

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
in advance of the proposed development  
of Land at Whitstable Road, Herne Bay,  
Kent CT6 8BS

NGR: TR 15582 67292



Report for Invent Architecture Ltd

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of Proposed Development of Land at Whitstable Road, Herne Bay, Kent CT6 8BS**

**NGR: TR 15582 67292**

### **1 SUMMARY**

*Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) has been commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment in advance of the proposed development of residential dwellings on land at Whitstable Road in Herne Bay, Kent as part of the planning application submitted on behalf of Invent Architecture Ltd. This Desk Based Assessment examines the wide variety of archaeological data held by Kent County Council and other sources.*

*Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarised as:*

- *Prehistoric: Low*
- *Romano-British: Low*
- *Anglo-Saxon: Low*
- *Post-medieval: Moderate*

*The Desk Based Assessment concludes that:*

- *The site has low potential for any archaeological discoveries.*
- *However, the location of the site adjacent to the Westbrook Stream may have potential for the recovery of palaeo-environmental deposits and features associated with any Prehistoric and later periods of riverine use.*

The PDA is a triangular plot of land comprising of approximately 3083sqm that lies within the village of Herne bay, in the parish of Herne and Broomfield and the district of the City of Canterbury in the northeast of the county of Kent. Herne Bay is located on the south coast of the Thames Estuary, 7 m. (11km) north of Canterbury and 5 m. (8km) east of Whitstable and neighbours the villages of Herne, to the south, and Reculver, to the east.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Invent Architecture Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment to supplement a planning application for the development of the site situated on Whitstable Road in Herne Bay, Kent (Figure 7). The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets (Appendix 1), which may be located within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area. The PDA is centered on National Grid Reference TR 15582 67292.

Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated in the assessment. Canterbury Archaeological Trust undertook a watching brief in 2005, during the installation of electricity cable duct between Hampton Pier and Thornden Wood Road, approximately 60m to the south of the PDA. The trench followed modern roads and lanes and although a series of coarse gravels were revealed they were undated and thought to be connected to the 19<sup>th</sup> century railway.

This report is a desk-based appraisal from known cartographic, photographic and archaeological sources and is a research led statement on the archaeological potential of the proposed development.

It may be that intrusive investigations such as a Geophysical Survey and/or an Archaeological Evaluation with machine cut trial trenching may be requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) as a Planning Condition.

### **2.1 Geology and Topography**

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) indicates that the site's bedrock geology is formed of London Clay Formation, comprising of clay and silt formed 34 to 56 million years ago, during the Paleogene period, when the local area was dominated by deep seas. Superficial deposits of Head, clay and silt deposits formed up to 3 million years ago during the Quaternary Period, when the local environment

was dominated by Subaerial slopes. (BGS 1:50,000 digital). The PDA's sits at a height of 19.69ft (6m).

## **2.2 Planning Background**

The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

Policy 12 is the relevant policy for the historic environment:

### **2.2.1 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment**

Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

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

2.2.2 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 (NPPF 2012).

Canterbury City Council in the Canterbury District Local Plan Publication Draft 2 list a number of policies relevant to archaeology:

Policy HE1. Historic Environment and Heritage Assets

HE2. World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone

HE4. Listed Buildings

HE8. Heritage Assets

HE11. Archaeology

HE12. Area of Archaeological Importance

Policy HE1 relates to the importance of the historic environment, HE2 to the World Heritage site, HE 4 and 5 to Listed Buildings, HE 5-10 to the Conservation areas, HE12 to the World Heritage site and HE 13 to Historic Parks and Gardens.

Policy HE11 concerns below ground archaeological remains, their evaluation, excavation and mitigation strategies:

**Policy HE11**

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

*Where important or potentially significant heritage assets may exist, developers will be required to arrange for field evaluation to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications. The evaluation should define:*

- *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.*

*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 City Council's Archaeological Officer or a competent archaeological organisation that has been agreed by the City Council in advance.*

### **Regional Policies**

The South-East Research Framework (SERF) is ongoing with groups of researchers producing a Resource Assessment which will identify research questions and topics in order to form a Research Agenda for the future.

This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practise Advice notes 1, 2 and 3 which now supersede the PPS 5 Practise Guide which has been withdrawn by the Government. The Good Practise Advice notes emphasises the need for assessments of the significance of any heritage assets which are likely to be changed, so the assessment can inform the decision process. Significance is defined in the NPPF Guidance in the Glossary as “the value of the heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historical. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also its setting”. The setting of the heritage asset is also clarified in the Glossary as “the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”.



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.

### **2.3 The Proposed Development**

The proposed development will comprise of residential housing comprising of terraced and semi-detached houses and flats, with the additional construction of vehicular access, associated car parking and landscaping. The north-west boundary (Whitstable Road B2205) and the south-east boundary (Westbrook Lane), join to create the acute point of the triangle and the site is bounded to the south-east with a close (Hampton Close) of medium-density housing, largely made up of semi-detached houses and bungalows. Beyond Whitstable road and Westbrook Lane are areas of open grassland and scrub and large estates of medium-density housing. Further south is Herne bay Household Waste Recycling Centre, more open ground and farmland transected by Thanet Way A2990. To the west are open fields and a Herne Bay West Industrial Estate. Studd Hill Beach is located 500m (984ft) to the north and is 100m (328ft) in length and a popular destination for swimming, wildlife watching and coastal walks.

### **2.4 Project Constraints**

No project constraints were encountered during the data collection for this assessment.

## **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

**3.1** The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Invent Architecture Ltd in order to supplement a planning application for the development of the site at land on Whitstable Road, Herne Bay, Kent, CT6 8BS.

### **3.2 Desktop Study – Institute for Archaeologists (revised 2011)**

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

*“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”.* (CiFA 2014)

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

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

#### *4.1.1 Archaeological Databases*

The local Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Kent County Council provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area (PDA) and the surrounding environs of Herne Bay.

The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site (10/12/2015).

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.

#### *4.1.2 Historical Documents*

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

#### 4.1.3 *Cartographic and Pictorial Documents*

A cartographic and pictorial document search was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figs. 1-7).

##### Map Regression 1769-1993

A map regression exercise on maps was carried out on the proposed development area and has shown that the PDA was at the point where two roads converge in an area of open fields bounded by the Westbrook stream on its northern boundary.

Maps consulted for this period include the Andrews Dury maps of 1769, the Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawings of 1798, 1799 and the first published OS County map of 1801.

The scale on the 1798, 1799 Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawings and OS County map of 1801 were too small to interpret detail of the site in question but have been included to give a feel of the landscape through the last two centuries (Plates 1-4).

The most productive early map of landscape are the Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawings (OSSD) maps of 1769 and 1798 (Plates 2-3).

From the 1840s the Ordnance Survey started work on the Great Britain 'County Series', modelled on the earlier Ireland survey. A start was made on mapping the whole country, county by county, at six inches to the mile (1:10,560). From 1854, to meet requirements for greater detail, including land-parcel numbers in rural areas and accompanying information, cultivated and inhabited areas were mapped at 1:2500 (25.344 inches to the mile), at first parish by parish, with blank space beyond the parish boundary, and later continuously.

In the OS map of 1873 (Figure 1) three structures are located in the southern part of the PDA, one rectangular brick-built building and two small narrow buildings, side by side in the corner of the field, one L-shaped and brick-built the other rectangular and of metal or timber construction. A small triangular boundary, possibly an entrance, is adjacent to the buildings on the fence line. The PDA is situated within an irregular

strip of land made up of fields 74 and 36, at the point where the Whitstable Road converges at a sign post with a second road to the east. The Southern Railway is to the south and a railway offshoot to the west. The West Brook waterway follows the Whitstable Road under the railway and one small footbridge and a larger bridge are noted. Westbrook Farm is a cluster of several buildings, ponds and woodland to the northeast. Fields surround the area and the closest Bench Mark is at the corner of a small L-shaped building on the opposite side of the Whitstable Road (BM 14.9).

In the OS map of 1907 the PDA is now set in one field area 615 (6.936). Two of the structures that were located within the PDA have been removed and only the small narrow timber/metal structure remains along with the triangular boundary adjacent to the fence line. A fence has been installed along the eastern road and this is now the Urban District Boundary. The railway offshoot is no longer in situ but is represented by the embankments that once bounded it. The building opposite the PDA has also disappeared and a new Bench Mark has been set at the road junction (B.M. 12.0). Westbrook Farm has undergone some changes in the removal of outbuildings (Figure 2).

In the OS map of 1932 the surviving structure within the PDA is now gone and the PDA is still located within field 615. The embankment for the railway has also been removed and the Bench Mark at the road junction has been revised (B.M.10.56) (Figure 3).

By 1938 the area around the PDA has been developed in to a low-density housing estate accessed via the new B2205 (The Whitstable Road) and Daimler Avenue and the eastern road has been named Thornden Wood Road. The PDA now sits for the most part in an open area of land 165, bounded by West Brook waterway, the Southern Railway and Thornden Wood Road. However, changes to the road junction has left the tip of the PDA in a separate land boundary (Figure 4).

By 1957 the housing estate to the north has been further developed but still remains low-density and both the PDA, its boundaries and Westbrook Farm remain unchanged (Figure 5)

By 1976-78 the housing estate to the north has continued to develop into medium-density housing, Westbrook farm is now a caravan park and an orchard has sprung up to the southeast of the railway line. The PDA and its boundaries remain unchanged (Figure 6).

By 1989-93 the housing estate to the north has expanded significantly, requiring the West Brook waterway to be diverted so that it now forms the northwest boundary of the PDA. The area south of the Whitstable Road and west of the PDA has also been developed up to the railway line into an estate of medium-density housing centred around Hampton Close and forms the southwest boundary of the PDA. The northeast boundary of the PDA is now resolved and the PDA is located in one area. A shelter has been installed at Whitstable Road and a household waste site is now located south of the railway (Figure 7).

#### *4.1.4 Aerial Photographs*

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 5-8). Between 1940 and 1960 the new road layout of the B2205 and the diversion of the West Brook waterway is complete. From 1960 to 1990 the new housing estate at Hampton Close and the Household Waste site is now in situ and from 1990 to 2013 the caravan park at Westbrook farm has been developed into a housing estate at Windsor Gardens (Plates 7, 8).

#### *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 within the area around Herne Bay is diverse and comprises possible activity dating from the prehistoric period through to the Post-medieval period. The geographic and topographic location of the site is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel and communication from the Prehistoric period.

### 5.2 History of the site

The village of Herne Bay, situated on the north Kent coast takes its name the nearby village of Herne and it in turn from the Saxon word *hyrne* or *hurne* meaning ‘nook’ or ‘corner’ possibly relating to the sharp turn in the Roman Road between Canterbury and the Roman fort of Reculver. The village of Herne was first recorded in 1100 as *Hyrnan*, but it was probably in use before this as the bay was the first landfall along the coast from Reculver. The village of Herne grew slowly as a control centre for goods and passengers passing from the bay to the City of Canterbury and in 1798 barracks were built to house soldiers to guard the coast.

The town of Herne, which was approximately 1.2 miles inland, was joined to the bay by Herne Street and Sea Street, where two sixty-ton hoys would sail alternately each week to London with corn, hops, flour and shop-goods (E. Hasted. 1800).

The Ship, a late 18<sup>th</sup>-century inn, is the oldest building in Herne Bay and served as the focal point for the small shipping and farming community who first inhabited the town. In the 18<sup>th</sup> Century Herne became popular with the wealthy people from Canterbury, in search of a healthier lifestyle and the increase in population led to the development of Herne Bay as a village.

Frederick William J. Palmer CE (1864 – 1947) was a civil engineer, structural engineer and surveyor and from 1891 – 1915 served as surveyor to Herne Bay Urban District Council and was responsible for many of the engineering projects in the Herne bay including the pavilion.

Dr Thomas Armstrong Bowes MA MD FSA (1869-1954) was an antiquarian and collector and made a collection of artefacts from FWJ Palmers engineering excavations which he donated to the Herne Bay museum that he founded.

In the 1830's a group of London investors, recognised the village's potential as a seaside resort and built a wooden pier and a promenade on the seafront and in 1833 an act of parliament established Herne and Herne Bay as separate towns.

A local landowner, Sir Henry Oxenden, donated a piece of ground for the site of the town's first church, Christ Church, which opened in 1834 and in 1837, Mrs Ann Thwaytes, a London investor, donated around £4,000 to build a 75 feet (23m) clock tower on the town's seafront; the first freestanding purpose built clock tower in the world. 'Thanet Wherries' a type of fishing boat unique to the area were used as pleasure boats and during the 1840's steamboats began running from London.

The new attractions and the arrival of the railway almost doubled the population to 3041 between 1831 and 1841.

Herne Bay and Hampton on Sea Station was built in 1861 and the railway operated by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. In 1926, the Southern Railway reconstructed the Up side in a plan to modernise the Thanet Lines and electrification took place in 1959.

By 1871, the original wooden pier had to be dismantled after its owners went into liquidation and sea worms had damaged the wood. It was replaced in 1873 with a

shorter iron pier with a theatre and shops at the entrance. However, the pier proved to be unprofitable and was again replaced in 1896, by a longer iron pier at 3,600 feet (1,097m) with an electric tram. The seaside resort was at its most popular during the late Victorian era, when by 1901 the population had again doubled. In 1910, a pavilion was added to the landward end of the pier.

The outbreak of WWII saw anti-invasion measures along the coast and at Herne Bay two sections of the pier were removed. A sea-fort was built off the coast, which is still in situ and the village of Reculver, to the east, was the site for the testing of the bouncing bomb used by the "Dam Busters".

The south of the parish is designated as Special Landscape Area and is bordered by East Blean Woods, a National Nature Reserve and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The woods cover over 122 hectares of ancient semi-natural woodland and are a prime source for sweet chestnut. Much of the ground is colonised by common cow-wheat, the food plant of the caterpillar of the nationally rare heath fritillary butterfly and carpeted with bluebells and patches of heather with characteristic species such as spurge laurel, sanicle and common spotted-orchid. It is also notable for fungi in the autumn months. It is a key site for nesting birds such as warblers and insect eating birds such as woodpeckers, nuthatches and treecreepers.

**5.3** This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (500m radius centered on the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on page 13 in **Table 1**.

A preliminary review of the cultural heritage data shows that the site has some archaeological potential.



## **5.4 Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas**

No monuments, events, listed buildings; historic parks & gardens or conservation areas are recorded within the confines of the proposed development area (PDA) or are visible from the PDA.

The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area. Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated in the assessment. Within the vicinity of the PDA there is a Grade II listed farmhouse, (Figure 2) which was constructed in the 18th century (TR 16NE1254). A regular L-plan, unaltered farmstead that similarly dates from the 18th century is also located nearby but is not visible from the PDA; it is located 564ft (172m) from the site (MKE 86298).

The Faversham and Ramsgate Harbour Railway is a registered monument, sited 115m (377ft) from the PDA (TR 26NW212). The railway links the Chatham line at Faversham with Ramsgate Harbour and was built by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company. The twenty-seven mile line was opened in stages between 1861 and 1863. The terminus at Ramsgate Harbour was closed in 1926 and from the mid-1920s the Southern Railways diverted the line via Dumpton Park to Ramsgate Station (Figure 2).

A new electricity cable duct was excavated between Hampton Pier and Thornden Wood Road, Herne Bay in 2005; approximately 60m (197ft) from the PDA (EKE 12074). Canterbury Archaeological Trust monitored the ground works but found no significant archaeological finds or features during the excavation.

## **6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

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

The close proximity to the coast, the Westbrook Stream, marshes and woodland would have provided an area full of natural resources to exploit and further afield

there have been finds of hand axes dating to the lower Palaeolithic period, Thames picks and cores from the Mesolithic period and a hammer stone from the Neolithic period. There are no HER records within the vicinity of the PDA, therefore the potential for finding remains dating to the Prehistoric within the confines of the PDA is considered **low**. However, the location of the site adjacent to the Westbrook Stream may have potential for the recovery of palaeo-environmental deposits and features associated with any Prehistoric and later periods of riverine use.

## **6.2 Iron Age**

There are known settlements within 1km of the PDA but no Iron Age remains have been recorded within the vicinity of the PDA, therefore the potential for finding remains dating to the Iron Age within the confines of the PDA is considered **low**.

## **6.3 Romano-British**

The Romano-British activity appears to centre around Reculver and Canterbury. There are no records that reflect Romano-British activity within the search area, therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to Romano-British archaeology in the research area is be considered to be **low**.

## **6.4 Anglo-Saxon**

No Anglo-Saxon archaeology has been recorded within the assessment area therefore it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered as **low**.

## **6.5 Medieval**

Herne village is first recorded in 1100 AD and West brook (west broc) in 1254AD, both in close proximity to Herne Bay. It is probable that if the village of Herne was inhabited the bay was in use, however, no medieval archaeology has been recorded within the assessment area, thus the potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period on the development site is considered as **low**.

## 6.6 Post-Medieval and Modern

Herne Bay became a village during this period and saw a period of growth through the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Faversham and Ramsgate Harbour Railway (TR26NW212) is a scheduled monument and is at a distance of some 115m southwest of the PDA and an offshoot of the railway line bounded the site to the north for a period of time during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Westbrook Farm (MKE86298) and Westbrook Farmhouse (TR16NE1254) are found 170m northeast of the PDA. The farmhouse is an 18<sup>th</sup> century Grade II Listed Building in an isolated, central position and the farmstead is a regular L-plan courtyard layout. An outbreak of Cholera in 1834, 1844 and 1849 prompted the construction of an isolation hospital to the north of the railway within 200m of the PDA. The potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval period is therefore considered as **moderate**.

## 6.7 Summary of Potential

The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork. Research has shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **Low**
- Iron Age: **Low**
- Roman: **Low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **Low**
- Medieval: **Low**
- Post-Medieval and Modern: **Moderate**

## 7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 7.1 Existing Impacts

The search area has been subject to modern housing development and the potential impact on buried archaeological deposits will have been significant, however the PDA has remained undeveloped and any impact will have been due to agricultural activities, therefore, the previous impacts are considered **low** on the known and

unknown archaeological resource.

A new electricity cable duct was excavated between Hampton Pier and Thornden Wood Road in 2005, approximately 60m south of the PDA. Canterbury Archaeological Trust monitored the ground works but found no significant archaeological finds or features (EKE12074).

## **7.2 Proposed Impacts**

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the extent of the proposed development was for the build of residential units, access roads, landscaping and car parking. 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 **high**.

## **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 may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

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

## **9. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **Setting of Listed Buildings**

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). 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).

The PDA is screened to the north, south and west by an existing development of medium density housing. The east of the site is opens on to the Whitstable Road (B2205) and shares some intervisibility with Westbrook Farm (MKE86298) and Farmhouse (TR16NE1254).

### **9.1 Archive**

Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to Kent County Council (Heritage) 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 at Kent County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

### **9.3 Copyright**

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Paul Wilkinson PhD., MCifA., FRSA.

December 20th 2015

## **10 REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Edward Hasted, 'Parishes: Herne', in The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 9 (Canterbury, 1800), pp. 84-96 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol9/pp84-96> [accessed 17 December 2015]

IFA (2014) STANDARD AND GUIDANCE for historic environment desk-based assessment.

National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

Data provided by Kent HER

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

<b>HER Ref.</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Summary</b>
EKE 12074	S of site		WB on a cable duct. No significant archaeological finds or observations
TR16NE1254	NE of site	Post Medieval – 1700 AD to 1799 AD	Westbrook Farmhouse Grade II listed building
TR26NW212	SW of site	Post Medieval to Modern – 1860 AD to 2050 AD	Faversham and Ramsgate Harbour Railway
MKE86298	NE of site	Post Medieval – 1700 AD	A regular L-plan farmstead

Plates

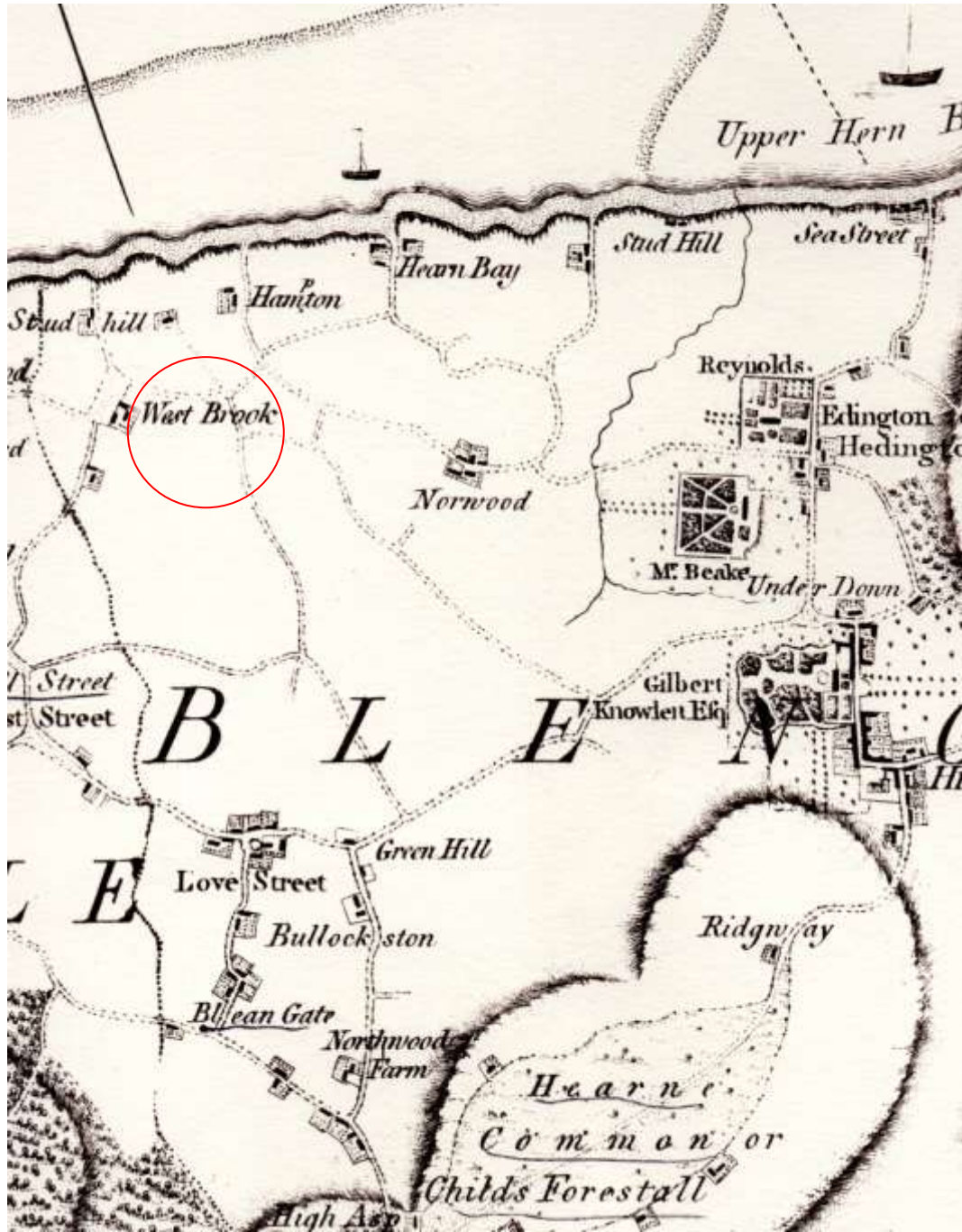


Plate 1. 1769 Andrews Dury plan showing historic location



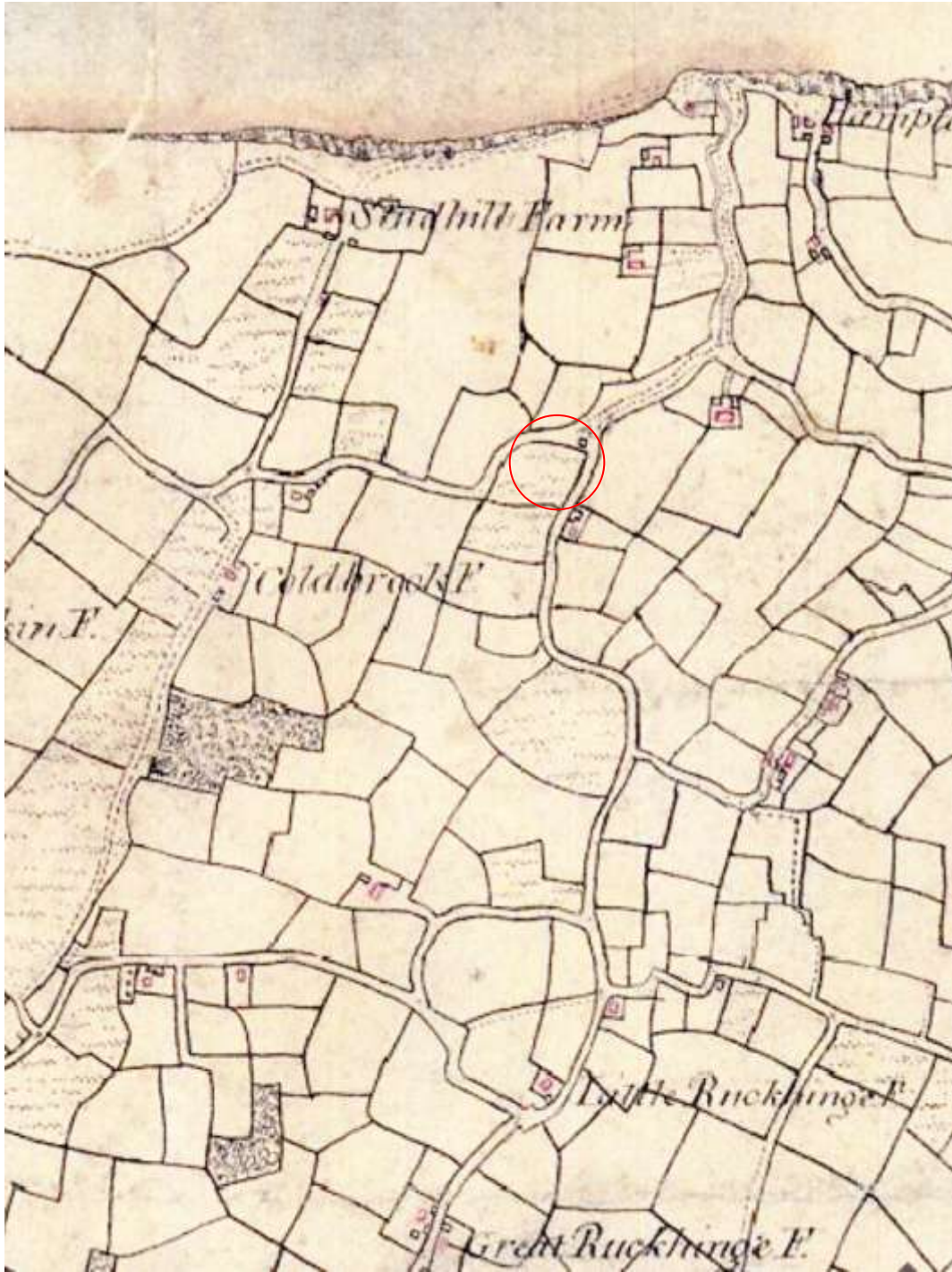


Plate 2. 1797 Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawings (OSSD) showing the Site to be essentially rural



Plate 3. 1798 Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawings (OSSD)





Plate 4. 1801 Ordnance Survey County map showing the Site and its location





Plate 5. 1940 Google Earth



Plate 6. 1960 Google Earth



Plate 7. 1990 Google Earth

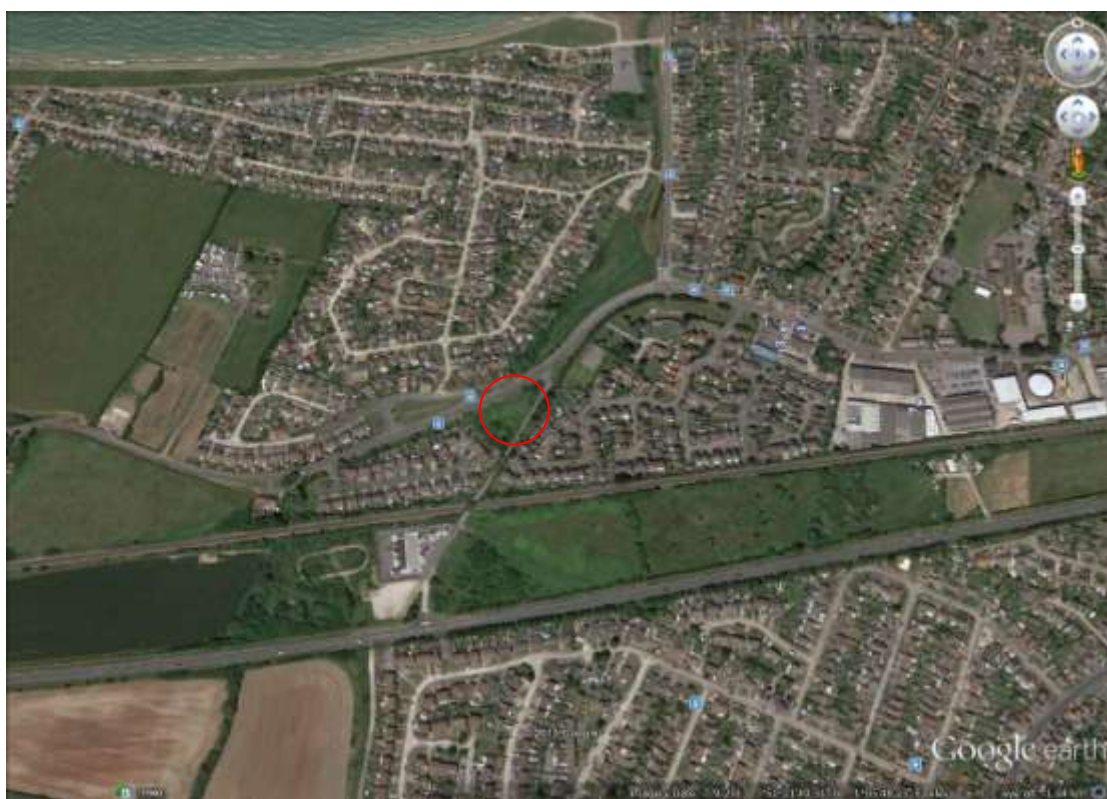


Plate 8. 2013 Google Earth





Plate 9. View of Site (looking north-east)



Plate 10. View of Site (looking south-east)



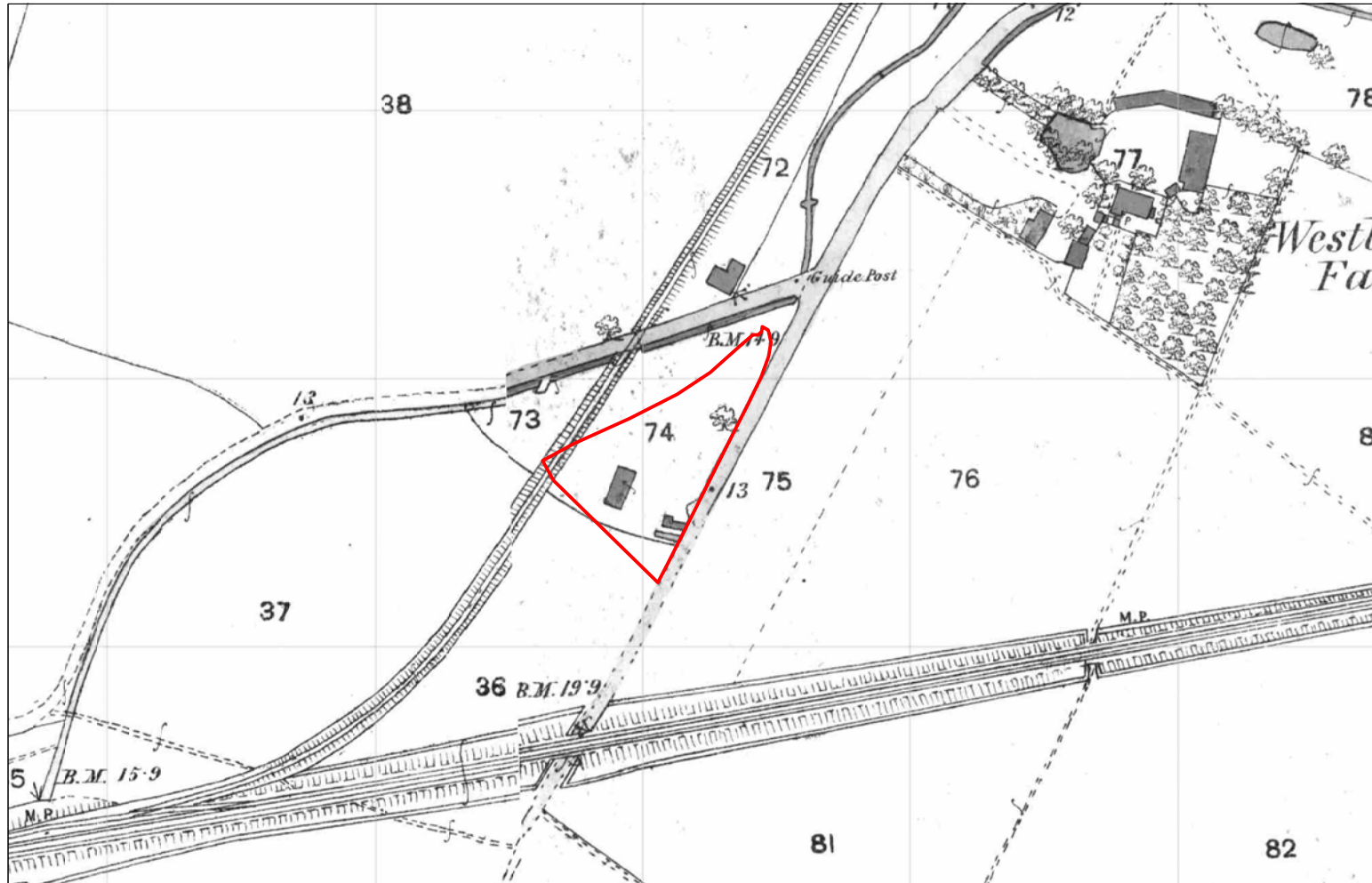
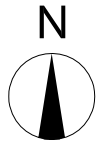


Plate 11. View of Westbrook Stream located on the north bounds of the Site (looking west)



Plate 12. View of Westbrook Stream (looking north-east)

615340.0mE  
167470.0mN



615865.0mE  
167095.0mN

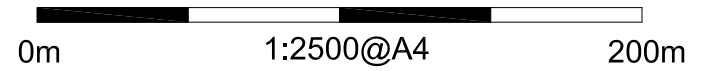
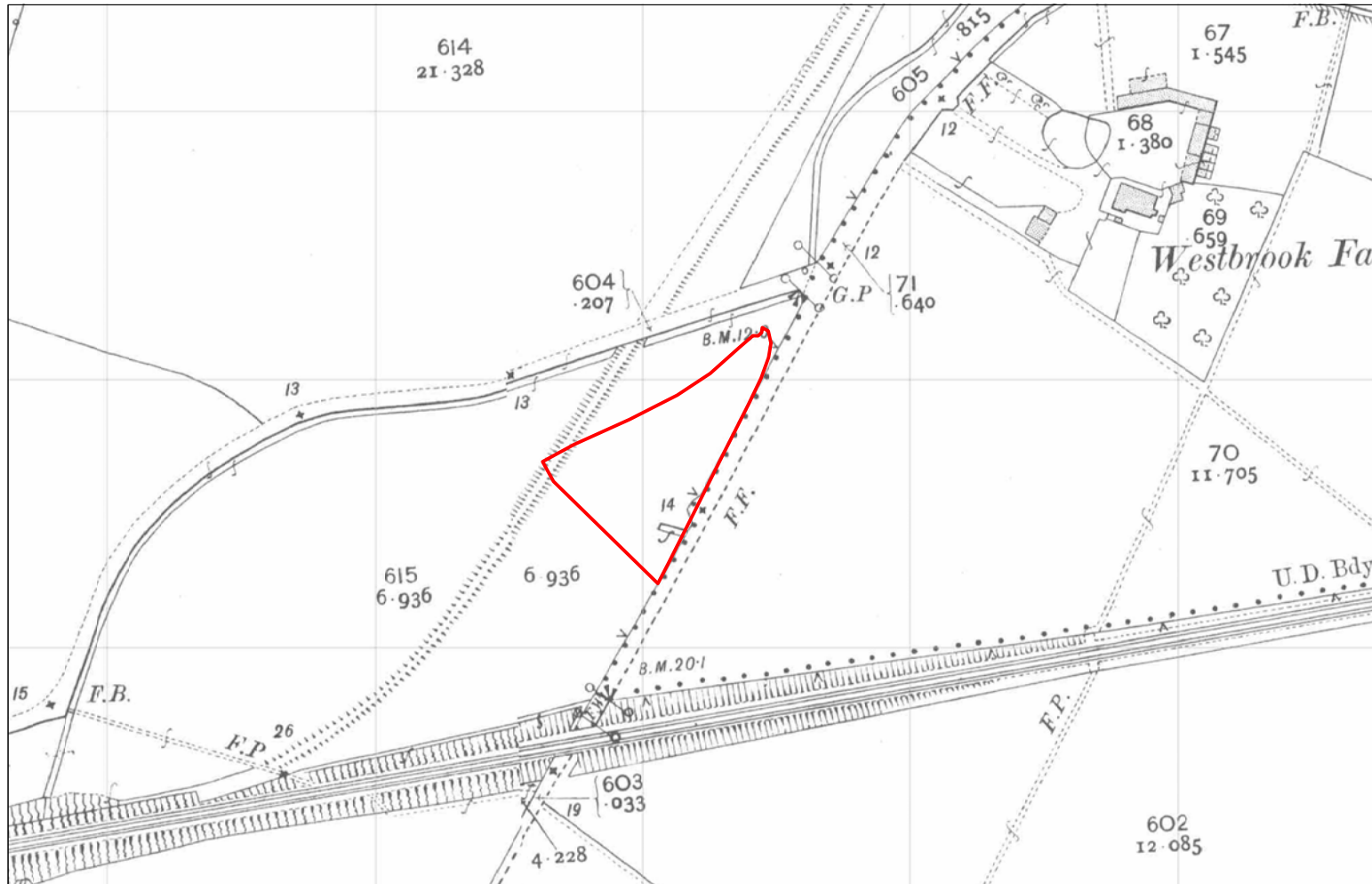
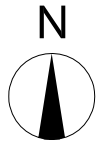


Figure 1: Historic mapping 1873



615340.0mE  
167470.0mN

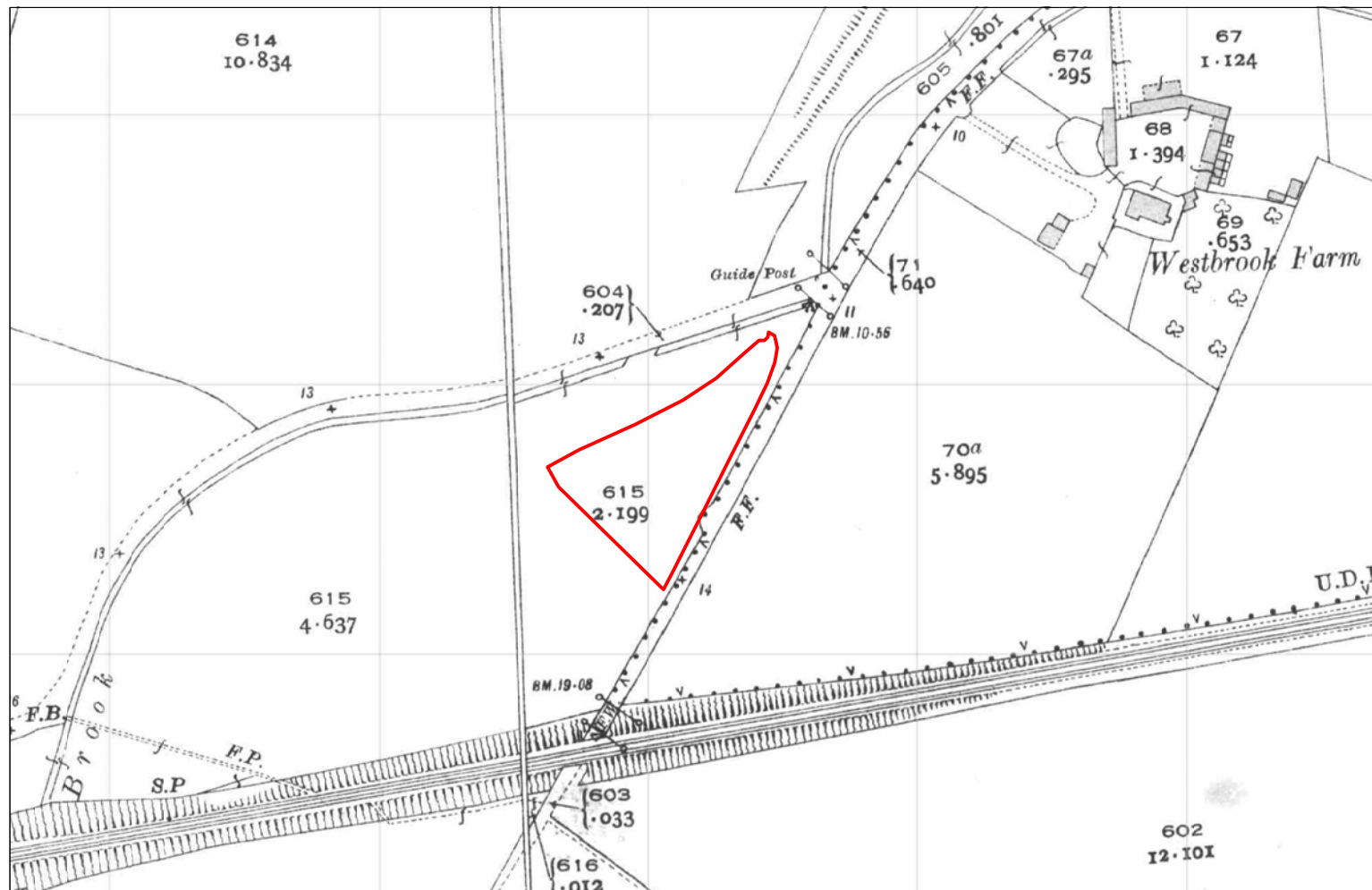


615865.0mE  
167095.0mN

0m 1:2500@A4 200m

Figure 2: Historic mapping 1907

615340.0mE  
167470.0mN



615865.0mE  
167095.0mN

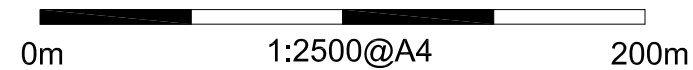
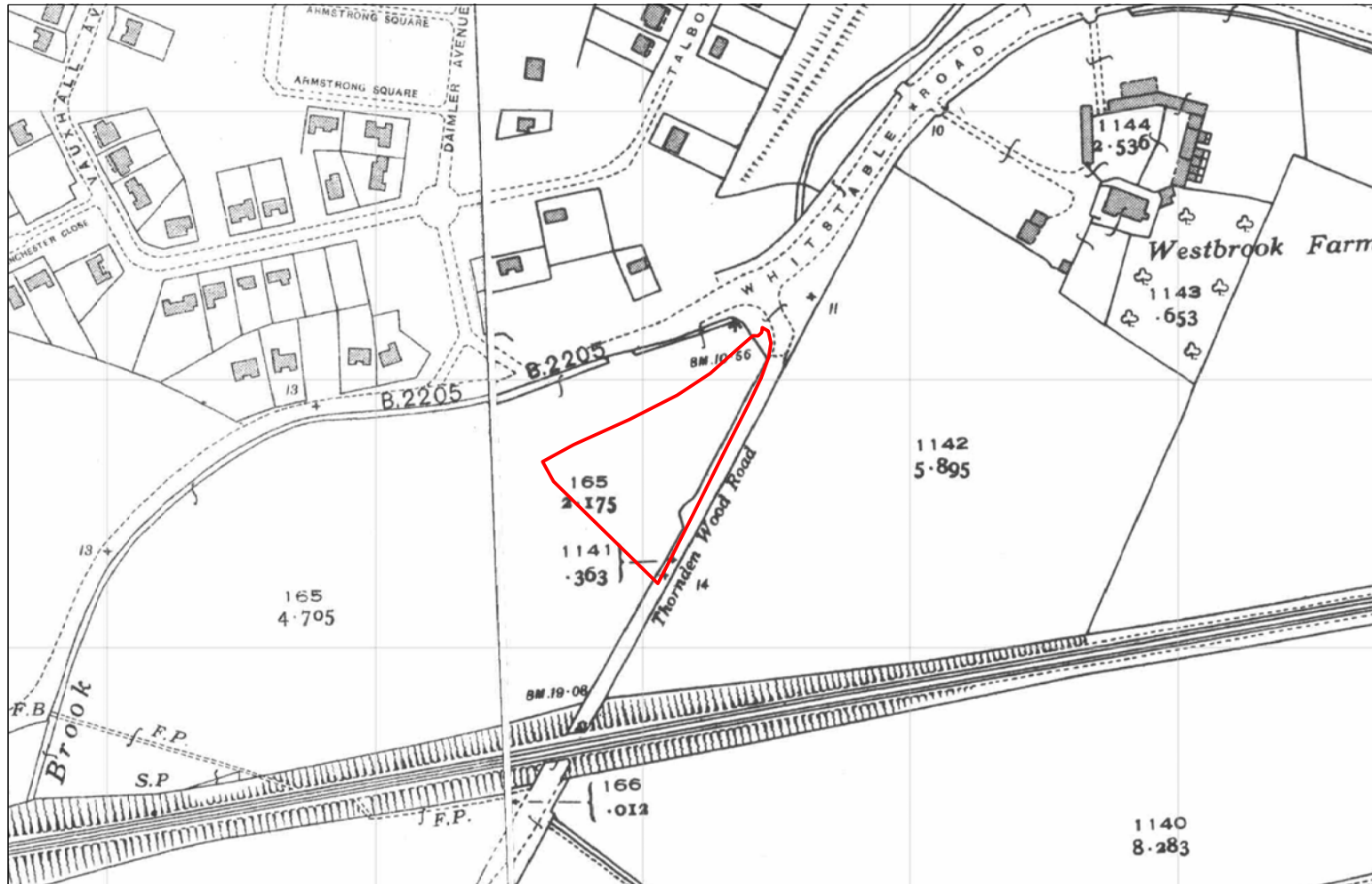
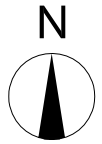


Figure 3: Historic mapping 1932

615340.0mE  
167470.0mN



615865.0mE  
167095.0mN

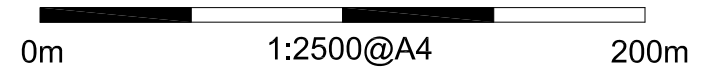
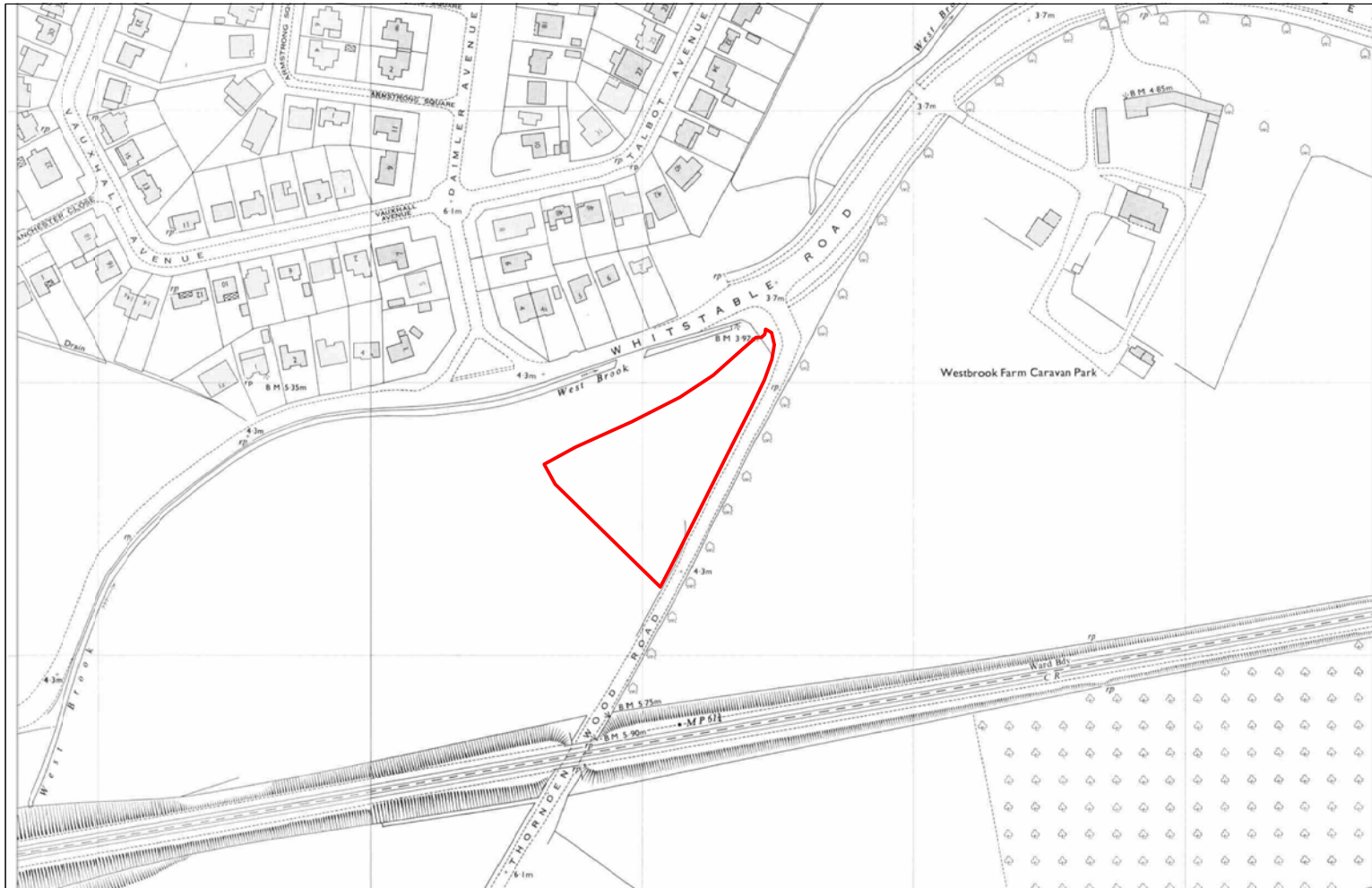
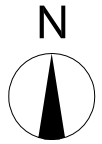


Figure 4: Historic mapping 1938



615340.0mE  
167470.0mN



615865.0mE  
167095.0mN

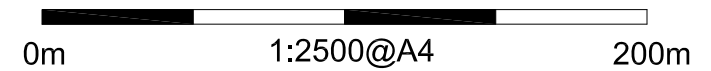
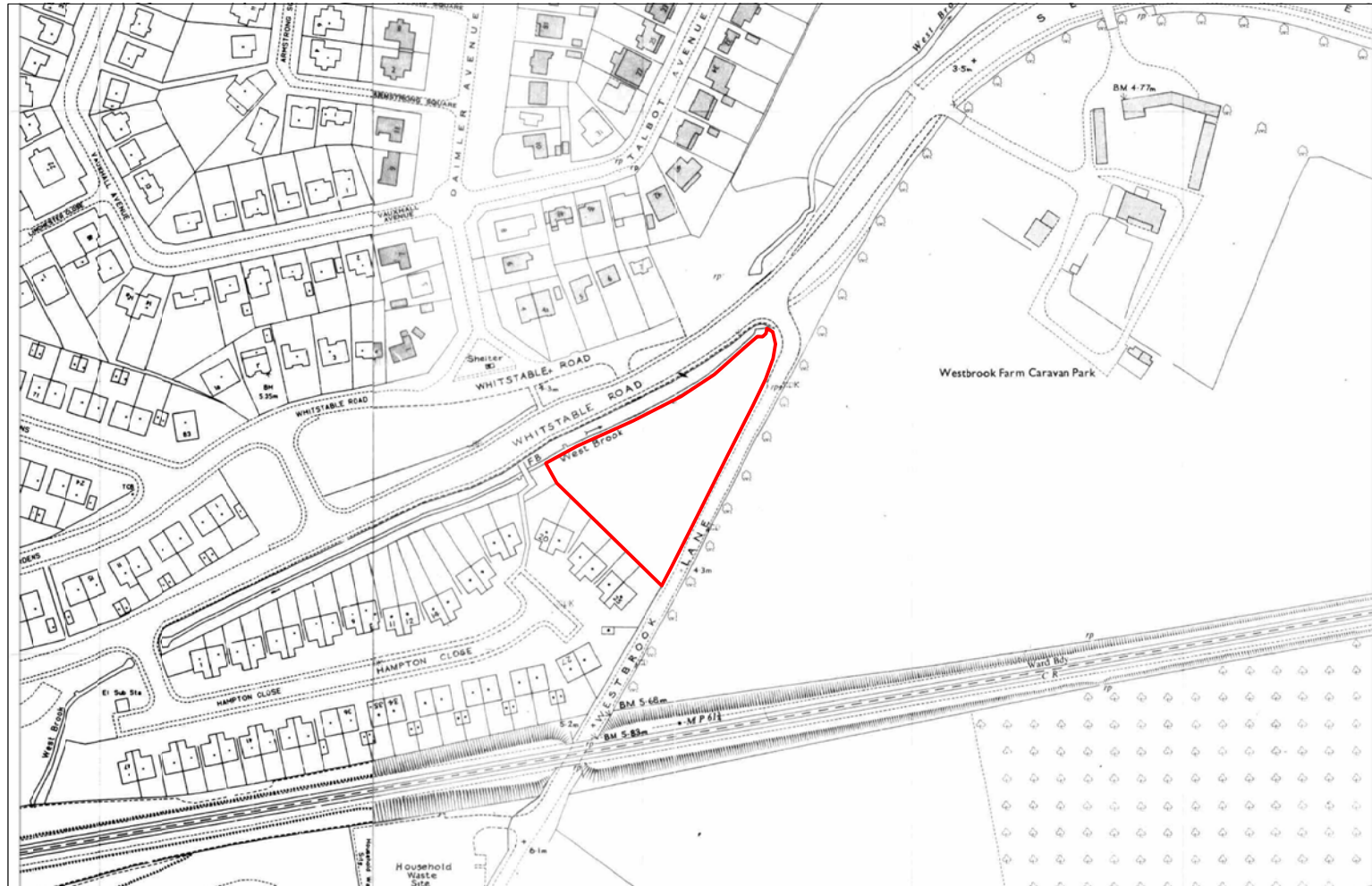
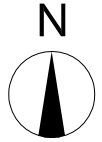


Figure 6: Historic mapping 1976-78



615340.0mE  
167470.0mN



615865.0mE  
167095.0mN

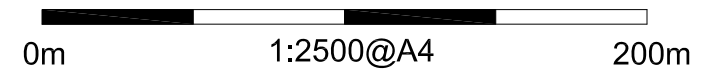


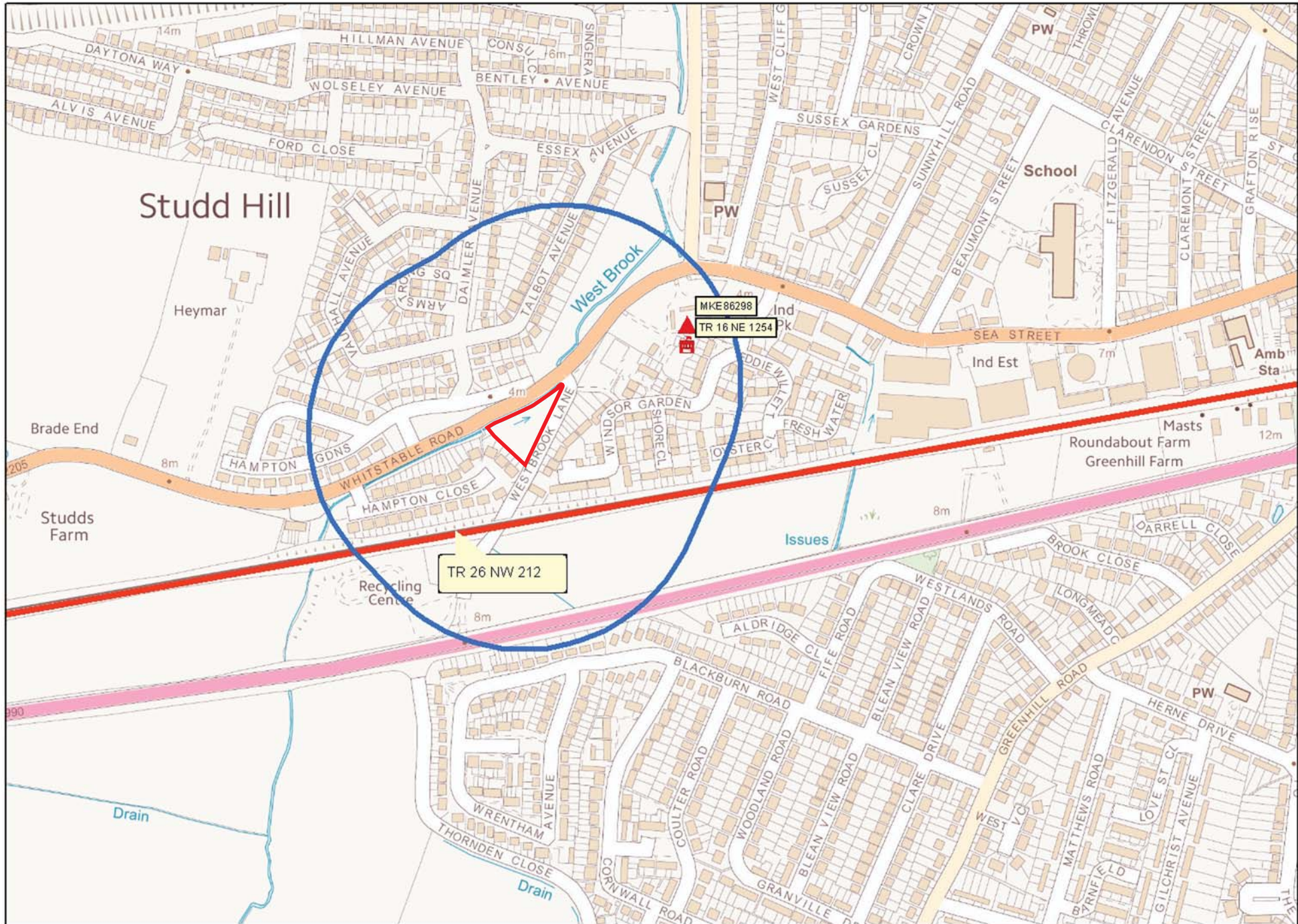
Figure 7: Historic mapping 1989-93







# Kent Historic Environment Record - Monuments



- Legend**
- Building
  - Crash Site
  - Farmstead
  - Findspot
  - Listed Building
  - Landscape
  - Maritime
  - Monument
  - Place
  - HEDGE
  - MON
  - Mon (poly)





# Kent Historic Environment Record - Reports

