

Land at St Stephens Hill Canterbury
Kent

NGR TR 14812 60008

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

December 2025

Issue 1

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1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Thanetarch Archaeological Services has been commissioned by Frank White of Hume Planning Consultancy Ltd on behalf of Brett Group Properties Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) on land at St Stephen's Hill, Canterbury, Kent (Figure 1, NGR TR14812 60008). This DBA is to be used to support the site's submission to Canterbury Council as a candidate site for allocation, as part of the production of the new local plan for the district. The strategy for the site contains an indicative proposal for the development of three residential cells on the south eastern side of the site, served by a new east west access road from St Stephens Hill. The development would stand within areas of open landscape within the boundary of the site.
- 1.1.2 The Site is sub rectangular in plan, covering an area of approximately 25.2 ha. The western side of the Site lies adjacent to St Stephen's Hill, the southern boundary is formed by a footpath which divides the Site from Downs Road to the south. To the east and north of the Site is farmland, mainly pasture. The area of the proposed development is located within an area of approximately 12ha along the southern edge at the base of the slope contained within the Site, which is currently in use as pasture.
- 1.1.3 To place the site in a wider archaeological context, the DBA considers the archaeological data available for a Study Area within a radius of approximately 1km from the centre of the site, although the wider landscape is also considered (Figure 2 & 3).
- 1.1.4 The site is located within the boundary of the area administered by Canterbury City Council.
- 1.1.5 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, Crown Copyright. Licence number 100059830 unless otherwise stated.

1.2 Methodology

- 1.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF updated February 2025) requires that *'where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'* (NPPF 2025 Paragraph 207).
- 1.2.2 In accordance with the NPPF, and other relevant local planning policies detailed in Section 2, the aim of the Desk Based Assessment is to characterise the historic landscape setting of the site and to identify any potential for Heritage Assets in the form of buried archaeological deposits to be located within the site, which could be affected by any development proposal.
- 1.2.3 The DBA deals in general with the data that is available for the Designated and Non

Designated Heritage Assets that have been identified in the Study Area and presents a chronology of Heritage Assets to provide direct information on the archaeological potential of the site.

1.3 Scope of the Report

1.3.1 The aims of the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment will be achieved by examining the following themes:

- The setting of the site in its historic landscape
- Map regression analysis to characterise the development of the site.
- A search of the relevant HER and other sources for archaeological data within the area of the site
- The setting of the site in relation to any statutory heritage designations
- A site visit supported by supplementary photographic images.
- A summary of the archaeological potential of the site
- A summary of the implications of the archaeological potential in relation to the proposed development of the site

1.4 Structure of the Report

1.4.1 Section 1 (this section) defines the scope, the aims and the structure of the report.

1.4.2 Section 2 summarises the planning policies and statutory legislation relevant to Heritage Assets in the Study Area.

1.4.3 Section 3 identifies and describes any formal Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area and the site.

1.4.4 Section 4 summarises the historical background of the Study Area and the site.

1.4.5 Section 5 examines the non designated Heritage Assets recorded in the Study Area and on the site to determine its archaeological potential. This section also provides a general summary of the archaeology in its landscape context.

1.4.6 Section 6 describes the sequence of changes in land use within the Study Area and on the site using cartographic sources.

1.4.7 Section 7 describes the layout and condition of the site as result of a site inspection.

1.4.8 Section 8 assesses the impacts that previous land use has had on the site and discusses the potential effects that the development of the site may have on the archaeological resource in general terms.

1.4.9 Section 9 is a general summary and discussion of the results of the Desk Based Assessment.

2 Planning Context

2.1 National Planning Policy Relating to Heritage

- 2.1.1 On the 7th February 2025 the government published an updated National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing all previous versions. Section 16 of the 2025 NPPF, titled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' continues the general principle in previous versions of evaluating any Heritage Assets that may be present on a proposed development site and developing an appropriate response.
- 2.1.2 Heritage Assets are given a broad definition in the NPPF and include both the physical remains and the historic character of a site. The NPPF requires an evaluation of Heritage Assets present on a development site and the development of strategies for mitigation of any impacts on those assets as part of the development process. The mitigation should enhance, preserve or record the Heritage Assets and make the results available to the public.

2.2 Local Planning Framework

Local planning policies relating to heritage

- 2.2.1 Local planning policy relating to heritage is guided by the current National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2025), as previous policies were guided by the preceding versions of the NPPF. The NPPF contains a set of planning principles which are intended to shape the development and adoption of the Local Plans, which all local planning authorities are required to put in place.
- 2.2.2 Canterbury City Council adopted the Canterbury District Local Plan in July 2017, replacing previous planning policy documents. The adopted local plan guides policies in Canterbury until 2031. Canterbury City Council are presently developing a new Local Plan, which will guide actions and policies until 2045.
- 2.2.3 In the adopted local plan, Chapter 9: Historic Environment (pp 207-235) contains the policies that relate to Heritage Assets. Policies HE1, HE11 and HE12 are the planning policies most relevant to the archaeological potential of the proposed site.

Policy HE1 Historic Environment and Heritage Assets

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.

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:

- 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.

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.

Should permission be granted for the removal of part or all of a heritage asset the City Council will not permit the removal or demolition of the heritage asset until it is proven that the approved replacement development will proceed.

Policy HE11 Archaeology

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.

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.

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:

- a. The character, importance and condition of any archaeological deposits or structures within the application site;*
- b. 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*
- c. The means of mitigating the effect of the proposed development including: a statement setting out the impact of the development.*

Where the case for development affecting a heritage asset of archaeological interest is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ.

Where preservation in situ is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative. In such cases archaeological recording works must be undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by the Council's Archaeological Officer or a competent archaeological organisation that has been agreed by the Council in advance.

Policy HE12 Area of Archaeological Interest

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.

2.3 Statutory Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.3.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended affords protection to sites considered to be of national importance, and these sites are included on a schedule compiled by the Secretary of State for the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.
- 2.3.2 These sites are known as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs). The Secretary of State is responsible for maintaining a schedule of sites and monuments of national importance and ensuring that their management and maintenance is compatible with their preservation.
- 2.3.3 Scheduled Monument Consent must be obtained from the Secretary of State by anyone wishing to undertake works which would have an effect on a Scheduled Ancient Monument. It is an offence to carry out or cause such works to be carried out that would damage or affect a SAM unless consent has first been obtained.

3 Designated Heritage Assets in the Study Area

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Designated Heritage Assets have a material consideration in the planning process, meaning that planning authorities must consider the impact of any proposed development on the Designated Heritage Asset's special character.
- 3.1.2 There are 18 Designated Heritage Assets located within the Study Area, five Conservation Areas, 12 Listed Buildings, and a Scheduled Ancient Monument. There are no sites of Protected Military Remains, Historic parks and Gardens, or Registered Park and Gardens located within the Study Area.
- 3.1.3 Two of the Designated Heritage Assets are located on the Site; the Tyler Hill Conservation Area and Part of the Tyler Hill medieval pottery and tile industry Scheduled Ancient Monument (Figure 2).

3.2 Conservation Areas

- 3.2.1 Conservation Areas are designated by local authorities to manage and protect the special architectural and historic interest of a place. There are five Conservation Areas (CAs) located within the Study Area; Tyler Hill, Allcroft Grange (Hackington), Canterbury and Whitstable Railway (Hackington & Blean), Canterbury and Whitstable Railway (St Stephens) and Canterbury St Stephen's No. 2. The Tyler Hill CA covers the western and central part of the Site west of The Square.
- 3.2.2 Canterbury and Whitstable Railway (Hackington and Blean) CA is located approximately 390 metres north east of the Site boundary. The CA extends for a distance of approximately 4.5 km within the confines of the route of the railway line and some trackside features, passing along the western side of the Tyler Hill CA continuing on through Clowes Wood before meeting the Thanet Way where it ends.
- 3.2.3 Canterbury and Whitstable Railway (St Stephen's) CA is located approximately 200 metres south west of the Site boundary and extends approximately 660 metres to the south east along the original route and within the confines of the railway line.
- 3.2.4 Canterbury St Stephen's No 2 CA is located approximately 500 metres south of the Site boundary. The CA covers the historic core of St Stephen's.
- 3.2.5 Allcroft Grange (Hackington) CA directly borders the north eastern part of the Site along its north western boundary and includes Easingdown, Little Hall Wood and Alcroft Grange.
- 3.2.6 The Site is located partly within the Tyler Hill Conservation Area, the largest CA within the Study Area. The Tyler Hill CA extends along the eastern side of St Stephens Hill encompassing Tyler Hill, as far as Well Court, Frog Hall Timber Wood and The Radfall. It abuts the Canterbury and Whitstable Railway (Hackington and Blean) and Allcroft Grange (Hackington) CA areas.
- 3.2.7 On the Site, Tyler Hill CA covers the area west of The Square with part of the

proposed development located at its south western extremity.

3.3 Listed Buildings

3.3.1 There are 12 Listed Building Designations within the Study Area located between 210 to 770 metres from the site boundary (Appendix 1, Figure 2). Eight of these buildings are located within the St Stephen's No 2 CA between 600 and 750 metres to the south of the Site. The closest Listed Designation is situated 210 metres west of the Site Boundary at Rutherford College. The Listed Designations include timber framed houses, an inn, a modern house, a farmhouse, a Church, an Almshouse, a National School, a modern telephone box, a chapel, a modern sculpture and a Victorian railway tunnel. The buildings range in date from the medieval to Modern periods.

3.3.2 The medieval Church of St Stephen located south of the Site in the St Stephens CA is Grade I listed and with the exception of Manwood's Hospital and Tyler Hill Railway Tunnel which are Grade II* listed, the remaining listed designations are all Grade II.

3.3.3 The Nearest Listed Designation to the Site, located 210 metres west, is Father Courage, a piece of sculpture erected at UKC which is described in the listing as:

'Public sculpture (including plinth) entitled 'Father Courage', 1960, by F E McWilliam. Father Courage by F E McWilliam, 1960, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: Artistic interest: a powerful sculpture of high artistic and aesthetic quality; Historic interest: as a piece by a nationally important C20 artist, given to a new university by a major charitable organisation.'

3.3.4 No Listed Designations will be affected by the proposed development as they are not located on the site and their separation and distance from it.

3.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

3.4.1 The Scheduled Ancient Monument – Part of the Tyler Hill medieval pottery and tile industry (Historic England 2020, HE List Entry Number 1426019), extends into the north western part of the Site. The monument was first listed on 10th December 2018 and is located on fields abutting the east side of Canterbury Hill & St Stephen's Hill, opposite Darwin College, University of Kent.

3.4.2 The site was designated as a SAM for the following principal reasons:

'Period: as part of a large-scale medieval industry operating over a long period and related to a rich hinterland, which adds to the knowledge of tile production at a national level;

Documentation: as a medieval industry with well documented location and distribution confirmed by archaeological excavation and survey;

Survival: the partly excavated kilns survive well as buried deposits and are preserved in situ. Archaeological investigations suggest that other buried deposits pertaining to the industrial process are also well preserved, which indicates that survival is good;

Potential: with kilns and associated material suitable for archaeological analysis.'

3.4.3 The monument itself consists of:

'the earthwork and below ground archaeological remains of kilns and indications of kilns forming part of the Tyler Hill pottery and tile industry, operational from

at least the C12 until the C19.

Tyler Hill is a predominantly south-facing hillside lying about 1.5 miles north of Canterbury. The ground is uneven with a number of earthworks. Tyler Hill pottery and tile industry is extensive, extending south from the Sarre Penn stream parallel to and to the east side of the Canterbury Hill and St Stephen's Hill Roads.

Most sites are represented by surface scatters of pottery or tile which give an indication of the presence of a kiln nearby. A few kilns have been partially excavated and one located by geophysical survey left untouched.'

3.5 Summary

- 3.5.1 There are 18 Designated Heritage Assets in the Study Area, five CAs; Tyler Hill, Allcroft Grange (Hackington), Canterbury and Whitstable Railway (Hackington and Blean), Canterbury and Whitstable Railway (St Stephens) and Canterbury St Stephens (No. 2), a Scheduled Ancient Monument; Part of the Tyler Hill medieval pottery and tile industry and 12 Listed Buildings. The Site is partly located within the Tyler Hill CA and the SAM covers the north western part of the Site. There are no sites of Protected Military Remains Historic or Registered Park and Gardens in the Study Area.
- 3.5.2 The Tyler Hill CA covers the area of the Site to the west of The Square with the proposed development located in its south western corner. The effect of the proposed development on the setting of the CA will be mitigated in any design.
- 3.5.3 The Listed Buildings are located between 210 to 770 metres from the Site boundary and range in date from the medieval to modern period. They include the medieval Church of St Stephen's, timber framed houses, an inn, a modern house, a farmhouse, an Almshouse, a National School, a modern telephone box, a chapel, a modern sculpture and a Victorian railway tunnel. The nearest Listed Building designation is Father Courage a piece of sculpture located at Rutherford College 210 metres west of the Site. None of the Listed Buildings will be affected by the proposed development due to their distance and separation from it.
- 3.5.4 The Scheduled Ancient Monument; Part of the Tyler Hill medieval pottery and tile industry extends into the north western area of the Site but outside the proposed development area remaining protected *in situ* (Figures 2, 3 & 12). The proposed development area is located between approximately 50 and 70 metres south of the SAM boundary.
- 3.5.5

4 Historical Resources.

4.1 Historical Background of the Study Area and Wider Region

The following summary is based mainly on the following sources: Gostling 1777, Hasted 1800, Ward 1843, Jones 1933 & 1936. Other general reference works have been used as well as an excellent summary of the history of St Stephen's in Seary et al 2013. Specific references are given in the text.

In AD 43 the huts of Late Iron Age 'Belgic' people occupied a site on the upper slopes of the floodplain of the Great Stour, close to a ford among the marsh alder where several ancient transit routes crossed the river. One of the first actions of the Claudian conquest of Britain for the Roman Empire in that year was the establishment of a fortress at this important strategic location. In later years, to absorb the conquered island into the Empire, the tribal societies of the Britons were remodelled into an acceptable Roman form. The social structures of tribal society were defined in Roman style, the tribal hierarchy recast as a community of subject people of the Empire, whose power was settled in a regional centre.

The Roman town of *Durovernum Cantiacorum*, the capital of the tribe of Cantiaci was founded on the crossing over the Stour, which linked the major Roman ports and military installations of east Kent. A natural process of economic centralisation took place where trade and transport facilities converged at the river crossing. The political urbanisation of the tribe took place through legislative and customary obligations that were framed by the classical conception of the city. Certain political, religious and economic obligations were isolated within a legally defined city boundary which structured the distinction between town and country in Roman society. The physical construction of the town of *Durovernum* began around AD 70 when a grid of streets was laid out straddling the river.

In the early Roman period the huge military force that was deployed to Britain was relatively mobile, spreading out across the country in the campaigns to suppress the more northerly populations. The influence of soldiers and the demands for supplies for the army was a stimulant to the growing town economies in Roman Britain. Trade and exchange was carried out in the city along with small scale manufacture, servicing and victualling that was required to support a growing population. The vibrant urban economy in *Durovernum* was reflected in the proliferation of buildings and civic amenities, which involved the importation of vast amounts of imported and manufactured material, which even included the building materials for the town.

The enclosure of the city behind defensive walls in around AD 270, in response to civil unrest within the Empire, emphasised the separation between town and country. The role of defensive refuge and military strong point was added to the distinctive role of the urban area. The strengthened defences of the towns and the newly erected walls of the 'Saxon Shore' fort system coincided with the abandonment or decline of many rural centres in the region. The distinction between activities that took place

within later Roman city and those that occurred outside the town is illustrated by the location of cemeteries and burial monuments in distinct zones immediately outside the walls, close to the main roads. Few major buildings or settlements were located outside the city.

Little is recorded of the eventual decline of *Durovernum* in the period after the withdrawal of the Imperial forces sometime around AD 410. Many of the social functions of a classical city were irrelevant to the private power bases that were established after the withdrawal of Roman administration. The elites were predominantly based on landed estates and maintained forces of privateretainers rather than forming civil states controlled from political capitals. The physical remains of major structures in the urban area, as well as the residual cultural influence of the classical city in literature and memory kept the idea of the city alive. The proximity of ancient cities to networks of transport and exchange ensured that the locations remained significant in their post-Roman and post-urban phases.

It is not clear what structures might have defined the *Cantwaraburh*, the regional stronghold of the early Anglo-Saxon period that succeeded *Durovernum*. It is likely the area had only a remnant of the defensive role that had formerly been given to the location by the Romans. The small dwellings and industrial huts of 6th century Canterbury that have been discovered in the shelter of the ruins of the Roman city are indistinguishable in form from those in villages and rural settlements. When the Gregorian mission brought Augustine and his monks to Canterbury in 597, when Aethelbert ruled in Kent, the great Roman city existed only in memory and reputation.

Influenced by the classical culture of the Roman world, the Christian religion retained a central role for the city, in the structure and hierarchy of the Church. As Christianity was practised and revived in western Europe, the theological conception of the city influenced the physical development of towns in the early medieval period. Centres of religion were placed where there had been the capitals of Roman religion and power. The fabric of the ancient buildings was often reused to build the new Churches that housed the followers of the Christian religion. In former Roman cities early medieval churches were often founded on prominent Roman monuments within and outside the city. The ancient remains were absorbed into the growing culture of the veneration of Saints and Martyrs which had developed under the persecution of early Christians by the Roman Emperors.

In Canterbury the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul, later to bear Augustine's name, was founded outside the city walls in 598, on the site of three earlier churches that had been founded within Roman cemeteries. Churches such as St. Martins were founded outside the old city on Roman monuments on the road to Richborough. The great monastery formed a suburban focus throughout the period that medieval Canterbury grew. Canterbury's Cathedral was founded as Christ Church in 602, located within the circuit of the walls of the Roman city. It established a seat of

national ecclesiastical power within Canterbury that grew in significance as Christianity played a role in moulding the personal power of regional kings into a unified national state power. The architecture of state power grew symbiotically with the architecture of the Church in the new medieval city of Canterbury.

Among the secular powers re-established in the city were control over the transit of goods and the centres of exchange that survived in the roads and rivers linking the rural centres of production, reflected in the establishment of a Royal Mint in the city in AD 630. Despite the setbacks of the Viking attacks on the city in the 9th and early 11th centuries Canterbury became one of the principal medieval urban centres in Anglo-Saxon Britain.

Following the Norman Conquest the defensive role of the old Saxon burh was strengthened, first with a motte and bailey castle built soon after the conquest on a Roman tumulus at Dane John and later with a new stone castle built on one of the principal gates further west sometime before 1090. Lanfranc, William the Conqueror's new archbishop, set about rebuilding the Cathedral in Romanesque style with imported stone. Along with St. Augustine's Abbey, St. Gregory's Priory and St. Sepulchre's nunnery were also located outside the ancient walls of the city. The monks and nuns living under monastic rule could separate themselves from the secular world, although they remained in communication with the central power base of the church. New urban monastic orders established themselves in Canterbury, the Franciscan and Dominican friars established enclaves within the town from the 13th century; Augustinian Friars settled near St. George's Gate.

In the medieval period private spiritual security could be secured through the establishment of Chantries, endowments of money and land for the maintenance of priests who would hold services and recite prayers for the souls of the dead, often within small, specially built, Chantry chapels.

The location within the city of the relics of ancient Saints, notably of St. Dunstan in the late Saxon city and in the later medieval period the sainted archbishop Thomas Becket, attracted pilgrims to share the blessings of the holy relics. To serve the growing population of visitors and residents attracted by these functions, a multiplicity of manufacturing, procuring and victualling trades established themselves in the city along with Inns and accommodation for the pilgrims. The experience of the pilgrimage to Canterbury notably formed one of the great works of Medieval English literature in the Canterbury Tales, Geoffrey Chaucer's literary exploration of the character and motivations of a group of medieval pilgrims.

The Study Area is located in the historic parish of St Stephen's alias Hackington. According to Hasted (1800, 42) Hackington was the proper name of the parish which it retained in all judicial matters but was generally known as St Stephen's, a name acquired from an image of the saint that stood in the church that supposedly had miraculous powers and was frequently visited by pilgrims. According to Glover (1982, 87) Hackington means Hacca's farmstead and is derived from the Old

English *Haccing tūn*. It is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as Latintone, Hakinton' in 1186 and Hakington in 1226.

Prior to the Norman conquest, the manor of Hakington had been in the possession of the burgesses of Canterbury but was subsequently given to Bishop Odo. Following Odo's disgrace, the manor was granted to Christ Church Priory and passed to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In 1227 Archbishop Stephen Langton appropriated Hakington to the Canterbury archdeaconry on behalf of his brother, Archdeacon Simon in exchange for the former archdeaconry near St Gregory's. Subsequent Archdeacons resided at Hakington until the reformation and during the medieval period a settlement developed near the church, on St Stephen's Green.

Under threat from continental invasion during the hundred years war, Canterbury was again screened within defensive city walls, rebuilt on the foundations of the Roman circuit between 1380 and 1400. The constraints of the walled circuit ensured that the spaces and architecture that developed within the city were distinct in character and density to those that developed outside the city.

Exceptions to the distinct urban character that was formed by the walled medieval city were enclaves of semi-urban character (Fouberg). These were generally located on the major roads feeding the towns, close to the entrances to the city walls. Often these regions were located at market sites where goods were received from the surrounding countryside to be purchased for consumption in the city. Free of the city ordinances controlling noxious trades, industrial processes were often relocated to these areas outside the walls.

The Tyler Hill pottery and tile industry was one of these noxious trades that grew up outside of the city although it had been established long before the 14th century construction of the city walls. The industry took the form of a ribbon development along the side of the Hakington Road over an area of at least two miles. The medieval landscape of the Study Area would have been significantly different to what it is now with *'sprawls of workshops, stockpiles of brick, tile and fuel, its waster heaps and constant clouds of wood-smoke, it may have been regarded as something of an eyesore.'* (Cotter 1991, 56).

Cotter's recreation of the medieval landscape contrasts with Hasted's description of the area at the end of the 18th century *'as the hill rises higher still more so, where the land is very poor indeed, heathy, and greatly covered with woods.'* Tyler Hill was located in the northern part of the parish and is described by Hasted: *'at the bottom of the hill there is a small bourne, or rivulet, which rises in the Blean woods, and separates this parish from that of Bleane.'* (ibid.)

The ceramics industry took advantage of the locally available supplies of clay, and timber to fuel the kilns and set up trade closest to them. The place name Tyler Hill is an obvious reference to the industry which according to Glover (1982, 194) means Tile-house slope: slope on which there is a tile-house or kiln and is derived

from the Old English *tigelærn hielde*. It is first recorded as a place name as Teghelere-helde in 1363, Tegularynhelde in 1432 and Tyler Hill in 1535.

According to Cotter, the first pottery kilns may have operated as early as the ninth century and by the 12th century were producing pots and jugs of sandy ware. At the end of the 12th century the kilns were producing the characteristic hard sandy fabric which was coloured orange or dark green when glazed. At that time the pottery was probably handmade and finished on a turntable.

In 1174 there was a disastrous fire in Canterbury that severely damaged Christchurch Priory and destroyed many of the close packed timber houses nearby. It was decreed that future roofs within the city should be tiled, which resulted in a highly organised ceramic industry being centred at Tyler Hill. The majority of the tile output in the medieval period was plain peg roof tiles although it is best known for its decorated floor tiles, the earliest produced using white slip in a kiln at Clowes Woods north of Tyler Hill c. 1170-80.

At the beginning of the 13th century pottery was fully produced on a potter's wheel, resulting in neater and taller forms that were less utilitarian and more decorative, particularly jugs. The potters moved into mass production between 1275 and 1350 mainly producing plain utilitarian harder fired jugs that often displayed evidence of inadequate kiln control, and quantity over quality in their finish.

At its peak between 1275 and 1350, the Tyler Hill industry virtually monopolised the ceramics industry in Kent, particularly east Kent, producing roof and ridge tiles, chimney pots and finials, drains and gutters as well as both decorated and plain floor tiles while also producing pottery. No definitive example of a pottery kiln has been recorded at Tyler Hill and it is suggested that the tile kilns served both the pottery and tile industry. This dual use may explain the decline in quality of Tyler Hill ware in the later 13th and 14th centuries as it may have been more difficult to control a large tile kiln than a smaller pottery kiln (Cotter 1991). The excavated examples of kilns located within the Study Area are usually rectangular in plan, but some were bottle shaped which, Cotter suggests, may have been a cross between a tile kiln and a pottery kiln.

Toward the end of the 13th century French tilers were brought over from Paris

to extend the paved floors at St Augustine's Abbey and Christchurch Priory. The tilers seem to have settled at Tyler Hill and passed on their techniques to the local craftsmen resulting in the wealthy religious institutions of Kent being supplied with expensive, hard wearing and beautiful tile floors (Cotter 1991 & Pellet 2011)

Cotter (1991, 50) notes Edulf, Godwin and Wimund le Poter (the potter) recorded in the Kent Feet of Fines for 1215. Two tile makers who probably worked at the kilns are recorded in 1292; Philip le Tythelere and Peter le Theghelere (Glover 1982).

The later Tyler Hill wares produced between 1375 and 1500 were often very hard, overfired dark grey fabrics with a dark brown lustrous glaze. They were frequently undecorated; alongside the cooking pots and jugs produced were also drinking jugs, large cisterns with bung holes to hold ale and other liquids, chafing dishes, condiment dishes and trays, as well as non food related wares such as interlocking drainpipes and money boxes. More industrial forms included jars used for the preparation of chemicals for medicines, and alcohol.

During the 15th century pottery manufacture at Tyler Hill declined, and had ceased altogether by the early 16th century, as smoother less sandy wares became popular, metal vessels became cheaper and durable, attractive stonewares were imported from Germany. Tile manufacture fared better and brick making began in the 14th and 15th centuries. Churchwardens accounts of St Dunstan's dated 1545, record a delivery of brick and tile from Tyler Hill (Cotter 1991).

Sir Roger Manwood, a respected judge of some influence and wealth was granted the royal manor of St Stephen's (Hackington) in 1562/3 by Queen Elizabeth. Shortly after being granted the manor he erected a grand brick manor house known as Great or Place House which is accepted to have been on the site of the medieval archdeaconry which he presumably demolished. This house was located on the west side of the church yard, on the present recreation ground.

Manwood was well known for his charitable works, bequests and endowments in particular at Hackington, Canterbury and Sandwich. In the 1570's he built a row of almshouses at St Stephen's; Manwood's Hospital, intended to house elderly married or unmarried honest people. In 1590 he had a clean water supply constructed in a conduit in front of the hospital to supply free clean water to his neighbours and the public, as well as his almshouses and own houses.

In the 1588 Manwood settled the lease of St Stephen's vicarage on the vicar and also undertook repairs to the church. Following his death in 1592, Manwood established endowments for the almshouses as well as for other social and charitable works. Sir Peter Manwood succeeded his father as owner of St Stephen's House, although he undertook charitable works along with his wife in his own right, he mismanaged his inheritance and the estate, reducing the extent of its lands by sale and therefore reducing its ability to support the almshouses.

A document dated 1599 refers to a Deer Park located at Tyler Hill/ St Stephen's,

Hackington. There are a few references to the park in the 16th and 17th century and although the exact boundary of the park is unknown it appears to encompass the Site (KHER TR 15 NE 1779). Hasted (1800) mentions the manor-house of Haghe, now called Hall which had been 'some years since pulled down, which had the appearance of having been a gentleman's habitation, about which, as may be known by a survey taken in queen Elizabeth's reign, there was a park pale in'. These lands were still called Hall Farm in the late 18th century and were incorporated into Sir Edward Hales's park, with Hales Place erected on part of them.

In 1625, Sir John Manwood inherited the much reduced estates following the death of his father. He was pressured by the Mayor to cover the costs of the almshouses despite those who had purchased parts of the estate defaulting on their rent charges which were used to support the almshouses. In 1637 it was agreed in Chancery that St Stephen's House paid £10 per year to support the almshouses and the purchasers made up the rest.

Around 1637 John Manwood sold St Stephen's House to Thomas Colepepper (Culpeper) who had been Lieutenant of Dover Castle. The property seems to have stayed in the possession of the Culpeper family until 1675 when it was sold to Sir John Hales to pay legal expenses accrued during a property dispute. According to Hasted in 1678 Hales was granted a royal licence to make a park 'the ancient one having been for some time disparked'. Hales also reportedly owned a tile kiln on the south bank of the Sarre Penn stream at Tyler Hill (Cotter 1991).

By 1758, Sir Edward Hales, the 5th Baronet was in possession of Place House and began construction on its replacement. He built a new 'most costly and magnificent edifice' (Hasted 1800) to the north on the side of the river valley overlooking Canterbury which he named Hales-Place and continued with 'his improvements in the park and grounds adjoining to it, to render the whole complete and suitable to each other' (ibid). Jones (1936) notes that both Hales Place built by Manwood, on the west side of the church and its replacement labelled New Place, later to become Hales Place following demolition of the old house, were both shown on Andrews, Dury and Herbert's map of 1769. Hales was noted by Hasted as having 'near four hundred acres in this part of the parish, a most wild and dreary country'.

In the early part of the 19th century, the larger almshouse building changed into commercial use as the Beverly Inn and was significantly enlarged. The baronetcy became extinct in 1839 but Hales Place remained in the Hales family until the late 19th century when it was purchased by a French Order of Jesuits to use as a college. The Jesuits left in 1928 and the house and estate were sold and subsequently redeveloped for local authority housing in the 1960's (CCC 2010).

Prior to the early part of the 19th century transport was reliant on horse and carriage, and journeys were often slow and hazardous on poorly maintained roads. The idea of a railway line from Canterbury to Whitstable was first mooted in the 1820s and the Canterbury Rail Road Company was launched. Construction began in

1826 and the line was finally opened in May 1830. It became known as the Crab and Winkle Line and was the first public steam railway constructed in Southern England. The line was a single track measuring just over 6 miles long that stretched from Whitstable Harbour with a tunnel at Tyler Hill and terminated at North Lane, Canterbury.

The Tyler Hill Tunnel became the first ever constructed on a modern railway. The line and its engine, The Invicta' were engineered by George Stephenson and his son Robert. The Invicta was based on the design of Stephenson's 'Rocket' and was assisted by winding engines. Ward (1843, 14) described the line as adding 'much to the convenience of the inhabitants [of Canterbury], and tends materially to increase the commerce of the town, from the facility afforded in the economical conveyance of goods and passengers.'

Following a loss of public confidence after a fatality in 1840 the line operated at a loss. The line was taken over on a 14 year lease by South Eastern Railway in 1844 and after 1846 the journey was entirely powered by steam engines following replacement of the tracks; The Invicta and the winding engines had struggled to cope with the steep gradients (TR 16 NW 187, CCC 2000).

SER completed a new station at Canterbury, Canterbury West, in 1846 and connected the CWR directly to it, shortly after, they completed the new railway line into Ramsgate. SER purchased the CWR line in 1853 and in 1923 it became the property of the Southern Railway Company. Passengers were carried on the line until 1930, after only being used as a goods line. The line was used to transport troops and ammunition during the Second World War and then after was important for the transportation of grain. The line finally closed in 1952 due to a lack of freight, the steel rails were lifted and sleepers removed, much of the land was sold to the local authorities and individual plots sold for development or farming. The Tyler Hill Tunnel subsided in 1974 damaging the university buildings above and parts of the tunnels were infilled.

During the Second World War Canterbury formed a key part of the defensive lines that were established early on under the threat of German invasion. Canterbury was designated a fortress town in 1942, with two defensive lines divided between two sectors. In the event of penetration by invading forces, key buildings were designated for demolition to prevent them falling into enemy hands and key areas were designated defended localities.

Preparations for the protection of the civilian population were made prior to and during the outbreak of the Second World War. Civil Defence measures were implemented such as the siting of wardens posts, construction of civilian shelters and cleansing and feeding stations were established where civilian populations were located.

In revenge for the destructive raid on Lübeck on the 28th of March 1942, the German Luftwaffe launched a retaliatory aerial bombing campaign, known as the

Baedeker raids so called because cities were reputedly chosen because of their high ranking in the popular pre war tourist guides. Canterbury was heavily bombed on the nights of May 31st, and the 2nd and 6th of June 1942 causing considerable damage to the urban areas.

5 Archaeological Resources and Potential

5.1 Geology and Topography

- 5.1.1 The Site is located on the south east facing aspect of a hill on the northern side of the Stour Valley and slopes steeply upward from its southern edge at c. 40 metres aOD to the northern western edge of the Site at c. 65 metres aOD.
- 5.1.2 The side of the hill slopes down into the Valley from a plateau north of the Site at approximately 65 to 70 metres aOD; Little Hall Farm and the University occupy part of this crest. The bottom of the valley carries the River Stour through the City of Canterbury over a kilometre to the south east at an elevation of around 5 metres. Beyond the plateau, to the north, the land drops sharply again before it rises again at Tyler Hill, forming another valley.
- 5.1.3 According to the 1:50,000 maps of the British Geological Survey (BGS), the bedrock geology of the majority of the Site is clay and silt of the London Clay Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period in a local environment previously dominated by deep seas. A narrow sinuous strip of sand and gravels of the Harwich Formation forms the bedrock extending along the southern edge of the western part of the Site. This sedimentary bedrock was formed at the same time as the London Clay but in a local environment dominated by shallow seas. In the western part of the Site the bedrock is overlain by a superficial Head deposit of clay and silt which formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by subaerial slopes
- 5.1.4 To the south of the Site along the terraces of the Stour Valley, the geology includes Lambeth Group Sands, sands and gravels, forming the River Terrace Deposits and Thanet Formation Sand Silt and Clays all of which have been extensively quarried for their natural gravel and sands from at least the mid 18th century to the present day.

5.2 Archaeological Introduction

- 5.2.1 Kilns associated with the Tyler hill ceramics industry have been recorded in the wider region from 1942 onwards but relatively little was known of the archaeology of the Study Area until the construction of the University of Kent at Canterbury in the 1960's and early 1970's. Prior to the early 1990's, archaeological field work within the Study Area was carried out on a rescue basis. Much of the work on campus during the 60's and 70's was carried out by the University's Archaeological Society; although research mainly remains unpublished. Outside the campus fields were kept under observation by groups including the Reculver Excavation Group led by Brian Philp and fieldwork was carried out as the opportunity arose to investigate their observations.
- 5.2.2 In 1993 the first systematic element of field work in the St Stephen's Hill area took place as mitigation programmes for the Broad Oak water project and more importantly during laying of the Tyler Hill Rising Main. The rising main, covered by

a Watching Brief undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust, was laid between the pumping station at Tyler Hill and the municipal boundary on St Stephen's Hill. It ran parallel to the Hackington Road and cut a linear sample through the Study Area of a distance of almost 600 metres. At the time, the northern end of the pipeline was known as an area of archaeological importance relating to the medieval Tyler Hill pottery and tile industry, while the remaining 500 metres was located in an area previously unavailable for archaeological inspection. The last 200 metres of the pipeline uncovered valuable information on the extent of the pottery industry (CAT 1993b).

- 5.2.3 Since the early 1990's fieldwork in the Study Area has been led by the planning process, including further construction at the University, and St Stephen's Hill was the focus of a Channel 4 Time Team special in 2000, which investigated a well preserved medieval tile kiln associated with the Tyler Hill industry on the Site, all adding further to the archaeological record of the Study Area and contributing to the protection of part of the Tyler Hill pottery and tile industry through its status as a Scheduled Monument.

5.3 Non Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area (Figure 3).

The numbers in bold below refer to their location on Figure 3.

Prehistoric

- 5.3.1 A probable prehistoric ditch was identified during a walkover and field walking survey as part of the Broad Oak Water project approximately 575 metres north of the Site (**1**). The ditch was exposed in a stream bank buried under hill wash.

Palaeolithic

- 5.3.2 A mid Acheulian handaxe was found at 2 St Stephen's Hill in May 1946, approximately 540 metres south of the Site boundary (**2**). The axe was deposited in Canterbury Museum.

Mesolithic

- 5.3.3 A Mesolithic flint bladed tool was found during a Watching Brief carried for the Tyler Hill Rising Main out in 1993 approximately 110 metres north of the Site on St Stephen's Hill (**3**).

Neolithic

- 5.3.4 Small quantities of Neolithic pottery were found in colluvial deposits during archaeological evaluation by CAT in 2010 approximately 570 metres south east of the Site boundary (**4**). The location of the pottery in the colluvium suggests archaeological activity of this date exists upslope to the north.

Bronze Age

- 5.3.5 A bronze looped palstave axe was found in the brick clay by John Brent sometime prior to 1879 in the Tyler Hill, Blean area. The find has been given a general grid reference located approximately 400 metres west of the Site although the exact location of the find is unknown (**5**). No further information on the present location of the axe is known.

5.3.6 Archaeological evaluation carried out by Canterbury Trust as part of the Broad Oak Water Project approximately 550 metres north of the Site recorded 50 sherds of Deverel-Rimbury style pottery from a single vessel including a base sherd and three joining rim sherds. Other moderate amounts of pottery recovered could only be broadly dated to the Iron Age period (6).

5.3.7 A late Bronze Age, Ewart Park phase, socketed axehead was found during metal detecting approximately 260 metres north of the Site boundary (7).

Roman

5.3.8 A copper alloy nummus dating to 330-335 AD was found by metal detecting on cultivated land in the Tyler Hill area prior to 2003 (8). The find location was given a general grid reference approximately 400 metres west of the Site.

5.3.9 A single sherd of Roman 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware dating 0-50 AD was found approximately 45 metres north of the Site boundary in the trench upcast of the Tyler Hill Rising Main work (9).

Medieval

5.3.10 Medieval archaeology within the Study Area is extensive and predominantly relates to the Tyler Hill pottery and tile industry which was established around 1150 although it could have begun as early as the 9th century (Cotter 1991). Pottery and tile production was concentrated in this area as there was a readily available supply of raw materials such as clay, and timber from the surrounding woodlands. The industrial area was extensive and covered an area that extends outside the Study Area north from Tyler Hill village toward Clowes and Canes Woods and south from Tyler Hill village along the Hackington Road and Canterbury Hill, crossing the Sarre Penn stream and partway down either side of St Stephen's Hill.

5.3.11 Two hundred and seventy sherds of pottery dating to the medieval period ranging from 1150/75-1220, 1250-1300 and the 14th century were found in Evaluation Trench PT10 of the Broad Oak Water project in 2002 approximately 500 metres north of the Site. The pottery including grit and shell filled sandy wares and sandy wares (10). Medieval pottery of 13th/14th century date was found in the same area (11).

5.3.12 Extensive deposits of late 12th to early 13th century pottery were found during the Tyler Hill Rising Main watching brief in 1993 (12). The late 12th century pottery was largely made up of cooking pots, while the early 13th century deposits were of pottery and tile. Ash, charcoal and fired daub suggest pottery and kiln production in the immediate area.

5.3.13 The presence of old pits and disturbed ground along with visible fragments of tiles periodically observed by Frank Jenkins and others prior to 1963 suggested the site of a 13th to 14th century tilery belonging to St Augustine's Abbey and a later 17th century tilery belonging to Sir John Hales in a field centred approximately 350 metres north of the Site (13). These observations included a concentration of black earth, broken tiles and burnt flint in the bank of a stream.

- 5.3.14 Approximately 315 metres south west of the Site boundary, a pottery group was found on the site of the then, new, Eliot College, University of Kent at Canterbury (14). The pottery of late 13th Century type included at least five jugs, one complete, a dish and several cooking pots. The pottery was found in a clay dug pit approximately 4.5 metres below ground level and the pit had been backfilled with mixed soil. All the pottery was of local manufacture, and characteristic of the Tyler Hill industry of the 13th century. The quality of the pottery and associated burnt clay strongly suggested the presence of a kiln in the vicinity with the location of the clay pit on the southern boundary of the pottery producing area.
- 5.3.15 Medieval waster material including potsherds, roof tile and fragments of floor tile were observed by Brian Philp in a field, following deep ploughing, approximately 420 metres north of the Site in 1965 (15). A gas pipeline cut through the site in 1964 had previously exposed similar material. The site was kept under observation and in 1967 the farmer opened a narrow drainage trench cutting through an incomplete medieval tile kiln dating to around to the mid-13th to mid-14th century. A rescue excavation carried out by Reculver Excavation Group recorded part of the plan of the kiln, a double chamfered type, constructed of broken roof tile fragments set in clay with vertical supporting piers of small, purpose made, bricks. The kiln chambers were filled with fragments of tile and burnt clay from the collapsed walls, although there was no material found to indicate what had been fired in the kiln; pottery, waster floor tiles and floor tiles were found on the field surface around the kiln. The kiln lay on a north south axis with the southern end of the kiln destroyed by the drainage trench. The northern end of the kiln had been robbed.
- 5.3.16 Excavations carried out by the University of Kent Archaeological Society during construction work in 1970 for new buildings for Darwin College, exposed two 14th century kilns, as well as pits and ditches of the same date (16). The pits and ditches were found beneath the East wing of the college and many were filled with roof tile and kiln debris, with one pit containing a complete flagon, except for a hole in its base caused by misfiring. Pits and ditches encountered in the south east corner of the East wing included contained pottery fragments, kiln debris, charcoal fragments, roof tiles and four fragments of decorated floor tiles. The exact location of the kiln is stated to be between the '*fourth college and St Stephen's Hill*', within 10 metres of the building so between 15 -50 metres west of the Site boundary. The kiln was fully exposed showing a roughly rectangular plan that tapered inwards towards the north facing stoke hole and measuring 4.2 metres by 3.5 metres with walls measuring 0.35 metres wide. The internal structure of the kiln survived beneath the furnace floor which had been rebuilt at some point and comprised three tile built arches and a drain constructed of complete ridge tiles placed end to end with the joints sealed by large fragments of roof tile. An archaeomagnetic date from this kiln gave a preferred date of 1300-1325. The second kiln was found 24 metres from the first and was of similar construction although the stokehole faced south. No further information was available for the second kiln.

- 5.3.17 A rectangular plough damaged medieval kiln was investigated by the University of Kent Archaeological Society in a field approximately 160 metres north of the Site boundary in 1971 (17). Large areas of broken tile and pottery were exposed on the surface of the field following ploughing and a series of test holes identified the site of a kiln. The kiln was constructed entirely of tile, mostly broken roof tile with some pieces of hip and ridge tile bonded together by clay that had been baked hard. The kiln measured 6 metres by 3.5 metres in size, with the base and part of the baking floor intact as well as a stoke hole which had been extended at a later date. The kiln was composed of roof tile laid on edge with the long axis parallel to the long axis of the kiln and is suggested to have been built in the 14th century and was used to fire both tile and pottery. A deposit of ash and tile to a depth of nearly two metres from ground level was recorded at the stoke hole end of the structure. A large waster heap measuring 1.5 metres deep was also recorded 35 metres north of the stoke hole which included printed tiles as surface finds.
- 5.3.18 A pit containing two sherds of mid to later 15th century Tyler Hill sandy ware was recorded during archaeological evaluation carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust as part of the Broad Oak Water Project in 1992 approximately 580 metres north of the Site (18).
- 5.3.19 A Watching Brief carried out in 1993 as part of the Tyler Hill Rising Main work exposed a dense deposit of pegtile dating to the 13th/14th century approximately 410 metres north west of the Site (19). The peg tile area was excavated and exposed a curving spread of tile approximately 1 metre wide and extending for a distance of 5 metres before disappearing into a field to the east. The peg tile spread is interpreted as a plough damaged tile lined drainage gully running from a tile kiln further to the east and which emptied into a roadside ditch. Beneath the tile and ash layers was a thick deposit of soil containing underfired medieval pottery, mostly cooking vessel, jugs, bowls and a small complete measure or drinking jug. Similar kiln drains were identified at Darwin College. Seven metres south of this drain, a second drain measuring 2.5 metres long was also recorded (20). This drain was constructed of four long overlapping V shaped ridge tiles of medieval date and associated with kilns further to the east.
- 5.3.20 Seventeen metres south of the plough damaged drain an area of very dense pure clay was exposed for several metres and may represent a potter's or tiler's clay extraction pit or storage tank (21).
- 5.3.21 An extensive medieval clay extraction pit was recorded in 1991 during a Watching Brief for the Tyler Hill Rising Main work commencing approximately 70 metres north of the Site boundary and extending into the north western part of the Site. The clay extraction pit appears to have been backfilled with industrial waste including ashes, reject pottery and tile from nearby kilns and extends '*in more or less unbroken fashion*' for a distance of around 260 metres '*as far south as the end of the pipeline (595m) and beyond*'. The excavators noted '*It seems likely, particularly in Field E, [The Site] that this is to be interpreted as evidence of very extensive*

medieval clay extraction over a very large area of St Stephen's Hill..' which is later described as '*an extensive working surface*' (**22**; Figure 3, dashed line shows extent of deposit).

- 5.3.22 Approximately 35 metres north of the Site boundary, a large deep clay lined pit was exposed during the Tyler Hill Rising Main Watching Brief in 1991 (**23**). The pit was exposed in section and was back filled with tile kiln waste including ash, glazed and plain peg tiles, ridge tiles, lumps of kiln wall and special bricks used to construct the arches of the kiln. The excavator suggests the presence of a kiln nearby dating from around 1300 AD.
- 5.3.23 A shaft for a new manhole excavated during the Tyler Hill Rising Main work exposed fragments of tile and fired daub at a depth of 2 metres (**24**). The site is located on the field boundary dividing the Site from the field to the north. The excavator suggests that the pit may represent either a now vanished boundary ditch, or a very deep clay extraction pit.
- 5.3.24 In the north east corner of the Site, two intercutting pits were exposed during work for the Tyler Hill Rising Main in 1991 (**25**). The pits were packed with several hundred fragments of medieval decorated floor tiles, plain glazed floor tiles, some peg tiles and a few sherds of medieval pottery. Many of the tiles were rejects, either through overfiring, warping or splitting in the kiln with some of the plain glazed tiles fused together in blocks giving an insight into the inner workings of the kiln. The decorated two colour floor tiles found date to 1280-1350 AD and include Fleur de Lys, daisies, heraldic birds and beasts and roundels of foliage etc. There were also some rarer designs including an archer and hound in pursuit of a stag, stylized oak leaves or a scorpion, lions, and geometric designs. The pits represent a contemporary single deposit event indicating the different designs in use at that time.
- 5.3.25 Archaeological evaluation work carried out by CAT in 1993 prior to the construction of new accommodation at Rutherford College 70 metres west of the Site boundary exposed the remains of medieval tile kilns dating to the 13th/14th century (**26**). The tile kilns consisted of extensive areas of burnt roofing tile set in fire reddened clay which were sometimes defined by and sometimes overlain by north east south west orientated linear features. Those overlaying the tile surface and filled with clay were interpreted as clay settling tanks laid over redundant kilns, while those defining the kiln area were interpreted as construction trenches for kiln foundations. There were also some large pits or ditches, probably used for clay extraction and these were backfilled with rubble and general spoil including medieval Tyler Hill sandy ware pottery. In 2000 Canterbury Archaeological Trust and Channel 4's Time Team carried out investigations of the Tyler Hill medieval tile industry on the Site (**27**). The surface of the field consisted of a series of platforms and terraces across its north western edge. Geophysical prospection identified two magnetic anomalies which were interpreted as kilns; Kiln 1 and Kiln 2. Surrounding Kiln 1 were a complex of linear and pit like anomalies presumed to be associated

with waster dumps and former workshops. There were fewer anomalies surrounding Kiln 2.

- 5.3.26 Kiln 1 was deemed suitable for investigation and an area of excavation was opened up across the outer edge and south facing scarp of a low mound. The uppermost courses of the kiln were exposed along with a spread of fragmentary roof tile probably deposited following the demolition of the upper courses of the kiln structure and also the possible erosion of a waster heap from earlier firings. Among the plain tile debris was a louvre tile possibly derived from the superstructure of the kiln itself. The springers and mostly intact arches of the firing chamber were exposed. Archaeomagnetic dating carried out within the kiln structure provided a 13th century date of between 1238-86 AD. The investigations also exposed a massive clay quarry pit that had been backfilled with waste from the kiln firings. The make up of the mound suggests that much of the topography of the field is artificial and probably related to the tile industry. The kiln itself was triangular shaped and built of plain roof tile bonded with clay.
- 5.3.27 A possible medieval stone undercroft or a cellar for a house was found sometime prior to 1884 approximately 650 metres north west of the Site (28).
- 5.3.28 A Medieval struck or hammered silver groat of Edward III was found during metal detecting approximately 750 metres north of the Site (29).
- 5.3.29 An early 14th century silver penny was found during metal detecting 260 metres north of the Site boundary prior to 2004 (30).
- 5.3.30 A medieval schist hone of 13th to 14th century date was found approximately 500 metres north west of the Site on the north bank of the Sarre Penn stream during a Watching Brief for the Tyler Hill Rising Main in 1993 (31).

Post Medieval Farmsteads

- 5.3.31 In 2012 The Kent Farmsteads and Landscapes project was undertaken to map the historic character of farmsteads. This was achieved by comparing the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition maps which were published between 1890 and 1900 with modern maps and determining the degree of survival of the farmsteads shown. The 1890-1900 date was chosen because it marked the end of the period of traditional farmstead development. The results of the survey determined that the highest level of survival of farmsteads occurred within the Weald; and the North Kent Plain, Romney Marsh and the Thames Estuary had the highest level of alteration to farmstead layouts and their associated landscapes (Kent Downs 2012). Seven farmsteads are recorded in the Study Area as part of this survey, established between c.1600 to c. 1800 AD.
- 5.3.32 Folly Farm is the earliest established farmstead within the Study Area (32). Established around 1600 AD the farmstead is a regular U-shaped courtyard plan with a detached farmhouse gable end on to the yard. The farmstead was in an isolated position in the landscape approximately 470 metres south east of the Site and more than 50% of its original layout currently survives.

- 5.3.33 Little Hall Farm was established around 1800 AD approximately 220 metres north of the Site (33). The farm was in an isolated position and was of a dispersed plan. The farmstead has suffered a significant loss of its original form.
- 5.3.34 Brotherhood Farm, now demolished, was established around 1800 AD approximately 410 metres west of the Site in an isolated position (34). The farmstead consisted of a loose courtyard plan with buildings to two sides of the yard and a detached farmhouse, side on to the yard.
- 5.3.35 Several outfarms are located in the landscape around the Site. Outfarms were built in areas where farmsteads and fields were situated at a distance from each other and usually consisted of field barns or other agricultural buildings (HE 2017).
- 5.3.36 An outfarm, consisting of a field barn with no associated yard was located 90 metres north of the Site (35). A second similar field barn was located 300 metres to the north west (36) and a third field barn was located 200 metres north of the Site (37). All have been demolished.
- 5.3.37 650 metres to the south of the Site an outfarm consisting of a loose courtyard with a building to one side of the yard was established around 1800. It has also been demolished (38).

Other Post Medieval Sites

- 5.3.38 Place House, a post medieval manor house was built around 1562 approximately 690 metres south of the Site (39). The house was known as Great or Place House and was built by Sir Roger Manwood. The house was demolished c. 1759 and a Watching Brief carried out by CAT in 1993 recorded pits and brick walling associated with the building.
- 5.3.39 A Post medieval struck or hammered silver half groat of Elizabeth I was found by metal detector approximately 660 metres north of the Site (40).
- 5.3.40 A small assemblage of post medieval pottery including Tyler Hill Sandy Ware dated 1550-1650 was found approximately 500 metres north of the Site in trench PT9 during evaluation trenching in advance of a new reservoir as part of the Broad Oak Water Project (41).
- 5.3.41 A 19th century military button was found during a Watching Brief for the Tyler Hill Rising Main in 1993 (42).
- 5.3.42 Gravel pits are marked along the northern Site boundary on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1872 (43). The pits are renamed Old Gravel Pits on the second edition map of 1898.
- 5.3.43 A Gravel pit is recorded 160 metres east of the Site (44). The pits were not present on the 1872 map but are recorded on the 1898 (2nd Edition) map as 'Old Gravel Pit'.
- 5.3.44 A Roman Catholic Chapel was established in the 1850's in a former Dove Cot at Hales Place, Hackington and was used until the late 1920's (45). The estate was sold in 1928 and the Dove Cot was demolished.

5.3.45 The Canterbury and Whitstable Railway, the first public steam railway in southern England was built in 1830 and its route passes the Site approximately 200 metres to the west **(46)**.

5.3.46 The Ashford and Margate Branch Railway which passed via Canterbury, Minster and Ramsgate was built by South Eastern Railway in 1846 and runs approximately 800 metres south of the site **(47)**.

World War Two

5.3.47 The Canterbury to Whitstable Railway Tunnel was used unofficially as an Air Raid shelter during the Second World War, particularly during the Baedeker Raids of 1942, although its use was never officially sanctioned as such **(48)**.

5.3.48 Air Raid Shelter provision was made for 150 persons in an existing brick kiln trench at Cozen's Brickworks (Stour Brick, Sand and Gravel Co.), St Michael's Road approximately 490 metres south west of the Site **(49)**. The shelter was approved for use on 9th January 1940. In early 1941, an emergency feeding centre was established there but by February 1942 the shelter was declared unfit for any use due to structural defects and damp and was replaced with a Nissen hut.

5.3.49 A concrete trench air raid shelter was established in the yard of St Stephens School 600 metres to the south of the Site and was intended to accommodate 76 students and staff **(50)**. The shelter was constructed of engineering brick with a concrete roof. A civil defence feeding centre was also established at the school, in 1942, with a store at the nearby rectory **(51)**.

5.3.50 A civil defence warden's post was established during the early stages of the war at 14 Manwood Avenue, 260 metres south of the Site **(52)**. The post dropped out of use around late 1940.

5.3.51 A Civil Defence Cleansing Station was established on the King's School playing Field, St Stephen's Road 815 metres south of the Site **(53)**. The cleansing station was intended for decontamination of civil defence personnel in the event they encountered poison gas from enemy action and was completed by early April 1944.

5.3.52 Alcroft Grange, located on the edge of Little Hall Wood, 560 metres north east of the Site, was requisitioned for army use during the war **(54)**. It was occupied by C and D companies of the 9th Royal Fusiliers in mid May 1940. Following relocation of the battalion, they were replaced by part of the Royal Engineers in late February 1941. The East Kent Home Guard Transport Column, a Utility Battalion, was stationed there from late 1943.

5.3.53 A roadblock was located at the north end of Canterbury Road by the end of 1940 approximately 500 metres north west of the Site **(55)**. The roadblock, no 8, formed part of the defence of the northern approach to Canterbury with a pillbox to the south east providing covering fire **(56)**.

5.3.54 Approximately 480 metres west of the Site is the location of a Second World War temporary road block on what is now Giles Lane **(57)**. The roadblock was erected

by the 9th Royal Fusiliers in what was then a wooded area, possibly on a woodland track.

- 5.3.55 The Central Electricity Board premises on Broad Oak Road, 860 metres south east of the Site, were designated a new defended locality outside the Canterbury Fortress perimeter in 1943 **(58)**.

Unknown Date

- 5.3.56 Layers of burnt flints and carbon exposed on the edge of a stream bank were found during a fieldwalking and walkover survey carried out by CAT in 1991 as part of the Broad Oak Water Project. The find is located approximately 560 metres north of the Site, north west of Little Hall Wood **(59)**.
- 5.3.57 A large undated pit was uncovered during evaluation works in advance of the construction of a new reservoir as part of the Broad Oak Water Project in 1992, 470 metres north west of the Site boundary **(60)**. The pit was interpreted as a clay extraction pit, possibly associated with the Tyler Hill pottery industry.
- 5.3.58 A layer of burnt flint and carbon was recorded in a stream bank approximately 470 metres north west of the Site **(61)** during a walkover survey for the Broad Oak Water project in 1991.

5.4 General Summary of the Archaeology in its Landscape Context

- 5.4.1 The Site occupies the north bank of the Stour terraces which includes numerous outcrops of terrace deposits associated with the course of the River Stour. These deposits have, historically, produced abundant Palaeolithic remains particularly at Sturry to the north east (Cuming 2015, Appendix 5, 22). Within the Study Area there has been only one example of Palaeolithic remains, an acheulian handaxe (Site 2) found 540 metres to the south of the Site boundary in an area of Thanet formation sands, silts and clay overlain with Head deposits. The paucity of remains of this date within the Study Area would suggest there is a **low potential** for further remains of this date to be present on the Site.
- 5.4.2 Archaeological remains of the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods are equally rare within the Study Area represented only by a Mesolithic flint bladed tool (Site 3) found on the upper slopes of St Stephen's Hill to the north of the Site and small quantities of Neolithic pottery found on the lower terraces of the Stour valley to the south (Site 4). There is a **low potential** for further remains of Mesolithic and Neolithic date to be found on the Site.
- 5.4.3 Although better represented than the earlier prehistoric periods only three examples of archaeology of this date have been recorded in the Study Area of which two, both bronze age socketed axes, are chance finds and the remaining find is of 50 sherds of pottery from a single Deverel Rimbury pottery vessel recorded during archaeological evaluation over 500 metres to the north. (Sites 5-7). The palstave axe found prior to 1879 has been given a general grid reference to the north west of the Site although its general location description of the Tyler Hill, Blean area could place it outside the Study area; the second axe was found during metal detecting to

the north of the Site. Based on the general distribution in the landscape of archaeology of this date there is a **low potential** for archaeology of this date to be present on the site.

- 5.4.4 No specific sites of Iron age date have been recorded in the Study Area although moderate amounts of pottery broadly dating to the Iron Age period were recovered in the same area as the Deverel Rimbury vessel 500 metres to the north of the Site. Based on the paucity of evidence of this date within the Study Area is a **low potential** for Iron Age archaeology to be present on the Site.
- 5.4.5 Roman archaeology is restricted to only two chance finds, a copper alloy coin found during metal detecting and a single sherd of Belgic pottery found in the upcast of a trench during construction of the Tyler Hill Rising Main (Sites 8 and 9). Based on the distribution of finds of this date in the Study Area, there is a **low potential** for finds of this date to be present on the Site.
- 5.4.6 Anglo Saxon Archaeology is not represented in the Study Area. There is **low potential** for archaeology of this date to be present on the Site.

5.4.7 Archaeology of Medieval date dominates the landscape around the Study Area and on the Site and largely relates to the Tyler Hill pottery and tile industry. Within the Study Area, these sites extend from Tyler Hill from the Sarre Penn Stream and the edge of Little Hall Wood to the north and St Stephen's Hill opposite Tyler Court to the south, a distance of approximately 760 metres. These discoveries have generally been made during major development - the construction of the University, or improvements to utilities as is the case with the Broad Oak and Tyler Hill Rising main projects. Part of this industry has been protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument where it is well preserved beneath land that has long been used as pasture. The SAM extends into the northern part of the Site and well preserved archaeology of this date associated with the industry has been recorded in the north western part of the Site. It is expected that further archaeology associated with the industry will extend into the Site outside the Scheduled limits therefore there is a **high potential** for further Medieval archaeology to be located on the Site.

- 5.4.8 Post Medieval archaeology in the Study Area has not been recorded consistently or comprehensively. The majority of post medieval archaeology relates to the establishment of farmsteads or private residences in the landscape in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, and aggregate extraction and the construction of railways in the 19th century. All the Farmsteads, with the exception of Folly Farm, were established around 1800 AD in isolated locations away from hamlets and villages utilising the agricultural land outside the city. The geology of the Stour Terraces on which much of the Study Area is located was also attractive for aggregate extraction in the 18th and 19th centuries supporting among others, the local brickworks which sprung up as the city expanded. Agriculture and industry was supported by the construction of the railways in the 19th which expanded markets through improved transport. It is expected that evidence of Post Medieval activity most likely associated with agriculture will be present on the Site although further

evidence of aggregate extraction may also be present. There is a **medium to high potential** for archaeology of this date to be present on the Site.

- 5.4.9 The modern period is represented by features associated with the Second World War. These are mainly features of a fixed position relating to civilian protection such as shelters, warden posts, feeding centres and cleansing stations supporting Canterbury, as well as Civil defence; headquarters, defended localities. pill boxes and roadblocks. None are recorded as present on the site and based on their distribution in fixed and well documented positions within the landscape there is a **low potential** for archaeology of this type to be present on the Site.
- 5.4.10 The archaeology of the Study Area is dominated by the extensive medieval Tyler Hill pottery and tile industry which is present throughout the Study Area and is located on the Site. However the Site occupies a topographic location that would also have been attractive in other periods and it is likely that the extensive medieval industrial activity has destroyed traces of earlier periods leaving only a background presence of individual artefacts from these eras. It is possible that archaeology of earlier periods may survive on the Site in areas that were used less intensively during the medieval period.
- 5.4.11 In summary the site lies within an area of very high archaeological potential. There is low potential for archaeology of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Roman date to be present on the site. Anglo Saxon archaeology is not represented in the Study Area. Medieval archaeology is already recorded on the Site and there is very high potential for archaeology of this date to be encountered during any proposed development. There is a moderate to high potential for Post Medieval archaeology to be present on the Site and low potential for archaeology associated with the Second World War.

6 Land Development

6.1 Cartographic Evidence for the Development of the Site

6.1.1 Examination of available maps of the Site and the Study Area has provided an indication of the development of the landscape around and on the Site and the changes that have taken place.

6.1.2 *Andrews, Dury and Herbert Map 1769* (Figure 5.)

This topographic map shows the main areas of settlements, buildings, roads and trackways in the Study Area. The accuracy is questionable but remains useful as a record of the relative level of development of the landscape and the Site.

The map shows Blean to the north west, Burtons Court or Shelford to the northeast and St Stephen's to the south. To the north Tile Kyn Hill (Tyler Hill) and Hyde Park Corner are also marked. Immediately to the south of the Site, labelled Belvidere, is a house and extensive gardens owned by Sir Edward Hales with a circular garden feature. To the east of the Site the land is labelled Beuerly Park (Beverly Park).

The Sarre Penn stream is shown to the north of the Site, south of Tile Kyn Hill (Tyler Hill) although it is not labelled and to the west of the Site is a trackway which leads down to the south west to St Dunstan's.

The approximate limits of the Site can be identified on this map in open land north of Hale's residence which is shaded to indicate the side of the valley. No features apart from the occasional tree are marked on the Site.

6.1.3 *Ordnance Survey Field Surveyors Drawing Canterbury 1799.* (Figure 6)

The northern portion of this map is missing but accurately shows the landscape around the Site. To the south of the Site Hale's residence is shown, although it is not labelled as such, including the circular feature shown on the previous map. The grounds are shown with tree lined paths, wooded areas and some open spaces. To the south of Hale's residence, St Stevens (sic) is labelled.

The land to the west of the Site comprises small irregular fields, some wooded, the boundaries of which appear to traverse the contours of the valley in a north south direction. Further west is dense woodland.

St Stephens Hill is shown with a different layout on this map. There is a distinct bend in the road on the western side of the Site where a trackway extends toward a farmstead to the west. The trackway leading to St Dunstan's is not depicted on this map.

The Site occupies a piece of land that appears to straddle five separate fields or enclosures and forms part of Beverly Park. The western most part of the Site is wooded with regularly laid out trees that might be orchard. A second small rectangular enclosure may be another orchard or a small paddock or similar lined with trees. Between these two areas this part of the Site is shown as part of a rough grassed meadow/pasture which extends beyond the Site boundary to the north. A

further two similar fields make up the eastern part of the Site, both of which extend outside the Site boundary. A small circular wooded area or hollow is shown within the central part of the Site.

6.1.4 *Ordnance Survey First Series 1:63360 Sheet 3 1816. (Not illustrated)*

There are no significant changes shown on the Site from those depicted on the previous map. The Site still occupies part of five separate land parcels and forms part of Beverly Park.

6.1.5 *Ordnance Survey County Series First Edition 1:10560 Surveyed 1872-3, published 1877 Sheet XXXV (Figure 7).*

Several changes have taken place in the immediate area surrounding the site. An aggregate extraction pit is shown immediately to the south of the south west corner of the Site and further smaller aggregate extraction pits are shown in the land to the north of the Site. The layout of the land parcels to the north and south of the Site have changed with trackways now shown traversing the former regular fields and mainly connecting to Little Hall Farm. Beverly Park is now labelled 'The Park'.

To the south east of the Site, a Nunnery (incomplete) is labelled and to the south of the Site there is a distinctive oval shaped formal garden incorporating a large pond.

The Site boundaries have been established on this map and the Site is now shown as two fields and a small square area of woodland labelled 'The Square'.

Both fields are shown as open land. The western field makes up the larger portion of the Site and is dotted with irregular patches of trees. In the north west corner is a roughly 'L' shaped feature that appears to be a pond. Along the northern boundary of this field is a depression associated with possible aggregate extraction immediately to the north. Within the approximate centre of this field is a circular area of rough woodland.

The eastern field is shown as open land with an elongated pond along the north western corner of its boundary. 'The Square' is located between the two fields and as well as the woodland, there are also two small buildings located on its south western edge. A small sub rectangular parcel of land is located to the south of the square within which is a building. This building is linked to the buildings within The Square by a track or footpath and both land parcels appear to form part of the gardens to the south.

6.1.6 *Ordnance Survey County Series Second Edition 1898 1:2500 Sheet XXXV.15 (Figure 8).*

Few changes have occurred between the publication of this and the previous map. To the south west of the Site, the gravel pit is now labelled as 'Old Sand Pit' and further sand pits are shown to the west of the Site either side of the route of the Canterbury and Whitstable Railway Line. Little Hall is labelled north east of the Site.

The oval shaped formal gardens south of the Site are no longer shown in as much detail and although the Nunnery to the south east is still labelled as incomplete, part

of it has been erected and a burial ground is shown to the south. The Hale's residence is labelled as Hales Place.

The layout of the Site is unchanged, covering four separate land parcels – 156 – the large field to the west, 124 the smaller field to the east, 125 – The Square and 162, the field south of The Square.

Within land parcel 156, the aggregate extraction pit located on the northern boundary of the Site is now labelled as 'Old Gravel Pits. The 'L' shaped pond in the north west corner of the Site remains.

Land parcel 124 still incorporates a rectangular pond on its northern border and a new footpath is shown traversing the field from land parcel 162 to the south east corner of the field.

The Square – land parcel 125 is largely unchanged although there is now only one building shown on its south western edge.

Land parcel 162 is unchanged and shows a single building. No other features are shown on the Site.

6.1.7 *Ordnance Survey County Series Third Edition 1907 1:2500 Sheet XXXV.15 (Figure 9).*

The landscape immediately surrounding the Site appears relatively unchanged although the fields to the west of the Site west of St Stephens Hill are shown as rough land which may imply they have been used recently for aggregate extraction. Little Hall is labelled Little Hall Farm. The Nunnery is now labelled as a Monastery and is still incomplete.

There have been no changes to the Site.

6.1.8 *Ordnance Survey Revision of 1938-39 Published 1943 1:2500 Sheet XXXV.15 (Figure 10).*

The old sand pit to the south of the Site has been partially built over with residential houses forming Downs Road. Further residential construction has taken place forming Orchard Close.

Only minor changes are shown on the Site. The pond in the north west corner has been subdivided from the rest of the field and forms its own land parcel; no. 154. The western part of the Site is divided by the rural district boundary and although it is still part of the same field as parcel 155 (formerly 156), it has been given a separate land parcel number – 11.

The Square has been renumbered 161, parcel 124 is now 163 and parcel 162 is unchanged. There are no longer any buildings shown within 'The Square'.

6.1.9 *Ordnance Survey 1:10000 Sheets TR 16 SW A (1961), TR 16 SE A (1961), TR 15 NE A (1962) & TR 15 NW A (1962); Figure 11.*

There have been no apparent changes to the Site since the publication of the previous map although there is a partial subdivision within the western field. The two ponds, The Square and the wooded roundel all remain.

6.1.10 *Modern Maps 2020* (Figures 1-3 & 12)

Extensive residential construction has taken place to the south and south east of the Site since the publication of the previous map within Hales Place. The University of Kent has also been constructed to the west of the Site. The trackway/road that was located opposite the north west corner of the Site leading to Brotherhood Farm has been built over during the construction of the University.

The Site is relatively unchanged from the publication of the previous maps and remains open land. The pond in the north east part of the Site still exists although the pond in the north west corner appears to have been infilled. The Square, the parcel of land to its south and the roundel of woodland still exist.

6.2 **Cartographic Summary**

- 6.2.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert's map of 1769 indicates the Site lay within an agricultural landscape of open fields interspersed with areas of woodland, to the east of a main route that traversed the hills and valleys between Tyler Hill and St Stephen's (Hackington Road and St Stephen's Hill). The land surrounding the Site was owned by Edward Hales and formed part of Beuerly Park or Beverly Park. The Site occupied the south facing aspect of a steep hill that appears to have been open land, possibly pasture, west of which was a track or footpath leading to St Dunstan's.
- 6.2.2 By the publication of the 1799 Ordnance Survey Field Surveyors drawing the track forming St Stephen's Hill shows a distinct kink at the north western edge of the Site. The track west of the Site no longer exists and a new access to a farmstead (Brotherhood Farm) is visible forming a junction with the kink on St Stephen's Hill. The Site still forms part of Beverly Park and comprises five, or parts of five, separate fields, two of which are wooded or orchard. The remainder are open fields, probably pasture. No significant changes are shown on the Ordnance Survey map published in 1816.
- 6.2.3 Between 1816 and 1872-3 Beverly Park has become The Park. To the south of the Site, a Nunnery is under construction and is labelled incomplete. Aggregate extraction has taken place in the landscape around, and encroaching into the northern boundary of, the Site with sand extraction taking place immediately to the south, while gravel is being extracted on the Site associated with Little Hall Farm. Two ponds are recorded on the northern edge of the Site in the east and west and the Site forms two main open fields, probably pasture, divided by a wooded area. This wooded area is labelled the Square and butts a smaller enclosure; both contain buildings, probably residential and ancillary. The Square and the smaller roundel shown on the western part of the Site may be formed from woodland residual from the areas shown on the previous map.
- 6.2.4 By the publication of the 1898 Ordnance Survey map, the aggregate extraction on the northern part of the Site and to the south of the Site has ceased and are labelled Old Gravel pits and Old Sand Pit respectively. There appear to be no changes shown

on the Site. The nunnery is still incomplete although by the publication of the 1907 map it is labelled as a Monastery (incomplete) however by the publication of the revision of 1938-9 the building has been completely demolished and residential development is taking place on the western side of Hales Place including the site of the former sand pit. Residential development continued to infill the former grounds of Hales Place which continued into and beyond the 1960's.

- 6.2.5 The Site has been open land in use as pasture since at least the mid-late 18th century. The present layout of the Site has remained largely unchanged from at least the publication of the 1872-3 map, a period of over 150 years.

7 The Site Inspection

7.1 The Site Inspection

- 7.1.1 A site inspection was carried out to examine the condition of the site. The weather conditions during the inspection were bright and sunny. General illustrative photographs were taken around the site.
- 7.1.2 The Site is located within two large fields bounded by trees and hedgerow on all four sides. The fields immediately adjacent to the north of the Site enclose the crest of an east west orientated hill, with the Site enclosing the break of slope of the hill along its northern boundary and the steep south to south east facing aspect, which is divided by two gentle valleys on the lower slopes. (Plates 1 & 2).
- 7.1.3 A public footpath skirts the eastern and southern edge of the Site and in the south eastern corner, partly traverses it. To the north and west of the Site are fields, to the south is a modern housing estate comprising houses and flats and to the west is St Stephen's Hill, beyond which is the University of Kent campus.
- 7.1.4 The north western corner of the Site is located at the highest elevation and is within the boundary of the Scheduled Monument. Here the Site is accessed via a layby and field gate leading from St Stephen's Hill (Plate 3).
- 7.1.5 The Site undulates variably with the broader topography and minor features. The Site is laid to pasture, currently used for grazing sheep. Patches of marsh grasses, indicating the damp nature of the clayey soils, shrubbery, and the occasional larger tree, possibly representing the remains of old field boundaries, are dotted across the Site (Plate 4).
- 7.1.6 Hollows and small shallow valleys traverse the Site in a north south orientation. Some appear to be created by the courses of natural springs originating upslope from nearer the crest of the hill.
- 7.1.7 At the northern boundary of the Site, historic quarry working indicated on early mapping is likely to be represented by a large bowl shaped circular depression with a break or hollow in its southern edge. A mound on the western side of the break appears to be a later feature, possibly modern and not associated with the quarry working. The feature is grassed for pasture, like the rest of the Site (Plate 5).
- 7.1.8 A feature surviving from the 19th century landscaping of the parkland associated with Hales Place is a group of oak trees planted in a circle: this is shown on maps from 1872, although is likely have been planted earlier (Plate 6). The circle of oaks may be a vantage point established as part of the landscaping of the Site, affording views over Canterbury and the Stour Valley.
- 7.1.9 The Square and the small area of land adjoining its southern side are also features that survives from park landscaping in the 19th century. The Square comprises a copse of planted Oak trees, interspersed with Ash trees that may have self-seeded in the oak plantation, the wooded growth has now stretched to the southern border of the Site (Plates 7 & 8).

7.1.10 The Square and the additional woodland appear to be planted over a spring hollow which may be visible on the first edition ordnance survey map of 1816. The field boundary north of The Square follows a gully which may be associated with the spring at the base of the hill.

7.1.11 The area of the proposed development is bounded to the east by a north south orientated gully, possibly a water course spread by a spring line higher up the hill. The gully terminates at a metal grill and concrete pipe at the field boundary to the south adjacent to a small *cul de sac* off Downs Road (Plates 9&10). The development area is relatively flat although marked by undulations on the surface from sheep walks and scrubby undergrowth (Plate 11). The western and southern limits are formed by sharp breaks of slope for St Stephen's Hill and a cutting associated with a footpath accessing the Site at the bottom of the hill.

7.2 Summary

7.2.1 The Site is in use as pasture and has historically been so since at least the 18th century.

7.2.2 The Site generally has a steep south to south east facing aspect, cut by two valleys and minor topographical features, some associated with natural spring lines. The surface of the field undulates with the topography and features of present use such as sheep walks.

7.2.3 Features associated with 19th century landscaping of the field as part of Beverly/The Park and Hales Place survive as a ring of Oaks and a copse of oak and ash known as The Square.

7.2.4 The surface of the development area is relatively flat, with a south to south east facing aspect, bounded on the east side by a gully associated with a minor watercourse.

7.2.5 Apart from the 19th century landscaping features, no Heritage Assets were visible above ground during the site inspection, however some of the undulations in the western part of the field may be of archaeological origin.

7.2.6

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 Evidence of the previous and present use of the Site has been gathered through analysis of historic mapping and topographical data. The impact of previous land use on potential archaeological remains has been assessed using two analytical categories: definitions of level of impact and impacts defined by the Study Area.

8.2 Definitions of Level of Impact

- 8.2.1 Areas of a site where any surviving archaeological remains can be assumed to have been destroyed through deep excavations such as for a building's basement or through aggregate extraction are assessed to have had a **total impact** on the archaeological resource.
- 8.2.2 Areas of a site where the reduction of ground levels into or below the surface of geological deposits by previous construction of buildings with foundations are assessed to have had a **high impact** on the archaeological resource.
- 8.2.3 Areas of a site where there have been irregular patterns of disturbance from previous land use, for example from the excavation of services, the location of temporary structures or use of a site as an orchard, allotments or long term agricultural use of a site where undisturbed archaeological deposits may survive in places, are assessed as having had a **medium impact** on the archaeological resource.
- 8.2.4 Areas of a site that appear to have been untouched by construction or where minimal landscaping, or agricultural cultivation such as use for pasture has taken place are deemed to have had a **low impact** on the archaeological resource.

8.3 Impacts Defined by the Study

- 8.3.1 The topographic location of the site is on a steeply sloping hillside and the underlying geology of the site is London Clay, overlain with Head deposits of clays and silts. Cartographic sources indicate the site was part of a larger park associated with Hale's Place since at least the mid to late 18th century and has been used for pasture. This historic use of the site suggests that it will have undergone a degree of erosion through natural processes although its continued use for pasture will have reduced this process of erosion more than if it had been put to arable use. The use of the Site pasture within parkland is considered to have had a **low impact** on the archaeological potential of the site.
- 8.3.2 Cartographic sources indicate that suggest that gravel extraction took place in a localised area on the northern border of the Site around the 1860's/1870's. This is likely to have had a **total impact** on the archaeological potential of this area.
- 8.3.3 The work carried out for the construction of the Tyler Hill Rising Main in 1993 cut through a localised area along the western edge of the Site. This is likely to have had a **high to total impact** on the archaeology within its footprint.
- 8.3.4 In general the Site, including the proposed development area has suffered a

cumulative **low impact** on its archaeological potential with a **total impact** on the area of quarrying to the north and the sewer pipeline along the north west perimeter.

8.4 Potential Impact of the Development of the Site

8.4.1 An outline development proposal for the site comprises three ‘development cells’ of residential development, linked by an access road running along the southern edge, with a new access from St Stephen’s Hill. Branches from the access road will serve each of the residential cells. An area of the site will be given over to an extension/link to a Green Corridor from proposed Broad Oak Country Park.

8.4.2 In general, a residential development of this type as proposed with the development cells will have a **high impact** in areas where construction and the installation of buildings and services is to take place, through the excavation of foundations, service trenches, access routes, landscaping and the general movement of plant over exposed surfaces.

8.5 Potential Effects of Construction on the Archaeological Resource

8.5.1 Taking the previous considerations into account, the potential effects of construction on the areas of development can be generally predicted. The highest potential for disturbance or loss of archaeological material would be during any reduction of the ground levels required in the development area. Damaging effects of the development are likely to involve:

- *General:* The most likely impact is predicted to come from maneuvering plant on exposed subsoils or archaeologically sensitive surfaces following any ground reduction carried out. Continual tracking over exposed surfaces could cause extensive damage to underlying archaeological deposits particularly in damp or wet conditions and have a **high impact** on the archaeological resource.
- *Removal of deposits to create construction terraces or platforms* will have a **high/total impact** on archaeological remains that may exist in these areas unless the deposits are removed under archaeological control.
- *Excavation of foundations for new buildings* will have a **high impact** on archaeological remains that may survive in these areas.
- *Excavation of new roads, access, services and drainage* across the Site will have a **high impact** on archaeological remains that may survive in these areas through operations such as reduction of ground surfaces to the level of archaeology and maneuvering of plant across exposed subsoil or archaeological surfaces.
- *General landscaping* may involve reduction of ground levels. The most likely impact is predicted to come from the maneuvering of plant on exposed subsoil or archaeological surfaces. Continual tracking over exposed surfaces could cause extensive damage to vulnerable underlying archaeological deposits particularly in damp or wet conditions.

- *Long term attrition of the site* through gardening, tree planting and localised improvements will have a **medium** impact on any surviving archaeological remains.

9 Summary and Discussion

- 9.1 The Desk Based Assessment has established that the site is located between farmland and educational and residential development on the northern side of the Stour Valley approximately 1.5 km north of the City of Canterbury. The Site encloses the break of slope of St Stephen's Hill and has a south to south east facing aspect divided by two gentle valleys on its lower slopes and an elevation of between 40-65 metres. The bedrock geology of the site is London Clay overlain by Head deposits of silts and clays.
- 9.2 The DBA has identified 18 Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area comprising five Conservation Areas, 12 Listed Building Designations, and a Scheduled Monument; two, Tyler Hill CA and Part of the Tyler Hill medieval pottery and tile industry SAM are located on the site.
- 9.3 The Tyler Hill CA covers the area to the west of The Square with the proposed development located in its south western corner on the Site. The effect of the proposed development on the setting of the CA will be mitigated the design of the proposed development.
- 9.4 The Scheduled Ancient Monument; Part of the Tyler Hill medieval pottery and tile industry, extends into the north western area of the Site but is located outside the proposed development area. It will remain protected *in situ* with a buffer of between approximately 50 and 70 metres from the proposed development and the boundary of the SAM.
- 9.5 Eight of the Listed Buildings are located within St Stephens No. 2 CA which is located c.500 metres to the south of the Site with the remainder located west at the University of Kent and the remainder at Hales place and to the south east. the medieval Church of St Stephen's, timber framed houses, an inn, a modern house, a farmhouse, an Alms house, a National School, a modern telephone box, a chapel, a modern sculpture and a Victorian railway tunnel. The nearest Listed Building designation is 'Father Courage', a piece of sculpture located at Rutherford College 210 metres west of the Site. None of the Listed Buildings will be affected by the proposed development due to their distance and separation from it.
- 9.6 The Site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. Sixty-one non Designated Heritage Assets (NDA) were identified within the Study Area ranging in date from the Palaeolithic to Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern periods but heavily dominated by sites relating to the medieval Tyler Hill pottery and tile industry. Four of the NDAs are located on the Site and are all associated with the Tyler Hill ceramic industry. These NDAs include two tile kilns, waster dumps and workshops, and intercutting clay extraction pits backfilled with waster material including decorated waster tiles dating to the late 13th to mid 14th century. The Watching Brief carried out as part of the Tyler Hill Rising Main recorded the deposits of medieval industrial waste extending along the edge of the Site for a distance of around 260 metres.

- 9.7 Based on the distribution and date of NDAs in the Study Area and on the Site there is low potential for archaeology of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman and Second World War date to be present on the site. Anglo Saxon archaeology is not represented in the Study Area. There is a moderate to high potential for Post Medieval archaeology to be present on the Site. Medieval archaeology is already recorded on the Site and there is very high potential for archaeology of this date to be encountered during any proposed development.
- 9.8 However, the Site occupies a topographic location that would also have been attractive in other periods and it is likely that the extensive medieval industrial activity has destroyed traces of earlier periods leaving only a background presence of individual artefacts from these eras. It is possible that archaeology of earlier periods may survive on the Site in areas that were used less intensively during the medieval period.
- 9.9 Cartographic analysis has established that the site is located to the east of the Hackington Road between Tyler Hill and St Stephen's that was well established at least as early as the mid 18th century but probably as early as the medieval period connecting the Tyler Hill industry to the city and has changed relatively little since. Maps indicate that the Site was parkland part of Beverly Park/The Park associated with Hales Place from at least the mid to late 18th century. In the mid to late 19th century a small area on the northern boundary of the Site was used for gravel extraction, this had ceased by the publication of the 1898 map. Sometime during the 19th century the Site was landscaped, incorporating a vantage point formed by a circle of oaks, and a copse of Oak and Ash, forming The Square. The Site broadly retains the same layout to the present day.
- 9.10 Cartographic sources supported by the Site visit indicate that the Site has been laid to pasture from the 18th century to the present day; it is currently in use for grazing sheep. A hollow present on the northern boundary of the Site may be a relic of the 19th century gravel pit.
- 9.11 The results of the DBA indicate that a survey of archaeological records and archives is sufficient to give a general assessment of the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. Further research in the form of geophysical survey and targeted field evaluation as part of a planning condition may be required to establish a base line assessment of the degree of impact previous land use has had on the archaeological potential of the site. The design of any field evaluation would take into account the potential direct impacts of the proposed residential development and the results used to formulate any further mitigation measures that may be necessary.

10 Acknowledgements

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<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
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Ordnance Survey 1:10000 Sheet TR 15 NE A. Surveyed/Revised 1871 to 1961. Published 1962.

Appendix 1

Listed Buildings within the Study Area

University of Kent at Canterbury

HE and KHER Ref.	Name	Grade	Date	Description
HE No. 1392354 KHER TR 15 NW 316	Tyler Hill Railway Tunnel inc. North and South Portals under Tyler Hill	II*	1826 to 1953	Railway Tunnel
HE No. 1430801 KHER TR 15 NW 2384	Father Courage, University of Kent (Canterbury Campus)	II	1960	Sculpture

St Stephen's Conservation Area

KHER Ref.	Name	Grade	Date	Description
HE no. 1242635 KHER TR 15 NW 1073	The Glebe House	II	1066 to 1799	Site; House; House; Steps
HE No. 1336844 KHER TR 15 NW 25	Church of St Stephen, Hackington	I	1066 to 1900	Church; Site; Parish Church; Commemorative Monument; Wall Monument
HE No. 1357526 KHER TR 15 NW 1271	Glebe Cottage	II	1400 to 1799	Site; Timber framed House; House
HE No. 1374126 KHER TR 15 NW 28	Manwood's Hospital, Canterbury	II*	1540 to 1900	Almshouse; Hospital; Site; Almshouse
HE No. 1065785 KHER TR 15 NW 1294	Ye Oldie Beverlie Inn	II	1570 to 1799	Inn
HE No. 1039135 KHER TR 15 NW 1378	Old St Stephen's School	II	1840 to 1880	National School; Site; School
HE No. 1241638 KHER TR 15 NW 1601	K6 Telephone Kiosk	II	1935	Site; Telephone Box
HE No. 1395805 KHER TR 15 NW 1472	1 Leycroft Close	II	1966 to 2050	House

Other

HE No. 1392427 KHER TR 15 NE 1060	Folly Farm including attached garden wall and former stables	II	1625 to 2050	Farmhouse
HE No. 1273523 KHER TR 15 NE 684	Hales Place Jesuit Cemetery Chapel	II	1767 to 1904	Site; Garden Building; Commemorative Brass; Mortuary Chapel; Theological College

Appendix 2

Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

Site No.	KHER and other references	Period	Description
1	KHER TR 16 SW 156	Prehistoric	A probable prehistoric ditch was identified during a walkover and field walking survey as part of the Broad Oak Water project.
2	KHER TR 15 NW 27	Palaeolithic	A mid Acheulian handaxe was found at 2 St Stephen's Hill in May 1946.
3	KHER TR 16 SW 55, CAT 1993b	Mesolithic	A Mesolithic flint bladed tool was found during a Watching Brief carried for the Tyler Hill Rising Main out in 1993.
4	KHER TR 15 NW 2403	Neolithic	Small quantities of Neolithic pottery were found in colluvial deposits during archaeological evaluation by CAT in 2010.
5	KHER TR 16 SW 4	Bronze Age	A bronze looped palstave axe was found in the brick clay by John Brent sometime prior to 1879 in the Tyler Hill, Blean area.
6	KHER TR 16 SW 134	Bronze Age	Archaeological evaluation carried out as part of the Broad Oak Water Project recorded 50 sherds of Deverel-Rimbury style pottery from a single vessel including a base sherd and three joining rim sherds. Other moderate amounts of pottery recovered could only be broadly dated to the Iron Age period.
7	KHER MKE57248	Bronze Age	A late Bronze Age Ewart Park phase socketed axehead was found during metal detecting.
8	KHER MKE57254	Roman	A copper alloy nummus dating to 330-335 AD was found by metal detecting on cultivated land in the Tyler Hill area prior to 2003.
9	KHER TR 16 SW 137, CAT 1993b	Roman	A single sherd of Roman 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware dating 0-50 AD was found in the trench upcast of the Tyler Hill Rising Main work
10	KHER TR 16 SW 132	Medieval	Two hundred and seventy sherds of pottery dating to the medieval period ranging from 1150/75-1220, 1250-1300 and the 14th century were found in Evaluation Trench PT10 of the Broad Oak Water project in 2002. The pottery including grit and shell filled sandy wares and sandy ware.
11	KHER TR 16 SW 136; CAT 1993b	Medieval	Medieval pottery of 13th/14th century date found.
12	KHER TR 16 SW 56, CAT 1993b	Medieval	Extensive deposits of late 12th to early 13th century pottery were found during the Tyler Hill Rising Main watching brief in 1993 The late 12th century pottery was largely made up of cooking pots, while the early 13th century deposits were of pottery and tile. Ash, charcoal and fired daub suggest pottery and kiln production in the immediate area.
13	KHER TR 16 SW 7	Medieval	The presence of old pits and disturbed ground along with visible fragments of tiles suggested the site of a 13th to 14th century tilery belonging to St Augustine's Abbey and a later 17th century tilery belonging to Sir John Hales in a field north of the Site. These observations included a concentration of black earth, broken tiles and burnt flint in the bank of a stream.
14	KHER TR 15 NW 207; Lyle 1965	Medieval	A group of pottery was found on the site of Eliot College, University of Kent at Canterbury. The pottery of late 13th Century type included at least five jugs, one complete, a dish and several cooking pots. The pottery was found in a clay dug pit approximately 4.5 metres below ground level and the pit had been backfilled with mixed soil. All the pottery was of local manufacture, and characteristic of the Tyler Hill industry of the 13th century. The quality of the pottery and associated burnt clay strongly suggested the presence of a kiln in the vicinity with the location of the clay pit on the southern boundary of the pottery producing area.
15	KHER TR 16 SW 16; Philp 1974, 181	Medieval	Medieval waster material including potsherds, roof tile and fragments of floor tile were observed by Brian Philp in a field, following deep ploughing in 1965. In 1967 the farmer opened a narrow drainage trench cutting through an incomplete a double

			chamfered type medieval tile kiln dating to around to the mid-13th to mid-14th century.
16	Cramp 1970a&b, Cross 2003	Medieval	Excavations carried out by the University of Kent Archaeological Society during construction work in 1970 for new buildings for Darwin College, exposed two 14th century kilns, as well as pits and ditches of the same date.
17	KHER TR 16 SW 15; Harrington 1971, Cotter 1991	Medieval	A rectangular plough damaged medieval kiln was investigated by the University of Kent Archaeological Society in a field north of the Site boundary in 1971 A large waster heap measuring 1.5 metres deep was also recorded 35 metres north of the stoke hole which included printed tiles as surface finds.
18	KHER TR 16 SW 135	Medieval	A pit containing two sherds of mid to later 15th century Tyler Hill sandy ware was recorded during archaeological evaluation carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust as part of the Broad Oak Water Project in 1992
19	KHER TR 16 SW 53, CAT 1993b, 2	Medieval	A Watching Brief carried out in 1993 as part of the Tyler Hill Rising Main work exposed a dense deposit of pegtile dating to the 13th/14th century interpreted as a plough damaged tile lined drainage gully running from a tile kiln further to the east and which emptied into a roadside ditch.
20	KHER TR 16 SW 53, CAT 1993b, 2	Medieval	Seven metres south of this drain, a second drain measuring 2.5 metres long was also recorded
21	KHER TR 16 SW 53, CAT 1993b, 2	Medieval	Seventeen metres south of the plough damaged drain an area of very dense pure clay was exposed for several metres and may represent a potter's or tiler's clay extraction pit or storage tank.
22	KHER TR 16 SW 54, CAT 1993b, 3, Cotter 1995.	Medieval	An extensive Medieval clay extraction pit was recorded in 1991 during a Watching Brief for the Tyler Hill Rising Main work commencing approximately 70 metres north of the Site boundary and extending into the western part of the Site. The clay extraction pit appears to have been backfilled with industrial waste including ashes, reject pottery and tile from nearby kilns and extends 'in more or less unbroken fashion' for a distance of around 260 metres 'as far south as the end of the pipeline (595m) and beyond'.
23	KHER TR 16 SW 57, CAT 1993b, 3	Medieval	A large deep clay lined pit was exposed during the Tyler Hill Rising Main Watching Brief in 1991. The pit was exposed in section and was back filled with tile kiln waste including ash, glazed and plain peg tiles, ridge tiles, lumps of kiln wall and special bricks used to construct the arches of the kiln. The excavator suggests the presence of a kiln nearby dating from around 1300 AD.
24	KHER TR 16 SW 58, CAT 1993b, 3	Medieval	A shaft excavated during the Tyler Hill Rising Main work for a new manhole exposed fragments of tile and fired daub at a depth of 2 metres. The site is located on the field boundary dividing the Site from the field to the north. The excavator suggests that the pit may represent either a now vanished boundary ditch, or a very deep clay extraction pit.
25	KHER TR 16 SW 59, CAT 1993b, 4).	Medieval	In the north east corner of the Site, two intercutting pits were exposed during work for the Tyler Hill Rising Main in 1991. The pits were packed with several hundred fragments of medieval decorated floor tiles, plain glazed floor tiles, some peg tiles and a few sherds of medieval pottery. The pits represent a contemporary single deposit event indicating the different designs in use at that time.
26	KHER TR 15 NW 610 & 2313, CAT 1993a	Medieval	Archaeological evaluation work carried out by CAT in 1993 prior to the construction of new accommodation at Rutherford College exposed the remains of medieval tile kilns dating to the 13th/14th century.
27	Cross 2003, Gater et al 2000.	Medieval	In 2000 Canterbury Archaeological Trust and the Time Team carried out investigations of the Tyler Hill medieval tile industry in a field immediately opposite Darwin College exposing a tile kiln. Archaeomagnetic dating carried out within the kiln structure provided a 13th century date of between 1238-86 AD. The investigations also exposed a massive clay quarry pit that had been backfilled with waste from the kiln firings. The excavations suggest that much of the topography of the field is artificial and probably related to the tile industry.

28	KHER TR 16 SW 151	Medieval	A possible medieval stone undercroft or a cellar for a house was found sometime prior to 1884.
29	KHER MKE56814	Medieval	A Medieval struck or hammered silver groat of Edward III was found during metal detecting.
30	KHER MKE57249	Medieval	An early 14th century silver penny was found during metal detecting prior to 2004.
31	KHER TR 16 SW 51; CAT 1993b	Medieval	A medieval schist hone of 13th to 14th century date was found on the north bank of the Sarre Penn stream during a Watching Brief for the Tyler Hill Rising Main in 1993.
32	KHER MKE86290	Post Medieval	Folly Farm established around 1600 AD
33	KHER MKE86289	Post Medieval	Little Hall Farm was established around 1800 AD
34	KHER MKE86245	Post Medieval	Brotherhood established around 1800 AD
35	MKE88961	Post Medieval	Outfarm south east of Tylerhill, established around 1800 AD
36	MKE86259	Post Medieval	Outfarm west of Little Hall Farm established around 1800 AD
37	MKE88732	Post Medieval	Outfarm east north east of Little Hall Farm established around 1800 AD
38	KHER MKE86289	Post Medieval	Outfarm east of Hales Place established around 1800 AD
39	KHER TR 15 NW 26	Post Medieval	Place House, a post medieval manor house was built around 1562. The house was known as Great or Place House and built by Sir Roger Manwood. The house was demolished c. 1759
40	KHER MKE56815	Post Medieval	A Post medieval struck or hammered silver Half groat of Elizabeth I was found by metal detector
41	KHER TR 16 SW 132	Post Medieval	A small assemblage of post medieval pottery including Tyler Hill Sandy Ware dating between 1550-1650 was found during evaluation trenching.
42	KHER TR 16 SW 52; CAT 1993b	Post Medieval	A 19th century military button was found during a Watching Brief for the Tyler Hill Rising Main in 1993
43	KHER TR 16 SW 36	Post Medieval	Gravel pits are marked along the northern Site boundary on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1872. The pits are renamed Old Gravel Pits on the second edition map of 1898.
44	KHER TR 16 SE 41	Post Medieval	A Gravel pit is recorded east of the Site. The pits were not present on the 1872 map but are recorded on the 1898 (2nd Edition) map as 'Old Gravel Pit'.
45	KHER TR 15 NW 2389	Post Medieval	A Roman Catholic Chapel was established in the 1850's in a former Dove Cot at Hales Place, Hackington and was used until the late 1920's. The estate was sold in 1928 and the Dove Cot was demolished.
46	KHER TR 16 NW 187	Post Medieval	The Canterbury and Whitstable Railway, the first public steam railway in southern England was built in 1830.
47	KHER TR 15 NE 1063	Post Medieval	The Ashford and Margate Branch Railway which passed via Canterbury, Minster and Ramsgate was built by South Eastern Railway in 1846
48	KHER TR 15 NW 793	World War II	The Canterbury to Whitstable Railway Tunnel was used unofficially as an Air Raid shelter during the Second World War, particularly during the Baedeker Raids of 1942.
49	KHER TR 15 NW 782	World War II	Air Raid Shelter provision was made for 150 persons in an existing brick kiln trench at Cozen's Brickworks (Stour Brick, Sand and Gravel Co.), St Michael's Road.
50	KHER TR 15 NW 853	World War II	A concrete trench air raid shelter was established in the yard of St Stephens School

51	KHER TR 15 NW 789	World War II	A civil defence feeding centre was also established at the school, in 1942, with a store at the nearby rectory.
52	KHER TR 15 NW 881	World War II	A civil defence warden's post was established during the early stages of the war at 14 Manwood Avenue. The post dropped out of use around late 1940.
53	KHER TR 15 NW 725	World War II	A Civil Defence Cleansing Station was established on the King's School playing Field, St Stephen's Road
54	KHER TR 16 SE 182	World War II	Alcroft Grange, located on the edge of Little Hall Wood, was requisitioned for army use during the war. It was occupied by C and D companies of the 9th Royal Fusiliers in mid May 1940. Following relocation of the battalion, they were replaced by part of the Royal Engineers in late February 1941. The East Kent Home Guard Transport Column, a Utility Battalion, was stationed there from late 1943.
55	KHER TR 16 SW 83	World War II	A roadblock was located at the north end of Canterbury Road by the end of 1940.
56	KHER TR 16 SW 94	World War II	Pillbox
57	TR 15 NW 1070	World War II	Second World War temporary road block on what is now Giles Lane.
58	KHER TR 15 NE 896	World War II	The Central Electricity Board premises on Broad Oak Road designated a new defended locality outside the Canterbury Fortress perimeter in 1943.
59	KHER TR 16 SW 157	Unknown date	Layers of burnt flints and carbon exposed on the edge of a stream bank were found during a fieldwalking and walkover survey carried out by CAT in 1991 as part of the Broad Oak Water Project.
60	KHER TR 16 SW 133		A large undated pit was uncovered during evaluation works in advance of the construction of a new reservoir as part of the Broad Oak Water Project in 1992. The pit was interpreted as a clay extraction pit, possibly associated with the Tyler Hill pottery industry.
61	KHER TR 16 SW 155		A layer of burnt flint and carbon was recorded in a stream bank during a walkover survey for the Broad Oak Water project in 1991.



Figure 1. Site Location Map. Site shown in pink, Study Area shown in red.
Scale 1:25,000.
Contains Ordnance Survey data Crown Copyright and database right 2020.

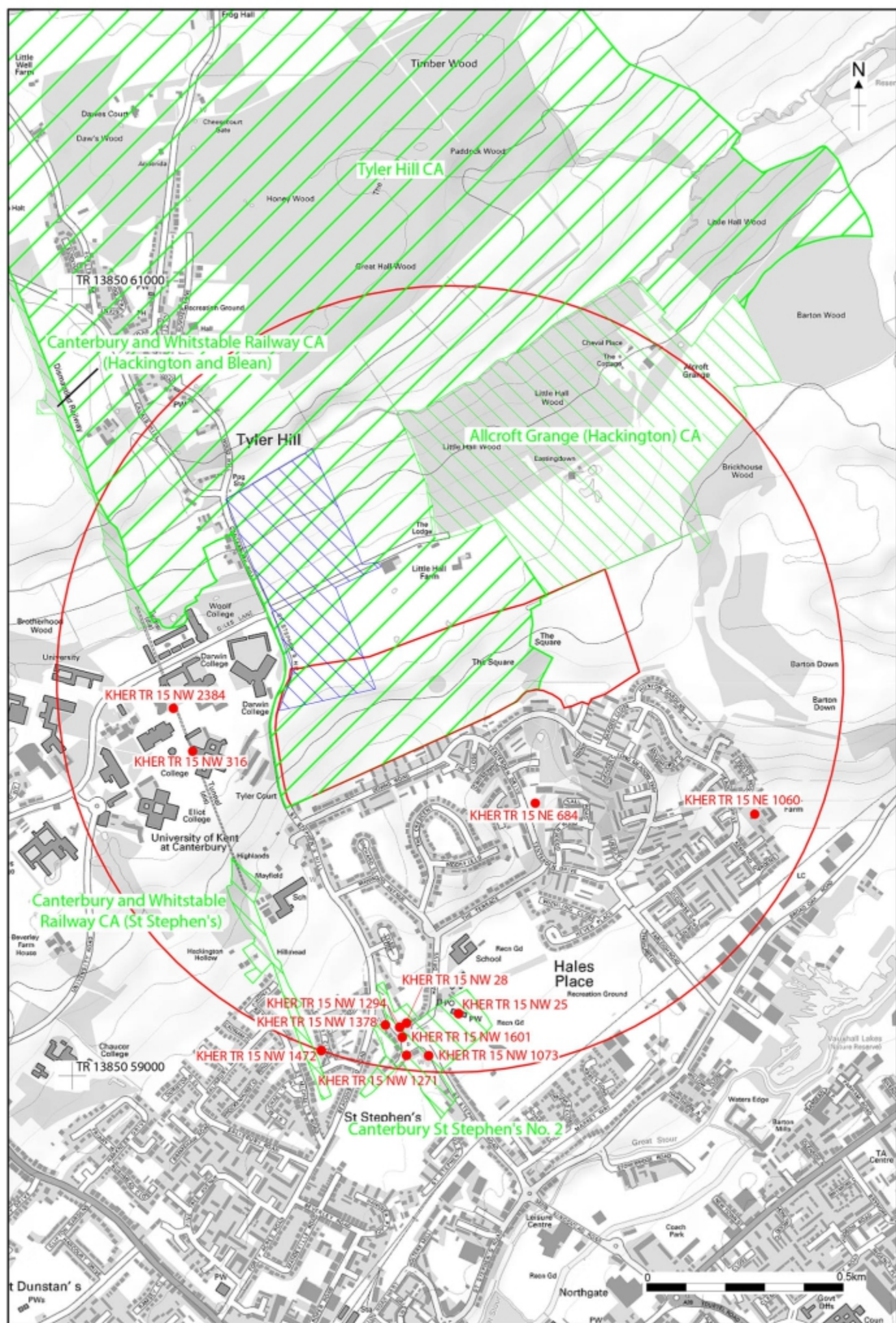




Figure 3. Non Designated Heritage Assets located within the Study Area. Scale 1:12,500. Dotted line shows extent of site 22. Limits of Scheduled Monument shown in blue, area of geophysical survey in pink. Contains Ordnance Survey data Crown Copyright and Database Right 2020.

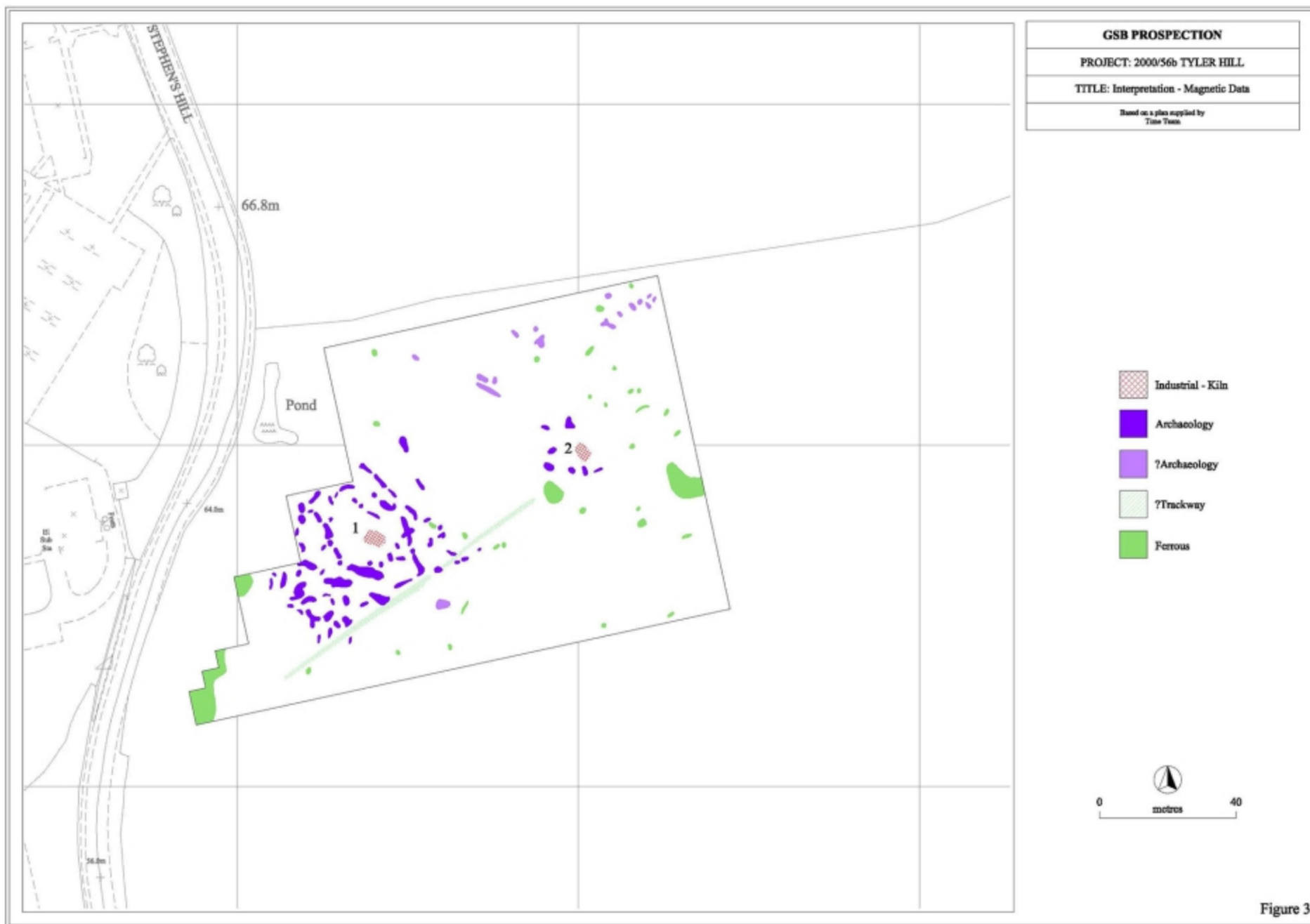


Figure 3

Figure 4. Interpretation of magnetic survey showing extent of area covered. Extracted from Gater et al 2000. Scale as Shown.



Figure 5. Extract from Andrews, Dury and Herbert Map of 1769 showing approximate location of Site. Not to Scale.



Figure 6. Extract from Ordnance Survey Field Surveyor's Drawing of 1799 showing approximate location of Site. Not to Scale.

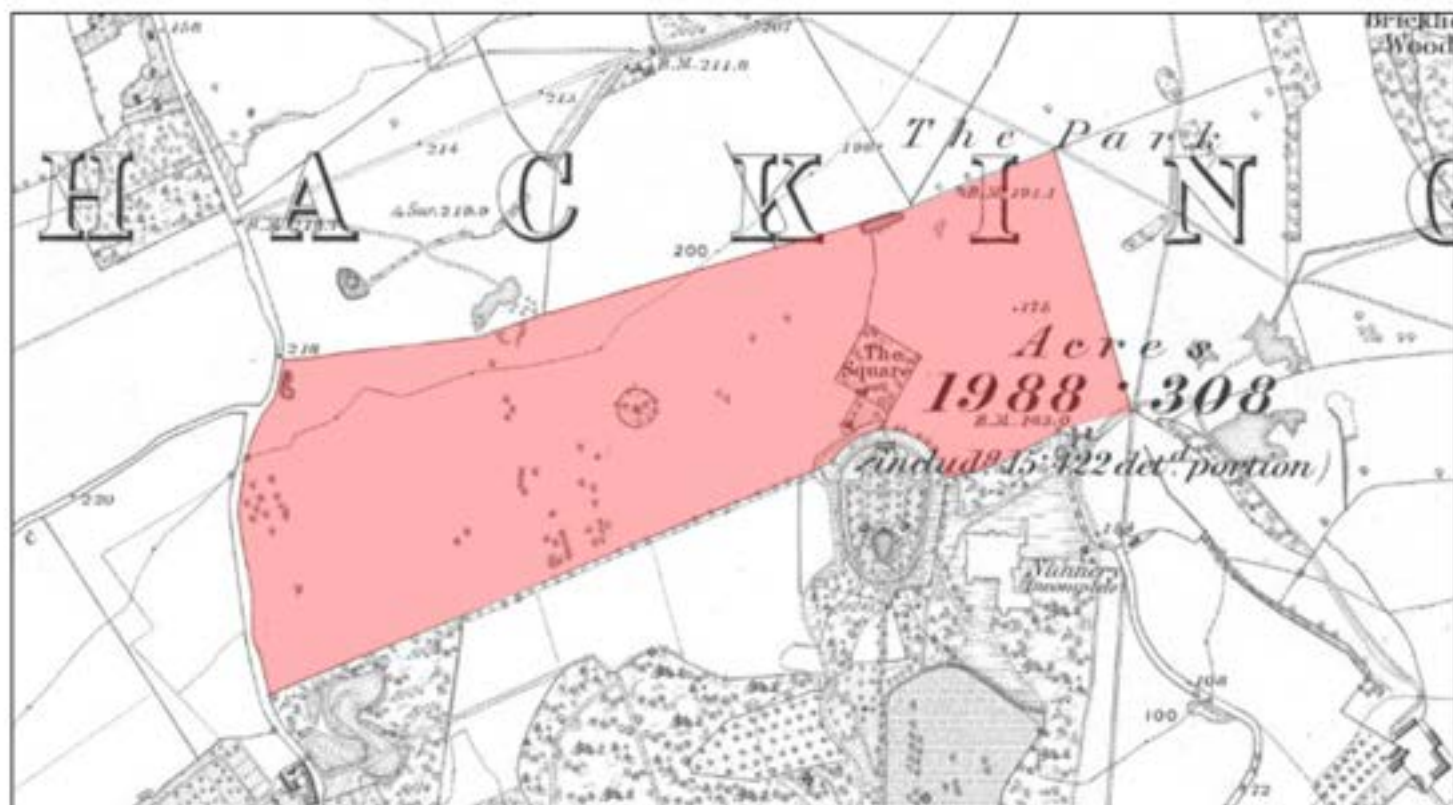


Figure 7. Extract from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1877. 1:10560. Not to Scale.



Figure 8. Extract from 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 25" map 1898. Not to Scale.

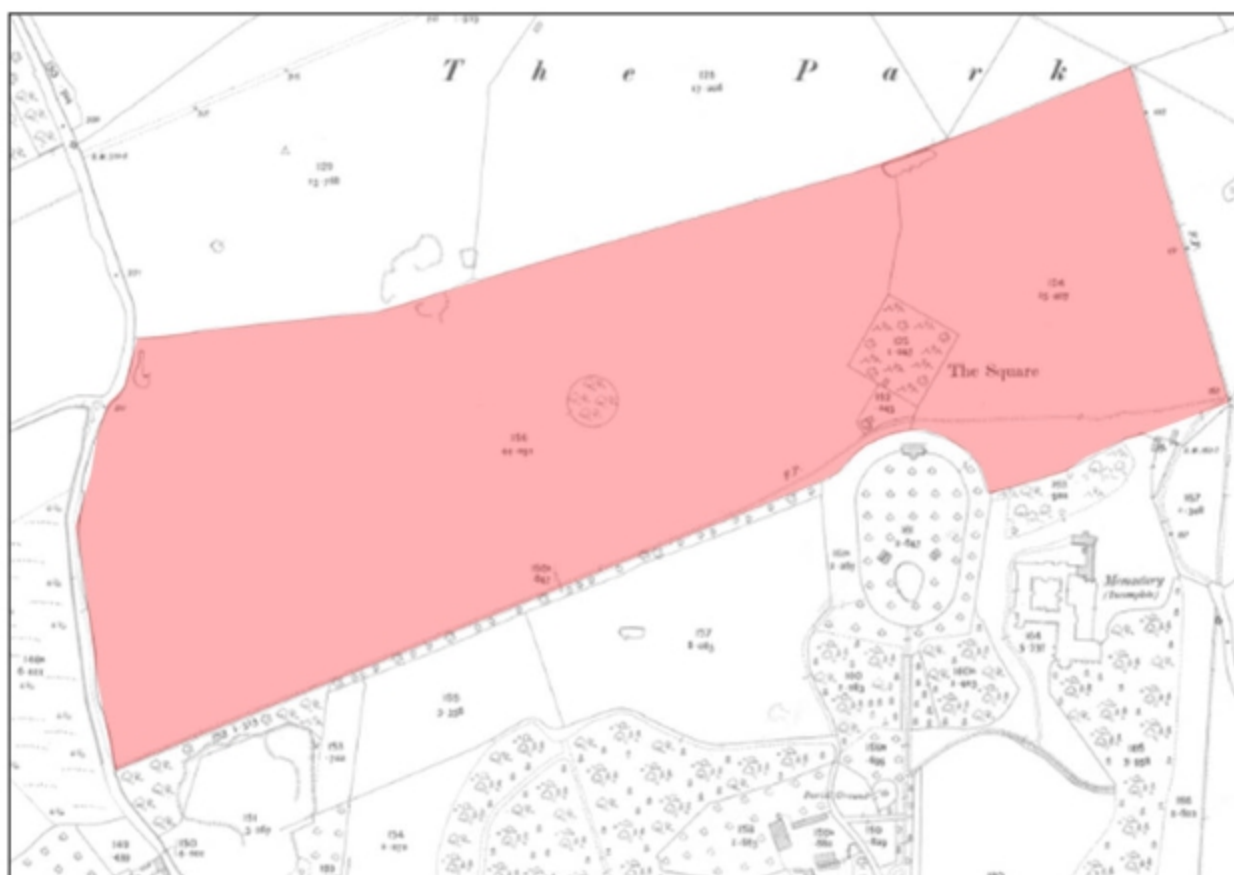


Figure 9. Extract from 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey 25" map 1907. Not to Scale.

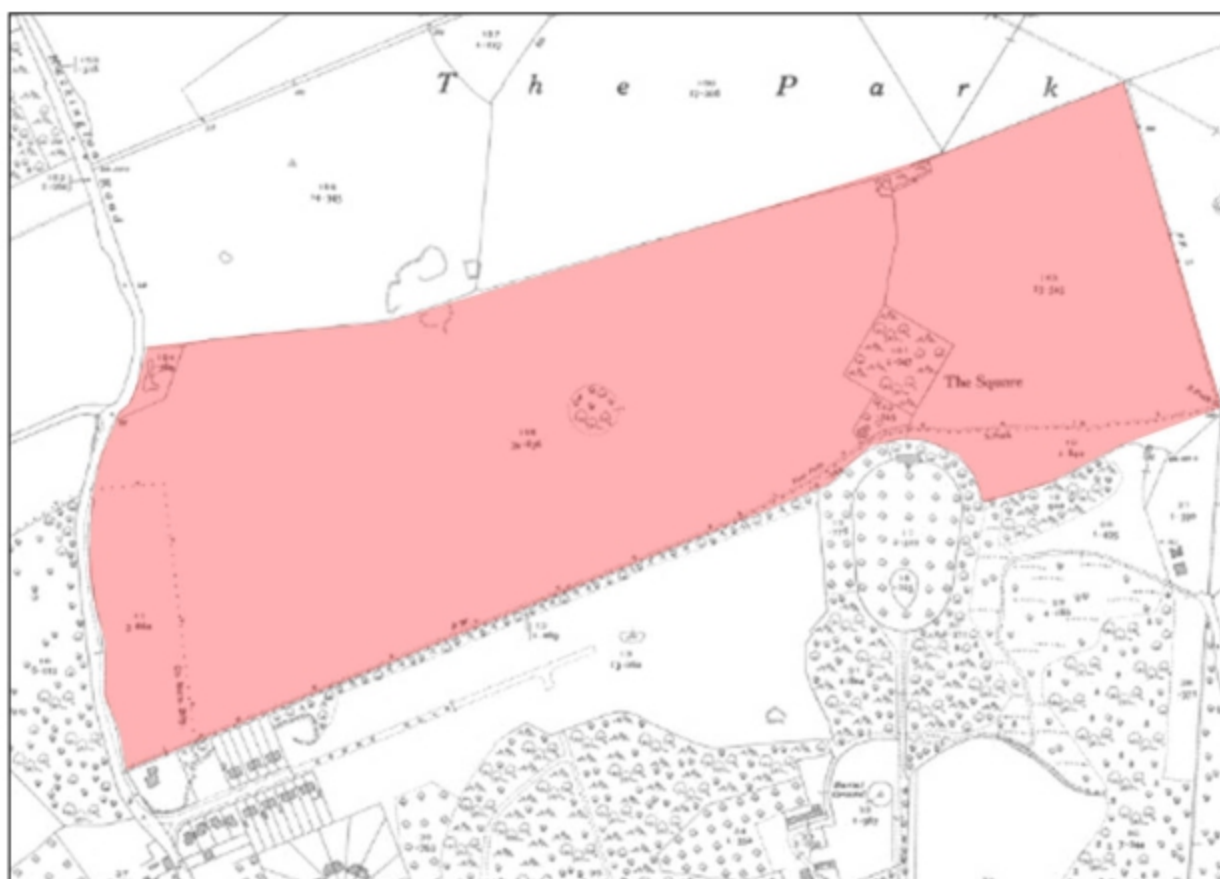


Figure 10. Extract from Ordnance Survey Revision of 1938-1939. 25" map. Not to Scale.

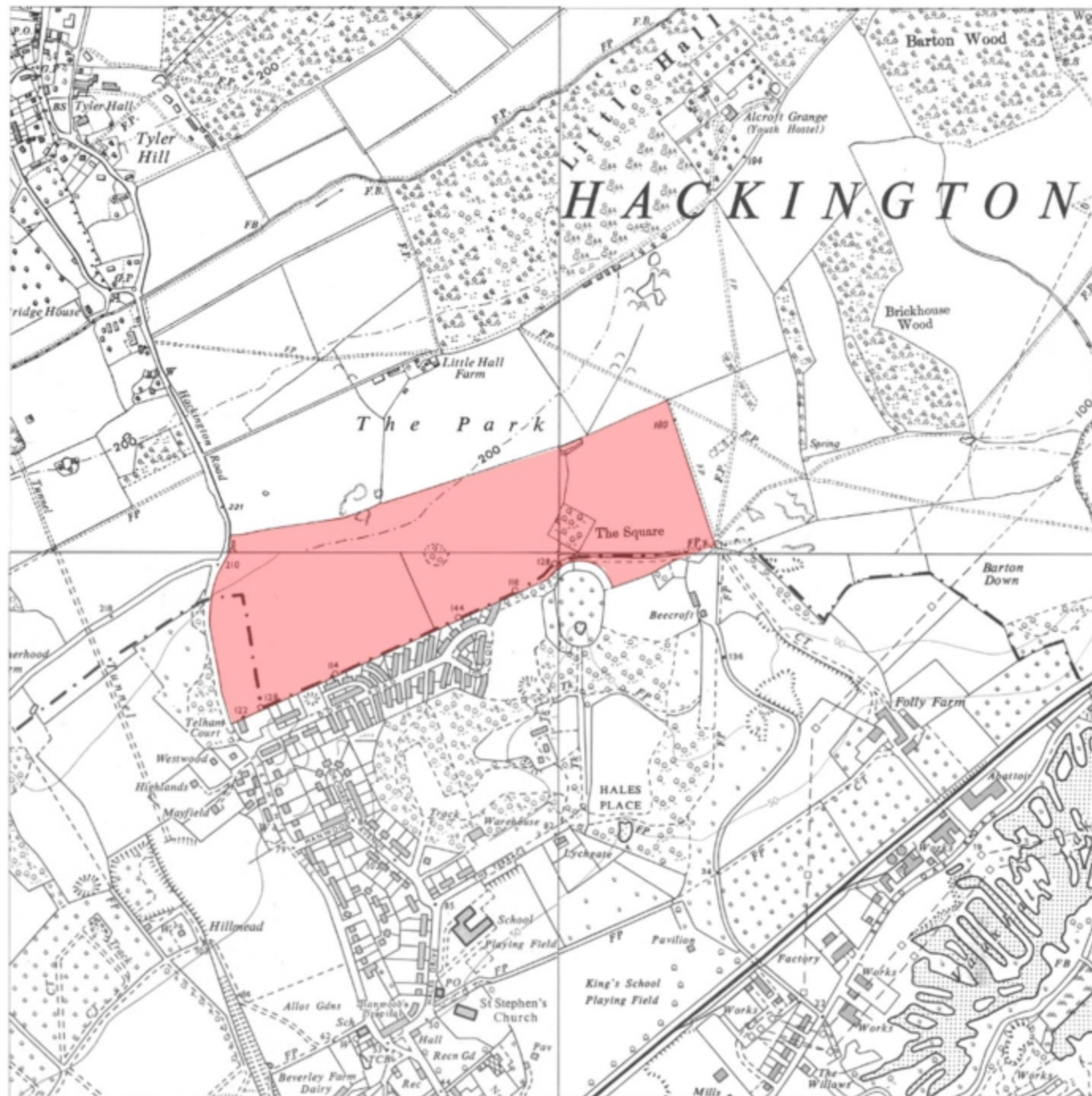


Figure 11. Extract from TR 16 SE A, TR 16 SW A, TR 15 NE A and TR 15 NW A 1:10,000 1961-2. Not to Scale.



Figure 12. St Stephen's Hill Strategy Plan.



Plate 1.
Overview of Site from western boundary.
Cathedral in distance.
View facing south east.



Plate 2.
Overview of Site facing toward flats on Downs Road.
View facing south east.



Plate 3.
Scheduled Area of the Site in the north west corner.
View facing west.



Plate 4.
View across Site looking down to the south
west corner.
View facing south west.



Plate 5.
Location of former quarry workings and more
recent? spoil mound.
View facing south west.



Plate 6.
The ring of Oaks forming circular feature on
the crest of the hill.
Facing north west.



Plate 7.
The spring hollow and valley associated with
The Square facing north west.



Plate 8.
Internal view of The Square showing oak plantation.
Facing west.



Plate 9.
Gully with concrete drain.
View facing south.



Plate 10.

Gully running north south across site.

View facing north.



Plate 11.

Hedge boundary at western edge of site.

View facing north.