



University of
Kent


**ST EDMUND'S
SCHOOL**
CANTERBURY

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

**Purpose Built Student
Accommodation (PBSA), Sports
Pavilion and Replacement
Squash Courts, Giles Lane**

for

**The University of Kent and St
Edmund's School**

October 2020

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Giles Lane, Canterbury, Kent

National Grid Reference TR 13549 59531



Report for a joint planning application by University of Kent and St Edmund's School

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Any reference to redline boundary in this report is illustrative only to identify the site and is not intended to represent the application redline.

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of land at Giles Lane, Canterbury, Kent.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been asked to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at 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: **high**
- Iron Age: **high**
- Roman: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low/moderate**

The site concerns three areas of land located along Giles Lane. The area is in an elevated position above the city of Canterbury, approximately 2 miles from the city centre. It overlooks the Stour Valley to the south which extends on a north east to south west axis across the landscape and is the dominant topographical feature in the area. The wider area to the north west includes the settlement area known as Rough Common with the linear development of Blean further north, north west. The area predominantly to the west covers the historic woodland area of Blean. The University of Kent campus is to the south, east and north.

Located on the southern outskirts of Canterbury on the higher ground above the city, means that the area has been attractive for millennia from the Prehistoric and Iron Age period after which the area was essentially agricultural. There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Bronze Age, Iron Age and low for all other periods based on previous archaeological finds, and activity in the area. Whilst Iron Age features are not particularly rare within Canterbury and its hinterland, understanding the use of the landscape in this area of higher ground north of Canterbury would be of benefit for the Bronze and Iron Age especially in settlement patterns and fields systems, especially to add to our present understanding of that landscape to the south and west of Area 1 of the PDA. To the south of Area 1 the PDA on the lower slopes, a regionally and

nationally rare late Bronze Age water hole with a partially preserved timber assemblage. Evidence for excavations south and west of Area 1 are suggestive of features that continue in the Area of the PDA. 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 from foundations and services. The impact assessment concludes that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains and in the areas not already built on is likely to survive in-situ. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities but it is anticipated that an evaluation will be required to ascertain the nature of any archaeological deposits, which can be covered by an appropriate planning condition.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was asked to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment relating to the proposed development area (PDA) of land at Giles Lane, Canterbury, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 13549 59531 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The site concerns three areas of land located along Giles Lane. The area is in an elevated position above the city of Canterbury, approximately 2 miles from the city centre. It overlooks the Stour Valley to the south which extends on a north east to south west axis across the landscape and is the dominant topographical feature in the area. The wider area to the north west includes the settlement area known as Rough Common with the linear development of Blean further north, north west. The area predominantly to the west covers the historic woodland area of Blean. The University of Kent campus is to the south, east and north (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 Area 1 of the PDA is circa 1.6 hectares and is on the southern side of Giles Lane. It includes at the south western end the detached property of Gorsefield, a residential boarding house. Immediately next to Gorsefield is a squash club. North east of the squash club, are six detached residential properties each currently in their own plot, 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). These detached properties are currently private residences or in use by the university. 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 further complexes associated with the University of Kent. This area is broadly level at 69m aOD with the land falling away beyond the southern boundary.
- 1.2.3 The second area, Area 2 is circa 0.73 hectares and concerns a corner plot of land located on the northern side of Giles Lane as the western end and the junction with the A290 Whitstable Road. This area currently forms part of the playing fields associated with St Edmunds School called Jackman Field and stands on broadly level ground of circa 70m aOD.

- 1.2.4 Area 3 concerns a rectangular plot on the northern side of Giles Lane currently the house and gardens of Landon of circa $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre on the top of the plateau area at circa 70m aOD. To the east is the Franciscan Study centre currently being redeveloped into student accommodation and to the west the Jackman Sports field of St Edmund's. Immediately north is the wooded development of Parkwood, which has university accommodation.

Geology

- 1.2.5 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 of 4th River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel.

Geotechnical Information

- 1.2.6 There is no known geotechnical information. Borehole records from the BGS indicated circa 175m south east of the PDA had made ground overlying sand and gravels on top of London clay. The sand and gravels occurred between 2.30 and 3.3m below ground level.

Stratigraphy

- 1.2.7 Excavations have taken place to the south and west of Area 1 of the PDA and also to the east of Area 3. The February 2020 excavation by SWAT Archaeology to the east of Area 3, some 15m from the eastern boundary revealed a mix of circa 0.10m of topsoil sealing an intact subsoil of circa 0.15m brown sandy clayey silt overlaying the natural yellow brown silty clay with gravel at a level of circa 0.5m below ground level (bgl).
- 1.2.8 The stratigraphy of the excavation adjacent to the western boundary of Area 1 in 2012 revealed 0.2m of topsoil, 0.2m of subsoil directly onto of the natural geology.
- 1.2.9 The 2013 Turing College excavation identified the underlying geology consisted of London Clay that was overlain in places with gravel resulting in a high 'perched' water table and boggy soft subsoil that included at least one spring. This too had circa 0.20m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil to the top of the natural geology. The recent excavations have revealed that the archaeological horizon is shallow.

1.3 The Proposed Development

The proposed development is for a 936-bed room purpose-built student accommodation (PBSA) development distributed over five blocks in Areas 1 and 3. The proposal will offer

a mixture of uses in addition to PBSA including a hotel and conferencing facility at the heart of the scheme for use out of the academic calendar. Area 2 to the south west of the site is where the proposed Sports Pavilion and Squash Club are to be located (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 that 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 2019): 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.

University of Kent Masterplan, draft April 2019

2.3.17 The Masterplan is not a strictly binding blueprint for future campus development but is rather a framework to guide long-term change. The plan was consulted widely and taken expert advice from key bodies including Kent County Council, Canterbury City Council and Highways Kent, plus the University's own staff and students. We have also worked closely with local stakeholders throughout as plans have taken shape, seeking advice from residents' associations, community groups, businesses and the wider public. It covers areas such as planning and Environmental, Campus Layout, Landscape and Biodiversity, Movement and Transport. As the site is not wholly owned by the University and was therefore excluded from the plan. Despite this, the design looks to closely align with, and deliver, the objectives and protocols established within the Campus Framework Masterplan.

Local Planning Guidance

2.3.18 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 supports 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 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.*

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 are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens, Protected Military Remains or NMP cropmarks 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 |
| Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods | | |

5.1.2 The Kent HER records consists of finds and features in and around the PDA and wider area encompassed many millennia, from the Palaeolithic, Bronze Age pits, Iron Age settlement, Post Medieval buildings to several WWII features. Excavations over the past decade in this area has greatly improved our knowledge and understanding of this area high on the ridgeline, of the valley sides overlooking Canterbury. Details and placement of the HER records are provided in Figures 15 and 16.

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 nine nationally listed buildings and three locally listed buildings within the assessment area. Outside of the assessment area but shown is the World Heritage Site in Canterbury due to its importance (Table 2). In addition, there are a number of different Conservation Areas (Fig.18) that fall within the assessment area. The designated heritage assets are covered in detail in the accompanying Heritage Statement.

| HER Ref | Period | |
|---------------|---------------|---|
| 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 NE 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 | Post Medieval | Beverley Farmhouse. Grade II listed. The centre portion is a C15 timber-framed building, the 1 st floor studded. The east section is C16 or early C17 timber framed with brick infilling |
| TR 15 NW 1317 | 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. |
| TR 15 NW 904 | Post Medieval | Giles, Lane Hackington / Tanglewood Hackington. Locally Listed Building (5056). 18th century. |
| TR 15 NW 900 | Post Medieval | Giles Lane Hackington / No. 1 & 2 Olive Cottages. Locally Listed Building (5057). Mid-19th century or earlier (18th?). |

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|--|
| TR 15 NW 1315 | Post Medieval | Moat House, Grade II listed. Circa 1800. |
| TR 15 NW 2384 | Modern | Father Courage. Grade II listed modern sculpture. |
| TR 15 NW 316 | Post Medieval | Tyler Hill Railway Tunnel. Grade II* listed. |
| | Early Medieval | Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine Abbey and St Martin's Church World Heritage Site. |

Table 2: Designated Assets

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

5.3.1 There have been a number of intrusive archaeological events in the area (Fig.20), which are expanded upon below.

A2 By-pass (EKE13793)

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 2012, an evaluation was undertaken by CAT on land adjacent to the western boundary of Area 1 of the PDA ahead of development for an astro-turf pitch (EKE 17871). The excavation revealed a dense prehistoric settlement located on the brow of the hill. In all it appears that there were three phases of occupation with possible 5 irregular structures and a round house with drip gully. In addition, the second phase showed that the settlement was bounded by an enclosure ditch that was elliptical in shape and interpreted as used being for defence given its substantial nature. Dating was from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to the Later Iron Age (1000 BC to AD 43) Many other features included pot holes and pits within the settlement area. Figure 22 shows a plan of the features in this area, which confirms that a number of features continue in the direction of the PDA especially that of the Phase 2 enclosure ditch (*Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2012. Land Adjacent to Giles Lane, St Edmund's School, St Thomas Hill, Canterbury, Kent*).

5.3.7 In 2013, 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 Late Bronze Age water hole with surviving environmental information, some cremation burials, and evidence of an early Iron Age settlement with areas for textile production, kilns for pottery manufacture. Figure 22 shows a plan of the archaeological features found and it is clear that a number of the features continue into the area of the PDA. 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. An Iron Age Phase 1 ditch on a south west to north west axis continues into the south eastern area of Area 1 of the PDA. Adjacent to the southern boundary of Area 1 are Iron Age quarry pits with kilns close by. In addition, across the northern area of the Turing site are a number of sunken featured buildings as well as a large number of late Iron Age ditches. Settlement activity appears to have decreased by the later middle Iron Age with a reintroduction of

field systems and possible livestock enclosures. The western part of the Turing site interpreted as Pottery and metal manufacturing area with the eastern part of the Turing site identified as textile production and storage. Roundhouses appeared common to both areas but were lower down the slope. 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. No evidence was found of activity between this and the construction of the Grade II listed Beverley Farmhouse in the 15th century. The farmland would have been dominated by pastoral activities and was further sub-divided by a fence line in the early nineteenth century. Clearly heading into Area 1 of the PDA are Post Medieval field drains (*Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2014. Turing College, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, Archaeological Excavation Interim Report*).

- 5.3.8 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*).
- 5.3.9 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*).
- 5.3.10 Not yet in the HER data, in 2020 a three trench evaluation was carried out by SWAT Archaeology immediately east of Area 3 of the PDA. No archaeological finds or features were identified (*Unpublished Document: SWAT Archaeology.2020. Archaeological Evaluation on Land at the Franciscan International Study Centre, Giles Lane, Blean, Kent CT2 7NA*).
- 5.3.11 Across the University campus area generally there have been a number of smaller pieces of excavation work that they found no archaeological finds or features. Areas include,

Darwins Field (EKE 18509), Rutherford Collage (EKE 5914), the Students Union Building (EKE822), the Registry (EKE5913) and the proposed Law Clinic Building (EKE16396).

Landscape Characterisation

- 5.3.12 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. 17).

Stour Palaeolithic Area

- 5.3.13 The assessment area sits within a Palaeolithic Character Areas (PCA) classed as PCA18 (Fig. 19) 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. Three Lower Palaeolithic handaxes (TR 15 NW 226) were discovered circa 390m to the west of the PDA in Rough Common and are believed to have been found on London Clay overlain by 4th river terrace deposits as well a general unprovenanced finds in the area of flint artefacts (TR 15 NE 1614).

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. Within the wider district, the area north of Canterbury in the Whitstable/ Herne Bay area has revealed significant late Bronze Age, early Iron Age settlement areas as has within Canterbury itself suggesting there was a ford across the Stour in this area.
- 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 'Durovernon' 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 Lympne 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/Seasalter. Evidence of Roman land division has been seen at Mincing Wood.
- 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. The Roman are well known for their roadside ritual activity and with burials occurring outside of the city walls and alongside roads. 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 Saxon population to Christianity. King Ethelbert the King of Kent, married to a Christian woman, gave little opposition and in 598AD Augustine and his monks built a church outside the city walls and in 602AD rededicated a deserted Roman church. Augustine became Archbishop in 603AD and by 672AD Canterbury was given complete authority over the English Church.
- 5.4.6 Not much is known with any degree of certainty of life in Blean during the dark ages between the departure of the Romans in 4th Century AD and the Norman conquest of the 11th Century AD. An early reference in 785 AD refers to Blean and the use of wood fuel for salt boiling on the coast at Seasalter. The Salt Way, which is generally considered

the most ancient route from this part of the north Kent the coast to Canterbury. The Salt way passes north to south alongside the eastern side of the church in Blean. However, the Anglo-Saxon period was when pannage was important and likely to be when many of the woods obtain 'den' in their name. The rights of pannage belonged to many monastic house

- 5.4.7 The town began to prosper again and craftsmen returned to the town. The River Stour was a great source of trade from British towns as far as Ipswich and further afield in northern France and by 630AD gold and silver coins were being struck at the Canterbury mint. The name Stour has existed since A.D. 686, suggesting the name which the river now bears, was probably given it by the Saxons. The name 'Stour' means stirring, or moving. It supplanted the old British one of Durwhern, meaning swift river. In Latin, Stauro means strong or powerful. Following the 7th Century, the area seems to have settled broadly into a farming landscape with Canterbury forming the medieval centre of activity. The Medieval and Post Medieval period landscape is a rural one dominated by woodland and farmsteads. The Blean wood stopped extending towards the area of the north Kent coast prior to the Normans.
- 5.4.8 The close proximity to the eastern coast made the town a prime target for the Vikings and consequently it was raided in 842 and 851AD suffering great loss of life. Archbishop Dunstan re-founded the abbey built by Augustine and recovery began. A second wave of attacks began in 991AD until finally in 1011 the Danes laid a siege on Canterbury that lasted 20 days, capturing the town, burning the cathedral and houses and killing the Archbishop.
- 5.4.9 In 1066 AD, Canterbury surrendered to the Normans. At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Canterbury was flourishing, its population numbering some 6000 and new areas of settlement were growing outside of the city walls. The cathedral burned again and was replaced twice by the Normans in 1070 and 1175. The wooden motte and-bailey castle that was constructed with the arrival of William the Conqueror was replaced in stone in the 12th century.
- 5.4.10 In 1170AD, followers of King Henry II murdered the Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Becket, and the city became a major focus of pilgrimage in Britain and Europe. The number of pilgrims visiting the city brought trade and further prosperity. Pilgrims came through parts of the Blean by Boughton and Durkirk before travelling through

Harbledown where they got their first view of the cathedral before travelling along the London Road towards St Dunstan's and Westgate. Eastbridge Hospital was built as a shelter for poor pilgrims in 1190 AD. The PDA lies within the parish of St Dunstan's covering the area northwards out of the city via Westgate. It borders the parish boundaries of Hackington/St Stephens to the east and St Cosmos Blean to the north.

- 5.4.11 St Stephen's or otherwise known as Hackington means 'Hacca's farmstead' written as 'Hacking tun' in old English. Other variations include Hakinton in 1186 and Hakington in 1226. It is thought that the church in Hackington has Anglo-Saxon origins likely being a wooden structure. The manor was held by Christchurch. Following the murder of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the then archbishop Baldwin in order to contain the power of Christchurch brought some of the land in Hackington from Christchurch where he planned to build a new college with the archiepiscopal cathedral replace the wooden church with a stone one dedicated to St Stephen. The earliest surviving fabric is from the 11th/early 12th century built of flint and reused Roman brick.
- 5.4.12 In the 13th century, Stephen Langton, another Archbishop gave the Manor of Hackington to his brother Simon Langton, Archdeacon of Canterbury who built himself a mansion next to the church. Edward the third held a tournament or Joust at Hackington, probably while he was the guest of the then Archdeacon. It was probably about this time that further alterations were made in the parish Church. Many of the pilgrims who flocked to the celebrated shrine of St Thomas a Becket, would also come on to Hackington as St Stephen was also known for miracles. This is probably when people began to refer to not of going to Hackington, but of going to Stephen's.
- 5.4.13 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. In addition, there was a tile industry west of the PDA at Tyler Hill supplier nationally and also the Continent.
- 5.4.14 At the Dissolution, the Abbey and three Friaries were closed, Thomas Becket's shrine was demolished and all the gold, silver and jewels removed to the Tower of London. The removal of his image, name and feasts put an end to the constant stream of pilgrimages that entered the city.

- 5.4.15 Across Blean, the ecclesiastical institutions and hospitals which owned Blean wood and ownership boundaries needed to be recognised. Woodbanks were built with ditches on the outer side and many topped with hedges to prevent animals grazing and documentary evidence records their maintenance and upkeep, some of which still survive
- 5.4.16 St John's Hospital in the City owned Brotherhood Wood to the north of Giles Lane. The area also included a farm, which is thought to be on the site of the later Brotherhood Farm located to the east on the northern side of Giles Lane. Parkwood Immediately to the west of Brotherhood Wood was owned by Eastbridge Hospital from the 14th century along with that of Hothe Court. A 16th century document describes the wood as two woods next to the house, one called upper wood and the other Nether Wood. It is thought that these acquired the name Parkwood in the 17th century. On the eastern boundary of this wood there is a surviving woodbank with another parallel with it for the boundary of Brotherhood Wood with the trackway in between leading from Blean Church towards Canterbury although much has been lost along the trackway due to university buildings.
- 5.4.17 Woodland was a valuable resource. Timber would have help build the buildings, churches and barns of the abbey estates; the underwood utilised in the monastic kitchens as well as the wood supplying industry for fuel such as at Tyler Hill. Gradually the Blean woodland began to be cleared in parts over time and the hinterland would have become one of scattered farms.
- 5.4.18 The Blean itself would have been criss-crossed with numerous paths and droveways, one is referred to as the 'Radfall' and crosses from Hern, through Clowes Wood and follows the northern boundary of Church Wood through to Dunkirk. This allowed animals to move seasonally from the low coastal grazing grounds to chalk uplands further south. By the 15th century, timber was scarce in Blean, pannage of pigs had disappeared and fuel was the primary resource
- 5.4.19 During the reformation, the lands passed to Henry VIII, the church fell into decay and little is known about this period of the parish as the manor house. Circa ten years after the accession of Elizabeth I, she gave the Manor and great house, Development of land to the Rear of 1-12 St Stephen's Court, Canterbury, Kent. which had formerly been the Archdeacon's residence, to Sir Roger Manwood from Sandwich, but who had become one of the foremost lawyers and was made by the Queen Lord Chief Barton of the Exchequer.

He seems to have made Hackington his home and he built the Almshouses, created a house for the Clerk of the Parish (now the 'Olde Beverlie public house) and restored the church, with St Stephen's Green located between the two

- 5.4.20 By 1592 there was a park at Tyler Hill/ Hackington/St Stephens based on documentation owned it is believed by Sir Roger Manwood. A letter refers to the making of rabbit warrens in the park and the presence of deer. Records show that four people broke into the park in 1609. It is likely that the park boundaries would have remained on the eastern side of St Stephen's Hill.
- 5.4.21 The manor passed from the Manwood family to Sir Thomas Culpepper, which then passed to the Hales family upon his death in 1643. Hales family, who owned the greatest part of the estates, pulled down the old manor house which had been the Archdeacon's palace in days gone by, and erected the present house, then called Hales Place, traces of which can still be clearly seen, forming part of St Mary's College. The new house was built between 1766 and 1768 on the side of the river valley overlooking Canterbury.
- 5.4.22 The road to Whitstable out of Canterbury was turnpiked in 1736 and covered 5.2 miles. The Canterbury end of the turnpike based on historical mapping suggests is was at the bottom of St Thomas's Hill. This was eventually disturnpiked around 1870-78.
- 5.4.23 The estate of Hales Place went through several changes of ownership before a French Order of Jesuits purchased it in 1885 to use as a college. The Jesuits left in 1928 and the house and estate were then sold and subsequently developed for a local authority housing in the 1960's. Only the Hales Place Chapel in Tenterden Drive, remnants of the estate's boundary walls and elements of the parkland landscape survive.
- 5.4.24 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.
- 5.4.25 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.

- 5.4.26 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.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Francis Hill Map, 1706

- 5.5.1 This map was drawn up in response to a dispute over boundaries, particularly as Beverley Farm straddles the parish boundary line between St Stephens/Hackington and that of St Dunstons. The three areas of the PDA are off this map but it is still useful as it clearly shows Beverley Farmhouse and the surrounding lands and ownership. In order to orient this map in relation to the present landscape, north is broadly to the bottom. The field in the bottom left corner annotated 'The lands of Drayton Roberts Gen^t.' is the southern area of the Turing College buildings. The northern part of the Turing buildings being off the map. To the east next to this field is Brothers Wood. The parish boundary line is marked by trees. The western boundary of that field shows the footpath heading on a north-south axis towards Blean Church which continues along the western part of Area 1 of the PDA and still exists today, meaning it has been in the landscape for over 300 years (Fig.3).

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

- 5.5.2 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. Hothe Court to the north can be identified as can the estate of Hales Place to the south east at the St Stephen's area of Canterbury. To the south west is the

farm of Neals Place and in the location of what is now St Edmund's School there is a house and outbuildings and the location of the turnpike at the bottom of St Thomas's Hill. Beverly Farm is not shown on this map (Fig.4).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797

5.5.3 This map is much more detailed and shows individual buildings and field boundaries. The main boundaries regard the area of the PDA are essentially set by this time. Area 1 of the PDA is formed broadly from two fields., which area two is part of a larger field. This map also shows 1 and 2 Olive Cottages and Giles Cottages on either side of the road to the east. Beverly Farmhouse and two ranges to the yard is shown. The area to the north of Giles Lane is wooded. Along the Whitstable Road there is a house on the southern corner of the junction of the Whitstable Road with Giles Lane as well as the house just to the south, which was seen on the earlier map. Opposite Rough Common Road, Blean House has been built. The land at the PDA and on the slopes is pasture. To the east of the parkland of Hales Place, called here Beverly Park (Fig.5).

St Dunstan's Tithe Map 1851

5.5.4 The three PDA areas fall entirely within the St Dunstan's Parish for the tithes. Area 1 is broadly within a field designated No. 6. Area 2 is part of a field designated No. 2. Field 3 is owned by St John's Hospital and occupied by Thomas White Collard and is called the Lone Acre. Field 6 is called The Pear Tree Field and is pasture of some 3 acres owned and occupied by Mary Anne Baker who operates out of Beverly Farm (No. 27). However, the field below, designated field 7 is owned by William Hyder, Mortgagee in Possession and occupied by Robert Capon who also owns the nearby fields designated No 8, 9, 10, 11 and 22 in between the PDA and the school site which here is known a few years before the building of the school as Burnt House and is likely a farmstead. Interestingly, fields 8 and 9 are called Mill Field Shave and Mill Field, both arable at the time of the tithes but with nearby fields designated 10 and 11 called Millers House and Mill Meadow respectively suggests that there was likely a windmill in this area, which given that it is at the top of the ridgeline would be an ideal location. It seems at this time that the majority of the land relating to Beverly farm remains to the south and immediate east of the farm buildings (Fig.6).

5.5.5 Based on the 1839 tithe map for Hackington/St Stephens (Fig.7), the land on the western side of St Stephens Road is under various ownership suggesting it was not part of the

Hales Place estate at this time (Fig.?). The St Comos and Blean Tithe map immediately north of Area 3. Is part woodland and part land belonging to Hothe Court.

Historic OS map 1873-1874 1:2,500

- 5.5.6 The area is essentially an agrarian landscape and Area 1 of the PDA is designated as part of field 16, which is now a single field compared to two in the previous map. 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 is seen for the first time, a footpath running in a south easterly direction from Giles Lane passing through the western edge of Area 1 of the PDA and heading northwards towards the area of Hothe Court. 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 on the east/west access between St Dunstan's to the south and Blean to the north. The parish boundary line between St Dunstan's, in which the PDA resides to that of Hackington/St Stephens to the east. The eastern boundary of Area 1 of the PDA is on the line of the parish boundary. 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. Area 2 of the PDA is part of a field and appears to have a small pond. Area 3 is a single field adjacent to the Blean/St Dunstan's boundary line with Parkwood to the north (Fig 8).

Historic OS map 1898 1:2,500

- 5.5.7 The field where Area 1 of the PDA is situated has now had 2 residential properties built on it. One at the western end labelled Gorsefield House (area designated No. 23) another at the eastern end labelled Oakdale Villa (area designated 22). Both are accessed from Giles Lane. There are still large areas in between the house that have not been built on. Other detached houses have been built on the northern side along Giles Lane. To the south east situated on the map edge is 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 the southern side of Giles Lane, accessed from the Whitstable Road. It is not clear if this is residential or related to the school. There is no change to Area 2 of the PDA. Area 3 is unchanged although there is now an orchard to the east (Fig.9).

Historic OS map 1907

- 5.5.8 Area 1 of the PDA site still comprises of the two residential houses. More residential houses have been built along the southern side of the Giles Lane at the eastern end of Area 1 of the PDA. Another building has been built in the area cornering Whitstable Road and Giles Lane. There is no change to Area 2 of Area 3 (Fig.10).

Historic OS map 1937-38 1:2,500

- 5.5.9 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 one from the previous building. There are now 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 now 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 on the eastern side of St Thomas's Hill. The only change to Area 2 is the pond is no longer showing. Area 3 now has a house called Landon (Fig. 11).

Historic OS map 1956 1:2,500

- 5.5.10 Ronton at the eastern end of the PDA appears to have had some extensions. The eastern end 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. On the south western corner of Area 1, there is a drain and pond. Beyond the western boundary is now clearly labelled a playing field and relates to the school. Area 2 is also labelled a playing field and has a pond. As well as the house in Area 3 there is now a detached building north east of the house, most likely a garage. Immediately east roadside plots are being divided with an orchard remaining in the northern section (Fig.12).

Historic OS map 1970 1:2,500

- 5.5.11 There are significant changes in this map. To the east of Area 1 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 Area 1 of the PDA site other than the field area in between Gorsefield and Ronton and to the south is now labelled playing field. 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. 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. In Area 2 there is now a rectangular feature. East of Area 3 there are now no buildings showing (Fig.13).

Historic OS map 1987-1992 1:1,250

5.5.12 There are more changes. Within Area 1 of the PDA 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 field'. 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 in the Parkwood area. The school has now constructed tennis courts in the playing field area to the south west of Area 1 of the PDA. In Area 2 there is now also a tennis court. East of Area 3 the Franciscan Study Centre has been built (Fig.14).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940s

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 along the western end of Area 1 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. Area 2 shows a number of small structures in the corner of the field. In this area was a Second World War rocket battery and given that Kent College just opposite in this period was a Civil Defence Warden's Post and First Aid party is likely that this field was well used in that period. Area 3 shows Landon with a lawn to the rear and a vegetable garden. The area to the north is Parkwood and to the east are other housing plots on the north side of Giles Lane (Plate 1).

1960s

5.6.2 Area 1 of the PDA has changed with more residential housing. 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 and Vista. 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. In Area 2 the structures have been removed (Plate 2).

2003

5.6.3 There have been significant changes. The field in Area 1 of the PDA between Gorsefield and Ronton now shows the squash club. On the opposite side of Giles Lane, east of Area 3, 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 significant 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 to the south west have been constructed but the southern area around the PDA are playing fields. In Area 2 what was on the historical mapping as a tennis court appears out of use but is surrounded by hedging. There is no sign of any previous pond in the area (Plate 3).

2013

5.6.4 Changes are seen in that the school to the west of the PDA of Area 1, the school 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. Further south is the innovation centre which was built in 2011 alongside Beverly Farmhouse. (Plate 4).

1990

- 5.6.5 A number of additional buildings have been built at the school with buildings in the area of the current arts and drama and science blocks on the western side of the school. The northern part of the PDA has been cleared of trees and is now grass with three mobile classrooms located in that area. The swimming pool now appears to have a cover. East of the PDA, the solitary detached house now has houses on either side along Nackington Road. To the north of the access road, the Chaucer Hospital has been built. The land to the north and west has reverted to arable land (Plate 5).

2019

- 5.6.6 The construction of Turning College has been completed. There are no other major changes (Plate 6).

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 survey was undertaken on the 23rd February 2018 and also the 30th September 2020. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover (Plates 7-23).
- 5.7.2 Area 1 of the site is covered by eight residential buildings with associated gardens usually of mown grass. They are seen from the road with hardstanding for parking at the front. There are low hedges and wooden fencing, some incorporating trees in places in boundaries in between the properties and at the rear. Some gardens also include small temporary outbuildings such as sheds. The southern boundary of the residential properties borders Turing College and student accommodation associated with the University of Kent. Part of the PDA of Area 1 falls into a raised grass platform of Turing College in between two of the existing blocks. The eastern boundary has a public path in between the easternmost property and that of Keynes College. On the eastern side of this path are a line of mature trees which demark the historical parish boundary line between St Dunstan's and Nackington. The western boundary borders a public footpath with sports pitches belongs to St Edmunds School. This area also incorporates a modern squash club which has hardstanding for car parking at the front. To the rear of the squash club is waste ground which contains what appears to be construction material 'dumped'

from the adjoining St Edmund's school sports pitch. The boundary between the squash club and neighbouring boundaries has mature vegetation.

- 5.7.3 Area 2 concerns the corner of a grass playing field associated with St Edmunds School. The southern and eastern corner boundaries are mature privet hedging. Within this area is a dried disused pond. There is also an area for storage area surrounded by mature conifers.

Area 3 of the PDA has the residential building of Landon and associated garden. The house has a small area of hardstanding at the front of the house for parking, with the remaining area set to lawn. In the rear garden there is a pond. The boundaries of Landon are mature trees and little of the site is visible from the surrounding area. The parish boundary between St Dunstan's and Blean and St Cosmos lies immediately north of the northern boundary of Landon and is a tree covered ditch. There is also a ditch along the western side of Landon with the Jackman Sports field.

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 two records from this period within the assessment area and it appears although given the extensive recent large area excavations in the surrounding area in recent years to the south and west there is little by way of finds from this period even though the Palaeolithic survey suggests a high potential for finds from this period. Therefore, the Palaeolithic potential in this area 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. Therefore, it is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period is **low**.

Neolithic

- 5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has one record from this period being a Neolithic stone axe found in 1952 near 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 four records dating to this period within the assessment area. A pit south of Area 2 and west of Area 1 of the PDA was found at St Edmunds School (TR 15 NW 595) containing pottery and flint that was worked and fire cracked. Of national significance during the Turing excavations a water hole was found just south of Area 1 (MKE102212) and nearby were Bronze Age the surrounding area included enclosures ditches, pits and also a Bronze Age cremation group (MKE102211). Further away to the east a Bronze Age palstave was discovered in 1879 (TR 16 SE 4). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

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 one record from this period within the assessment area and immediately adjacent to the PDA (MKE102213). It is clear that during the Turing excavation, significant evidence was found of an Iron Age settlement and industries in the form of, ditches, round houses, pits, kilns, quarries, along with cremations and many Iron Age artefacts. Many features occur right up to the boundary and appear to continue within the area of the PDA. In addition, west of Area 1 and south of Area 2 at St Edmunds School found an Iron Age settlement area that was enclosed with a roundhouse, associated structures and pits. 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 one record from this period within the assessment area been a portable antiquities scheme find of a Roman copper alloy coin found circa 540m north east of the PDA (MKE57254). We know

that the Romans would have frequented the area between Seasalter and Canterbury possibly along the Whitstable Road and in the wider area by Mincing Wood there is potential evidence that the Roman laid out the landscape close to the roadside. In the wider area, the main road of Watling Street lies circa 1km to the south heading for Canterbury, which was a major Roman city surrounded. However, there is no evidence in the immediate area for Roman activity. 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 The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. In the early Anglo-Saxon period, the Roman city of Canterbury fell into ruins. However, Christianity came to Canterbury in 597AD and the area revitalised. The PDA is located outside of the core settlement area, in the rural hinterland in this period. 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 The Kent HER has seven records from this period within the assessment area. To the south Beverley Farmhouse has Medieval origins with some 15th century structure identified (TR 15 NW 505; TR 15 NW 946) and the building is listed Grade II. To the north, north east, is Hothe Court, which is Grade II listed (TR 15 NW 1317) and has 16th century or earlier timber frame and was for some of the time the Medieval manor house for Blean. And to the west are the remained of a moated site in Rough Common (TR 15 NW 13), with another moated site in the wider area within North Bishopden Wood (TR 05 NE 164) further to the north west. To the east was a major area of tile manufacturing (TR 15 NW 641). Mainly located in the St Stephen's and Tyler Hill area, evidence has been found on the university campus for kilns near Darwin college (TR 15 NW 610), along with a quarry and pits (TR 15 NW 2313) and pottery by Elliot College circa 445m east of the PDA. Canterbury in the Middle Ages was a major town. Its position between London and the Continent meant it was a vital stopping place. In addition, the city attracted pilgrims to its cathedral to worship Thomas Becket. However, the PDA was essentially in the rural hinterland, close to wooded areas of Blean woods consisting of Parkwood and Brotherhood Wood utilised by the monastic hospitals. In this period pilgrims were predominately arriving via Harbledown rather than via the Whitstable Road. Therefore,

the potential for finding remains that date to this period cannot be discounted and is period is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

5.8.9 The Kent HER has 24 records from this period within the assessment area reflecting the continued growth and urbanisation of Canterbury that over spilled outside of the city walls and towards the rural hinterland in an area of scattered farmsteads. The records include eight listed buildings, and nine farmstead records. In addition, there are three locally listed buildings just to the east along Giles Lane. Map regression suggests that the area was predominately agricultural in early part of this period with Area 1 starting to be divided into housing plots by the late 19th century. The arrival of the nearby school came in the mid-19th century replacing a farmstead that was previously on the site. The PDA sits within an historic landscape where the parish boundary lines between St Dunstons and Hackington are straddled by the Beverly Farm house and is immediately east of Area 1 of the PDA. The northern boundary of Landon lies on the parish boundary between St Dunstan's and St Comos and the Blean. The early Francis Hill map from 1700, whilst it does not cover the area of the PDA, it does suggest that many of the field boundaries just south of the PDA remained in the landscape until the arrival of the University of Kent. The Turing excavation identified the presence of field boundaries. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Modern

5.8.10 KHER has 15 records dating to this period, all except one which relate to the Second World War. The outlier being that of the Father Courage Grade II listed sculpture near the Gulbenkian Theatre on the university campus 9TR 15 NW 2384). 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 rocket battery 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). The rocket battery is within Area 2 of the PDA. Rocket batteries were used for salvo-firing at formations of aircraft. These has left little evidence in the landscape and this information

is based on verbal communication. Given the use of nearby Kent College for a number of civil defence posts as well as the location of high ground on the outskirts of Canterbury, the locations appears ideal. A search of the online bomb maps held at the Canterbury Cathedral Archives did not reveals any known in the location of the PDA although a number did fall along St Thomas' Hill south of the school and also to the east, south of the historical location of Brotherhood Farm. It is during the 20th century that Area 1 of the PDA continued to be infilled with residential housing eventually being surrounded by the university campus. Landon in Area three arrived in the middle of the first half of the 20th century. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **moderate in Area 2 and low for all other areas.**

Overview

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

- Roman: **low**

- Anglo-Saxon: **low**

- Medieval: **low**

- Post-Medieval: **low**

- Modern: **low/moderate**

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 late post medieval and modern residential properties within Areas 1 and 3 of the PDA areas and latterly the squash club in Area 1 in recent modern times. Some of the PDA areas appear not to have been built on at all especially in the area of the residential gardens and in Area 2, being the playing field. Although it is likely that there is some surface disturbance in Area 2 from the previous tennis court in the current storage area and a past pond adjacent to the south eastern boundary with Giles Lane. In addition, there is significant made ground in the area behind the squash court perhaps as much as 2m in places. The part of Area 1 that extends into Turing College has already been excavated and is made ground. The areas within the PDA with buildings will have foundations and therefore the previous impact to archaeological remains from these foundations are considered to be

high. For the areas of the PDA that have not been built on, they do not appear to have been subject to intense modern agriculture and deep plough truncation, the historical impact for these parts are considered **low**.

Proposed Impact

- 6.2.2 The foundation strategy for the proposed development is still being finalised but is likely to consist of piles. In addition, to foundations along with having service trenches, as well as providing large areas in between the blocks for sustainable drainage systems (SUDS). Given the relatively level ground that the proposed blocks will sit on it is not anticipated for there to be significant changes required to the current ground levels. It is noted that the archaeology adjacent to the PDA is known to be relatively shallow and is therefore the potential archaeology will be subject to a high/total potential impact.

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 Bronze Age, Iron Age and low for all other periods based on previous archaeological finds, and activity in the area.

Rarity

7.2.2 Whilst Iron Age features are not particularly rare within Canterbury and its hinterland, understanding the use of the landscape in this area of higher ground north of Canterbury would be of benefit for the Bronze and Iron Age especially in settlement patterns and fields systems, especially to add to our present understanding of that landscape to the south and west of Area 1 of the PDA. To the south of Area 1 the PDA on the lower slopes, a regionally and nationally rare late Bronze Age water hole with a partially preserved timber assemblage.

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, although it is unlikely to alter the conclusion present in this report.

Group Value

7.2.4 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has group value in potentially providing more information regarding the use of the land in the Prehistoric and Iron age periods north of Canterbury.

Survival / Condition

7.2.5 The survival of any potential archaeology is considered low in the area of current buildings and high for those area that have not been built on. Prior to being built on, it is unlikely that the areas of the PDA have been subjected to modern plough depths. Although it should be noted that the archaeological horizon is shallow.

Fragility / Vulnerability

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

Diversity

7.2.7 Being located on the southern outskirts of Canterbury on the higher ground above the city, means that the area has been attractive for millennia from the Prehistoric and Iron Age period after which the area was essentially agricultural.

Potential

7.2.8 The impact assessment concludes that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains and in the areas not built on is likely to survive in-situ.

Significance

7.2.9 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of high archaeological interest in relation to the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods of which potentially carries regional and national significance.

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 potential for the Bronze Age and Iron Age with low potential for all other periods. The research suggests that the area has not been built on until the late Post Medieval period and into the 20th century. Many areas aside from the current buildings are likely to have a high potential for archaeology surviving in-situ and recent excavations adjoining the site that have carried finds and features of regional and national significance. Evidence for excavations south and west of Area 1 are suggestive of features that continue in the Area of the PDA. The development proposals are likely to cause a high impact upon any potential archaeology. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities but it is anticipated that an evaluation will be required to ascertain the nature of any archaeological deposits, which can be covered by an appropriate planning condition.

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 for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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Map 194 Estate map - part of Beverley Farm owned by Lady Sackfield and held by Thomas Court in the parishes of Canterbury St Dunstan and Hackington 1706. Canterbury Cathedral Archives. Ref: CCA-U3-39.

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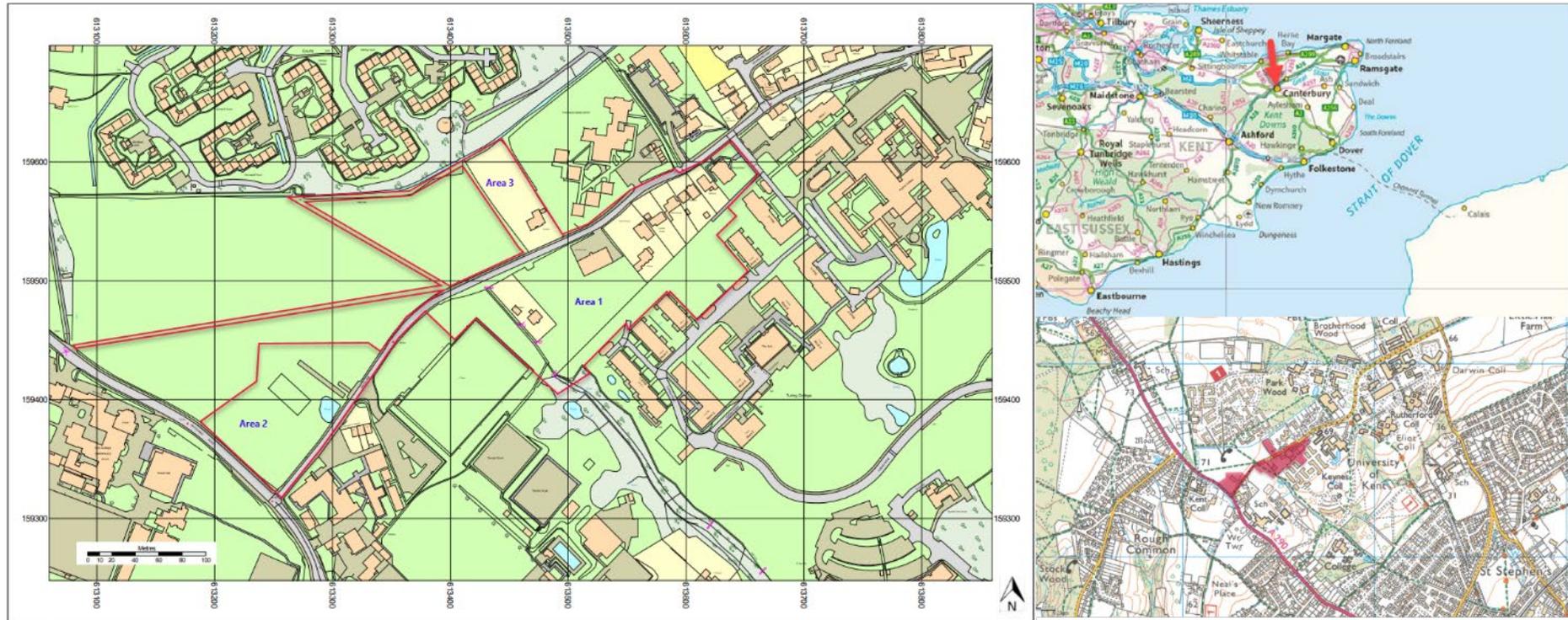


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:10,000 & 1:500



Figure 3: Francis Hill Map, 1706 (reproduced with permission from Canterbury Cathedral Archives).



Figure 4: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769

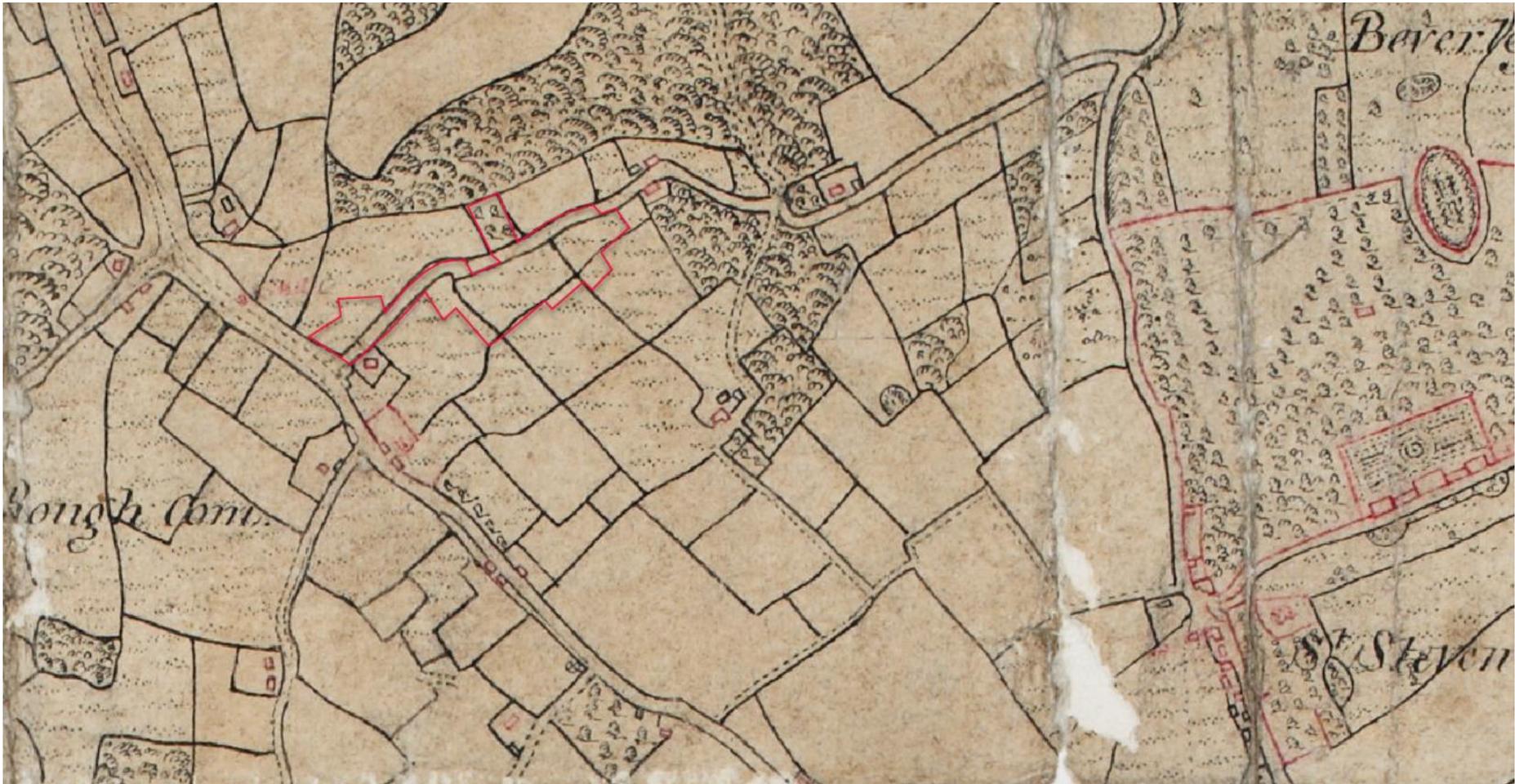


Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

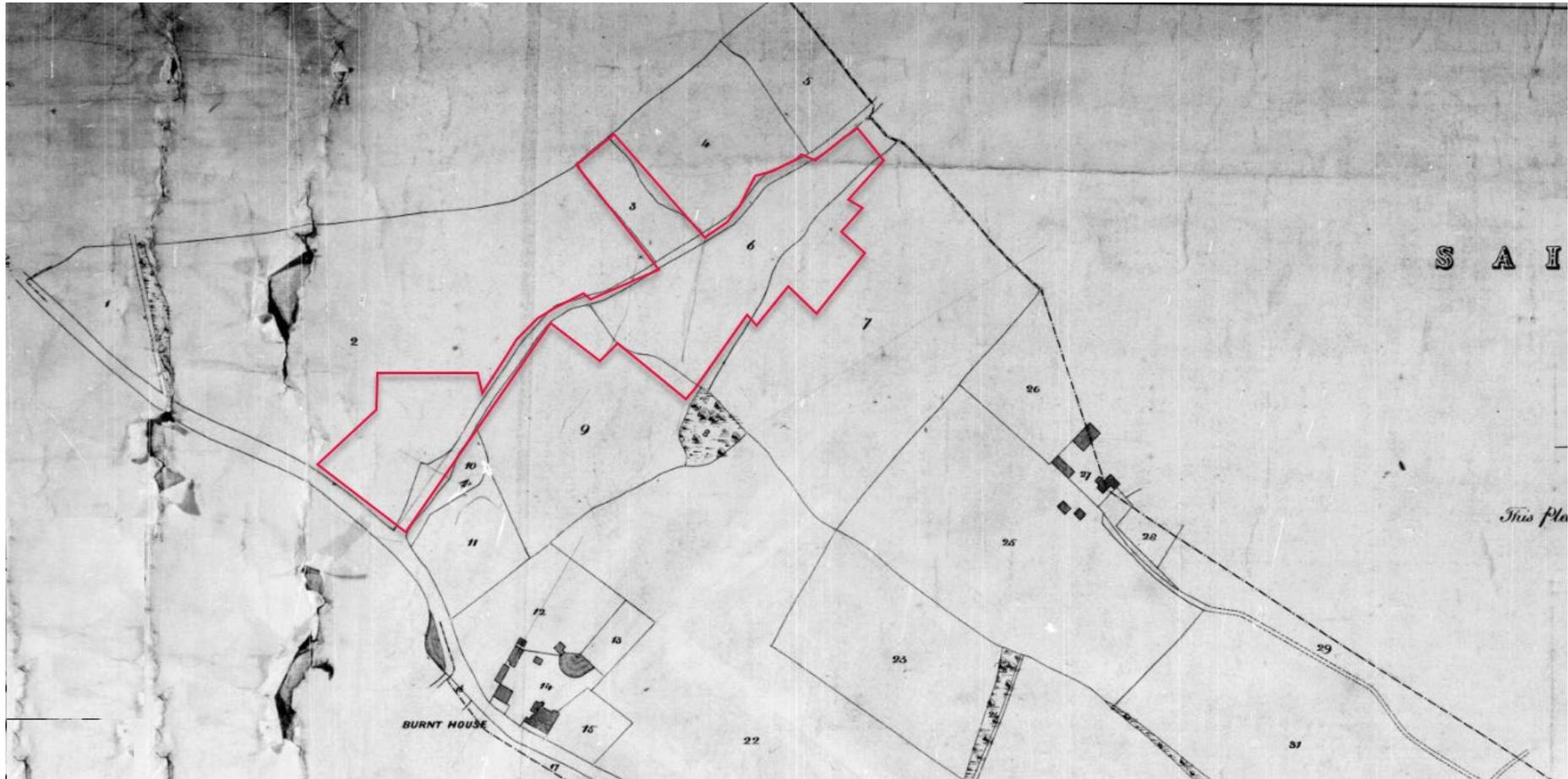


Figure 6: St Dunstan Tithe Map of 1851



Figure 7: Combined tithe map for St Dunstons (1851), Blean and Hackington

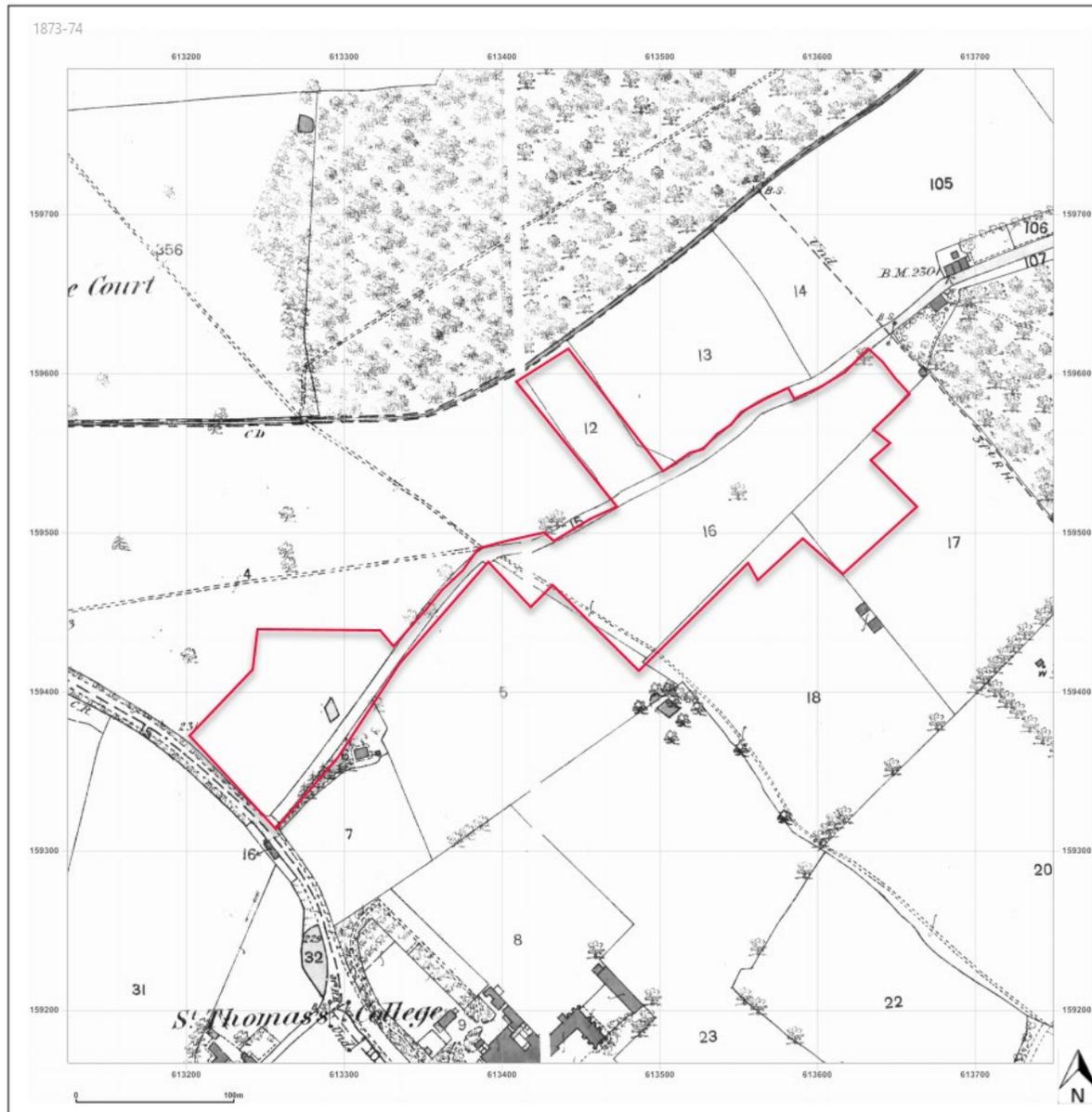


Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1873-74

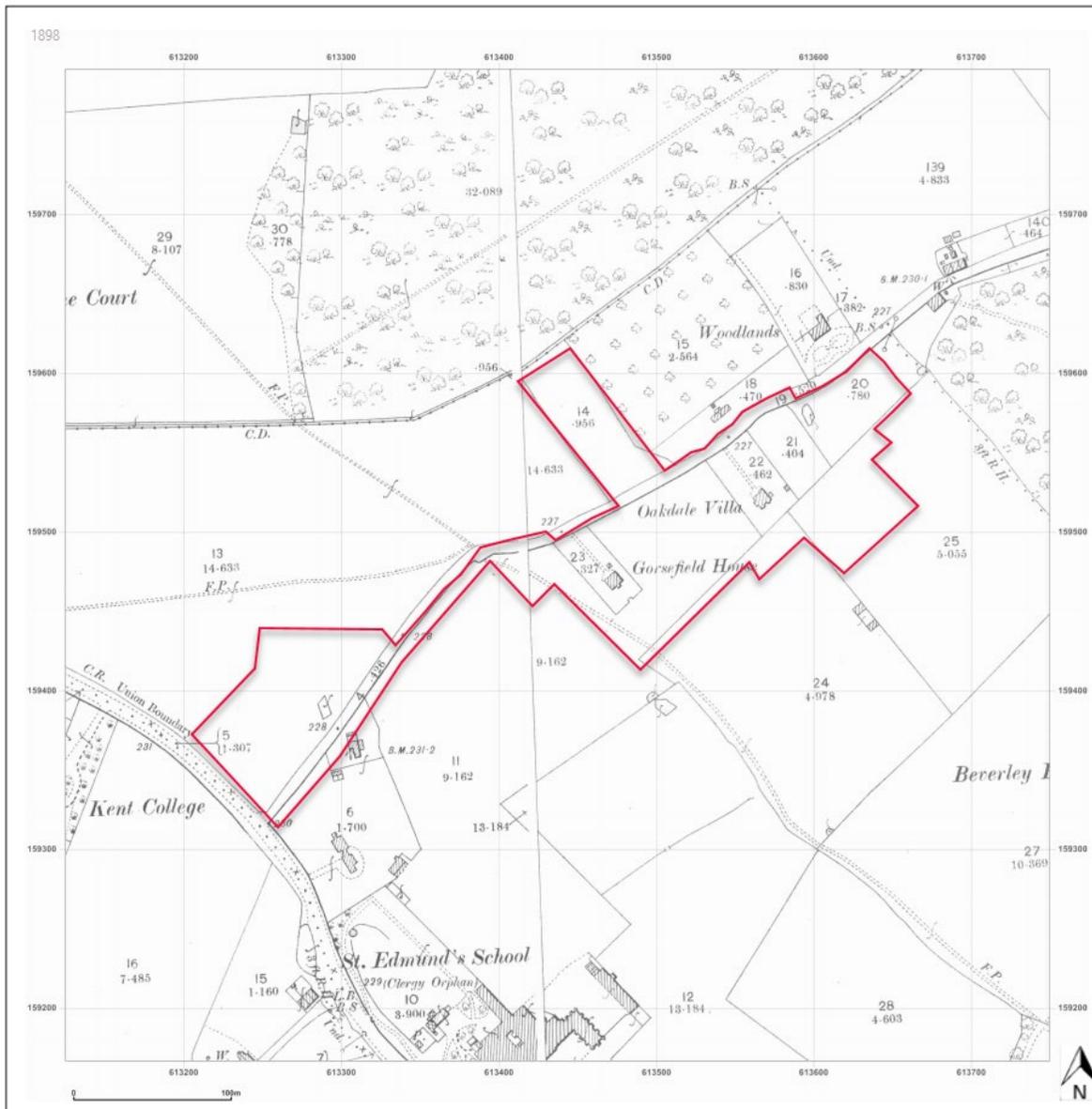


Figure 9: Historic OS Map from 1898

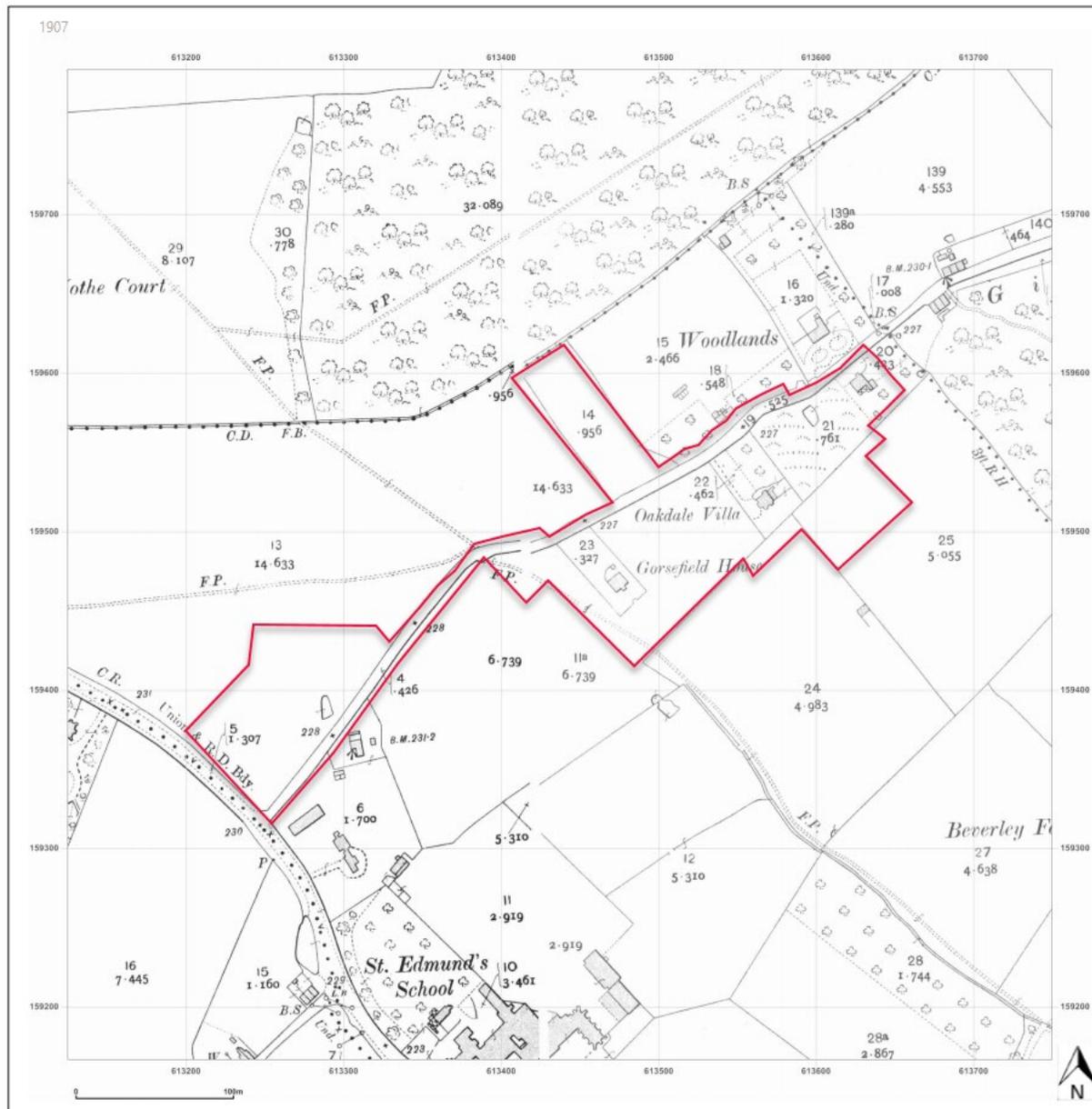


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1907

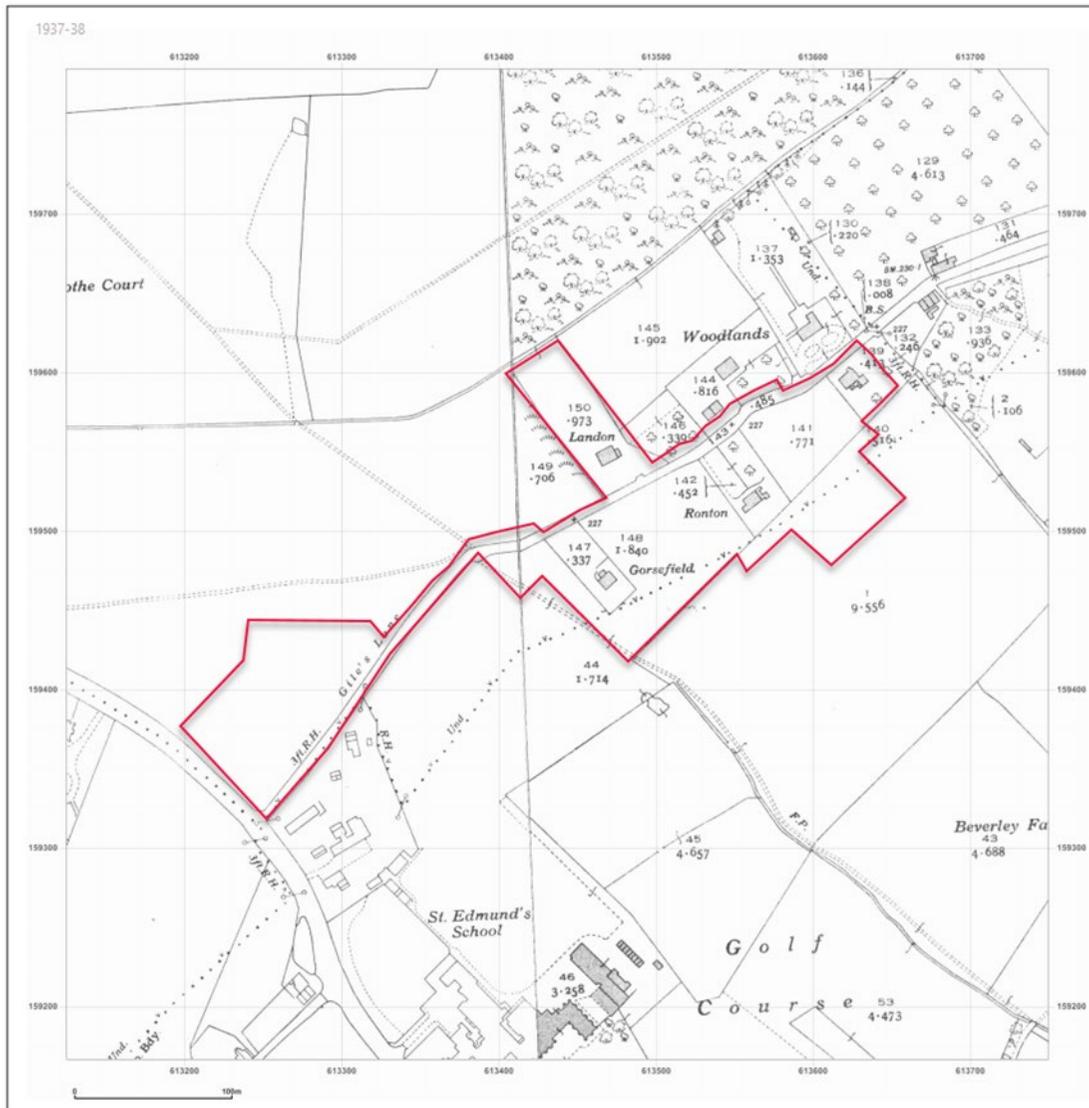


Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1937-38

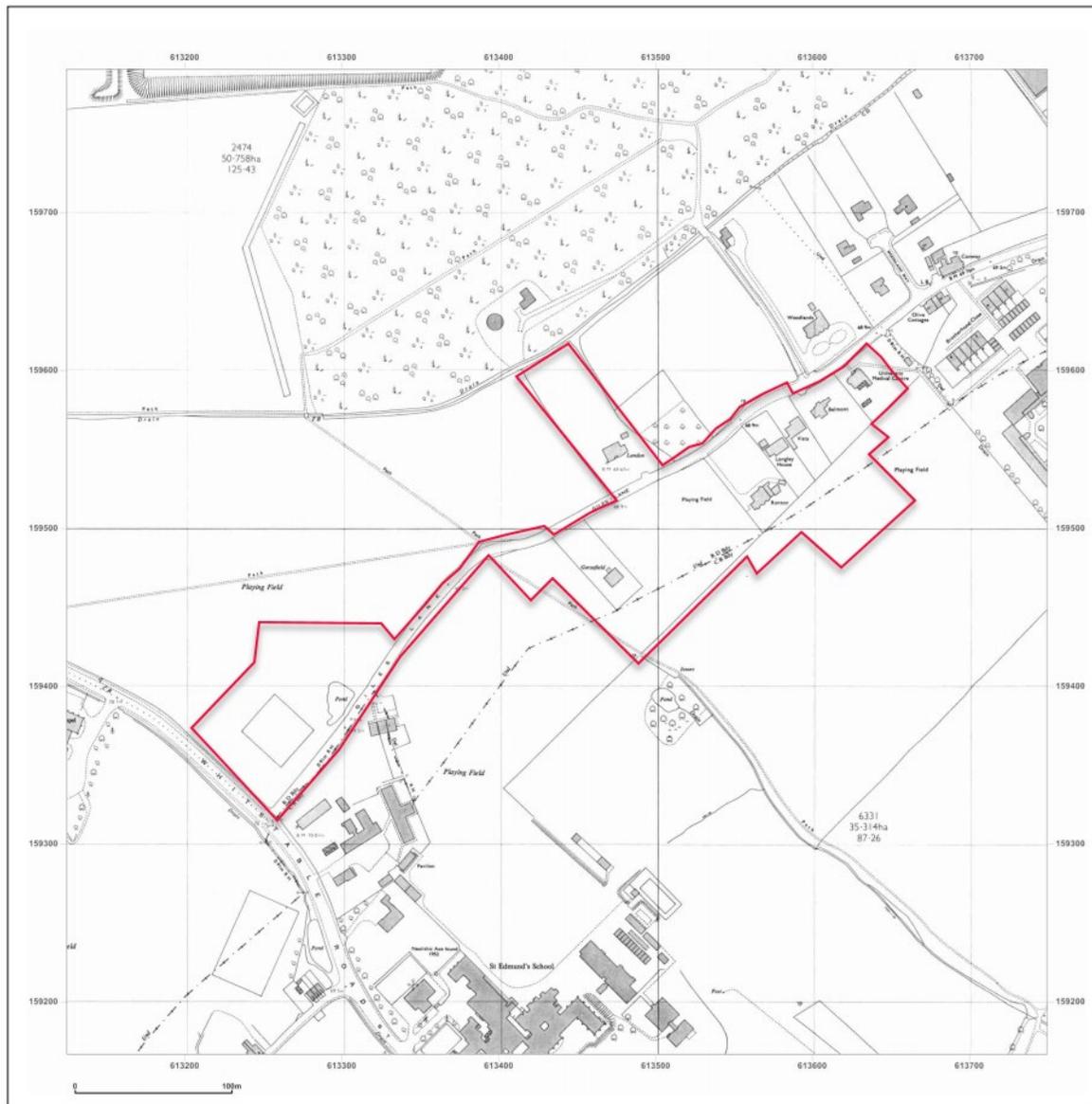


Figure 12: Historic OS Map 1856

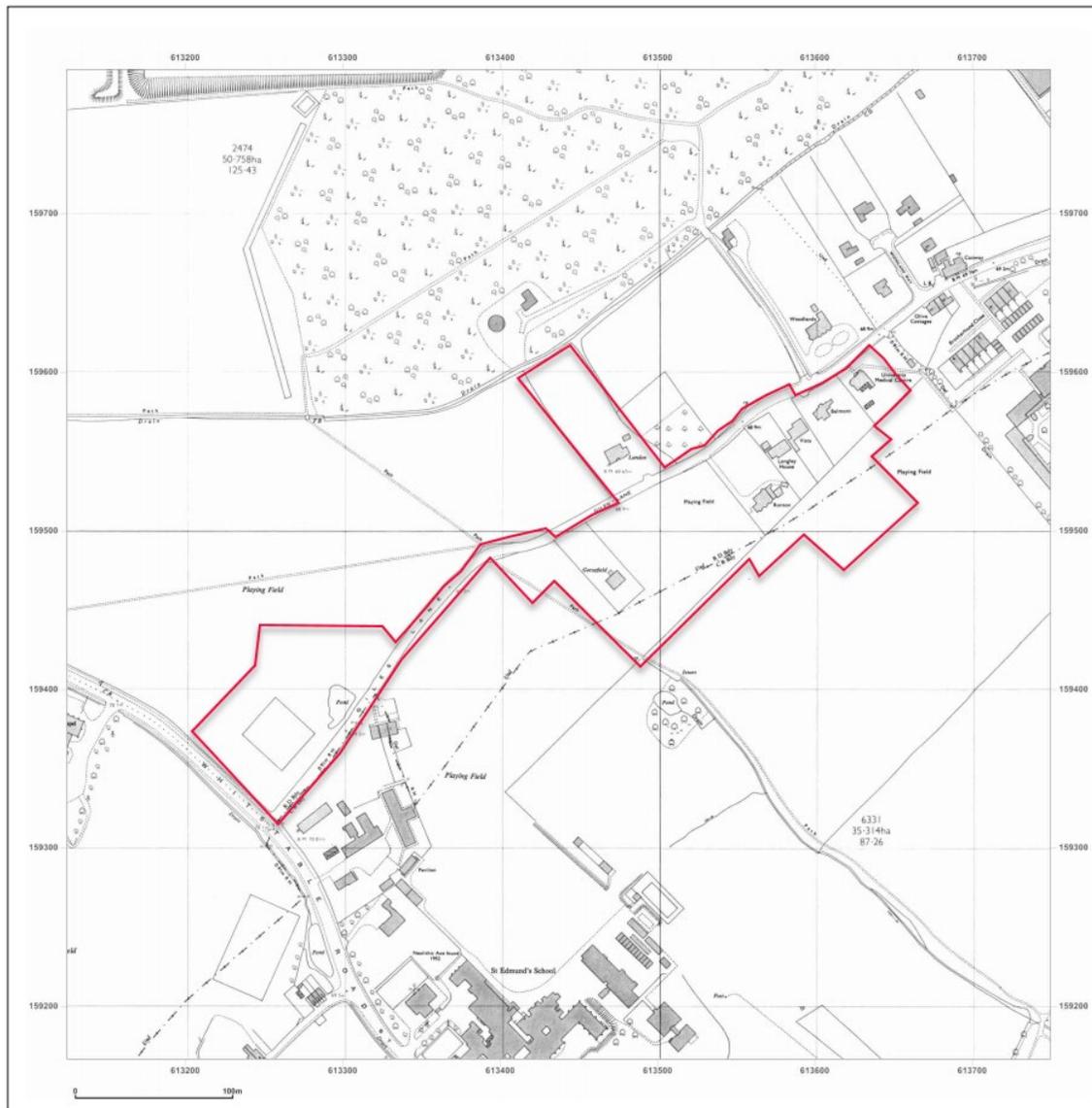


Figure 13: Historic OS Map 1971-73

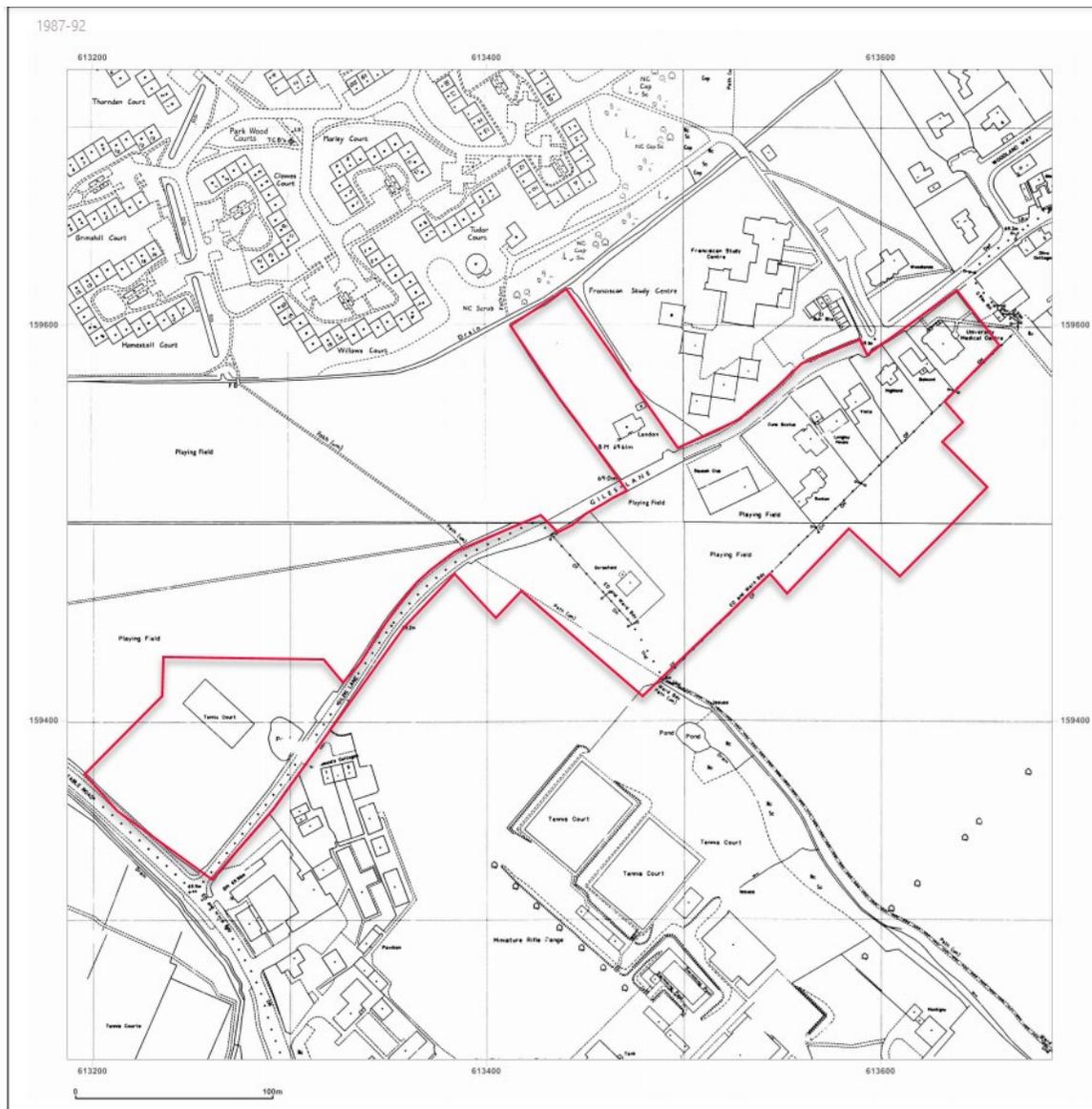


Figure 14: Historic OS Map 1987-92

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 15-21).

| KHER | Type | Location | Period | Description |
|--------------|----------|------------|---------------|---|
| TR 15 NW 29 | Findspot | c. 125m S | 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. 240m SE | Medieval | Beverley Farm. 15th 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. 125m S | 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. 70m NE | 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 | Building | c. 170m NE | 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. Simple doorcase with panelled door, 2 storey modern brick extension on right hand side. |
| TR 15 NW 900 | Building | c. 60m NE | 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 |

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| | | | | tile hung. 3 gables, 3 sashes with moulded architraves. Simple doorcases. |
| TR 15 NW 1347 | Listed Building | c. 350m NNW | Post Medieval | Barn adjoining Hothe Court on the north. Grade II listed (1085524). Probably 17th 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. 280m NW | Post Medieval | Blean House, Whitstable Road. Grade II listed (1187070). Early 19th 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. 175m 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. 175m S | 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. |

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| TR 15 NW 1317 | Listed Building | c. 270m NNW | 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. 110m 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. 110m 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. 250m WSW | 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. 330m 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 |

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| | | | | 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. 110m 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. 105m S | 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 | Within PDA | 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'. |

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| TR 15 NW 1157 | Monument | c. 180m S | 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. 270m NNW | 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. 230m 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. 20m S | 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. 360m 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 |

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| MKE 88731 | Farmstead | c. 50m S | 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.440m 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 described as an 'Old Established Roadside Public House with a brick built and thatched shop in front'. 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. An application to re-open it as an inn was rejected |
| MKE102211 | Monument | Adjacent to PDA | Bronze Age/Iron Age | Late Bronze Age Enclosure, Pits, and Cremation Group, Turing College |
| MKE102213 | Monument | Adjacent to PDA | Iron Age | Iron Age Settlement, Turing College |
| TR 16 NW 187 | Monument | c. 555m E | Post Medieval | Canterbury and Whitstable Railway |
| TR 15 NW 2388 | Building | c. 545m W | Post Medieval | St Gabriels Church, Rough Common Road, Rough Common |
| TR 16 SW 45 | Monument | c. 615m N | Modern | WW2 auxiliary unit hide site |
| TR 15 NW 610 | Monument | c. 740m E | Medieval | Medieval Tile Kilns, University of Kent Campus |
| TR 15 NW 885 | Monument | c. 620m S | Modern | Second World War Civil Defence warden's post at 2 Cherry Avenue, Canterbury |
| TR 15 NW 894 | Monument | c. 630m S | Modern | Second World War Civil Defence warden's post at Fairview, 1 St Thomas's Hill, Canterbury |
| TR 15 NW 793 | Monument | c. 645m E | Modern | (Unofficial) Second World War air-raid shelter in the Canterbury to Whitstable Railway tunnel, Tyler Hill, Canterbury |

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| TR 16 SW 91 | Monument | c. 615m N | Modern | Auxiliary unit operational base on University of Kent playing field, Blean |
| TR 15 NW 1124 | Monument | c. 660m NNW | Modern | Second World War school air-raid shelter at Blean Primary School, Blean |
| TR 15 NW 13 | Monument | c. 390m W | Medieval | Homestead moat remains, Harbledown and Rough Common. |
| TR 15 NW 207 | Findspot | | Medieval | Tyler Hill pottery |
| TR 15 NW 226 | Monument | c. 390m W | Lower Palaeolithic | Three Lower Palaeolithic handaxes from housing development near Moat House, Rough Common |
| TR 15 NW 316 | Listed Building | c. 560m E | Post Medieval | Tyler Hill Railway Tunnel, including north and south portals, under Tyler Hill (Former Canterbury and Whitstable Railway) |
| TR 16 SW 4 | Findspot | c. 445m E | Bronze Age | Palstave |
| MKE57254 | Findspot | c. 540m NE | Roman | Roman copper alloy coin |
| MKE86204 | Farmstead | c. 630m W | Post Medieval | Park Cottage |
| MKE86205 | Farmstead | c. 450m WNW | Post Medieval | Moat House |
| MKE86206 | Farmstead | c. 525m SSW | Post Medieval | Neal's Place |
| MKE86235 | Farmstead | c. 740m S | Post Medieval | Cherry Garden Farm |
| TR 15 NE 1614 | Findspot | c. 650m SE | Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic | Lower/Middle Palaeolithic flint artefact finds from Canterbury, but not more-specifically provenanced |
| TR 15 NW 1867 | Building | c. 660m S | Undated | Blue Plaque on 36 Harkness Drive |
| TR 15 NW 2313 | Monument | c. 730m E | Medieval | Kiln and Quarry pit |
| TR 15 NW 2384 | Listed Building | c. 570m NE | Modern | Father Courage, sculpture |
| MKE102212 | Monument | c. 40m S | Bronze Age | Water hole, Turing College |

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| TR 15 NW 1041 | Building | c. 720m NW | Post Medieval | No 51 The Firs, Whitstable Road Blean. |
| TR 15 NW 1065 | Listed Building | c. 740m S | Post Medieval | Cherry Garden Farmhouse. Grade II (1085038). 17 th century. |
| TR 15 NW 1364 | Listed Building | c. 515m SW | Post Medieval | Neal's Place. Grade II (1085637), Early 19 th century. |
| TR 15 NW 1315 | Listed Building | c. 410m W | Post Medieval | Moat House. Grade II (1336583). Circa 1800. |
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| EVENTS | | | | |
| ID | Type | Distance | Year | Name |
| EKE10342 | Watching Brief | Adjacent to Area 2 - W | 2006 | Trunk main lay between St Thomas Tower and Blean Reservoir, Canterbury |
| EKE12454 | Geophysical Survey | c. 25m SE of Area 1 | 2009 | Land North of Beverley Farm |
| EKE18509 | Evaluation | c. 600m NE | 2006 | Evaluation Darwin Field, Giles Lane, University of Kent, Canterbury |
| EKE19237 | Geotechnical Test Pits and Boreholes | c. 510m SE | 2011 | Chaucer Fields |
| EKE5914 | Evaluation | c. 720m ENE | 1993 | Rutherford College |
| EKE8220 | Evaluation | c. 270m E | 1996 | Students Union Building |
| EKE17871 & EKE17658 | Trial trenching & open area excavation | Adjacent to PDA | 2012 | Land Adjacent to Giles Lane, St Edmunds School |
| EKE5379 | Watching Brief | c. 160m SW | 1998 | St Edmunds School |
| EKE8139 | Fieldwalking | c. 590m N | 1991 | Broad Oak Water |

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| EKE5913 | Evaluation | c. 700m ENE | 2002 | Adjacent to the Registry, University of Kent |
| EKE4573 | Watching Brief | c. 385m W | 1978 | Moat House, Rough Common |
| EKE16449 | Strip, Map and Sample | Adjacent to Area 1 | 2013 | Turing College |
| EKE16396 | Trial Trenching | c. 460m ENE | 2014 | Law Clinic Building, University of Kent |
| EKE16765 | Watching Brief | c. 125m W | 2014 | Kent College |
| EKE10341 | Watching Brief | c. 325m NNW | 2004 | Parkwood 'Site A', University of Kent |
| EKE8224 | Watching Brief | c. 725m E | 2003 | Tyler Court |

Figure 15: Gazetteer of KHER Records



Figure 16: KHER Monument Record – All

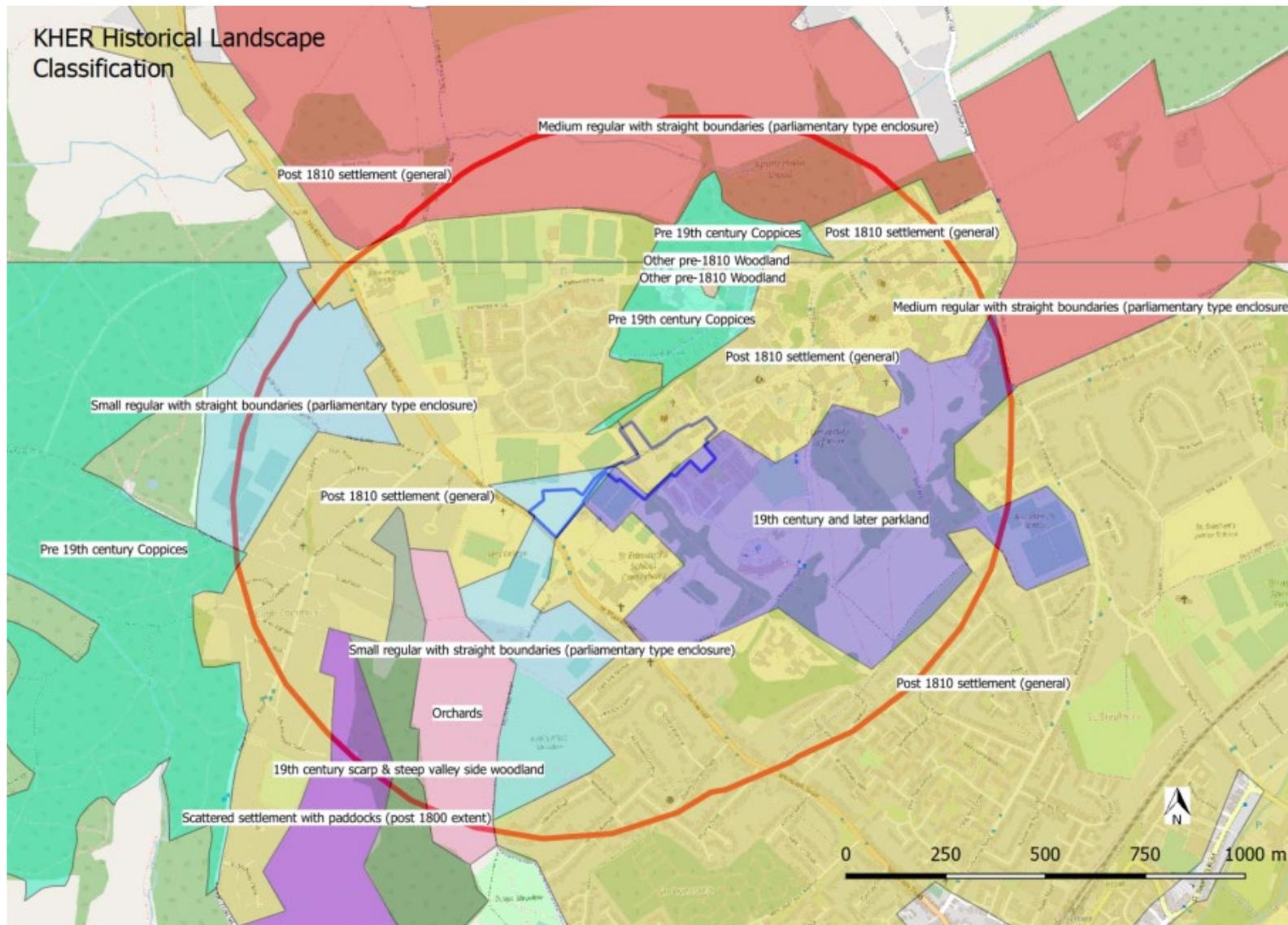


Figure 17: KHER Historic Landscape Characterisation



Figure 19: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Areas

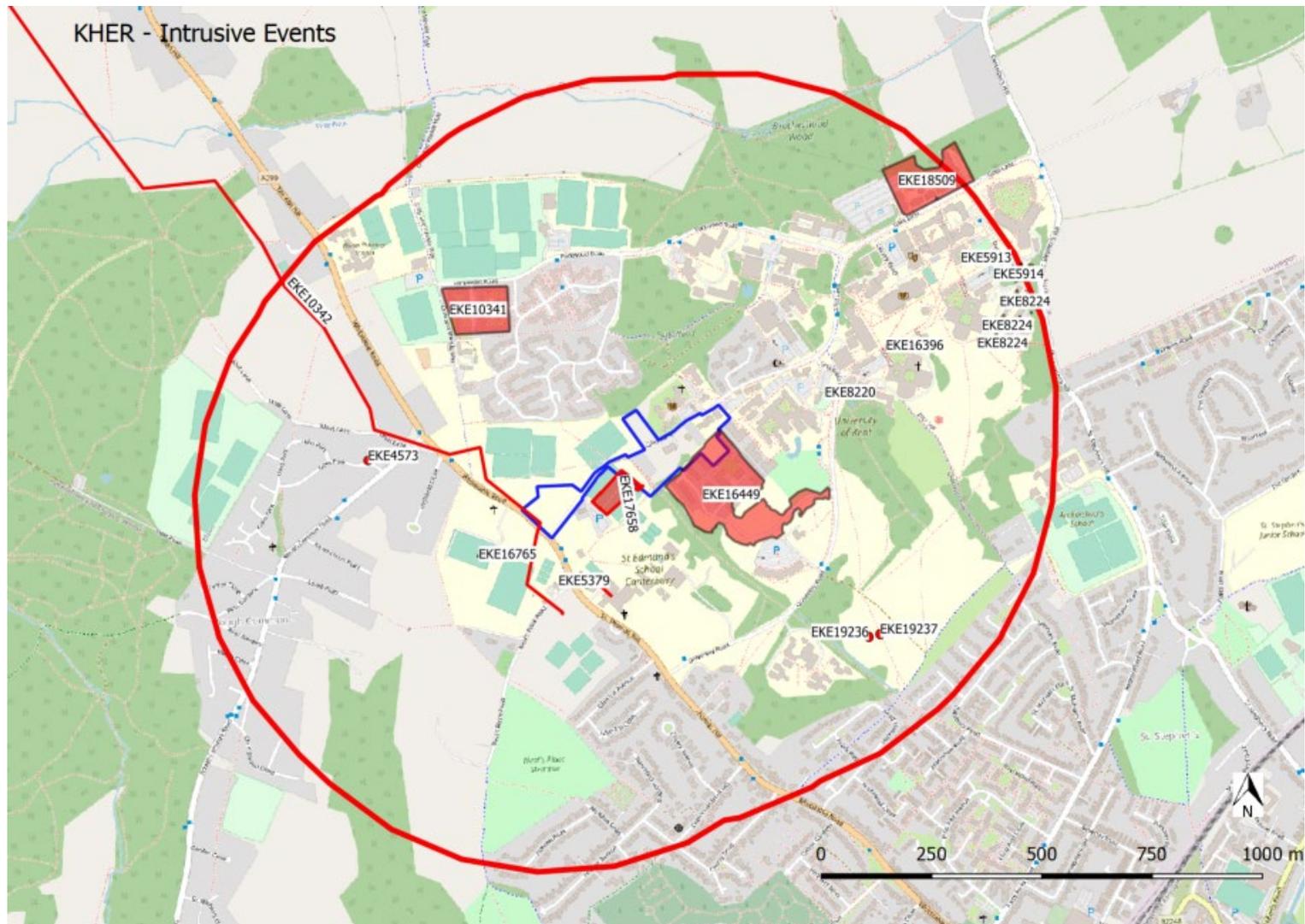


Figure 20: KHER Events

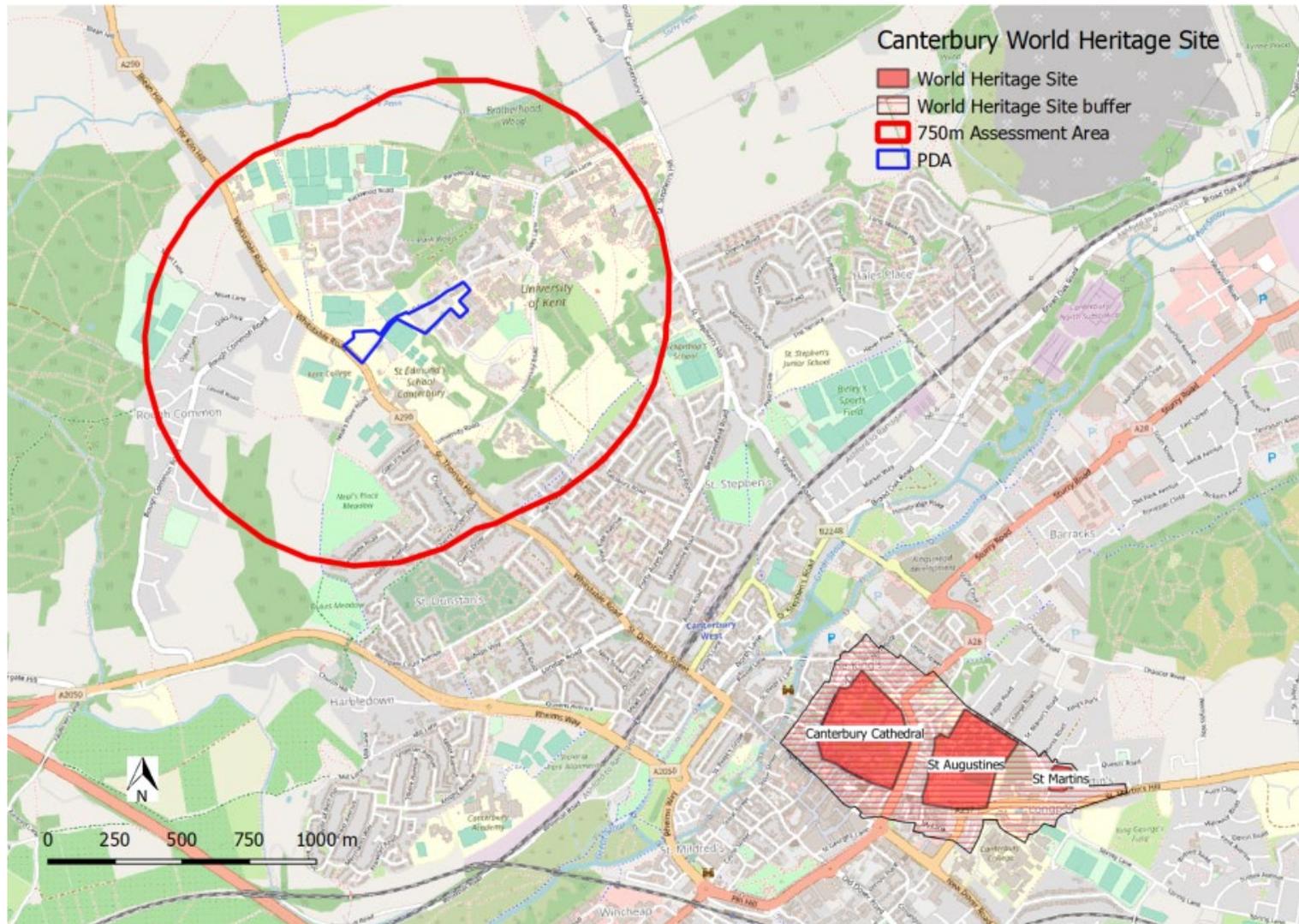


Figure 21: Canterbury UNESCO World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone

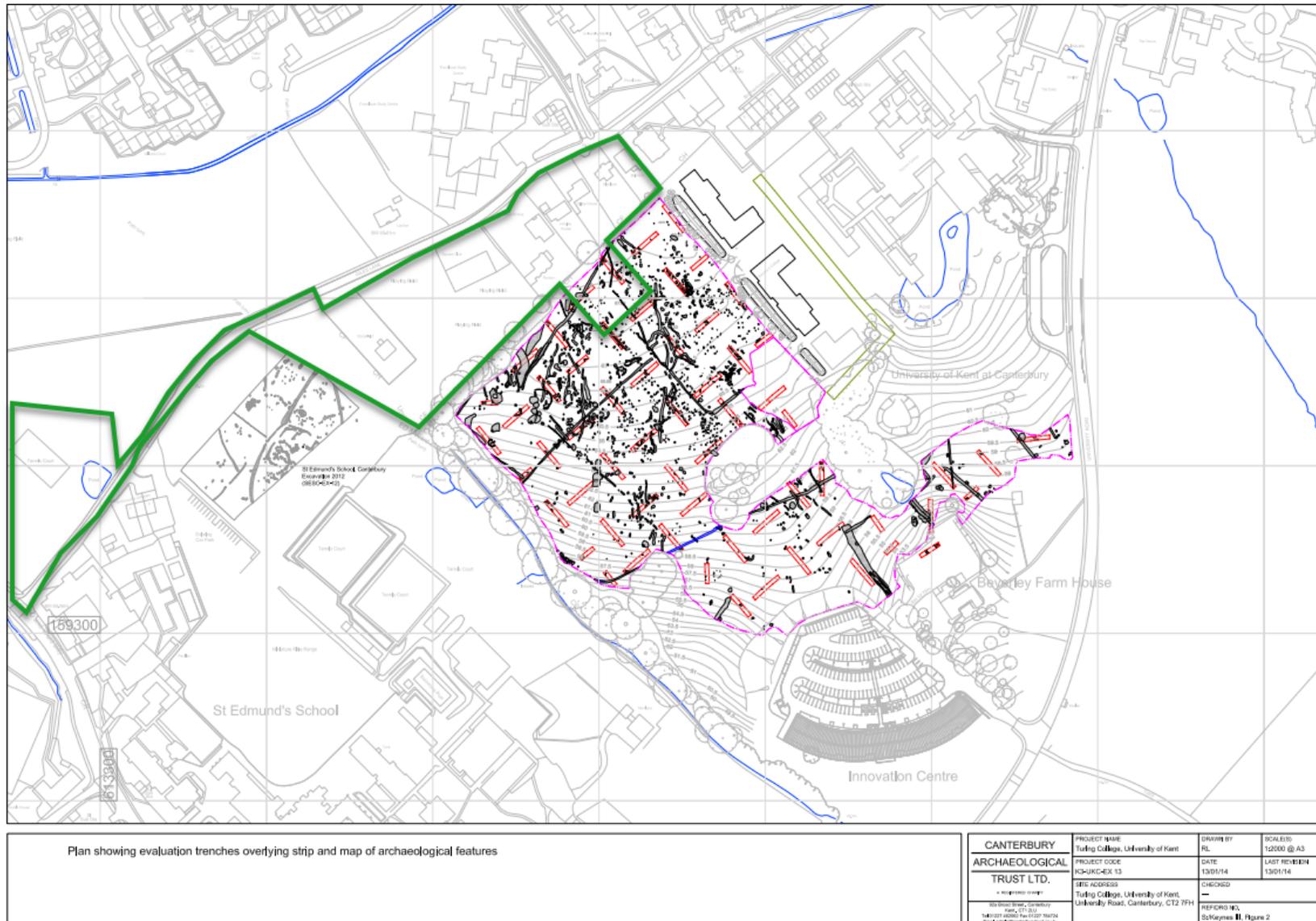


Figure 22: Excavation Plan of Turing College and also St Edmunds School (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)



Plate 1: 1940s. (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2013 (Google Earth)

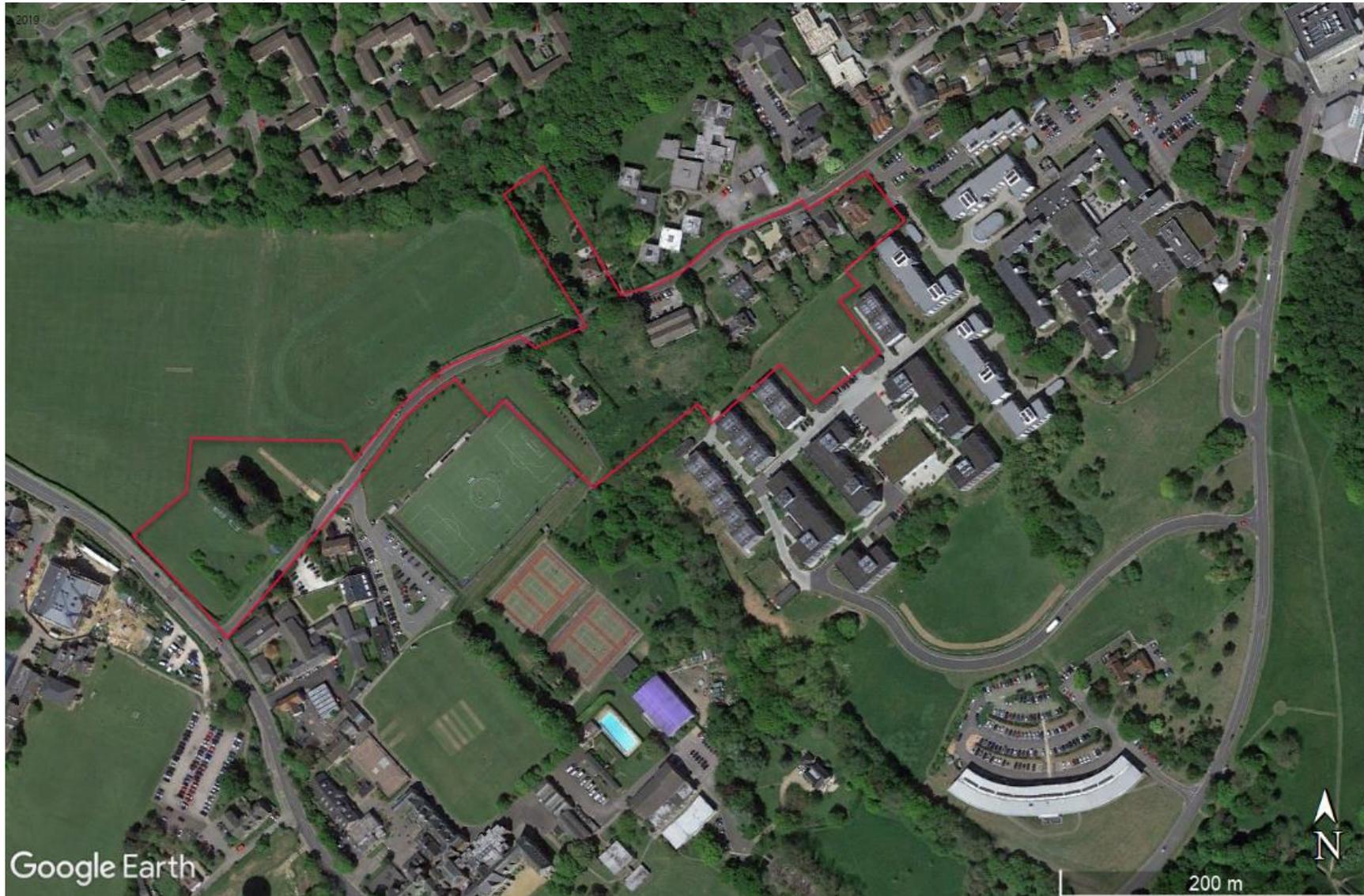


Plate 5: 2019 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: Rear view of Area 1 from Turing College (looking west). Photograph courtesy of Urban Wilderness.



Plate 7: View of the squash club (facing SW)



Plate 8: View across the rear of the Squash club (facing WSW)



Plate 9: Area 1 Gorsefield front garden (facing SSE)



Plate 10: View towards Area 2 (facing SE)



Plate 11: View from Area 1 field gate towards Turing College (facing SE)



Plate 12: Giles Lane Area 1 (facing NE)

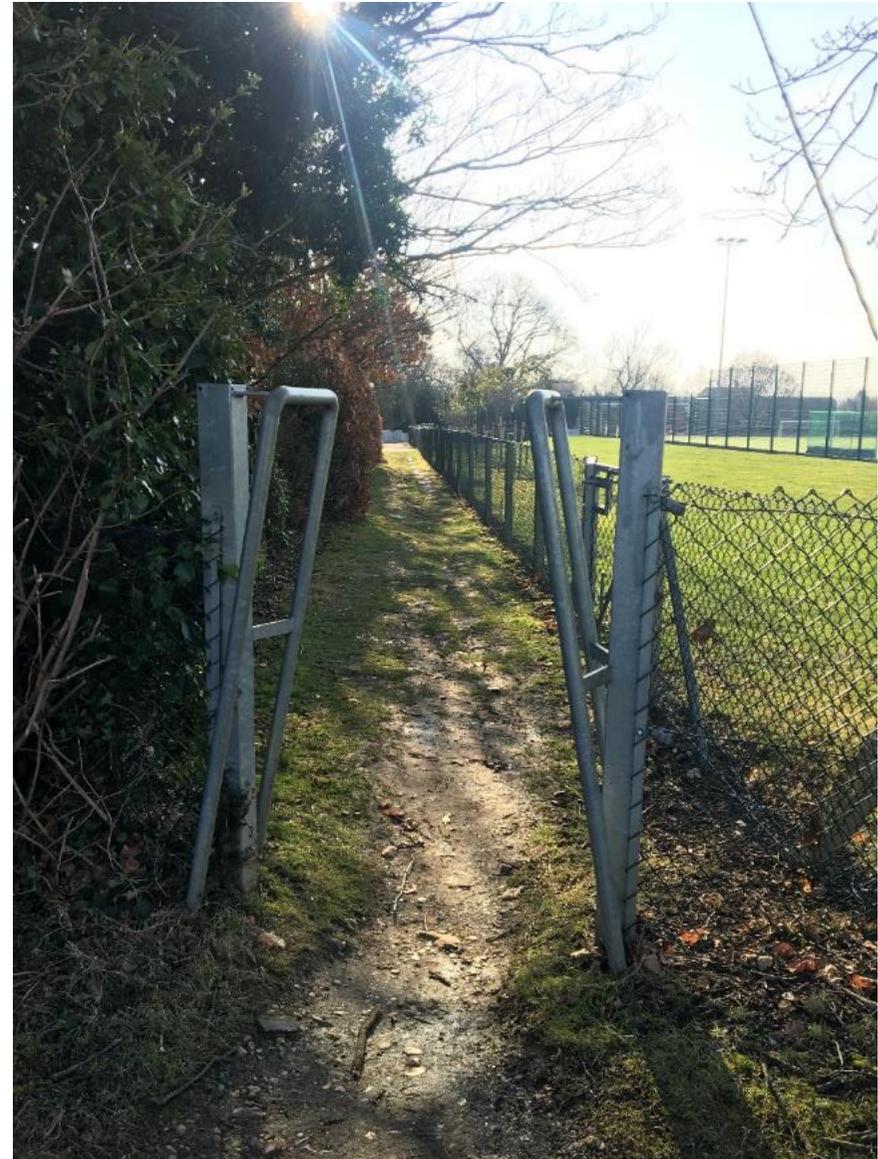


Plate 13: View along public footpath and western end of Area 1 (facing SE)



Plate 1423: Area 1 western boundary on the public footpath showing the rear of Gorsefield (facing NNW).



Plate 15: View across the rear of the Squash club from the western boundary footpath of Area 1 (facing NE)



Plate 16: Area 1 of the PDA from the north eastern corner (facing SW)



Plate 17: Made ground behind squash club (facing NW)



Plate 18: Eastern side of Area 2 (facing W)



Plate 20: View towards Area 3 (facing E)



Plate 19: View of Landon, Area 3 (facing W)



Plate 21: Line of the old parish boundary (facing SE).



Plate 22: Parish Boundary ditch (facing W)



Plate 23: View of the western entrance of Giles Lane (facing N)



Plate 24: Plate Locations