



**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for
the Proposed Innovation Centre, Hotel &
Holiday/Post-Graduate Student
Apartments with Associated Parking at
Gorsefields, Giles Lane, Canterbury, Kent**

February 2018

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the Proposed Innovation Centre, Hotel & Holiday/Post-Graduate Student Apartments with Associated Parking at Gorsefield, Giles Lane, Canterbury, Kent.

National Grid Reference TR 613500 159500



Report for Goddard Planning Ltd

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	6
1.1	Project Background	6
1.2	The Site	6
1.3	The Proposed Development.....	7
1.4	Project Constraints	7
1.5	Scope of Document	7
2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	7
2.1	Introduction.....	7
2.2	Heritage Assets.....	7
2.3	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	8
2.4	Regional Policies.....	11
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	15
3.1	Introduction.....	15
3.2	Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) ...	15
4	METHODOLOGY	16
4.1	Introduction.....	16
4.2	Designated Heritage Assets.....	16
4.3	Sources	18
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT.....	19
5.1	Introduction.....	19
5.2	Designated Heritage Assets.....	20
5.3	Previous Archaeological Works.....	21
5.4	Archaeological and Historical Narrative.....	27
5.5	Cartographic Sources and Map Regression	30
5.6	Aerial Photographs.....	33
5.7	Walkover Survey.....	35
5.8	Summary of Potential.....	36
6	IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	40
6.1	Introduction.....	40
6.2	Historic Impacts.....	41
6.3	Summary of Impacts	41
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION.....	42
7.1	Introduction.....	42
8	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.....	42
8.1	Archive.....	42
8.2	Reliability/Limitations of Sources.....	42
8.3	Copyright	42
9	REFERENCES	43
9.1	Bibliographic.....	43
9.2	Websites.....	43
10	APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data (see Figures 14-17).....	45

List of Plates

- Plate 1. Aerial photograph from 1940
- Plate 2. Aerial photograph from 1960
- Plate 3. Aerial photograph from 2003
- Plate 4. Aerial photograph from 2007
- Plate 5. Aerial photograph from 2008
- Plate 6. Aerial Photograph from 2011
- Plate 7. Aerial Photograph from 2013
- Plate 8. Aerial Photograph from 2014
- Plate 9. Aerial Photograph from 2016
- Plate 10. Aerial Photograph from 2017
- Plate 11. Andrews Dury Map of 1769
- Plate 12. View of rear of Ronton and Duns Scotus (looking west)
- Plate 13. View of the rear of the Squash Club (looking north west)
- Plate 14. View of the rear of Gorsefield from boundary (looking north west)
- Plate 15. Front view of Ronton and Duns Scotus (looking south east)
- Plate 16. View of the Squash Club (looking south)
- Plate 17. View towards Gorsefield (looking west, south west)
- Plate 18. View towards gated field entrance and Gorsefield (looking south, south east)
- Plate 19. View from field gate entrance (looking south east)
- Plate 20. Front view of Gorsefield (looking south east)
- Plate 21. View from western boundary from footpath (looking north east)
- Plate 22. View of the excavations at Turing College (CAT) (looking north)
- Plate 23. Aerial view of the excavation at the lower edge of the slope. (CAT)
- Plate 24. Turing College excavations (CAT). Just to the east of the PDA (looking north).

List of Figures

- Fig.1 Site location map and site Location plan 1:10000
- Fig 2: Development in relation to OS Plan
- Fig.3 Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1873-1874
- Fig.4 Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1898
- Fig.5 Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1907
- Fig.6 Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1937-38

Fig.7	Historic mapping OS 1:1250 1956
Fig.8	Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1956
Fig.9	Historic mapping OS 1:1250 1957
Fig 10.	Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1970
Fig 11.	Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1972
Fig 12.	Historic Mapping OS 1:1250 1971-1973
Fig 13.	Historic Mapping OS 1:1250 1987-1992
Fig.14.	KHER Monuments
Fig.15.	KHER Historic Landscape Character
Fig.16.	KHER Stour Palaeolithic Character Area
Fig. 17.	KHER Conservation Areas
Fig. 18.	The proposed development

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the Proposed Innovation Centre, Hotel & Holiday/Post-Graduate Student Apartments with Associated Parking at Gorsefield, Giles Lane, Canterbury, Kent.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Goddard Planning Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at Gorsefield, Giles Lane, Canterbury, Kent.

This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

- Prehistoric: **low**
- Iron Age: **High**
- Roman: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

This assessment has established that there is high archaeological interest in the site for the Iron Age period following the recent excavation in 2014 for the Turing College which border the southern boundary of the site and the significant amount of Iron Age features and finds found from settlement to industrial areas, burials, coins, ditches and pits amongst many other items. Much of the PDA does not appear to have previously been built upon and therefore any archaeological remains are likely to have survived. The proposed development is for an Innovation Centre, hotel & holiday/post-graduate student apartments with associated parking at Gorsefield, Giles Lane is likely that the development would have a significant impact on any possible surviving archaeological remains due to the proposed basement car park.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works has therefore been recommended and should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Goddard Planning Limited (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at Gorsefield, Giles Lane, Canterbury, Kent, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 613500 159500 (Fig 1).
- 1.1.2 This document will be used in support of planning applications associated with proposed development.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The proposed site sits at an average height of circa 69m. The site is located on land that gently slopes north to south in an area known as Gorsefield, off of Giles Road. The area is in an elevated position above the city of Canterbury, approximately 2 miles from the city centre. The PDA includes the property of Gorsefield, a residential boarding house, and is located at the south western end of the PDA. A Squash club is located centre of the PDA, and two residential buildings at the north eastern end, known as Duns Scotus and Ronton (now known as San Damiano but will continued to be referred as Ronton for consistency in this report given that is the name shown on the documentary and cartographic evidence). The southern boundary borders the land surrounding the newly built Turing College of the University of Kent. The south western border adjoins a football field belonging to St Edmunds School and the north eastern boundary borders Longley House a residential house. (Fig 1).
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology consists of London Clay Formation – Clay and Silt formed 56-49 million years ago. Superficial geology recorded is River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel. No geotechnical information is available at this time, which would offer confirmation of the existing soil sequence and provide a basis from which archaeological horizons could be suggested.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for a business innovation centre, auditorium (with restaurant), six squash courts with club room and gym. A 4-star hotel with 100 rooms over 4 floors and 20 dual use student/serviced holiday apartments. The centre plans also include surface and underground carparking (Fig. 18).

1.4 Project Constraints

- 1.4.1 The archaeological interim report relating to the Canterbury Archaeological Trust excavations at Turing was not available, although a large amount of information is publicly available via their website.

1.5 Scope of Document

- 1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

2.2 Heritage Assets

- 2.2.1 Designated heritage assets are defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.'

2.2.2 Designation is a formal acknowledgement of a building, monument or site's significance, intended to make sure that the character of the asset in question is protected through the planning system and to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.2.3 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following legislation:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Protection of Wrecks Act 1973

2.3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.3.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

2.3.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.3.3 NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.3.4 Paragraph 126 of the NPPF states that:

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.*

2.3.5 Paragraph 128 of the NPPF states that:

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.

2.3.6 Paragraph 129 of the NPPF states that:

Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including, by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering

the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

2.3.7 The NPPF, Section 12, therefore provides the guidance to which local authorities need to refer when setting out a strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their Local Plans. It is noted within this, that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

2.3.8 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- **Heritage Asset.** This is 'a building, monument, Site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions'. These include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority.
- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

2.3.9 Paragraphs 132 and 136 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.3.10 Paragraph 132 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be. It is noted within this paragraph that significance can be harmed or lost through the alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or by development within its setting. Adding, as heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II Listed Building or Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

2.3.11 Paragraph 133 states that where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the Site; and
- No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- Conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the Site back into use.

2.3.12 Conversely, paragraph 133 notes that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

2.3.13 Paragraph 136 states that LPAs should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

2.3.14 Paragraph 137 encourages LPAs to look for new development opportunities within Conservation Areas, and states that developments which better reveal or enhance the significance of a designated heritage asset and its setting, will be looked upon favourably.

2.4 Regional Policies

2.4.1 Canterbury City Council has a Local Plan adopted in 2007. The plan has a number of policies relevant to archaeology:

- POLICY HE1: Historic Environment and Heritage Assets
- *POLICY HE4: Listed Buildings*
- *POLICY HE5: Development Affecting and Changes to Listed Buildings*

- *POLICY HE6: Conservation Areas*
- *POLICY HE8: Heritage Assets in Conservation Areas*
- *POLICY HE11: Archaeology*
- *POLICY HE12: Areas of Archaeological Interest*
- *POLICY HE13: Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens*

2.4.2 These policies are covered in turn in more detail below.

POLICY HE1: Historic Environment and Heritage Assets

2.4.3 The City Council will support proposals which protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment and the contribution it makes to local distinctiveness and sense of place. Proposals that make sensitive use of historic assets through regeneration and reuse, particularly where these bring redundant or under-used buildings and areas into an appropriate use, will be encouraged.

2.4.4 Development must conserve and enhance, or reveal, the significance of heritage assets and their settings. Development will not be permitted where it is likely to cause substantial harm to the significance of heritage assets or their setting unless it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefit that would outweigh the harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

2.4.5 The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and, no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and, conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and, the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

2.4.6 Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use. Any development affecting directly, or the setting of, a listed or locally listed building, Conservation Area, Scheduled Monument, registered park or garden, historic landscape, or archaeological site will be required to submit a Heritage Statement with any Planning Application. The statement will need to outline and provide evidence as to the significance of the heritage asset including its setting,

the likely impact of the development upon it and be proportional to the importance of the said heritage asset.

POLICY HE6: Conservation Areas

2.4.7 Development within a conservation area should preserve or enhance its special architectural or historic character or appearance.

2.4.8 Development, in or adjoining a conservation area, which would enhance its character, appearance, or setting will normally be permitted. Important features or characteristics, which contribute to its special character and setting, that need to be protected, include; plan form, buildings, architectural features, built form, archaeological sites, materials, trees, streets and spaces and the relationships between these features.

2.4.9 New development in a conservation area should aim to preserve and enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and respect its surroundings in terms of height, massing, volume, scale, form, materials, details, roofscape, plot width and the design of any new pedestrian, cycle or vehicular access.

POLICY HE8: Heritage Assets in Conservation Areas

2.4.10 The City Council has a presumption in favour of the conservation of heritage assets. The more significant the asset, the greater the presumption in favour of conservation and the greater the justification required for its alteration. Proposals involving substantial harm to designated heritage assets within a conservation area will normally be refused unless it can be shown that the harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all the other criteria in Policy HE1 apply. If the proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, or the building, or the element affected does not contribute to the significance of the area, the harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

POLICY HE11: Archaeology

2.4.11 The archaeological and historic integrity of designated heritage assets such as Scheduled 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.

- 2.4.12 Planning applications, on sites where there is or is the potential for an archaeological heritage asset, must include an appropriate desk based assessment of the asset.
- 2.4.13 In addition, where important or potentially significant archaeological heritage assets may exist, developers will be required to arrange for field evaluations to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications. The evaluation should define:
- 2.4.14 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.
- 2.4.15 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 Council's Archaeological Officer or a competent archaeological organisation that has been agreed by the Council in advance.

POLICY HE12: Areas of Archaeological Interest

- 2.4.16 Within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance and areas of recognised archaeological potential elsewhere in the District the City Council will determine planning applications involving work below ground level once the applicant has provided information in the form of an evaluation of the archaeological importance of the site, and, an assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed development.

POLICY HE13: Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens

- 2.4.17 The historic landscape, including ancient woodlands, hedgerows and field boundaries, parks and gardens of historic or landscape interest and archaeological features (such as standing remains and earthwork monuments) will be preserved and enhanced.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Goddard Planning Limited, to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below).

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)

3.2.1 This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, revised 2017). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

‘Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.’

(2017:4)

3.2.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to provide:

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*

- *strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- *an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- *strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- *design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- *proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

IFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2017).

4.2 Designated Heritage Assets

4.2.1 There are a number of criteria to address and they include the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the Heritage Assets.

Heritage Assets

4.2.2 Any Heritage Asset which includes a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Wreck, Registered Park or Garden, Conservation Area or Landscape can be identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage Assets are the valued components of the historic environment and will include designated Heritage Assets as well

as assets identified by the Local Planning Authority during the process of decision making or through the plan making process.

Setting

- 4.2.3 The surroundings in which a Heritage Asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset or may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

Significance

- 4.2.4 The value of a Heritage Asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance may be informed by a number of factors which may include; assessment of the significance of the site, setting and building, where relevant, under a number of headings:

- Historic significance – the age and history of the asset, its development over time, the strength of its tie to a particular architectural period, the layout of a site, the plan form of a building, internal features of special character including chimneystacks and fireplaces,
- Cultural significance – the role a site plays in an historic setting, village, town or landscape context, the use of a building perhaps tied to a local industry or agriculture, social connections of an original architect or owner,
- Aesthetic/architectural significance – the visual qualities and characteristics of the asset (settlement site or building), long views, legibility of building form, character of elevations, roofscape, materials and fabric special features of interest,
- Archaeological significance – evolution of the asset, phases of development over different periods, important features, evidence in building fabric, potential for below ground remains.

4.3 Sources

- 4.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources were consulted prior to the preparation of this document.

Archaeological databases

- 4.3.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KCCHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.3.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

- 4.3.4 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

Aerial photographs

- 4.3.5 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-10).

Geotechnical information

- 4.3.6 No geotechnical information was available at the time of preparing this assessment.

Secondary and Statutory Resources

- 4.3.7 Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, archaeological reports associated with development control, landscape

studies, dissertations and research frameworks are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 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 centred 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 in Table

1.

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		c. 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		

5.1.2 Features in and around the PDA and wider area encompassed many millennia, from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age settlement, Post Medieval buildings to several WWII features. The Heritage Environment Record listed a number of archaeological features around the PDA, with a scattering of listed building in the vicinity.

5.1.3 The earliest feature in the immediate locality was a Neolithic axe found in the back garden of the school and is now in the Canterbury museum (TR 15 NW 29). Nearby a Bronze Age pit with pottery and flints were found (TR 15 NW 595). Otherwise the Kent HER records essentially relate to listed buildings and farmsteads from the Medieval period onwards.

- 5.1.4 There are a number of Kent HER records relating to the Second World War, pillbox, roadblocks and the involvement of Kent College as headquarters for various military and Wardens.
- 5.1.5 However, we will see that the Kent Her records do not include all the known archaeology within the assessment area and these are covered separately in sections 5.3.21 – 5.3.27.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 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).
- 5.2.2 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).
- 5.2.3 There are six national listed buildings and three locally listed buildings within the assessment area (Table 2), and a modern heritage asset.

Table 1 Designated Heritage Assets

TR 15 NW 1347	Post Medieval	Barn adjoining Hothe Court. Grade II listed building. Probably 17th century aisled timber barn of 6 bays.
TR 15 NW 1452	Post Medieval	Blean House. Grade II listed. Early 19th century. Three storeys. Front white brick, the sides red brick. Slate roof and parapet.
TR 15 NW 1072	Post Medieval	St Edmunds School. Grade II listed. Built 1854-5 by P. C. Hardwick. 2 to 3 storeys ragstone with stone dressings. Green and black slate roof. The South East elevation has a projecting centre and ends (one of which is the chapel).
TR 15 NW 1071	Post Medieval	Former Headmaster’s House, St. Edmunds School. Grade II listed. Built 1897 by Sir R. Blomfield. 2 storeys ragstone. Green slate roof having a cupola with bell and weather vane.
TR 15 NW 946	Medieval / Post Medieval / Modern	Beverley Farmhouse. Grade II listed. The centre portion is a C15 timber-framed building, the 1st floor studded. The east section is C16 or early C17 timber framed with brick infilling. This old part of the house is L-shaped. 2 storeys with 4 windows. In the C19 a large wing was added to the west T-wise. This is of 2 to 3 storeys with a

		red brick base, faced with fishscale tiles.
TR 15 NW 1317	Medieval / Post Medieval	Hothe Court. Grade II listed. C16 or earlier timber-framed building refaced in C18 but much restored.
TR 15 NW 906	Post Medieval	Giles, Lane Hackington / Giles Cottage Hackington formerly listed as Conway. Locally Listed Building (5055). 18th century red brick and grey headers. Half hipped tiles roof, 4 sashes with glazing bars missing. Simple doorcase.
TR 15 NW 904	Post Medieval	Giles, Lane Hackington / Tanglewood Hackington. Locally Listed Building (5056). 18th century weatherboarded, hipped modern pantiled roof, 3 sashes, 2 of them original with glazing bars intact.
TR 15 NW 900	Post Medieval	Giles Lane Hackington / No. 1 & 2 Olive Cottages. Locally Listed Building (5057). Mid-19th century or earlier (18th?), 2 storeys, ground floor painted brick. 1st floor partly rendered. Side elevations tile hung. 3 gables, 3 sashes with moulded architraves. Simple doorcases.
TR 15 NW 1150	Modern	Second World War military headquarters at Kent College. Kent College was evacuated in 1940 and was occupied by a succession of military units. As one would expect, under this succession of units, various defensive measures were taken in the grounds. A zig-zag slit trench is clearly visible, in immediate post-war aerial photographs, along the south side of the school buildings, and other military features are evident albeit harder to identify.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 The KCCHER contains entries pertaining to a number of archaeological investigations. These are detailed below.
- 5.3.2 A watching brief in 2008 by Kent Archaeological Projects (EKE 10342) during groundworks associated with the construction of a pipeline route between St Thomas Tower and Blean Reservoir circa 400m south west of the PDA. No features or artefacts were found (*Unpublished document: Kent Archaeological Projects. 2008. An Archaeological Watching Brief on the trunk main lay between St Thomas Tower and Blean Reservoir, Canterbury Kent*).
- 5.3.3 In 2009, a magnetometry survey (EKE 12454) was undertaken of land north of Beverley Farm circa 100m south east of the PDA. Two areas of disturbance were identified, possibly relating to industrial activity on the site. Further investigation was proposed. (*Unpublished document: University of Kent. 2010. Report on a*

Preliminary Geophysical Survey of the Canterbury Campus, University of Kent, 2009).

- 5.3.4 In 1996, the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT), undertook an evaluation ahead of an extension at the Student's Union, University of Kent (EKE 8220) circa 400m east of the PDA. Nothing of archaeological interest found although evidence has been found in the area (*Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 1996. An Archaeological Evaluation at the University of Kent at Canterbury: The Students Union Building*).
- 5.3.5 In 1998, Archaeology South-east undertook a watching brief at St Edmunds School (EKE 5379) circa 300m south west of the PDA. Majority of groundworks did not reveal any deposits of archaeological interest. To the south, a broad, shallow pit of probable Late Bronze Age date produced a significant quantity of prehistoric pottery, together with work and fire-cracked flint. (*unpublished Document: Archaeology South-East. 1998. An Archaeological Watching Brief at St. Edmunds School, Canterbury, Kent*).
- 5.3.6 In 2014, CAT undertook an archaeological excavation ahead of the construction of Turing College (EKE 16449) south of the boundary with the PDA. The site was machine excavated and mapped by GIS, following the recommendation of an earlier archaeological evaluation. The investigation revealed Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeology, including a nationally and regionally rare Bronze Age water hole, some cremation burials, and evidence of an early Iron Age settlement with areas for textile production, pottery manufacture, and later farming in the Middle Bronze age. No evidence was found of activity between this and the construction of the Grade II listed Beverley Farmhouse in the 15th century (*Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2014. Turing College, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, Archaeological Excavation Interim Report*).
- 5.3.7 A desk based assessment was carried out by CAT in 2014 relating to University of Kent Academic development at Parkwood Road, Canterbury (EKE 16432) circa 400m north of the PDA. It was decided that the proposed site was within an area of moderate archaeological potential, especially regarding potential evidence from Palaeolithic to Iron Age activity, or medieval woodland use. It was

recommended that further archaeological evaluation be carried out (*Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2014. University of Kent Academic Development at Parkwood Road, Canterbury*).

- 5.3.8 A watching brief on foundation trenches was carried out at Parkwood Site “A” (Phase 6) at the University of Kent in 2004 by CAT (EKE 10341) circa 450m north west of the PDA. No archaeological features or artefacts were found during excavation (*Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2005. An Archaeological Watching Brief on land at Parkwood site 'A', Phase 6, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent*).

Landscape Characterisation

- 5.3.9 The site is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation as Post 1810 Settlement with the PDA, bordering 19th century and later parkland on its southern side (Fig. 15).

Conservation Area

- 5.3.10 There are two conservation areas within the assessment area. One is situated circa 400m to the north west of the PDA and relates to a residential area within Blean. The second is bordering the assessment area boundary to the south at St Thomas Hill, being a residential area going towards Canterbury’s city centre (Fig. 17).

Palaeolithic Character Area

- 5.3.11 The assessment area sits within a Palaeolithic Character Areas (PCA) classed as PCA18 (Fig. 16) relating to terraces on the north bank of the Stour through the Middle Pleistocene, interspersed with (and mostly overlain by) Head Brickearth and Head Gravel deposits. The deposits in this area have produced very abundant Palaeolithic remains, especially in the Sturry area, although this is circa 4 miles from the PDA.

0-100m Radius

- 5.3.12 There are no KHER entry for this area other than a farmstead which is covered separately below.

100-200m Radius

5.3.13 Excluding listed buildings, there is one entry relating to this area. To the west of the PDA, approximately 150m away was a World War II gun emplacement (TR 15 NW 1138) based on the St Edmunds School playing fields. Circa 150m west of the PDA is an outfarm east of Kent College, (MKE 86234), that has been destroyed. An outfarm of Gorsefield House (MKE 88731) circa 100m east of the PDA has also been destroyed.

200-300m Radius

5.3.14 The next radius includes five records in the Kent HER (excluding local and nationally listed buildings). A Neolithic axe was found circa 250m south west of the PDA in the garden at the back of St Edmunds School (TR 15 NW 29). A small pit with Bronze Age pottery and worked and fire cracked flint was also found in the immediate vicinity of the above (TR 15 NW 595).

5.3.15 Circa 250m south east of the PDA is Beverley Farm, which includes a 15th century and later building. (TR 15 NW 505). The farmhouse is nationally listed (TR 15 NW 946). Beverley Farm is also recorded as a farmstead in the HER records (MKE 86233) as being a regular courtyard farm, with the farmhouse attached to one of the agricultural ranges, this is circa 250m south east of the PDA. The farmstead has been altered with significant loss of original form.

300-400m Radius

5.3.16 There are just two records relating to this radius, both circa 350m south east of the PDA. A Second World War pillbox on St Thomas' Hill, Rough Common (TR 15 NW 1110). It was probably located at or near the road junction with Neal's Place Road, defending the north-western approach to Canterbury. Oddly it was just outside the major roadblock on this approach, which adjoined St Edmund's School. This roadblock (TR 15 NW 1157) on the Whitstable Road, was in place by May 1940. The north-west side of the block fell within the grounds of St Edmund's School Canterbury, where the cubes still survive.

400-500m Radius

5.3.17 Kent College was used as military headquarters when the school was evacuated in 1940 (TR 15 NW 1150). A Second World War Civil Deference Warden's Post

was situated in Kent college on St Thomas' Hill (TR 15 NW 800) circa 400m west of the PDA. Kent College was also used on the Second World War as Civil Defence's First Aid Party 9TR 15 NW 799). Kent College also had an air raid shelter situated in the grounds circa 490m west of the PDA (TR 15 NW 854). A temporary road block for the Second World War was also placed in Giles Lane circa 420 north east of the PDA (TR 15 NW 1070). It was at the approximate site of the present-day pedestrian crossing west of the Grimond Building and University Library. This stretch of Giles Lane did not yet exist and the roadblock was deep within woodland (perhaps this was a woodland track). This has been destroyed.

5.3.18 A Post Medieval inn "The City of Canterbury" was located on St Thomas' Hill circa 470m south of the PDA (TR 15 NW 1645). The building in 19th century and the earliest documentation of it is dated 1838. This was closed in 1971.

5.3.19 Hothe Court was also a farmstead circa 400m south west of the PDA (MKE 86202). It is a loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached in central position. One of the barns is Grade II listed (covered separately). The Farmstead has been altered with partial loss of original form (less than 50%). Brotherhood Farm circa 450m north east of the PDA has been demolished (MKE 86245). It was a loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached side on to yard.

Established stratigraphy

5.3.20 Stratigraphy would have been established for this area further down the slope towards Canterbury by the Turing excavation. By viewing CAT photographs online of the excavation, it appears that the archaeology is not very deep below the ground surface (Plate 24).

Archaeology not yet recorded in the HER database

5.3.21 As seen in Previous Archaeological Works (5.3.6), CAT undertook an excavation in 2014 at Turing College. This site is immediately to the south of the PDA. CAT have provided some information on their findings via their website and an interim report (not seen), and it is clear that there are features and finds found during that excavation that are not yet included within the Kent HER database. These feature and finds are important given their proximity within the PDA

assessment area. Therefore, details of these features and finds are covered in greater detail below.

- 5.3.22 The excavation site was stripped and it covered four and a half hectares on the ridge of St Thomas' Hill (Plate 22 & Plate 23). The excavation revealed an extensive Iron Age settlement, along with what has been interpreted as a small manufacturing centre for the production of textiles, pottery and metalwork. The earliest finds relate to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age period, peaking at 600-100 BC, before declining just before the Roman conquest in 43AD.
- 5.3.23 The earliest activity is on the flat hilltop area and are cremation burials in pits with large burial urns in situ. There were also associated pits of charcoal, which have been interpreted as possible debris from funeral pyres. Enclosure ditches dating from the early Iron Age delimiting the flat plateau at the top of the hill and marked out a new settlement area.
- 5.3.24 The settlement area appears to have had zoning relating to the various industries. Loom weights and spindle whorls were found evidencing weaving and wool processing. An oak-lined pit was found also relating to textile processing. Pit associated pottery manufacture, with quarrying for clay, along with three potential kilns.
- 5.3.25 Scattered across the entire excavation area, were a large number of small to medium size pits, with sterile fills, in situ burning at their base, rubbish pits containing broken pottery and burnt flint, sometimes crushed. Again, possible evidence of industry for the manufacture of pottery.
- 5.3.26 Post holes were common throughout the excavation area, but particularly concentrated in the north eastern area on the plateau, and closest to the PDA. In this area, these post holes appeared to form rectangular four post structures, interpreted as granaries, and other identified as round houses. A number of sunken featured structures were also identified
- 5.3.27 Activity in this area appeared to decreased from around 100 BC onwards and given over to agriculture or stock raising as noted from a number of irregular ditches. Later activity on the hillside include a later Iron Age gold Gallo-Belgic

coin dating to around 58-57BC. There were six Late Iron Age cremations dating to 25 BC- 50 AD.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 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'.
- 5.4.2 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 'Duroernon' or "Stronghold by the Alder Grove". It is then thought that when the hillfort was abandoned circa 50BC that the iron Age settlement moved to Canterbury centre with a Belgic Oppidum located at a ford crossing the River Stour. The recent excavations at St Thomas' Hill at the Turing Building on the University of Kent campus, shows another Iron Age settlement/Industry centre contemporary with that of Bigbury and abandoned approximately at the same time.
- 5.4.3 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 3rd 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. The PDA is located just off the main road that travels in a north westerly direction out of the city via Westgate that travels towards Whitstable.
- 5.4.4 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, of the city in the vicinity of the PDA. The town flourished for 300 years but by the 4th 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.

- 5.4.5 In the late 4th century, the Jutes arrived, a Germanic people that settled in Britain in the late 4th century and made Canterbury or 'Cantwareburh' meaning "Kentish Stronghold" their centre. In 597 AD the Pope sent Augustine with a group of monks to convert the population to Christianity. King Ethelbert the King of Kent, married to a Christian woman, gave little opposition and in 598 AD Augustine and his monks built a church outside the city walls. Augustine became Archbishop in 603 AD and by 672 AD Canterbury was given complete authority over the English Church.
- 5.4.6 The town began to prosper again. The River Stour that runs through Canterbury assisted 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.
- 5.4.7 Canterbury's proximity to the coast made it a target for raids by the Vikings in 842AD and 851AD. More attacks in 991AD and 1011AD resulted in the burning of the cathedral and houses killing the Archbishop.
- 5.4.8 In 1066 AD, Canterbury surrendered to the Normans. At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 AD 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 12th century.
- 5.4.9 In 1170 AD, 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 1190 AD.
- 5.4.10 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. Canterbury had the tenth largest population in England at 10,000 but that number fell dramatically to 3,000 by the early 16th century.

- 5.4.11 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 1507 AD the Old Weavers House was erected and Christchurch Cathedral built. 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 pilgrimages that entered the city.
- 5.4.12 From 1567, Protestant Huguenots, fleeing from religious persecution in Belgium began to arrive in Canterbury, continuing to settle there through the 16th century and bringing with them the silk weaving trade. In 1660 AD 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. The silk trade suffered from the import of Indian muslins and by the late 18th century Canterbury had quietened to a market town that traded in wheat and hops, with a successful leather and paper industry.
- 5.4.13 The railway arrived in 1830. 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.
- 5.4.14 St Edmunds School, which borders the PDA was opened on the 2nd October 1855 as a boys' School, with the site and building being paid for by Doctor Samuel Warneford. The chapel was completed in 1858. The name of the school was changed from the Clergy Orphan School to St Edmund's School in 1897. Electric light replaced gas in 1926. The first dayboys were admitted in 1937. In 1940, the school was evacuated to Cornwall for the duration of the war.

- 5.4.15 The University of Kent which adjoins the southern boundary of the PDA was founded in 1965 initially on the site at Beverley Farm. It is situated within 300 acres of parkland, housing over 6000 students. There are currently 12,000 full-time and 6,200 part-time students, showing the substantial growth of the university from an initial intake of 500 students in 1965. Initially there were four colleges – Darwin, Eliot, Keynes and Rutherford. With the newer Woolf college opening in 2008 and Turing college in 2015. The University site is well known for being a site of prehistoric activity and settlement that is widely dispersed over the area. Important remains of Medieval pottery and tile kilns formed a key industry across the landscape in the university area.
- 5.4.16 Kent College, on the western side of the Whitstable Road, virtually opposite the Giles Lane entrance, was founded in 1885 originally as the Wesleyan College for boys and occupies circa 70 acres. The land was donated by Edward Pillow a local gentleman farmer. Part of the original main building was destroyed by fire in 1938. The school continued to expand through the 20th century and many more buildings added. Girls were allowed in the sixth form from 1973 and since 1975, it has been co-educational.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Andrews Dury map of 1769

- 5.5.1 This shows an agrarian landscape in the vicinity of the PDA. The road north westwards out of Westgate, Canterbury can clearly be seen, travelling up St Thomas' Hill. Giles Lane can be identified and appears to be a trackway that connected the Whitstable Road to the road north of the St Stephens area of Canterbury that travels towards Tile Kyn Hill (now known as Tyler Hill). It does not appear that there are any buildings along Giles Lane at this point in time (Plate 11).

Historic OS map 1873-1874 1:2,500

- 5.5.2 The area is essentially an agrarian landscape and the PDA is designated as part of field 16. Giles Lane runs from west to east along the northern boundary of the PDA with the main Whitstable Road out of Canterbury seen in the south

western corner. There are two buildings located east of the PDA on Giles Lane. These are identified as Giles Cottage on the north side of Giles Lane and Olive Cottages on the south side. There appears to be a footpath running in a south easterly direction from Giles Lane passing close to the western boundary of the PDA. A number of other footpaths cross the wider area. The southern edge of the map shows some of St Thomas' College (now called St Edmunds School), which was built in 1855. The area to the north of the map is woodland and this shows the City of Canterbury boundary line. There is also woodland to the far east of the map. To the far east, south east of the map is a pond and group of building unlabelled (Fig.3).

Historic OS map 1898 1:2,500

5.5.3 The field where the site is situated has now had 2 residential properties built on it. One at the western end labelled Gorsefield House (area 23) another at the eastern end labelled Oakdale Villa (area 22). Both accessed from Giles Lane. The area in between and to the south forms part of field 24 (4.978). A footpath continues along the western area of the PDA. Other detached houses have been built on the northern side along Giles Lane. The pond and building situated on the map edge to the east, south east is now labelled as Beverley Farm. St Thomas' College has been relabelled as St Edmunds School. There is also a large building that has been built on the corner of the Whitstable Road and St Giles Lane, accessed from the Whitstable Road. It is not clear if this is residential or related to the school (Fig.4).

Historic OS map 1907 1:2,500

5.5.4 The PDA site still comprises of the two residential houses and part of the PDA still forms part of field 24 (4.983). More residential houses have been built along the southern edge of the Giles Lane to the east of the PDA. Another building has been built in the area cornering Whitstable Road and Giles Lane (Fig.5).

Historic OS map 1937-38 1:2,500

5.5.5 There have been significant changes. In the PDA, Gorsefield still exists but Oakdale Villa has been replaced by Ronton. It is not clear if this is a brand new building or a significantly altered from the previous building. There are more

houses showing on the northern side of Giles Lane opposite the PDA. The woodland area to the north has reduced in size. It is clear that the area at the corner of Whitstable Road and Giles Lane is related to the school and has more buildings and extensions. There is now a Golf Course situated on the southern area of the map (Fig.6).

Historic OS map 1956 1:1,250

5.5.6 This map being a change in scale clearly labels all the residential properties along Giles Lane. Ronton at the eastern end of the PDA appears to have had some extensions. The field to the east of the PDA has now been built upon and has a residential property called Belmont. The area in between Gorsefield and Ronton is still undeveloped. The western boundary area still shows a footpath and on the south western corner area shows a drain and pond. Beyond the western boundary is now clearly labelled a playing field and relates to the school (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1956 1:2,500

5.5.7 There are no differences to the previous map in figure 7 (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1957 1:1,250

5.5.8 This map shows no difference compared to the map in Fig. 8 (Fig.9).

Historic OS map 1970 1:2,500

5.5.9 There are significant changes in this map. To the east of the PDA Keynes College of the University of Kent has been built in the area to the north of Beverley Farm. There are also associated buildings relating to the university and additional housing either side of Giles Lane. There is no change to the PDA site other than the field area in between Gorsefield and Ronton and to the south is now labelled playing fields. Opposite the PDA on the north side of Giles Lane, a number of residential properties are no longer in existence being what was Rozelle Cottages and Sunfield Bungalow, now just showing as a field. To the eastern area of the PDA, what was previously Belmont, a couple of houses have now been built between Ronton and Belmont called Longley House and Vista. Longley House sits within the eastern of the PDA. St Edmunds School continues

its expansion with additional buildings on the corner area of the Whitstable Road and Giles Lane. Buildings relating to the school are encroaching in a north easterly direction from the Whitstable Road as the main school area deepens into the field area at the rear. The footpath alongside the western boundary of the PDA still continues, essentially across the playing fields. (Fig.10).

Historic OS map 1972 1:2,500

5.5.10 There does not appear to be any change compared to figure 10 (Fig.11).

Historic OS map 1971-1973 1:1,250

5.5.11 There appears to be little change with the exception of the inclusion of Rozelle Cottages and Sunfield Bungalow again opposite the PDA (Fig.12).

Historic OS map 1987-1992 1:1,250

5.5.12 There are more changes. Within the PDA area part of the land in between Gorsefield and Ronton has a new building labelled squash club. The remainder of the area in the PDA is still labelled as playing fields. To the east of Ronton, still within the PDA area, and to the west of Longley House, a new residential building called Duns Scotus has been built. Eastwards of Vista house on the southern side of the Giles Lane and east of the PDA, Belmont has been renamed Highland and what appears is a new building between Highland and the Student Medical Centre is called Belmont. On the opposite side of the PDA on the northern side of Giles Lane, Gazelle Cottages and Sunfield Bungalow have been replaced by the Franciscan Study Centre. The far north area that was woodland has now been built with a large number of student accommodation blocks. The school has now constructed tennis courts in the playing field area to the south west of the PDA. The footpath alongside the western boundary of the PDA still exists (Fig.13).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940

5.6.1 The PDA shows Gorsefield at the south western end with Ronton at the north eastern end. Opposite the PDA on the northern side of Giles Lane can be seen

left to right the residential properties of Landon, Rozelle Cottages with Sunfield bungalow set back, then Woodlands. On the southern side of Giles Lane to the east of Ronton is a field, followed by the residential houses of Belmont and Rothford. The footpath off Giles Lane that passes alongside the western end of the PDA boundary can clearly be seen travelling southwards. Around the southern area of the PDA can be seen fields that are arable or pasture. The bottom south eastern corner, the buildings relating to St Edmunds School can be seen (Plate 1).

1960

- 5.6.2 The PDA appears unchanged. Immediately next to Ronton in the PDA, the residential building of Duns Scotus has been built. The field next to east now shows more houses being those of Longley House (within the PDA) and Vista (outside of the PDA). The hedgerows along the field boundaries in the southern area of the map have thickened. There has been more development in the area north of Giles Lane to the far eastern end of the photograph. The far northern area remains wooded. (Plate 2).

2003

- 5.6.3 There have been significant changes. The field in the PDA between Gorsefield and Ronton now shows the squash club. On the opposite side of Giles Lane, Rozelle Cottages and Sunfield bungalow have been demolished to make way for the Franciscan Study Centre. You can also see in the far northern area that the woodland has been significantly reduced following the construction of student accommodation. To the east of the PDA, the building of Keynes College can be seen. The tennis courts relating to the school have been constructed in the south eastern area but the southern area around the PDA are playing fields (Plate 3).

2007

- 5.6.4 There appears to be little change other than a large building has appeared at the rear of Gorsefields that appears to be on the school land. It is not clear from the photograph if the footpath is still in existence alongside the western boundary. (Plate 4).

2008

5.6.5 The building to the rear of Gorsefields is now longer there. The field around the squash centre looks more like scrubland. The fields to the south east of the PDA boundary appears to grassland (Plate 5).

2011

5.6.6 No changes are noted (Plate 6).

2013

5.6.7 Changes are seen in that the school to the west of the PDA has built an all-weather pitch area and it shows that access to this field is via an entrance in the PDA off Giles Lane. The grassland to the south east area has been stripped ahead of the construction of Turing College (Plate 7).

2014

5.6.8 The construction of Turing College is in progress. No other changes are noted (Plate 8).

2016

5.6.9 The construction of Turing College has been completed. No other changes are noted (Plate 9).

2017

5.6.10 No changes are noted (Plate 10).

5.7 Walkover Survey

5.7.1 The walkover survey is for the purpose of:

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps
- Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation

- 5.7.2 The walkover survey is 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 walkover survey was undertaken on the 23rd February 2018. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover (Plates 12-21).
- 5.7.3 The site is essentially covered by residential buildings and associated gardens; squash courts with associated parking area; and scrubland.

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

- 5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no record from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Mesolithic

- 5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no record from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Neolithic

- 5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. There is one record from this period. Circa 250m south west of the PDA, a Neolithic axe was found in 1952 in the garden at the rear of St Edmunds School (TR 15 NW 29). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Bronze Age

- 5.8.4 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

Kent HER has just one record dating to this period within the assessment area; a pit circa 150m north east of the site, at St Edmunds School (TR 15 NW 595). Bronze Age pottery and flint that was worked and fire cracked was found in the pit. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Iron Age

- 5.8.5 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 Kent HER has no record from this period within the assessment area. However, it is clear that the Turing excavation that immediately south of the PDA, significant evidence was found of Iron Age settlement and industries in the form of, ditches, round houses, pits, kilns, quarries, along with cremations and many Iron Age artefacts. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Romano-British

- 5.8.6 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 Kent HER has no record from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.7 There are no Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area; therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

- 5.8.8 There are three Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area. They include Beverley Farm, some 250m south east of the PDA, as a monument record (TR 15 NW 505) but also with the associated farmhouse as a Grade II

listed building (TR 15 NW 946). The earliest fabric, dating to the late 15th century, consisted mainly of the largely intact crown-post roof occupying the site of the hall of a 'Wealden'-type house. Detail circa 1600AD associated with the flooring over of the open hall survives. Both ends of the Wealden house were subsequently replaced by 17th and 19th century construction. In addition, there is the Grade II listed building of Hothe Court, circa 400m south west of the PDA (TR 15 NW 1317). Hothe Court is a 16th century timber framed building that was refaced in the 18th century and is much restored. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

5.8.9 There are eight records held at the Kent HER from this period within the assessment area other than farmsteads, which are discussed separately below. All of which essentially relate to buildings whether listed nationally or locally except for The City of Canterbury Inn, situated on St Thomas' Hill, circa 470m south of the PDA, which is listed as a monument (TR 15 NW 1645). The locally listed buildings include Giles Cottage (TR 15 NW 906), Tanglewood (TR 15 NW 904) and No 1 & 2 Olive Cottages (TR 15 NW 900). All three are in Giles Lane and the first two are 18th century with Olive Cottages considered to be 19th century. There are four nationally listed buildings, all Grade II. These include St Edmunds School, built in 1854 (TR 15 NW 1072) and the Headmaster's House (TR 15 NW 1071), built in 1897, both 300m and 280m from the PDA respectively. There is also an aisled, six bay barn associated with Hothe Court from the 17th century (TR 15 NW 1347), circa 450m north west of the PDA. Finally, there is Blean House situated on the Whitstable Road (TR 15 NW 1452) from the 19th century, at the edge of the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Modern

5.8.10 There are eight records in the Kent HER within the assessment area from this period, all of which relate to the Second World War. A number concern Kent College, which is west of the PDA at the edge of the assessment area. The

college was involved as military headquarters (TR 15 NW 1150), Civil Defence Wardens post (TR 15 NW 800), Civil Defence First Aid Party (TR 15 NW 799) and a destroyed aid raid shelter (TR 15 NW 854). Other records involve roadblocks. One, being temporary, on Giles Lane, 420m north east of the PDA (TR 15 NW 1070), the other on the Whitstable Road, near the Water Tower, 350m south east of the PDA (TR 15 NW 1157). The last two records concern a gun emplacement on the St Edmund's School playing fields (TR 15 NW 1138) and a pillbox on St Thomas' Hill, circa 350m south east of the PDA (TR 15 NW 1110). Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered **low**.

Farmsteads

5.8.11 There are five farmsteads in total within the assessment area. An outfarm of Gorsefield House (MKE 88731) circa 100m east of the PDA and has been destroyed. Beverley Farm is also recorded as a farmstead in the HER records (MKE 86233) as being a regular courtyard farm, with the farmhouse attached to one of the agricultural ranges, this is circa 250m south east of the PDA. The farmstead has been altered with significant loss of original form. Circa 150m west of the PDA is an outfarm east of Kent College, (MKE 86234), that has been destroyed. Hothe Court was also a Farmstead circa 400m south west of the PDA (MKE 86202). It is a loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached in central position. One of the barns is Grade II listed (covered separately). The Farmstead has been altered with partial loss of original form (less than 50%). Brotherhood Farm circa 450m north east of the PDA has been demolished (MKE 86245). It was a loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached side on to yard.

Undated Records

5.8.12 There are no undated records within the assessment area.

Overview

5.8.13 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork. Recent excavations in 2014 at the Turing college site has found significant evidence of Iron Age settlement and industry. Therefore, the site has a high potential

archaeologically for the Iron Age period, with low potential for all the other periods.

5.8.14 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **low**
- Iron Age: **high**
- Roman: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 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.

6.2 Historic Impacts

- 6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the site has largely been agrarian fields until the construction of post medieval and modern residential properties within part of the PDA area in the 19th century, and latterly the squash club in recent modern times. Some of the PDA area appears not to have been built on at all. The areas within the PDA with buildings have foundations and therefore the previous impact to archaeological remains from these foundations are considered to be **medium**. For the areas of the PDA that have not been built on, it does not appear that it has been subject to intense modern agriculture and deep plough truncation, there impact for these parts are considered **low**.
- 6.2.2 The proposed development includes a basement level for car parking, which given the depth is likely to have a total impact on any potential archaeological remains.

6.3 Summary of Impacts

- 6.3.1 Due to the use of the PDA for both historical farming and modern buildings, with associated foundations, there is likely to be a combination of low and medium impact. The level of natural geology of the site is not known but the basement construction for car parking is likely to totally destroy any potential archaeological remains.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 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.
- 7.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high** archaeological potential for the Iron Age period and **low** archaeological potential for all other periods.

8 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 Archive

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

8.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 8.2.1 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.

8.3 Copyright

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

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

SWAT Archaeology

February 2018

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10 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 14-17)

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
	HLC			Post 1810 Settlement, bordering 19 th century and later parkland
TR 15 NW 29	Findspot	c. 250m SW	Neolithic	Neolithic stone axe found 28/3/52 in the garden at the back of St Edmund's School, Canterbury, is in Canterbury Museum
TR 15 NW 505	Monument	c. 250m SE	Medieval	Beverley Farm. 15 th century and later building. A full 1:50 measured survey and written report was produced during December and January 1983-4 for the surveyor at the University in advance of proposed major structural and general refurbishment of the farmhouse. The earliest fabric, dating to the late 15th century, consisted mainly of the largely intact crown-post roof occupying the site of the hall of a 'Wealden'-type house. Good circa.1600 detail survived associated with the flooring over of the open hall. Both ends of the Wealden house were subsequently replaced by 17th and 19th century construction.
TR 15 NW 595	Monument	c. 250m SW	Bronze Age	Small pit with late Bronze Age pottery and flint both worked and fire cracked at St. Edmunds School, Canterbury.
TR 15 NW 906	Building	c. 150m NE	Post Medieval	Giles, Lane Hackington / Giles Cottage Hackington formerly listed as Conway. Locally Listed Building (5055). 18 th century red brick and grey headers. Half hipped tiles roof, 4 sashes with glazing bars missing. Simple doorcase.
TR 15 NW 904	Building	c. 280m NE	Post Medieval	Giles, Lane Hackington / Tanglewood Hackington. Locally Listed Building (5056). 18 th century weatherboarded, hipped modern pantiled roof, 3 sashes, 2 of them original with glazing bars intact. Simple doorcase with panelled door, 2 storey modern brick

				extension on right hand side.
TR 15 NW 900	Building	c. 140m NE	Post Medieval	Giles Lane Hackington / No. 1 & 2 Olive Cottages. Locally Listed Building (5057). Mid 19 th century or earlier (18 th ?), 2 storeys, ground floor painted brick. 1 st floor partly rendered. Side elevations tile hung. 3 gables, 3 sashes with moulded architraves. Simple doorcases.
TR 15 NW 1347	Listed Building	c. 450m NW	Post Medieval	Barn adjoining Hothe Court on the north. Grade II listed (1085524). Probably 17 th century aisled timber barn of 6 bays. Faced with tarred weatherboarding with footings of brick. Hipped slate roof.
TR 15 NW 1452	Listed Building	c. 480m NW	Post Medieval	Blean House, Whitstable Road. Grade II listed (1187070). Early 19 th century. Three storeys. Front white brick, the sides red brick. Slate roof and parapet. The centre window bay projects slightly with an iron balcony on wooden brackets on first floor and doorway below with side lights, segmental fanlight and door of 6 moulded panels. The other window bays have a stone stringcourse above the ground floor. On each side is a curtain wall concealing one storey office buildings of which each has a round-headed arch containing a blind window space and beyond a lower curved portion ending in a gate-pier.
TR 15 NW 1072	Listed Building	c. 300m S	Post Medieval	St. Edmunds School. Grade II listed (1242647). Built 1854-5 by P. C. Hardwick. 2 to 3 storeys ragstone with stone dressings. Green and black slate roof. The South East elevation has a projecting centre and ends (one of which is the chapel). 4 gables and 4 traceried windows. The other windows are lancets, some of them double. The elevation to Whitstable Road is similar and has 7 dormers and some mullioned and transomed windows. Porch.

TR 15 NW 1071	Listed Building	c. 280m SE	Post Medieval	Former Headmaster's House, St. Edmunds School. Grade II listed (1242648). Built 1897 by Sir R. Blomfield. 2 storeys ragstone. Green slate roof having a cupola with bell and weather vane. Mullioned and transomed windows and a porch with 4 fluted Ionic pilasters.
TR 15 NW 946	Listed Building	c. 250m SE	Medieval / Post Medieval / Modern	Beverley Farmhouse. Grade II listed (1259931). The centre portion is a C15 timber-framed building, the 1st floor studded. The east section is C16 or early C17 timberframed with brick infilling. This old part of the house is L-shaped. 2 storeys with 4 windows. In the C19 a large wing was added to the west T-wise. This is of 2 to 3 storeys with a red brick base, faced with fishscale tiles. Gable.
TR 15 NW 1317	Listed Building	c. 400m SW	Medieval / Post Medieval	Hothe Court. Grade II listed (1336585). C16 or earlier timber-framed building refaced in C18 but much restored. T-shaped. C18 exterior faced with roughcast. Two storeys. Tiled roof and gable to each wing. Three sashes in stuccoed surrounds with glazing bars intact. Doorcase in similar surround with rectangular fanlight. To the north is a wing of lower elevation in painted brick with 2 windows and 2 dormers. Windows are triple round-headed casements with hood moulding over. Manor Court was held here from the Middle Ages. Sir Bartholomew de Badlesmere, leader of the opposition to Edward II lived here but probably in an earlier house on the site. He was executed at Blean.
TR 15 NW 800	Building	c. 400m W	Modern	Second World War Civil Defence Warden's Post Kent College. In late October 1940 there was a Civil Defence Warden's Post at Kent College on St Thomas' Hill. This was one of the Bridge-Blean-Rural District posts rather than one of Canterbury's.
TR 15 NW 799	Building	c. 400m W	Modern	Second World War Civil Defence First Aid Party at Kent College. By 7 November 1940 a civil-defence first-aid-post were using a room at Kent College. This was one of the Bridge-Blean-Rural District posts rather than one of Canterbury's.

TR 15 NW7 854	Monument	c. 490m W	Modern	Second World War school air-raid shelter at Kent College. There was a Second World War school air-raid shelter at Kent College on the Whitstable Road. The headmaster of the time recalled: 'We had our own concrete air-raid shelter behind the Pavilion [not the present structure] and beyond the swimming bath it was rarely used' before the school was evacuated in 1940. Doubtless a use would have been found for it by the numerous Army units who had headquarters at the school subsequently. Destroyed.
TR 15 NW 1070	Monument	c. 420m NE	Modern	Second World War temporary road block on what is now Giles Lane, Hackington. A temporary road block was erected on what is now Giles Lane by the 9th Royal Fusiliers, probably to defend one of their sites in the vicinity. It had been sited and the materials were in place by 13 May 1940. It was intended to be established and then abandoned, and the road left open. It was at the approximate site of the present pedestrian crossing west of the Grimond Building and University Library. This stretch of Giles Lane did not yet exist and the roadblock was deep within woodland (perhaps this was a woodland track). Destroyed.
TR 15 NW 1150	Building	c. 400m W	Modern	Second World War military headquarters at Kent College. Kent College was evacuated in 1940 and was occupied by a succession of military units. At the start of June that year, the 1 London Infantry moved their headquarters to the school. From mid-December until mid-February the 217 Field Battery of the Royal Artillery had their headquarters here, also making use of the nearby Church Wood, where they had hard standings. In mid 1941 the 6 Cheshire Battalion, having moved into the district earlier that year, concentrated at Kent College for training 'in machine-gun and field work'. 'A' Company seem to have camped in the College grounds, whilst Companies 'B' to 'D' were camped around the nearby Church Wood. By the start of November, the 25 Army Tank

				Brigade had their headquarters here. As one would expect, under this succession of units, various defensive measures were taken in the grounds. A zig-zag slit trench is clearly visible, in immediate post-war aerial photographs, along the south side of the school buildings, and other military features are evident albeit harder to identify.
TR 15 NW 1110	Monument	c. 350m SE	Modern	Second World War pillbox on St Thomas' Hill, Rough Common. This was pillbox No.3 in the 1940 list of pillboxes in East Kent (2 December); it was in Sector 7 of the area, at the stated Military Grid Reference R 574774. It was probably at or near the road junction with Neal's Place Road, defending the north-western approach to Canterbury. Oddly it was just outside the major roadblock on this approach, which adjoined St Edmund's School.
TR 15 NW 1138	Monument	c. 150m W	Modern	Gun Emplacement. Second World War Rocket Battery on the St Edmund's School playing fields. There is believed to have been a Second World War Rocket Battery on the St Edmund's School playing fields, at the 'corner [of] Giles Lane'.
TR 15 NW 1157	Monument	c. 350m SE	Modern	Roadblock. Second World War road block on Whitstable Road, Canterbury, near the Water Tower. This was road block No. 42 in a list of Road Blocks in the 43 Divisional area at the end of November 1940. This roadblock had been sited and the necessary materials were in place by 13 May 1940. It was on the Whitstable Road south east of the Junction with Neal's Place Road. The north-west side of the block fell within the grounds of St Edmund's School Canterbury, where the cubes still survive. It was to be built by the 9th Royal Fusiliers as a permanent road block; it had been sited and the materials were in place by 13 May 1940. There was a pillbox in the immediate vicinity, but this seems unlikely to have covered this roadblock because it (the pillbox) is yet further out of town – perhaps there were slit trenches or similar instead. The

				environs of the block can be seen very clearly on immediate post-war aerial photographs. To the north east, the obstacle was continued, by a row of large concrete blocks (extant), up to the end of the most south-westerly wing of St Edmund's School. A single concrete block stood at the south-west side of the road. Beyond this, a wedge-shaped group of concrete pimples, perhaps about thirty, filled the gap between the road and the steep conical mound of the covered reservoir (in the water tower field).
MKE 86202	Farmstead	c. 400m SW	Post Medieval	Hothe Court. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered with partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE 86233	Farmstead	c. 250m SE	Post Medieval	Beverley Farm. Regular courtyard plan. Farmhouse attached to agricultural range. Altered with significant loss of original form. (more than 50%).
MKE 86234	Farmstead	c. 150m W	Post Medieval	Outfarm east of Kent college. An outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with buildings to two sides of the yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE 86245	Farmstead	c. 450m NE	Post Medieval	Brotherhood Farm. A loose courtyard plan with a building to one side of the yard. Farmhouse detached side on to yard. Farmstead completely demolished
MKE 88731	Farmstead	c. 100m E	Post Medieval	Outfarm east of Gorsefield House. A loose courtyard plan with buildings to two sides of the yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
TR 15 NW 1645	Monument	c.470m S	Post Medieval to Modern	Inn – The City of Canterbury. situated opposite the University at St. Thomas' Hill. The inn was closed down in 1971. The present building is early 19th century. It was mentioned in Bagshaw's Directory in 1847 and in a Directory of 1838 with John Martin as a beer retailer. Whitbread have informed that the City Of Canterbury was licensed prior to 1803 when it was bought by Mr Thomas Flint. When sold by Flint's to George Ash in 1849 it was

				<p>described as an 'Old Established Roadside Public House with a brick built and thatched shop in front'.</p> <p>The site was a pleasant one, opposite the entry road to the University. In 1971 the inn closed down and the Council granted planning permission to convert the inn into student accommodation. A recent application to re-open it as an inn was rejected.</p>
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Figure 14: KHER Monument Record

Kent County Council - Giles Lane, Canterbury - Stour Palaeolithic Character Area

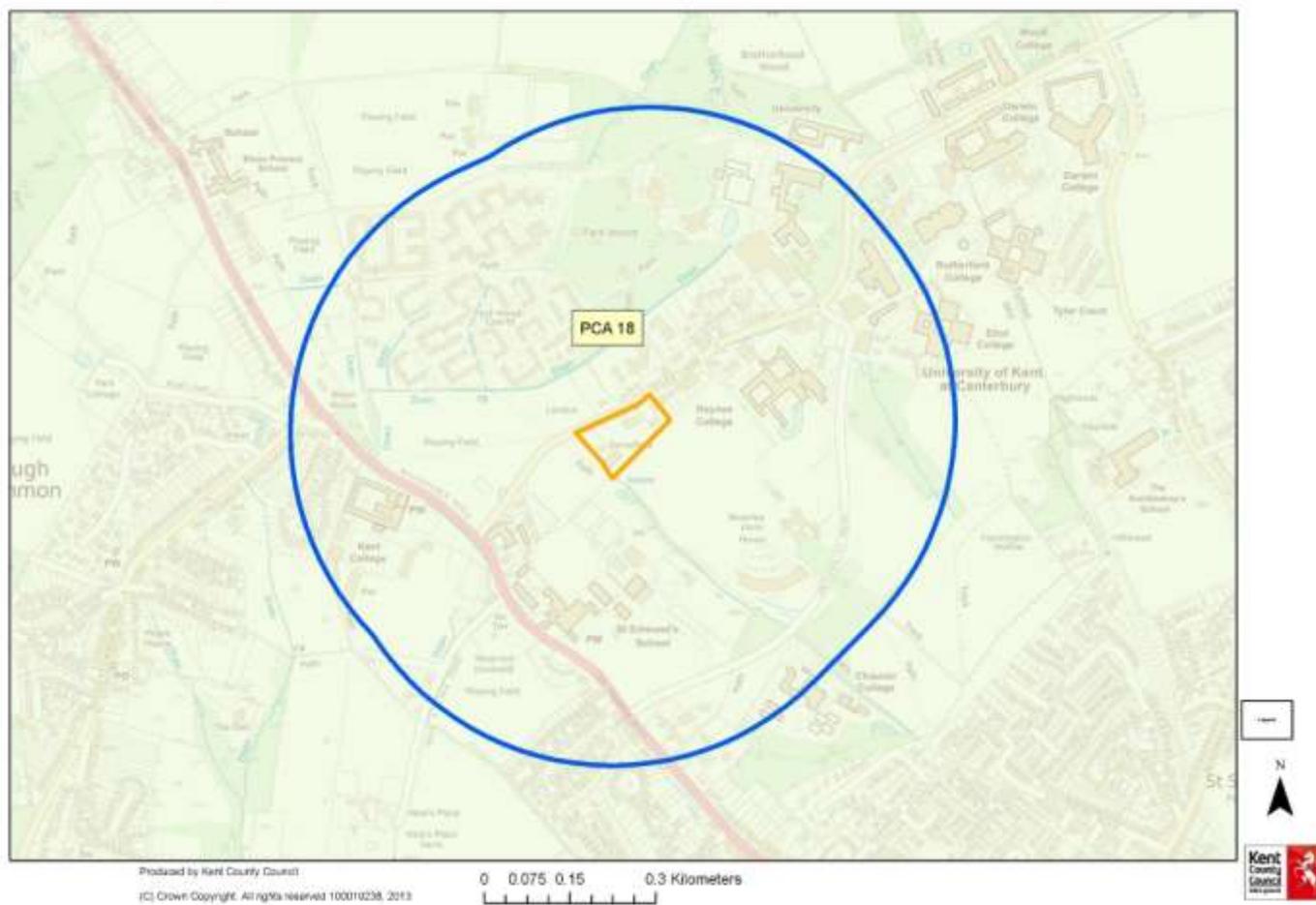


Figure 16: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Character Area.

Kent County Council - Giles Lane, Canterbury - Conservation Areas

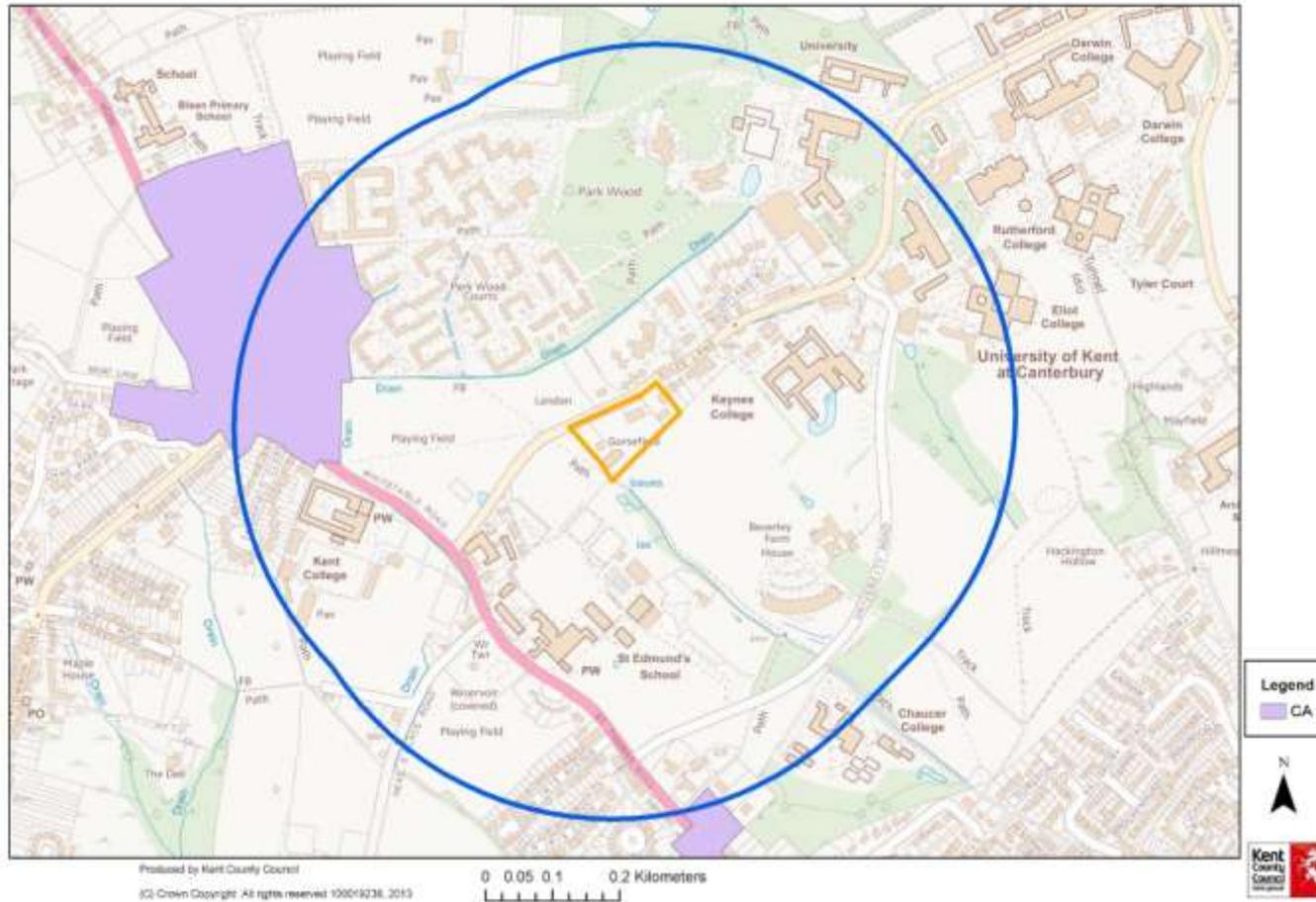


Figure 17: KHER Conservation Areas



Figure 18: The proposed development



Plate 11: Map by Andrews Dury 1769 showing the area of the site (red circle)



Plate 12: View of rear of Ronton and Duns Scotus (looking west)



Plate 13: View of the rear of the Squash Club from the boundary (looking north west)



Plate 14: View of the rear of Gorsefield from boundary (looking north west)



Plate 15: Front view of Ronton and Duns Scotus (looking south east)



Plate 16: View of the Squash Club (looking south)



Plate 17: View from eastern squash club boundary looking towards Gorsefield (looking west, south west)



Plate 18: View towards front of gated field entrance and Gorsefield (looking south, south east)



Plate 19: View from field gate entrance (looking south east)



Plate 20: Front view of Gorsefield (looking south east)



Plate 21: View from western boundary from footpath (looking north east)



Plate 22: View of the CAT excavations at the top of the slope. San Damiano and Duns Scotus can be seen in the background. Keynes college is adjacent (looking north)



Plate 23: Aerial view of the excavation at the lower edge of the slope. Beverley Farmhouse can be seen in the lower half (CAT)



Plate 24: Turing College excavations (CAT). The houses in the background are those just to the east of the PDA (looking north).

Redline



Figure 1: Site Location Map, scale 1:10000

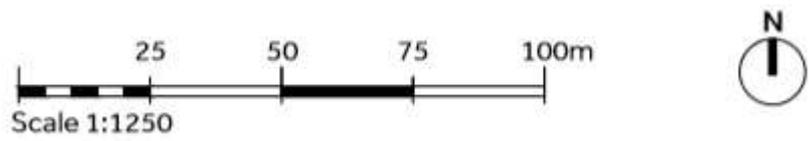


Figure 2: Development in relation to OS Plan

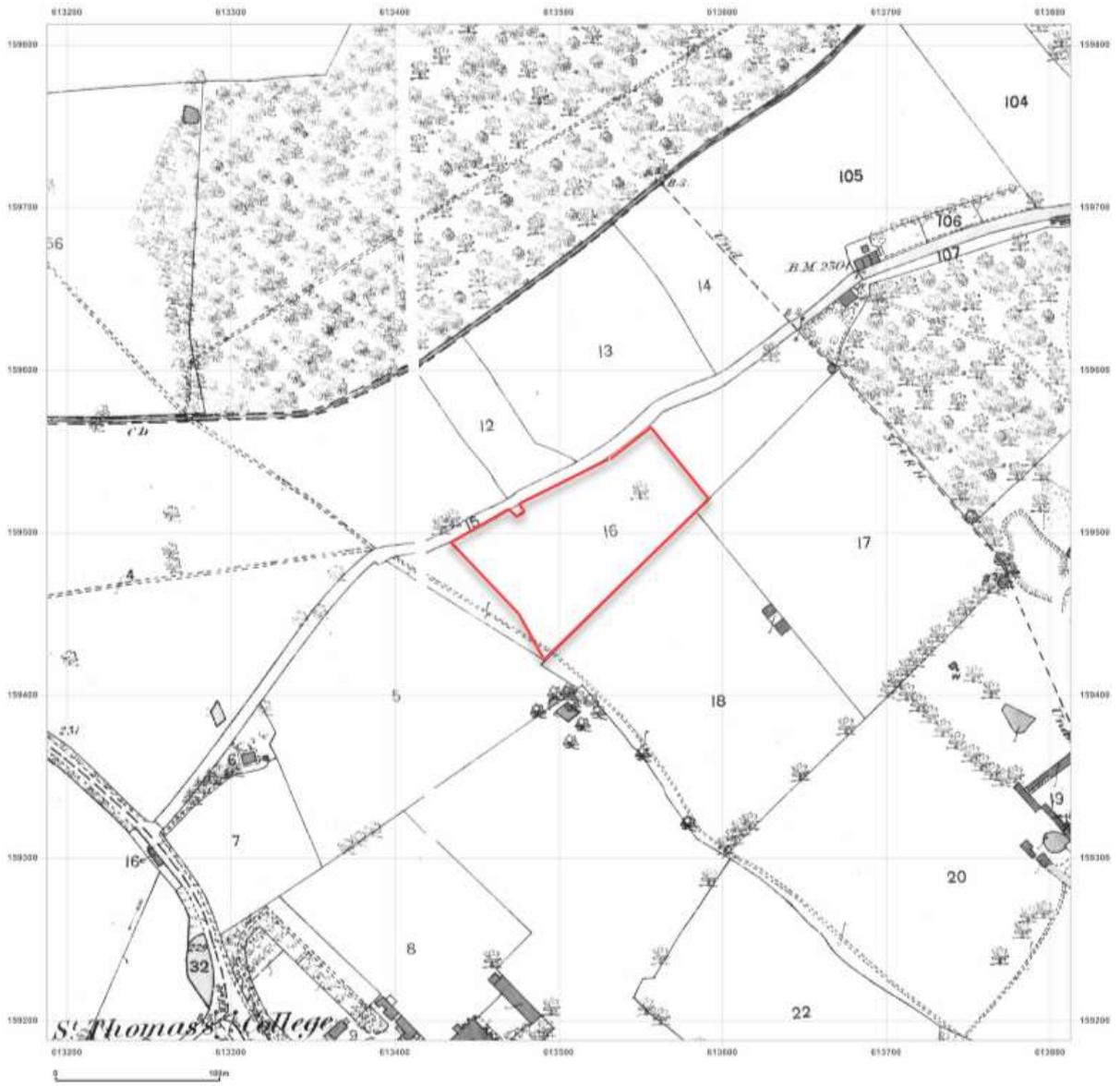


Figure 3: 1873-1874 1:2500

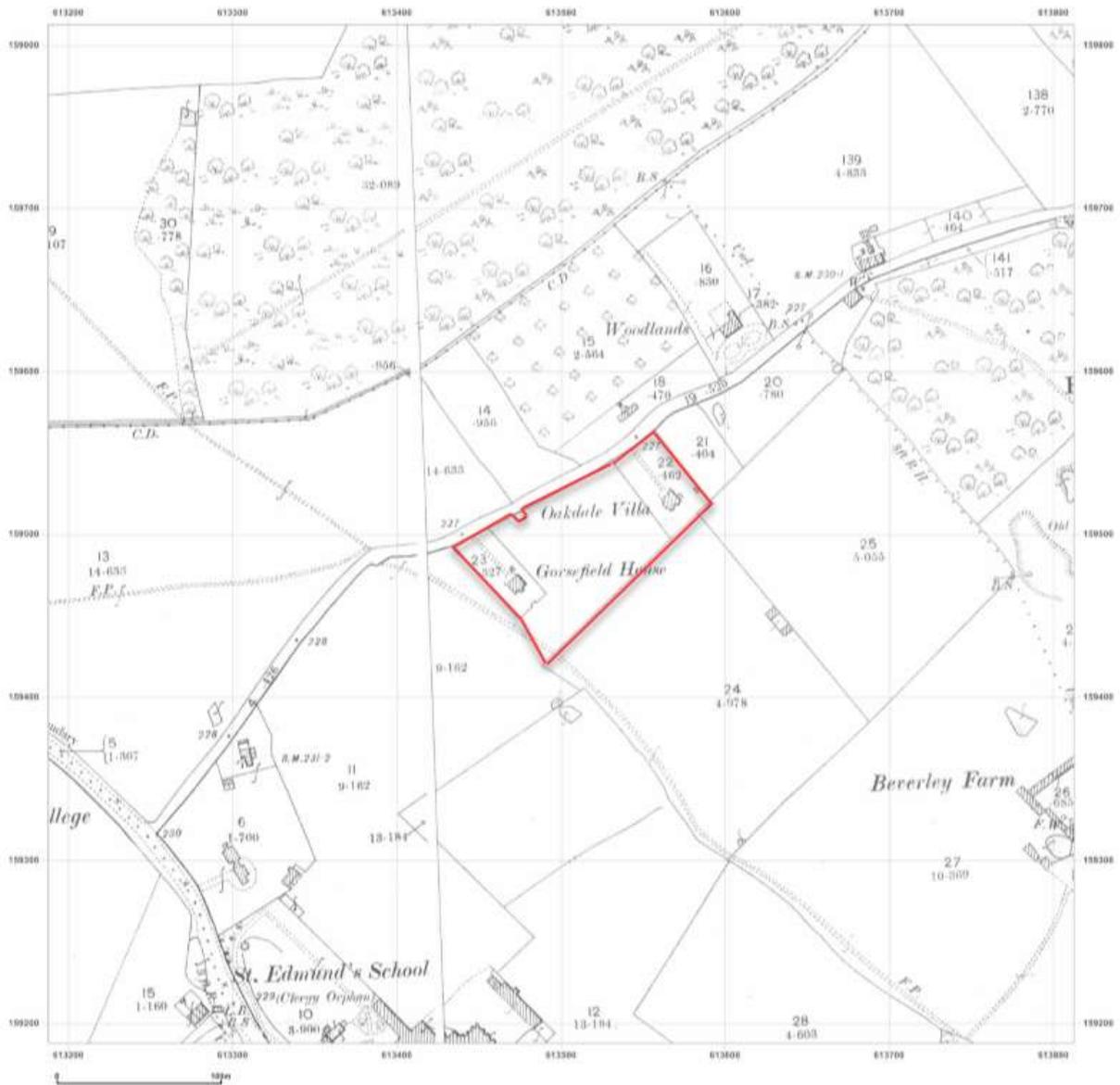


Figure 4 :1898 1:2500

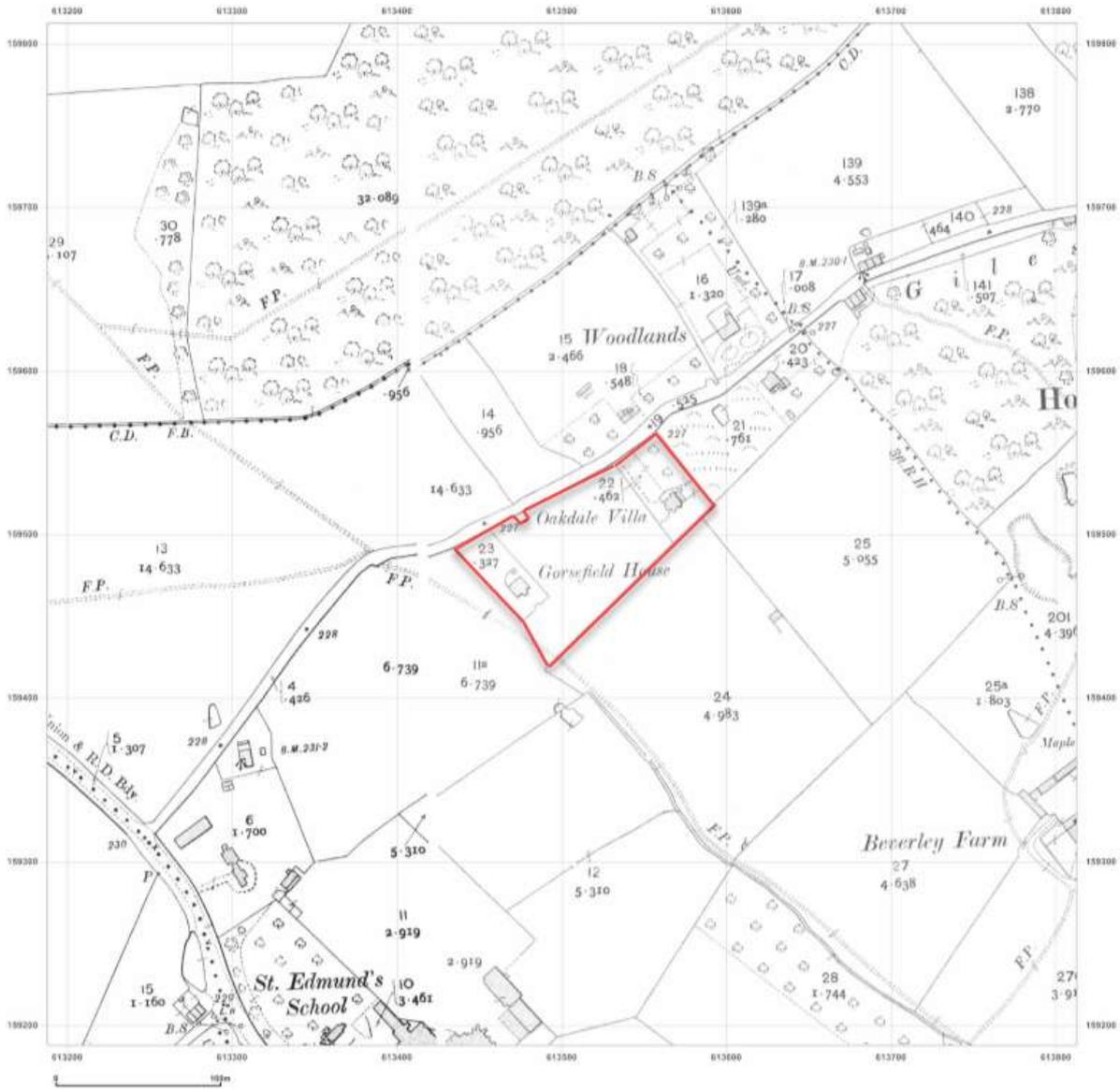


Figure 5: 1907 1:2500



Figure 6: 1937-1938 1:2500

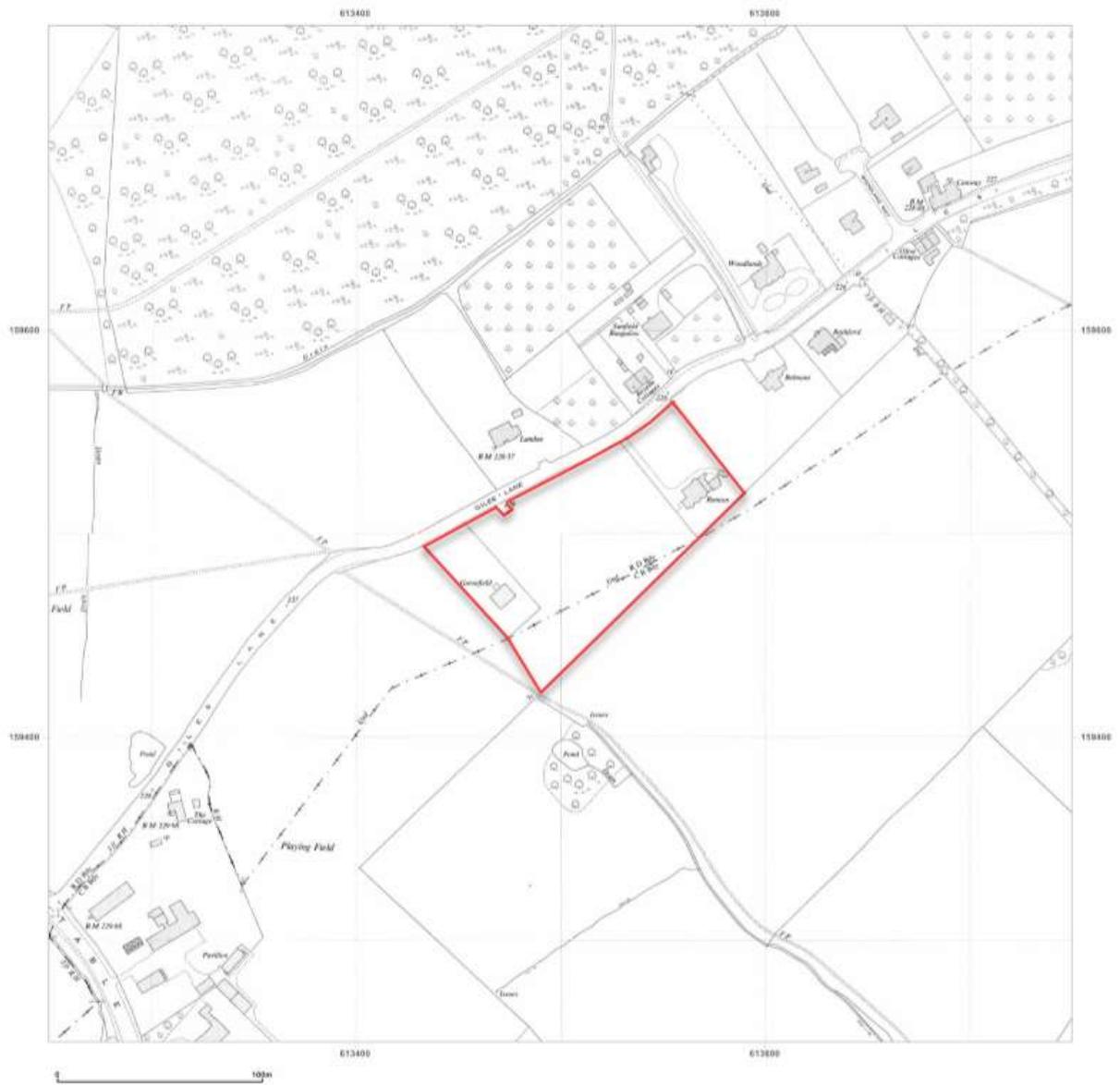


Figure 7 : 1956 1:1250

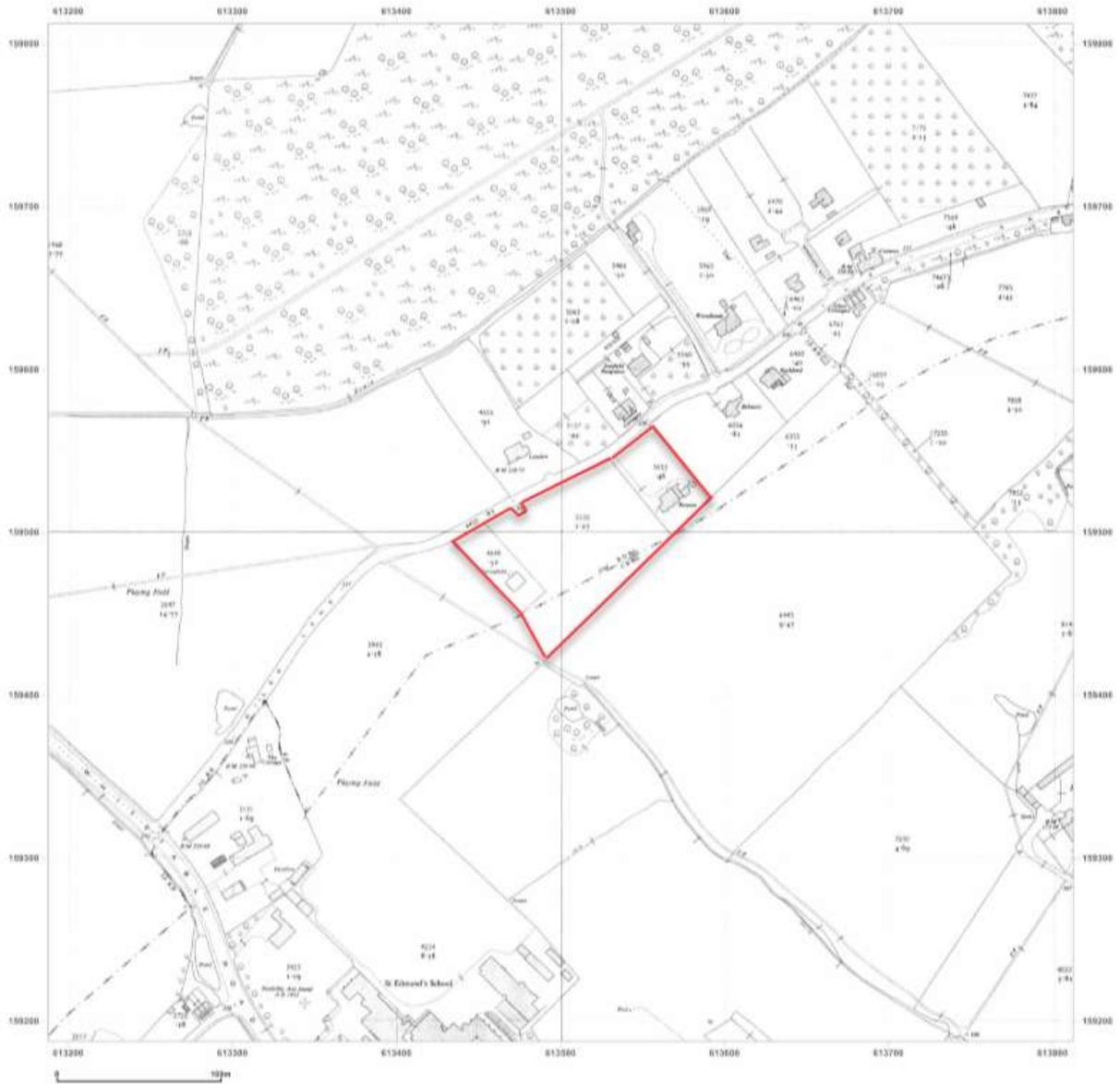


Figure 8 : 1956 1:2500

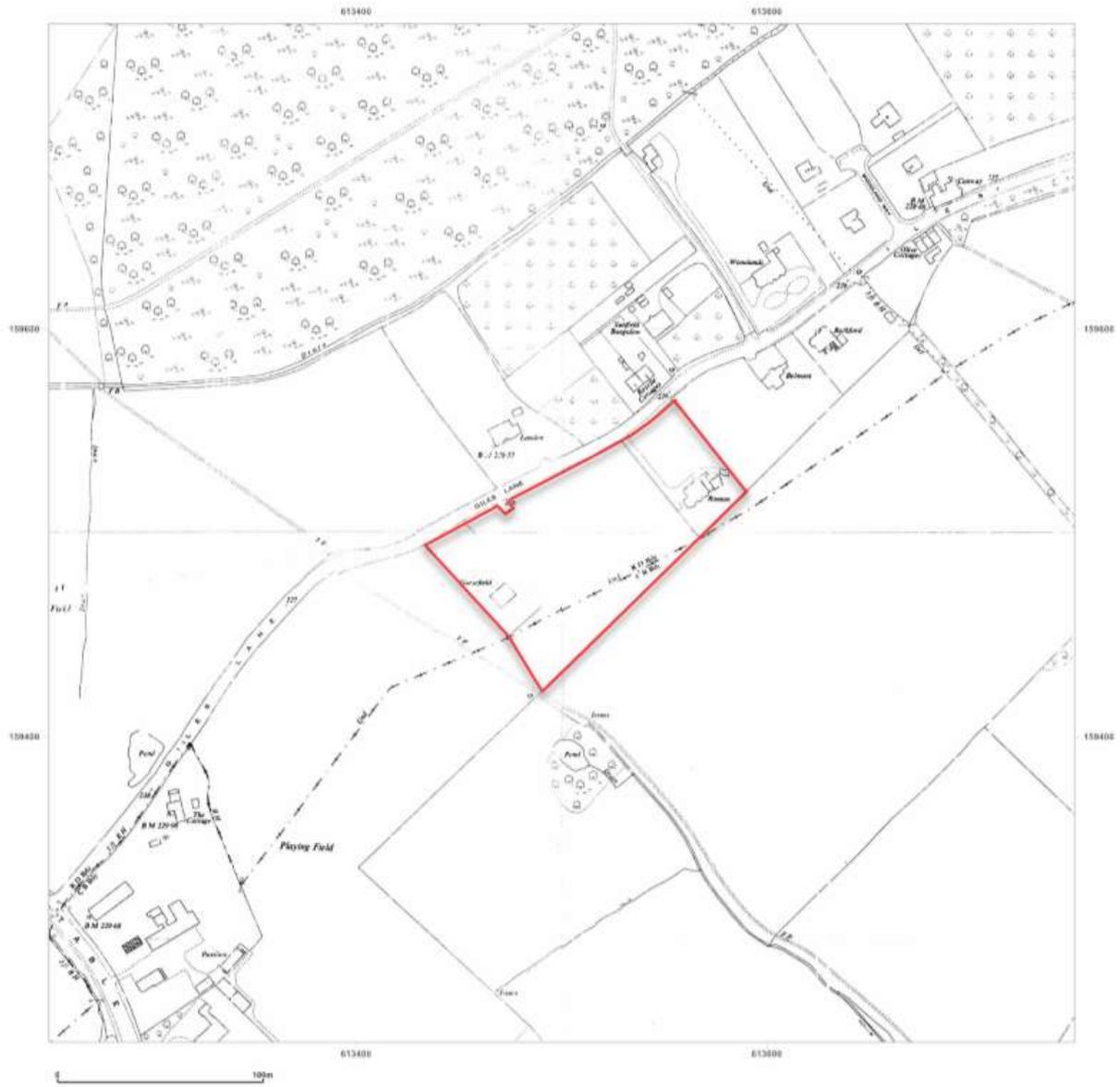


Figure 9 : 1957 1:1250



Figure 10 1970 1:2500

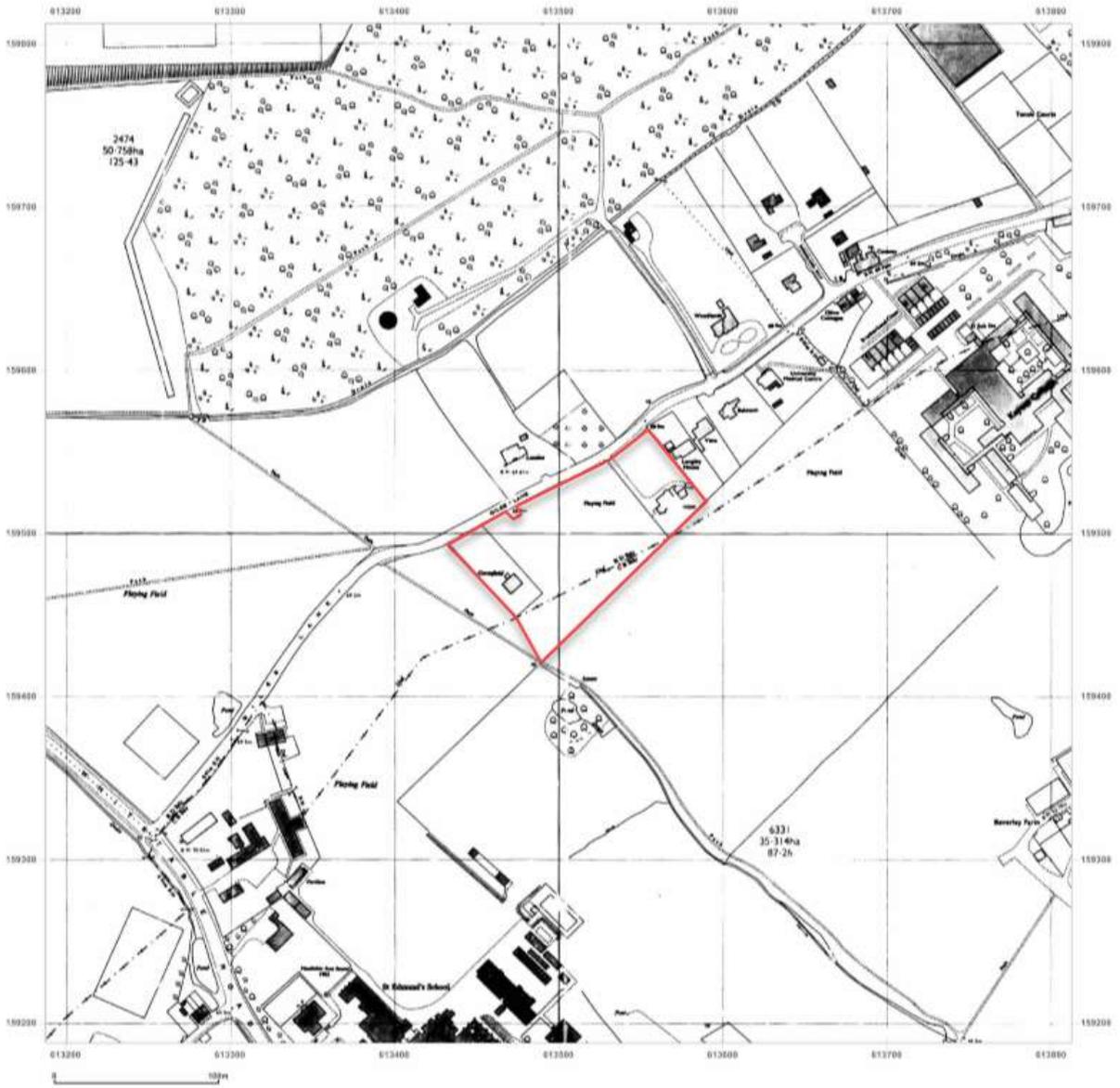


Figure 11: 1972 1:2500



Plate 1: 1940 (Google Earth)



Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2007 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2008 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2011 (Google Earth)



Plate7: 2013 (Google Earth)



Plate 8: 2014 (Google Earth)



Plate9: 2016 (Google Earth)



Plate 10: 2017 (Google Earth)