



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
in Advance of the Proposed  
Development of Land at the Rear of  
Becket House, New Dover Road,  
Canterbury, Kent

October 2023

# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at the Rear of Becket House, New Dover Road, Canterbury, Kent

National Grid Reference TR 15360 57317



Report for TT Group

Date of Report: 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2023

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at the Rear of Becket House, New Dover Road, Canterbury, Kent.**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been asked by TT Group to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of Land at the Rear of Becket House, New Dover 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: **low**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **high**
- Medieval: **high**
- Post-Medieval: **high**
- Modern: **low**

*The site concerns rear area to Becket House located on the New Dover Road in Canterbury just outside of the city walls. The PDA is a 'L' shaped area of land to the rear of Becket House. Becket House is a five-storey building, built in 1939 and originally called Telephone House. Becket House is adjacent to the north eastern boundary of the PDA. To the rear of Becket House and part of the PDA is an extension built in the 1970s. The remaining area was a car park.*

*Canterbury is known to have been occupied since the Iron Age period onwards and excavations, in the surrounding area has revealed archaeological evidence from at least the Roman period onwards of a cemetery located outside of the city walls with the southern part of the PDA potentially located within the area of a Medieval nunnery of St. Sepulchre established around 1100 AD and dissolved in 1536. A late medieval chalk block cellar and wall foundations possibly associated with the nunnery buildings were found to the west of the site as well as possible inhumations associated with this period nearby. Pits and ditches possibly associated with the nunnery have also been found on the north western side of the site. In the Post Medieval period, the PDA mainly formed part of the gardens to Ersham House with the southern part of the PDA forming the area of the walled garden and with part of the house falling into the area of the PDA, there may be evidence from this*

*period. Becket House became a fortified location in 1940 in association with the civilian and military telephone communication centre that was established in 1939 and evidence for this period of its use may be present within the site.*

*As well as potential impact on any potential archaeology from the construction of Ersham House and gardens features, the construction of Becket House and its 1970s extension significantly reduced ground levels along with installation of any services in association with the telephone communication centre, including 4 known underground tanks would have impacted heavily on any archaeological deposits. Bomb damage, particularly near to the destroyed Cossington Road terrace could also have caused a localised impact on deposits. The differing ground levels also seen across the southern part of the site from the construction and demolition of those 20<sup>th</sup> buildings is also likely to have had a high/total impact upon potential archaeology.*

*This is a site that has been subject to a significant amount of truncation and the survivability of any archaeological remains is uncertain and likely to be variable across the PDA. If archaeological remains are likely to survive it will be more likely in the southern part of the PDA. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is anticipated that an evaluation will be required to ascertain the nature of any archaeological deposits which can be covered by an appropriate archaeological condition.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was asked by TT Group (the client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment relating to the proposed development area (PDA) Land at the Rear of Becket House, New Dover Road, Canterbury, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 15360 57317 (Fig 1).

### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The site is located to the rear of Becket House on the south western side of the New Dover Road on the south eastern outskirts of Canterbury just outside of the city walls. The PDA is a 'L' shaped area of land to the rear of Becket House. Becket House is a five-storey building built in 1939 and originally called Telephone House. Becket House is adjacent to the north eastern boundary of the PDA. To the rear of Becket House and part of the PDA is an extension built in the 1970s. The remaining area was a car park. The area of the PDA is circa 0.9 of a hectare and is on ground level ground of circa 21/22m aOD although this varies across the site (Fig. 1).

#### *Geology*

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

#### *Geotechnical Information*

- 1.2.3 In 2020, a borehole investigation was undertaken at the Site and the location of these are provided in Figure 23. Generally Ground conditions consisted of granular Made Ground (circa 1.2m below ground level (bgl)) sometimes with demolition-type material. This was over superficial head deposits of gravelly silt/clay (generally to depths of between 1.2 and 4.0m bgl), underlain by Margate chalk (generally encountered as a putty chalk with gravels and cobbles), which ties in with the BGS reported geology.



- 1.2.4 The site had four disused underground fuel tanks, two of which were for fuel oil and are labelled as decommissioned, and the other two were petrol tanks and the decommissioning status is unknown. All four have since been removed. (Fig. 22).

### **1.3 The Proposed Development**

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for a Proposed 2 linear blocks of 2-3 storeys with undercroft parking to replace the existing 1970s extension to the rear of Becket House and the present car parking area at the southern part of the PDA to consist of green space and terrace/semi-detached housing with gardens and private parking. (Fig.2).

### **1.4 Project Constraints**

- 1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

### **1.5 Scope of Document**

- 1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine the potential for significant archaeology which may be impacted on by the proposed development, as far as is possible from existing information.

## 2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990). In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 2.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework was updated in July 2018, revised in February 2019, July 2021 and September 2023 is the principal document which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework in which Local Planning Authorities can produce their own distinctive Local Plans to reflect the needs of their communities.

### 2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.2.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2023): Annex 2, comprises:

*'All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'*

- 2.2.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

- 2.2.3 NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers, and owners of heritage assets

adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.2.4 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

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

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

2.2.5 Paragraph 194 of the NPPF states that:

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

2.2.6 Paragraph 195 of the NPPF states that:

*‘Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development*

*affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account to the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'*

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

- ***'Significance (for heritage policy).*** *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'*
- ***'Setting of a heritage asset.*** *The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.'*

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

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

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

2.2.10 Paragraph 199 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, ‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.’

2.2.11 Paragraph 200 notes that:

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

*a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*

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

2.2.12 Paragraph 201 states that:

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

*a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*

*b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*

*c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*

*d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.’*

- 2.2.13 Conversely, paragraph 202 notes that *‘where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use’*.
- 2.2.14 The NPPF comments in paragraph 207, proffers that *‘not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 201 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 202, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole’*.
- 2.2.15 Paragraph 204 states that ‘Local Planning Authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred’.
- 2.2.16 Paragraph 206 encourages Local Planning Authorities to *‘look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.’*
- 2.2.17 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy, and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.
- 2.2.18 In addition to the NPPF, statutory protection and guidance documents are also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following list:
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
  - Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
  - Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

## **2.3 Local Policies**

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

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

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

### *POLICY HE1: Historic Environment and Heritage Assets*

2.3.3 The City Council will support proposals which protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment and the contribution it makes to local distinctiveness and sense of place. Proposals that make sensitive use of historic assets through regeneration and reuse, particularly where these bring redundant or under-used buildings and areas into an appropriate use, will be encouraged.

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

2.3.5 The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and, no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate

marketing that will enable its conservation; and, conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and, the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

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

*POLICY HE6: Conservation Areas*

- 2.3.7 Development within a conservation area should preserve or enhance its special architectural or historic character or appearance.
- 2.3.8 Development, in or adjoining a conservation area, which would enhance its character, appearance, or setting will normally be permitted. Important features or characteristics, which contribute to its special character and setting, that need to be protected, include; plan form, buildings, architectural features, built form, archaeological sites, materials, trees, streets and spaces and the relationships between these features.
- 2.3.9 New development in a conservation area should aim to preserve and enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and respect its surroundings in terms of height, massing, volume, scale, form, materials, details, roofscape, plot width and the design of any new pedestrian, cycle or vehicular access.

*POLICY HE8: Heritage Assets in Conservation Areas*

- 2.3.10 The City Council has a presumption in favour of the conservation of heritage assets. The more significant the asset, the greater the presumption in favour of conservation and the greater the justification required for its alteration. Proposals involving substantial harm to designated heritage assets within a conservation area will normally be refused unless it can be shown that the harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all the other criteria in Policy HE1 apply. If the proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, or the building, or



the element affected does not contribute to the significance of the area, the harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

2.3.11 The PDA falls within the Canterbury City Conservation Area

*POLICY HE11: Archaeology*

2.3.12 The archaeological and historic integrity of designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not be permitted.

2.3.13 Planning applications, on sites where there is or is the potential for an archaeological heritage asset, must include an appropriate desk-based assessment of the asset.

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

2.3.15 The character, importance and condition of any archaeological deposits or structures within the application site; The likely impact of the proposed development on these features (including the limits to the depth to which groundworks can go on the site); and the means of mitigating the effect of the proposed development including: a statement setting out the impact of the development.

2.3.16 Where the case for development affecting a heritage asset of archaeological interest is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ. Where preservation in situ is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative. In such cases archaeological recording works must be undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by the Council's Archaeological Officer or a competent archaeological organisation that has been agreed by the Council in advance.

*POLICY HE12: Areas of Archaeological Interest*

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

of the archaeological implications of the proposed development. The PDA falls within this Area of Archaeological Importance.

*Local Planning Guidance*

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

### 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment supports a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

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

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

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

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

(2017:4)

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

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*

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

CIFA (2017:4)

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Introduction

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

### 4.2 Sources

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

#### *Archaeological databases*

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 200m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

#### *Cartographic and Pictorial Documents*

- 4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 9.

#### *Aerial photographs*

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

#### *Secondary and Statutory Resources*

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

#### *Walkover Survey*

- 4.2.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:
- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
  - Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features.
  - Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
  - Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (200m radius from the site boundaries of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There were no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Protected Military Remains or NMP cropmarks within the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1. Details and placement of the HER records are provided in Appendix 10.

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
<b>Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods</b>		

### 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.3 The outer reaches of the study area fall within the World Heritage Site Buffer Zone (Fig.16). In addition, the PDA is adjacent to a number of Conversation Areas

within Canterbury (Fig. 18) including that of Old Dover Road and Oaten Hill to the south and west. Adjacent to the north east is the New Dover Road and St Augustine Road conservation area, with the Canterbury City conservation area to the north. Part of the pavement frontage of the PDA is within The Old Dover Road and St Augustine's Conservation Area, although the proposed development itself lies outside of the Conservation Areas.

- 5.2.4 Within the study area there are 41 listed buildings (Fig.13). A number of which are adjacent to the PDA along Oaten Hill. The PDA has no designated assets within it, although the adjacent Becket House could be considered a non-designated heritage asset, and it is recorded in the Kent HER as a building referring to its role as a Second World War vital communications facility that would have been a defended locality and Vulnerable Point (TR 15 NE 779). The above ground designated heritage assets are considered in a separate Heritage Statement.

### **5.3 Previous Archaeological Works**

- 5.3.1 There have been a large number of intrusive archaeological events in the area (Fig.17). Those closest to the PDA of information are expanded upon below. One event is shown as being located within the PDA based on comments by Hasted in 1799 about Roman burials where only the general area is known but this record has only been applied to the locality and may not necessarily be within the PDA itself.

#### *Watching Brief Former Courts Store EKE21697*

- 5.3.2 Undertaken in 2006 in the area adjacent to the PDA in the north western corner found during a watching brief evidence of Post Medieval brickwork and pottery along with residual Roman and Medieval pottery (TR 15 NE 1925).

#### *Oaten Hill Post Office EKE22251*

- 5.3.3 Close to the southern boundary of the PDA, a 2007 watching brief recorded undated pits and also Medieval pits. (TR 15 NE 1939).

#### *St Sepulchre's Site, Cossington Road EKE13760*



- 5.3.4 Undertaken in 1980 just to the south west of the PDA, part of a 16<sup>th</sup> century barn was recorded that contained Medieval architectural fragments. May have been associated with the nunnery (TR 15 NE 1398).

*1-2 Cossington Road EKE13762*

- 5.3.5 Undertaken in 1983 just to the SSW of the PDA, elements of 2 late Medieval chalk block constructed cellars and wall foundations possible associated with the nunnery (TR 15 NE 1398) were exposed during a watching brief (TR 15 NE 1594). The site was disturbed and truncated with little surviving in-situ. It was noted that the cellar had been backfilled with domestic rubbish and hardcore in the 29<sup>th</sup> century.

*19 Oaten Hill EKE13761*

- 5.3.6 Recorded in 1981, circa 50m SSW of the PDA, were human bones relating to 4 skeletons and thought to be associated with the graveyard of the disused church of St Sepulchre's Nunnery (TR 15 NE 1595). Also at the same period further south by the Old Dover Road inside the boundary wall of the nunnery were found Roman cremations (TR 15 NE 1572) and other possible Roman features such as a kiln.

*Cossington Road, & Oaten Hill EKE13759 & EKE14077*

- 5.3.7 In 1861 excavations found both Medieval burials associated with the nunnery and also Roman cremations. Nearby, circa 80m SSW of the PDA further Medieval remains were found at 23 Oaten Hill in 2011 that included 2 segments of the original wall of the nunnery along with 23 burials in coffins. (MKE92787).

*1-7 New Dover Road EKE20313*

To the north on the PDA on the northern side of the New Dover Road ahead of commercial development in 2013 trial trenching found evidence of Roman ditches (TR 15 NE 1883), a small amount of residual Late Anglo-Saxon pottery (TR 15 NE 1884), along with Medieval pits and quarry pits (TR 15 NE 1885), as well as Post Medieval pits (TR 15 NE 1886). Post Medieval structures related to the 187 Town Pan were identified. Post-War redevelopment led to extensive truncation of buried archaeological remains.

## **5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative**

- 5.4.1 Canterbury is a historic English cathedral city and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. There is evidence that the city was occupied from the Palaeolithic period. Within the wider district, the area north of Canterbury in the Whitstable/Herne Bay area has revealed significant late Bronze Age, early Iron Age settlement areas as has within Canterbury itself suggesting there was a ford across the Stour in this area.
- 5.4.2 In the first century AD a major Iron Age settlement and Hillfort was established at Bigbury to the west of the city by the local Celtic tribe the Cantiaci and became known as 'Durovernon' or "Stronghold by the Alder Grove". It is then thought that when the hillfort was abandoned circa 50BC that the iron Age settlement moved to Canterbury centre with a Belgic Oppidum located at a ford crossing the River Stour. The recent excavations at St Thomas' Hill at the Turing Building on the University of Kent campus, shows another Iron Age settlement/Industry centre contemporary with that of Bigbury and abandoned approximately at the same time.
- 5.4.3 In 43 AD the Romans invaded Britain and founded a settlement close to the River Stour and took over the Celtic settlement, rebuilding it and naming it 'Durovernum Cantiacorum' or "Fortress of Kent". It became one of the 28 cities of Roman Britain, connected to the major Kentish ports of Richborough, Dover and Lympne and therefore of considerable strategic importance. There was no major military Garrison but in the 3rd century an earth bank and city walls were constructed with seven gates, Northgate, Westgate, Riding gate, Burgate, Worth Gate, London gate and Queningate, leading outwards to the Roman roads that created a network of communication across Kent.
- 5.4.4 The Roman city walls enclosed 130 acres of the settlement. Roman cemeteries are documented to the east, south and northwest of the city walls and burial mounds are to the east and south. The Roman are well known for their roadside ritual activity and with burials occurring outside of the city walls and alongside roads. One of which is located south east of the city walls that straddles across the Old Dover road to Dover from Ridingate in the area south of the PDA. Hasted writing in 1799, records Roman burial urns from ground east of St. Sepulchres Nunnery and from a nearby orchard. None of these finds were accurately plotted and only a local vicinity location IS known. The town flourished for 300 years but by the 4th century the Roman civilization was in decline and the Romans abandoned both

Canterbury in 407AD and Britain in 410AD. Canterbury ceased to be a town, inhabited by the residual farming population that probably farmed lands beyond the walls. Old Dover Road

- 5.4.5 In the late 4th century, the Jutes arrived, a Germanic people that settled in Britain in the late 4th century and made Canterbury or 'Cantwareburh' meaning "Kentish Stronghold" their centre. In 597 AD the Pope sent Augustine with a group of monks to convert the Saxon population to Christianity. King Ethelbert the King of Kent, married to a Christian woman, gave little opposition and in 598AD Augustine and his monks built a church outside the city walls and in 602AD rededicated a deserted Roman church. Augustine became Archbishop in 603AD and by 672AD Canterbury was given complete authority over the English Church.
- 5.4.6 The town began to prosper, and craftsmen returned to the town. The River Stour was a great source of trade from British towns as far as Ipswich and further afield in northern France and by 630AD gold and silver coins were being struck at the Canterbury mint. The name Stour has existed since A.D. 686, suggesting the name which the river now bears, was probably given it by the Saxons. The name 'Stour' means stirring or moving. It supplanted the old British one of Durwhern, meaning swift river. In Latin, Stauro means strong or powerful. Following the 7th Century, the area seems to have settled broadly into a farming landscape with Canterbury forming the medieval centre of activity.
- 5.4.7 Between the PDA and the city Walls was initially running parallel the curving to join the Old Dover Road was the 'Rithercheap' road and thought to derive from the cattle market that was located there.
- 5.4.8 The close proximity to the eastern coast made the town a prime target for the Vikings and consequently it was raided in 842 and 851AD suffering great loss of life. Archbishop Dunstan re-founded the abbey built by Augustine and recovery began. A second wave of attacks began in 991AD until finally in 1011 the Danes laid a siege on Canterbury that lasted 20 days, capturing the town, burning the cathedral and houses and killing the Archbishop.
- 5.4.9 In 1066 AD, Canterbury surrendered to the Normans. At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 Canterbury was flourishing, its population numbering some 6000, and new areas of settlement were growing outside of the city walls. The cathedral

burned again and was replaced twice by the Normans in 1070 and 1175. The wooden motte and-bailey castle that was constructed with the arrival of William the Conqueror was replaced in stone in the 12th century.

5.4.10 As well as the cathedral, other religious organisations and buildings were built in the Medieval period. Those outside of the city walls included St Augustine's Abbey, St Gregory's Priory and St Sepulchre's Nunnery. Within the city walls were the Franciscans and Dominican Friars. The Nunnery of St Sepulchre, founded circa 1100 was located further south on the Old Dover Road, beyond Oaten Hill and had an associated cemetery, with burials over the earlier Roman ones. The nunnery was considered to be small with a single Prioress and five or six nuns. It was separate from St Augustine's Abbey but was on land rented from them.

5.4.11 In the Medieval period there were also Chantries. These were endowments of money and land for priests who would hold services and recite prayers for the souls of the dead, often within small, specially built, Chantry chapels. There was one called Doge's Chantry chapel which was founded in 1264 located on open land east of New Street (now Chantry Lane) which extended between St. Augustine's Abbey and the nunnery of St. Sepulchre further to the south.

5.4.12 In 1170AD, followers of King Henry II murdered the Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Becket, and the city became a major focus of pilgrimage in Britain and Europe. The number of pilgrims visiting the city brought trade and further prosperity. Pilgrims came through parts of the Blean by Boughton and Dunkirk before travelling through Harbledown where they got their first view of the cathedral before travelling along the London Road towards St Dunstan's and Westgate. Eastbridge Hospital was built as a shelter for poor pilgrims in 1190 AD.

5.4.13 For those pilgrims continuing on towards Dover to travel either the Via Francigena to Rome or Camino de Santiago to Santiago de Compostela route on the Continent, they would leave Canterbury via the southern part of the city, passed St Augustine's and St Martins picking up the Pilgrims Way that is in part now days also the North Downs Way, heading south eastwards broadly running parallel on the northern side to the present New Dover Road.

5.4.14 It appears that land on the northern side of the Old Dover Road belong to Barton Court, also known as Longport Manor, as the home farm of St Augustine's Abbey.

the home farm was the administrative centre of the home farm of the abbey, where abbey tenants from outlying manors brought their produce, the barton was also where the manorial and liberty courts were held. It appears that the PDA formed part of the wider demesne lands associated with Barton Court. A gallows stood at the junction of Oaten Hill and Rithercheap.

- 5.4.15 During the Medieval period England's main export was wool and Canterbury thrived on both the wool and leather trade until 1348 when the Black Death arrived. Canterbury had the tenth largest population in England at 10,000 but that number fell dramatically to 3,000 by the early 16th century. The town suffered again during the Peasant's Revolt in 1381, when the Archbishop's Palace and the castle were sacked.
- 5.4.16 The Roman walls had been robbed of stone and damaged over the centuries and in 1380 AD, in response to French raids, the city walls were rebuilt on the Roman foundations. A survey in 1402AD shows that the city was defended by walls with the exception of a small area by the River Stour beyond Northgate. During the medieval period the river that flowed between Northgate and Westgate was used for defensive purposes and a medieval ditch is documented.
- 5.4.17 The area in and around the PDA was an important area due to St Augustine's Abbey supported by a road network. Where the main road towards Dover was via Ridigate.
- 5.4.18 At the Dissolution, the Abbey and three Friaries were closed, Thomas Becket's shrine was demolished and all the gold, silver and jewels removed to the Tower of London. The removal of his image, name and feasts put an end to the constant stream of pilgrimages that entered the city. By 1547 Chantries were suppressed.
- 5.4.19 St. George's Gate was the only entrance to the medieval walled town that was not founded on a Roman gate. By an act of Parliament in 1790 the road was extended in a direct line toward the Dover Turnpike road, dividing Chantry Lane into two and forming a cross roads on the outer edge of the suburb. St. George's Place was laid out from the gate to the junction with Chantry Lane. The construction of brick terraces, town houses and mansions on St. Georges Place, reflected a process of spatial segregation where the suburban population of Canterbury was divided from the urban centre by differentiation on the basis of wealth and status. Since

the new road abutted fields, it became prime land for residential development along its length.

5.4.20 Ersham House of which the PDA belongs in the Victorian Period, was called 'The Paddock' when it was first built in 1825. It was the home of Mr Richard Halcroft, Esq. (1754 - 1823) a wealthy financier with the local bank Baker & Co. and was a former mayor of Canterbury (c. 1785). In the 1920's it was occupied by Mr Cattell, a veterinary surgeon. Ersham House later became the HQ of the 337 Field Ambulance Division.

5.4.21 Maltbys, a garage set up in early 20<sup>th</sup> century at the Canterbury site. In 1945, Caffyns acquired Maltbys, which included the site adjacent to the PDA. In 1951 a large extension was added to the Canterbury site. During the 1980s, that building was demolished and replaced by Courts Furniture Store. The store later suffered a fire in 2004 and was subsequently replaced by the current residential houses and apartments.

5.4.22 World War II brought further destruction to the city; 10445 bombs were dropped in 135 raids culminating in the Baedeker Blitz of 1942 when 48 people were killed and part of the town was destroyed. Becket House, formerly Telephone House was constructed as a telecommunications centre fronting the New Dover Road in what was the former garden of Ersham House in 1939. It is possible that the development within the grounds of Ersham House at this time was carried out in preparation for creating a communications centre and defensive point in preparation for the Second World War. Telephone House was later renamed Becket House and after the Second World War later became offices for British Telecom.

## **5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression**

### *Braun & Hogenburg Map, 1580*

5.5.1 One of the earliest maps of Canterbury. This shows the PDA outside of the city wall. St Augustine's is identified by the blue roofs north of the PDA with the PDA located at the extreme edge of the map in a suburb and Dover Road to the south. Rows of buildings are seen lining the street and the road topography does not

match that of the present day. It is unlikely that the buildings in and around the PDA are shown with any real accuracy (Fig. 3).

#### *Speed Map, 1611*

- 5.5.2 Speed's map broadly represents the Medieval layout of the streets which exists today. The area of the PDA is labelled nunnery. To the west of the PDA is a feature annotated No. 45 and is Oaten Hill and shows a mound incorporating gallows. The Dover Road is shown exiting feature No. 44 being Ridigate. Oaten Hill and Upper/Lower Chantry Lane can be identified running between the Dover Road and St Augustine's. Retherchiepe (now Dover Street) follows from the city walls round towards Oaten Hill. Oaten Hill, which developed around a market place where grains and cereals were sold. The area to the west of the PDA is an area of land used for the cattle market. To the north of the nunnery and east of Chantry Lane is showing an isolated building is believed to be that of the chapel of Doge's Chantry. It is unclear how accurate the buildings are depicted and their placement. The nunnery is seen here within a rectangular boundary with an 'L' shaped building in the centre and is believed to be located in the southern area of the PDA. On the western boundary by the gallows is a gatehouse and entrance (Fig.4).

#### *Doige's Map, 1752*

- 5.5.3 This map begins to show the land and property in greater detail. Where the gallows used to be is now showing a pond. A new road leading from St George's Gate continues onwards on an eastern trajectory to the north of the PDA showing the road to Dover. The nunnery at the PDA is no longer in place and the PDA is depicted as an orchard. It is not clear if the gatehouse survives at this point in time. There are a number of buildings shown lining Chantry Lane in what was originally the western boundary of the nunnery. Common with most blocks in Canterbury, buildings were located around the edges facing the road with the interior as gardens of in this case market gardens, which can clearly be seen represented in the area to the west of the PDA (Fig.5).

#### *Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769*

- 5.5.4 This is a more generalised map showing less detail than Doige's map. The PDA remains in the suburbs, and it is not clear how accurate the representation of

buildings along the eastern side of Chantry Lane to the west of the PDA. The PDA is still considered to be rural at this point (Fig.6).

#### *Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797*

- 5.5.5 This map shows the location of buildings along Chantry Lane to the west of the PDA and it is possible that part of the PDA falls over the location of one of these buildings. The south western boundary is formed adjacent to orchards, it is not clear if the PDA is still an orchard or not. The north eastern boundary is clearly showing the line of New Dover Road having been turnpiked (Fig.7).

#### *Tithe Map*

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

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

- 5.5.7 This is the first detailed OS map showing the PDA. The PDA mainly consists of the garden and associated paths to a new House built called Ersham House. The house straddles part of the PDA. The buildings that originally lines the eastern side of Chantry Lane (now Upper Chantry Lane have been removed and a wall created with a number of greenhouses alongside. Ersham House faces north east and the main entrance and drive is from the New Dover Road to the west of the far north western part of the PDA. The far south western part of the PDA falls with a rectangular area that could potentially form part of the walled kitchen garden to accompany the house that is formally laid out. The south western corner of the PDA is adjacent to new houses and garden located on Oaten Hill and south of the PDA a new road has been created between the PDA and the Old Dover Road called Cossington Road, which has residential house and gardens adjacent to the south eastern boundary of the PDA. The land belonging to Ersham House extends beyond the boundary of the PDA to the east and a Ha-Ha is depicted broadly aligning with part of the area of south eastern boundary of the PDA (Fig 8).

#### *Historic OS map 1899*

- 5.5.8 At a smaller scale than the above map depicting less detail, it nevertheless shows that there is little change since 1874 (Fig.9).

#### *Historic OS Map 1938*



- 5.5.9 By this time there have been significant changes. A new road has been created from the New Dover Road heading on a SSW trajectory before turning 90 degrees to the NW and ending adjacent to the south eastern part of the PDA in what was previously part of the larger gardens to Ersham House. On the New Dover Road to the north east of the PDA is now a long linear building fronting the New Dover Road. Outside of the PDA to the south east in what was the east of the Ha-Ha and formal garden area are now two new buildings.
- 5.5.10 To the north west of the PDA on the corner of the New Dover Road and Upper Chantry Lane is a new building in the area of the original entrance and driveway to Ersham House and this new building appears to connect to the house itself. This is the garage that was Matlbys that later became Caffyns (Fig.10).

## **5.6 Aerial Photographs**

*1946*

- 5.6.1 This aerial photograph taken just after the end of World War II shows a number of buildings within the PDA. Telephone House can be seen at the top of the PDA facing New Dover Road. To the rear of that building is hardstanding with the remains of trees and vegetation with some smaller buildings located either side of the hardstanding. In the far south western part of the PDA there is one larger rectangular building with a group of smaller buildings nearby to the east. It appears that the northern wall of the walled garden has been removed. There is now clearly an entrance from Upper Chantry Lane and along that entrance road are also a number of other smaller units. Adjacent to the north western corner of the PDA is the larger buildings on the corner but it appears that it is no longer attached to Ersham house which has been replaced by smaller units being that of Caffyns garages. Adjacent to the south eastern side of the PDA on Ersham Road, there are now residential plots (Plate1).

*1947*

- 5.6.2 Plates 2 and 3 are much clearer and show the buildings to the rear of Telephone House with car parking immediately at the rear. Ersham House has been replaced with other buildings of unknown purpose of which is still surrounded by trees and vegetation. The hardstanding at the rear of Telephone House narrows and allows access to the southern part of the PDA. Either side of this roadway, there are

contract blast shelters remaining. The entrance from Upper Chantry street shows the smaller scale building along the northern side of the entrance and alongside the larger rectangular building is also a smaller one adjacent to its north western corner. Further smaller buildings are to the east of that building in the south eastern corner. The effects of the bombing in the war are possibly the cause of the gaps in the residential plots along the south eastern boundary in Cottington Road and also on the eastern side of Oaten Hill (Plates 2 & 3).

#### *1960s*

- 5.6.3 There have been some changes across the central portion of the PDA where the hardstanding has been widened and the remaining vegetation that was part of the old garden for Ersham House has been removed. The old blast shelters were removed and there is a smaller building to the rear of Telephone House.. Immediately adjacent to the west, the smaller buildings seen previously on the location of the previous house have been removed and replaced with a larger commercial building being that of the extension for Caffyns known to be in the early 1950s. It is unclear as to the activity in the south eastern corner of the PDA. Adjacent to the south western boundary of the PDA, there are two new buildings in replacement of the earlier houses thought to have been bomb damaged. (Plate 4).

#### *1990*

- 5.6.4 Telephone House has been extended to the rear with an 'L' shaped extension and a courtyard has been formed in the area to the south east of the main building created by the extension. The commercial building adjacent to the north western part of the site on Upper Chantry Lane have been demolished and one replaced with the other turned into car parking. The south eastern corner of the PDA has been cleared of all vegetation and structures and is now car parking. The buildings along the northern side of the western entrance area have been removed. At the western end of Ersham Road there is a gate which gives access to this part of the site. (Plate 5).

#### *2003*

- 5.6.5 The building located in the south western part of the site has been demolished and is now car parking. (Plate 6).

2022

- 5.6.6 There is little change within the PDA. The car parking area adjacent to the central north western boundary is now residential housing of Flagstaff Court along with a replacement residential building adjacent to the north western corner also now part of the Flagstaff Court complex (Plate 7).

## **5.7 Walkover Survey**

- 5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. A walkover survey was undertaken on the 17th of October 2023. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover within the area of the PDA (Plates 8-22).
- 5.7.2 The site was accessed via the north western side of Becket House. There is also a matching entrance via the south eastern side of Becket House. Access to the rear 1970s extension of Becket House is possible as Becket House is joined via a high-level walkway (Plate 18). The north western part of the PDA is covered in hardstanding and borders a modern housing development (Plate 19). A narrow walkway leads from this area towards the southern part of the PDA via a narrow pathway alongside the 1970s extension (Plate 17). Accessing via the south eastern entrance alongside Becket House leads to a courtyard area mainly of hardstanding (Plate 11). A small corner of this section is located on higher ground and forms what was a garden area, now overgrown. The increase in land levels is achieved by a modern concrete retaining wall (Plate 12). From the garden area is a path through towards the rear of the PDA. The boundary walls are modern.
- 5.7.3 The rear of the PDA is open ground of hardstanding which is made up of patchworks areas of differing ages of concrete and levels. This area had been in use as a car park. There are entrances to this area via Oaten Hill to the west (Plate 9) and also Ersham Road to the east (Plate 10). Both currently blocked off. The Oaten Hill entrance includes some 1930s brickwork and separate entrance arch. The boundary is mainly modern brick walls but also metal fencing in the area of the boundary with the cadet huts on Cossington Road. The land level of this area of Cossington Road is circa half a meter higher than that at the southern end of

the PDA (Plate 21). In addition, the south western corner of the PDA is set lower than the adjoining portion of the PDA as seen in plate 21. It is also possible to view the differences in ground levels associated with the 1970s extension. The ground floor level at the northern end of the 1970s extension is below ground level at its southern end (Plate 22).

## 5.8 Summary of Potential

### *Palaeolithic*

- 5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area and it appears although given the excavations in the surrounding area there is little by way of finds from this period. The borehole data confirms that head deposits still exist in places. The Palaeolithic potential within the PDA is considered **low**.

### *Mesolithic*

- 5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no record from this period. Therefore, it is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the PDA 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 in the study area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Bronze Age*

- 5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has only one record dating to this period within the assessment area of limited Prehistoric occupation in the Canterbury College area circa 210m north of the PDA following a 2006 excavation (TR 15 NE 1820). 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 two records from this period within the assessment area. In the area circa 120m north of the PDA, Late Iron Age residual finds were encountered in a 0211 excavation (TR 15 NE 1809). Further north, circa 220m from the PDA a Late Iron Age pit was found in a 2005 excavation (Tr 15 NE 1817). 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 17 records from this period within the assessment area. There are a number of Roman period records close to the PDA attesting to Roman activity in the area in this period. Outside of the city walls in this area is known to be a Roman cemetery, not accurately defined but thought to be positioned between the New Dover Road and Old Dover Road (TR 15 NE 1573) in the vicinity of the PDA and to the south in the area of a Medieval nunnery (TR 15 NE 14) as seen in Figures 19 & 20. A number of inhumations and cremations have been found. This includes inhumations circa 140m west of the PDA (TR 15 NE 431) and more circa 135m west at 8 Vernon Place (TR 15 NE 1582) and circa 165m west at Vernon House (TR 15 NE 1529). Even closer are other cremations found in antiquity circa 65m WSW (MKE92981) and 75m south west (TR 15 NE 1572) respectively. The Romans were known to located cemeteries outside of city walls alongside main thoroughfares. As seen exiting the city outside in the Windcheap area circa 200m west (TR 15 NE 1909). In Rhodas Town the same area, they also found Late Roman features (TR 15 NE 1909). Archaeological excavation in 2013/14 found extensive late Roman (AD 270-410) features on the eastern side of the excavation area. These included

an enclosed, inhumation cemetery, enclosures, cremation burials, a quarry pit and a number of miscellaneous pits and post holes.

- 5.8.7 We know that Canterbury was a major city in this period which one of the Roman Streets passing just south of the PDA heading towards Dover (TQ 86 SW 132) evidenced by road metalling circa 170m west (TR 15 NE 1586). Excavations have also uncovered a number of Roman features. Circa 75m to the north of the PDA, a 2012 excavation found two possible shallow Roman gullies (TR 15 NE 1883) and nearby possible Roman terracing (TR 15 NE 1506). Roman/post-Roman plough soil layer was found also in the same area north of the PDA at 11 Dover Street. Where there was evidence for a pre-medieval soil horizon, possibly representing plough soil. This is suggested to either date from the Roman or post-Roman periods (TR15 NE 1943). Just to the south west is a possible Roman kiln (TR 15 NE 315) found in antiquity and circa 175m west of the PDA is a clay floor cut by a Roman pit from a 2002 evaluation (TR 15 NE 1921). Overall, there is possible of finding cremations/and/or inhumations from this period. It is unlikely that settlement activity will be found, but there is the possibility for pits as seen in the surrounding area and a potential for agricultural activity. It would also be of significance in understanding the full extent of an Roman burial ground. It is likely that the PDA was part of the periphery to the Roamn settlement. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

#### *Early Medieval and Anglo-Saxon*

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has nine records from this period within the assessment area. In the early Anglo-Saxon period, the Roman city of Canterbury fell into ruins as evidenced archaeologically by layers of 'dark-earth' between the late Roman Layers and Anglo-Saxon layers. However, Christianity came to Canterbury in 597AD, and the area was revitalised. Just to the west was the cattle market (Rithercheap), now Dover Street around the area of a tumulus, a Roman burial mound at Oaten Hill (TR 15 NE 231).
- 5.8.9 Anglo-Saxon features from the 10-11<sup>th</sup> century have been found in the area close to the PDA through recent excavations. Medieval pits and buildings were found at the Red Cross Centre site circa 90m north of the PDA (TR 15 NE 1808). The largest

pit appeared to have been used for the disposal of domestic and industrial waste, including pottery, animal bone and metal working residues. Another pit complex was lined with wood and used for the disposal of cess from disposal of human waste (TR 15 NE 1965). The remnant of an early field system was also identified. At 1-7 Dover Road, circa 70m north, north east, a 2012 excavation found only small quantities of Anglo-Saxon pottery suggesting the site had not been used significantly in this period (TR 15 NE 1884). To the north east of the PDA, a single pit there found late 8<sup>th</sup> century, early 9<sup>th</sup> century pottery (TR 15 NE 1893). Evidence for this period is sparse but as a suburb it was in use and any finds or features from this period would carry significance in furthering our understanding of this ear in this period. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

### *Medieval*

- 5.8.10 The Kent HER has 21 records from this period within the assessment area. The main feature from this period is part of the site was occupied by a Benedictine nunnery dedicated to St. Sepulchre established around 1100 AD and dissolved in 1536. The walls of the nunnery may have survived into the 18th century, but maps from the late 18th to early 19th century record the area as being orchards or hop grounds. Some cellars associated with the nunnery are believed to have been located during excavations (TR 15 NE 135; TR 15 NE 1398). Mapping of the nunnery location and buildings is far from certain. However, circa 80m west of the PDA Medieval remains related to the nunnery were found in 2011 where two stretches of wall were found (MKE92787). Any archaeological remains associated with the nunnery would be of significance as little is known about the nunnery.
- 5.8.11 By this time the Medieval road system was laid out with the Old Dover Road. The market area continuing just west of the PDA in the area of Dover Street (TR 15 NE 1676). Oaten Hill, Upper and Lower Chantry Lane (TR 15 NW 2352) all ran from St Augustine's Priory, pass Doge's Chantry (TR 15 NE 55) and the nunnery.
- 5.8.12 Close to the PDA, to the north recent excavations have revealed Medieval pits containing domestic refuse and quarries (TR 15 NE 1885) and it is not clear whether these are associated with the nunnery. Adjacent to the north western corner of the PDA at the former Courts store, a watching brief found residual Medieval pottery. Within the study area are a number of listed buildings with

origins on the Medieval period. In addition, many other Medieval features have been found in the wider study area attesting to the area in and around the PDA forming part of the Medieval suburbs to the city. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **high**.

#### *Post Medieval*

5.8.13 The Kent HER has 49 records from this period within the assessment area reflecting the continued growth and urbanisation of Canterbury. The records include 356 listed buildings of which the majority are to the west and north west of the PDA, with a number along Oaten Hill and Dover Street. A number of other monument records refer to buildings no longer extant. It is during this period that the New Dover Road is created and the railway is built (TQ 85 SE 300). Excavations can reveal Post Medieval activity and buildings such as at 1-7 New Dover Road just 35m north of the PDA where pits were considered to be of brickearth quarrying or perhaps agricultural or market gardening pits (TR 15 NE 1886). Circa 140m north west of the PDA, early Post Medieval building and cellar was found at St George's Place (TR 15 NE 1807).

5.8.14 Map regression suggests that the area of the PDA was hops and gardens until the building of The Paddock, later, Ersham House in 1825. Part of which appears to fall within the PDA. Associated with the house would have been formal gardens, stable and outbuildings, and in the southern part of the PDA, a walled garden. Any archaeology in association with Ersham House would be of low and local significance. It was during this period, the new road of Cossington Road south of the PDA was built lined with terrace housing. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **high**.

#### *Modern*

5.8.15 KHER has ten records dating to this period, all except two which relate to the Second World War and reflect location of a number of war time services or fortified houses of which are associated with that of Becket House being an important wartime telecommunications centre as part of the surrounding defences. One of the other two records concern the changing role of Ersham house as a World War I hospital (TR 15 NE 1748). At the PDA it appears that the area adjacent to the south of the PDA suffered bomb damage in World War II,



which led to the replacement of those properties with cadet huts which still remain. To the north, north east was the former Red Cross Office that has stood since 1954 and demolished in 2010 (TR 15 NE 1854). In 1938 Ersham Road adjacent to the south east of the PDA was constructed with residential houses alongside within what was the grounds of Esham House and in 1939, Telephone House, now Becket House was built adjacent to the north of the PDA. Given the number of people likely to be working at such an important location, two surface blast aid shelters were built to the rear of Telephone House.

5.8.16 After the Second World War, Ersham House was demolished. A new rectangular building was constructed in the area of the earlier walled garden to Ersham House. Ersham Road. In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a large extension was added to the rear of Becket House as well as a number of other smaller buildings that came and went within the area of the PDA before eventually becoming a car parking area. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

#### *Overview*

5.8.17 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site, but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA will contain archaeology, and these can be summarised as:

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

## 6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 Introduction

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

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

### 6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the site has been part of suburbs associated with the settlement of Canterbury from at least the Roman period onwards. The construction of The Paddock (Ersham House) of which part fell into the area of the PDA along with associated walled garden, outbuildings and other garden features may have impacted upon earlier archaeological deposits. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century there have been a number of significant impacts; The demolition of Ersham House; the construction of buildings in the southern part of the PDA in what was the walled garden area of Ersham House; along with the construction of Becket House; the 1970s large extension to the rear of Becket House which includes a basement level at its northern end and the ground floor being below ground level at the southern end; as well as the significant cabling and services required is likely to have caused

a high and or total impact on archaeological remains. In addition, the four out of use underground tanks, two located in the car park adjacent to the southern extent of Flagstaff Court and 2 east of the 1970s Becket House extension have previously been removed (Fig. 22) and would have caused total removal of archaeology in those areas. There is also the possibility of impacts caused by Second World War bombing. This is known to have occurred in the extreme southern part of the site due to the loss of housing on Cossington Road. The later demolition and creation of hard standing across the southern part of the PDA is also likely to have had an impact of any potential archaeological remains, especially as the differing land levels across this area is noted. Figure 21 shows the location and phasing of known buildings.

*Proposed Impact*

- 6.2.2 The construction of new buildings and services is likely to cause a high/ total impact to any potential archaeology. The central area with its existing basement at its northern end along with the ground floor being below ground level at the southern end will be demolished to be replaced by two linear buildings with undercroft parking causing a total impact on any potential archaeology.
- 6.2.3 The southern part of the PDA is for clearance of the existing hard standing to be replaced with terrace housing, gardens and parking. This is in an area of variable ground levels which will require the hardstanding removed, levelling causing a high/total potential impact on any archaeology.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**

### **7.1 Introduction**

- 7.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 7.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high potential for archaeology especially from the Roman period onwards. The development proposals are likely to cause a high/total impact upon any potential archaeology. However, this is a site that has been subject to a significant amount of truncation and the survivability of any archaeological remains is uncertain and likely to be variable across the PDA. If archaeological remains are likely to survive it will be more likely in the southern part of the PDA, which also coincides with the expected area of the Medieval nunnery. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is anticipated that an evaluation will be required to ascertain the nature of any archaeological deposits which can be covered by an appropriate archaeological condition.

## **8 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **8.1 Archive**

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

### **8.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources**

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

### **8.3 Copyright**

- 8.3.1 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 TT Group (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

## 9 REFERENCES

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Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:10,000 & 1:1250











Figure 4: 1640 Reprinted Speed Map of 1611.



Figure 5: Doidge 1752





Figure 6: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769





*Figure 7: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797*





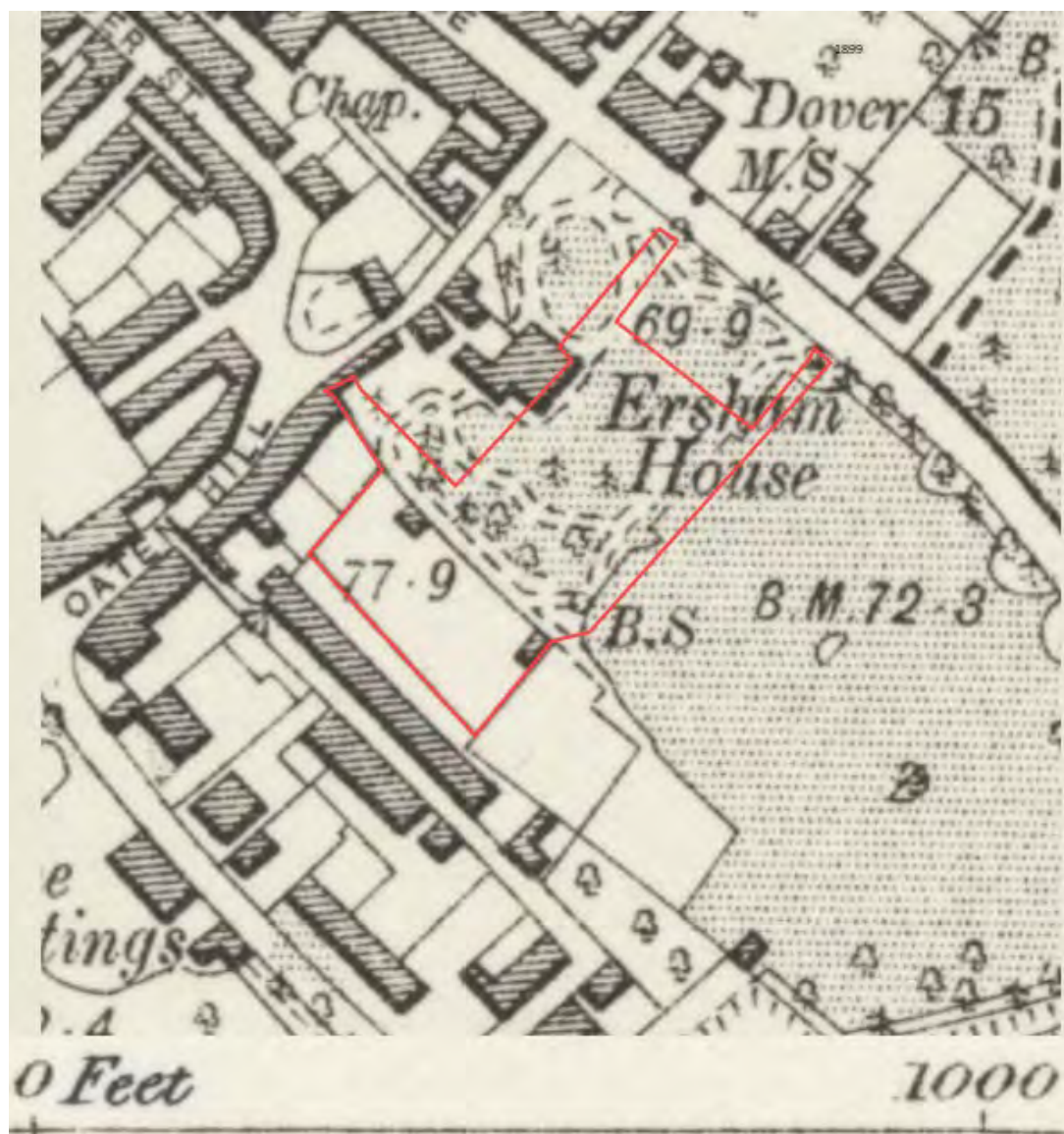


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1899

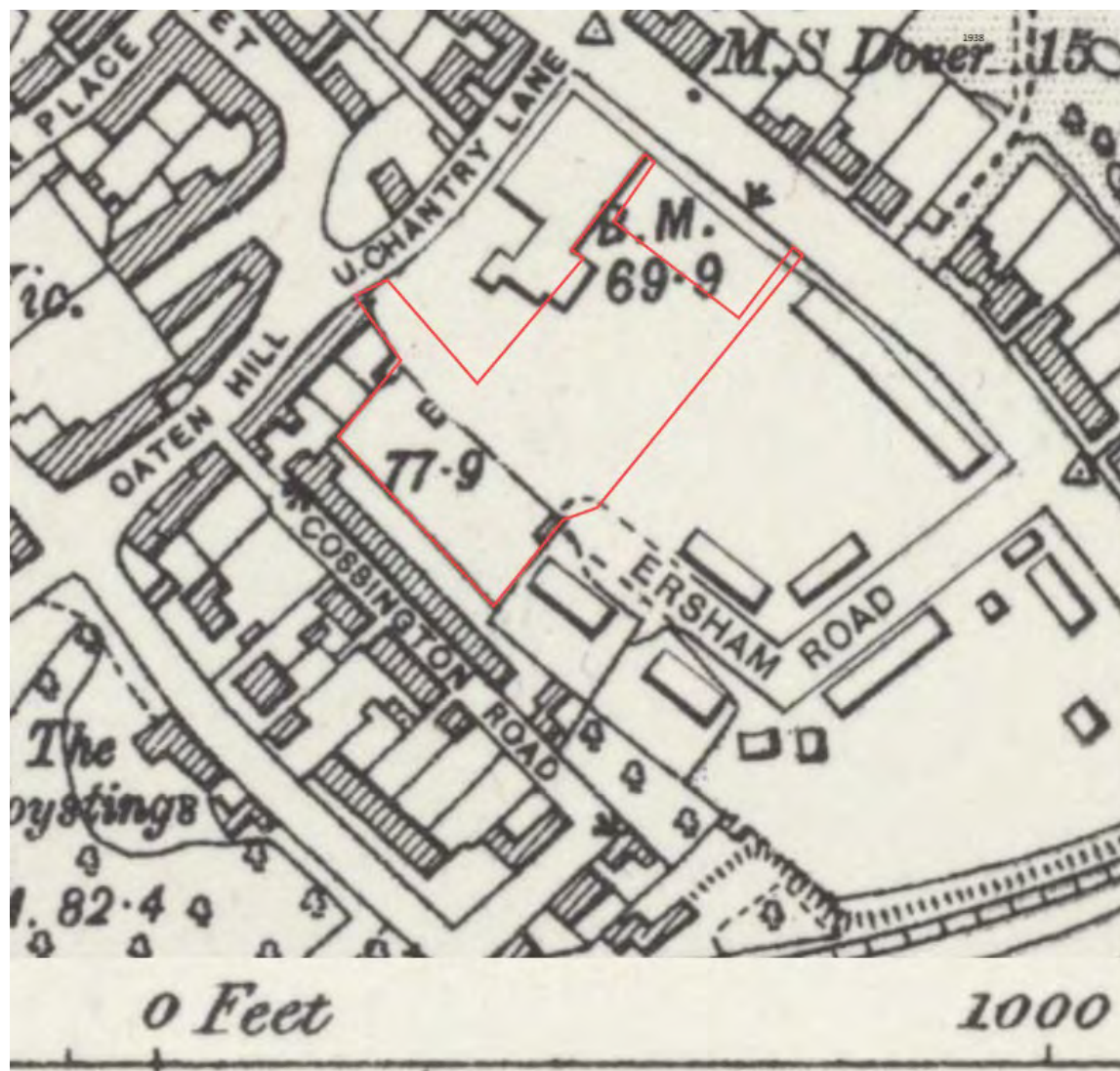


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1938

**10 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA.**

Kent HER ID	Record Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 15 NE 1772	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 125m NNW	Baptist Church, St George's Place, Canterbury. Built 1863
TR 15 NE 384	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 150m WNW	Maltings( site of ),canterbury. . In use from at least 1847 until 1910's, probably even later. Demolished by the 1930s.
TR 15 NE 395	Findspot	Unknown	c. 160m SW	Bronze Age finds at The Hoystings Close, Canterbury. During an evaluation by CAT in 2001 residual Mid Bronze Age finds, no features, were found. This is the first evidence for Mid Bronze Age activity within the limits of the City of Canterbury.
TR 15 NE 411	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 70m WNW	Late Medieval Priory Buildings (site of), Linacre Garden. Rescue excavation in advance of building programme at school. To the west of the Priory boundary wall, built against it, was a series of large two-storey buildings, one of which covered a cellar, which was fully excavated.
TR 15 NE 427	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 200m W	Early Medieval Activity at 24a Old Dover Road. During evaluation work prior to development features from the Roman period through to the medieval period were discovered
TR 15 NE 431	Monument	Roman	c. 140m WNW	Possible Roman Cemetery, 8 Vernon Place, Canterbury. The remains of three inhumations, each surviving to varying degrees.
TR 15 NE 432	Monument	Roman	c. 140m WNW	Roman Feature With Burnt Sides. A very large feature with burnt vertical sides. It measured 5.5m northwest-southeast by at least 5.5m northeast-southwest. The feature was cut by one of the burials (TR 15 NE 431), as the burials have been dated as Roman, it can be assumed that the feature is also Roman. It is not possible to interpretate the function of this feature, as there were no finds and the base of it was not reached.
TR 15 NE 923	Building	Unknown	c. 115m SSW	Old Dover Road / Remains of Walls to St Sepulchre's Nunnery Founded In 11th Century. Locally Listed Building (6614). Flint and ragstone boundary wall.
TR 15 NE 989	Building	Unknown	c. 160m NNW	Printing Press Set In Forecourt Of Kentish Gazette Offices. Locally listed building(6736).
TR 15 NE 990	Building	Unknown	c. 195m NNE	Lower Chantry Lane (South East Side) / Thomas Sankey Cooper & Henry Cooper Alms-Houses. Locally listed building (6802). 1900 Terrace

TR 15 NE 443	Monument	Unknown	c. 130m NNW	Possible Occupation Layer And Stone Pillar Recorded In A Test Pit In The Forecourt Of The Baptist Church, St George'S Place, Canterbury. A 2005 watching brief.
TR 15 NE 922	Building	Unknown	c. 95m SSW	Old Dover Road / Remains Of Walls To St Sepulchre'S Nunnery, Founded 11th Century. Locally Listed building (6613). Flint and ragstone wall
TR 15 NE 1036	Building	Unknown	c. 180m NW	No. 55 Dover Street. Locally Listed (6457). 17th century and later. Early 19th century shopfront.
TR 15 NE 374	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 120m WNW	Maltings at oaten hill place, canterbury. 19th century.
TR 15 NE 1040	Listed Building	Medieval to Modern	c. 160m NW	12-16 Dover Street. Grade II (1085049).15th century, refaced in 18th century. Much alteed.
TR 15 NE 926	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 60m NW	32 And 33 Dover Street. Grade II (1085053). 18th century
TR 15 NE 938	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 110m NW	47 And 48 Dover Street. Grade II (1085054). Mid 19th century.
TR 15 NE 634	Listed Building	Medieval to Modern	c. 125m NW	19 Dover Street. Grade II (1240552). 15th century timber framed with overhang.
TR 15 NE 620	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 100m NW	45 And 46 Dover Street. Grade II (1240562). 17th century and later
TR 15 NE 629	Listed Building	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 200m N	40A And 41 Ivy Lane. Grade II (1240824). 16th century. May be earlier.
TR 15 NE 581	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 150m WSW	3 And 4 Nunnery Fields. Grade II (1241141). 18th century industrial building
TR 15 NE 556	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 20m W	6 And 7 Oaten Hill. Grade II (1241142). Early 19th century,
TR 15 NE 591	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 65m WSW	18-22 Oaten Hill. Grade II (1241143)Early 19th century terrace.
TR 15 NE 590	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 185m WSW	5-14 Nunnery Fields. Grade II (1241182). Ealry 19th century terrace.
TR 15 NE 589	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 20m WNW	5 Oaten Hill. Grade II (1241184). 18th century house.
TR 15 NE 588	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 85m WSW	St Sepulchre's. Grade II (1241188). Early 19th century house.
TR 15 NE 587	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 105m WSW	Cross Keys Inn. Grade II (1241189). Dated 1713. A corner house. 2 storeys and attic painted brick. By mid September 1941, probably as part of the strengthening of the

				Canterbury Fortress, a fortified house had been established in a building at the crossroads where Oaten Hill met the Old Dover Road. This would almost certainly have been the Cross Keys public house, with a line of sight down the Old Dover Road approach to the Canterbury Fortress.
TR 15 NE 586	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 80m W	Oaten Hill House. Grade II (1241190). Early 19th century Façade.
TR 15 NE 585	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 70m W	28 Oaten Hill. Grade II (1241191). Late 18th century house.
TR 15 NE 584	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 45m WNW	Maltings. Grade II (1241192). Min 19th century.
TR 15 NE 583	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 60m WNW	Old City Of Canterbury Public House. Grade II (1241193). Early 19th century inn.
TR 15 NE 568	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 70m WNW	6 Oaten Hill Place. Grade II (1241194). Early 19th century house.
TR 15 NE 593	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 175m W	Vernon Grange. Grade II (1241196). Early 19th century front to an older building of late 16th/early 17th century house.
TR 15 NE 577	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 120m WSW	46 Old Dover Road. Grade II (1241199). Early 19th century house
TR 15 NE 576	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 150m W	37 Old Dover Road. Grade II (1241322). Large 18th century house.
TR 15 NE 729	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 70m NNW	No. 28 St George's Place Canterbury. Delisted Terrace circa 1840.
TR 15 NE 659	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 40m WNW	Oast Cottage. Grade II (1259748). 18th century of earlier
TR 15 NE 685	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 20m NW	The Shrubbery. Grade II (1259881). Early 19th century house.
TR 15 NE 509	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 120m WSW	48 And 50 Old Dover Road. Grade II (1260564). Early 19th century
TR 15 NE 541	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 55m WNW	1 Oaten Hill Place. Grade II (1260629). Mid 19th century
TR 15 NE 540	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 65m WNW	4 Oaten Hill Place. Grade II (1260630). Early 19th century coach house
TR 15 NE 539	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 200m WNW	19-33 Old Dover Road. Grade II (1260631). Row of early 19th century cottages.

TR 15 NE 536	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 110m SW	The Hoystings. Grade II* (1260634). An early C18 straightforward classical house gothicized in the early C19.
TR 15 NE 535	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 15m WNW	2-4 Oaten Hill. Grade II (1260645). 17th century refaced early 19th century.
TR 15 NE 534	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 55m W	16 And 17 Oaten Hill. Grade II (1260646). Early 19th century
TR 15 NE 470	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 175m WSW	62-64 Lansdown Road. Grade II (1260761). 18th century.
TR 15 NE 469	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 210m N	51 And 51A Ivy Lane. Grade II (1260800). 18th century
TR 15 NE 1031	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 115m NW	20 Dover Street. Grade II (1085050). House mid 18th century
TR 15 NE 1035	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 110m NW	21-28 Dover Street. Grade II (1085051). Early 19th century terrace.
TR 15 NE 999	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 70m NW	Forge Cottage. Grade II (1085052). 18th century. Early 19th century shop front
TR 15 NE 494	Listed Building	Medieval to Modern	c. 205m N	42-45 Ivy Lane. Grade II* (1260829). A C15 Wealden Hall house.
TR 15 NE 496	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 80m NW	29 And 30 Dover Street. Grade II (1260961). Timber framed refaced in the 18th century.
TR 15 NE 483	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 55m NW	34-36 Dover Street. Grade II (1260964). Timber framed refaced in the 18th century.
TR 15 NE 451	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 55m NW	37-40 Dover Street. Grade II (1336817). Mid 19th century.
TR 15 NE 446	Listed Building	Medieval to Modern	c. 160m NW	52 Dover Street. Grade II (1336818). 16th century timber framed.
TR 15 NE 856	Monument	Modern	c. 10m NNE	Second World War Civil Defence Auxiliary Fire Service Station at Maltby's Garage, New Dover Road
TR 15 NE 854	Monument	Modern	Adjacent to PDA	Second World War Civil Defence Cleansing Station for Post Office staff, Upper Chantry Lane, Canterbury. By the end of February 1941 there was a gas decontamination centre for Post Office staff at the Chantry Lane Stores. At this time, the facilities were made available for public use when not needed by staff. The staff



				in question would doubtless have included those of the nearby Telephone House, whose functions were essential both to civilian and military communication.
TR 15 NE 784	Building	Modern	c. 75m NNW	Second World War Civil Defence warden's post on St George's Place, Canterbury. It was in a room of that building, without special protection, but a private shelter was available in the garden. In December 1942 the post was ordered to be replaced by post with protected sleeping accommodation on a suitable site in Chantry Lane, but it may just have been made redundant.
TR 15 NE 946	Building	Modern	c. 105m NNW	Second World War Civil Defence first-aid-post and rest centre at the Baptist Church Hall, St George's Place, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 1038	Building	Modern	c. 80m NNW	Public, basement air-raid shelter under the Britannic Assurance Company premises at 30 St Georges Place, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 941	Monument	Modern	c. 85m SSW	Second World War emergency public Nissen-hut air-raid shelter at Cossington Road, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 942	Monument	Modern	c. 205m W	Second World War emergency public Nissen-hut air-raid shelter at The Elms, Old Dover Road, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 838	Monument	Modern	c. 70m NNE	Second World War emergency public Nissen-hut air-raid shelter at 3 New Dover Road, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 864	Monument	Modern	c. 145m NE	Second World War (Payne Smith School) air-raid shelter, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 1011	Monument	Modern	c. 120m NNW	Second World War military headquarters at 9 New Dover Road, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 921	Building	Modern	c. 85m ENE	Second World War military headquarters at 25 New Dover Road, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 779	Building	Modern	Adjacent to PDA	Second World War Canterbury Fortress Defended Locality, fortified house and Vulnerable Point, Telephone House, New Dover Road, Canterbury. During the Second World War, Telephone House was a vital communications facility. It had been adopted as a fortified house by November 1940. Under the Nodal Point/Canterbury Fortress defence schemes it was designated a defended locality. In 1942 it was listed as a Type 4 Vulnerable Point.
TR 15 NE 790	Building	Modern	c. 70m SSE	Second World War fortified house on Ersham Road, Canterbury. Fortified house protecting the rear of Telephone House (now Becket House), which was a vital communications facility.
TR 15 NE 771	Monument	Modern	c. 55m N	Second World War fortified house and Army headquarters at the junction of St George's Place and Upper Chantry Lane, Canterbury. By mid September 1941 a fortified house had been established in a building at the junction of St George's Place and Upper Chantry Lane, sighting down New Dover Road. It will have been ideal as

				fortified house since it faced straight down the front of Telephone House, which was protected, variously, as a Vulnerable Point, headquarters, and Defended Locality within Canterbury Fortress.
TR 15 NE 14	Monument	Roman	c. 150m SW	Romano-British cremation cemetery. None accurately located, thought to be part of the nunnery burial ground defined by the Medieval boundaries
TR 15 NE 55	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 165m NNE	Doge's Chantry (site of). Site of chapel founded in 1264 by Hugo Doge, and suppressed in 1547-1554.
TR 15 NE 114	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 155m WSW	Warehouse built in the 18th century
TR 15 NE 116	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 15m WNW	Maltings, mid 19th century.
TR 15 NE 135	Monument	Medieval	c. 65m WSW	St Sepulchre's Priory. Benedictine Nunnery and parochial church founded circa 1100, dissolved 1536. Some cellars associated with the nunnery have been located during excavations.
TR 15 NE 231	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 50m WNW	Oaten Hill. Oaten Hill (the tumulus at the top of Dover Street) seems to perpetrate the name of an early oat market.
TR 15 NE 232	Monument	Medieval	c. 100m WSW	Bar (St Sepulchre's). There is a bar at St Sepulchre's some 330 yards outside Ridigate as early as 1149. It was one of a series of bars which must have been part of a scheme of outer defence for Canterbury.
TR 15 NE 298	Monument	Medieval	c. 210m N	12th century metalworking site. discovered during May 1988 in trenches cut for a new extension to The Two Sawyers public house opposite the intersection of Ivy Lane and Love Lane.
TR 15 NE 315	Monument	Roman	c. 150m SW	Romano-British pottery kiln. A burnt clay feature was found in 1861 during the cutting of a trench parallel to the Old Dover Road and interpreted as a ustrinum funerary pyre. The ustrinum may in fact be a kiln as a number of pottery wasters were found nearby.
TR 15 NE 1083	Building	Modern	c. 135m NNW	George VI pillar box, St George's Place at Baptist church
TR 15 NE 1085	Building	Modern	c. 180m WSW	George VI pillar box, Nunnery Fields / Lansdown Road
TR 15 NE 1092	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 90m NNW	29-34, St Georges Place. Grade II (1411995). Terrace circa 1840.
MKE92787	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 80m WSW	Medieval remains related to St Sepulchre's Nunnery. During a watching brief carried out in 2011, two stretches of wall were found believed to be related to the former St Sepulchre's Nunnery that stood nearby until 1536. Also found were 23 human



				burials, some in coffins and features related to the later post-medieval use of the site.
TR 15 NE 1506	Monument	Roman	c. 200m NNW	Roman Occupation. An evaluation in 1989 at Martin Walters Garage, 41 St George's Place (sitecode MW89). Where surviving, the natural pleistocene brickearth was seen to be at two distinct levels: 1.50m below existing ground level (west end of evaluation area) and 0.90m below ground level in the east, suggesting deliberate terracing of possible Roman date.
TR 15 NE 1582	Monument	Roman	c. 135m WNW	Roman Inhumations, 8 Vernon Place, Off Dover Street. A total of three articulated adult human skeletons were discovered no artefacts were found but the proximity of the site to Roman Watling street has led to tentative date of Roman. An age and sex diagnosis was possible for each skeleton. SK 1 was a young adult female, SK 2 was a male of between 40-50 years and SK 3 was a male aged between 35-45 years old.
TR 15 NE 1586	Monument	Roman	c. 170m W	Roman Road Surface, Old Dover Road (St. Bede's School). The site was situated on the SE side of the road, 196.6m from the Riding Gate; and c. 118.9m from the Roman cemetery at St Sepulchre's. The tunnel was driven under the roadway from the edge of the pavement. At a depth of 2.74m below the modern surface a band of tightly packed gravel was encountered containing traces of chalk and a few small flints.
TR 15 NE 1529	Monument	Roman	c. 165m WNW	Roman Cremations, Vernon House Garden, Vernon Place. A number of Roman pots were observed in the garden of Vernon House by Frank Jenkins. Possibly Roman cremation burials
MKE92981	Monument	Roman	c. 65m WSW	Roman Cremation, Cossington Road, St. Sepulchre. In April 1861 John Brent and the Kent Archaeological Society discovered and excavated Medieval burials from the cemetery of St Sepulchre at Cossington Road during the digging of cellars for new properties. Roman cremations and an ustrinum were also found
TR 15 NE 1572	Monument	Roman	c. 75m SW	Roman Cremations, Old Dover Road. In 1861 the Kent Archaeological Society excavated a badly recorded trench parallel to the Old Dover Road and inside the boundary wall of St. Sepulchres Nunnery, which they dug out and catalogued at least three Amphorae burials, and a number of other pots and finds. They also located a burnt clay feature which was interpreted as part of an ustrinum (funerary pyre)
TR 15 NE 1573	Monument	Roman	c. 0m NNE	Roman Cremation Burials, between New Dover Road & Old Dover Road, former orchard next St. Sepulchres. Hasted writing in 1799, records Roman burial urns from ground east of St. Sepulchres Nunnery and from a nearby orchard. None of these finds were accurately plotted and only a local vicinity location applies.

TR 15 NE 1594	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 10m WSW	Medieval Building, 1a & b Cossington Road, Oaten Hill Court. Elements of two late Medieval chalk-block-constructed cellars and a wall foundation possibly associated with St. Sepulchre's Nunnery were exposed. This site had been extensively disturbed in more recent times; no stratigraphy associated with the masonry structures was found and only the deep cut features survived.
TR 15 NE 1595	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 60m WSW	Medieval Human Remains, 19 Oaten Hill. Some human bones were found (during the excavation of trenches?) and recorded for the Coroner at no 19 Oaten Hill in October 1981. Four skeletons were observed and recorded and were interpreted as probably from the graveyard to the disused church of St Sepulchre/cemetery of the Benedictine nunnery of St Sepulchre's Priory.
TR 15 NE 1676	Monument	Medieval	c. 10m WNW	Salt Market later Oat Market. Market Cross. Somner suggests a salt market, area then known as Salt Hill. Later an Oat Market hence the current name. Urry puts Salt outside Newingate
TR 15 NE 1681	Monument	Unknown	c. 105m WSW	Market? Possible extension of Oaten Hill market. Anciently known as Market Field, cattle market. Rethercheap (saxon name meaning Drove Market) mentioned in 2nd of King Elthelberts Charter to St Augustus.
TR 15 NE 1683	Monument	Medieval	c. 200m NNW	Wall. Medieval wall, probably property division.
TR 15 NE 1695	Monument	Medieval	c. 190m NNE	Clay Quarries, Medieval
TR 15 NE 1748	Monument	Modern	Adjacent to PDA	Reception Hospital WW1 Ersham House, New Dover Road, Canterbury. Site of Ersham House Reception Hospital - now demolished to make way for housing.
TR 15 NE 1806	Monument	Medieval	c. 155m NW	Medieval pit, St George's Place, Canterbury. A medieval pit containing horn cores was found during an evaluation on land between St George's Place and Dover Road, Canterbury.
TR 15 NE 1807	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 140m NW	Late medieval to early post-medieval building and cellar, St George's Place, Canterbury
TR 15 NE 1809	Findspot	Late Iron Age to Roman	c. 120m NNE	Late Iron Age and Roman residual finds at British Red Cross Centre, Lower Chantry Lane, Canterbury. 2011 excavation
TR 15 NE 1817	Monument	Late Iron Age to Roman	c. 220m NE	Late iron age / early Roman pit. 2005 excavation
TR 15 NE 1820	Monument	Late Bronze Age to Post Medieval	c. 210m NE	Limited Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation, Canterbury College. An archaeological excavation carried out in 2006 found limited evidence of prehistoric and Roman and Anglo-Saxon and late agricultural landuse

TR 15 NE 1854	Monument	Modern	c. 120m NNE	Site of former Red Cross office, 1954. In 2010 a photographic survey of the former Red Cross office was carried out prior to demolition. The building had stood since 1954 and was a fixture of the community. The building displayed alterations, demonstrated by the changes in brickwork and fenestration on the north-east and south-west elevations. With the exception of the UPVC replacement door and window frames, the external alterations and extensions were carried out within twenty years of building. Very few contemporary internal fittings survived, the building having been altered to suit the occupant's needs as required
TR 15 NE 1883	Monument	Roman	c. 75m NNE	Roman ditches, 1-7 New Dover Road, Canterbury. A programme of archaeological work carried out in 2012 found ephemeral evidence of Roman activity in the form of two shallow gullies. They contained Roman material but it is possible this is residual.
TR 15 NE 1884	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 70m NNE	Late Anglo-Saxon pottery, 1-7 New Dover Road, Canterbury. A programme of archaeological work carried out in 2012 found small quantities of late Anglo-Saxon pottery. Nevertheless, the excavators concluded the site had not been used significantly in the Anglo-Saxon period
TR 15 NE 1893	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 120m NE	Mid/late Anglo-Saxon pit, Canterbury College Sports Centre. During an archaeological evaluation in 2014, a single pit was discovered containing mid/late Anglo-Saxon pottery (late 8th/9th century)
TR 15 NE 1921	Monument	Roman	c. 175m W	Clay floor cut by a Roman pit. 2002 evaluation
TR 15 NE 1922	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 175m W	Elements of the 19th century maltings at Vernon Grange. Archaeological evaluation in 2002 found elements of the 19th century maltings.
TR 15 NE 1925	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Adjacent to PDA	Medieval and later features, former Courts Store, New Dover Road. An archaeological watching brief in 2006 found post medieval brickwork and pottery along with residual Roman and Medieval pottery. Two post medieval cut features were also noted.
TR 15 NE 1939	Monument	Early Mesolithic to Modern	Adjacent to PDA	Medieval and undated pits, Oaten Hill. A watching brief at Oaten Hill in 2007 found undated and medieval pits.
TR 15 NE 1069	Landscape	Modern	c. 145m W	35 Old Dover Road, Canterbury. An historic suburban garden of limited importance.
TR 15 NE 1147	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 215m NW	The Pineapple. 42 St George's Place. The Pineapple inn closed in 1914. Apparently the inn was on the site what became the Regal and then the Cannon cinemas.

TR 15 NE 1164	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 170m NW	The Nag's Head. 11 Dover Street. An 18th Century inn, which was demolished in 1930 and built further back from the road. This inn was then destroyed by enemy bombing action in 1942, and was rebuilt after the war and reopened in 1959.
TR 15 NE 1167	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 115m SSE	The Phoenix. 67 Old Dover Road. An inn built at the end of the 18th Century and was formerly called the Bridge House Tavern. This inn was badly damaged by a fire in 1963, and when it re-opened it was re-named the Phoenix.
TR 15 NE 1191	Monument	Post Medieval to Unknown	c. 110m NW	The Blue Anchor Inn. 49 Dover Street. The earliest reference to this inn found is the listing in Pigot's Directory for 1828 where it is given as Blue Anchor, Dover Lane with Thomas Hearne as innkeeper.
TR 15 NE 1193	Monument	Unknown	c. 190m NNE	Eagle Brewery, 25 Longport. It is uncertain when precisely the Eagle Brewery became established. Two brewers are listed at Longport in Pigot's Directory for 1828-29:- Thomas Giles Brewer, Longport; and Thomas Mason Brewer, Longport, however no street numbers are given.
TR 15 NE 1398	Monument	Medieval	within PDA	St. Sepulchre's Nunnery, Oaten Hill. The Nunnery of St. Sepulchre was probably jointly founded by St. Anselm and William Cauldwell (Cauvel) in the late 11th century, on land belonging to St. Augustine's Abbey and had a parochial church attached to it under the patronage of Christ Church Priory.
TR 15 NW 2176	Monument	Roman	c. 200m WSW	Roman Cemetery, Wincheap Area. Wincheap Cemetery is described by the Victoria County History (vol. III) as the largest in Canterbury covering some 35 acres, stretching from the present multi-storey car park, through Wincheap (including Martyrs Field) to Hollow Lane.
TR 15 NE 1965	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 100m NNE	Anglo-Saxon/early medieval features at British Red Cross Centre, Lower Chantry Lane, Canterbury. An archaeological excavation in 2011 revealed features from two distinct early medieval occupation phases dating principally to the tenth or eleventh century but possibly as early as the mid eighth century. The features include ditches possibly representing field boundaries, linear features, and several groups of pits. The first group were used for the disposal of both domestic and industrial refuse, including pottery, animal bone and metal-working residues. The second group are rectilinear, wood-lined cess pits.
TR 15 NE 1808	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 90m N	Medieval pits and building traces at British Red Cross Centre, Lower Chantry Lane, Canterbury. Found in the 2011 excavation

TR 15 NE 1885	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	C. 35m N	Medieval pits, gullies and quarry pits, 1-7 New Dover Road, Canterbury. A programme of archaeological work carried out in 2012 found a number of medieval features including pits containing domestic refuse from c. AD 1175 to 1250, a medieval boundary ditch demarking the boundary with Chantry Lane (c. AD 1225 to 1350) and quarry pits dating to c. AD 1350 to 1550.
TR 15 NE 1886	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 35m N	Post Medieval pits, 1-7 New Dover Road, Canterbury, A programme of archaeological work carried out in 2012 found a number of rectangular post medieval pits that may have either represented brickearth quarrying or perhaps agricultural or market gardening pits.
TR 15 NE 1909	Monument	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 200m WSW	Late Roman features, Rhodas Town. Archaeological excavation in 2013/14 found extensive late Roman (AD 270-410) features on the eastern side of the excavation area. These included an enclosed, inhumation cemetery, enclosures, cremation burials, a quarry pit and a number of miscellaneous pits and post holes
TR 15 NE 1942	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Post Medieval	c.195m NW	Medieval features at 11 Dover Street, Canterbury. The medieval to early post-medieval (c AD 1050-1700) evidence comprises a wall which is thought to form the rear of one of the medieval buildings that fronted Dover Street. A layer of clay is thought to represent a floor as it is associated with the wall.
TR 15 NE 1943	Monument	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 190m NW	Roman/post-Roman plough soil layer at 11 Dover Street, Canterbury. Evidence for a pre-medieval soil horizon, possibly representing plough soil. This is suggested to either date from the Roman or post-Roman periods. No finds were associated with this feature.
TR 15 NW 2352	Monument	Medieval to Unknown	c. 5m W	Road System of 1066
TR 15 NE 1742	Building	Medieval to Modern	c. 120m SW	Church of St Mary Bredin. Founded early 12th century.
TQ 85 SE 300	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 142m S	Chatham And Dover Railway opened 1860.
TQ 86 SW 132	Monument	Roman	c. 90m S	Watling Street Roman Road

Event ID	Record Type Intrusive/non- intrusive	Event Types	Date	Name
EKE12446	INT	EVALUATION; TEST PIT	2012	Evaluation at Canterbury Baptist Church, St George's Place, Canterbury
EKE13552	INT	WATCHING BRIEF	1988	The Two Sawyers Public House (Ivy Lane/Love Lane)
EKE13759	INT	EXCAVATION	1861	Cossington Road, St Sepulchre
EKE13760	NON	BUILDING SURVEY	1979-1980	St Sepulchre's Site, Cossington Road
EKE13761	INT	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1981	No 19 Oaten Hill
EKE13762	INT	WATCHING BRIEF	1983	Nos 1-2 Cossington Road
EKE14167	INT	WATCHING BRIEF	1949	Old Dover Road, St Bedes School
EKE14194	INT		1945-1960	Vernon House, Garden
EKE14233	INT	EXCAVATION	1861	Old Dover Road, Canterbury
EKE14234	INT	FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)	1799	East of St. Sepulchres Nunnery in orchards
EKE14408	NON	BUILDING SURVEY	1983-1984	19 Dover Street
EKE14409	NON	BUILDING SURVEY	1983-1984	45-46 Dover Street
EKE14426	NON	BUILDING SURVEY	1983-1984	40a-41 Ivy Lane
EKE14427	NON	BUILDING SURVEY	1980	The Hall, Ivy Lane
EKE14446	NON	BUILDING SURVEY	1995	24 Oaten Hill, Cross Keys PH
EKE4344	INT	EXCAVATION	1861	ST SEPULCHRE'S (OATEN HILL)
EKE4565	INT	WATCHING BRIEF	1983	1 COSSINGTON ROAD (ST SEPULCHRE'S PRIORY)
EKE9420	INT	WATCHING BRIEF	2006	Watching brief of test pits at the Baptist Church, St George's Place, Canterbury
EKE16946	INT	WATCHING BRIEF	2013	Watching brief at 37 Dover Street, Canterbury, 2013
EKE19950	NON	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT; WATCHING BRIEF	2010	Review of desk based assessment in light of geotechnical watching brief, St George's Place, 2010
EKE20312	INT	WATCHING BRIEF	2012	1-7 New Dover Road, watching brief on test-pits, 2012
EKE20314	INT	WATCHING BRIEF	2012	Watching brief, 1-7 New Dover Road, October 2012
EKE20360	INT	TEST PIT; EVALUATION	2013	Archaeological evaluation, 30 Cossington Road, Canterbury
EKE20419	INT	WATCHING BRIEF	2013	37 Dover Street, Canterbury, Watching Brief, 2013

EKE20490	NON	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	2015	3-5 Oaten Hill Place, Canterbury, Kent, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, 2014
EKE21082	INT	WATCHING BRIEF	1992	Watching Brief, 61 Cossington Road, 1992
EKE21607	NON	EVALUATION	2001	Archaeological evaluation of Land to Rear of Stafford House, 19 New Dover Road, Canterbury, 2001
EKE21636	INT	EVALUATION	2002	Archaeological evaluation on land at Vernon Grange, 35 Old Dover Road, Canterbury, 2002
EKE21697	NON	WATCHING BRIEF	2006	Former Courts Store, New Dover Road, Canterbury, Kent: Archaeological watching brief, 2006
EKE21814	NON	EVALUATION; TRIAL TRENCH	2004	Canterbury College, Main Campus: report on the Phase II archaeological evaluation
EKE21929	NON	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	2005	An Archaeological and Historical Desk-top Assessment of an area of land known as No. 41 St. George's Place, Canterbury, Kent, 2005
EKE22251	INT	WATCHING BRIEF	2007	Oaten Hill Post Office, Canterbury, watching brief, 2007
EKE12694	INT	EVALUATION	2010	Evaluation at 23 Oaten Hill, Canterbury
EKE13513	INT	EXCAVATION	1989	No 41 St George's Place (Martin Walters Garage)
EKE14077	INT	WATCHING BRIEF	2011	Watching brief, 23 Oaten Hill, Canterbury
EKE14961	NON	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	2013	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Chantry Club Redevelopment
EKE5661	INT	EVALUATION	2001	Evaluation on Land at The Hoystings Close, Canterbury
EKE6038	INT	EVALUATION	1996	Evaluation of the Site at 24a Old Dover Road, Canterbury
EKE6052	INT	WATCHING BRIEF	1995	Watching Brief, 8 Vernon Place, Canterbury
EKE8222	INT	EVALUATION	1996	Evaluation at Lower Chantry Lane Car Park
EKE16766	INT	WATCHING BRIEF	2011	Archaeological watching and recording brief for St George's Place, Canterbury
EKE18014	INT	OPEN AREA EXCAVATION	2011	No 41 St George's Place and No's 49, 50, 51, 53, and 54 Dover Street, Canterbury, Kent, Interim Report
EKE18154	NON	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	2008	Archaeological desk-based assessment of British Red Cross Centre, Lower Chantry Lane, Canterbury, Kent
EKE18589	INT	EXCAVATION	2011	Archaeological excavation at British Red Cross Centre, Lower Chantry Lane, Canterbury

EKE19352	NON	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	2011	1 New Dover Road Canterbury Kent : archaeological desk-based assessment
EKE19628	INT	TRIAL TRENCH; EVALUATION	2005	Archaeological evaluation, Canterbury College, 2005
EKE19638	INT	EXCAVATION	2006	Archaeological excavation, Canterbury College, 2006
EKE19964	NON	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	2010	Rhoda Town, desk based assessment, 2010
EKE19991	NON	PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY	2010	A Photographic Survey of The British Red Cross Building Lower Chantry Lane, Canterbury, 2011
EKE20000	NON	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	2011	Rhoda Town, Canterbury, desk based assessment, 2011
EKE20043	INT	EVALUATION; TRIAL TRENCH	2011	British Red Cross Centre, Lower Chantry Lane, Canterbury, Kent, Archaeological Evaluation, 2011
EKE14314	INT	EVALUATION	1999	Ivy Lane
EKE14310	INT	EVALUATION	1996	Lower Chantry Lane Car Park
EKE20313	INT	TRIAL TRENCH; EVALUATION	2012	Trial trenching evaluation, 1-7 New Dover Road, 2012
EKE20315	INT	EXCAVATION	2012	Archaeological excavation, 1-7 New Dover Road, November to December 2012
EKE20325	NON	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	2013	Canterbury College, New Dover Road, desk based assessment, 2013
EKE20425	INT	TRIAL TRENCH; EVALUATION	2014	Canterbury College Sports Centre, Canterbury, Kent, Archaeological Evaluation, 2014
EKE20607	NON	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	2015	11 Dover Street, Canterbury, Kent Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, 2015
EKE20612	INT	STRIP MAP AND SAMPLE	2013/14	Land at Rhoda Town, Canterbury, strip, map and sample 2013/2014
EKE22175	NON	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	2018	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment at 9 St George's Place, Canterbury
EKE22465	INT	EVALUATION	2017	Archaeological evaluation at 11 Dover Street, Canterbury
EKE22464	INT	WATCHING BRIEF	2018	Archaeological watching brief at 11 Dover Street, Canterbury

Figure 11: Gazetteer of KHER Records



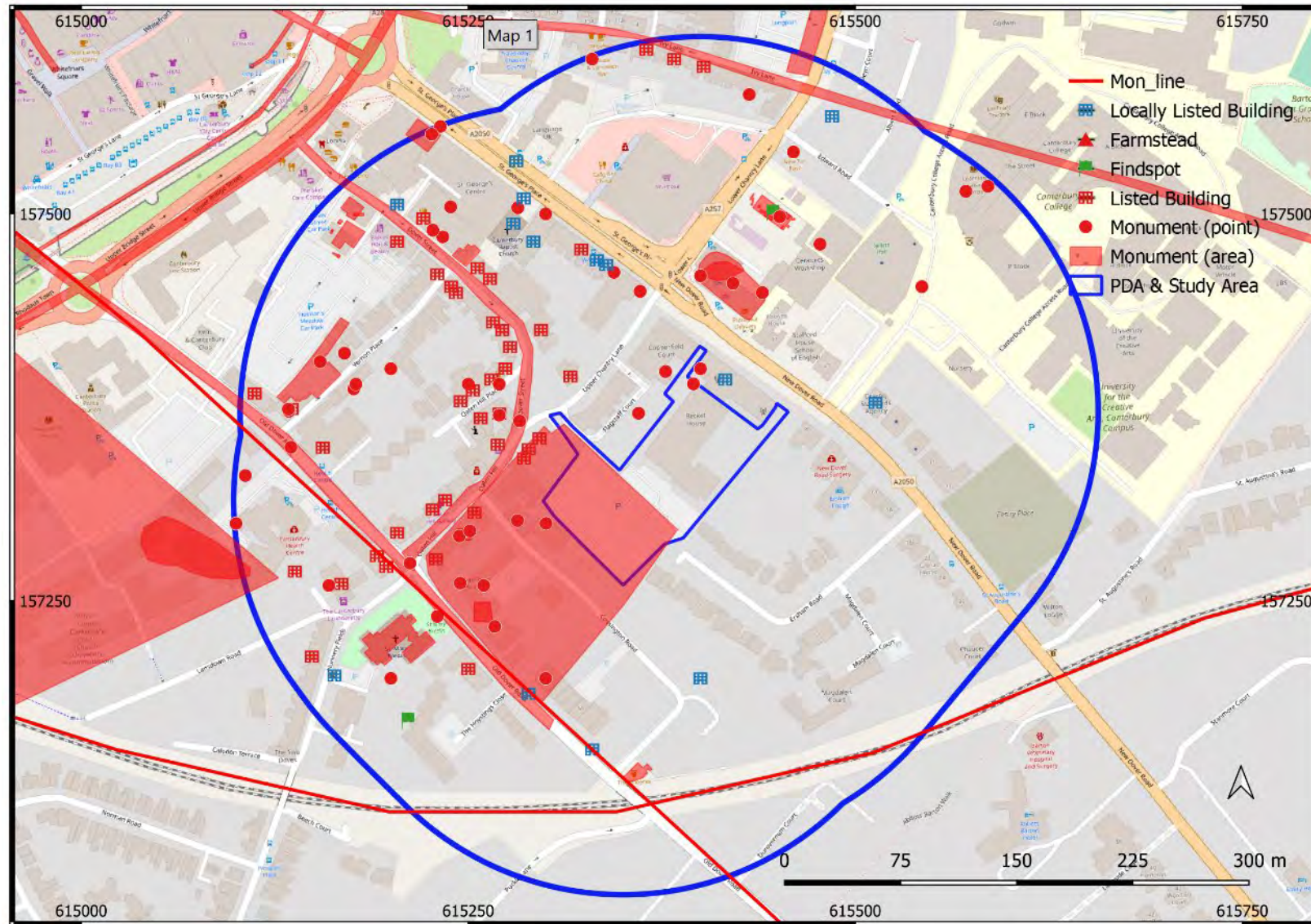
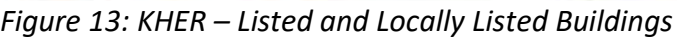


Figure 12: KHER Monument Record All







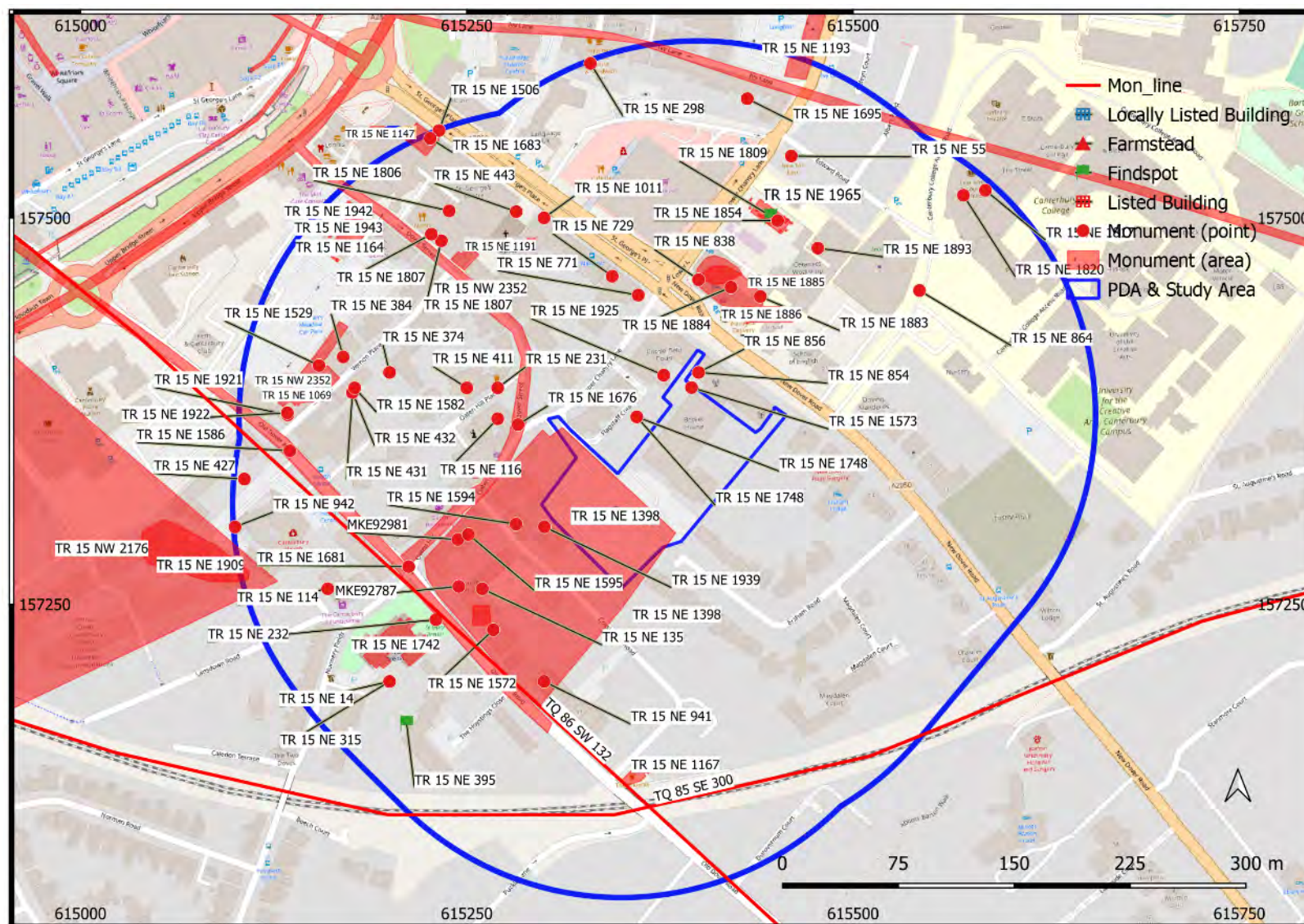


Figure 14: KHER – Records excluding Listed and Locally Listed Buildings



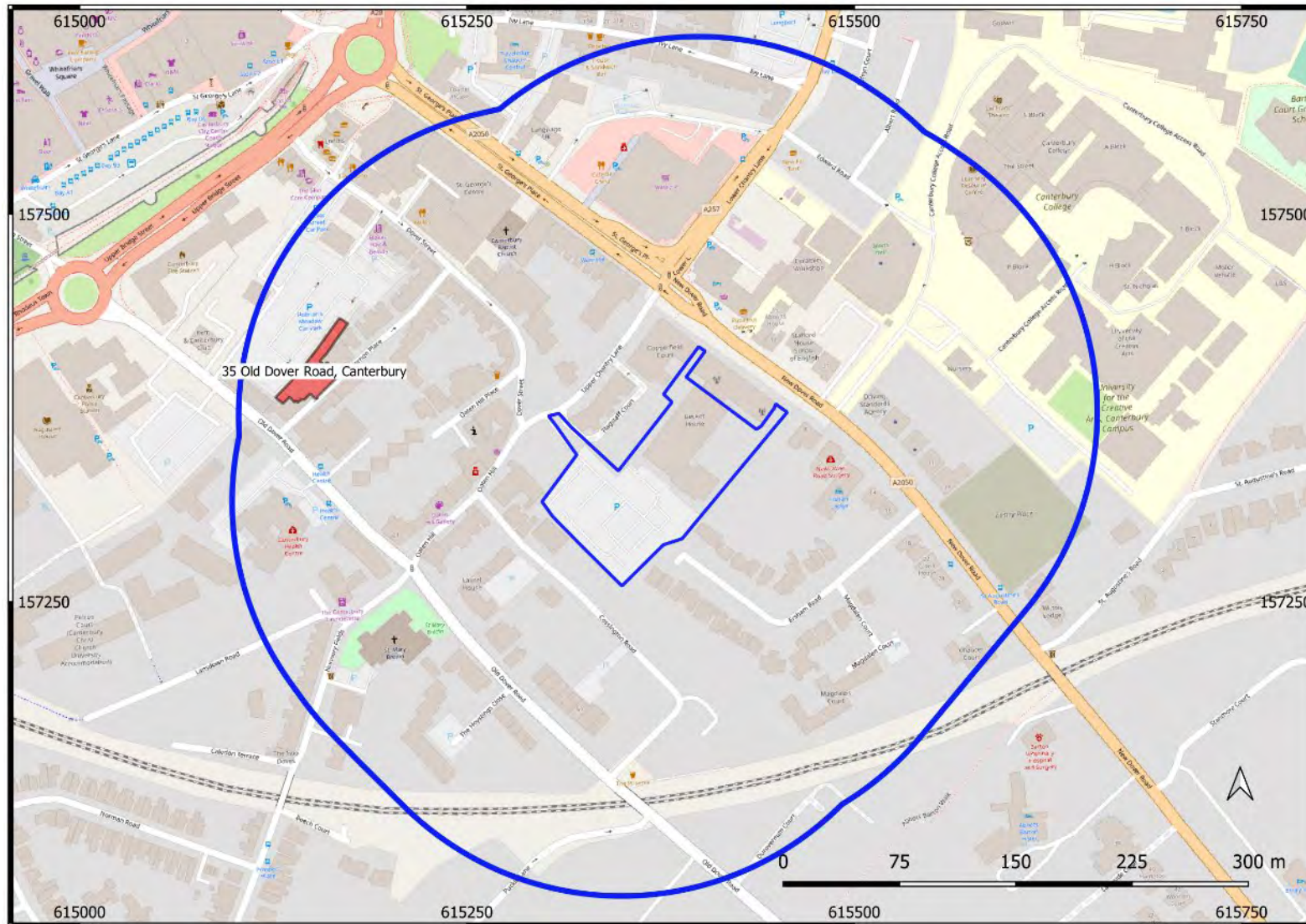


Figure 15: KHER Historic Park and Gardens



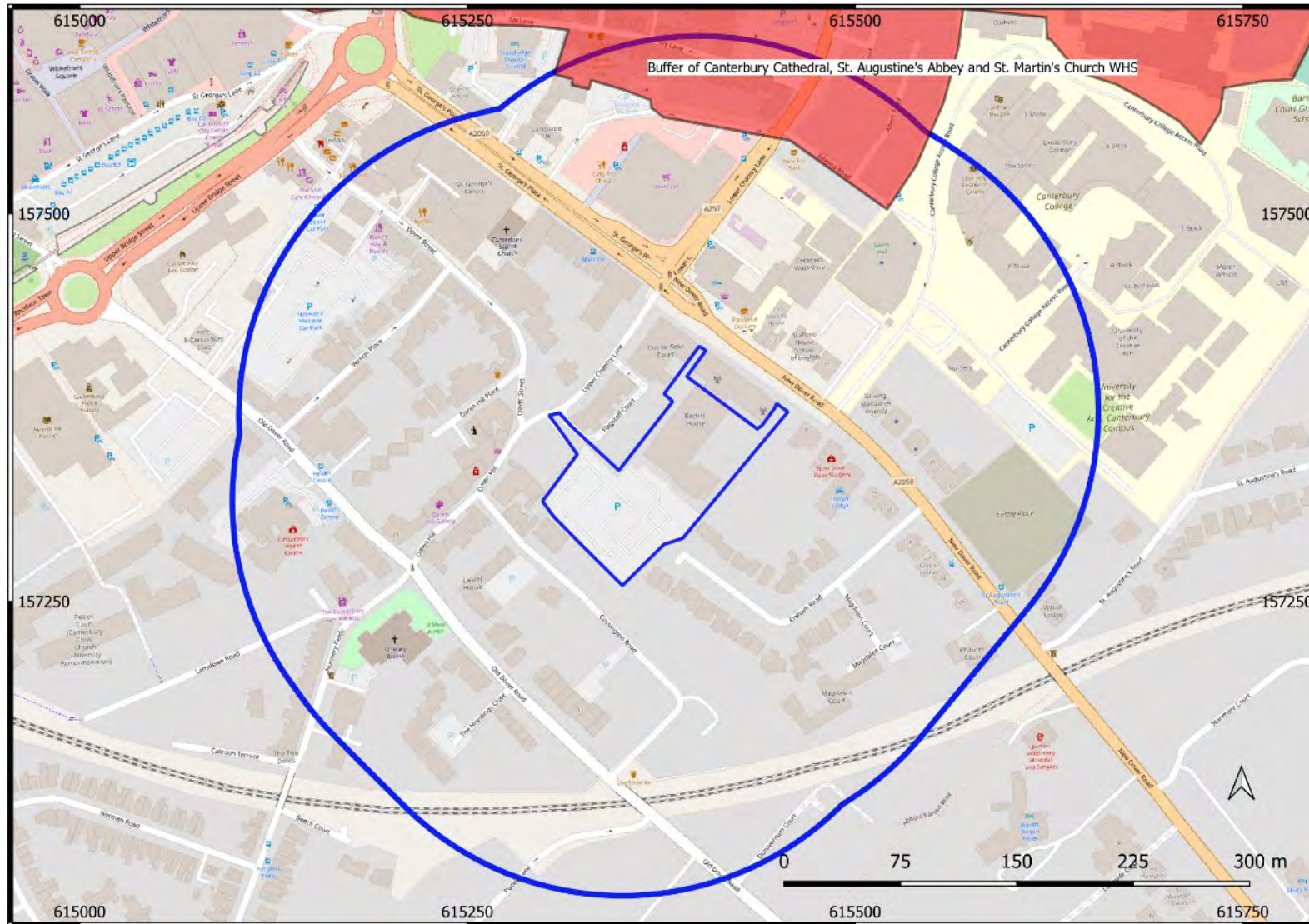


Figure 16: Canterbury UNESCO World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone







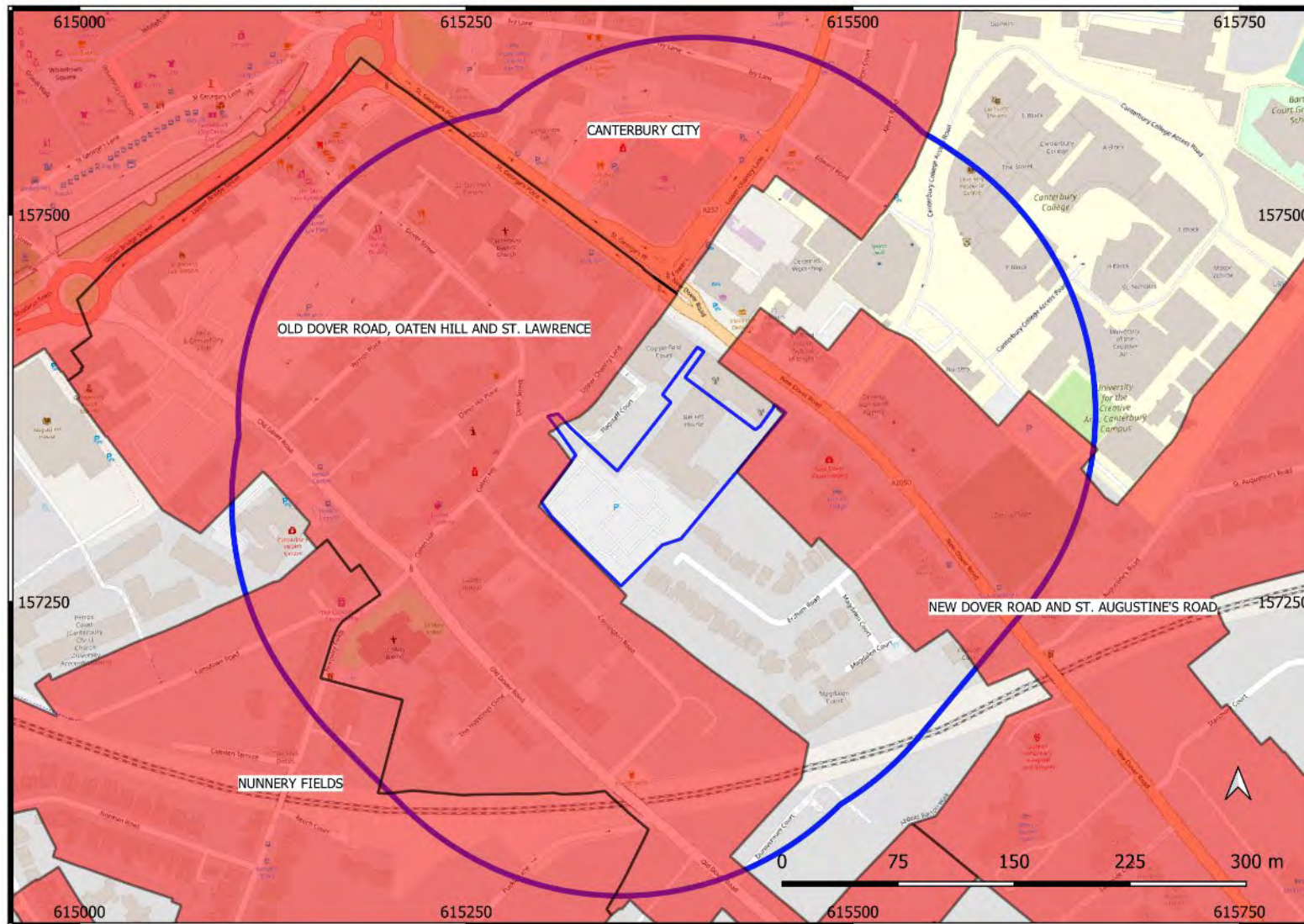


Figure 18: Conservation Areas



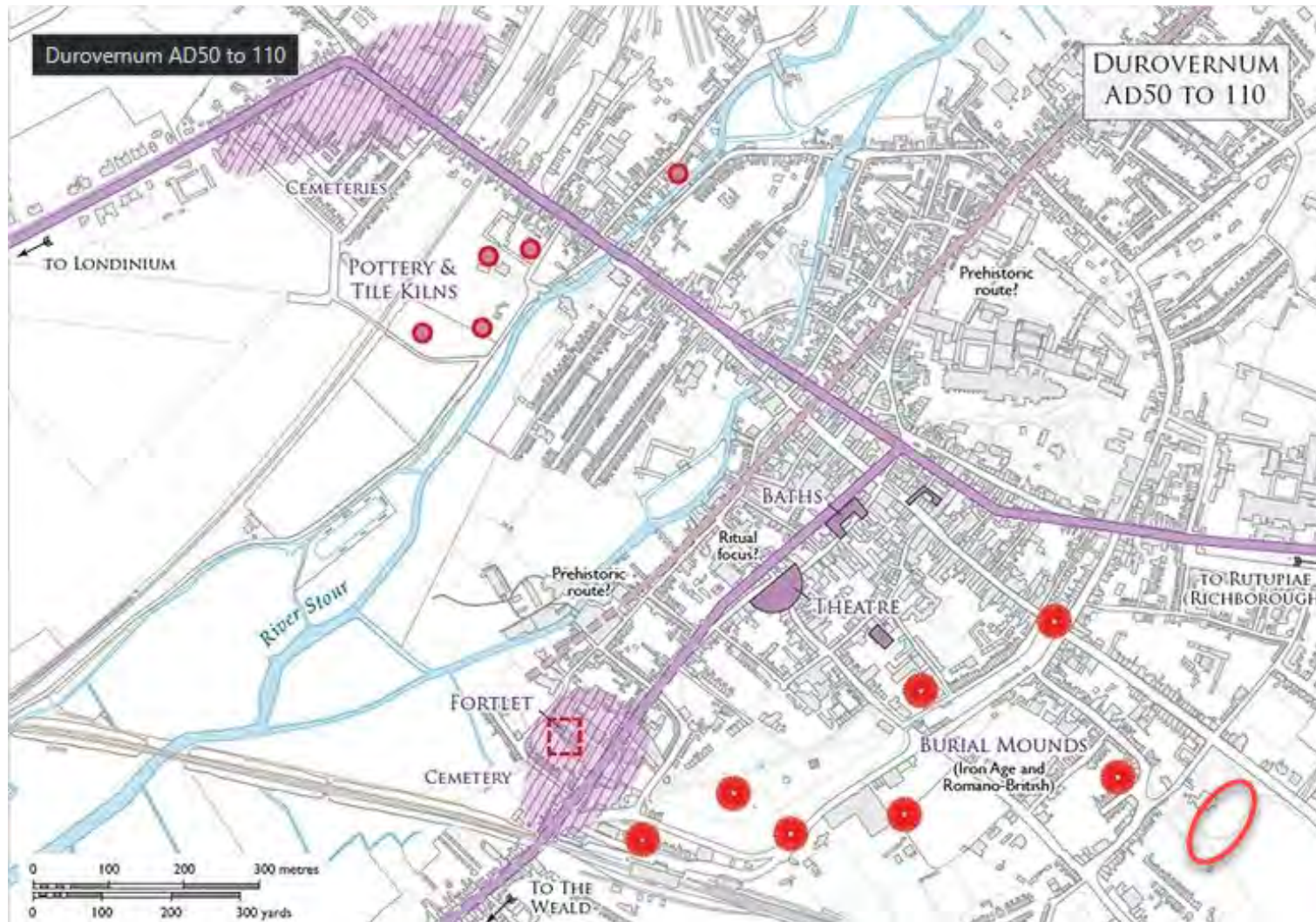


Figure 19: Early Roman Canterbury (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)



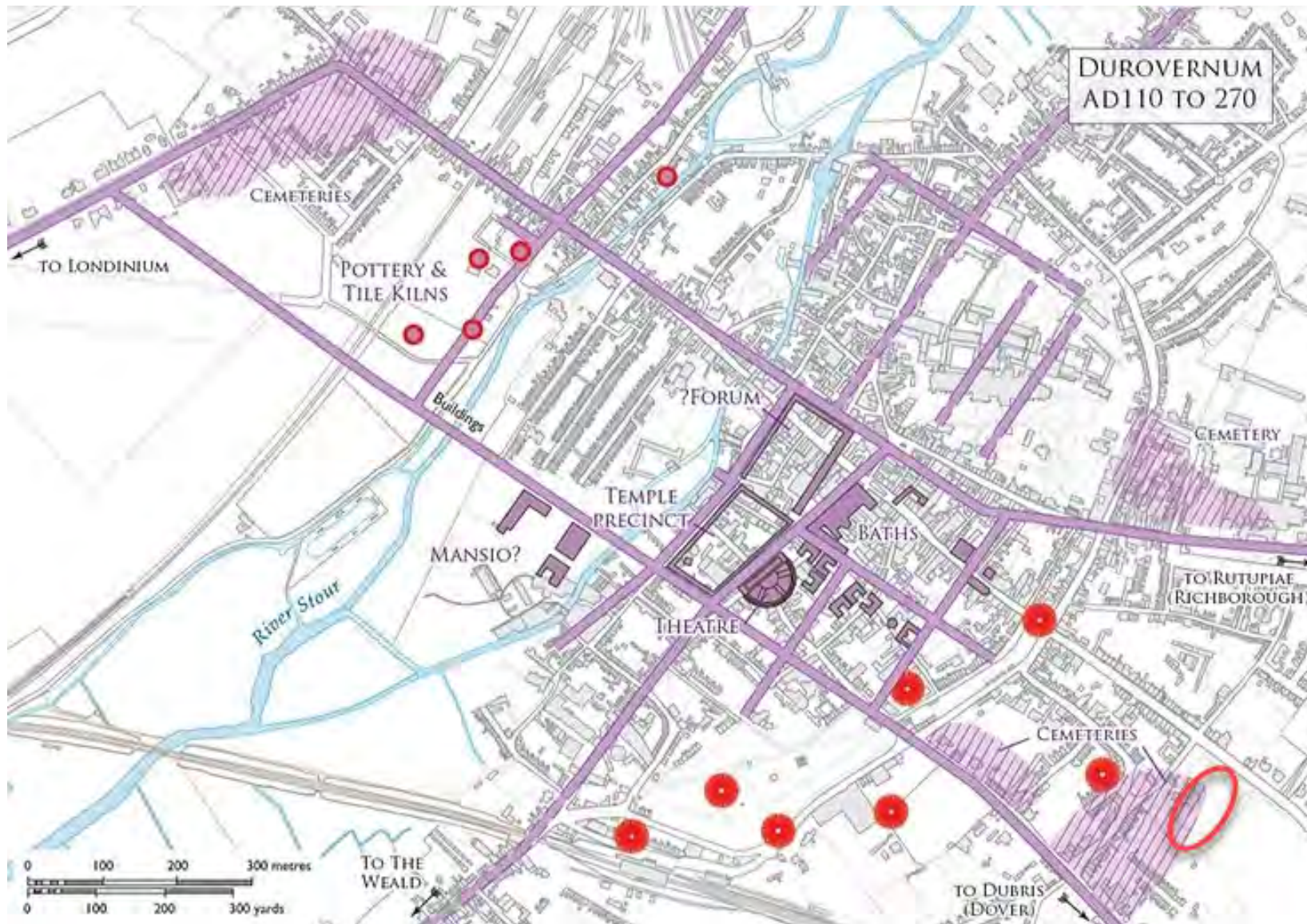


Figure 20: Later Roman Canterbury (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)



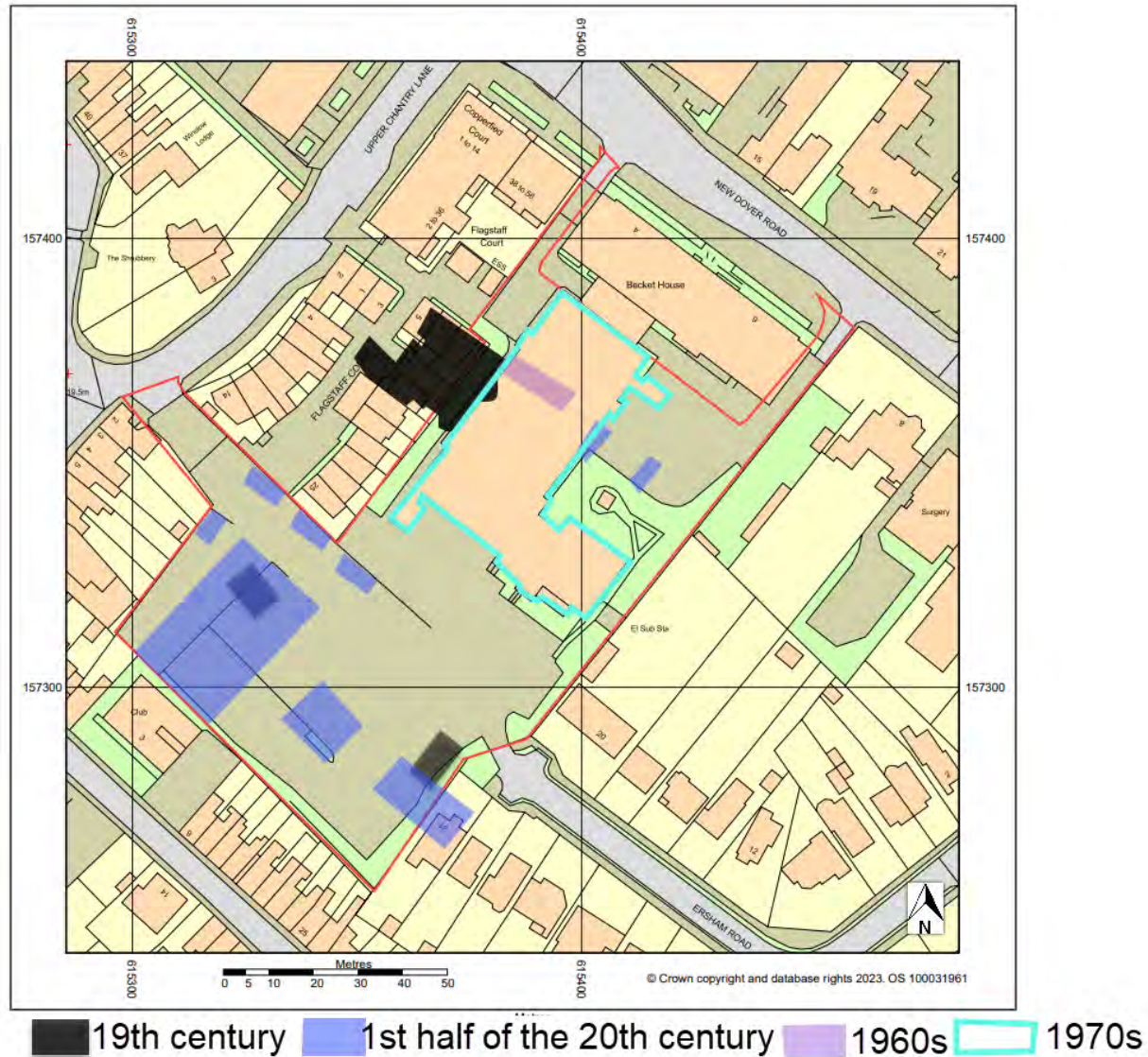


Figure 21: Phasing previous structures



Figure 22: Location of underground storage tanks (Ramboll, 2018)



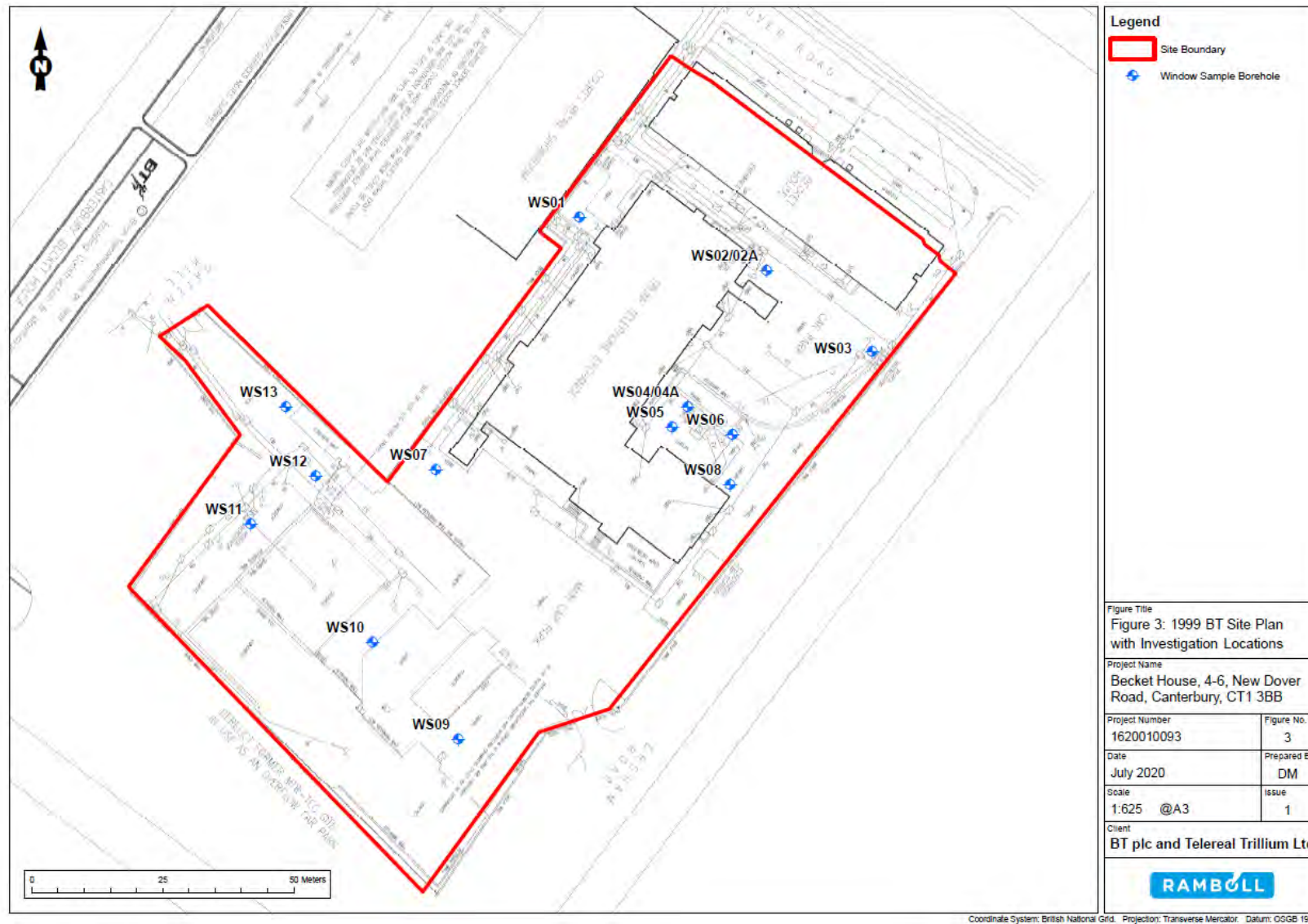


Figure 23: Borehole Locations (Randoll, 2020)

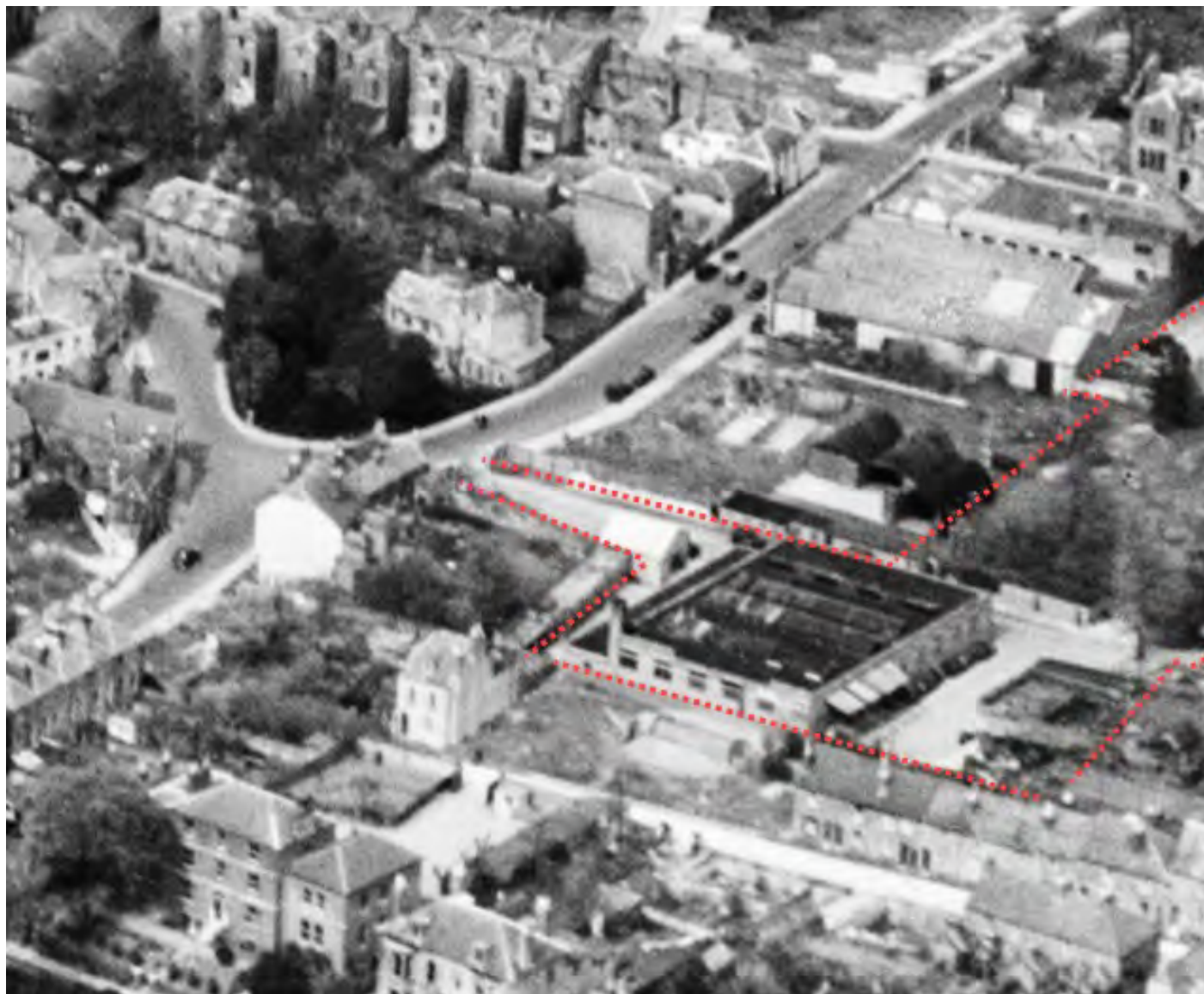




*Plate 1: 1946*



*Plate 2: 1947 (Britain from Above)*



*Plate 3: 1947 (Britain from Above)*





Plate 4: 1960 (Google Earth)





*Plate 5: 1990 (Google Earth)*





Plate 6: 2003 (Google Earth)





Plate 7: 2022 (Google Earth)





*Plate 8: Becket House and side entrance from the New Dover Road (facing SSW)*



*Plate 9: Entrance from Upper Chantry Lane (facing SW)*





*Plate 10: View of the southern eastern gate (facing)*





*Plate 11: View across the north western courtyard (facing)*





*Plate 12: View across the north western courtyard (facing)*





*Plate 13: View along the southern part of the PDA (facing SSW)*





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





*Plate 15: View across the PDA (facing NNE)*





*Plate 16: View across the PDA (facing W)*



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





*Plate 18: View across the PDA (facing)*



*Plate 19: View across the PDA (facing)*





*Plate 20: View across the PDA (facing)*





*Plate 21: View in the south western corner showing the difference in land levels (facing)*



*Plate 22: View showing basement level (facing)*



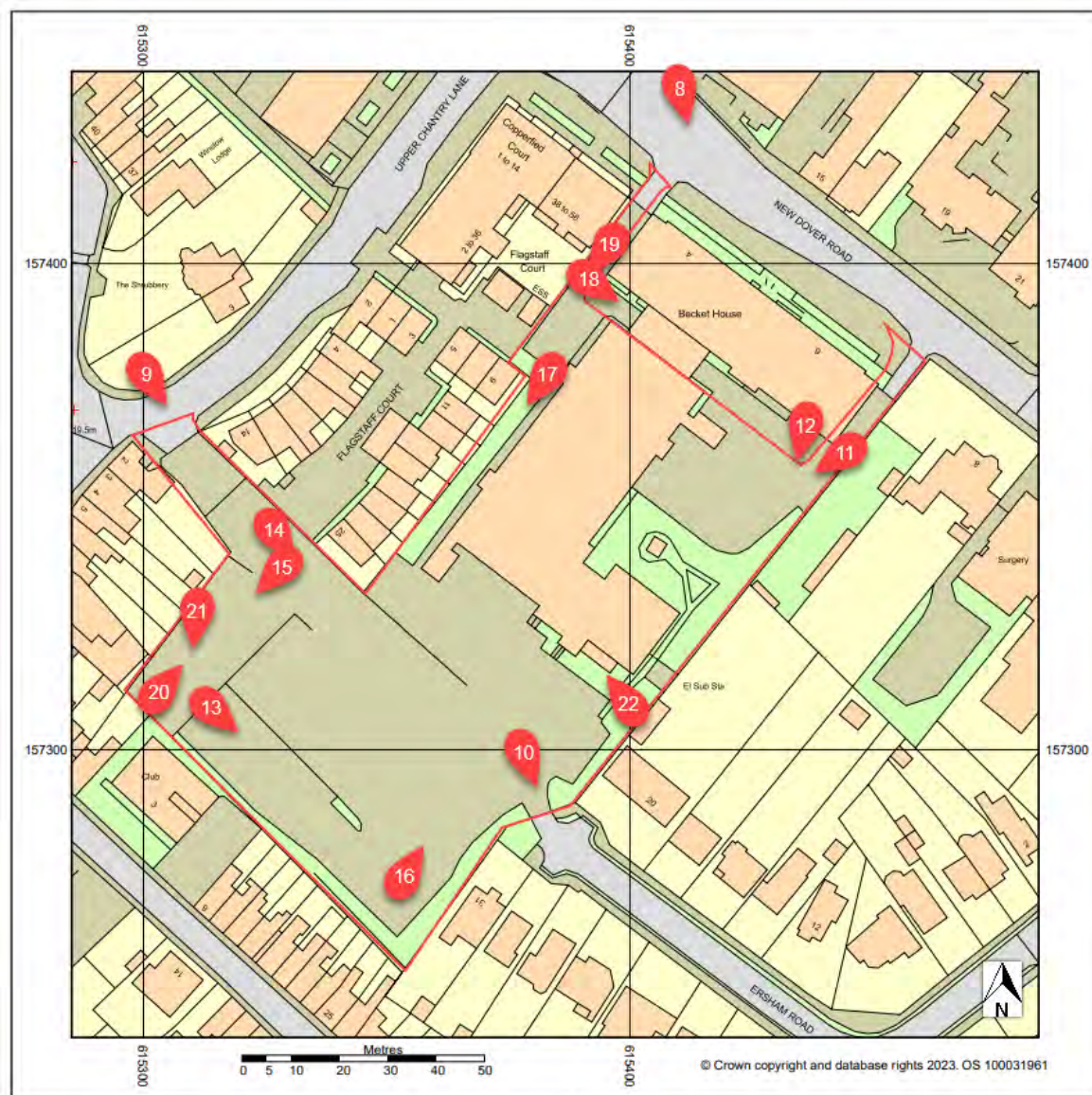


Plate 23: Plate Locations