



# **Desk Based Archaeological Assessment on land at Ellington Girls School, St Lawrence, Ramsgate, Kent *March 2009***

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# **SWAT Archaeology**

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## **Desk Based Archaeological Assessment**

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# **1. Introduction**

## **1.1 Introduction**

- 1.1.1 Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) has been commissioned by Orbit Group Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment of Ellington Girls School, Ellington Place, St Lawrence, Ramsgate (NGR 637227 165286, Figure 1). A specification for the Assessment was provided by Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group dated January 2009 (KCC 2009). 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 AL100031917.
- 1.1.2 A roughly L-shaped area of 0.57 hectares is bordered by Ellington Place to the north, and in the north west corner are the rear gardens of 18 and 20 High Street St Lawrence. The east of the site is bounded by Grange Road and the rear of properties fronting Grange Road. To the south of the site are properties which front Claremont Gardens and Chapel Road. The western part of the site is bordered by Ellington Infant School and its playing field. Of this area the current application site covers 0.44 hectares, which is to be developed for affordable housing.
- 1.1.3 This Desk Based Assessment is primarily concerned with identifying archaeological issues raised by the proposed redevelopment of the Ellington School site in the future. To set the proposed development in context, the archaeological and historical records within 800m of the site have been examined.

## **1.2 Specification and Methodology**

- 1.2.1 The Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council advises the Local Planning Authority, Thanet District Council on archaeological issues in the planning process. The County Archaeological Officer responsible for Thanet provided Orbit Group Ltd with a specification for Archaeological Assessment involving a Desk-Based study, a comprehensive site inspection and assessment of the site, its buildings and archaeological potential.
- 1.2.2 The Desk Based Assessment has been carried out in accordance with the specification and conforms to standards set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The study is intended to address the following objectives:
- To identify and assess the archaeological potential of the site
  - To produce an account of the historic development of the site
  - Mapping, photographing and describing visible archaeological and heritage features
  - Assess the impact of future redevelopment
- 1.2.3 The study is intended to assess the archaeological potential of the site proposed for future development at an early stage, prior to any detailed planning application for development on the site. The study will be used to inform the development of further archaeological mitigation measures.
- 1.2.4 To determine the effects of previous and existing development on the site the study has considered cartographic and photographic evidence. This was supported by a site inspection.

### **1.3 Scope of the report**

- 1.3.1 This Desk Based Assessment is intended to define as far as is reasonably possible the archaeological potential at the application site, and to assess the extent to which previous land use may have affected the survival of the archaeological resource. The study area is defined by a 800m radius of the centre of the Ellington School site. To assess the archaeological potential of the site in the context of the study area, SWAT Archaeology has consulted Kent Heritage and Environment Records, Thanet Sites and Monuments Records; local record offices, and a number of published and unpublished sources. A full record of the sources consulted is set out in Section 11 of this report. The study has identified the archaeological, historical or landscape features within the study area and analysed this data according to the study criteria. The results are presented within the following themed sections:
- 1.3.2 Section 2 sets out the planning policies relevant to the archaeological resource potential at the site. It also identifies Heritage designations within the study area and the potential effect redevelopment on the site may have on them.
- 1.3.3 Section 3 summarises the historical background of the study area in broad terms.
- 1.3.4 Section 4 assesses the archaeological potential of the site. This is achieved by listing and spatially locating previous archaeological discoveries within the study area. A period based synthesis of the archaeological discoveries to date has been produced in addition to a summary of the nature and character of the archaeology of all periods. A summary of the archaeological potential of the site is presented in section 4.4.
- 1.3.5 Section 5 describes the sequence of land development in the immediate area of the site using cartographic and historic visual sources.
- 1.3.6 Section 6 describes the history of the site and summarises the events in chronological order.
- 1.3.7 Section 7 is an assessment of the impact of previous development on the site. The results of the site investigation is detailed in section 7.1.
- 1.3.7 Section 8 summarises the results of the previous sections and contains suggestions for the mitigation of the development impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 1.3.8 Section 9 summarises the results of the Desk based Assessment.

## 2 Planning Context

### 2.1 Planning Policy Guidance

2.1.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment published its Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. This sets out the Government's policy on archaeological remains on land and provides guidance on the preservation and investigation of archaeological resources.

2.1.2 The key points in PPG16 can be summarised as follows:

- Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential and in particular care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly damaged or destroyed.
- Archaeological remains contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential to increase our future knowledge. They are part of our sense of identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their contribution to education, leisure and tourism.
- Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.
- The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early and, preferably in advance of planning applications, to the potential effects of development proposals upon archaeological remains. The planning authority may require a desk-based assessment and/or evaluation fieldwork to be undertaken to inform a planning decision.
- When important archaeological remains are known or believed to exist, measures should be put in place to secure the preservation *in-situ* of those remains. If preservation *in-situ* is not feasible then in some cases an archaeological excavation for the purposes of preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative. This should be regarded as a second best solution.
- Planning authorities should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest in their development plans. In making a decision on whether to preserve archaeological remains, a planning authority should take account of these policies, all other material considerations, the importance of the remains and the need for development.
- Planning authorities, when they allow development which would potentially damage archaeological remains, should ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with the archaeologists or by imposing an appropriate agreement on the planning permission.

2.1.3 For the Ellington School Site, the Kent and Medway Structure Plan, The South East Plan and the Thanet Local Plan provide the relevant development plan framework.

## 2.2 Kent Structure Plan and The South East Plan

2.2.1 The Kent and Medway Structure Plan was formally adopted in July 2006 and provides guidance for development in change in Kent and Medway up to 2012 ([www.kmsp.org.uk](http://www.kmsp.org.uk)). The Kent and Medway Structure plan sets out the basis for the more detailed policies set out in the Local Development Frameworks; formerly the District Local Plans i.e. Thanet Local Plan.

2.2.2 The policy particularly relevant to archaeology is Policy QL7 which states that

*'The archaeological and historic integrity of scheduled ancient monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them would not be permitted*

*Where important or potentially important archaeological remains may exist, developers will be required to arrange for archaeological assessment and/or field evaluation to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications.*

*Where the case for development affecting an archaeological site 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 will be required.'*

2.2.3 In conjunction with this plan the Kent and Medway Councils have published supplementary planning guidance for Archaeology (SPG 3 Archaeology in Historic Towns). This was adopted in July 2006. The guidance is concerned with the impact of development on archaeological remains within towns rather than sites in the countryside. The Ellington School site is located in St Lawrence, Ramsgate and not within an Urban Archaeological Zone referred to in the supplementary planning guidance. The area immediately located around St Lawrence Church to the north west of the site is designated an Urban Archaeological Zone (KCC 2005). The relevant passage within this document states that

*'4.1 Archaeological remains may be known or thought likely to exist outside the areas covered by the Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey and the Urban Archaeological Zones. Developers considering proposals in these areas are encouraged to consult the County Archaeologist at an early stage in the design process.'*

Although the site falls outside the designated Urban Archaeological Zone the historic archaeological observations and more recent modern excavations have been carried out in the area with significant results.

2.2.4 However on the 6th May 2009 the South East Plan was published replacing the Regional Structure Plans in the South East. The Secretary of State decided that none of the policies in the Kent and Medway Structure Plan should be extended. These will cease to have development plan status when their three year saved period expires on 6 July 2009. From this date The South East Plan will replace the Kent and Medway Structure Plan.

2.2.5 The policies relevant to Archaeology in the South East Plan are BE1 and BE6 and replaces Policy QL7 in the Kent and Medway Structure Plan.

## 2.3 Local Development Framework and the Thanet Local Plan

2.3.1 The local planning authority for the Ellington School Site is Thanet District Council. In 2004 the development plan policy making process changed and a new planning system which incorporated a regional spatial strategy and a Local Development Framework is to replace County Structure Plans and district Local Plans. Under the new system a Local Development Framework is to be prepared for Thanet District Council. The local Development Framework also contains the Thanet Local Plan; prepared under the Government's previous planning system, which has been saved as part of the Local Development Framework as it was in preparation at the time the LDF system was introduced (Thanet District Council 2009, 1). The Thanet Local Plan was adopted in 2006 and the Council is preparing a list of policies it proposes should be saved for the period beyond June 2009. These policies will later be replaced when relevant new DPD's are adopted. At the time of writing, policy relating to heritage issues is contained in Chapter 7 of The Thanet Local Plan.

2.3.2 The Thanet Local Plan describes:

*'7.45....the importance of Thanet's archaeological heritage and expresses the council's commitment to its protection and promotion as a significant resource in improving perceptions of Thanet as a place to live, visit and invest in.'*

2.3.3 The plan also sets out the policy approach in dealing with development applications affecting sites of known or suspected archaeological interest. The approach is to

*'7.55 ... preserve all important archaeological sites, and to seek to protect, wherever possible, other archaeological sites. In cases where preservation in situ is not warranted, the District Council intends to ensure that adequate arrangements will be made for investigation and recording.'*

2.3.4 The District Council has set out a number of policies concerning the protection of the archaeological resource. **Policy HE9** deals with the council's view on the importance of the archaeological resource:

**'THE DISTRICT COUNCIL WILL PROMOTE THE IDENTIFICATION, RECORDING, PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE FEATURES, AND WILL SEEK TO ENCOURAGE AND DEVELOP THEIR EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL AND TOURIST POTENTIAL THROUGH MANAGEMENT AND INTERPRETATION.'**

2.3.5 **Policy HE10** refers to the protection of Scheduled Ancient Monuments:

**'DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT BE PERMITTED ON THE SITE OF A SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT AND/OR WHICH WOULD DAMAGE OR DESTROY THE SETTING OF A SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT.'**

2.3.6 To ensure that it is properly informed on the archaeological implications of development proposals when determining a planning application which is likely to result in the damage or destruction of archaeological remains, the District Council states **Policy HE11**:

‘...MAY REQUIRE THE DEVELOPER/APPLICANT TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, IN THE FORM OF AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF THE SITE IN QUESTION AND THE LIKELY IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT. IN CERTAIN CASES SUCH ASSESSMENT MAY INVOLVE FIELDWORK OR AN EVALUATION EXCAVATION.

WHERE THE DEVELOPER/APPLICANT IS NOT PREPARED TO ARRANGE SUCH AN ASSESSMENT VOLUNTARILY, THE DISTRICT COUNCIL WILL USE ITS POWERS TO DIRECT THAT SUCH INFORMATION BE SUPPLIED. PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE REFUSED WITHOUT ADEQUATE ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS’

- 2.3.7 **Policy HE12** deals with sites of lesser potential where preservation by record may be an appropriate mitigation of the impacts of development:

‘ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WILL BE PRESERVED AND PROTECTED. ON THOSE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WHERE PERMANENT PRESERVATION IS NOT WARRANTED, PLANNING PERMISSION WILL ONLY BE GRANTED IF ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE DEVELOPER TO ENSURE THAT TIME AND RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE TO ALLOW SATISFACTORY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING BY AN APPROVED ARCHAEOLOGICAL BODY TO TAKE PLACE, IN ADVANCE OF AND DURING DEVELOPMENT. NO WORK SHALL TAKE PLACE UNTIL THE SPECIFICATION AND PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION, INCLUDING ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE PROGRAMME OF DEVELOPMENT, HAS BEEN SUBMITTED AND APPROVED.’

- 2.3.8 Paragraph **7.80** also states that ‘*The District Council is empowered to, and may exceptionally, revoke planning consent. Similarly, English Heritage is empowered to schedule a site even after planning consent has been granted, if it is considered sufficiently important. While such circumstances may never occur, this serves to emphasise the importance of early discussion*’

## **2.4 Heritage designations in the Study Area**

There are no heritage designations on the site.

- 2.4.1 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments:* There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the study area.
- 2.4.2 *Conservation Areas:* There is one conservation area within the study area which covers the town of Ramsgate. Its boundary extends into the study to the east at the end of Boundary Road, along Eagle Lane, taking in part of the Upper High Street (Ramsgate), part of Cannon Road, Chapel Place and Elms Avenue and extends to include Vale Square, parts of Cannonbury Road and West Cliff Road in the south east.
- 2.4.3 *Historic Parks and Gardens:* One park and Garden is located within the study area: Ellington Park located approximately 70 metres to the east of the site.



- 2.4.4 *Listed Buildings:* There are no listed building designations that fall within the site. Two listed buildings are located immediately to the north east of the site at 190 Grange Road and one immediately to the north west of the site; Rochester Lodge, 22 High Street St Lawrence. There are a total of 116 listed building designations within the study area. Of these, 28 designations relate to groups of tombs, wall plaques, headstones and other grave monuments within the churchyard of the Church of St Lawrence. The majority of the designations date to the 18th and 19th centuries
- 2.4.5 The earliest standing building is the Medieval Church of St Lawrence which has a Norman Tower, and two late 17th Century buildings (66 Park Road and 162 High Street Ramsgate). There are three early 20th Century designations (Ramsgate Railway Station, The railings at Ramsgate Library and Ramsgate General Hospital). All the listed building designations are Grade II with the exception of three GII\* listed buildings (124 and 125 High Street Ramsgate and Townley House, Chatham Street) and one Grade I designation (Church of St Lawrence). The buildings are listed in Appendix 1 and are numbered according to their individual location on Figure 3.
- 2.4.6 An Archaeological assessment document produced as part of a survey of Kent Historic Towns by Kent County Council and English Heritage in December 2004 outlines the urban characteristics of the development of the town of Ramsgate (KCC 2004). The distribution of the listed buildings within the study area relate directly to the development of the town of Ramsgate from a fishing village in the parish of St Lawrence to a coastal port in its own right from the 16th and 17th centuries onwards (KCC 2004, 7). The listed buildings fall into two broad groups. The earlier buildings relate to the development of the hamlet concentrated around the ‘Gentlemens seat’ at Ellington and the village at St Lawrence still essentially rural and agricultural in character, as well as the development of the route between St Lawrence Village, its parish church and Ramsgate. The later buildings reflect the urbanisation of Ramsgate and are a mixture of grand houses and developments and mansion dwellings for the upper and middle classes in the 18th and 19th and early 20th centuries and buildings of industrial and public functions inherent to a growing seaside and port trade during this period in the form of breweries, public houses, maltings, flour mills, water supply and transport.

## **2.5 Summary**

- 2.5.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the study area. There is one conservation area within the study area located approximately 600metres to the south east of the site – the town of Ramsgate.
- 2.5.2 The nearest listed buildings to the site are located on the north eastern corner of the site at 190 Grange Road and to the north west of the site at Rochester Lodge, High Street St Lawrence. A further cluster of buildings are located at the end of Grange Road bordering Ellington Park to the north west and on Grange Road near the junction with Crescent Road to the south of the site. Redevelopment on the site is unlikely to materially change the setting of these listed buildings as they are already located within an area of urbanised development of mixed date and character.
- 2.5.3 The only historic park and garden in the study area is Ellington Park – located 80 metres to the east of the site. Redevelopment of the site is unlikely to have a visual impact on the park as the site is essentially enclosed by other building.

### **3. Historical Resources**

#### **3.1 Historical Background of the Study Area and wider region**

- 3.1.1 Little is known of the Early medieval (450 - 1066) history of Ramsgate although Ebbsfleet nearby was the traditional landing place of both the first Saxon invaders and later of St. Augustine. There is also a strong tradition of Danish influence from the 8th century but again there is little archaeological support for the limited historical sources. It is in the period around the Norman conquest that the framework of Thanet's medieval character is established. Within the geo-political divisions of the Domesday Book Thanet encompasses a single division; the Hundred of Ringslow. Three places on Thanet are mentioned in Domesday, Minster, Monkton and Margate. Minster appears to have been prosperous at the time of the survey. In later years the manor of Minster held superiority over the smaller manors of Manston, Ozengell Grange, Newland Grange and the manors of St. Lawrence or Upper Court, Nether Court and Cliffs-end, (Lewis 1736).
- 3.1.2 The ecclesiastical parish of St Lawrence encompassed the manors of St Lawrence or Upper Court and, Nether Court. The church of St Lawrence dates to the Post Conquest period and probably originated earlier. The village of St Lawrence is named after its parish Church of St Lawrence the Martyr and first appears as de Sancto Laurencio in 1253 developing into St Laurence in 1610 (Glover 1983). In a return made by Archbishop Parker in AD 1563 St Lawrence was recorded as having 98 households. In 1773 there were 212 listed. A fair was held yearly on August 10<sup>th</sup> on the feast of St Lawrence and survived as the annual village fair day when booths were erected down St Lawrence Street, from the church to Nethercourt and down the high Street as far as Ellington Lane (Cotton 1895:6).
- 3.1.3 Edward Hasted writing in 1800 noted that the parish of St Laurence (sic) contained the ville of Ramsgate which was at that time within the liberty of the Cinque ports, a limb of the port of Dover, but the rest of the parish was contained within the Hundred of Ringslow and jurisdiction of the justices of the county. Hasted (1800, 378) describes the Village of St Lawrence having a church on a hill on the west side of it and 'is neat and small, being pleasantly situated in the south east part of this parish, and commands one of the most extensive prospects in this island [Thanet], as well towards the sea as the neighbouring parts of the county' He describes the parish of St Lawrence as containing several small hamlets of which those described by him; Chilton, Pegwell and Courtstairs lie just outside the study area to the south west (Hasted 1800, 377 -78).
- 3.1.4 According to Cotton (1895, 16) Ramsgate was severed from the parish of St Lawrence in 1827 and made into a distinct parish for civil and ecclesiastical matters. The study area is located within both parishes, the boundary between the two following the route of Boundary Road to the East and Grange Road to the south. According to the tithe map of St Lawrence of 1842, the development site is located just west of the boundary between the two.
- 3.1.5 Ellington is situated to the east of the site and formerly consisted of 'a Gentlemen's seat' located in the grounds of Ellington Park, meadow land, some detached houses and old cottages dating from the fifteenth century. The place name Ellington means farmstead of Ealda's people developing from ealding tun in 943 to Elinton in 1250 (Glover 1983). A medieval chapel or Chantry House at Ellington Place used as a dwelling since the reformation was demolished in 1985. The western extremity of Ellington extended as far as the now demolished Chantry Chapel (Cotton 1895,

TSMR 282). The High Street St Lawrence would have been one of the main thoroughfares during the Medieval and Post Medieval periods between St Lawrence and Ramsgate.

- 3.1.6 The Ellington Estate is described by Hasted (1800, 388) as being within the bounds of the town of Ramsgate 'about half a mile westwards of the town of Ramsgate, and almost at the eastern boundary of the village of St Lawrence (sic)'. He notes that Ellington was formerly a Gentleman's seat for many generations the residence of a family of the same name. A study of the history of Ellington Farm and estate by Hallett (2000b) records the payment of one penny Romescot in the years of the reign of Edward I (1272 – 1307). Two other families of the same name apparently resided on the estate and the whole of Ellington paid a total of 3 pennies Romescot (Hallett 2000b).
- 3.1.7 The estate passed down eventually to Adam Spracklyn esq. who is infamous in local legend for the murder of his wife Catherine in 1652 and his subsequent hanging (Hasted 1800, 389). The estate was sold in 1659 to the Sir Robert Hales for the sum of £2970. It was farmed by Edward Troward of Manston Green with his wife Mary. In 1711 Edward Troward purchased the estate for £2400 from Samuel Mill Esquire (Hallett 2000b). It is interesting to note the drop in price. Around this time the Trowards demolished the old farmhouse and built a new house nearer to the road. Lewis (1737) writes that William Troward owned the estate at the time he was writing. The estate continued its passage down through the various branches of the family when it was eventually leased to John Garrett in 1773 who at the time Hasted was writing (1800) was residing at Ellington. In 1820 he purchased the estate and in 1835 he died – the estate passed to his nephew Commander John Garrett who subsequently leased out the estate. Parts of the estate were sold to the South Eastern Railway Company in 1844. Eventually the estate was sold to The Ramsgate Corporation to open a public walk and pleasure grounds and Ellington House was pulled down (Hallett 2000b). The park still remains today.
- 3.1.8 Hasted describes Ramsgate as '.. pleasantly situated in a vale of no larger extent than itself, was anciently a small poor fishing town, consisting of a few houses, and they poorly and meanly built, some of which are still remaining' (Hasted: 386). Hasted attributes the improvement of Ramsgate's fortunes since 1688 to successful trade with Russia and the East Country and in more recent years to the rise of sea bathing for health which increased trade in the summer season. Hasted described the present town as now having 'many elegant and commodious houses in it' and 'an assembly room, several good inns and other accommodation for the use of the company who resort hither'. He also goes on to describe the town as being 'well paved, lighted, watched, and otherwise improved and a market established, which is well supplied with meat, poultry, fish and vegetables' (p. 387).
- 3.1.9 According to Cotton (1895, p3) in October 1878 the Ramsgate Improvement Bill came into operation and added 1970 acres from the parish of St Lawrence to the district of Ramsgate increasing the inhabitants by about 6000. In 1884 Ramsgate was incorporated a borough by Charter and divided into six wards with the council consisting of a mayor, six alderman and eighteen councillors.
- 3.1.10 St Lawrence was also developing during this period. In 1885 a Parish Hall was built in the High Street funded by Public subscriptions, it was opened on the 4th June 1885 by Mrs Caroline Warre (Bolton 1984, 6). In 1888 the Church was restored again funded by public subscription and a large party for children of all denominations was held in Ellington Park to celebrate the fact. Bolton (1984, 6) records the parish of St Lawrence as having a population of 6,839 in 1885. In 1895 due to an increase in the

population of the parish the vicar applied for an extension of 5 acres to the churchyard. This was granted although to a lesser degree (Bolton 1985, 18). In 1900 Warre Recreation Park was opened.

- 3.1.11 In 1938 a demolition order was given for the western part of the High Street St Lawrence (Nethercourt end) to enable the widening of the narrow route for motor cars. 61 properties that lined the west side of the route were demolished, many small and unsanitary (Dimond 2006)

## **4 Archaeological Resources and Potential**

### **4.1 Geology and Topography**

The site is located on the plateau of a downland ridge at an elevation of between 43 and 45m above Ordnance Datum. The plateau is flanked on the east by two dry valleys that converge in the natural bay at Ramsgate. On the western side another deep valley cuts through the chalk geology between Nethercourt and Pegwell, isolating the promontory between the West Cliff and St. Lawrence. To the north west a gentle slope leads to the eastern terminal of the long ridge that runs across the Isle of Thanet from Sarre to Manston which has formed a key route across Thanet for millennia. The west cliff, truncating the promontory, is likely to have been a significant feature in the local topography local for centuries, although records show that the erosion of the cliff face has advanced regularly in periodic catastrophic collapses caused by storm waves.

### **4.2 Archaeological Background**

4.2.1 This section provides a tabulated list of all the archaeological sites known within the study area. The sources consulted for the archaeological background are the Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER) and the Thanet Sites and Monuments Record (TSMR) held by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology. The archaeological sites within a 800 metre radius of the site centre are listed in Appendix 2 and described in section 4.3 below. Their distribution is illustrated on Figure 4.

#### ***Archaeology and the Isle of Thanet***

4.2.3 The Isle of Thanet, which until medieval times was separated from the East Kent mainland by the Wantsum Sea Channel, has a high concentration of archaeological evidence for the later prehistoric and historic periods. Much of this early settlement can be seen in the arable areas of the former island where aerial photography has identified the remains of ancient landscapes. Many find spots have been recorded in more urbanised areas.

4.2.4 Thanet contains the greatest concentration of sites identified through crop marks in Kent and is comparable to other highly responsive areas in Britain. Analysis by Dr David Perkins, former Director of the Trust for Thanet Archaeology has indicated that Thanet contains approximately 7.9 crop-mark sites per square kilometre. Elsewhere in Kent the only comparable density, with 2.9 sites per sq. km., lies to the west of Deal and Sandwich while the majority of Kent averages only 0.35 sites per sq. km (Perkins 1999).

4.2.5 The study area is located in an area where the concentration of urban/suburban development occurred mainly in the mid to late 19th / Early 20th century preventing the identification of sites through aerial photography. Most of the find spots recorded in the area were made by Antiquarians and archaeologists at the time development was taking place. Only areas that have remained open grass or agricultural land would be conducive to aerial photography.

### **4.3 Archaeological Sites within the Study Area**

No known archaeological sites are recorded on the site. The study area is however rich in archaeological evidence.

#### *Mesolithic*

- 4.3.1 A small Thames pick was found in 1962 during work to excavate the rear footings for 30 and 40 Eskdale Avenue to the East of the (Site 1).

#### *Neolithic*

- 4.3.2 In 1949 a large oval pit containing a crouched burial covered with large sherds of a Neolithic bowl, oyster shell and charcoal was discovered whilst cutting drainage trenches for the new housing estate at Nethercourt. The pit was located in front of 12 Grummock Avenue. A secondary burial was found higher in the pit in a disorderly state. Dunning suggested that the grave may have been reused as a storage pit (Site 2).

- 4.3.3 In 2005, an evaluation carried out by Kent Archaeological Rescue Group at 1 Nethercourt Farm Road, St Lawrence, in advance of a housing development exposed 30 fire-cracked flints and 25 struck flints together with 7 sherds of post medieval pottery. The flints are likely to be of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date (Site 3).

#### *Bronze Age*

- 4.3.4 Two Bronze palstave axes with fork decoration beneath the stop-ridge were found near St. Lawrence prior to 1927 (Site 4).
- 4.3.5 Aerial photographs taken in the 1960's before this area was built up show crop-marks which suggest the presence of round barrows, field boundary systems, farmstead boundary ditches and possible buildings. There were persistent reports by building workers and the public of burial remains being encountered during development work here in the 1970's (Site 5).

#### *Iron Age*

- 4.3.6 A late Iron Age/Roman site was discovered during chalk quarrying to the south of the site (Site 8 see below).

#### *Romano British*

- 4.3.7 Roman remains are well represented within the study area. Eleven separate sites are recorded within a 800 metre radius of the site. To the north west of the site in the grounds of the Derby Arms Public House on the corner of the Margate Road and Princes Road coins of Antoninus Pius and Aurelius Caesar were found. A coin of Postumus was discovered nearby in St Luke's Avenue (Site 6).
- 4.3.8 Roman urns, fibulae and coins were discovered in the gardens of a house in Victoria Crescent in 1847 to the north east of the site. Although the site is described as being near the junction of the South Eastern Railway, off Boundary Road, the exact location of the site is now not known (Site 7).
- 4.3.9 A late Iron Age/Roman site was discovered between 1877 - 1889 during chalk quarrying at the junction of South Eastern Road and the High Street. The site had formerly been a Nursery prior to quarrying taking place. The discoveries included pits filled with pottery and animal bone, parallel ditches and an oval chalk cut well (Site



- 8). Roman pottery was found near Eagle Hill in 1837. The pottery was in the possession of a Mr Huddleston and was to be given to Ramsgate Museum although Ramsgate Museum has since closed down and no further trace of the pottery could be found (Site 9).
- 4.3.10 A Watching Brief carried out in 1993/4 to the north of the site during development at Pullman Close, Whitehall Road revealed Roman Settlement. The site partially extends into the Study area. Roman settlement remains were distributed throughout the site including pits, ditches and a cremation burial group including four vessels. Also located on the site was evidence of the remains of a stream bed which crossed the site on a south easterly route aligned with St Luke's Avenue (Site 10).
- 4.3.11 A discovery made in the 1900's at Southwood 'near the Water Tower' consisted of a grave dug 3ft deep into the chalk that seemed to have been previously disturbed. It contained fragments of a large wine cask (?amphora), parts of two vases of hard grey ware, parts of a small vessel of Castor Ware, the handle, rim and some pieces of a bronze bucket shaped vessel and the rim and a few fragments of a lead vessel (Woodruff in Payne 1902, lxviii). This discovery suggests a richly furnished Roman grave although it is unclear whether it is a cremation or inhumation represented (Site 11).
- 4.3.12 On St Mildred's Road 'at Mr Southee's West Cliff School' a large vase of pale brown ware, two cinerary urns of pale brown ware; one containing burnt bones and a bronze fibula; urns of coarse pottery, two clay pateras, an imitation Samian plate and two bronze fibulae suggesting a well furnished Roman cremation (Hicks 1878, 16) were found circa 1877. Close to this find Hicks describes a hole containing 'bushels of bone, principally of pigs and boars, but some of deer'. Further along St Mildred's Road at 'Mr Johnston's house', close to the previous discovery at Mr Southee's school, Hicks describes finding a Samian patera and two bottles of brown ware, again suggesting a burial of Roman date (Hicks 1878; 16. Site 12).
- 4.3.13 Hicks also described another burial beneath 77 Cambridge Terrace, West Cliff Road. This feature included several large nails, an adult male skeleton and several large horse teeth. The description suggests that this burial was associated with a brown ware bottle (flagon), a fine Samian patera and a glass accessory vessel in perfect condition. Nearby a small pottery bottle (flagon), a Samian patera and a fibula were also discovered (Hicks 1878, 17. Site 13).
- 4.3.14 In the grounds of the former National Sunlight Laundry on Wilson's Road a skeleton accompanied by a poppy headed beaker and other sherds of Roman pottery was discovered during the excavation of an air raid shelter (Site 14). An extensive evaluation on the site of the laundry in 2004 produced no further evidence of contemporary features (See Site 33 below).
- 4.3.15 An archaeological evaluation carried out by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology on the site of the new Christchurch School, Ramsgate in 1994 revealed a pit or posthole and a ditch. The ditch contained Roman and medieval pottery as well as broken flints (Site 15).
- 4.3.16 An excavation was carried out on the site of the Former Sticky Fingers Nursery Site in August 2007. The excavation revealed five inhumation burials and a small pit that may have contained an infant burial. The graves were aligned approximately northeast-southwest. Previous erosion of the site through agricultural and subsequent building and demolition processes had truncated the graves to a depth of less than half a metre. Bone preservation in all the graves was very poor. All the graves showed

evidence of structured grave deposits consisting of an arrangement of pottery vessels. One grave also contained a copper alloy bracelet or bangle and hobnails. The skeletal remains indicated five individuals two classified as females and the other three as either indeterminate or with ambiguous sex indicators. The age range of the skeletons where it could be determined was between 14 to 40+ years of age and they appeared to have been in good general health at the time of death. The pottery suggests that the burials are of 3rd to early 4th century date with the pit dating between the mid first and mid 3rd century (Site 16).

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 4.3.17 In 1932 during the laying of an electricity cable at the junction of Park Road and Station Approach Road, a single Anglo Saxon burial accompanied by an Iron knife and fragments of a vessel was discovered. The skeleton was incomplete and a fragment of glass accompanying the burial was lost during clearing of the area. Other graves may survive beneath the road and in nearby gardens (Site 17).
- 4.3.18 To the north of the site in the grounds of Ellington School Playing field (former Concorde Youth Club) a burial in a form fitted grave with flint boulders around the head was discovered in 1939 during the excavation of slit trenches (Site 18).
- 4.3.19 To the east of the site, Jutish burials associated with grave goods were reported during the construction of the Nethercourt Housing estate between 1949-55. In 1931 a grave was found under the footpath on the western side of London Road thought to be Anglo Saxon as it was aligned west east. Two graves were cut by drainage trenches for the housing estate in 1949. One of the graves were completely destroyed, the other contained a small blue and white glass bead, a thin knife blade and a thin fragment of bronze. Inhumations were found during the construction of foundations of 14 and 16 Hellvelyn Avenue accompanied by a spearhead, sword and dagger in 1953 (Site 19).
- 4.3.20 Around 1840, near the Three Mills Site, approximately the junction of West Cliff Road with Grange Road, 'mixed burials' were found. Roman cinerary urns with burnt bones had near them skeletons with Saxon looking swords by their sides. This suggests the same location had been used by Anglo Saxons burying their dead as Romans burying theirs (Site 20).

#### *Medieval*

- 4.3.21 The Church of St Lawrence, Ramsgate was the original parent church of Ramsgate. It is located to the west of the site. The aisled nave and tower were built in in the last quarter of the 12th century with the chancel enlarged soon after. The remainder of the church is 14th/15th Century with 19th Century windows. It would seem likely that an earlier church stood on the same site as tradition gives the year 1062 as the date of its foundation. During 1988, whilst the tower was being restored the foundation of an old wall aligned north south was discovered under the chancel arcades on either side (Site 21).
- 4.3.22 A former medieval chantry chapel of the Holy Trinity at St Lawrence is located on the corner of Ellington Place and Grange Road at 190 Grange Road known as Chapel Cottage (Site 22). It was used as a dwelling following the reformation, then became ruinous. The ruin was converted to a small cottage prior to 1800 (Hasted 1800, 402). Part of the east wall was all that survived of the chapel standing to a height of about 2.5 metres. The lower half of the blocked window that survived was 15th Century while the walls were earlier. The standing walls were pulled down in 1985. It may be

possible that foundations and an infilled undercroft may survive beneath the cottage garden.

#### *Post Medieval*

- 4.3.23 The site of a 16th century Beacon at St Lawrence is shown on William Lambarde's 'Carde' a record of his perambulation of Kent circa 1570. These beacons went out of use in the 17th Century and now nothing remains (Site 23, not illustrated on the plan).

#### *Industrial*

- 4.3.24 A Watching Brief carried out during improvements to the church of St Lawrence by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology in 1994 observed column bases related to the structural fabric of the church as well as grave structures, a small vault, iron coffin fittings and several sets of disturbed human remains. A pipe trench cut through the arched roofs of three brick built vaults coffin shaped in plan and aligned east to west about three feet deep. They had been connected by a passage running under the pavement outside the current church wall and the entrances had been closed carelessly. Two vaults contained collapsed coffins and one had an inscribed lead plate on the coffin lid inscribed 'John Fagg 1795' (Site 22).
- 4.3.25 A chalk wall foundation and backfilled foundation cut were discovered during an evaluation at Chatham House School. These features may be related to the now demolished 18th Century Townley Castle which once stood in that area of the site (Site 24).
- 4.3.26 An evaluation carried out prior to the construction of an extension to Ellington Infants School in 2005 did not encounter any archaeological features. It did however encounter demolition deposits possibly related to the infilling of a cellar of a building; although no cellar walls were encountered, demolished to make room for the construction of the school in 1939 (Site 25).
- 4.3.27 A chalk quarry pit was formerly located in Newington. It is marked as 'Old Chalk Pit' on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps and its boundary still visible on the 3rd Edition map (Site 26).
- 4.3.28 A single limekiln is recorded on the north side of Boundary Road and south of Hollicondane Road. It is marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance survey map and is now located under houses and gardens (Site 27).
- 4.3.29 The site of a Malthouse is recorded on Elms Avenue, Ramsgate. It is recorded on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd and 1939 editions of the Ordnance survey maps. The malthouse is thought to be associated with the Queen Street Brewery. It has now been demolished (Site 28).
- 4.3.30 The site of a single limekiln is recorded at Kings Road in Ramsgate. It is marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. It has been demolished (Site 29).

#### *Modern*

- 4.3.31 An entrance to the Ramsgate Tunnel Network was uncovered at Chatham House School possibly dating to the 1930's during a Watching Brief (Site 30).
- 4.3.32 A World War II air raid shelter was identified by geophysical survey at Ellington Infants School (Jones et al 2004; Site 25).

- 4.3.33 A World War II pillbox is located to the south west of St Lawrence (Site 31).
- 4.3.34 In 2005 an evaluation carried out by Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit in advance of a housing development at 1 Nethercourt Farm Road, St Lawrence discovered a World War II Air raid shelter. The entrances to the shelter were located on near Nethercourt Road. The shelter was surveyed revealing four chambers and two passages. The entrances were sealed following completion of the survey (Site 3).
- 4.3.35 An undated posthole and modern features were exposed during an evaluation at Bendon Plastics, Herbert Road by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology in 2006 (Site 32).

*Undated*

- 4.3.36 An evaluation carried out by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology on the site of the former steam laundry at Willson's Road, Ramsgate exposed minor cut features of uncertain date (Site 33).
- 4.3.37 An evaluation carried out by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology at land adjacent to 26 Fir Tree Close exposed shallow linear features of uncertain date (Site 34).
- 4.3.38 A Watching Brief carried out by Pre Construct Archaeology at 1 Nethercourt Farm Road and land to the rear of 27-45 High Street St Lawrence revealed no archaeological features although flint and daub were present in the overburden deposits (Site 35).

*Negative*

- 4.3.39 An evaluation carried out in 2005 by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology at Whitehall Pumping Station on the edge of the study area to the north of the site did not reveal any archaeological features (Site 36).
- 4.3.40 An evaluation on Land at 47-51 High Street St Lawrence in 2007 by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology revealed no archaeological features (Site 37).

*General Summary of the Archaeology in its Landscape Context*

- 4.3.41 Prehistoric inhumations and funerary monuments are well known from around both the East and West Cliffs and the steeper valley sides where the vista offered over the sea and harbour may have been a factor in their location. The prehistoric find spots within the study area appear to concentrate themselves towards the north west of the site around the relatively recent Nethercourt and Newington Estates. This may reflect a preference of prehistoric peoples to the valley sides running towards the sea at Pegwell and the ridge overlooking the coast where extensive prehistoric occupation of both settlement and funerary type is known of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age date.
- 4.3.42 Ramsgate's harbour is of some antiquity. K. B Martin records deposits of Roman coins and harbour structures and the remains of vessels apparently of Later Roman date found in the harbour in the mid 19th century (Martin 1857, 84-5). He also records the presence of brick built Roman sewer system. It is likely that even in the Roman period Ramsgate belonged to a convenient confederation of minor 'Rutupine ports' associated with the town and forts at Richborough (Rutupiae) similar to the later Cinque port system (Moody 2008).
- 4.3.43 Ramsgate's port functions were intimately connected with the steady rising valleys that lent themselves to the formation of track-ways linking the port with other major

centres of trade and distribution. The main route rises north west through the longest valley travelling almost in a direct line to the opposite coast at Margate. Another junction is located at St. Lawrence where the shallow valley leading in a sweeping curve north from the harbour at Ramsgate, intersected with 'Dunstrete' an ancient track(the approximate line of Nethercourt Hill and Canterbury Road East within the study area) leading over high and relatively level ground on the central chalk plateau to the ferry ports at Sarre and the Canterbury roads beyond. Another ancient route 'Sowell Street' leads from Ramsgate to the sea gates at Kingsgate, linking the settlements along the east coast and in the North Foreland area. This arrangement was to dominate Ramsgate's economic and social function from that time.

- 4.3.44 K. B. Martin records the opening of 'two perfect barrows' of Roman date of which he believes they are the remains of stations encircling the Roman port at Ramsgate located on the West Cliff near Pegwell, one at St Lawrence and one at Dumpton Stairs, (Martin 1847, 86). The barrows were located a mile from the pier or harbour on the western cliff and about a mile north of the harbour on a hill near St Lawrence. The barrow on the West Cliff contained 'urns with ashes and calcined bones, also fibulae, buckles, the head and horns of a ram, and a perfect and beautiful specimen of Patera or sacrificial plate of Samian ware with the lotus wreath' (Martin 1847, 85). The barrow itself was described as 'being scooped out of the stratum, in which the flints are naturally deposited in regular [layers] like masonry, and the barrow is filled with loose chalk rubble'. The skeletons were described as 'in a singular position, their feet being toward each other, and their heads towards the urns, two of which were at the head of each skeleton.' Martin describes the St Lawrence barrow as containing similar remains together with 'a heap of stones chiselled into irregular spheres or balls' which he believed were ballista.
- 4.3.45 The distribution of previous discoveries made by antiquarians in Ramsgate indicate that funerary groups lined the ancient track-ways that intersected at the three valleys forming the sea gate at Ramsgate and correspond to the area contained within the triangle of stations suggested by Martin. The funerary remains recorded in the study area are located along the northern side of the approximate line of London Road and along the modern route of the Margate Road to the north while settlement evidence has been recorded at the top of the valley leading from Ramsgate Harbour to St Lawrence.
- 4.3.46 Many of Thanet's important early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries occupy well defined promontories overlooking deep valleys and the Anglo Saxon inhumations recorded in the study area are located on these topographical features, at Nethercourt, the West Cliff and Station Approach Road. In common with many of the other great Saxon cemeteries the inhumations share the location with some limited evidence of Roman cremations indicating a continuity of function if not culture.
- 4.3.47 The site is located almost adjacent to the site of the Medieval Chantry Chapel the remains of which may still partially survive beneath the gardens of Chapel Cottage and the northern eastern part of the site. The village of St Lawrence grew up around the church and other medieval remains probably survive beneath the houses, gardens play grounds and parks concentrated around the historic core of the village of St Lawrence.
- 4.3.48 Only one post medieval site is recorded within the study area, the site of a 16th Century beacon.

- 4.3.49 The industrial period sites are a mix of industrial sites such as limekilns, chalk quarries, malt kilns and flour mills and the remains of foundations of earlier houses demolished to make way for later development.
- 4.3.50 The modern sites are associated with air raid shelters, tunnels and a military pill box of the Second World War as well as unidentifiable functions.

#### **4.4 Archaeological Potential of the Site**

- 4.4.1 Our understanding of the distribution of past settlement in the Ramsgate and St Lawrence area, and by extension to the study area, is limited by the growth of the town and its suburbs in the 19th and 20th centuries. It is from this period of rapid expansion and new construction that pioneering archaeologists and historians reported discoveries which we are reliant on today to piece together an understanding of large areas of landscape which must be carried out by interpretation of incomplete records and analogy with archaeological data from other areas which is better understood.
- 4.4.2 Historic and recent observations of development within the study area have produced no positive evidence for known archaeological features on the site, although the location of a Medieval Chantry House is recorded immediately to the North east, the remains of which may extend into the site. It is estimated from the general distribution of discoveries within the landscape and study area for a medium to high potential for archaeological remains to be present on the site.
- 4.4.3 Typically the discoveries within the study area have been of both funerary and settlement activity of various periods. The site encompasses land located on the southern side of a dry valley along the sides of which settlement, funerary and chance finds have been made. These features are predominantly deeper cut features which have survived agricultural attrition and in some cases (Site 16, former Sticky Fingers Nursery site) more than one phase of intrusive redevelopment.
- 4.4.4 Any archaeological deposits that may survive at the site are likely to have suffered a certain degree of damage from its previous land use as a school, playground, public house and milk depot. It is possible that the remains of structures may survive on the site although deeper cut features such as ditches, pits, shafts or possibly graves would have a higher potential for survival.



## 5. Land Development

### 5.1 Cartographic evidence

- 5.1.1 Examination of maps of the site and the study area have provided an indication of changes to the site in the 18th to 20th century. The study area crosses two map sheets; 37 and 38. Only maps showing the site are illustrated.
- 5.1.2 *Andrews, Dury & Herbert Map East Kent Section 1769 2 inches to 1 mile (Figure 5).* The village of St Lawrence is labelled clearly on this map and shows the parish church on the north side of the main route running through the village which is lined with houses on either side. The Southwood estate is labelled to the south of the site, and Nethercourt to the south west. Ellington is labelled next to St Lawrence and Mr Garrett is labelled on the map denoting the location of the land and estate that he occupies. The main Street into Ramsgate is lined on either side with houses. The majority of the land surrounding the main streets is open presumably in a variety of agricultural uses. A mill is drawn on the high ground between Ellington and St Lawrence presumably the precursor to the Hudson Flour Mill. The sides of the valley are clearly shown to the west of St Lawrence extending down towards the sea. Ellington Place is not shown on the map although there are tracks extending from Court Stairs in the south, South wood in the south west and Ramsgate in the South east converging near St Lawrence.
- 5.1.3 *Hasted's Map of the Hundred of Ringslow surveyed 1797 – 1801 (Figure 6).* Hasted's map is an almost direct copy of Andrews, Dury and Herbert's map of 1769. The stylized valley sides are no longer shown to the west of St Lawrence. A mill is still shown between Ellington and St Lawrence although Ellington is now labelled much further to the east about two miles from its actual location. South wood is no longer labelled. Ellington Place is still not present.
- 5.1.4 *Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 First Edition 1819. Reproduced in Margary 1981. Not illustrated.* This map shows the topography of the study area clearly with the valleys either side of St Lawrence visible. This is a large scale map and the level of detail is low. Ellington and Southwood are not labelled although Nether Court is. No features are shown on the site.
- 5.1.5 *Plan of the Parish of St Lawrence in the Island of Thanet and County of Kent. Tithe Map 1842 (Figure 7, Table 1).* The tithe map shows the village of St Lawrence and the hamlet at Ellington clustered around the main route into Ramsgate; High Street St Lawrence and Boundary Road as well as smaller subsidiary roads such as Ellington Place and Grange Road. Ellington Place is shown on a map for the first time. The boundary between the parish of St Lawrence and the town of Ramsgate is shown crossing the Ellington estate approximately aligned with Boundary Road and passing diagonally towards Grange Road below the site. The boundary then follows the edge of Grange Road towards the sea. The highest concentration of settlement is located either side of the High Street to the south west of the Church of St Lawrence. Southwood House and estate is shown clearly to the south of the site, Nethercourt to the south west and Ellington Estate to the east of the site. Most of the land outside the tight clusters of houses at St Lawrence and Ellington is open agricultural land, meadow and pasture. The main areas of land immediately around the site are predominantly house and gardens. The current site is located on apportionment number 315 and 300 – The Cherry Tree Public House and a House and Garden. The apportionments are listed below.

<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Occupier</i>	<i>Use</i>	<i>Size</i>
300	Theodosia Gore	Dorothy Norris	House and Garden	0.1.0
301	Thomas Miller of Southwood	Self	Garden	0.2.3
302	Susannah ?	Dorothy Norris	Garden	0.2.3
311	Thomas Grey esq.	Major Buchannan	House and Garden	1.0.22
312	Thomas Grey esq	Capt. Ballock	House and Garden	0.3.3
313	Thomas Grey esq.	Capt. Ballock	Cottage and Yard	0.0.8
314	Robert Cramp	Robert Langridge and others	Cottage and Yard	0.0.9
315	Robert Cramp	Robert Langridge and others	Cherry Tree Public House	1.1.17
316	John Alexander	Solley and others	House and Gardens	0.0.37
317	George Wilson	Himself	Garden	0.1.0
318	John Alexander	Solley and others	Garden	0.1.0
349	Edward Norwood	John Oldfield and others	Houses and Garden	0.1.16
350	Edward Norwood	George Sithers and others	Shop and yard	0.0.12
351	Robert Cramp	Robert Langridge and others	Garden	0.0.12

Table 1. Detail of Apportionments.

5.1.6 *First Edition 1877 :10560 Sheet 37 (Figure 8)*. There are relatively few changes from the Tithe map of 1842. The most notable change is the construction of the railway to the north of the site with a branch leading to Sandwich, one to Ramsgate and a loop line joining the two. A station is labelled to the north of the road leading to Newington. St Lawrence church is clearly shown with the vicarage to the north of it. The graveyard and a mausoleum are labelled in the churchyard. North of the church Two national schools are labelled Boys, Girls and Infant School on either side of the road. A few properties have begun to infill the western side of Grange Road below the junction with Ashburnham Road. A Methodist chapel is labelled to the south of the site and properties have begun to infill the land to the south and west of it. Norman Road is shown labelled to the south of Southwood and the waterworks are now labelled. The Admiral Fox public House is also present on the map. Nether Court with its gardens and other outbuildings is shown to the south west. The liberty boundary is clearly shown to the east of the site.

Most notably Trinity Chapel is labelled on the corner of Ellington Place. A saw pit is labelled to the north west at the end of Ellington Place and Glebe lands are labelled south of the site on the west side of Grange Road. The site is located within two different land parcels and no features are shown on it.

5.1.7 *First edition 1872 County Series 1:2500 Sheet 37/4 and 38/1(Not illustrated)*. This map provides further detail to the 1:10560 map.

To the north of St Lawrence church Glebe lands are labelled near the junction with Manston Road. To the east of the site Ellington House is labelled at Ellington. The gardens carriage ways around the house are shown lined with trees and a number of buildings are shown in the northwest corner of the estate.

To the north east of the site Whitehall Water works is shown adjacent to a brickfield. The Derby Arms public house is shown on the corner of Princes Road to the north east of the site. The South Eastern Railway branch to Ramsgate and Margate and Ashford to Ramsgate are shown aligned North west to South east. Isle of Thanet Mill (flour) is shown adjacent to the railway line and the South Eastern Works to the north of this. 3 villa type dwellings are shown on Boundary Road to the north east of the site. A plant nursery is shown on the corner of South Eastern Road and Boundary Road. Cannon Brewery is located on the southern side of the High Street Roads have been set out in this area along which few houses have been constructed. Ellington is labelled on the map and Ellington House and its outbuildings and gardens are clearly shown. A small group of buildings front boundary road on the western side of Ellington.

5.1.8 *Second Edition 1899 1:10560 Sheet 37 and 38 (Figure 9)*. The most notable changes

on this map show Ellington Park labelled and Ellington House no longer exists. St Lawrence Railway station is now labelled as are archaeological discoveries along the railway cutting outside the study area. Additional properties have been constructed on the triangle of land to the north of the site fronting High Street St. Lawrence. Properties have infilled the roads set out around the boundary of the park including Ellington Road, Grange Road etc. Similar infilling is occurring to the south of the site between Southwood House and Grange Road with additional infill around the Waterworks. Houses have yet to be constructed along Norman Road although new roads have been set out to the south of it and around Chilton. Nether Court is still shown on the map. A Public House is now labelled on the site. Buildings probably of an agricultural or industrial function are shown occupying the portion of site fronting Grange Road.

- 5.1.9 *Second Edition 1898 1:2500 (25") Sheet 38.1 (Not illustrated)*. The sheet covering the site (37.4) was unavailable for study. Ellington Park is shown on this map, Ellington House having been demolished and the gardens laid out for a recreational park with a bandstand. The end of Boundary Road nearest the park has been renamed Ellington Park Road. The Nursery at the end of South Eastern Road is now labelled as an old chalk pit and the site of Celtic Settlement. The railway Station, Isle of Thanet Mill (Corn) and railway are all still present on the map. The roads surrounding the park have mostly been infilled by housing development along their lengths.
- 5.1.10 *Third Edition 1908 1:10560 Sheet 37 and 38 (Figure 10)*. Few Changes have taken place in the landscape around the site. Warre Recreation Ground is now labelled to the north of the site and additional properties have been constructed along Clifton Road off Manston Road. More properties are gradually infilling the block of land between Southwood House and Grange Road and also along Chapel Road to the south west of the site. A cricket ground is labelled to the south of Southwood House. Properties are yet to be constructed along Norman Road. Elmstone Road and Gilbert Road are laid out but have yet to be infilled. Additional railway sidings have been constructed adjacent to the Thanet Mills. There are still only three buildings shown on the north side of Ellington Park Road. The Public House is no longer labelled on the site although the buildings still remain. The buildings are also still present on the portion of site fronting Grange Road.
- 5.1.11 *Third Edition 1907 1:2500 Sheet 37.4 and 38.1 (Figure 11)*. Very few changes have been made in the area around the site. The old Chalk pit is labelled as a site of Celtic Remains. There are still only three buildings shown on the North side of Ellington Park Road. Elmstone Road and Gilbert Road are shown as new roads but without properties to the north east. The Isle of Thanet Electric Tramway route passes along Grange Road to the east of the site and down along Park Road toward Ramsgate. A Jam factory is shown to the south of the site on the south side of Ashburnham Road and a school is labelled on the corner of Crescent Road. Southwood House still stands in its landscaped and wooded gardens. The Parish hall is also shown. Trinity Chapel is still labelled. The site is still shown as being occupied by a public House with some small buildings fronting Ellington Place on the eastern side and on the centre of the site. The portion fronting Grange Road is occupied by buildings forming a yard shown on previous maps.
- 5.1.12 *1933 1:10560 Sheet 37/4 and 38/1 (Figure 12)*. The most notable changes shown on this map in the study area include the expansion and changing of the railway route to the north of the site. These now include Engine, Goods and Cleaning Sheds and a new Railway Station at the top of the newly constructed Wilfred Road although properties have yet to be constructed along it. An extension has been added to the

eastern end of the Hudson Flour Mill which is now labelled only as a Corn Mill and a rectangular building has been added to the rear of the old limekiln on the site. The site of Anglo Saxon graves found AD 1932 is now shown labelled on corner of Shah Place. Additional properties have been set out along the southern end of the High Street St Lawrence set back from the road to the north of Nethercourt. This is the first occasion where the site is shown occupied by a school building which occupies the long axis of the site. An entrance from Claremont Gardens is shown on the map and a narrow covered building is located on the western boundary of the school site. Two further narrow buildings are shown on the eastern boundary of the site adjacent to the rear of properties fronting Grange Road. The Public House is still shown occupying the site. The main school entrance from Ellington Place follows the western boundary between the Public House and the main school building. The portion of site fronting Grange Road is still occupied by buildings surrounding a yard.

- 5.1.13 *Revision of 1939. 1:2500. Sheet 38/1.* The sheet showing the location of the site was unavailable for study (37/4). The site of the Old Chalk Pit is now shown as a Timber Yard and Saw pit and is still labelled as the site of a Celtic Settlement. The location of the Band stand in Ellington Park has changed to the centre of the park. An aviary is also present.
- 5.1.14 *Provisional Edition 1951 1:10560 Sheet 37 and 38* The most notable changes to the study area include the infilling of the land to the north of the site between Wilfred Road and Hudson's Flour Mill along the old route of the railway to Ramsgate. The High Street St Lawrence has been widened and properties demolished on the south eastern side. Further properties have been constructed along Manston road and Newington Road to the north and north west of the site. Southwood House no longer exists and its grounds have been infilled by residential development fronting Nethercourt Hill and London Road and the gardens of Southwood House itself. To the west of the site is Ellington Infants School on the site of two properties which formerly fronted High Street St Lawrence. A playground is labelled on the opposite side of the road. There are no changes to the Ellington School site.
- 5.1.15 *Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map. TR 3665 & TR3765 1971 (Figure 14).* The biggest change on this map is the construction of the Nethercourt housing estate on the site of Nethercourt Farm and part of Nethercourt. Archaeological discoveries are labelled on the map in Grummock Avenue and, in Thirlmere Avenue just outside the study area. Additional properties have infilled the Southwood area. To the east of the site a Milk depot is shown on the east side of Grange Road. A youth employment bureau and Youth Club are shown on the site of the former playing field on the north side of High Street St Lawrence. The road layout of Ellington Place has been altered at the western end removing part of the triangle of land. Ellington School has itself been extended in two places on the eastern side of the building. An additional building is shown in the south west corner of the site. The portion of the site fronting Grange Road is shown as a Milk depot with a covered walkway between 160 and 160b Grange Road. The Public House is still shown on the north west corner of the site.
- 5.1.16 *2008 Survey of the site carried out by Met Surveys Ltd. (Figure 15).* The survey of the site was undertaken by Met Surveys Ltd on behalf of Orbit Group Ltd. It shows the main school building, the same as that shown on the 1971 map. The Milk Depot to the south east is now a playground extension. The Public House to the north west has been demolished and now forms part of the site. A concrete base presumably for a mobile classroom is shown located in this corner. Four buildings are shown located along the western side of the boundary of the school site. The northern and southern building along this side partially extend into the limits of the proposed development site. The survey also records the location of services and drainage and trees and

shrubs around the school.

## 5.2 Visual Images

5.2.1 With the arson attack on Ramsgate Library, the local studies collection was destroyed. There was only one visual image of the school readily available within the local archives and that being reproduced from a newspaper article reprinted in Hallett 2000a.

5.2.2 *Ellington Council School for Girls*. (Plate 1; Hallett 2000a, 31). This is a tiny black and white photograph taken from a newspaper article in the East Kent Times dated 11th February 1914. It appears to be taken from the south west end of the site and shows the single storey end of the building against the main two storey building. Stairs are shown leading into the single storey building and a chimney stack is shown at the front of the main building. The windows of the main school building are shown full height on both floors. Very little else can be identified from this photograph.

5.2.3 *Google Maps*. (<http://maps.google.co.uk/maps>) last accessed 8th June 2009 (Plate 2).

The aerial image of the site available from Google maps shows the site occupied by the main school building and four temporary mobile classrooms. The post 1951 extensions shown on the 1971 map are clearly visible as single storey extensions on the eastern side of the school. The mobile classrooms are located at the southern end of the site on the eastern side of the main school building, and at the northern end of the school site on the western and eastern sides. Four other buildings are visible along the western side of the site identifiable in various guises on the ordnance survey maps. The portion of site on which these buildings are located is not part of the proposed development site. The playground fronting Grange Road is clearly visible as asphalt marked with sport courts. The playground is L-shaped. The Milk Depot buildings shown on the 1971 Ordnance survey map have been demolished as well as 160 and 160a Grange Road. Buildings to the rear of 156 Grange Road have also been demolished and the boundary of the property reduced resulting in the L shape to the playground.



## **6. The History of the school and site**

### **6.1 The History**

- 6.1.2 The Tithe map apportionments for the land parcels forming the site recorded in 1842 show two different owners and occupiers (table 1). Robert Cramp is recorded as the owner of the Cherry Tree Public House whilst the occupier (?landlord) was Robert Langridge and others. Robert Strong Cramp was the same Robert S. Cramp and Sons Brewer and Maltster, of Cannon Brewery, High Street, Ramsgate. The triangle of land opposite the Public House was also owned by Robert Cramp and is understood to have formed part of the public house gardens (Bolton 1984, 58).
- 6.1.3 The Cherry Tree Public House was later known as the Cannon Inn and still owned by the Cannon Brewery (Mirams 1981, Bolton 1984). Mirams describes the beer garden as being to the rear of the Inn. This Public House was demolished to make way for the Ellington Girls School sometime after 1971. A cottage and yard to the west of the Cherry Tree Public House also owned by the Brewery apparently still stands (apportionment 314)
- 6.1.4 The original Ellington School was located on the corner of Crescent and Grange Roads in Ramsgate. It was erected in 1867 for 140 girls and an infants school for 50 children. The school was described as an Iron School as the building was made from corrugated iron. In 1895 planning permission was sought and granted for new classrooms in the girls department of the school. Further enlargements were made to the infants room in 1899. In 1909/10 the address of the school was listed as 8 Crescent Road (Hallett 2000, 31).
- 6.1.5 The expansion of the population of St Lawrence demanded a larger school to meet the educational needs of local children. A new school building housing Ellington Council Schools was opened on the site on March 2nd 1914. The school was built at a cost of nearly £14,000 and would accommodate 300 girls, 350 boys and 150 infants. The school was designed by architect Graham Tucker and built by Messrs Grumman Bros. of Ramsgate a local firm still in existence (Hallett 2000, 32).
- 6.1.6 The girls school occupied the block of buildings on the ground floor, the infants in the adjoining portion on the ground floor, the boys school occupying part of the second floor, while the cookery classroom and the manual instruction room occupied the second portion of the second floor. Each department was kept entirely separate with cloakrooms and teachers' rooms. The school had entrances in two places on Ellington Road and, from Claremont Gardens leading to Chapel Road (Hallett *ibid*).
- 6.1.7 An article in the East Kent Times dated 11th February 1914 described the school as 'Simple in design, the magnificent block of buildings presents a handsome effective appearance, the pleasing colour scheme relieving it entirely from the imposing, monotony, which frowns from many big buildings. Approaching from Ellington Place, through ornamental entrances of imitation stone bearing the borough coat of arms, the big building with its roof of red tiling, walls of dark yellow stock bricks relieved repeatedly by red facings, and its multiplicity of windows is an inviting place where the children might well go gladly to school. Inside, the spacious classrooms and halls have been built to ensure the education of the children under the most perfect hygiene conditions, and each department is equipped with every modern convenience' (Hallett 2000, 31). The full transcription of the article by Hallett is included in Appendix 3.



- 6.1.8 The Ellington School log book partially transcribed by Hallett (2000, 32-36) records the initial opening of the school and the final assembly of that day as attended by the entire school and local dignitaries. 160 girls enrolled in the first week. The log book also records the low attendances at the beginning of the return to school in September 1914, 1915 and 1916 following the Midsummer's Holiday and attributes it to many children hop-picking with their families.
- 6.1.9 The outbreak of war in 1914 also affected the running of the school; an entry for January 29th 1915 records that 'the school will open at 1:30 in the afternoon and close at 3:45pm until further orders owing to the difficulty of cleaning the school under military lighting restrictions'.
- 6.1.10 An air raid that took place in the early hours of the morning of May 17th 1915 resulted in an incendiary bomb being dropped through the roof of the covered playground, very slight damage was done. Attendance at the school was affected by the war, both as a result of the excitement to the children caused by the air raids and other duties given to the staff. Attendance the day after the zeppelin raid dropped to 80% and a member of staff was absent during the mornings of that week attending the V.A. D. hospital. An entry for July 20th 1917 records 'many children withdrawn from school as they are leaving town'.
- 6.1.11 In 1918 three dugouts were recorded as being constructed in St Lawrence Village. One of these is listed as being situated in the grounds of Ellington School (Bolton 1984, 28).
- 6.1.12 The school log book also notes instances of childhood infectious diseases including on 21st January 1917 many cases of Measles and one of Scarlet Fever and in the same year on October 29th many cases of influenza were reported. Between 13th and 25th November 1917 the school was closed due to the Influenza outbreak.
- 6.1.13 In 1939 a separate Infants School was constructed on the site of Wilton Croft, a Victorian Mansion owned by the Wotton family and, Rochester Cottage both fronting The High Street, St Lawrence; which were demolished to make way for the school (Bolton 1984; Hallett 2008a, 58 ). The Infants school may have had air raid shelters constructed around the same time (Jones et al 2004).
- 6.1.14 With the outbreak of war the school log book records a meeting of all teachers at Albion House, Ramsgate on September 8th 1939. The outcome of which was that all schools were to remain closed until further notice and teachers were to report daily for further instruction. The old infants premises, cloakroom and corridor of the east end of the girls school were taken for a first aid post.
- 6.1.15 In October the school was opened for voluntary attending in shifts. Gas masks and identity disks were inspected.
- 6.1.16 The log records the school reopening January 8th 1940 after a closure of 5 months. The timetable was adjusted around altered hours and wireless broadcasts. In March the AFS took over the infants building in place of first aid.
- 6.1.17 A particularly descriptive account of the results of air raids is listed for May 22nd 1940, 'Poor attendance 131/164 due to lack of sleep at night, air raid warning 10-12 am & heavy gunfire after this, also at 5am. Lack of sleep or sleep in dug-out tunnels, is showing its results among the children particularly in 'B' classes & those who live towards the front. 139/164 pm. Five girls removed from roll this week – leaving town'.

- 6.1.18 Shortly after a notice was received from the Local Education Authority of the governments scheme for voluntary evacuation in which 101 school children registered. 25 children were self evacuated. The evacuees were taken to Stafford. The evacuation of the children took place on June 2nd and the log book notes ‘Assembled at the school 8 a.m., 190 children. Walked up to the station 8:15 am, route lined with silent, weeping parents and friends; at the station were French and Belgium soldiers – last refugees from Dunkirk – to whom children gave fruit etc.’
- 6.1.19 On 16th July 1947 separate articles of government were produced for Ramsgate – Ellington County Modern School for Girls and, Ramsgate - Ellington County Modern School for Boys as approved by the Minister for Education under the education act of 1944, section 17.
- 6.1.20 In 1949 Ellington Boys were removed to Hereson School in Lillian Road, the junior department was merged with the nearby St Lawrence Schools in Newington Road, leaving Ellington School as an all girls school. The girls school expanded from 200 to 573 girls when the Hereson girls joined the school.
- 6.1.21 On 10th December 1969 Articles of government were produced for Ramsgate – Ellington Secondary School for Girls as approved by the Secretary of State for Education and Science.
- 6.1.22 Between 1965 to 1971 it was uncertain whether the school was to be amalgamated with the newly erected Conyngham School in Stirling Way. This was rejected on the grounds of the predicted dangers the girls would encounter whilst travelling the extra distance to the school.
- 6.1.23 Additions to the school buildings were made over the years in the form of three mobile classrooms for a science laboratory and extra classrooms and an extension to the library.
- 6.1.24 In May 2007 Ellington School for Girls moved to a purpose built site on Newlands Lane, Ramsgate.

## **7. The Site Investigation**

### **7.1 The Site Investigation**

- 7.1.1 An investigation of the site was carried out by David Britchfield in April 2009. The purpose of the investigation was to locate and identify any extant archaeological features, items of historic interest and any geological exposures that could be observed within the site. Photographs of the site were taken from the site boundary at points along Ellington Place and Claremont Gardens. The site investigation was supplemented by a detailed measured survey plan of the existing site and a detailed elevation drawing of the school building carried out on behalf of Orbit Group Ltd by Met Surveys Ltd, Leeds (Dwg no 10473-169\_2DT and 10473-169\_E; Figures 15 and 16). An extensive description of the original school is described in Hallett 2000 (Appendix 3).
- 7.1.2 The investigation was undertaken in bright conditions. Digital photographs were taken from points around the boundary of the site to illustrate the extant buildings and topography (Plates 3–12) in relation to the surrounding landscape.
- 7.1.3 The site was divided at the front (northern end) of the site on Ellington Place by a low brick built wall topped with iron railings with rendered brick piers on the eastern side of the boundary representing the original school entrance (Plate 3); and a yellow stock brick wall forming the boundary to the extension of the school following the demolition of the Canon Public House (Plate 4). At the eastern corner of the boundary wall were two rendered brick piers of imitation stone either side of a set of double iron gates (Plate 5). The piers had been decorated by a leaf design probably the remains of the borough coat of arms described in the East Kent Times article of 1914 (Hallett 2000, 32; Appendix 3).
- 7.1.4 The pavement level at the front of the school was approximately 42.7 metres AOD, significantly lower than the playground level of 43.4 metres immediately behind the original boundary walls constructed in 1914. A set of steps lead up to the playground area laid to asphalt, which slopes gently upwards toward the south (Plate 6). The playground level is approximately 45 metres Above Ordnance Datum at the rear of the site.
- 7.1.5 On the eastern side of the main school building two single storey extensions are clearly visible (Plate 6). These extensions were constructed sometime in the 20 years between the 1951 1:2500 map and 1971 when they first appear on the 1:2500 map of that date. None of the smaller buildings along the eastern boundary of the school are now present on the site.
- 7.1.6 A separate playground area is located on the south eastern side of the site adjacent to Grange Road. There was no access available to this area during the site inspection, however an aerial view of the site on Google maps show the area as entirely hard-standing marked with games courts (Plate 2). None of the buildings; most recently functioning as a milk depot and 160a and 160b Grange Road, visible on the 1971 and earlier Ordnance survey maps now exist having been demolished to make way for the playground.
- 7.1.7 To the west of the main playground area at the front of the site is a second entrance to the school. This is bounded by a continuation of the original brick and railing walls at right angles to the street frontage. The pathway here that leads to the main school building is approximately 0.5 metres lower than the playground to the east. The

ground level on the western side of the pathway rises to a similar level to the eastern playground and continues to rise to the rear of the site mirroring the eastern side of the site (Plate 7).

- 7.1.8 The whole site is laid to hard-standing with only a small banked area of the site; between the north western end of the main building and the western boundary of the site being grassy scrub with mature trees (Plate 8). On the western side of the northern end of the site are the remains of a base laid for a mobile classroom. To the west of this is a patch of whitewash visible on the boundary wall. This may be a remnant of the Cannon Inn Yard visible on the 1971 OS map (Plate 9). A number of buildings shown on the 1971 and earlier maps located along the western boundary of the school site are just visible behind a boarded fence and no longer form part of the present site (Plate 8).
- 7.1.9 At the southern end of the site is the entrance from Claremont Gardens. This entrance was created by demolishing the end terrace to enable access from Claremont Gardens to the school (Plate 10).
- 7.1.10 The main school building has had few alterations to its exterior. Only two single storey extensions have been made to the building over the years, the majority of extending relying on the siting of mobile classrooms within the school playground. The school also does not appear to have extensive basements; a plan supplied by Met Surveys Ltd shows only the north western corner of the middle block beneath the stairwell as having a basement.
- 7.1.11 The north eastern boundary of the school is adjacent to the property of 190 Grange Road on which the site of Trinity Chapel is recorded (Plate 11). Some of the flints from the original walls of the chapel; still standing up to 1985 have been incorporated in the gardens walls.

## 8. Impact Assessment

### 8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 It is clear that the various uses of different parts of the site over the years will have resulted in general attrition of the natural ground surface levels. The construction of the school itself will have resulted in a degree of ground truncation in order to create a level platform on which to construct the building.
- 8.1.2 In some areas of the school site, extensive building over 100 years or more will have disturbed natural geological deposits beneath particularly in the playground extension to the south east and the extension to the grounds on the site of the former Cannon Inn.
- 8.1.3 Evidence of the previous and present use of the site have been gathered from the site inspection, combined with a review of the evidence collated from old maps and photographs and site plans and elevation surveys provided by the developer. 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 the site that are known to have been excavated below ground level such as the basement areas within buildings are assumed to have had a **total impact** on the archaeological potential.
- 8.2.2 Areas of the site where any surviving archaeological remains can be assumed to have been disturbed through the construction of buildings and reduction of ground levels are assessed to have had a **high impact** on the archaeological potential. There is potential for archaeological remains to survive between foundation trenches but generally in a disturbed state.
- 8.2.3 Areas of the site which could have been raised by the importation of material or where the natural ground level still broadly survives and where archaeological remains *could* still survive beneath the original ground surface levels; where service trenches are likely to cross the area and where it is unclear whether the original ground level has been reduced are assessed as having had a **medium impact** on the archaeological resource.
- 8.2.4 Areas of the site that appear to have been untouched by construction or where minimal landscaping has taken place are deemed to have had a **low impact** on the archaeological resource.

### 8.3 Impacts Defined by the Study (Figure 17)

- 8.3.1 The 1842 Parish of St Lawrence tithe map apportionments indicate that the site had been used mainly as a garden for the Cherry Tree Public House and gardens for a property fronting Grange Road. It is likely that the site would already have been suffering a degree of disturbance here in the 19th century through general gardening and other activities associated with the public House and property fronting Grange Road. This is deemed to have had a generally **low impact** on the whole site.

- 8.3.2 It is unknown whether the construction of the buildings identified on the title map as fronting Grange Road and The Cherry Tree Public House fronting Ellington Place had basements. The subsequent demolition after 1971 of both of these properties as well as additional extensions to the Public House, to extend the school and, the demolition of the milk depot that grew up around the property fronting Grange Road to extend the playground, is considered likely to have had a **high impact** in these areas.
- 8.3.3 The original construction of the Ellington Council Schools on a previously mainly undeveloped site will inevitably have caused a degree of damage to archaeological deposits here. The main building complex can in general terms be considered to have had a **high impact** on underlying deposits with the main impacts coming from the construction of building platforms and insertion of services and drainage and two single storey extensions constructed after 1951. The construction of a basement on the western side of the central part of the main school building is considered to have had a **total impact** in this area.
- 8.3.4 The construction of the properties to the south of the site on Clarence Gardens and the subsequent demolition of 1 Clarence Gardens is likely to have had a **high impact**.
- 8.3.5 Landscaping of access routes to the school, construction of brick walls and the laying of drainage and services to the main school buildings and mobile classrooms is likely to have had a **medium impact** in the general school site.

#### **8.4 Potential Impact of the proposed development**

- 8.4.1 The proposed development for the main school site is to involve the demolition of the school building. In its place the redevelopment of the site consists of a terraced row of 2 and 2.5 storey houses, gardens and associated parking located along the east west axis of the southern end of the site parallel to Claremont Gardens and three separate blocks of flats between two and three storeys high with associated gardens along the eastern side of the site on the north east axis. A further terrace of four, two storey houses are proposed to front Ellington Place on the north western side of the site. An adopted access road will extend from the centre front of the site at Ellington place to the rear of the site. The western side of the site will be parking and landscaping (Figure 18).
- 8.4.2 The proposed development will have a generally high impact on the site.
- 8.4.3 The Playground area fronting Grange Road is reserved for a future Health Care Centre Site and there are no plans available. This part of the development is likely to have similar impacts as the development of the main school site.

#### **8.5 Potential Effects of Construction on the Archaeological Resource.**

- 8.5.1 The highest potential for disturbance or loss of archaeological material is during the reduction of the natural ground levels of the site for the construction of the adopted road and parking, and the excavation of footings for the construction of new buildings. When the buildings are occupied a long term threat to areas unaffected by development from landscaping, planting and small scale development is a possibility. Damaging effects of redevelopment are likely to involve:



- *General demolition of buildings on the site.* The demolition of buildings involving grubbing out of foundations is likely to have a high impact on archaeological remains which may survive beneath and immediately adjacent to the buildings.
- *Construction of new buildings within the footprint of previous development.* The construction of the original buildings are already likely to have had a high impact on potential archaeological deposits that may have existed. The potential for the survival of archaeological deposits in these areas is low.
- *General ground reduction and landscaping* The most likely impact is predicted to come from the manoeuvring of plant on exposed subsoil or archaeological surfaces. Continual tracking over exposed surfaces could cause extensive damage to underlying archaeological deposits particularly in damp or wet conditions.
- *Excavation of foundations or piling for new buildings on previously undeveloped areas* will have a high impact on archaeological remains that may survive in these areas.
- *Excavation of access, services and drainage across the site* will have a high impact on archaeological remains that may survive in these areas.
- *Long term attrition of the site* through gardening, tree planting and localised development residential properties such as conservatories and extensions will have a medium to high impact on any surviving archaeological remains on the site.
- *Preservation in Situ* The depth of overburden on the site is unknown, the site is quite small and the development relatively concentrated. It would seem unlikely that preservation in situ of any deposits would be able to be meaningfully implemented

## 9. Summary and Discussion

- 9.1 The impact of a development such as the one proposed for the former Ellington Girls School can only be estimated by deconstructing the sequence of previous development and matching that with an imperfect estimate of the deposits which might have existed. A process that can only be tested by careful investigation of the reality on the ground.
- 9.2 The impacts that can be estimated from a visual and documentary survey of the site are focussed around the obvious effects of the construction of the Cherry Tree Public House (Cannon Inn), The Milk Depot and The Ellington School and associated buildings and services.
- 9.3 The assessment has identified that the Ellington School site is located within an area of medium to high archaeological potential. The site is located close to the historic core of the village of St Lawrence and a Medieval Chantry House is recorded as existing adjacent to the site.
- 9.4 Based on the distribution of remains in the landscape of the study area as a whole it would be expected that archaeological remains are present on the site. Generally the remains could be of Roman, Anglo Saxon and Medieval date although archaeology of other periods may be present.
- 9.5 The Desk Based Assessment has identified an area where there is no archaeological potential. This is located in the basement part of the main school building.
- 9.6 There are references in the documentary sources to a World War I air raid shelter on the site but it is unclear whether the reference refers to its location being on the present site of Ellington Infants and Juniors built in 1939 or the 1914 site of Ellington Infants and Juniors which would at the time have been in the grounds of Wilton Croft (Bolton 1984, 28). If it does exist on the site, the shelter is likely to have been a deep cut feature and will have removed any earlier archaeological features.
- 9.7 Measures for the mitigation of the development could involve:
- **Building Recording** by photographic record of the interior of the school to identify any of the original surviving features identified in the 1914 description of the school. This could include where necessary measured drawings.
  - **Targeted Archaeological evaluation** of the site *prior to* the demolition of the school buildings and, monitoring of engineering trenches to establish the topography, geology and survival of deposits over the site. This would establish the presence or absence of archaeology remains and the extent of previous ground disturbance.
  - Following on from the results of the evaluation an archaeological resource management strategy may need to be developed involving the **preservation of archaeological remains in situ** where it would be meaningful to do so and **preservation by record** involving the investigation of any features exposed in areas where preservation is not possible.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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Kent Heritage Environment Record

Thanet Sites and Monuments Record

### 11.2 Documents:

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Ordnance Survey 1933 1:2500 Sheet 37/4

Ordnance Survey Provisional Edition 1951 1:10560 Sheet 37

Ordnance Survey 1971 1:2500 TR 3665 and TR3765

### **Drawings supplied by Churchill Hui:**

Drawings nos 10473-169\_2DT, 10473-169-E

#### **11.4 Archives Consulted**

Centre for Kentish Studies, Maidstone

East Kent Archives, Whitfield, Dover

Trust for Thanet Archaeology Archives

Kent Landscape Information Service



## Appendix 1

### The Listed Buildings

The number refers to the location shown on Figure 3

Number	Address	Date	Grade	NGR	Designation
1	Church of St Lawrence	Medieval	I	63703 16531	MKE7610, MKE35325
2	66 Park Road	Late 17th Century	II	637324 165388	MKE34494
3	The Sylvan Hotel (162), The High Street, Ramsgate	Late 17th Century	II	637813 165291	MKE34742
4	54 and 56 Park Road, Ramsgate	18th Century	II	637368 165398	MKE34493
5	64 and 64 A Park Road	18th Century	II	637337 165391	MKE35341
6	The Eagle Inn (153), High Street Ramsgate	18th Century	II	637936 165283	MKE34520
7	7, 9 and 11 Paradise	18th Century	II	637880 165211	MKE35322
8	Penistone House (5) High Street, St Lawrence	Early 18th Century	II	637113 165372	MKE34709
9	124 High Street Ramsgate	Early 18th Century	II*	637988 165193	MKE35323
10	125 High Street	Early 18th Century	II*	637996 165232	MKE34519
11	127 High Street	Early 18th Century	II	637996 165232	MKE34519
12	126 High Street	Early 18th Century	II	637969 165204	MKE34706
13	129, 131, 133 and 135 High Street Ramsgate	Early 18th Century	II	637993 165235	MKE35300
14	156 The High Street (The Cottage)	Early 18th Century	II	637845 165282	MKE34521
15	144 High Street	Early 18th Century	II	637908 165254	MKE35431
16	3 and 5 Paradise	Early 18th Century	II	637889 165228	MKE35450
17	The Cottage, (165, 167, 169) Grange Road	Early 18th Century	II	63730 16531	MKE34760
18	Hanover Cottage and Vine Cottage 173 and 175, Grange Road	Early 18th Century	II	637313 165331	MKE35308
19	Oddfellows Hall in Ramsgate High Street	Early 18th Century	II	637860 165295	MKE34705
20	5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 Chapel Place, Ramsgate	Early 18th Century	II	638010 165130	MKE34745
21	39, 41, 43 and 45 High Street, St Lawrence	Mid 18th Century	II	636979 165228	MKE34722
22	Chapel Cottage, Chapel Place Lane	Mid 18th Century	II	638006 165141	MKE34746
23	148 and 150 High Street, Ramsgate	Mid 18th Century	II	637868 165270	MKE34743
24	Chapel Cottage, Grange Road	Late 18th Century	II	637275 165324	MKE34507
25	Townley House, Chatham Street	Late 18th Century	II*	637991 165337	MKE35305
26	1-5 Chatham Place, Ramsgate	Late 18th Century	II	637991 165393	MKE34747
27	152 High Street, Ramsgate	Late 18th Century	II	637858 165271	MKE34522
28	St Lawrence House (171) Grange Road	Late 18th Century	II	637322 165321	MKE34662
29	154 High Street Ramsgate	Late 18th Century	II	637848 165281	MKE35301
30	21 to 33 Chapel Place	Early 19th Century	II	637949 165074	MKE35303
31	Rochester Lodge, 22 High Street St	Early 19th Century	II	637206 165347	MKE35455

	Lawrence				
32	Townley House Mansion, Chatham Street	Early 19th Century	II*	63799 16534	MKE7644
33	Foresters Hall, Meeting Street, Ramsgate	Early 19th Century	II	638064 65086	MKE34485
34	5 Park Road	Early 19th Century	II	637757 165482	MKE34495
35	3 Park Road	Early 19th Century	II	637773 165485	MKE34673
36	7 Park Road	Early 19th Century	II	637742 165481	ME34674
37	136 Grange Road	Early 19th Century	II	637262 165129	MKE34506
38	132 Grange Road	Early 19th Century	II	637276 165090	MKE34663
39	31 Chatham Street	Early 19th Century	II	637965 165436	MKE34748
40	Flint and brick walls and gateways surrounding 136 A and B Grange Road	Early 19th Century	II	637276 165120	MKE34761
41	138 Grange Road	Early 19th Century	II	637243 165162	MKE34762
42	39 Ashburnham Road	Early 19th Century	II	637092 165156	MKE34772
43	St Mildred's (No 38) West Cliff Road	Early 19th Century	II	637641 164550	MKE34800
44	Eagle Lodge (No 50) West Cliff Road	Early 19th Century	II	637583 164523	MKE34801
45	The Hermitage (No. 12) Vale Square	Early 19th Century	II	637873 164803	MKE34816
46	1 – 9 Vale Square	Early 19th Century	II	637900 164754	MKE34878
47	Chandos Cottage Vale Square	Early 19th Century	II	637836 164795	MKE35246
48	Vale Place (17, 19, 21 and 23 West Cliff Road	Early 19th Century	II	637865 164704	MKE35281
49	42-44 West Cliff Road	Early 19th Century	II	637617 164542	MKE35279
50	20 West Cliff Road	Early 19th Century	II	637849 164667	MKE35278
51	140 Grange Road	Early 19th Century	II	637245 165166	MKE35438
52	142 Grange Road,	Early 19th Century	II	637246 165171	MKE35310
53	The Admiral Fox public house on Grange Road	Early 19th Century	II	637271 165094	MKE35309
54	Former congregational Church, Meeting Street	Early 19th Century	II	638040 165053	MKE35352
55	1 and 3 High Street St Lawrence	Early 19th Century	II	637147 165376	MKE35324
56	Rank Hovis Flour Mills	Mid 19th Century	II	637080 165180	MKE35258
57	office block and retaining walls of Hudson's Flour Mill	Mid 19th Century	II	637811 165651 637781 165646	MKE21019; MKE 34697
58	Upper Lodge at Nethercourt Hill	Mid 19th Century	II	636751 164973	MKE 34486
59	Lower Lodge at Nether court Hill	Mid 19th Century	II	636751 164973	MKE35321
60	1 to 19 Guildford Lawn	Mid 19th Century	II	638016 164957	MKE34763
61	Priory House (52) West Cliff Road	Mid 19th Century	II	637571 164517	MKE34802
62	Vale House West Cliff Road	Mid 19th Century	II	637884 164714	MKE34904
63	56 and 58 West Cliff Road	Mid 19th Century	II	637548 164504	MKE34903
64	Torrington House (60 and 62), West Cliff Road	Mid 19th Century	II	637535 164495	MKE34803
65	Clifton Villa, 54 West Cliff Road	Mid 19th Century	II	637559 164509	MKE35280
66	Carramore Residential Hotel, West Cliff Road	Mid 19th Century	II	637655 164605	MKE35231
67	Royal Villa, No 13 Vale Square	Mid 19th Century	II	637841 164799	MKE34817
68	45 and 46 Vale Square	Mid 19th Century	II	637808 164696	MKE34882

69	16 and 17 Vale Square	Mid 19th Century	II	637790 164779	MKE34880
70	21 and 22 Val Square	Mid 19th Century	II	637698 164740	MKE34881
71	18 and 19 Vale Square	Mid 19th Century	II	637764 164766	MKE34818
72	The stable and Coach House 20 metres north of 20 Vale Square	Mid 19th Century	II	637750 164764	MKE34819
73	Tancrey House, 47 Vale Square	Mid 19th Century	II	637817 164703	MKE34820
74	Christ Church, Vale Square – the parish Church	Mid 19th Century	II	637683 164689	MKE34821
75	50 Vale Square	Mid 19th Century	II	637858 164725	MKE35289
76	48 Vale Square	Mid 19th Century	II	637832 164708	MKE35243
77	43 and 44 Vale Square	Mid 19th Century	II	637786 164684	MKE35288
78	15 Vale Square	Mid 19th Century	II	637817 164785	MKE35287
79	20 Vale Square	Mid 19th Century	II	637736 164755	MKE35248
80	Artillery Arms, Royal Road,	Mid 19th Century	II	637786 164644	MKE35274
81	The Brewery buildings to Cannon Road	Mid 19th Century	II	637880 165168	MKE35359
82	The water tower and adjacent range	Mid 19th Century	II	637905 165199	MKE35291
83	2 and 4 Ashburnham Road	Mid 19th Century	II	637229 165148	MKE35317
84	The water tower of Ramsgate Water works	Late 19th Century	II	63714 16490	MKE8048, MKE34874
85	Chatham House School	Late 19th Century	II	638071 165306	MKE35304
86	Ramsgate Railway Station, Station Approach Road	Early 20th Century	II	637325 165718	MKE34812
87	The railings and gates to Ramsgate library	Early 20th Century	II	638028 164957	MKE35311
88	Ramsgate General Hospital	Early 20th Century	II	637710 164579	MKE35125

## Appendix 2

### Archaeological Sites

The site number refers to that shown on Figure 4.

#### Key

Meso – Mesolithic, Neo – Neolithic, BA – Bronze Age, RB – Romano-British, AS – Anglo Saxon, Med – Medieval, Post Med – Post Medieval, Ind – Industrial, Mod – Modern, UD – Undated, Neg – Negative result.

Site No.	Grid Ref.	TSMR Number	KHER Number	Period	Description
1	634316524		TR 36 NE 45 MKE7625	Meso	A small Mesolithic Thames Pick found during building work.
2	6366916516	39	TR36 NE 126 – MKE7706	Neo	Two burials found in a pit in 1949 (Stebbing 1949, Dunning, 1966))
3	636918165350		TR36 NE 467 MKE40138	Neo/BA	Firecracked flints, struck flints and post medieval pottery found during trial trenching
4			TR36 NE 48 – MKE7628	BA	Two Bronze palstaves found near St Lawrence.
5	63641653	285	MKE7772	Prehistoric	Barrow and field system cropmarks, Newington, Ramsgate.
6	63762 16591	164	TR 36 NE 22 - MKE7602 and TR 36 NE 43 - MKE7623	RB	Two Roman coins, were found in the grounds of the Derby Arms Public House. A coin of Postumus was discovered in the nearby St Luke's Avenue (VCH Volume 3).
7	6377 1655	165	TR36 NE 37 - MKE7617	RB	Roman urns, fibulae and coins discovered in the gardens of a house in Victoria Crescent in 1847
8	6377 1653	167	TR 36 NE 38 - MKE7618	RB	A Late Iron Age/ Roman site was discovered between 1877 - 1889 during chalk quarrying at the junction of South Eastern Road and High Street. (Hillier 1889).
9	63787 16532	427	TR 36 NE 41 - MKE7621	RB	Roman Pottery found AD 1837.
10	63735 16600	616	TR36 NE442 MKE20603	RB	A Watching Brief at Pullmans Close carried out in 1993/4 revealed Roman settlement distributed throughout much of the area, including pits, ditches and a cremation burial group. A stream bed crosses the site on a south easterly route aligned with St Luke's Avenue.
11	63690 16470	178, 192	TR36 NE 179 MKE7759;TR3 6 SE13 _ MKE8014	RB	A discovery of a disturbed grave containing a wine cask, three vessels and a bronze bucket shaped vessel made in the 1900's near the water tower at Southwood.
12	6371516465	183, 181	TR36 SE 2 MKE8003; TR36 SE 19 MKE8020	RB	Roman burials found at West Cliff School and Mr Johnston's house, St Mildred's Road.
13	6375916446	183	TR36 SE 6 MKE8007	RB	Romano-British Burial found under 77 Cambridge Terrace in 1800's.
14	6375216471	182, 764	TR36 SE15 MKE8016	RB	A skeleton accompanied by a poppy headed beaker and other sherds of Roman pottery discovered during the construction of an air raid shelter
15	63741645		TR36 SE321	RB	An undated ditch, pit and posthole found during archaeological evaluation at the site of the new Christchurch School.
16	637446 16455		TR36 SE 345 MKE21094	RB	Romano British graves found in 2007 (Boast 2007a, Boast and Moody 2007, Boast 2008)
17	6379 1655	166	TR 36 NE 32 - MKE7612	AS	In 1932 at the junction of Park Road and Station Approach Road a single Anglo Saxon burial was discovered. (Boulter 1933)
18	63723 16546	82		AS	A single burial was reported in 1939 during the excavation of slit trenches in Ellington School Playing Field (?Concorde Youth Club).
19	63674 16549	163	TR36 NE29 – MKE7609	AS	Jutish burials associated with grave goods were uncovered over several years between 1949-1955 during the construction of the housing estate at Nethercourt Farm, St Lawrence

20	6375816445	183	TR 36 SE6 MKE8007	AS	Around 1840 near the three mills site, mixed burials of Romano British and Saxon date were found.
21	6370316531	34, 722	TR 36 NE30 MKE7610	Med/Ind	St Lawrence Church, late 12th Century tower and 14th/15th C fabric.
22	637270 165330	282	TR 36 NE 42 - MKE7622; MKE34507	Med	Location of former medieval chantry chapel, became a dwelling after the reformation, when it became ruinous it was converted into a small cottage (Hasted 1800, 402)
23		964	TR 36 NE 49 – MKE7629	Post Med	A 16th Century beacon is recorded at St Lawrence in Lambarde's Carde.
24	638095 165392	812		Ind	A chalk wall foundation and backfilled foundation cut were discovered during an evaluation.
25	637134 165320	810		Ind/Mod	An evaluation at Ellington Infants school revealed demolition deposits relating to an infilled cellar and an air raid shelter was detected by geophysics adjacent to the school building.
26	63710 16582		TR36 NE 355 – MKE1645	Ind	Newington Chalk pit 'Old Chalk Pit'.
27	6379916550		TR36NE399 MKE16844	Ind	Site of former lime kiln near Boundary Road
28	63796 16481		TR36 SE 331	Ind	Site of former Maltings, Elms Avenue, Ramsgate
29	63778 16565		TR36 NE 393 MKE16947	Ind	Site of a limekiln in Kings Road, Ramsgate, now demolished but remains may survive below ground. (Boast 2007).
30	638098 165254	821		Mod	An entrance to the Ramsgate Tunnel Network was uncovered at Chatham House School.
31	6367016510		MKE39658	Mod	A World war II pillbox is situated to the SW of St Lawrence.
32	637134 164919	895		Mod	Undated and Modern features found during evaluation at Bendon Plastics, Herbert Road.
33	637555 16681	764		UD	An evaluation at Willsons Road, Ramsgate exposed minor cut features of uncertain date.
34	637043 164891	892		UD	Shallow undated linear features exposed during an evaluation on Land adjacent to 26 Fir Tree Close, Ramsgate.
35	63690 16520	676		UD	A watching bref during test pitting at 1 Nethercourt Farm Road exposed no archaeological features.
36	637360 166065	799		Neg	An evaluation at White Hall Pumping Station in 2005 by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology in advance of Housing Development.
37	636926 165216	994		Neg	Evaluation on Land at 47 -51 High St St Lawrence in 2007 by Trust for Thanet Archaeology



## Appendix 3

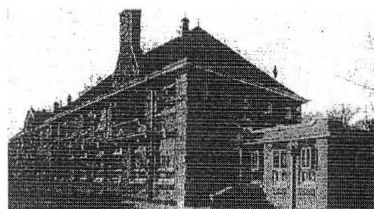
### Transcription of East Kent Times Article of 11th February 1914 from Hallett 2000a.

#### ELLINGTON COUNCIL SCHOOL

(ELLINGTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS)

1914 - Current

"Once upon a time" children weaved romantic fairy tales around mythical palaces. Now the palaces are real, and the children are taught in them the harder lessons of life. The latest palace, which has grown out of the obscurity of a popular part of St. Lawrence, is that of the Ellington Council Schools, where eight hundred and fifty Ramsgate school children will begin their studies under ideal conditions on March 2<sup>nd</sup>.



Simple in design, the magnificent block of buildings presents a handsome effective appearance, the pleasing colour scheme relieving it entirely from the imposing, monotony, which frowns from many big buildings.

Approaching from Ellington Place, through ornamental entrances of imitation stone bearing the borough coat of arms, the big building with its roof of red tiling, walls of dark yellow stock bricks, relieved repeatedly by red facings, and its multiplicity of windows is an inviting place where the children might well go gladly to school. Inside, the spacious classrooms and halls have been built to ensure the education of the children under the most perfect hygiene conditions, and each department is equipped with every modern convenience.

Erected at a cost of nearly £14,000, the school will accommodate 300 girls, 350 boys, and 150 infants. One block of buildings on the ground floor is set apart for the girls' school, the adjoining portion on the ground floor accommodating the infants. On the first floor is the boys' school in one part, the cookery classroom and manual instruction room occupying the other portion. Throughout the interior, the walls have been faced with a handsome brown antique tile dado four feet in height. In the corridors, the floors are of tessellated tile, and the classrooms of pitch pine wood blocks. Each department is kept entirely separate and is equipped with cloakrooms, teachers' rooms and every convenience.

In both the boys and girls school is a large assembly hall, 50 feet by 24 feet 8 inches in area, while the infants have a marching corridor 68 feet by 12 feet in extent. Each classroom, heated by hot water radiators and ventilated in the ceiling by tubes running along the length of the roof, is 13 feet in height. The manual instruction room, which has an area of 50 feet by 15 feet, accommodates eighteen pupils, and the cookery room, with pantry attached, and fitted with a kitchen range, gas stove, and sinks, accommodates in a space of 40 feet 9 inches by 20 feet, a class of twenty girls. The walls are brightened by an antique ivory white tile dado.

In both the boys and girls schools are seven class rooms, two accommodating forty children, three fifty children and two sixty children. For the infants there are three classrooms each accommodating fifty children. In addition to the rooms for the headmaster and headmistresses there is a central office for the medical officer.

In the boys and girls playground-the latter being combined with the infants are covered play sheds giving a clear space of 50 feet by 15 feet in height, and in addition to the entrances from Ellington-Place, there is an entrance from St. Lawrence children from Claremont Gardens leading to Chapel Road.

The architect, Mr. Graham Tucker, has happily been able to overcome the difficulties offered by the position of the site, and the aspect of the building is such that the sun is upon the greater part of the school and playground all day.

The contractors are Messrs. Grummant Bros., of Ramsgate, and the school is substantial testimony to another fine piece of work, which they have successfully achieved in spite of the labour troubles experienced.



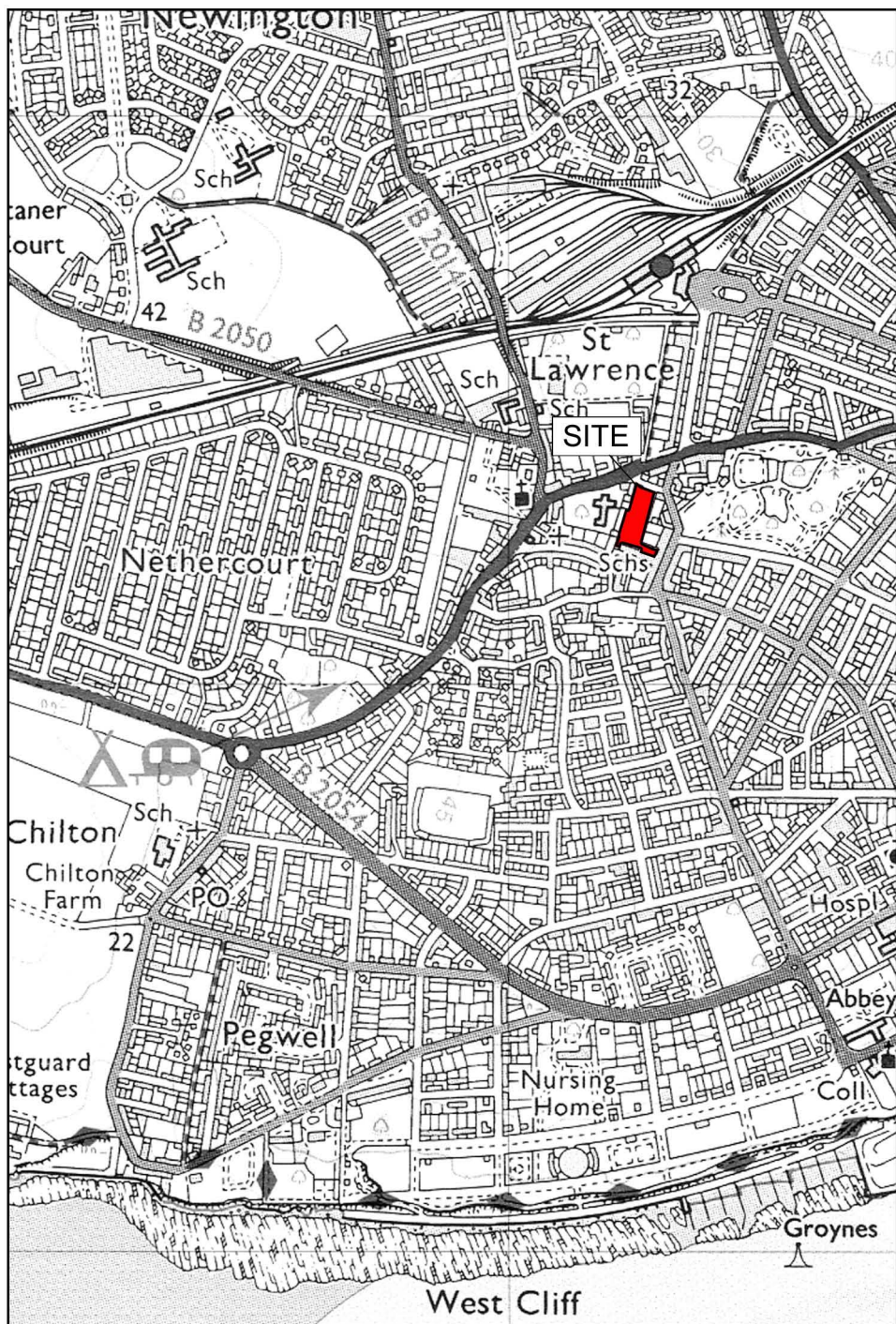


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:12500

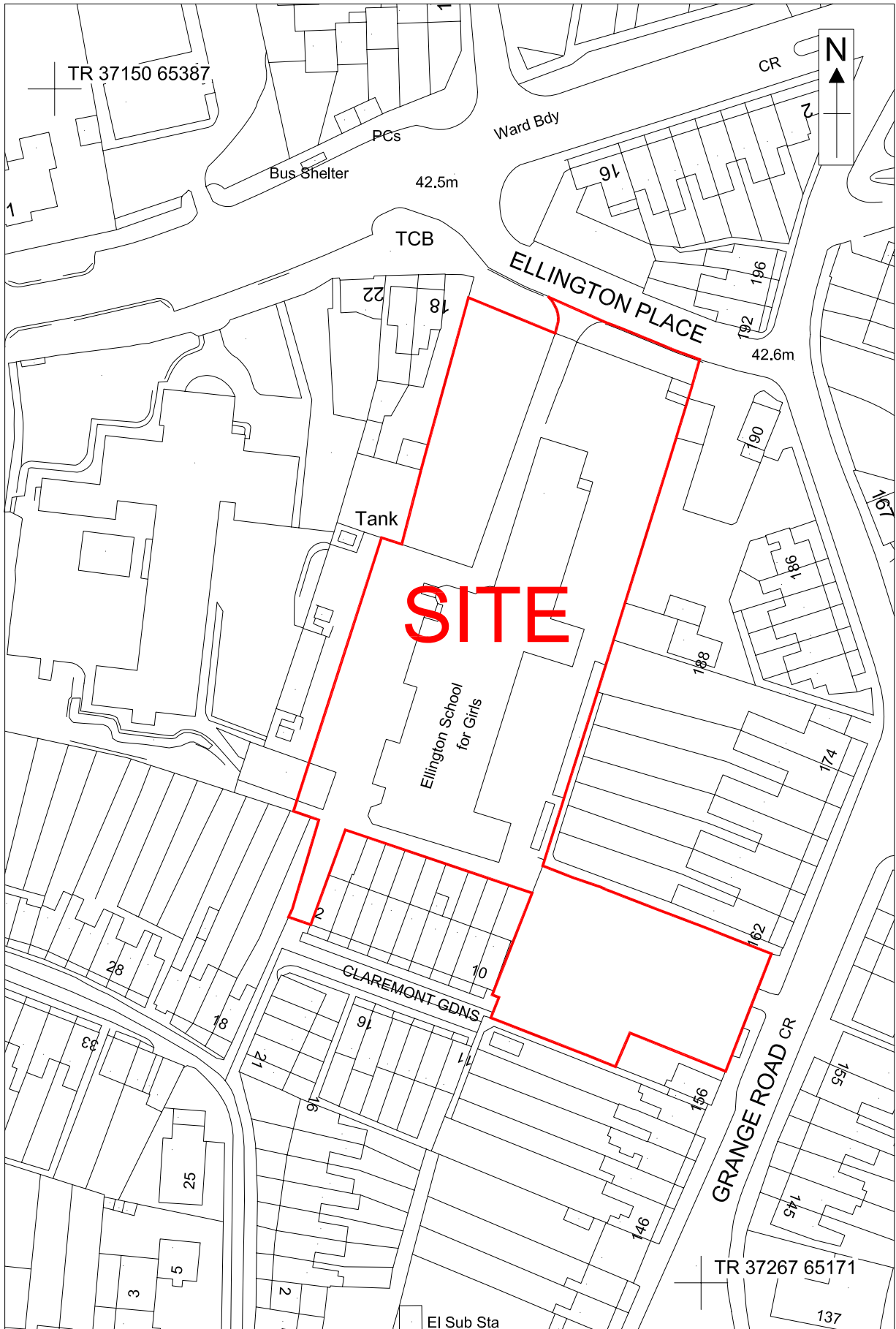


Figure 2. Site location. Scale 1:1000





Figure 3. Listed buildings with boundary of study area. Scale 1:2500





Figure 4. Archaeological sites. Scale 1:2500





Figure 5. Extract from Andrews, Dury and Herbert. Not to Scale



Figure 6. Extract from Hasted's Map of Thanet. Not to Scale

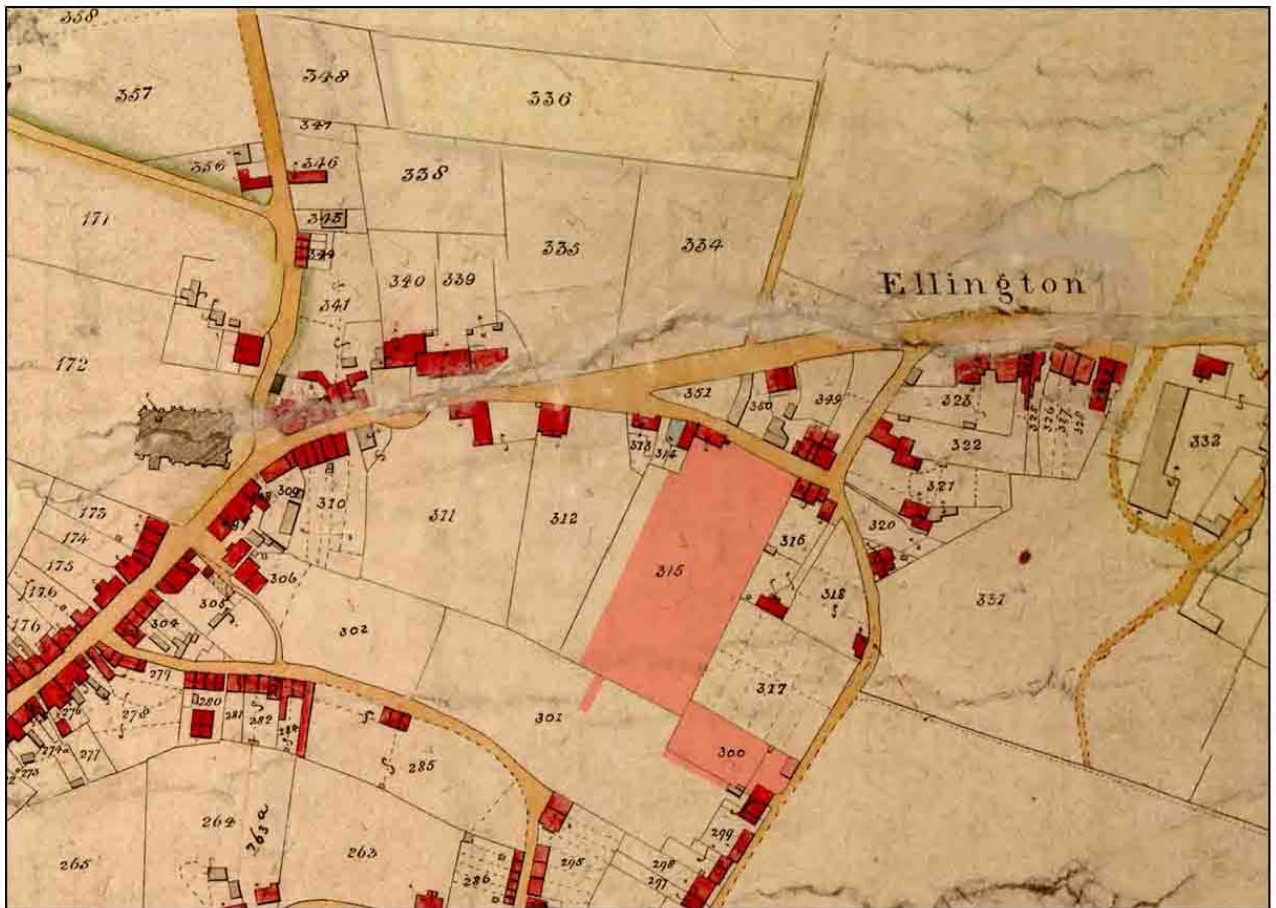


Figure 7. Extract from 1842 Plan of the Parish of St Lawrence Tithe map. Not to scale.







Figure 9. Extract from 1899 1:10560 map. Not to Scale



Figure 10. Extract from Third Edition 1908 1:10560 map. Not to Scale



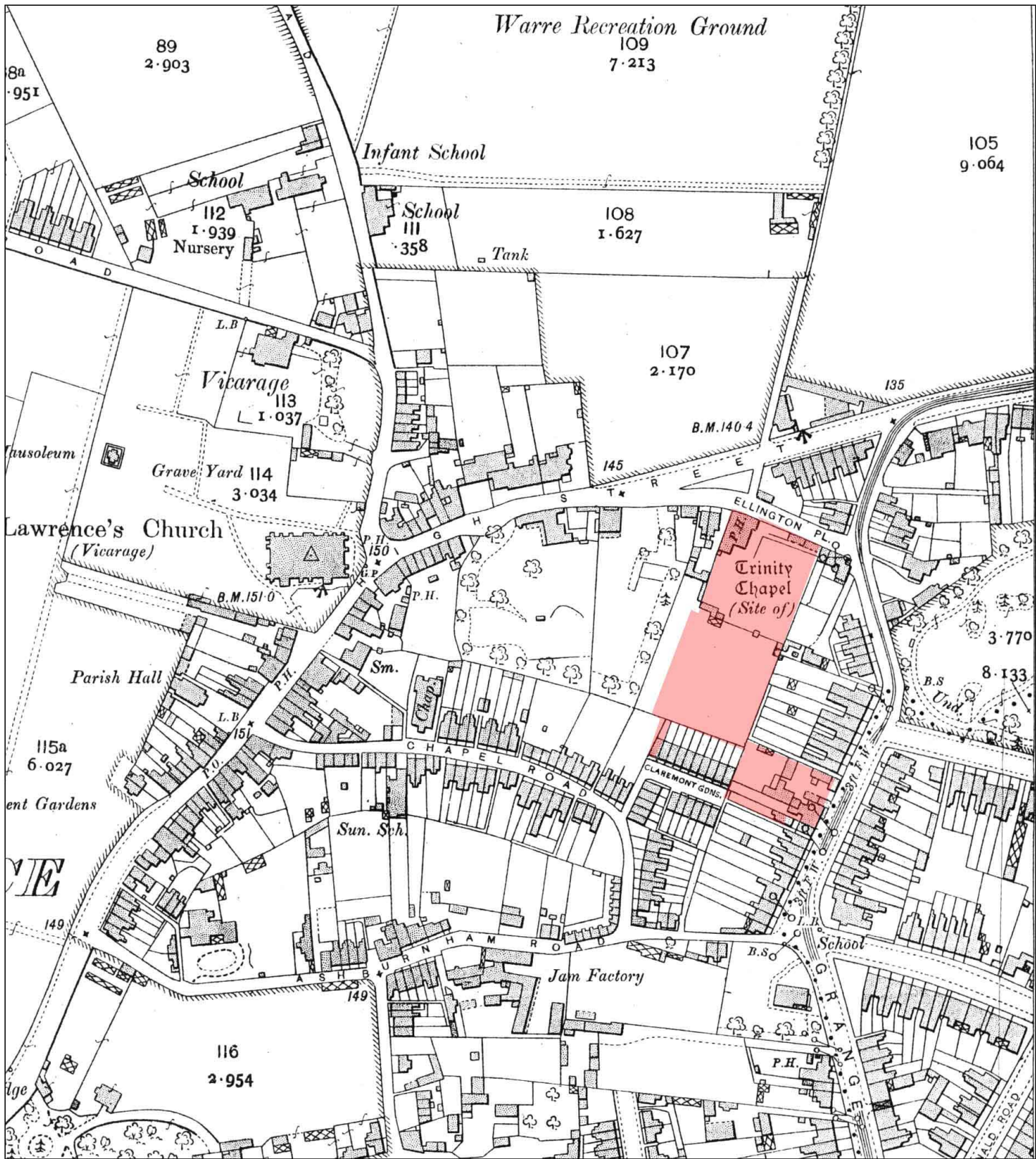


Figure 11. Extract from 1907 1:2500 map. Not to Scale.



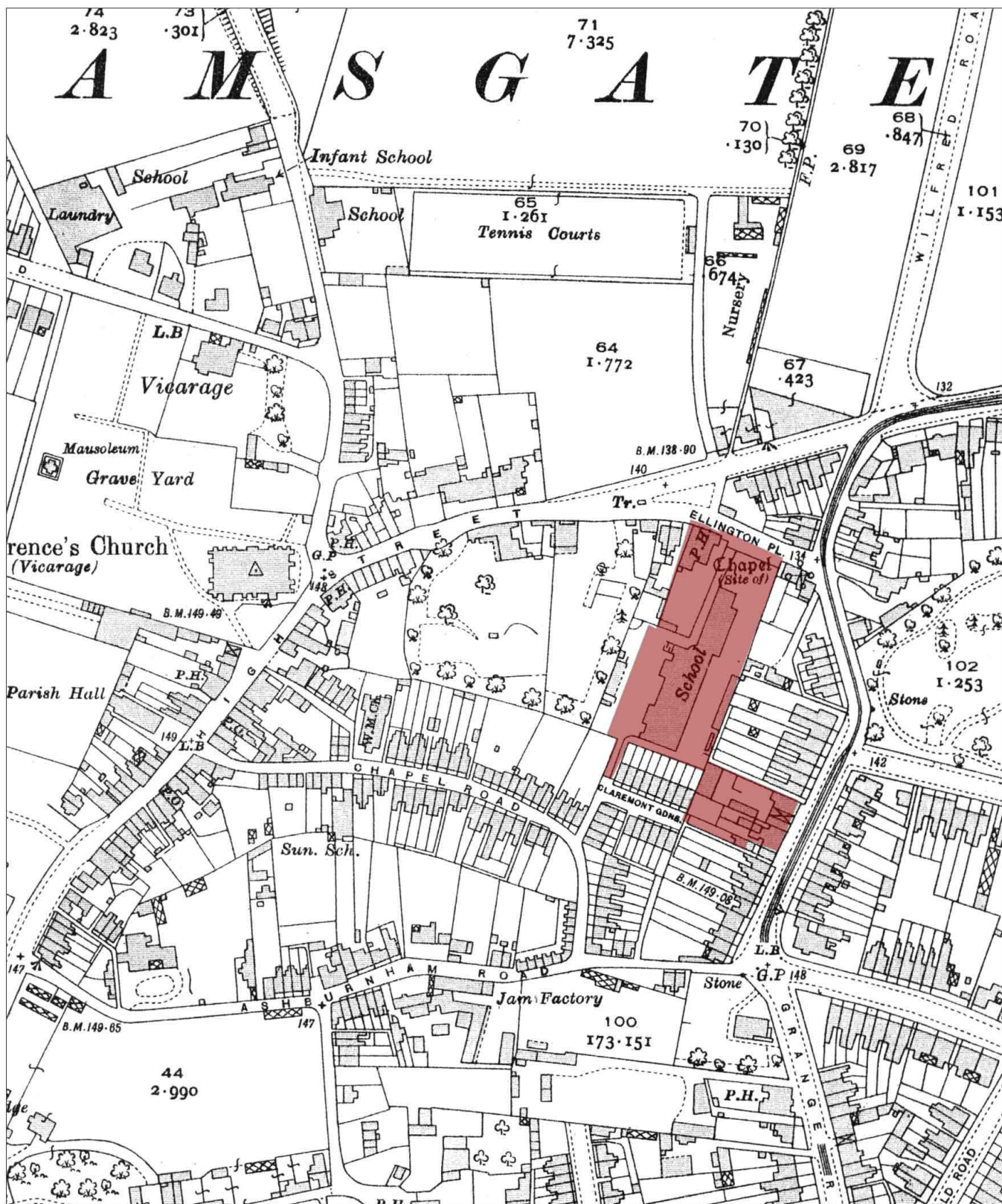


Figure 12. Extract from 1933 1:2500 map. Not to Scale



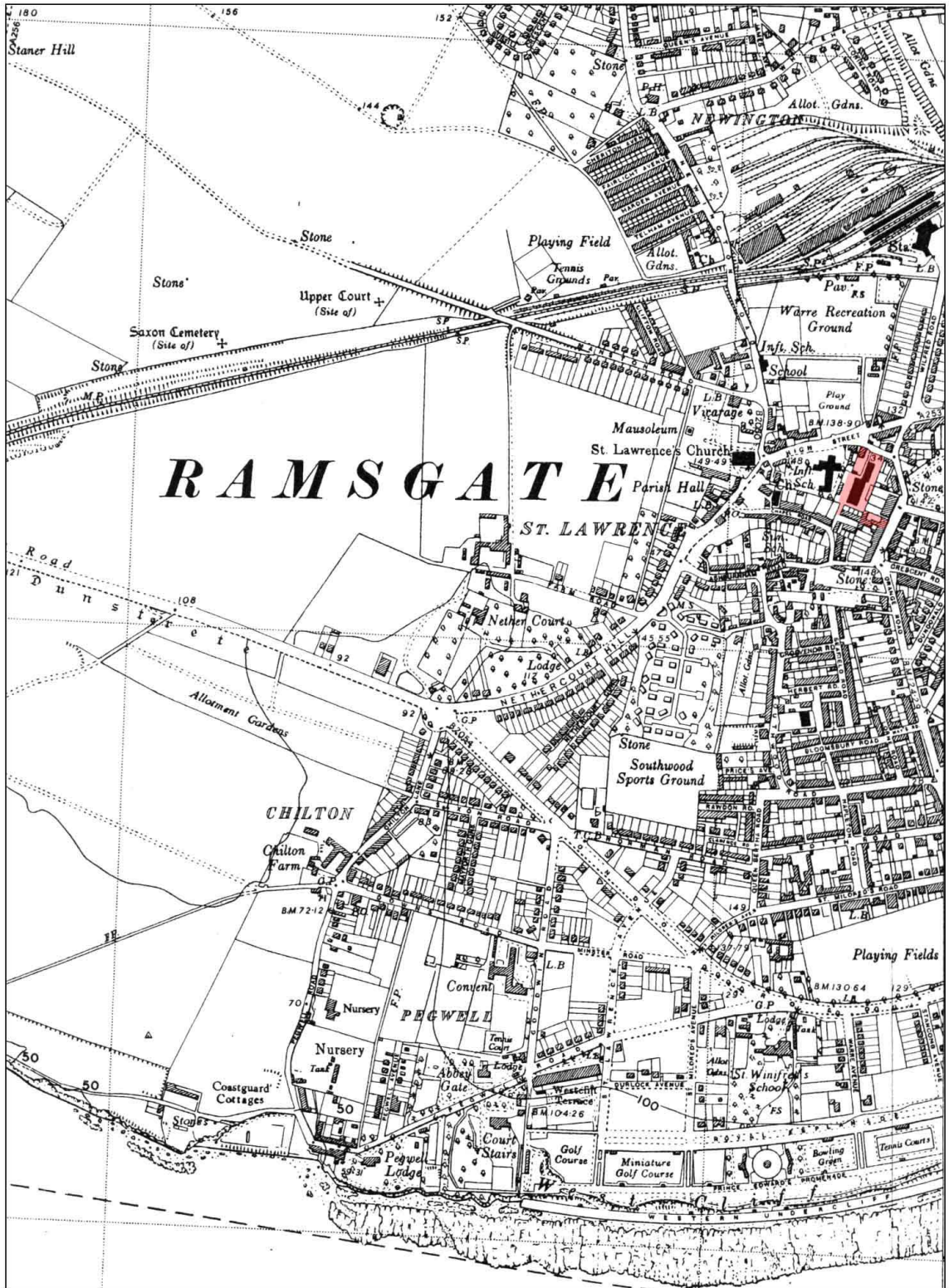


Figure 13. Extract from Provisional 1951 1:10560 map. Not to Scale.



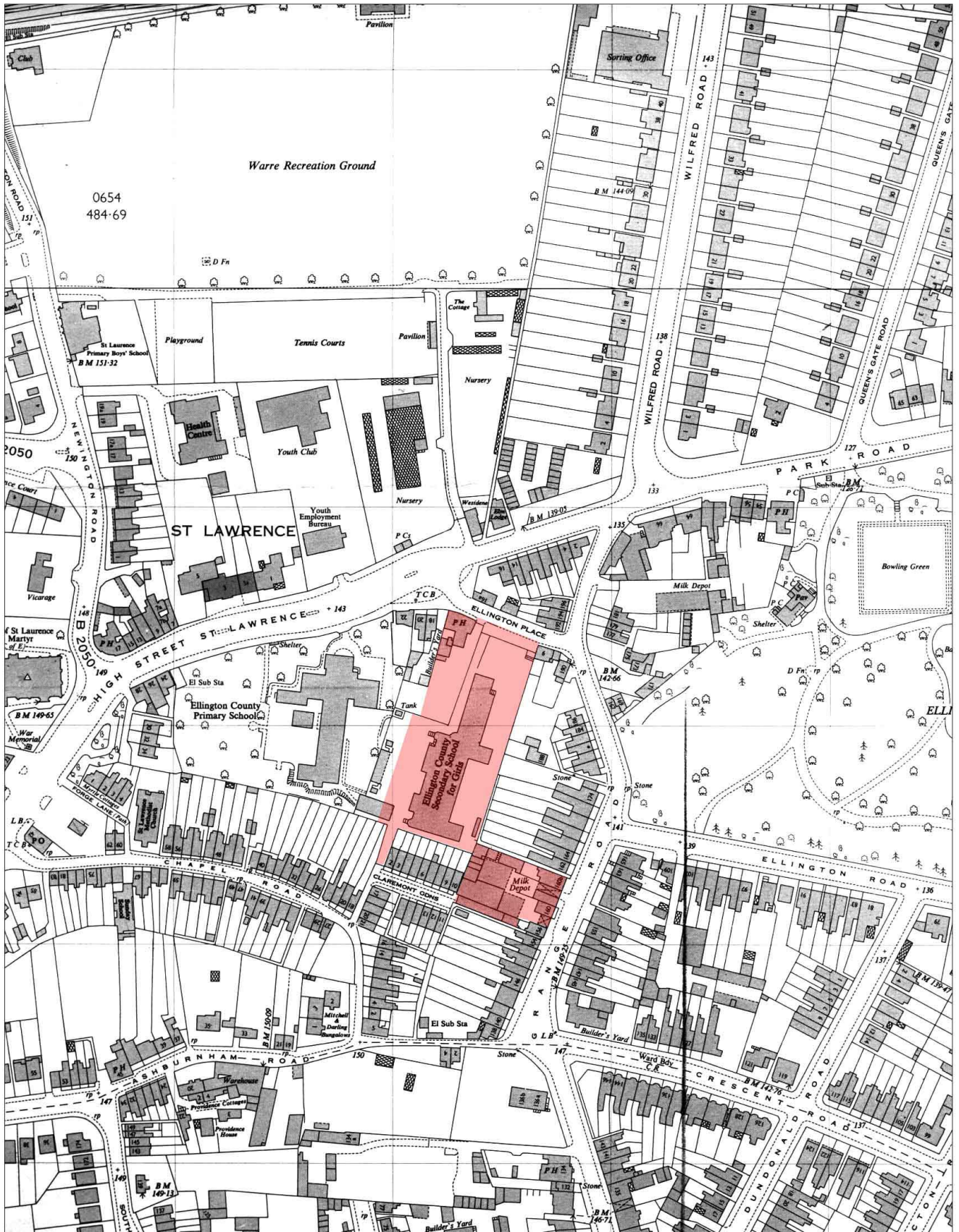


Figure 14. Extract from 1971 1:2500 map TR3665 and TR3765. Not to Scale.

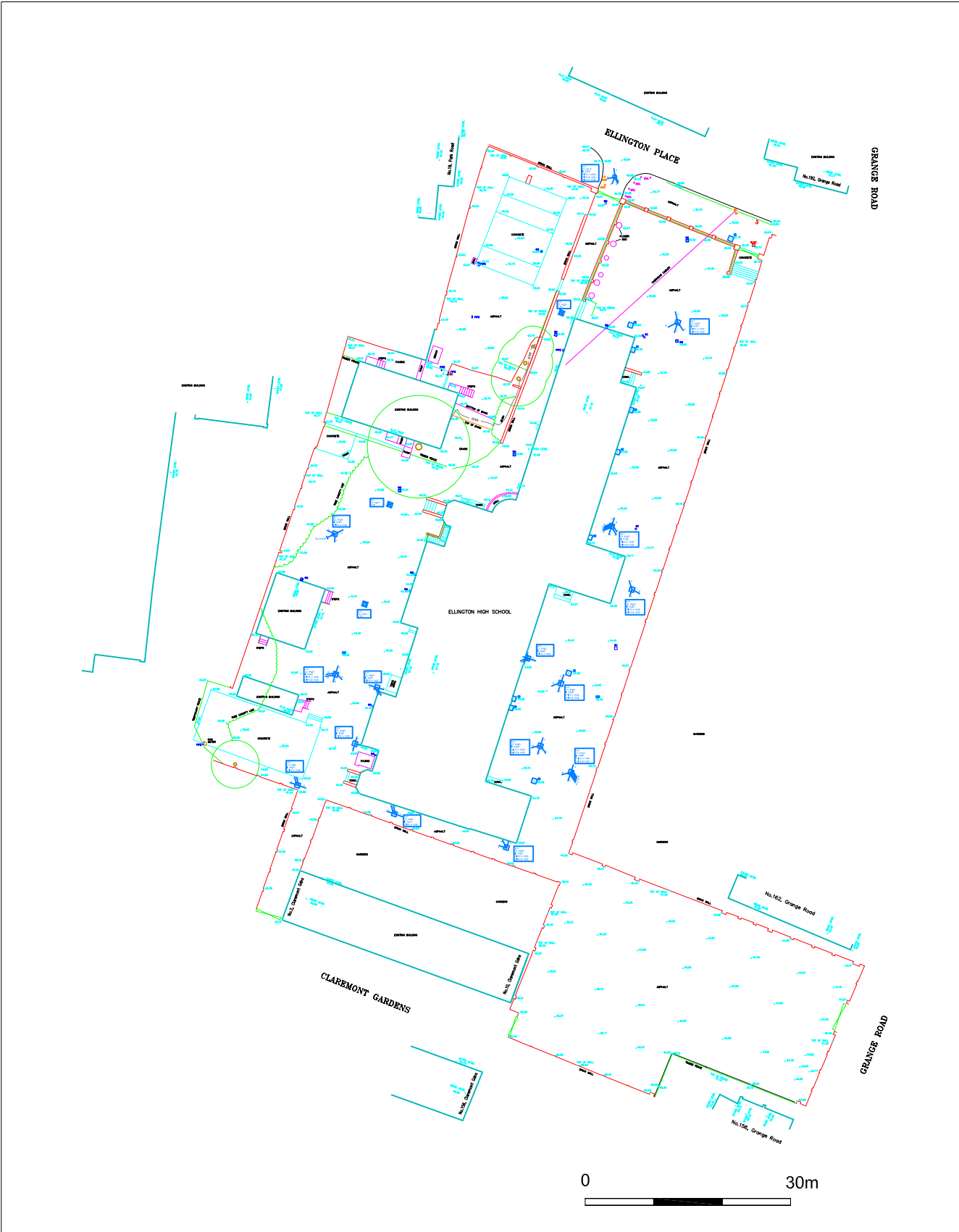
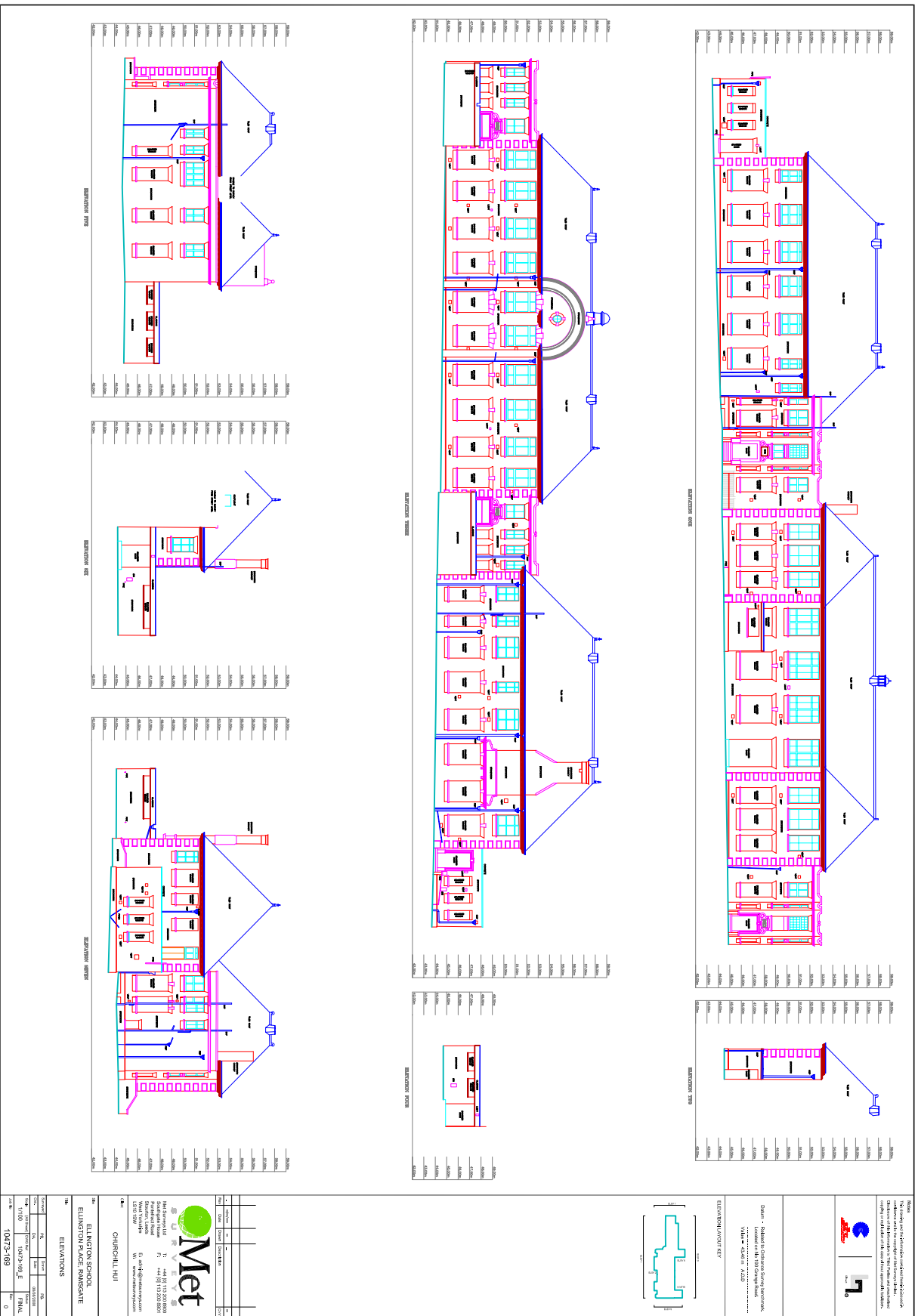


Figure 15. 2008 Survey of the site by Met Surveys Ltd. Dwg 10473-169\_2DT.





Notes:  
 1. All elevations are to be constructed in accordance with the Building Regulations and the relevant parts of the Building Regulations. The drawings are to be used for the construction of the building and are not to be used for any other purpose.  
 2. The drawings are to be used for the construction of the building and are not to be used for any other purpose.  
 3. The drawings are to be used for the construction of the building and are not to be used for any other purpose.

Client - **Met Survey Ltd**  
 10473-169  
 10473-169

**Met**  
 Met Survey Ltd  
 10473-169  
 10473-169

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	CHKD
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84	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK
85	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK
86	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK
87	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK
88	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK
89	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK
90	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK
91	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK
92	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK
93	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK
94	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK
95	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK
96	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK
97	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK
98	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK
99	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK
100	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/09/19	JL	JK

Figure 16. Elevation of School buildings by Met Survey Ltd. Dwg 10473-169\_E. Not to Scale.

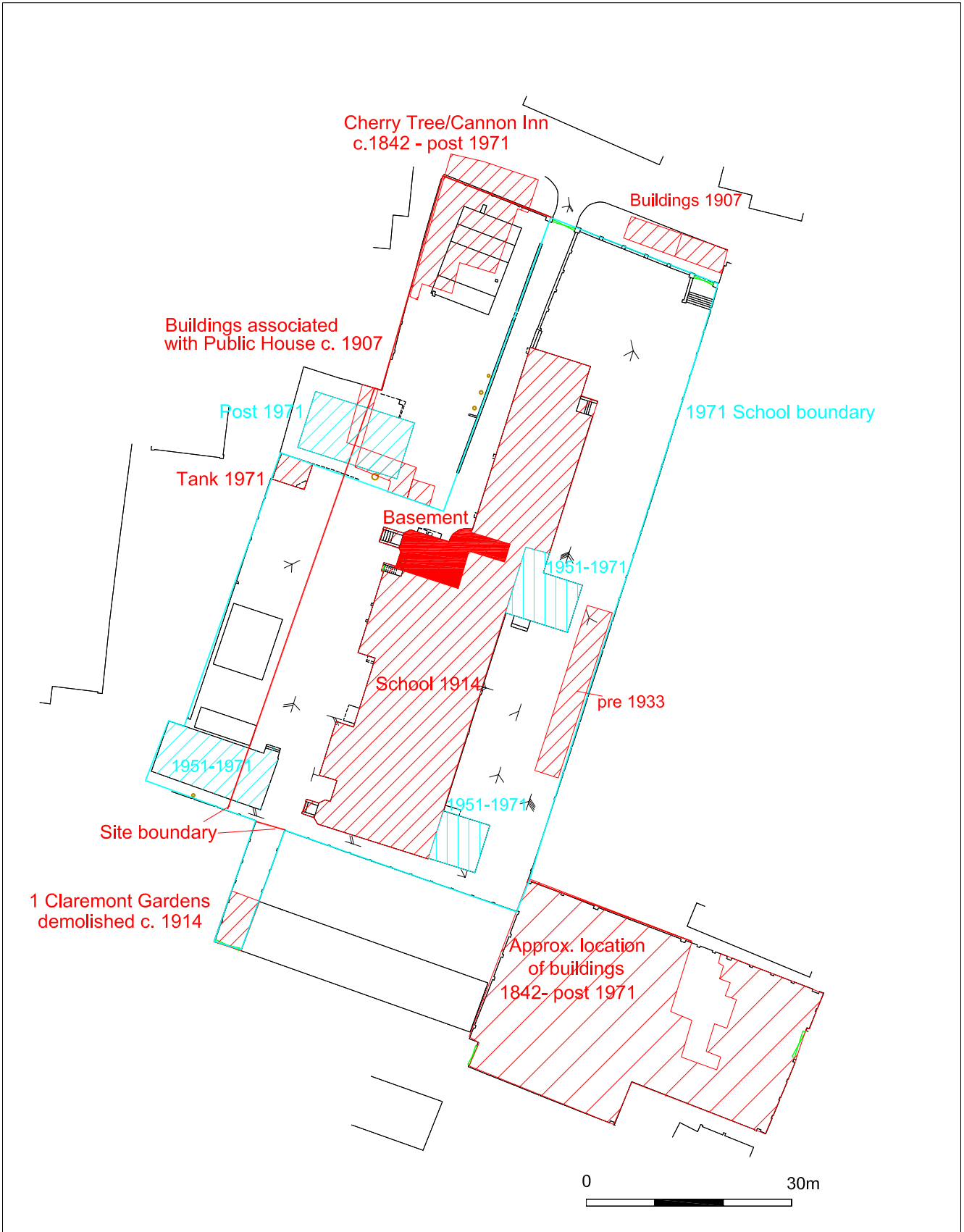


Figure 17. Phase Plan of the site overlaid on DWG 10473-169\_2DT. Scale as shown

# ELLINGTON PLACE, RAMSGATE

ACCOMMODATION SCHEDULE:	DENSITY:
4 No 2B/4P HOUSES (2 ST.)	63 DPH
5 No 3B/5P HOUSES (2 ST.)	114 HAB RMS TOTAL
2 No 4B8P HOUSES(2.5 STOREYS/ROOF SPACE)	114 PEOPLE TOTAL
<b>BLOCK A (3 STOREYS)</b>	<b>PARKING:</b>
8 No 2B/4P FLATS	28 SPACES (1:1)
<b>BLOCK B (2 STOREYS)</b>	<b>SITE AREA:</b>
4 No 1B/2P FLATS	4410SQM OR 0.44 HECTARES
<b>BLOCK C (3 STOREYS)</b>	
6 No 2B/4P FLATS	
<b>TOTAL: 28 DWELLINGS</b>	

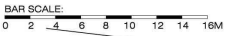


Figure 18. Proposed development Plan. Not to Scale.





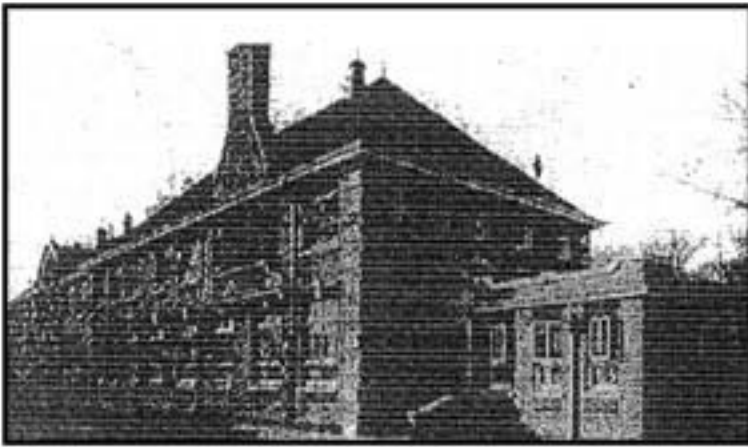


Plate 1. Ellington Council School in 1914.  
Reproduced from Hallett 2000a.



Plate 2. Aerial view of site extracted from Google maps.





Plate 3. Original brick wall, rendered piers and railings. Facing south east.



Plate 4. Post 1971 boundary wall. Facing South East.



Plate 5. Decorated imitation stone piers. Facing south west.



Plate 6. Playground on eastern side of school. Facing south.



Plate 7. Entrance to western side of school bounded by brick wall and railings. Facing south.



Plate 8. Grassy scrub area on western side of site. Facing south west.



Plate 9. Remains of concrete base and whitewashed wall.  
Facing west.



Plate 10. Entrance from Claremont Gardens.  
Facing north.



Plate 11. 190 Grange Road from Ellington Place.  
Facing east.