

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in advance of the Proposed Development at The Garth, St Stephen's Road, Canterbury, Kent

NGR: TR 14871 58387



Report for Inspired Acquisitions Ltd

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## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at The Garth, St Stephens Road, Canterbury CT2 7HT

NGR: TR 14871 58387

### 1 SUMMARY

1.1 *Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) has been commissioned by Inspired Acquisitions Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to supplement a planning application for the proposed residential development at The Garth, St Stephens Road, Canterbury, Kent CT2.*

1.2 *The proposed development comprises of the residential development of one three-storey block of 12no two bedroom apartments with 12no car parking spaces, cycle sheds, bin store, soft landscaping and pedestrian access routes.*

1.3 *The PDA is located in the city of Canterbury, a district of the county of Kent in the South East of England. It lies north of the River Stour in an area of urban development within a Conservation Area. The plot forms approximately one third of an acre of hard standing that provides a parking area. It is bounded to the south by a branch of the Great Stour, to the north by St Stephens Road (B2248), to the west by the Registration of marriages and civil partnerships and to the east by residential development (Fig.1-2).*

1.4 *This Desk Based Assessment has examined the wide variety of archaeological data held by Kent County Council and other sources (section 5). 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: **Unknown***
- *Iron Age: **Unknown***
- *Romano-British: **Moderate***

- *Anglo-Saxon: **Unknown***
- *Medieval: **Moderate***
- *Post-medieval: **High***
- *Modern: **High***

*The Desk Based Assessment concludes that:*

- *The site has potential for archaeological discoveries.*

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

2.1 The PDA is centered on National Grid Reference: TR 14871 58387.

The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within a c.500m vicinity of the Proposed Development Area.

2.2 Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated in to the assessment.

2.3 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.

2.4 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.

## **3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **3.1 Geology**

3.1.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is set on Bedrock Geology of Seaford Chalk formation – chalk, a sedimentary bedrock formed

approximately 84 to 89 million years ago in the Cretaceous period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas.

These rocks were formed in warm shallow 'chalk' shelf seas with little sediment input from land. They often consist of a calcareous ooze of the microscopic remains of plankton, especially the disc shaped calcite plates or coccoliths that make up the spherical coccolithophores.

3.1.2 Superficial deposits of Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, formed in a local environment previously dominated by rivers, from the depositing of mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat.

## **3.2 Topography**

3.2.1 The PDA sits at an average height of 36.09ft (11m) AOD north of the city walls. A tributary of the Great Stour River is within c.50m of the southern boundary. The PDA was historically scrubland or open ground between the river and a trackway. The trackway would become the Stephens Road and the PDA became garden to the properties that flanked the Road. The mill was sited c.300m W and the kiln fields were located c.500m NW from at least the medieval period.

## **3.3 Stratigraphy**

3.3.1 Excavations carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust at Deans Mill c.300m SE in 1992 revealed a complex stratigraphy of flint and mortar rubble to a depth of c.0.6m, overlaying a black brown organic layer, layers of dark grey silty clay giving way to a soft silty clay, a blue grey silty clay, a dark grey organic silty clay and a water borne gravel and silt. Pockets of gravel and wood were found at c1.3m depth and Roman rubble at c.1.6m depth. Dark river mud was found at the base of the trench c.1.8m.

3.3.2 Excavations carried out in 1998 at Station Road West c.500m W revealed a stratigraphy of between 0.20m and 0.30m of dark, very gritty silty clay representing C19th-C20th leveling, overlaying brick rubble and burnt clay layers from the abandonment of the brick clamp kilns. Beneath this were the hard baked floor of the

kilns and oblong quarry pits with flat bases and vertical sides on a northwest/southeast alignment. The quarry pits were 0.60m in depth, c.0.90-1.0m in width and c.14.25m in length with narrow baulks of brick earth between and spade marks in the base. Beneath the kilns was further leveling and drainage.

3.3.3 Excavations carried out in 2001 at St Stephen's Field c.500m W of the PDA uncovered post medieval building and yard deposits and an earlier timber framed building immediately beneath the overburden; beneath this were deposits laid down by flooding.

## **4.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 The Proposed Development**

The proposed development area is 0.15 hectares and will comprise of a planning application for the residential development of 12no two bedroom apartments to be housed in a single block over three floors. The block will be sited to the rear (south) of the site with 12no car parking spaces to the front (north). Pedestrian access routes, cycle sheds and bin stores will be to the west of the site and soft landscaping is to the rear (south) of the apartments, leading to the bank of the river.

### **4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)**

Policy 12 is the relevant policy for the historic environment:

#### ***4.2.1 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.

**4.2.2** 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).

**4.2.3** Canterbury City Council in the Canterbury District Local Plan Publication Draft 2 list 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:

#### **4.2.4 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.*

### **4.3 Regional Policies**

4.3.1 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.

4.3.2 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.

4.3.3 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”.

**4.4** 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.

### **5.0 PROJECT CONSTRAINTS**

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

### **6.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

**6.1** The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Inspired Acquisitions Ltd in order to supplement a planning application for the proposed residential development at The Garth, St Stephens Road, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7HT (TR14871

58387), to establish the potential for archaeological features and deposits.

## **6.2 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)

## **7.0 METHODOLOGY**

### **7.1 Desk-Based Assessment**

#### **7.1.1 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 Canterbury.

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

### **7.1.2 Historical Documents**

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

### **7.1.3 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. 3-13).

### **7.1.4 Aerial Photographs**

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-5).

### **7.1.5 Geotechnical Information**

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

### **7.1.6 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.

## **8.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **8.1 Table of Historical Periods**

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**

**8.2** 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**.

### **8.3 Introduction**

The Archaeological record within the assessment area is diverse and should comprise possible activity dating from one of the earliest human period in Britain through to the post-medieval period. The geographic and topographic location of Canterbury is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel and communication since the Palaeolithic.

#### **8.3.1 History of the Locality**

Canterbury is a historic English cathedral city and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. There is evidence that the city was occupied from the Palaeolithic period and some 2000 years ago was settled on both sides of the River Stour by the 'Belgae'. In the first century AD a major Iron Age settlement and Hillfort was established at Bigbury to the west of the city by the local Celtic tribe the Cantiaci and became known as '*Durovernon*' or "*Stronghold by the Alder Grove*".

8.3.2 In 43 AD the Romans invaded Britain and founded a settlement close to the River Stour and took over the Celtic settlement, rebuilding it and naming it '*Durovernum Cantiacorum*' or "*Fortress of Kent*". It became one of the 28 cities of

Roman Britain, connected to the major Kentish ports of Richborough, Dover and Lymne and therefore of considerable strategic importance. There was no major military Garrison but in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century an earth bank and city walls were constructed with seven gates, Northgate, Westgate, Riding gate, Burgate, Worth Gate, London gate and Queningate, leading outwards to the Roman roads that created a network of communication across Kent.

8.3.3 The walls enclosed 130 acres of the settlement including a cemetery to the south east that had always been beyond the city boundary; the industrial area remained beyond the gates to the west of the city. Excavations suggest that the defensive ditch that surrounded the city was c.25m wide and c.5.5m deep and may have been filled by the River Stour. The PDA is located between the Northgate leading to Reculver and Thanet and Westgate leading to Rochester and London, one of the more important gates.

8.3.4 Roman cemeteries are documented to the east, south and northwest of the city walls and burial mounds are to the east and south. Tile and brick kilns are to the northeast and north, in the vicinity of the PDA.

The town flourished for 300 years but by the 4<sup>th</sup> century the Roman civilization was in decline and the Romans abandoned both Canterbury in 407AD and Britain in 410AD. Canterbury ceased to be a town, inhabited by the residual farming population that probably farmed lands beyond the walls.

8.3.5 In the late 4th century, the Jutes arrived, a Germanic people that settled in Britain in the late 4<sup>th</sup> century and made Canterbury or '*Cantwareburh*' meaning "*Kentish Stronghold*" their centre.

8.3.6 In 597 AD the Pope sent Augustine with a group of monks to convert the Saxon population to Christianity. King Ethelbert the King of Kent, married to a Christian woman, gave little opposition and in 598AD Augustine and his monks built a church outside the city walls and in 602AD rededicated a deserted Roman church. Augustine became Archbishop in 603AD and by 672AD Canterbury was given complete authority over the English Church.

8.3.7 The town began to prosper again and craftsmen returned to the town, particularly the leather industry for gloves, shoes, saddles and bottles and later the wool industry. The River Stour that forms the southern boundary of the PDA was a

great source of trade from British towns as far as Ipswich and further afield in northern France and by 630AD gold and silver coins were being struck at the Canterbury mint.

8.3.8 Peace was broken by the raiding of the Danes; close proximity to the eastern coast made the town a prime target and consequently it was raided in 842 and 851AD suffering great loss of life. Archbishop Dunstan refounded the abbey built by Augustine and recovery began. St Georges Gate or Newingate was constructed and in 923AD a cattle market began beyond the city walls to the southwest. A second wave of attacks began in 991AD until finally in 1011 the Danes laid a siege on Canterbury that lasted 20 days, capturing the town, burning the cathedral and houses and killing the Archbishop.

8.3.9 Following their experience of the Danes, Canterbury surrendered to the Norman invasion of 1066AD without a fight. At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Canterbury was flourishing, its population numbering some 6000 and new areas of settlement were growing outside of the city walls. The cathedral burned again and was replaced twice by the Normans in 1070 and 1175. The wooden motte-and-bailey castle that was constructed with the arrival of William the Conqueror was replaced in stone in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

8.3.10 In 1170AD, followers of King Henry II murdered the Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Becket, and the city became a major focus of pilgrimage in Britain and Europe. The number of pilgrims visiting the city brought trade and further prosperity. Eastbridge Hospital was built as a shelter for poor pilgrims in 1190AD. In the 14<sup>th</sup> century a leper hostel was dedicated to Saint Nicholas and the Hospital of Saints Nicholas and Saint Katherine was built for the poor.

During the Medieval period England's main export was wool and Canterbury thrived on both the wool and leather trade until 1348 when the Black Death arrived.

8.3.11 Canterbury had the tenth largest population in England at 10,000 but that number fell dramatically to 3,000 by the early 16<sup>th</sup> century. Westgate was rebuilt by Archbishop Simon Sudbury in 1379AD primarily as an entrance for the pilgrims and also in response to anticipated French raids. The town suffered again during the Peasant's Revolt in 1381, when the Archbishop's Palace and the castle were sacked.

The Roman walls had been robbed of stone and damaged over the centuries and in 1380AD, in response to French raids, the walls were rebuilt on the Roman foundations. A survey in 1402AD shows that the city was defended by walls with the exception of a small area by the River Stour beyond Northgate. During the medieval period the river that flowed between Northgate and Westgate was used for defensive purposes and a medieval ditch is documented.

In 1448 Canterbury was granted a City Charter, a Mayor and a High Sheriff and in 1453AD Henry VI gave permission for a jail at the Westgate. This became Canterbury's prison through to the C19th. In 1507AD the Old Weavers House was erected and Christchurch Cathedral built.

8.3.12 At the Dissolution the Abbey and three Friaries were closed, Thomas Becket's shrine was demolished and all the gold, silver and jewels removed to the Tower of London. The removal of his image, name and feasts put an end to the constant stream of pilgrimages that entered the city.

From 1567, Protestant Huguenots, fleeing from religious persecution in Belgium began to arrive in Canterbury, continuing to settle there through the 16<sup>th</sup> century and bringing with them the silk weaving trade.

8.3.13 Religious persecution continued in England and in 1647 during the English civil war Canterbury's Mayor banned church services on Christmas day provoking riots. The trials that followed led to a Kent revolt against Parliamentary forces but following the battle of Maidstone, Canterbury surrendered to the Parliamentarians. In 1660AD the Archbishop Juxon installed new doors to Westgate suggesting that it remained an important entrance to the city. By 1770, the castle had fallen into disrepair and was demolished. In 1787 the City was improved with paving, lighting and regular cleaning of the streets and in 1780 the gates were demolished to allow for the growing coach traffic. The silk trade suffered from the import of Indian muslins and by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century Canterbury had quietened to a market town that traded in wheat and hops, with a successful leather and paper industry.

8.3.12 The railway arrived in 1830, the St Augustine's Abbey was refurbished as a missionary college in 1848 and the population grew.

During WWI barracks and hospitals were created and a German bomber crashed at Broad Oak Road. World War II brought further destruction to the city; 10445 bombs

were dropped in 135 raids culminating in the Baedeker Blitz of 1942 when 48 people were killed and part of the town was destroyed.

8.3.13 Westgate remained the most important entrance to the city from Roman times through to the post-medieval period. The road leading out of Westgate turns northeast to join St Stephens Road forming the north boundary of the PDA and the River Stour forms the south boundary.

8.3.14 There have been water mills on the River Stour since at least the 100AD. At one point there were eleven mills documented but these have disappeared over time. Dean's Mill was located just west of the PDA at a junction of the River Stour. During Richard III's reign it was known as 'Shafford's Mill' and prior to that in the reign of Richard I it was 'Scepeshotesmelne'. Excavations by Canterbury Archaeological Trust revealed structure dating to the medieval period and evidence of a Roman river wharf.

A focused history of the development site is examined in the next section.

#### **8.3.15 Map Regression 1610 - 1994**

In the Smith's map of 1588 (Plate 10) the proposed development area (PDA) is shown to be water meadow adjacent to the River Stour. Upstream there seems not to be a mill at the future site of Dean's Mill but there seems to be a mill- the water wheel can be seen- but in a location which may be the future site of Barton' Mill.

8.3.16 In the Holler map of 1670 (Plate 11) the River Stour seems to have changed its course. This may just be the in-exactitude of the early cartographers but the Holler map does show the course of the river which is still recognisable today. Again the PDA is shown as water meadow with no buildings or wharfs.

8.3.17 The Doidges map of 1752 shows more or less the same picture with no development activity on the PDA in the ensuing years (Plate 12).

8.3. 18 The Andrews Dury map of 1769 shows 'Barton Mill' to the east of the PDA and mill buildings (unnamed) on the future site of Dean's Mill. The PDA is located in the more rural area outside of the city walls, forming part of lands, belonging to a

property of three buildings with formal gardens or yard to the east. The River Stour bounds the PDA to the south and Deans Mill is sited just west, the north boundary is 'The road to St Stephens', referring to the church built in the parish of Hackington in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and beyond are 'Hop Grounds'. The Westgate of the city is located to the southwest, a synagogue, the county gaol and St Dunstan's Church can be seen northwest, Georges Gate is to the south and St John's Hospital is southeast. There has been no development activity on the PDA (Plate 13).

8.3.19 In the Barlow map of 1800 there is a large building which may impact on the south west area of the PDA but it may be the large brick building adjacent to the PDA and now used as a Registry Office (Plate 14).

8.3.20 The OS Tithe map of 1873 shows the building seen on the Barlow map of 1800 and is annotated (12). The area to the north east of the building is the PDA but shown on this map as the formal gardens of the house with lawn, the occasional tree and a riverside walk. There was in 1873 a 'boundary stone' located on the road frontage of the PDA (Plate 15).

### **8.3.21 The Ordnance Survey maps**

In the OS Map of 1873 the PDA is open ground, bounded to the west by a large building and to the east by gardens of which it seems to form part. Further east are a series of terraced buildings of varying sizes and a smithy creating a street along St Stephens Road. The parliamentary and Municipal Boundary cuts the PDA northwest to southeast and two small buildings occupy the western corner. Dean's Mill is still in situ as is St John's Hospital but the northwest farmstead has been redeveloped by the railway providing South Eastern Station and the northeast hop grounds have been replaced by the Old Brick Kiln (Fig.3).

8.3.22 In the OS Map of 1898 one of the buildings to the western corner of the PDA has been removed. The Old Brick Kiln has disappeared and allotment gardens have

sprung up to the northeast and northwest and the town has been further developed to the northwest beyond the station (Fig.4).

8.3.23 In the OS Map of 1907 the PDA remains unchanged and Nurseries have joined and replaced the allotment gardens (Fig.5).

8.3.24 In the OS Map of 1955-56 the PDA has a trackway running southwest to northeast across the southern part of the land. The area around the PDA has undergone significant development; the building immediately west has been rebuilt, the east have been redeveloped into a row of terraced buildings, an Omnibus depot, a tennis court, swimming pool and playing field have been built to the north of St. Stephens's Road and Dean's Mill has grown significantly (Fig.6).

8.3.25 In the OS Map of 1956-57 very little has changed (Fig.7)

8.3.26 In the OS Map of 1971 the trackway across the PDA has extended along the eastern boundary and the land to the east has been developed into several buildings (Fig.8).

8.3.27 In the OS Map of 1981-85 the ED & Ward Boundary has appeared along the River Stour to the south boundary of the PDA and two dwellings have sprung up to the north of St. Stephen's (Fig.9).

8.3.28 In the OS map of 1986-90 very little has changed (Fig.10).

8.3.29 In the OS map of 1988-92 a recreation has appeared to the northeast but the PDA remains unchanged (Fig.11).

In the OS Map of 1992-94 the PDA remains unchanged (Fig.12)

### **8.3.30 Aerial photographs**

In 1940 the PDA is open grassland with scattered bushes and trees and probably forms part of the gardens of the neighbouring properties. In 1960 the land to the east has been developed into housing and the PDA appears to be a storage field for caravans, but by 1990 the grass is gone and cars are parked around the perimeter and in the centre. By 2003 it has become a car park and remains so through to 2013

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

The PDA is located within a conservation area. No events, monuments listed buildings, or findspots are recorded within the confines of the proposed development area (PDA). Nine monuments, five events, one listed building and one building are recorded within a c.500m vicinity of the PDA; No Listed buildings share intervisibility with the PDA (Plates 10-13).

8.3.34 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.

### **8.3.35 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).

There is one Grade II listed building within the assessment area. Numbers 18 and 20 St Stephen's Green (TR15NW1305), c.400m northeast of the PDA, is a 19<sup>th</sup> century, a

three-storey, brick built building, that was originally one house (Plate 12). The PDA shares no intervisibility with the Listed Building.

## **9.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

### **9.1 Walkover Survey**

A walkover survey by the writer of this report was accomplished on Tuesday 6<sup>th</sup> September 2016. Weather conditions were dry and 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 artifacts.

9.1.1 The PDA consists of a former car park bounded by St Stephens Road to the north, the River Stour to the south, residential development to the east and council offices to the west (Plates 6-9). The site was more or less level with an OD height of about 11m OD. Although all of the PDA was walked no archaeological features or artifacts were identified and the majority of the site is surfaced in concrete of which measurements were taken on the southern edge of the concrete apron (Plates 6-9).

### 9.3 Recent Archaeological Investigations

9.3.1 The site is located in a Conservation Area based on an Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Stour Valley undertaken by English Heritage (EKE14738). Canterbury Archaeological Trust has carried out several evaluations within a c.500m vicinity of the PDA. An evaluation at Dean's Mill (EKE14122) c.300m SE of the PDA in 1992, revealed an extensive range of medieval floors and walls and post medieval mid-19thC bonded brick foundation walls and gravel and brick courtyards representing several phases of construction of the mill. Beneath this were east west aligned timber structures and sediments that closely resembled sequences seen in the City of London and known to be related to Roman and post-Roman waterfronts; ceramic and coin evidence confirmed this.

9.3.2 In 1995 evaluation trenching at the Old Bus Garage at St Stephen's Road (EKE6090) c.100m N, uncovered two postholes that remain undated. A second evaluation at St Stephens Field (EKE6013) in 1998 proved negative.

9.3.3 An evaluation at Station Road West (EKE6010) c.500m NW, in 1998 revealed well preserved 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century brick clamp kilns to the north of the site and terracing and the remains of a medieval chalk wall were found towards the south. Additional work uncovered two further brick clamp kilns and a series of brick earth quarry pits. The kilns most closely resemble those found in Wijk bij Duurstede (Hollestelle 1974). An 'Old Brick Kiln' is marked on a C19th map to the north of the site and may be a later more permanent Kiln. Linear features were thought to be clay quarries for the extraction of brick earth; similar features were found at Wijk bij Duurstede.

9.3.4 Further excavations to the west of Station Road West revealed an infilled brick earth quarry pit. Archaeomagnetic dating of the scorched surfaces revealed a potential date range of 1360-1410AD for clamp 1 and 1580-1640AD for clamp 2. Pottery fragments found in clamps 2,3 and 4 suggested an early C17th date. Storage

sheds, puddling pits, and moulding and drying areas that formed part of the process of brick preparation were not observed on the site

9.3.5 An excavation at St Stephens Field (EKE14346) c.500m E, in 2000 revealed modern 20<sup>th</sup> century overburden overlying a complicated sequence of post-medieval (probably Victorian) building and yard deposits. Beneath these were the fragmented remains of an earlier timber-framed structure or structures, represented by stone and chalk built dwarf walls and badly disturbed floors. Deposits dated to 13<sup>th</sup> century and the timber structure to 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century and the brick to 18<sup>th</sup> century (Fig.11).

### **9.3.6 Kent Historic Environment Record**

See Appendix 1.

### **9.3.7 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 Kent HER has no record of archaeological evidence relating to this period within the assessment area.

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 was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level.

The 'Belgae' settled within the vicinity of the PDA on both banks of the River Stour. While there are no records in the Kent HER within the assessment area for this period the potential for finding remains that date prior to the Iron Age within the confines of the proposed development is unknown. The very few archaeological investigations in this area of the city have not taken place and the few that have have not identified any prehistoric remains therefore the potential for finding

remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is **unknown**.

### **9.3.8 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 of archaeological evidence within the assessment area. It is documented that the Hillfort and Capital were located to the west of the city walls.

The very few archaeological investigations in this area of the city have not identified any prehistoric remains therefore the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is **unknown**.

### **9.3.9 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.

There is one record relating to this period within the assessment area. Excavations at Dean's Mill, The Causeway revealed Roman revetments (TR15NW2053), c350m southwest of the PDA. The first Roman settlement was within the vicinity of the Westgate to both banks of the Stour River, therefore, the potential for finding archaeological features or deposits from this period is considered **moderate**.

### **9.3.10 Anglo-Saxon**

There is one record dating to the Anglo-Saxon period within the assessment area. Scepeschotes Mill, c.350m southwest of the PDA, is counted among the twelve manorial mills of Estursete (TR15NW426). The record is shared with the medieval period as the mill continued through to the modern period. During the Anglo Saxon period settlement was primarily within the city walls and the PDA is located on the opposite river bank to the Mill's operations, therefore, it is reasonable to conclude

that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered **unknown** through the lack of excavations in this area of Canterbury.

### **9.3.5 Medieval**

There are several records dating to the medieval period within the assessment area. Scepeschotes Mill, c.350m southwest of the PDA, is counted among the twelve manorial mills of Estursete (TR15NW426). Dean's mill is (TR15NW516/2278) is c.300m southeast and a building dating to 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century (TR15NW2349) was excavated, c.500m to the west, however the extent and exact nature of the building is unknown. Excavations at Station Road West (EKE6010) uncovered Brick clamp kilns dating from the 14<sup>th</sup> -16<sup>th</sup> century. The planned road system of 1066 was referenced in a publication that is now unknown (TR15NW2352). The Medieval period saw the development of communities beyond the city walls therefore the potential for finding remains dating to the Medieval period is considered as **moderate**.

### **9.3.6 Post Medieval**

An excavation at Dean's Mill, c.300m southeast, revealed wall foundations of brick and mortar of Tudor and Jacobean type (TR15NW516) and an excavation on land at St Stephens field, c.500m west, revealed a sequence of post-medieval building and yard deposits (TR15NW2349). Saunders Brewery is recorded at North Lane, c.500m west, dating from 1840-1860 (TR15NW1686) and vernacular Listed Buildings 18 and 20 St Stephens Green (TR15NW1032), c.350m northeast and 22 St Stephens Road (TR15NW1305), c.250m northeast. Settlement continued beyond the city walls during this period, therefore the potential for finding remains dating to the Post-Medieval period is considered as **high**.

### **9.3.7 Modern**

The modern period is represented by an air raid shelter dating to 1938 is recorded at Blore's piece, St Stephens Road (TR15NW797), c.250m northwest.

The area beyond the city walls grew considerably during the modern period, therefore the potential for finding remains dating to these periods is considered as

**high** as the map regression shows this site was once a riverside garden which may have associated features.

### **9.3.8 Farmsteads**

The environment around the PDA was largely urban, therefore there are no farmsteads recorded.

### **9.3.9 Undated Records**

There are no undated records.

## **9.4 Summary of Potential**

9.4.1 The PDA lies within an area settled by the 'Belgae' and later occupied by the Romans. The close proximity to the Westgate, the development of the 'Scepeshotesmelne', 'Shaffords' and 'Deans' Mill and the nearby brick earth quarrying and kiln areas may produce evidence from the Medieval period.

9.4.2 The Post-Medieval period saw further development to the area and while the PDA remained undeveloped until the C19th there may be deposits relating to this period from settlement or use that is not recorded on the maps.

9.4.3 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site from archaeological investigations in the vicinity but it must be said there is a paucity of archaeological information on areas east of Dean's Mill but map research and the recent archaeological investigations has shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

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

## 10.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 10.1 Introduction

Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, 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.

### 10.2 Historic Impacts

**10.2.1** Cartographic regression (4.1.3), Topographic analysis (4.1.4) and Historical research (5.2) indicate that the site has largely been the subject of open scrubland, gardens to the neighbouring properties Hardstanding for the car parking of buses and cars. Therefore, previous impacts to archaeological remains from the construction of a concrete hard standing are considered to be **medium**.

**10.2.2** 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. There is no evidence that the site was subject to the agricultural process, therefore is considered to be **low**.

### **10.3 Summary of impacts both historic and proposed**

10.3.1 The PDA appears to have been meadows alongside the River Stour. Archaeological excavations nearby have uncovered evidence of flooding beneath the post-medieval layers and this may be why this area was not historically occupied or farmed. It is worth noting that Dean's mill farmed the south bank of the river for corn while the north bank remained uncultivated. In the C18th occupation appeared to have centered around the edge of the city walls with the exception of the larger estates that were further distanced from the river.

10.3.2 By the 19<sup>th</sup> century development spread along North Gate Street and Dunstan Road but again the area around the PDA remained, with the exception of three small buildings, undeveloped.

10.3.3 Construction appears to have occurred here in the late C19th and the development of the PDA into a car park was in the late C20th. Therefore, impacts to archaeological features and deposits will not have been affected by agriculture, but will have been impacted to a shallow depth by the construction process of building the neighbouring houses and by the installation of a car park base which is about 180mm thick on a hardcore base of 200mm (SWAT site survey). No geotechnical investigation has as yet taken place.

## **11.0 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 and the periods that have the highest potential for survival are Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern. Nearby excavations have shown that features and deposits from the Roman period survive at a depth of c.1.8m, the Medieval period at c.0.6m and the Post-Medieval period at c.0.2m and this requires due consideration before the development proceeds.

## **12.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **12.1 Archive**

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

### **12.2 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.

### **12.3 Copyright**

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Paul Wilkinson PhD., MCifA., FRSA. 16.11.2016

## **13.0 REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 1998. Station Road West, Canterbury: Archaeological Evaluation

## Appendix 1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

KHER Ref	Type	Location	Period	Description
EKE14738	Historic Landscape Characterisation	c.150m S	N/a	Archaeological and historical Assessment of the Stour Valley, Kent by English Heritage.
EKE6090	Evaluation	c.300m NW	Negative	1995, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, Eval trenching at the Old Bus garage, St Stephens Road.
EKE6013	Evaluation	c.500m W	Negative	1998, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, Eval trenching at St Stephens Fields, Canterbury.
EKE14122	Evaluation	c.400m SW	Roman – post medieval	1992, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, Eval at Dean's Mill, The Causeway: Brick foundation wall and courtyards of Mill pre 1792, Tudor/Jacobean brick pre 1752, medieval floors and occ layers, Roman waterfront timbers.
EKE14346	Excavation	c.500m W	13 <sup>th</sup> century - Modern	2000, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, Excavations at St Stephens Field – post med buildings and yards, earlier timber framed structures post 13 <sup>th</sup> century.
EKE6010	Evaluation	c.500m W	Post medieval	1998, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, Station Road West, Post-med features.
TR15NW426	Monument	c.350m SW	Anglo Saxon – Medieval	Scepeschotes Mill on CAT Topo Map –One of the twelve manorial mills of Estursets
TR15NW516	Monument	c.300m SE	Roman/Med/Post-Med	Dean's Mill, the causeway, 12 <sup>th</sup> century
TR15NW651	Monument	c.150m NW	Unknown	St Stephens Garage, Old St. Stephens Road, Canterbury - 2no Postholes undated
TR15NW1032	Building	c.350m NE	Unknown	22 St Stephens Road, 18 <sup>th</sup> century, 3 storey building.
TR15NW1305	Listed Building	c.250m NE	Post Medieval	GII listed, 1800-1832, 18-20 St Stephens Rd
TR15NW797	Monument	c.200mNW	Modern	WWII public air raid shelters, 'Blore's Piece', St Stephen's Road, 1938
TR15NW1686	Monument	c.500m W	Post Medieval	Saunders Brewery, North Lane, 1840-1860?

TR15NW2053	Monument	c.350m SW	Roman	Roman revetments, Dean's Mill, The Causeway
TR15NW2278	Monument	c.350m SW	Medieval – Modern	Dean's Mill, The Causeway 1100-1954AD
TR15NW2349	Monument	c.500m W		Remains of timber framed building dating to 1401-1501AD
TR15NW2352	Monument	c.100m W	Medieval	The planned road system of 1066 according to a publication (now unknown)

## Plates



Plate 6. Entrance (looking south)



Plate 7. The site (looking south-west)



Plate 8. The site (looking south-east)



Plate 9. The site (looking north-east)



Plate 10. Map by William Smith's Canterbury survey of 1588 for Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* IV showing the area of the site (red circle)



Plate 11. Map by W. Holler 1670 which shows the area of the site (red circle)

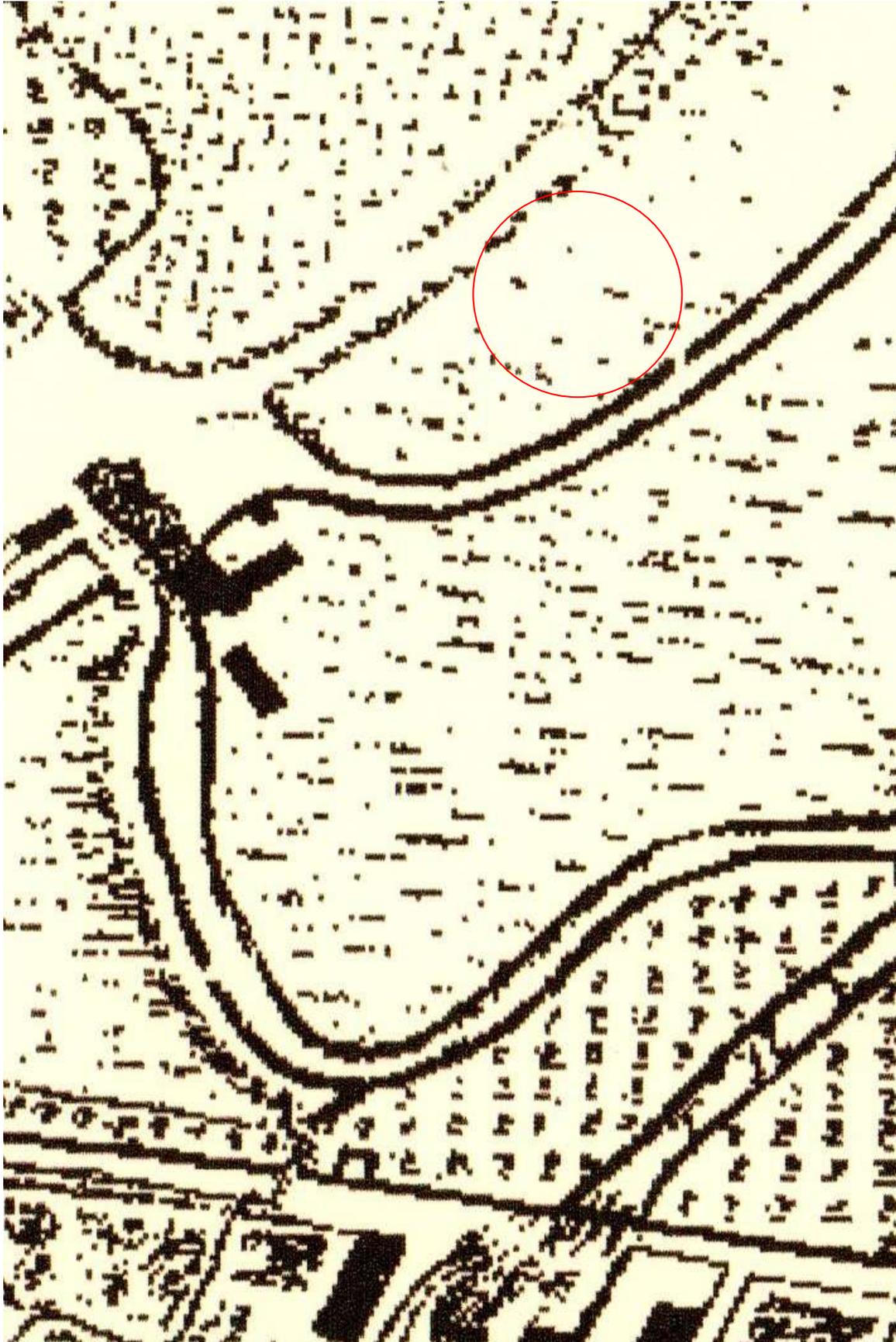


Plate 12. Map showing a detail of W and H Doidge's Plan of the City of Canterbury of 1752. Site shown in area of red circle



Plate 13. Detail of Andrews Dury map of 1769 showing the area of the site (red circle)

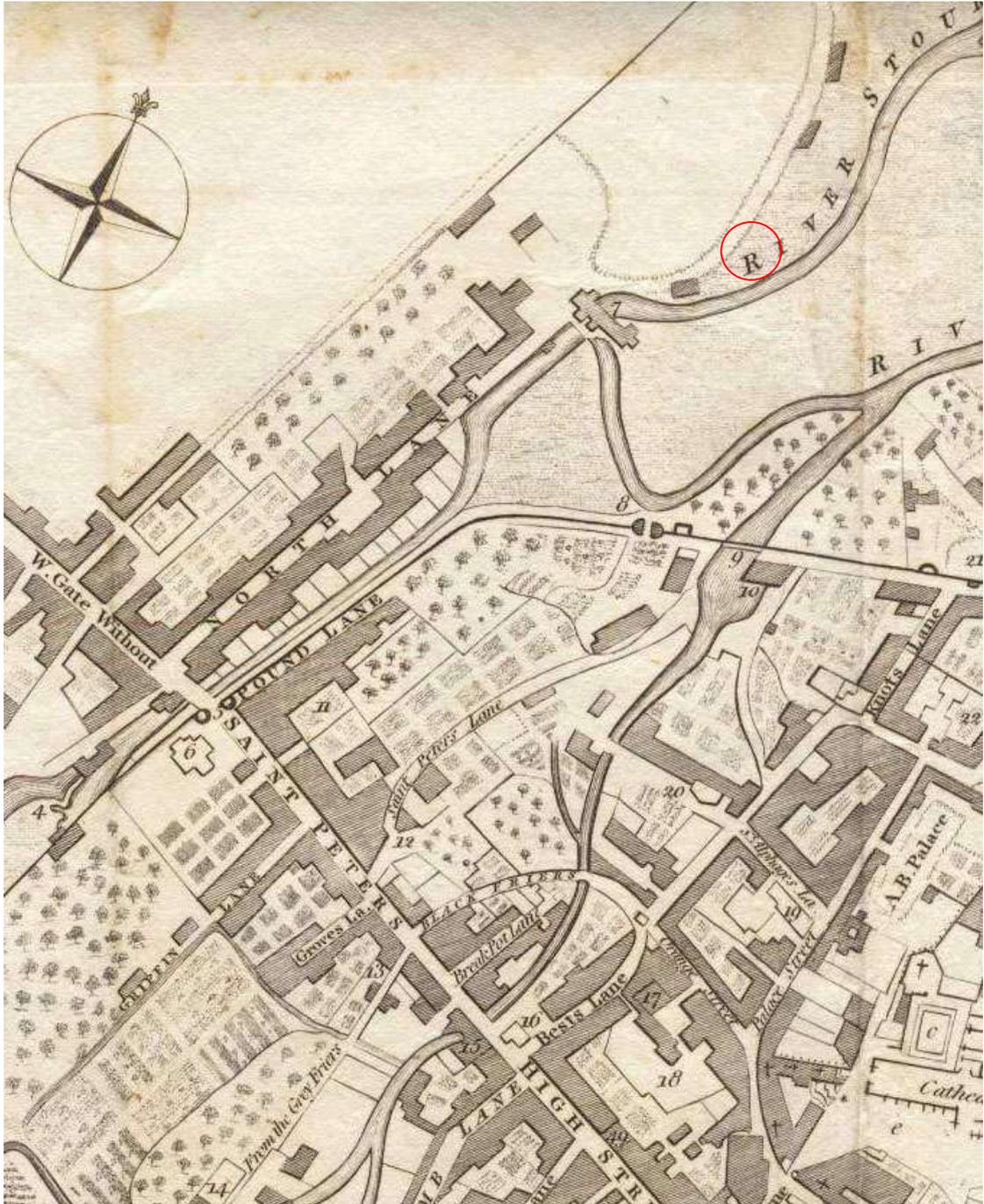


Plate 14. Barlow's map of 1800 showing the area of the site (red circle)



Plate 15. 'A plan of the City of Canterbury c.1800' .Red circle shows the area of the site

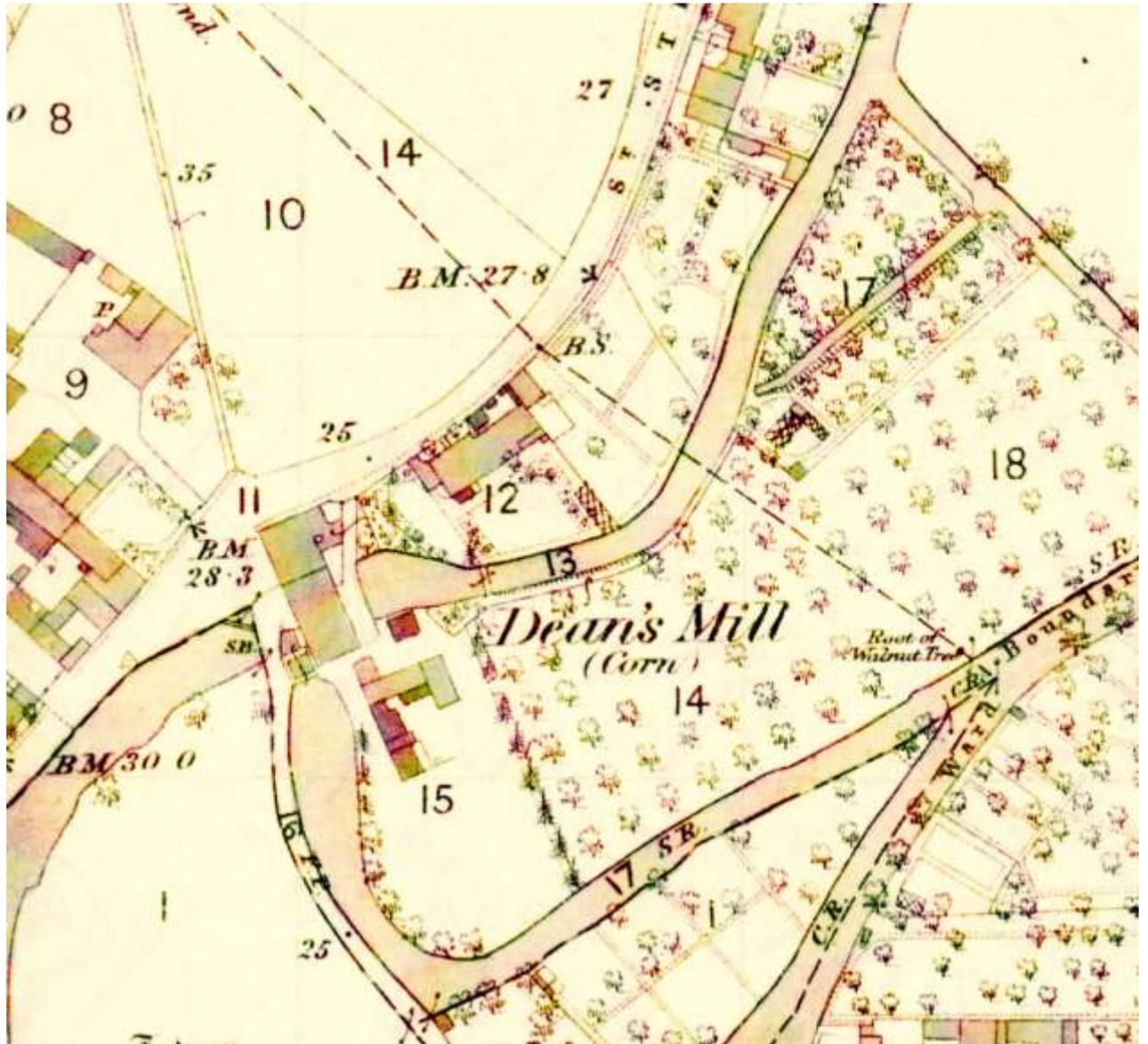


Plate 15. OS Tithe map of 1873 showing the boundaries of the site



Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:20000.



Figure 2: Site location OS map, scale 1:500 @ A4



Figure 3: OS 1873 map, scale 1:2500



Figure 4: OS 1898 map, scale 1:2500



Figure 5: OS 1907 map, scale 1:2500

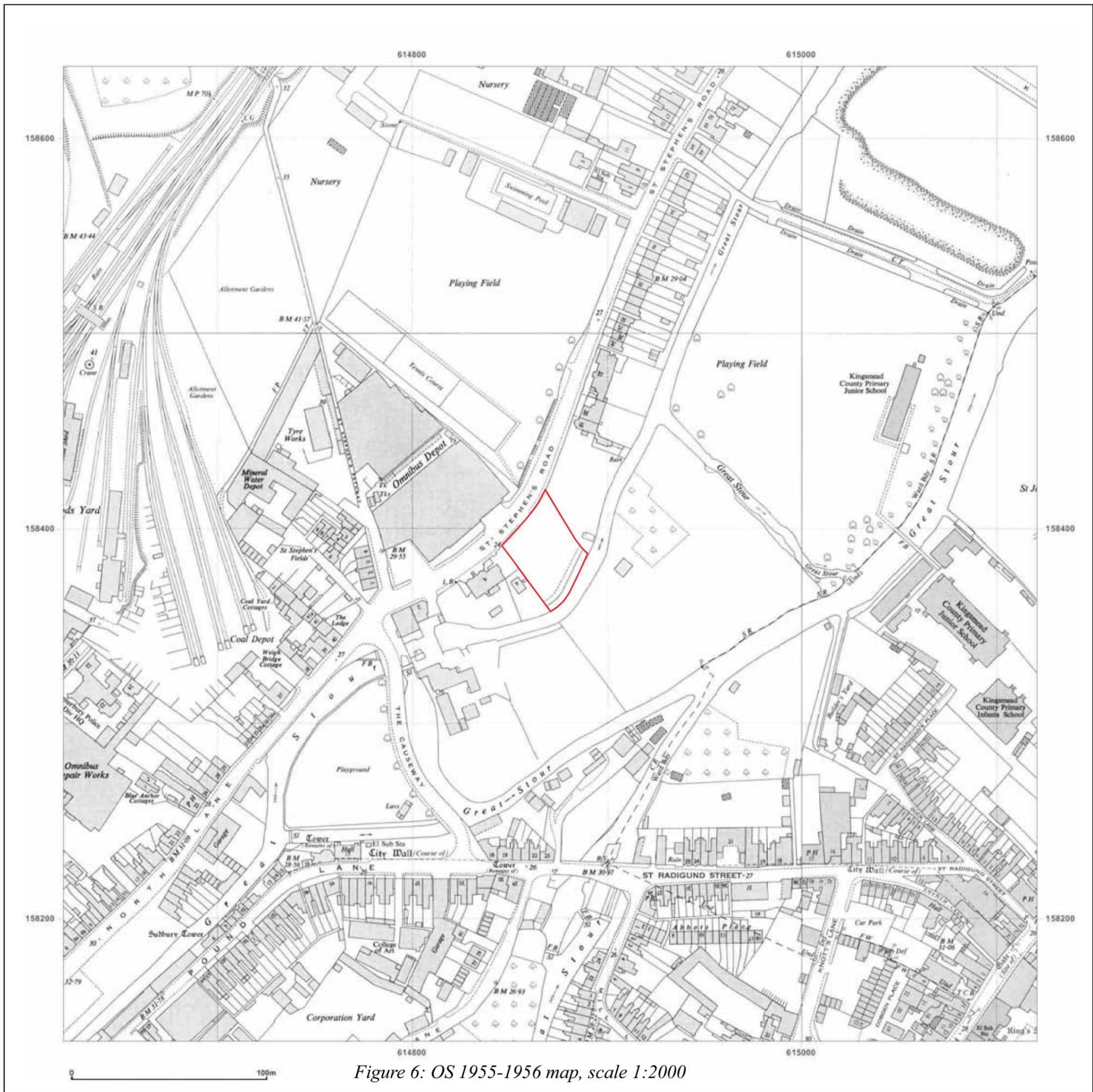


Figure 6: OS 1955-1956 map, scale 1:2000



Figure 7: OS 1956 - 1957 map, scale 1:2500

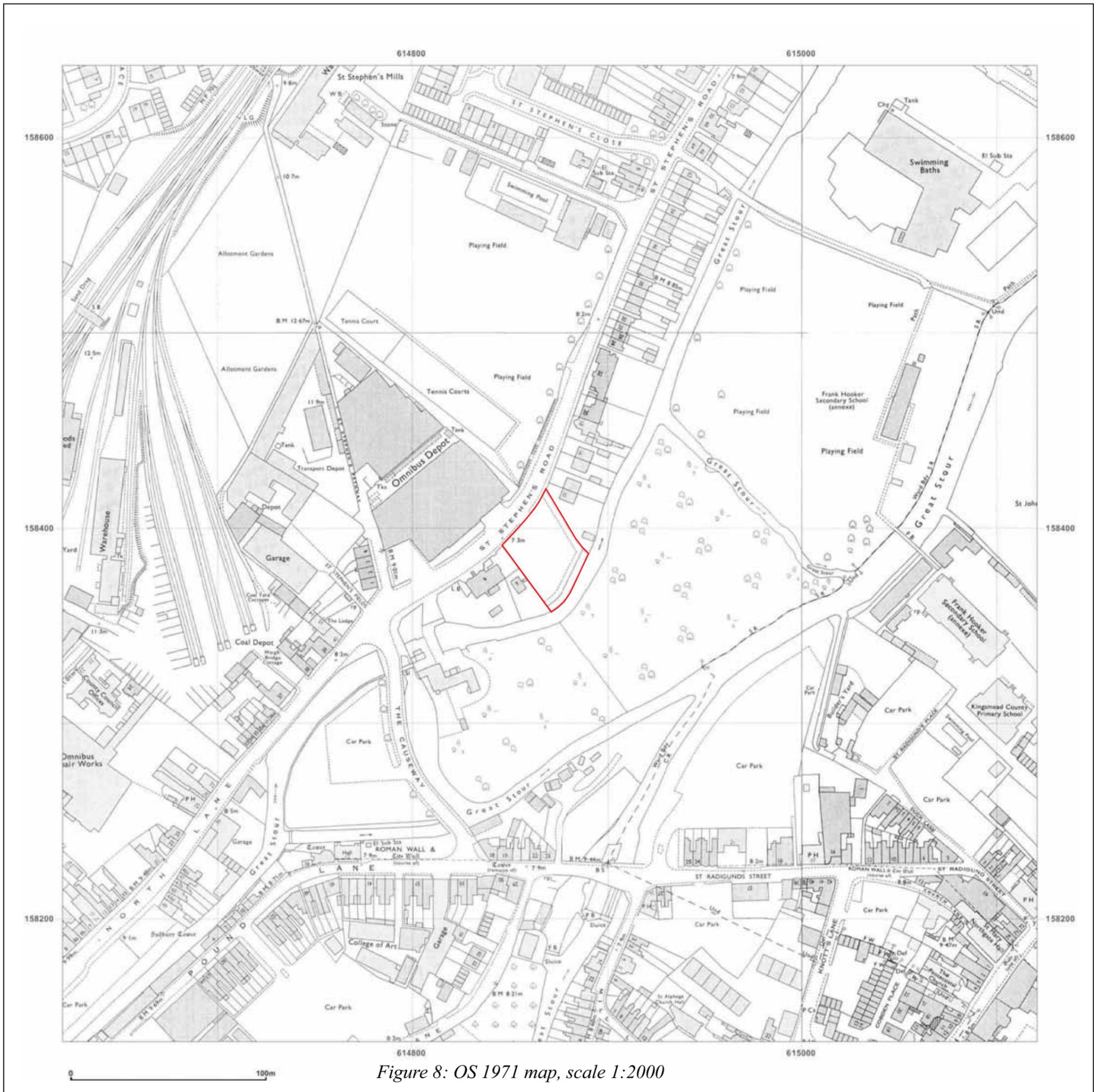


Figure 8: OS 1971 map, scale 1:2000

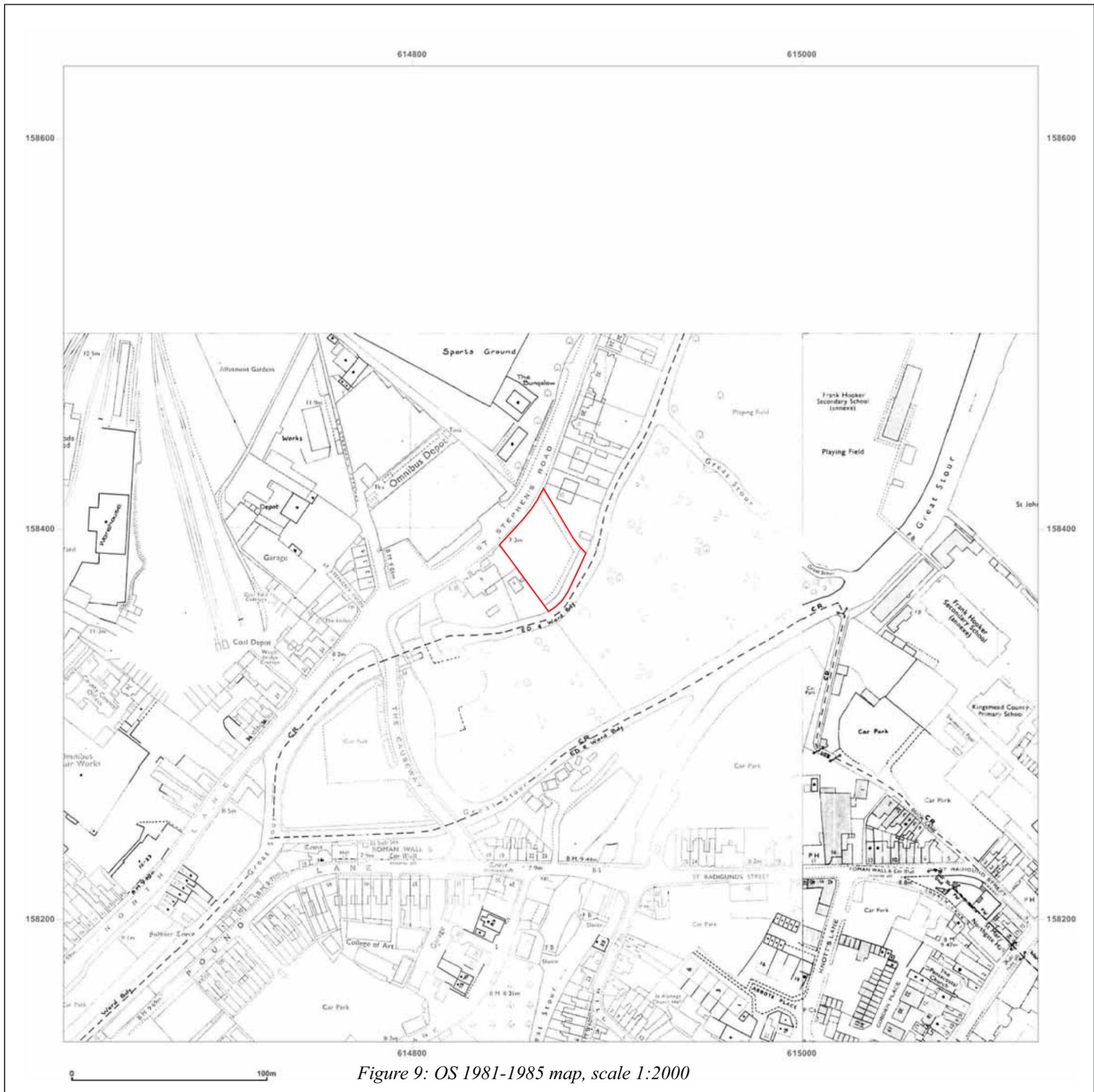


Figure 9: OS 1981-1985 map, scale 1:2000

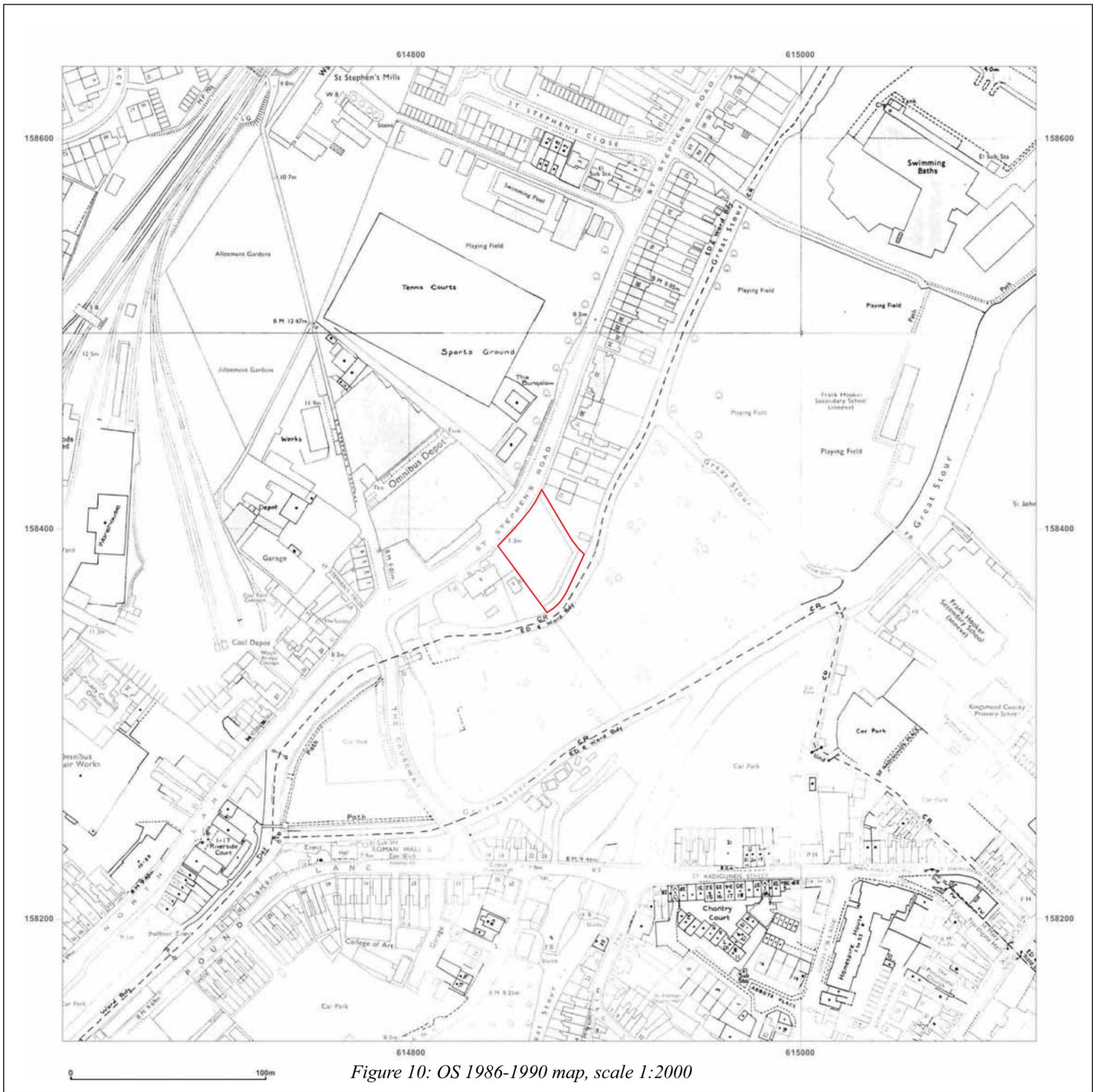


Figure 10: OS 1986-1990 map, scale 1:2000



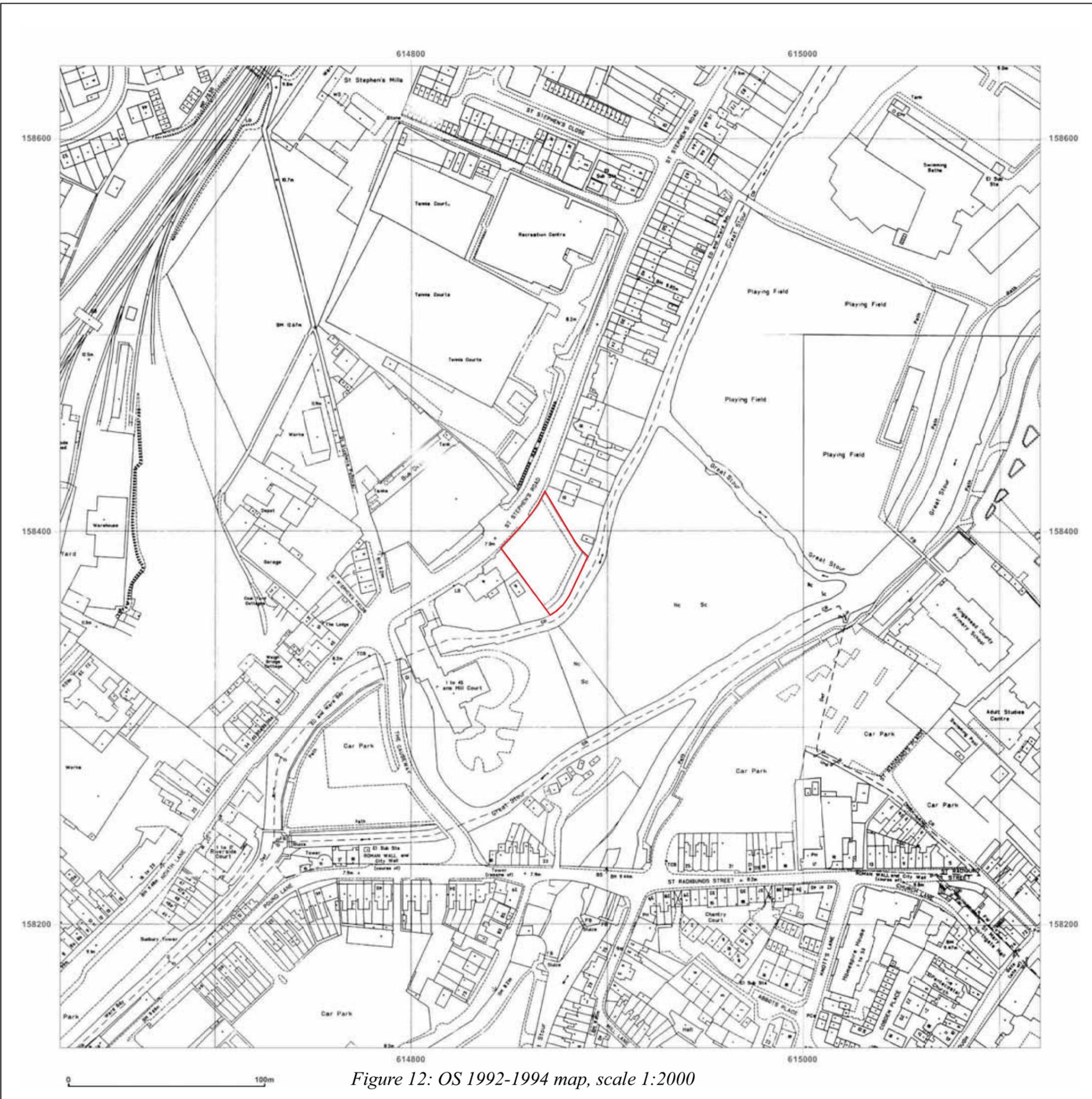


Figure 12: OS 1992-1994 map, scale 1:2000

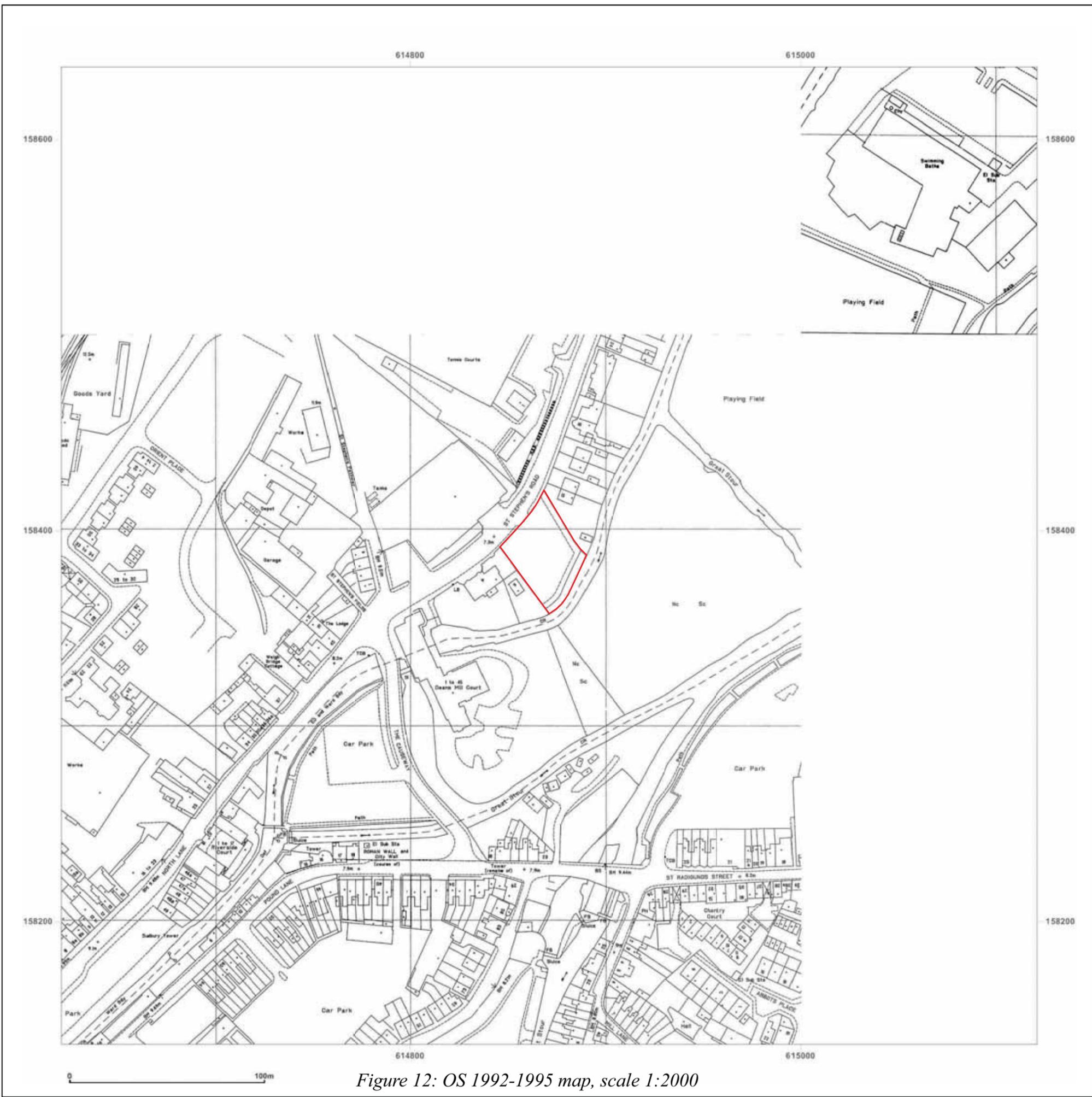
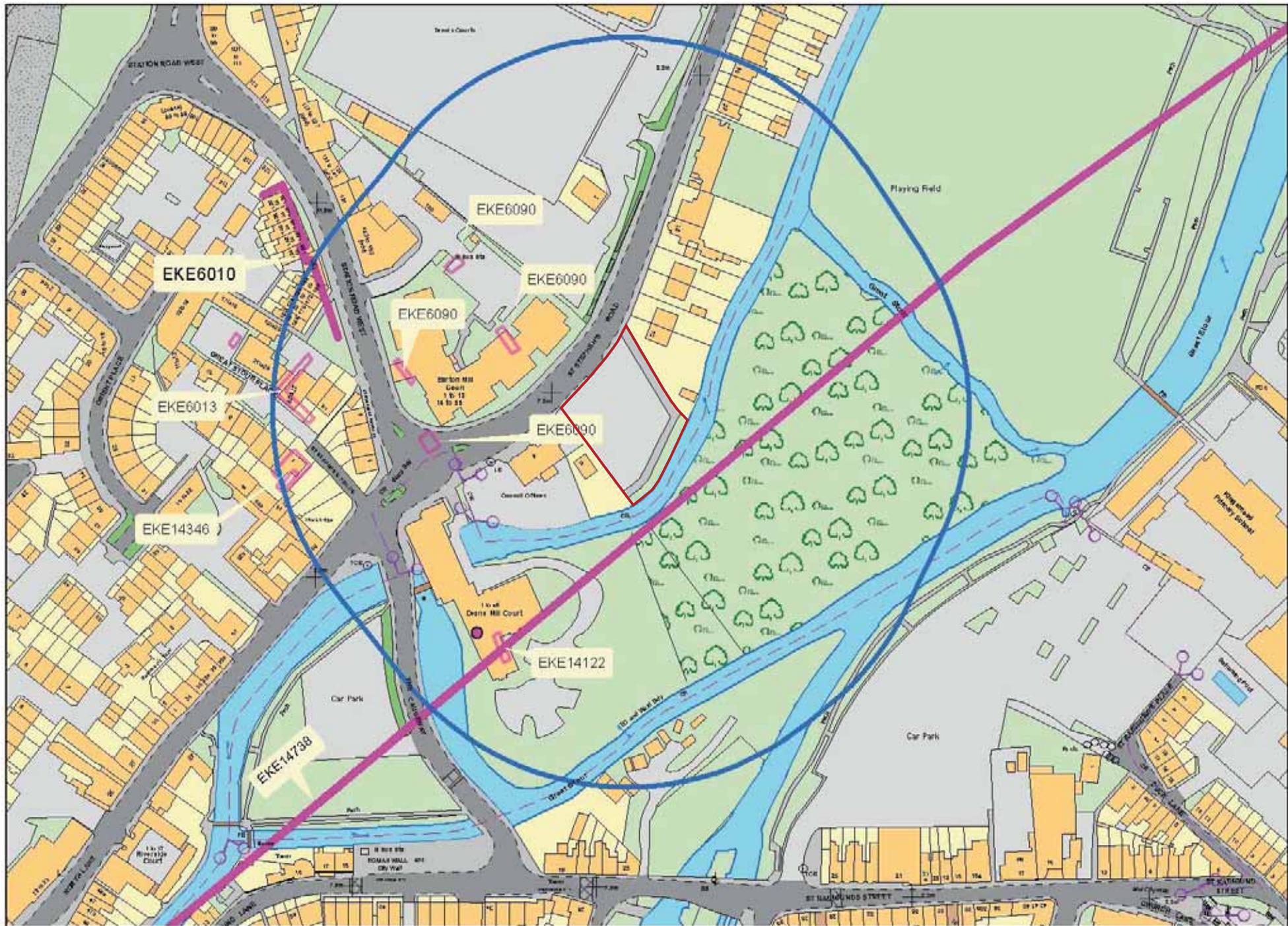


Figure 12: OS 1992-1995 map, scale 1:2000



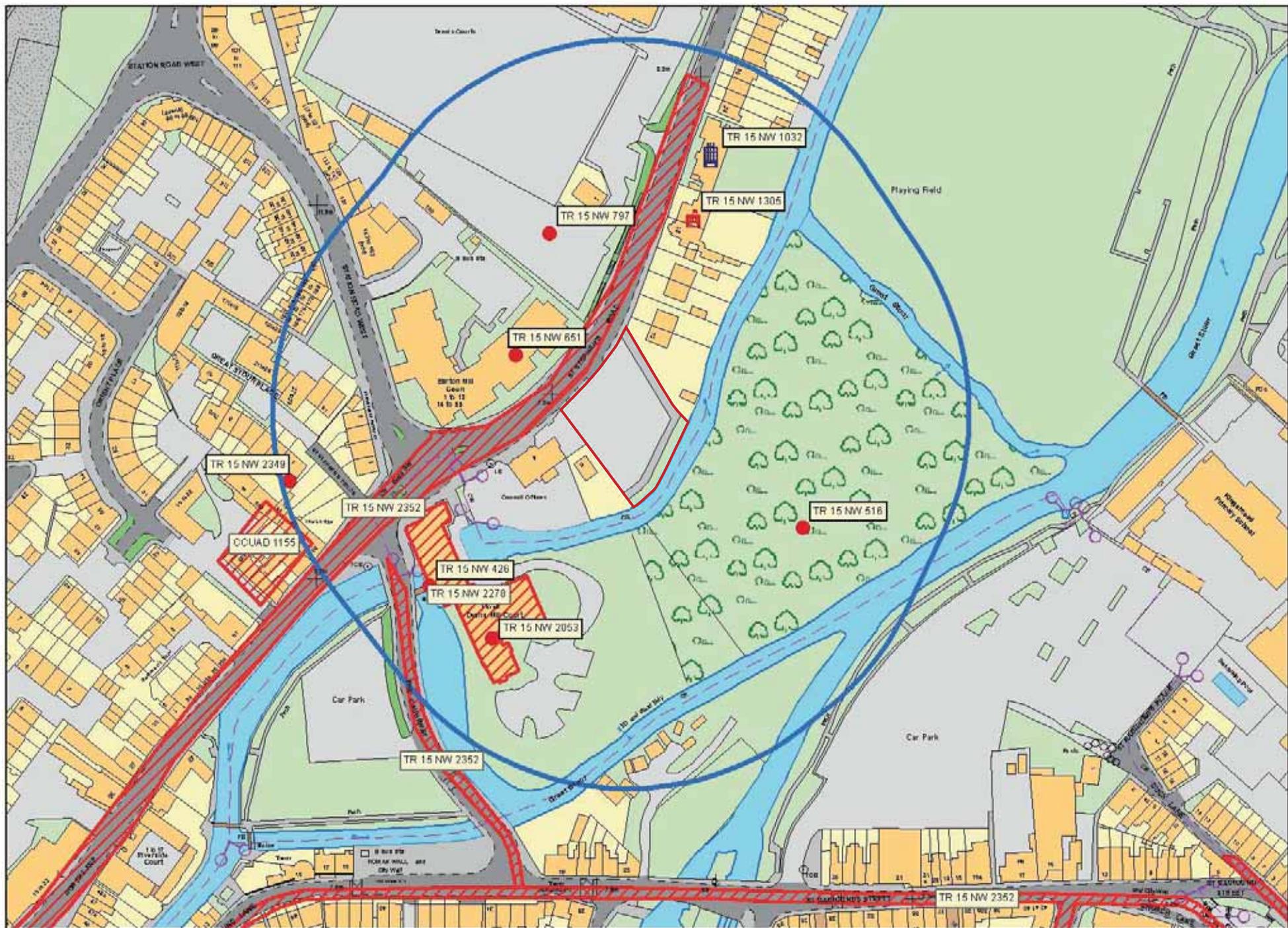
# Kent Historic Environment Record - The Garth - events



Legend



# Kent Historic Environment Record - The Garth - monuments



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



0 30 60 120 Metres





Plate 1: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1940.



Plate 2: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1960.

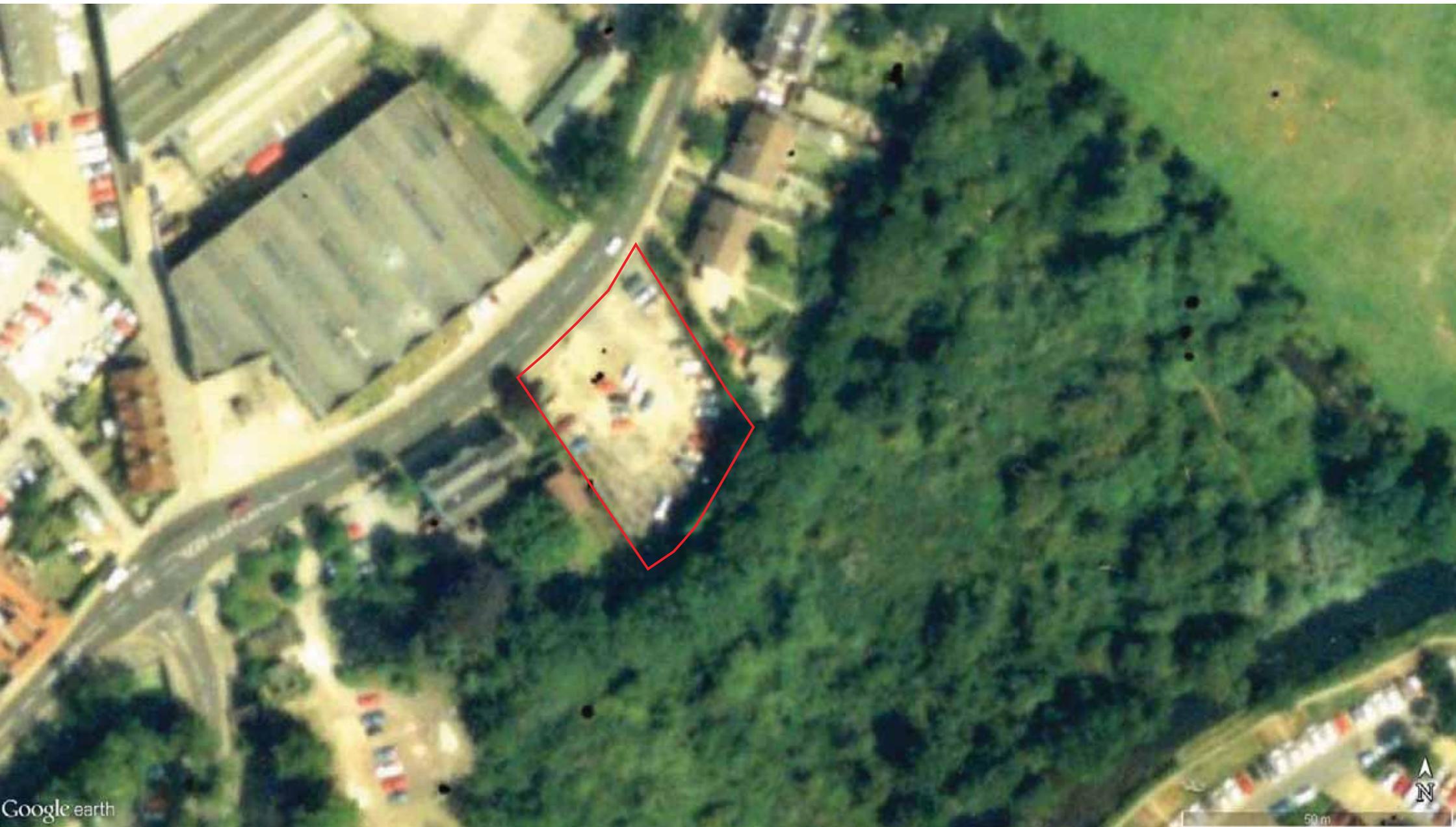


Plate 3: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1990.



Plate 4: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2003.



Plate 5: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2013.