



# **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment at Warwick Road, Canterbury, Kent *October 2009***

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**43-45 Warwick Road, Canterbury, Kent**

**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

**NGR: TR 163 575**

Report for  
**Orbit Housing Group Ltd**

**September 2009**

**SWAT. ARCHAEOLOGY**

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of Development at 43-45 Warwick Road, Canterbury, Kent**

**NGR: TR 1630 5750**

### **1 SUMMARY**

*Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) have been commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed development at 43-45 Warwick Road, Canterbury, Kent, in advance of a planning application for a new housing development (figure 1).*

*The site is located outside the Area of Archaeological Interest (AAI) of Canterbury but still remains within an area of moderate-high archaeological potential associated with the St Martins' Hill area; primarily from the Romano-British, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods. A Roman cremation cemetery discovered in 1926 is situated a mere 110 metres to the north east of the development area. This evidence is reviewed and it is recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required and that an archaeological evaluation excavation should be carried out. This will provide an additional assessment of the nature, depth and level of survival of any archaeological deposits present within the extents and immediate vicinity of the site to be developed and used to inform further mitigation if necessary.*

### **2 INTRODUCTION**

#### **2.1 Planning Background**

Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (2001) states:

*'Positive planning and management can help to bring about sensible solutions to the treatment of sites with archaeological remains and reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation. Both central government and English Heritage have important roles to play (see Annex 1). But the key to the future of the great majority of archaeological sites and historic landscapes lies with local authorities, acting within the framework set by central government, in their various capacities as planning, education and recreational authorities, as well as with the owners of sites themselves. Appropriate planning policies in development plans and their implementation through development control will be especially important'*

(2001:14)

*'The needs of archaeology and development can be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, if developers discuss their preliminary plans for development with the planning authority at an early stage. Once detailed designs have been prepared and finance lined up, flexibility becomes much more difficult and expensive to achieve. In their own interests, therefore, prospective developers should in all cases include as part of their research into the development potential of a site, which they undertake before making a planning application, an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains.*

*The first step will be to contact the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent who holds the SMR, or English Heritage in London. The SMR provides information about the locations where archaeological remains are known or thought likely to exist. Where important remains are known to exist or where the indications are that the remains are likely to prove important, English Heritage are also ready to join in early discussions and provide expert advice.*

(2001:19)

*'These consultations will help to provide prospective developers with advance warning of the archaeological sensitivity of a site. As a result they may wish to commission their own archaeological assessment by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or consultant. This need not involve fieldwork. Assessment normally involves desk-based evaluation of existing information: it can make effective use of records of previous discoveries, including any historic maps held by the County archive and local museums and record offices, or of geophysical survey techniques'*

(2001:20)

The Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for proposed development and associated planning applications.

## **2.2 The Proposed Development**

The proposed development will comprise of the construction of a block of 8 flats including access, services and parking facilities. At the time of preparing this report the site layout had been proposed.

## **2.3 Projects Constraints**

There were no known constraints associated with this project.

## **2.4 Geology and Topography**

The British Geological Society (BGS sheet 289, 1982) shows that the local geology consists of river terrace gravel. Three terraces have been identified within the Stour valley. The site lies on Terrace 3 and this is the highest at about +35m above sea level. The topography of this terrace within the assessment area is a mix of undulating slopes and small plateau's, on which runs the Roman road (plate1).

There has been alteration to the local topography in the form of landscaping associated with a local housing estate (plate 2), hospital, school and playing fields. The topography of the proposed development site (an area measuring 0.07 hectares) has also been altered: it has been levelled for the construction of the present garage block (plates 3 and 4). However, study of the site during a site visit (30 Sept) suggests that the topographic disturbance would seem to be negligible.

# **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

## **3.1 Introduction**

The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Dr Paul Wilkinson of Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) on behalf of Orbit Housing Group Ltd in order to supplement a planning application for the construction of domestic housing.



### **3.2 Desktop Study – Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999)**

This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

- *‘...a programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (1999:2)*

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

- *the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource*
- *the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised*
- *the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological work within a programme of research.*

IFA (1999:2)

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Desk-Based Assessment**

#### *4.1.1 Archaeological databases*

The Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) for Canterbury, held by Canterbury City Council and Heritage Gateway provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding environs of Canterbury. The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Kent County Council were also used. The search was carried out within a 1km radius of the proposed development site (25 Sept 2009). A full listing of the relevant UAD and HER data is included in Appendix 1. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was to be used as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER. However, the PAS database was offline during the writing of this report.

#### *4.1.2 Historical documents*

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

#### *4.1.3 Cartographic and pictorial documents*

A full map regression exercise was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Canterbury City Council, Kent and the Internet.

#### *4.1.4 Aerial photographs*

Access to the collection of aerial photographs held by the Beaney Institute, Canterbury was unavailable (due to redevelopment) during the writing of this report.

#### 4.1.5 Geotechnical information

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

#### 4.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, landscape studies, dissertations, research frameworks and Websites are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment where necessary.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 Introduction

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – c. AD 410	
Anglo-Saxon	AD 410 – AD 1066	
Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1485	
Post-medieval	AD 1485 – AD 1900	
Modern	AD 1901 – present day	

*Table 1 Classification of Archaeological Periods*

The Archaeological record, both in and around Canterbury is diverse and comprises of stone tools dating from the earliest human activities in Britain (the Lower Palaeolithic) through to the post-medieval and industrial periods. Canterbury is situated in the Stour Valley and the site on Warwick Road is located on the south-east slope (St. Martins' Hill) and overlooks the city. Its' geographic and topographic location is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel and communication since the Neolithic. The presence of the archaeological record (Figure 3) within the St. Martins' Hill area is the direct result of the Roman road which was the major artery between Canterbury and the Richborough, the port of Roman Britain. It would not be surprising therefore to discover additional archaeology within the confines of 43-45 Warwick Road.

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, followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Timescales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1 and locations of monuments and spot finds are presented in figure 3.

## **5.2 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas**

No scheduled monuments or listed buildings are recorded within the confines of the proposed development site at 43-45 Warwick Road.

## **5.3 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age**

The prehistoric period around Canterbury is comparable with traditional patterns observed elsewhere along the Stour valley. To the east of Canterbury at Sturry and Fordwich are rich Palaeolithic sites within river gravel terraces 2 and 3, although the river deposits are obscured by a mantle of Head Gravel deposits. Well preserved, *in situ* finds of Upper to Lower Palaeolithic date, have been recovered from the finer colluvial sediments in the area (Wymer 1995; Wessex Archaeology 1993), while material of similar date has been collected from the base of Brickearth deposits during quarrying activity, slightly further down stream. Various gravel workings at Fordwich and Sturry have produced thousands of Palaeolithic artefacts. These were mostly collected by amateur archaeologists Drs. Ince, Willcock and Bowes during the 1920s and 1930s. These represent the most important sites by far in the Stour valley (Dewey & Smith 1925, 117-136; Smith 1933, 165-167).

The Palaeolithic represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age, and although there is no record of Palaeolithic material being found within the St Martin's Hill area, the site does lie on terrace 3. There is therefore, a possibility that Palaeolithic archaeology may exist.

The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last ice age. The Canterbury UAD has no record of archaeological evidence from this period.

The Neolithic period, the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry is represented within the Canterbury area by a mix of scattered finds and occasional archaeological features. An evaluation excavation by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) some 900m to the west at Barton Mill in 2004 located an early Neolithic (c. 4000-3300 BC) flint assemblage and a number pits and a ditch, also discovered there may represent late prehistoric or later occupation (Rady 2004).

Despite the scattered presence of Neolithic archaeology within the environs of Canterbury, there is no evidence for Neolithic activity within the assessment area.

The Bronze Age (BA), a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level is also represented in the Canterbury area by sporadic features and artefacts. A spread of flint 'pot-boilers' was observed after the topsoil stripping process during the laying of a water pipeline on the Old Dover Road (Ward 2000). This measured 20m long and was associated with two concentrations of pottery datable to the Late Bronze Age or very early Iron Age.

Again, despite the scattered presence of Bronze Age archaeology within the environs of Canterbury, there is no evidence for BA activity within the assessment area.

## 5.4 Iron Age

Canterbury is, by definition the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or *civitas* of the Cantiaci, the tribe occupying the area that is now Kent. The late Iron Age settlement of Canterbury was extensive, and evidence for dwellings and occupation have been found within the confines of the city walls and the immediate area surrounding Canterbury was studded with farmsteads up to and after the Roman invasion in AD 43.

The UAD does not show records of Iron Age archaeology within the assessment area. However, archaeology from this period could still be discovered within the proposed development area and thus should not be ruled out.

## 5.5 Romano-British

The Romano-British period (R-B) 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 predominant feature of the Roman infrastructure within Kent is arguably the extensive network of Roman roads connecting administrative centres, towns and military posts, increasing the flow of trade, goods, communications and troops. Canterbury or *Durovernum Cantiacorum* was a major town of the Roman province of Britannia. The proposed development site is situated approximately 250 metres south of the A257, the main Roman road from Richborough (the principal port and gateway to and from Roman Britain) to London.

A Romano-British cremation cemetery (CCUAD1946) lies approximately 110m to the north of 43-45 Warwick Road, on Windmill Road. Discovered in 1926 the date of the 38 ceramic vessels associated with the burials, ranges from the early 1st century AD to the mid-late 3rd century AD. Other burials along the Roman road have been recorded on Avon Close and at 24 St Martin's Hill. The location of the cemetery reflects the Roman burial practice of siting cemeteries outside the city walls and along the roads radiating out from the urban centre. The original R-B building that was eventually converted into St Martin's Church (CCUAD1961) some 400metres to the south-west may also have had an influence.

Immediately outside the development site to the west is the only undeveloped land in the immediate area (the King George's Field). Study (25<sup>th</sup> Sept 2009) of satellite imagery from Google Earth does not show any clearly distinguishable features related to this cemetery at this location. However archaeological evidence for the Romano-British period within the confines of the proposed development area should not be ruled out.

## 5.6 Anglo-Saxon

The Anglo-Saxon period within the assessment area is represented by, what is believed to be a settlement, located between St Martin's Church (CCUAD1961) and Fordwick. A footpath across St Martin's' eight was established as a cobbled lane in the Middle-Saxon period and this links Fordwick with the Church (Houlston 1988). Excavation in 2001 at St Martins' Priory (Sperey-Green 2002) produced several pits of Middle-Saxon date.

St Martins' Church also provides historic evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity in the area. It is recorded that Queen Bertha and Bishop Liudhard used the church during the latter 6<sup>th</sup> century followed by St Augustine from AD 597.

There is however, no Anglo-Saxon archaeology recorded within the proposed development site.

### **5.7 Medieval**

The modern city of Canterbury retains, for the most part, its' Medieval character through the presence of numerous extant medieval buildings, schools and religious centres. This Medieval presence continues beyond the city walls and at the bottom of St Martin's Hill, in Longport is St Augustine's Abbey. St Martin's Church, though founded during the Anglo-Saxon period was used throughout the medieval era and is the nearest medieval church to the assessment area. Its close proximity however does not seem to have impacted on the proposed development site as there would seem to be very little medieval archaeology within the assessment area itself. The excavations between 1999-2000 (Willson 2000) and excavation in 2001 (Sparey-Green 2002) at St Martin's Priory produced no identifiable medieval features.

However, due to the abundance of medieval archaeology around Canterbury, archaeological evidence for this period, within the confines of the proposed development area should not be ruled out.

### **5.8 Post-Medieval**

The Post Medieval period within the assessment area is better represented. There are 8 UAD records that list either buildings or other structures dating from this period. They comprise of two former Public Houses, 'The Ship' (CCUAD1012) and the 'Princess Charlotte' (CCUAD1084), St Martin's Hospital (CCUAD952), Querns Windmill (CCUAD900) and several other buildings. These have all been dated as post 1600. None of these however, are within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site.

### **5.9 Modern**

Modern development within the assessment area has been limited to domestic housing, a school and a hospital. The western boundary of the site is flanked by the King George's Field, an area used as a communal park and garden (Plate 5). There is one record on the UAD for this period: Mill House (CCUAD1070). The extreme north corner of the proposed site is also the location of a World War II bomb crater.

### **5.10 Undated**

There are four UAD records that fall within the assessment area: two boundary walls (CCUAD899) and (CCUAD891), a walled gateway (CCUAD892) and St Martin's Priory (CCUAD895). These are recorded as being undated.

### **5.11 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression**

A map regression exercise (Figures 4) carried out on the proposed development area has shown that the site was undeveloped up until the 1920s-1930s. Detailed maps of the area dating from 1832 up to 1873 show the area to be farmland used primarily for the growth of hops.

## 5.12 Aerial Photographs

As already stated above, research of aerial photographs held by Kent County Council and the National Monuments Record was not available during the writing of this report.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

### 6.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

The potential for finding remains that date prior to the Iron Age within the confines of 43-45 Warwick Road is considered **low**. However, the development of the site, especially if deep foundations are required, could potentially reveal archaeology from any of these periods.

### 6.2 Iron Age

The potential for finding remains dating to the Iron Age within the confines of 43-45 Warwick Road is also considered **low**. However, the archaeological record of the surrounding landscape offers the potential for surviving archaeological deposits dating to this period as is evident from the dwellings found within Canterbury and the city's hinterland.

### 6.3 Romano-British

The cremation cemetery directly to the north east of 43-45 Warwick Road suggests that further archaeological remains associated with this cemetery could extend into the undeveloped parcel of the landscape that is King George's Field. As this field forms the western boundary of the proposed development site there is the potential for finding remains dating to the Romano-British period. The potential is therefore to be considered as **moderate-high**.

### 6.4 Anglo-Saxon

Although Anglo-Saxon archaeology within the assessment area has not been recorded the presence of St Martin's Church suggests that there was activity from this period in the area. Therefore the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period is considered as **low-moderate**.

### 6.5 Medieval

The Medieval archaeology would seem to be limited as there are no records for this period on the UAD. However, the presence of St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church suggest that there is the potential for medieval archaeology in the locality of 43-45 Warwick Road. The potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period is therefore considered as **low-moderate**.

### 6.6 Post-Medieval

Evidence for post-medieval occupation in the area is abundant. However, there is no record of post-medieval archaeology within the proposed development site. The potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval period is therefore considered as **low-moderate**.

## **7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **7.1 Existing Impacts**

The search area had been an area of farmland up until the pre-war period at which time the construction of the present housing began. Up until this point the impact on buried archaeological deposits would have been due to agricultural activities. The extreme north corner of the site suffered a direct hit from a bomb during World War II; the damage caused by which could be substantial. Additionally, the construction of the present garage complex and existing services may also have had a slight damaging effect. Ignoring the bomb damage to the extreme north corner, the impact is considered as **low-moderate**.

Extensive impact is to be expected within the development area once construction begins. The excavation of footings and the installation of services will be the main cause of this impact and it is therefore considered as **moderate-high**.

### **7.2 Proposed Impacts**

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the extent of the proposed development was for the construction of a block of flats along with associated access, parking and utilities.

## **8 MITIGATION**

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

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **moderate** archaeological potential.

It is therefore recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required and that an archaeological evaluation should be carried out. This will provide an additional assessment of the nature, depth and level of survival of any archaeological deposits present within the extents of the site and used further inform further mitigation if necessary.

## **9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **9.1 Archive**

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

### **9.2 Reliability/limitations of sources**

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

### **9.3 Copyright**

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 Orbit Housing Group Ltd (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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**Appendix 1 – Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites**

<b>Period</b>	<b>UAD Reference</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>
Post-Medieval	CCUAD1012	Building	TR 1580 5769	The Ship was included in the List of Licensed premises in the 1692 List. The Kentish Observer dated 8th February 1923 headed: 'An Ancient inn to be closed'. Counsel produced a lease for The Ship granted in 1583 and stated that the House could be traced back for 400 years. The Ship closed in 1924 and the large building now appears to be empty.
Post-Medieval	CCUAD952	Building	TR 1689 5764	St Martins Hospital started life as Stone House Mansion, a Victorian private residence overlooking St. Martin's Hill. During the 1890's the mansion was purchased by the Asylum's Committee and other buildings erected on the site to form the Stone House Lunatic Asylum. The establishment was later called St. Martin's Hospital.  St. Martin's Hospital is still used as a psychiatric hospital for the Canterbury area.
Post-Medieval	CCUAD1084	Building	TR 1578 5767	This Public House was listed in 1692 as The Syne of Sandwich and by the early 19th century it was called The Sandwich. The Sandwich became the Princess Charlotte early in the 19th century probably named after the Prince Regent's daughter who died in 1817.  The Princess Charlotte closed in 1972

Period	UAD Reference	Type	National Grid Reference	Description
Romano-British	CCUAD1946	Monument	TR 1631 5770	In 1926 and 1927 during the construction of new housing Roman Pottery was observed and interpreted as part of a Roman cemetery. The site is now named 'Windmill Road'. The finds were recorded as 3 groups of which there were a total of ceramic vessels, and an un-associated group, which totalled 31 vessels.
Post-Medieval	CCUAD893	Building	TR 1580 5769	A late C18 or early C19, L-shaped, 2 storey building with a hipped tiled roof. Features include 3 sashes with glazing bars intact. 1 triple sash on side. Part stringcourse. C18 doorcase with pediment, triglyph frieze, fluted pilasters, rectangular fanlight and modern door. Grade II.
Undated	CCUAD899	Monument	TR 1589 5768	A diaper pattern wall of flint, brick and masonry from the Medieval Priory. Brick coping. Grade II.
Post-Medieval	CCUAD896	Building	TR 1585 5768	An C18. 2 storey building with an old tiled roof with 2 hipped dormers. 3 cambered sashes with glazing bars intact. Braces. Shutters to ground floor windows. Doorcase has wooden pediment, pilasters, rectangular fanlight and door with 6 fielded panels. Grade II.
Undated	CCUAD895	Building	TR 1591 5769	The exterior of this building is C18, refaced with roughcast. It comprises of 2 storeys with 2 brick buttresses at the east end. Half hipped tiled roof with wooden eaves cornice and 3 dormers. Stringcourse. 7 sashes with glazing bars intact. Modern addition to the west. Grade II.
Post-Medieval	CCUAD900	Monument	TR 1607 5779	A tower windmill built in 1816. Built of red brick, now cemented over with a weathboard cap. Windows have been altered. The sweeps have been removed. Grade II.

Period	UAD Reference	Type	National Grid Reference	Description
Post-Medieval	CCUAD897	Building	TR 1587 5768	An early C18. 2 storeys building with attics. Red brick with grey headers. 3 hipped dormers. Some sashes with glazing bars intact, some casements. Doorcase to No 11 has a flat hood on a bracket. Grade II.
Post-Medieval	CCUAD895	Building	TR 1582 5768	An early C18. 1 storey timber-framed building now rendered. Features include an old tiled roof with 2 dormers. 3 sashes with glazing bars intact. Doorcase has flat wooden hood and brackets. Grade II.
Modern	CCUAD1070	Monument	TR 1624 5772	The Mill House was apparently built at the same time as the barracks in St. Martin's Hill.
Undated	CCUAD891	Monument	TR 1586 5773	A 6ft high wall, built of flint and reused medieval masonry with red brick coping. Grade II.
Undated	CCUAD892	Monument	TR 1582 5774	A C19 lychgate with seats, wooden gate and tiled roof.

Period	UAD Reference	Type	National Grid Reference	Description
Romano-British	CCUAD703	Monument	TR1640957735	Two cremation burials in the rear garden of 9 Littlebourne Road, excavated by Frank Jenkins in 1952.
Romano-British	CCUAD1173	Monument	TR1591957653	Cremation burial excavated by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 2002.
Romano-British	CCUAD512	Findspot	TR1615457635	Scatter of Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery found in 1926.
Romano-British	CCUAD1961	Monument	TR 1584 5775	Between 1895 and 1896 C. F. Routledge investigated the church of St Martin's. 'Excavations' revealed walls built entirely of Roman tiles and had traces of an Opus Signinum floor between them. Routledge thought the church to have Roman origins. Founded as a church in AD 597, St Martins' is regarded as an Anglo-Saxon church.

Figures



Figure 1. Location of 43-45 Warwick Road, Canterbury, Kent.

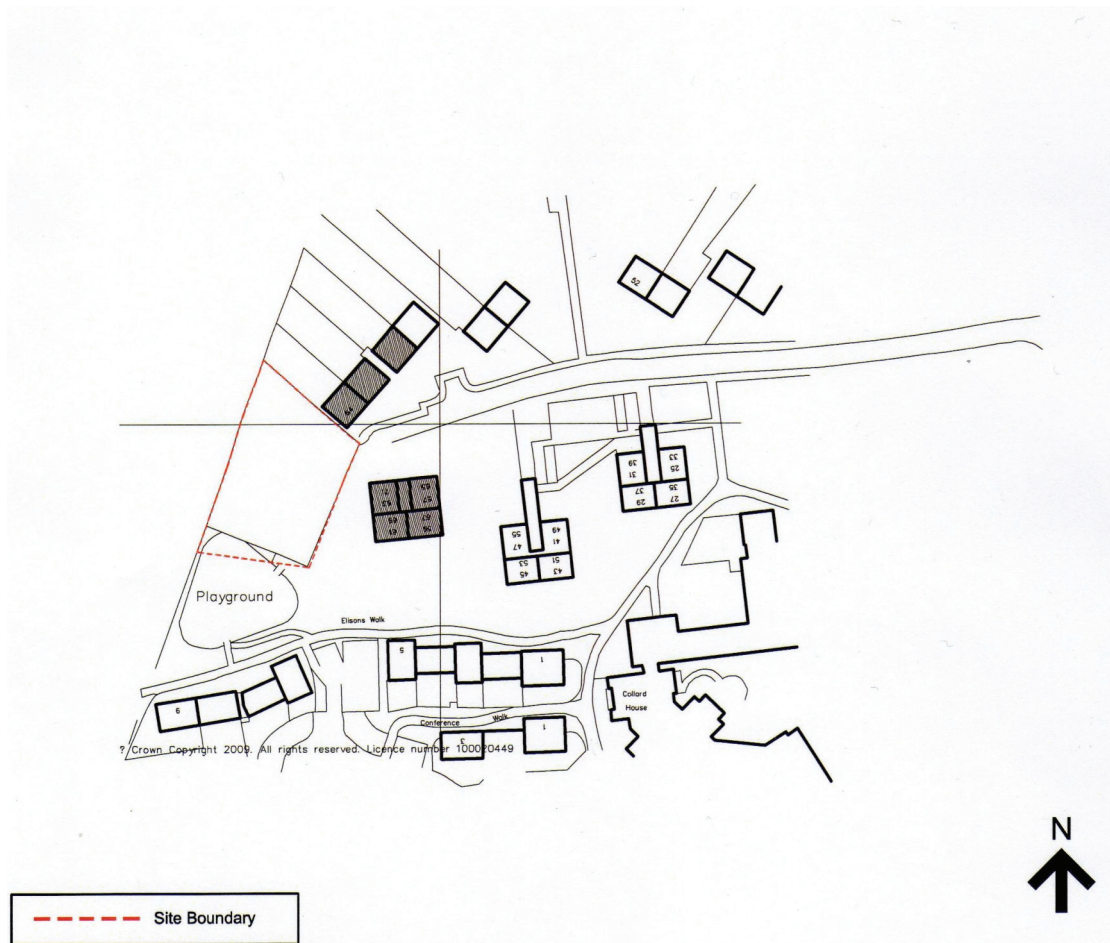


Figure 2. Proposed development location.



Figure 3. Distribution map of Historic Records within the assessment area.



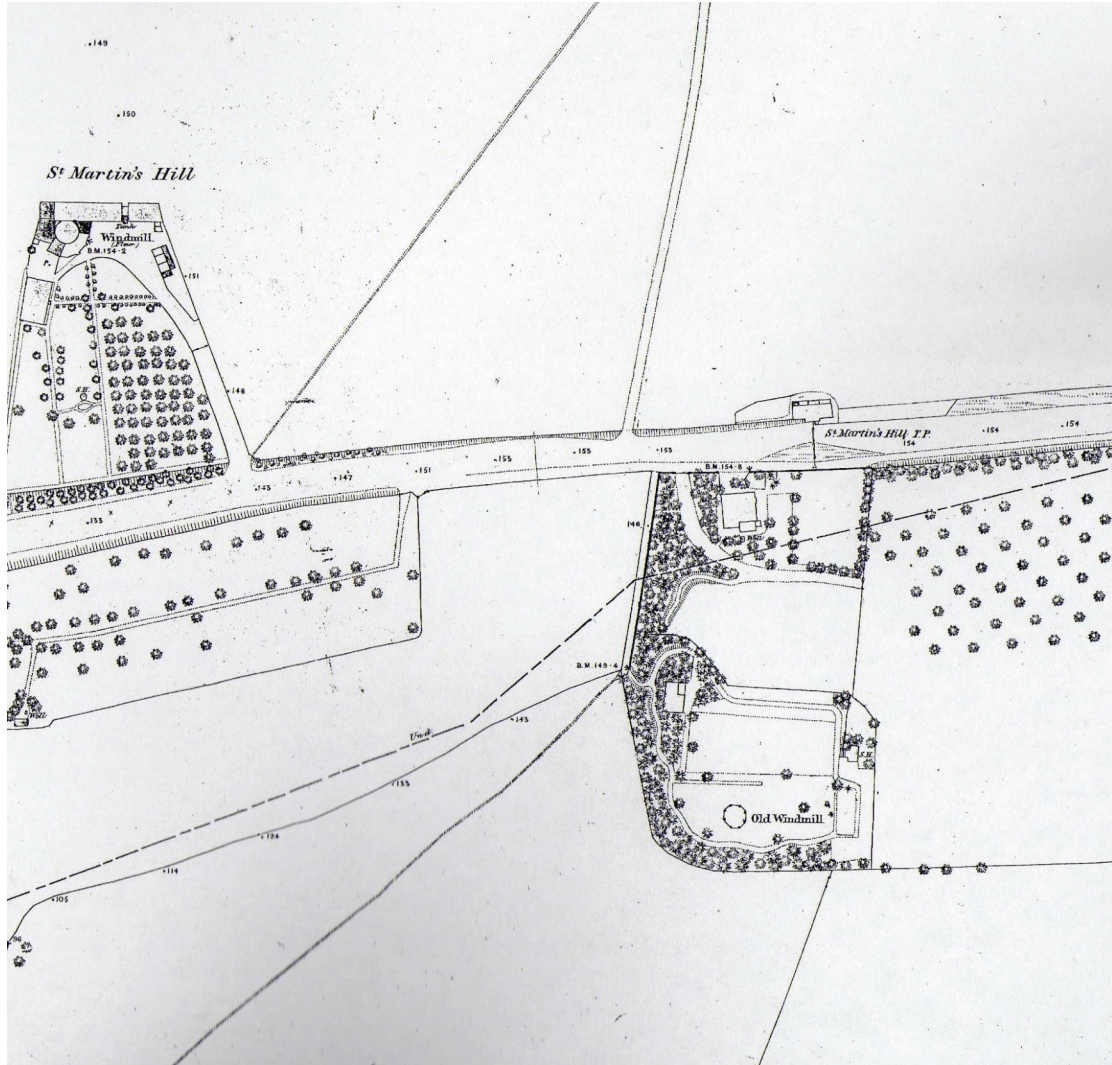


Figure 4. Map showing area of King George's Field with the proposed development site in the bottom right corner. 25" OS Map 1873.

## Plates



Plate 1. Topography of King George's Field from the Roman road (Facing south).



Plate 2. General view of Warwick Road and its topography from the entrance of the proposed development site (facing east).



Plate 3. General view of the proposed development site and its topography (facing north-east).



Plate 4. Detail view of the existing garage block on the proposed development site (facing south-west).



Plate 5. Western boundary of the proposed development site viewed from King George's Field. The garage block is immediately behind the hedge (facing east).