



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
in Advance of the Proposed
Development of Land at Rear of
No.62 Burgate, Canterbury, Kent

May 2023

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Rear of No.62 Burgate, Canterbury, Kent

National Grid Reference TR 15165 57711



Report for Clague Architects

Date of Report: 3rd May 2023

SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Rear of No.62 Burgate, Canterbury, Kent.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been asked to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of Land at Rear of No.62 Burgate, Canterbury, Kent. This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

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

The site concerns part of the rear garden to the Grade II listed No. 62 Burgate in Canterbury, Kent. The area lies within the city walls within the buffer zone of the World Heritage site of Canterbury. Canterbury is known to have been occupied since the Iron Age period onwards and excavations, both partly within the PDA in 2003 and also in the surrounding area has revealed occupational evidence from at least the Roman period onwards. 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 both above and below ground and in the areas not already disturbed 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 in order to assist with the foundation design of both the proposed building and also the proposed moving of the southern wall line which can be covered by an appropriate archaeological 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 Rear of No.62 Burgate, Canterbury, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 15165 57711 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The site forms part of the curtilage to No. 62 Burgate, an early Georgian Grade II* listed building. The PDA forms the southern end to the garden at the rear with the building and garden currently used by Clague Architects. The garden is 'L' shaped. Within the garden are three buildings of which two Portakabins fall within the area of the PDA. The other is a post-war brick building just to the north of the area of the PDA. The rear boundary of the site is a brick and stone wall and has a gateway to the Disabled Carpark. The southern and eastern parts of the garden contain trees. Adjacent to the east is the modern boundary wall of the Institute of Banking and to the west is the rear of the shops based on Canterbury Lane. The area of the PDA is circa 270 square meters and is on level ground of circa 17m aOD. (Fig. 1).

Geology

- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology consists of Margate Chalk Member – Chalk. Superficial geology recorded Head – Clay and Silt.

Geotechnical Information

- 1.2.3 There is no known geotechnical information.

Stratigraphy

- 1.2.4 The stratigraphy of the excavation of Trench 1 which took place within the area of the PDA in 2003, reached a depth of circa 2m of which contained occupation layers at just under the topsoil of the garden and the natural was not reached.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for a Proposed four storey residential development comprising 8 apartments (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 the potential for significant archaeology which may be impacted on by the proposed development, as far as is possible from existing information.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990). In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 2.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework was updated in July 2018, revised in February 2019 and July 2021 is the principal document which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework in which Local Planning Authorities can produce their own distinctive Local Plans to reflect the needs of their communities.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.2.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021): 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.'

- 2.2.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

- 2.2.3 NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers, and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.2.4 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

‘Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay, or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

- a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) The wider social, cultural, economic, and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- c) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- d) Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.’

2.2.5 Paragraph 194 of the NPPF states that:

‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.’

2.2.6 Paragraph 195 of the NPPF states that:

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

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

2.2.7 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms in the glossary 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 (for heritage policy).*** *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. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'*
- ***'Setting of a heritage asset.*** *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.'*

2.2.8 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points in paragraph 197 when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and preserving them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development in making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.'

2.2.9 Paragraphs 199 and 204 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.10 Paragraph 199 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, 'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and that the more important

the asset, the greater this weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.’

2.2.11 Paragraph 200 notes that:

‘Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.’*

2.2.12 Paragraph 201 states that:

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

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

2.2.13 Conversely, paragraph 202 notes that *‘where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this*

harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use’.

2.2.14 The NPPF comments in paragraph 207, proffers that *‘not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 201 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 202, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole’.*

2.2.15 Paragraph 204 states that *‘Local Planning Authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred’.*

2.2.16 Paragraph 206 encourages Local Planning Authorities to *‘look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.’*

2.2.17 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.

2.2.18 In addition to the NPPF, statutory protection and guidance documents are also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following list:

- 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.

2.3 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.

2.3.11 The PDA falls within the Canterbury City Conservation Area

POLICY HE11: Archaeology

2.3.12 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.

2.3.13 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.

2.3.14 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:

2.3.15 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.

2.3.16 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

2.3.17 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. The PDA falls within this Area of Archaeological Importance.

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 (KHER) 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 9.

Aerial photographs

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-7).

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 (100m radius from the site boundaries of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site’s immediate vicinity. There were no Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens or Protected Military Remains within the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1. Details and placement of the HER records are provided in Appendix 9.

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		

5.2 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 The above ground designated heritage assets are considered in a separate Heritage Statement including the grade II* No. 62 Burgate and curtilage garden wall situated in Canterbury's Conservation Area and the World Heritage Site Buffer Zone (Fig.17).

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 There have been a large number of intrusive archaeological events in the area (Figs.18 & 19), which are expanded upon below.

Evaluation on Land to the rear of 62 Burgate, Canterbury

- 5.3.2 Undertaken in 2003 ahead of a planning application as a condition (CA/03/01026/CAN) for the present clients, the evaluation comprised of 2 trenches covering 26m². Figure 21 shows the location of the 2 trenches with Fig. 22 showing the plan and section of the two trenches. Only one of the trenches (Trench 1) undertaken in 2003 falls within the footprint of the proposed building. Both trenches revealed archaeology.
- 5.3.3 Trench 1 revealed Early Medieval archaeology circa 0.5m below ground level. Features consisted of a potential hearth sealed by a gravel floor with an occupation horizon above. This layer was truncated by a number of inter-cutting pits which were not revealed in their entirety within the trench and also later truncation. Several pits were dated to the early Medieval period. There were also Roman pits filled with charcoal and oyster shell with a single sherd of Roman pottery. This Roman pit was truncated by Medieval dated pit. The pits were then sealed by what was interpreted as garden soil containing residual Roman and Medieval pottery.
- 5.3.4 Within Trench 1 was also a wall foundation of rammed flint gravel and was aligned north east/south west with a width of 1.3m and a depth of 1m and considered to have been a substantial building. No evidence for the wall itself survived. Pottery dating to between 1225-1350 AD was found from the gravel wall foundation. The eastern edge of the wall had a compacted layer of clay considered contemporary with the wall and the remains of a remnant floor consolidation. The excavation was unable to reveal if soil horizon occurred during the occupation of this building or after the building was abandoned/demolished.

- 5.3.5 Just below the modern topsoil were a large number of intercutting pits containing datable material between 15600- 1775/1800 AD and thought to be for the disposal of domestic waste. Some pits contained broken brick, flint and mortar suggesting the remains of earlier structures in the vicinity before its used as a garden.
- 5.3.6 Trench 2 in the north eastern area of the garden was excavated to 1m below ground level. The earliest features were inter-cutting pits that did not contain any dating material. Within the trench was a wall foundation trench backfilled with rammed gravel and may have been a continuation of the wall foundation seen in trench 1. Above which was part of a uncoursed chalk block and flint wall base up to 0.3m. On the exterior face of this was silty loam again representing garden soil containing pottery dating to 1175-1250 AD.
- 5.3.7 Once the wall based was demolished an uncoursed flint and mortar wall was built without a foundation trench and aligned east-west along with evidence of a robbed out secondary wall extending north and evidence for an internal clay floor abutting the northern and western face of the walls.
- 5.3.8 The demolition horizon above the clay floor mentioned above contained pottery dating to 1476/150-15500 AD which was also sealed by an horizon dating to 1650-1750 AD. Above this level were further inter-cutting pits with some also containing building debris above which was uniform garden soil.
- 5.3.9 In both pits the natural was not reached and this is considered to be circa 3m below ground level. Consequently, it is likely that below these trenches at deeper levels are likely to hold archaeology concerning the Roman and potentially Anglo-Saxon periods.

Excavations in the St George's Street and Burgate Areas

- 5.3.10 A number of sites in this part of Canterbury were investigated between 1947 and 1957 following extensive World War II bomb damage in the area. The excavation was undertaken by the Canterbury Excavation Committee at Nos 1-3 Canterbury Lane in 1955 Immediately adjacent to the PDA to the west on the east side at the northern end of Canterbury Lane. Figure 23 shows the location of the excavations in that area. Closest to the PDA were Site C, excavations CXX and CXXI, which are

discussed in more detail below. The excavation revealed deep stratification and complex occupation layers as evidenced in the section plans in Figures 24-26.

- 5.3.11 In trench CXX, circa 14m north of the PDA, the Roman levels were not fully examined due to lack of time. Belgic pottery, occupation layers and Samian ware was found along with a Roman building probably belonging to the early 3rd century.
- 5.3.12 In trench CXX, part of a late Saxon building was discovered. It had been badly disturbed by later pits, but a little of its plan was recovered. Floors, pits and hearths were revealed as well as a suggestion that the building had burnt down.
- 5.3.13 In trench CXX there was also a sequence of different medieval occupation layers and floors was found dating from the late 11th or early 12th century onwards but no walls. Excavation indicated that the site had been continuously occupied into the post-medieval period, but few details of any structures were recovered.
- 5.3.14 Trench CXXI, circa 28m north of the PDA was smaller and little detail about individual medieval buildings could be obtained, but it seems that the area was occupied continuously from the 12th century onwards. Roman levels were found in the southern part of the trench including a pit filling and an occupation layer. There was no sign of any Saxon occupation in this trench. However, it was interpreted that due to lower Medieval layers in this trench compared to trench CXX, it was possible that any Saxon evidence had been destroyed by Medieval occupation. Of the Medieval period, at least 4 different buildings were identified, of which building IV was identified as having several phases.
- 5.3.15 Site C located south, south west of the PDA and east of Canterbury Lane was excavated between 1951 and 1953 (Fig. 27). Late Saxon layer as identified with a floor of gravel and cobbles, below which was a Roman layer of dark soil suggesting a cultivation layer sealing late Roman levels and earlier Roman buildings. Roman buildings included phases of timber, and clay walled. The excavations showed that Canterbury Lane was not yet in existence in the Late Saxon period. Occupation evidence between the 11th and 14th centuries included many pits containing pottery laying behind contemporary buildings. The southern end of this area also revealed Medieval structures and a 14th century well at the rear of those buildings. Evidence of a masonry building was seen dated around the end of the Medieval

period where the front wall adjoined Canterbury Lane suggesting the road was now in existence.

Building Recording: Nos. 62-64-Burgate

- 5.3.16 In 1985, the Canterbury Archaeological Trust viewed the medieval cellar of No. 64 Burgate. The visit revealed an example of property divisions doglegged in both horizontal and vertical planes. It was found that the cellar was structurally beneath No. 63 and part of No. 62. A massive Sampson post incorporated into the partition wall indicated the continuation of the medieval cellar under No.62. Access to this was found to be through No. 63.

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.

- 5.4.4 The Roman city walls enclosed 130 acres of the settlement. 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. Burgate is considered an important gate in the Roman period given the importance of the road towards Richborough.
- 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 The town began to prosper, 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 Roman structure of Burgate was probably still in existence in the seventh century, being the most important of three gates leading into the Inner Burgh of the Anglo-Saxon town. The longevity of the gate was attested during excavations by a rich sequence of soils and street

metallings that formed in the carriageway. Although Burgate lost its pre-eminent status after Newingate (St. George's Gate) was built in the late ninth or early tenth century.

- 5.4.7 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.
- 5.4.8 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.
- 5.4.9 Burgate was originally called St Michael's Gate from a church of that name near it. The gate was rebuilt in brick with stone Quoins in 1475. Shortly after the Dissolution the gate was extensively repaired using stone gleaned from demolished buildings at St Augustine's Abbey, and by the seventeenth century the gate had been converted into a domestic residence. It was then pulled down in the late 18th century in order for ease of passage from the city towards Sandwich and Deal. The PDA resided in the parish of St. Mary Magdalene. The former St Mary Magdalen Church had a tower that was built in 1502; the church itself was demolished in 1871.
- 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 Dunkirk 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.

- 5.4.11 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. The town suffered again during the Peasant's Revolt in 1381, when the Archbishop's Palace and the castle were sacked.
- 5.4.12 The Roman walls had been robbed of stone and damaged over the centuries and in 1380 AD, in response to French raids, the city walls were rebuilt on the Roman foundations. A survey in 1402AD shows that the city was defended by walls with the exception of a small area by the River Stour beyond Northgate. During the medieval period the river that flowed between Northgate and Westgate was used for defensive purposes and a medieval ditch is documented.
- 5.4.13 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.
- 5.4.14 In 1725 the present building of 62 Burgate was built initially it is believed as a private residence. By 1770, the City castle had fallen into disrepair and was demolished. In 1787 the City was improved with paving, lighting and regular cleaning of the streets. The silk trade suffered from the import of Indian muslins and by the late 18th century Canterbury had quietened to a market town that traded in wheat and hops, with a successful leather and paper industry.
- 5.4.15 The population of Canterbury grew significantly in the 19th century. During this period the building was used for individuals that were a draper, solicitor and surgeon. At the end in the 19th century, the building became the home for the Institute of Nursing – Kent and Canterbury Hospital. In 1961, the building became the home of Clague Architects.
- 5.4.16 During WWI barracks and hospitals were created and a German bomber crashed at Broad Oak Road. World War II brought further destruction to the city; 10445 bombs were dropped in 135 raids culminating in the Baedeker Blitz of 1942 when 48 people were killed and part of the town was destroyed. The area around 62 Burgate was affected with damage caused by bombs hitting St Georges Church

and graveyard to the south and elsewhere on Burgate, Burgate Lane and Canterbury Lane. No 61 immediately to the west was also directly hit causing damage to the roof. As a result of the Second World War, Burgate lost many of its Medieval buildings.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Speed Map, 1611

- 5.5.1 One of the earliest maps of Canterbury it represents the Medieval layout of the streets which exists today. The broad area of the PDA is depicted with a feature annotated number 7 to the south which is St George's Church. To the west further along Burgate is highlighted feature 29 being Mary Maudline Church. The area of the PDA is located in the central area in between houses suggesting it is not built on (Fig.3).

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

- 5.5.2 This is a more generalised map showing less detail than Speed's map. The area of the PDA shows St George's Church to the south and suggests that the block of houses on this part of Burgate is built up (Fig.4).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797

- 5.5.3 This map again does not show details regarding individual houses nor does it highlight the churches. It suggests that this area of Burgate is urbanised (Fig.5).

Tithe Map

- 5.5.4 Unfortunately, no surviving tithe map exists for this part of Canterbury.

Historic OS map 1873-1874 Town Map 1:2,500

- 5.5.5 This is the first detailed map showing the PDA. It forms part of the garden to 62 Burgate and the map suggests the garden is filled with trees and a pathway around with a fountain in the northern part of the garden. The map also depicts that the garden area was originally larger and that land in the garden to the east and south has since been sold off and the garden boundaries decreased in size. Adjacent to the west is St George's School and to the south west a building. (Fig 8).

Historic OS map 1907

- 5.5.6 At a smaller scale than the above map depicting less detail, it nevertheless shows that there is little change since 1874. The 1938 map not depicted again shows no change to the garden boundaries by that point (Fig.10).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1925

- 5.6.1 This aerial photograph shows that PDA covered with trees. To the south is the churchyard of St George's and to the west the double pitch roof of St George's School. To the east is still part of the garden (Plate1).

1947

- 5.6.2 This photo shows the garden at 62 Burgate being much more open. 1-3 Canterbury Lane, immediately west of 62 Burgate has been destroyed by a bomb in the Second World War. St George's School adjacent to the PDA to the west remains in situ but south west of the PDA has also been destroyed (Plate 2).

1948

- 5.6.3 This aerial photograph taken just after the Second World war shows the devastation and impact across this part of Canterbury. To the south (left hand side of the photograph the ruins of St George's church can be seen. Along Canterbury Lane towards the top of the photograph can now be seen several gaps in the buildings and as a result these areas formed part of a swathe of archaeological excavations in those areas as mentioned in Section 5.3. At this time the area of the PDA appears to have been cleared of trees and is much more open (Plate 3).

1960s

- 5.6.4 By 1960, there has been rebuilding across the area. Along the eastern side of Canterbury Lane there are many new buildings and St George's School whilst it survived the Second World War has been demolished and replaced. In what was the churchyard of St George's to the south of the PDA is now opened up as a car park. The PDA and wider garden area is grassed, and the southern boundary of the garden has reduced in length now forming the southern boundary of the PDA. The eastern boundary of the garden remains unchanged (Plate 4).

1990

- 5.6.5 There have been significant changes adjacent to the eastern side of the PDA. The buildings there have been demolished and replaced with that of a larger commercial building. In the process a portion of the eastern side of the garden in 62 Burgate was sold, and the new building now forms the eastern boundary of the PDA (Plate 5).

2003

- 5.6.6 Within the PDA at the western end is a new building recognised as the extent Portakabin (Plate 6).

2016

- 5.6.7 This shows a second Portakabin building placed within the area of the PDA. The area of the PDA shows maturing large trees (Plate 7).

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 26th of April 2023. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover within the area of the PDA (Plates 9-17).
- 5.7.2 The rear garden to No. 62 was accessed via the building. There is a locked rear access gate set in the centre of the southern wall to the garden. The majority of the garden is laid to lawn with trees around the edges. Within the south eastern corner of the garden are two Portakabins. Each Portakabin is set on four concrete pads of which the client informs me is set at a dept of 1m. In between the Portakabins is a paved path and concrete steps. Services to the Portakabins is via overhead cable. No services are anticipated in the area of the PDA. Within the grassed area it is possible to identify 2 sunken areas in the lawn in the area of the 2003 trenches. The eastern wall is modern contemporary with the adjacent modern building if the Banking Institute. The southern wall on the eastern side appears relatively modern having been patched in various places with different ages of layers. The south western corner of the boundary wall of the garden

contains the older historic stonework which is covered in greater details in the separate Heritage Statement.

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area and it appears although given the extensive excavations in the surrounding area there is little by way of 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 covering a period from the Early Neolithic to the Post Medieval period for a boundary wall feature seen during the 2003 excavations at the rear of 62 Burgate in the area of the PDA. However, it is unlikely that the boundary wall will be from the Neolithic period and 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 no records dating to this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

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 nine records from this period within the assessment area. The closest being circa 25m north of the PDA where Iron Age pottery was found during the 1955 excavations at 1-3 Canterbury Lane, adjacent to 62 Burgate Street (TR 15 NE 253). Circa 90 -100m north west of the PDA is Prehistoric occupation at 17-22 Burgate Street (TR 15 NE 141, an Iron Age pit (TR 15 NE 258) and also a ditch at 37 St Georges Street circa 65m to the south west (TR 15 NE 1421). In addition, there are also five Portable Antiquities Scheme records for finds of Iron Age copper alloy coins. The excavations to the rear of 62 Burgate Street in and near to the PDA, did not progress to the lower Iron Age period levels and it is possible that remains from this period could be present. 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 49 records from this period within the assessment area. We know that Canterbury was a major city in this period which one of the Roman Streets passing just north of the PDA on a north east to south west axis (TR 15 NW 2036) evidenced by road metalling found in a number of places including at 59 Burgate Street (TR 15 NE 1577) The PDA lies within the city walls (TR 15 NW 116), which were circa 30m east at their closest from one of the major gates (Burgate - TR 15 NE 1502) circa 50m north east of the PDA out of the city towards Richborough (TR 25 NW 450) and the fort there. Excavations at the rear of 62 Burgate did not reach the Roman levels although a considerable quantity of residual Roman pottery was recovered from both evaluation trenches, and it is very likely that Roman deposits and features will have survived below the level of the 2003 excavation, which is believed to be a possible 3m deeper than the bottom of the trench levels reached in the 2003 excavation. In the immediate vicinity, excavations have revealed Roman occupational features including buildings circa 30m to the west (TR 15 NE

136; TR 15 NE 287) including Roman masonry just 20m west, south west of the PDA on the eastern side of Canterbury Lane (TR 15 NE 1479). Many more Roman buildings have been located within the Study area suggesting intensive occupation across the Roman period in the area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Anglo-Saxon

5.8.7 The Kent HER has 14 records from this period within the assessment area. In the early Anglo-Saxon period, the Roman city of Canterbury fell into ruins as evidenced archaeologically by layers of 'dark-earth' between the late Roman Layers and later Anglo-Saxon gravel floors. However, Christianity came to Canterbury in 597AD, and the area was revitalised, and the buildings of some church seen such as St George's circa 90m south of the PDA (TR 15 NE 229). The Post-War excavation on the eastern side of Canterbury Lane, circa 35m to the west (TR 15 NE 1461) and circa 15m north, north west of the PDA, identified Anglo-Saxon occupational features and deposits (TR 15 NE 1469; TR 15 NE 1621). Within the PDA, the 2003 excavation did not reach the potential Anglo-Saxon layer, but it is believed that there is potential for remains from this period to be present. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Medieval

5.8.8 The Kent HER has 45 records from this period within the assessment area. By this period, the extant street layout of Burgate (TR 15 NE 1599) and Canterbury Lane were in place (TR 15 NW 2352). Aligning those streets, excavations have revealed a number of eleventh- to fourteenth-century medieval pits, as well as medieval and structures including masonry buildings constructed of chalk block and flint walls, resting on gravel filled foundation trenches. The 2003 excavation of Trench 1 within the PDA, Medieval pottery was found in a number of pits along with a wall foundation of a substantial building. In trench 2, just to the north of the PDA, a chalk wall was found and late Medieval pottery. At the property of No. 62 associated with the PDA to the north, revealed in 1985 that the Medieval cellar access in No. 63 was also partly under No. 62 showing the doglegging of property and buildings boundaries in this area in the Medieval period compared to those

structures extant. The surviving garden wall of No. 62 Burgate, just adjacent to the PDA, is constructed of re-used Medieval stone, which is extent along the south-western and western sides, a boundary shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1974. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **high**.

Post Medieval

5.8.9 The Kent HER has 28 records from this period within the assessment area reflecting the continued growth and urbanisation of Canterbury. Many of the monument records reflect the site of buildings or structures no longer extant outside of the area of the PDA and No. 62 Burgate. The records include 27 listed buildings of which the majority reside in Burgate. The listed buildings include that of No.62 Burgate which is Grade II* listed of which the PDA belongs to the rear of. The extant building is believed to be early 18th century with earlier Medieval structures possibly surviving below. In addition, the adjacent buildings of No. 63 and No. 64 Burgate are Grade II listed and believed to be from the early 19th century although again an earlier Medieval cellar remains below. Map regression suggests that the area of the PDA formed part of the rear garden of the property to No 62, which originally was a larger area. In the 2003 excavation of Trench 1 within the area of the PDA, there were a number of intercutting pits from this period relating to general domestic rubbish disposal. Outside of the PDA in what was Trench 2, an early Post Medieval soil horizon dated to 1650-1750 survived circa 0.5m below the present ground level. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **high**.

Modern

5.8.10 KHER has eight records dating to this period, all except two which relate to the Second World War and reflect location of a number of war time services or fortified houses of which none are associated with that of the PDA or No. 62 Burgate. The other two records reflect a red phone box and a modern designed shop example. At the PDA it appears that the area adjacent to the west of the PDA suffered bomb damage, which led to the demolition of those properties and the Post War archaeological excavations. Aerial photographs suggests that for the majority of the 20th century, the PDA formed part of the garden area, laid to lawn. Around the early 21st century, Portakabin buildings were added in the garden area

to the south west corner of which lie within part of the area of the PDA. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

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. 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 will contain archaeology, and these can be summarised as:

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

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the site has been part of the settlement of Canterbury from at least Roman times and possibly earlier in the Iron Age. Given the surrounding excavations and also those undertaken in the garden of No. 62, including in part of the PDA, there is likely to have been Roman activity and onwards through to the present day where it is likely that later period activity will have disturbed earlier periods leading to complex stratigraphy. Since the Post Medieval period with the building of 62 Burgate it appears that the area of the PDA has been in use as part of the garden, and it is possible that there may have been disturbance from garden features and or pathways. In the early 21st century, two Portakabins were added to the garden covering part of the PDA and these are known to have concrete foundation pads to each corner of the Portakabin up to 1m depth which

is likely to have disturbed archaeology as the previous evaluation in 2003 revealed Post Medieval archaeology just below ground level with Early Medieval archaeology circa 0.5m below ground level. The excavation stopped at that level with more expected below and kept in-situ. Trench 1 of the 2003 evaluation was 2 m. wide by 6 m. long, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.8 m. Therefore, the previous impact to archaeological remains is considered to be low for the majority of the area and medium in the area of the previous trench and the Portakabin where archaeology is at such a depth that it is expected to survive below those impact levels.

Proposed Impact

- 6.2.2 The foundation strategy for the proposed development is still being finalised but is likely to consist of piles and consists of a building covering the entire width on the southern end of the garden. In addition, to foundations there will need to be service trenches. It is noted that the archaeology within the PDA is known to be relatively shallow and goes for some considerable depth. Also, the boundary wall adjacent to the PDA and to No. 62 Burgate on the south western and southern part of the western boundary contains above group Heritage assets with the wall considered to potentially contain remains of ragstone and Caen stone elements possibly salvaged from an ecclesiastical building and the proposed impact of the construction of the proposed development will need to be taken into consideration. The moving of the southern part of the wall further to the north will require new foundation trenches. Therefore, the potential archaeology will be subject to a high/total potential impact.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

7.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high potential for the Iron Age through to the Post Medieval period with low potential for all other periods. Archaeological evaluation suggests that the area was likely occupied by buildings in the Roman through to the Medieval period before becoming a garden to No. 62 Burgate in the Post Medieval period. Only in the early 21st century has part of the area been used for Portakabins with their concrete pad foundations. Much of the PDA is likely to have a high potential for archaeology surviving in-situ both above and below ground with features of local and regional significance. The development proposals for both the proposed building and the location for the moving of the wall are likely to cause a high/total 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, in order to assist with the foundation design, which can be covered by an appropriate archaeological condition. The condition applied previously in 2003 post the evaluation was as follows:

- 3 Before the commencement of any works in connection therewith, details of the design for the construction of the foundations for the building, based on a raft solution and suitable to allow the archaeology on the site to be preserved in situ, shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in strict accordance with the approved details. Any archaeological finds that subsequently become apparent during the course of construction work and that would not be preserved in situ as part of the approved foundation design shall be subject to preservation by record before removal.

REASON: To ensure the protection or proper recording of matters of archaeological interest.

8 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 Archive

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

8.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 8.2.1 The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at Kent County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

8.3 Copyright

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

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

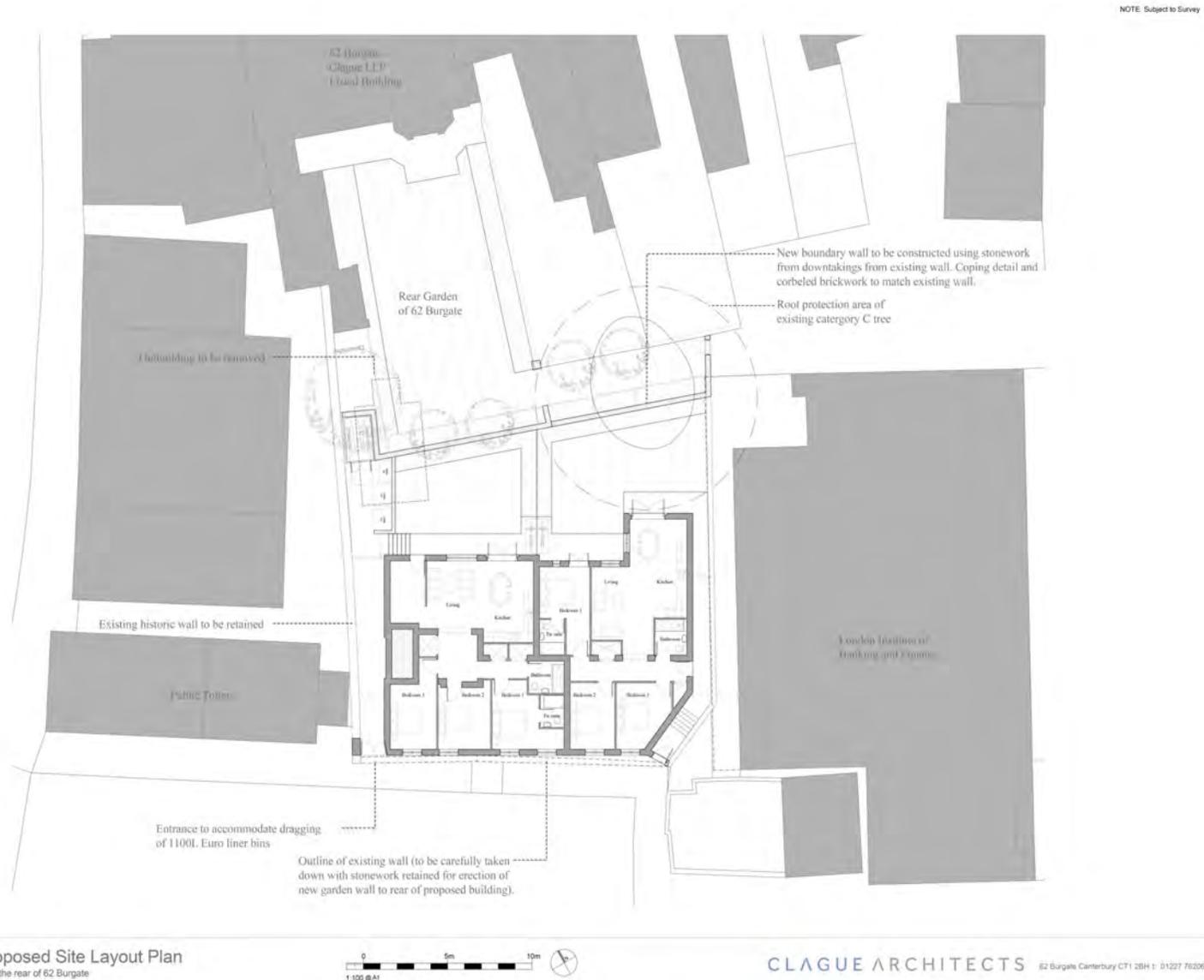


Figure 2: Proposed Development Area



Figure 3: 1640 Reprinted Speed Map of 1611.



Figure 4: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797



Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1873-74 Town Plan



Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1907

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

Kent HER ID	Record Type	Period	Distance form PDA	Description
TR 15 NE 599	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 60m NNW	13 Burgate. Grade II (1249814). 17th century, refaced in 19th century.
TR 15 NE 605	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 45m NNW	The Presbytery. Grade II* (1251907). No 59 Burgate. The Presbytery. (Formerly listed as Roman Catholic Church of St Thomas of Canterbury). Probably timber- framed house refronted in C18. (2-3) Could be 16th century or earlier.
TR 15 NE 607	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 45m ENE	68 And 68A Burgate, Grade II (1251964). 18th century front to timber framed building.
TR 15 NE 491	Listed Building	Medieval to Modern	c. 50m ENE	69 Burgate, Grade II (1085125). Early 16th century refronted in the 18th century.
TR 15 NE 490	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 40m NE	65 And 66 Burgate, Grade II (1085124). Early 19th century.
TR 15 NE 489	Listed Building	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 70m NW	Remains Of St Mary Magdalen's Church, Grade II (1085123). Parish church constructed by 1200 with a tower which was constructed in 1503. All the church, except the tower was demolished in 1871.
TR 15 NE 477	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 80m NNW	16 Burgate, Grade II (1085114). 17th century but heavily restored.
TR 15 NE 475	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 70m NNW	14,-15A Burgate, Grade II (1085113). Early 18th century.
TR 15 NE 974	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 60m N	Annexe To No 12, Grade II (1085112). 17th century and later.
TR 15 NE 600	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 50m N	11 and 12 Burgate, Grade II (1249811). 18th century, altered.

TR 15 NE 571	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 80m SE	18 Lower Bridge Street. Grade II (1097026). 18th century.
TR 15 NE 973	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 70m ENE	3 And 4 Burgate
TR 15 NE 1008	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 100m E	1 Church Street, Grade II (1085042). Dated 1714.
TR 15 NE 492	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 40m ENE	1 Burgate Lane, Grade II (1085126). Later 18th century.
TR 15 NE 819	Monument	Modern	c. 95m SSW	Second World War fortified house at the east end of St George's Terrace, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 94	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 30m SE	Stone building
TR 15 NE 96	Monument	Roman to Medieval	c. 30m NE	Romano-British occup/site/finds
TR 15 NE 104	Monument	Roman	c. 95m W	Romano-British bath building
TR 15 NE 119	Monument	Medieval to Modern	c. 70m SW	St George's Church (site of) extant tower
TR 15 NE 121	Monument	Roman	c. 50m ENE	Romano-British Street
TR 15 NE 136	Monument	Roman	c. 30m WSW	Roman Building
TR 15 NE 137	Monument	Roman	c. 85m SW	Roman Building
TR 15 NE 150	Monument	Roman to Post Medieval	c. 75m WSW	Romano-British and post-medieval building
TR 15 NE 220	Monument	Medieval	c. 70m ENE	Church of St Michael over Burgate
TR 15 NE 229	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 90m S	St George's church above Newingate (site of)
TR 15 NE 244	Monument	Medieval	c. 95m WSW	Cloth Market
TR 15 NE 832	Monument	Modern	c. 75m SSE	Second World War fortified house on Lower Bridge Street, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 992	Building	Post Medieval	c. 45m NW	Burgate / Church of St. Thomas. Locally Listed (6030; 6800).1874 designed extant building, Gothic style.
TR 15 NE 85	Monument	Medieval	c. 105m E	Burgate

TR 15 NE 252	Monument	Medieval	c. 55m W	Medieval building
TR 15 NE 279	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 75m ENE	3 and 4 Burgate, Grade II (1085111) 18th century
TR 15 NE 284	Monument	Roman to Medieval	c. 105m W	Romano-British layers, M bldg, well
TR 15 NE 286	Monument	Roman	c. 65m WSW	Romano-British Street, timber framed building
TR 15 NE 287	Monument	Roman to Medieval	c. 30m WSW	Romano-British bldg, Saxon floor, medieval bldg and pits, post-medieval pits
TR 15 NE 288	Monument	Roman	c. 80m NW	Romano-British pit
TR 15 NE 314	Monument	Roman	c. 70m SSE	Four Roman skeletons
TR 15 NE 317	Findspot	Roman	c. 50m NNW	Romano-British pottery
TR 15 NE 313	Monument	Roman	c. 70m SW	Romano-British Cremation
TR 15 NE 253	Monument	Early Iron Age to Medieval	c. 25m N	Roman Building and Other Features
TR 15 NE 258	Monument	Early Iron Age to Roman	c. 100m NW	Iron Age pit Roman bldg
TR 15 NE 261	Monument	Roman to Post Medieval	c. 90m NW	Romano-British bldg M pits and bldgs
TR 15 NE 394	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 35m S	Early Post-Medieval features at the site of No.41 St George's St, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 382	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 100m NE	Star brewery, canterbury
TR 15 NE 141	Monument	Late Iron Age to Roman	c. 90m NNW	Prehistoric Occupation (17-22 Burgate Street)
TR 15 NE 1421	Monument	Late Iron Age	c. 65m SW	Prehistoric Large Ditch (37 St. George's Street)
TR 15 NE 1437	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 80m NW	Anglo-Saxon Structural evidence, 1-5 Canterbury Lane
TR 15 NE 1438	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 55m WSW	Anglo-Saxon Structural Evidence, east side of Canterbury Lane

TR 15 NE 1445	Building	Unknown	c. 35m N	Bronze plaque on 61 Burgate Street, Canterbury. "The Rev. Richard Harris Barham, BA, Author of The Ingoldsby Legends, was born here on December 6th 1788. Humorist, Poet".
TR 15 NE 1455	Monument	Roman to Medieval	c. 40m WSW	Anglo-Saxon Occupation, St George's Clocktower
TR 15 NE 1461	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 35m W	Anglo-Saxon Occupation Evidence, Canterbury Lane
TR 15 NE 1466	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 75m SW	Anglo-Saxon Structures
TR 15 NE 1467	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 95m SSW	Anglo-Saxon Occupation ,CW21/19 (Whitefriars)
TR 15 NE 1469	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 15m NNW	Anglo-Saxon Occupation, 1-3 Canterbury Lane
TR 15 NE 1488	Monument	Roman	c. 70m SW	Roman Cremation, east end of St. George's Street
TR 15 NE 1494	Monument	Roman	c. 95m SSE	Roman Tumulus & Lead Coffin, St. George's Roundabout
TR 15 NE 1575	Monument	Roman	c. 45m ENE	Roman Metalling, 68 Burgate Street
TR 15 NE 1587	Monument	Roman	c. 50m NNW	Roman Metalling, 59 Burgate Street
TR 15 NE 1518	Monument	Roman	c. 40m WNW	Roman Metalling & Clay Floors, south of St. Thomas's Church, Link Lane
TR 15 NE 1527	Monument	Roman	c. 55m SSE	Roman Inhumations, opposite 17 Lower Bridge Street
MKE92958	Monument	Roman	c. 75m NW	Roman Occupation, 1 Iron Bar Lane
TR 15 NE 1543	Monument	Roman	c. 100m NW	Roman Occupation, 50 Burgate Street
TR 15 NE 1545	Monument	Roman	c. 55m WSW	Roman Timber Building, East side of Canterbury Lane

TR 15 NE 1565	Monument	Roman	c. 75m NE	Roman Building rear of 3-4 Burgate Street
TR 15 NE 1567	Monument	Roman	c. 95m SW	Roman Cremation, St. George's Street south, Nr. St. George's Gate
TR 15 NE 1577	Monument	Roman	c. 100m WNW	Roman Structure, south end of Iron Bar Lane
TR 15 NE 1599	Monument	Medieval	c. 30m SE	Medieval Burgate Lane, Burgate
TR 15 NE 1601	Monument	Medieval	c. 70m S	Medieval Pits, 41 St. George's Street/corner of Burgate Lane
TR 15 NE 1602	Monument	Medieval	c. 75m S	Medieval Pit & City Wall corner of Burgate Lane and 41 St. George's Street
TR 15 NE 1615	Monument	Medieval to Unknown	c. 100m NW	Medieval Pits and Occupation, rear of 49-51 Burgate Street
TR 15 NE 1616	Monument	Medieval	c. 95m NW	Medieval Bakery?, 51 Burgate Street
TR 15 NE 1619	Monument	Medieval	c. 35m WNW	Medieval Structure, Link Lane, between Iron Bar Lane and St. Thomas's Church
TR 15 NE 1621	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 20m NNW	Medieval Occupation, 1-5 Canterbury Lane
TR 15 NE 1621	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 30m N	Medieval Occupation, 1-5 Canterbury Lane
TR 15 NE 1623	Monument	Medieval to Unknown	c. 100m W	Medieval Occupation rear of 15 St. George's Street/Iron Bar Lane
TR 15 NE 1624	Monument	Medieval	c. 85m W	Medieval Road Metalling, 17-19 St. George's Street
TR 15 NE 805	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 90m E	24 Lower Bridge Street, Grade II (1334341). Timber framed refaced in the 18th century.
TR 15 NE 1773	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 60m WSW	Site of Friends Meeting House, 19 Canterbury Lane, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 530	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 30m NNE	62 Burgate, Grade II* (1336774). Early 18th century house.

TR 15 NE 976	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 35m NE	63 And 64 Burgate, Grade II (1262520). Early 19th century.
TR 15 NE 682	Listed Building	Modern	c. 70m WSW	23 St George's Street, Grade II (1273515). Built 1952-54. A rare example of a small architect designed shop of the period.
TR 15 NE 648	Listed Building	Modern	c. 70m ENE	K6 Telephone Kiosk (Canterbury 68811) Adjacent to No 3 Burgate. Grade II (1258123).
TR 15 NE 666	Listed Building	Medieval to Modern	c. 70m SW	Remains of The Church of St George the Martyr. Grade II (1241984). 15th century. Mostly destroyed in 1942. Tower remains.
TR 15 NE 499	Listed Building	Medieval to Modern	c. 40m NE	67 Burgate, Grade II (1336775). 15th century.
TR 15 NE 804	Monument	Modern	c. 90m NNE	Second World War Auxiliary Fire Service water container on the Broad Street Car Park, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 1027	Monument	Modern	c. 70m NW	Second World War public, basement air-raid shelter and reserve hospital under Courts Furniture Depository, Iron Bar Lane
TR 15 NE 840	Monument	Modern	c. 85m ENE	Second World War communal, surface air-raid shelter in the Broad Street Car Park, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 755	Monument	Modern	c. 100m ENE	Second World War roadblock at the west end of Church Street St Paul's, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 74	Monument	Roman	c. 85m SSE	Romano-British lead coffin, Bridge Street, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 76	Monument	Medieval	c. 90m S	Newin or St George's Gate
TR 15 NE 79	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 40m SE	Tower 8 containing zoar chapel
MKE57717	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 55m W	Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE57703	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 100m ESE	Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE57713	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 55m W	Iron Age copper alloy coin

MKE57715	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 55m W	Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE57716	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 55m W	Iron Age copper alloy coin
TR 15 NE 1625	Monument	Medieval	c. 70m W	Medieval Occupation rear of 23 St. George's Street
TR 15 NE 1626	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Unknown	c. 45m WSW	Medieval Occupation, rear of 25 St. George's Street
TR 15 NE 1631	Monument	Medieval	c. 80m SW	Medieval Cobbled Surfaces etc, former 30 & 32 St. George's Street
TR 15 NE 1632	Monument	Medieval	c. 90m WSW	Medieval Occupation, south side of St. George's Street
TR 15 NE 1656	Monument	Medieval to Unknown	c. 65m NNW	Medieval Fish Market
TR 15 NE 1694	Monument	Medieval	c. 55m W	Structure
TR 15 NE 1703	Monument	Medieval	c. 95m W	Buildings
TR 15 NE 1709	Monument	Medieval	c. 85m W	Industrial Evidence
TR 15 NE 1711	Monument	Medieval	c. 75m NW	Building
TR 15 NE 1713	Monument	Medieval	c. 40m SSW	Building
TR 15 NE 173	Findspot	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 45m SSW	Anglo-Saxon Sunken Floored Structure 1 at St Georges Street
TR 15 NE 1734	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 95m W	Anglo-Saxon occupation. St George's Street
TR 15 NE 1738	Monument	Post Medieval to Unknown	c. 100m NW	Roman Gold Ring, 18 Burgate Street
TR 15 NE 1804	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 95m ESE	Site of former National School, Church Street, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 1862	Monument	Medieval	c. 75m NNE	11th to 13th century pits and deposits, Postern Gate, Canterbury

TR 15 NE 1841	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 35m SSE	Medieval deposits at 10-11 Burgate/10-15 Canterbury Lane
TR 15 NE 1841	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 25m SSE	Medieval deposits at 10-11 Burgate/10-15 Canterbury Lane
TR 15 NE 1841	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 20m S	Medieval deposits at 10-11 Burgate/10-15 Canterbury Lane
TR 15 NE 1926	Monument	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	c. 5m NE	Archaeological features, rear of 62 Burgate
TR 25 NW 450	Monument	Roman	c. 85m NE	A Roman road running from Canterbury to Richborough
TR 15 NW 116	Monument	Roman to Medieval	c. 30m E	Canterbury city walls
TR 15 NE 1289	Monument	Unknown	c. 70m N	New Priory Wall (south), Shops and Houses, Christchurch Priory
TR 15 NE 1292	Monument	Medieval to Unknown	c. 45m N	New Priory Wall (south side of Precinct), Christchurch Priory
TR 15 NW 2186	Monument	Roman	c. 30 E	Roman Defensive Rampart, Canterbury City Wall Defences
TR 15 NE 644	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 30 ESE	Zoar Chapel. Grade II (1251968). Built in 1845 into one of the foundations of the towers of the City Wall.
TR 15 NE 1075	Monument	Medieval	c. 70m N	Christchurch Priory and Archbishop's Palace complex
TR 15 NE 1138	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 70m NW	Crown Inn. 57 Burgate
TR 15 NE 1156	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 90m SSW	The Coach and Horses. 53 St Georges Street
TR 15 NE 1170	Monument	Medieval to Modern	c. 50 NE	The Saracen's Head. 73 Burgate
TR 15 NE 1186	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 90m NE	Star Brewery. Broad Street.

TR 15 NE 1188	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 55m SW	The White Lion. 6 St George's Street
TR 15 NE 1192	Monument	Unknown	c. 80m SSW	Unknown Named Inn, St. George's Street corner of St. George's Lane
TR 15 NE 1195	Monument	Unknown	c. 85m SE	St George's Place Brewery
TR 15 NE 1347	Monument	Roman to Post Medieval	c. 65m NE	Queningate/City Wall, Christchurch Priory
TR 15 NE 1395	Monument	Medieval to Modern	c. 95m SW	Augustinian Friary (Whitefriars), Friary Precinct
TR 15 NE 1401	Monument	Medieval	c. 70m N	Christchurch Priory, Precinct Boundary
TR 15 NE 1429	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 60m NE	Anglo-Saxon Street Names, Canterbury
TR 15 NW 1975	Monument	Roman	c. 45m E	City Ditch
TR 15 NE 1478	Monument	Roman	c. 90m NW	Roman Masonry south of 50-51 Burgate Street/west side of Iron Bar Lane
TR 15 NE 1479	Monument	Roman	c. 20m WSW	Roman Masonry, east of Canterbury Lane
TR 15 NE 1484	Monument	Roman	c. 45m W	Roman Road Surface east end of Link Lane
TR 15 NE 1485	Monument	Roman	c. 75m SW	Roman Road Surface at east end of St. George's Street
TR 15 NE 1487	Monument	Roman	c. 50m WSW	Roman Road Surface, north of the east end of St George's Street
TR 15 NE 1489	Monument	Roman	c. 75m SW	Roman Apsed Building, east end of St. George's Street
TR 15 NE 1492	Monument	Roman	c. 70m W	Roman Wall, north-east end of St. George's Street
TR 15 NE 1494	Monument	Roman	c. 85m SSE	Roman Tumulus & Lead Coffin, St. George's Roundabout
TR 15 NW 2036	Monument	Roman	c. 15m N	Roman Road System, all areas of City
TR 15 NE 1498	Monument	Roman	c. 50 SW	Roman Building, north side of the south end of St. George's Street

TR 15 NE 1499	Monument	Roman	c. 60m NE	Roman City Defensive Wall between Burgate and Queningate
TR 15 NE 1502	Monument	Roman	c. 50m NE	Roman Burgate, Burgate Street
TR 15 NE 1505	Monument	Roman	c. 30m SSE	Roman Defensive City Wall between Ridingate and Burgate
TR 15 NE 1598	Monument	Medieval to Unknown	c. 50m NE	Medieval Burgate, Burgate Street
TR 15 NE 1633	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 85m S	Medieval St. George's Gate, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 1638	Monument	Medieval	c. 35m E	Medieval City wall between Ridingate and Burgate
TR 15 NE 1641	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 35m SSE	Medieval Tower 8, (Zoar Chapel Tower) City Walls between St. George's Gate and Burgate
TR 15 NE 1643	Monument	Medieval to Unknown	c. 80m NE	Medieval City Wall between Burgate and Queningate
TR 15 NE 1652	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 80m S	Medieval St. George's Church/Chapel above Newingate
TR 15 NE 1655	Monument	Medieval to Unknown	c. 75m NE	Medieval Mill, just inside Burgate
TR 15 NW 2352	Monument	Medieval to Unknown	c. 20m E, W	Road System of 1066
TR 15 NE 1723	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 90m S	Newingate (St George's Gate)
TR 15 NE 173	Findspot	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 40m SSW	Anglo-Saxon Sunken Floored Structure 1 at St Georges Street

TR 15 NE 1743	Building	Medieval	c. 50m NE	Extant by 1200 and constructed over Burgate. Pulled down soon after 1516 when parish united with St George's.
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Event ID	Record Type	Event Types	Date	Name
EKE13644	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1935	St Michaels Church (now back of 3-4 Burgate/Cathedral Precincts)
EKE13651	Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1868	South of 19-20 Burgate
EKE13894	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1955	1 and 5 Canterbury Lane
EKE13939	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1868	Opposite 17 Lower Bridge Street
EKE13992	Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1868	Area between 10 and 24 St George's Street
EKE14002	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1948	51 Burgate
EKE14005	Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1953	Canterbury Lane Car Park
EKE14017	Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1860	West of St George's Gate
EKE14019	Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1951-1952	Junction Canterbury Lane/St George's Street
EKE14020	Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1952	23 St George's Street
EKE14021	Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1975	Junction of Canterbury Lane and St George's Street
EKE14026	Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1868	Salthill (St George's Roundabout)
EKE14042	Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1952	Iron Bar Lane
EKE14044	Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1954	Canterbury Lane
EKE14050	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1988	Burgate
EKE14093	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1868	Burgate
EKE14112	Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1868	St George's Gate
EKE14142	Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1981	No 68 Burgate Street
EKE14171	Intrusive	WATCHING BRIEF	1949	No 59 Burgate
EKE14181	Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1951	South of St Thomas' Church (Link Lane)
EKE14215	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1947	50 Burgate
EKE14250	Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1951	21 St George's Street

EKE14326	Intrusive	WATCHING BRIEF	1986	No 15 St George's Street
EKE14381	Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1868	18 Burgate Street, Canterbury
EKE14394	Non-Intrusive	BUILDING SURVEY	1983-1984	12-15 Burgate
EKE14398	Non-Intrusive	BUILDING SURVEY	1985	62-64 Burgate
EKE13580	Intrusive	WATCHING BRIEF	1769	St George's Rectory (now 27 St George's Street)
EKE13547	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1969	Burgate
EKE13507	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1948	1 Iron Bar Lane
EKE13506	Non-Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (VISUAL ASSESSMENT)	1867 - 1874	57-59 Burgate, Canterbury
EKE19808	Intrusive	TEST PIT	2009	Test-pit, 14/15 Burgate, 2009
EKE4620	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1991	ST GEORGE THE MARTYR
EKE20879	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1947	Excavation of west of Canterbury Lane, 1947
EKE5639	Non-Intrusive	BUILDING SURVEY	1992	Building Survey of St Mary Magdalene's Tower.
EKE4397	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1985	41 ST GEORGE'S STREET
EKE4588	Intrusive	WATCHING BRIEF	1986	15 ST GEORGE'S STREET
EKE4321	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1948	51 BURGATE
EKE4320	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1947	50 BURGATE(CELLAR)
EKE4317	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1985	41 ST GEORGE'S STREET
EKE4313	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1949	15 ST GEORGE'S STREET(REAR)
EKE4567	Intrusive	WATCHING BRIEF	1982	68 BURGATE
EKE4324	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1955	1-3 CANTERBURY LANE
EKE21764	Intrusive	WATCHING BRIEF	2003	Watching brief at St George's Street, 2003
EKE21716	Intrusive	EVALUATION	2003	Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the Rear of 62 Burgate, Canterbury, 2003
EKE21570	Intrusive	BUILDING SURVEY	2000	West Porch, Canterbury Cathedral: building recording, 2000
EKE21735	Intrusive	EVALUATION	2003	Archaeological Evaluation at Tower Nine, Queningate Car Park, Canterbury, Kent, 2003
EKE13418	Intrusive	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1933	Observation of water pipeline from St George's Gate to King's Bridge, 1933
EKE13584	Intrusive	WATCHING BRIEF	1982	High Street (Sewer Tunnel)

EKE16694	Intrusive	Excavation	2011	Canterbury Cathedral, Postern Gate, Canterbury, Kent, Excavation Report
EKE16719	Intrusive	WATCHING BRIEF	2012	Canterbury Cathedral, Burgate Gas Main, Canterbury, Archaeological Watching-Brief Report
EKE19938	Non-Intrusive	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	2009	Canterbury Cathedral Traffic Control Measures, desk-based assessment
EKE13585	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	2001	Whitefriars CW 19/21
EKE13646	Intrusive	EVALUATION	1998	1-6 South Close, Cathedral Precincts
EKE13744	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1947	26 St George's Street
EKE13745	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1947	20 St George's Street
EKE13746	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1949	30, 32, and 34 St George's Street
EKE13747	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1949	Former 30 and 32 St George's Street
EKE13792	Intrusive	WATCHING BRIEF	1950	Nos 17-22 Burgate
EKE13894	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1955	1 and 5 Canterbury Lane
EKE13895	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1949	East Side of Canterbury Lane
EKE13935	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1999-2001	Whitefriars CW13 (north St George's Street)
EKE13955	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1988	St George's Gate (Newingate)
EKE14003	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1948	Site C XIV Site M, Adjacent to the cellar of 56 Burgate Street, Canterbury
EKE14004	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1947	23 St George's Street/Canterbury Lane
EKE14004	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1947	23 St George's Street/Canterbury Lane
EKE14006	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1998	23 St George's Street
EKE14011	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1949	21-23 St George's
EKE13582	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1991	St George's Street Clocktower
EKE13581	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1947	White Lion Inn, West of St George's Clock Tower
EKE14011	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1949	21-23 St George's
EKE14018	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1947	23 St George's Street
EKE14094	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1975	Burgate
EKE14113	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1944	41 St George's Street 1944
EKE14115	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1954	Burgate Lane

EKE14249	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1947	17 and 19 St George's Street
EKE14269	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1948	56 Burgate Street, Canterbury
EKE14273	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1949	Iron Bar Lane
EKE14313	Intrusive	EVALUATION	1998	No 23, St George's Street (Woolworth's/David Greig's)
EKE14338	Intrusive	EXCAVATION	1985	41 St George's Street 1985
EKE5624	Intrusive	EVALUATION	2001	Investigations at No.41 St. George's St Canterbury
EKE18514	Non-Intrusive	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	2006	Desk-Assessment of land rear of Newingate House, Lower Bridge Street, Canterbury
EKE19650	Intrusive	TEST PIT; EVALUATION	2006	Archaeological test-pits, 10-11 Burgate Lane/10-15 Canterbury Lane, 2006
EKE19814	Non-Intrusive	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	2009	Desk based assessment: South Precincts Phase 1, Canterbury Cathedral, 2009
EKE20001	Non-Intrusive	BUILDING SURVEY	2011	Historic building appraisal, 11-12 Burgate and 14C The Precincts 2011

Figure 8: Gazetteer of KHER Records



Figure 9: KHER Monument Record – Neolithic

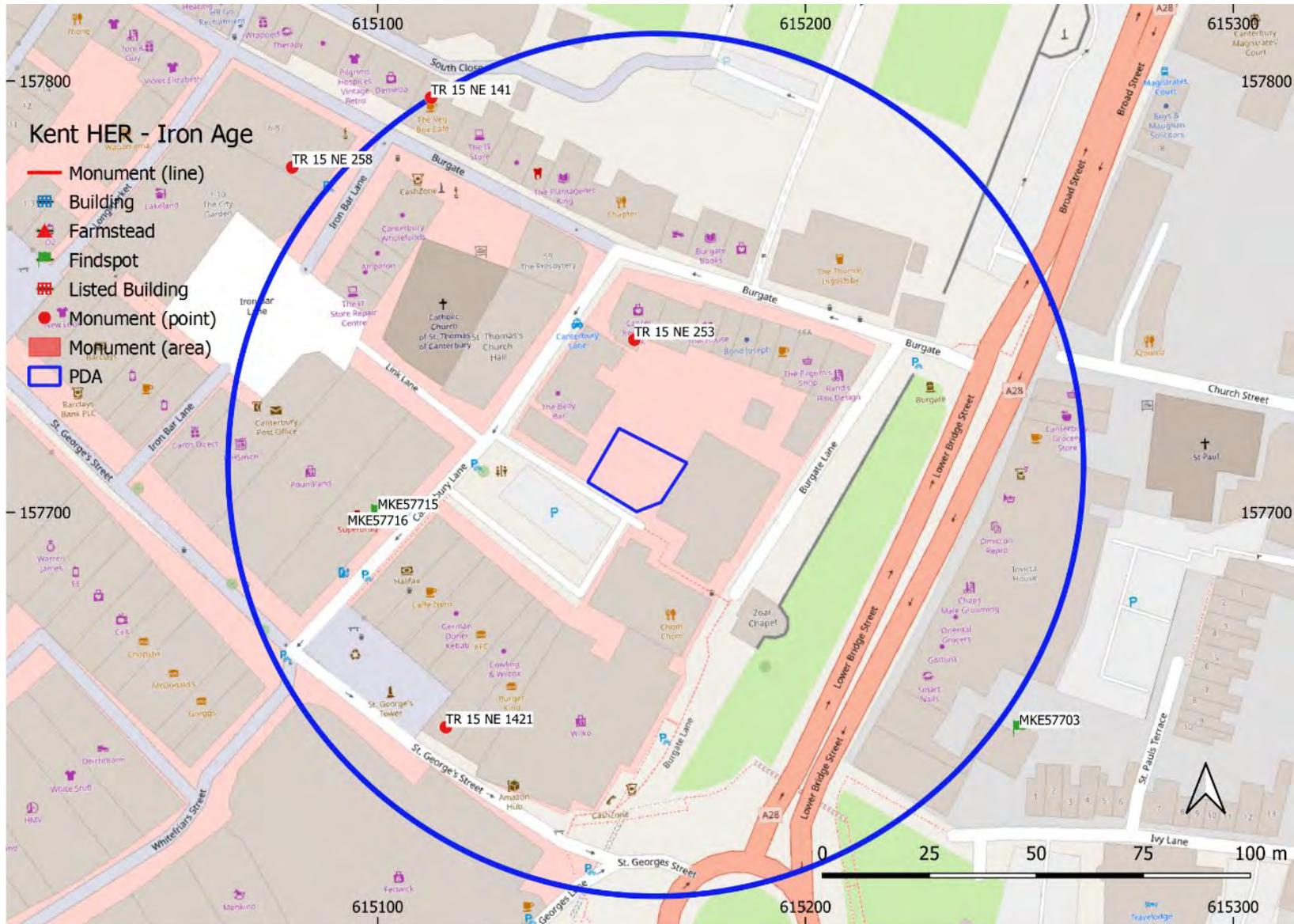


Figure 10: KHER – Iron Age

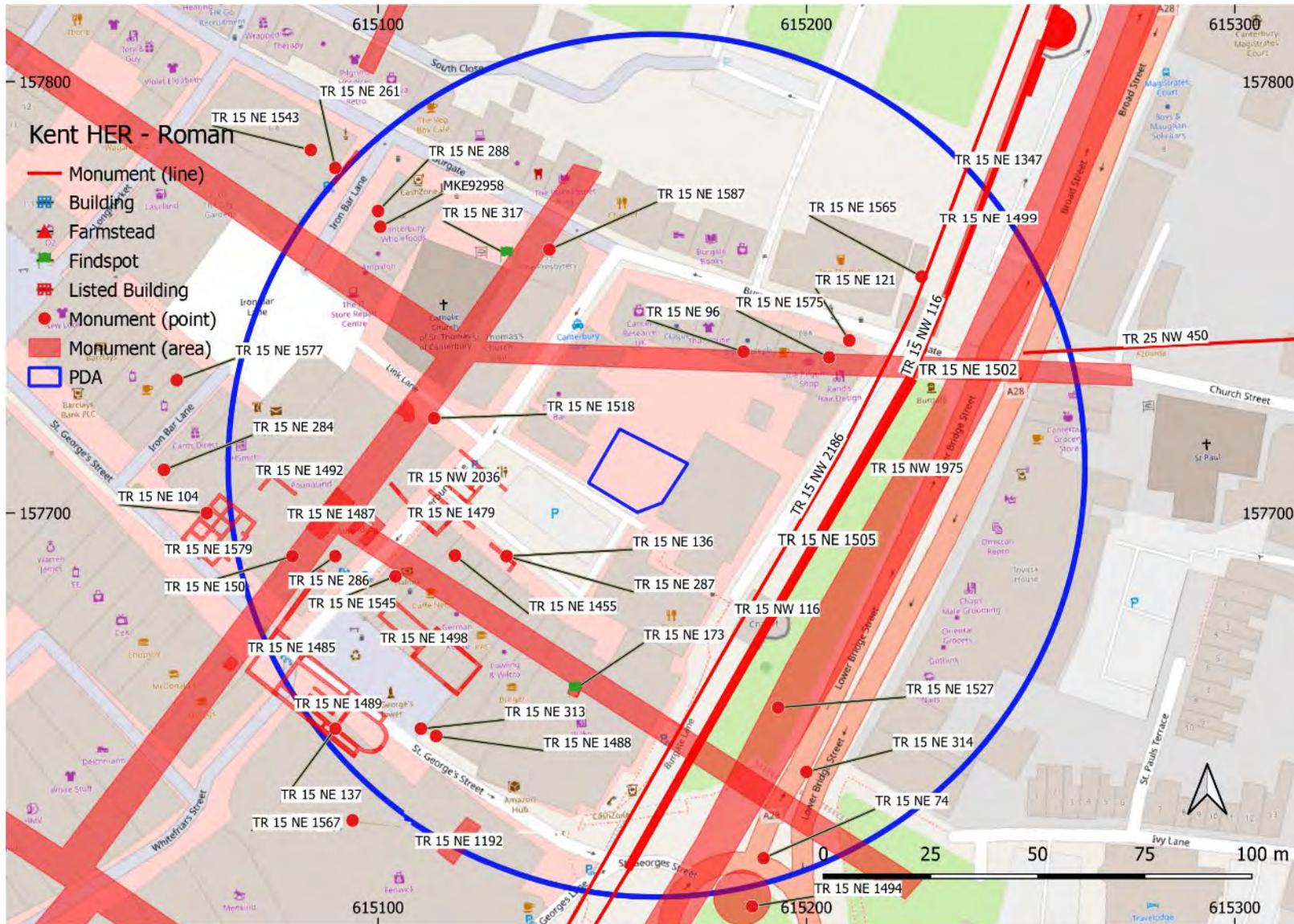


Figure 11: KHER - Roman



Figure 12: KHER – Early Medieval of Anglo-Saxon

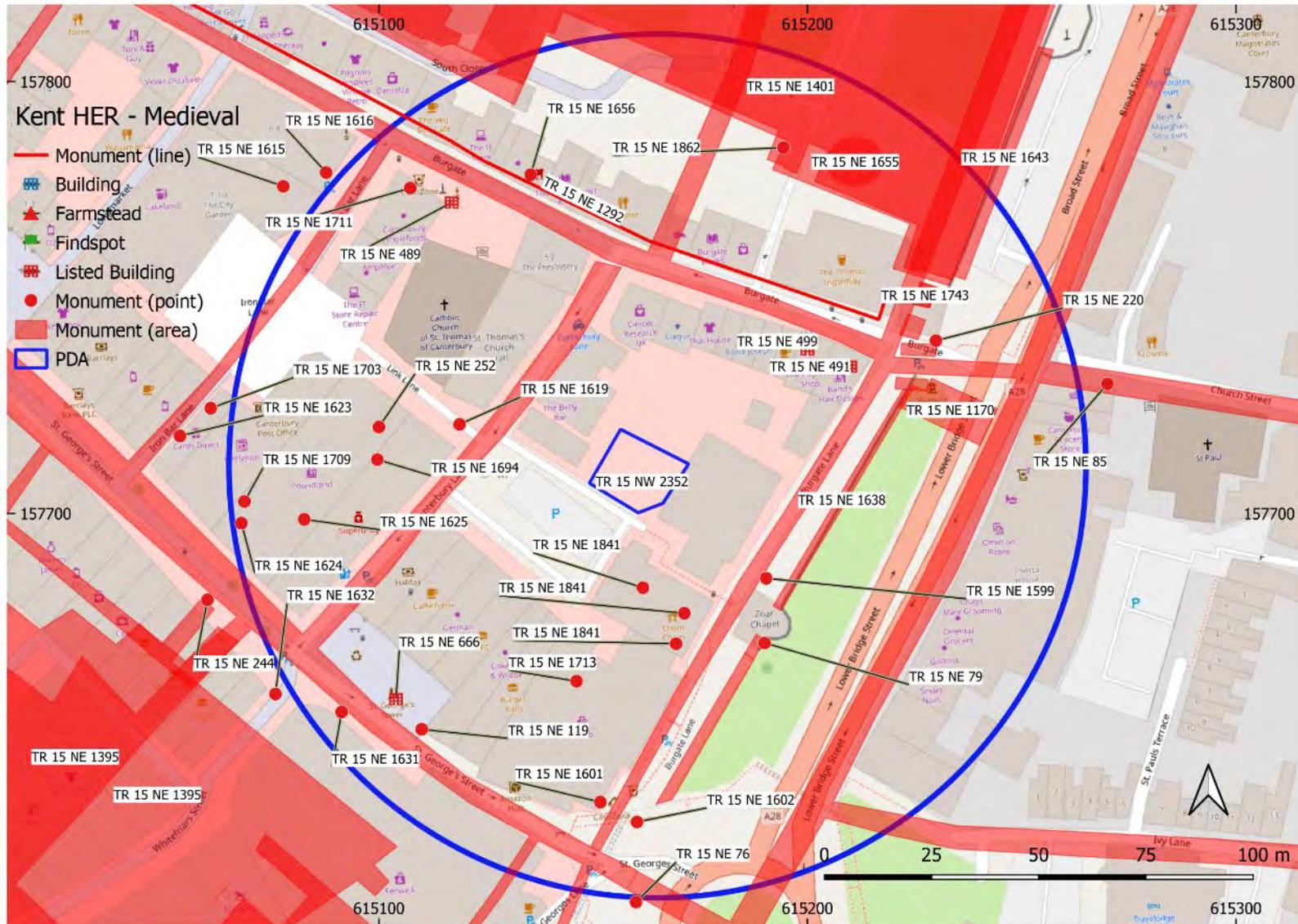


Figure 13: KHER - Medieval

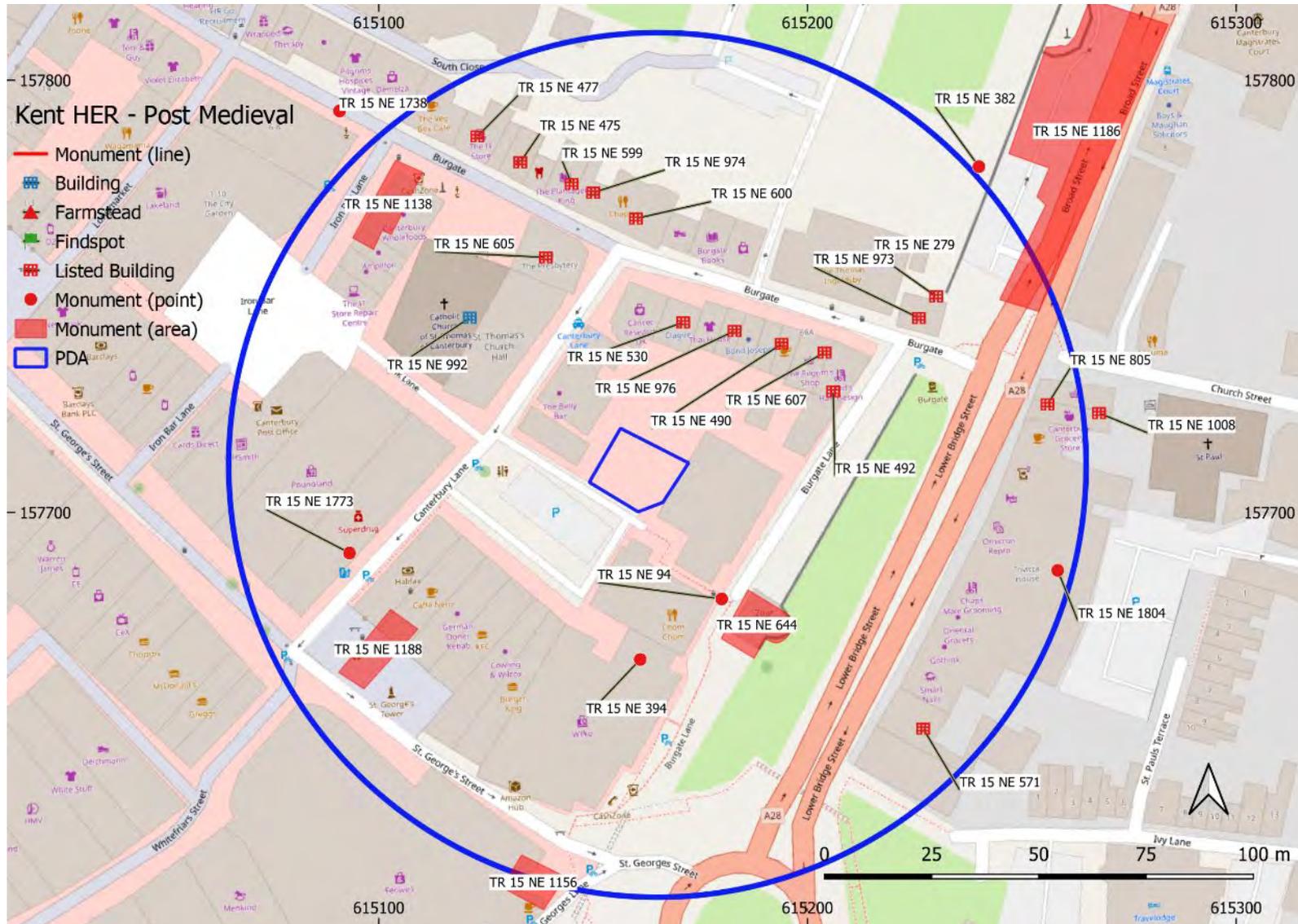


Figure 14: KHER - Post Medieval



Figure 15: KHER - Modern

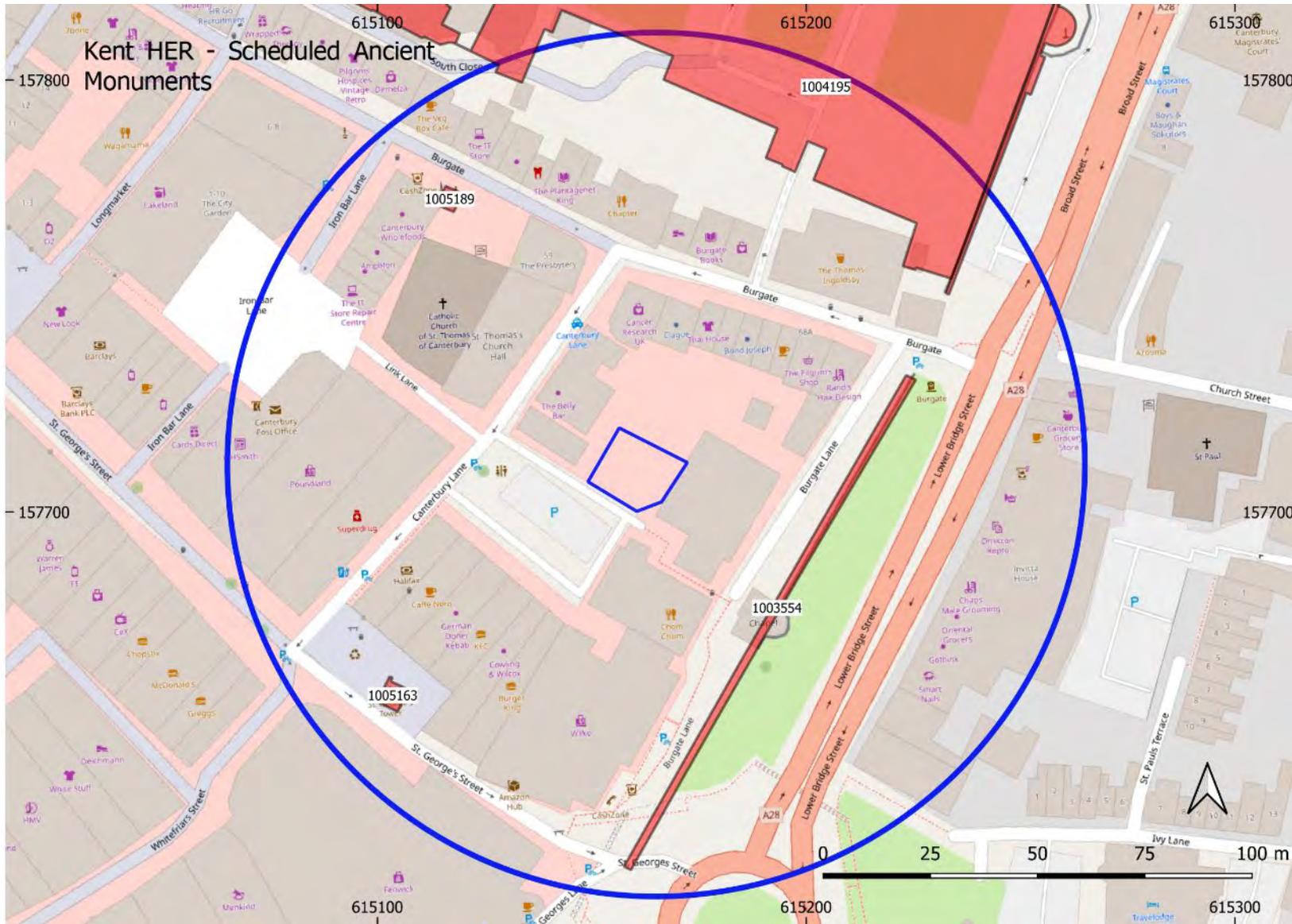


Figure 16: KHER Scheduled Ancient Monuments

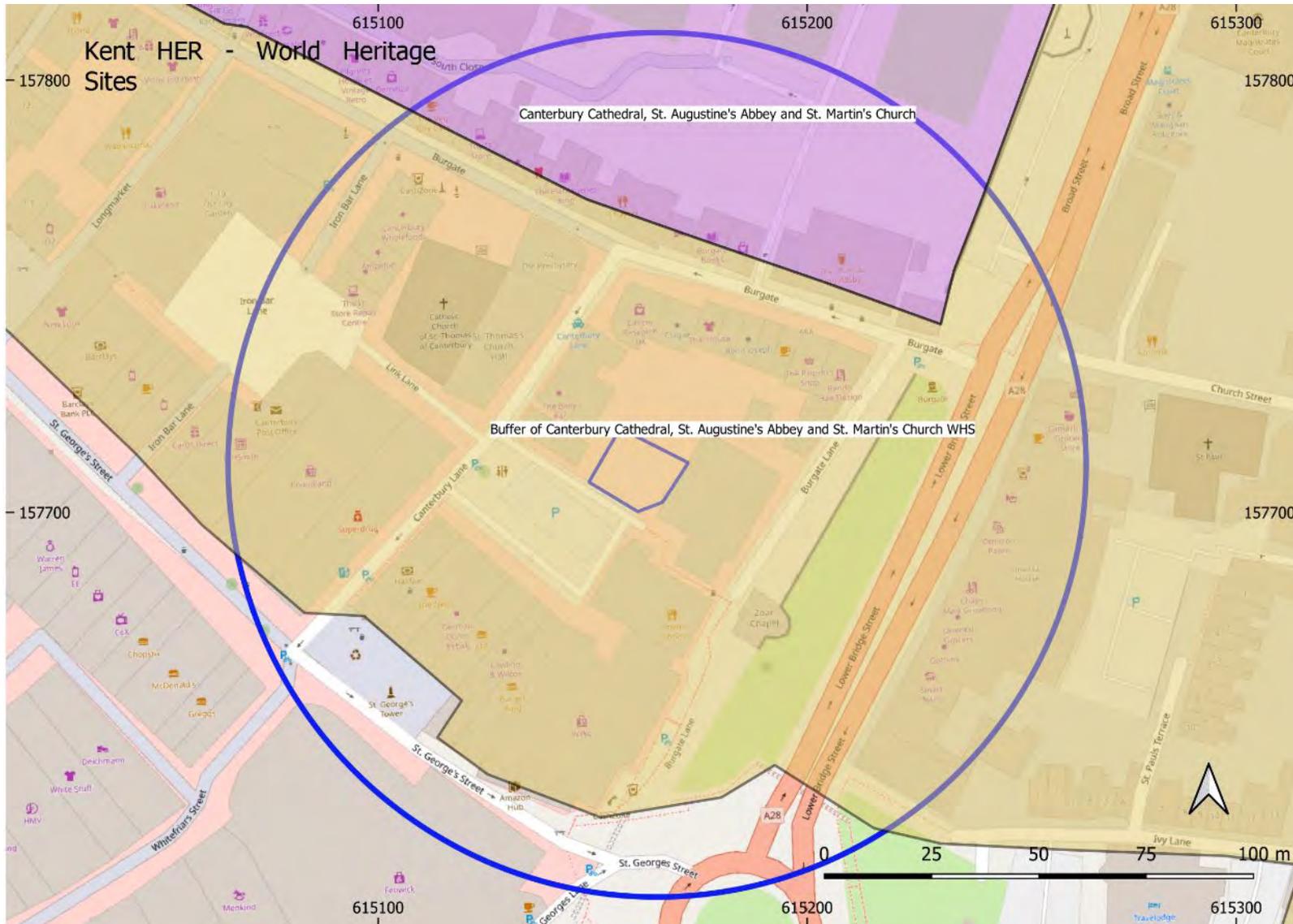


Figure 17: Canterbury UNESCO World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone

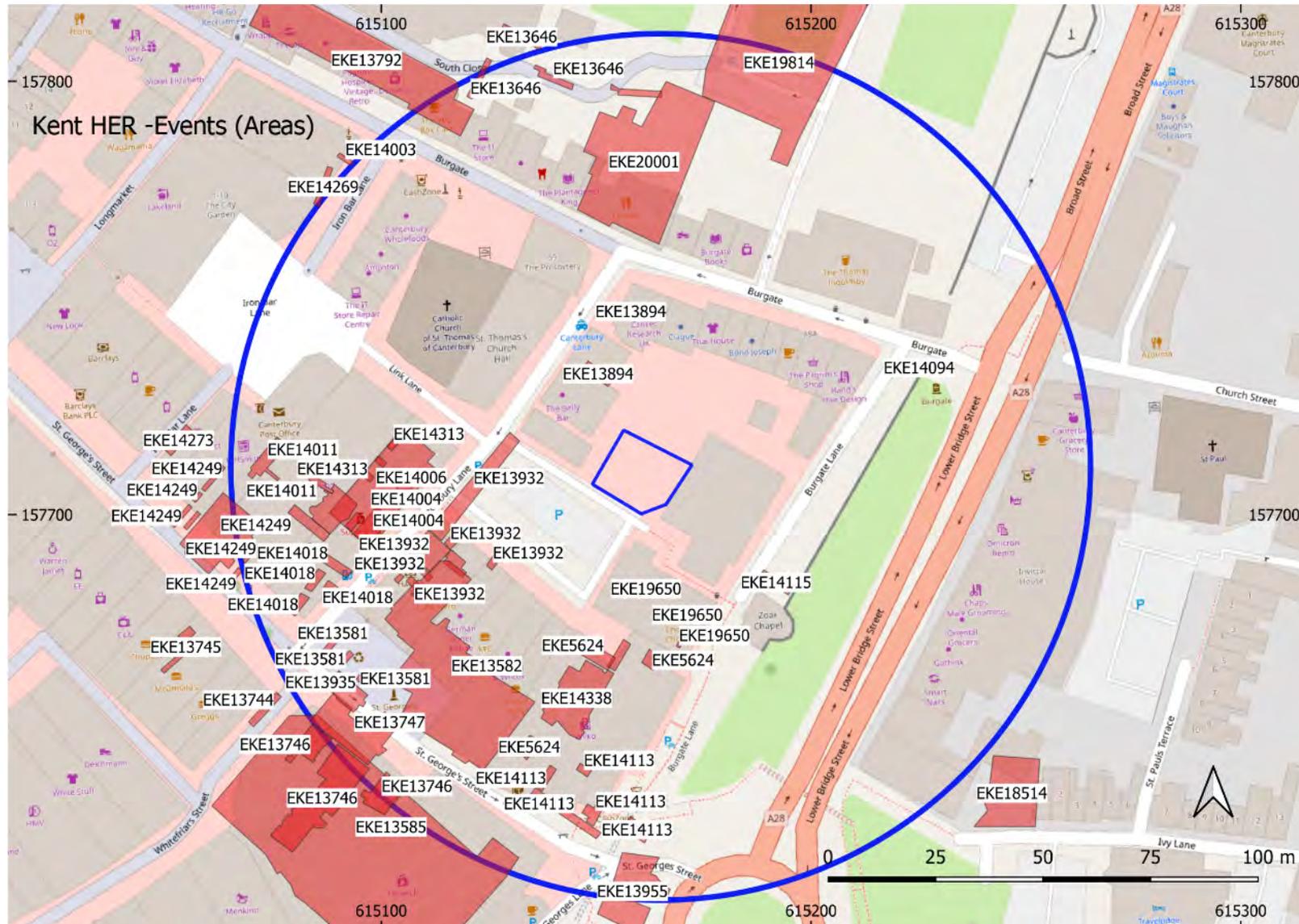


Figure 18: KHER Events Areas

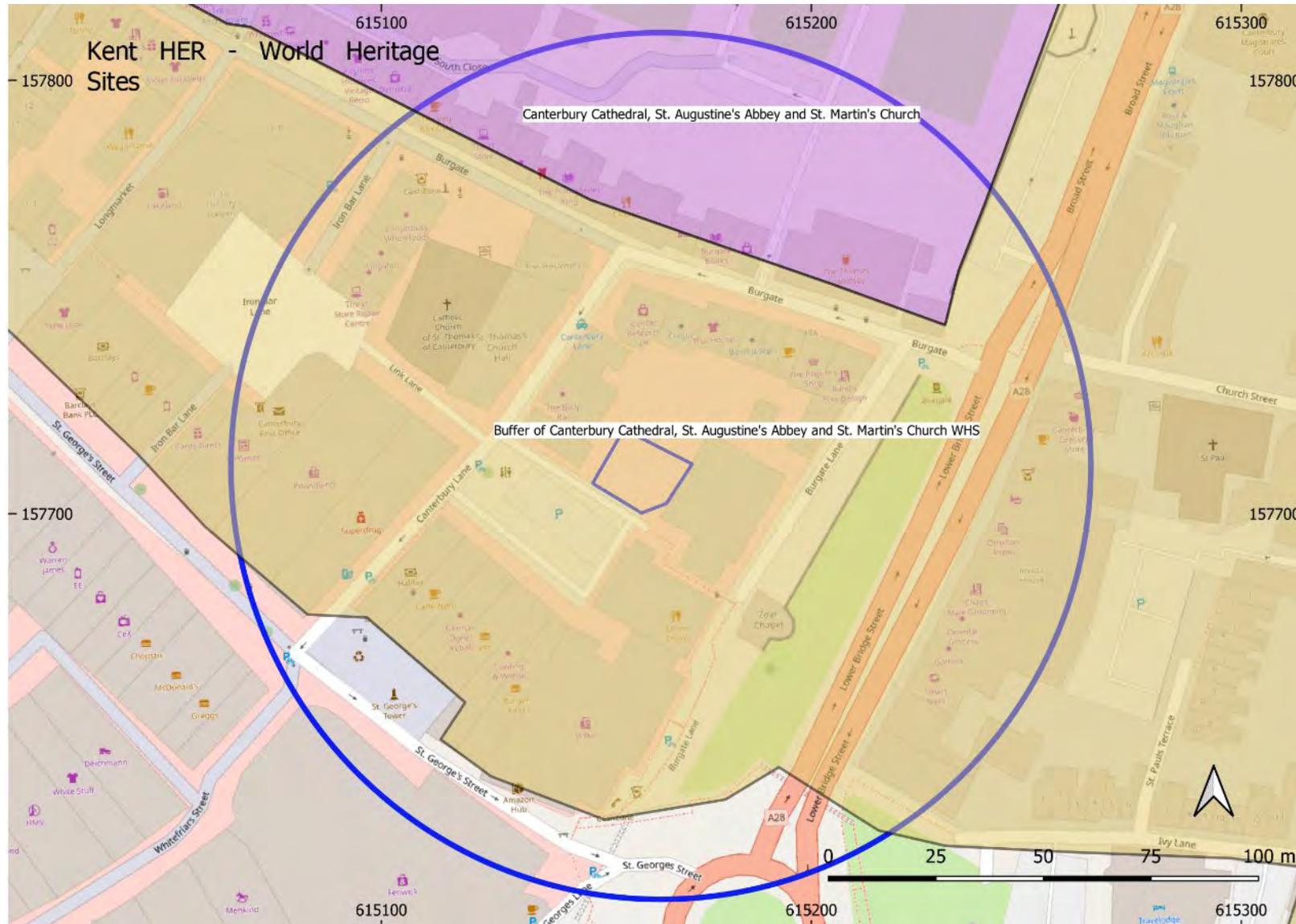


Figure 20: Canterbury UNESCO World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone

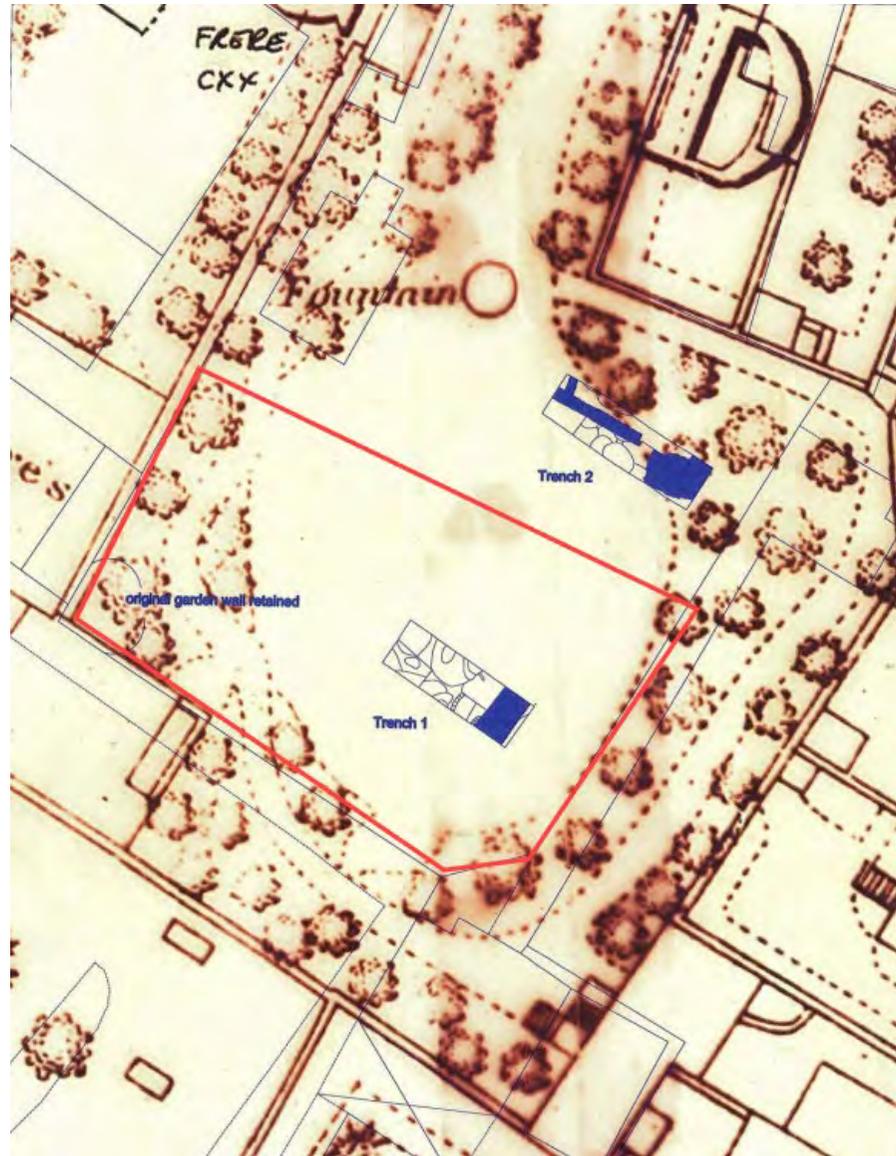


Figure 21: Excavation Plan of 2003 (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)

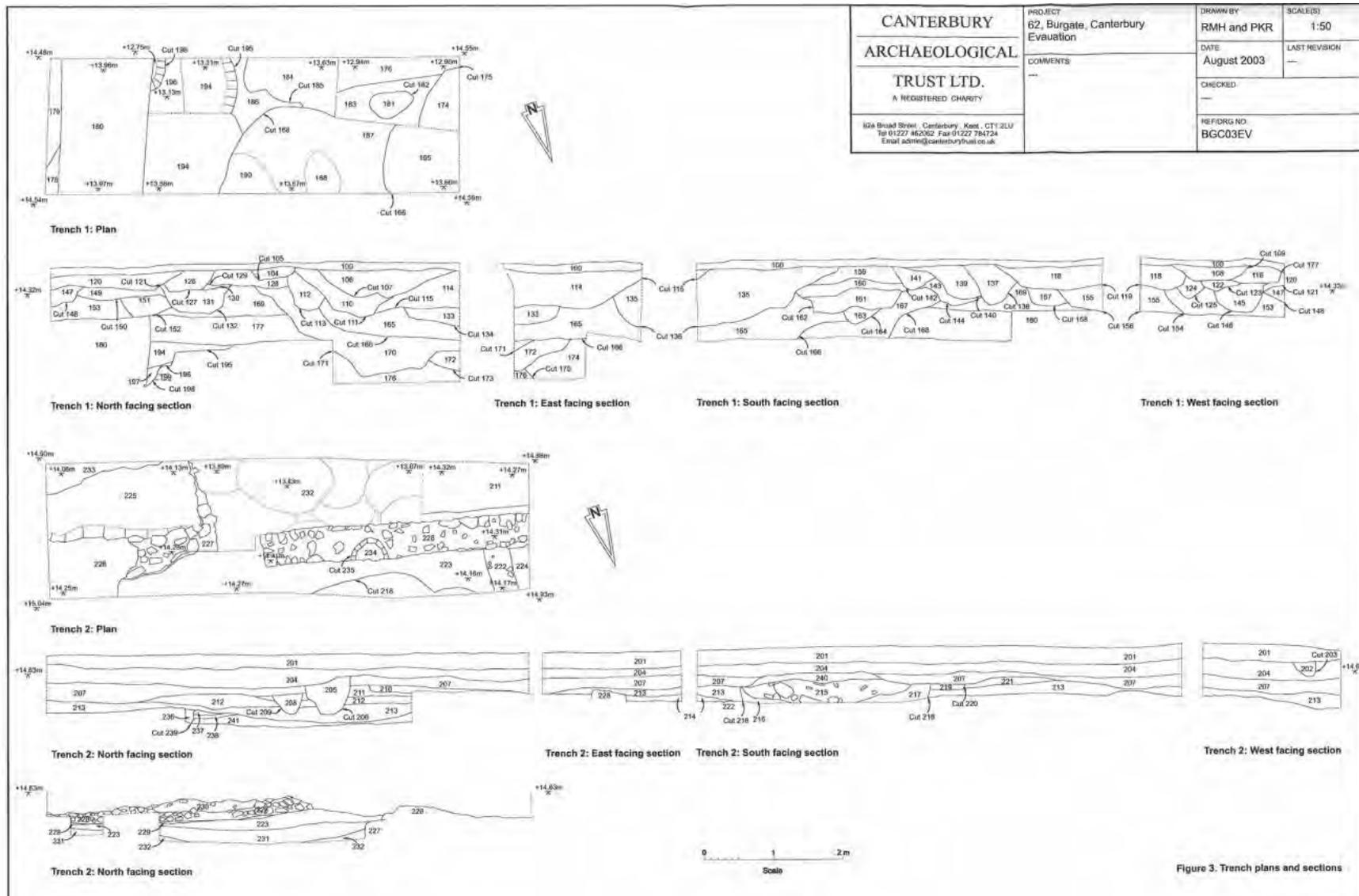


Figure 22: Section and Plans of the 2 trenches from the 2003 excavation (Canterbury Archaeological Trust).

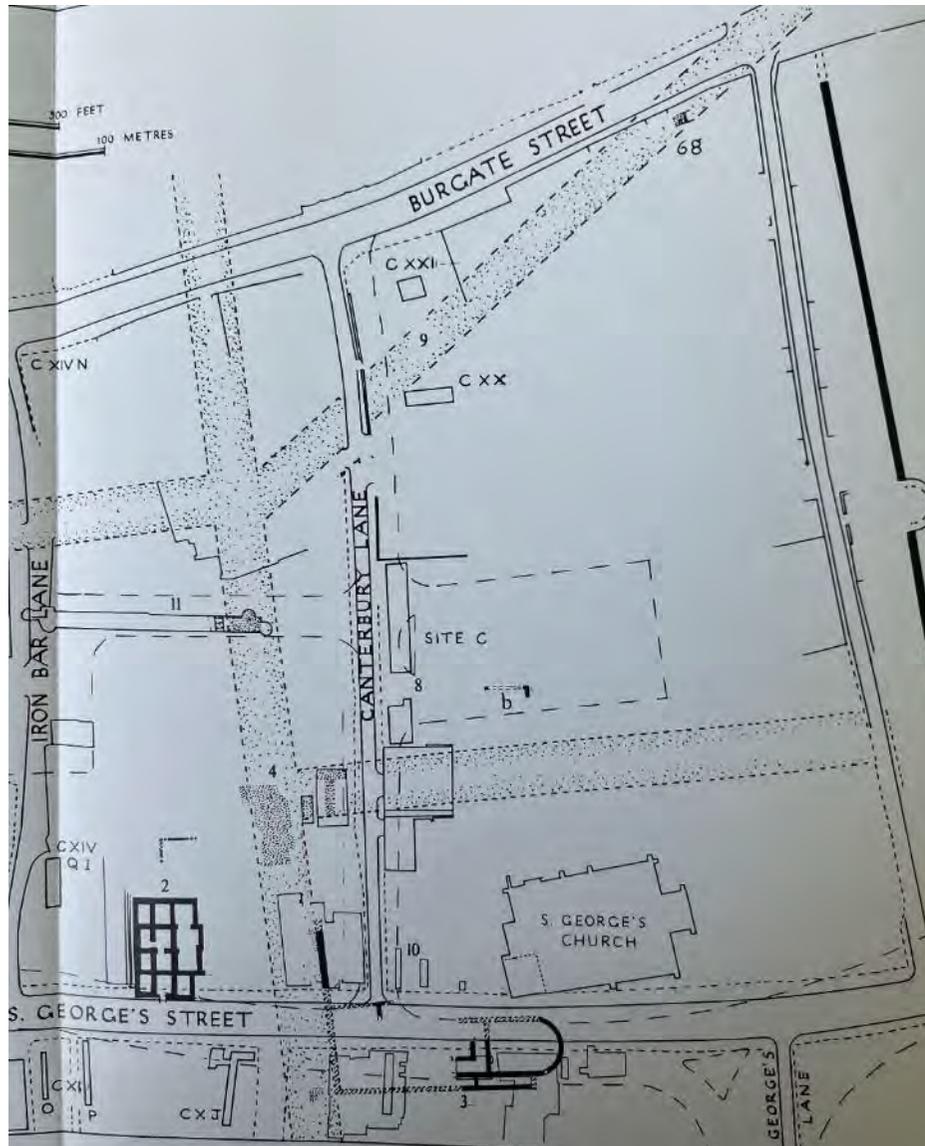


Figure 23: Location of the Post War Excavation in the vicinity of the PDA. (Frere)

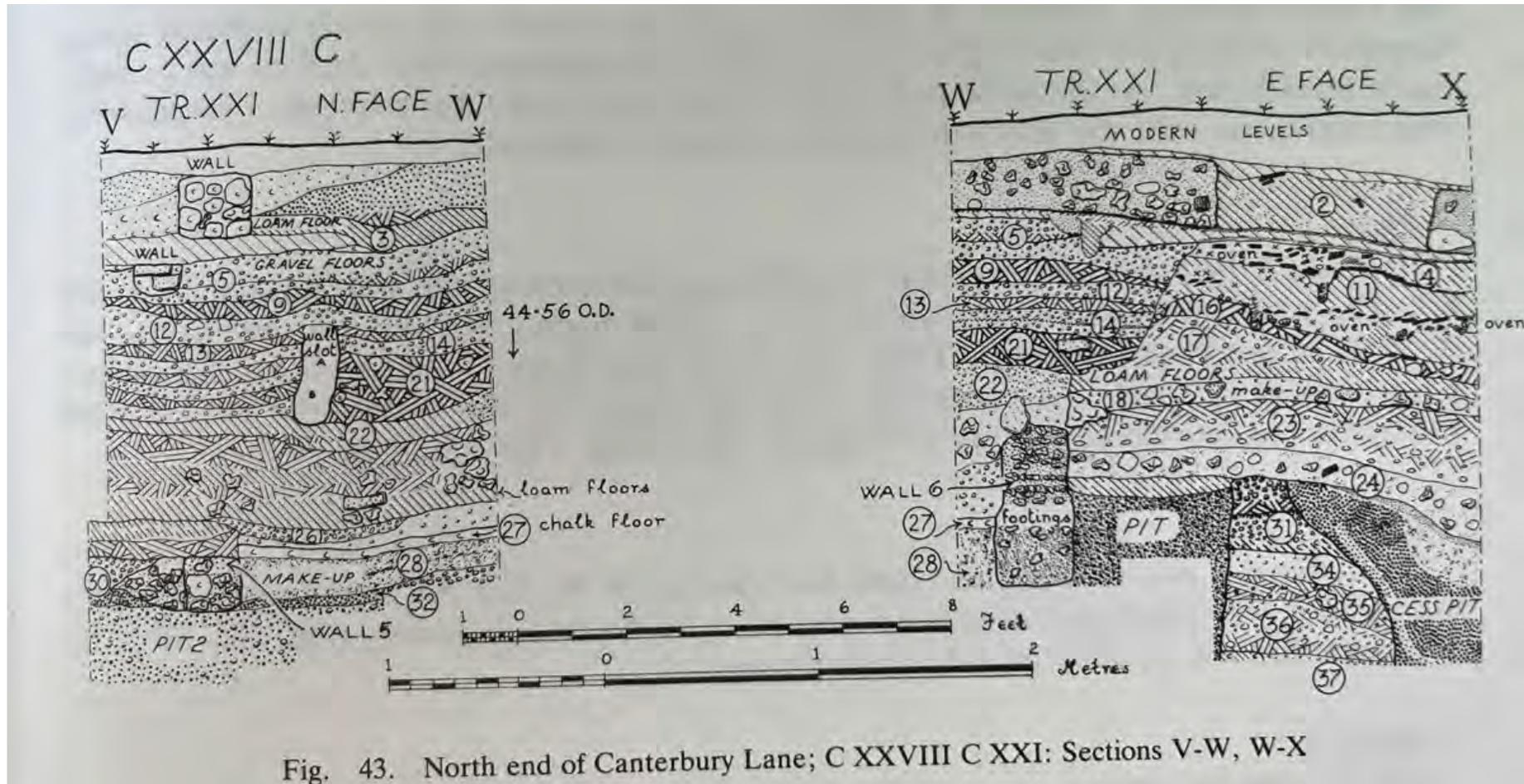


Fig. 43. North end of Canterbury Lane; C XXVIII C XXI: Sections V-W, W-X

Figure 24: Sections of the area at the north end of Canterbury Lane (Frere)

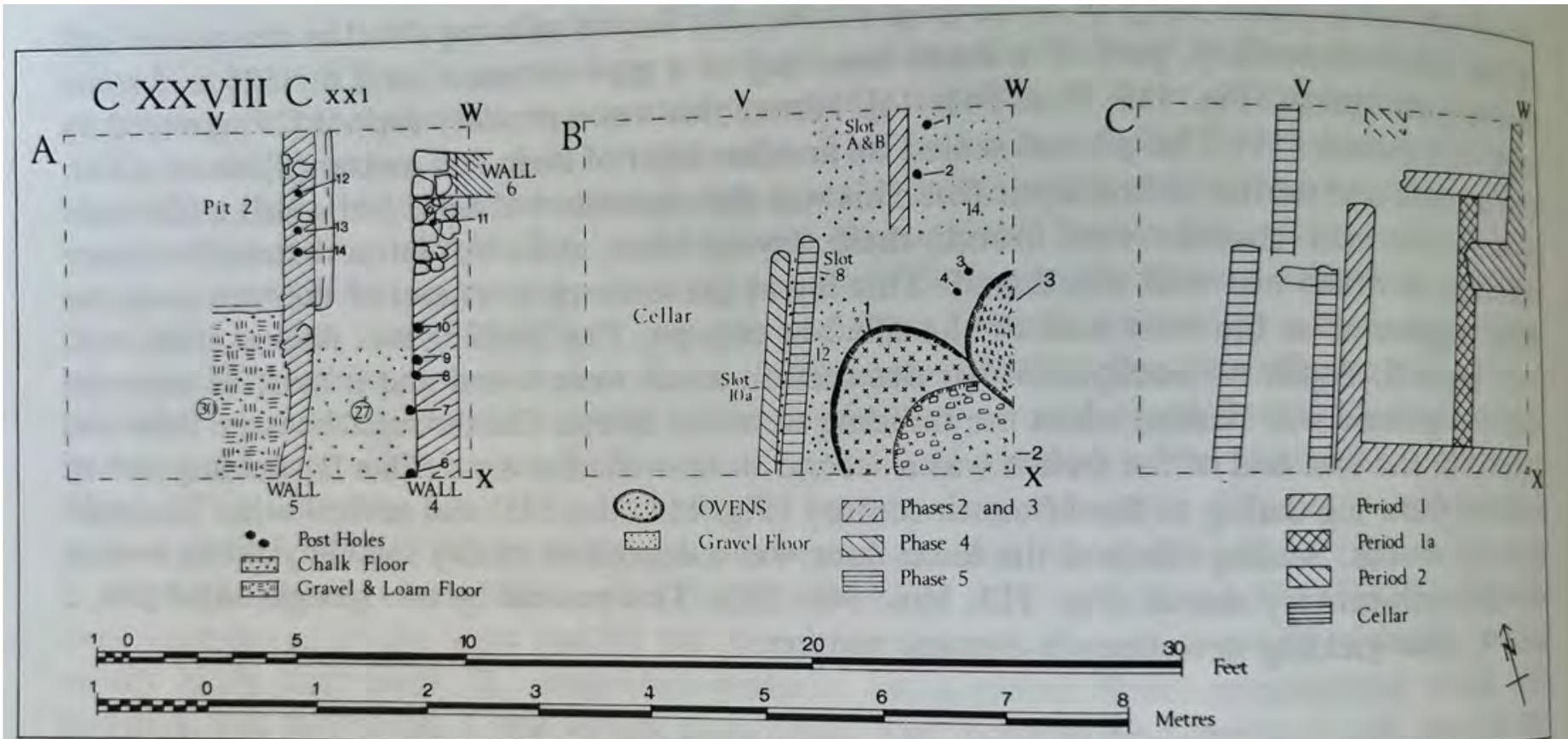


Fig. 42. North end of Canterbury Lane; C XXVIII C XXI: plans. A. Medieval Buildings 1-3. B. Medieval Building 4. C. Late and post-medieval Buildings

Figure 25: Plans of Post War Trenches at the north end of Canterbury Lane (Frere)

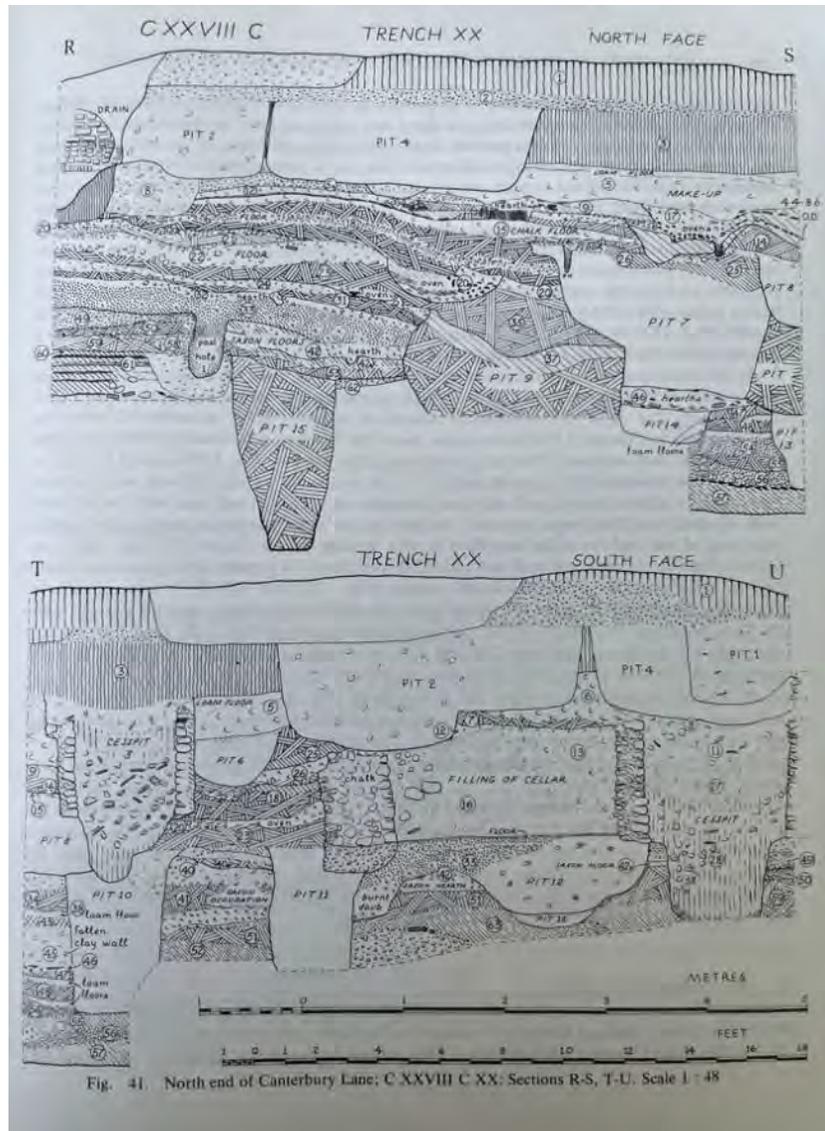


Fig. 41. North end of Canterbury Lane: C XXVIII C XX: Sections R-S, T-U. Scale 1 : 48

Figure 26: Post War Sections of trenches at the north end of Canterbury Lane (Frere)

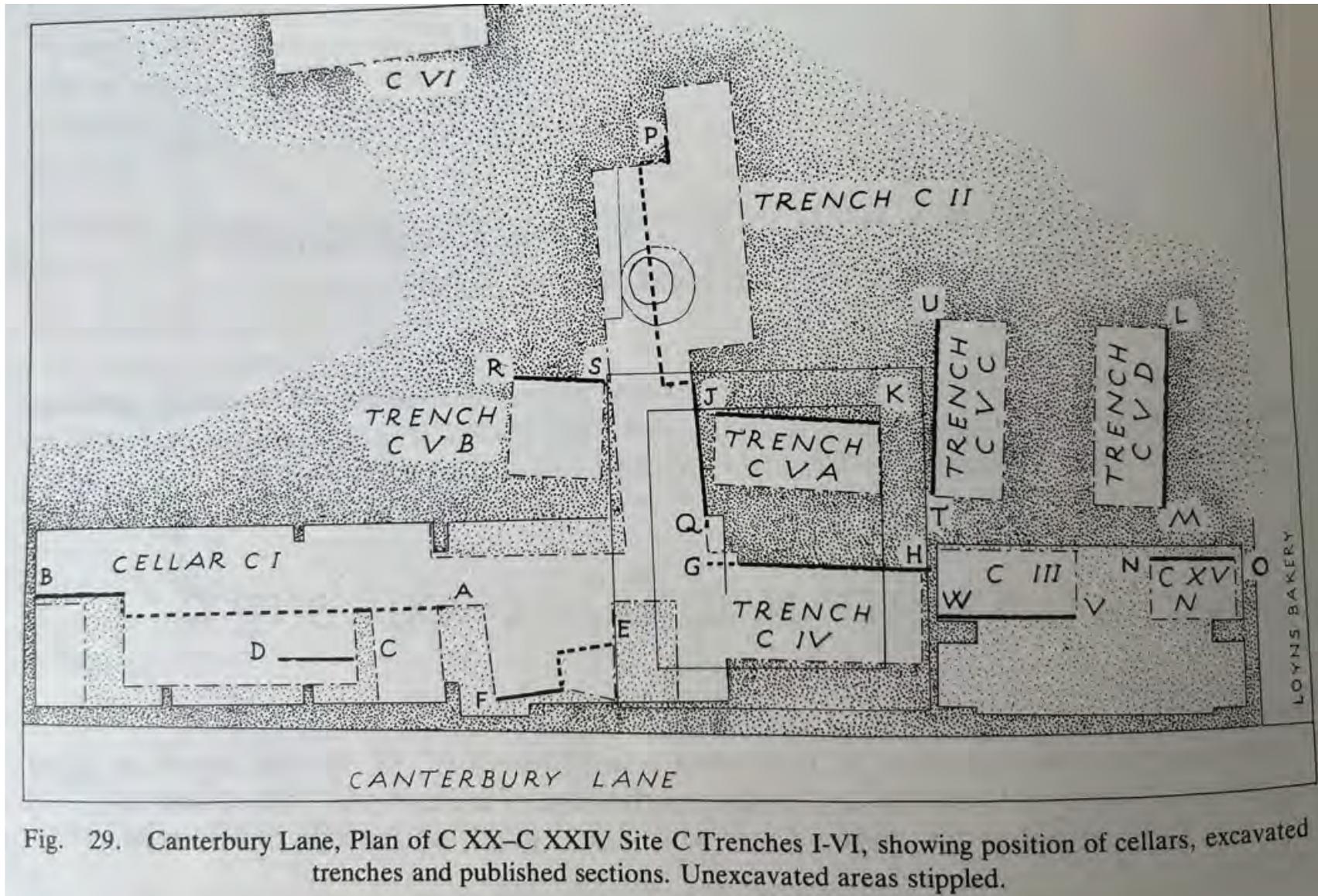


Fig. 29. Canterbury Lane, Plan of C XX-C XXIV Site C Trenches I-VI, showing position of cellars, excavated trenches and published sections. Unexcavated areas stippled.

Figure 27: Trenches in Area C of the PDA. (Frere)

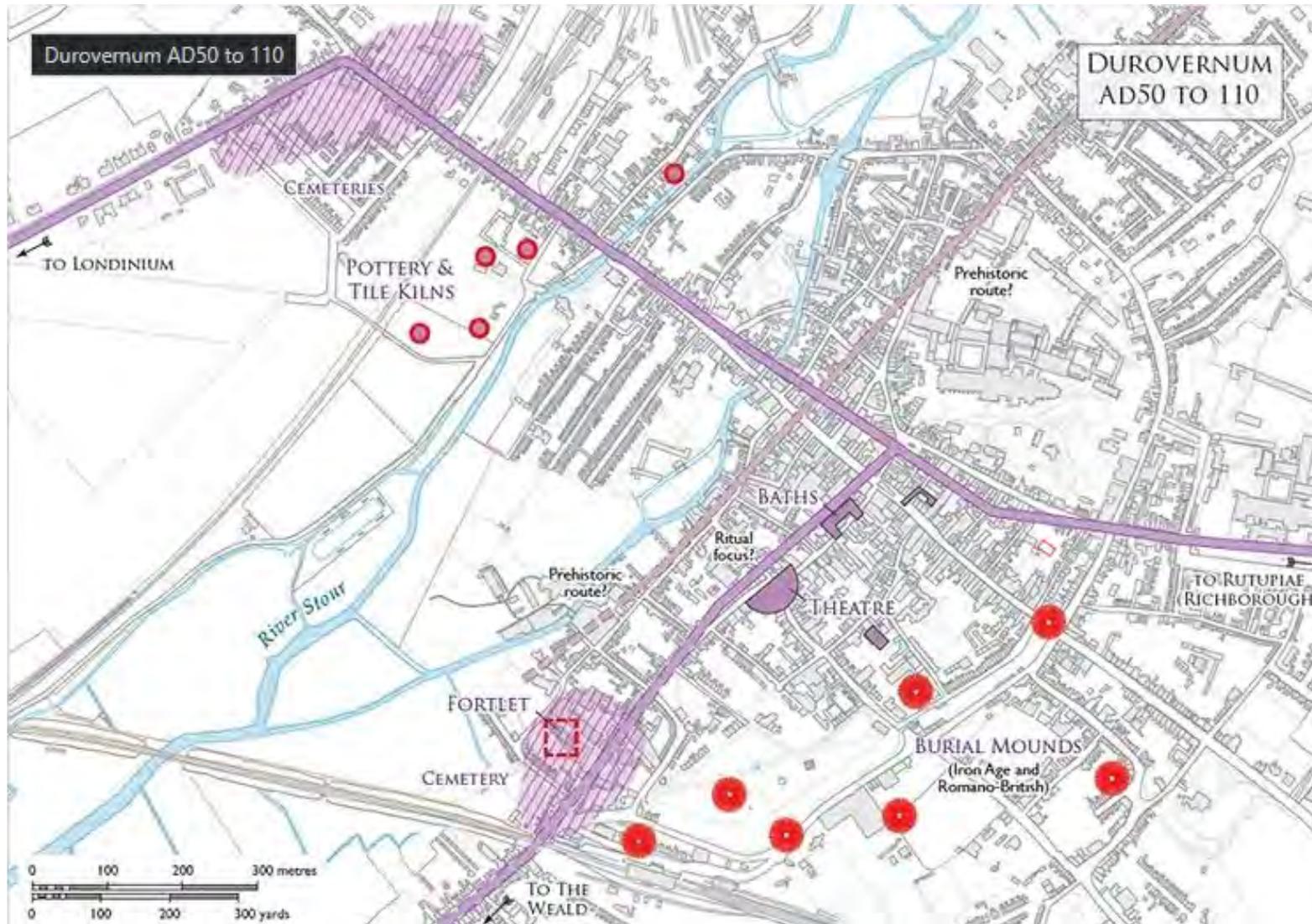


Figure 28: Roman Canterbury (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)

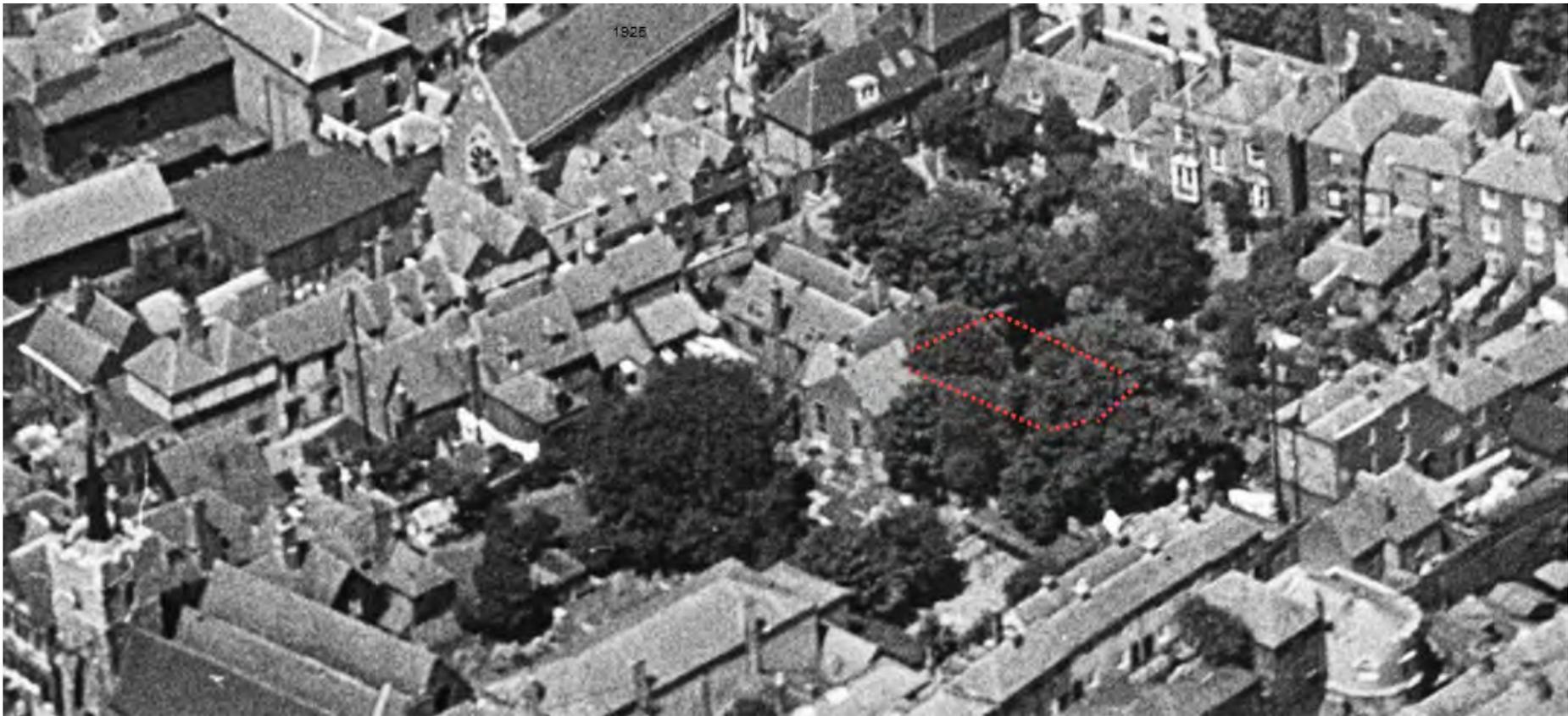


Plate 1: 1925



Plate 2: 1947. (Google Earth).

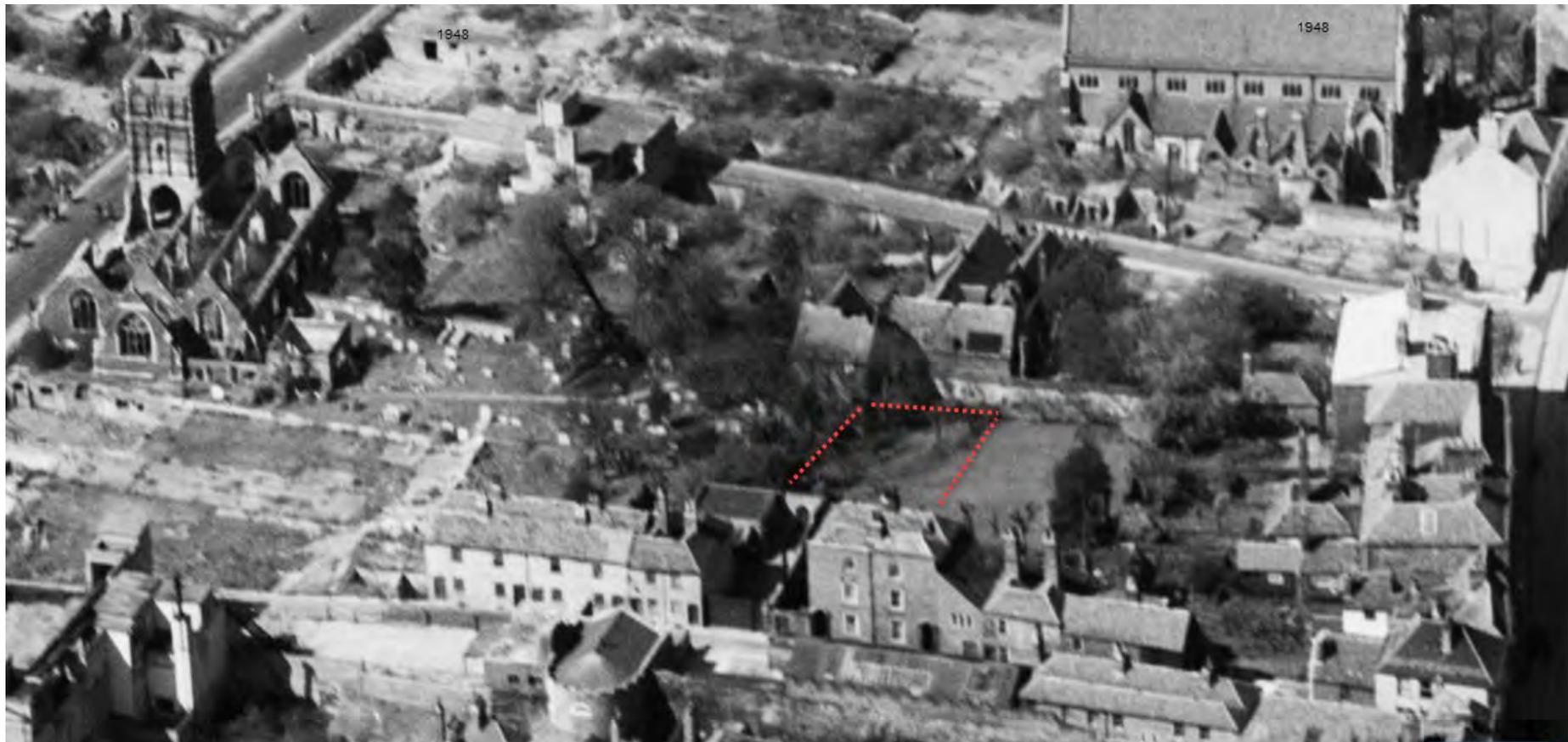


Plate 3: 1948



Plate 4:1948

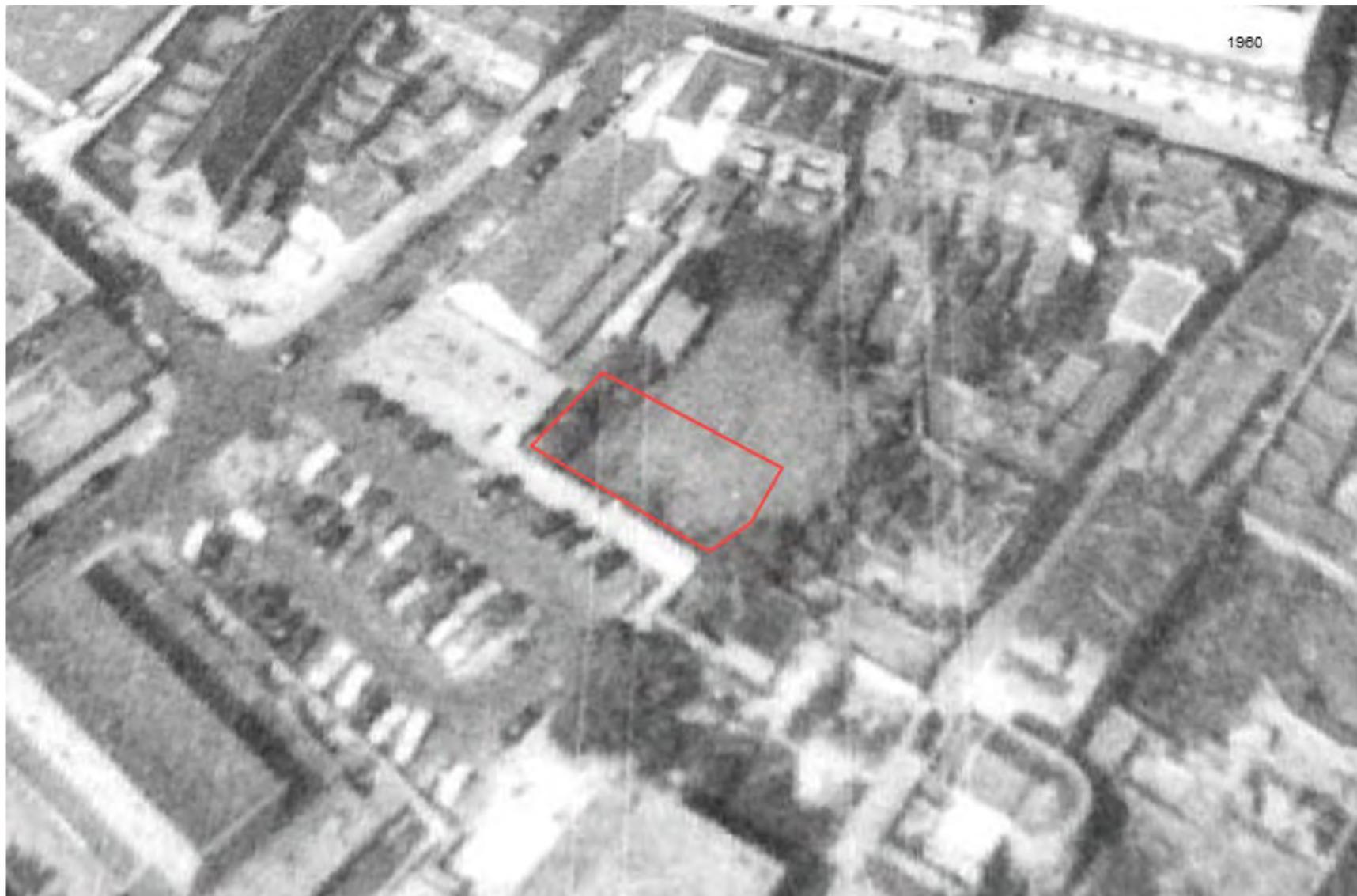


Plate 5: 1960 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 1990 (Google Earth)



Google Earth

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Plate 7: 2003 (Google Earth)



Google Earth

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Plate 8: 2016 (Google Earth)



Plate 9: Looking towards the PDA (facing SSW)



Plate 10: Looking towards the south eastern corner of the PDA (facing SW)



Plate 11: In between the Portakabins (facing)



Plate 12: One of the existing Portakabins concrete pads



Plate 13: Western boundary wall at the southern end (facing SSW)



Plate 14: View across the PDA towards the south eastern corner (facing SE)



Plate 15: View across the PDA from the southern end of the garden (facing NNE)



Plate 16: Boundary Wall in the south western corner (facing W)



Plate 17: External view of the south western corner boundary wall (facing E)



Plate 18: Plate Locations