

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment In advance of Development at the former Spires Academy Site, Hersden, Kent

NGR: 629380 155741



Report for  
Town and County Housing Group and Kier Homes Ltd

06/11/2013

**SWAT. ARCHAEOLOGY**

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company  
School Farm Oast, Graveney Road  
Faversham, Kent  
ME13 8UP  
Tel; 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112  
[www.swatarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.swatarchaeology.co.uk)

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of Development at the former Spires Academy Site, Hersden, near Canterbury, Kent**

**NGR: 629380 155741**

### **1 SUMMARY**

*Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) has been commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development at the former Spires Academy site, Hersden, as part of the planning application by Town and County Housing Group and Kier Homes Ltd.*

*This Desk Based Assessment examines the wide variety of archaeological data held by Kent County Council and other sources. This data is reviewed and it is recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required and that an archaeological evaluation should be carried out as a Condition in the planning permission. This will provide an additional assessment of the nature, depth and level of survival of any archaeological deposits present within the extents and immediate vicinity of the site to be developed and used to inform further archaeological mitigation if necessary.*

*Caution will need to be exercised in the location of evaluation trenches as most of the site has been severely impacted by modern development. However, the proposed development site is adjacent to a known Roman road, and the area of investigation could be focused here.*

*A Design and Access Statement was prepared by PRP Architects and this document sets out the architectural proposals for the regeneration of the former school and grounds in a sustainable manner both environmentally and economically.*

*The proposals for a housing development of this redundant brown field site will provide for an innovative enterprise, which would provide for the immediate delivery of new employment opportunities within an enhanced local environment.*

*The proposals seek to re-develop the site in a responsible and sensitive manner to both respects the existing landscape whilst ensuring that the proposed development lessens the sites visual impact.*

*The site is located on the corner of Island Road and Bredlands Lane which leads to Tile Lodge Farm, and is within the parish of Sturry, itself within Canterbury District, between the villages of Sturry (1.9 km to south-west), and Hersden. The city of Canterbury is located 6 km to the north-west.*

## 1.1 History of the site

The earliest map surviving of the site is the Andrews, Dury and Herbert map dating from 1769. The scale is two inches to a mile (Figure 1), and shows the Roman road from Canterbury to Thanet in some detail. The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is open agricultural ground and the map also shows the springs at Joiners Farm and two small streams flowing south into the River Stour.

The Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawings (Figure 2) dating from 1799 again shows the Roman road and field systems on the site of the PDA. The Ordnance Surveyors' Drawings (OSDs), compiled between 1789 and c.1840, represent the first continuous topographic mapping of England and Wales and are the most detailed record of the landscape preceding full-scale industrialisation in the mid-19th century. These original manuscript maps, drawn primarily at scales of ca. 1:21, 1:20 and 1:31, with the Kent series being the first maps produced.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1873 (Figure 3) shows six terraced cottages with gardens in the south-east corner of the PDA. In front of the more eastern cottage a well has been dug. In the south-west corner of the PDA a detached house has been built with outbuildings and probably stables. A small pond has been created in the north area of the curtilage of this property.

By 1898 the OS map (Figure 4) shows additional development around the detached house with more outbuildings and the creation of an orchard on the site of the pond and on additional land to the north.

By 1907 the OS map (Figure 5) shows little change but thirty years later the OS map of 1937 (Figure 6) shows dramatic change to the landscape both around and in the PDA. The detached house and outbuildings shown on the 1873 map are now named as 'Sparrow Court Farm' whilst to the west the landscape is now showing large areas of gravel workings with tramways, tanks, and a narrow gauge rail connection leading south from the gravel working into a tunnel constructed under Island Road. To the north of the row of terraced cottages first shown on the 1873 map there is a large school with playing fields to the north.

The 1955 OS map (Figure 7) shows there are additional school buildings in the PDA. Sparrow Court Farm has been reduced in size, and the gravel workings are mostly finished but there are conveyor belts to move gravel with the tunnel and narrow gauge rail redundant.

By 1970 the gravel workings are further reduced (Figure 8) whilst the school has expanded within the PDA with additional classrooms, swimming pool and tennis courts.

The OS map of 1989 shows that the gravel workings are finished and by 1993 the school, now called the Sturry County Secondary School is well established in the area of proposed development (Figure 9).

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Planning Background**

The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

It is worth quoting from this long awaited planning document, in particular Policy 12:

#### **12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment**

126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

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

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

The principles and policies set out in this section apply to the heritage-related consent regimes for which local planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as to plan-making and decision-taking.

### **Local Planning Policy**

#### ***Canterbury District Local Plan 2006***

The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries of Canterbury City Council. The council is currently in the process of preparing its Local Development Framework, in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Until its finalisation, specific policies of the Canterbury District Local Plan (adopted 2006), including those relating to the Historic Environment, will remain in force ('Saved Policies').

Policy BE7 (Conservation Areas) of the Local Plan states:

- *Development within, affecting the setting, or views into and out of a conservation area, as shown on the Proposals Map and all Insets, should preserve or enhance all features that contribute positively to the area's character or appearance. Particular consideration will be given to the following:*
  - a) *The retention of buildings, groups of buildings, existing street patterns, historic building lines and ground surfaces;*
  - b) *Retention of architectural details that contribute to the character or appearance of the area;*
  - c) *The impact of the proposal on the townscape, roof scape, skyline and the relative scale and importance of buildings in the area;*
  - d) *The need to protect trees and landscape;*
  - e) *The removal of unsightly and negative features; and*
  - f) *The need for the development*

Policy BE5 (Listed Buildings) states:

- *In considering proposals for external or internal alterations to a listed building, and external alterations to a locally listed building, the City Council will, if the alterations are required or desirable, ensure that the building is fit for its purpose whilst having special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest, which it possesses.*



In January 2010, Canterbury City Council went out to consult upon the Core Strategy Options Report, which planned for the period up until 2026. The Options Report principally sought views on a number of options on how housing and employment growth should be distributed across the District. The Options report also included some cross-cutting policies. The Options Report was prepared and consulted on in advance of the publication of the NPPF and remains in an early stage of preparation. Therefore in accordance with the guidance contained at Annex 1 of the NPPF, it can only be afforded little weight. However, the relevant heritage considerations contained in the Options Report are set out in Proposed Core Policy CP7, below:

*This policy should seek to ensure protection and enhancement of the District's Strategic Assets. This policy would include:*

- a) Reference to assets supported by national policy protection; including nationally and internationally designated wildlife sites, best and most versatile farmland, the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, listed buildings and conservation areas;*
- b) Specific policy references on local/ regional assets, including Local Wildlife Sites, Local Nature Reserves, the Canterbury AHLV and Wantsum Channel AHLV, ancient woodland, locally listed buildings and historic parks and gardens;*
- c) Protection and enhancement of the World Heritage Site, to include preserving and enhancing the 'buffer zone', and setting of the site, and improving the links and connections between the Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church;*
- d) Support for a World Heritage Site Management Plan Supplementary Planning document;*
- e) Protection of landscape character and biodiversity opportunity areas;*
- f) Identification, promotion and protection of Green Infrastructure; and*
- g) Clarification of the duty to protect and enhance biodiversity.*

**2.2** Reference is also made here to the Canterbury City Council Heritage, Archaeology and Conservation Supplementary Planning Document 2007, which provides detailed guidance on the heritage, archaeology, conservation and design, in support of the policies contained within the Local Plan.

**2.3** *This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.*

#### **2.4 The Proposed Development**

The proposed development will comprise of the erection of housing and construction of vehicular access, associated car parking and landscaping with existing buildings to be demolished (Plates 2, 3, 4).

#### **2.5 Project Constraints**

No project constraints were encountered during the data collection for this assessment.

#### **2.6 Geology and Topography**

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the location of the proposed development area lies within close proximity to the River Stour and its tributaries. To the east of Canterbury at Sturry and Fordwich are rich Palaeolithic sites within Terraces 2 and 3 (though these are 'sealed' by a mantle of Head Gravel deposits). Where the River Stour floods, the Alluvium is generally fine grained, comprising of silts, fine sands and 'muds' deposited during low energy flow and periods of flooding. These alluvial deposits are thought to date from the Flandrian (Holocene), or post-Glacial period, deposited about 12,000 years ago.

According to the British Geological Survey the underlying surface is anticipated to be sand and fine clay with occasional bands of gravel whilst BGS mapping indicates terrace gravels are exposed at the surfaces on the south margin of the site. (BGS 1:50,000 digital). The site averages 37.50aOD.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Kier Homes Ltd in order to supplement a planning application for the development of the site at Island Road, Sturry.

### **3.2 Desktop Study – Institute For Archaeologists (revised 2011)**

This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Institute for Archaeologist (revised 2011). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

*“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”. (2011)*

The purpose of a desk-based assessment is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate as required:

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

IFA (2011)

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Desk-Based Assessment**

#### *4.1.1 Archaeological databases*

The local Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Kent County Council provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding environs of Island Road.

The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) and was also used. The search was carried out within a 750m radius of the proposed development site (21/10/13).

A full listing of the relevant HER data is included in Appendix 1. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also used as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

#### *4.1.2 Historical documents*

Historical documents, such as charters, registers, wills and deeds etc were not relevant to this specific study.

#### *4.1.3 Cartographic and pictorial documents*

A full map regression exercise was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Appendix 2).

#### *4.1.4 Aerial photographs*

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plate 1).

#### *4.1.5 Geotechnical information*

To date, no known geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the site.

#### *4.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources*

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, landscape studies; dissertations, research frameworks and Websites are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment where necessary.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 Introduction

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British		AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon		AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval		AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern		AD 1901 – present day

**Table 1 Classification of Archaeological Periods**

The Archaeological record within the area around Island Road is diverse and comprises possible activity dating from one of the earliest human period in Britain (the Neolithic) through to the post-medieval period. The site is situated on the north edge of the main Roman road running from Canterbury to Reculver and Thanet. The geographic and topographic location of the site is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel and communication since the Neolithic.

This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (1km radius centered on the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on the previous page in **Table 1**.

### 5.2 Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas

No scheduled monuments; Listed Buildings; Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas are recorded within the confines of the proposed development area (PDA).

### **5.3 Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age)**

The Palaeolithic represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. Palaeolithic dated material occurs in north and east Kent, especially along the Medway and Stour Valleys. The Palaeolithic presence within the assessment area has not been found.

The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no record of archaeological evidence from this period within the assessment area.

The Neolithic period, the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry is not represented within the assessment area.

The Bronze Age, a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level is not represented in the assessment area.

### **5.4 Iron Age**

The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or *civitas* of the Cantiaci, the tribe occupying the area that is now Kent, was at Bigbury then moved to Canterbury). The Kent HER records several sites in the vicinity of the assessment area including two Iron Age enclosures 50m wide dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman (TR 26 SW 205). In addition evaluation of the east west spine road on Island Road, Westbere revealed substantial Iron Age and Roman deposits (EKE 9671). Another Iron Age enclosure has been found south of Island Road (TR 26 SW 205). At Babs Hill an Iron Age settlement was found in 1928-1929 and on the same site in 1948 Jenkins excavated a pit on the summit of Babs Hill which contained sherds of Iron Age pottery and daub (TR 16 SE 10).

### **5.5 Romano-British**

The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years.

The predominant feature of the Roman infrastructure within Kent is arguably the extensive network of Roman roads connecting administrative centres: the towns to military posts and rural settlements (villas, farmsteads and temples) increasing the flow of trade, goods, communications and troops. Canterbury or *Durovernum Cantiacorum* was a major town of the Roman province of Britannia and the regional capital.

The assessment area includes several records from this period. Two Roman roads run close to the site, the Roman road from Sturry to Reculver runs north of the assessment area (TR 16 SE 206), whilst the Roman road from Canterbury to Upstreet for access to the Isle of Thanet runs along the southern boundary of the PDA (TR 16 SE 206). In addition a Mid-Late Roman coffin was found at an unknown date at Stonerocks (TR 16 SE 74). At Summer Hill, Westbere a Romano-British cinerary urn was found (TR 16 SE 62).

## **5.6 Anglo-Saxon**

The Anglo-Saxon period is represented by a Anglo-Saxon burial ground (TR 16 SE 12) found in 1931-2 just south-east of the PDA in a gravel pit the other side of the road from the PDA.

## **5.7 Medieval**

The medieval period is well represented within the assessment area by small finds which include a Medieval lead pot found at Westbere (MKE 56904), a Medieval copper alloy vessel found in Sturry (MKE 57247), and a Medieval copper alloy harness found at Hoath (MKE 57301).

## **5.8 Post-Medieval**

The Post Medieval period within the assessment area is represented by the three listed buildings in the vicinity of the assessment area. Ye Olde Yew Tree Inn, Westbere (TR 16 SE 97). The Oasthouses and Granary at Tile Lodge Farm (TR 16 SE 168), and North Cottages (TR 16 SE 168).

## **5.9 Modern**

Modern development within the assessment area has been limited to domestic housing, farming and gravel extraction– the latter being partly responsible for the present landscape. An Archaeological Watching Brief (EKE 11177) on three geotechnical test pits at the Spires Academy to the immediate east of the PDA failed

to locate any archaeological remains apart from some burnt flint. Richard Cross, the CCC Archaeological Advisor has suggested this was followed up by an Archaeological Evaluation but a search of the HER archives failed to locate the report.

#### **5.10 Undated**

There is no Kent HER undated records that fall within the assessment area.

#### **5.11 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression**

A map regression exercise (Appendix 2) carried out on the proposed development area has shown that the site was undeveloped up until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Nine detailed maps of the area dating from 1799 up to 2012 show the area to be farmland until the building of the school in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

#### **6.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age**

There are no records that reflect prehistoric activity within the search area. The potential for finding remains that date prior to the Iron Age within the confines of the proposed development is therefore considered **low**.

#### **6.2 Iron Age**

The potential for finding remains dating to the Iron Age within the confines of the PDA is considered **moderate**.

#### **6.3 Romano-British**

The presence of Romano-British archaeology in the research area, though small but concentrated suggests that further archaeological remains associated with this period could extend into the proposed development site. The potential is therefore to be considered as **moderate**.

#### **6.4 Anglo-Saxon**

Although Anglo-Saxon archaeology within the assessment area has been represented by a single record (Kent HER Ref.: TR 16 SE 12), suggests that there could be other Anglo-Saxon activity in the area. The potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period on the development site is considered as **high**.



## 6.5 Medieval

The presence of medieval archaeology within the assessment area is represented by small finds found through field walking. The potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period is therefore considered as **low**.

## 6.6 Post-Medieval

Evidence for post-medieval occupation in the area is abundant with a number of farms and gravel workings in the vicinity. The potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval period is therefore considered as **moderate**.

## 7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 7.1 Existing Impacts

The search area is for the most part, subject to farming and the potential impact on buried archaeological deposits will have been due to agricultural activities and gravel extraction (Figure 7). The site of the proposed development has not been affected by the quarrying and landscaping of the recent gravel quarrying works. But the proposed development site has had many school buildings, tennis courts, swimming pools built on it. Therefore, the previous impacts are considered **high**.

### 7.2 Proposed Impacts

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the extent of the proposed development was for change of use and build of residential units, landscaping and car parking. Extensive impact is to be expected within the development area once construction begins. The excavation of footings and the installation of services will be the main cause of this impact and it is therefore considered as **moderate-high**.

## 8 MITIGATION

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

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **moderate** archaeological potential.

It is recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required and that an archaeological evaluation should be carried out in the vicinity of

the Roman road. This will provide an additional assessment of the nature; depth and level of survival of any archaeological deposits present within the extents of the site and used further inform further mitigation if necessary.

## **9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **9.1 Archive**

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

### **9.2 Reliability/limitations of sources**

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

### **9.3 Copyright**

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

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The author would like to thank Kier Homes Ltd for commissioning this report.

Paul Wilkinson PhD., MifA., FRSA.

November 2013

## **11 REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY**

IFA (revised 2011) STANDARD AND GUIDANCE for historic environment desk-based assessment.

National Planning Policy Statement 2010: Planning for the Historic Environment. TSO (The Stationery Office)

National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

Data provided by Richard Cross, Archaeological Officer Canterbury City Council

**Appendix 1 – Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites**

Period	Type	Kent HER Reference	Description
Prehistoric	Monument	TR 26 SW 205	“Iron Age enclosure found south of Isand Road”
Prehistoric	Monument	TR 16 SE 10	“Iron Age settlement found on Babs Hill in 1928, 1929. Jenkins in 1948 excavated a pit on top of the hill and retrieved sherds of pottery and fragments of burnt daub”
Prehistoric	Monument	TR 26 SW 205	“Strip, Map and Sample on an area south of Island Road, Westbere revealed two enclosures 50m wide dated to the Late Iron Age Early Roman”

<b>Period</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Kent HER Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>
Roman	Monument	TR 16 SE 74	"Mid Late Romano-British coffin found at unknown date at Stonerocks"
Roman	Monument	EKE 9671	"An 2000 evaluation at the spine road on Island Road, Westbere revealed substantial Iron Age and Roman deposits"
Roman	Findspot	TR 16 SE 62	"At Summer Hill, Westbere Romano-British cinerary urns found"
Roman	Monument	TR 26 NW 203	"Roman road to Reculver"
Roman	Monument	TR 16 SE 206	"Roman road to Upstreet and Thanet".
Anglo-Saxon	Monument	TR 16 SE 12	" Anglo-Saxon burial ground found in 1931 & 1932"

<b>Period</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Kent HER Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>
Medieval	Findspot	MKE 56904	“ Medieval lead pot retrieved at Westbere
Medieval	Findspot	MKE 57247	“Medieval copper alloy vessel retrieved in Sturry”
Medieval	Findspot	MKE 57301	“Medieval copper alloy harness found at Hoath

## Figures

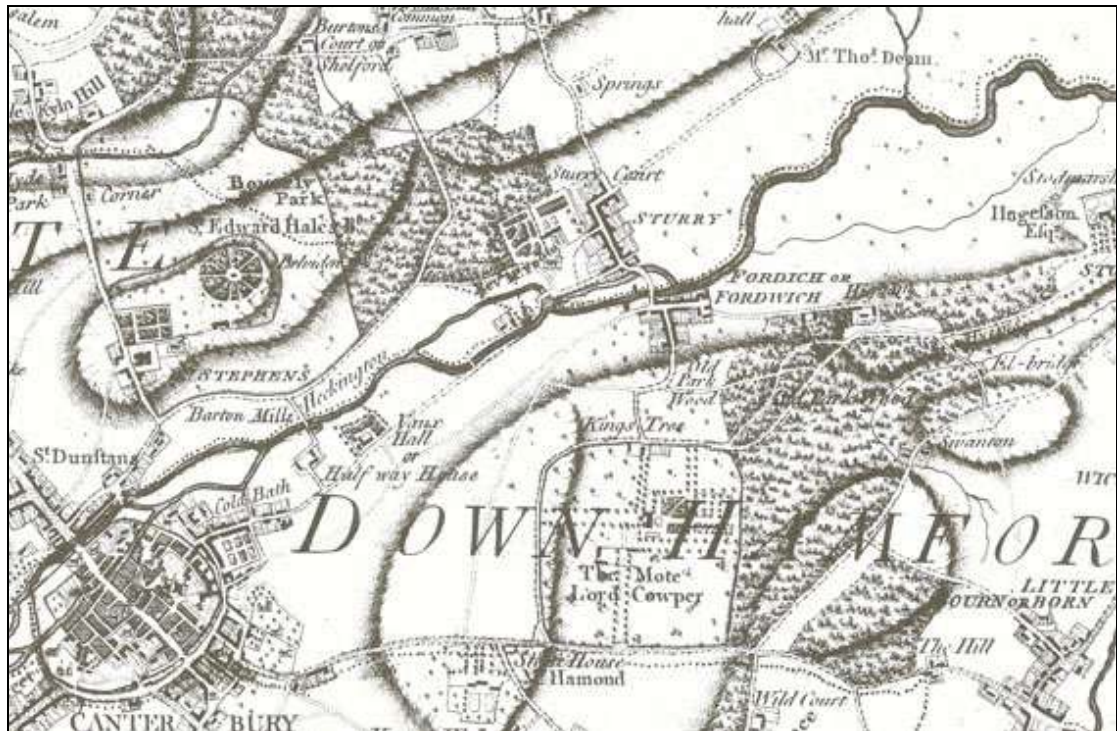


Figure 1. Section of Andrews Dury map of 1769



Figure 2. O.S. Surveyors map of 1799



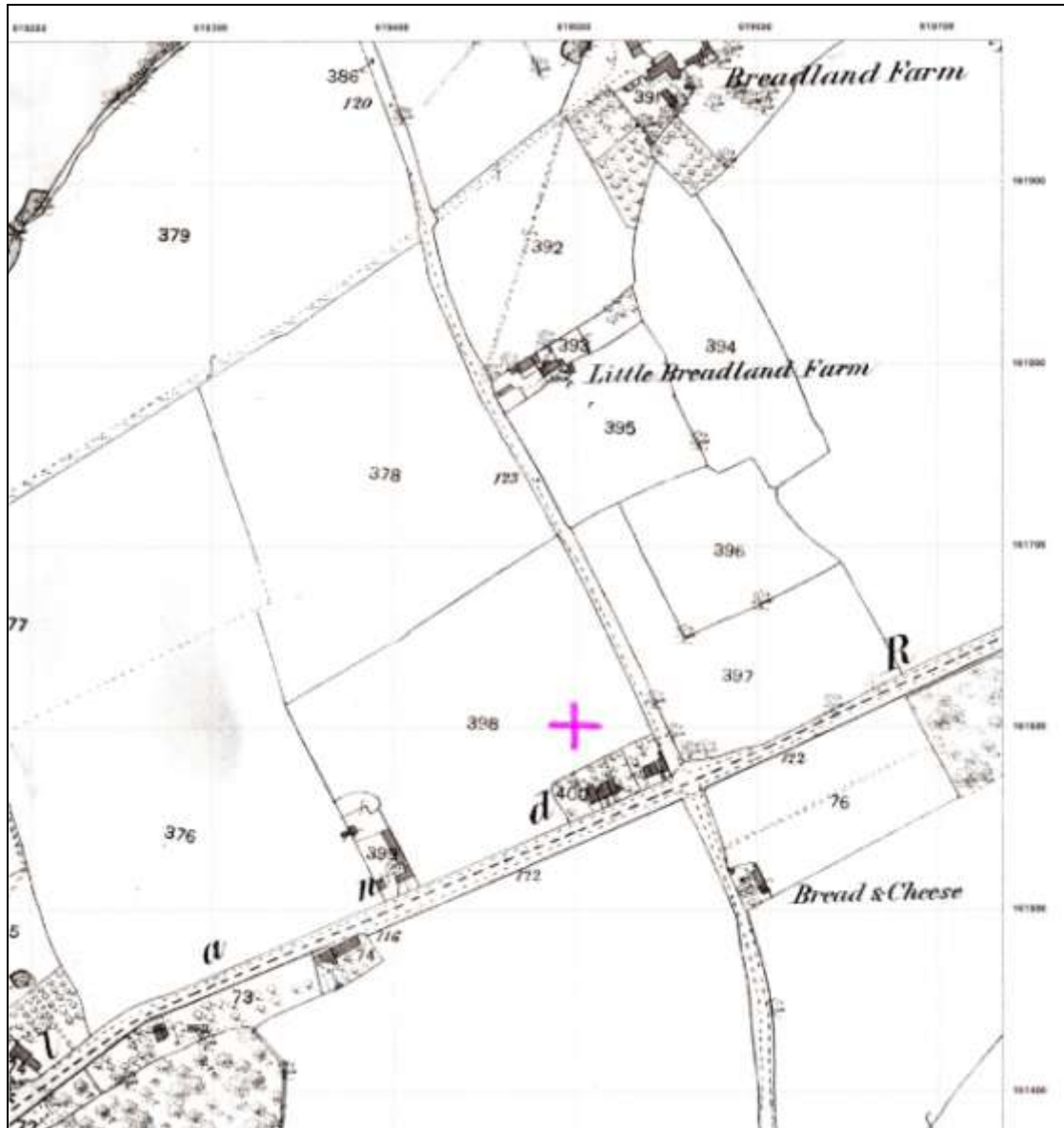


Figure 3. O.S. 1873 map

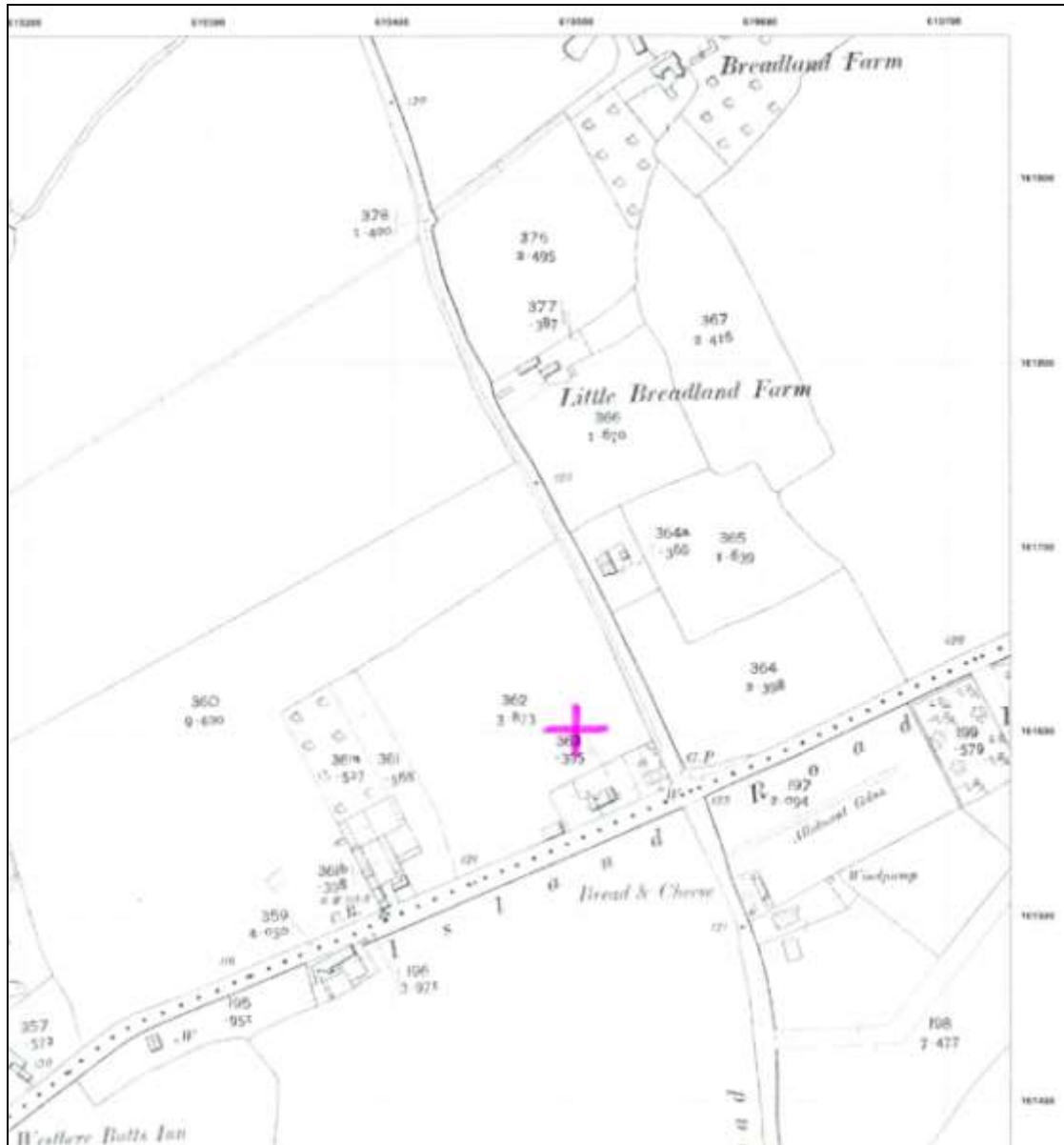


Figure 4. O.S. map of 1898



Figure 5. O.S. map of 1907 shows the landscape to still be essential arable farmland



Figure 6. O.S. map of 1937 shows that gravel workings adjacent to the PDA



Figure 7. The O.S. map of 1955 shows quarries

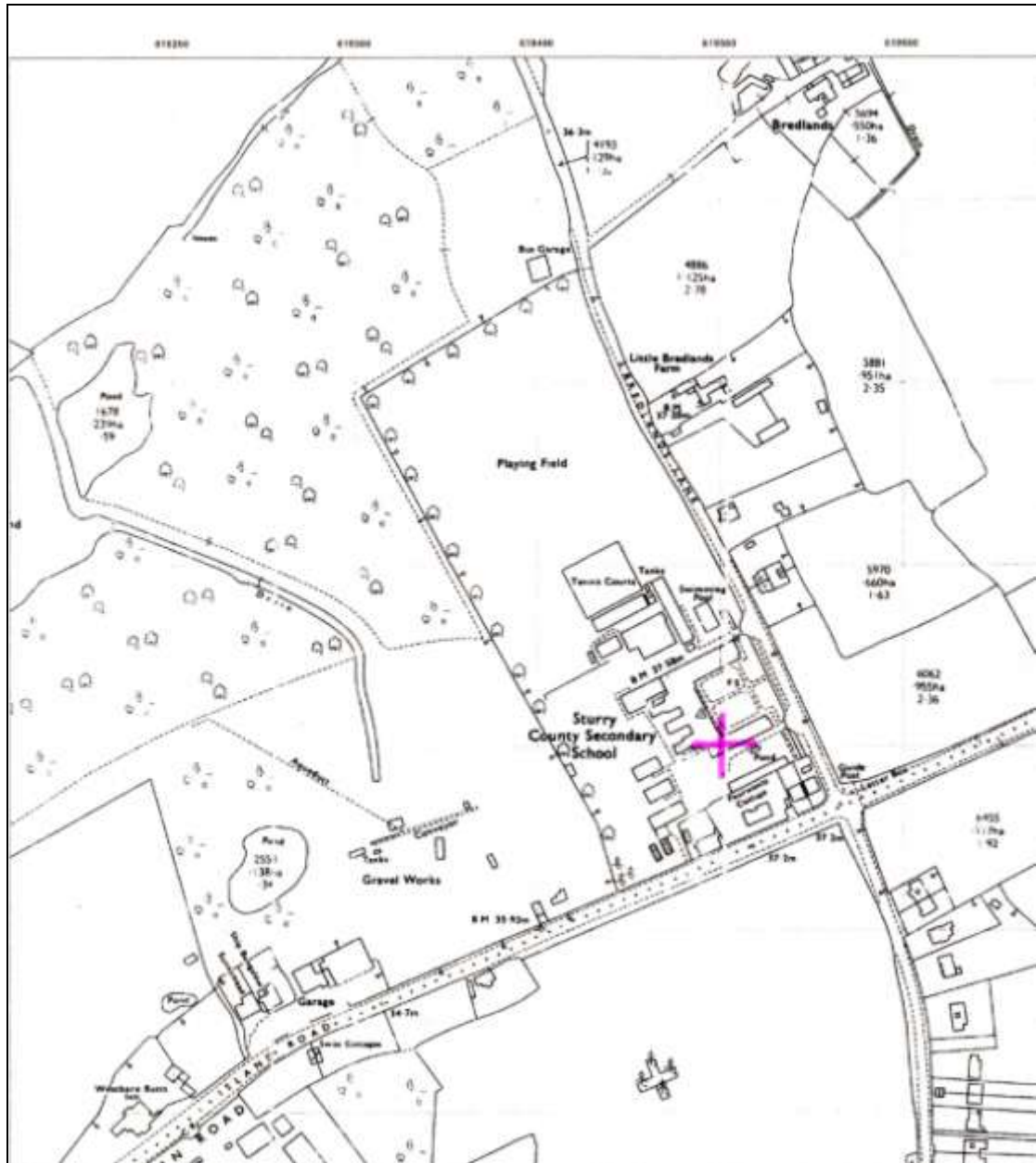


Figure 8. O.S. 1970 showing quarrying coming to and end



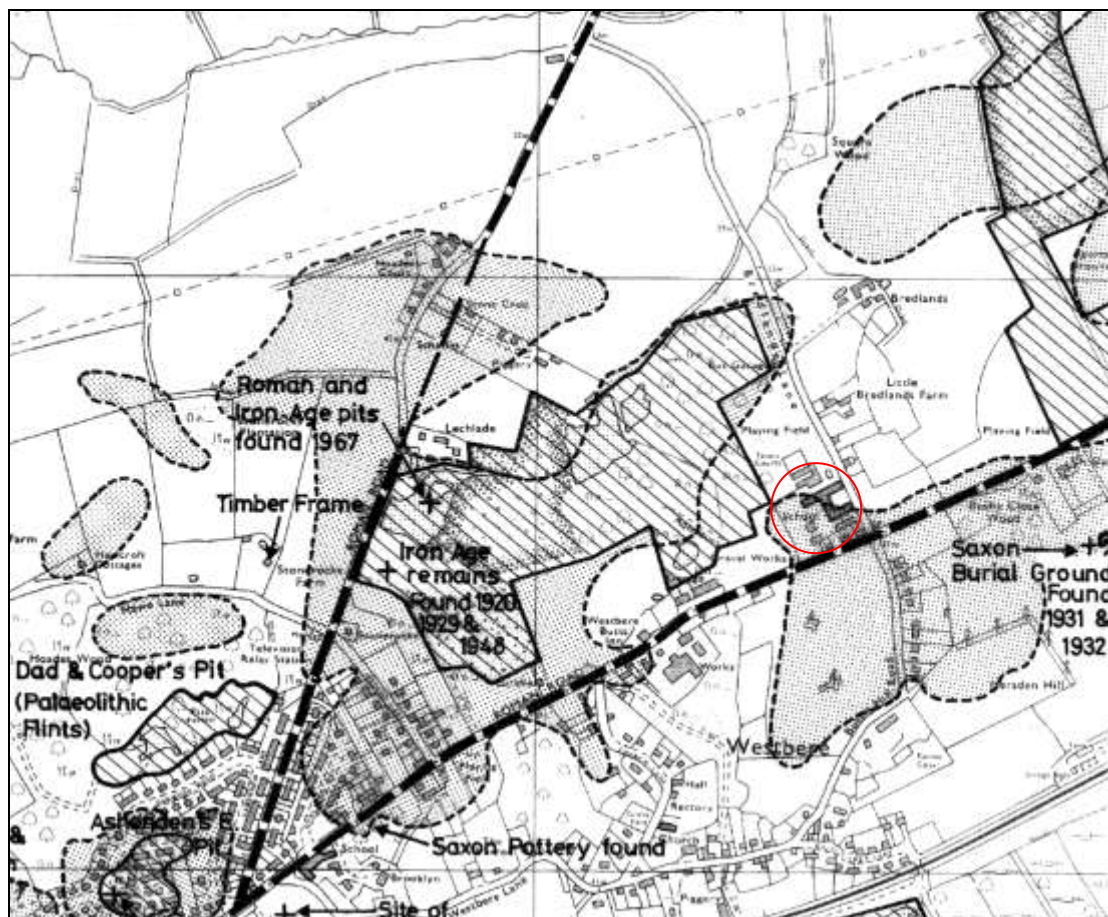


Figure 10. Archaeological sites in the vicinity (courtesy of Richard Cross)



## Plates



Plate 1. The Google Earth view of the site



Plate 2. The main school (looking west)



Plate 3. The Playground (looking south-west)



Plate 4. The Playground and Sports Field beyond (looking north-west)



**Key**

A2BA Affordable 2 Bed House  
 A3BA Affordable 3 Bed House

V Visitor Parking Space  
 UA Unallocated Parking Space

**Sale House Types**

PU Purley  
 B Bluebell  
 P Palmerston  
 A Ardleigh  
 K Kelmarsh

Rev.A	Additional parking to comply with KCC Interim Guidance note 3 'Residential Parking'	ELC	14/10/13
Rev.B	Two 2B4P houses added and POS relocated.	ELC	17/10/13
Rev.C	Visitor parking added to northern part of site.	ELC	21/10/13
Rev.D	Potential cycle route indicated.	ELC	22/10/13
Rev.E	Houses handled and associated landscaping amended.	ELC	01/11/13

Island Road, Hersden

title Site Layout Plan  
 drawn ELC/IBB  
 checked IBB  
 scale 1:500@A1  
 drawing no AA2606-1200E  
 date Oct 2013

