

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment In advance of Development of Land at Puckle Lane, Canterbury, Kent

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Report for CDP Architecture
Revised 11/11/2015

SWAT. ARCHAEOLOGY

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by CDP Architecture to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Puckle Lane, Canterbury in Kent. The proposed development is to comprise the demolition of demolished building slabs and their replacement with housing. The site was visited (18.05.2015) and a site inspection undertaken (Plates 1-4).

*1.4 This Desk Based Assessment has examined the archaeological data held by Canterbury City Council (CCC), Kent County Council (KCC) and other sources. This data has been reviewed and it is recommended that an **Archaeological Evaluation** to an Archaeological Specification approved by CCC on the footprint of the proposed buildings will be required and if necessary further archaeological mitigation may be necessary once the results of the Archaeological Evaluation are studied.*

It is advised that the archaeological work should be secured by an Archaeological Condition attached to the Planning Permission.

1.5 Historical development

The proposed development area (PDA) is located to the south of Canterbury city walls and to the west of the Roman Watling Street (TQ 85 SE 300). Just to the north is the route of the Chatham to Dover Railway constructed in c.1853. To the south-east is situated the important archaeological remains of St Lawrence's Hospital founded in c.1137.

Examination of cartographic sources shows that from the historic maps available for study the area of the PDA was scrub land from 1873. It seems the area had also been subject to quarrying with the addition of 'old brick kilns' (Figure 1).



Figure 1. OS map of 1873 (area of development highlighted in red)

The 'Old Brick Kilns' can be quite clearly seen on the 1873 map (above). In addition just to the west are the remains of a quarry.

A walk over of the site failed to identify either structure or feature but as there seems to have been no development in this area of the site it is likely these archaeological features have survived on site.

It is important that these potential remains are either excavated in advance of development or preserved in situ.

By 1898 (Figure 2) the 'Old Brick kiln' was still shown and as yet no development had taken place on the site or indeed by 1907 (Figure 3).

By 1955-1956 the brick kilns had been forgotten but two new buildings were in existence and the route of Puckle Lane regularised (Figure 4).

On the 1972 OS map an additional building has joined the two earlier buildings and the site is called the 'Sea Cadet Corps Centre' (Figure 5).

By 1988-92 the group of buildings had expanded to four and still labelled 'Sea Cadet Corps Centre' (Figure 6).

1.5 Archaeological investigations and finds

Monuments and finds in the near vicinity include Middle Bronze Age burials found in making the railway 200m north of the PDA (TR 15 NE 19), to the north-east Roman inhumation burials and cremations found from 1845 just 80m from the PDA and medieval burials found 150m to the north in 1901 (TQ 86 SW 132).

The known Roman road (Watling Street) is 100m to the east of the PDA and has cemeteries and burial monuments located on both sides of the Roman road (TR 15 NE 14).

In addition and of importance to the known archaeological activity on the PDA Roman clay quarries and pottery kilns (TR 15 NE 315) were found in 1861 whilst cutting a trench parallel to the Old Dover Road (Watling Street) some 100m north of the PDA.

Roman activity was also found at 24a Old Dover Road some 200m north of the PDA during an archaeological evaluation in 1996. Clay quarries were exposed dating from the Roman period and archaeological activity continued through the 6th-7th centuries to the medieval period (TR 15 NE 426).

Modern archaeological remains include a WW2 Civil Defence Post Wardens Post built of concrete and located 75m south of the PDA at the corner of Puckle Lane and Raymond Avenue (Plates 8-10).

2. Introduction

The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by CDP Architects in order to supplement a planning application for the development of the site at the former Sea Cadets Corps Centre in Puckle Lane.

Canterbury City Council has indicated it will require an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment Report to clarify the extent of known archaeology on the development site and its environs as part of the planning process.

This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (2014). 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".
(ClfA 2014)

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.*

(ClfA 2014)

2.1 POLICY AND RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS

This report has been prepared in accordance with national and regional policy regarding heritage assets and with reference to research frameworks.

The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012), and in particular Policy 12: 12.8 is of some importance and itemised below:

‘12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

12.6. 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.

12.8. 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’ (NPPF 2012).

This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practise Advice notes 1, 2 and 3 which now supersede the PPS 5 Practise Guide which has been withdrawn by the Government. The Good Practise Advice notes emphasises the need for assessments of the significance of any heritage assets which are likely to be changed, so the assessment can inform the decision process. Significance is defined in the NPPF Guidance in the Glossary as “the value of the heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historical. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also its setting”. The setting of the heritage asset is also clarified in the Glossary as “the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”.

Local Policy

Canterbury City Council in the Canterbury District Local Plan Publication Draft 2 (June 2014) lists a number of policies relevant to archaeology:

Policy HE1. Historic Environment and Heritage Assets

HE2. World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone

HE4. Listed Buildings

HE8. Heritage Assets

HE11. Archaeology

HE12. Area of Archaeological Importance

Policy HE1 relates to the importance of the historic environment, HE2 to the World Heritage site, HE 4 and 5 to Listed Buildings, HE 5-10 to the Conservation areas, HE12 to the World Heritage site and HE 13 to Historic Parks and Gardens. Policy HE11 concerns below ground archaeological remains, their evaluation, excavation and mitigation strategies:

Policy HE11

The archaeological and historic integrity of designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other important archaeological sites, together

with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not be permitted.

Where important or potentially significant heritage assets may exist, developers will be required to arrange for field evaluation to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications. The evaluation should define:

The character, importance and condition of any archaeological deposits or structures within the application site;

The likely impact of the proposed development on these features (including the limits to the depth to which groundworks can go on the site); and

The means of mitigating the effect of the proposed development including: a statement setting out the impact of the development.

Where the case for development affecting a heritage asset of archaeological interest is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ.

Where preservation in situ is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative. In such cases archaeological recording works must be undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by the City Council's Archaeological Officer or a competent archaeological organisation that has been agreed by the City Council in advance.

Regional Policy

The South-East Research Framework (SERF) is ongoing with groups of researchers producing a Resource Assessment which will identify research questions and topics in order to form a Research Agenda for the future.

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.

2.2 The Proposed Development

The proposed development will comprise of a planning application for demolition of existing building slabs and the new build of three units of housing.

2.3 Project Constraints

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

2.4 Geology and Topography

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) has been consulted and shows that the proposed development site (PDA) is situated on bedrock geology of the Margate Chalk and/or Thanet Sand Formation, Sand, Silt and Clay. The Superficial Deposits are Clay and Silt.

The PDA itself is located on the west side of Puckle Lane and just to the north of Millwrights Mews. The site is bounded to the north by the railway lines from Canterbury to Dover and to the east by detached houses located in Beech Court. The average OD height of the PDA is 31.00mAOD.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

The Desk-Based Archaeological Assessment was commissioned by CDP Architects in order to supplement a planning application for the development of land at Puckle Lane, Canterbury in Kent.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Desk-Based Assessment

4.1.1 Archaeological databases

The local Historic Environment Record (HER; Fig. 11) held at Kent County Council hold a catalogue of sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding environs of the former Sea Cadet Centre.

The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site (12/06/15).

The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also accessed for information.

4.1.2 *Historical documents*

Historical documents, such as charters, registers, wills and deeds etc were deemed not relevant to this specific study. However, historic maps were consulted.

4.1.3 *Cartographic and pictorial documents*

A map regression exercise was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources available on the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figures1-7).

4.1.4 *Aerial photographs*

The collection of aerial photographs by Google Earth was consulted with some success (Plates 5-7).

4.1.5 *Geotechnical information*

No geotechnical investigations were available for this study.

4.1.6 *Secondary and statutory resources*

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional archaeological studies, research frameworks and websites 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

5.1.1 The archaeological record for Canterbury is recognised as a major archaeological resource of international importance. Archaeological investigations suggest that Prehistoric activity and Bronze Age settlement have been found in Canterbury and its immediate surrounds. A Middle Bronze Age burial (TR 15 NE 19) was found just to the west at Nunnery Road (Figure 5) whilst Early Bronze pottery has also been found in the vicinity (TR 15 NE 21).

5.1.2 The Romans built a tribal town and capital (Durovernum Cantiacorum) at the crossing point of the River Stour of the Roman road now called Watling Street. Some extra-mural activity is known outside the Roman walled town in the Rhoedus Town area just north of the PDA where 1st and 2nd century pits, area of gravel cobbling and drainage gullies have been found (MCA 2176. MKE 15990). In addition Roman clay quarries were found during archaeological investigation in 1996 200m north of the PDA (TR 15 NE 426).

5.1.3 The medieval period is attested by burials found at Oaten Hill just to the north-east of the PDA (CCUAD 2023) and recent excavations prior to development at St Lawrence’s Hospital.

5.1.4 Of some importance is that on the earliest OS 19th century maps a ‘brick kiln’ and quarry is identified on the PDA (Figure 1). With the close proximity of Roman

clay quarries just 100m north of the PDA (TR 15 NE 315) it is a possibility that Roman clay extraction and kilns may be found on the PDA.

5.1.5 The 20th century is attested by two World War 2 crash sites, one a Messerschmitt Bf 109 (TR 15 NE 1110) and a Hawker Hurricane (TR 15 NE 1111) in the vicinity of the PDA. In addition a concrete built WW2 Civil Defence Wardens Post is known at the corner of Puckle Lane and Raymond Avenue and as the PDA was waste ground during WW2 it may be the case that WW2 Air Raid Shelters may have been constructed on the PDA.

The following 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. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on page 12-13 in Table 1.

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

The PDA is located within the Canterbury City Conservation Area of Martyrs Field (Fig. 8). There are no listed buildings, historic parks or gardens within the 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. Evidence of prehistoric settlement within the county of Kent can be dated back to the Palaeolithic period and can be found around the River Gravels of the Thames and the Greater Stour.

The Kent and Canterbury HER has no record of archaeological evidence from these periods 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 represented in

the assessment area by a Middle Bronze Age burial (TR 15 NE 19) and Early Bronze Age pottery (TR 15 NE 1110) found 200m north of the PDA.

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 and hillforts. That there was an Iron Age presence at Canterbury there is no doubt. However, no monuments or find spots are to found in 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 Roman town of Canterbury located just to the north of the PDA is the largest walled Roman town in Kent and as can be expected has revealed extensive remains from that period. In addition a major Roman road (Watling Street) is located about 175m to the east of the PDA with a likelihood that Roman cemeteries may survive in or close to the PDA. Archaeological investigation in 1895 found Roman inhumations to the east of the assessment area (CCUAD 2023). In addition a Romano-British pottery kiln was found nearby in 1861 (TR 15 NE 315) and in 1996 (TR 15 NEW 426).

5.6 Anglo-Saxon

The Anglo-Saxon period is represented in the assessment area by pottery found during archaeological investigations in 1996 200m north of the PDA (TR 15 NE 426).

5.7 Medieval

The medieval period is represented within the assessment area by the nearby St Lawrence's Hospital and medieval burials found 150m away at Oaten Hill in 1901 (CCUAD 2092).

5.8 Post-Medieval

The Post Medieval period within the assessment area is not represented.

5.9 Modern

Modern archaeology within the assessment area has been limited to the nearby Chatham to Dover Railway built c.1853 (TQ 85 SE 300) and remains from World War 2 with aircraft crash sites close by (TR 15 NE 1110, 1111) and a Civil Defence Post at Puckle Lane (TR 15 NE 911).

5.10 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

A rapid map regression exercise on large scale Ordnance Survey maps has been carried out on the proposed development area (Figs. 1-6). In addition earlier historical maps have been viewed and have shown that the site in 1588 was probably open fields. This map, the William Smith's Canterbury survey of c.1588 for Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* is not terribly good on detail but is an indication of the pastoral aspect of the site.

Ordnance Survey maps show the PDA was scrub land from 1873 (Figure 1). It seems the area had also been subject to quarrying with the addition of 'old brick kilns'. By 1898 (Figure 2) the 'Old Brick kiln' was still shown and as yet no development had taken place on the site or indeed by 1907 (Figure 3).

By 1955-1956 the brick kilns had been forgotten but two new buildings were in existence and the route of Puckle Lane regularised (Figure 4).

On the 1972 OS map an additional building has joined the two earlier buildings and the site is called the 'Sea Cadet Corps Centre' (Figure 5).

By 1988-92 the group of buildings had expanded to four units and still labelled 'Sea Cadet Corps Centre' (Figure 6).

5.11 Aerial Photographs

Google Earth provided a 1940, 1960, 1990 and 2013 location aerial photograph of the PDA (Plates 5-7). These show the site was tree covered from at least 1940. A visit to the Kent Archive Centre, Maidstone failed to provide any additional aerial information.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND ASSESSMENT

The archaeological potential of the site is based on the close proximity of known remains from the Romano-British period. The PDA's location on ground overlooking the main Roman road of Britain with its funeral monuments and cemeteries, its non-development in the 19th and 20th century and the known remains of brick kilns from the earliest OS maps suggest potential for archaeological remains. To reinforce this hypothesis Roman industrial activity in the vicinity of the site suggests there may be potential for this sort of Roman activity on the PDA.

6.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

The potential for finding remains that date prior to the Iron Age within the confines of the proposed development is therefore considered **unknown**.

6.2 Iron Age

The potential for finding remains dating to the Iron Age within the confines of the development site is also considered **unknown**.

6.3 Romano-British

The potential for Romano-British archaeology is considered to be **high**.

6.4 Anglo-Saxon

The potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period on the development site are considered **unknown**.

6.5 Medieval

The potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period are considered as **unknown**.

6.6 Post-Medieval and Modern

Evidence for post-medieval and modern occupation in the area is abundant with the remains of buildings still to be seen on the PDA. The potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval and modern period are considered as **high**.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Existing Impacts

The search area is for the most part, has been subject to some development activity. The existing impact on the PDA is likely to be **low** except where the remains of buildings can be seen and here the existing impact will be **high**.

7.2 Proposed Impacts

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the extent of the proposed development was the demolition of some of the existing buildings slabs and the new build of housing. 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 **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 **high** archaeological potential.

It is recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required and that an Archaeological Evaluation should be carried out to a specification approved by the Canterbury City Council Archaeological Officer on the areas that will be impacted on by the proposed development. This will provide an additional assessment of the nature; depth and level of survival of any archaeological deposits present within the extents of the proposed development site and used to inform Canterbury City Council Archaeological Officer if further mitigation is necessary.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 Archive

Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to Canterbury City Council Archaeological Officer 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 (SWAT Archaeology) 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 CDP Architects (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Paul Wilkinson PhD., MCifA., FRSA.

17/06/2015

Rewritten and updated 11/11/2015

11 REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY

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IFA (2014) STANDARD AND GUIDANCE for historic environment desk-based assessment.

National Planning Policy Practise March 2012.

British Geological Survey on-line: <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer/>

Kent County Council Historic Environment Record:

<http://www.kent.gov.uk/ExploringKentsPast/advancedsearch.aspx>

National Monument Records: <http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

Plates



Plate 1. View of site looking north-west



Plate 2. View of looking north and showing demolished building foundations



Plate 3. View of looking north-east



Plate 4. View of looking south-w



Plate 5. Google Earth 1940

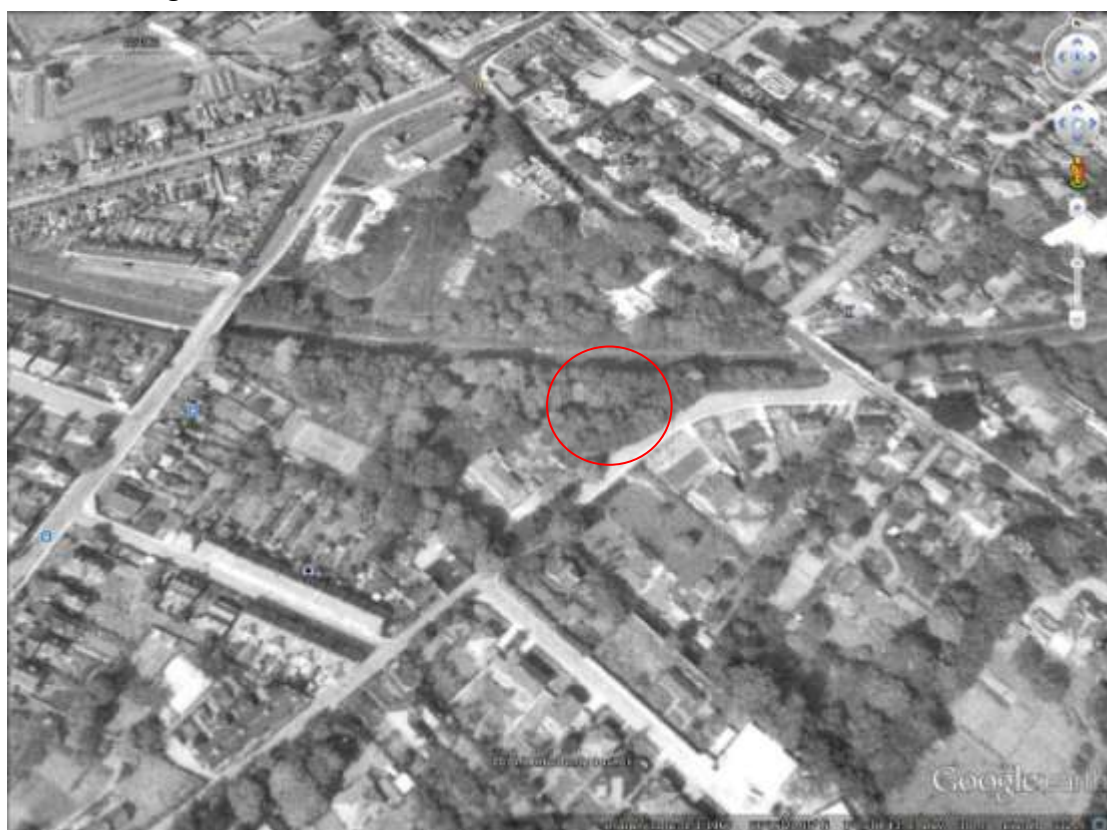


Plate 6. GoogleEarth 1960

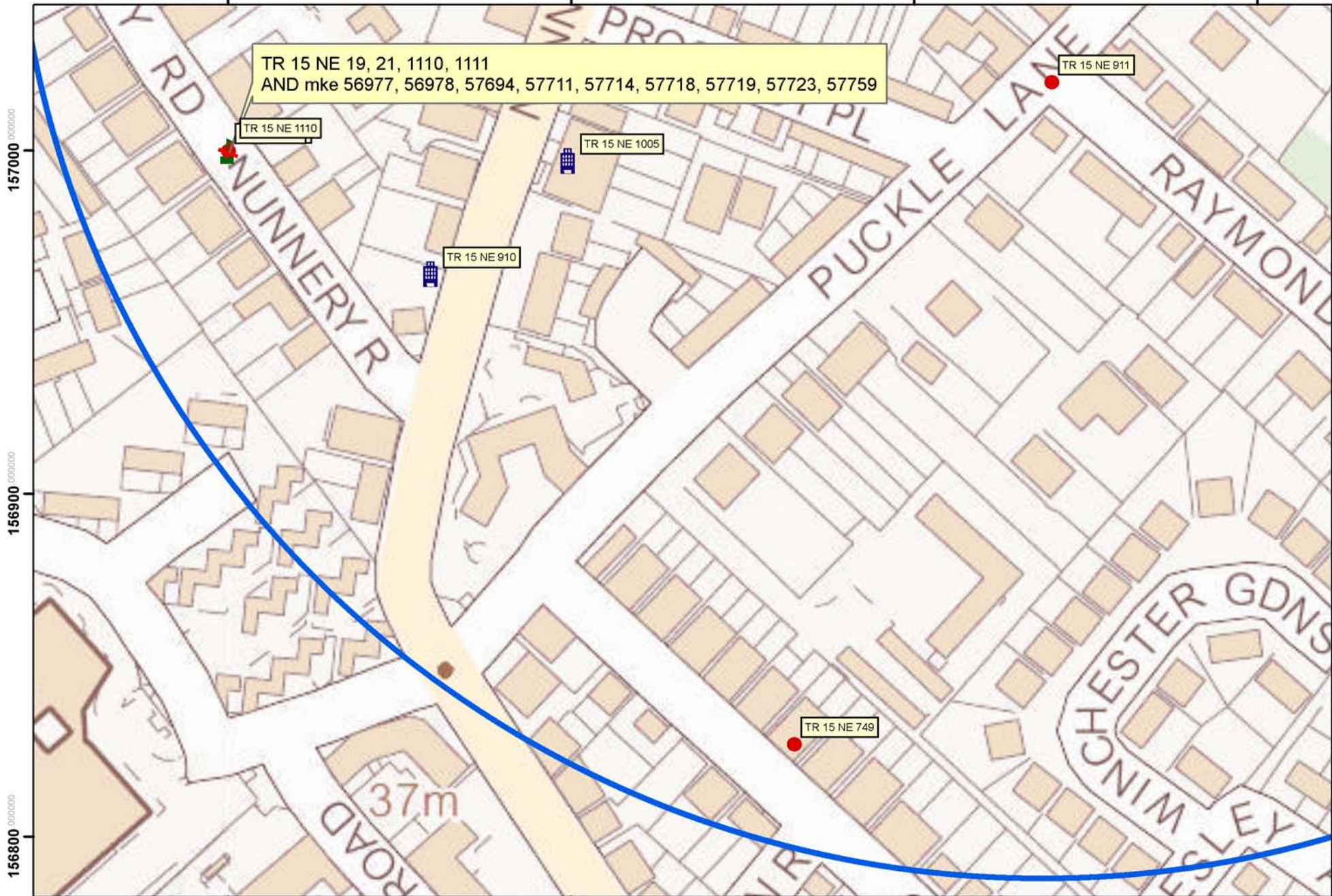


Plate 7. GoogleEarth 1990



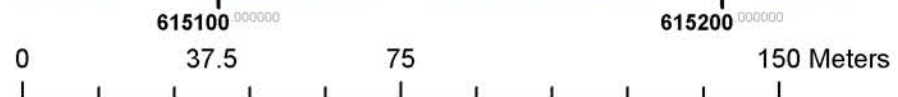
Plate 8. GoogleEarth 2013

PUCKLE LANE HER1

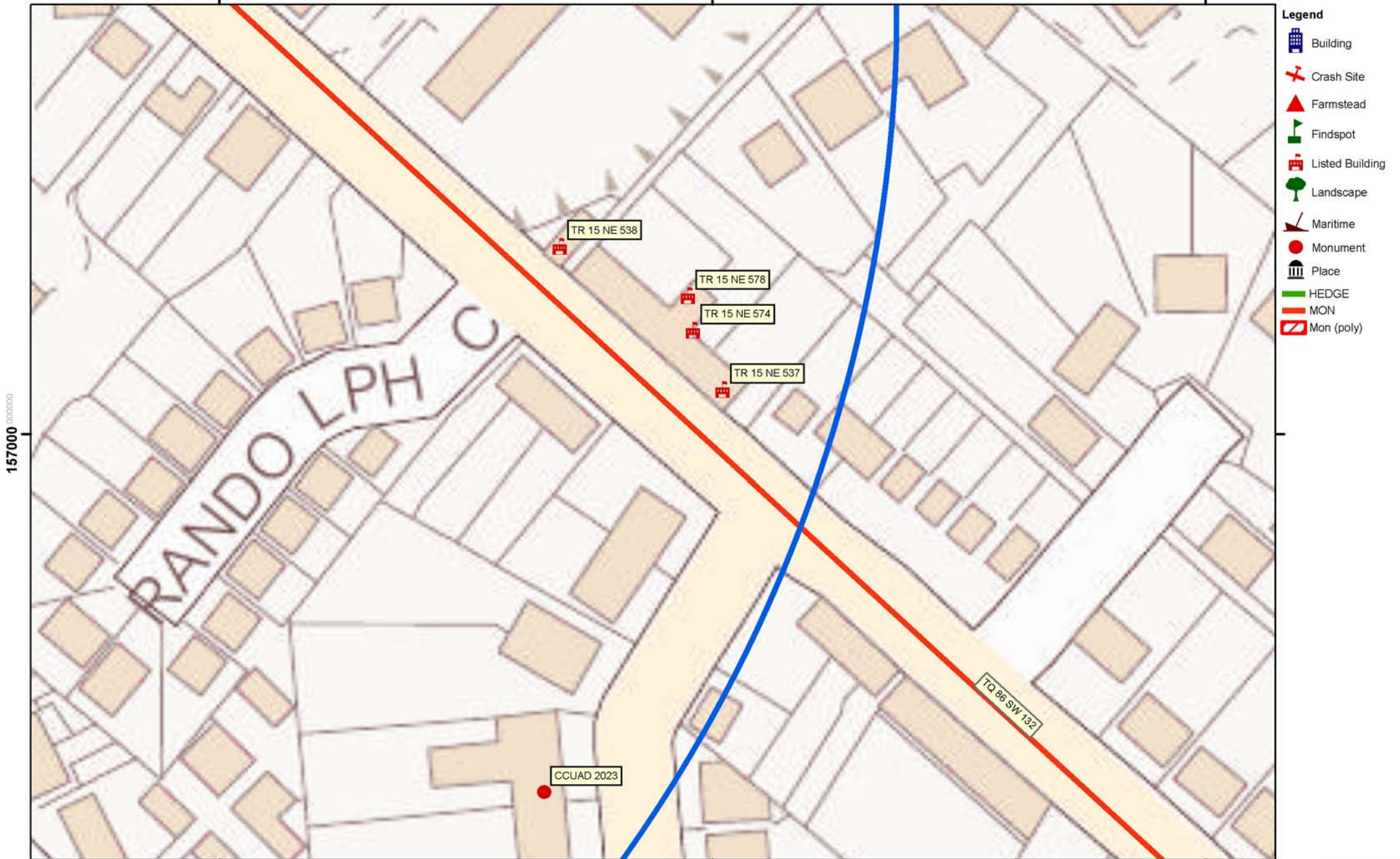


- Legend**
- Building
 - Crash Site
 - Farmstead
 - Findspot
 - Listed Building
 - Landscape
 - Maritime
 - Monument
 - Place
 - HEDGE
 - MON
 - Mon (poly)

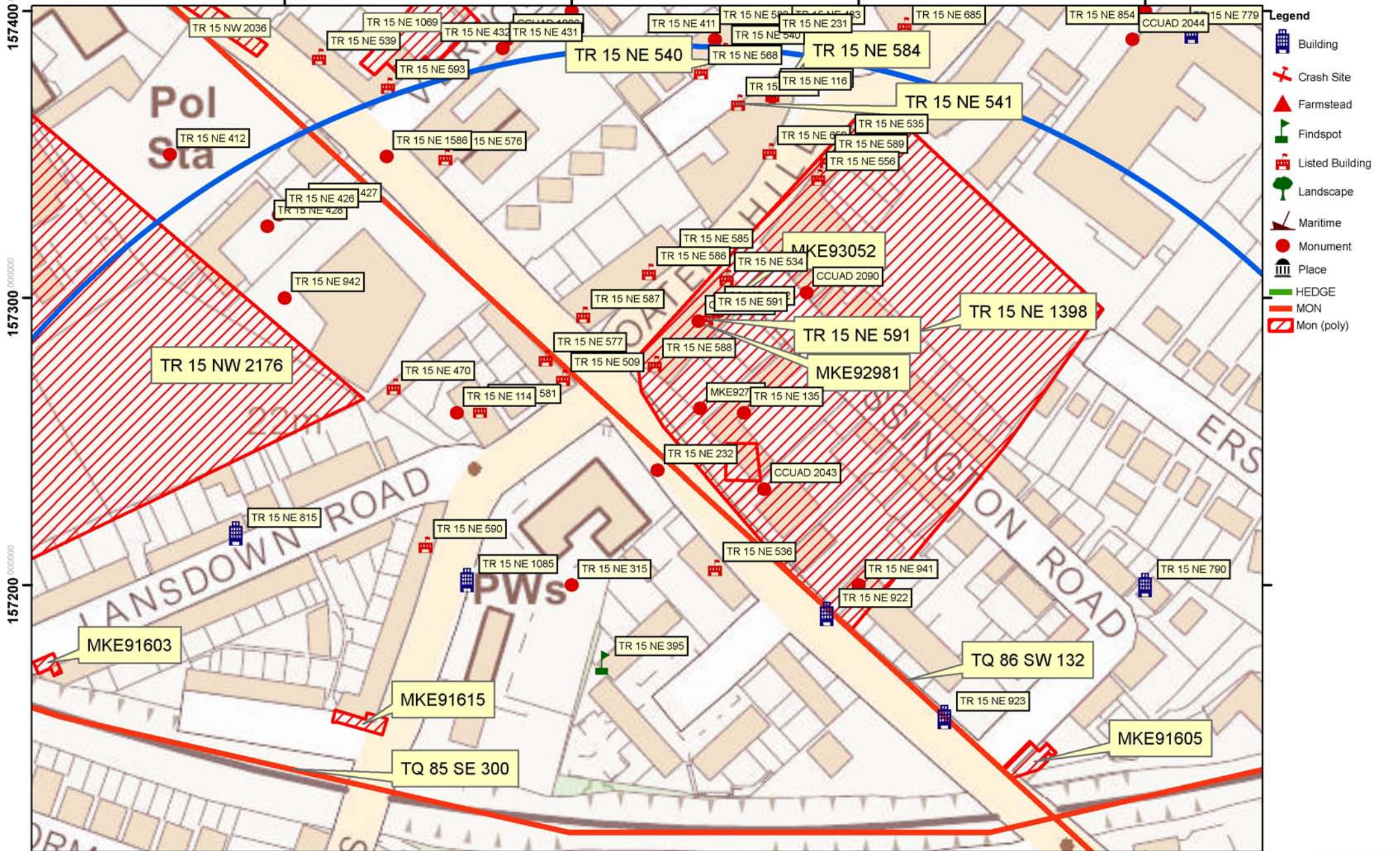
Plates 8-10



PUCKLE LANE HER2

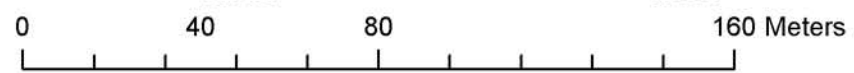


PUCKLE LANE HER3



- Legend**
- Building
 - Crash Site
 - Farmstead
 - Findspot
 - Listed Building
 - Landscape
 - Maritime
 - Monument
 - Place
 - HEDGE
 - MON
 - Mon (poly)

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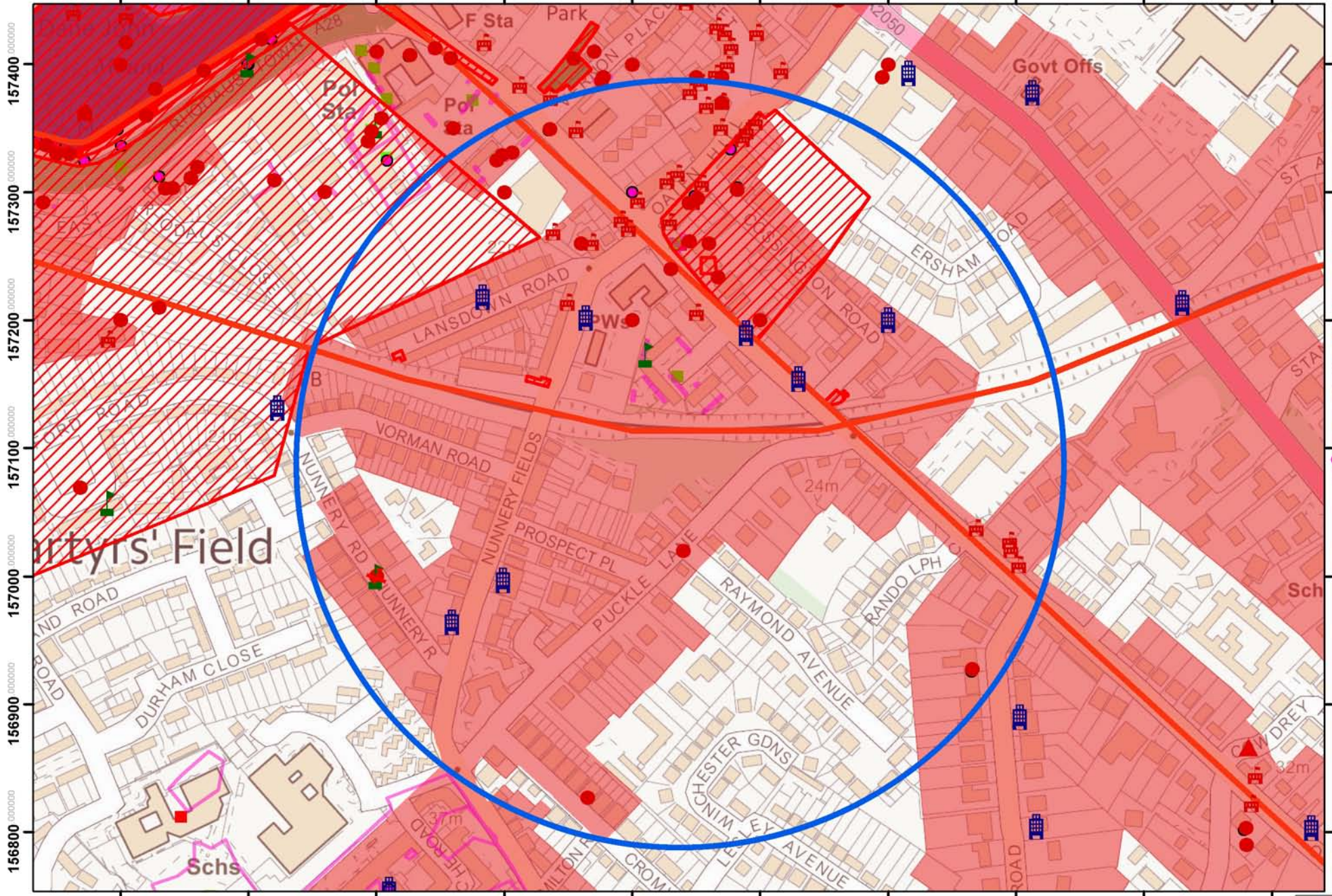


1:1,700

N

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PUCKLE LANE HER4



- Legend**
- Building
 - Crash Site
 - Farmstead
 - Findspot
 - Listed Building
 - Landscape
 - Maritime
 - Monument
 - Place
 - HEDGE
 - MON
 - Mon (poly)
 - Conservation Areas
- HC_Reports_Apr15**
- On_HER_**
- Not on HER
 - On HER
 - Event (point)
 - Event (line)
 - Event (poly)

Produced by Kent County Council

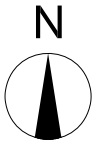
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0 100 200 400 Meters

1:4,000



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157275.0mN



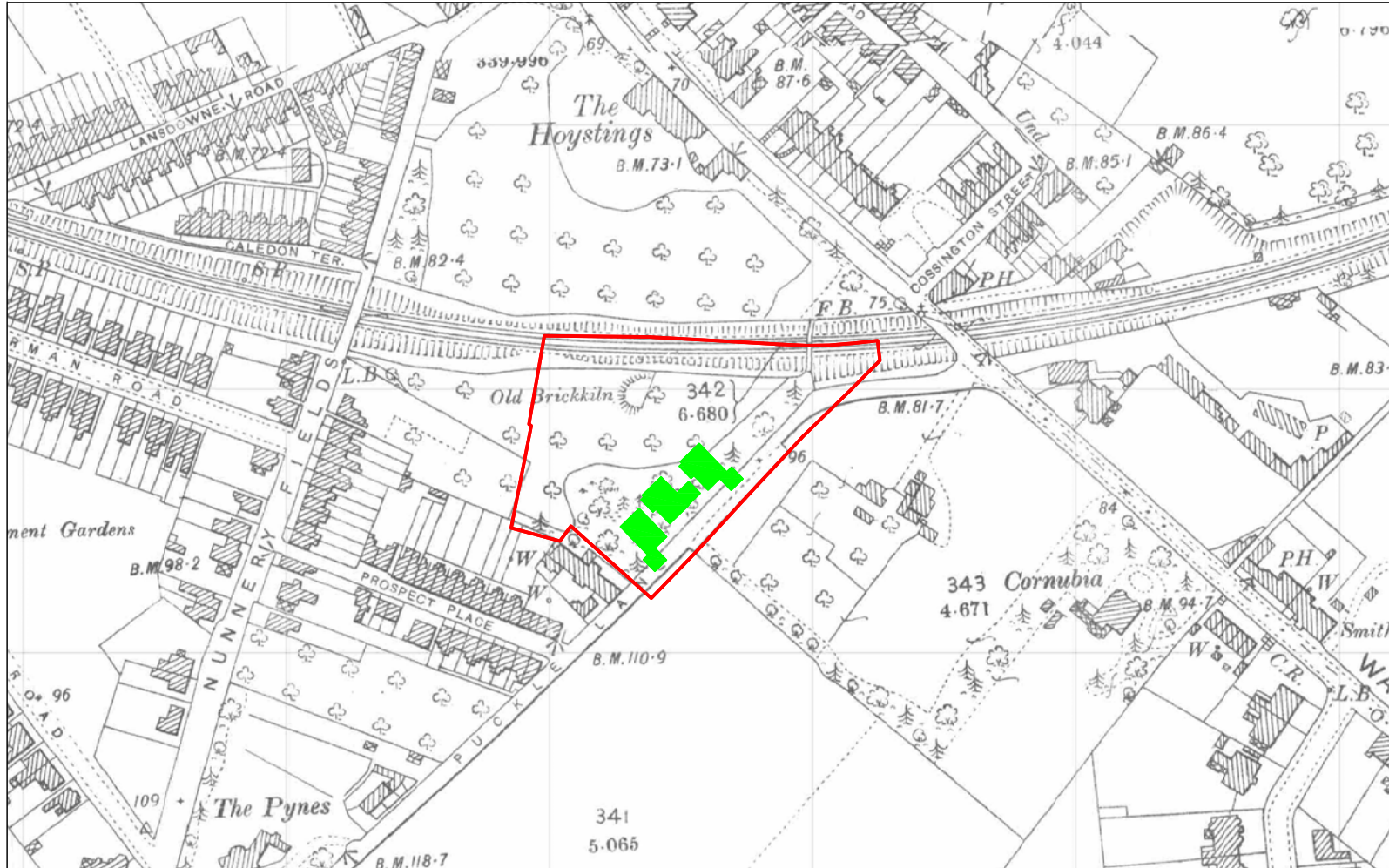
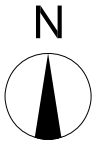
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Figure 1: Historic mapping 1873

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157275.0mN



1:2500@A4

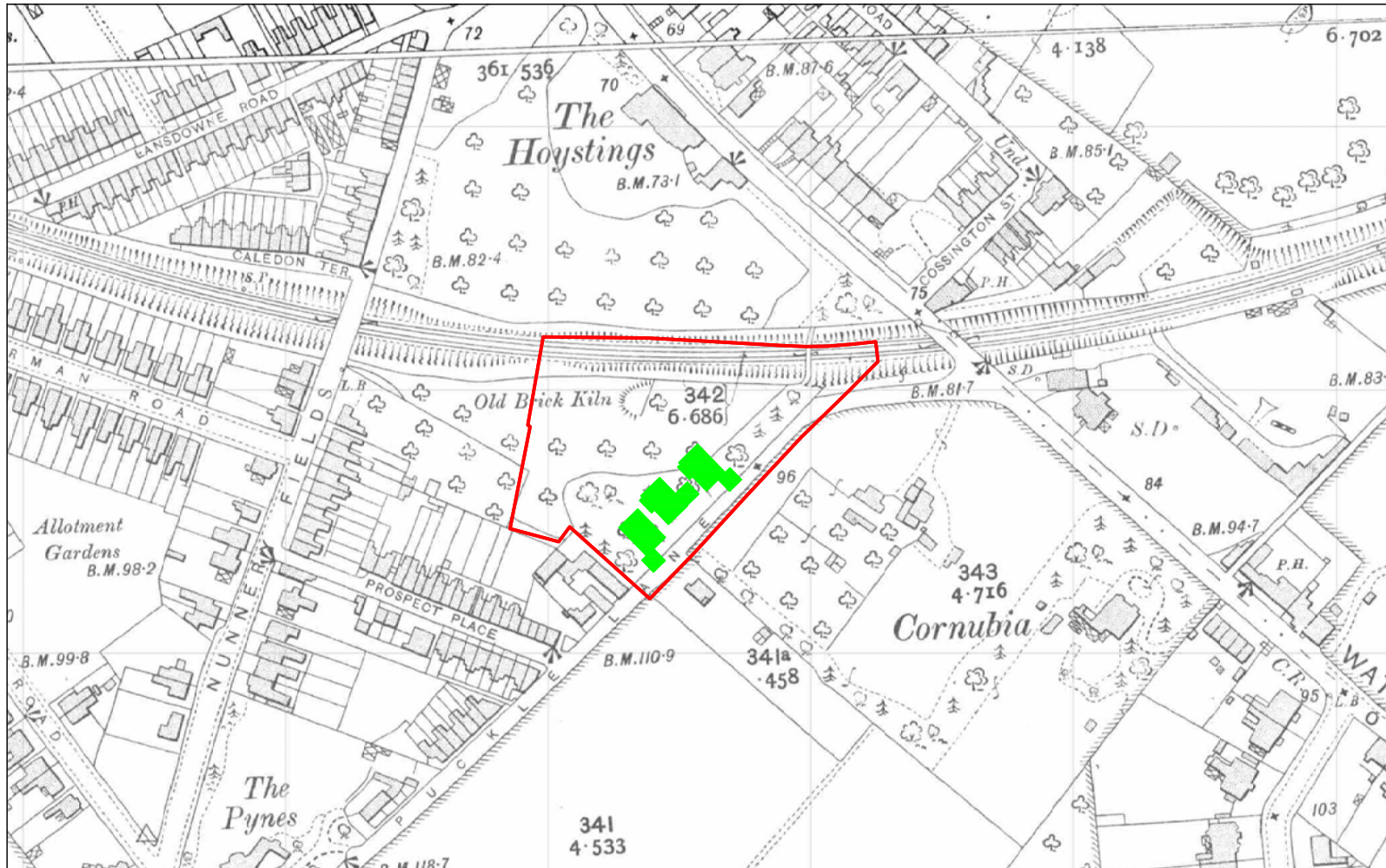
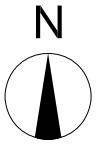
615520.0mE
156890.0mN

0m

200m

Figure 2: Historic mapping 1898

614980.0mE
157275.0mN



1:2500@A4

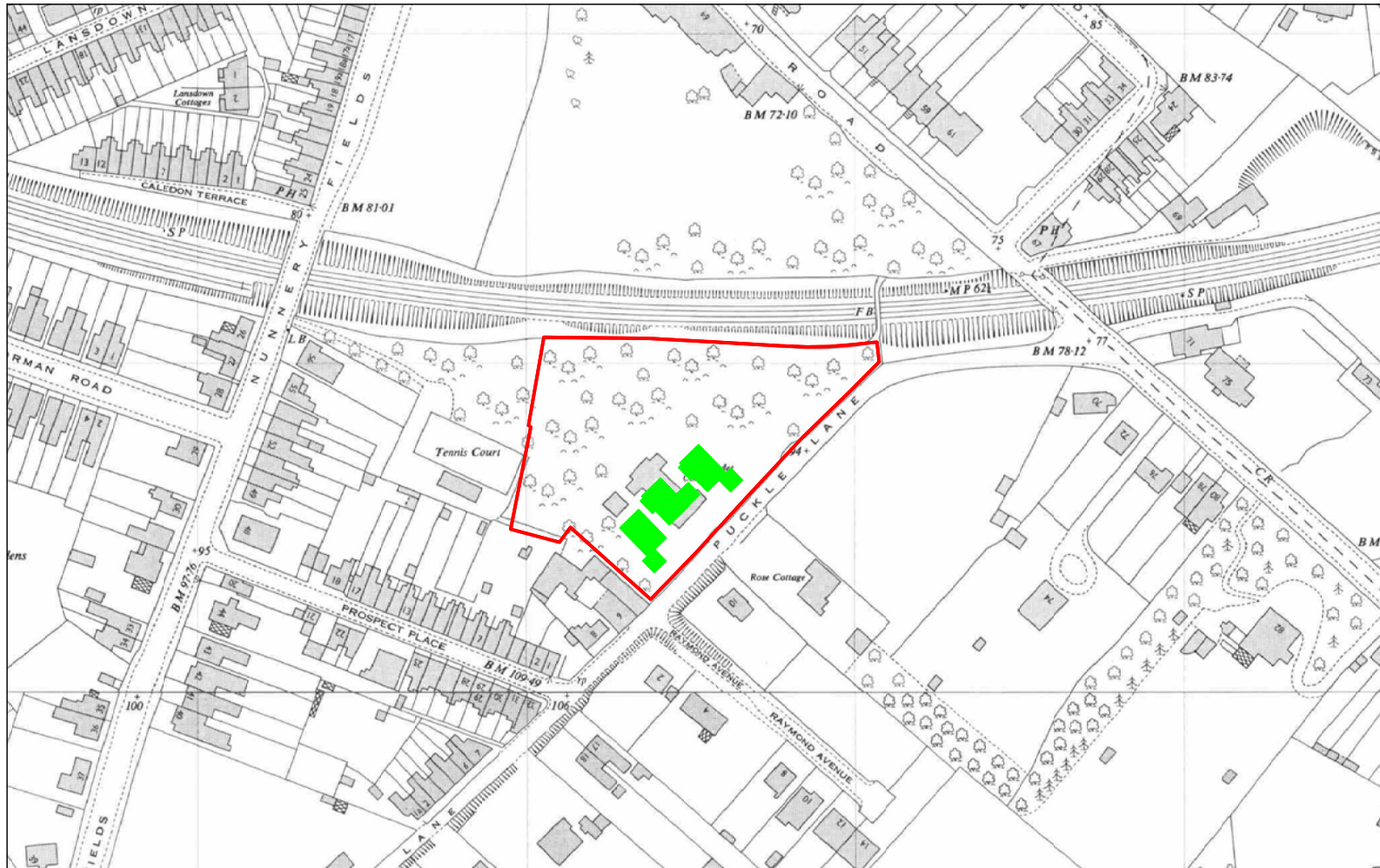
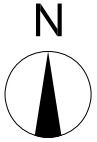
615520.0mE
156890.0mN

0m

200m

Figure 3: Historic mapping 1907

614980.0mE
157275.0mN



1:2500@A4

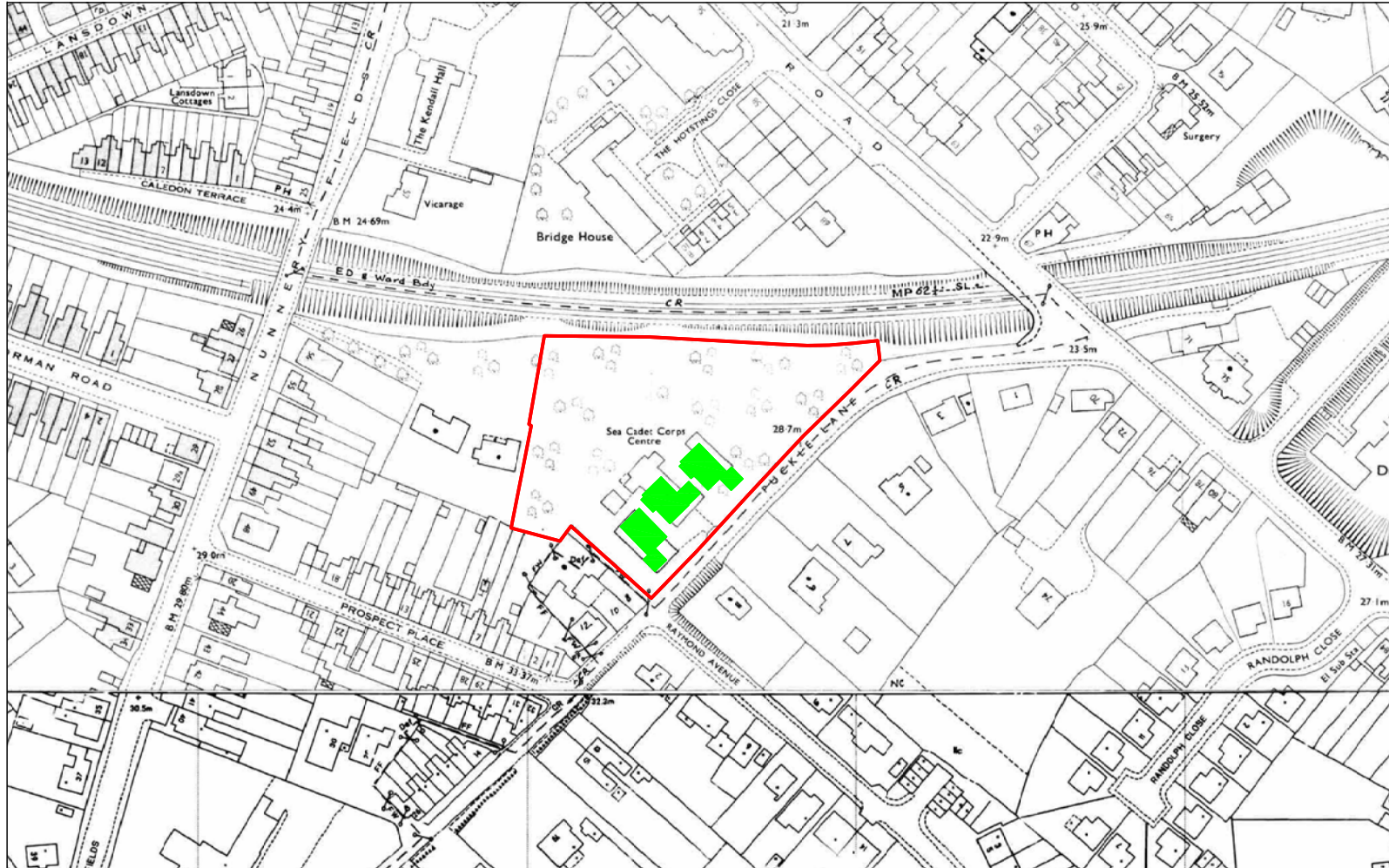
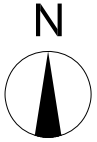
615520.0mE
156890.0mN

0m

200m

Figure 4: Historic mapping 1955-1956

614980.0mE
157275.0mN



1:2500@A4

615520.0mE
156890.0mN

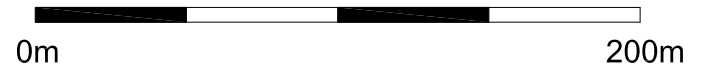


Figure 6: Historic mapping 1988-1992

Proposed footprint of development (coloured green on historic mapping)

