



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Seotamot, Littlebourne Road, Canterbury, Kent.

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Report for Townscape Ltd

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Seotamot, Littlebourne Road, Canterbury, Kent.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Townscape Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at Seotamot, Littlebourne Road, 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: **moderate**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

The PDA is situated on the far eastern outskirts of Canterbury in Kent, the centre of which is located just over 2km away. The PDA covers an area of just under three acres. The PDA is accessed on the northern side of the Littlebourne Road out of Canterbury and is the house and garden to a modern detached house called Seotamot, located on the northern side of the Littlebourne Road. To the east and west are further residential plots and to the north are residential plots located along the Stodmarsh Road which joins Littlebourne Road 140m to the west. Originally, the land belonged to the estate of a Medieval Manor of Wyke, later The Moat, it was park land or agricultural up until the early 20th century when the original Seotamot house was built in the south east corner of the PDA. This house was demolished a few years ago, once the replacement Seotamot was built to the east of the original house. Surrounding archaeology is limited with the area around distinctly rural until the 20th century. Recent excavations in the immediate area have not revealed much by way of archaeology except to the west at Howe Barracks, where Bronze Age pits and ditches were identified, along

with a Medieval field system, although the evaluation did not suggest this continued eastward from the central evaluation area. In the immediate vicinity, the only potential archaeology of note is the path of the Canterbury to Richborough Roman Road that passes south of the present Littlebourne Road and there is the potential for Roman roadside activity, leading to a moderate potential for archaeology of the Roman period. The geology of the area suggests that there is the potential for Palaeolithic 3rd river terrace gravels immediately north of the PDA. However, this data is at relatively low resolution (1:50,000) and offers only a rough indication of the site geology, and the site's location within a river valley landscape could mean a high level of variation is present in the geological deposits. As a result, it is uncertain whether they exist at the PDA and the potential is considered moderate. However, should any Palaeolithic remains be found at the PDA, they would be considered of national significance. There is low potential for all other periods.

Aside from the original house, that was recently demolished and the location of the current house to be demolished, the remaining area of the PDA does not appear to have been built on, meaning that there is the potential for undisturbed archaeology. The proposed development will have a high impact on any potentially 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 recommended for there to be an archaeological evaluation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Townscape Ltd (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at Seotamot, Littlebourne Road, Canterbury, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 17512 57941 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The PDA is situated on the far eastern outskirts of Canterbury in Kent. The centre of which is located just over 2km away. The PDA covers an area of just under 3 acres. The PDA is accessed on the northern side of the Littlebourne Road out of Canterbury and is modern detached house called Seotamot with its garden, located on the northern side of the Littlebourne Road. To west are further residential plots and to the north are residential plots located along the Stodmarsh Road which joins Littlebourne Road 140m to the west. To the east is a care home. The PDA sits at an average height of 50m on broadly level ground (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock comprising of Thanet Formation – Sand, silt and clay with an island of Lambeth Group – Sand immediately to the east. The PDA sits within an area of superficial deposits of Head – Clay and Silt with River Terrace deposits – sand and gravel immediately to the north of the site leading down towards the Stour Valley. However, this data is at relatively low resolution (1:50,000) and offers only a rough indication of the site geology, and the site's location within a river valley landscape could mean a high level of variation is present in the geological deposits.

Geotechnical Information

1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information but the 2015 excavations to the east of the PDA at Polo Farm in the trenches closest to the PDA provide some indication of the stratigraphy. The excavation confirmed the geology of brickearth and (3rd) river terrace gravel. Natural geology was found circa 0.42-0.63m below ground levels, with subsoil between 0.20-0.5m and topsoil above.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for an application for an up to 80 bedroom care home (C2 use). The access is to be moved slightly to the west. The care home is to be situated in the eastern half of the property following the demolition of the current house. A new residential property is to be built in the southern portion of the western half with the northern part of the western portion as its garden (fig.2).

1.4 Project Constraints

- 1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

- 1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and ensure that a Heritage Asset is protected to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.1.2 Statutory protection is also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following legislation:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

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

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human

activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

2.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.'

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

'The LPA should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

2.2.6 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- **Setting.** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

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

Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

2.2.8 The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge.

2.3 Local Policies

2.3.1 Canterbury City Council has a Local Plan adopted in 2017. The plan has a number of policies relevant to archaeology:

- POLICY HE1: Historic Environment and Heritage Assets
- POLICY HE4: Listed Buildings
- POLICY HE5: Development Affecting and Changes to Listed Buildings
- POLICY HE6: Conservation Areas
- POLICY HE8: Heritage Assets in Conservation Areas
- POLICY HE11: Archaeology
- POLICY HE12: Areas of Archaeological Interest

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

POLICY HE1: Historic Environment and Heritage Assets

2.3.3 The City Council will support proposals which protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment and the contribution it makes to local distinctiveness and sense of place. Proposals that make sensitive use of historic assets through regeneration and reuse,

particularly where these bring redundant or under-used buildings and areas into an appropriate use, will be encouraged.

2.3.4 Development must conserve and enhance, or reveal, the significance of heritage assets and their settings. Development will not be permitted where it is likely to cause substantial harm to the significance of heritage assets or their setting unless it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefit that would outweigh the harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

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

2.3.6 Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use. Any development affecting directly, or the setting of, a listed or locally listed building, Conservation Area, Scheduled Monument, registered park or garden, historic landscape, or archaeological site will be required to submit a Heritage Statement with any Planning Application. The statement will need to outline and provide evidence as to the significance of the heritage asset including its setting, the likely impact of the development upon it and be proportional to the importance of the said heritage asset.

POLICY HE6: Conservation Areas

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

2.3.8 Development, in or adjoining a conservation area, which would enhance its character, appearance, or setting will normally be permitted. Important features or characteristics, which contribute to its special character and setting, that need to be protected, include; plan form, buildings, architectural features, built form, archaeological sites, materials, trees, streets and spaces and the relationships between these features.

2.3.9 New development in a conservation area should aim to preserve and enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and respect its

surroundings in terms of height, massing, volume, scale, form, materials, details, roofscape, plot width and the design of any new pedestrian, cycle or vehicular access.

POLICY HE8: Heritage Assets in Conservation Areas

- 2.3.10 The City Council has a presumption in favour of the conservation of heritage assets. The more significant the asset, the greater the presumption in favour of conservation and the greater the justification required for its alteration. Proposals involving substantial harm to designated heritage assets within a conservation area will normally be refused unless it can be shown that the harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all the other criteria in Policy HE1 apply. If the proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, or the building, or the element affected does not contribute to the significance of the area, the harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

POLICY HE11: Archaeology

- 2.3.11 The archaeological and historic integrity of designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not be permitted.
- 2.3.12 Planning applications, on sites where there is or is the potential for an archaeological heritage asset, must include an appropriate desk-based assessment of the asset.
- 2.3.13 In addition, where important or potentially significant archaeological heritage assets may exist, developers will be required to arrange for field evaluations to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications. The evaluation should define:
- 2.3.14 The character, importance and condition of any archaeological deposits or structures within the application site; The likely impact of the proposed development on these features (including the limits to the depth to which groundworks can go on the site); and the means of mitigating the effect of the proposed development including: a statement setting out the impact of the development.
- 2.3.15 Where the case for development affecting a heritage asset of archaeological interest is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ. Where preservation in situ is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative. In such cases archaeological recording works must be

undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by the Council's Archaeological Officer or a competent archaeological organisation that has been agreed by the Council in advance.

POLICY HE12: Areas of Archaeological Interest

- 2.3.16 Within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance and areas of recognised archaeological potential elsewhere in the District the City Council will determine planning applications involving work below ground level once the applicant has provided information in the form of an evaluation of the archaeological importance of the site, and, an assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed development.

Local Planning Guidance

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

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

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

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)

- 3.2.1 This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, revised 2017). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

‘Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.’

(2017:4)

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

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- *strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- *an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- *strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- *design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- *proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2017).

4.2 Sources

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

Archaeological databases

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KCCHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

- 4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

Aerial photographs

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

Secondary and Statutory Resources

4.2.7 Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, archaeological reports associated with development control, landscape studies, dissertations and research frameworks are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment.

Walkover Survey

4.2.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
- Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (500m radius centred on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site’s immediate vicinity. There are no, Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens, or NMP cropmarks in the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4.300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British		c. AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon		AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval		AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern		AD 1901 – present day
Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods		

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 500m assessment area are sparse reflecting the rural nature of the area that has predominately been in between settlements.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).

5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be

experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

- 5.2.3 There are just two designated assets within the assessment area. To the east are gate piers and the remains of a wall and the other record is that of a former Grade II listed building that is no longer extant that was Stone House Farmhouse located to the south west of the PDA. Therefore, the PDA will have no impact upon these heritage assets and will not affect their significance or setting.

Table 2: Designated Heritage Assets

TR 15 NE 982	Post Medieval	Former site of Stone House Farmhouse. That was a Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1767 to 1832.
TR 15 NE 983	Post Medieval	Gate piers and remains of a wall. Grade II listed (1079085). Late C17 red brick rusticated gate piers surmounted by ball finials and having stone moulded cornices. Each gate pier has an elaborate stone console bracket with wheat ear decoration. Also, part of a wall red brick with brick coping.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 There have been a number of events within the assessment area, the majority to the east and west of the PDA following the building of recent residential housing estates. Details of the events are summarised in table 3 below, with further details added where appropriate.
- 5.3.2 Not in the KHER record is an event of an evaluation at The Mount in 2007 ahead of the housebuilding at the site. This was undertaken by Kent Archaeological Projects. There were 16 evaluation trenches in area judged to have had the least impact by the previous hospital. Some areas of excavation were later extended. The excavation confirmed that the features and depositional anomalies identified during the evaluation in Test Trenches 1 and 2 as of potential archaeological significance were either of late nineteenth-century date or later or resulted from the re-deposition/use of natural gravel. In either case, it was clear that the site had been truncated and subject to much disturbance during the construction and subsequent use of the hospital and that no significant archaeological remains, if ever present, had survived (*Unpublished Document: Tim Allen. 2007. An*

Archaeological excavation at The Mount, Stodmarsh Road, Canterbury, Kent. Kent Archaeological Projects).

- 5.3.3 In 2015 at Polo Farm Sports Club to the east of the PDA on the area to the west of the club, just some 60m distance at the closet point between the two areas, a 13-trench evaluation was undertaken ahead of house building. No archaeological finds or features were found (*Unpublished Document. Thames Valley Archaeological Services South. 2015. Polo Farm Sports Club, Littlebourne Road, Canterbury, Kent*).
- 5.3.4 In 2011 ahead a new astro turf pitch at the Polo Sports Club, 14 pits were excavated to the east of the above site and no archaeological features were found (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2011. Land at Polo Farm Sports Club, Littlebourne Road, Canterbury, Kent: Archaeological Report*).
- 5.3.5 To the west of the PDA at the site of Howe Barracks ahead of housebuilding there has been an evaluation followed by subsequent excavations and monitoring. The work is still ongoing and only the evaluation report is currently available. The easternmost part of the evaluation area is just 480m west of the PDA at the closest point. The majority of the evaluation trenches were located in the eastern area and comprised of 49 evaluation trenches. Many of the evaluation trenches had no find and features. However, a quarry area was identified, along with pits and ditches. The majority of the archaeology was in the western part of the main evaluation area comprising of a network of ditches identified to the Bronze Age with Beaker pottery along with having environmental evidence. This suggests that there is a close proximity of settlement activity. There were also agricultural field systems possible from the 12-15th century. The landscape also attests to one of dispersed farmsteads in the 17th and 18th century (*Unpublished Document: CGMS. 2018. Archaeological Evaluation, Development Phase 1 and Subsequent Phases: Howe Barracks, Littlebourne Road, Canterbury, Kent*).

Conservation Area

- 5.3.6 There are two conservation areas within the assessment area. One to the north at The Mount and the other in the area to the south west relating to St Martin's Hospital, both designated in 1990. The St Martin's conservation area as well as covering the hospital is extended on the north east corner to include the

Malthouse at the junction of the Littlebourne Road and Stodmarsh Road. Given the urbanisation along the Littlebourne and Stodmarsh Road and that the majority of the St Martin's conservation area is hidden behind high dense hedging means that there is no intervisibility meaning that the proposed development will not have an impact on these conservation areas (Fig. 15).

Landscape Characterisation

- 5.3.7 The PDA is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Scattered Settlement with Paddocks (post 1810 extent).' That applies to a large area between the north side of the Littlebourne Road and the southern side of the Stodmarsh Road. Also known as the Trenley Park Woodlands area of undulating and irregular topography. Some woodlands survive to the north east of the PDA and were a remnant of a deer park of Trenley Park. The western half of this landscape area includes the settlements of Fordwich and those along the southern side of Stodmarsh Road (Fig. 14).
- 5.3.8 On the southern side of the Littlebourne Road is an area characterised as orchards and forms part of the large area of the East Kent Fruit belt of fertile soils and high agricultural use. The extent of the Post 1810 settlement reached as far as Beskesbourne Lane in the west
- 5.3.9 To the north and north west is an area of steep sided woodland of which golf courses developed alongside and is classed as an area of generally poor soils. And beyond that it was part of Old Park.

Stour Palaeolithic Area

- 5.3.10 The PDA is in the Palaeolithic area designated PCA 19 and covers the area of brickearth deposits on the plateau between the confluence of the Great Stour and Little Stour. The majority of this area also has the superficial deposits of higher 3rd terrace. Terrace 3rd deposits are known to hold Palaeolithic remains. North east of the PDA on the lower ground by the Great Stour, a gravel quarry has produced more than 200 handaxes as well a four hand axes at Trenley Park Wood pit. Between the PDA and Fordwich an old quarry in the 1920s at just under 1km north, north east of the PDA found Lower Palaeolithic handaxes with the river terrace gravel suggesting the finds were around 39m aOD in what was described as 'an area of high ground covered in patches with gravel and brickearth resting

on Thanet Sand, which formed a plateau about 5 miles long at about the 100 ft level'. The article mentions hundreds of implements were found, some of which made their way to the British Museum and local collections. However, these were not extracted archaeologically under stratigraphic conditions. 267 specimens were studied that were considered unrolled and 21 rolled and considered to be of the Acheulian type of the Lower Palaeolithic.

- 5.3.11 Lower-level terrace deposits have produced mammalian fossils, the best-provenanced of which is probably the range of cold climate fauna (mammoth, woolly rhino and horse) recovered from the pit to the southwest of Canterbury East, some 3km south west of the PDA. Therefore, this Stour Palaeolithic area is considered to have a high likelihood of Palaeolithic remains although the PDA is on higher ground, away from the lower terraces on the valley sides where many Palaeolithic remains have been found, although geologically the PDA appears to be in broadly the same area at that of the 1920s quarry. Given the variance in geology, the potential for the PDA to have 3rd terrace gravel deposits is uncertain (Fig. 16).

0-100m Radius

- 5.3.12 There are three KHER entries for this area. The line of the road from Canterbury to Richborough is thought to run slightly south of the current Littlebourne Road (TR 25 NW 450). To the north and north east are cropmarks of First World War trenches located on the golf course (TR 15 NE 1091). The remaining record is that of the malthouse building located at the junction of the Littlebourne Road and Stodmarsh Road from 1836 (TR 15 NE 937).

100-200m Radius

- 5.3.13 There are no KHER entries for this area.

200-300m Radius

- 5.3.14 There are seven KHER entries for this area. To the north in the area of the golf course is a building thought to be either Roman or Medieval, perhaps a fort although this is far from certain (TR 15 NE 89). The same area also found a Medieval shield, most likely a horse trapping found when Littlebourne Road was

being dug up (TR 15 NE 90). Both of these entries are only approximate locations. To the south west of the PDA at the junction of Littlebourne Road and Bekesbourne Road are Second World War location for an anti-tank gun emplacement (TR 15 NE 1018) and a roadblock (TR 15 NE 751). To the north east was The Mount Hospital (TR 15 NE 390), that opened in 1896 and was also used in the First World War as a casualty clearing station (TR 15 NE 390). Further along the Stodmarsh Road, at a house called The Gables, there was a civil defence emergency feeding centre for a short while in the Second World War (TR 15 NE 984). To the east was the location of Polo Farm, where only the farmstead now remains (MKE86364).

300-400m Radius

5.3.15 There are six KHER records for this area. To the south west is the site of Stone House Farmhouse, that was a listed building but delisted as it was no longer extant (TR 15 NE 982). To the east along the Littlebourne Road are the surviving gate piers to The Moat (TR 15 NE 983). There is also to the east located a crash site from 1954 of an American aircraft, that is a site of Protected Military Remains (TR 15 NE 1112). Further military activity in the area of the golf course in the form of the site of anti-aircraft battery (TR 15 NE 767). The site of Stone House, now St Martin's Hospital was used as an emergency hospital in the Second World War, also with laundry and feeding stations (TR 15 NE 886). A pillbox was located on the site as well although this no longer exists (TR 15 NE 1016).

400-500m Radius

5.3.16 There is just one record that falls in this radius being the site of Wyke, also known as The Moat of which the PDA formed part of its estate (TR 15 NE 51).

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

5.4.1 In the prehistoric period the attraction to the area to the north would have been next to Great Stour, on the lower levels around Forwich, many prehistoric tools have been found. However, there is little else by way of the Bronze Age and Iron Age in the wider area and this has been confirmed with recent excavations in the

area that has revealed very little except for the area to the west of the PDA at Howe Barracks where Bronze Age Beaker pottery was found along with environmental remains suggesting a possible settlement nearby. Three bucket urns dating to the bronze age were found east of the PDA in Oldridge wood (TR 15 NE 29).

- 5.4.2 To the west of the PDA was the walled town of Duroverum Cantiacorum. To the south of the PDA was the Roman road from Canterbury to Richborough of which the current Littlebourne Road broadly follows the alignment of. North of the PDA was the settlement of Fordwich and in Roman times, the Wantsum Channel was navigable and it was possible to sail up as far as Fordwich, which essentially became the port of Canterbury.
- 5.4.3 St Martin was a small parish on the far eastern outskirts of Canterbury with the parish of St Paul broadly on the southern side of the Littlebourne Road although parts did cross parts of the area north of the Littlebourne Road. St Martin's so named after the late 6th century church located beyond Canterbury's city centre, 1.5km west of the PDA, located on the site of an earlier Roman church that had fell into disuse.
- 5.4.4 St Martins had its own entry in the Domesday Book. It had 51 household, which was considered very large with 5 villagers, 39 smallholders and 7 burgesses and owned by Canterbury Christchurch. In terms of resources, 5 mills were mentioned
- 5.4.5 The PDA once formed part of the lands belonging to Wyke family. There has been a house on the estate since 1100 AD by the Wyke family who were archbishop tenants. By 1430, we know the site have become moated and began to be known by its alternative name as 'The Moat' and was at that time still occupied by tenants by Knights service. In 1509, the estate was inherited by William Finch, the son of a wealthy landowner of Icklesham and other estates in East Sussex called Henry Finch. The house remained in the Finch family until 1716. By then the house was considered old and ruinous. William Cowper brought the estate in 1716 who was Lord Chancellor and later in 1718, Earl Cowper. Eventually The Moat was demolished in 1785 and the land divided up into mixed use of wood, arable land and pasture and tenanted out.

- 5.4.6 The house was approached via gates from the Littlebourne Road and traces of the house could be found behind the Polo Farm Sports Club. The gate piers to this house are still surviving and are Grade II listed. Map show that the drive was lined by trees. Maps and documentation also show that the house went through a number of changes over the period it was standing.
- 5.4.7 Old Park as an ancient deer park east of Canterbury and north west of the PDA having been established as a Royal Park during the reign of Henry VIII. It was thought it was only in use for about a century. Beyond the park, in the area of Howe Barracks, recent evaluation has identified Medieval field systems.
- 5.4.8 Nearby Trenley Park, to the north east of the PDA is also a deer park and is considered to be one of the oldest in Kent and possible the country. It was created by Bishop Odo of Bayeux and first mentioned in a 1071-82 charter.
- 5.4.9 The population of St Martin in 1801 was just 171 and by 1891, this has only risen to 211. As expected, the males were predominately involved in agriculture and the females in domestic service and the remainders classed as 'middling sorts. By 1912, the parish was amalgamated into that of Canterbury. The recent Howe Barrack evaluations attests to the area being one of dispersed farmsteads.
- 5.4.10 Stone House located south west of the PDA was originally a private mansion, that by 1902 had become the Borough Asylum for circa 200 beds. Aside from the original manor house and gate lodge, many more buildings were built to support services on the site and later additions were added through the following years. After the First World War, the Aslyum name was dropped and it came a metal hospital. After the Second World War the site was renamed St Martin's. The site is still in use.
- 5.4.11 Mount Hospital was opened in 1897 and originally names the Canterbury Sanatorium to accommodate cases of contagious diseases. In 1959, the hospital was refurbished and re-opened under the new name The Mount Hospital. By 1985, the site had become a site for geriatric care and in 1987 a day care centre was opened. However, the site closed in 2006 and the land converted for residential development of 21 houses.

5.4.12 Military paraphernalia scattered across the park is evidence of its use. The eastern part of Old Park is managed as a golf course.

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

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. The map shows the location of The Moat and its grounds. The PDA is located west of the drive entrance in what is suggested as an area of park with the main house to the north east. (Fig. 3).

Hasted, 1798

5.5.2 The PDS is part of the park on The Moat estate. To the west is The Old Park and to the east are the woodland of Trenley Park. The Littlebourne Road passes on the east/west axis south of the PDA (Fig. 4).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797

5.5.3 This map shows greater detail in the land use and field boundaries and a more accurate representation of the road layout. The PDA is part of a large field. The driveway toward the area of the manor house for The Moat still in place. The area is sparsely populated and rural. Stone House to the south west can be seen (Fig. 5).

St Martin Tithe Map from 1839 and St Pauls Tithe Map of 1851

- 5.5.4 As the PDA crosses the old parish boundaries, both maps are provided. The area to the north east is still referred to as The Moat and the area on the north west side of the Stodmarsh Road as The Old Park. The PDA is still part of a field designated No. 2. This is still owned by the Cowper family and was occupied by Thomas Cooper. The area around referred to as Moat Farm consisted of a mix of arable, pasture and wood with field designated two described as part of Moat Park and was pasture. On the southern side of the Littlebourne Road Earl Cowper also owned much arable land with Thomas Cooper farming it (Fig. 6).

Historic OS Map 1872-1873

- 5.5.5 This is the first properly scaled OS map. The PDA is still pasture. To the south west are the buildings and gardens of Stone House. At the junction of Littlebourne Road and Stodmarsh Road, there is now a smithy, which is alongside other buildings likely to be the malthouse and the land north east of that an orchard with a single building located within it. The path of the drive to what was The Moat is still in place. The area north west of Stodmarsh Road is referred to as Scotland Hills and is rough ground (Fig. 7).

Historic OS map 1896

- 5.5.6 There does not appear to be many changes at the PDA. To the north east the Canterbury Infectious hospital has been built. There is little evidence left of The Moat except for a pond and the entrance gate (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1906

- 5.5.7 There appears no change at the PDA. The area is still rural and sparsely populated. To the south west, Stone House is now a hospital, which opened in 1902/3 (Fig.9).

Historic OS map 1938

- 5.5.8 There have been significant changes. The PDA now has a building located by the southern boundary. There are also a number of other buildings located along the Littlebourne Road and Stodmarsh Road. The area south of the Littlebourne Road is still agricultural. (Fig.10).

LIDAR

- 5.5.9 The LIDAR picture for the PDA shows disturbance in the area to the south east in the location of the original Seotamot house. There appears to be a continuation of a field boundary on the east-west axis across the western half of the site and some other possible boundaries on a east-west, north-south axis in the area north of this boundary. There appears to be no other features (Fig. 11).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940s

- 5.6.1 Unfortunately, the map is not perfectly aligned and covers the area of the building located on the PDA. However, the remainder of the PDA is farmed and much of the area in between the houses of Littlebourne Road and Stodmarsh Road is still agricultural. Next to the PDA to the east is highland House (Plate 1).

1960

- 5.6.2 The building in the southern part of the PDA can be clearly seen with the remaining area of the PDA as grass or orchard. To the east of the building is a separate small field which is also farmed. There are still gaps along the Littlebourne Road where the area is rural (Plate 2).

1990

- 5.6.3 Aside from the house, the PDA is now grassland. To the far east is Polo Farm, a sports centre. The area north of Littlebourne Road is still semi-rural whilst the area south of the Road is still entirely rural (Plate 3).

2003

- 5.6.4 Whilst the original house still exists, the field next door has had a replacement large dwelling and garage being that of the current house. The house sits within an area that still shows the remnants is the field boundary that existed for this section of the PDA (Plate 4).

2017

- 5.6.5 The original building in the south east corner has been demolished. Not yet seen on Google Earth is the field, east of Highland House and west of the Polo Farm is currently under construction for residential houses (Plate 5).

5.7 Walkover Survey

- 5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. A walkover was undertaken on the 18th July 2019. No features or artefacts were seen (Plates 6-13).
- 5.7.2 Access is currently from the Littlebourne Road. A wide drive entrance, with Seotamot as a gated entrance to the east, another set of gates to the west to a one part of the field of the PDA. The PDA is currently split into two with a wooden fence dividing the two areas. The westernmost field is grass and include a dilapidated wooden garage. The southern boundary that faces the road has a low brick wall with tall trees behind. The field is bordered by houses to the west and north west with fencing and hedging. There is no evidence on the ground of the location of the previous Seotamot house. The easternmost field of the PDA is to the rear of the present Seotamot house, with the house and garage located in the south eastern portion of the PDA. This north eastern portion of the PDA is also grass and bordered with a mixture of hedges, wooden fencing and wire fencing. The proposed northern border of the existing Seotamot currently has a line of beech trees. The south eastern boundary with the road has Lelandii hedging screen the present building from the road.

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. The Palaeolithic survey suggests a high probability for finds from this period due to the 3rd terrace gravels but this is more likely to be on the lower ground northwards of the PDA towards the Fordwich

area. No recent archaeological excavations have uncovered any evidence from this period. Given the variance in geology, the potential for the PDA to have 3rd terrace gravel deposits is uncertain. Therefore, the Palaeolithic potential in this area is considered **moderate**.

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 no records from this period. 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. There are no Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area. However, the recent evaluation at nearby Howe Barracks has identified Bronze Age pits and ditches but only in the centre part of the evaluation site. 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 no records from 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**.

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 61 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.19). We know the Romans exploited the Stour Valley with mills and villas along its length. The path of the Canterbury to Richborough Road passes south of the PDA, although the possibility of roadside activities and rituals cannot be discounted. The exact path in this area is not known but is thought to be south of the current road. Due to the proximity of the PDA to the Roman Road, and the possibility of road side activity, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.7 The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Given that the PDA is located some way outside of the Canterbury and St Martin's church the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area. The moated site to the north east of the Wyke Manor and to the west where a small copper alloy Medieval shield was discovered. Map regression suggest whilst the PDA was part of the Wyke estate is was most likely parkland in this period. Not yet in the KHER, the recent evaluation at Howe Barracks identified a Medieval field system, although this does not appear to extend eastwards. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has five records from this period within the assessment area. Two are listed build records, one being Stone House Farmhouse to the south west and the other being the gate piers to The Moat manor house. To the west is a 1836 malthouse building record and to the east is the site of the farmstead of Polo Farm of which only the farmhouse remains. A further building record reflects the site of The Mount hospital that opened in 1896 for infectious diseases. Map

regressions confirms that the PDA was agricultural land in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Modern

5.8.10 KHER has eight records dating to this period, all of military activity. To the north on the golf course are cropmarks of First War Trenches. The remaining records are of the Second World War except for one, a 1954 American aircraft crash site to the east. The Second World War records reflect hospitals, feeding stations, pillboxes and roadblocks. Map regressions confirms that the PDA was built on some time in the early 20th century. 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.

5.8.12 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **moderate**

- Iron Age: **low**

- Roman: **moderate**

- Anglo-Saxon: **low**

- Medieval: **low**

- Post-Medieval: **low**

- Modern: **low**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA was agricultural land until the early 20th century when the original Seotamot house was built in the middle of the southern part of the PDA facing Littlebourne Road. In recent years, a new Seotamot, replacement building was built to the east of the original one, with the original Seotamot house subsequently demolished. In the area of the demolished house, there is likely to have been a high impact historically on any potential archaeology. In addition, the building of the current house and garages in the south eastern portion of the PDA will have had a high historical impact upon any potential archaeological remains. It is considered that there has been a low historical impact on the remaining area as it does not appear to have been built on.

- 6.2.2 The position of the proposed new care home and new residential house, including the requirement for roads and services with have a **high** impact on any potential archaeology.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

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

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of low potential for all periods except for the Roman period where it is considered moderate due to the proximity of the PDA at the southern end to the potential line of the Roman Road. It is also considered to be moderate for the Prehistoric period due to the geological potential for the possibility of 3rd river terrace gravel deposits, which could potential hold Palaeolithic remains. Aside from the road, very little archaeologically has been seen from other periods.

Rarity

7.2.2 The potential for Roman activity relating to the road is not considered to have any particular rarity. However, the recent Bronze Age activity seen at Howe Barracks is considered to be of local to regional significance. Should Palaeolithic finds be found, this would be considered to be of national significance.

Documentation

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

Group Value

7.2.4 The potential for archaeology at the PDA does not have any group value.

Survival / Condition

- 7.2.5 As the vast majority of the site except for that of the current house and the middle of the southern part of the PDA with the recently demolished house has not been built on, there is a high potential for in-situ surviving archaeology in the remaining area should it exist.

Fragility / Vulnerability

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

Diversity

- 7.2.7 There is little by way of diversity.

Potential

- 7.2.8 The Impact assessment concludes that the site has a moderate potential for archaeological remains.

Significance

- 7.2.9 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of local archaeological interest in relation to the Roman road and potentially of national significance for the prehistoric period.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **moderate** archaeological potential for the Roman Period, **moderate** for the Palaeolithic period, with **low** potential for all other periods. 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 recommended for there to be an archaeological evaluation.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

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

9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

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

9.3 Copyright

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

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

SWAT Archaeology

July 2020

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Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:640,000, 1:40,000, 1:1,250



Figure 2: Proposed Development Area

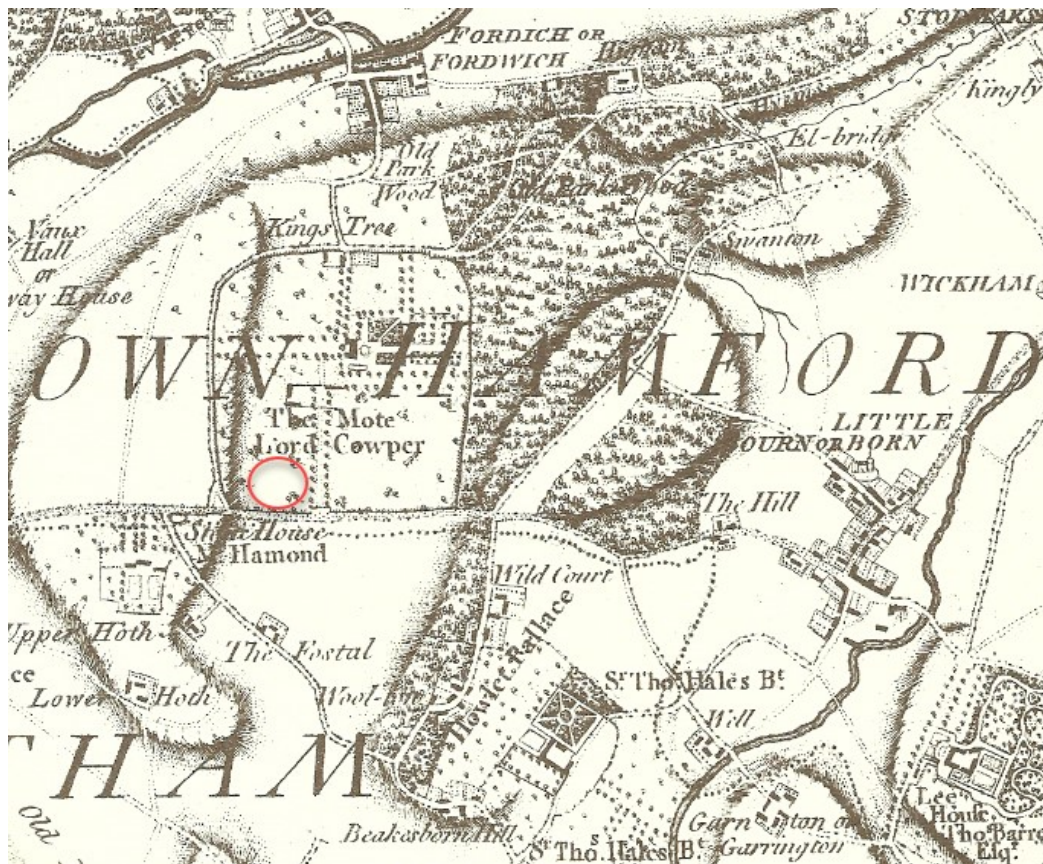




Figure 4: Hasted, 1798



Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

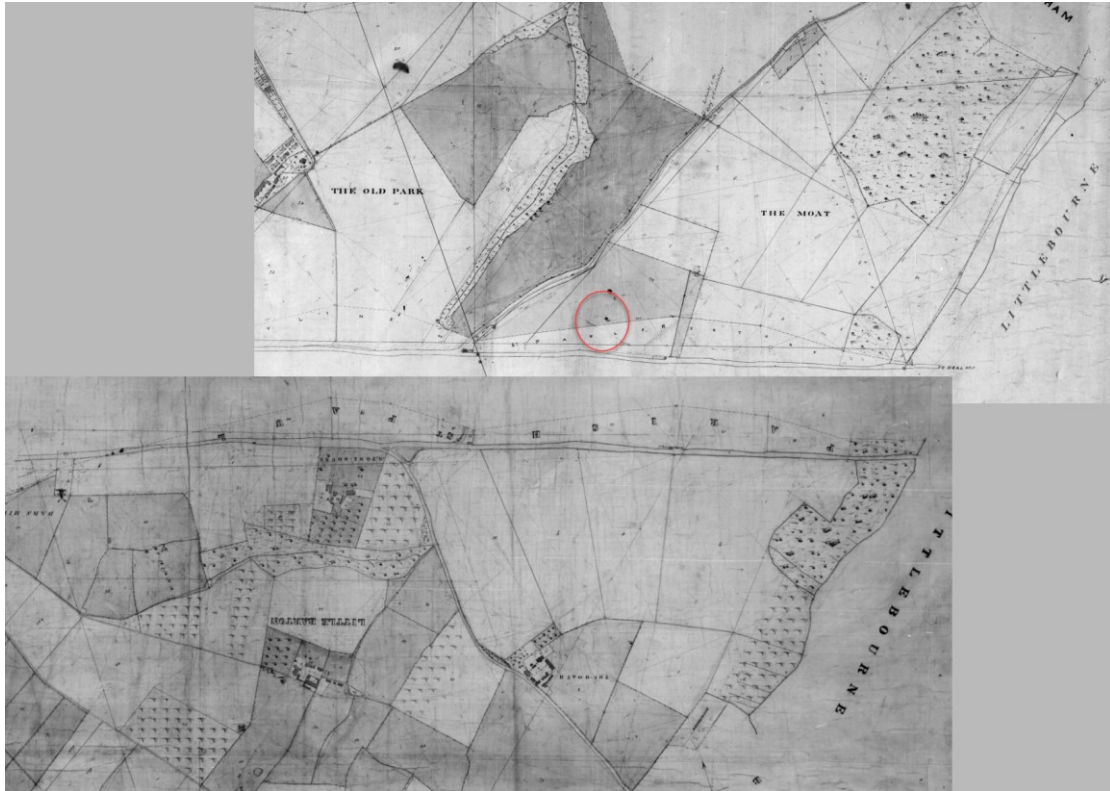


Figure 6: 1839 St Martin Tithing Map (top) and 1851 St Paul Tithing Map (bottom)



Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1872-73

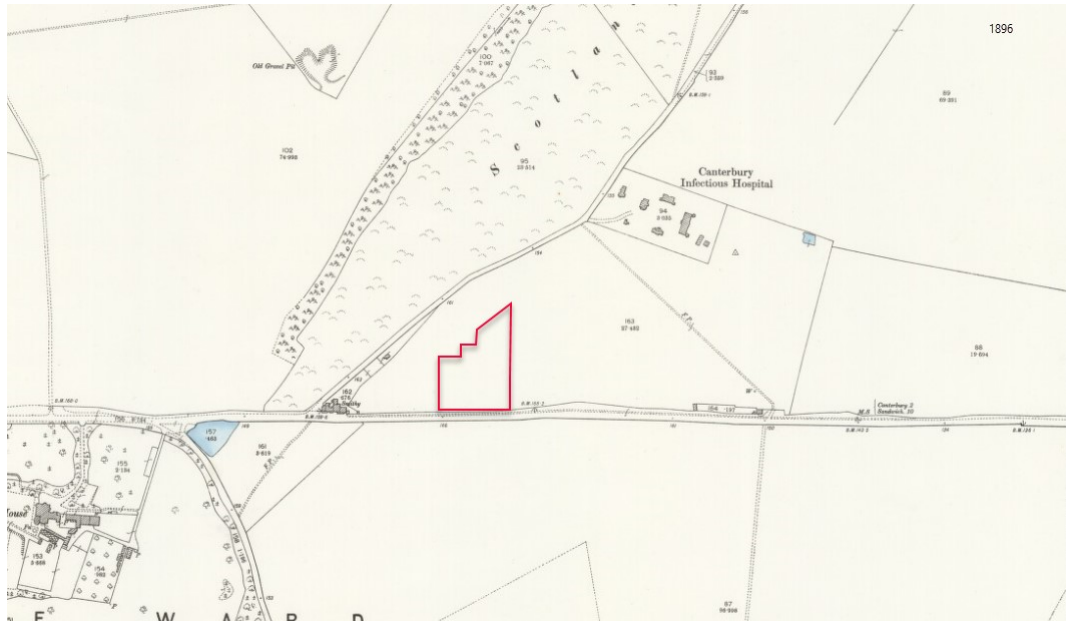


Figure 8: Historic OS Map from 1896

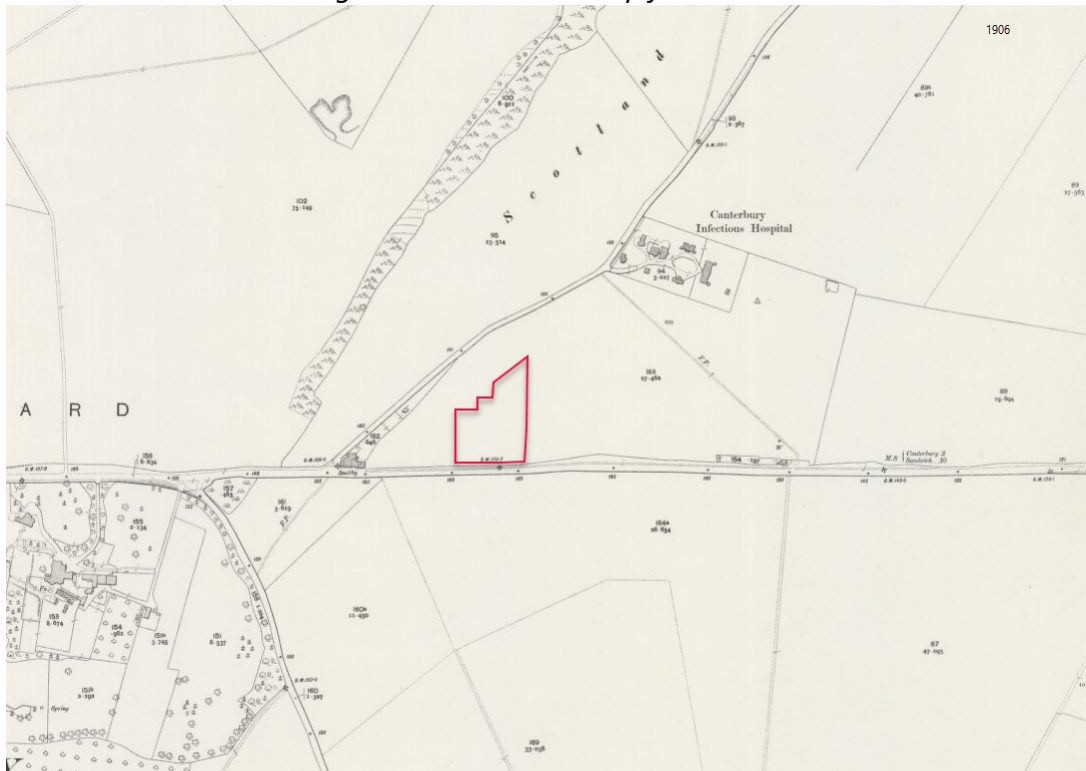


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1906

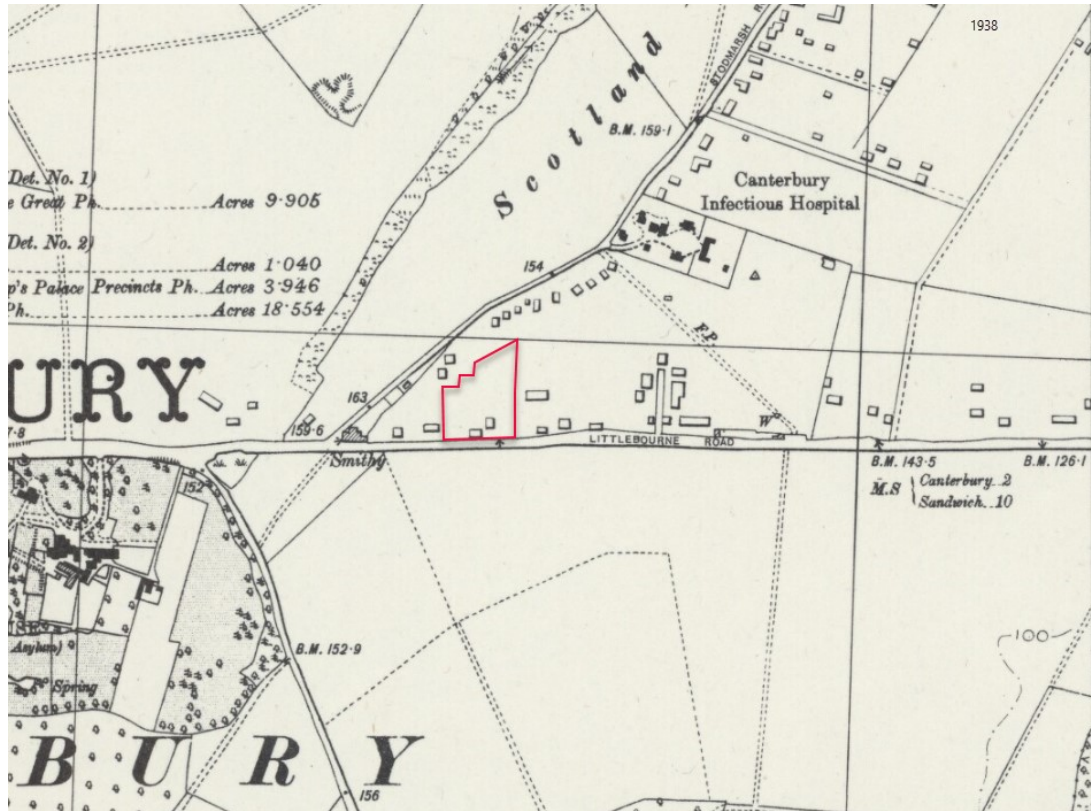


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1938

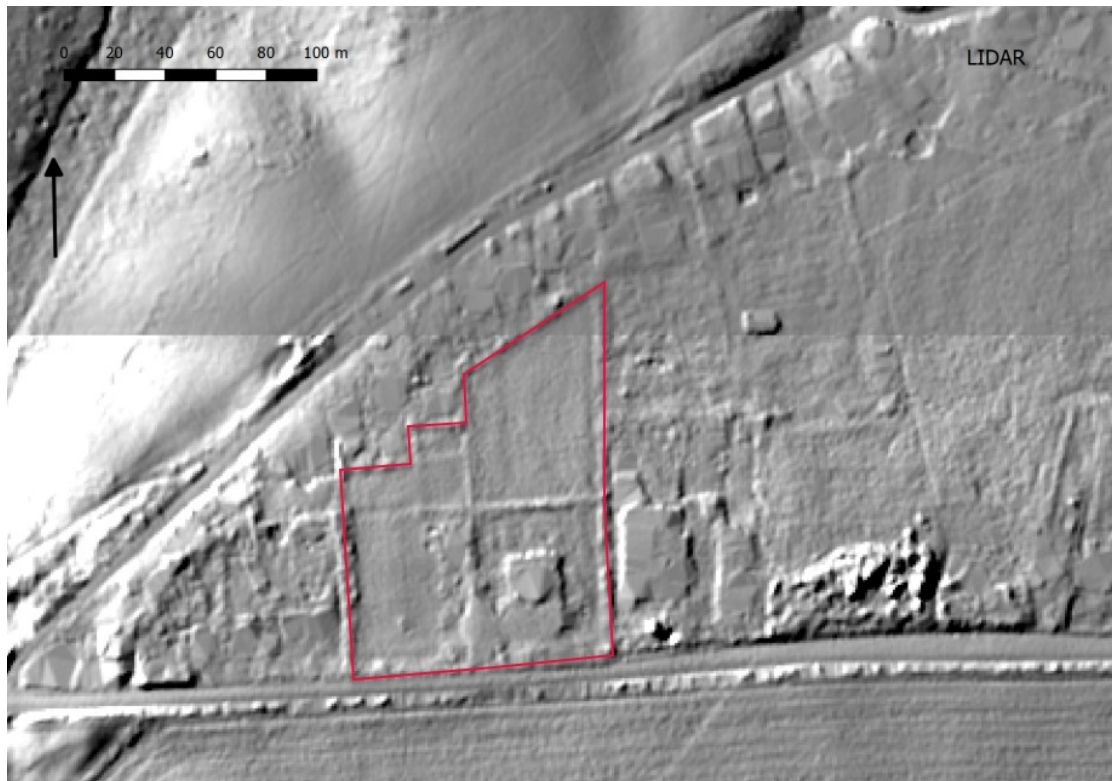


Figure 11: LIDAR 1m DTM (Environment Agency).

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 12-16). ALL LOCATION DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE PDA.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
	HLC			The PDA is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of 'Scattered Settlement with Paddocks (post 1810 extent).'
TR 15 NE 390	Monument	c. 250m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	The Mount Hospital, Stodmarsh Road, Canterbury. Small isolation hospital built 1896-7 and closed 1989. Was used as a day centre for the mentally handicapped in 1991. Used during 1915 as a casualty clearing station.
TR 15 NE 937	Listed Building	c. 85m W	Post Medieval	Littlebourne Road/Stodmarsh Road / Malthouse at junction. Dated 1836, 2 storey stuccoed, ground floor rusticated.
TR 15 NE 982	Listed Building	c. 390m SW	Post Medieval	Former site of Stone House Farmhouse. Site of a former Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1767 to 1832.
TR 15 NE 983	Listed Building	c. 370m E	Post Medieval	Gate piers and remains of a wall. Grade II listed (1079085). Late C17 red brick rusticated gate piers surmounted by ball finials and having stone moulded cornices. Each gate pier has an elaborate stone console bracket with wheat ear decoration. Also, part of a wall red brick with brick coping.
TR 15 NE 886	Listed Building	c. 330m WSW	Modern	Second World War Emergency Hospital, air-raid siren, Decontamination Laundry and Rest and Emergency Feeding Centre, St Martin's Hospital, Canterbury. St Martin's Mental Hospital was assigned as a subsidiary Emergency Hospital ahead of the onset of the Second World War. It was in operation by mid-September. There was briefly an air-raid siren here at the start of the war. A decontamination laundry was established in the hospital laundry in May 1941. A civil-defence rest centre had been established at the

				hospital by about the middle of 1941, and an Emergency Feeding Centre in mid to late 1942.
TR 15 NE 984	Building	c. 265m NE	Modern	Second World War Civil Defence Emergency Feeding Centre at The Gables, Stodmarsh Road, Canterbury. Toward the end of 1942 a civil-defence Emergency Feeding Centre was established at the house called 'The Gables' on Stodmarsh Road. The use of this centre may have been short-lived.
TR 15 NE 1016	Building	c. 370m SW	Modern	Second World War pillbox in north-east corner of St Martin's Hospital, Canterbury. There doesn't seem to be anything on the site today.
TR 15 NE 1018	Listed Building	c. 255m SW	Modern	Second World War anti-tank gun emplacement, near the fork of Littlebourne Road and Bekesbourne Lane, Canterbury. There was an emplacement, for a mobile six-pounder anti-tank gun, beside the Littlebourne Road on the edge of Canterbury, just out beyond St Martin's Hospital. This was established in mid June 1941.
TR 15 NE 767	Listed Building	c. 370m NE	Modern	Second World War anti-aircraft battery on the golf course at Old Park. From c.1940 there was a Second World War anti-aircraft battery on the golf course at Old Park. In late May 1942 there is reference to a ZAA (Rocket anti-aircraft artillery) battery at the 'Golf course'
TR 15 NE 751	Building	c. 255m SW	Modern	Second World War roadblock on Bekesbourne Lane, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 51	Building	c. 460m ENE	Medieval	Mote site, Lower Hardres, Canterbury. Originally called Wyke, had a succession of owners until about 1455 when Philip Belknap, mayor of Canterbury and Sheriff of Kent, built a new house there. Soon after the name was changed to Mote a name that it retained until it was demolished in 1785.
TR 15 NE 89	Monument	c. 300m N	Roman	Romano-British or Medieval building, Scotland Hills, Canterbury. Sometimes suggested to be a fort. Located at Scotland Hills, near Canterbury.

TR 15 NE 90	Monument	c. 300m N	Medieval	Medieval shield horse trapping. A small copper-alloy shield, most likely a horse trapping, found during the 1939-45 war when Littlebourne Road (Name TR 176583) was being dug up.
TR 15 NE 1091	Monument	c. 100m N	Modern	Cropmark of First World War earthwork, to the east of Canterbury. A series of First World War earthwork is visible as a crop mark in Google Earth image from September 2008 to the east of Canterbury on the golf course at Old Park. The site covers an 'L-shaped' area 600 metres in length and 55 metres wide, and consists of darker lines in the crops, some straight and some meandering, which show the location of WWI trenches and earthwork.
MKE86364	Monument	c. 275m E	Post Medieval	Polo Farm. A loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side. Farmhouse detached in central position. Only the farmhouse remains.
TR 15 NE 1112	Monument	c. 305m E	Modern	Crash site of North American F86F Sabre. Crashed 23rd August 1954 at Polo Farm 1½ miles east of Canterbury following mid-air explosion. Pilot dead in ejector seat. Aircraft written off.
TR 25 NW 450	Monument	c. 20m S	Roman	A Roman road running from Canterbury to Richborough

Figure 12: Gazetteer of KHER Records

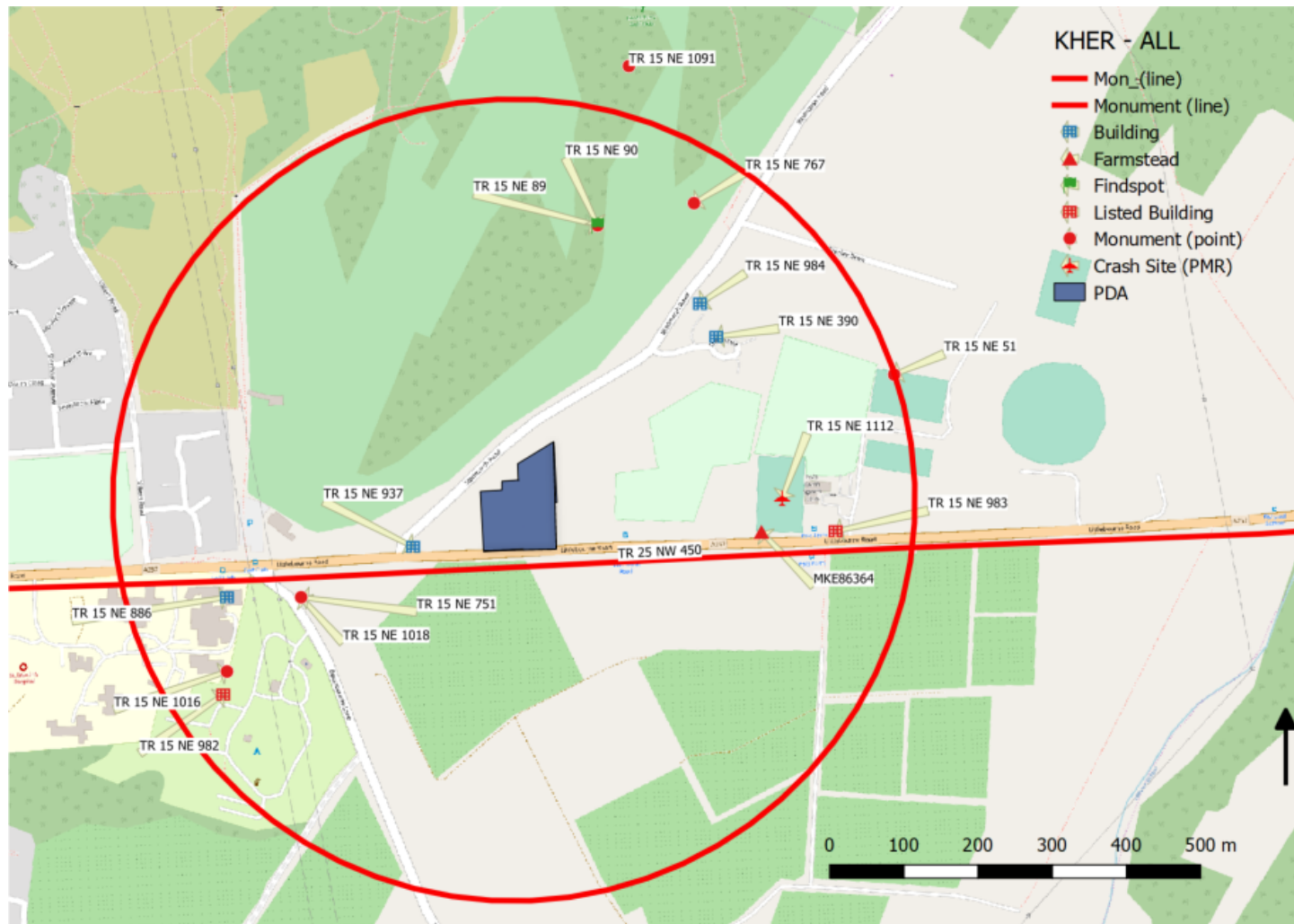


Figure 13: KHER Monument Record – All

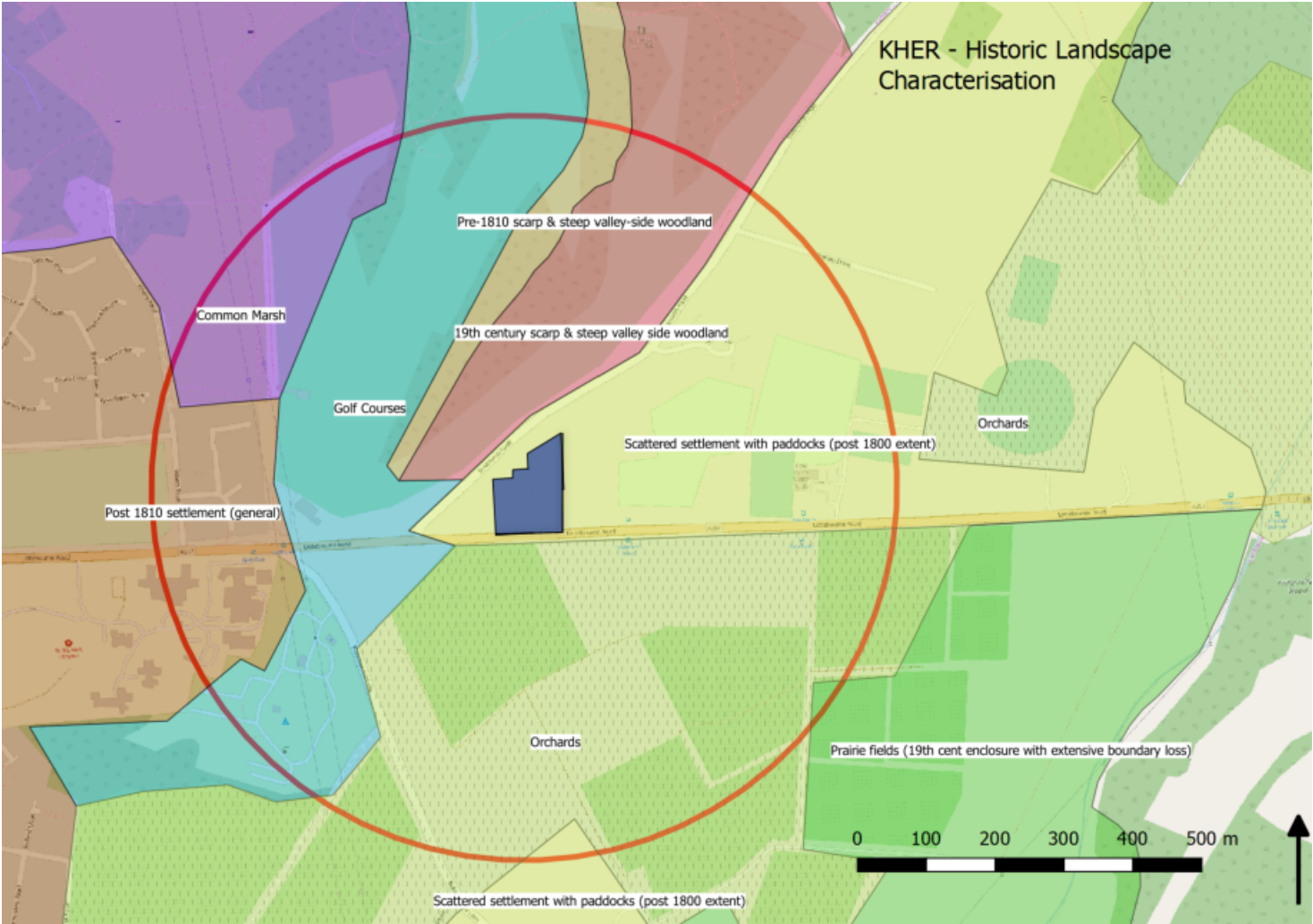


Figure 14: KHER Historic Landscape Characterisation

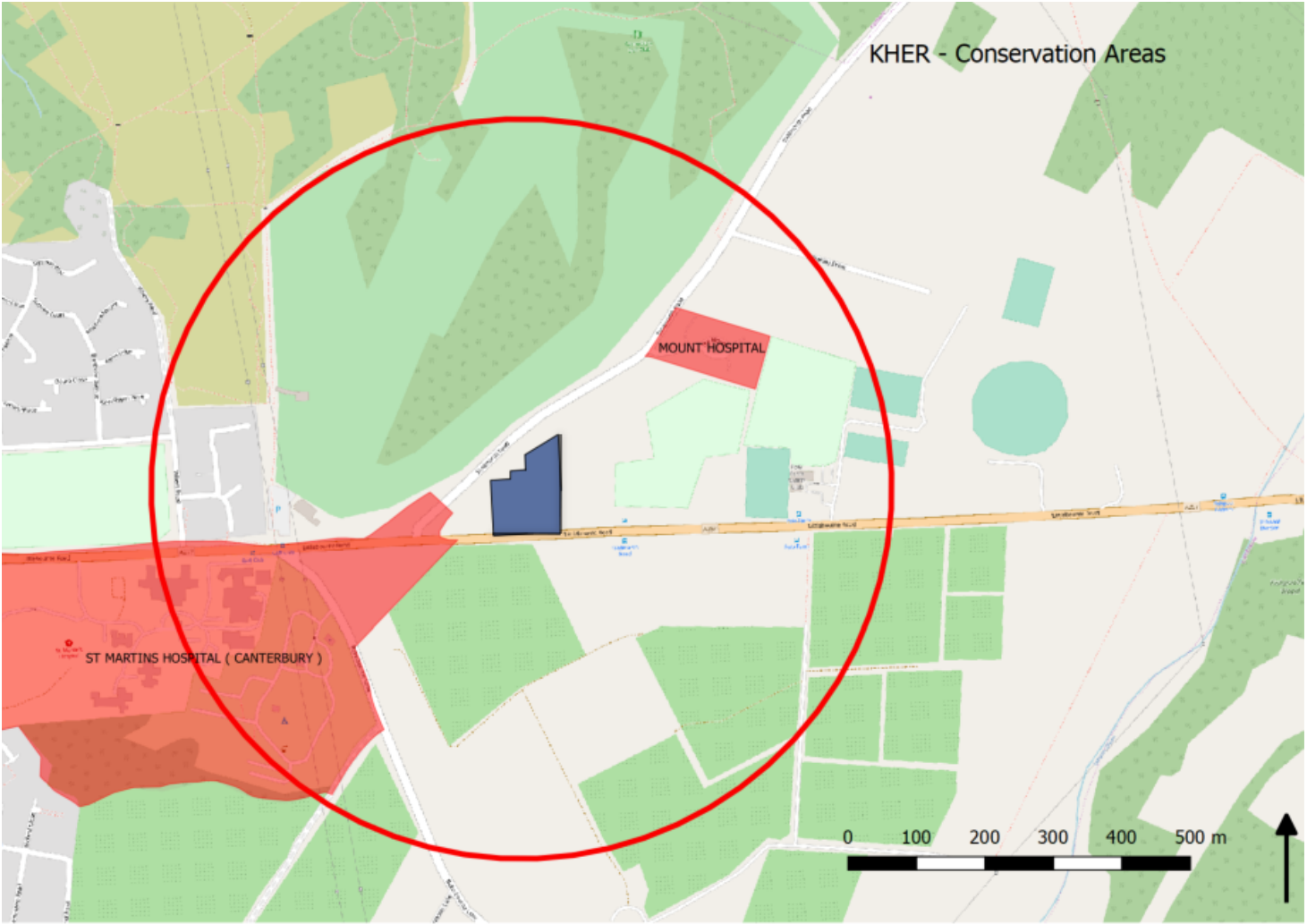


Figure 15: KHER Conservation Areas

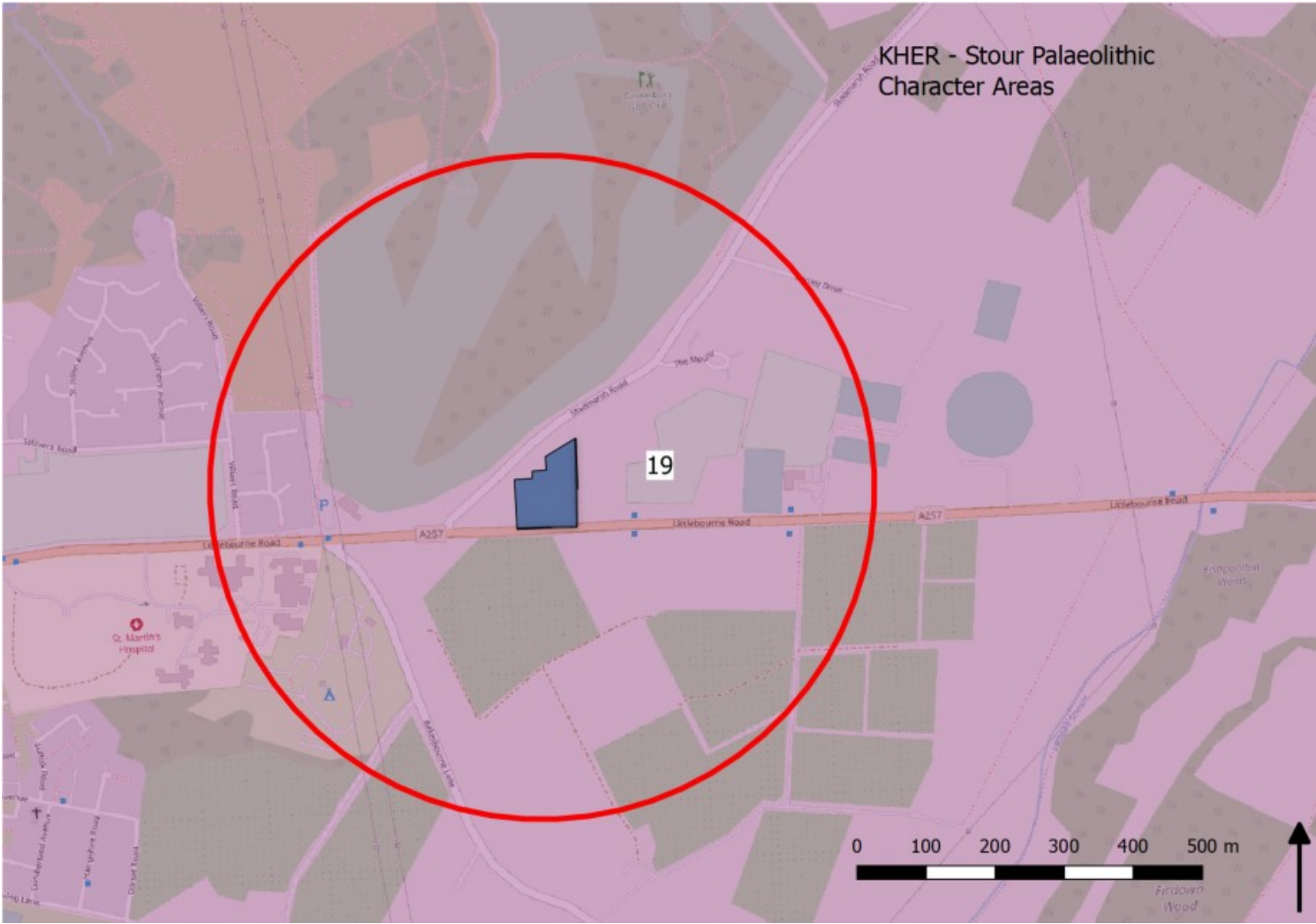


Figure 16: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Areas



Plate 1: 1940s. (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)

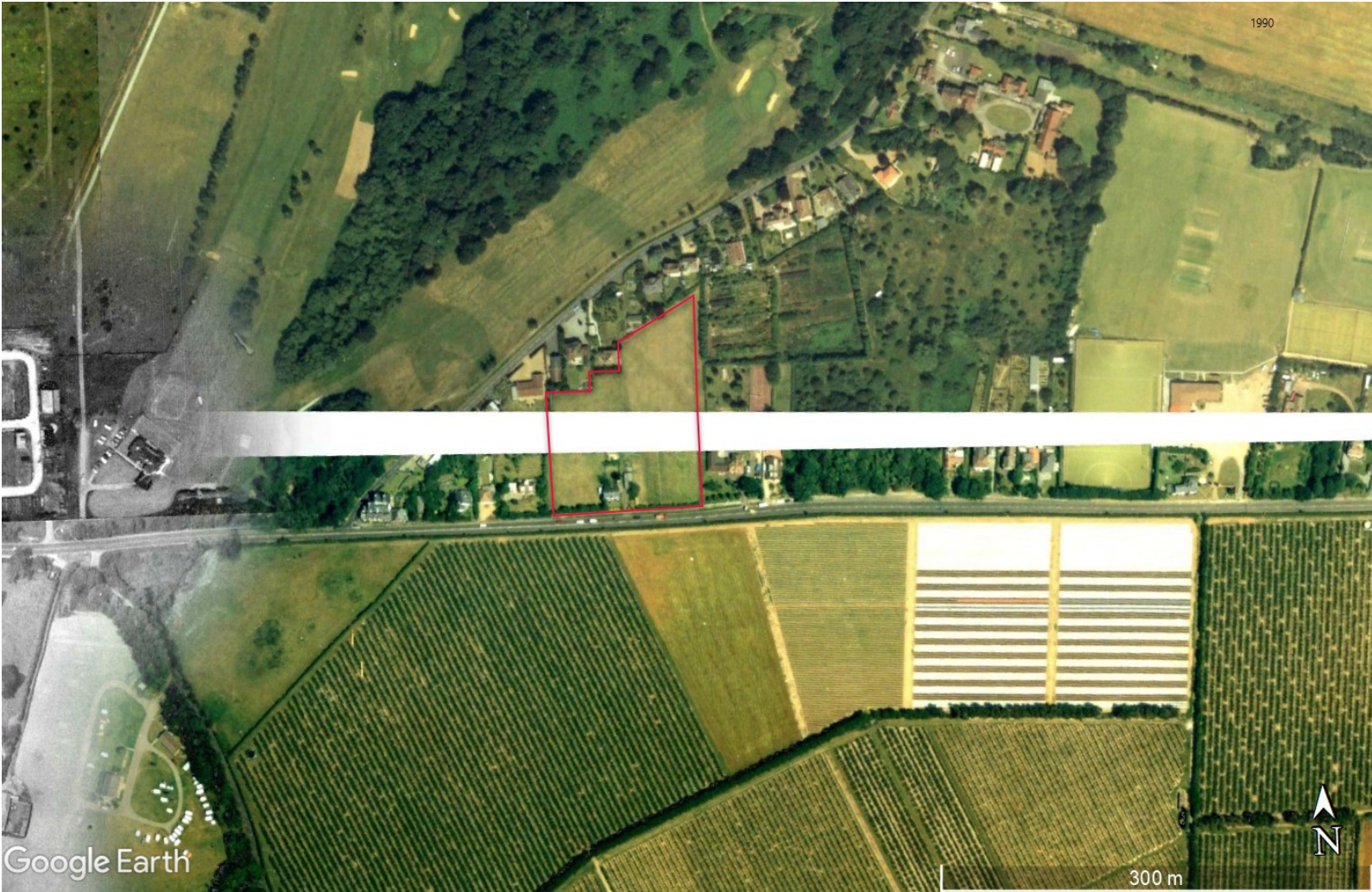


Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2017 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: View of the PDA Entrance (facing N).



Plate 7: View of the southern boundary (facing NW).



Plate 8: View across the PDA from the north west corner (facing SE).



Plate 9: View across the PDA from the south west corner (facing NE)



Plate 10: View across the PDA from the north east corner (facing SW).



Plate 11: View across the PDA from the south east corner (facing NW).



Plate 12: View across the PDA from the north west corner (facing E)



Plate 13: View of the current house (facing NE)