

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
In advance of Development at the Herne  
Community Centre, St Martin's View,  
School Lane, Herne, Kent

NGR: 618364 165893



Report for  
Herne and Broomfield Parish Council

12/03/2014

**SWAT. ARCHAEOLOGY**

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of Development at the Herne Community Centre, St Martin's View, School Lane, Herne, CT6 7AP**

**NGR: 618364 165893**

### **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 Herne Community Centre, as part of the planning application by Herne and Broomfield Parish Council.*

*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.*

*The proposals seek to re-develop the site in a responsible and sensitive manner with enhanced facilities to include meeting halls, group meeting rooms, kitchen and servery, lounge and sitting area.*

*The site is located just off School Lane and to the east of St Martin's Church and to the west of Herne Church of England Primary School. It is situated within the parish of Herne and Broomfield, itself within Canterbury District, between the villages of Sturry (5 km to the south), and Herne Bay (2km to the north). The city of Canterbury is located 9 km to the south south-west.*

#### **1.1 History of the site**

Herne village is on the A291 road to Canterbury and takes its name from the Saxon 'hyrne', meaning nook or corner. Herne was developed as the first landfall along the coast from the Roman Fort of Reculver. King Edward VII granted Herne a weekly market and annual fair in 1351.

Herne village is centred upon the parish church of St Martin, which dates from the

14th century. It was built on the site of a smaller c.7<sup>th</sup> century Saxon church. Its most famous priest was Nicholas Ridley who was burnt at the stake in Oxford. He began to form the doctrine of Reformation (1538), when parts of the church services were being translated from Latin into English. The 'Te Deum' is reputed to have been first sung in English at St Martin's Church.

Opposite the church is the Smugglers Cottages and the Prince Albert pub that was romantically re-named the Smugglers Inn in 1959.

Strode House was the main residence, in which the Lord of the Manor lived. Set in a landscaped park which stretched south and east covering much of the parish, Strode Park House was built in the mid 19th century. There was an earlier house on this site, a modest Elizabethan mansion, known as Seas Court, which was demolished in the 1860s.

From the "History, Gazetteer & Directory of Kent, Vol. II, 1847"

#### HERNE PARISH

HERNE is a considerable village, situated in a sheltered situation nearly in the centre of the parish, 6 1/2 miles N. E. & N. From Canterbury, and about 1 1/2 miles S. & E from Herne Bay. The parish contains 4,828 acres of land, mostly a strong fertile clay, and in some parts intermixed with gravel. In 1841, there were 280 houses in Herne, and 1,469 inhabitants, and in the chapelry of Herne Bay, 348 houses and 1,572 inhabitants: the population of the entire parish in 180, 1,232 ; in 1831, 1,876. Rateable valuable, £12,500.

The principal landowners are Edward Torney, Esq., George Dering, Esq., John Collard, Esq., Edward Collard, Esq., Thomas Wacher, Esq., Gilbert Pembroke, Esq., John Swinford, Esq., John Palmer, Esq., Charles Hilder, Esq., Mr. Joseph Goodwin, Capt. Shakespear, George Denne, Esq., and Messrs. Lawrence.

The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a large handsome structure, consisting of three aisles and three chancels, with a noble tower at the north-west corner, in which are six bells. The living is a vicarage valued in the king's books at £20 16s. 3d. now £362. Patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Rev. James S. May is the vicar. The 'vicarial tithes are commuted for £560; rectorial £1,475, which are held in lease by James Geo. May, Esq., and Lord Sondes. In the high chancel is a splendid monument for the Mulles family; in the south chancel are several monuments and memorials for the Knowler family. The north chancel, now called Lord Sondes chancel, are some curious brasses and monuments to the Halls and others; some of the antique brasses have the dates 1400, 1470, and 1540.

A beautiful carved oak screen divides the nave and chancel ; and near the communion table are six very ancient carved oak stalls.

The church of Herne was anciently a chapel belonging to Reculver, which was part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury. Archbishop Winchelsea, in 1292, instituted vicarages in this chapel and the other chapels belonging to that church, and ordered that the vicar should pay as a token of perpetual subjection, a yearly pension of 40s to the vicar of Reculver.

Notwithstanding this decree, the parishioners continued liable to the repairs of the mother church of Reculver. In the reign of Henry VIII, it was settled by the consent of all parties that a certain annual stipend should be paid to redeem the burthen of repairs on a certain day, and the parish of Herne have long paid an annual sum of five shillings.

The manor of Reculver claims paramount over part of this parish and the manor of Sturry over the remainder of it subordinate to which were the manors of Saws or Haghe, which, in the reign of Richard II belonging to Sir Wm. Waleys. It eventually passed in like manner as the manor of Sturry. Lotinge is a manor at the north-west part of the parish, which was long the inheritance of the Knowler family, many of whom are remembered in the south chancel of Herne Church - Underdowne is an ancient manor, which was formerly the property of the family of Sea, and afterwards of the Knowlers - Makinbrooke, a name nearly obliterated, was a manor at the north-west part of the parish, which was part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, and was held in fee by the payment of a yearly rent to Eastbridge Hospital. Sir George Oxenden rebuilt the mansion of this manor. Archbishop Islip, in the 25th year of Edward obtained the grant of a market weekly on a Monday, and a fair yearly on the feast of St. Martin and the day afterwards.

***"The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent (volume 9)"***

Edward Hasted (1732–1812) was born in Kent and, in the mid-to-late 1700s, began, what was to become, a thirty year survey of the County of Kent. In 1788, he published the first edition of his book on the results of his survey, in four volumes, but by the time the second edition was released it had been extended into twelve volumes; it is in volume 9 that he details his survey of the village of Herne.

The twelve volumes that make up his book have become the standard reference for all those interested in the history and topography of Kent.

What follows is a transcription of the extract on Herne, which paints a picture of the village in the late 1700s.

## **HERNE,**

OR *Hearne*, as it is frequently spelt, lies almost adjoining to Sturry northward, and takes its name from the Saxon word *hyrne*, or *hurne*, signifying a nook or corner. There are five boroughs in it, viz. Stroud, Hawe, Hampton, Beltinge, and Thornden. The borsholders of these boroughs are subordinate to the constable of the upper half hundred of Blengate, who is chosen at the court-leet of Reculver, for two years, from this parish, and the three next succeeding years, one each in turn, from Reculver, Hother and Stourmouth.

**THIS PARISH** is situated about six miles north eastward from Canterbury, in a wild and dreary country; there is a great deal of poor land in it, covered with broom, and several wastes or little commons, with cottages interspersed among them.

The soil of it is in general a stiff clay, -and in some parts mixed with gravel, the water throughout it is very brackish. The southern part of it is mostly coppice woods, a considerable quantity of which belong to the archbishop, and are in his own occupation. There are thirty-seven teams kept in this parish. There are about seventeen acres of hops in it, and not long ago double that number, and these are continually displanting. It also produces much canary-feed, of which it has sometimes had one hundred acres.

The rents, according to the land-tax assessment, amount to £1705 according to the poor-rates, to £3179 10s. Herne-street is situated about the middle of the parish, and contains about sixty houses, among which are Stroud-house and the vicarage; also an elegant new house, built on the common, belonging to Mr. Lyddell. The church stands at the south end of it. Northward from it is Underwood farm, and opposite too it the parsonage house, formerly the residence of the Milles's. These are within the hamlet of Eddinton, in which, further on upon the road, is a new-built house, belonging to Mr. Edward Reynolds.

Hence the road leads through Sea-street to Herne bay, which is very spacious and commodious for shipping. Several colliers frequent this bay from Newcastle and Sunderland, on which account there are two sworn meters here, and the city of Canterbury and the neighbouring country are partly supplied with coals from hence.

There are two hoys, of about sixty tons burthen each, which sail alternately each week to and from London, with corn, hops, flour, and mop goods. A handsome mansion, with doors and windows in the gothic taste, has lately been built, and belongs to Mr. Winter.

In 1798 barracks were built by government for the reception of troops, who were thought necessary to guard this part of the coast.

Leland, in his Itinerary, says, "*Heron ys iii good myles fro thens (viz. Whitstaple) wher men take good muscles cawled stake muscles. Yt stondeth dim. 2 myle fro the mayne shore & ther ys good pitching of nettes for mullettes*" The coast of the channel bounds this parish on the north side. South–westward from Herne bay is the farm of Norwood, formerly belonging to a collateral branch of the Knowlers, of Stroud–house; and Sir William Segar, garter, in 1629, granted to George Knowler, of Norwood, in Hearne, kinsman and son–in–law to Robert Knowler, of Stroud, in that parish, descended collaterally from that family, these arms, *Ermine, on a bend, between two cotizes, sable, a lion passant-guardant of the first, crowned, or, langued and armed, gules.*

From them it came by marriage to Tucker, and is now the property of the Rev. John Tucker, rector of Gravesend and Luddenham. Hence towards Swaycliffe, the country is very poor, wet and swampy, and much covered with rushes. On the opposite side of the parish, at a little distance between the street and Herne common, is the *manor of Ridgway*, formerly belonging to the Monins's and the Norton's, of Fordwich, from the latter it was sold to lady Mabella Finch, baroness of Fordwich, who gave it by will to her nephew Charles Fotherby, from whom it has come to Charles Dering, esq. late of Barham. On the hill, eastward of Herne street, is a windmill, built on the spot where once stood a beacon.

Archbishop Islip, in the 25th year of Edward III, obtained the grant of a market, to be held weekly on a Monday, and a fair yearly on the feast of St. Martin and the day afterwards, in this parish of Herne.

The fair is now held on the Monday in Easter–week, at Herne-street; and there is another at Bromfield in it, on Whit-Monday.

## 1.2 Mapping

The earliest map surviving of the area is the Andrews, Dury and Herbert map dating from 1769. The scale is two inches to a mile (Figure 1), and shows the Church of St Martin's, village houses with garden plots, Herne Street and School Lane. The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is open ground without orchard and the map also shows the formal landscaping of Strode Park. To the north-east Herne windmill can be seen.

The Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawings (Figure 2) dating from 1799 again shows the village and Herne Street and field systems of the area 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. Herne windmill is shown with radiating lines indicating it was used as a survey point by the Ordnance Board surveyors. The houses coloured red indicate domestic dwellings, but it seems the surveyors left off the map St Martin's Church!

The Ordnance Survey map of 1873 (Figure 3) shows the village developed and the PDA is shown as open ground with the adjacent plots indicating orchards and market gardens.

By 1898 the OS map (Figure 4) shows the PDA is still open ground with an orchard established adjoining the north-west boundary. Sand and gravel workings are shown to the north-east of the PDA.

By 1907 the OS map (Figure 5). By this date the orchard to the north-west has been replaced by a large detached building and drive. The north-east boundary of the PDA is hachured which may indicate the area immediately adjacent has been quarried.

The 1933 OS map (Figure 6). By this date a new road or track called St Martin's View has been established adjacent to the PDA, and to the north-east a new building has been erected.

By 1937 St Martin's View has gone and the two buildings shown on the 1907 and 1933 map have been demolished (Figure 7).

The OS map of 1958 shows that St Martin's View has been re-established with the new build of a Police House and four other additional domestic properties (Figure 8).

The OS map of 1969 (Figure 9) shows that a village hall has been established on the site of the PDA.

The OS maps of 1979 and 1989 show that little has changed – the PDA is still open ground but with the addition of a car park situated to the north (Figures 10, 11).

## **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 a Community Centre 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**

According to the British Geological Survey the underlying surface is anticipated to be London Clay Formation, Clay and Silt. However, the proposed development site is located on the geological boundary with the Harwich Formation, Sand and Gravel (BGS 1:50,000 digital). The site averages 23-26maOD.

# **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

## **3.1 Introduction**

The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by the Herne and Broomfield Parish Council in order to supplement a planning application for the development of the site at St Martin's View, Herne.

## **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 250m radius of the proposed development site (21/02/14).

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.

#### 4.1.4 Aerial photographs

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth and English Heritage 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 Herne 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 a trade route from the coast (Reculver) to Canterbury with a market held in the village from the medieval period. The geographic and topographic location of the site is within a

landscape that has been the focus of passing 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 (250m 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 are recorded within the confines of the proposed development area (PDA). However, the PDA is located within the Conservation Area, and in the near vicinity are 20 listed buildings which include St Martin's Church (TR 16 NE3).

## **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 no sites in the vicinity of the assessment area.

### **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 no records from this period.

### **5.6 Anglo-Saxon**

The Anglo-Saxon period is represented by the possible early foundation of St Martin's Church located to the west of the PDA.

### **5.7 Medieval**

The medieval period is represented within the assessment area by a small find which include a Medieval copper alloy harness pendant found close to the church wall in Herne (MKE 56979). In addition St Martin's Church (TR 16 NE3) built in the 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century is little known, the only recent archaeological investigation was by Canterbury Archaeological Trust who undertook a watching brief on a new electricity supply in 2003 (EKE 11132). The report highlights that although 'no significant deposits were found there was a high potential if larger trenching was undertaken'.

### **5.8 Post-Medieval**

The Post Medieval period within the assessment area is represented by 20 listed buildings in the vicinity of the assessment area. These include Ridley Cottages (TR NE 1123) a Grade II listed building constructed from about 1550 to 1699. Smugglers Cottages (TR 16 NE 1136) again Grade II listed and dating from 1550 to 1832.

## 5.9 Modern

Modern development within the assessment area has been limited to domestic housing and farming, the latter being partly responsible for the present landscape. The map regression exercise highlights that the village topographic layout has changed little over the centuries with the PDA being located in an area that has not been historically developed.

## 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 carried out on the proposed development area has shown that the site was undeveloped up until the 20th century. 11 detailed maps of the area dating from 1799 up to 2012 show the area to be open ground until the building of the village hall 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 **low**.

## 6.3 Romano-British

The potential for finding remains dating to the Roman period within the confines of the PDA is considered **low**.

## 6.4 Anglo-Saxon

Although Anglo-Saxon archaeology within the assessment area has been represented only by the possible early foundation of St Martin's Church (Kent HER Ref.: TR 16 NE3), it 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 **moderate**.

## 6.5 Medieval

The presence of medieval archaeology within the assessment area is represented by a small find (MKE 56979). However, the proximity to the medieval village of Herne suggests the potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period is considered as **moderate**.

## 6.6 Post-Medieval

Evidence for post-medieval occupation in the area is abundant with a number of cottages and market gardening 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 village development and the potential impact on buried archaeological deposits will have been due to village activities. The site of the proposed development has not been affected by development apart from a 20<sup>th</sup> century single storey village hall. The previous impact of development on the potential buried archaeology of the PDA is considered **low**.

### 7.2 Proposed Impacts

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the extent of the proposed development was for the build of a Community Centre, 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. 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**

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## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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Paul Wilkinson PhD., MifA., FRSA.

March 2014

## **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 Paul Cumming, Archaeological Officer Kent County Council

Figures



Figure 1. Section of Andrews Dury map of 1769 (red circle denotes site)



Figure 2. Section of the O.S. Surveyors map of 1799 (red circle denotes site)



Figure 3. O.S. map of 1873

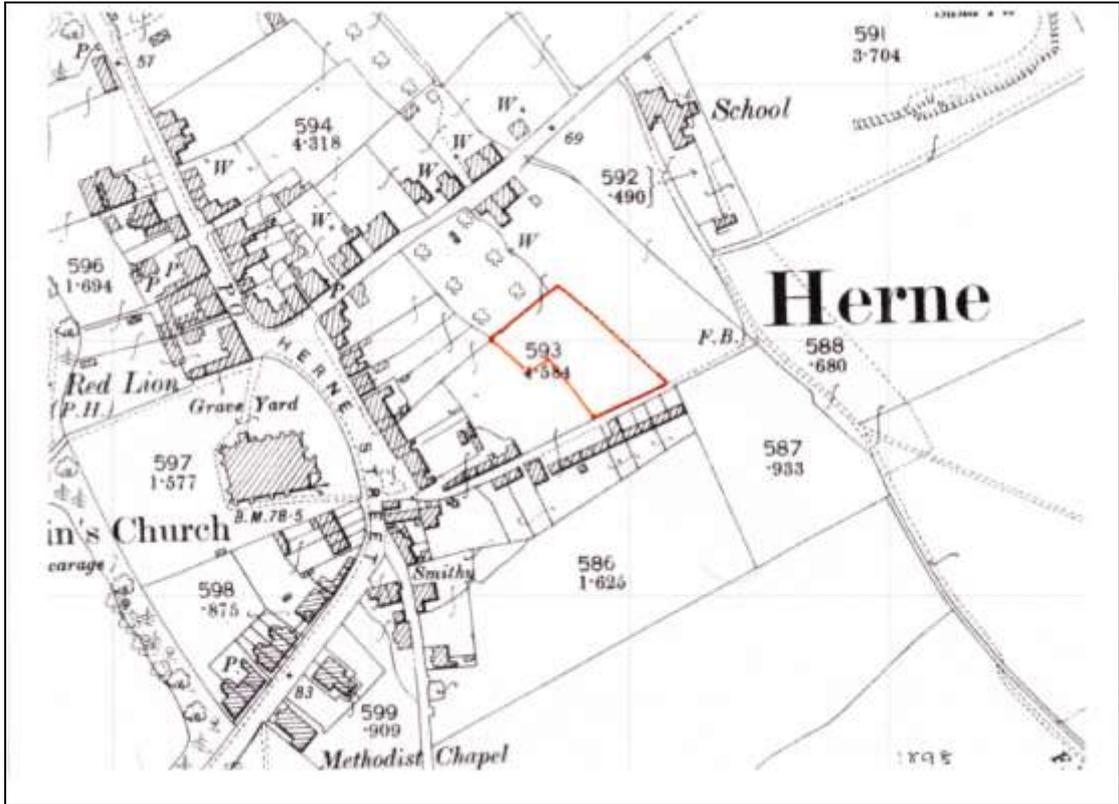


Figure 4. O.S. map of 1898

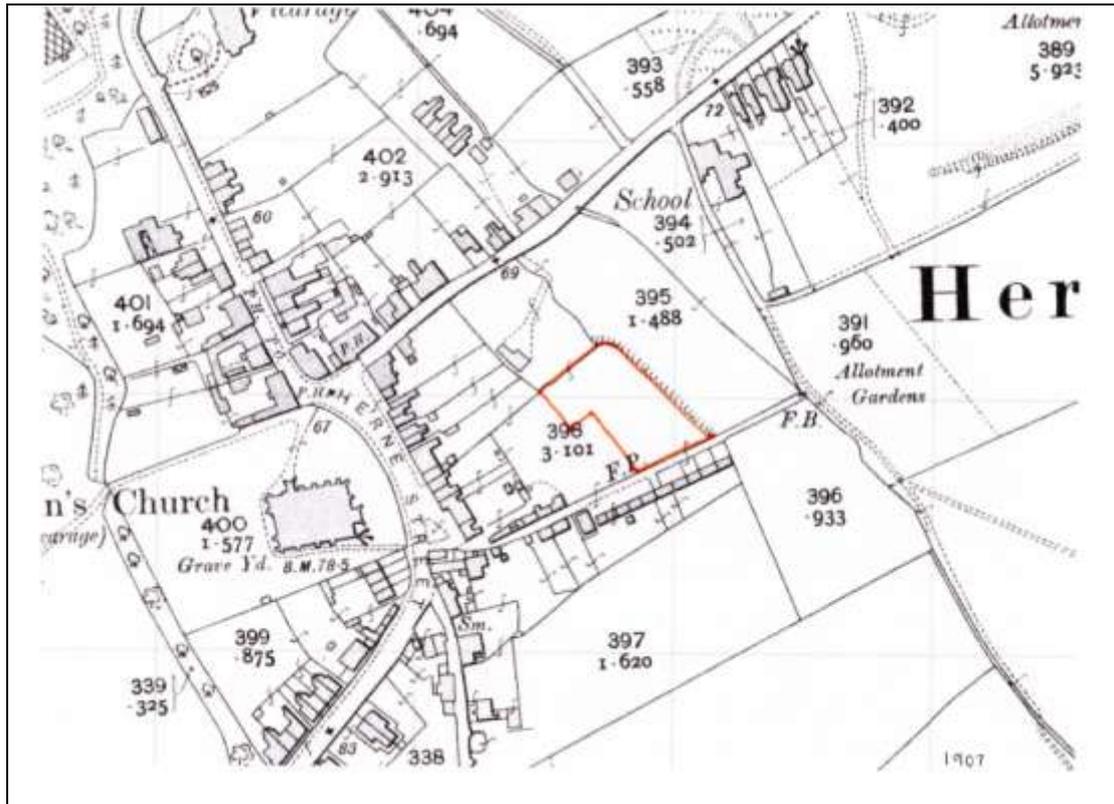


Figure 5. O.S. map of 1907

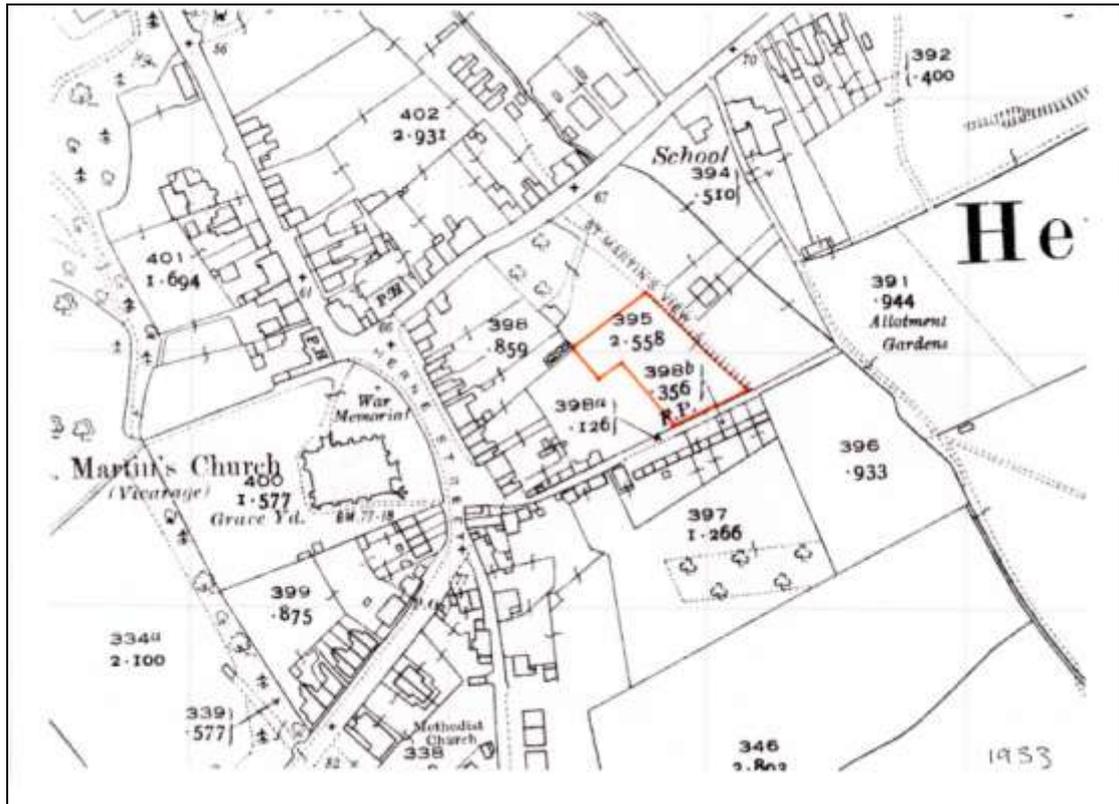


Figure 6. O.S. map of 1933



Figure 7. O.S. map of 1937

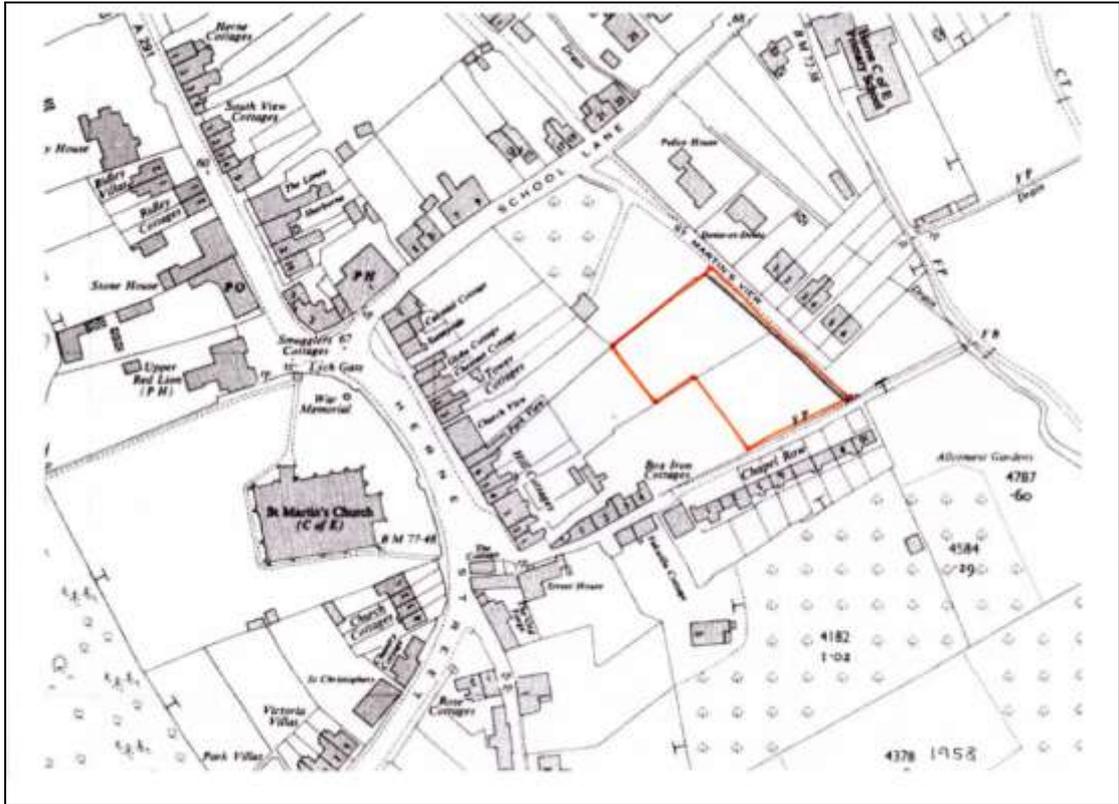


Figure 8. The O.S. map of 1958 shows quarries



Figure 9. O.S. map of 1969





Figure 11. O.S map of 1989

## Plates



Plate 1. The Google Earth view of the site taken 7/9/2013 at an altitude of 403m.



Plate 2. The view to the present car park (looking north)



Plate 3. The view over the waste ground (looking east)



Plate 4. View over the waste ground (looking south-east)



Plate 5. View of the existing village hall (looking west)



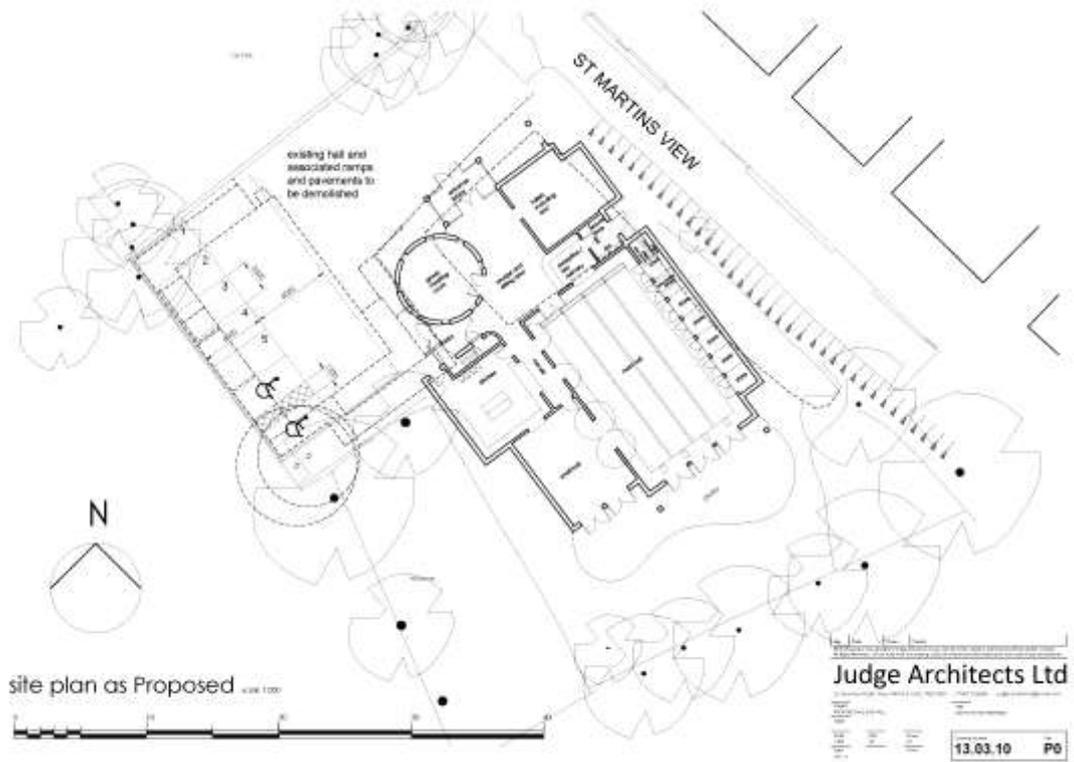


Plate 7, 8. Proposed development

