



# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at The Old Woodyard, Moat Lane, Fordwich, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 0DP

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National Grid Reference TR 18090 59103



Report for Mr R Haywood & Mr S Matthews

Planning Application: CA/20/00189

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## **SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY**

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at The Old Woodyard, Moat Lane, Fordwich, Canterbury, Kent.**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Mr R Haywood & Mr S Matthews to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at The Old Woodyard, Moat Lane, Fordwich, 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: **high**
- Iron Age: **moderate**
- Roman: **low/moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

*The PDA is situated on the far north eastern outskirts of Canterbury in Kent, the centre of which is located 3km away. The village of Fordwich is circa 300m to the north, which the river Stour flows through and the land to the south on the valley sides rises sharply. The PDA covers an area of 0.55ha. The PDA is located on the eastern side of Moat Lane with access currently located at the far north western end of the PDA. The PDA currently exists of bare ground mixed with hardstanding, tarmac, made ground and storage buildings. To the south and east of the PDA are traveller sites. The Site was extensively quarried for gravel in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the current land level of the PDA significantly lower than that to the south and east. Since then the site has been light industrial use as a nursery and a woodyard. The PDA was of high importance as it was this quarry at the PDA and the wider area to the north east that found hundreds of Palaeolithic implements in the 1920s. In the wider area, the majority of archaeology interest can be found to the north in Fordwich, which*

*the settlement has Anglo-Saxon origins but prior to that, was considered to be the port of Canterbury in the Roman period. Many Medieval and Post Medieval buildings remain and many are listed. The settlement has a Conservation Area, which extends as far south as to the southern boundary of the PDA. At least from the Medieval period until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the PDA was on the rural hinterland of Fordwich and was agricultural land. Located just below the high point on the valley sides, to the east is Trenley Park, which was a Medieval deer park, which an Iron Age settlement is located and to the west is also another Medieval deer park of Old Park.*

*Given the significant amount of disturbance that has occurred at the site due to the quarrying, it is not possible to be completely certain in respect of the changes in land levels at the PDA. Very little, if any of the PDA has not been quarried, with the only possible area being underneath the northernmost outbuilding leading to a conclusion of total historical impact across the PDA except for under the outbuilding, which is uncertain. The proposed new residential houses by way of piles for foundations, including the requirement for roads and services will have a low impact on any potential archaeology given that it has by all likelihood already been removed, even to the Palaeolithic levels. In the area of the current northernmost building, the building is to be removed and this area is being planted with vegetation atop the existing ground levels. Given that is highly likely that all archaeological potential has already been removed from the site, the need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works is not recommended. However, should they be required 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 Mr R Haywood & Mr S Matthews (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at The Old Woodyard, Moat Lane, Fordwich, Canterbury, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 18090 59103 (Fig 1).

### 1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The PDA is situated on the far north eastern outskirts of Canterbury in Kent, the centre of which is located 3km away. The village of Fordwich is circa 300m to the north, which the river Stour flows through and the land to the south on the valley sides rises sharply. The PDA covers an area of 0.55ha. The PDA is located on the eastern side of Moat Lane with access currently located at the far north western end of the PDA. The PDA currently exists of bare ground mixed with hardstanding, tarmac, made ground and storage buildings. To the south and east of the PDA are traveller sites. On the western side of Moat Lane are arable fields and pasture. The PDA sits at an average height of 41m on sloping ground from a low 38m aOD in the north western corner, rising to 45m aOD in the south eastern corner and is set lower in the landscape than the surrounding areas due to the previous quarrying that has taken place at the site (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock comprising of Lambeth Group - Sand in a patch surrounded by Thanet Formation – Sand, Silt and Clay. Within the patch of sand to the east is an area of Harwich Formation – Sand and Gravel. The sands overlie the chalk. There are superficial deposits immediately to the south of River Terrace Deposits 3 – Sand and Gravel associated with the Stour and potential contains Palaeolithic remains. However, this data is at relatively low resolution (1:50,000) and offers only a rough indication of the site geology, and the site's location within a river valley landscape could mean a high level of variation is present in the geological deposits. Given that the site was quarried for gravel, it is likely that the PDA was located atop river terrace gravels.

### *Geotechnical Information*

- 1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information at the PDA or in the surrounding assessment area. However, a 1933 article regarding the Palaeolithic flint found in the quarry which was within and around the PDA commented that the base of the gravels was at 130ft aOD, rising to the east, with the water laid gravel resting on sands.

### **1.3 The Proposed Development**

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is an outline application (CA/20/00189) that seeks approval for the Access and Layout for the development of six detached units, with Scale, Appearance and Hard and Soft Landscaping remaining as reserved matters. The proposal involves the relocation of the existing site access from the north western corner of the site, which has very limited visibility splays to the centre of the site (fig.2).

### **1.4 Project Constraints**

- 1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

### **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 and ensure

than a Heritage Asset is protected to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.1.2 Statutory protection is also 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
- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

## **2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's core principles in relation to planning and the historic environment and is covered in section 16, paragraphs 185-202. These principles are designed to underpin the planning and decision-making process to ensure that Local Planning Authorities (LPA), developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to the conservation of the Historic Environment.

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018): 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.'*

2.2.3 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).'*

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 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.'*

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

*'The LPA 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.'*

2.2.6 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:

- **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.
- **Setting.** 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, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

2.2.7 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.

*Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997*

2.2.8 The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal

not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge.

### **2.3 Local Policies**

2.3.1 Canterbury City Council has a Local Plan adopted in 2017. 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

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

#### *POLICY HE1: Historic Environment and Heritage Assets*

2.3.3 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.

2.3.4 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:

2.3.5 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.

- 2.3.6 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*

- 2.3.7 Development within a conservation area should preserve or enhance its special architectural or historic character or appearance.
- 2.3.8 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.
- 2.3.9 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*

- 2.3.10 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*

- 2.3.11 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.
- 2.3.12 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.
- 2.3.13 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:
- 2.3.14 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.
- 2.3.15 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*

- 2.3.16 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.

### *Local Planning Guidance*

- 2.3.17 The Kent Design Guide, 2008. Prepared by the Kent Design Group, it provides the criteria necessary for assessing planning applications. Helps building designers, engineers, planners and developers achieve high standards of design and construction. It is adopted by the Council as a Supplementary Planning Document.

## **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Mr R Haywood & Mr S Matthews to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.
- 3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

### **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 CIfA. 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.*

CIFA (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 Sources**

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

### *Archaeological databases*

- 4.2.2 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.
- 4.2.3 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.
- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 750m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

### *Cartographic and Pictorial Documents*

- 4.2.5 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*

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

### *Secondary and Statutory Resources*

- 4.2.7 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.

*Walkover Survey*

4.2.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This 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 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 (750m 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. There were no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Protected Military Remains in the search area. 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
<b>Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods</b>		

- 5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 750m assessment area are dominated by listed buildings in the Fordwich area to the north. Below ground archaeology is sparse reflecting the rural nature of the area that has predominately been in between settlements.

## **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 40 designated assets within the assessment area and five building records, all of which are to the north of the PDA in the Fordwich core settlement area. Given the dense woodland between the PDA and Fordwich, and the way that the PDA sits low in the landscape compared to surrounding land levels due to the quarrying, there is no intervisibility between these designated assets and the PDA. Therefore, the PDA will have no impact upon these heritage assets and will not affect their significance or setting.

## **5.3 Previous Archaeological Works**

- 5.3.1 There have been a number of events within the assessment area, the majority to the north on the PDA in and around Fordwich. Location of the events are in Figure 18.
- 5.3.2 18 test pits were dug in 1998 in Fordwich, which revealed Bronze Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery (TR 15 NE 107). Early fieldwalking of the area to the north west of the PDA in 1998 identified Prehistoric flint scatters (TR 15 NE 111). A watching brief in the centre of Fordwich in 2006 found probable Anglo-Saxon ditches (TR 15 NE 179) and at Fordwich Farm, also within Fordwich Roman and

Medieval features were found. Outside of Fordwich, the only intrusive investigations are to the east in Trenley Park Woods undertaken between 1952-58, when an Iron Age ditch were found and a probable settlement seen (TR 15 NE 23).

#### *Conservation Area*

- 5.3.3 The PDA falls within the far southern extent of the Fordwich Conservation Area. Unfortunately, no appraisal has been completed to date. As well as covering the current core settlement area, it also encompasses a large area west of the settlement and also south of the town encompassing as far south as the PDA to include the area of Sandpit Wood and the quarry, which corresponds in part to known areas of potential archaeology (Fig. 16).

#### *Landscape Characterisation*

- 5.3.4 The PDA is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Small rectilinear with wavy boundaries' that applies to an area on the eastern side of Moat Lane. Around the PDA there is quite varied land use across the area on the hinterland of the town of Fordwich attesting to the rural landscape in this area away from settlement. The topography of the landscape has lent itself of woodlands, and plantations with arable land essentially along Moat Lane (Fig. 15).
- 5.3.5 To the west and south west is an area of steep sided woodland of which golf courses developed alongside and is classed as an area of generally poor soils that was part of Old Park.
- 5.3.6 In the Canterbury Landscape Appraisal, Moat Lane marks the dividing point between the Old Park Area to the west and the Trenley Park Woodlands Area to the east. It is described as an extensive woodland area on stony coarse well drained soils over Thanet Beds and River Terrace Gravels with undulating and irregular topography. The Trenley deer park area ceased to be enclosed in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and is now managed as coppiced woodland. The woodlands fragmentated by roads, agricultural lands and former sand pits. However, it has to be noted that that PDA lies outside of the main woodland area of Trenley Park in the location for former quarry and considered to be a potential area of acid grassland and heathland, which also applies to the western side of Moat Lane next

to the PDA. The linkage of woodlands by hedgerows and shelter belts is key with the wood character to be preserved.

#### *Stour Palaeolithic Area*

5.3.7 The PDA is in the Palaeolithic area designated PCA 19 and covers the area of brickearth deposits on the plateau between the confluence of the Great Stour and Little Stour. The majority of this area also has the superficial deposits of higher 3<sup>rd</sup> terrace. Terrace 3<sup>rd</sup> deposits are known to hold Palaeolithic remains. North east of the PDA on the lower ground by the Great Stour, a gravel quarry has produced more than 200 handaxes as well as four hand axes at Trenley Park Wood pit to the east.

5.3.8 In addition, it appears that the quarry at the PDA in the 1920s found Lower Palaeolithic handaxes. Based on the article in the Journal of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia in 1933, the location described would appear to match that of the quarry at the PDA as follows:

*In the angle between the road leading due south from Fordwich and that from Stodmarsh to Canterbury, west of Moat Cottages...., gravel has been worked over a considerable area, the depth being about 7 feet on the east and over 20 feet at the west end. The nearest bench-mark is 151.4 feet and the base of the gravel on the west is therefore about 130 feet O.D., rising to the east. The tongue of high ground between the rivers is covered in patches with gravel and brick-earth resting on Thanet Sand, and forms a plateau about 5 miles long at about the 100 ft. level.*

5.3.9 The extract above provides a height of 130 feet OD, which matches the current height of the PDA at 39m. The article mentions hundreds of implements were found, some of which made their way to the British Museum and local collections. However, these were not extracted archaeologically under stratigraphic conditions. 267 specimens were studied that were considered unrolled and 21 rolled and considered to be of the Acheulian type of the Lower Palaeolithic.

5.3.10 Lower-level terrace deposits have produced mammalian fossils, the best-provenanced of which is probably the range of cold climate fauna (mammoth, woolly rhino and horse) recovered from the pit to the southwest of Canterbury East, some 3km south west of the PDA. Therefore, this Stour Palaeolithic area is considered to have a high likelihood of Palaeolithic remains and the BGS geology

suggests that these river terrace deposits are present in and around the PDA (Fig. 17) as evidenced from previous finds.

#### **5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative**

5.4.1 In the prehistoric period the attraction to the area to the north would have been next to Great Stour, on the lower levels around Fordwich, many prehistoric tools have been found as well as also on the higher level in and around the PDA mainly from late 19<sup>th</sup>, early 20<sup>th</sup> century quarrying of the gravel terraces of the ancient river Stour around Fordwich. There is little by way of the Bronze Age and Iron Age in the wider area except for a few pieces of Bronze Age pottery in Fordwich. Recent excavations to the west of the PDA at Howe Barracks, there were Bronze Age Beaker pottery along with environmental remains suggesting a possible settlement nearby. There is also to the east on Trenley Woods an Iron Age settlement suggesting that the high ground was occupied in the later Prehistoric period.

5.4.2 To the south west of the PDA was the walled town of Duroverum Cantiacorum. To the south of the PDA was the Roman road from Canterbury to Richborough of which the current Littlebourne Road broadly follows the alignment of. North of the PDA was the settlement of Fordwich and in Roman times, the Wantsum Channel was navigable and it was possible to sail up as far as Fordwich, which essentially became the port of Canterbury.

5.4.3 Fordwich was first mentioned in 675AD as 'Fordewicum' from the Old English *wic* meaning dwelling or trading settlement beside the ford. It had its own entry in the Domesday Book with six households, being a small village and belonged to the St Augustine's Abbey in Canterbury. William the Conqueror had the following to say about Fordwich:

*William King of the English to Lanfranc archbishop, and Hamo sheriff, and R. son of earl G, and H. Sheriff, and all the thanes of Kent French and English greeting.*

*Know ye that the Bishop of Bayeux my brother for the love of god and for the salvation of my soul and of his own has given to St. Augustine's whatsoever he*

*possessed at Fordwich as well in lands meadows and houses as in other rights and that he has given what he has given with my leave...*

*William King of the English by the grace of god to Lanfranc Archbishop of Canterbury and Godefried Bishop of Constance, and r. count of eu, and H. de Montfort, and his other nobles of the kingdom greeting. I command and enjoin that you cause St. Augustine and Scotland the abbot to repossess the borough of Fordwich which hamo the sheriff now holds and all.*

5.4.4 The town owned the quay and the crane, and derived income from duty on imported goods and the hire of the crane. Caen stone for Canterbury Cathedral passed through the port in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.

5.4.5 By the 11th century it became self-governing and freed from paying national taxes, in return for providing ships and men to fight for the crown. Later the provision of ships was changed to the payment of money. It became a limb of Sandwich, one of the Cinque Ports.

5.4.6 By the early Post Medieval period, the Wantsum had silted up and the port started declining. Edward Hasted, an historian in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century commented:

*The town of Fordwich lies very low and unhealthy, close to the marshes, on the southern bank of the river Stour, a lonely place, of little or no thoroughfare. It is but small and mean, consisting of about thirty houses and cottages. The only remains of antiquity, of its having belonged to the abbey of St. Augustine for a great length of time past, was a lost arched gateway, built of brick, at the entrance to their wharf here, lately pulled down, and a small length of flint wall close to the river. Near which is a large handsome house, belonging to the Blaxlands, and now made use of as a soap manufactory.*

5.4.7 Fordwich finally ceased trading as a port in 1830 when a railway was built linking Canterbury with Whitstable Harbour.

5.4.8 South of the PDA, the area north of the Littlebourne Road once formed part of the lands belonging to Wyke family. There has been a house on the estate since 1100 AD by the Wyke family who were archbishop tenants. By 1430, we know the site have become moated and began to be known by its alternative name as

'The Moat' and was at that time still occupied by tenants by Knights service. The road south out of Fordwich headed towards the rear entrance of the estate, hence the name Moat Lane. In 1509, the estate was inherited by William Finch, the son of a wealthy landowner of Icklesham and other estates in East Sussex called Henry Finch. The house remained in the Finch family until 1716. By then the house was considered old and ruinous. William Cowper brought the estate in 1716 who was Lord Chancellor and later in 1718, Earl Cowper. Eventually, The Moat was demolished in 1785 and the land divided up into mixed use of wood, arable land and pasture and tenanted out.

- 5.4.9 The house was approached via gates from the Littlebourne Road and traces of the house could be found behind the Polo Farm Sports Club. The gate piers to this house are still surviving and are Grade II listed. Map show that the drive was lined by trees. Maps and documentation also show that the house went through a number of changes over the period it was standing.
- 5.4.10 Old Park is an ancient deer park east of Canterbury and south west of the PDA, having been established as a Royal Park during the reign of Henry VIII of some 350 acres. Prior to which it belonged to St Augustine's Abbey. It was thought it was only in use for about a century and sold to Lord Cobham. The boundaries of the park are unclear and have not been confirmed. Beyond the park, towards Canterbury, in the area of Howe Barracks, recent evaluation has identified Medieval field systems.
- 5.4.11 Nearby Trenley Park, to the east of the PDA was also a deer park and is considered to be one of the oldest in Kent and possibly the country as it was mentioned in the Domesday Book as one of only two in Kent at the time. It was created by Bishop Odo of Bayeux and first mentioned in a 1071-82 AD charter. It ceased to be enclosed around 1425 when 200 acres of the wood were sold when the last Earl of March, and Lord of the Manor of Wickham, died.
- 5.4.12 Mount Hospital, to the south west of the PDA, was opened in 1897 and originally named the Canterbury Sanatorium to accommodate cases of contagious diseases. In 1959, the hospital was refurbished and re-opened under the new name The Mount Hospital. By 1985, the site had become a site for geriatric care and in 1987

a day care centre was opened. However, the site closed in 2006 and the land converted for residential development of 21 houses.

5.4.13 The area to the south west on the northern side of Littlebourne Road, was home to temporary military training area, which by the Second World War, had become more permanent. The land under the Ownership of the Crown was part of the Royal deer park. By the early 1960s, the area had been laid out with army barracks. The barracks closed in 2015 and the site converted for residential housing. Military paraphernalia is scattered across the area of the deer park and the eastern part of Old Park is now managed as a golf course.

## 5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

### *Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769*

5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. The map shows the location of The Moat and its grounds to the south of the PDA. The main entrance to The Moat is on the Littlebourne Road at the far south of the map. There is a road south out of Fordwich that heads towards the northern entrance to The Mote estate. It is not clear as to whether this is Moat Lane or Well Lane but given that it continues straight from the high Street it is more likely to be Well Lane. The core area of Fordwich is to the north. To the east is Trenley Wood although here it is referred to as Old Park Wood. The PDA is located west of the road (Fig. 3).

### *Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797*

5.5.2 This map shows greater detail in the land use and field boundaries and a more accurate representation of the road layout. Moat Lane now shows alongside that of Well Lane. The PDA is part of a large field. The Mote estate has gone by this time. To the east is now called Trenley Wood and to the west Old Park. The area in between is rural. To the east of Moat Road is now another road south out of Fordwich. Which we know as Well Lane (Fig. 4).

### *Fordwich Tithe Map 1841*

5.5.3 The PDA is part of two separate fields designated 42 in the northern half and 41 is the southern half. Field 42 is owned by John Friend and occupied by John Wootton both of which have large tracts of land in the area. Field 42 is called Gravel field and is arable. Field 41 is owned by Mrs Ann Webb and occupied by Thomas Webb. This field is called The Great Field and is also arable. The field on the western side of Moat Lane designated 79 is hop, whilst compared to the earlier map, the wooded area appears to have expanded. The same appears to be the case on the eastern side which also has an expanded wooded area as well as fields of hops and pasture (Fig. 5).

*Historic OS Map 1877*

5.5.4 This is the first properly scaled OS map. The PDA it appears is still arable and the field boundary that previously went across the centre of the PDA has been removed to make a larger field. The wooded area between the PDA and Trenley Park is now referred to as Hospital Wood, having previously been called Brotherhood Wood in the earlier map. This woodland is associated with the estate and revenues of Maynard's Hospital within Stour Street in Canterbury. The area to the far south west of the PDA is referred to as Scotland Hills and is rough ground and a footpath crosses towards this area from the Moat Road in the vicinity of the PDA (Fig. 6).

*Historic OS map 1898*

5.5.5 There is now a feature showing at the far northern end of the PDA showing that there is now a pit. The wooded area immediately north is named here for the first-time being Sandpit Wood. There is no indication of the map what material is being quarried at the PDA (Fig.7).

*Historic OS map 1907*

5.5.6 There appears no change at the PDA. The area is still rural, wooded and sparsely populated (Fig.8).

*Historic OS map 1945-46*

5.5.7 There appears little change (Fig.9).

*LIDAR*

- 5.5.8 The LIDAR picture for the PDA shows disturbance in the area from the quarrying. There appears to be the remains and continuation of what was a field boundary to the east of the PDA, although due to the quarrying it is not seen to continue into the PDA (Fig. 11).

## **5.6 Aerial Photographs**

### *1940s*

- 5.6.1 This shows the area of quarrying has become much more extensive. Not only at the PDA, but also to the north and north west covering the area up to Sandpit Wood. To the east and south the area is still arable. (Plate 1).

### *1960*

- 5.6.2 By this time, the quarrying operation had either severely reduce or ceased. The area to the north east now appears to have reverted to grass. To the north there appears to be the remains of a pit area. Within the area of the PDA there is vegetation and trackways across the site. (Plate 2).

### *1990*

- 5.6.3 The site is clearly being used and contains an outbuilding building on the site and a yard area. The southern part of the PDA has more vegetations. The boundaries are mature trees and hedges (Plate 3).

### *2003*

- 5.6.4 The PDA is still in use. The boundaries have matured and the yard area now appears to be tarmacked. There is now settlement occurring adjacent to the PDA to the east and south east (Plate 4).

### *2017*

- 5.6.5 There appears little change at the PDA except for a greater number of outbuildings. There have been significant changes to the east and south east with the creation of a caravan home site, which is in the process of being extended westwards, south of the PDA (Plate 5).

## **5.7 Walkover Survey**

- 5.7.1 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. A walkover was undertaken on the 11<sup>th</sup> March 2020. No features or artefacts were seen (Plates 7-16).
- 5.7.2 Access is currently from the north west corner of the PDA from Moat Lane where the site rises upwards from the road level (Plate 7). The site is currently open with a number of storage containers across the site and three outbuildings. From the initial increase in levels at the entrance the site eventually levels out and then gently slopes upwards to the high point in the south east corner. The central area of the site contains concrete hardstanding with the southern area consisting of rubble and the northern area patches of concrete, tarmac and brick rubble. The southern boundary borders the traveller's park with a wooden fence set on top of an earth slope, some 2.5 higher than the PDA ground level, showing the effects of the quarrying compared to the land levels surrounding the site (Plate 13). The PDA on the eastern side is also set much lower than the land levels on the other side of the boundary although there is not as quite as much difference (Plate 14). The western boundary with the road also has the PDA lower by some 1m at the southern end rising to a difference of 2m at the northern end. The western boundary also contains a bank at the southern end and the boundary itself with the road remains as mature vegetation (Plate 12). Within the PDA, on the eastern side there is a large bund along part of the length at the northern end, which the client advises that, these have been in place for at least 27 years and are likely to have been left from when the quarry closed. In the past year, the client informs that they have increased the surface level in this area of the site and that the bunds rather than the present 1m height difference to the current ground surface, were actually circa 2m higher than the ground surface and that the bunds had been recently dressed in soil (Plate 15). On the north western corner of the site, there are 2 buildings (Plate 9). The northernmost one is a rectangular metal corrugated building that had been erected in the 1980s and a garage building that was the original first building on the site, which can be seen on the 1960s aerial

photograph, is also of metal corrugated construction and was described as dilapidated by the client 27 years ago and since brought back into use. The third structure is that of a wooden summer house. The northern most building at the northern end is raised some 2m above the entrance ground level (Plate 10) and at the southern end, level with the ground. What is not clear is whether the ground level was actually raised up of made ground in order for the building to sit level or in fact the level at the northern end remains what is left of the original ground level prior to quarrying. If it is, then effectively this small area potentially remains the only area in the PDA that may not have been quarried, although this is far from certain.

## 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 one record from this period within the assessment area being a number of handaxes found at Fordwich located 95m SW to a grid square south west of the PDA (TR 15 NE 24). However, further investigation suggests that these implements were found in the 1920s in a quarry which is within or just outside of the PDA itself. The Stour Palaeolithic survey suggests a high probability for finds from this period due to the presence of 3<sup>rd</sup> terrace gravels. Therefore, the Palaeolithic potential in this area is considered **high**.

### *Mesolithic*

- 5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has five records from this period. Circa 365m to the north, north west a Mesolithic tranchet axes was discovered (TR 15 NE 148). However, this has only been sited to a general area rather than its exact location. The remaining Mesolithic finds are also located to a grid square to the north of the PDA having been reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme and Are flint lithics attributed to the Mesolithic or early Bronze Age period in the Fordwich area. (MKE57079-82). Therefore, it is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period is **high**.

### *Neolithic*

5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has three records from this period. However, the dating is actually unclear for these features concerned as they are cropmarks and could well be from the Neolithic onwards. One set of cropmarks are to the west of Fordwich that are considered to be Later Prehistoric or Romano-British (MWX43027) seen from aerial photographs and are likely to be linear features associated with a boundary or enclosure. More cropmarks have been seen on the playing fields in Fordwich and also thought to be enclosure related and possibly associated to Iron Age activity seen in a quarry nearby, although this is not certain (MWX43057). The third set of cropmarks are of linear ditches and pits east of Fordwich consisting of ring ditches and usually considered to be representative of late Neolithic or Bronze Age activity (MWX43062). In addition, it is possible that the flints mentioned under the Mesolithic period (MKE57079-82) may be Neolithic in date. The Neolithic activity is seen the area close to the current settlement of Fordwich, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

### *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. There are one Kent HER record that is definitively from this period within the assessment area being that of pottery found to the far north of the assessment area in Fordwich (TR 15 NE 1077). In addition, it is possible that the flints mentioned under the Mesolithic period (MKE57079-82) may be Bronze Age in date. 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 six records from this period within the assessment area. An Iron Age ditch was found in Trenley Park Woods circa 580m

to the east in a gravel pit identified by Belgic pottery (TR 15 NE 23). The evidence suggested that there was a possible settlement in the area that had been destroyed by fire and that the cropmark (MWX43057) may be associated. The remaining Iron Age records are findspots where the exact location is not known but assigned to grid squares to the north, north west and to the north, north east of the PDA and consist of two gold coins (MKE57035; MKE57661), one silver coin (MKE109020) and two copper alloy coins (MKE94429; MKE994430). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

#### *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 nine records from this period within the assessment area, allocated to the north or north west of the PDA as findspots where the exact location is not known consisting of a silver (MKE 109015) and copper alloy coins (MKE100857; MKE109014), brooches (MKE100940-41) and a finger ring (MKE100861). We know the Romans exploited the Stour Valley with mills and villas along its length. The path of the Canterbury to Richborough Road also passes in the wider area south of the PDA. Given that the PDA is on the higher ground away from the Stour's edge, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 5.8.7 The Kent HER has 14 records from this period within the assessment area, which is not surprising given that Fordwich has Anglo-Saxon origins, which also includes the Grade I listed St Mary's Church (TR 15 NE 25). Also, in the same area as probable Anglo-Saxon ditches and pits (TR 15 NE 1797) found in 2006 during a watching brief and may represented the defences of the settlement of Fordwich and also pottery dating to this period (TR 15 NE 1079). The remaining records are findspots located to general grid squares sited to the north west or south west of the PDA. The finds are predominately silver coins, although one was a gold coin (MKE112427) and another find was a copper alloy pin. Given that the PDA is

located some way outside the core settlement area of Fordwich, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Medieval*

5.8.8 The Medieval period is well represented as the Kent HER has 41 records from this period within the assessment area. Fordwich itself is a Medieval town (TR 15 NE 365), plus Trenley Wood was a deer park in this period (TR 15 NE 145). In Fordwich, there are still seven listed properties remaining from this period. The remaining records are findspots of coins, seal matrixes and other copper alloy items associated with personal items for individuals. In the wider area, there was the moated estate to the south of the Wyke Manor. Map regression suggest that the PDA in this period was on the agricultural hinterland between Fordwich to the north and the Wyke estate to the south in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

#### *Post Medieval*

5.8.9 The Kent HER has 30 records from this period within the assessment area of which over half are listed buildings to the north of the PDA in the core settlement area. Also, to the north are three farmstead records as well as seven findspot items of silver coins, also located to grid squares to the north. Map regressions confirms that the PDA was agricultural land in this period until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the 1898 historic OS map shows the first signs of quarrying at the northern end of the PDA. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

#### *Modern*

5.8.10 KHER has 17 records dating to this period, all but two relating to military activity being a K6 phone box in Fordwich and a garden area also in Fordwich. To the west and north west on the golf course are cropmarks of First War Trenches (TR15 NE 1062), second world war trenches (MWX43026), pits (MWX43016), military buildings (MWX43029) and a series of bomb craters (MWX43025; MWX43030-33). Trenley Park Woods also has trenches (MWX43048) associated with a military facility (MWX43047). Within Fordwich itself there were infrastructure associated with the Second World War being Warden Posts (TR 15 NE 780) and Fortified

House (TR 15 NE 1117) as well as anti-Aircraft gun 110m to the south east of the PDA on the high ground (TR 15 NE 888). Documentary and historic map evidence suggests that the quarry went out of use in the late 1920s/early 1930s with areas filled in and becoming a light industrial area as a garden centre and later a woodyard. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

#### *Undated*

5.8.11 There are six undated records. Two relate to buildings in Fordwich which are likely to be Medieval or Post Medieval in date (TR 15 NE 8703; TR 15 NE 1009). There is a ring ditch (TR 15 NE 152), circa 540m to the north west in an area that has seen what are interpreted as Prehistoric cropmarks (MWX43014) and enclosures on the playing fields to the east (MWX43058), also likely to be Prehistoric.

#### *Overview*

5.8.12 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.

5.8.13 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: **high**
- Iron Age: **moderate**
- Roman: **low/moderate**
- 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 PDA was agricultural land until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century when quarry was started at the PDA. Over the following decades the area of the quarry extended northwards and eastwards until the late 1920s/early 1930s, when quarrying ceased. An article on the Palaeolithic finds found at the quarry in 1933 referred to quarry depths of 7ft (2.13m) in the east (which is beyond the area of the PDA) and 20ft in the west (6.1m). At that point in time, there is no suggestion that the pit had merely been abandoned. It appears it was lately partly filled, particularly the area to the north east of the PDA and more recently in the area of the PDA. Given the significant amount of disturbance that has occurred at the site, it is not possible to be completely certain in respect of the changes in land

levels at the PDA. Very little, if any of the PDA has not been quarried, with the only possible area being underneath the northernmost outbuilding leading to a conclusion of total historical impact across the PDA except for under the outbuilding, which is uncertain.

- 6.2.2 The proposed new residential houses by way of piles for foundations, including the requirement for roads and services will have a low impact on any potential archaeology given that it has by all likelihood already been removed, even to the Palaeolithic levels. In the area of the current northernmost building, the building is to be removed and this area is being planted with vegetation a top the existing ground levels.

## **7 SIGNIFICANCE**

### **7.1 Introduction**

- 7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, Rarity, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential. These criteria are the same as used by the Government in the scheduling of ancient monuments and provide a useful framework in assessing significance and also pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

### **7.2 Significance Criteria**

#### *Period*

- 7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Prehistoric periods, with moderate for the Iron Age, low/moderate for the Roman and low for all other periods. The PDA sat upon River Terrace gravels which were quarried and, in the process, a large number of Palaeolithic flint implements were discovered. The higher ground along this side of the Stour Valley seems to potentially have Iron Age settlement areas and therefore the potential for this period is considered to be moderate. From the Roman period onwards, Fordwich became the port to Canterbury, which later lessened in importance when the Wantsum silted up. The PDA being outside of the core settlement, in the rural hinterland area means that there is less likelihood of archaeology from these periods.

*Rarity*

- 7.2.2 The potential for Palaeolithic activity is rare of national importance, especially in-situ finds. Activity relating to other prehistoric periods are less rare and considered to be of local to regional importance.

*Documentation*

- 7.2.3 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, archive, photographic and other sources. It is possible that further detailed research nationally may uncover more documentary evidence, in relation to quarrying, although it is unlikely to alter the conclusion present in this report.

*Group Value*

- 7.2.4 The potential for archaeology at the PDA may have group value in relation to the Palaeolithic period.

*Survival / Condition*

- 7.2.5 Due to the extensive quarrying at the PDA, there is unlikely to be any in-situ archaeology except for possibly in the area underneath the northernmost outbuilding, although this is far from certain.

*Fragility / Vulnerability*

- 7.2.6 Any potential remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development.

*Diversity*

- 7.2.7 There is little by way of diversity.

*Potential*

- 7.2.8 The Impact assessment concludes that due to quarrying, the site has a low potential for archaeological remains.

*Significance*

- 7.2.9 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is in an area of high potential and national significance and importance for

Palaeolithic remains based on the geology of the area for river terrace gravels as attested by the Palaeolithic from the 1920s. However, the site having been quarried for the gravels means that the archaeology potential has already been removed.

## 8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

### 8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 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.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high** archaeological potential for the Prehistoric Period, **moderate** for the Iron Age, **low/moderate** for the Roman period and **low** potential for all other periods. Given that is highly likely that all archaeological potential has already been removed from the site, the need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works is not recommended. However, should they be required should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

## 9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

### 9.1 Archive

- 9.1.1 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.

### 9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 9.2.1 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.

### **9.3 Copyright**

- 9.3.1 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 Mr R Haywood & Mr S Matthews (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

SWAT Archaeology

March 2020

## 10 REFERENCES

### 10.1 Bibliographic

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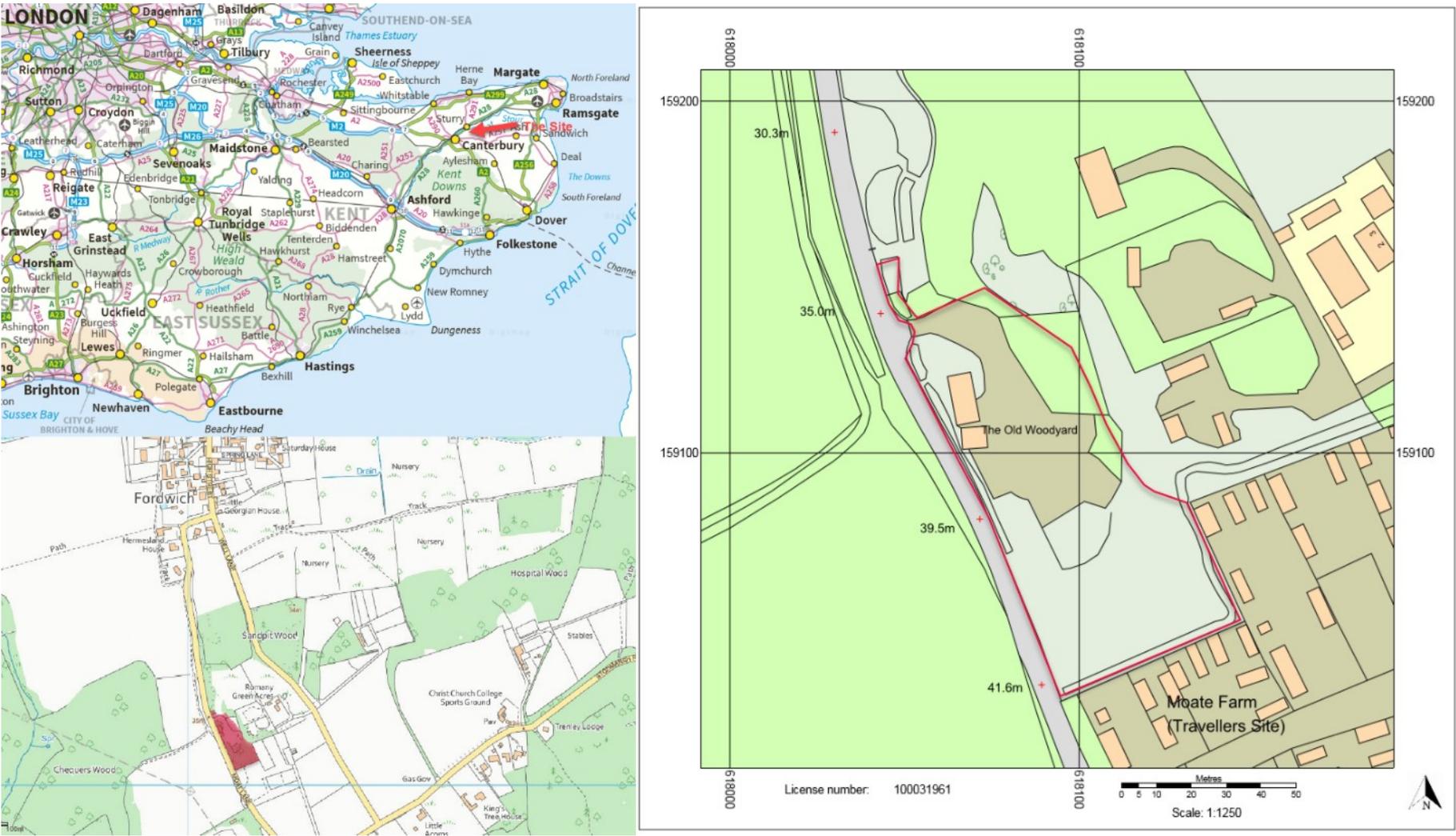


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:640,000, 1:50,000, 1:1,250



Figure 2: Proposed Development Area



Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797



Figure 5: 1841 Fordwich Tithe Map

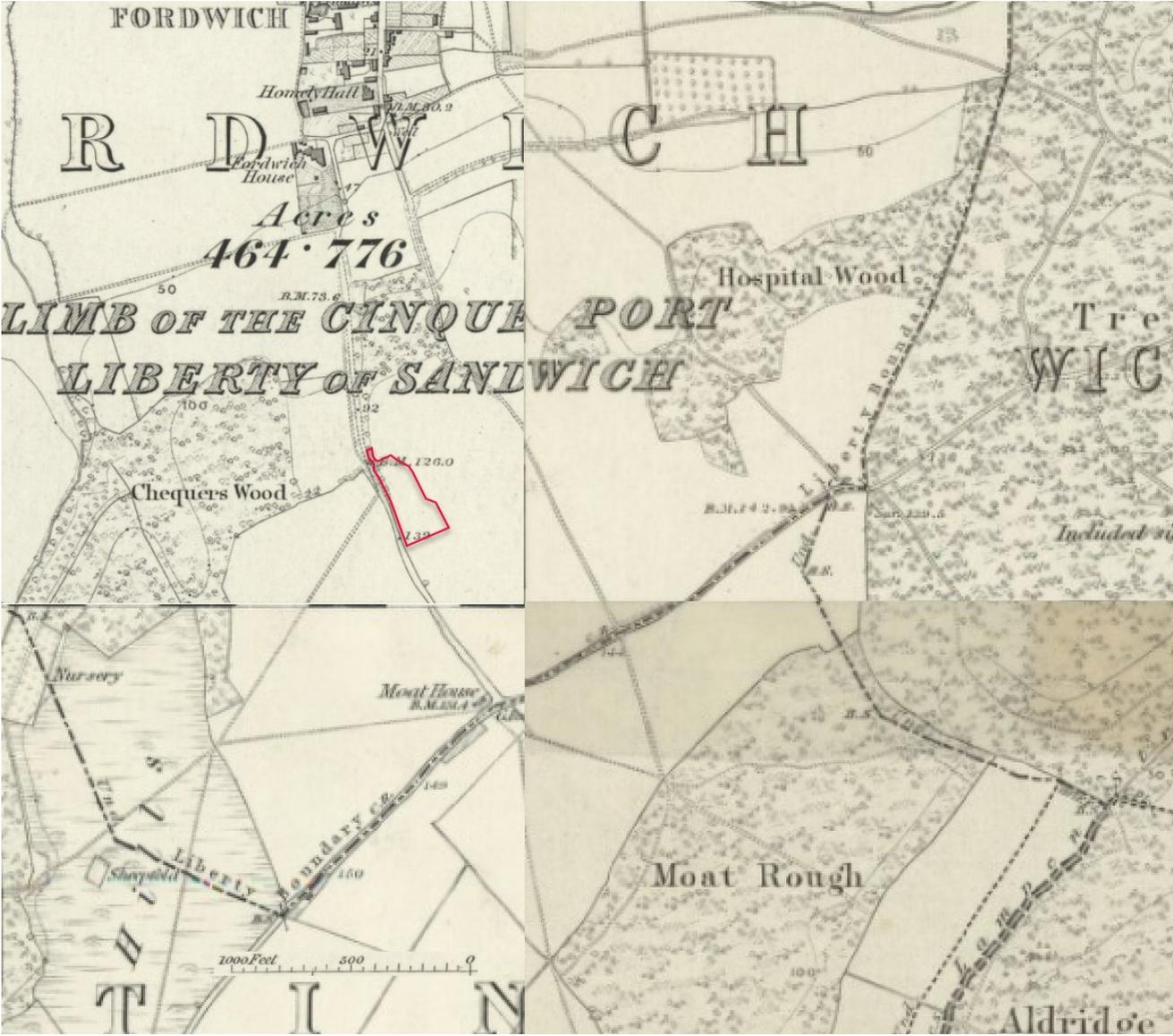


Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1877



Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1898

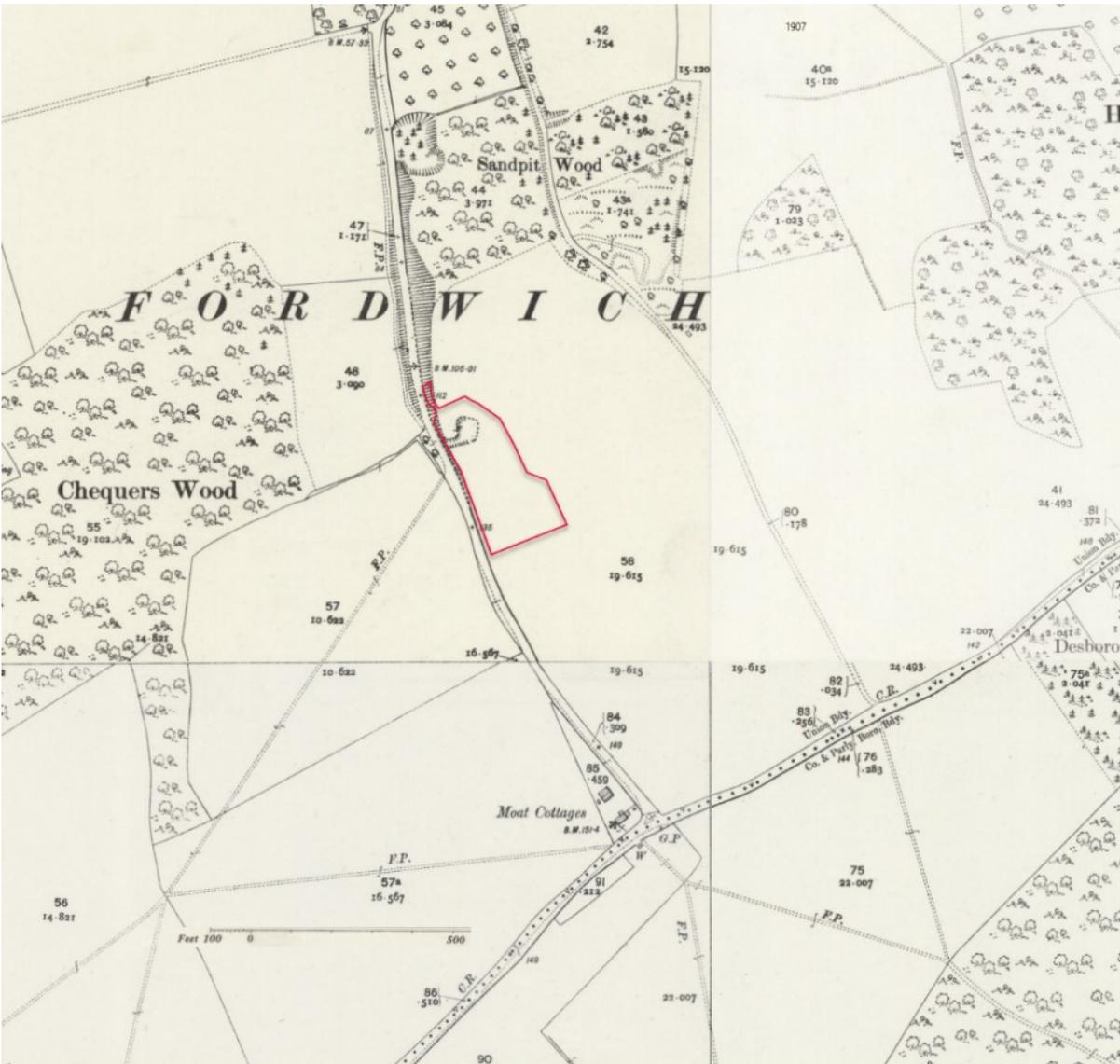


Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1907

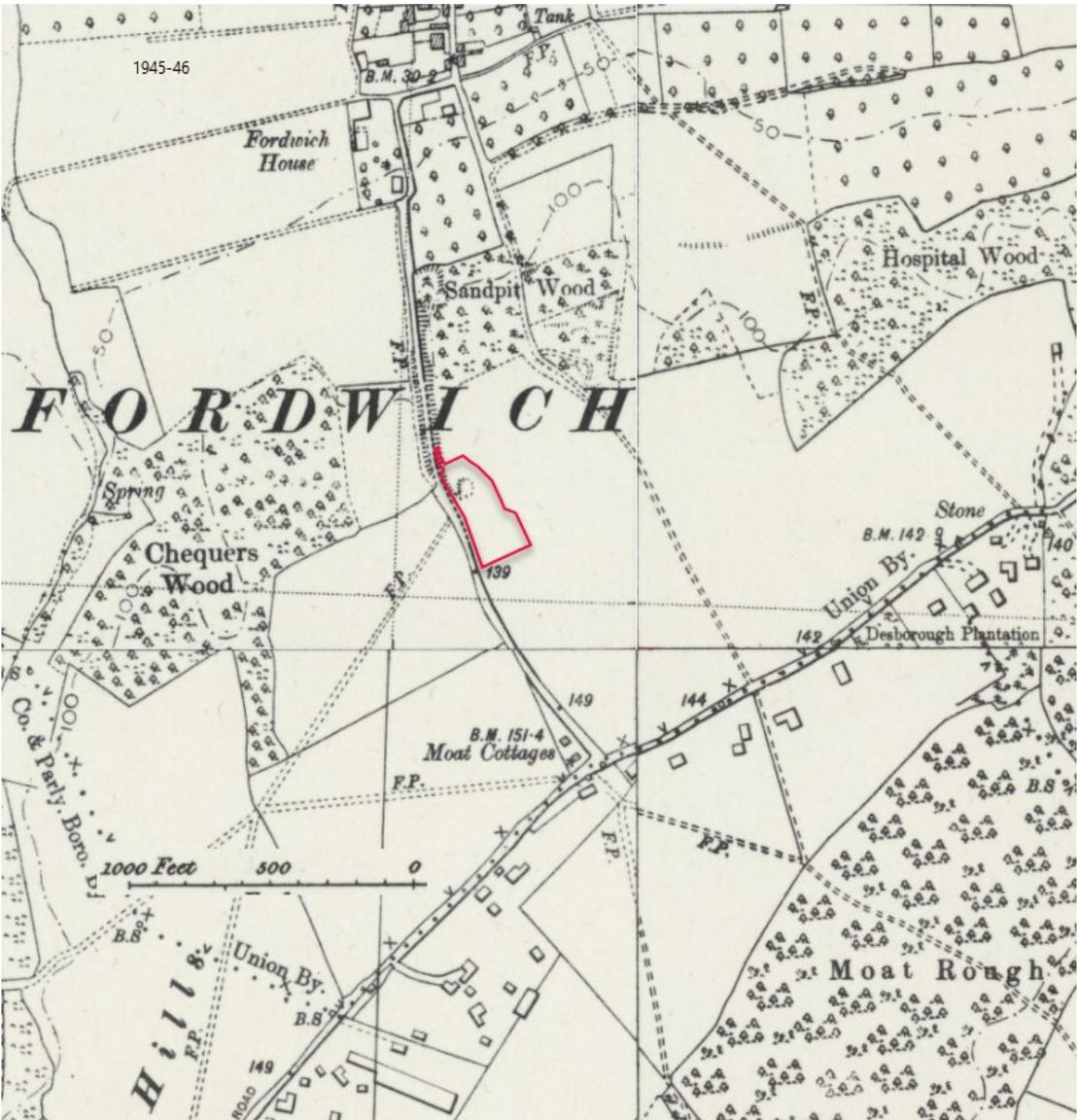


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1945-46

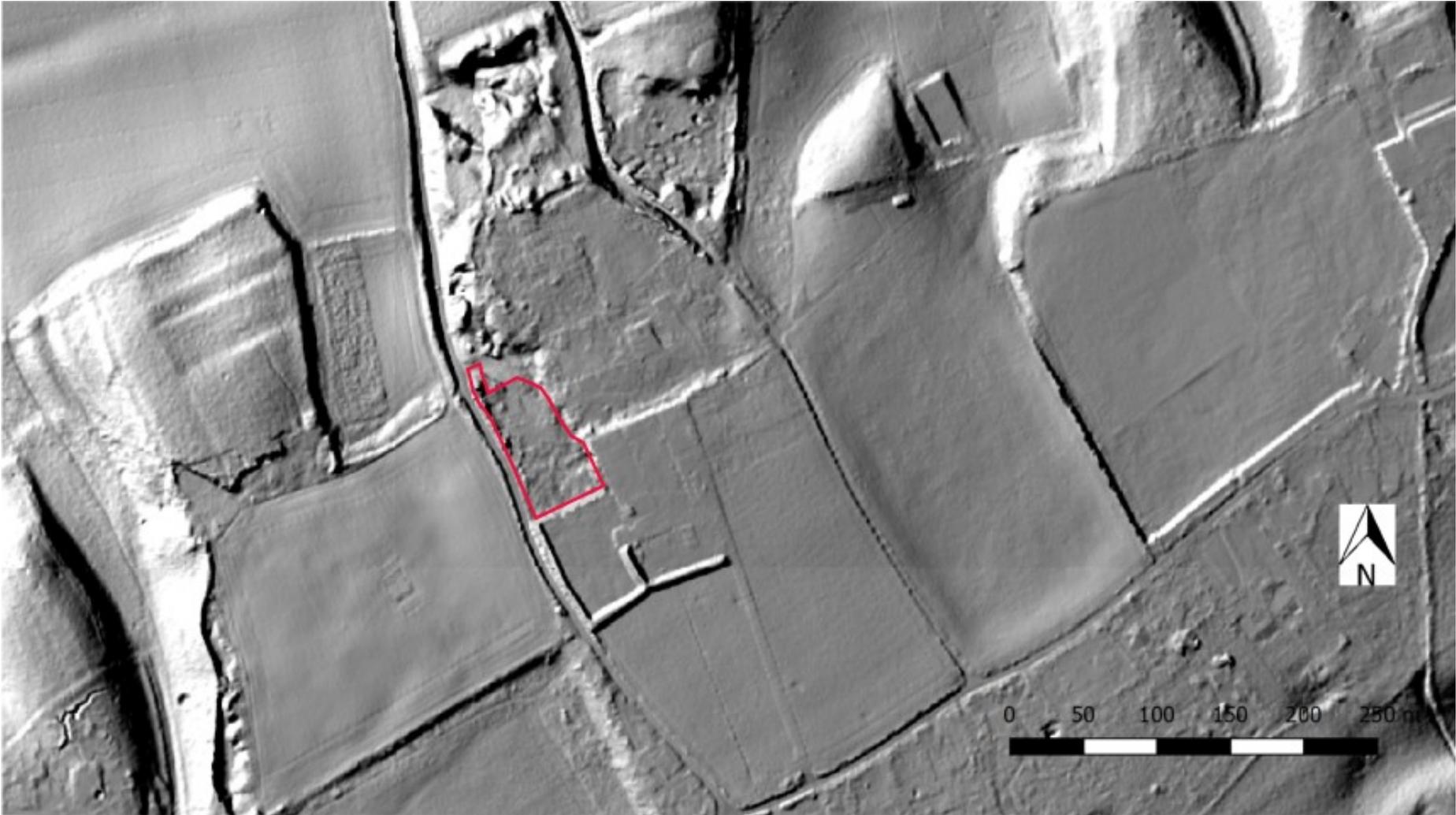


Figure 10: LIDAR 1m DTM (Environment Agency).

**11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 11-19).**

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 15 NE 373	Monument	c. 565m N	Roman to Post Medieval	Roman and Medieval Features, Fordwich Farm
TR 15 NE 811	Building	c. 615m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Former National School, School Lane, Fordwich, Canterbury. Locally Listed Building - 5052
TR 15 NE 803	Building	c. 625m N	Unknown	King Street Fordwich / River Cottages. Locally Listed Building - 5053
TR 15 NE 1009	Building	c. 590m N	Unknown	High Street, Fordwich / Nos. 1-6 Consec. Locally Listed Building - 5223
TR 15 NE 933	Listed Building	c. 430m N	Post Medieval	By the Way Cottage. Listed Building (II) - 1063741
TR 15 NE 955	Listed Building	c. 615m N	Post Medieval to Modern	The Manor House. Listed Building (II) - 1063742
TR 15 NE 981	Listed Building	c. 605m N	Post Medieval	Bridge View. Listed Building (II) - 1063744
TR 15 NE 993	Listed Building	c. 640m N	Medieval to Modern	Watergate Cottage. Listed Building (II*) - 1065708
TR 15 NE 961	Listed Building	c. 715m NNW	Post Medieval	Tancrey. Listed Building (II) - 1067820
TR 15 NE 963	Listed Building	c. 625m N	Post Medieval	River House. Listed Building (II) - 1068558
TR 15 NE 964	Listed Building	c. 380m NNW	Post Medieval	Garden Wall to Fordwich House. Listed Building (II) - 1068566
TR 15 NE 846	Listed Building	c. 550m N	Post Medieval	Fordwich Farmhouse. Listed Building (II) - 1084321
TR 15 NE 653	Listed Building	c. 735m NNW	Post Medieval	Stables to Tancrey. Listed Building (II) - 1085628
TR 15 NE 654	Listed Building	c. 630m N	Post Medieval to Modern	The George and Dragon Inn. Listed Building (II) - 1085629

TR 15 NE 655	Listed Building	c. 530m N	Post Medieval	The Old Rectory. Listed Building (II) - 1085630
TR 15 NE 667	Listed Building	c. 595m N	Post Medieval	Bow Cottage. Listed Building (II) - 1085663
TR 15 NE 668	Listed Building	c. 495m N	Post Medieval	Walnut Tree Cottage. Listed Building (II) - 1085664
TR 15 NE 669	Listed Building	c. 445m N	Post Medieval	Little Georgian House. Listed Building (II) - 1085665
TR 15 NE 698	Listed Building	c. 460m N	Post Medieval	Byway House. Listed Building (II) - 1085666
TR 15 NE 736	Listed Building	c. 615m N	Post Medieval	Walnut Tree House. Listed Building (II) - 1085667
TR 15 NE 695	Listed Building	c. 610m N	Post Medieval	Fourdoun Cottage. Listed Building (II) - 1085668
TR 15 NE 725	Listed Building	c. 660m N	Medieval to Post Medieval	Give Ale Cottage, Fordwich. Listed Building (II) - 1085669
TR 15 NE 726	Listed Building	c. 670m N	Medieval to Post Medieval	The Crane House. Listed Building (II*) - 1085670
TR 15 NE 727	Listed Building	c. 400m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Fordwich House. Listed Building (II) - 1085671
TR 15 NE 802	Listed Building	c. 640m N	Medieval to Post Medieval	Five Church Cottages. Listed Building (II) - 1336531
TR 15 NE 800	Listed Building	c. 670m N	Medieval to Post Medieval	Garden Walls to Watergate House And Watergate Cottage. Listed Building (II) - 1336532
TR 15 NE 794	Listed Building	c. 670m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Bridge Over the Great Stour, Fordwich. Listed Building (II) - 1336533
TR 15 NE 1002	Listed Building	c. 545m N	Medieval to Post Medieval	Spring Cottage. Listed Building (II) - 1336554
TR 15 NE 525	Listed Building	c. 615m NNW	Modern	K6 Telephone Kiosk Outside George And Dragon Public House (Canterbury 710300). Listed Building (II) - 1336620
TR 15 NE 656	Listed Building	c. 510m N	Medieval	The Maltings. Listed Building (II) - 1346206
TR 15 NE 1117	Building	c. 625m N	Modern	Second World War Fortified House, King Street, Fordwich
TR 15 NE 875	Building	c. 600m N	Modern	Second World War Military Occupation of Oakdene, King Street, Fordwich

TR 15 NE 888	Monument	c. 110m SE	Modern	Second World War Heavy Anti-Aircraft Artillery Emplacement at Mote Hill, Fordwich
TR 15 NE 890	Monument	c. 655m N	Modern	Second World War Civil Defence Warden's Post, Fordwich
TR 15 NE 1062	Monument	c. 680m WNW	Modern	First World War Practice Trenches, Canterbury Golf Course
TR 15 NE 23	Monument	c. 580m E	Iron Age	Iron Age Ditch, Trenley Park Woods
TR 15 NE 24	Monument	c. 95m SW	Lower Palaeolithic	Handaxes Found at Fordwich, Lower Palaeolithic
TR 15 NE 25	Listed Building	c. 685m N	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Post Medieval	St Mary's Church, Fordwich. Listed Building (I) - 1063709
TR 15 NE 40	Monument	c. 640m N	Post Medieval	Post Medieval House
TR 15 NE 87	Monument	c. 690m N	Medieval	The Fordwich Stone
TR 15 NE 148	Findspot	c. 365m NNW	Mesolithic	Mesolithic Tranchet Axe
TR 15 NE 152	Monument	c. 540m NW	Unknown	Ring Ditch
MKE56999	Findspot	c. 530m NNE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval Copper Alloy Coin Weight
MKE57017	Findspot	c. 100m NNE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Early Medieval Copper Alloy Strap
MKE57035	Findspot	c. 275m NNE	Late Iron Age	Iron Age Gold Coin
MKE57079	Findspot	c. 230m N	Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age	Prehistoric Flint Lithic Implement
MKE57080	Findspot	c. 230m N	Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age	Prehistoric Flint Lithic Implement
MKE57081	Findspot	c. 230m N	Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age	Prehistoric Flint Lithic Implement
MKE57082	Findspot	c. 230m N	Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age	Prehistoric Flint Lithic Implement
MKE57455	Findspot	c. 685m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Post Medieval Silver Seal Matrix

MKE57661	Findspot	c. 275m NNE	Iron Age	Iron Age Gold Coin
TR 15 NE 1100	Findspot	c. 95m SW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon Silver Early Penny ('Sceat'),
TR 15 NE 1101	Findspot	c. 95m SW	Medieval	Anglo-Norman Silver Penny
TR 15 NE 1102	Findspot	c. 95m SW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon Silver Penny,
TR 15 NE 1103	Findspot	c. 95m SW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon Silver Early Penny ('Sceat'),
TR 15 NE 1104	Findspot	c. 95m SW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon Silver Early Penny ('Sceat'),
TR 15 NE 1077	Findspot	c. 630m NNE	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	Middle to Late Bronze Age Pottery, Fordwich
TR 15 NE 1078	Findspot	c. 540m NW	Roman	Roman Pottery, Fordwich
TR 15 NE 1079	Findspot	c. 585m NW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon Pottery, Fordwich
MKE79298	Findspot	c. 540m NNW	Medieval	Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE79299	Findspot	c. 565m NNW	Medieval	Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE79300	Findspot	c. 670m NW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early Medieval Copper Alloy Pin
MKE79301	Findspot	c. 595m NNW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE79302	Findspot	c. 595m NNW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE79304	Findspot	c. 550m NNW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early Medieval Silver Coin
TR 15 NE 1091	Monument	c. 700m SW	Unknown	Cropmark of First World War Earthwork, To the East of Canterbury
MKE86386	Farmstead	c. 480m N	Post Medieval	Byway House

MKE86387	Farmstead	c. 545m NNW	Post Medieval	Fordwich Farm
MKE86392	Farmstead	c. 550m N	Post Medieval	The Old Rectory, Bridge
TR 15 NE 1113	Findspot	c. 320m NW	Later Prehistoric	Prehistoric Flint Scatters, Fordwich
MKE94429	Findspot	c. 400m NNW	Late Iron Age	Iron Age Copper Alloy Coin
MKE94430	Findspot	c. 400m NNW	Late Iron Age	Iron Age Copper Alloy Coin
MKE94431	Findspot	c. 400m NNW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval Silver Coin
TR 15 NE 365	Place	c. 655m N	Medieval	Fordwich
MKE94842	Findspot	c. 600m NW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE94843	Findspot	c. 610m NNW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE94844	Findspot	c. 615m NNW	Medieval	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE94857	Findspot	c. 560m NNW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE94859	Findspot	c. 475m NNW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval Silver Coin
MWX43014	Monument	c. 580m NW	Unknown	Prehistoric Cropmarks South West of Fordwich
MWX43027	Monument	c. 690m NW	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	Later Prehistoric or Romano-British Cropmarks West of Fordwich
MKE100623	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early Medieval Silver Coin
MKE100624	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early Medieval Silver Coin
MKE100625	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early Medieval Silver Coin
MKE100629	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Medieval	Medieval Copper Alloy Strap Fitting

MKE100731	Findspot	c. 585m NW	Medieval	Medieval Gold Finger Ring
MKE100839	Findspot	c. 495m NW	Medieval	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE100856	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Medieval	Medieval Silver Coin
MKE100857	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Roman Copper Alloy Coin
MKE100858	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Medieval	Medieval Copper Alloy Vessel
MKE100859	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Medieval	Medieval Copper Alloy Finger Ring
MKE100860	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Medieval	Medieval Copper Alloy Finger Ring
MKE100861	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Roman Copper Alloy Finger Ring
MKE100898	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Dagger
MKE100901	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Medieval	Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE100903	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Post Medieval Copper Alloy Thimble
MKE100940	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Roman	Roman Copper Alloy Brooch
MKE100941	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Roman	Roman Copper Alloy Brooch
MKE100942	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval Lead Alloy Token
MKE100943	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Medieval	Medieval Lead Alloy Seal Matrix
MKE100944	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Medieval	Medieval Lead Alloy Seal Matrix
MKE100945	Findspot	c. 405m NW	Medieval	Medieval Lead Seal Matrix
MKE108981	Findspot	c. 310m NW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval Copper Alloy Bell

MKE109003	Findspot	c. 490m WNW	Medieval	Medieval Lead Alloy Bulla
MKE109008	Findspot	c. 375m NW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval Copper Alloy Purse
MKE109010	Findspot	c. 315m NNW	Medieval	Medieval Copper Alloy Jetton
MKE109014	Findspot	c. 450m NW	Roman	Roman Copper Alloy Coin
MKE109015	Findspot	c. 250m NW	Roman	Roman Silver Coin
MKE109016	Findspot	c. 450m NW	Medieval	Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE109018	Findspot	c. 515m NW	Roman	Roman Copper Alloy Coin
MKE109020	Findspot	c. 590m NW	Late Iron Age to Roman	Iron Age Silver Coin
MKE109041	Findspot	c. 320m NNW	Medieval	Medieval Copper Alloy Seal Matrix
MKE109042	Findspot	c. 375m WNW	Medieval	Medieval Lead Bulla
MKE109043	Findspot	c. 420m NW	Medieval	Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE109054	Findspot	c. 375m NW	Medieval	Medieval Silver Crucifix
TR 15 NE 1796	Monument	c. 675m N	Medieval	Waterlogged Timber Stakes and Medieval Domestic Refuse, The Drove, Fordwich
TR 15 NE 1797	Monument	c. 625m N	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Probable Anglo-Saxon Ditches and Pits, Fordwich
MKE112427	Findspot	c. 490m NNW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early Medieval Gold Coin
TR 15 NE 1074	Landscape	c. 580m N	Modern	Westfield, Fordwich
MWX43016	Monument	c. 615m W	Modern	Military Pits Associated with Military Training, Canterbury Golf Course
MWX43025	Monument	c. 665m NW	Modern	Bomb Craters on Canterbury Golf Course

MWX43026	Monument	c. 720m NW	Modern	Series of Trenches Used as WWII Military Training Features on Canterbury Golf Course
MWX43029	Monument	c. 715m NW	Modern	WWII Military Building on Canterbury Golf Course
MWX43030	Monument	c. 565m NNW	Modern	Bomb Crater SW Fordwich
MWX43031	Monument	c. 705m NNW	Modern	Bomb Crater West of Fordwich
MWX43032	Monument	c. 750m NNW	Modern	Bomb Crater West of Fordwich
MWX43033	Monument	c. 750m N	Modern	Bomb Crater North-West of Fordwich
MWX43047	Monument	c. 605m E	Modern	WWII Military Facility Comprising of a Small Complex of Buildings at Trenley Park Woods
MWX43048	Monument	c. 680m E	Modern	WWII Trenches, Adjacent to a Probable Military Facility in Trenley Park Woods
MWX43057	Monument	c. 515m E	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	Later Prehistoric Linear Feature on Christ Church College Playing Field, Fordwich
MWX43058	Monument	c. 515m E	Unknown	Possible Enclosures on Christ Church College Playing Field, Fordwich
MWX43060	Monument	c. 595m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Probable Hollow Way, East of Fordwich
MWX43062	Monument	c. 445m NE	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	Cropmarks (Linear Ditches and Pits) Features East of Fordwich
TR 15 NE 145	Monument	c. 555m E	Medieval	Trenley Deer Park

Figure 11: Gazetteer of KHER Records

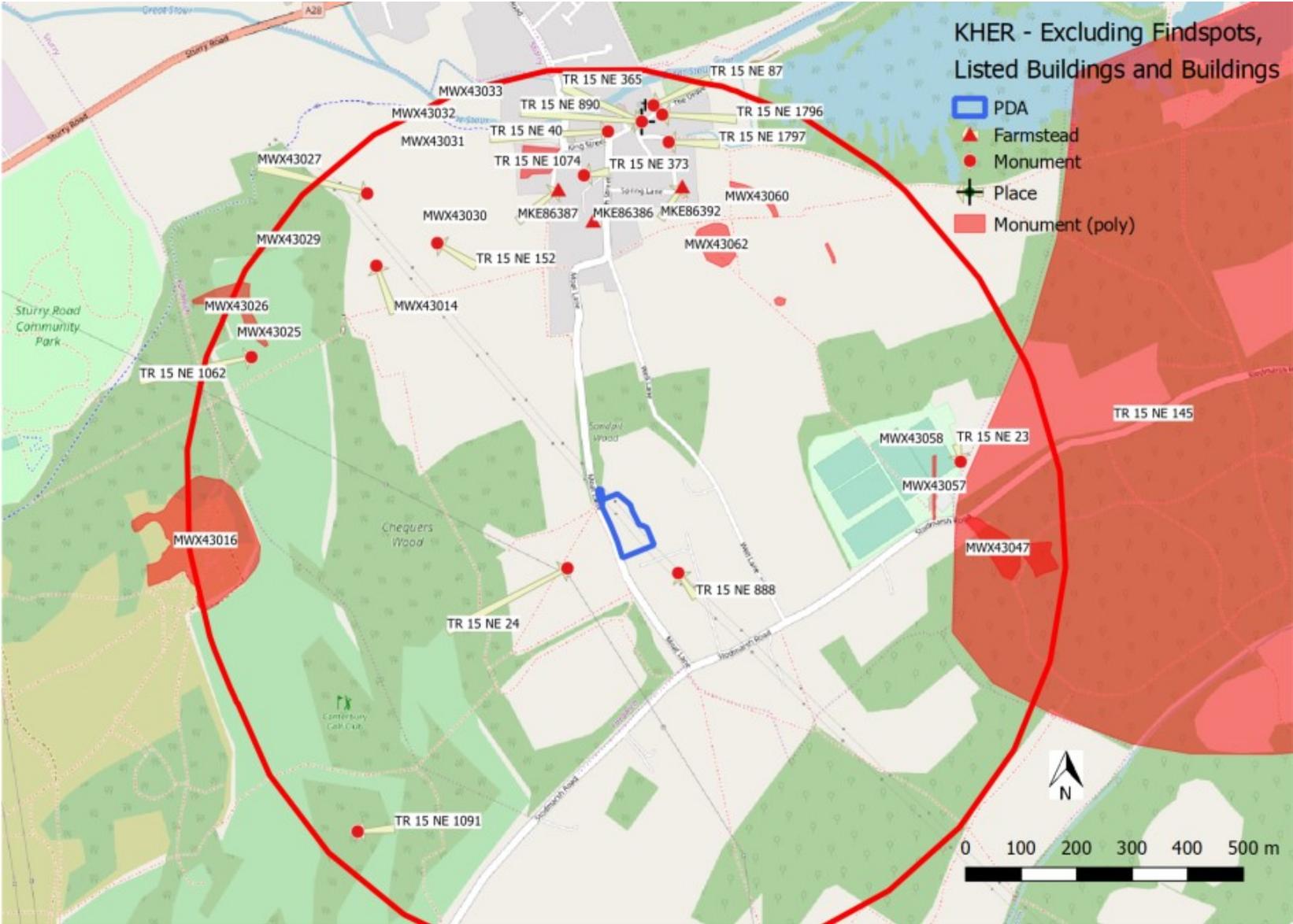


Figure 12: KHER Monument Record – Excluding Findspots, Listed Buildings and Buildings

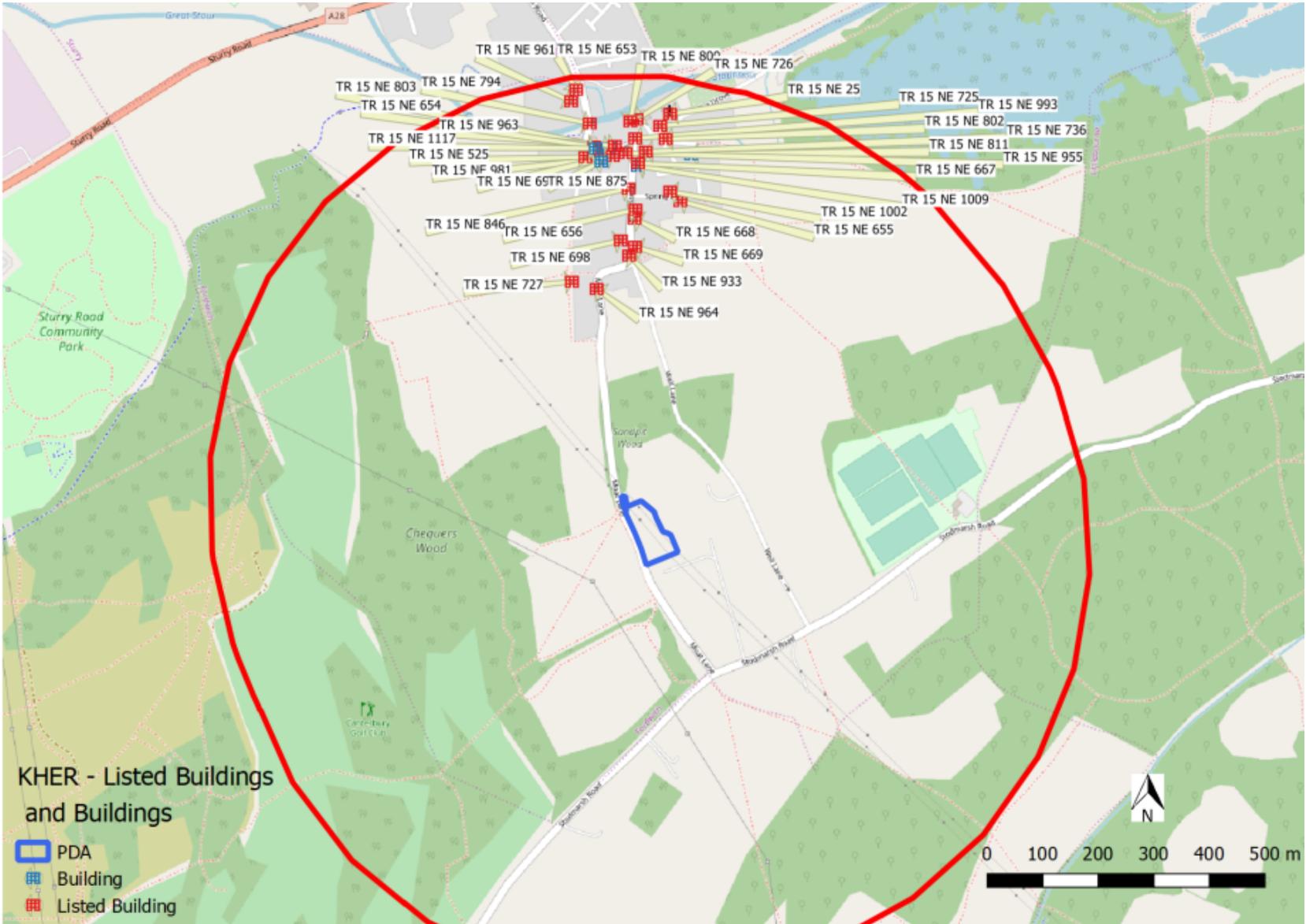


Figure 13: KHER – Listed Buildings and Buildings



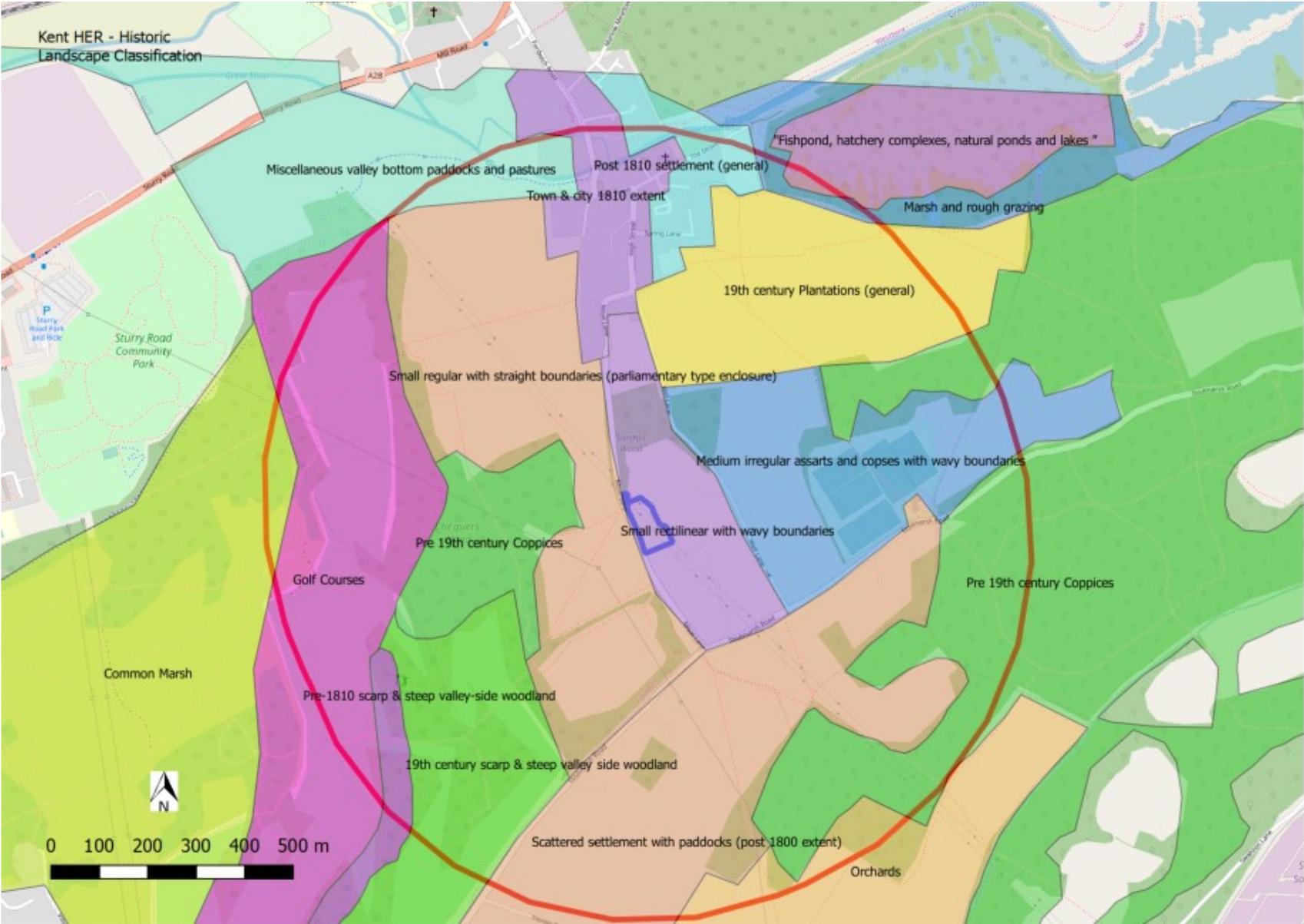


Figure 15: KHER Historic Landscape Characterisation

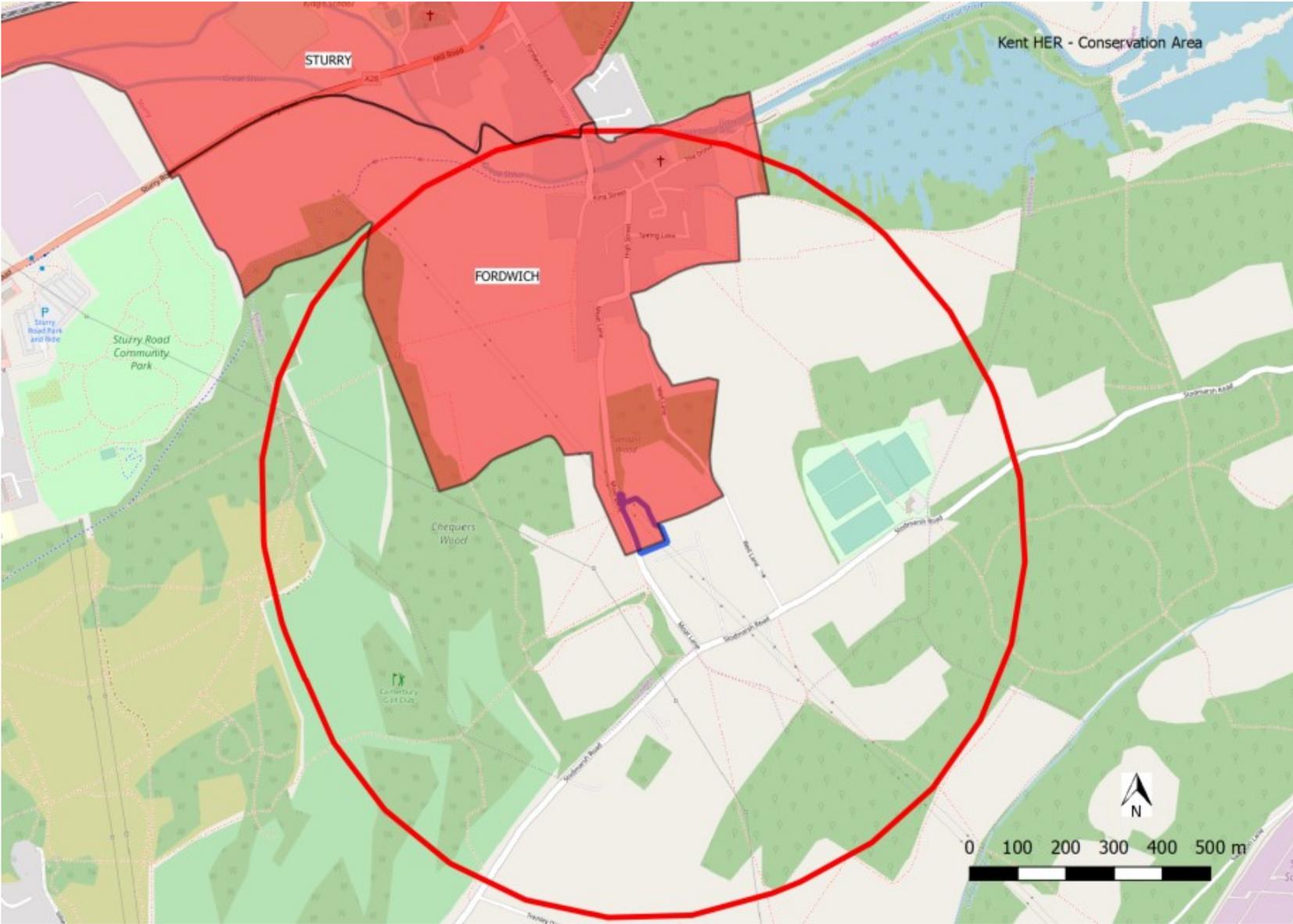


Figure 16: KHER Conservation Areas

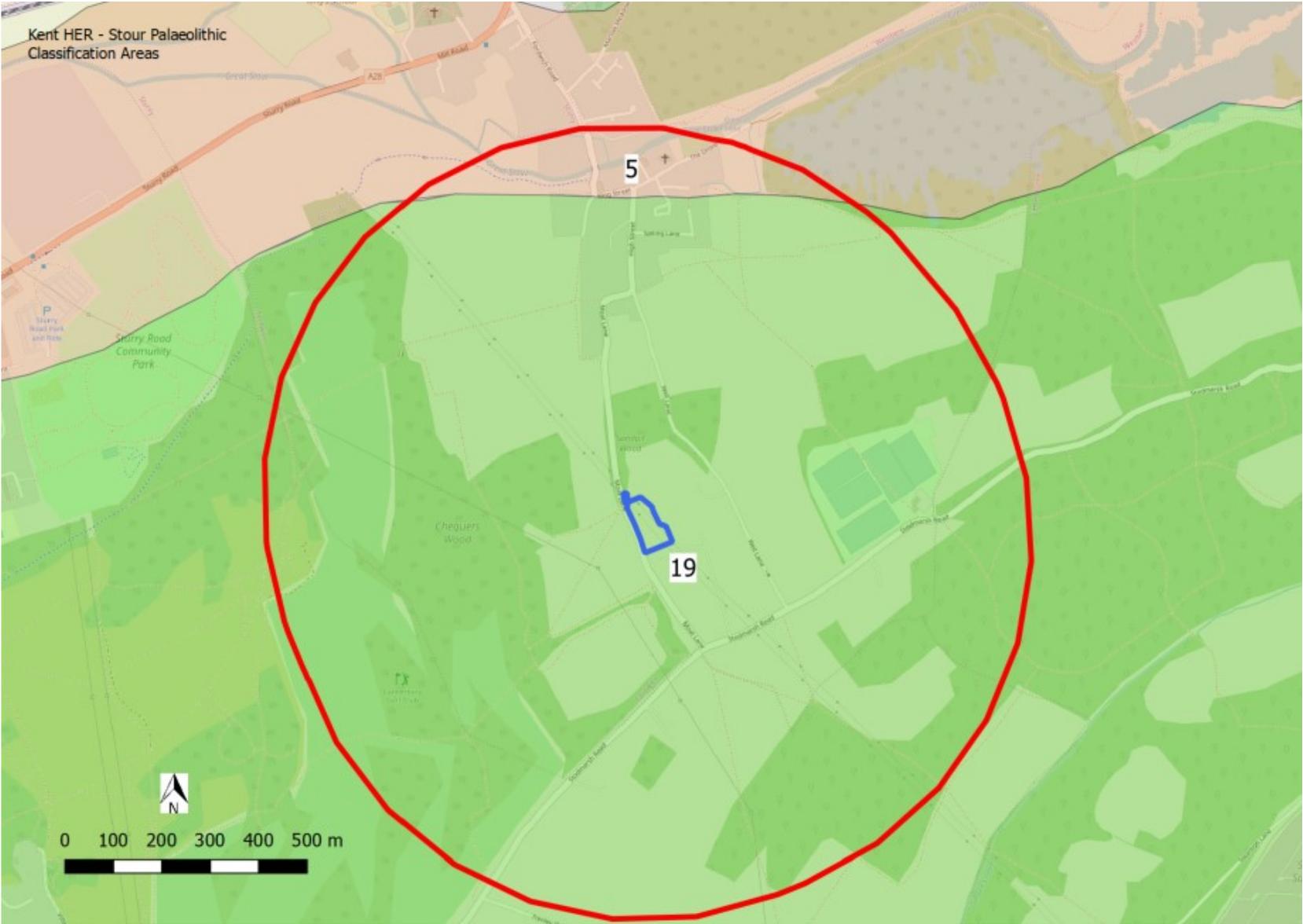


Figure 17: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Areas

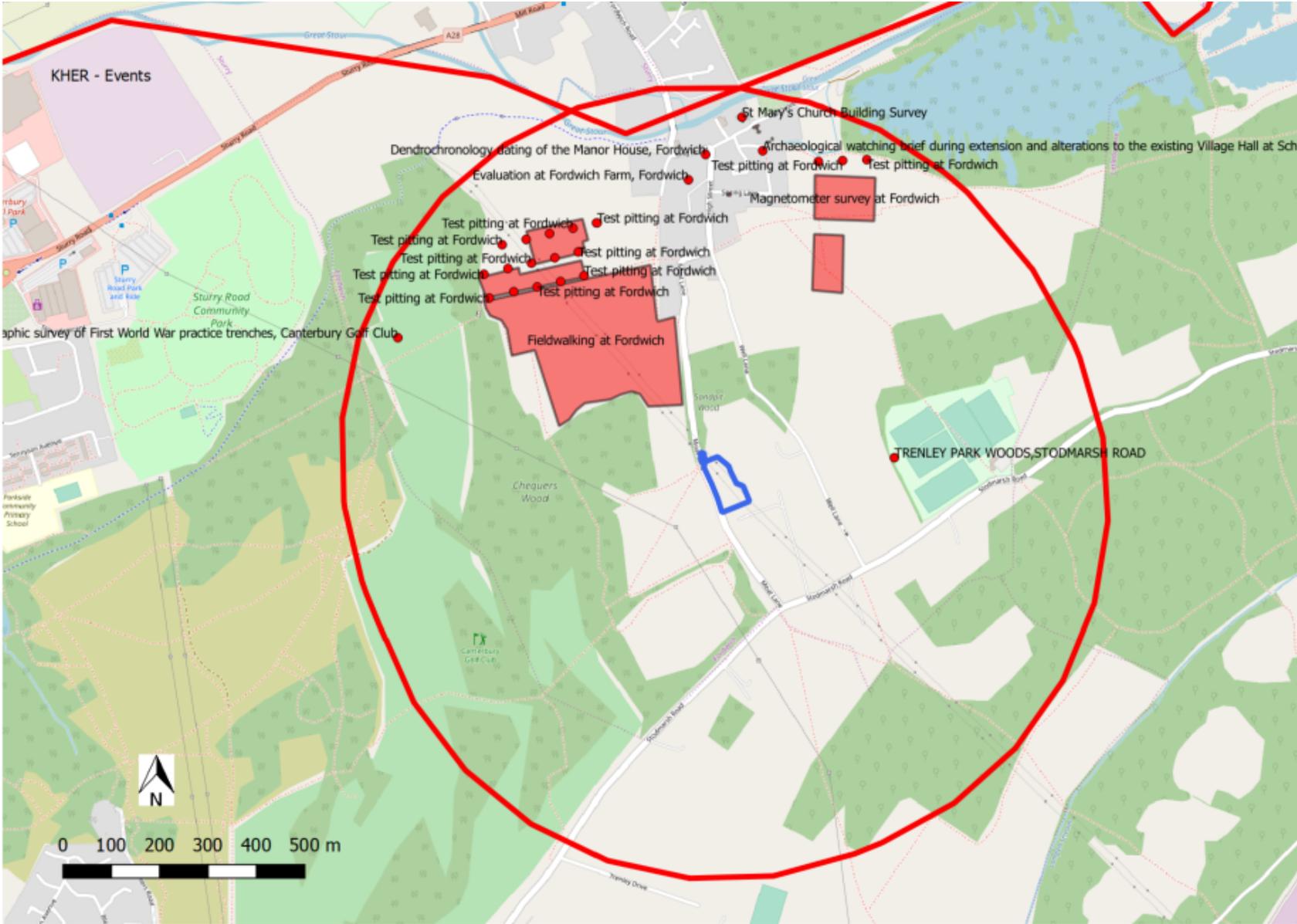


Figure 18: KHER Events

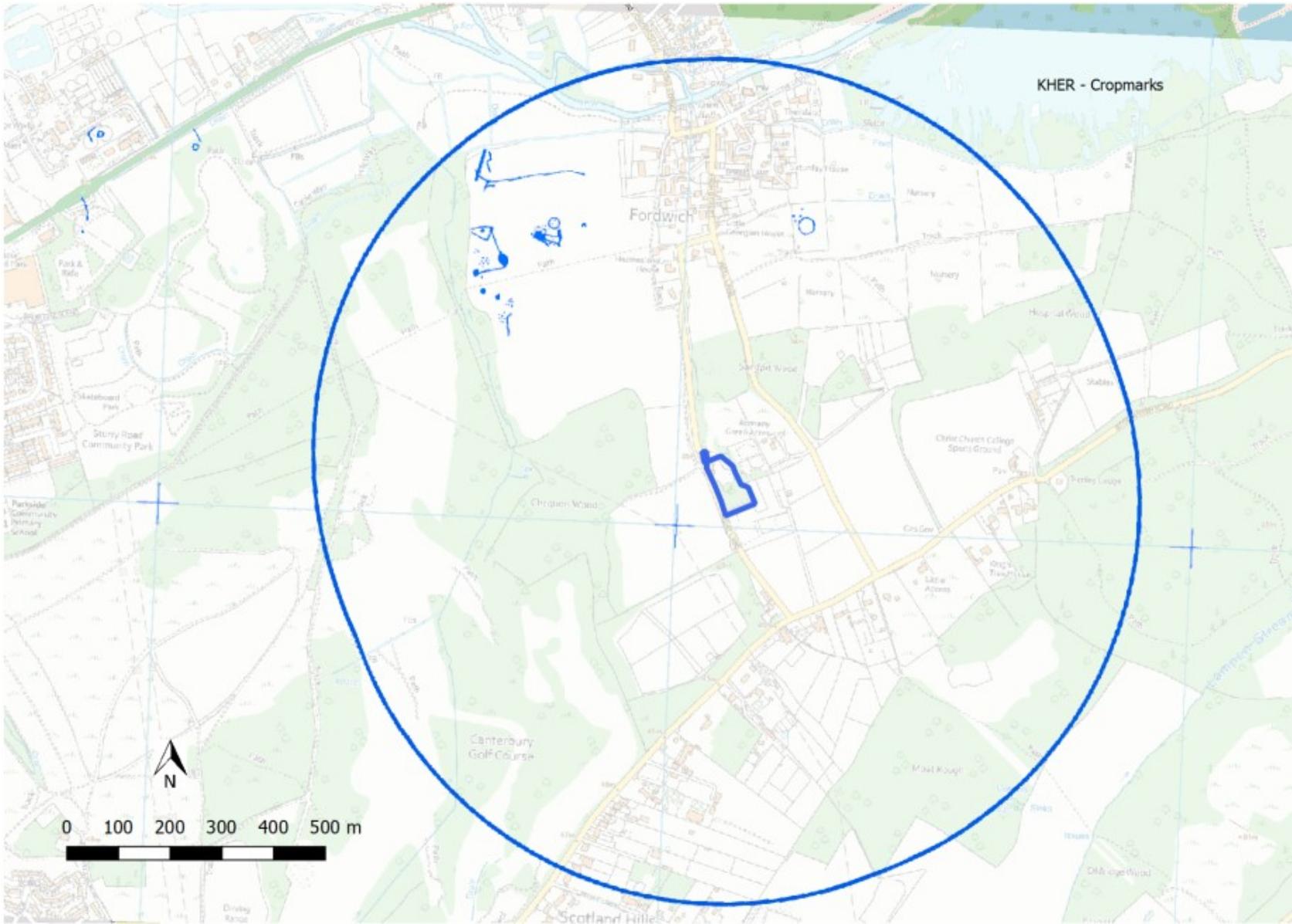


Figure 19: KHER Cropmarks



Plate 1: 1940s. (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2017 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2019 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: Entrance to PDA from Mote Lane (facing ENE)



*Plate 8: View across PDA from north east corner (facing SSE)*



*Plate 9: View across PDA towards outbuildings (facing W)*



*Plate 10: View of the northernmost outbuilding and land levels (facing SW)*



*Plate 11: View across PDA from the south west corner (facing NNW)*



*Plate 12: View across PDA towards western boundary (facing NW)*



*Plate 13: View across PDA towards the southern boundary. Note the shipping container height is the standard 2.43m (facing SSE)*



*Plate 14: The south western corner (facing SE)*



*Plate 15: The north eastern corner (facing NNW)*



*Plate 16: View of the western boundary from Moat Lane (facing SSE)*



Plate 17: Plate Locations