

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
in advance of the Proposed Development at
Canterbury Road, Dunkirk, Faversham, Kent
ME13 9LH

NGR: TR 08029 59073



Report for Quinn Estates Ltd

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1 SUMMARY

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) has been commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment in advance of the proposed development at Canterbury Road, Dunkirk, Faversham, Kent as part of the planning application to be submitted by Quinn Estate Ltd (Figure 7).

This Desk Based Assessment examines the wide variety of archaeological data held by Kent County Council and other sources.

Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarised as:

- *Prehistoric: Low*
- *Iron Age: Low*
- *Romano-British: Moderate*
- *Anglo-Saxon: Low*
- *Medieval: Low*
- *Post-medieval: High*
- *Modern: High*

The Desk Based Assessment concludes that:

- *The site has **Moderate** potential for any archaeological discoveries.*

The PDA is located in the southeast of England, in the northeast of Kent, in the district of Swale and the civil parish and village of Dunkirk. It lies on the Canterbury Road between Boughton under Blean and Harbledown. The PDA (NGR: TR 08029 59073) is a parcel of agricultural land of some 3 hectares with access gained from Canterbury Road, to the south. It is found in the east of the village bounded to the

south by the ancient Roman Road. The west boundary has been encroached by low-density residential development and a small commercial development meets the southeast corner, however, the north and east are met by open fields and Bossenden Wood (Fig.7).

2 INTRODUCTION

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Quinn Estates Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment to supplement a planning application for the proposed development at Dunkirk, Faversham, Kent ME13 9LH (Figure 7). The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area. The PDA is centered on National Grid Reference: TR 08029 59073.

We have looked at archaeological investigations, both recent and historic and the information from these investigations has been incorporated in the assessment.

In 2011, an evaluation was undertaken to the site of the former RAF Mast Site on Courtenay Road, c.100m to the west of the PDA. Four trenches totalling 83.5m were excavated but the features related to the use of the site for communications after WWII. In 2003 a watching brief was carried out at Agricare in advance of a new warehouse construction, c.400m southeast of the PDA, however, no features or finds were present.

This report is a desk-based appraisal from known cartographic, photographic and archaeological sources and is a research led statement on the archaeological potential of the proposed development.

It may be that intrusive investigations, such as a Geophysical Survey and/or an Archaeological Evaluation, with machine cut trial trenching, may be requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) as a Planning Condition.

2.1 Geology and Topography

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is situated upon Bedrock Geology of London Clay Formation – Clay and Silt. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment was dominated by deep seas. There are no recorded Superficial Deposits.

The PDA sits at an average height of 375ft (114m) AOD.

2.2 Planning Background

The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

Policy 12 is the relevant policy for the historic environment:

2.2.1 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

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.

2.2.2 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).

The local planning authority will have a number of policies relevant to archaeology and these policies are likely to be discussed in other documents submitted with the planning application.

Regional Policies

The South-East Research Framework (SERF) is on-going 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 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 it's 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".

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.

2.3 The Proposed Development

The proposed development will comprise of a planning application for residential development, associated access roads and landscaping.

2.4 Project Constraints

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

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Quinn Estates Ltd in order to supplement a planning application for the proposed development at Dunkirk, Faversham, Kent ME13 9LH (TR 08029 59073), to establish the potential for archaeological features and deposits.

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 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". (CiFA 2014)

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 (PDA) and the surrounding environs of Faversham.

The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site.

Relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

4.1.2 Historical Documents

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

4.1.3 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

A cartographic and pictorial document search was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figs. 3-14).

Map Regression 1789 - 1958

In a Topographical Map of the County of Kent in 1769 (A Drury, W Herbert: 54 x 71cm) the PDA is located within Boughton wood. A single track to the east leads to a substantial building marked as 'Bofsenden K Venner Esq' (Plate 9).

The Hasted map of 1778 shows the PDA still as woodland (Plate 10) and the OS County map of 1801 shows the PDA still as woodland (Plate 12)

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. 1:21,120 and 1:31,680, with the Kent series being the first maps produced. The Boughton map shows the Roman road- Watling Street, now the A2 running east to west and the road north leading to Courtney Farm. Either side of the Courtney Road are fields carved out of the woodland (Boughton Wood) but further to the east the PDA is woodland (Plate 11).

In the OS Map of 1872 the PDA is made up of four areas of field and scrubland with a nursery to the west. A pond is located on the east boundary and a small cluster of buildings and a second pond is visible at the south west corner. Bossenden Wood bounds it to the north and east, the Roman Road and Poundfall Wood forms the south boundary and it is met by scrubland and a cricket ground to the west. Further to the west are the National School, Christ Church, the Vicarage and fishpond and at Boughton Hill, Hill House and Berkeley Lodge are the large houses in the area. Close by are the gas works, water elevator and windmill and the Red Lion public House is east of the village. A milestone adjacent to the PDA informs us that Canterbury is 4 miles and London 51 miles and the benchmark to the southeast corner of the PDA is 352 (Fig.1)

By the OS Map of 1897 the PDA is made up of three fields. The nursery is gone and the small cluster of buildings at the southeast corner have become more organised. The benchmark is now 371 (Fig.2).

By the OS Map of 1907 a nursery has appeared on the east boundary of the PDA and Hill House is now named Dunkirk House. The Stour Kent Catchment Area Body is on

the north boundary and to the west is the Medway Catchment Area Bdy. The benchmark has changed to 357 (Fig.3).

By the OS Map of 1970 a large building has appeared on the south boundary and a residential development is now in place along the east boundary of the Courtenay Road. The Radar Station is visible to the west. There are few changes to 1993 (Fig. 6).

4.1.4 Aerial Photographs

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken. In 1940 the PDA is made up of 3 fields. The development to the west and to the southeast corner are both small and the Radar Station to the west has eight masts in place (Plate 1). By 1960 the development to the southeast has expanded but the Radar Station has been largely dismantled with only one mast still in place (Plate 2). By 2007 the commercial area to the southeast has expanded again and a small residential development has sprung up on the site of the Radar Station (Plate 3). By 2013 a rectangular area has appeared on the north boundary and a small development has appeared to the south (Plate 4).

4.1.5 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 assessment area is diverse and should comprise possible activity dating from one of the earliest human period in Britain (the Neolithic) through to the post-medieval period. The geographic and topographic location of Dunkirk is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel and communication since the Neolithic. The PDA is situated to the south of the main Roman road running from Canterbury to Rochford.

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, 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 and above in **Table 1**.

5.2 History of the site

The name Dunkirk derives from the Flemish words ‘dun(e)’ for dune and ‘kerke’ for church, ‘meaning church on a dune’, however, there was no church established there until 1840.

The name ‘Dunkirk’ was historically used for places considered lawless or remote

and examples can be found in several counties throughout England. 'Dunkirk' was at the time a sparsely populated woodland, with no church and from which no tithes were payable and was consequently renowned for being a haunt for lawbreakers. In 1872 John Marius Wilson, seems to confirm this explanation, by his claim that the village took its name in the 17th century from a group of squatters who took 'free or forcible possession of the land' and became known for their smuggling practices. A second explanation offered is that the place took its name from a house of the same name owned by a Flemish man, however, 'Dunkirk House' does not appear on the OS Map until 1906 by which time Dunkirk is already established as a village.

The Parish of Dunkirk lies on the Canterbury Road, the ancient Roman road (TQ86SW132) from Canterbury to Rochester, which forms the southern boundary of the PDA. The Romans established several towns along the route including nearby Faversham, transporting goods through the ports of Reculver, Richborough, Dover and Lympne through to Canterbury before continuing to London.

Dunkirk was overlooked when, after its conversion to Christianity, Kent was first parished. It was an area of 'extra-parochial' woodland and as such the Sheriff's writ did not apply, making it a haven for petty thieves who found sanctuary there. Consequently Dunkirk became notorious for harbouring smugglers and other minor criminals. Some of them built little shacks for themselves and settled there permanently and most became law-abiding and made modest livings in the timber trade.

The village is located within the ancient woodland of Blean, one of the largest areas of woodland in England, covering an area of 122 hectares (11 sq miles) and the PDA is surrounded by Bossenden wood, Poundfall wood, Claypits wood, High wood, Winterbourne Wood and Brotherhood Wood.

On 31 May 1838, the battle of Bossenden wood, was the scene of the last armed rising on British soil. There was considerable discontent over the beginnings of farm mechanisation and the New Poor Law of 1834. Many of the local people were close

to starvation and had nowhere to turn but the workhouse. Led by Sir William Courtenay, who was later revealed as John Nichols Tom, a Truro maltster who had spent four years in Kent County Lunatic Asylum, a group of farm labourers, a few smallholders and trades people began marching with the traditional symbol of protest, a flag and a loaf of bread on a pole. The wealthier landowners became concerned and a warrant was issued for Courtenay's arrest, however, when the parish constable approached him, Courtenay shot and killed him. As a result a detachment of soldiers from the 45th foot regiment was dispatched from Canterbury and there was a pitched battle in Bossenden Wood in which Courtenay and seven of his followers were killed. Two soldiers were also killed in the affray and a memorial to one of them, Lieutenant Bennett, is located in the north aisle of Canterbury Cathedral.

Following the uprising, the Government realised there was a serious problem in Dunkirk and they dealt leniently with the survivors of Courtenay's army, in most cases offering parole. To avoid further unrest in the area, Dunkirk was established as a parish and a church, vicarage and school were constructed. Christ Church (TR05NE92) was declared redundant some years ago and has since been converted in to a dwelling.

Serious house building in the parish did not start until after the church and school were established in 1840, therefore Dunkirk has no surviving buildings from previous periods. In 1936, the first of five Chain Home Radar Stations (TR05NE39) was constructed of eight transmitter towers and a compound and as part of the defenses, several pillboxes were also installed. It later became part of Operation Rotor, the early warning system created in the 1950's. It closed in 1958 and today only one mast and compound survive.

5.3 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 (500m radius centered on each site of 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 page 25 in **Table 1**.

A preliminary review of the cultural heritage data shows that the site has **low** archaeological potential.

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

No events, monuments, Listed Buildings, farmsteads, historic parks & gardens or conservation areas are recorded within the confines of the proposed development area (PDA). Five find-spots, five monuments, five listed buildings and two buildings are within the vicinity of the PDA. No Listed buildings share intervisibility with the PDA.

The Canterbury to Rochester Roman Road (TQ86SW132) also known as Watling Street is on the south boundary. Excavations along the route have shown that it is up to 8m wide with a gravel metalled surface and roadside ditches. A milestone is located on the road (TR05NE206) c.50m southwest of the PDA.

A Scheduled Monument area (TR05NE39) is located c.100m west of the PDA. It is the site of the Dunkirk Home Chain Radar Station and was the first of five to be built along the coast in 1936. It consisted of eight masts and a compound and was also used as Operation Rotor, an early warning system designed during the cold war period in the 1950's. Only one Radar Tower and the compound survive; The Tower is Grade II Listed (TR05NE41)

Bofors Artillery Tower (TR05NE109) of type 'DFW 55087' was installed in an area of light woodland.400m west of the PDA, to defend the radar station from attack by fast moving, low flying enemy aircraft, along with a Lewis gun to provide ground defense.

A Military site (TR05NE153) of double ditches making up one or more enclosures is located within the scheduled monument area and probably dates to 18th/19th century.

Several WWII Pillboxes that formed part of the defences for the Radar Station are found within the assessment area. A Square Pillbox (TR05NE123) is located c.50m west, a Half hexagonal pillbox (TR05NE124) c.100m northwest, a Regular Hexagonal Pillbox (TR05NE122) c.200m west and a Type 22 Pillbox (TR05NE120) c.300m northwest. There seems to be no pillboxes within the PDA.

Dunkirk Primary School (TR05NE86) c.300m southwest, was built with Christ Church (TR05NE92) c.400m southwest and The Old Vicarage (TR05NE125) c.500m southwest in 1844 to civilize the newly formed Dunkirk Parish after the 1838 Courtenay riots. Outfarm (MKE86067) is a demolished farmstead of single yard plan with working agricultural buildings to two sides, c.500m northwest of the site and Willow Farm (TR05NE206) is a smallholding c.500m southeast.

The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area. Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated in the assessment.

5.5 WALKOVER SURVEY

A walkover survey by the writer of this report was accomplished on Friday 29th April 2016. Weather conditions were dry but overcast. The reason for the survey was to:

1. Identify any historic landscape features not shown on maps
2. Conduct a rapid survey for archaeological features
3. Make a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material
4. Constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation

The walkover survey was not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts.

The PDA consists of an entrance situated on the south boundary which is adjacent to the Roman road (the A2). A five bar metal gate allows access to an area of gravelled hardstanding on which a number of lorries were parked, piles of brick rubble, cables

and a large greenhouse (Plate 5).

To the right (east) the site is bounded by an industrial area of sheds, warehouses and lorry parking. Access to the arable field was north along a gravelled track bordered by rough grass (Plate 6).

The field consists of a large flat arable area planted with dwarf beans. To the west the field is bounded by the back gardens of residential housing situated on Courtenay Road, to the north by Bossenden Wood, to the east by the industrial estate and to the north-east by Bossenden Wood (Plate 7).

No obvious archaeological finds or features were noted.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1 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. 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 represented by one record within the assessment area. A Neolithic flint axe (MKE73562) of mottled brown flint was found at Maytree nursery while gardening, c.50m west of the PDA.

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.

There is only one record that reflects 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 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 Canterbury). The Kent HER has no record dating to the Iron Age period in the assessment area, therefore the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is also considered **low**.

6.3 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 one record from this period. The record relates to the Roman Road that forms the south boundary. The road would have been well used during this period and the potential for associated finds is therefore to be considered as **moderate**.

6.4 Anglo-Saxon

The Anglo-Saxon period is not represented within the assessment area. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered as **Low**.

6.5 Medieval

The medieval period is not well represented within the assessment area. There are three find-spots c.400m southwest of the PDA, a copper token (MKE73569), a lead token (MKE73568) and a silver coin (MKE73570). The presence of medieval archaeology within the assessment area is poorly represented. The potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period is therefore considered as **low**.

6.6 Post Medieval to Modern

The Post Medieval period is represented within the assessment area by Christ Church (TR05NE92), the Old Vicarage (TR05NE125) and Dunkirk Primary School (TR05NE86) built after the 1838 riots. One find is recorded of a gold mourning ring (MKE57230), engraved with a skull and text. The demolished farmstead Outfarm (MKE86067) and Willow farm smallholding (TR05NE206) are also recorded.

The modern period is well represented by structures relating to WWII. The Radar Tower (TR05NE41), now a scheduled monument (TR05NE39), military ditches and enclosures (TR05NE153) c.100m west of the PDA and several associated pillboxes, including one c.50m west of the site (TR05NE123). The potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval period is therefore considered as **High**.

6.7 Summary of Potential

The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork. Research has shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **Low**
- Iron Age: **Low**
- Roman: **Moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **Low**
- Medieval: **Low**
- Post-Medieval and Modern: **High**

7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Introduction

Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, a Walkover Survey and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information we have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g. construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.
- **High Impact** – Where the ground level has been reduced to below natural geographical levels that would leave archaeological remains partly in situ either in plan or section e.g. the construction of roads, railways, buildings, strip foundations etc.
- **Medium Impact** – Where there has been low level or random disturbance of the ground that would result in the survival of archaeological remains in areas undisturbed e.g. the installation of services, pad-stone or piled foundations, temporary structures etc.
- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g. farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

7.2 Existing Impacts

7.2.1 Cartographic regression (4.1.3), Topographic analysis (4.1.4) and Historical research (5.2) and Walkover (5.5) indicate that the site has been the subject of woodland then agriculture, with some development to the south of the field, therefore, previous impacts to archaeological remains from construction are considered to be **high** in this south area.

7.2.2 It is likely the woodland was grubbed out and as agriculture became gradually more intense over time and by the modern era it was mechanised. Although the farming process rarely penetrates below the upper layers of the ground, plough truncation can have a significant impact on preserved shallow deposits. The site is within an area that is subject to agricultural use, therefore the impact of agriculture including woodland clearance is considered to be **medium**.

7.3 Proposed Impacts

7.3.1 The general development of the site

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the extent of the proposed development was for the construction of a residential development, associated access roads and landscaping.

7.3.2 The very nature of construction can have a negative impact on below ground deposits through the movement of plant, general ground disturbance and contamination and excavation. Therefore, extensive impact can be expected within the development area once construction begins.

7.3.3 With due consideration to the impacts sited above the following is an assessment of the specific impacts and their relation to this development:

- Ground contamination from the storage and use of materials may have an adverse effect on soil sampling and recording of shallow deposits – **Medium impact**
- Ground vibration, weight displacement and surface disturbance from the movement and use of plant and machinery may cause disruption of shallow features and deposits – **Medium impact**

- Ground penetration from the erection of access equipment, barriers etc. could result in isolated damage to shallow features and deposits – **Medium impact**
- Landscaping may result in the displacement of shallow features and deposits – **Medium impact**
- Ground stripping and levelling could remove shallow deposits and features and leave the archaeological horizon open to damage or destruction from the foot, plant or vehicle traffic – **High impact**
- Trenching for the installation of services may involve the removal of shallow deposits or features and further damage the archaeological horizon sited immediately below or neighbouring archaeology – **High impact**
- The excavation of the foundations may result in the entire removal of the archaeological feature or deposit from a localised area, subsequently intruding on related neighbouring archaeology – **High impact**
- The long-term effect of the development will be in the new use of the site and changes resulting therein. In this case the possibility of higher foot and vehicular traffic to the site – **Low impact**

7.4 Proposed mitigation for the impact of the construction process

The adherence to the general requirements required by HSE to increase safety, reduce risk and lessen the impact of the construction process. In addition any proposed archaeological investigations will need to take place prior to development.

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 may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

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

9. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Setting of Listed Buildings

One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with *The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance* (English Heritage 2011). This guidance states that “*setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset*” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

The Listed Buildings share no intervisibility with the PDA (Plates 3-6)

9.1 Archive

Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to 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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Paul Wilkinson PhD., MCifA., FRSA.

11th May 2016

10 REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY

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<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

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

National Monuments Records: www.pastscape.org.uk

National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

Data provided by Kent HER: <http://www.kent.gov.uk/ExploringKentsPast>

The National Heritage List for England: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-lis>

Plates



Plate 1. 1940 Google Earth



Plate 2. 1960 Google Earth



Plate 3. 2007 Google Earth



Plate 4. 2013 Google Earth



Plate 5. Google Earth view 1940



Plate 6. Google Earth view 1940



Plate 7. Google Earth view 1940



Plate 8. Google Earth view 1940

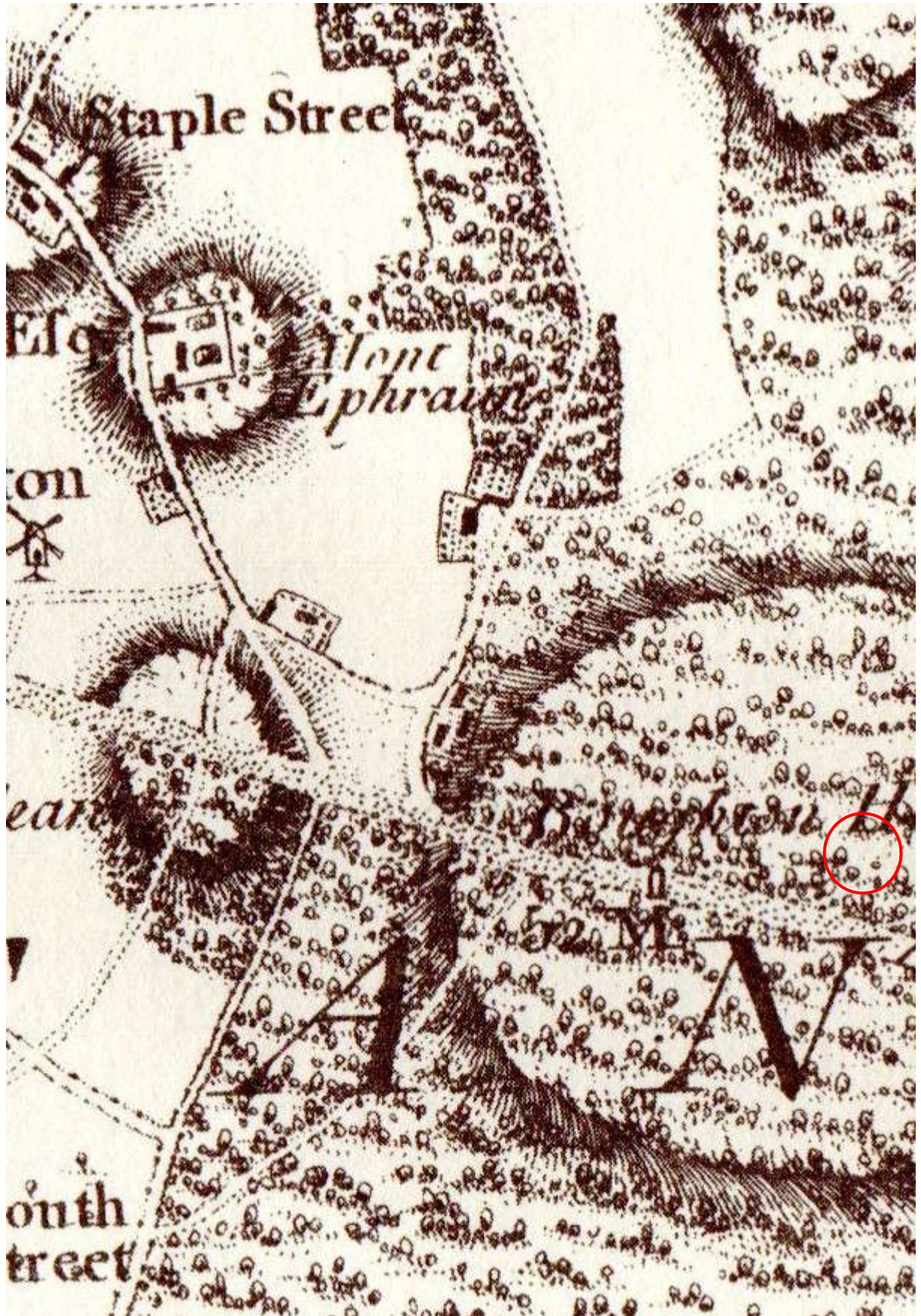


Plate 9. 1769 Andrews Dury map

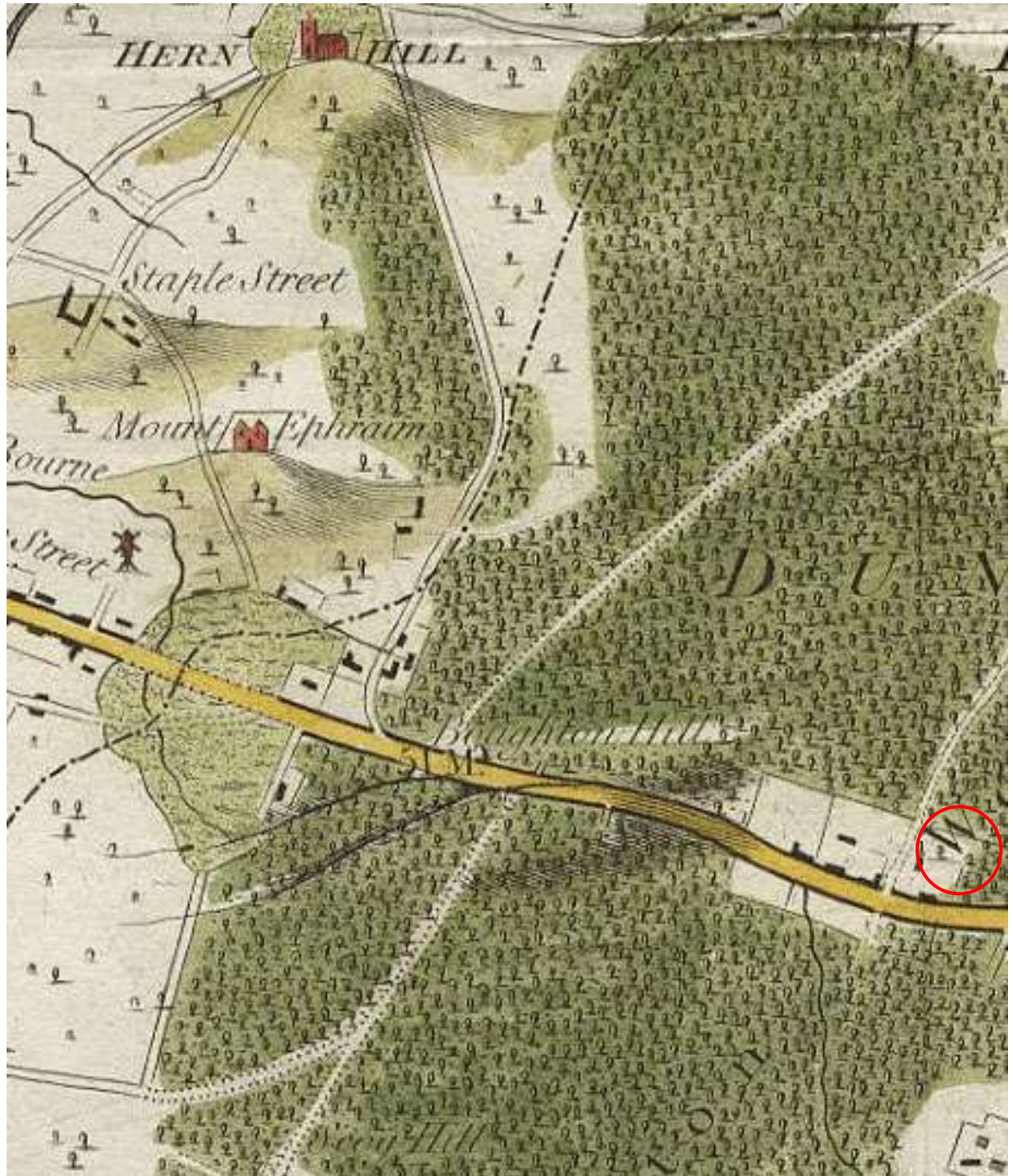


Plate 10. Hasted map of 1778



Plate 11. OSSD map of 1798

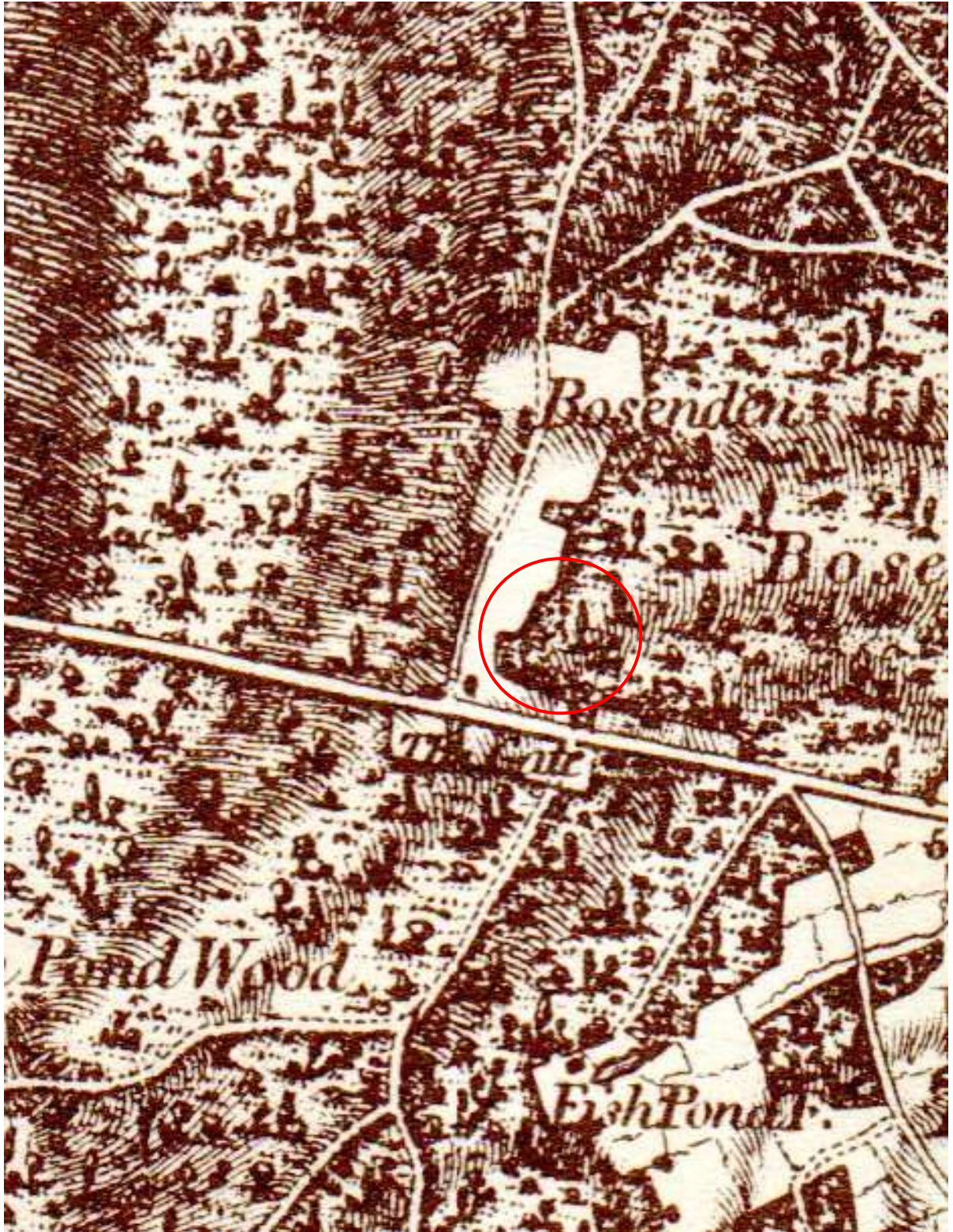


Plate 12. OS County map of 1801