

2021

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT ST JAMES THE GREAT CHURCH, EAST MALLING, KENT, ME19 6AH



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St James the Great, East Malling Kent

Desk Based Assessment

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St James the Great Church, East Malling Kent, ME19 6AH

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Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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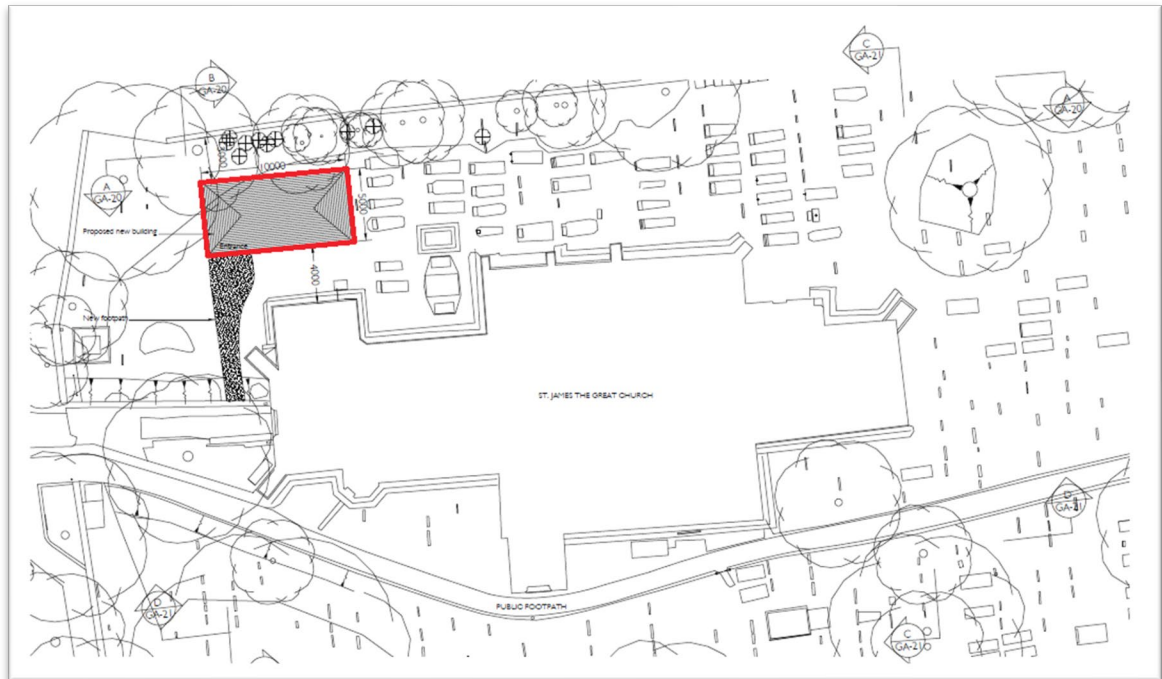
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INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1. **Introduction**
- 1.1.2. St James' the Great Church has commissioned Darnley Archaeological Services to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) on a proposed development site (PDS), adjacent to St James' Church, East Malling, Kent. This DBA is part of a pre-determination to inform the developer on the appropriate project design to submit a planning application to install a single-storey building that will be used to provide toilet facilities and a church room.
- 1.1.3. The second part of the pre-determination will involve test-pitting the proposed excavation areas to establish any archaeological potential and assess the stratigraphical archaeological sequence.
- 1.1.4. The PDS of this assessment lies to the immediate north of St James the Great Church in East Malling, Kent, a grade I listed building which is a Designated Heritage Asset as defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019. The boundary of the proposed building would be situated 5 meters north of the church walls and approximately 1.5m west of monumental gravestones and the adjacent churchyard. They are located off Church Walk, a no-through road off New Road, East Malling (TQ 70244 57089). The PDS is directly south west of the East Malling Horticultural Research Station.
- 1.1.5. This assessment draws together the relevant archaeological, topographical, and land-use information of the study area, as defined by the KCC Heritage Officer, to establish the archaeological potential in accordance with relevant government policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and also with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, January 2017).
- 1.1.6. For the purposes of the DBA the boundary of the PDS is defined by the block plan as illustrated in the architectural drawings (Fig.1).

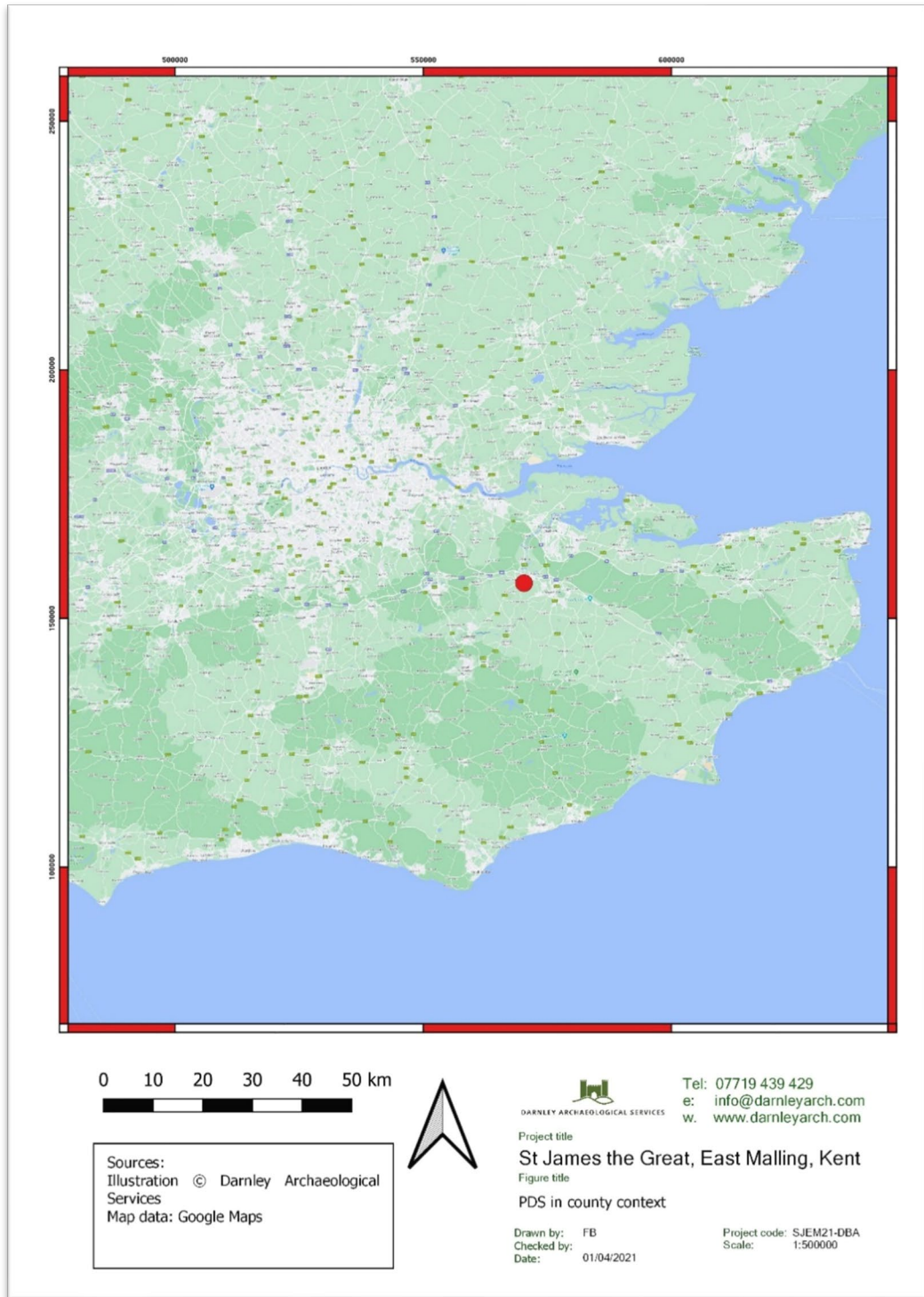


(Fig 1: Extract from Block Plan of Site, source: Tomas Ford and Partners)

- 1.1.7. The wider archaeological study area will be defined as a radius of 1km around the PDS. Listed buildings will be restricted to a radius of 200m.
- 1.1.8. There is a Designated Heritage Asset in the form of a Scheduled Monument TQ75 NW 6, listed as Roman building foundations, no protected wreck site, registered park or garden, registered battlefield or World Heritage Site is located within the study area.



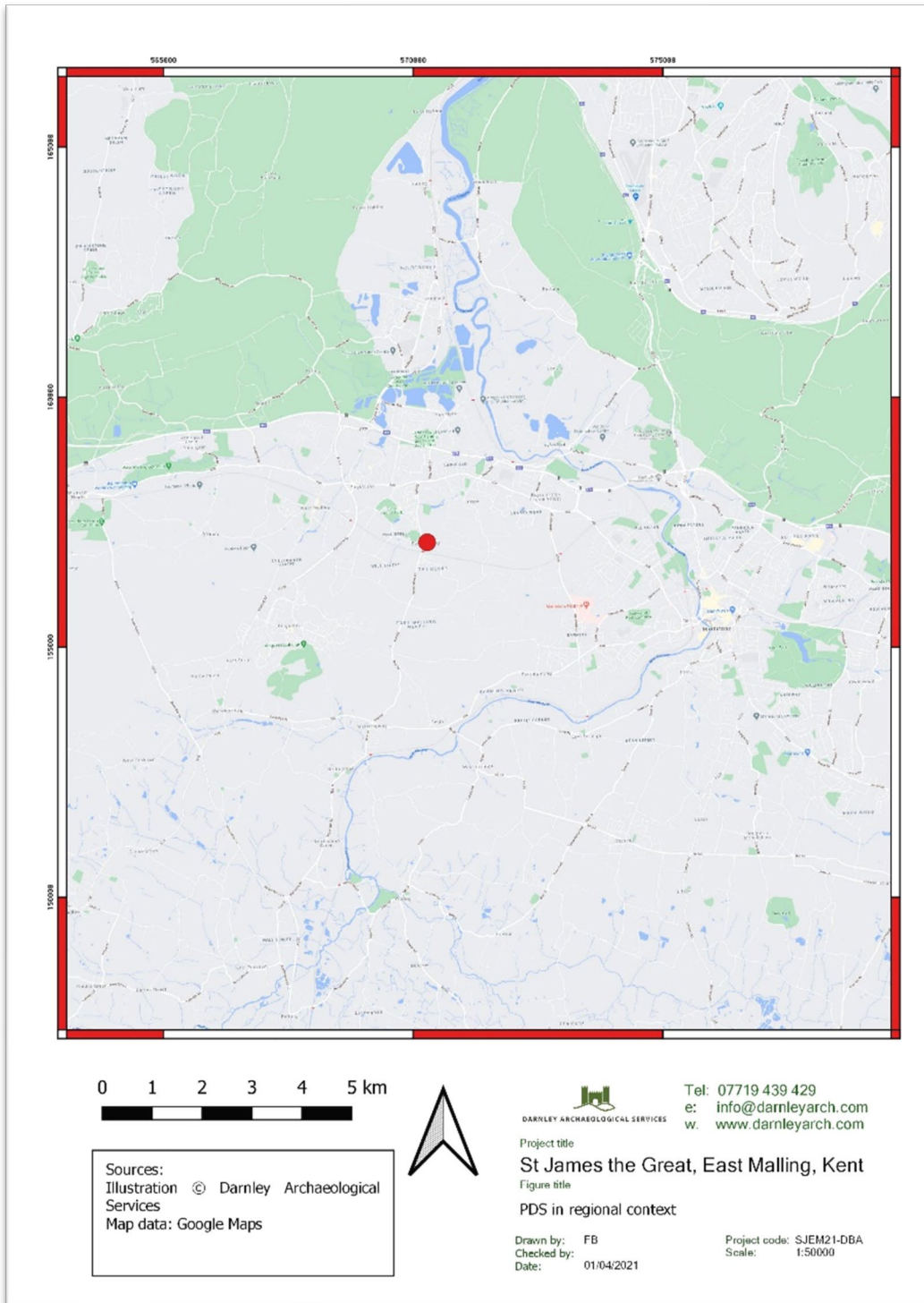
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(Fig 2: PDS in county context)



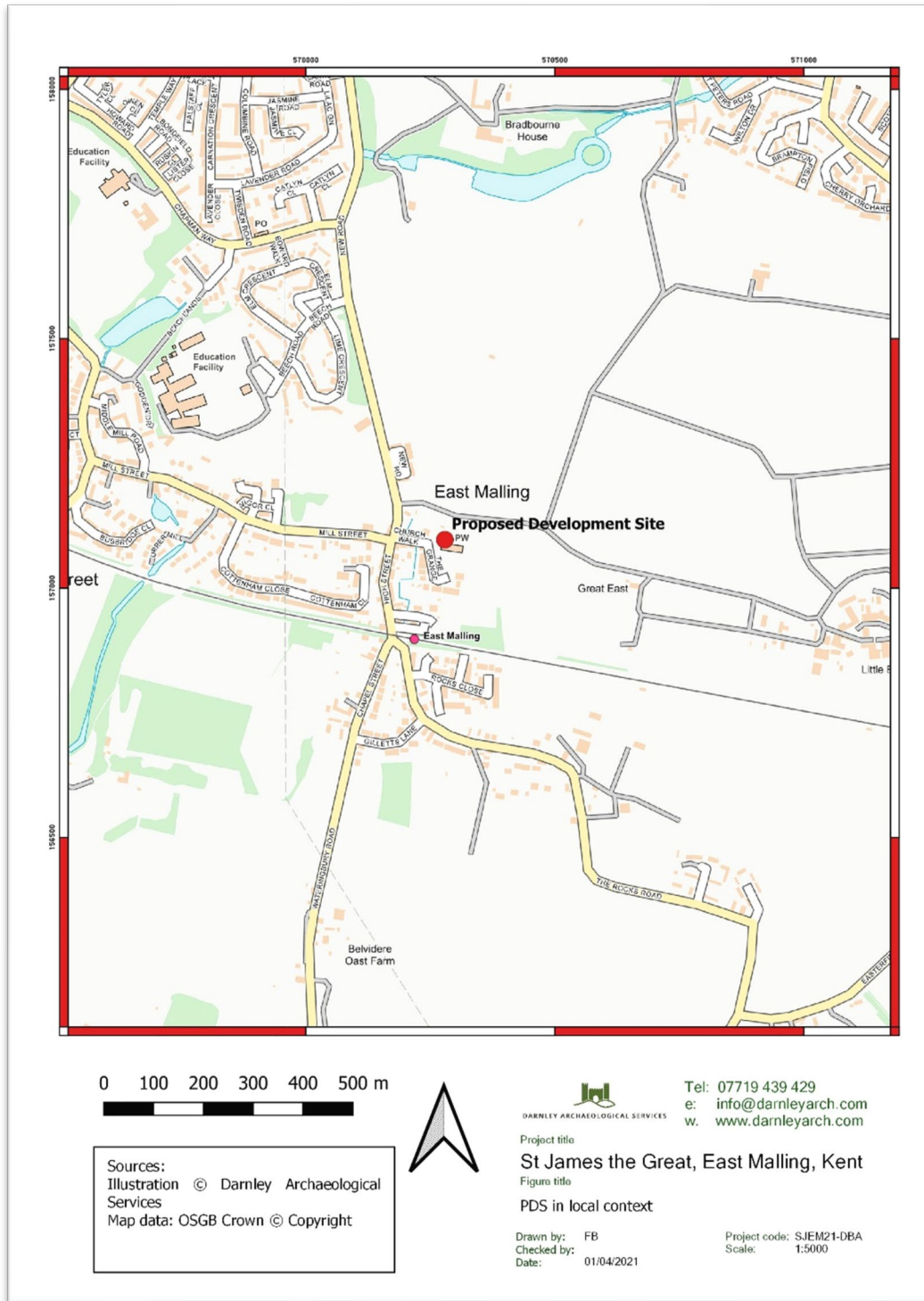
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(Fig 3: PDS in regional context)



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(Fig 4: PDS in the local context)



1.2. Methodology

- 1.2.1. This DBA has been commissioned as part of a pre-determination analysis requested by Wendy Rogers of KCC in relation to a proposed planning application for the erection of a single-story building to provide toilet facilities and a church room for the visitors or staff of the church.
- 1.2.2. This report has been prepared in accordance with national and regional policy frameworks on heritage asset and in line with policy frameworks.
- 1.2.3. This report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2014).
- 1.2.4. This report has been prepared in accordance with and considering the recommendations from ClfA's, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, (2017) and the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials In England's *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Second Edition), (2017)
- 1.2.5. This report has been prepared after examining pre-existing information from several sources recommended by KCC's *Manual of Specifications Part B: Specification for a standard Desk-Based Assessment and walk-over survey* (2016), including the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER), publications and reports of activity within the study area, historic and modern maps, geological maps and other relevant sources and a Heritage Study conducted in 2019 (Edwards B., 2019)
- 1.2.6. The KCC Archaeological Officer has specified the study area as the radius of 1km from the PDS for the purposes of reporting archaeology and buildings.
- 1.2.7. KCC Historic Environment Records archive has been consulted along with online ordnance survey maps and archive material held by the Kent Archaeological Society web site and consultation with a local historian. A site visit was also conducted on March 25th, when a photographic and aerial drone survey was completed.
- 1.2.8. The National Planning Policy Framework states, "*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*" (NPPF, paragraph 189).
- 1.2.9. Under the NPPF and other local authority Planning Guidance, the DBA aims to determine the likelihood of Heritage Assets in the form of archaeological deposits being affected by the proposed development.
- 1.2.10. The NPPF defines heritage assets in the following way "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)".

1.3. Scope of the report

- 1.4. The aims of the DBA will be met by carrying out the following:



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- 1.4.1. Identify statutory heritage designations in the vicinity and assess the site in its historic landscape.
- 1.4.2. Undertake a map regression exercise to determine the development of the site over time
- 1.4.3. Search the Kent Historic Environment Record for data relating to archaeological data in the study area within a radius of 1km of the PDS
- 1.4.4. Outline the archaeological potential of the site and any impact on the proposed development the archaeological potential may have; this will include the potential of the development to disturb human remains
- 1.4.5. Make recommendations to mitigate the potential impact of the development on any buried archaeology



2. Planning Background and Development Planning Framework

2.1. Overview

- 2.1.1. The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) sets out the government's planning policies and how they are expected to be applied. It was first issued in 2012, revised in 2018, and the current policy was set out in the 2019 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf. The policy regarding the historic environment is primarily covered in Chapter 16.
- 2.1.2. In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), updated in July 2019. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), published online on 6th March 2014 and last updated 22nd February 2018 (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>).
- 2.1.3. The NPPF and NPPG are also supported by four Good Practice Advice note (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017, and GPA 4: Enabling Development and Heritage Assets published in June 2020. Historic England has also issue Historic England Advice Notes (HEANs), including practical advice on applying the national planning policy.

2.2. National Planning Policy

- 2.2.1. The Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government adopted a new National Planning Policy Framework in February 2019. Section 16 relates specifically to conserving and enhancing the historic environment and replaces the previous version from January 2012 and the previous policies on archaeology and the historic environment (PPG15 and PPG16) with a more general principle of evaluating any archaeological potential on a development site and responding appropriately in each case. This includes searching the Historic Environment Record; Kent HER for the local area.
- 2.2.2. The National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF) can be summarised as seeking to achieve the following:
- Sustaining and enhancing heritage assets and putting them to viable use consistent with their conservation
- Recognising the significance culturally, socially, economically and environmentally of heritage asset conservation and considering the desirability for new development to positively contribute to local character and distinctiveness.
- 2.2.3. Updates from 2012 clarify the definition of heritage assets into designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets. St James The Great is a listed building and, therefore, a designated heritage asset. The NPPF makes recommendations on how Local Planning Authorities mitigate any potential impact to Heritage Assets of a development and also makes recommendations on factors pertaining to the benefit of the intended modifications or development



2.2.4. Particular attention should be paid to the following sections of the NPPF:

Paragraph 196 - 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.

Paragraph 200 - Local planning authorities should 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 positively contribute to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

Paragraph 202. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

2.2.5. Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that heritage assets may benefit from considerable change necessary to ensure that the asset is maintained in the long term. Paragraph 189 states that “The level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of that asset.

2.3. **Regional Planning Policy**

2.3.1. The South East Regional Framework (SERF) is currently at the consultation stage on the draft.

2.4. **Local Planning Policy**

The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the *Managing Development and the Environment* – Development Plan Document adopted in April 2010, which forms part of the Tonbridge and Malling Local Plan:

- Policy 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. 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 tranquillity;
- (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.

- Policy 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.

- Policy SQ3

Where the District Council considers that a proposal would impact the setting of a Listed Building, it will require the submission of illustrative and technical material to allow that impact to be properly assessed. This will include details to show the existing situation and the precise effect on the fabric and character of the Listed Building and its setting (ADMP 2.22).

2.5. **Statutory Legislation**

- 2.5.1. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 affords protection to buildings considered to be of special architectural or historical. Chapter II, Section 8:

Works for the alteration or extension of a listed building are authorised if—

- (a) written consent for their execution has been granted by the local planning authority or the Secretary of State; and
- (b) they are executed in accordance with the terms of the consent and of any conditions attached to it.

2.6. **Statutory and Local Heritage Designations**

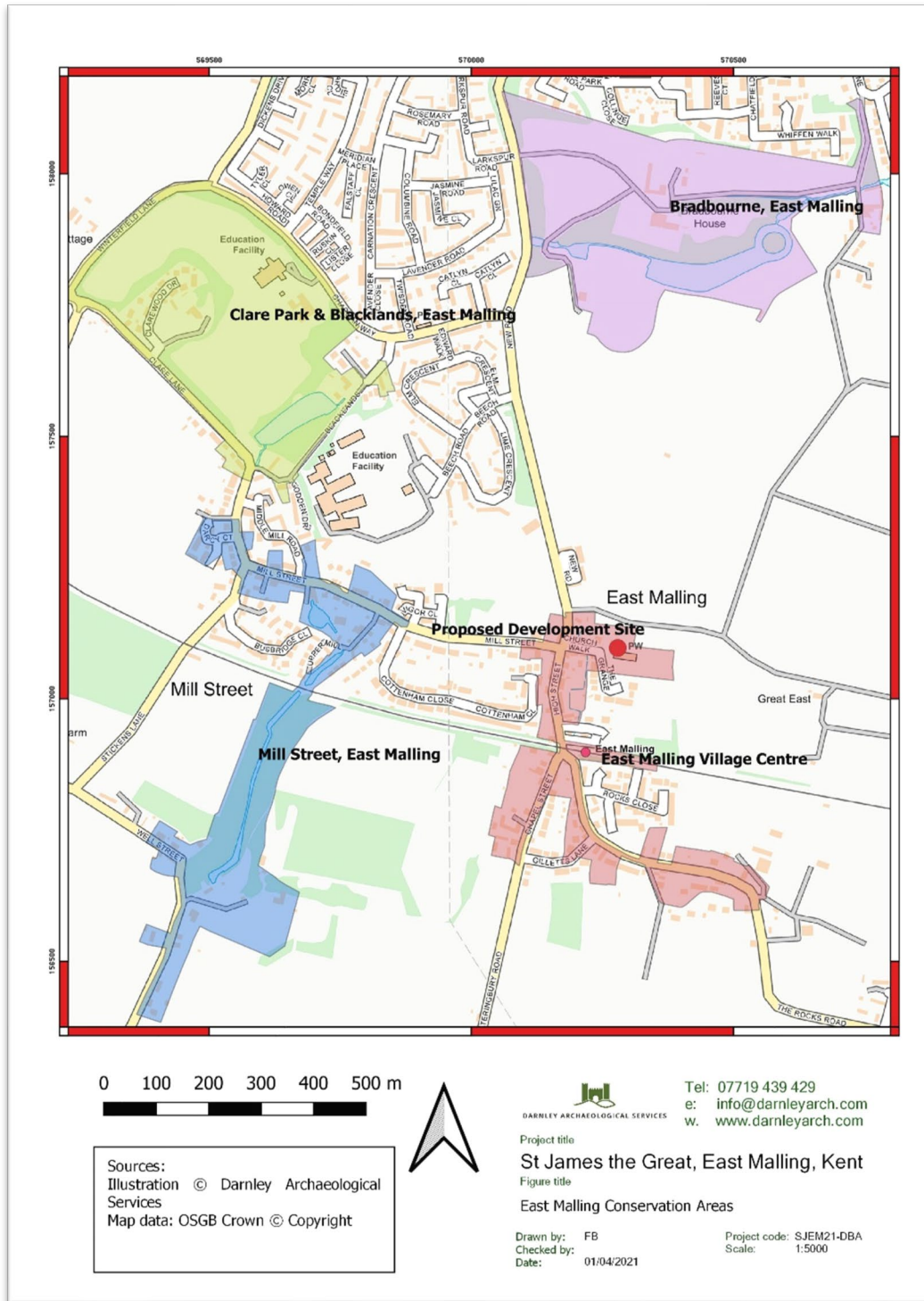
- 2.6.1. The PDS falls within a designated East Malling Village Centre conservation area (CA), one of five designated within the parish of East Malling and Larkfield, four of which are in the village of East Malling itself (Fig 5).

- 2.6.2. The CA contains several high architectural quality buildings and historical interest, with several designated as grade II listed. There are also important architectural features such as the railway bridge, ragstone walls to the frontage of the road and the Church of St James the Great, and several tombs in the churchyard immediately adjacent to the PDS. All the heritage assets within the study area are listed in section 6.

- 2.6.3. A Protected Military Remains designation has been applied to the crash site of a Supermarine Spitfire (TQ 75 NW 355) and is recorded approximately 300 metres south-west of the PDS

- 2.6.4. A Scheduled Ancient Monument designation has been applied to the site of the remains of a Roman villa approximately 150 metres south-east of the PDS.





(Fig 5: East Malling conservation areas)



3. Historical Resources

3.1. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1.1. There is no evidence of Palaeolithic settlement or activity in the study area, although two handaxes were found in Malling Heath approximately 1.5 kilometres from the PDS (TQ 65 NE 431).
- 3.1.2. Finds possibly relating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic era have been discovered within the study area 300 metres east of the PDS, although the dating is indeterminate and ranges from Early Mesolithic to Middle Bronze Age, there are several flint implements suggesting settlement up to the Middle Bronze Age.
- 3.1.3. The Iron Age is represented in the mixed finds associated with the excavation of the Roman villa site, TQ 75 NW 6 (see below). The possibility of an earlier settlement pre-dating the Roman occupation is possible due to the discovery of Belgic pottery at the site, indicating continuity of occupation over-lapping periods. A copper-alloy Iron Age coin was discovered approximately 700 metres south of the Roman building, supporting the evidence of Iron Age occupation
- 3.1.4. There is extensive evidence for Roman occupation in the study area. A comprehensive Roman building was discovered approximately 100 metres south of the PDS and was excavated in 1955 by trial trenches at the exterior of the building's walls. A fragment of wall mosaic was found among Roman roof tiles and other evidence of building destruction. The presence of a wall mosaic indicates a high-status residence and is comparatively rare (*Arch Cant*, lxxi, 228-229). The site was again excavated in 1965 more comprehensively and revealed evidence of occupation from the 1st to 4th centuries AD. The Belgic ware identified was contained within 'an enclosure rather, than a habitation which may well underlie the Roman building to the South' (*Arch Cant*, lxxx, 257). The HER database contains multiple finds, including ceramics, coins, ceramic building material, painted plaster and Evidence of extensive robbing of material from the site was recorded, some of which contributed to the fabric of the church of St James the Great. Roman brick forms part of the fabric in the oldest part of the church. Still, Roman building material is visible in the blocked-out windows on the north transept, suggesting that either Roman material was re-used following the demolition of an earlier part of the church or that material was still plentiful when the adaptations were made.

According to individual local accounts, which cannot be verified, excavations on the road directly outside the entrance to the church boundary to the west of the front entrance revealed a Roman drain which followed the alignment of The Grange leading directly from the Roman building site running north-west and passing west of the church boundary. The drain level, which may have been placed within the gully or channel of a pre-existing road, is consistent with the earliest topography of the survey area sloping down in a northerly direction towards Bradbourne House. This purported road would possibly link up with the A20, which underwent excavation at West Malling in 1897 and claimed as a Roman 'military road' into the centre of which a 'sort of water channel' was cut (*Arch Cant* xxiii, 9). The 1839 Ditton Tithe Map shows a path following the exact route that this 'road' would have been expected to follow, parallel to New Road. There is also a large ditch following the same direction and visible in the LiDAR maps of the field to the north of the survey area, which may pre-date any road and represent an earlier boundary or trackway.

Roman coins, a copper alloy bow brooch and harness fitting, were found within the grounds of Bradbourne House and along New Road, which follows the alignment from the Roman Villa site along The



Grange, further supporting the possibility of a road or pathway associated with the Roman building and passing the church and PDS to the east. Roman finds were located south of the villa building, including another copper-alloy brooch, and various finds were recovered within the site of the Roman building during excavations and subsequently in the gardens of The Grange.

- 3.1.5. Early medieval evidence is absent from the study area despite the suggestion of continuous occupation before and since. Elevation models of the churchyard (Figs 26, 27 & 28) suggest 'made' ground extended to the perimeter of the church boundary. Conclusions can be drawn about the possible dating of the made ground in the PDS on this basis as being later than the Roman drain.
- 3.1.6. East Malling and West Malling are mentioned in the Domesday Book as a settlement in the hundred of Larkfield with 66 households comprising 43 villagers, 17 smallholders and five slaves between two landowners, Canterbury Christ Church and Rochester St Andrew'. The resources consisting 21 acres of meadow, woodland, 80 swine render, three mills and two churches. The land of Canterbury was by far the largest and 3.5 times as expensive in 1066.
- 3.1.7. The presence of water mills in the survey area is supported by Mill Street to the west of the Survey area and Mill Stream, which runs in an easterly direction through East Malling and Ditton towards Aylesford. Mill Stream may have historically been called the Bradbourne, giving its name to Bradbourne House to the north of the survey area and Bradbourne Lane in neighbouring Ditton. There is a millpond and associated features in the fronds of the Malling School, as mentioned in the evaluation report by Canterbury Archaeological Trust.
- 3.1.8. Medieval manors in East Maling were held by Malling Abbey when West Malling became the larger of the two. The medieval concentration of monuments in the study area lies approximately 650 metres to the south-west of the PDS and consist of several farmhouses and associated buildings. There are few medieval structures in the village centre. The Church of St James itself is Norman at its earliest known phase of building with later embellishments in the form of an extension to the tower and buttresses on the exterior. It is unclear when the churchyard was 'made up' to the current level or when the first burials occurred. It is possible that the churchyard ground level to the north was raised over time to accommodate more burials or allow for easier access to the side chapels and increase burial capacity. Interior footage of a crypt (Fig 33) displays an ornate vaulting, suggesting that there may have been an entrance at one time, lower than the current access level to the side of the church. The Twisden family were known to have used a private entrance at the north side of the church, where the PDS is located, to access a private chapel, there is no reason to doubt that previous occupants of what became Bradbourne House would not have similarly had an entrance at this side of the church before the ground was made-up. More investigation would be needed to verify this.
- 3.1.9. A building adjacent to the made ground in the churchyard which is now a garage for the occupants of the neighbouring Court Lodge, appears to have been built in two phases. It is likely constructed onto the churchyard's original medieval south retaining wall and further raised by approximately 1.0m to create the building we see today. The building appears on the George Pink map of 1789, but, interestingly, a later phase of the churchyard retaining wall abuts the building's south-facing wall. This implies a later stage of wall construction around the churchyard to the north (after 1789), which, in turn, is discussed and has implications for the PDS (see Section 10).



(Fig 6: garage looking north from churchyard) (Fig 7: garage looking south-east from Court Lodge)

- 3.1.10. A building, no longer evident, was adjacent to the made ground in the churchyard and east of the garage featured on the George Pink map of 1789. It is surmised that demolition rubble in the churchyard's made-up ground in the area of the PDS may have come from this building when demolished (see Section 10).



(Fig 8: Extract from George Pink Map of 1789 showing positions of garage [blue] and now demolished building [red], source: British Library)

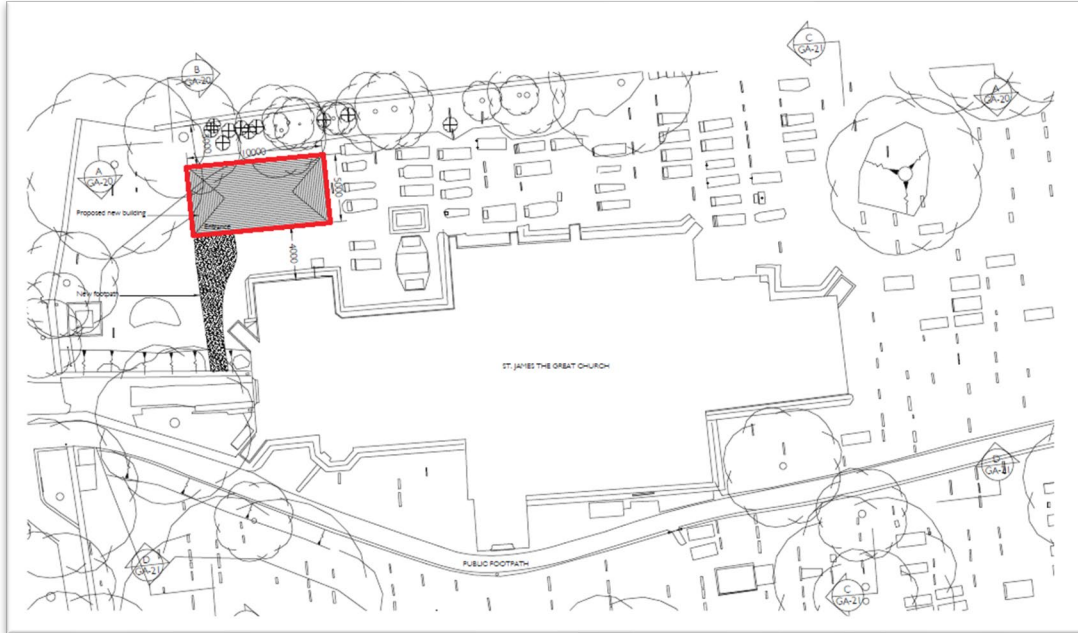
- 3.1.11. The medieval period is further represented by grade II listed buildings in the village of classic Wealden Hall-house type on Church Walk and Mill Street
- 3.1.12. The post-medieval period is well represented by Bradbourne House and the alterations to the church. There are several buildings of this period in the village, including the aforementioned Court Lodge.





4. Location, Topography, and Geology

4.1. The PDS is located adjacent to a Grade I listed building, St James the Great Church



(Fig 9: Extract from Block Plan of Site, source: Tomas Ford and Partners)



(Fig 10: PDS looking east)



(Fig 11: PDS looking west)

4.2. According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological map, the site is situated upon the Hythe Formation of the Lower Greensand Group deposited during the Aptian epoch. No superficial deposits are recorded.

4.3. A borehole survey commissioned by the client and carried out by Ground and Environmental Services Limited in September 2020 identified the geology of the specific PDS as consisting of 'made' ground of 2.2m – 2.7m in thickness atop typical deposits of the Hythe Formation (GESL, 2020),

4.4. The site is located on good agricultural land gently sloping downwards toward the Medway River valley.





5. Archaeological Resources and Potential

5.1. Introduction

- 5.1.1. The church of St James the Great is a grade I listed building. It is, therefore, a designated heritage asset under the NPPF.
- 5.1.2. A scheduled monument (TQ 75 NW 6) is located approximately 100 metres south of the PDS.
- 5.1.3. A Protected Military Remains site (TQ 75 NW 399) approximately 300 metres to the south-west.
- 5.1.4. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields in the study area.

5.2. Conservation Area

- 5.2.1. The Original East Malling Conservation area was designated in 1971; extensions were designated in 1975 and 1993. The church lies within the East Malling Village Centre conservation area, and there are several other listed buildings within the study area.
- 5.2.2. There are four conservation areas in East Malling in total. (fig #)

6. Archaeological Background

6.1. Introduction

A detailed study of the Kent Historic Environment Record database was undertaken to assist the written scheme of investigation. 6.2 and Figure 36 illustrate the location of the heritage assets within the study area; a more comprehensive list is provided in paragraphs 6.3 - 6.7.

6.2. The PDS Heritage Asset Classification

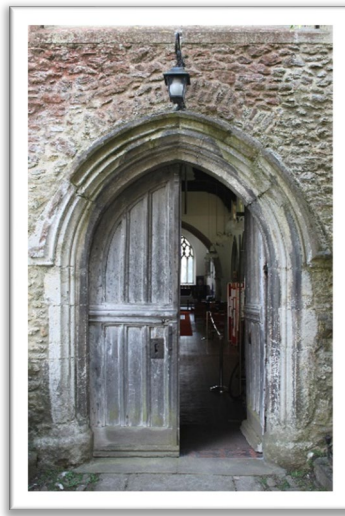
- 6.2.1. The Church of St James the Great's listing on the HER is as follows: The church of East Malling is dedicated to St. James. It is a handsome building with a west tower. [History of church from temp William II to date of writing given.] (2) There are traces of Roman building materials in the church at East Malling. [probably from Roman villa site, TQ 75 NW 6; Saxon origin for church?] (3) The church, which is in use for religious purposes, consists of chancel, nave with aisles, west tower, south porch and modern north vestry. There is much early fabric, that of the chancel containing quantities of roof tile, and many windows from 12c - 14c. Two narrow lancets blocked up in the chancel south wall (Fig 14) are near to an early priest's door, also blocked up. Some late restoration work is evident within the church. The tower opening (Fig 13) is probably of the 19c. (Dedication 'St. James' on the noticeboard) G.P.A9/59/19/5 from SE (4) In normal use. (5) 10A/1 B Church of Saint James Parish Church This large church is of the usual Kentish rag. The lower part of the tower is Norman, several of the windows are Decorated, but the chancel, nave and clerestory, and the upper parts of the tower are mainly Perpendicular. There is a brass to Thomas Selby and wife, 1489 and another to Richard Adam, Vicar 1522. (6) TQ 75 NW EAST MALLING & CHURCH WALK LARKFIELD (east side) 8/144 25.8.59 Church of St James GV I Church. C12, C14, rebuilt circa 1450-1500. Ragstone with some early materials, tiles and tufa, re-used in the chancel. West tower, nave with aisles



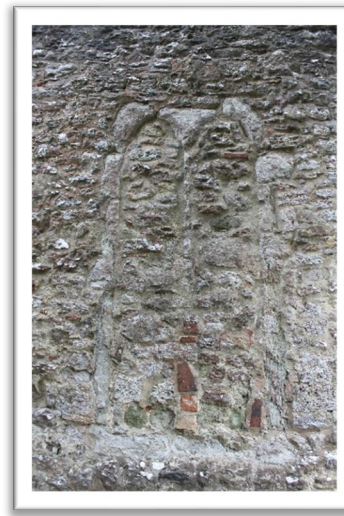
and chancel. Tower: 3 stages with angle buttresses, not original. Embattled with single pointed-arched belfry openings and string below belfry stage (Fig 12). The clock above the tall west window. Norman windows to north and south (blocked). Clerestory nave and chancel. Transeptal chapels originally lengthened into aisles, early C14 windows to north, the original chancel windows. C19/C20 chancel east window. INTERIOR: 3 bay aisle arcades, showing lengthening of transeptal chapels to become aisles in rhythm of east arches, then a short piece of wall followed by pair of west arches. Octagonal piers, double-chamfered arches. Fittings: Sanctuary panelling, early C17. Font area: Early C16, with doors. Tall, panelled base with a tall conical cap of pierced tracery. Pierced cresting to the base of birds attacking fruit. Octagonal stone font. Stained glass: same early C14 glass in the north aisle. Monuments: Thomas Selby, d. 1479. Brass. Richard Adams, d. 1522. Brass. Richard Mannyng, d. 1611. Alabaster hanging monument, with a figure with hand on skull. Thomas Twisden, d. 1683. Tablet. Jane Sympson, d. 1690. Baroque tablet with pediment and scrolls. Jane Twisden, d. 1779 (?). Tablet. Sir John Twisden, d. 1810. Monument with a figure of a woman leaning on urn by Thomas Assiter of Maidstone.



(Fig 12)



(Fig 13)



(Fig 14)

6.2.2. There are several heritage assets in the churchyard in the form of tombs of prominent people. They are as follows:

THORNHILL TOMB 15 YARDS WEST NORTH WEST OF EAST MALLING. Tomb monument. 1854. Red brick plinth with stone top. Square pedestal with simple panelled sides, inscription and cornice. Stepped pedestal above to wide vase with a floral topknot. Inscribed Anne Thornhill, d. 8.1.1854; James Thornhill, d. 25.7.1866; & others. Spearhead wrought-iron railed surround with acorn-head standards.

ANDREWES TOMB 8 YARDS NORTH OF EAST MALLING CHURCH. Chest tomb. 1820. Stone. Fluted corners and panelled sides on a plinth. Inscribed 'Frederick James Andrewes, d. 1820. ANDREWES TOMB 4 YARDS NORTH EAST OF MALLING CHURCH. Chest tomb. Circa 1800. Stone. Baluster corners, panelled sides. Inscribed Thomas Andrewes, d. 1 5, (partly illegible at time of resurvey).

ANDREWES TOMB 6 YARDS NORTH OF EAST MALLING CHURCH. Chest tomb. 1811. Stone. Baluster corners and panelled sides on a wide base. Inscribed Thomas Andrewes, d. 1811. ANDREWES TOMB 10 YARDS NORTH OF EAST MALLING CHURCH. Chest tomb. 1815. Stone. Baluster corners and panelled sides on a wide stepped base. Inscribed Thomas Andrewes, d. 1815. roof.



6.3. Prehistoric

The study area demonstrates a Pre-historic presence characterised by discrete finds and possible settlement evidence before the earliest phase of the Roman Villa

- 6.3.1. TQ 75 NW 73 - Mesolithic flint implements found at East Malling. Various Mesolithic flint tools have been found at unspecified sites in East Malling. These include 3 Mesolithic microliths, blades or flakes and one other implement. The items are fresh and primarily unpatinated and pale grey colour.

6.4. Romano-British

The study area demonstrates a Romano-British presence characterised by a villa situated on the north-facing slope

- 6.4.1. TQ 75 NW 6 - Roman building foundations, East Malling. Excavations in 1955 revealed foundations of a large Roman building 100 yards (approx. 85m) due south of St James Church. A substantial villa on the site had been demolished in the 4th Century. Fragments of mosaic with burnt tesserae (stored at Maidstone Museum) were found. A curve in the fragments suggests a wall mosaic, an unusual feature in Britain and indicates some luxury house. Other finds include tiles, animal bones, potsherds (including Samian ware), glass and decorated wall plaster. A 2nd-century Roman coin was reported in the 1980s, and other coins have been found in gardens. Later excavations in the 1960s also suggest pre-Roman occupation of the site. Traces of Roman building materials in the church suggest they came from the villa site. After the excavations, the site was filled in. The only visible remains are pieces of tile or brick in the gardens of a small housing estate known as The Grange.

6.5. Medieval

The study area demonstrates the village's growth around the manorial court and church of St James (formerly St Mary's before the Reformation).

- 6.5.1. TQ 75 NW 83 - Paris Farmhouse. Grade II Listed. C16 to rear with C16 block to the front almost wholly rebuilt circa 1710. Front block: Red brick with plinth and band, and orange dressings and panels to window bays on brown brick left return front. Projecting forwards from left and right ends of main front large coursed rubblestone chimney-breasts, stepped towards the centre of the front and flush with return fronts, carrying brick stacks. Hipped tiled roof with wide flat eaves probably added in early C19. 2 storeys, five bayfront. Above the first floor, windows are five recessed rectangular panels. Glazing bar sashes below. Central panelled door in flat fluted pilastered doorcase topped by a pedimented entablature with small modillioned frieze. Rear block: Parallel wing, not as wide as the front block, to rear with exposed framing and plaster infilling. 2 storeys with irregular fenestration.
- 6.5.2. TQ 75 NW 104 - Ivy House Farmhouse, Chapel Street. Grade II listed building. Farmhouse enclosing possible former hall-house. Early C15 with C16 addition. Exposed timber-framing with painted brick infilling on ground-floor and close studding on 1st floor. Return gabled wing to the left with first-floor jetty supported on moulded bressummer and corner brackets. Hipped plain tiled roof with gabled return wing with original moulded barge-boards left and C20 catslide extension to the extreme right in front of C19 plastered brick wing at right angles to the main block. Large stack central to main block off-ridge to rear. 2 storeys; 2 window irregular front to the main block, C18 and C19 glazing bar sashes. One window front to return wing, casements. Boarded door with pentice hood to right of the main block. INTERIOR: Much restored. One ground-floor room has very fine moulded ceiling joists.





- 6.5.3. TQ 65 NE 57 - Grade II listed building. Farmhouse, now divided. Late C15-early C16. Originally Wealden hall, with inserted central jetty. Random rubble plinth exposed framing above south, with continuous jetty on joists and brackets and curved wind-braces on 1st floor. Central jetty is now blocked, but evidence of recess in the discontinued nature of jetty to the left and eaves formation. Brick ground-floor to left and right exposed framing on 1st floor with plaster infill. Plain tiled hipped roof with main stack off-centre to the left. Off-ridge to front and right end stack with projecting breast. 2 storeys; 3 windows, mixed easements, irregular. 7 1 extra very small casement, 2 in from left, on 1st floor. One glazing bar sash on the ground floor to the left with C18 shutters. Three boarded doors, at extreme left, to right of the right-hand window and 1 in original position at the left-hand side of the recess. C20 extensions at the rear and right-hand side.
- 6.5.4. TQ 75 NW 301 - TAMARISK COTTAGE. Grade II listed building. House. C16 and C18. Random rubble with red dressings to left, rendered return gabled cross-wing to the right, taller with greater roof-pitch. End stacks to C18 block. Plain tiled roofs. 2 storeys; 3 windows to the left block; irregular one window to cross-wing, easements. Glazed door to the right of the left-hand block. The main entrance to the rear. Wall and rear wing towards road rendered.
- 6.5.5. TQ 75 NW 286 - 1-5 MILL STREET. Grade II listed building. Hall-house, now divided. Late C15-early C16 with C19 elevations. Rendered with plinth and band to left hiding timber frame. Plain tiled roof, hipped to the right with gablet. Off-ridge stack to the front at left, off-ridge stack to rear, off-centre to the right. Boarded eaves to the left. 2 storeys; slightly irregular fenestration of 4 windows on both floors, all casements with one sliding casements to the right on the 1st floor. 2 canted bay shop fronts on the ground floor to the right. Three doors, panelled in the centre, half-glazed in centre of and right of the shop front. Lean-to catslide extension to the right. Wing to left separate property facing onto High Street, listed separately as Ingleside, No 2 High Street (west side).
- 6.5.6. TQ 75 NW 314 - 4 AND 6 CHURCH WALK. Grade II* listed building. House, formerly hall-house of classic Wealden type. Early C15. Timber-framed with red brick infill on the ground floor and plaster infilling on the first floor. Jetties on the first floor in left and right-hand bays and angle pieces supporting eaves in the centre. Steep plain tiled roof, hipped with gablet to the left and brought down as catslide extension. Large brick ridge stack to right of centre. 2 storeys; 3 window front, slightly irregular, wooden mullion casements. Boarded door in 4-centred arched surround under the left end of the right-hand jetty. INTERIOR: Drawing room. Moulded wooden bressummer to a fireplace. Moulded central beam to insulated ceiling. Same original mouldings survive in the drawing room from the hall, including embattled dais-beam. Kitchen: spere-truss survives in situ—moulded octagonal crown-post to the collar-purlin roof.
- 6.6. **Post-medieval**
The assessment area demonstrates a continuity of the residential community associated with the growth of East Malling.
- 6.6.1. TQ 75 NW 58 - Bradbourne House. Grade I listed building. Country house, in a landscaped park. 1713-1715, on the site of a Tudor house, retaining some parts of this building in the kitchen area and west wing of C17 refaced. Some work also of 1748 and also, especially internally, of c.1774. Main work of 1713-15 for Sir Thomas Twysden. Restored c.1950. West front: wing of C17 refaced in 1713-15. Brick, Brown with red dressing in outer bays, pinky-buff and vermilion in the centre on red and blue brick plinth. Coupled brick pilasters at ends and flanking central projection. Modillion eaves cornice and tall central pediment with keyed oculus to the panelled parapet and slate roof with four triangular pediment dormers and panelled end stacks with cornice mouldings. 2 storeys and attics. 3-3-3 window rhythm the





central bays space width and the entrance bay wider than all others. First-floor windows are shallower than very tall ground floor windows. Each window bay framed by chainage, with gauging over each window, those on the ground floor over windows in 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th bays without decorated soffits. Single keystones in moulded brick on the First floor, triple keystones below. Sunk panels below each window except those flanking central entrance and the round-arched window in segment-headed brick sunk and with impost mouldings over the entrance. Central Corinthian pilastered entrance surround with broken bracketed modillion cornice hood moulding above. Double three-quarter glazed doors with large c.1760 wreathed and radiating fanlight over. Convex quadrant walls flanking perron with end piers and globes flanking. South front: 9 bay, one storey and attic wing, possibly 1748 with a central 3-bay bow of c.1774 flanked by the ends of 2 wings both of 1713-15. Red, brown, blue, vermilion, orange and buff brick centre. Centre 9 bays with tall windows with gauged and keyed heads flanking central bow with similar shallower windows. Modillion cornice, panelled parapet with two urns over the bow and plain tiled roof with three dormers, the central with segmental pediment, the outer pair with triangular pediments. Wing of 2 storeys framed by giant pilasters in brick with modillion cornice panelled parapet and central panelled stack resting on the parapet. Three bays with chainage that in the centre bay projecting. Blocked panels in the centre bay on the ground floor containing fictive niche in brick tiling. Outer ground floor bays panelled and broken by keyed oculi. Glazing bar sashes above. All windows and panels with gauged heads, and single brick keystones above, triple keystones below. Single blocked panelled windows on both floors in re-entrant angles. Lead down-pipes with Loppars dated 1748. North front: Red brick with orange dressings. 2 storeys; central 7-bay recess and 2-bay wings that to the right with modillion cornice and panelled parapet and therefore higher. Tall, panelled stacks on wings, centrally on the parapet to the left, over the left-hand bay to the right. Blocked windows to wings and re-entrant angles (only 1 in left angle, 2 to the right), and blocked windows on both floors in 2nd and 6th bays of recess. Sunken panels below 1st-floor windows throughout, and over 1st-floor windows in right-hand wing. Gauged heads, brick keystones and chainage throughout, decorated soffits to gauged heads only over 1st-floor windows of the right-hand wing. Central panelled door with radiating fanlight of c.1840. Pedimented porch projecting 5 yards on thin columns and wooden railings closing recess to either side. Kitchen wing, two storeys, red brick set back to the left. Interior: staircase, 2-flight return stair in wood with Salamonian balustrade, covered tread ends and underside to risen Hall. Fielded panelling, 1713-15. Telephone room fielded panelling, 1713-15. Green room, fielded panelling, 1713-15. Great Hall, fielded panelling with eff and dark surrounds, probably 1713-15, dentilled cornice. Central egg and dark ceiling panel. Bolection mould fireplace surround. Breakfast room. Fielded panelling. Drawing room. Bow end. Adamesque decoration to plaster ceiling, cornice, window surrounds, shutters and Dado rail. Ionic columned grey/green marble fire surround with central and undermantel panel of Diana. Printing room. Papier-mache late rococo ceiling, c.1750. Ionic columned fire surround in white/grey marble. Walnut staircase. 3-flight rectangular staircase with two chain-leg balusters pin tread. Kitchen. Large chamfered wooden bressummer, perhaps remaining from the original house. Large bread oven and C19 hand pump, 1st floor. Doors off walnut staircase all of walnut. Bedroom 1. Marble fireplace with mantel on grey marble volute brackets overmantel surmounted by a broken pediment containing eagle. Egg and dark surround fielded panelling. Passage on 1st floor contains same small square panelling possibly remaining from the original house, circa 1580 in date. Bedroom 2. Fielded panelling, barrel-vaulted ceiling and Adamesque fire surround. Bedroom 3. Fielded panelling and fire surround of circa 1713-15. See Country Life, 24th August 1918 and Country Life, 6th April, 13th April and 20th April 1967.

- 6.6.2. TQ 75 NW 109 - East Malling Halt. RAILWAY STATION. Railway halt on the Maidstone-Swanley Branch Railway. Built between 1871-75



- 6.6.3. TQ 65 NE 71 - MONUMENT. About 1780, this row of 8 tenements was built as an architectural composition. It originally included a clock on the central projecting gable. The timber and weatherboarded tenements were built as two-storey dwellings, with a living room and scullery downstairs and two bedrooms upstairs. They are no longer in existence.
- 6.6.4. TQ 65 NE 267 - BLACKLAND TIMBER BARN. Grade II listed building. Barn and other agricultural buildings. Late C18, shown on Ordnance Survey map of 1789 and formerly farm buildings to Clare Farm. L-shaped range. The central barn is timber-framed, clad in wide tarred weatherboarding. Half-hipped tiled roof. Double cart door. 4-bay barn with inserted floor and wall frame with diagonal braces. To SW is a 2-storey range, ground floor ragstone, 1st-floor weatherboarded. Tiled roof. 1st floor has a 3-plank loading door. The ground floor has three openings with brick surrounds and iron bars. To NE is a similar 2-storey range of identical materials with loading door to 1st floor and two openings with iron bars. L-wing attached to NE has front of red brick with grey headers and 1st-floor weatherboarded and rear of Kentish ragstone. Tiles are missing from the roof at the time of the survey. The roof has through purlins, collar beam and queen struts. At one time, there was a cottage to the south-east, but this has since been demolished.
- 6.6.5. TQ 75 NW 335 - INGLESIDE. Grade II listed building. Cottage, formerly wing of Nos 1-5 (odd), Mill Street, listed separately under Mill Street. C18 with C19 front. Rendered with band hiding timber frame. Plain tiled roof. 2 storeys, one window front, glazing bar sashes. Panelled door to left with overlight.
- 6.6.6. TQ 75 NW 334 - 10-16 HIGH STREET. Grade II Listed Building. Cottage row. C16 with C19 elevations. Red and blue brick chequer on brick plinth, rendered plinth to the right, over a timber frame. Plain tiled roof, hipped to the left slightly raised over end cottage (No 10). Stack at left, off-ridge to front, in the centre, and at the right end of the ridge. No 16 slightly recessed with a small piece of frame visible behind recess. 2 storeys; irregular fenestration, four window 1st floor with shallow semi-dormer to the left, all sliding casements. 4 window ground floor, casements. 4 doors, all boarded, left of 1st and 4th windows, and right of 2nd and 3rd windows. All openings on the ground floor with segment heads.
- 6.6.7. TQ 75 NW 333 - 24 AND 26 HIGH STREET. Grade II listed building. Farmhouse, now house. C16 with C17 and C19 alterations. Timber-framed with incised rendered elevations and plain tiled roofs. Return gabled wing with barge-boards off-centre to the right. Chimney stack on projecting breast to the left of front. Stack at the junction of return wing with a spinal ridge. 2 storeys; irregular fenestration of 1 window on both floors to the right and left gable, except the left with two windows on the ground floor. Canted bay on ground-floor to the right. All casements except single sash on 1st floor of gabled projection. Early C20 shop front with arched lights on either side of the panelled door (No 24) on the ground floor of gabled projection. Small lean-to porch with half-glazed door to the right of gabled projection. C17 range to rear of No 24 with exposed framing and brick infilling on 1st floor.
- 6.6.8. TQ 75 NW 332 - THE FORGE HOUSE. Grade II listed building. House, (possibly at the same time forge). Mid C18. Painted brick with plinth and plat-band. Hipped plain tiled roof with two brick stacks to rear. 2 storeys; 3 windows, glazing bar sashes, with central 1st-floor window blocked at the time of resurvey. Gauged heads to ground floor windows, with prominent keystones. Central half-glazed door with overlight and flat projecting hood on curved brackets.
- 6.6.9. TQ 75 NW 331 - 45 HIGH STREET. Grade II listed building. House, formerly 2 cottages. Rendered timber-frame with plain tiled roofs and end stacks. 2 blocks to right slightly further forward with shallower roof pitch. Random rubble stone and brick at the right-hand end. 2 storeys; 1 window to each block, casements, except canted bay on the ground floor to the left. Boarded door to the left of the left-hand



block, Kentucky door to the left of the right-hand block. Random rubble stone wing to rear.

- 6.6.10. TQ 75 NW 328 - 11 MILL STREET. Grade II listed building. House. Late C16. Timber-framed and plastered with only the brackets supporting the continuous 1st-floor jetty exposed. Tile-hung on the 1st floor. Boxed eaves to steep hipped plain tiled roof with gabled dormer. Catslide extension to rear. 2 storeys; 3 windows front, casements, and ground floor sliding. Boarded door off-centre to the right.
- 6.6.11. Q 65 NE 214 - THE LAURELS. Grade II listed building. House. Early C19. Red brick with plat band on rendered plinth. Half-hipped ridge tiled roof with three flat-roofed leaded dormers. 2 storeys; 5 sash window front, glazing bar sashes with gauged heads and open boxes. Central half-glazed door in architrave door surrounds with Tuscan pilasters and entablature heads.
- 6.6.12. TQ 65 NE 213 - WESTBROOK HOUSE. Grade II listed building. House, incorporating former hall-house to rear. C15 and early C19. Red brick with brick modillion cornice to plain tiled roof with the end projecting stack to the right. 2 storeys; 3 window front, glazing bar sashes, those in the outer bays on both floors tripartite, all windows with gauged flat-arched heads. Central panelled door with top panels glazed. Pilasters with bracketed capitals support- shallow flat hood. Large projecting breast to the left of the west side. WEST SIDE: Random rubble below, red brick above with Maltese cross in brick at the top of the breast. Red brick ground floor to the right, with exposed framing and curved braces above. INTERIOR: Original window on landing with mullion, now blocked. Arched bracing to hall wall posts and brace, a roof above rebuilt.
- 6.6.13. TQ 65 NE 212 - 120-126 MILL STREET. Grade II listed building. Cottage row. Mid C17. Timber-framed, clad in red and blue brick to the left (No 126), painted (Nos 122 and 124) and painted on the ground floor, roughcast on 1st floor to the right (No 120). Ground floors of Nos 120 and 124 show some evidence of random rubble stone. Timber-frame exposed on No 122. Plain tiled half-hipped roof with brick ridge stacks to the left and right. 2 storeys; five windows 1st floor, four window ground floor, casements. 4 doors, one (No 126) at left and, two together (Nos 122-124), off-centre to the right, and one (No 120), towards right end. Boarded doors to Nos 122 and 126, rest glazed. No 120 has 1st floor built out of timbers over car port.
- 6.6.14. TQ 75 NW 303 - 6 THE ROCKS ROAD. Grade II listed building. Cottage. C17. Timber-framed, clad with red and blue brick on the ground floor, tile-hung on the 1st floor. Half-hipped roof with side projecting stack to the left. Gable end towards the road. 2 storeys; 1 window north front with non-opening with glazing bars below margin-light glazing bar sash above. Half-glazed door to right with moulded wooden architrave surround and pentice hood extending over the window to the left. West front: irregular fenestration of 2 windows on 1st floor and one window on the ground floor.
- 6.6.15. TQ 75 NW 226 - 132 THE ROCKS ROAD, Grade II listed building. House, formerly hall house. Early C16. Rendered on a timber frame. Steep plain tiled roof, hipped with gablet to the right. 2 storeys; irregular fenestration of 5 windows. Central door with flat projecting hood. Interior: timber-framed smoke bay with later brick chimney inserted in it. Staircase with solid treads, probably C17. Original roof with side purlins and straight wind braces.
- 6.6.16. TQ 65 NE 208 - 205 WELL STREET. Grade II listed building. Farmhouse. Early C17. Painted random rubble and brick, with plain tiled roof, half-hipped with gablet to the right. Large central brick ridge stack. Baffle entry plan. 2 storeys; irregular 3-window front, casements. Small projecting square bays to left and right on the ground floor with pentice roofs to the right brackets. Central boarded and ribbed door with a small window to the right. Lean-to C17/C18 extension to left and C20 extension to rear. Interior: two





chamfered wooden bressummers to fireplaces. Through purlin roof.

- 6.6.17. TQ 75 NW 248 - COURT LODGE. Grade II listed building. House. Early C18. Red brick with blue headers, plinth and band. Heavy pro- projecting eaves with plaster coved soffit to the steep hipped tiled roof with three dormers, those to the right and left pedimented, the central one with segmental head. 2 storeys; 4 window front, glazing bar sashes with gauged heads—half-columned doorcase with Ionic capitals and pedimented entablature with small square modillions. Five-panel door with top panel cut away and glazed. On the garden front is a later C18 addition with a 2-storey octagonal corner bay.



(Fig 15: Court Lodge; outbuildings to the east provide information about the churchyard wall and its phasing)

- 6.6.18. TQ 75 NW 241 - THORNHILL TOMB. Grade II listed building. Tomb monument. 1854. Red brick plinth with stone top. Square pedestal with simple panelled sides, inscription and cornice. Stepped pedestal above to wide vase with a floral topknot. Inscribed Anne Thornhill, d. 8.1.1854; James Thornhill, d. 25.7.1866; & others. Spearhead wrought-iron railed surround with acorn-head standards.
- 6.6.19. TQ 75 NW 250 - ANDREWES TOMB 4 YARDS NORTH EAST OF MALLING CHURCH. Grade II listed building. Chest tomb. Circa 1800. Stone. Baluster corners, panelled sides. Inscribed Thomas Andrewes, d. 1 5, (partly illegible at time of resurvey)
- 6.6.20. TQ 75 NW 336 - ANDREWES TOMB 8 YARDS NORTH OF EAST MALLING CHURCH. Grade II listed building. Chest tomb. 1820. Stone. Fluted corners and panelled sides on a plinth. Inscribed 'Frederick James Andrewes, d. 1820.
- 6.6.21. TQ 75 NW 316 - ANDREWES TOMB 6 YARDS NORTH OF EAST MALLING CHURCH. Grade II listed building. Chest tomb. 1811. Stone. Baluster corners and panelled sides on a wide base. Inscribed Thomas





Andrewes, d. 1811.

- 6.6.22. TQ 75 NW 299 - ANDREWES TOMB 10 YARDS NORTH OF EAST MALLING CHURCH. Grade II listed building: Chest tomb. 1815. Stone. Baluster corners and panelled sides on a wide stepped base. Inscribed Thomas Andrewes, d. 1815.
- 6.6.23. TQ 65 NE 109 LYME COTTAGES. Grade II listed building. Cottage pair. Mid C18. Timber-framed with exposed framing on 1st floor with plaster infilling; ground floor of red brick. Moulded eaves to the plain tiled roof with end stacks and two hipped dormers. 2 storeys and attics; 3 window front, casements. One boarded door off-centre to the left, are boarded door in left-hand return front, both with small bracketed pentice hoods—catslide extension to rear.
- 6.6.24. TQ 75 NW 280 - THE KING AND QUEEN PUBLIC HOUSE. Grade II listed building. Public house, formerly cottages. C17. Limewashed brick with a band above ground floor windows, creosoted plinth. Half-hipped plain tiled roof. Ridge stack to left of centre. Baffle entry plan. 2 storeys; irregular fenestration of 4 windows on 1st floor and three on the ground floor, the latter under segmental heads. 2 half-glazed doors, to left and right of centre the left with flat projecting hood supported on foliated console brackets: 1 storey, two window extension to the right. Wing to rear at entrance left facing onto Mill Street.
- 6.6.25. TQ 75 NW 343 - THE VICARAGE. Grade II listed building. House. Circa 1820. Stuccoed brick, same incised with plinth. Slate hipped roof with end stacks. 2 storeys, three windows, glazing bar sashes. Central entrance with panelled reveals wreathed and radiating fanlight and panelled door. Greek Doric doorcase with flat-hooded entablature above. 1 storey, hipped roofed additions to left and right, to the left with blocked window.
- 6.6.26. TQ 75 NW 300 - MALTING'S RESTAURANT. Grade II listed building. House, now a restaurant. Circa 1840. Red brick. Steep hipped plain tiled roof with two later C20 skylights. 2 storeys and attics, three-window front, somewhat irregular with glazing bar sashes and gauged heads. Square projecting shop window on the ground floor to the left. Central half-glazed and panelled door with panelled reveals in reeded frame with shallow flat-hood over. The front of the building on High Street has a ground floor shop front.
- 6.6.27. TQ 75 NW 172 - A watching brief revealed several pits and a sunken room. The room is believed to be the cellar of an older building long-since demolished. During ground excavations associated with constructing a new private dwelling on land north of 10 High Street, East Malling, a series of archaeological rubbish pit type features were encountered surrounding a 3.7m square masonry lined subterranean room located approximately in the centre of the site. This structure was floored with irregular slabs of stone and entered via a single projecting stairwell located in the south-east corner. A single post-hole beside the stairwell indicates the cellared structure may have been covered by a timber-framed building that originally extended beyond its limits. However, no evidence for an above-ground structure was revealed. The pit type features to the north and west of the cellar may mean the timber-framed building covering the cellar may have extended towards the street frontage or the adjacent period building.
- 6.7. TQ 75 NW 345 - East Malling War Memorial. Grade II listed war memorial. East Malling War Memorial. War memorial, 1922 in stone, designed by John Ninian Comper and carved by William Drinkwater Gough. The memorial takes the form of a Gothic churchyard cross, comprising a tall octagonal stone column with a square base, stepped octagonal plinth and crenellated top, crowned by a canopy comprising four foliated ogee arches and a slender pyramidal finial. Within the arches are high-relief carvings of religious



scenes (the Crucifixion, the Virgin and Child, St George and the dragon, and St Martin of Tours) and heraldic shields. On the base of the cross is carved a laurel wreath, inscribed 'TO THE MEN OF THIS PARISH WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT WAR 1914-1919'. The names of 53 villagers killed in the First World War are inscribed on the plinth, along with a further 45 added after World War Two.

7. Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Specific finds recorded as part of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database have been incorporated into the Kent Heritage and Environment Record. The PAS database is mainly populated from metal detecting finds and does not provide a comprehensive survey of the study area with recording depending on whether permission has been granted to detect particular fields and whether finds have been recorded by the finder or reported to the Kent Finds Liaison Officer to record.

7.2. Finds recorded on the HER within the study area

7.2.1. MKE72485 Iron Age copper alloy brooch (800 BC to 42 AD): Iron Age. Copper alloy, cast, Upavon type probable equal ended brooch. The fat slug-like bow is highly arched but hollow below, with the lower edges curved inwards more than usual. The head has either broken or corroded away, leaving a small rusty stain from the iron pin. The foot with a recessed catch plate also curves back on itself with a circular terminal knob. Attractive dark green patina but some surface corrosion. Found approximately 470m north of the PDS and in close proximity to lithic artefacts TQ 56 SW 51 and TQ 56 SW 37, which may be contemporary.

7.2.2. The full record of finds recorded on the HER is attached to this document as appendix I.

7.3. Finds recorded on the PAS under 'East Malling, Kent'

Finds records on the PAS relate to those made in the Parish of East Malling and the Civil Parish of East Malling and Larkfield and not necessarily restricted to the study area.





Prehistoric						
Id	Object Type	Classification	Broad Period	From Date	To Date	Description
69285	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	Micro-burin	MESOLITHIC	-8000	-1500	Worked flake of light grey flint, possibly a micro-burin. Probably of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date.
69291	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	Piercer	NEOLITHIC	-4000	-1500	Worked flake of light grey flint, probably a piercer of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.
69288	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	Waste flake	NEOLITHIC	-4000	-1500	Worked flake of mid- to light grey flint, probably a waste flake of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.
69283	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	Arrowhead ?	NEOLITHIC	-4000	-1500	Finely worked bi-facial piece of pale grey flint. Possibly a damaged leaf-shaped arrowhead of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.
69280	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	Waste flake	NEOLITHIC	-4000	-1500	Struck flake of pale grey flint, with some cortex on one side. Possibly a waste flake, probably of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.
69293	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	Arrowhead	BRONZE AGE	-2000	-1500	Barbed and tanged arrowhead of light grey flint. The drooping barbs, one of which is broken off, are longer than the tang. Arrowheads of this type are of Early Bronze Age date.
939896	SCRAPER (TOOL)		IRON AGE	-1000	-1	A flint flake possibly with hollow scraper blades on each edge, c.1000-1BC. Description: The flake is a tertiary flake with no cortex remaining. Along both long edges at the same point on the flake are two small concave sections with short scaled semi-abrupt retouch likely intended to create a hollow scraping edge. The bulb of percussion on the ventral side is quite pronounced as is the bulbar scar and conchoidal rippling indicating the use of a hard hammer in its production. The flint has been heavily bashed and rolled. The flint is opaque mid grey through to light brown towards its edges. Measurements: 43.62mm long, 15.73mm wide, 5.86mm thick and 4.38g in weight.
311399	COIN		IRON AGE			
156749	COIN		IRON AGE			Potin



Roman	877704	TESSERA	ROMAN	42	410	<p>Three roughly rectangular white chalk tesserae of probable Roman date. Description: The tesserae are roughly rectangular and relatively small, likely indicating they are from a fine rather than large blocky mosaic. All three have traces of mortar on them. Measurements: All three are about c. 18.3mm high and with a total weight of 18.65g. Discussion: These unprepossessing small cubes are of importance because they may suggest the proximity of a building decorated with a mosaic floor in good Romanised tastes and indeed a known Roman villa is known in the vicinity of these fragments.</p>
	877693	WALL PLASTER	ROMAN	42	410	<p>1 fragment of pink and white, probable Roman wall plaster. Description: Fragments are irregular shaped, with a sandy granular render and one flat painted surface, in this case a white with a fleshy pink stripe. The colour on this piece is difficult to pin down and maybe part of a figurative decorative motive, perhaps a leg or an arm baring in mind we have white on either side of the 'pink'. The colour is less common with Roman wall plaster although relatively well known. The flat painted surface is heavily fragmented. Measurements: 34.06mm long, 32.84mm wide, 8.45mm thick and 7.15g in weight. Discussion: These unprepossessing scraps are of importance because they may suggest the proximity of a building colourfully decorated according to Romanised tastes and indeed a known Roman villa is known in the vicinity of these fragments.</p>
	877687	WALL PLASTER	ROMAN	42	410	<p>1 fragment of blue, probable Roman wall plaster. Description: Fragments are irregular shaped, with a sandy granular render and one flat painted surface, in this case a light blue. The colour is less common with Roman wall plaster although relatively well known. The flat painted surface is heavily fragmented. Measurements: 25.43mm long, 20.40mm wide, 8.13mm thick and 3.89g in weight. Discussion: These unprepossessing scraps are of importance because they may suggest the proximity of a building colourfully decorated according to Romanised tastes and indeed a known Roman villa is known in the vicinity of these fragments.</p>





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877683	WALL PLASTER		ROMAN	42	410	<p>1 fragment of white probable Roman wall plaster. Description: Fragments are irregular shaped, with a sandy granular render and one flat painted surface, in this case white. The colour isn't unusual for Roman wall plaster. The flat painted surface is heavily fragmented. Measurements: 53.49mm long, 49.07mm wide, 17.53mm thick and 41.1g in weight. Discussion: These unprocessed scraps are of importance because they may suggest the proximity of a building colourfully decorated according to Romanised tastes and indeed a known Roman villa is known in the vicinity of these fragments</p>
877667	WALL PLASTER		ROMAN	42	410	<p>Seven red/pink fragments of probable Roman wall plaster. Description: The seven fragments are of varied sizes and shapes. They are all of a sandy granular render with one flat painted surface, in this case streaky red-purple. The colour is very typical of a Roman wall plaster. Measurements: Total 7 fragments weighing 380g in weight. Discussion: These unprocessed scraps are of importance because they may suggest the proximity of a building colourfully decorated according to Romanised tastes and indeed a known Roman villa is known in the vicinity of these fragments</p>
858121	FLUE TILE		ROMAN	43	410	<p>Two fragments of Roman ceramic building material, specifically from box flue tile, dating to AD 43-410. Description: The fabric is an orange-red in colour with rare inclusions of small white stones (unidentified). The tiles are all fully oxidised hence the bright orange fabric. Both are irregularly shaped. All have combed linear grooves, which on the larger one have a second group or of grooves which overlap of the main set. Measurements: Fragment 1: 64.01mm wide, 72.6mm long, 27.31mm thick and 139.72g in weight. Fragment 2: 55.3mm wide, 59.299mm long, 26.83mm thick and 66.69g in weight. Discussion: Box flue tiles were used to create flues in the walls of buildings through which hot air, generated by the hypocaust system would pass. The grooves on the surfaces are key to improving the adhesion of the tile to wall plaster. The presence of flue tiles for a hypocaust suggest a substantial building in close vicinity and indeed a Roman villa is known within a short distance from the find spot.</p>



858035	MORTARIUM		ROMAN	250	300	A large rim sherd of a wheel thrown Roman mortaria, possibly in a Oxford white-ware fabric. Dating to c. AD 250 - c. AD 300. Description: The fabric of the mortaria is mostly a cream-white but with a very light pale pinky-orange hue particularly on the inner surface. Very sparse very small poorly sorted quartz inclusions accompanied by some iron stained red inclusions of medium sized. On the upper internal surface the fabric has poorly sorted mixed trituration grit of mostly rounded translucent or transparent quartz in pink, black, white or brown. Wheel-thrown. The mortaria's form is clear, with a substantial rim with upwards projecting bead at angle between the bowl and the rim, a form datable to the last half of the 3rd century AD. Measurements: 155mm long, 41.6mm high, 24.92mm thick (including rim, bowl thickness 7.24mm) and 108.09g in weight.
156732	COIN		ROMAN	215	270	Contemporary copy of a 3rd century radiate.
156722	BROOCH		ROMAN			reverse. 2nd century?
42273	COIN		ROMAN	69	79	An As of Vespasian.
42998	BROOCH	Disc	ROMAN	100	1066	Copper-alloy disc brooch or mount divided into four circular fields, of which the first, second and third compartments are enamelled. The third fields is also divided into 12 subdivisions..





Post-Medieval						<p>A fragment of copper-alloy vessel, likely dating between c.AD 1500- 1800. Description: The fragment is part of the rim of a cauldron or similar vessel with the rim formed by a thickened section at the top of a thin wall. There is also a vertical rough raised ridge. Both the inner and outer surface is smooth except for a section right of the vertical raised ridge. The entire fragment is heavily patinated dark green and the breaks rough. Measurements: 36.49mm long, 27.99mm high, 5.22mm thick and 14.34g in weight.</p>
	939889	VESSEL	POST MEDIEVAL	1500	1800	
Modern						<p>An incomplete cast, etched and coppered sterling silver Kent Volunteer Fencibles (KVF) badge, likely dating c.1914-1918. Description: The badge has a central oval plate upon which is the incised prance horse of Kent. Above and below the oval are scrolls with 'K.V.F.'; above and below the motto of Kent below. These elements are coppered with the detail incised in. Framing this is a silver wreath. On the reverse is the broken pin loop, the catch plate is missing. At the bottom is the word 'STIRLING'. Measurements: 24.09mm long, 23.8mm wide, 4.97mm thick (including pin loop 1.67mm thick without) and 3.08g in weight. Discussion: This badge displays the typical design of KVF iconography, showing the symbol and motto of Kent. A similar example, albeit as a hat badge is in the collection of the Imperial War Museum, London (IWM, INS 7876), an example with the wreath has yet to be paralleled however. The Kent Volunteer fencibles were effectively a militia force formed during war time for the defence of Kent, from at least the time of the Napoleonic war. During World War I, the likely date of this example the KVF functioned in a similar way to WW2 Home Guard before rolled into official wartime units.</p>
	939653	BADGE	MODERN	1914	1918	





8. General Summary of the PDS in its Landscape Context

- 8.1. The PDS is located within a landscape of high archaeological potential due to the rich Roman assets discovered nearby in the form of the discovery of a Roman building south of the study area. Within the village boundaries, the Medieval and Post Medieval periods are most strongly represented, with many buildings south of the PDS dating back to the medieval period and the Norman Church on the PDS
- 8.2. Retrieval of Prehistoric finds from the study area is limited to the fields around the site of the Roman building and are relatively underrepresented in comparison with other sites in the area
- 8.3. Roman finds outside of the Roman building excavation have been limited to coins and brooches. The exception is the putative Roman drain excavated in the road immediately outside the entrance to the churchyard. The PAS records the Roman finds as of high and medium-high status
- 8.4. Anglo Saxon activity is not well recorded in the study area and is represented by a PAS find of a copper alloy button brooch
- 8.5. Evidence of occupation of the study area during the Early Medieval period is represented primarily by the church of St James and evidence of industrial milling activity along the Malling Stream, which also supported a papermaking industry. The finds recorded on the PAS are limited to some discrete finds without revealing much settlement evidence.
- 8.6. The Medieval settlement is represented mainly by houses built in the 15th Century and listed in the index of Heritage assets above. The PAS records items associated with high status, reflecting the relatively high standard of the houses being built in the village.
- 8.7. The Post Medieval period is represented primarily by several post-1800s listed buildings and tombs in the churchyard.
- 8.8. The modern period is represented by the War Memorial.

9. Land Development

9.1. Cartographic Evidence for the Development of the Site

- 9.1.1. The origins of the name Malling are obscure. Malling could have been derived from the word for market.
- 9.1.2. Examining the available maps of the site and the study area has indicated very few changes to the site in the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 9.1.3. *Thomas Kitchin, 1769* (Fig 16)

The map displays the two main roads of Mill Street and New Road crossing and buildings along these with no precise detail. A route runs from the west end of Church Walk along the back of the church and north to Bradbourne House. A route that is seen on later maps from the back of the church at a right angle from the east end of the churchyard until a redrawing of the footpath in 1957 and 1962 to lead directly from the back of the church northwards.

- 9.1.4. *George Pink, 1789*. (Fig 17)

Map dated to 1789 shows detailed rectangular buildings directly north of the PDS. There appear to be two separate buildings, the one to the west is the extant garage building belonging to Court Lodge, the





other has been demolished (Figs 6, 7 & 8). There is no indication whether the buildings are connected to the structure shown in the current Court Lodge position or whether these are buildings associated with the church. There does appear to be a road or path separating them from the larger building to the west. Pink's map also indicates a path running south-north parallel to New Road. Although this path appears to begin at the west end of Church Walk, it is not inconceivable that the path began further east toward the church before the building of New Road in the 17th Century.

Detail of the buildings along the main roads and at The Rocks and two buildings north of the PDS against what would have been the retaining wall of the 'made ground' retaining wall. There is no explicit representation of the Vicarage. There is a very clear double straight line running parallel to New Road. It is unclear whether this is a path or a field boundary; however, the name New Road suggests an 'old road' that may have run in the same direction. This line can also be seen on the 1839 Ditton Tithe map reproduced from the CGMS report.

9.1.5. *Ordnance Survey – 1896 (Fig 18)*

An early detailed representation by the Ordnance Survey of East Malling from 1869 shows a building to the south of the church marked on later maps as The Vicarage, although it is shown as a rectangle rather than the 'L' shape of later maps.

9.1.6. *Ordnance Survey 1898 (Fig 19)*

The building north of the church has disappeared from this map, and no roads or footpaths are leading directly north from the church

9.1.7. *Ordnance Survey 1948 and 1952 (Figs 20 & 21)*

Showing no remarkable differences to the 1898 maps.

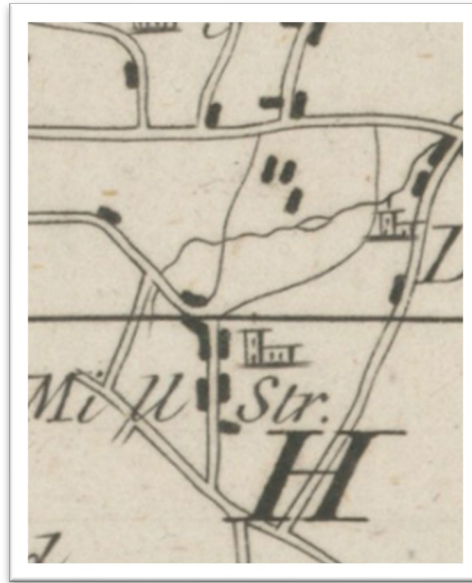
9.1.8. *Ordnance Survey 1957 and 1962 (Figs 22 & 23)*

Showing a footpath running northwards from the back of the church and Court Lodge, which follows the line of a current field boundary in the direction of Bradbourne House.

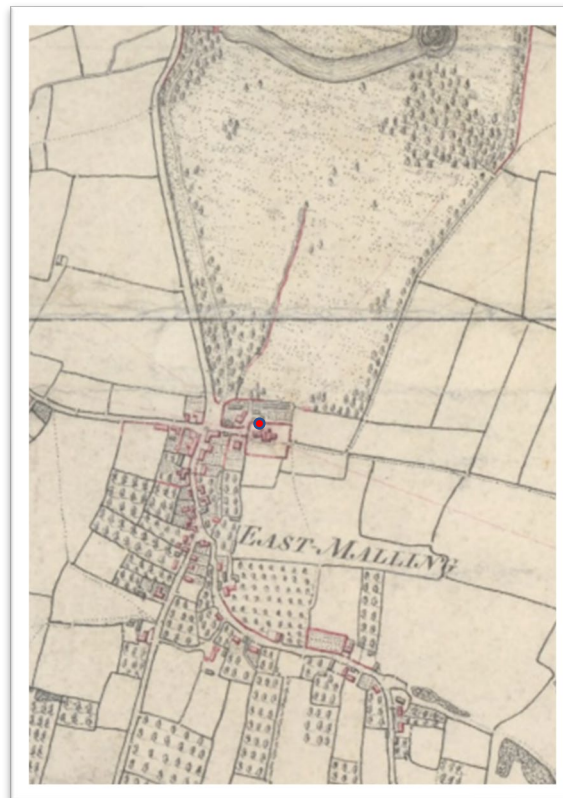
9.1.9. *Elevation model - present day (Fig 26)*

The made level of the ground can be seen in the drone elevation model. The sloping down northwards from the direction of The Grange and the Roman villa site follows the line of the road outside the church boundary. The difference in the level from the road outside the





(Fig 16: Extract from Thomas Kitchin's 1769 map)

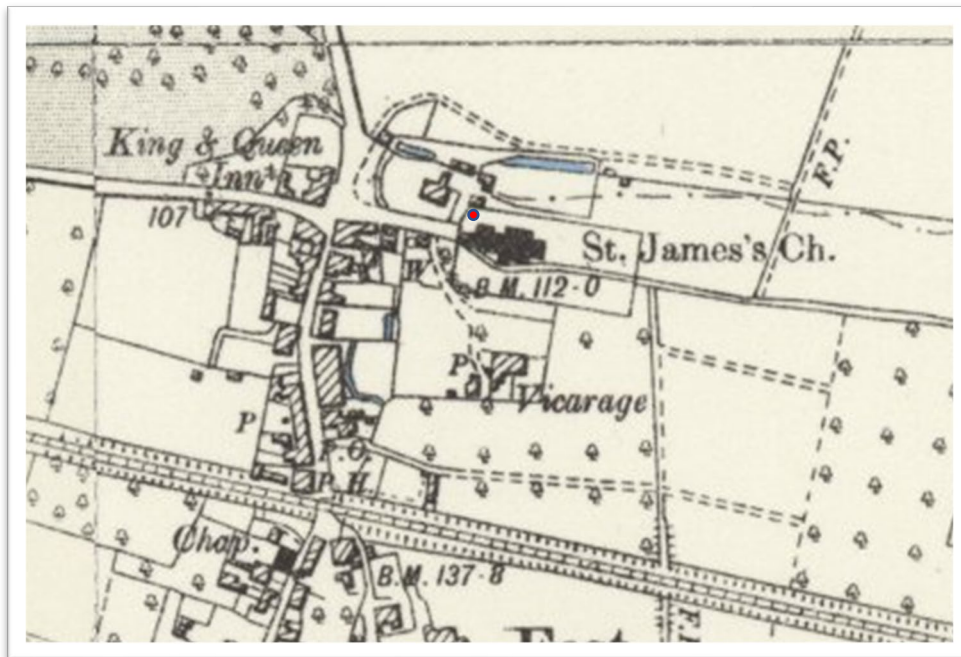


(Fig 17: Extract from George Pink's 1789 map)





(Fig 18: Extract from OSGB 1896)

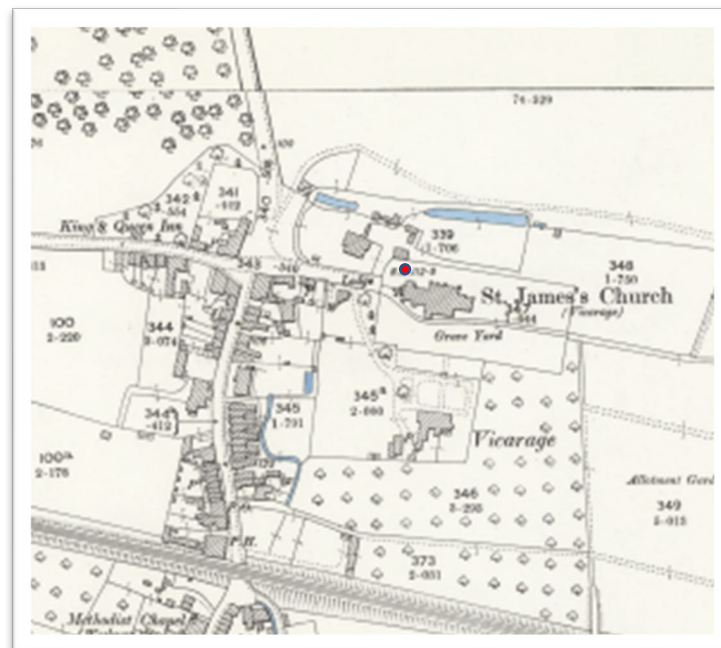


(Fig 19: Extract from OSGB 1898)

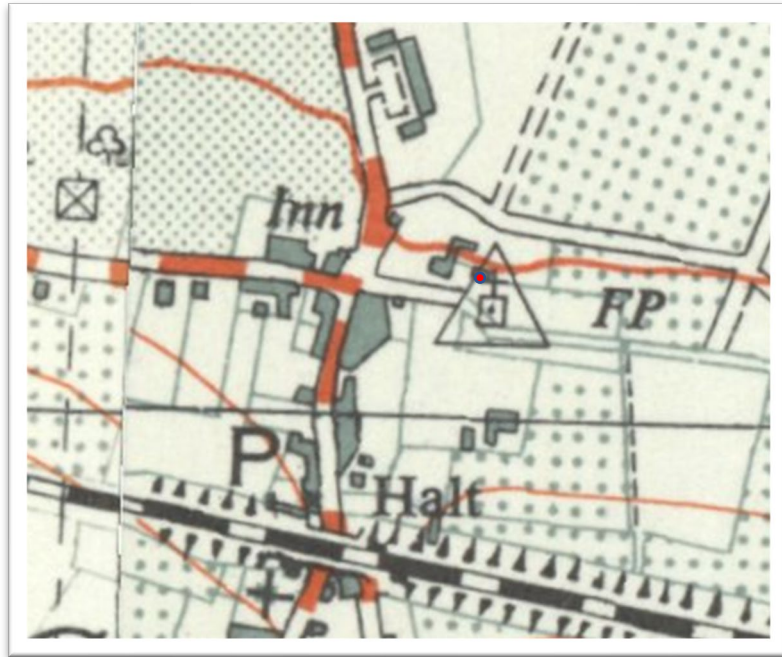




(Fig 20: Extract from OSGB 1948)



(Fig 21: Extract from OSGB 1952)



(Fig 22: Extract from OSGB 1957)



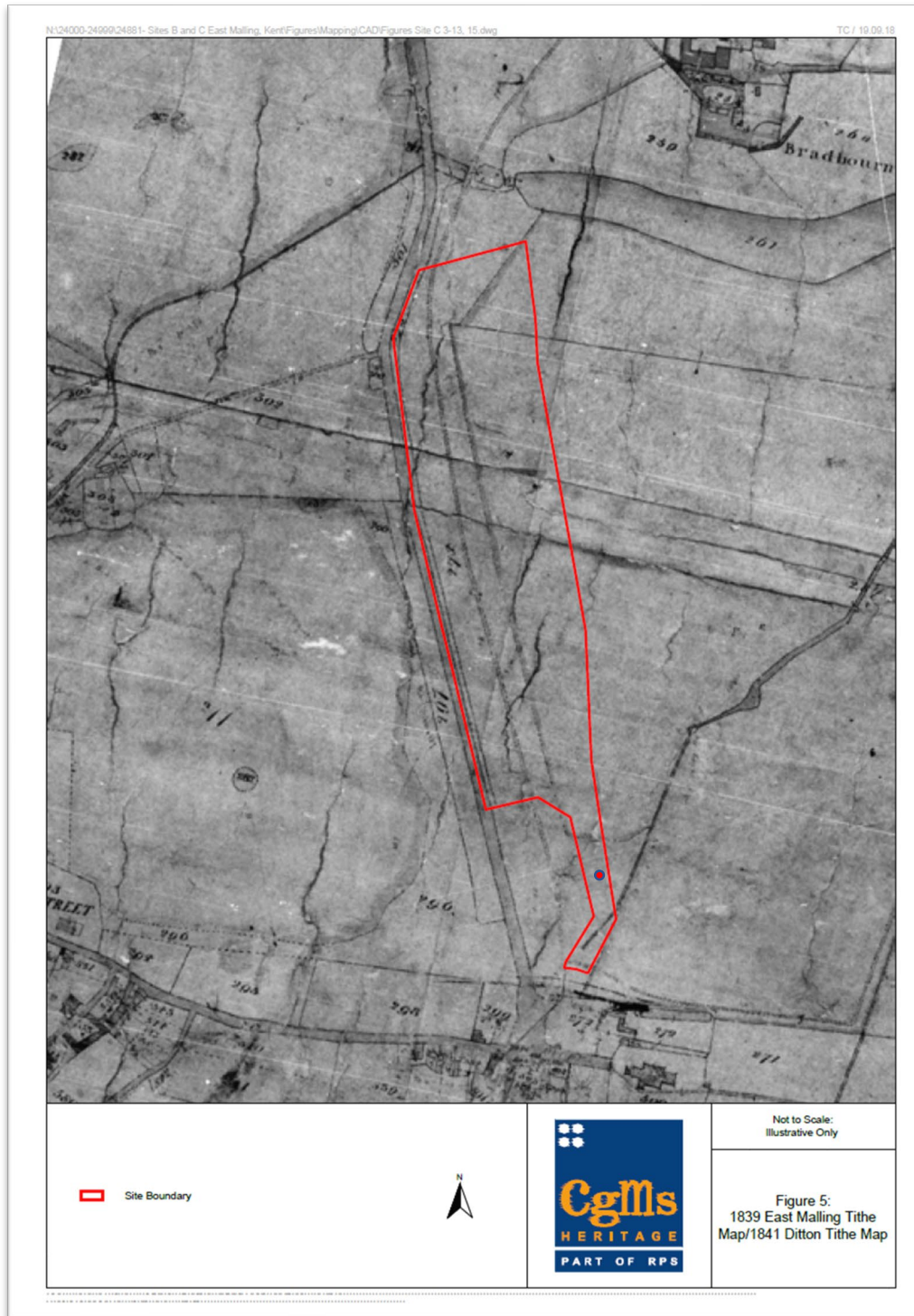
(Fig 23: Extract from OSGB 1962)



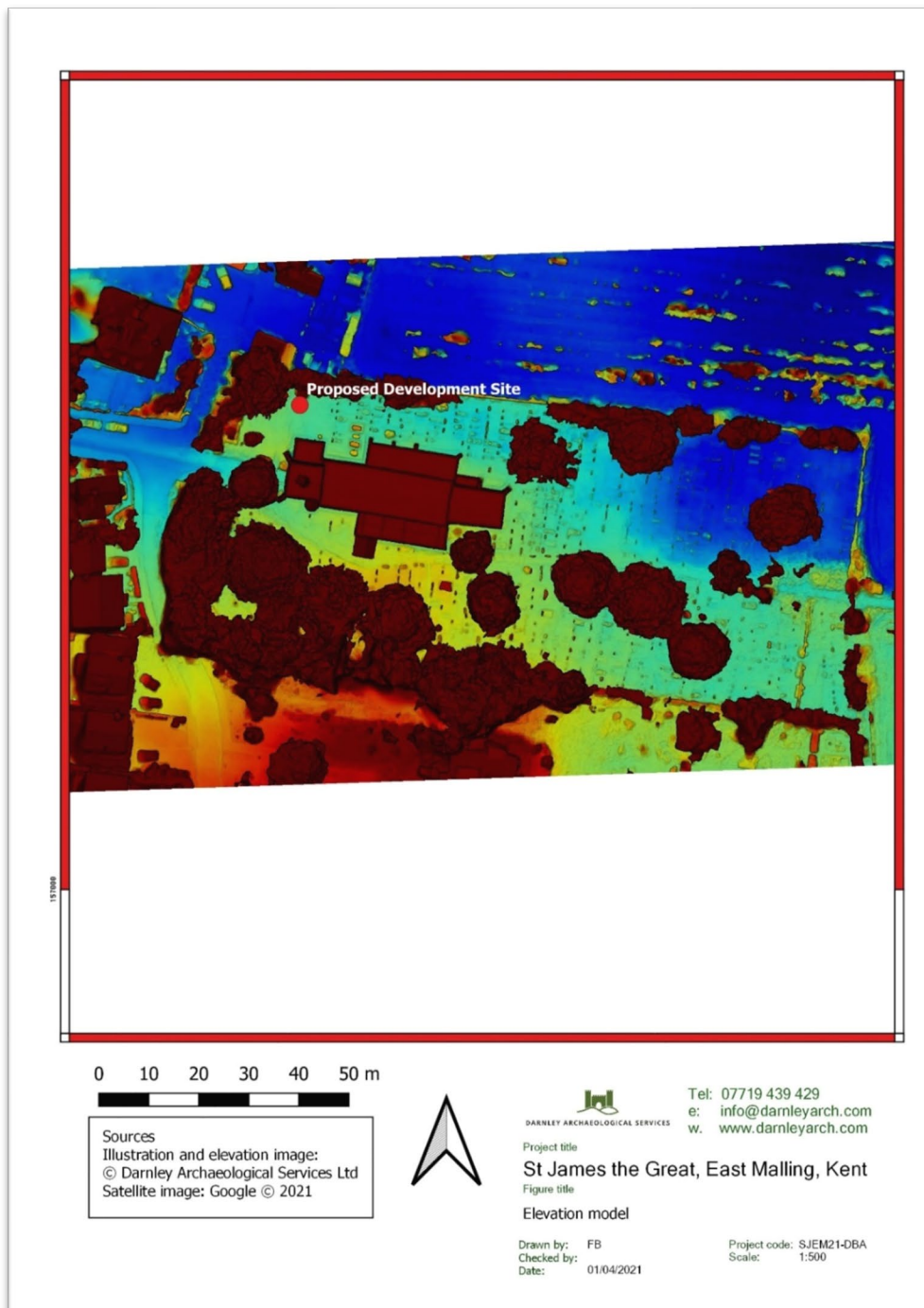


(Fig 24: Extract from OSGB modern-day)





(Fig 25: Extract from Ditton Tithe Map of 1839, source: CGMS Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (von Kalinowski-Meager, 2018))



(Fig 26: Elevation Model of PDS and surrounding area)

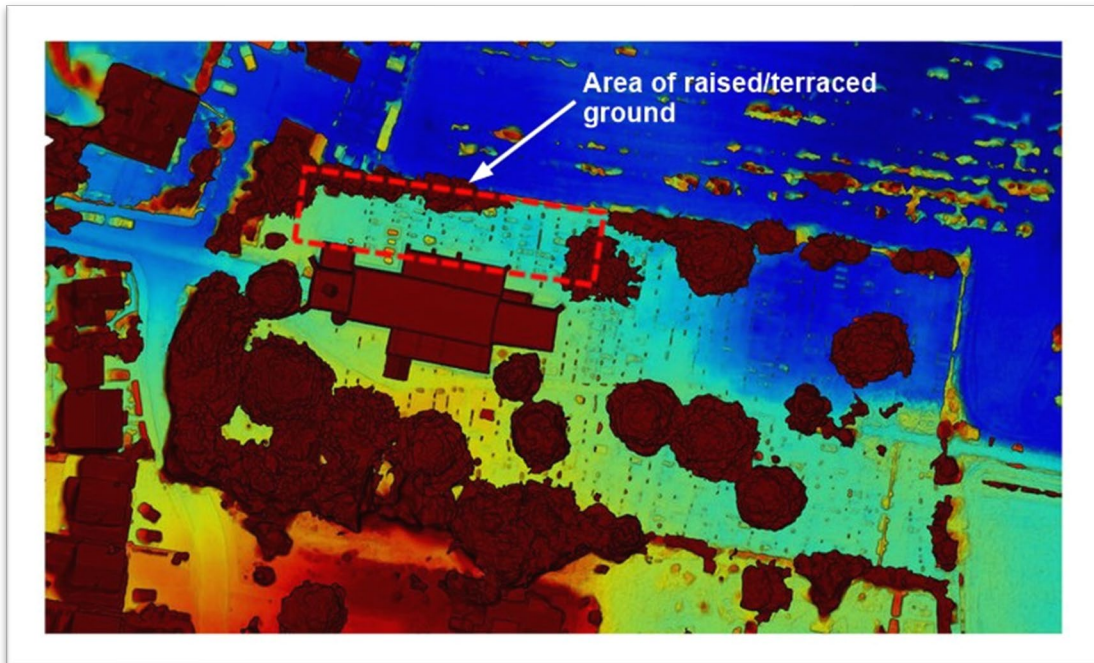
- 9.1.10. Tithe maps for the site are unavailable as access is prohibited during the pandemic. Tithe apportionments are a rich source of landowner information and valuable to trace the development of built structures from previously agrarian use. However, without the maps, it is impossible to match the apportionment number to a specific location. A reproduction of the tithe map for Ditton has been taken from the CGMS report for illustrative purposes only.



10. The Site Inspection

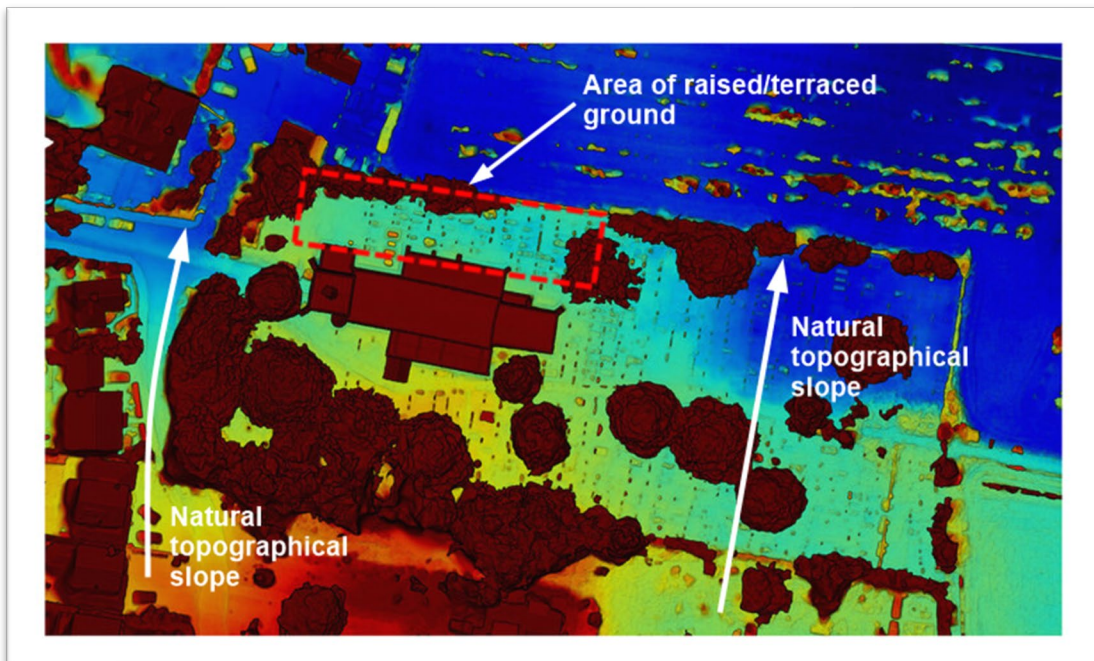
- 10.1. An inspection of the site was carried out by Darnley Archaeological Services staff on 29th January 2021. The survey was carried out in fair weather in dry conditions. Digital photographs and drone video footage were taken during the study to illustrate aspects of the site and place it in context with the surrounding landscape.
- 10.2. The site encompasses a typical village Medieval and Post-Medieval settlement associated with two main thoroughfares: New Road running north-south becoming High Street and then Chapel Street and Church Walk leading to Mill Street heading east-west. Church Walk is the cul-de-sac leading directly to the entrance to the church. A range of houses and ancillary buildings dating from the 16th Century to the 19th Century are constructed along the two main thoroughfares in the wider area. Early Medieval buildings are mainly concentrated in the area south of the Roman villa site at The Rocks. New Road is bounded by a 19th-century brick wall to the east separating the road from the grounds of Bradbourne House, which encompass mainly orchards and to the west a public park and playing fields. The tree planting in the churchyard and the immediate location of the PDS is now very mature, giving a very dense character to the properties.
- 10.3. The site is accessed at the east end of Church Walk and through an iron gate to the north of the pathway, leading to the main entrance to the church. Archaeology South East has previously investigated the site who conducted a watching brief for the borehole survey commissioned by the client. There has been a drain fitted across the PDS in recent decades, although no records of archaeological observation or indeed mitigation have been recorded or published.
- 10.4. Figure 36 shows all known buildings in the study area that have a Medieval origin. The Medieval plan of East Malling followed a similar layout to that seen currently, i.e. residential buildings along the road fronts of Mill Street and The Rocks and the High Street and along New Road.
- 10.5. The presence of a path parallel to New Road can be seen in the map by George Pink (Fig 17), and this may well be the original route from the Roman villa site to the suspected Roman military road of the A20. Although the southern end of the path appears to originate from the west end of Church Walk, the building of the large Court Lodge may have necessitated moving the path to avoid walking across private land. Images of the back of Court Lodge do not indicate a former road or path; a further investigation would be needed to substantiate the hypothesis.
- 10.6. An elevation model of the landscape was produced using drone video footage and mapping software (Figs 26, 27 & 28). The resulting image shows that the PDS sits within an area of raised or terraced ground compared with the surrounding landscape.





(Fig 27: Elevation Model of PDS showing area of raised/terraced ground)

- 10.7. The higher ground to the south (red/yellow) gradually slopes to the north (green/blue) within the entire image. However, A terrace is evident on the north side of the church, employed as a burial ground and retained by a masonry wall headed east-west, corroborated by a local context LiDAR image (Fig 35).

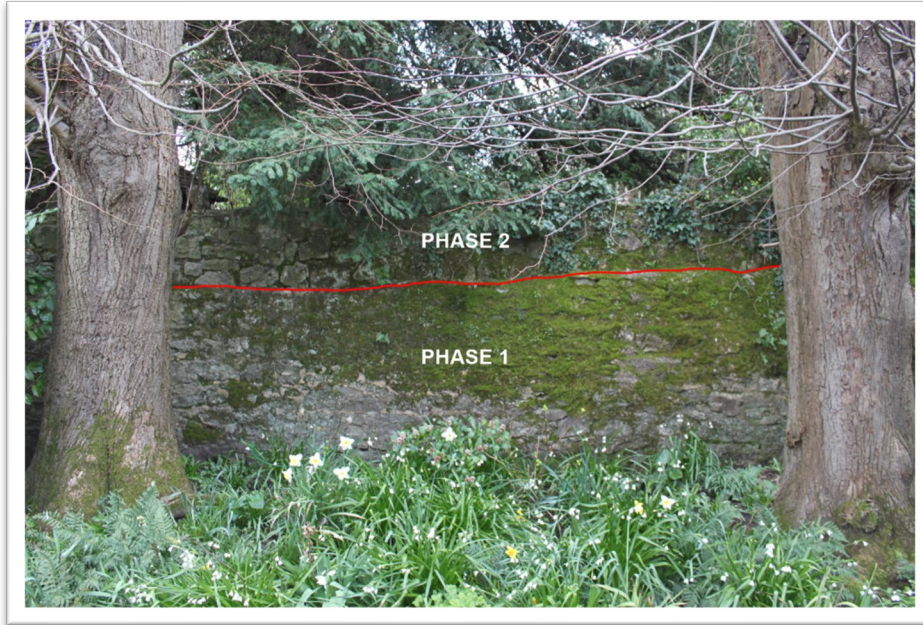


(Fig 28: Elevation Model of showing area of raised/terraced ground with natural topographical slope)





- 10.8. Images of the masonry walls retaining the north and west sides of this raised area suggest two phases of activity associated with burial ground maintenance. Phase 1 likely represents earlier land management (c.1300-1400 AD) to accommodate burials: once this burial ground became too congested, phase 2 probably raised the area by approximately 0.5 metres (c.1800 AD) to accommodate additional burials.



(Fig 29: Churchyard retaining and phasing wall looking east from Court Lodge)



(Fig 30: Churchyard retaining wall and phasing looking south-east from Court Lodge)



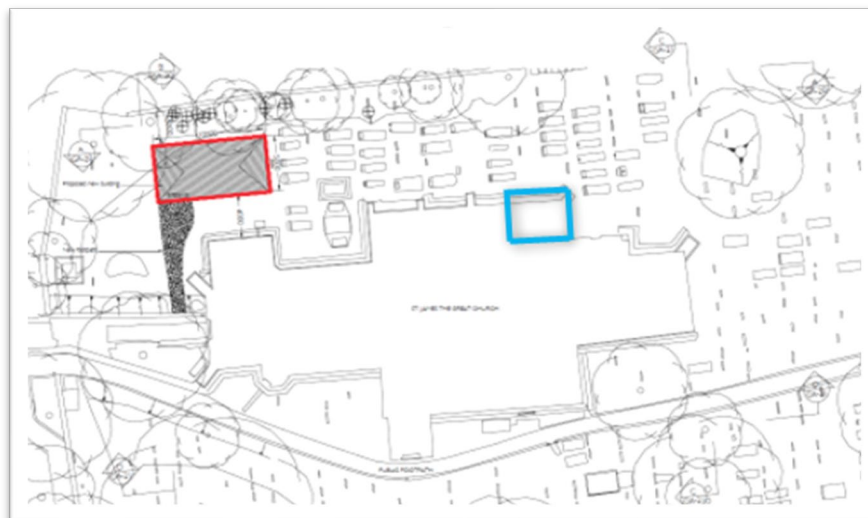


- 10.9. Further evidence for the area of raised ground can be seen on the west side of the church near the main entrance: the grassed area is visibly higher than the pathway leading to the church entrance and obscures an earlier small doorway in the west wall to the north of the buttress.



(Fig 31: Looking south-east from PDS across raised churchyard at West Tower and frontage)

- 10.10. Video camera analysis from June 2020 provided footage of a crypt, now sealed but believed to hold coffins belonging to the Twisden family. The crypt (Figs 32 & 33) appears as a single chamber with a vaulted ceiling. The crypt structure might be associated with an early phase of the church (i.e. Early Medieval), but this is difficult to substantiate without further investigation. It is unlikely that the crypt (or related subterranean structures) project as far west as the PDS.



(Fig 32: location of the crypt (blue) & PDS (red))



(Fig 33: Looking west through crypt air grate at coffins and vaulted ceiling, source: Mr Francois Gordon)

- 10.11. The exact location of the entrance to the crypt is not known. However, it is believed to have been internal with access via a slab in the north aisle. It is also possible that an external access point was on the north aisle's east-facing wall. Figure 34 shows metal grates covering holes incorporated within a ragstone wall, a different building phase than the later surrounding red sandstone.



(Fig 34: East-facing north aisle wall which provided access for video cameras to film the crypt)





- 10.12. Reinforcing these observations, the borehole survey commissioned by the client and carried out by Ground and Environmental Services Limited in September 2020 identified the PDS consisting of 'made' ground of 2.2m – 2.7m in thickness atop typical deposits of the Hythe Formation (GESL, 2020). Of this made ground, the top 0.3m was identified as dark, silty sandy, clayey topsoil and a further 1.9m – 2.4m silty sandy clay with limestone and sandstone gravel and occasional brick fragments. Therefore, it is likely that the remainder of the made ground is likely phased as per 10.7.
- 10.13. The topographical, borehole survey data and building study imply the PDS likely sits atop careful land management designed to maximise burial capacity. There is no obvious evidence for Post-Medieval burials in this area, so the possibility that Phase 2 of the ground-raising was never used for burials must be considered. However, the same consideration cannot be held for Phase 1, and it must be assumed that burials from this period may be present.



11. Impact Assessment

11.1. Introduction

- 11.1.1. Evidence of the use of the site has been gathered from the analysis of historical mapping and topographical analysis. The impact of prior land use on potential archaeological remains has been assessed using two analytical categories: definitions of the level of impact and impacts defined by the study area.

11.2. Definitions of Level of Impact

- 11.2.1. Areas of a site where any surviving archaeological remains can be assumed to have been destroyed through the construction of buildings and reduction of ground levels below the surface of geological deposits are assessed to have had a high impact on the archaeological resource.
- 11.2.2. Areas of a site where there have been irregular patterns of disturbance from previous land use, for example, from the excavation of services, the location of temporary structures or the importation of material, where undisturbed archaeological deposits may survive in places, are assessed as having had a medium impact on the archaeological resource.
- 11.2.3. Areas of a site that appear to have been untouched by construction or where minimal landscaping or agricultural cultivation has taken place are deemed to have had a low impact on the archaeological resource.

11.3. Impacts defined by the study

- 11.3.1. Map regression and other documentary sources indicate that the church may have Saxon origins, but much of what we see today was built in the medieval period. The possible Roman road or path and the absence of a previously noted building north of the PDS indicate likely archaeology present. However, the made ground which the PDS primarily consists of was likely laid after the Roman period. Any Roman, Saxon or medieval archaeology (including burials) will probably be between 0.5 and 2.2 metres under the current ground level of the PDS (Figs 37 & 38).
- 11.3.2. Potential impact upon any buried archaeology would result if the proposed piling, recommended being 4 metres in depth, were to meet these Roman, Saxon or medieval remains (including burials). A method of mitigating this is to excavate the made level as close as reasonably possible to the underlying geology in the specific location of the piles. This method may prove technically challenging if, as part of a pre-determination excavation, test pits were employed to reach the probable depths required to evaluate buried archaeology or human remains appropriately.
- 11.3.3. There is a medium-high probability that human remains will be recovered from the site, especially if pre-determination excavation test pits extend into the graveyard's earliest phase (Phase 1). The making up of the ground may have facilitated more bodies to be buried in the more highly valued area close to the entrance to the church, the pre-eminence of which is demonstrated by the prestige of the individuals buried in the listed tombs and their position to the PDS. However, the borehole survey did not produce any human remains in the core samples.





- 11.3.4. The demolished building to the north of the retaining wall (Fig 8) would not likely leave any footprint in the area proposed for the development.
- 11.3.5. Any probability of revealing an entrance to the church in the crypt area that pre-dates the 'making-up' of the ground level would be unaffected by the development.
- 11.3.6. The presence of brick fragments in the borehole survey (GESL, 2020) (Figs 37 & 38) suggests that previous buildings were demolished in the area around the PDS prior to the making-up of the level. This could, of course, have been imported material from elsewhere as a substantial amount would have been needed. This may result in a disturbed context of human remains from burials mixed with multi-period deposits out of stratigraphic sequence.

11.4. **Potential Impact of the Development of the site**

- 11.4.1. The proposed development involves constructing a timber-framed single-story building to the north-east of the church, which will provide extra space for church activities and a toilet block. The borehole survey report recommended piles to be driven to support a floating floor due to the unstable nature of the 'made ground' with a recommendation to drill >1.3m into the underlying Hythe deposit. This would have a simultaneous effect of reducing the potential disturbance of human remains in the PDS by negating the need for long foundation trenches. No construction or demolition appears to have taken place in this area previously. The groundworks, in particular piles, will have a localised high impact on any archaeological deposits in this area.
- 11.4.2. The development also involves excavating a channel from the toilet block to the existing drain, which would depend on the position of the piles.

11.5. **Potential Effects of Construction on the Archaeological Resource**

- 11.5.1. The potential effects of construction on the areas of development can be generally predicted. The highest potential for disturbance or loss of archaeological material would be during the piling process
- Excavation of new access, services and drainage across the site will have a high impact on archaeological remains that may survive in these areas through operations such as reducing ground surfaces to or below the level of archaeology and manoeuvring of plant across exposed subsoil or archaeological surfaces.
 - Excavation of piles for the new building will have a high impact on archaeological remains that may survive in these areas in the form of human remains





12. Summary and Discussion

- 12.1.1. The Desk Based Assessment has established the presence in the surrounding landscape of archaeological sites and finds from most periods that are generally represented in East Malling's archaeological record. No specific features or finds from before the Roman period have been located within the site's limits, although there may be a Roman path or road running just west of it. There is no direct evidence for the presence of buried archaeological deposits directly in the PDS. If there are, they may be contaminated if any of the made ground is imported from another site.
- 12.1.2. As far as can be determined by analysing the archaeological context of the site using the methodology of the Desk Based Assessment, the potential for archaeological features to be present on the site is reasonably low, and the potential for finding human remains reasonably medium-high. Such features could range from sparsely distributed disarticulated bones and graves.
- 12.1.3. At present, there is no confirmed archaeological potential within the PDS. Most of the site area is to be retained, and any archaeological potential that remains within them is likely to be preserved in place for the long term. In areas that will be subject to potentially destructive impacts from the piling, evaluation trenches can be dug to examine the upper part of the 'made' ground to establish potential human remains or other archaeological deposits to determine the nature of the context. A planned evaluation at the proposed location of the piles would offer the potential to recover, relocate or record human remains at least to a degree compatible with pre-determination test pits. It would not be possible to determine the underlying geology due to the depth unless substantial trenches were dug, which would, in turn, have the undesired effect of disturbing more of the potential archaeological remains than the proposed development. Further archaeological observation may be required as part of the development process during the piling in the form of a watching brief.

13. Acknowledgements

- 13.1. Many thanks are extended to Mr Richard Dove Church Warden at St James the Great for commissioning this study and for his help in surveying the site. Thanks also to Mr Francois Gordon of Court Lodge for giving us a tour of the grounds of Court Lodge, explaining the connection of the area to the Twisden's of Bradbourne House and for allowing us to launch our drone from his front lawn.





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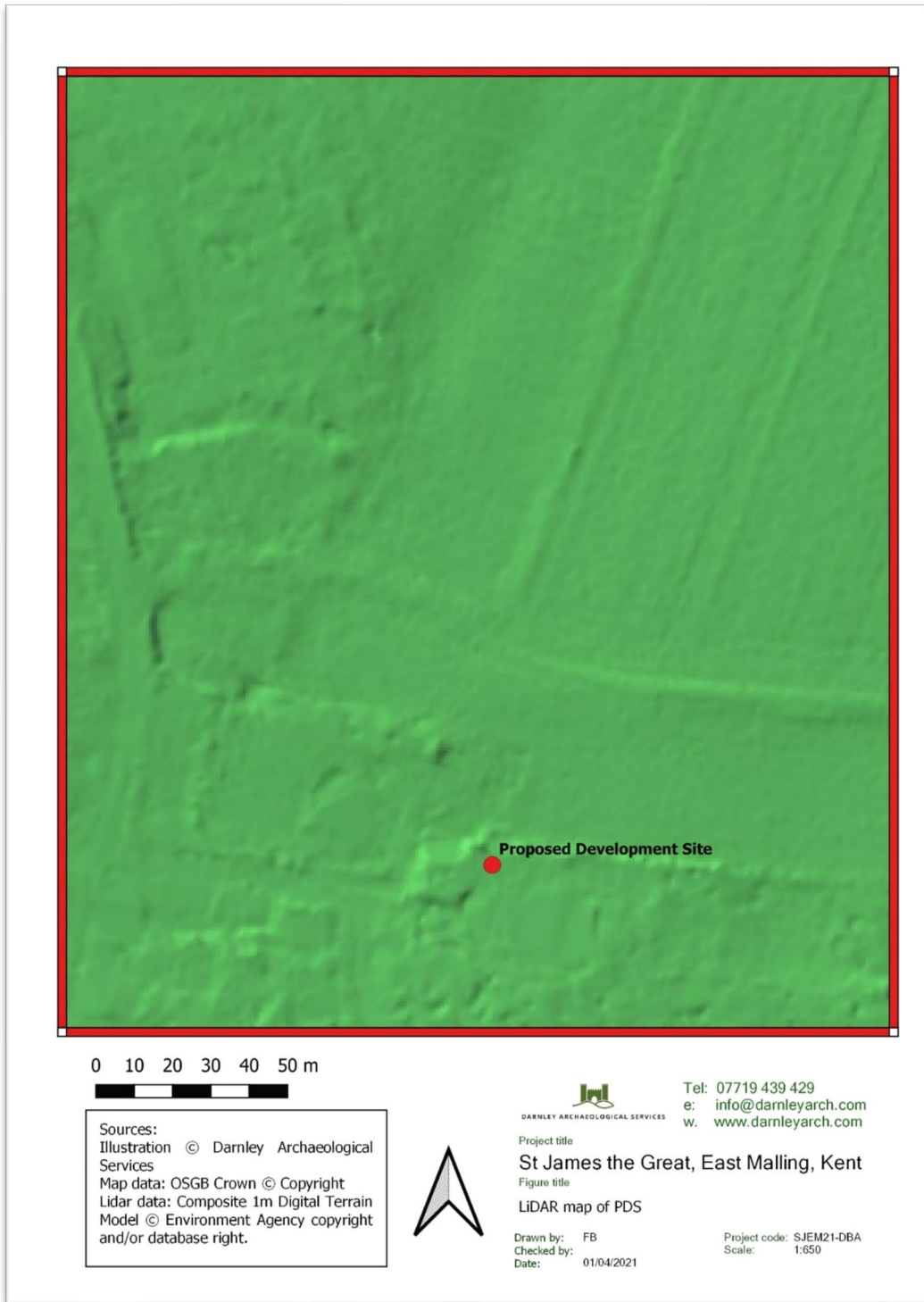
14.2. Maps

Ackersdijck Collection, Utrecht University

Ordnance Survey reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

KCC Heritage, 2021,

Google Earth, 2021

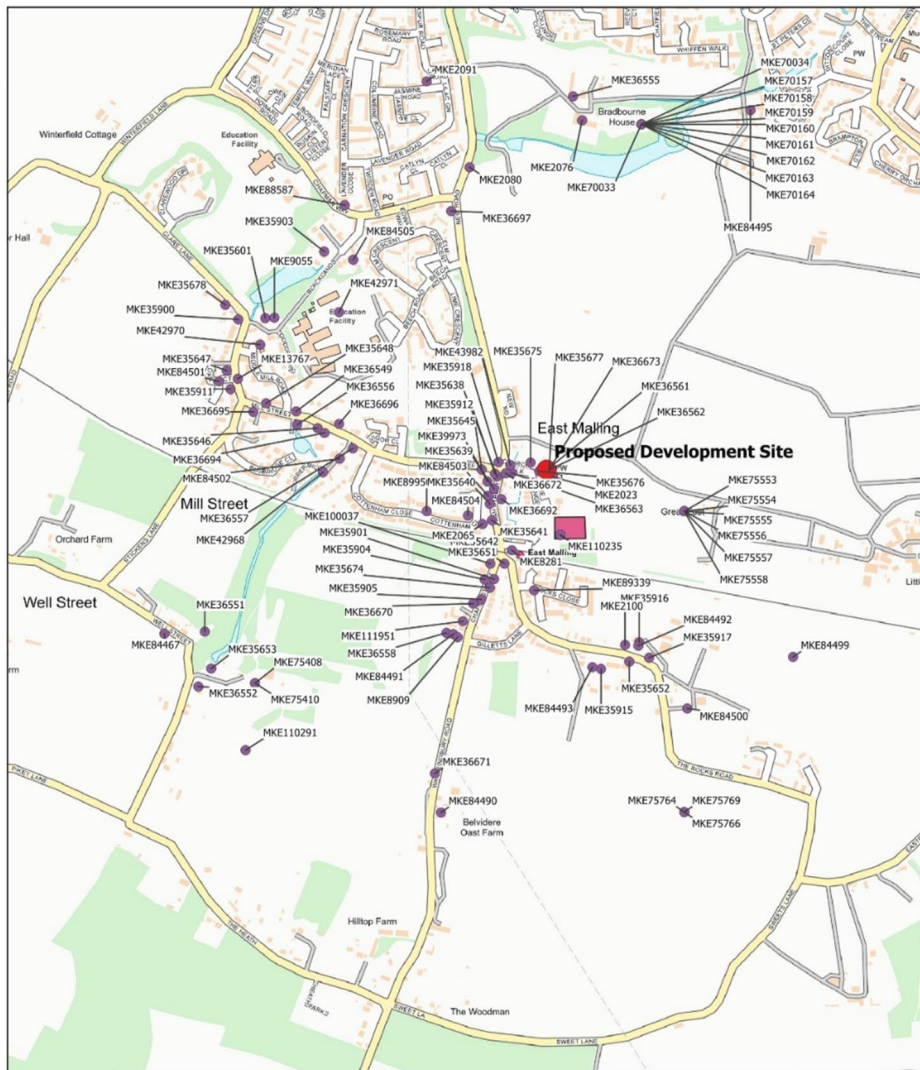


(Fig 35: Lidar Map of PDS)





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Sources
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Map data: OSGB © Crown copyright
Assets: KCC HER



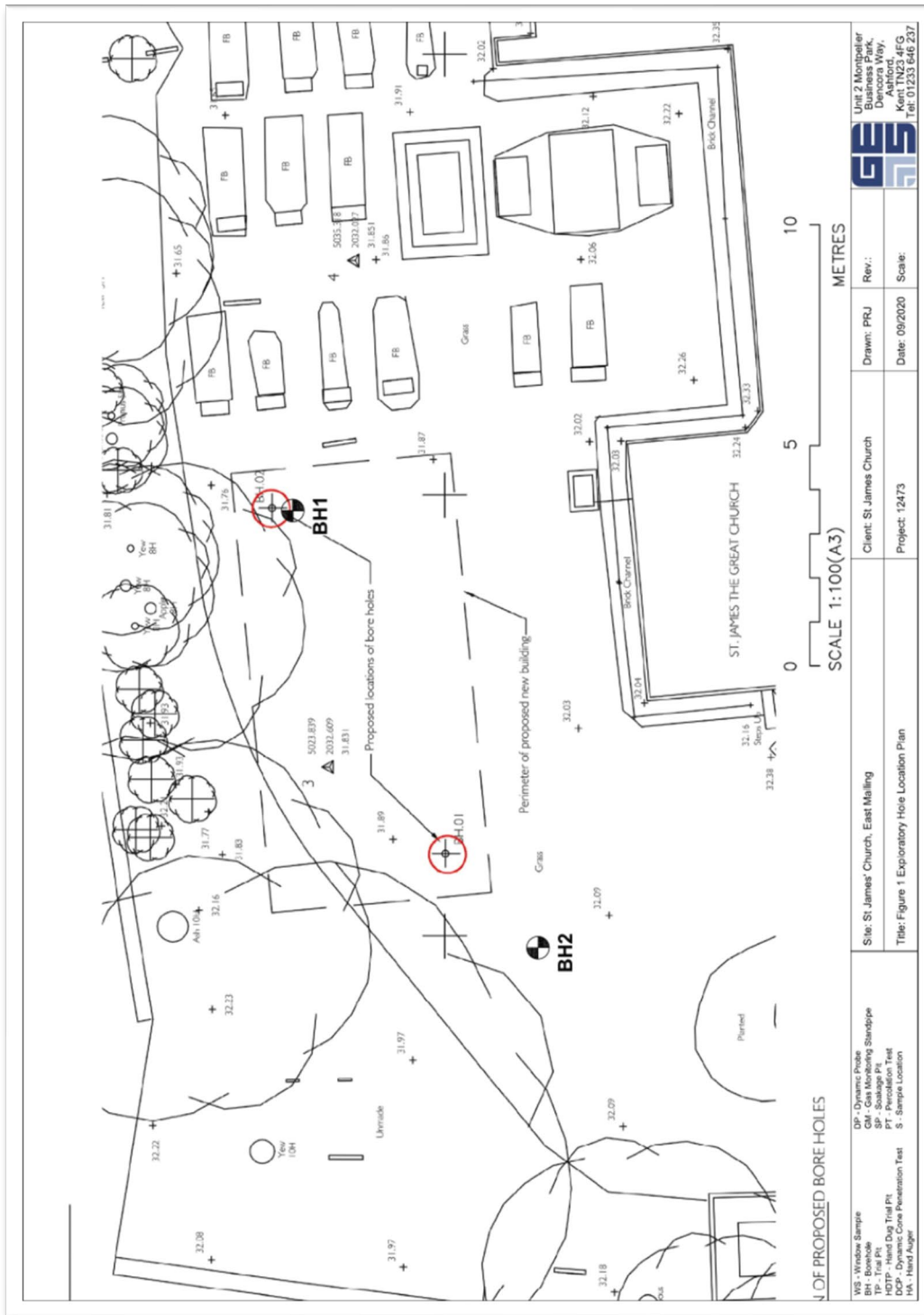

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Project title
St James the Great, East Malling, Kent

Figure title
Monument points with HER ID numbers

Drawn by: FB
Checked by: 01/04/2021
Date:
Project code: SJEM21-DBA
Scale: Not to scale

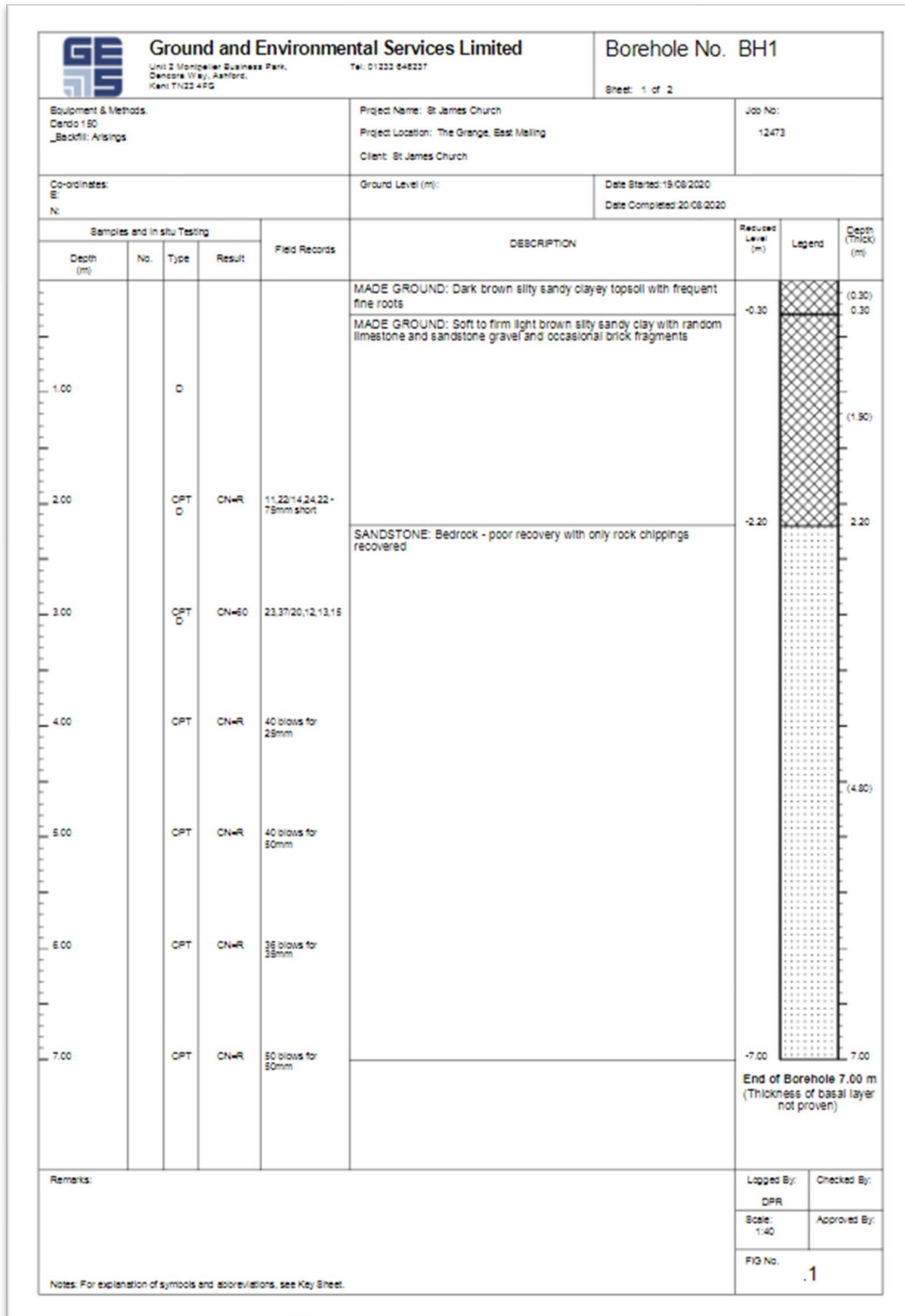
(Fig 36: Monument Points with HER ID Numbers, source: KCC)



(Fig 37: Borehole Location Report, Source: Ground and Environmental Resources Ltd, 2020, Report on Ground Investigations on behalf of St James Church)



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(Fig 38: Borehole Section Report, Source: Ground and Environmental Resources Ltd, 2020, *Report on Ground Investigations on behalf of St James Church*)