



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
in Advance of the Proposed
Development of Land at Firwood
Court, Bullockstone Road, Herne Bay,
Kent, CT6 7NN

July 2024

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Firwood Court, Bullockstone Road, Herne Bay, Kent, CT6 7NN

National Grid Reference TR 17325 65036



Report for Firwood Court Development Ltd

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land Firwood Court, Bullockstone Road, Herne Bay, CT6 7NN.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been asked by Firwood Court Development Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of Land Firwood Court, Bullockstone Road, Herne Bay, CT6 7NN. 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: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

The site is located to the rear of Firwood Court in Herne Common on the outer reaches of Herne a small village located south of Herne Bay in North Kent. The PDA is broadly rectangular in shape and is currently in use as paddocks.

Research indicate that the site was likely wooded until the Medieval period onwards when the land become cleared and agriculturalized. The PDA then becoming pasture up until the present day. Therefore, it is likely that the historical impact on any potential archaeology is considered to be low and that any potential archaeology could remain in-situ.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of low potential for archaeology for all periods. Whilst the area at the northern edge of the study area has recently revealed to have archaeology from the Prehistoric period through to the Medieval period it is believed that the PDA is less likely to reveal any archaeology due to it potential in historically being part of the wider Blean Wood and less prone to settlement. However, it is not known exactly when this area was cleared and became pasture and or, whether it could potentially contain Prehistoric or Roman archaeology. The development proposals are likely to cause a high impact upon any potential archaeology. Therefore, in order to ascertain the archaeological potential of the site and that there

has been limited archaeological investigations in the immediate area of the PDA, which also means that the archaeological record could potentially be underrepresented, it is appropriate to recommend a programme of archaeological works, which can be covered by an appropriate archaeological condition. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was asked by Firwood Court Development Ltd (the client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment relating to the proposed development area (PDA) of Land at Firwood Court, Bullockstone Road, Herne Bay, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 17325 65036 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The site is located to the rear of Firwood Court in Herne Common on the outer reaches of Herne a small village located south of Herne Bay in North Kent. The PDA is broadly rectangular in shape and is currently in use as paddocks. Firwood Court is to the west. To the south is a newly constructed roundabout on the junction of the A291 Canterbury Road and Bullockstone Road. To the north is a small area of woodland. To the east is a small residential estate. The area of the PDA is circa 2.4 acres and is on broadly level ground of circa 51m aOD (Fig. 1).

Geology

- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology consists of London Clay Formation- Clay and Silt. There is no superficial geology recorded at the PDA.

Geotechnical Information

- 1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for 16 houses, including 4 affordable houses. Associated works including ecological and drainage improvements (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 September 2023 and December 2023 and 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 December 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 196 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 200 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 201 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 203 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 205 and 210 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.10 Paragraph 205 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 206 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 207 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 208 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 213, 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 207 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 208, 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 210 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 212 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

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. The PDA falls within the Conservation Area of Herne.

POLICY HE11: Archaeology

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

Local Planning Guidance

- 2.3.16 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 1km 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 1-5).

Secondary and Statutory Resources

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

Walkover Survey

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

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (1km 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
Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods		

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.3 The PDA lies within the Herne Conservation Area designated in 1990 which covers the centre of the village of Herne and extends to cover the area of Herne Common

and also the Curtis Nature Reserves. Canterbury City Council have not yet produced a Conservation Area appraisal for Herne (Fig.11). The Herne conservation area characterisations primarily relates to the large area of open parkland to the north east of the PDA and incorporates the settlement of Herne and Herne Common. The core part of the Conservation Area will remain unchanged as part of these proposals although there will be some changes to the wider setting of the Conservation Area in the part of Herne Common but this is in a roadside setting that has already been impact by the recent construction of a roundabout and can be mitigated by sensitive boundary treatment.

5.2.4 Within the study area, there are four listed buildings (Fig.10). The closest being that of Walnut Tree Cottage circa 50m south east of the PDA on the southern side of Canterbury Road. Walnut Tree Cottage is Grade II listed (NHLE – 1320386) and is 18th century or earlier. Its setting is one where it is towards the end of a line of residential modern properties either side that line the southern side of the road. It sits within its own plot with heavy vegetation obscuring the property from the road. There is no relationship between that of the PDA and Walnut Tree Cottage and its primarily heritage significance is for its aesthetic and historical qualities for which there will no impact by the proposed development.

5.2.5 Thatched Cottage (NHLE – 1336835), circa 18th century, located circa 205m east of the PDA and its setting is one where it is already surrounded by residential development and therefore the proposed development will have no impact on its heritage significance. Downtops' l is located on the outer reaches of the study area to the NNW of the PDA and its of significant distance not to be impacted by the proposed development. Herne Grove Farmhouse (NHLE- 1336833) is circa 105m west of the PDA with Firwood Court in between. It is possible that the land was historically part of Herne Grove Farmhouse but certainly by 1840, was part of Firwood Court and any possible relationship severed. A number of other buildings lie between that of the PDA and Herne Grove Farmhouse, which now residential and no longer agricultural and retains its roadside setting and therefore will have no impact by the PDA on its historical and aesthetic qualities.

5.2.6 There are a number of Non designated heritage assets. Circa 130m west from the PDA is the locally listed building of Barn at Herne Grove Farm (TR 16 NE 1185). that is considered to be 18th century and like the farmhouse, is adjacent to the

road and the proposals will not impact on the historical and aesthetic qualities of this heritage asset. Other locally listed building within the study area are some distance from the PDA and the proposals will have negligible impact on those heritage assets.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 There is little by way of previous archaeological excavation in the area as provided by the HER database and consequently, the archaeology in the area is likely to be underrepresented. However, there have recently been excavations undertaken circa 850m from the PDA in the northern reaches of the study area ahead of a new residential development (CCC/15/01317OUT). The archaeological work is ongoing and being undertaken in several phases. The results of which have yet to make their way into the HER. Database. Hence greater, detail is provided below.

Land at Strode Farm

- 5.3.2 Evaluations are being undertaken ahead of a residential development of 800 houses where archaeological conditions were given as part of the planning approval for a programme of archaeological works including, geophysical survey, evaluations and strip, map and sample and for possible mitigations measures if required to retain archaeology in-situ.
- 5.3.3 The site was geophysical surveyed in 2014 with anomalies interpreted as field boundaries in line with historic maps. Curvilinear features were reported which may be ring ditches. An archaeological evaluation of the site was undertaken in 2021 of 123 trenches of which 90 contained archaeological remains. Features were concentrated to the north eastern part of the site which features recorded of ditches, pits, post holes, trackways/holloways and potential ring ditches and the majority of activity related to the Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age as well as Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. Following a strip map and sample in the north eastern area of the site in 2022 revealed substantial archaeological remains of the Palaeolithic, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Romano-British origins. The Palaeolithic was represented by flint blades and cores where assemblages had been deposited in natural hollows. The Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age was represented in the form of ring ditches located on a false ridge line although no

evidence of burial activity was found to be associated with these. The Romano-British remains were represented by enclosure ditches, trackway and sunken featured buildings, pits, four post structures (possible granaries), 12 probable furnaces, a corn drier, cremations and a burial. Investigations are still ongoing to understand the context of the findings in relationship to the wider settlement pattern, landscape, economy, and environment.

Bullockstone Road – Road realigned and roundabout

- 5.3.4 Adjacent to the PDA, the junction of Bullockstone Road and Canterbury Road was altered to include a roundabout. As part of these works a watching brief was undertaken. Correspondence with KCC Archaeology confirmed that no report had yet been received and there was no further information available. Therefore, it is not known at the present time as to the outcome of the watching brief.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 At the time of the Domesday Book in 1086 AD, the area is recorded as Makinbrook which had 92 villagers and 69 smallholders and 5 slaves and covered a large area from the coast inland. The land was owned by Christchurch Canterbury before and after the invasion. The land was large enough to support 2g plough teams. Seven Lord's plough teams and 59 men plough teams. There were 10 acres of meadow, enough woodland for 50 swine, 7 salt houses and 2 churches.

- 5.4.2 The name Herne is Old English for corner referring to the original settlement that seems to have developed in a corner or angle of land. Until the 14th century, Herne did not exist as a separate parish but was a distant part of Reculver. In 1310, the chapel at Herne was given its own vicar.

- 5.4.3 Hasted, a 18th century historian comments on Herne as

There is a great deal of poor land in it covered with broom and several wastes or little commons with cottages interspersed between them. The soil in general is stiff clay and its some parts mixed with gravel, the water throughout is brackish.

- 5.4.4

- 5.4.5 To the east of the PDA close to the centre of Herne is Strode Park. The name Strode is derived from 'Strod', meaning a marshy place covered with brushwood. Strode being one the of the Medieval manors. The previous house at Strode is described in 1784 as having a pleasant garden and 40 acres of pasture.
- 5.4.6 In 1791, the Church and parishioners purchased a small piece of land for £20 to build a house for the poor, this being area on the Canterbury side of the road to the south east of the PDA. In 1835, a new workhouse was built nearby just east of the PDA with 15 parishes forming the Blean Union to hold 500 individuals. Improvements and additions were made over the years. By 1924, it had become the Poor Law Institution, in 1937, the Blean Institution and following the formation of the NHS in 1948 was renamed Herne Hospital. It finally closed in 1987 and in 200 was redeveloped into a new housing complex called Canterbury Fields where some of the original buildings were incorporated into the new development.
- 5.4.7 The Herne to Sturry road was turnpiked in 1814, passing along the junction of Canterbury Road, where a new road was created from the workhouse located east of the PDA to the junction of Bullockstone Road. At the time of the turnpiked, it appears the area was owned by George May, who lived at Strode Park. In 1860, the house at Strode Park was replaced.
- 5.4.8 Adjacent to the PDA used to be Firwood Court where Hasted, the historian in 1795 comments 'the elegant new house built on the common belonging to Mr Lydell'. In 1840, it comprised of 88 acres including that of the PDA. In 1859, it was later added to the estate at Strode Park.
- 5.4.9 In 1925, the house was put up for sale as two separate lots, a six-bedroom Georgian house and separately as 25 acres on Bullockstone Hill. In the 1930, the house had become a licensed road house, and a club called the Silver Slipper. In 1936, there was a fire at the Silver Slipper Roadhouse that gutted the house.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

- 5.5.1 This is a generalised map and not exactly depicting roads. The PDA can be seen on the edge of Herne Common, spelt here as 'Hearne' but also referred to as Childs

Fostall. This name Childs Fostall depicting the Old English for Spring and fostall being a name given in front of an area of farm buildings such as a small paddock or yard. There appears to be a building to the west of the area of the PDA which could possibly be Herne Grove Farm as it is not believed that Firwood Court had been built at this time. There appears to be a trackway through the common joining Bullockstone Road heading southwards through Hoath Wood towards Canterbury (Fig.3).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797

- 5.5.2 This map shows further detail including field boundaries and individual buildings. Houses are marked in red with outbuildings in black. Given the shape and location of the house adjacent to the PDA, this suggests it is Herne Grove Farmhouse. With the majority of the PDA forming part of Herne Common, which appears to have reduced in size. The Canterbury Road through the common area from the village of Herne is still a trackway (Fig.4).

Herne Tithe Map, 1840

- 5.5.3 The tithe map shows even greater detail. Note north is to the left of the figure. The PDA is part of the areas designated 521 and has separated from the area of common land and forms part of pasture associated with the newly built Firwood Court designated area 522. These are owned by John Palmer and occupied by Valyer Bean. Area designated 525 is that of Herne Common Farmhouse occupied by John Palmer and owned by Henry Warrell. Adjacent to the PDA is now the Blean Union Workhouse and to the north remains part of Herne Common, much reduced in size. Following the turnpike, Canterbury Road from the village of Herne has been changed from a trackway to a road (Fig.5).

Historic OS map 1877

- 5.5.4 This is the first detailed OS map showing the PDA. The PDA remains part of the land associated with Firwood Court and still appears to be pasture. To the north is the area of common land that is wooded. At the eastern corner of the PDA, there is now a road between the PDA and the land of the workhouse (Fig 6).

Historic OS map 1898

- 5.5.5 There is little change at the PDA. On the southern side of the Canterbury Road a linear development of residential plots are forming. To the north of the PDA the area of common land is referred to as a chestnut plantation (Fig.7).

Historic OS Map 1907

- 5.5.6 There appear to be little change (Fig.8)

Historic OS Map 1938

- 5.5.7 Firwood Court adjacent to the PDA is not longer shown as shaded as this is after the fire and the building is a shell. Adjacent to the entrance drive to Firwood Court to the west is a new property that is extant called The Haven. In addition, new residential plots have been created to the south, south east of the PDA on the western side of Bullockstone Road (Fig. 9).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1946

- 5.6.1 This aerial photograph taken just after the end of World War II unfortunately has a missing plate covering most of the area of the PDA although the parts seen suggests that the PDA remains as pasture (Plate1).

1960s

- 5.6.2 There is little change (Plate 2).

1990

- 5.6.3 The new building of Firwood Court in a slightly different location is currently under construction. The PDA is still pasture (Plate 3).

2003

- 5.6.4 There is little change at the PDA. The construction of the current Firwood Court has been completed (Plate 4).

2023

- 5.6.5 The PDA remains as pasture, and it appears to have been sub divided into paddocks with the exception of a menage in the extreme north western corner. However, adjacent to the south of the PDA, the road layout has altered with the

inclusion of a roundabout and the southern part of the PDA planted with a vegetation barrier of trees (Plate 5).

LIDAR

- 5.6.6 There do not appear to be any features identified except for the line of a linear depression east-west axis across the central part of the PDA (Fig. 16)

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 9th of July 2024. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover within the area of the PDA (Plates 6-19).
- 5.7.2 The PDA is access via the drive of Firwood Court. As a result, on the new roundabout built the southern extent of the PDA has tall wooden fencing. Along the line of the new fencing is planted a double row of trees flanked by a ditch. There is also a ditch along the northern boundary of the PDA bordering the chestnut plantation. The eastern corner of the PDA is dense vegetation of a small copse. The field is of rough grass left as meadow in places and central to the field are 2 paddocks, one which has a small tree within. In the north western corner of the field is a menage. The area of the menage is slightly raised to that of the surrounding land levels. Through one of the fenced paddock areas is a noticeable linear depression of circa 60m in length. The northern and south western boundaries are wire fenced with vegetation. The southern boundary with the road and roundabout is high wooden fencing.

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. However, the recent excavation at the northern outer reaches of the PDA identified flint blades and cores just to the north east of

Strode Farm. The Stour Valley Palaeolithic projects records the PDA residing is Area 24, the Blean Plateau (Fig. 15) where the likelihood of Palaeolithic remains is considered very low. The area of the excavation is considered geologically different with superficial geology of terrace deposits and head brickearth leading to a higher potential in Palaeolithic remains that at the PDA which has no superficial geology. Therefore, the Palaeolithic potential within the PDA is considered **low** within the PDA.

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 no records dating to this period within the assessment area. However, the recent excavation on the outer reaches of the PDA to the north has identified Bronze Age activity in the form of ring ditches. However, the PDA in this period on the higher ground of the Blean Plateau is likely to have been wooded in this period and less likely to have settlement activity. The potential to finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site cannot be discounted but it 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 three four records from this period within the assessment area. All of which are Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)

reported items. The exact location of these items are not revealed but located to a general grid square which in this case is to the outer reaches of the study area to the north for an Iron Age gold hoard (MKE100978) and a Roman silver coin deposited in the Middle Iron Age (MKE118461). In addition, not included in the HER are the recent excavations finds to the north in the similar area of settlement activity that may lead from the Late Bronze Age into the early Iron Age period. Another PAS find as a Roman copper alloy coin located to a grid square at the extreme southern part of the study area. However, as before the area may have been wooded in this period. 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 three records from this period within the assessment area all PAS finds, one a silver coin (MKE112457), one a copper alloy coin (MKE118459) and a third being a silver ingot (MKE118514) all located some distance from the PDA. The recent excavations to the north of the PDA on the outer reaches of the study area, has revealed significant Roman activity of commercial and agricultural in nature as well as the possibility of a large Roman structure in the vicinity from masonry finds as well as some burial activity. It is likely that the area of the PDA lay outside of this settlement area and was still wooded in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Early Medieval and Anglo-Saxon

5.8.7 The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. In the early Anglo-Saxon period, it is possible that there was a small settlement and chapel in nearby Herne. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

5.8.8 The Kent HER has six records from this period within the assessment area, all are PAS finds mainly located to the outer reaches of the study area. In this period the PDA is likely to be part of Herne Common and being on the edge of the wood area

associated with the Blean Plateau, it is possible that parts were cleared for pasture with perhaps a trackway through the common from the village. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the PDA cannot be discounted but it is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

5.8.9 The Kent HER has 17 records from this period within the assessment area reflecting the continued growth and agriculturalisation of the area of Herne Common. The closest being that of the farmstead of Herne Grove (MKE86329) and the associated Grade II listed farmhouse (TR 16 NE 1073) and associated locally listed barn (TR 16 NE 1185). In addition, during this period, was built the workhouse to the east of the PDA (TR 16 NE 83) along with housing forming along the southern side of the Canterbury Road following it being turnpiked in 1814. Herne Grove Farm was just one of six other farmsteads across the study area in this period with common land reducing in size and used as pasture and arable land. There are also five PAS finds across the area relating to this period and most likely finds that have been lost or discarded whilst working in this area. Herne Grove Farm also reduced in size with the building of the original Firwood Court in this period in the late 18th century, and the PDA then forming part of the pasture associated with the house. The Adjacent to the PDA in this period was the chestnut plantation that was part of the common land with the remaining area to the north and north east part of the parkland associated with Strode Park that is a designated historic park and garden (TR 16 NE 95). The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Modern

5.8.10 KHER has no records dating to this period. The original Firwood Court in this period burnt down and was later replaced by a new house. The PDA in this period until the present day appears to have remained as pasture. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Overview

5.8.11 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site, but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork. 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: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the site was likely wooded until the Medieval period onwards when the land become cleared and agriculturalized. The PDA then becoming pasture up until the present day. The service plan seen confirms that the linear depression seen across one of the paddocks relates to foul drainage trench. Therefore, it is likely that the historical impact on any potential archaeology is considered to be low and that any potential archaeology could remain in-situ.

Proposed Impact

6.2.2 The construction of new buildings, roadways and services is likely to cause a high impact to any potential 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 low potential for archaeology for all periods. Whilst the area at the northern edge of the study area has recently revealed to have archaeology from the Prehistoric period through to the Medieval period it is believed that the PDA is less likely to reveal any archaeology due to its potential in historically being part of the wider Blean Wood and less prone to settlement. However, it is not known exactly when this area was cleared and became pasture and or, whether it could potentially contain Prehistoric or Roman archaeology. The development proposals are likely to cause a high impact upon any potential archaeology. Therefore, in order to ascertain the archaeological potential of the site and that there has been limited archaeological investigations in the immediate area of the PDA, which also means that the archaeological record could potentially be underrepresented, it is appropriate to recommend a programme of archaeological works which can be covered by an appropriate archaeological condition. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

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 Firwood Court Development Ltd (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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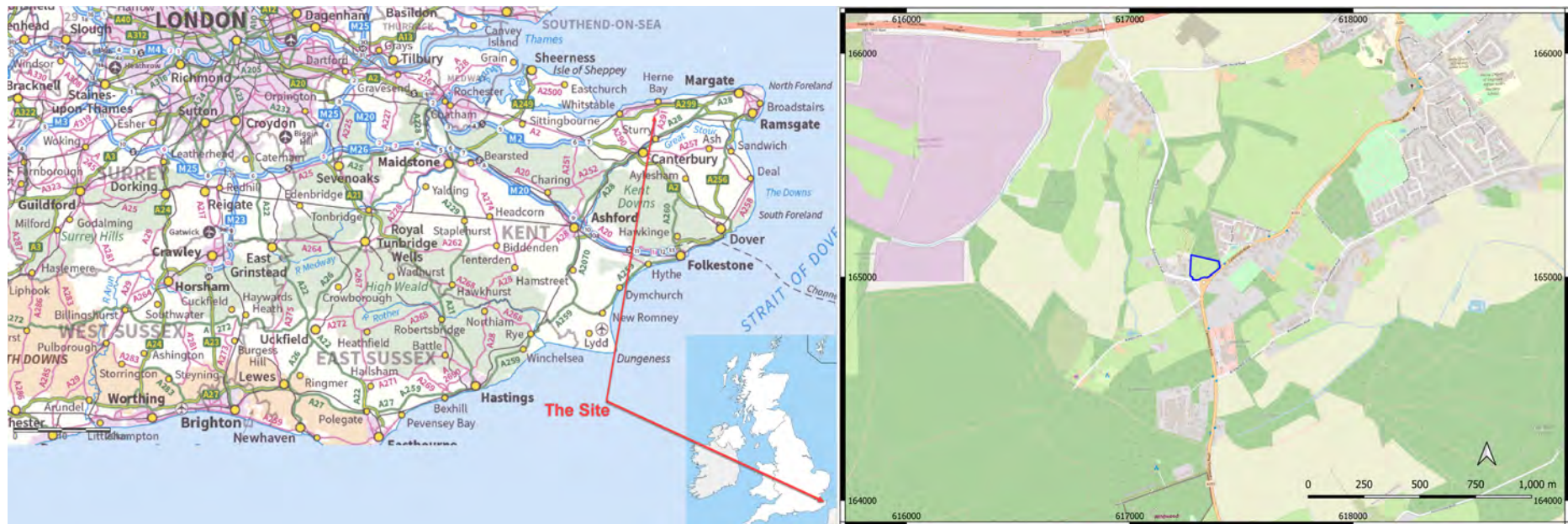




Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:640,000, 1:10,000 & 1:1250



Figure 2: Proposed Development Area



Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797



Figure 5: Historic OS Map 1877

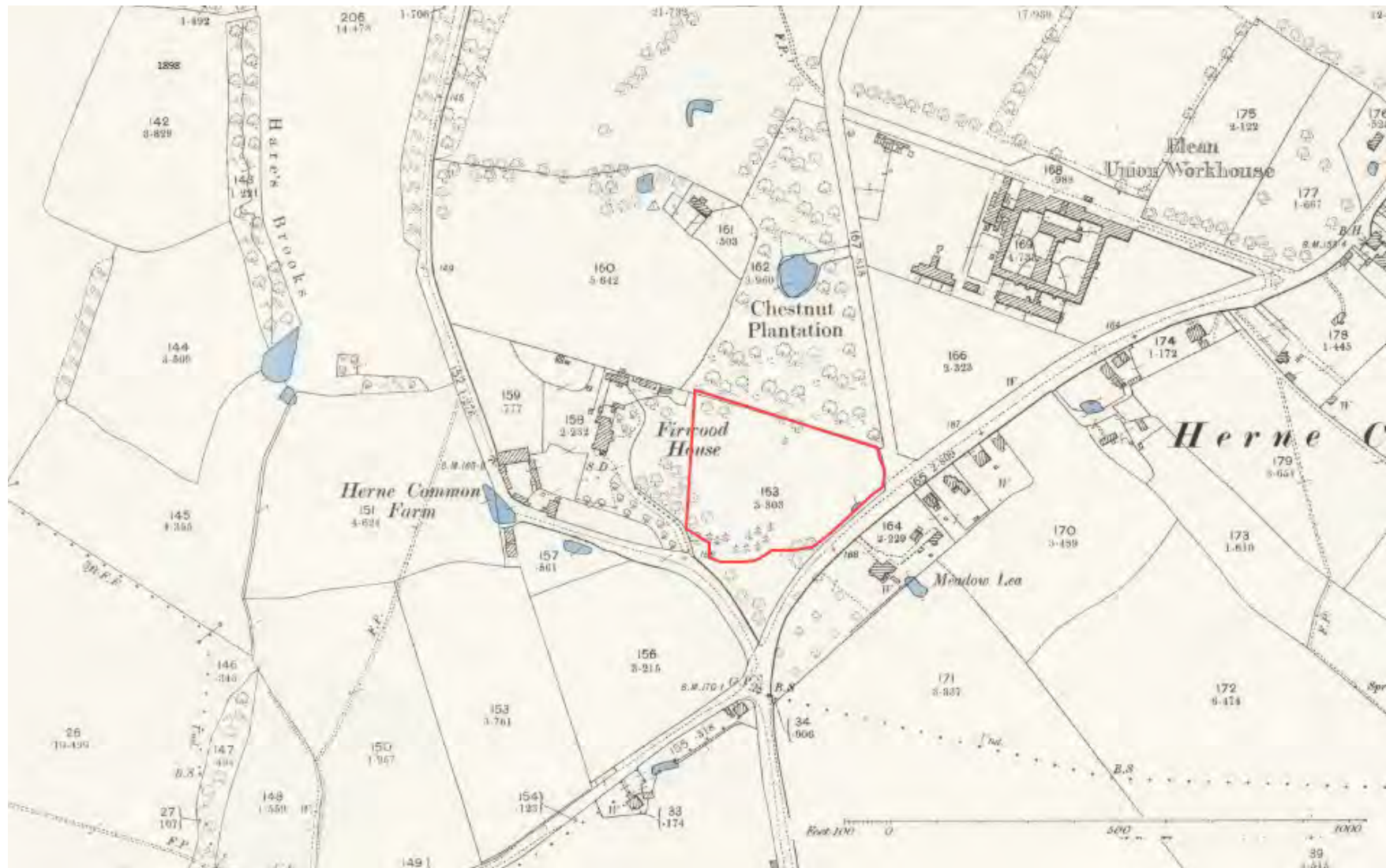


Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1898



Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1907

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10 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA.

Kent HER ID	Record Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 16 NE 1185	Building	Unknown	c. 130m W	Bullockstone Road Herne / Barn at Herne Grove Farm to The North West of Herne Grove Farmhouse. Locally Listed Building (7082A). Probably 18th century. Red brick base with weatherboarded ends. Half hipped roof clad with asbestos sheeting.
TR 16 NE 1209	Building	Unknown	c. 305m ENE	Canterbury Road Herne Bay / Primrose Cottage. Locally listed building (7106). Probably 18th century. 2 storeys roughcast, hipped tiled roof.
TR 16 SE 165	Building	Unknown	c. 655m S	Canterbury Road Herne Bay / 1 & 2 The Birches (Formerly Fox and Hound Public House). Locally listed building (7107). Early 19th century. 2 parallel ranges, 2 storeys weatherboard, hipped roof.
TR 16 SE 166	Building	Unknown	c. 740m S	Canterbury Road Herne Bay / Sidrae Cottage. Locally listed building (7108). Early 19th century, 2 storeys red brick, hipped tiled roof.
TR 16 NE 1248	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 885m NNW	Downtops'L. Grade II listed (1084998). Probably C17. 2 cottages. 2 storeys roughcast, Old tiled roof. 2 triple casement windows, cambered on the ground floor. 2 outside chimneystacks. 2 simple central doorcases
TR 16 NE 1110	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 50m ESE	Walnut Tree Cottage. Grade II listed (1320386). C18 or earlier. 2 storeys red brick, weatherboarded at the rear. Thatched roof with 1 dormer. 2 casement windows. Trellised wooden porch
TR 16 NE 1073	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 105m W	Herne Grove Farmhouse. Grade II listed (1336833).C18. 2 storeys and attics red brick. Tiled roof with 2 hipped dormers and gable ends with kneelers. Moulded brick eaves cornice. 3 sashes with glazing bars intact. Ground floor windows have cambered head linings

TR 16 NE 1102	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 205m ENE	Thatched Cottage. Grade II listed (1336835). C18 or earlier. 2 storeys red brick, the right-hand side now having applied wooden struts at intervals. Thatched roof. 2 windows in all consisting of 1 sash window and 1 casement window on each floor. The trellised wooden porch has been replaced by a modern door
TR 16 NE 1283	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 1005m N	Former site of Strode Farmhouse. Former listed building.
TR 16 NE 1265	Monument	Modern	c. 170m NE	Second World War Civil Defence Emergency Cooking Depot at the Blean Institution, Herne Common, Herne
TR 16 NE 1138	Monument	Modern	c. 285m W	Second World War Prisoner-of-War Camp at Herne Common, Herne Bay
TR 16 NE 1152	Monument	Modern	c. 935m NNW	Second World War Pillbox beside Bullockstone Road, Bullockstone, Herne Bay. There was a pillbox on the west side of Bullockstone Road near the north end of Bullockstone village. It presumably covered a permanent roadblock on Bullockstone Road,
MKE56921	Findspot	Medieval	c. 815m N	PAS find. Foreign silver coin
MKE79285	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 875m SSE	PAS find. Post Medieval copper alloy buckle
MKE86328	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 740m SW	Bleangate. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Farmhouse: Farmhouse attached to agricultural range Position: Isolated position Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)
MKE86329	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 130m W	Herne Grove Farm (Herne Common Farm). A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position Isolated position Survival: No apparent alteration
MKE86330	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 780m NNW	Bullockstone Farm (Henfoote Farm). A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard Position: Isolated position Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)

MKE86354	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 505m ESE	Bushyfield Farm. A regular L-plan farmstead. Farmhouse: Farmhouse attached to agricultural range Position: Isolated position Survival: Farmstead survives but has been completely altered
MKE86355	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 460m E	Farmstead north of Bushyfield Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position: Isolated position Survival: Only the farmhouse remains
MKE86356	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 325m SW	Bragslane Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to one side of the yard. Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position: Isolated position Survival: No apparent alteration
MKE94896	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 855m SE	PAS find. Copper alloy buckle
MKE100978	Findspot	Late Iron Age to Post Medieval	c. 940m N	PAS find. Iron Age Gold Hoard
MKE100995	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 990m SE	PAS find. Unknown Copper Alloy Furniture Fitting
MKE112452	Findspot	Late Iron Age to Roman	c. 905m SSE	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE112457	Findspot	Roman	c. 480m WNW	PAS find. Roman silver coin
MKE112458	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 480m WNW	PAS find. Post Medieval lead token
MKE112478	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 980m S	PAS find. Post Medieval copper alloy furniture fitting
MKE118458	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 820m S	PAS find. Post Medieval Copper alloy Sword Belt
MKE118459	Findspot	Roman	c. 975m SSE	PAS find. Roman Copper alloy Coin
MKE118461	Findspot	Middle Iron Age	c. 815m N	PAS find. Roman Silver Coin
MKE118462	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 1020m NE	PAS find. Post Medieval Lead Token
MKE118463	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 895m NE	PAS find. Post Medieval Copper alloy Buckle
MKE118514	Findspot	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 580m W	PAS find. Roman Silver Ingot
MKE118518	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 950m SE	PAS find. Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE118519	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 965m SE	PAS find Post Medieval Silver Coin

TR 16 NE 83	Building	Post Medieval to Modern		Former Herne Hospital/Blean Union Workhouse. An early union workhouse erected in 1835 and comprising four two-storey ranges of yellow stock brick around a central quadrangle. In 1930 it became a home for mentally ill women until 1948 when under the National Health Service, it became a hospital for the chronically ill until it closed in 1986. Since then, it has been developed as housing
TR 16 NE 95	Landscape	Unknown		Strode Park. A garden surveyed by the Kent Gardens Trust. This is a pre 1939 informal/ romantic parkland of specialist interest

Event ID	Name	Date	Event Type	
EKE8251	Survey of Herne Hospital Building Survey	1991	Building Survey	Former Herne Hospital/Blean Union Workhouse (Building TR 16 NE 83)
EKE12584	Survey of Thornden Wood and West Blean Wood	2008	Walkover Survey	Survey of woodlands prior to clearance work. Some parcels were only partially examined or were inaccessible. A number of woodland features were recorded.
EKE8347	Evaluation at Bullockstone Farm, Herne Bay	1996	Evaluation	An evaluation undertaken in advance of the planting of a screen of trees to the south of the New Thanet Way. The evaluation involved the removal of topsoil by machine from 13 trenches. No archaeological deposits were recorded
EKE8842	Watching Brief during the Installation of a New Main Water Pipeline Between Prospect Farm and Ford Reservoir, Herne Bay	2004	Watching Brief	Watching brief on trenching for new water pipeline. The only archaeological feature encountered was a re-cut Roman ditch.
EKE10278	Historic Environment of the North Kent Coast: Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey Phase 1	2000	Desk Based Assessment	

Figure 9: Gazetteer of KHER Records

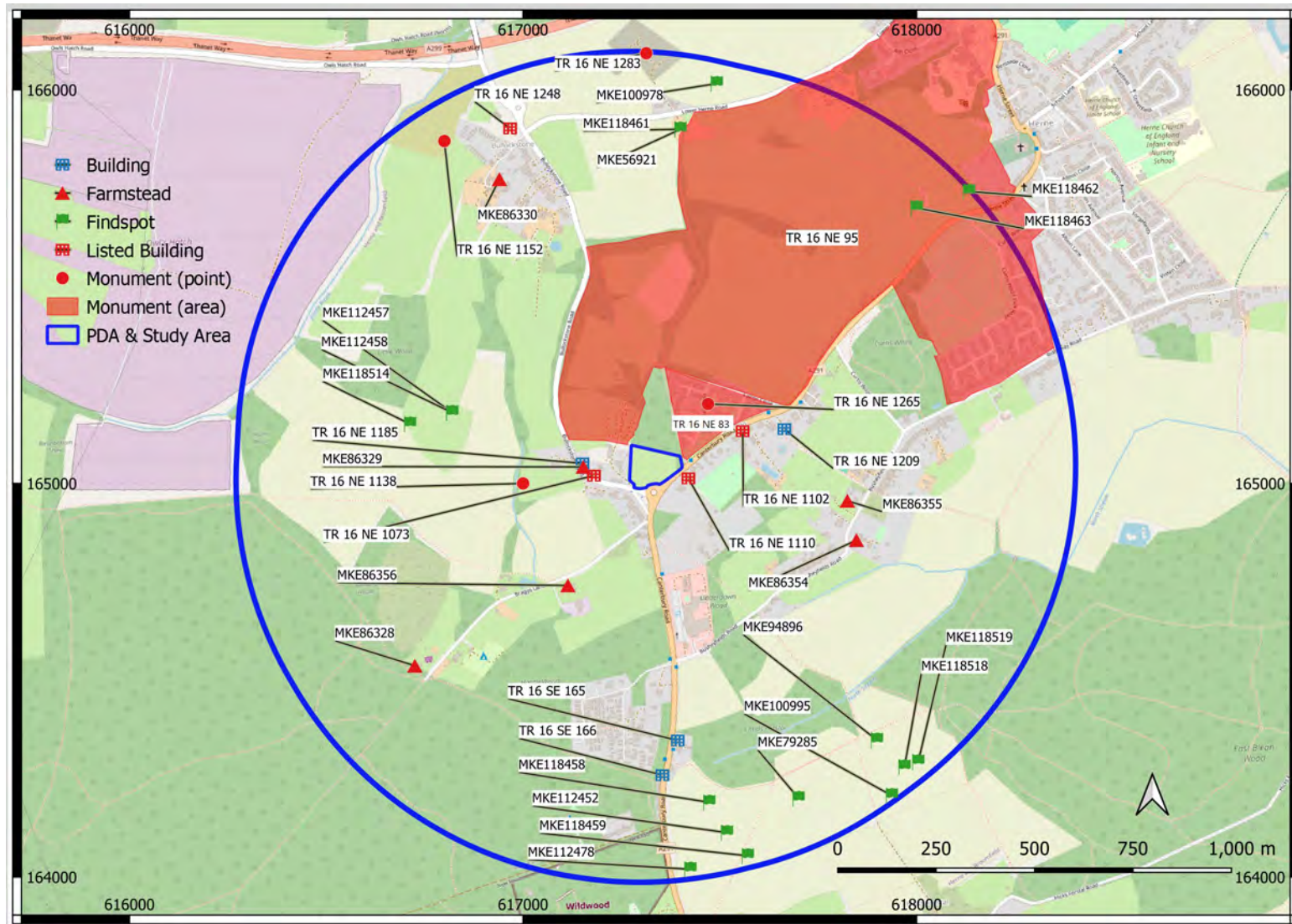


Figure 10: Kent HER Monument Records

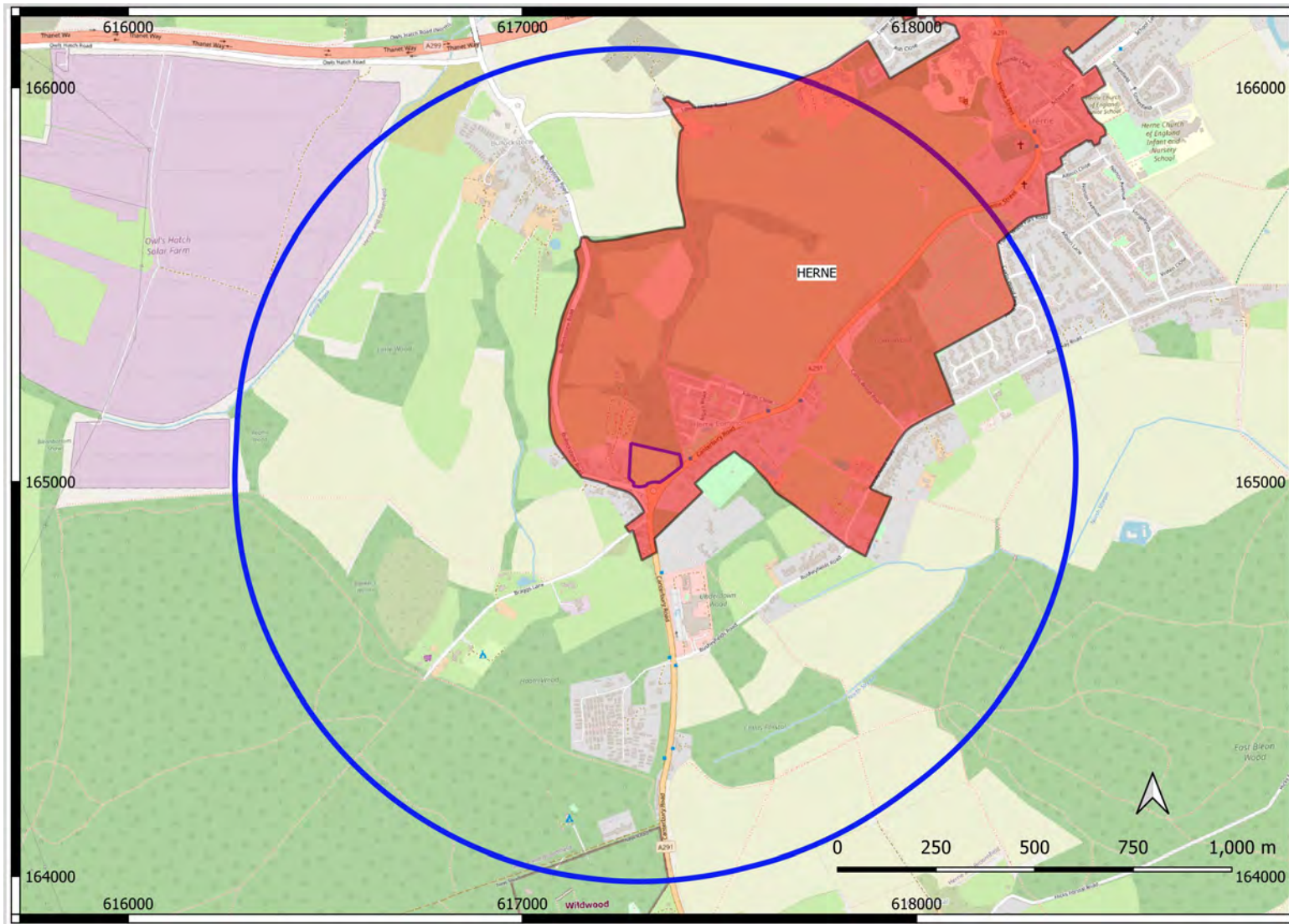


Figure 11: Kent HER Conservation Area

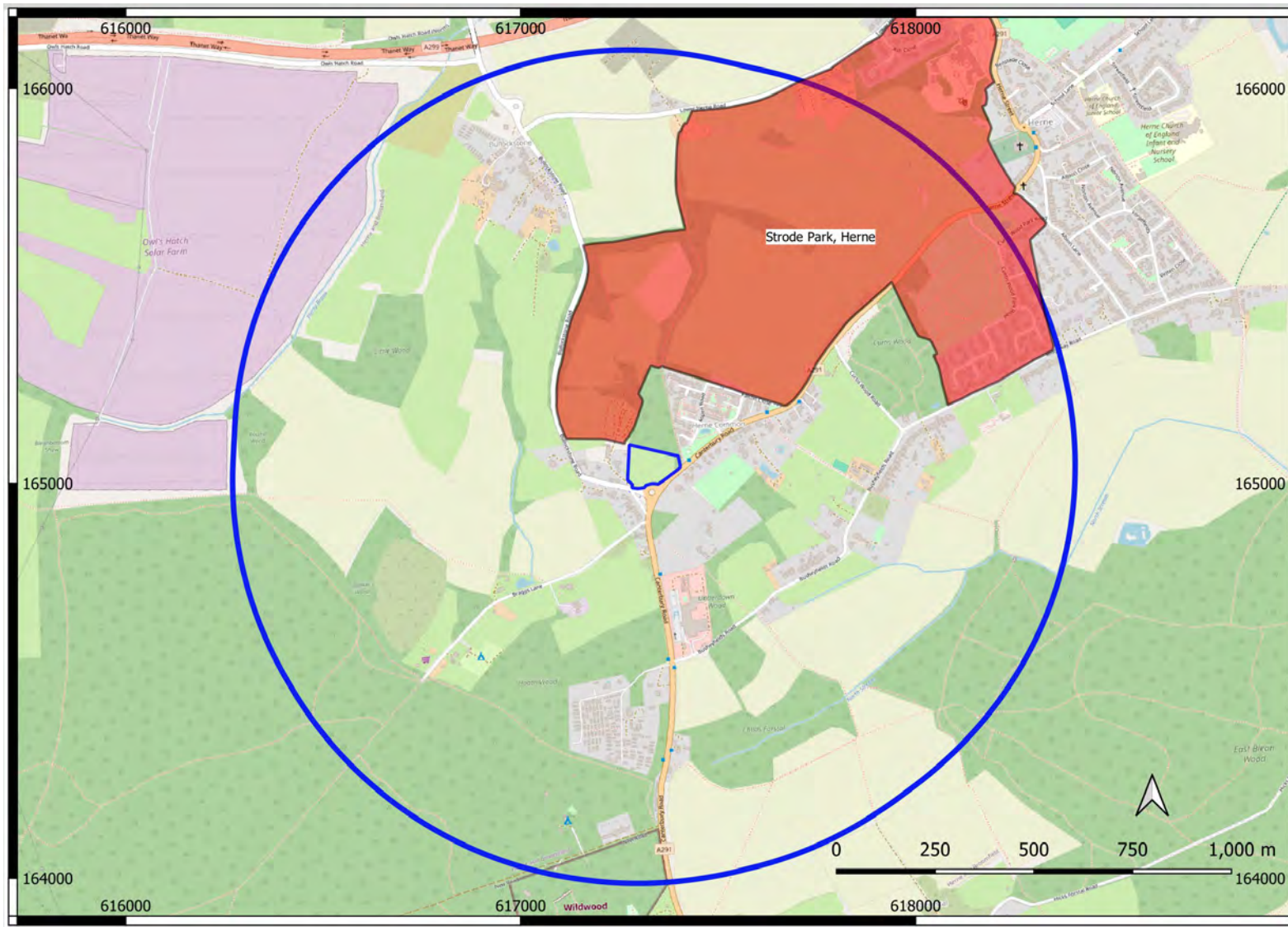


Figure 12: Kent HER Historic Park and Gardens

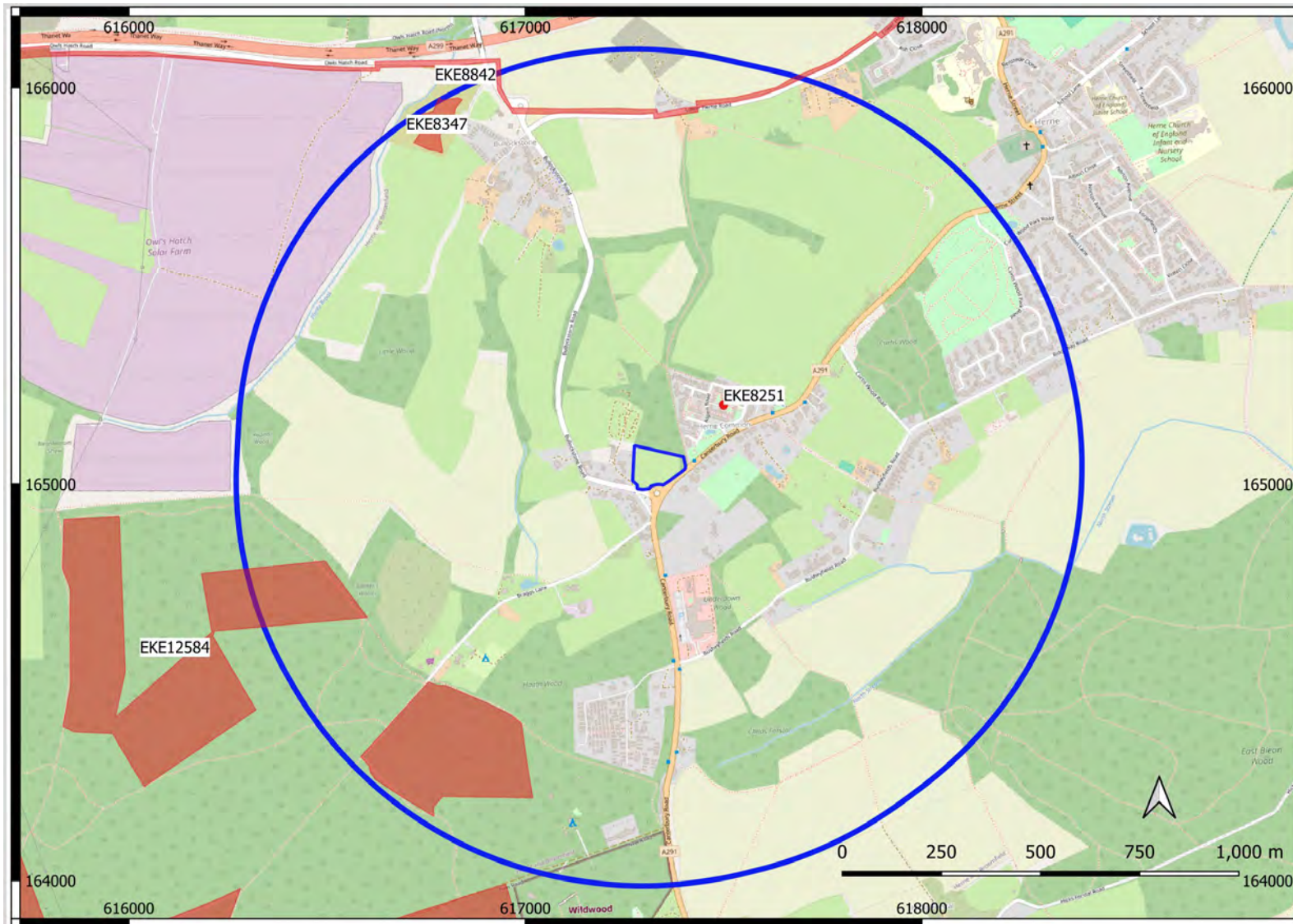


Figure 13: Kent HER Events

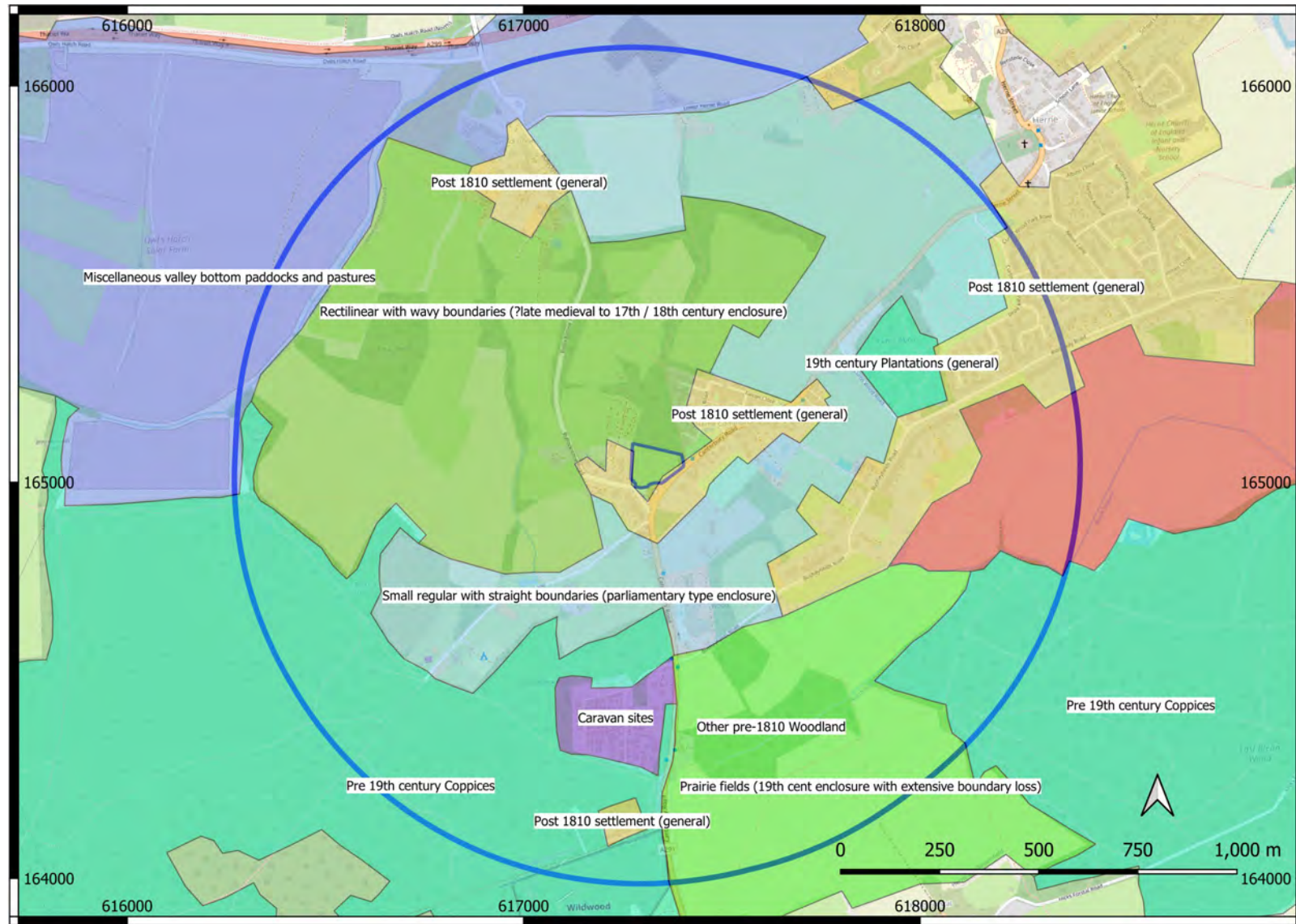


Figure 14: Kent HER Historic Landscape Classification

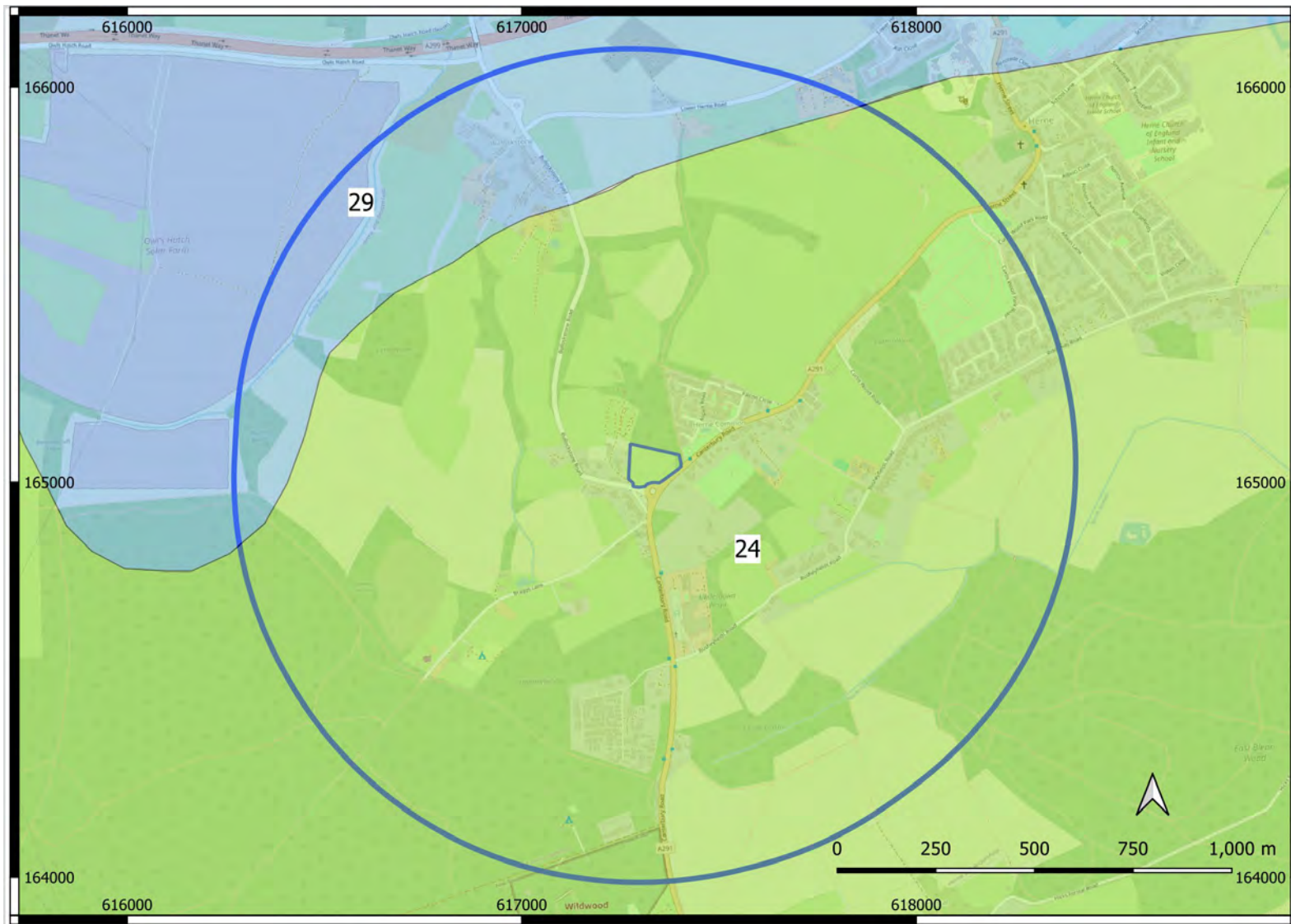


Figure 15: Kent HER Stour Palaeolithic Character Areas

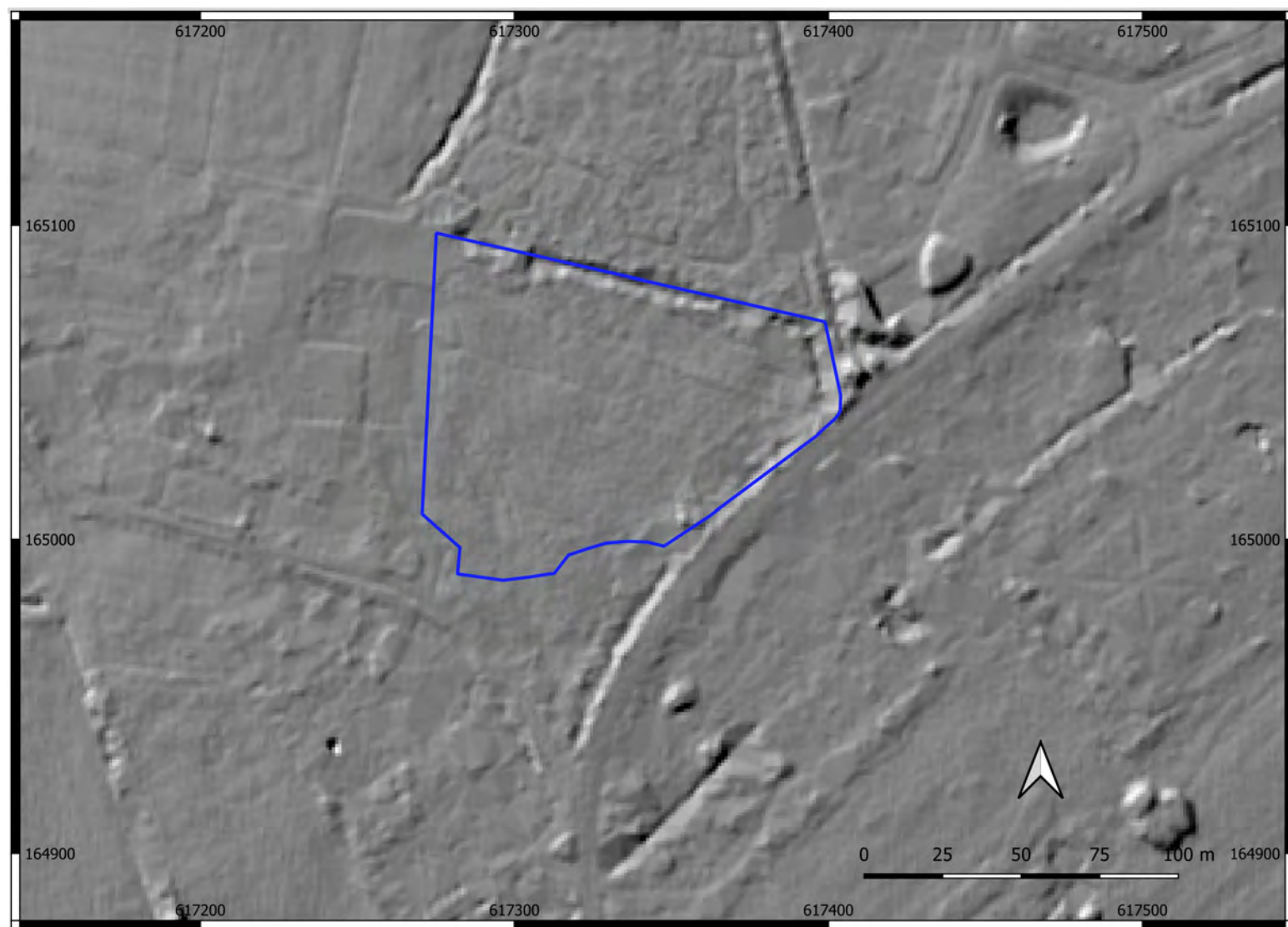


Figure 16: 1m DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency)



Plate 1: 1946



Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2023 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: Entrance to the PDA (facing E)



Plate 7: Entrance to the PDA (facing E)



Plate 8: View along the southern boundary of the PDA (facing NW)



Plate 9: View of the southeast boundary of the PDA (facing SW)



Plate 10: View across the PDA (facing NE)



Plate 11: View across the PDA (facing E)



Plate 12: View of the menage in the north west corner of the PDA (facing NW)



Plate 13: View along the northern boundary of the PDA (facing ESE)



Plate 14: View across the PDA from the north western corner (facing SE)



Plate 15: View across the PDA towards the menage (facing NW)



Plate 16: View across the PDA (facing SSW)



Plate 17: View across the PDA (facing NW)



Plate 18: View across the PDA (facing NW)



Plate 19: View across the PDA (facing NNW)

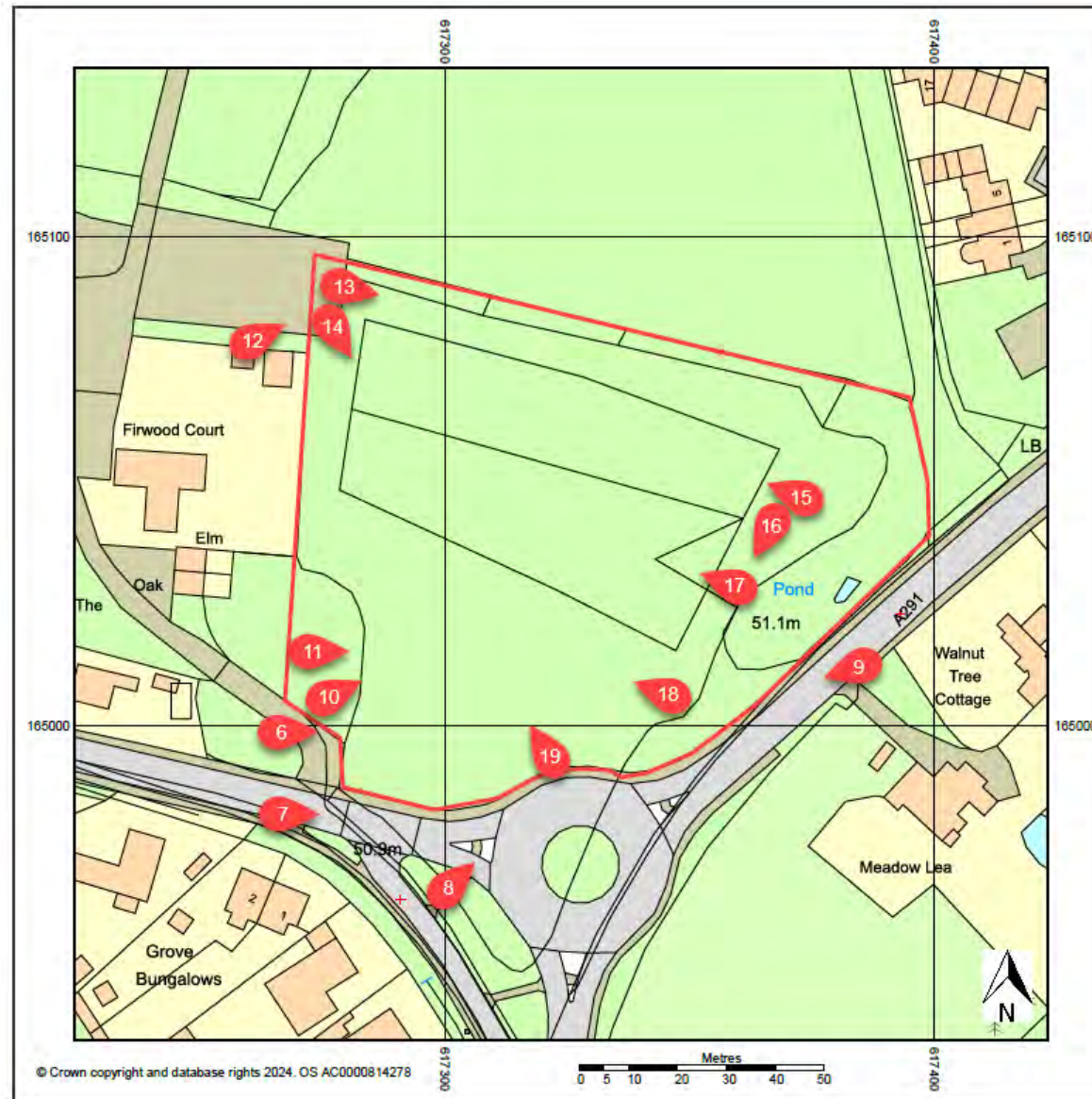


Plate 20: Plate Locations