

Tradescant Lane, Canterbury

Heritage Statement including results of a preliminary desk-based
assessment

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Report

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SUMMARY

This report presents a heritage statement based on rapid archaeological appraisal of land at Tradescant Lane, Canterbury, Kent (NGR 615424 157854, centred; Fig 1). The report was commissioned in March 2016 by Bob Nippe of the King's School, Canterbury, who are seeking Scheduled Ancient Monument consent in relation to proposed upgrades to water gas services along Tradescant Lane, , Canterbury. The dimensions for the work are as follows; the water supply upgrade is to a 32mm pipe buried at a depth of 750mm. The Gas supplies will be buried at a depth of 600mm.

Tradescant Lane is situated within the Canterbury World Heritage Site (WHS) and the St Augustine's Abbey Scheduled Ancient Monument, an area of national archaeological significance that has produced evidence of almost continuous occupation dating from the prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval periods.

Excavation of the proposed trench and manhole chamber should be closely monitored by archaeologists, in liaison with the Local Authority Archaeologist and Historic England curators, in response to the significance of the archaeology likely to be encountered in the area.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the results of a provisional desk-based assessment constituting rapid archaeological appraisal of land at Tradescant Lane, Canterbury, Kent (centred NGR 615424 157854; Fig 1), commissioned by Bob Nippe of the King's School in Canterbury in March 2016, in view of proposed excavation of a gas pipe and an upgrade to the water supply along with installation of a water meter.
- 1.2 This assessment is a consultation document prepared for the client which may be submitted as part of a planning proposal (supplementing a heritage statement for example) or Scheduled Monument Consent. It constitutes a pilot study assessing the potential for further research, either desk-based or in the field. Additional desk-based research and/or fieldwork may be requested by curatorial archaeologists, although any request for further desk-based work should clearly demonstrate the benefits of such an approach as opposed to field evaluation, for example.
- 1.3 The report was directly requested of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust to form part of a submission seeking Scheduled Monument consent. The objective of the current research, verbally agreed with the client and in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), has been to view readily available existing evidence in order to assess the extent and nature of any heritage assets with archaeological interest within the Proposed Development Area (PDA), and thereby gauge the likelihood of heritage assets of archaeological interest being affected by development within the PDA. Research has been undertaken to an appropriate level of detail in response to funding limitations which affect the affordable scope and provisional nature of the study, as well as the particular circumstances of the proposed development.

2. POLICY AND RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS

- 2.1 This report has been prepared in accordance with national and local policy regarding heritage assets and with reference to research frameworks.

National policy

- 2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG March 2012) sets out a series of core planning principles designed to underpin plan-making and decision-taking within the planning system. In terms of development proposals affecting known heritage assets, the following principle states that planning should:

Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations.

- 2.3 By definition the historic environment includes all surviving physical remains of past human activity. Heritage assets include extant structures and features, sites, places and landscapes. The European Landscape Convention definition of a historic landscape describes: 'an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors' (Council of Europe 2000: which came into force in the UK in March 2007; see research frameworks, below). Furthermore the historic landscape encompasses visible, buried or submerged remains, which includes the buried archaeological resource.

2.4 Policy 126 states that:

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

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

2.5 When determining planning applications, the following policies are especially pertinent:

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

129. *Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of the heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

132. *When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of*

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

139. *Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.*

2.6 The existence of the latter within a proposed development area can be partially investigated and to an extent predicted via desk-based assessment, but field evaluation and/or archaeological monitoring of groundworks are likely to be a planning requirement and should be expected.

Local policy

2.7 The relevant Canterbury District Local Plan (2001-2011: First Review; Canterbury City Council 2006a) policies are BE3 (World Heritage Sites), BE5–6 (Listed Buildings), BE7–8 (Conservation Areas), BE9 (buildings of local architectural or historic interest), BE10 (Historic Landscapes), BE14 (Scheduled Ancient Monuments) and BE15 and BE16 (Archaeology). Of key relevance are the following statements (Canterbury City Council 2006b):

- *The archaeological and historic integrity of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other important archaeological sites and historic landscapes, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will normally be refused.*
- *Prospective developers will be requested to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out in advance of determination of planning applications where it is indicated that important or potentially important archaeological remains may exist.*
- *Development may be permitted where this would provide the best reasonable means of conserving the character, appearance, fabric, integrity and setting of the ancient monument, archaeological site or historic landscape.*

2.8 Applying the same general principles on a local scale, the most relevant Canterbury District Local Plan (Canterbury City Council 2014, currently under review) policies are HE2–3 (World Heritage Sites); HE4–5 (Listed Buildings); HE6 (Conservation Areas), HE7–9 (infrastructure, changes to shopfronts etc.) HE 11 and 12 (Archaeology); and HE13 (Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens).

Research frameworks

2.9 The national and local policy outlined above should be considered in light of the non-statutory heritage frameworks that inform them. While the regional South East Research Framework for the historic environment (SERF) ¹ is still in preparation, initial

¹ http://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure_and_culture/heritage/south_east_research_framework.aspx

outputs are available on-line and have been considered in preparing this report, in order to take current research agendas into account.

3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 Situated just beyond Canterbury's city walls, the Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies 140m east of the eastern limit of the Cathedral Precincts. Tradescant Lane lies immediately north of Tradescant House and today marks the boundary between the St Augustine's site of the King's School and the grounds of Canterbury Christ Church University (Figs 1 and 13).
- 3.2 Bedrock geology within the PDA is shown as Margate Chalk Member, overlain by superficial deposits of Head deposits of clay and silt.² Head deposits have been located at a depth of approximately 13.27m OD only 5m to the north of the development area. The PDA lies at approximately 14m above Ordnance Datum (OD), sloping gradually down towards Monastery Street where the ground level lies at around 13m OD.

4. DESIGNATIONS

- 4.1 The PDA is situated within the Canterbury World Heritage Site (WHS) Property Boundary, as inscribed by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO in 1988 (most recent amendment: 2008). The Canterbury WHS comprises some 18 hectares, encompassing Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church; there is a World Heritage Site Management Plan (2001) for the site. Tradescant Lane also lies within the Scheduled Monument of St Augustine's Abbey (List Entry No. 1016844), and within the Canterbury Conservation Area (as defined in the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990).
- 4.2 The PDA lies within the Canterbury Conservation Area (as defined in the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990) and the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance, as designated by the Secretary of State on 30 March 1984 pursuant to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Statutory Instruments 1285 and 1286 dated 17 August and 30 September 1984 detail the procedures that should be followed to comply with the Act to ensure that the potential archaeological resource is protected and preserved. The Director of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) is the designated investigating authority within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance.
- 4.3 Tradescant Lane passes immediately north of the Grade II listed buildings of St Augustine's College (List Entry No. 1334337). Also, to adjacent is Fyndon's Gateway (or the Great Gateway), a Grade I listed building (List Entry No. 1096936).

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1 A search of the Canterbury Urban Archaeological Database/Historic Environment Records (UAD/HER: see Fig 1) as well as a list of reports of archaeological investigations not yet included in the HER was commissioned from Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group, along with recently published reports on major sites on the south side of Ashford. In addition, the CAT Annual Reports on-line and grey literature report lists and reports have been checked. Further (on-line) historic

² <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (British Geological Survey 1:50,000 digital map, accessed 5th April 2016.)

environment records (KCC Historic Environment Records is UAD; National Monuments Records) were also consulted in comparison.

- 5.2 It has been considered beyond the means of this project to pursue detailed questions requiring an in-depth study of primary documentary and cartographic sources. General historical context for archaeological findings is provided where applicable, and a survey of published and unpublished maps (including geology and contour survey) has been undertaken. A full list of maps consulted is provided in the list of sources at the end of the report. Only maps showing significant topographical developments are reproduced here. Aerial photographic evidence was not considered relevant to this project. No pertinent geophysical surveys were available. Only photographs, images or results showing significant features or topographical developments are reproduced, the findings incorporated with map regression, documentary evidence and archaeological sections of the report as appropriate and fully referenced.
- 5.3 All results of analyses are presented below in synthesis and in order of chronology.

Previous interventions on or near the PDA

- 5.4 A number of archaeological investigations have taken place within the locality of the PDA. To the north of Tradescant Lane several excavations and watching briefs have taken place within the North Holmes Road campus of Canterbury Christ Church University (CCCU; Hicks 2008; Hicks 2012). Excavations have also been conducted within St Augustine's Abbey which lies to the south of the PDA (Sherlock & Woods 1988). A number of interventions and observations have been made at Church Street St Paul's, situated approximately 180m south-west of the PDA (Frere et al. 1987; Shand 2002). Approximately 100m north-west of the PDA, a watching brief was conducted in advance of the construction of Diocesan House by Frank Jenkins in 1954 (Sparey-Green 2004). In 1992 an archaeological excavation was conducted adjacent to Diocesan House (Hutcheson 1993). Almonry House, situated c 60m north-west of the PDA, was the subject of investigation in 1951 and more recently in 2012 (Frere et al. 1987; Boden 2012). As part of this investigation, in advance of the redevelopment of the property, two evaluation trenches with geotechnical boreholes were cut (Boden 2012 & Pratt 2013). A watching brief was undertaken in the grounds of the Canterbury Christ Church University during the installation of a network of service ducts; part of this development lay within 5m of the PDA (Hicks 2012). In 2014, an archaeological excavation was conducted on Tradescant Lane as part of the installation of a new manhole chamber (Hicks, 2015). Further archaeological watching briefs have taken place within the grounds of the King's School, St Augustine's site relating to groundworks associated with the construction of New Grange House, the installation of drainage between Broughton House and Monastery Street and the excavation of a cable trench along Monastery Street and Tradescant Lane (Helm 2009).

Prehistoric (c 500,000BP – AD 43)

- 5.5 In archaeological investigations undertaken within the grounds of CCCU the earliest recorded activity dated to the early Neolithic period (Hicks and Houliston 1999). This area has also produced evidence for activity dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age period (ibid) including one pit that produced pottery of c 900–800 BC, discovered in advance of the construction of the paramedical centre at CCCU (UAD No. MKE4536).

- 5.6 By the late Iron Age a settlement of had probably been established on the site of the modern city (see Bennett and Sweetinburgh 2008). Archaeological excavation in the locality of the PDA, at Diocesan House and at Church Street St Paul's, has identified a possible agricultural soil of pre-Roman or late Iron Age/early Roman date (Hutcheson 1993; Frere et al. 1987). Further activity in the area has been identified south-east of Broughton House where evidence for a palisade ditch of possible late Iron Age date was recorded (Andrews 1985).

Romano-British (c AD 43 – 450)

- 5.7 By the late first century AD, the Roman town had been established. Around this time, roads linking the town to other towns and ports were also established. One of the principal roads, the road leading to the port of Richborough (Rutupiae), passes c 140m to the south-west of the PDA. This road was considered to be one of the most important routes in Britain during the first and second centuries AD (Margary 1955, route 10). A second street emerged from the Queningate; a metalled surface thought to be part of this street has been recorded in the area of the present Diocesan House at the north-west corner of Lady Wootton's Green (Sparey-Green 2004). If projected, this street may extend in the direction of the PDA.
- 5.8 Beyond the limits of the Romano-British town, cemeteries are known to have developed at roadside locations and in nearby fields (see Weekes 2011). Romano-British inhumation and cremation burials have been discovered to the east of the town, and particularly in the vicinity of the PDA (Fig 2). At Almonry House burials dating from the early second century are recorded (Frere et al. 1987) and nearby, outside Fyndon's Gate, part of a marble inscription was discovered which may be derived from a high-status grave (Sparey-Green 2004). Further burials are recorded in St Augustine's Abbey (Sherlock and Woods 1988) and seven inhumation burials dating to the late Roman period were discovered at Diocesan House (Hutcheson 1993). In Dovecote Gardens, c30m south of the PDA, two cremation burials were disturbed by drainage work in 1981 (UAD No. ECA8223).
- 5.9 Evidence for other extra-mural activity during the Roman period in this area has also been recorded. Elements of buildings have been discovered at Church Street St Paul's, adjacent to Cemetery Gate and within St Augustine's Abbey precinct (Helm 2006). Also within the abbey area, a kiln and furnace of possible late first-century date indicates industrial activity within the area (Pollard 1981). Within the campus of CCCU, to the north of the PDA, a number of refuse pits and plough soils of Roman date have been recorded (Jarman 1997). Additionally, a concrete and brick water conduit crossing the CCCU campus is thought to have supplied water to the town from nearby springs on St Martin's Hill (Jarman 1997).

Anglo-Saxon (c 450 –1066)

- 5.10 Archaeological evidence suggests that activity in the area to the east of the town continued from the late Roman period into the Anglo-Saxon period. There has been some suggestion that finds recovered from excavations at Diocesan House and Lady Wootton's Green may indicate that the Roman cemetery in this area continued in use into the early Anglo-Saxon period (Sparey-Green 2004). However, much of the excavated evidence from the area suggests settlement activity rather than funerary. Within the grounds of CCCU 182 pits dated to the mid-eighth to the mid to late ninth century have been recorded. These features produced a significant assemblage of

metalworking debris and domestic waste suggesting both industrial and settlement activity within the locality (Houlston 1997). Other Anglo-Saxon features comprised boundary ditches and clusters of post- and stake-holes.

- 5.11 The watching brief undertaken within the grounds of the CCCU campus recorded an Anglo-Saxon pit less than 5m to the north of the proposed sewer (Hicks 2012, 28). A second pit was found only 50m further north. Both contained pottery sherds of tenth- to eleventh- and twelfth-century date. These features formed part of a distinct cluster of pits, most of which were undated. With the Anglo-Saxon features found elsewhere on the campus, they add to a growing body of evidence suggesting the presence of a wic-type settlement on the site whose main period of occupation was between c AD 750–850 (ibid) but which may have extended into the tenth/eleventh century AD.
- 5.12 It is also of relevance that the pits lie adjacent to the Tradescant Lane, the alignment of which strongly suggests that it may preserve the earlier northern boundary of the St Augustine's Abbey precinct (cf. Figs 1–4, and 13), and could even have marked the alignment of a processional way connecting the Abbey with later Priory (Sparey-Green 2004) and perhaps St Martin's Church beyond. A charter of AD 762 referring to royal land within Queningate points to the significance of the Lady Wootton's Green area as an access route at this period via the gate from the Abbey to royal land within the City defences (Brooks 1984, 26-7; Kelly 1995, 47-51, 12); the line of latter day Tradescant Lane would roughly continue this route eastwards, although the putative early lane could equally have continued via the position of Fyndon Gate, perhaps along the interior of northern boundary of the Abbey Precinct.
- 5.13 A recent excavation at Tradescant Lane suggested that there was no evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation at this site. The excavations produced a a residual shard of sixth to seventh century AD glass rim and one other shard of vessel glass of possible Anglo-Saxon date (Hicks 2015). This is quite surprising considering the proximity of this site to the Anglo-Saxon monastery of St Peter and Paul (St Augustine's Abbey).

Medieval (c 1066 – 1540)

- 5.14 Whether or not Tradescant Lane is in fact of Anglo-Saxon or medieval origin, the line of the current lane clearly continued to be of significance into the medieval period as a boundary, with a Norman gate attested on the site of the later and extant Fyndon Gate, built during that Abbot's extension of the Abbey and providing an influence on the local topography in the early fourteenth century (Fig 1–4; see Sparey Green 2004). The PDA lies in the middle of this developing urban and ecclesiastical landscape, part of the extended precinct and near the Almonry which lay on the opposite side of the current line of Monastery Street. At the north-western extent of Tradescant Lane, a medieval gate of St Augustine's Abbey is shown on a map of Canterbury, c.1200 (See Fig. 4). Nationally significant early and later medieval structural features, as well as deposits of material culture, are likely to be encountered in this vicinity.
- 5.15 The watching brief undertaken in 2007 along Tradescant Lane, monitoring the route of a trench for the installation of electric and telecommunication cabling, followed the line of existing services; it nonetheless recorded a significant number of medieval features of interest (Helm 2009). Similarly, the watching brief undertaken in the CCCU campus in 2012 identified medieval pits, some of which formed part of the cluster containing Anglo-Saxon features described above (Hicks 2012, 28). Two pits could be dated to this period, one of the eleventh to twelfth century and the other of the thirteenth to fourteenth. These pits were probably associated with monastic service buildings that are

known to exist across the CCCU campus. Excavations in the CCCU campus between 1983 and 2007 uncovered a range of medieval features, comprising not only pits and post-holes within 20m of the proposed trench but also industrial features of eleventh- to early thirteenth-century date, including a casting pit c. 50m north-west of the sewer trench (Bennett 1983, 90–93). A very large north-west to south-east aligned ditch, with a projected width of 9–10m and a depth in excess of 3m, was also identified 50m north-west of the trench (ibid. 88–89).

- 5.16 Probably forming part of one of the service buildings, in this case the cellarer's range, two fragments of wall were found during the 2012 watching brief (Hicks 2012, 28). These lay only 0.55m beneath present ground level. Post-holes and a layer of burnt clay found close to this area were probably associated with outer court activity. Larger portions of the cellarer's range were revealed by open-area excavation within the CCU campus, revealing a building with a length, east–west, of at least 61m and a width of 12m (Hicks 2008, 18). Recent excavations at Tradescant Lane uncovered several pits and a wall, running obliquely north-west to south-east across the south-west corner of Trench 2. This may have formed part of an abbey drain thought to have been laid during the second half of the thirteenth century (Hicks 2015, 40).
- 5.17 A section of wall at the junction of Monastery Street and Tradescant Lane identified in 2009 was thought to be the outer precinct wall of St Augustine's Abbey erected by Ralph Bourne in the early fourteenth century (Helm 2009). A second wall, thought to be late medieval in date, was observed c 30m east of the first (ibid). A series of metalled surfaces were also identified at a number of points along the route, the earliest of which was probably late medieval in date (ibid).
- 5.18 A recent excavation at Tradescant Lane produced some quantities of metalworking debris in a series of six pits of probable mid eleventh-to early twelfth-century date. It is therefore possible that metalworking, including iron smithing, was occurring around the Tradescant Lane area during this period (Hicks 2015). Additionally, the establishment of a metalled surface, with material suggesting use from the early-twelfth century to the thirteenth, towards the southern side of Trench 1 at the recent Tradescant Lane excavations, have suggested either a courtyard or lane feature. The overlying sequence of animal and environmental remains as well as large and well preserved pottery fragments have suggested that this area probably represents a courtyard associated with the abbey kitchen (ibid).

Post-medieval (c 1540 – 1900)

- 5.19 More recent surfaces recorded in the previous Tradescant Lane watching brief were of post-medieval date, and, while the probably heavily stylised Braun and Hogenberg depiction (1588; Fig 5) of the area shows buildings at the boundary, the earliest maps of the seventeenth century (Wenceslaus Hollar's Ground Plott c 1663, but probably from an original c 1610, and John Speed 1611; Figs 6 and 7 respectively) potentially show a lane already in existence, or perhaps a precinct wall, which nonetheless may have marked a natural route past the precinct to the land beyond. To the north of the PDA, post-medieval horizons identified during excavations between 1983 and 2007, and also during the 2012 watching brief, consisted of Dissolution deposits associated with the dismantling of the abbey buildings and later dumped deposits containing mixed medieval and post-medieval finds (Hicks 2008, 18–19; Hicks 2012, 19).
- 5.20 An anonymous plan of 1640 (Fig 8), respected for its accuracy elsewhere in the city, certainly seems to show a thoroughfare leading to ornamental gardens in an area

previously depicted as largely open. The new gardens are perhaps associated with the work of the elder John Tradescant, the eminent horticulturalist employed by Edward Lord Wotton in the interim (UAD No. MKE4776), whose son and namesake was a King's School pupil and is remembered in the current name of the King's School house and associated lane.

- 5.21 The Doidge Plan of the City of Canterbury (1752; Fig 9) seems to mark an easterly detour, perhaps a desire line, heading towards plantations (probably orchards) in the area previously marked as formal gardens, although the continued existence of the route aligned on the old precinct boundary cannot be ruled out. In any case, while the orchards appear to remain, the later Andrews and Wren Plan of Canterbury (1768; Fig 10) re-establishes the boundary route, this time as part of the demarcation of a Bowling Green surrounded by formal gardens within and without the precinct. The latter is apparently no longer extant, however, on the Collard Plan of City of Canterbury (1843; Fig 11), which clearly marks the lane prior to the building of the listed wing of St Augustine's College that currently lines the route to the south-west. Built by William Butterfield between 1845 and 1848 (UAD No. CCUAD 469), this latter was to become the present Tradescant House (depicted on some, but apparently not all, sheets of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey: 1873 see composite Fig 12).
- 5.22 Recent excavations at Tradescant Lane have revealed a deposit of external soil in Trench 1, suggesting that the ground north of the main abbey complex was formed open land during the post-medieval and early modern periods (Hicks 2015). This is also supported by post-medieval plans of Canterbury that show a large area of open land to the north of St Augustine's Abbey (See Fig 5 - 12).

Modern (c 1900 – 2000)

- 5.23 Excavation work in the CCCU campus uncovered a network of concrete Second World War air raid shelters c. 19.5m north-west of the proposed trench, the most southerly of which were aligned north-south and extend towards Tradescant Lane. Except for these features, the alignment of the proposed sewer extension would likely encounter no modern features other than service trenches and recent surfacing of the lane. No Second World War bomb damage is reported in the area of the lane itself (UAD).
- 5.24 The recent excavation at Tradescant Lane uncovered a series of very large service trenches which had sliced through a significant area of the archaeological deposits and features. In Trench 1, modern deposits were identified, thought to be associated with the construction of a prefabricated building constructed on the Canterbury Christ Church University campus (Hicks 2015).

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

- 6.1 On the basis of available evidence the area of the PDA and its immediate environs are clearly of high archaeological potential. Excavation within the locality has produced evidence of early activity dating to the Neolithic period and, since the late Iron Age, the area has seen apparently continuous activity up to the present day. Significant archaeological remains in the form of a Roman cemetery, a focus for settlement and industrial activities during the Anglo-Saxon period, and the developing monastic institution of St Augustine's Abbey encompass the area.
- 6.2 Excavation within the locality suggests that the likelihood that Neolithic, late Iron Age and right up to modern archaeology surviving within the PDA is considered to be high. If such remains were to be found intact within the PDA, their contribution to local,

regional and national understanding of the period would mean that they should be considered of (at least) high significance.

- 6.3 The results of a watching brief conducted in Tradescant Lane in 2007 and the 2012 watching brief undertaken in the CCCU campus revealed that intact archaeological deposits in the near vicinity are situated at a shallow depth beneath the present ground surface (the uppermost post-medieval metalised surfaces were encountered at just 0.15m below the surface). That these deposits were found to be undisturbed suggests that underlying archaeological features and deposits in the area of the proposed sewer pipe are equally intact.

Existing impacts

- 6.4 Previous impacts to the PDA might have resulted from road building and earlier service trenching, for example.

Potential impacts

- 6.5 There is an at least moderate chance that extant and significant archaeological features, artefacts or ecofacts, particularly relating to the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods, may be disturbed or destroyed by the proposed groundworks. The impact of its destruction, within a heavily designated area in terms of the protection of the historic environment, would be considered major.
- 6.6 The proposed gas pipe and water meter upgrade, as depicted in details supplied by the client, runs through an area of probably undisturbed archaeological deposits of regional and national significance and would undoubtedly have an irreversible and major negative impact on the same.
- 6.7 The proposed site for the water meter installation appears to be immediately south-west of the later medieval gate of St. Augustine's Abbey, c. 1200 (See Fig 4). Clearly there is a considerable potential impact upon this building (as well as the other walls that lie alongside the northern extent of Tradescant House) and this will need to be mitigated

7. PROPOSED MITIGATION

- 7.1 The destruction of preserved archaeology without proper record risks a major negative impact on the historic environment.
- 7.2 In order to mitigate this potential impact, and because of the significance of the archaeology likely to be encountered, it is recommended that excavation of the proposed trench should be closely monitored by archaeologists, in liaison with the Local Authority Archaeologist and Historic England curators.
- 7.3 If important remains are discovered and are assessed to be at risk from the groundworks, further mitigation appropriate to the established significance of those remains may be required, in the form of an archaeological excavation or preservation in situ. If excavated, archaeological remains will be 'preserved by record' and the information generated made public, again via means appropriated to their significance.
- 7.4 Modifications to the design of the services in order to preserve buried archaeology in situ, might also be appropriate.
- 7.5 All archaeological work should be carried out in accordance with written schemes of investigations and in consultation with the Canterbury City Council Archaeological Officer. If significant remains are to be preserved by record, a formal archaeological assessment and further mitigation may be expected, with reports through to final

publication as appropriate, subject to submission and approval to satisfy the discharge of conditions attached to curatorial consents.

8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1 A water and gas supply upgrade is proposed by the King's School, to be cut along Tradescant Lane and next to Fyndon's Gate, along with the positioning of a meter.
- 8.2 The lane is situated within the Canterbury World Heritage Site (WHS) Property Boundary and the St Augustine's Abbey Scheduled Ancient Monument, an area of national archaeological significance. As highlighted in this assessment, there is much evidence of occupation from the prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval periods and as a result of this there is a large archaeological potential in this area.
- 8.3 Excavation of the proposed trench and manhole chamber should be closely monitored by archaeologists, in liaison with the Local Authority Archaeologist and Historic England curators, in response to the significance of the archaeology likely to be encountered in the area.

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MAPS AND VIEWS CONSULTED:

Braun and Hogenberg 1588

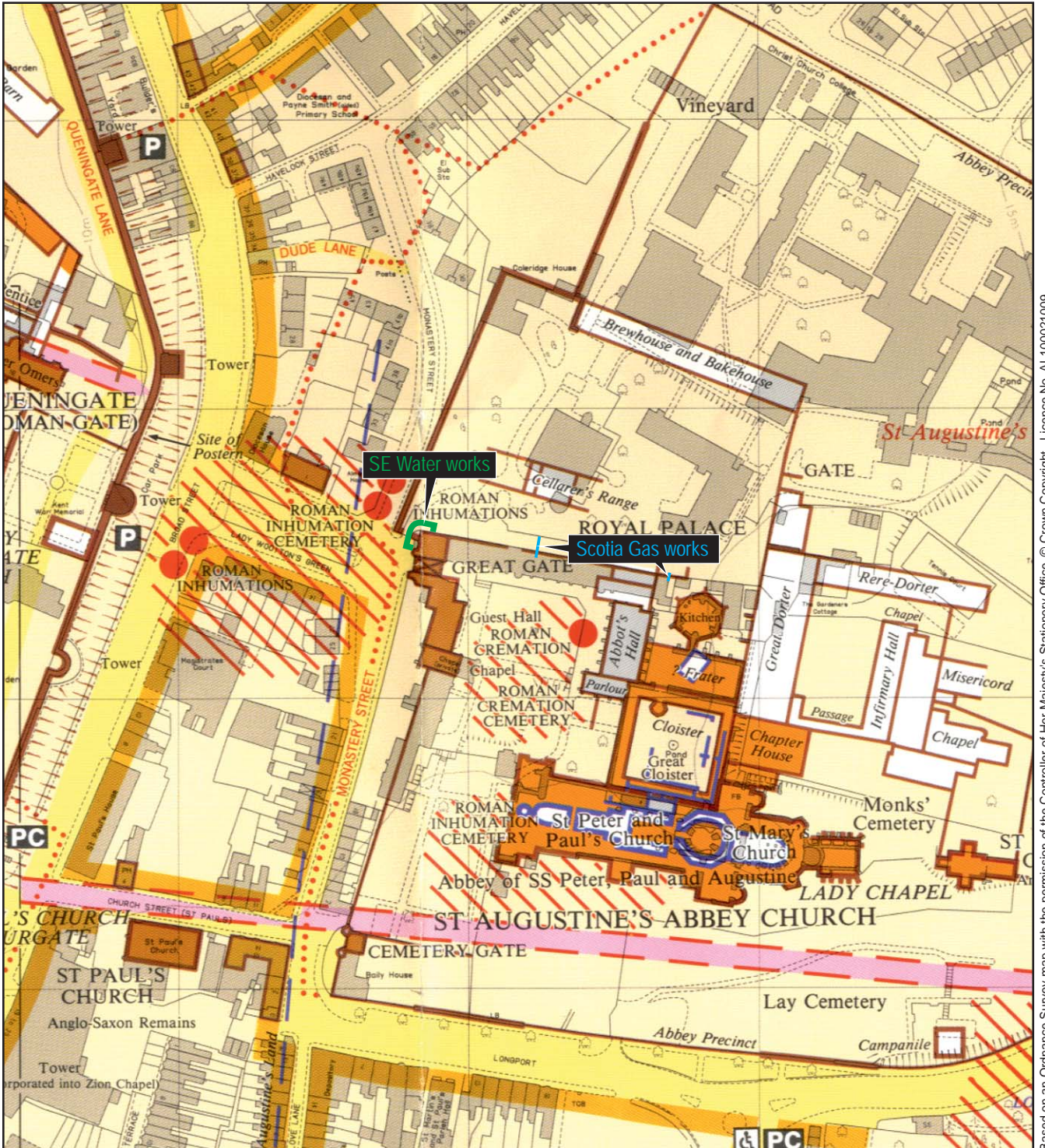
John Speed 1611

Anon c.1640 (See also colour version) (CCA Map 123)

Wenceslaus Hollar Ground Plott c. 1663, but probably from an original c. 1610

Doidge *Plan of City of Canterbury* 1752

Andrews and Wren *Plan of Canterbury* 1768
Collard *Plan of City of Canterbury* 1843
Tithe Maps (buy these online or scan them at CCA)
OS 1st Edition
OS 2nd Edition
OS 3rd Edition



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Fig 2. Extract from an OS historical map & guide of Roman & Medieval Canterbury showing position of proposed SE Water & Scotia Gas works

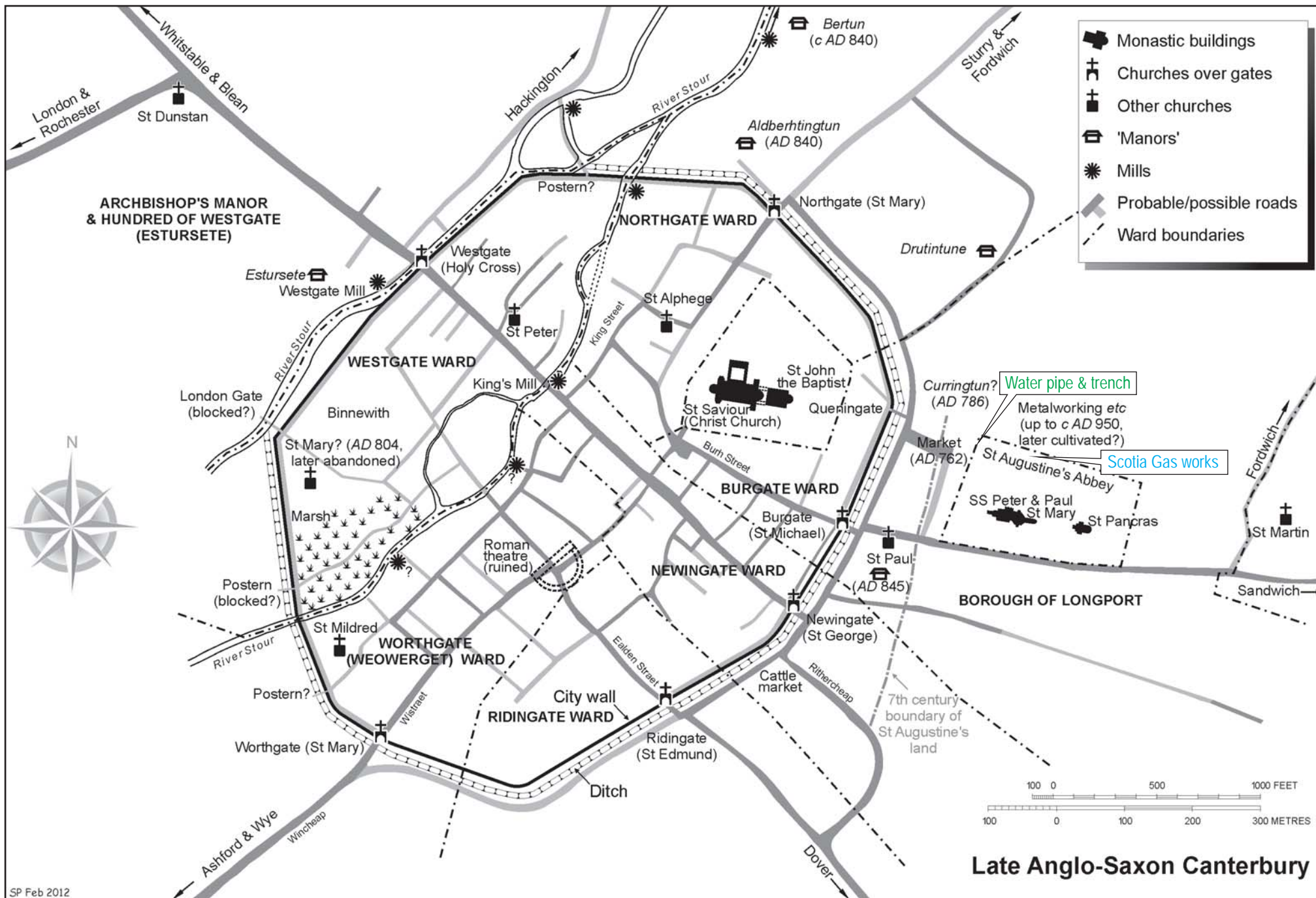
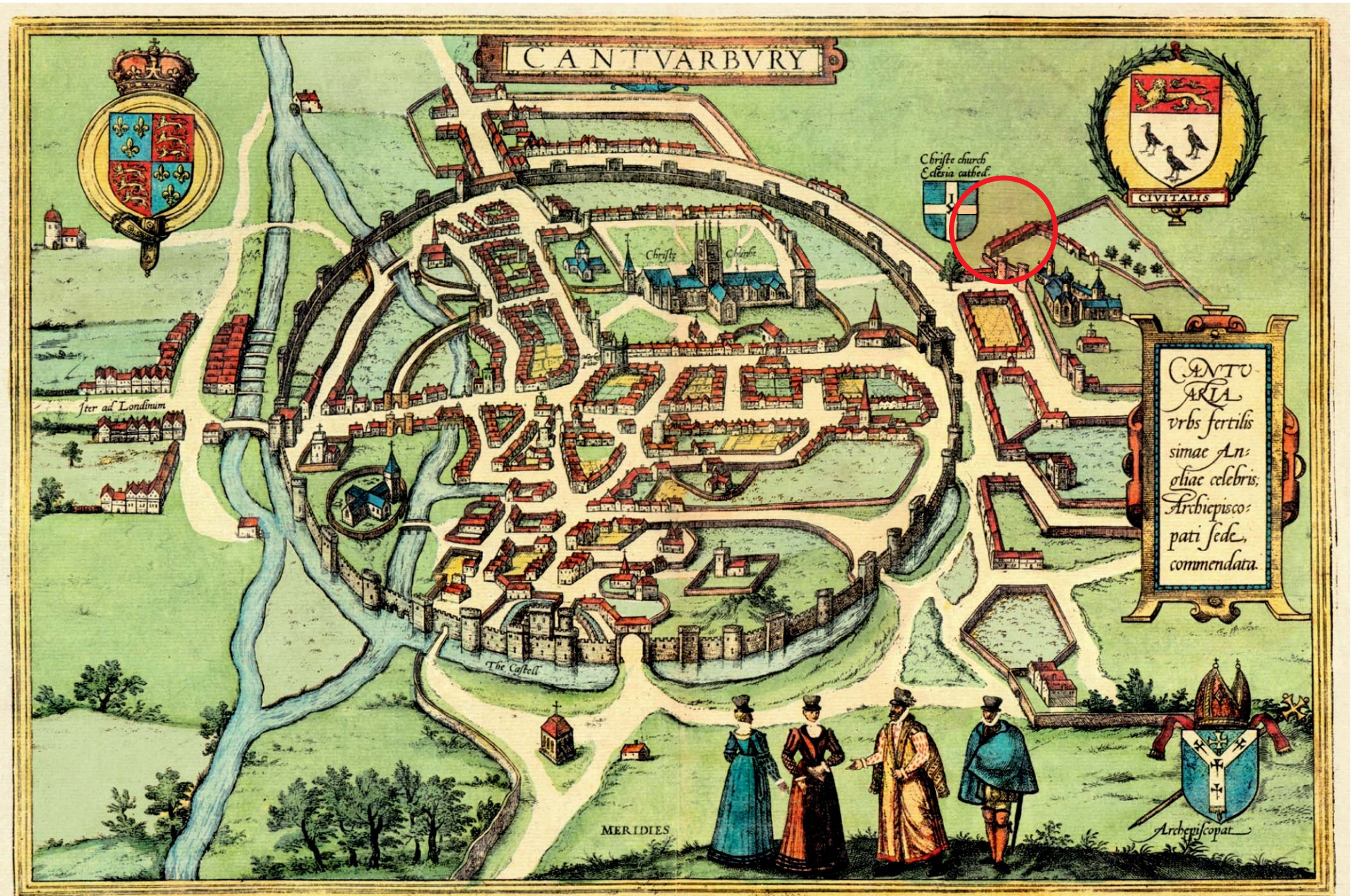


Fig 3. Canterbury map of 1050 showing approximate position of proposed SE Water & Scotia Gas works



© Historic Cities Research Project. Courtesy of Ozgur Tufekci

Fig 5. Braun and Hogenberg's map of Canterbury, 1588



Fig 6. Hollar's map of 1663 (probably showing the City in c. 1610)

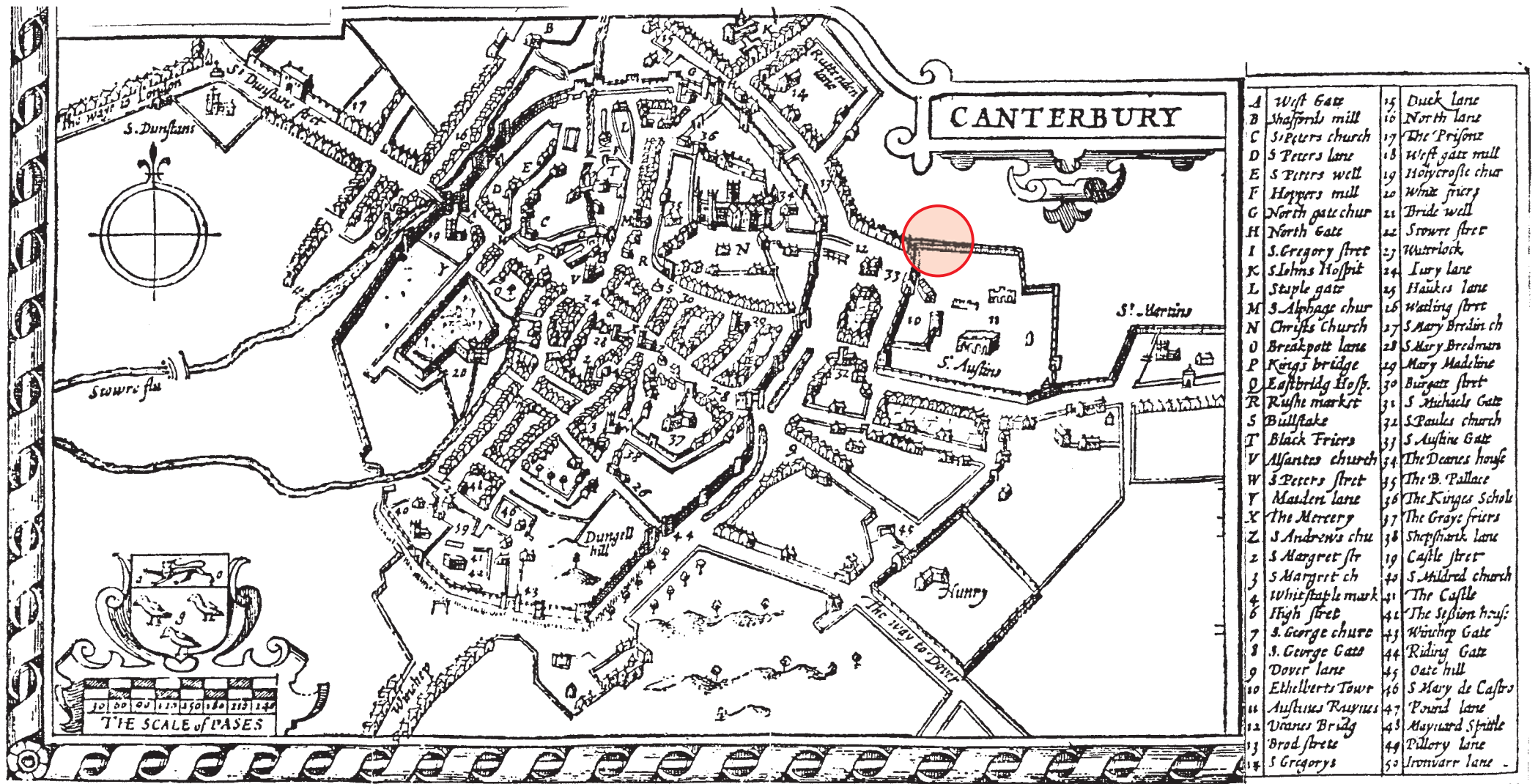


Fig 7. John Speed's map of 1611

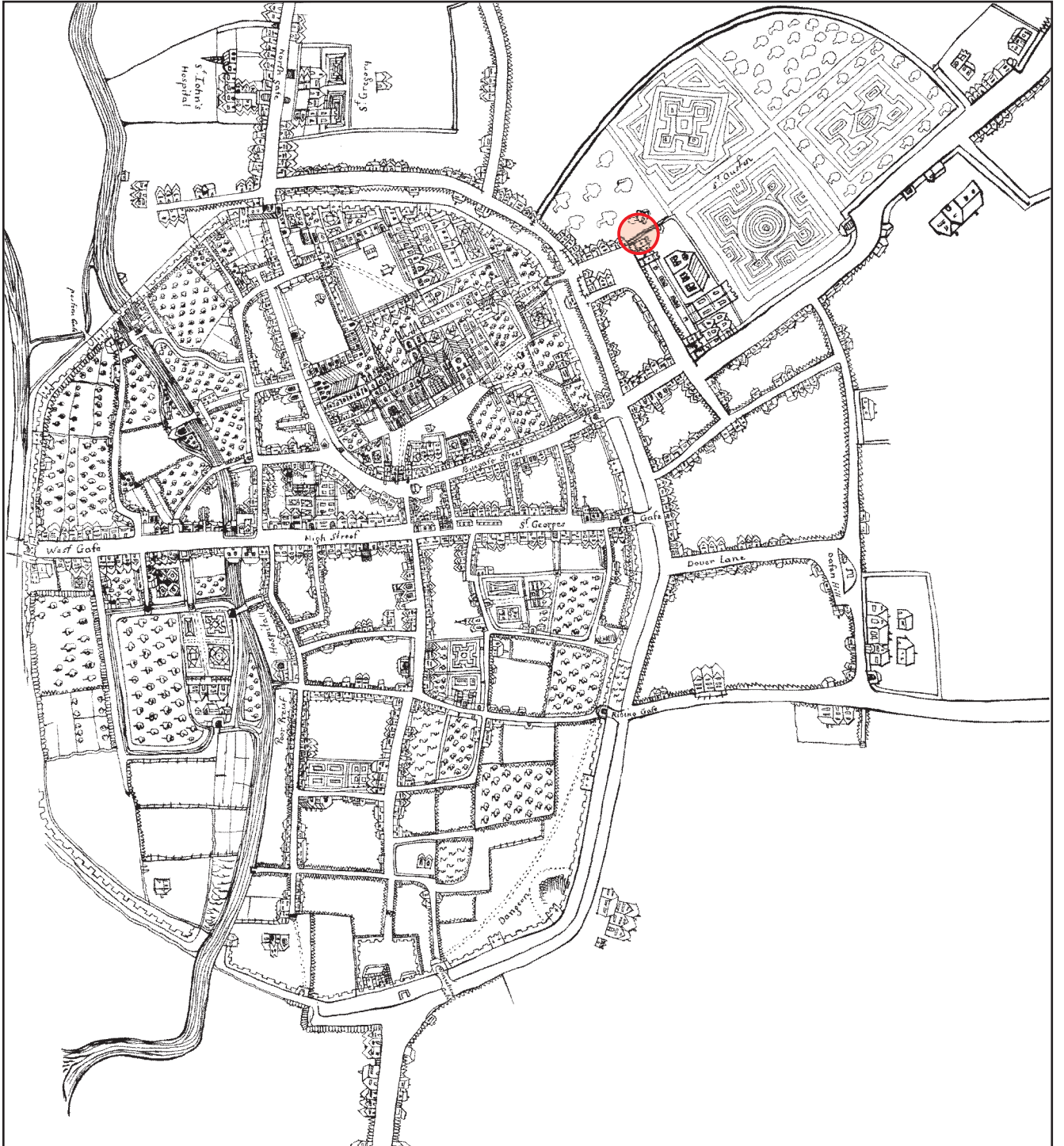


Fig 8. Anon map of c.1640 (drawing of CCA Map 123)

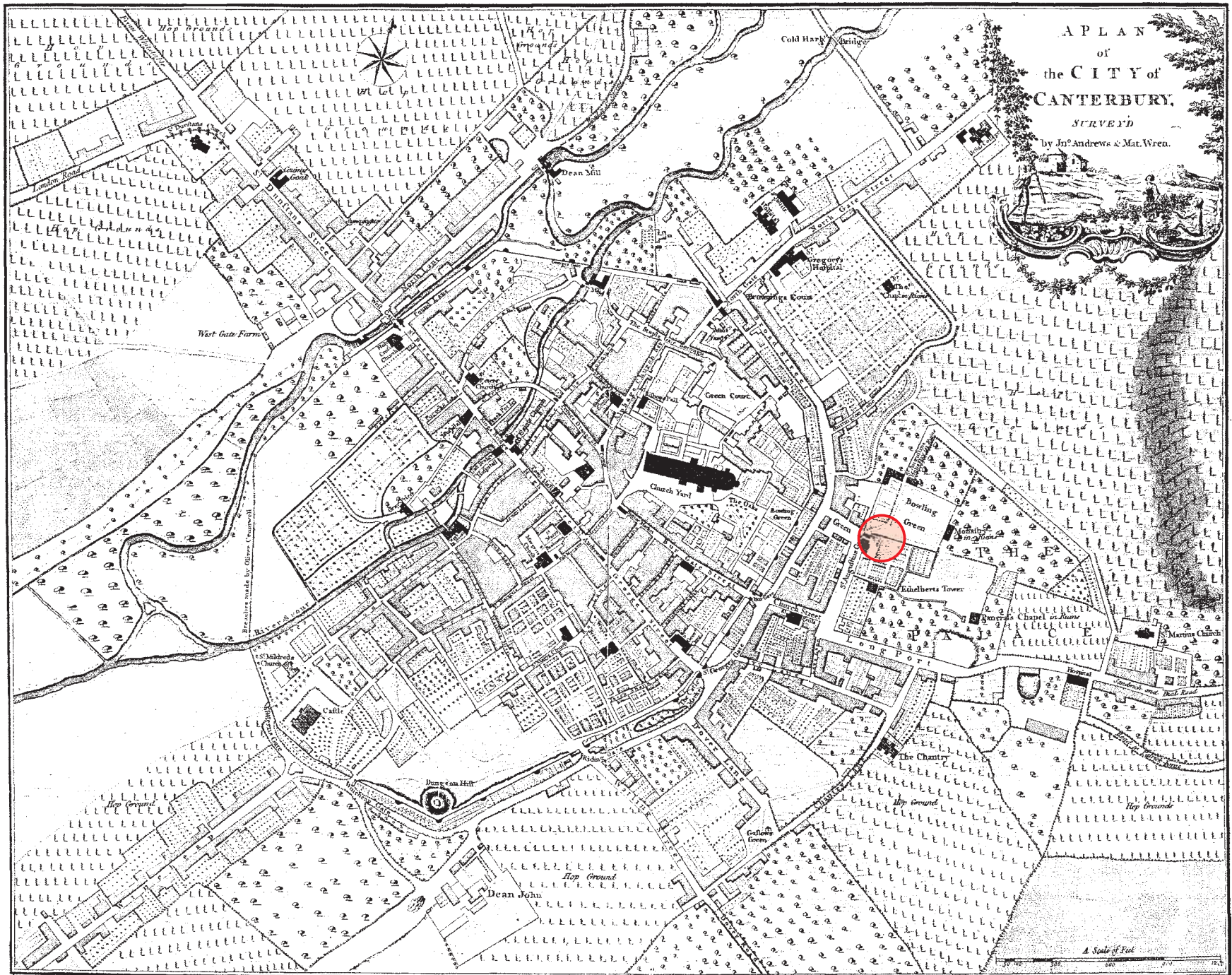


Fig 10. Andrews' and Wren's Plan of the City of Canterbury, 1768

Plan of the CITY OF CANTERBURY

AND ITS
VICINITY,
FROM A RECENT SURVEY.

By T.W. Collard, Surveyor.

To Accompany Felix Summerly's Handbook for Canterbury.



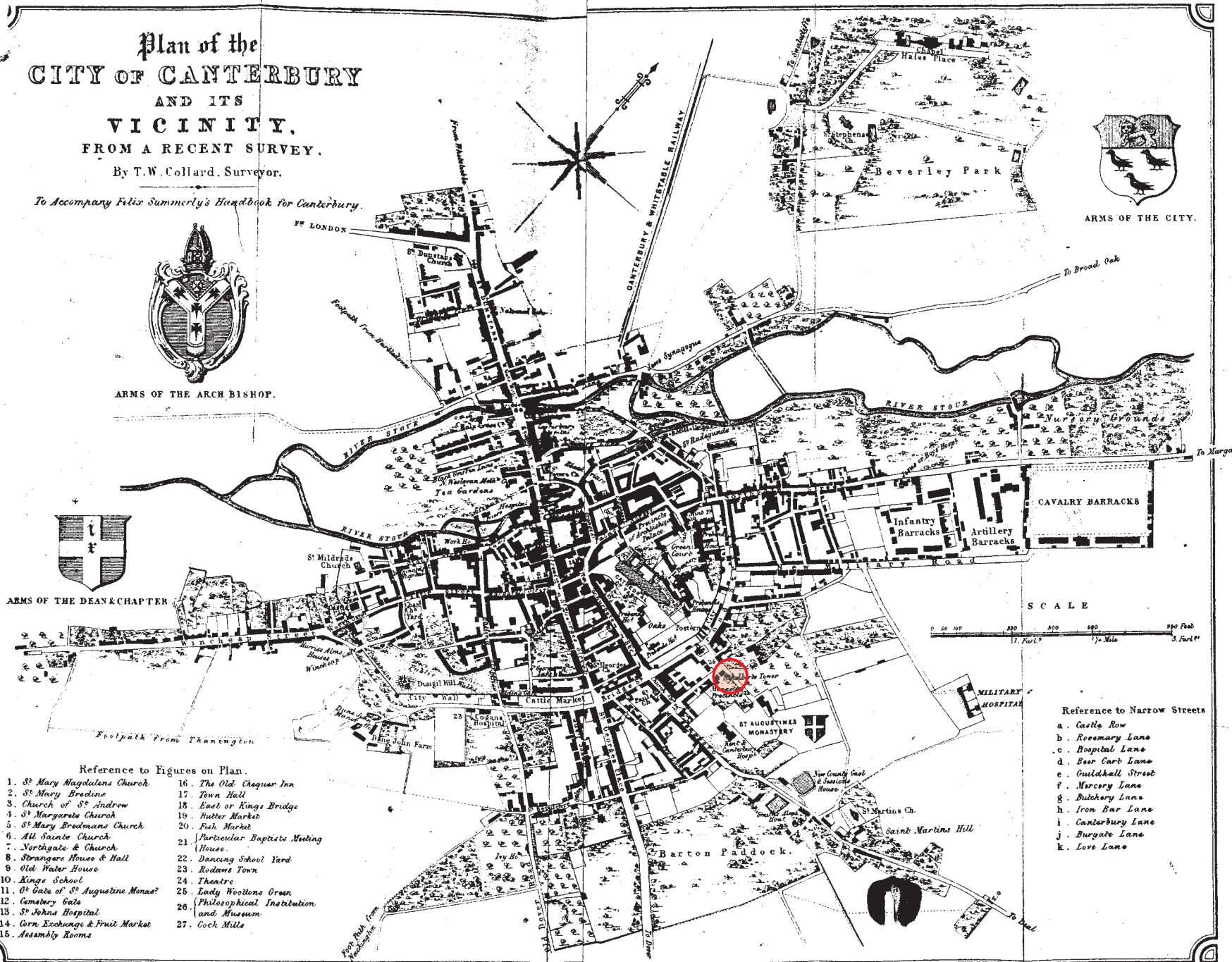
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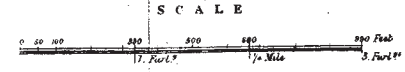
ARMS OF THE DEAN & CHAPTER



ARMS OF THE CITY.



- Reference to Figures on Plan.
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. St. Mary Magdalens Church | 16. The Old Chequer Inn |
| 2. St. Mary Brodins | 17. Town Hall |
| 3. Church of St. Andrew | 18. East or Kings Bridge |
| 4. St. Margarets Church | 19. Fulber Market |
| 5. St. Mary Bredmans Church | 20. Fish Market |
| 6. All Saints Church | 21. Particular Baptists Meeting House |
| 7. Northgate & Church | 22. Dancing School Yard |
| 8. Strangers House & Hall | 23. Rodans Town |
| 9. Old Water House | 24. Theatre |
| 10. Kings School | 25. Lady Wooltons Green |
| 11. St. Gats of St. Augustine Monast | 26. Philosophical Institution and Museum |
| 12. Cemetery Gate | 27. Cock Mills |
| 13. St. Johns Hospital | |
| 14. Corn Exchange & Fruit Market | |
| 15. Assembly Rooms | |



- Reference to Narrow Streets
- a. Castle Row
 - b. Rosemary Lane
 - c. Hospital Lane
 - d. Bear Cart Lane
 - e. Guildhall Street
 - f. Mercery Lane
 - g. Butchery Lane
 - h. Iron Bar Lane
 - i. Canterbury Lane
 - j. Burgate Lane
 - k. Love Lane

J.E. Johnson, del. & lith. S. Warrick, sc.

Fig 11. Collard's Plan of the City of Canterbury, 1843

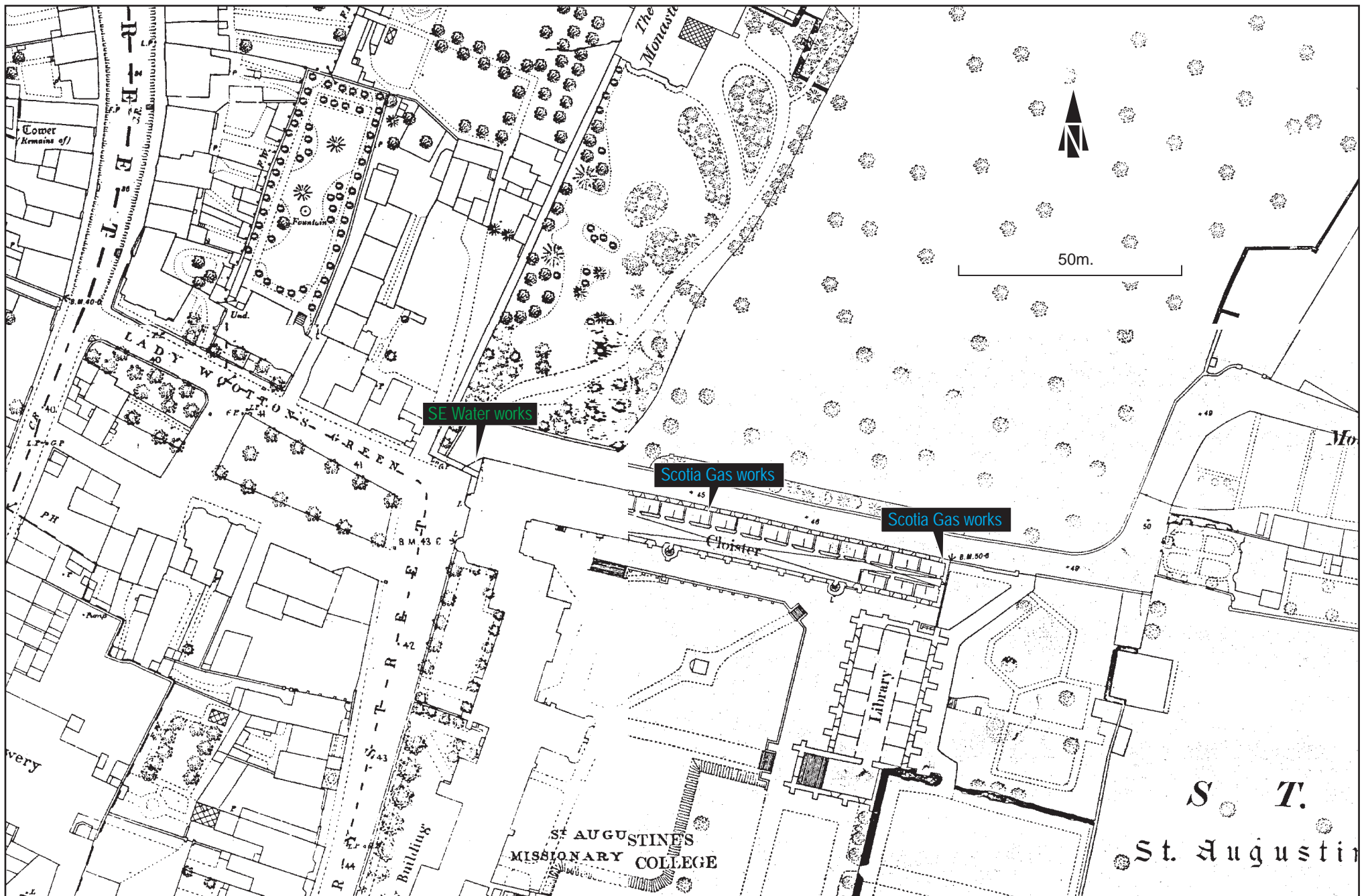


Fig 12. Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1873, showing approximate position of proposed SE Water & Scotia Gas works



Fig 13. Google Earth image (2008)