracelet is complex in design and construction. The bracelet has suffered a break in antiquity with the broken ends smoothed. The two breaks do not quite match and it appears there may be a section missing.
TQ 76 NW 757	Building	c. 885m NNW	Modern	Former Rugby Cement Rochester Works, Halling. The cement works were built in the 1930s. It was substantially rebuilt and renewed in the 1980s. Now residential housing.

MKE84524	Farmstead	c. 435m S	Post Medieval	Farmstead in Halling. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE84525	Farmstead	c. 405m N	Post Medieval	Marsh Lodge Farm. A dispersed plan farmstead. Only the farmhouse remains.
MKE84526	Farmstead	c. 415m N	Post Medieval	Outfarm north east of Marsh Lodge Farm. An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE84527	Farmstead	c. 415m N	Post Medieval	Outfarm in Gadshill. An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
TQ 76 SW 131	Building	c. 265m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Halling Baptist Church, Vicarage Road, Halling. Established and built in 1898 by workers from the Halling Cement Works as an alternative place of worship for those who wished to attend a Nonconformist meeting place.
TQ 76 SW 108	Monument	c. 615m SSW	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic flake from Whittings Farm, Halling. Found in deeply-buried terrace gravel during test pit investigation in 2005.
TQ 76 SW 901	Palaeolithic Findspot	c. 585m SSW	Unknown	Mollusc-rich silt deposits at Whittings Farm, Halling, possible Late Glacial palaaeosol. 2m below ground-surface in a test pit
TQ 76 SW 501	Monument	c. 120m NNW	Upper Palaeolithic	Upper Palaeolithic flakes/blades from Halling Station. Found in 1912, in conjunction with an interred Neolithic skeleton.
TQ 76 SW 442	Monument	c. 90m W	Post Medieval	Maidstone and Strood Railway. Opened in 1856.
TQ 65 NE 307	Monument	c. 330m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	River Medway navigation
TQ 76 SW 27	Monument	c. 320m S	Medieval to Modern	Archbishops Palace, Halling. Built in 1077, and rebuilt in 1184. Scheduled Monument - 1011772

Figure 13: Gazetteer of KHER Records

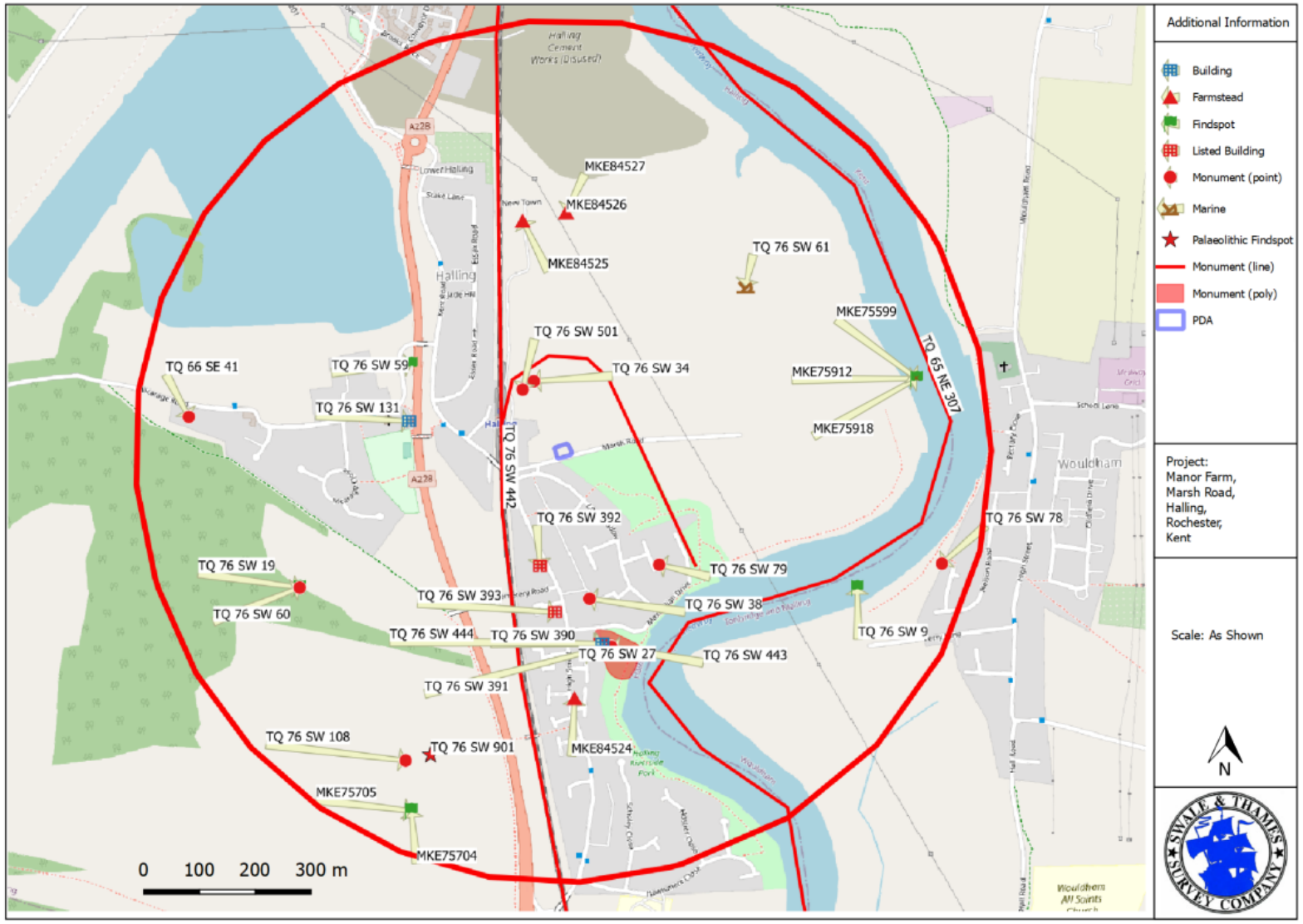

Figure 14: KHER Monument Record

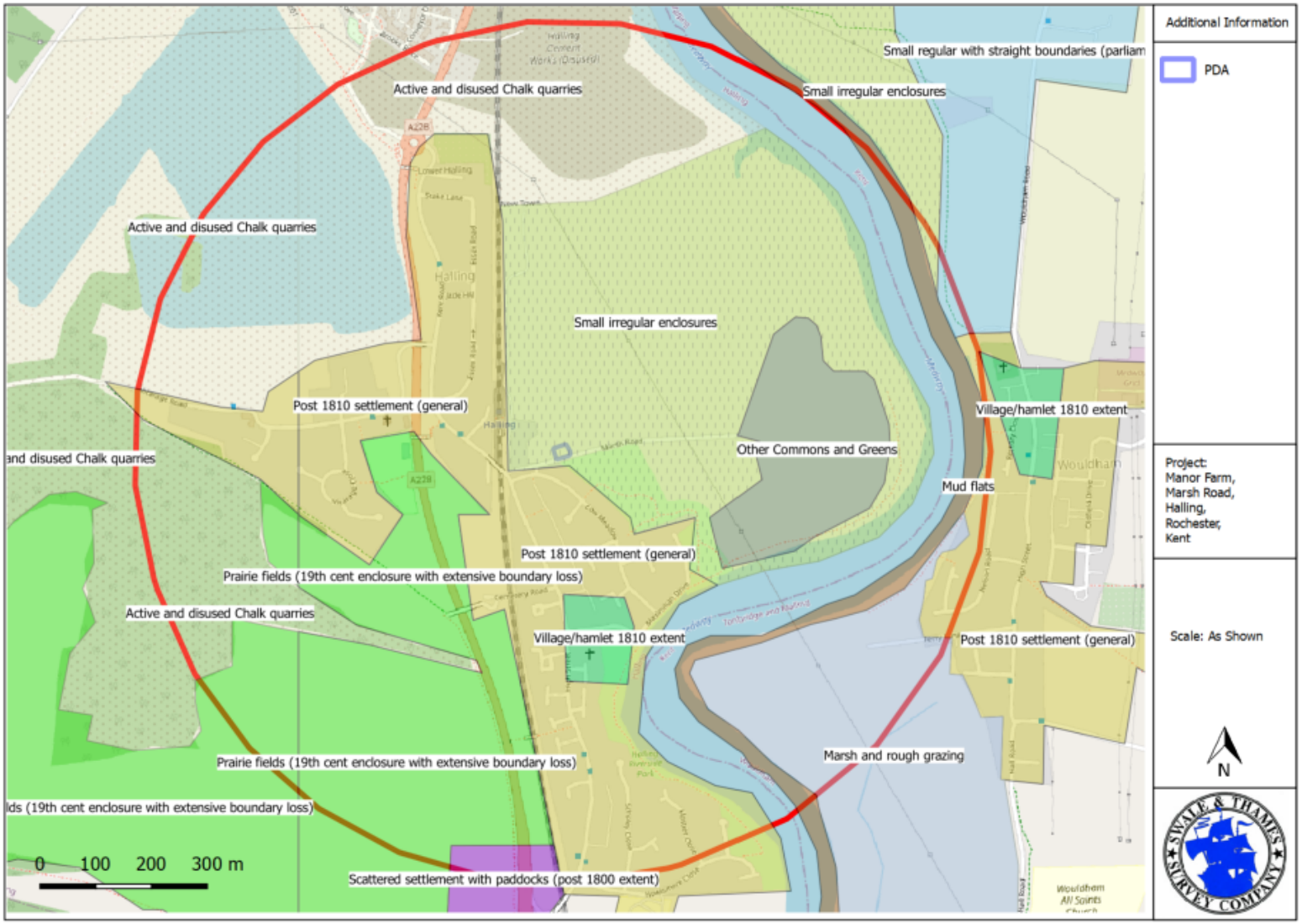

Figure 15: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

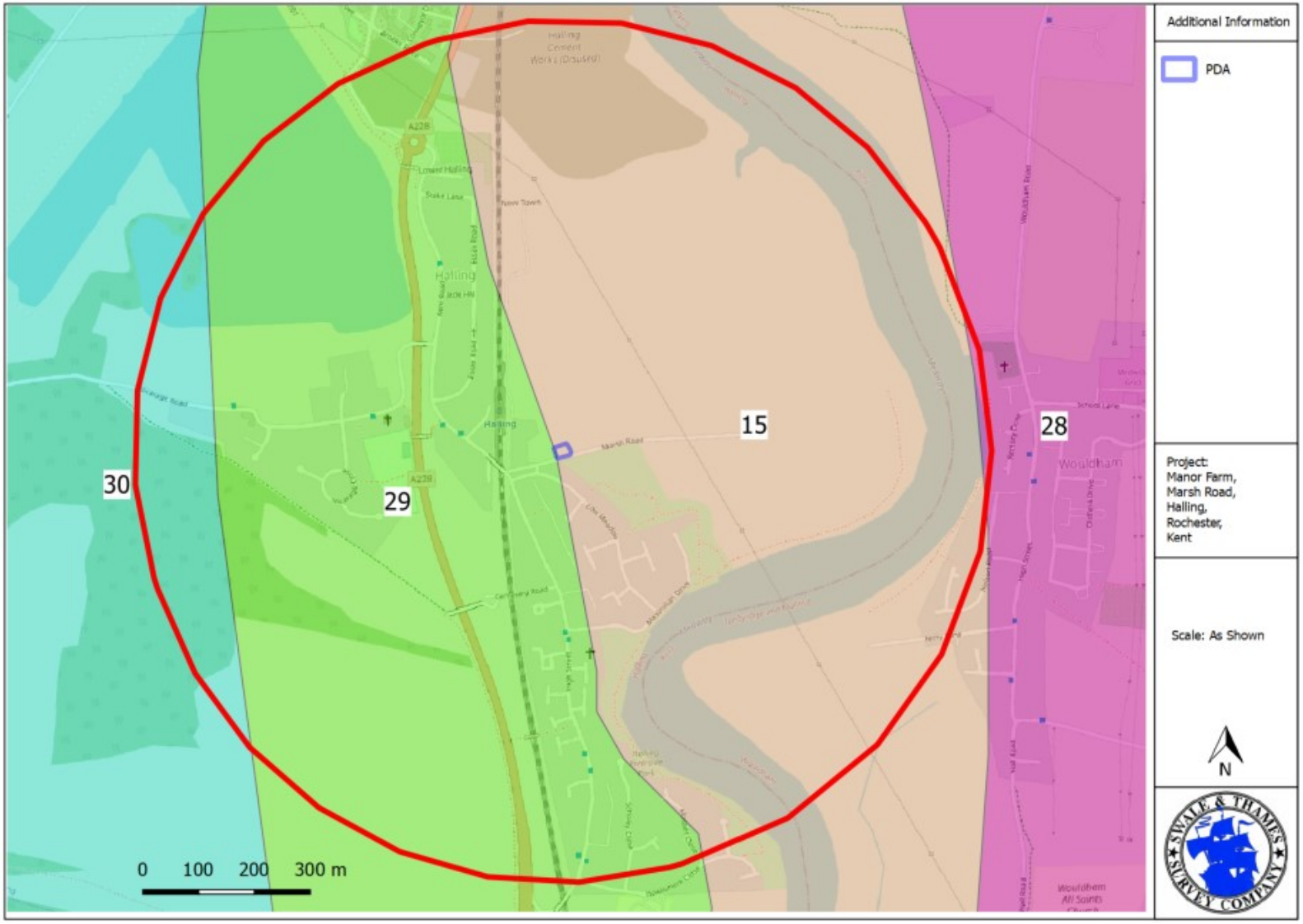

Figure 16: KHER Medway Valley Palaeolithic Project

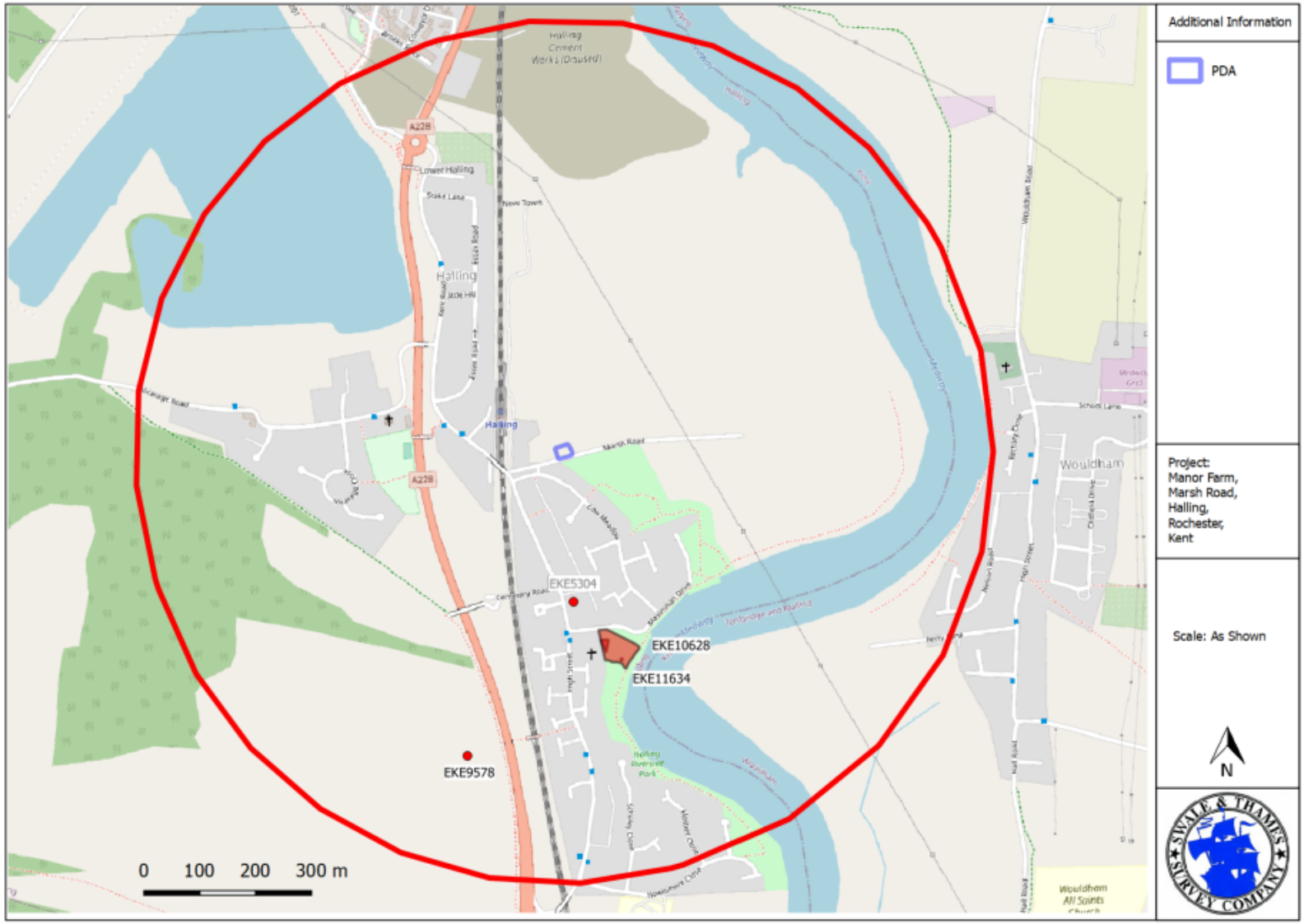

Figure 17: KHER Intrusive Events

Figure 18: KHER Conservation Area

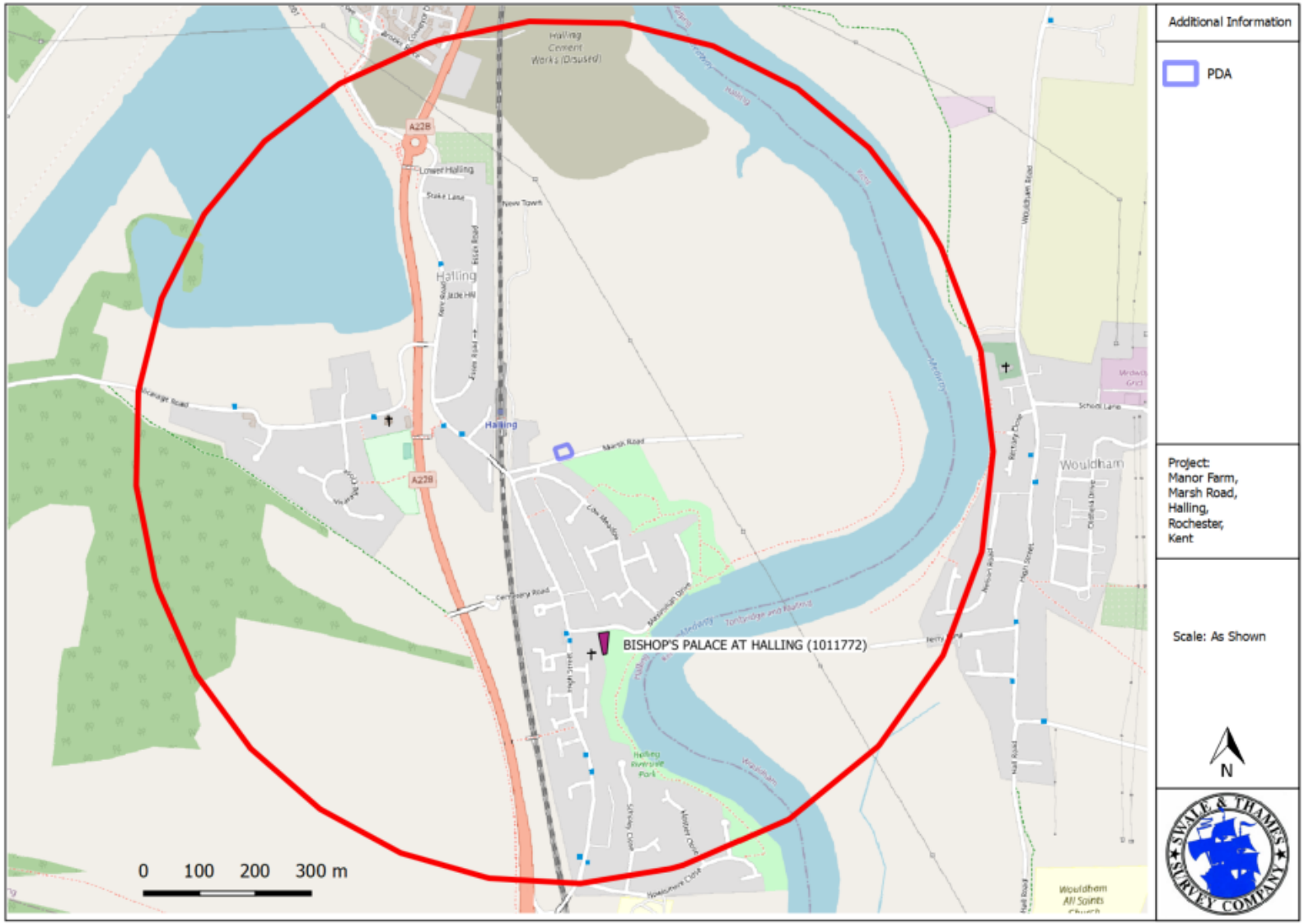

Figure 19: KHER Scheduled Monument

Plate 1: 1940s. (Google Earth).

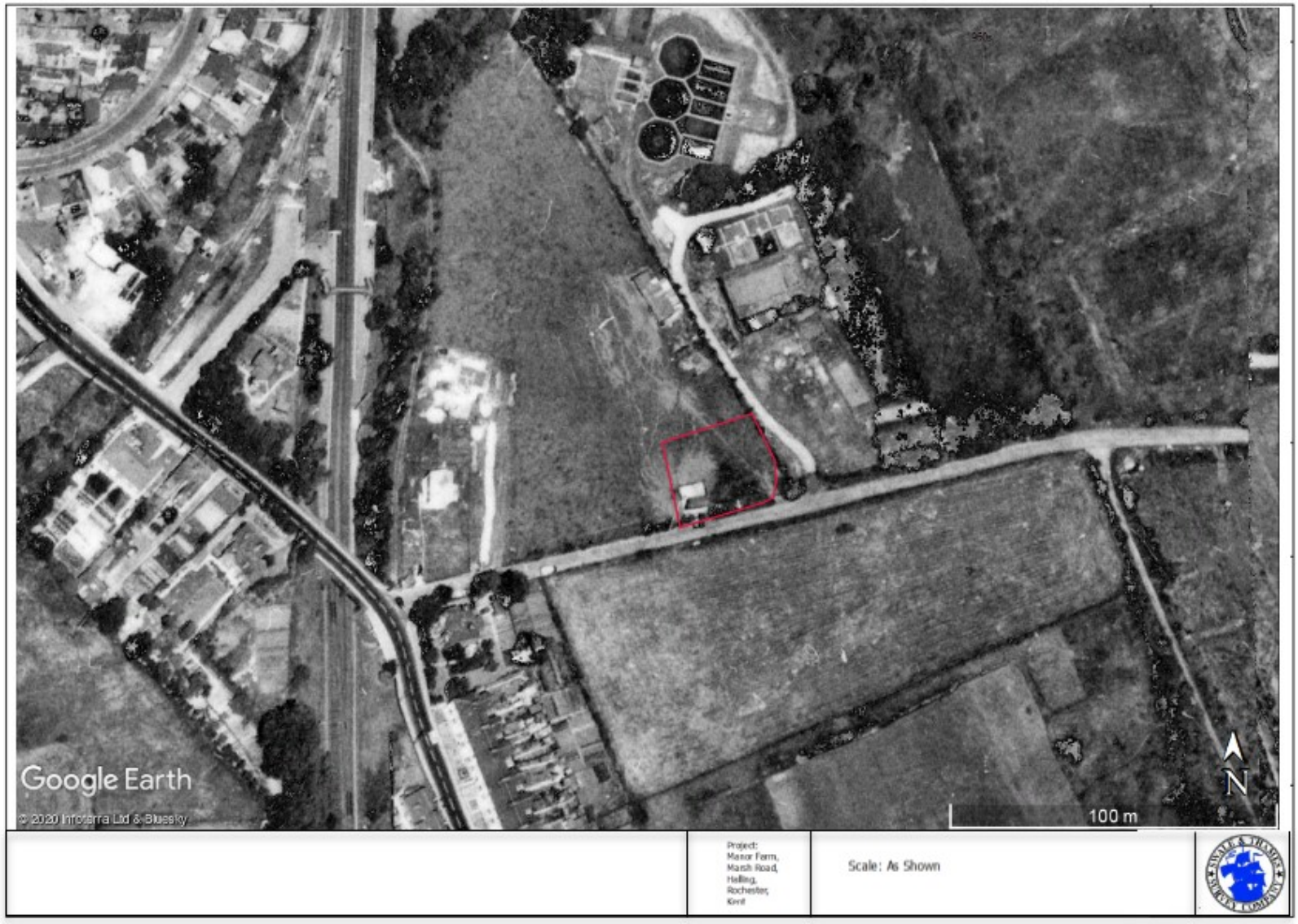

Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)

Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)

Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)

Plate 5: 2018 (Google Earth)

Plate 6: 2020 aerial view by the client

Plate 7: View across the PDA towards the south eastern corner from the Marsh Road (facing NW)

Plate 8: View across the PDA from the north eastern corner (facing SW)

Plate 9: View across the concrete floor (facing WSW)

Plate 10: View towards the PDA at the western boundary (facing ENE)

Plate 11: View towards the north western corner of the PDA (facing SE)

Plate 12: View across the PDA from Marsh Road (facing NW)

Plate 13: View of the one remaining outbuilding at the PDA in the south western corner

Plate 14: Plate Locations

