



# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the Proposed Development of land off North Foreland Road, Broadstairs, Kent.

National Grid Reference TR 39818 69362



Report for David Stroud

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## **SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY**

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## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the for the Proposed Development of land off North Foreland Road, Broadstairs, Kent.**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by David Stroud to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land off North Foreland Road, Broadstairs, Kent.*

*This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:*

- Prehistoric: **High**
- Iron Age: **High**
- Roman: **Moderate/High**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

*The North Foreland area of Broadstairs covers over 9 square kilometres and contains concentrated areas of archaeology. The significant features and finds across the PDA assessment area at the North Foreland attest to the site having been used for millennia especially from the Neolithic through to the Roman period, primarily as a result of its elevated and easterly location on the Isle of Thanet overlooking the North Sea. This assessment has established that there is high archaeological interest in the site for the prehistoric and Iron Age period and moderate/high for the Roman period. This is evidenced following the excavations in 1999, 2001 and 2003 at the St Stephen's College site immediately south of the site plus also other recent excavations that have taken place nearby along the North Foreland Road. The St Stephen's excavations acknowledged that the St Stephen's site is not an isolated area and forms part of a larger whole stretching from the North Foreland area north of the lighthouse down to Stone House School. Therefore, it is highly likely that more archaeological remains will be encountered.*

*Much of the PDA does not appear to have previously been built upon having been used for gardening and animal husbandry and therefore any archaeological remains are likely to have survived, except possibly in the areas where there have been garden buildings, also in the area*

*on the southern boundary where there is a cellar. The proposed development is for four detached houses with the property on the far west having a partial basement. Depending on the depth of any archaeology it is possible that the development may have a high impact on any possible surviving archaeological remains in the area of the partial basement and general house foundations. The surviving flint boundary walls will be retained within the scheme as an integral part of the development although access will require a portion of the eastern side to be removed.*

*It is recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment/and or works will be required subsequent to planning permission being granted and agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities. An Archaeological Evaluation will provide an additional assessment of the nature; depth and level of survival of any archaeological deposits present within the extents of the site and used to inform if further mitigation is necessary.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by David Stroud (the 'Client), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land off North Foreland Road, Broadstairs, Kent, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 39818 69362 (Fig 1).
- 1.1.2 This document will be used in support of planning applications associated with proposed development.

### **1.2 The Site**

- 1.2.1 The proposed site sits at an average height of circa 45m. The hill at North Foreland is a promontory which joins Thanet's central plateau to the east at the heads of the valleys on the line of Lanthorne Road and it forms the eastern most end of the Isle of Thanet with views over the North Sea. Along the length of the ridge of the hill, the elevation is approximately 44 m OD. This falls to the north west in the bottom of The Joss Bay Valley to 30 m OD and eastwards to 20 m OD on the Cliff line. The PDA is located to the west side of North Foreland Road, approximately 2 miles south east from Margate, three quarters of a mile west, north west from Broadstairs and a mile and a half north east of the church of St. Peter's. (Fig 1).
- 1.2.2 The PDA is located on land that gently slopes east to west before dropping sharply away to the valley bottom after the western boundary. The valley bottom

traverses in a south westerly to north easterly direction before reaching Joss Bay and allowing access to the sea in between cliff area. The PDA currently consists of scrubland. The southern boundary borders the gardens of the houses of Foreland Heights estate. The north border of the PDA adjoins the grounds relating to the now closed Stella Maris Convent and some of the buildings of this directly adjoins the northern boundary of the PDA. To the west is a garden area that belongs to No. 16 Foreland Heights, after which is arable farmland. The eastern side is a boundary of an 8ft high flint wall and was related to the St Stephens College and gardens. Access to the site is currently a doorway sized hole in the 8ft high flint wall at the south eastern corner off the North Foreland Road. Within the site is another 8ft high flint wall that is a remnant of the St Stephen's College manor house. This wall has breaks as access ways at the northern and southern end, but the line of it also continues south within the Foreland Heights housing estate and can be seen continuing, dividing the boundaries between No. 17 and 18 Foreland Heights.

- 1.2.3 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology of the Isle of Thanet consists of Margate Chalk formed in the Upper Cretaceous Santonian period, 87-83 million years ago and is up to 24m deep in the North Foreland to Foreness Point and Palm Bay sections on the Isle of Thanet in north Kent. There is no Superficial geology recorded. Though not covered by ice, the area was affected by periglacial erosion in a tundra-like environment during the last glaciation in the Devensian period. The Devensian periglacial record on the Isle of Thanet, is traced from circa 88 to 74 thousand years ago and from circa 24 to 12 thousand years ago. Rising sea from around five to six thousand years ago submerged the low lying Doggerland area that was where the North Sea is now linking the North Sea to the English Channel and continued rising sea levels isolated an area between the Thames and the English Channel forming the Isle of Thanet and the creation of the Wantsum Channel. The site is surrounded to the north, west and south by dry valleys containing colluvial deposits of brickearth being a blend of wind-blown sandy soil deposited during the last glaciation. To the east, the North Foreland hill has suffered erosion of the chalk sea cliffs, meaning the coastline has significantly changed over the past thousands of years. The rate of erosion is estimated at circa 30m per century.

### *Stratigraphy*

- 1.2.4 The 1999 evaluation immediately to the south of the PDA at St Stephen's College had a total number of 12 evaluation trenches situated at various points around the college. Trench 1, 2 and 3 were 15x2m in size and located at three places with Trench 1 at the eastern end moving to trench 3 at the western end, along the northern boundary of the St Stephen's College site, which is also the PDA southern boundary wall. The position of these trenches was just circa 5m south of the PDA southern boundary wall. The surface level of trenches 1, 2 and 3 were 44.20m OD, 44.6m OD and 44.3m OD respectively and the evaluation confirmed that the overburden above the archaeological horizon was at a depth of <0.2m, 0.9m and 0.3m respectively. Some of the other evaluation trenches also revealed periglacial features and in others faint plough abrasions, suggesting some of the ancient archaeological horizons may have been disturbed.
- 1.2.5 A separate evaluation took place in 1993 at No. 16 North Foreland Road, c. 80m SSE of the centre of the PDA on the eastern side of the road. The northern boundary of the property is broadly in line with that of the southern boundary of the PDA. Eight trenches of 4 x 2m were cut across the site with the nearest only 15m from the south eastern corner of the PDA and the furthest 40m from the south eastern corner of the PDA. The trenches had overburden depths between 0.2m and 0.5m and features were found in three of them. The closest trench to the PDA found a circular pit at a depth of 0.2m which held flints, animal bone and late Bronze Age early Iron Age pot sherds. In addition, that trench also had a post hole cut into the floor of the trench at a depth of 0.8m. No other additional level information was provided. The details provided for the evaluations closest to the PDA confirm that the archaeology could potentially be at a reasonably shallow level.

### **1.3 The Proposed Development**

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for four 4-bedroom detached houses. Three will be spread over two levels, whilst the western most property, set on the slightly higher ground will also include a partial basement at an expected height of 44.10 OD. The first floor will include a bedroom and in some cases a living room with access to a terrace. Access will be via the North Foreland Road with part of the existing flint wall removed (Fig. 2).

#### **1.4 Project Constraints**

- 1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

#### **1.5 Scope of Document**

- 1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

## **2 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

### **2.2 Heritage Assets**

- 2.2.1 Designated heritage assets are defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

*‘World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.’*

- 2.2.2 Designation is a formal acknowledgement of a building, monument or site’s significance, intended to make sure that the character of the asset in question is protected through the planning system and to enable it to be passed on to future generations.
- 2.2.3 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following legislation:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Protection of Wrecks Act 1973

### **2.3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

2.3.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012): Annex 2, comprises:

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

2.3.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

2.3.3 NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.3.4 Paragraph 126 of the NPPF states that:

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

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

2.3.5 Paragraph 128 of the NPPF states that:

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

2.3.6 Paragraph 129 of the NPPF states that:

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

2.3.7 The NPPF, Section 12, therefore provides the guidance to which local authorities need to refer when setting out a strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their Local Plans. It is noted within this, that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

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

- **Heritage Asset.** This is ‘a building, monument, Site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions’. These include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority.
- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.

2.3.9 Paragraphs 132 and 136 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.3.10 Paragraph 132 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be. It is noted within this paragraph that significance can be harmed or lost through the alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or by development within its setting. Adding, as heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II Listed Building or Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Battlefields, Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II\* Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

2.3.11 Paragraph 133 states that where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the Site; and

- No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
  - Conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
  - The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the Site back into use.
- 2.3.12 Conversely, paragraph 133 notes that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.
- 2.3.13 Paragraph 136 states that LPAs should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.
- 2.3.14 Paragraph 137 encourages LPAs to look for new development opportunities within Conservation Areas, and states that developments which better reveal or enhance the significance of a designated heritage asset and its setting, will be looked upon favourably.

## **2.4 Regional Policies**

2.4.1 Thanet District Council has a draft Local Plan from 2015 that covers up to 2031. The previous Local Plan was adopted in 2006 and some policies from this plan has been saved and transferred to the new plan. The draft plan has a number of policies relevant to archaeology:

- *POLICY SP29: Conservation and Enhancement of Thanet's Historic Environment.*
- *POLICY HE01: Archaeology*
- *POLICY HE03: Local Heritage Assets*
- *POLICY HE04: Historic Parks and Gardens*
- *POLICY HE11: Archaeological Assessment*
- *POLICY HE12: Archaeological Sites and Preservation*

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

*POLICY SP29: Conservation and Enhancement of Thanet's Historic Environment.*

2.4.3 The Council will support, value and have regard to the significance of Heritage Assets by:

- 1) protecting the historic environment from inappropriate development,
- 2) encouraging new uses where they bring listed buildings back into use, encouraging their survival and maintenance without compromising the conservation of the building,
- 3) seeking the provision of appropriate research for all applications relating to the historic environment on key sites as identified through the Heritage Strategy,
- 4) facilitating the review of Conservation Areas and the opportunities for new designations,
- 5) recognising other local assets through Local Lists,
- 6) offering help, advice and information about the historic environment by providing guidance to stakeholders, producing new guidance leaflets, reviewing existing guidance leaflets and promoting events which make the historic environment accessible to all,
- 7) agreeing Article 4 Directions which will be introduced and reviewed as appropriate,
- 8) supporting development that is of high quality design and supports sustainable development.

*POLICY HE01: Archaeology*

2.4.4 The Council will promote the identification, recording, protection and enhancement of archaeological sites, monuments and historic landscape features, and will seek to encourage and develop their educational, recreational and tourist potential through management and interpretation

- 2.4.5 Developers should submit information with the planning application that allows an assessment of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. Where appropriate the Council may require the developer to provide additional information in the form of a desk-based or field assessment.
- 2.4.6 Planning permission will be refused without adequate assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposal.
- 2.4.7 Development proposals adversely affecting the integrity or setting of Scheduled Monuments or other heritage assets of comparable significance will normally be refused.
- 2.4.8 Where the case for development which would affect an archaeological site is accepted by the Council, preservation in situ of archaeological remains will normally be sought. Where this is not possible or not justified, appropriate provision for investigation and recording will be required. The fieldwork should define:
- (a) The character, significance, extent and condition of any archaeological deposits or structures within the application site;
  - (b) The likely impact of the proposed development on these features;
  - (c) The means of mitigating the effect of the proposed development.
- 2.4.9 Recording should be carried out by an appropriately qualified archaeologist or archaeological contractor and may take place in advance of and during development. No work shall take place until a specification for the archaeological work has been submitted and approved by the Council. Arrangements must also be in place for any necessary post-excavation assessment, analysis and publication of the results, and deposition of the archive in a suitable, accessible repository.

*POLICY HE03: Local Heritage Assets*

- 2.4.10 The Council supports the retention of local heritage assets, including buildings, structures, features and gardens of local interest. Local Heritage assets will be identified in a Local List as part of the Heritage Strategy. Once adopted where

permission is required, proposals will be permitted where they retain the significance, appearance, local distinctiveness, character or setting of a local heritage asset.

*POLICY HE04: Historic Parks and Gardens*

- 2.4.11 Planning permission will not be granted for any development that will adversely affect the visual, historical or horticultural character of an historic park or garden or its setting, whether or not it is included on the statutory register

*POLICY HE11: Archaeological Assessment (saved from 2006 Local Plan)*

- 2.4.12 In order to determine planning applications, the District Council may require the developer/applicant to provide additional information, in the form of an assessment of the archaeological or historical 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 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.

*POLICY HE12: Archaeological Sites and Preservation*

- 2.4.13 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 developers 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.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by David Stroud, to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below).

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

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

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

(2017:4)

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

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- *strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- *an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- *strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*

- *design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- *proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

IFA (2017:4)

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Introduction**

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

### **4.2 Designated Heritage Assets**

- 4.2.1 There are a number of criteria to address and they include the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the Heritage Assets.

#### *Heritage Assets*

- 4.2.2 Any Heritage Asset which includes a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Wreck, Registered Park or Garden, Conservation Area or Landscape can be identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage Assets are the valued components of the historic environment and will include designated Heritage Assets as well as assets identified by the Local Planning Authority during the process of decision making or through the plan making process.

#### *Setting*

- 4.2.3 The surroundings in which a Heritage Asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset or may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

### *Significance*

4.2.4 The value of a Heritage Asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance may be informed by a number of factors which may include; assessment of the significance of the site, setting and building, where relevant, under a number of headings:

- Historic significance – the age and history of the asset, its development over time, the strength of its tie to a particular architectural period, the layout of a site, the plan form of a building, internal features of special character including chimneystacks and fireplaces,
- Cultural significance – the role a site plays in an historic setting, village, town or landscape context, the use of a building perhaps tied to a local industry or agriculture, social connections of an original architect or owner,
- Aesthetic/architectural significance – the visual qualities and characteristics of the asset (settlement site or building), long views, legibility of building form, character of elevations, roofscape, materials and fabric special features of interest,
- Archaeological significance – evolution of the asset, phases of development over different periods, important features, evidence in building fabric, potential for below ground remains.

### **4.3 Sources**

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

#### *Archaeological databases*

4.3.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KCCHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.

- 4.3.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.

*Cartographic and Pictorial Documents*

- 4.3.4 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

*Aerial photographs*

- 4.3.5 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-6).

*Secondary and Statutory Resources*

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

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (500m radius centred on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
	Romano-British	c. AD 43 – c. AD 410
	Anglo-Saxon	AD 410 – AD 1066
	Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1485
	Post-medieval	AD 1485 – AD 1900
	Modern	AD 1901 – present day
<b>Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods</b>		

5.1.2 Features in and around the PDA and wider area encompass many millennia, from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age settlement as well as Post Medieval buildings to numerous WWII features. The Heritage Environment Record lists a large number of archaeological features around the PDA, with a scattering of listed building in the vicinity.

5.1.3 The earliest feature in the immediate locality was a Neolithic axe but there are a significant number of Bronze and Iron Age features scattered across the area as identified from cropmarks, watching briefs, evaluation trenches and excavations. Evidence includes, pits, ditches, post holes, roundhouse gully, floor levels, many crouched inhumations, animal bones, worked flint amongst many other finds. Given the density of features and finds around the immediate vicinity of the PDA, the detailed radius assessment has been limited to 300m. The table in Figure 16 details all the finds within the full 500m assessment area.

5.1.4 There are also a large number of Portable Antiquities Scheme finds (PAS) relating primarily to coins found by metal detecting in the area (Fig. 16). Given that precise location details are not recorded under the scheme but only an area, these finds are not included in the detailed radius assessment commentary but the large number found is a testament to the significant Iron Age presence in the North Foreland Area.

## 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).

- 5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.3 There are eight nationally listed buildings within the assessment area, along with two modern unlisted assets (Table 2). The heritage assets closest to the PDA are the Stephen’s College and accompanying garden walls.

**Table 1 Designated Heritage Assets**

TR 36 NE 2359	Post Medieval	Farm Cottage, North side of Lanthorn Road. Grade II listed. Incorporating 19 <sup>th</sup> century house, originally a dairy to Callis Court Farm and home to smuggler Joss Snelling.
TR 36 NE 2355	Post Medieval	Wall Surrounding Stone House, North Foreland Road. Grade II listed. Probably 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
TR 36 NE 2350	Post Medieval	North Foreland Lighthouse. Grade II listed. Originally a wooden tower in 1636, replaced in 1732 by octagonal brick and flint. Since heightened and subsequently lowered at the end of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
TR 36 NE 2070	Post Medieval	St Stephen’s College. Grade II listed. House late 18 <sup>th</sup> century of 2 storey with red brick. Building enlarged in c. 1820, becoming 3 storeys with 2 storey wings added to the north and south. Became a school in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The earliest building was known as Prospect House, in the Georgian period it was renamed Northforeland Lodge before being known as St Stephen’s College
TR 36 NE 2009	Post Medieval	Boundary and Kitchen Garden Wall to St Stephen’s College. Grade II listed. Early to mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century. Wall of knapped flints with yellow brick dressings between 5 to 8 feet in height. The north side includes a lean-to stock brick gardener’s hut built on the south side of unknown date.
TR 36 NE 2035	Post Medieval	Stone Lodge, North Foreland Road. Grade II listed. Only the left side is listable. Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century. One storey and basement flint-faced. Stuccoed gable having long and short quoins and window dressings. Slate roof. Right hand side is modern.
TR 36 NE 2034	Post Medieval	Stone House, North Foreland Road. Grade II listed. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century Stuccoed House consisting of a centre and 2 wings. Centre portion is 4 storeys and basement.
TR 36 NE 2052	Post Medieval	Stone Farmhouse, Lanthorn Road. Grade II Listed Building. Original portion 1710 with additions in 1839 and since. Three storeys red brick, part refaced with cement.

TR 36 NE 516	Modern	A Victorian pillar box, North Foreland Road near lighthouse. Dates from 1893 to 1900.
TR 36 NE 526	Modern	A George V pillar box, Stone Road / Lanthorne Road. Dates from 1922 to 1927.

### 5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 The KCCHER contains entries pertaining to a large number of archaeological investigations in the assessment area. Therefore, the focus will be on those in the immediate vicinity of the PDA. These are detailed below.
- 5.3.2 A Watching Brief in 2009 (EKE 12335) at 16 North Foreland Road, circa 80m south, south east from the PDA relating to an extension found no archaeological features or finds (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2009. 16 North Foreland Road, North Foreland, Broadstairs, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation Report*). Also, at the same site, a 2010 Watching Brief was undertaken by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology (EKE 11237) monitoring groundworks for a new house. Features relating to the early of middle Iron Age were observed in the form of pits and post holes (TR 36 NE 494). (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2010. Land adjacent to 16 North Foreland Road, North Foreland, Broadstairs, Kent: Archaeological Watching Brief Report.*)
- 5.3.3 The evaluation of the north part of the St Stephens College site in 1999 by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology comprises of 11 trenches totalling 185m (EKE 11474). Features and finds were found in all of the trenches which are directly to the south of the PDA (Fig. 21) Features ranged from post holes, storage pits, palisade trench, ditches with finds including worked flint, pottery, animal bones, a crouched inhumation, and shells, all dated to the Iron Age (TR 36 NE 501). A Roman coin was also found (TR 36 NE 5022). (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 1999. An Archaeological Evaluation at the St. Stephens College Site, North Foreland, Broadstairs.*)
- 5.3.4 A joint excavation in 1999 by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology and the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (EKE 12687) at St Stephen's College site was undertaken following the above evaluation. Evidence found activity related to the Bronze and Iron Age (TR 36 NE 605), as well as early Roman activity (TR 36 NE 606). Graves relating to the Late Neolithic / Bronze Age in the form of barrows (TR 36 NE 604) were found. The excavation also revealed a hoard of 63 Iron Age British potin coins from the first century BC. (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet*

*Archaeology. 2001. St. Stephen's College, North Foreland, Broadstairs: A Research Design. Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 1999. North Foreland, Broadstairs: Statement of Importance. Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 1999. An archaeological assessment of North Foreland, Broadstairs, Kent; Department for Culture, Media and Sport. 1999. Treasure Annual Report 1998-1999).*

- 5.3.5 The southern part of St Stephen's College site was evaluated using seven trenches by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology in 2001 (EKE 12688) along with further excavation at Foreland Heights in 2003 (EKE 12689). This was to excavate, strip and map the remaining portion of the sub rectangular Iron Age enclosure ditch. A number of pits and post holes were found. One pit was interpreted as being used for mixing daub for use with wattle structures and then backfilled with midden material and subsequently used for the burial of an adult female with 2 jet and a single faience bead at her neck. Nearby Iron Age horse bridle bits were found. (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2001. Land at North Foreland (Former St Stephens College Site), Broadstairs, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation; Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2004. Foreland Heights, North Foreland, Broadstairs, Kent: Archaeological Assessment Report.*)
- 5.3.6 Further excavations at the St Stephen's College site in 2003 by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology. The footprint of the block of flats was fully excavated. The areas of car parking and the roadway were stripped and mapped and unexcavated features were preserved in situ. Early Bronze Age activity is confirmed by at least three Beaker sherds. These include the location of possible Late Age boundary ditches, an Early to Middle Iron Age enclosure, pits and postholes of Early to Middle Iron Age date and a single inhumation which may date to the Middle Iron Age. A few isolated features dated to the Early Roman period. Artefacts recovered from the site included pottery, animal bone, metal work and flint and ranged in date through all these periods, including residual pottery from earlier and later periods. Other than these few debatable sherds there are no clear indications of activity during the broad period c.2000/1700-1000 BC in the 1999-2003 areas of excavation. appears to imply that the northern area of the North Foreland downland was reserved as a non-secular zone, for burial and ancestor-connection

ceremonies, from the earlier Neolithic through into the earlier first millennium BC a period of up to 2600 years. Figure 21 shows the location of the 1999, 2001 and 2003 evaluations trenches and excavations.

- 5.3.7 Anne's cottage in North Foreland Avenue circa 115m east from the PDA, was archaeologically evaluated in 2011 by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology (EKE12186) by 2 trenches totalling 20m in length. Finds included Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age flints (TR 36 NE 562) and an Iron Age pit (TR 36 NE 563). Also, a watching brief was undertaken at the same site during the topsoil stripping of the new house (EKE12187). No archaeological features were encountered due to previous terracing of the site (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2011. Anne's Cottage, North Foreland Avenue, Broadstairs, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation Report*).
- 5.3.8 'Deepdene' in North Foreland Avenue, circa 200m north east from the PDA was evaluated by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology by means of three trenches in 2011 (EKE 12188). A Watching Brief was undertaken at the same site in 2012 regarding the demolition of the house and foundations for a new house (EKE 12428). No significant archaeological features or finds were found in either case. (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2012. Deepdene, North Foreland Avenue, Broadstairs, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation Report*).
- 5.3.9 A watching brief was undertaken in 2004 at 12 North Foreland Road circa 160m north east from the PDA by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology (EKE 8876). Eight archaeological features were identified as being pits or post holes (TR 36 NE 277). Six were excavated with two producing dating evidence relating to the Iron age (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2004. Construction of a Garage at 12 North Foreland Road North Foreland Broadstairs Kent Archaeological Watching Brief*).
- 5.3.10 Land adjacent to 12 North Foreland Road, circa 75m south from the PDA, was subject to a Watching Brief in 2007 by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology in relation to foundations for a new house and garage (EKE 13051). Iron Age post holes and pits were found (TR 36 NE 639) (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2007. Land Adjacent 12 North Foreland Road, Broadstairs, Kent: Archaeological Watching Brief Report*).

- 5.3.11 A 2006 evaluation by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust at 6 North Foreland Road (EKE 12297), by means of six trenches found features in association with a middle Iron Age settlement (TR 36 NE 567) (*Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2006. Archaeological Evaluation of land at 6 North Foreland Road, Broadstairs, Kent*). A 2016 Watching Brief at the same site by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology relating to the foundation trenches for the first dwelling of a total of 14 dwelling to be constructed in the grounds (EKE 15408) found features relating to the middle Iron Age (TR 36 NE 567). (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2016. Plot 12, Land at 6 North Foreland Road, Broadstairs, Kent*).
- 5.3.12 Albert Lodge in North Foreland Avenue circa 260m south from the PDA found no archaeological finds or features during a 2005 Watching Brief by Trust for Thanet Archaeology in 2005 (EKE 11147). However, the area monitored was small and related to groundworks for a side extension (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2005. Albert Lodge, North Foreland Avenue, Broadstairs, Kent: Archaeological Watching Brief Report*). Associated works in 2006 at the same site for a swimming pool (EKE 11166) and tennis court (EKE 11159) only observed 20<sup>th</sup> century features (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2006. Groundworks associated with the construction of a Swimming Pool at Albert Lodge, North Foreland Avenue, Broadstairs, Kent: Archaeological Watching Brief Report & Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2006. Groundworks associated with the construction of a Tennis Court, Albert Lodge, North Foreland Avenue, Broadstairs, Kent: Archaeological Watching Brief*).
- 5.3.13 A Watching Brief was undertaken in 2004 by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology at 'Beauforts' (EKE 12951), North Foreland Avenue, circa 100m south east from the PDA in relation to the construction of an underground garage. Features relating to a Bronze Age barrow were found (TR 36 NE 408) (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2005. 'Beauforts', North Foreland Avenue, Broadstairs, Kent: Archaeological Report*).
- 5.3.14 A Watching Brief for an extension at 'Chyngton', North Foreland Avenue, circa 135m south, south east from the PDA in 2007 by the Trust for Thanet archaeology (EKE 13015) found no archaeological finds or features. However, a 2010 evaluation at the same site by 2 connected trenches (EKE 13014) found an

undated post hole (TR 36 NE 638) (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2010. Chyngton, Northforeland Avenue, North Foreland, Broadstairs, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation Report*).

- 5.3.15 At 'Fairacre Lodge', North Foreland Avenue, circa 140m south east from the PDA, had a rescue excavation in 1980 by the Isle of Thanet Archaeological Unit (EKE 4235). This was following the discovery of human remains relating to the Bronze Age/ Iron Age in the new house foundation trench (TR 36 NE 114). This included an early Bronze Age Pigmy Urn and crouched burials within a ring ditch of a round barrow. There were also long graves with extended burials with one of those graves yielding Marnian La Tene Pottery. (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology. 2005. 'Beauforts', North Foreland Avenue, Broadstairs, Kent: Archaeological Report.*)

#### *Excavations not recorded in the HER database*

- 5.3.16 The Kent Archaeological Society in 1877-78 refers to a report by John Dowker on his excavations at Joss Farm near the North Foreland Lighthouse. A foundation wall, 40 feet long by 7 ½ feet wide, made of rough flints, laid in hard mortar was found. The exact location of this site is not known and has been interpreted as related to a Roman military installation.

#### *Landscape Characterisation*

- 5.3.17 The site is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation as Post 1810 Settlement with the PDA, bordering on the western side fields predominately bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way. (Fig. 17).

#### *Designations*

- 5.3.18 There is one designation within the assessment are. This relates to the Historic Parks and Gardens of Maurice House in Broadstairs, circa 450m south west from the PDA. (Fig. 20).

#### *Cropmarks*

- 5.3.19 There are a number of cropmarks recorded in the assessment area. These are to mainly to the west side of the PDA. Circa 50m to the west of the PDA are two parallel ditches (TR 36 NE 115, TR 36 NE 168 & TR 36 NE 167) possibly relating to an Iron Age Hillfort site and barrow these ditches traverse north south before curving round near the lighthouse. Circa 400m south west of the PDA are

cropmarks showing rectangular enclosures (TR 36 NE 194). Date and function is unclear. Just to the north of the rectangular enclosure cropmark is a ring ditch cropmark (TR 36 NE 409). To the north is a ring ditch relating to a possible barrow site near the lighthouse (TR 36 NE 52) circa 285m north of the PDA, as well as a number of single and double ditched ring ditch cropmark features and double ditch linear features (TR 36 NE 79) circa 170m west of the PDA. Date and function is unknown but thought to be Iron Age. Double ditch and bank features (MWX43002) are circa 500m north, north west of the PDA along with a number of sub-circular pit features in close proximity are thought to be from the Bronze to Iron Age period (MWX43023), circa 430m north of the PDA and range in size from 1.5 to 4.5m. East of Elmwood Farm are cropmarks seen in 2007 (TR 36 NE 596) circa 300m west of the PDA showing a single line flanked by two smaller ones in an irregular pattern and it thought to relate to the Iron Age (Fig. 19).

#### *Palaeolithic Character Area*

5.3.20 The assessment area sits within a Palaeolithic Character Areas (PCA) classed as PCA03 relating to dry valleys and slopes on Thanet, mostly Chalk bedrock close to surface but with brickearth-rich slopewash deposits filling dry valley bottoms (Fig.18).

#### *0-100m Radius*

5.3.21 There are three KHER entries for this area. The PDA boundaries include the northern section of the flint kitchen garden wall of St Stephen's College (TR 36 NE 2009). The wall is Grade II listed at the southern end of the wall, nearer the original St Stephen's college. The PDA eastern boundary flint wall incorporates a cambered opening with yellow brick surrounds in the south eastern corner. The internal flint wall within the PDA, originally formed the western boundary of the gardens.

5.3.22 A 1999 excavation directly to the south of the PDA boundary (TR 36 NE 606) found evidence of a putative Middle Iron Age enclosure, pits, postholes, ditches, worked flints, bones, along with a crouched burial. This enclosure was partially exposed during excavations for the adjacent housing development in 1999. The enclosure was deemed of sufficient importance to preserve in situ beneath the site of the building of the Foreland Heights estate.

- 5.3.23 Circa 80m south, south east of the PDA is 6 North Foreland Road where an evaluation in 1993 found Iron Age pits and post holes. And possible roundhouse (TR 36 NE 494).

*100-200m Radius*

- 5.3.24 There are 14 KHER entries for this area. A Neolithic / Bronze Age cropmark relating to a barrow circa 150m west of the PDA in an arable field. It has two concentric ditches and a central feature (TR 36 NE 167). There are also cropmarks relating to two parallel ditches thought to be that of the Iron Age hillfort circa 150 m west of the PDA (TR 36 NE 168).
- 5.3.25 The St Stephen's College site continued to be excavated at the southern end, circa 180m south, south west of the PDA in 2001 and 2003 (TR 36 NE 501) where further Bronze and Iron Age activity was found with more crouched inhumations, ditches, pits as well as more of the enclosure area found in 1999 (TR 36 NE 605 & TR 36 NE 604). The southern edge of the 1999 excavation also found a unstratified Roman coin (TR 36 NE 502).
- 5.3.26 At 12 North Foreland Road, circa 110m south, south east during the construction of a garage, pits and post holes were found relating to the Iron Age (TR 36 NE 277). At 'Beauforts', circa 180m south east of the PDA and early Bronze Age barrow with a crouched inhumation accompanied by a beaker was found. A Neolithic flint axe was deposited in a ditch thought to also be in Bronze Age (TR 36 NE 408). Over the road at 'Fairacre Lodge', circa 200m south east of the PDA, Bronze and Iron Age crouched burials were found along with a collared urn, ring ditch and numerous pits and post holes (TR 36 NE 114). 'Anne's Cottage', circa 160m east, south east of the PDA in North Foreland Avenue found two struck flints from a linear, possibly periglacial feature (TR 36 NE 562) and an Iron Age pit (TR 36 NE 563). 'Tenay House', circa 130m south of the PDA, pits, post holes and worked flint relating to the Iron Age were found during a watching brief (TR 36 NE 639).
- 5.3.27 Circa 180m east of the PDA, a WWII barbed wire entanglement was located from photographs in 1942 and it had been removed by 1946 (MWX 43012). At circa 150m north of the PDA, a radar station was constructed during WWII and has since been removed (TR 36 NE 294).

### *200-300m Radius*

- 5.3.28 The next radius area includes five records in the Kent HER In the Victorian period, flint implements were found north of the lighthouse, circa 250m north west of the PDA (TR 36 NE 3). Also, north of the lighthouse, a possible Bronze Age barrow has been identified from cropmarks, circa 300m north of the PDA (TR 36 NE 52). Additional cropmarks have also been identified nearby, circa 220m west of the PDA and include ring ditches and parallel pit features along with linear features these are undated but are thought to be Bronze or Iron Age in character (TR 36 NE 79). Iron Age Hillfort cropmarks relating to two parallel ditches have also been seen near the lighthouse, circa 250m north, north east of the PDA (TR 36 NE 115).
- 5.3.29 Circa 250m east of the PDA are the famous beach stairs that includes two shafts and three tunnelled sections with concrete steps that replaced the previous oak steps (TR 46 NW 73).
- 5.3.30 WWII defences comprising of gun emplacements and pits including barbed wire and air raid shelters were seen circa 250m east of the PDA at the cliff edge (MWX 43017). Many other features relating to WWII are to the north and east of the PDA include a radio aerial (TR 36 NE 2436). Defence sites at the cliff edge 250m east of the PDA were identified on German maps (TR 46 NW 97 & TR 46 NW 98). A trench circa 215m north, north west of the PDA is thought to relate to WWII is seen on a 1940 map (TR 36 NE 2435).

### *300-500m Radius*

- 5.3.31 Finds and features in this area include a Palaeolithic handaxe, several cropmarks showing ditches and ring ditches. More Bronze and Iron Age finds including pottery and coins. At the wider reaches of the assessment area possible Roman ditches, pits, coins and constructions are found. Also, more WWII defences are also recorded.

### *Undated*

- 5.3.32 There are a number of undated entries. These relate to cropmarks where the origin is not clear. Only an undated post hole at 'Chyngton', circa 200m south, south east of the PDA is within the 300m detailed assessment area. All others are within a 300-500m radius.

#### **5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative**

- 5.4.1 The Isle of Thanet has been occupied since prehistoric times. The evidence of early hunter gatherer peoples on Thanet which can be seen in the Pleistocene deposits of the island particularly at Pegwell Bay and Manston. The periglacial processes had a scouring effect removing evidence of the oldest deposits of geological material and evidence of human settlement during the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period, thus Thanet has fewer finds than seen elsewhere in Kent for this period.
- 5.4.2 During the Mesolithic period the coastlines of Thanet would have been different to the present-day coastline as the water levels were lower. It is thought that Thanet would not have been an island at this point. By the Bronze Age it is thought that the waters had rose enough to form an island but that there was still land to the north and east of the present coastline .
- 5.4.3 The Neolithic period of Thanet is dominated by the rising sea level, which would have altered the geography of the region and affected local resources. Evidence on Thanet of the Neolithic period and Bronze Age period is seen through the funerary landscapes along with evidence of worked flint tools. Major monuments include the causewayed enclosures at Chalk Hill, Pegwell, North Foreland and the remains of late Neolithic and Bronze Age barrows, some with burials, along with extensive landscapes of the settlements, farmsteads, trackways and agricultural lands. During the Bronze Age it appeared people favoured the promontories and highest elevations for the location of barrows of which there are hundreds across Thanet.
- 5.4.4 By the Iron Age in the sixth century BC, the coastline was formed of tall cliffs that were impassable except in deep valley intersections. Margate and Ramsgate were broad bays with smaller bays at Kingsgate, Joss Bay and Stone Bay, near to the North Foreland, that would have allowed access for fishing boats. The earliest Iron Age features date to the fifth century BC and comprise of defensive settlements at North Foreland, Trinity Square, Margate and South Dumpton Down replacing the earlier Bronze Age landscapes. This period coincides with an increase in trade and exchange especially with continental Europe evidenced by the finds of coins and continental as well as local pottery. There is also an increase

in the presence of burials. There is evidence for the storage of grain in pits during this period.

- 5.4.5 The Roman army invaded Britain in 43 AD, at is possible that they landed at nearby Richborough and Ebbsfleet. The Romans created major Kentish ports at Richborough, Dover and Lymne and therefore Kent was of considerable strategic importance. Roman villas have been found across Thanet and in common with elsewhere in Kent, many of these building went out of use around 300 AD. but by the 4th century the Roman civilization was in decline and the Romans abandoned Britain in 410AD. A Roman military installation may have been found near the Lighthouse in Victorian times. In addition, near the PDA are a number of places bearing the name 'Stone' such as 'Stone Gap', 'Stone House' and 'Stone Farm'. Stone can often relate to Roman paved roads or ruins.
- 5.4.6 The earliest known reference to the Wantsum Channel is in the second century AD geography of Ptolomy that confirms the channel was large enough to isolate Thanet during the Roman period and it is during this period that the coastline on the northern and eastern side begins to resemble that of the present day. Bede's Ecclesiastical History written in the 8th century in the Anglo-Saxon period refer to the channel as 'Uantsumu' and that there are 600 families divided from the land by the river Wantsum that is fordable only in two places. The Wantsum appears to have been at its deepest in the Roman and Anglo-Saxon period.
- 5.4.7 In the late 4th century, the Jutes arrived, a Germanic people that settled in Britain in the late 4th century. The arrival of the Anglo-Saxons is celebrated in Thanet through the tradition of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in 449 AD at Ebbsfleet near Cliffsend. Remains of the new settlers can be seen in the cemeteries that can be found throughout the island and the occasional evidence of dispersed settlement that has been found. In 597 AD the Pope sent Augustine with a group of monks to Kent to convert the population to Christianity. King Ethelbert the King of Kent, married to a Christian woman, gave little opposition and in 598 AD Augustine and his monks built a church outside the city walls in Canterbury. Land was also granted in Thanet to build a monastery on an estate at Minster on the Isle of Thanet.

- 5.4.8 Thanet's proximity to the coast and its monastic estate made it a target for Viking raids. Thanet was invaded by Vikings in 830 AD and 980 AD with more raids in the following three decades. The original monastery at Minster disappears from the records in the ninth century, possibly burnt by the Vikings. At the time of the Domesday book in 1086 AD following William of Normandy's invasion in 1066 AD of England, only Monckton and Minster were recorded as manors on Thanet. Monckton had 89 villagers, 21 smallholders with a mill and two churches. Minster had 150 villagers, with 50 smallholders, church, salt house, fisheries and a mill.
- 5.4.9 The inland village of St Peter's was established after the building of a parish church in about 1080 AD and was a farming community. The village and its church, named after Saint Peter, and was the second daughter church of Minster, although the first written record of its present name dates to 1124. In 1254 the village was named 'scī Petr', which gradually changed to 'scī Petri' by 1270, Sti Petri in Insula de Thaneto by 1422, and finally settling on its current form of St Peter's by 1610.
- 5.4.10 The coastal confederation of Cinque Ports during its medieval period consisted of a confederation of 42 towns and villages in all. This included St Peter's, as a 'limb' of Dover. On the nearby coast was a cliff-top shrine, the Shrine of Our Lady, at what was then called Bradstow(e), meaning "broad place" (perhaps referring to the wide bay). Broadstairs was essentially a fishing community. The Broadstairs name has undergone historic changes, 'Brodsteyr Lynch' in 1434, 'Brodestyr' in 1479, 'Broadstayer', 1565 to 'Brod Stayrs' 1610 and 'Bradstowe' in the 1800's. The name refers to a flight of broad stairs cut into the cliff face at the beginning of the 15th Century.
- 5.4.11 In 1440, an archway was built in Broadstairs by George Culmer across a track leading down to the sea, where the first wooden pier or jetty was built in 1460. A more enduring structure was to replace this in 1538, when the road leading to the seafront, known as Harbour Street, was cut into the rough chalk ground on which Broadstairs is built, by another George Culmer. Going further in defence of the town, he built the York Gate in 1540, a portal that still spans Harbour Street and which then held two heavy wooden doors that could be closed in times of threat from the sea.

- 5.4.12 The hamlet of Reading (formerly Reden or Redyng) Street was established by Flemish refugees in the 17th century and is 2 miles east, south east of Margate and just over 1km west, south west from the PDA.
- 5.4.13 From the 1460s the Wantsum suffered from deposition of silt and mud and the process of reclamation that had been in operation since the eleventh century occurred and the Wantsum became a marshy river valley drained to provide additional pasture and the Wantsum ceased to be navigable.
- 5.4.14 Kingsgate is a hamlet in St. Peter's parish three miles east of Margate and circa 1km north of the North Foreland Lighthouse. The name Kingsgate is related to an incidental landing of Charles II on 30 June 1683 ('gate' referring to a cliff-gap) though other English monarchs have also used this cove, such as George II in 1748. Kingsgate is the location of Holland House built between 1762 and 1768 for Lord Holland (Henry Fox, 1st Baron Holland), which was accessed from the beach through a stone arched gate originally named Barthelmas Gate and renamed later to Kings Gate. Holland House was sold on by his third son Charles James Fox and in due course subdivided and further developed, on either end of the cliffs above Kingsgate Bay Lord Holland built what is now the Captain Digby Public House and Kingsgate Castle. This last was never a real castle and was one of several follies in the grounds of Holland House and, indeed its stable block, before further redevelopment, allowing it to become the residence of John Lubbock, 1st Baron Avebury.
- 5.4.15 Caleys Grange, commonly called Callis court, is an estate in the parish of St Peters, which was part of the ancient possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine and was by them appropriated to the use of their sacristy. This estate, which consisted of fifty-nine acres, and two thirds of the great tithes of this parish, continued in the possession of the monastery. , At the time of the dissolution of it by Henry VIII, it came into the king's hands. Three years later the king settled this estate by his donation charter, among other premises, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Christchurch, in Canterbury, where the inheritance of it remains at this time.

- 5.4.16 The history of the North Foreland lighthouse tells us that there was probably some sort of a beacon at an earlier period but the first distinct intimation concerning a lighthouse on the North Foreland is in the year 1636 when Charles I by letters-patent granted to Sir John Meldrum licence to continue and renew the lighthouses erected on the North and South Forelands. The lighthouse is situated 230m north of the PDA. It was needed to navigate the treacherous Goodwin Sands. The lighthouse erected by Sir John consisted merely of a house built with timber lath and plaster on the top of which a light was kept in a large glass lantern for the purpose of directing ships in their course. This house was accidentally burnt down in 1683 after which for some years use was made of a sort of beacon on which a light was hoisted. At the end of the seventeenth century a strong octagonal structure of flint was erected on the top of which was an iron grate, a fire open to the air using coals was used.
- 5.4.17 Around 1732, the top of this lighthouse was covered with a lantern with large sash windows and the fire fed by bellows with which the attendants blew throughout the night. This contrivance is said to have been for the purpose of saving coals but it would seem more probable that it was in order to preserve the fire from being extinguished by rain. However, the plan did not work well and great injury resulted to navigation as many vessels were lost on the sands from not seeing the light and so little was it visible at sea that mariners asserted that they had often in hazy weather seen the Foreland before they could discover the light. Towards the end of the 18th century the North Foreland Lighthouse underwent some considerable alterations and repairs. Two stories of brick were built on the original structure which raised it to the height of 100 feet including the room at the top in which the lights were kept.
- 5.4.18 Smuggling was an important industry in the area, and the men of Broadstairs and St Peter's became very good at outwitting customs agents. This was very profitable because of the very high duty payable on tea, spirits and tobacco. There is a network of tunnels and caves strewn in the chalk strata which were used by smugglers to hide their contraband. One character, Joss Snelling from the area lived to old age, and in his dotage was presented to a young Queen Victoria as 'the famous Broadstairs smuggler'. He even gave his name to a local cove — Joss

Bay — though some believe that he took his own name from that of his preferred landing site.

5.4.19 Joss Snelling was born in 1741 and lived to the age of 96. He had brushes with the law from time to time in the course of his career and was fined £100 for smuggling at the age of 89. An incident in 1769 involving Snelling's company, the Callis Court Gang, were unloading a cargo at Botany Bay when they were surprised by a preventive patrol. Five members of the gang fled from the beach, either up Kemp's stairs or by scrambling up the chalk. They were challenged on the cliff-top by a riding officer. To affect an escape, they shot him, and the dying man was taken to the nearby Captain Digby Inn. To locate the killers, the authorities mounted a search of the area, concentrating on nearby Reading Street. In Rosemary Cottage there they found two dead smugglers, and one mortally wounded. The Battle of Botany Bay, as it came to be known, claimed the lives of 15 of Joss's gang. Nine died of their wounds, and six were later hanged in Sandwich, at Gallows Field.

5.4.20 By 1824 steamboats were becoming more common, having begun to make over from the hoys and sailing packets about 1814. These made trade with London much faster. The familiar sailing hoys took anything up to 72 hours to reach Margate from London, whereas the new steamships were capable of making at least nine voyages in this time and it brought a new prosperity to Thanet. In the middle of the 19th century, the professional classes began to move in. By 1850, the population had reached about 3,000, doubling over the previous 50 years. Due to the fresh sea air, many convalescent homes for children opened towards the end of the 19th century. Broadstairs outgrew St Peter's by 1841 and the two parishes were joined in 1830.

5.4.21 Although numerous holidaymakers were attracted to Broadstairs and to other Thanet seaside towns during the Victorian era, it was not directly served by the railways until 1863. This was a time of great expansion for railways in the South East; in 1860 Victoria Station had been completed, followed by Charing Cross and Cannon Street. Rail access to Broadstairs had previously relied heavily upon coach links to other railway stations in the district or region.

- 5.4.22 During the Second World War a number of radar stations were set up by German forces in France and the Netherlands to detect allied aircraft flying across the English Channel and a chain of top secret radar jamming stations were set up by British scientists along the south east coast of Britain. An array of transmitters was set out around the gallery of the lighthouse controlled by equipment in the lower lantern as part of this chain and supporting this were a significant number of defences, including gun emplacements, trenches, barbed wire and air raid shelters.
- 5.4.23 The St Stephens College building was originally built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century of being a red brick, two room house of two storeys, originally named Prospect House. The building was remodelled in circa 1825 with the addition of north and south wings and named as North Foreland Lodge in 1828. In 1839 it is known that the property included a walled garden to the north. It is believed it was privately owned until the early 1900s. In 1926, a H shaped complex of buildings known as the south wing was erected for the girls boarding school. The date that the school moved to the site is not known but by 1939 it is listed as North Foreland School. During WWII it was used as a RAF Radar Station. St Stephens College moved to the site in 1946 and the school closed in 1991. Within the grounds were several buildings other than the main school and dormitories, there were stables, a chapel and a swimming pool. The school was demolished and a housing estate built there around 2001 called Foreland Heights, which includes the north wing of the original boarding school building which is listed and is now converted into flats known as St Stephen's Manor.
- 5.4.24 To the north of the PDA is the Convent of Stella Maris. This belongs to the Faithfull Companions of Jesus, a society of Roman Catholic Sisters founded by Marie Madeleine in Paris in 1820. The society has sites worldwide but the convent at North Foreland was the central administration for the Society between 1960 and 2012 as well as the chapel holding the tomb of the foundress. They purchased the convent building in the grounds beside the North Foreland Lighthouse in 1913 and over the following decades added more buildings and extensions before closing in 2012. It is not known if the site is still occupied.

## 5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

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

- 5.5.1 This shows a sparsely populated landscape. The PDA site is fields and to the north the lighthouse is marked as well as the Stone stairs. Riding Street (Reading Street) to the west is a hamlet as well as the Stone Street area south of the PDA along with Stone House. There are few land boundaries showing other than the major streets running between and around the estates. The village of St Peters is shown to the south west. It is essentially an agrarian landscape in the vicinity of the PDA. (Fig. 3).

### *Hasted, 1797, North Foreland 107*

- 5.5.2 The PDA is still fields. Other features are similar to that of Figure 3. (Fig. 4)

### *Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawing from 1797*

- 5.5.3 This is the earliest map that clearly shows the individual buildings. The PDA is still fields. To the north is the lighthouse with a small cluster of buildings. To the east is the hamlet of Reading Street, essentially a ribbon development. To the south of the PDA is Stone House and further south it is now labelled Calais Grange rather than Stone Street. South of Calais Grange, the road continues south to Broadstairs (Fig. 5).

### *Historic OS map 1872*

- 5.5.4 South of the PDA, North Foreland Lodge (St Stephen's Manor) has been built and the PDA appears to be part of the garden area to the north of the house. Southwards, Stone House and Stone Farm are clearly marked as well as the lighthouse to the north. To the west of Stone Farm, Lanthorne house has been built. The surrounding areas are still fields (Fig.6).

### *Historic OS map 1873 1:2,500*

- 5.5.5 The first detailed scaled map clearly shows the eastern portion of the PDA being part of the formal garden and pathways area of North Foreland Lodge property boundaries designated 272. The western part of the PDA is outside the property boundaries and is part of larger field, designated 257 and there is clearly a boundary line cutting the PDA into two. To the east of the PDA there are no

features marked or field designations until the cliff edge is reached. A footpath can be seen traversing across from the lighthouse in a south westerly direction. To the south of the PDA is another property marked as a Summer House. This is within the north garden area of Stone Lodge. (Fig.7).

*Historic OS map 1898 1:2,500*

5.5.6 There have been significant changes. The eastern portion of the PDA, no longer appears within the formal garden area of the North Foreland Lodge. On the southern boundary of the PDA is a small square shaped building. The road on which the PDA is situated is formally labelled as North Foreland Road for the first time. To the east appears to be a new set of roads between North Foreland Road and the cliffs. These roads are not yet named. The south eastern boundary of North Foreland Lodge shows a new but unnamed property on the opposite side of North Foreland Road. To the south of North Foreland Lodge is still fields until the property boundary and gardens of Stone Lodge is seen. The garden area of Stone Lodge now appears more open. The map to the north of the PDA is not shown but does suggest that there is now a property to the north. (Fig.8).

*Historic OS map 1907 1:2,500*

5.5.7 There have been further significant changes. The PDA area appears unchanged. There is a large property to the north of the PDA. South of the PDA within the North Foreland Lodge garden area is a feature labelled as a tank. Fields still dominate to the west. To the east, the new roads have been named and the area divided up into distinct property boundaries, some of which have already been built on although the area directly opposite on the North Foreland Road is not yet utilised. The light house is labelled as being an oscillating lighthouse, painted white and red. A number of new features labelled as 'stone' or 'stones' appear for the first time. One of these features is circa 50m to the west of the PDA. The others are located to the east of the lighthouse. Stone Lodge to the south of the PDA appears to now have more outbuildings although the summer house still seems to be in existence. (Fig.9).

*Historic OS map 1932, 1:2,500*

5.5.8 The field to the west, behind North Foreland Lodge appears to have new strip of boundaries. One is labelled 389 (1.219) and the southern portion labelled 381 (0.826). The northern part of strip 389 encompasses the western end of the PDA. It is not clear the purpose or owner of these strips at this point. The eastern boundary area of the PDA remains unchanged. More properties have now been built within the new estate area including ones directly opposite the eastern end of the PDA on the North Foreland Road. Additional properties have already been built on what was a field between the property to the north of the PDA and the North Foreland Lighthouse. Within the North Foreland Lodge there is a new large building to the south west of the original house. The original house also appears to have been re-modelled with additional elements to the west and south. The summer house at Stone Lodge to the south, has been replaced with a large building and the garden appears more open with additional outbuildings added. (Fig.10).

*Historic OS map 1936-1939 1:2,500*

5.5.9 There appears to be little change to figure 10. Strip designated 389 in the previous map has now been split into two, with the northern portion now designated 390 and includes the western part of the PDA. Three small buildings have been built within the PDA that encompasses the eastern boundary of the field area strip designated 390 that abuts the western side of the original garden wall that divides the PDA. The purpose of these buildings is not known and the PDA area is two different fields. The small square shaped building the straddles the southern boundary of the PDA still exists. (Fig.11).

*Historic OS map 1954 1:2,000*

5.5.10 There have been significant changes. North Foreland Lodge is now called St Stephen's College (Girls). The strip of land previously designated 381 is now tennis courts and belongs to the school. Within the strip of land previously designated 389, the school has built a chapel and a number of other buildings. At the part previously designated 390, the northern end of this strip, within the western part of the PDA the three smaller buildings are still in existence, but a larger couple of long buildings has also been built in the western portion and are

in some way connected with the school. To the north of the PDA, the building there is now labelled Stella Maris Convent and they have built a chapel as well as other new large buildings on the site, one of which directly borders the north boundary of the PDA. The properties on the North Foreland estate are also named for the first time. There are more stone features showing. One not seen before is located on the north west corner of the PDA. (Fig.12).

*Historic OS map 1954 1:2,500*

5.5.11 There do not appear to be any difference to figure 12, other than the change in scale allows us to see that the field designated 391 has been divided with a new boundary line at the southern end with the southern portion designated 5424 is now the school's playing field. There is a further division within this southern area with a field designated 6420 alongside the tennis courts. (Fig.13).

*Historic OS map 1973 1:2,000*

5.5.12 The southern boundary area of the PDA has two new buildings along the edge. One alongside the building mentioned in Figure 12 and a longer building to the east of the other two. The PDA area still has a distinct boundary line across it in a north easterly to south westerly direction and on the western side of this internal boundary there is also another small rectangular building added to the south of the other two. Immediately to the south of the PDA the school has added a swimming pool area. Field designated 6420 now has a building located on the eastern side. The convent has continued expanding with additional large buildings added alongside the chapel. At the southern end of the map at Stone Lodge, squash courts have been built. (Fig.14).

*Historic OS map 1993 1:2,500*

5.5.13 There appears to be little change to the PDA and immediate area (Fig.15).

## **5.6 Aerial Photographs**

*1940*

5.6.1 The photo is not clear (Plate 1).

*1960*

- 5.6.2 The PDA can be seen as two different area. The eastern portion appears to be used as a vegetable plot belonging to the school. A boundary line continues across the PDA with buildings on the western side of this line. The western part also appears to be used for vegetable growing. The swimming pool area can be seen to the south of the PDA. To the west of the PDA is an arable field. To the north is the convent complex of buildings and gardens (Plate 2).

*2003*

- 5.6.3 There have been significant changes. The western and eastern portions of the PDA are now scrubland with small trees and bushes. The wall between the two portions is significant in size and continues in a south easterly direction into the housing estate. There are 2 buildings showing adjoining this wall on the western side. One in the northern corner and one further down. The convent buildings can clearly be seen bordering the northern boundary of the PDA. To the south of the PDA the school complex has been replaced with the new estate of Foreland Heights. To the west of the PDA the arable field previously came right up to the western boundary, now has an area of grass between the PDA, Foreland Heights estate and the arable field. Bordering the south western corner of the PDA there appear to be a rectangular parch marks showing in the grassed area. It is not clear how the PDA itself is accessed following the construction of the new estate (Plate 3).

*2007*

- 5.6.4 The trees and bushes from the PDA have been removed. There appears to be large dump of what is possibly soil in the eastern portion of the PDA. The eastern portion alongside the internal boundary line show a white feature, which could possibly be exposed concrete foundations of the demolished building that was previously situated against the internal wall. There now appears to be a break at the southern end of this internal wall as it does not appear to be continuous in joining the southern boundary. The parch mark is not visible in this photograph. Since the trees have been removed, the remains of a building can also be seen halfway along the southern boundary (Plate 4).

2009

5.6.5 There does not appear to be any changes other than an increase in vegetation. (Plate 5).

2013

5.6.6 The PDA appears to have had some of the trees and bushes cleared, as they are less dense with brown patches of soil showing. The rectangular parch mark is visible again in the south western area outside of the PDA. No other changes are noted (Plate 6).

### **5.7 Walkover Survey**

5.7.1 The walkover survey is for the purpose of:

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps
- Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation

5.7.2 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. The walkover survey was undertaken on the 17th March 2018. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover (Plates 7-16).

5.7.3 The site is essentially covered by scrub with cleared vegetation, which has accumulated in the centre of the western and eastern portions. There are patches of concrete floors being the remains of demolished outbuildings. There is one modern standing outbuilding at the north east corner of the internal flint wall and some wall and cellar remains of another outbuilding on the southern boundary.

## 5.8 Summary of Potential

### *Palaeolithic*

5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has just record from this period within the 500m assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Mesolithic*

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

### *Neolithic*

5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. There are six records dating to this period within the 500m assessment area. Neolithic activity was found during the Margate to Broadstairs pipe installation (TR 36 NE 675). At cliff road, circa 470m south, south east of the PDA a ditch with prehistoric flint-tempered pottery was found, although this could potentially relate to the Bronze Age (TR 46 NW 95). Three barrows of possible Neolithic or Bronze Age were found with a number of inhumations nearby (TR 36 NE 604) circa 180m south, south west of the PDA. The flints found at Anne's Cottage are possibly Neolithic or Bronze Age (TR 36 NE 562). In addition, there is also the cropmark of a possible re-used henge located circa 150m west of the PDA (TR 36 NE 167). Again, this may also be Bronze Age. Circa 350m south west of the PDA a Neolithic occupation site may have been found (TR 36 NE 72). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

### *Bronze Age*

5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has eight records dating to this period within the 500m assessment area.

As seen in the Neolithic summary, some of the finds and features recorded under the Neolithic could also apply to the Bronze Age. In turn some of the Bronze Age features and finds could also apply to the Iron Age. Late prehistoric flints and waste flakes were found circa 250m north west of the PDA (TR 36 NE 3). The St Stephen's College site immediately to the south of the PDA covers both the Bronze and Iron Age (TR 36 NE 605). A possible barrow site circa 300m north of the PDA was identified from cropmarks and it thought to relate to the Bronze Age (TR 36 NE 52). Bronze Age pottery was found alongside Iron Age pottery at excavations in the grounds of Stone House School circa 350m south west of the PDA (TR 36 NE 73). Burials relating to the Bronze / Iron Age were found circa 200m south east of the PDA (TR 36 NE 114) and circa 180m south east of the PDA an early Bronze Age barrow with a crouched inhumation and beaker was found (TR 36 NE 408). Some of the cropmarks seen are relating to the Bronze and Iron Age period such as the double ditch and bank seen circa 500m north, north east of the PDA (MWX 43002), along with eleven sub-circular features thought to be pits circa 450m north of the PDA (MWX 43023) Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

#### *Iron Age*

- 5.8.5 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has 113 records from this period within the assessment area. Of those entries, 95 relate to finds under the Portable Antiquities scheme (PAS). The majority are potin type copper alloy coins, although there are 7 silver coins, along with a cooper alloy brooch, all relating to the Iron Age. Since the majority of the KHER records relate to the Iron Age, that are too numerous to provide in detail here but including pits, pottery, animal bones, crouched inhumations, possible roundhouses all within what appears to be within the top of a hillfort area evidence by extensive ditches seen as cropmarks, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

### *Romano-British*

5.8.6 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has no record from this period within the assessment area. A Romano-British occupation site was found with burials, pottery and a silver coin in the late Victorian period in the area near Lantern House on Lanthorne Road, circa 500m south west of the PDA (TR 36 NE 17). A brooch was also found at the junction of Kings Road and Lanthorne Road, circa 500m south, south west of the PDA. The site also produced evidence of Iron Age pottery. Also, in the south, south west area, 500m from the PDA in Hamilton Close, Roman ditches and pits have been found. The area nearby also produced two Roman buildings with cellars and kilns along with some infant burials. Dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (TR 36 NE 543). Slightly closer, circa 350m south west of the PDA, a Roman floor, wall plaster and pottery were found on the Stone House Scholl playing fields. Some dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century (TR 36 NE 603). Roman Coins have been found alongside Iron Age ones circa 330m north west of the PDA by metal detectorists (TR 36 NE 166). Closer to the PDA on the St. Stephen's College excavation, a Roman coin was found (TR 36 NE 539). Roman activity was also found during the pipeline construction (TR 36 NE 677). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate/high**.

### *Anglo-Saxon*

5.8.7 There is one Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area relating to the pipeline installation although I have not been able to ascertain the exact nature of the feature of find within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

### *Medieval*

5.8.8 There is one Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area being three large quarry pits (TR 36 NE 541). Therefore, the potential for finding remains

that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Post Medieval*

5.8.9 There are eight entries at the Kent HER from this period within the assessment area other than farmsteads, which are discussed separately below. The majority which essentially relate to Grade II listed buildings and other heritage asset covered in Table 2. The remaining Post Medieval entries are the Beach stairs (TR 46 NW 73), and the chalk tunnel entrance at 32 Lanthorne Road (TR 36 NE 476), as well as the North Foreland Signal Station, circa 320m north, north east, which was seen on the 1862 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map (TR 36 NE 678). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Modern*

5.8.10 There are 26 records in the Kent HER within the assessment area from this period, the majority of which relate to the Second World War coastal defences and are predominately located along the cliff edge and include items such as batteries, gun emplacements, pillboxes, air raid shelters, barbed wire, other unknown structures, cropmarks, as well as a radar stations near the lighthouse. Some features identified British aerial maps but also from German wartime maps. Many have since been demolished but it is possible that some structures remain near the cliff undergrowth. This is not unsurprising given the North Foreland vantage point. In addition, there is the Maurice House garden (TR 36 NE 2395) at the outer edges of the assessment area and the George V pillar box (TR 36 NE 526). Given the cliffside location of the majority of the modern entries, the potential for finding remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

#### *Farmsteads*

5.8.11 There is one farmstead within the assessment area being that of Stone Farm. A regular courtyard with farmhouse detached in a central position and it the only building that remains of the farmstead (MKE 88756).

### *Undated Records*

5.8.12 There are 10 undated records within the assessment area. Within the majority being cropmarks of some form or another. The nature of the cropmarks suggests they may relate to Bronze or Iron Age activity along with a couple that possibly relate to WWII features although it is not possible to be certain.

### *Overview*

5.8.13 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.

5.8.14 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

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

## **6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **6.1 Introduction**

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

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

## 6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the site has largely been used for a variety of purposes. It would have been agrarian fields until the construction of Prospect House in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century where the PDA formed part of the formal gardens of the house. The PDA was then used as grassland, trees, vegetable growing and animal husbandry once the house converted to a school. During this time, it appears that a number of outbuildings were placed within the PDA in various locations. These buildings usually took advantage of the garden boundary flint walls being utilised as one of the walls of the buildings. These buildings are of mainly modern construction with breeze block walls and have concrete floors, with the exception of the remains of a brick and slate roof building situated halfway along the southern boundary of the PDA. This brick building, had a cellar, which is currently open in part at ground level and is filled with rubble. It is this building that is likely to be the remnants of the small square shaped original building seen on the early maps. Aside from these buildings, some of the PDA area appears not to have been built on at all. The areas within the PDA with the modern buildings may have had foundations and therefore the previous impact to archaeological remains from these foundations are considered to be **medium**. For the building that included a cellar,

the impact to archaeological remains is likely to be **high** given the depth of the cellar. For the areas of the PDA that have not been built on, it does not appear that it has been subject to intense modern agriculture and deep plough truncation, therefore impact for these parts are considered **low**.

- 6.2.2 The proposed development includes the western most house to have a partial basement, which given that the depth of the archaeological horizon at that point is currently not known, it is unclear as to the likely impact the partial basement will have on any potential archaeological remains. However, given that previous excavations nearby have found archaeology between 0.3m and 0.9m below surface level, the potential likely impact of the partial basement may be considered **high**.

### **6.3 Summary of Impacts**

- 6.3.1 Due to the use of the PDA for both historical gardens, vegetable growing with associated buildings, likely to be sheds or animal housing, with possible associated foundations and cellars, there is likely to be a combination of low and medium and high impact in various places across the site. The level of natural geology of the site is reasonably shallow with previous archaeological excavations having identified the commencement of archaeological horizons between 0.3m to 0.9m below surface level. The partial basement construction for the western most house is likely to destroy any potential archaeological remains in that part of the site.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**

### **7.1 Introduction**

- 7.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 7.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high** archaeological potential for the prehistoric and Iron Age period, with

**moderate/high** for the Roman and **low** archaeological potential for all other periods.

- 7.1.3 It is recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required subsequent to planning permission being granted and that an Archaeological Evaluation should be carried out under planning conditions. These procedures will provide an additional assessment of the nature; depth and level of survival of any archaeological deposits present within the extents of the site and used to inform if further mitigation is necessary.

## **8 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **8.1 Archive**

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

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

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

### **8.3 Copyright**

- 8.3.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Goddard Planning Ltd (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

SWAT Archaeology

March 2018

## 9 REFERENCES

### 9.1 Bibliographic

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Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:10000.

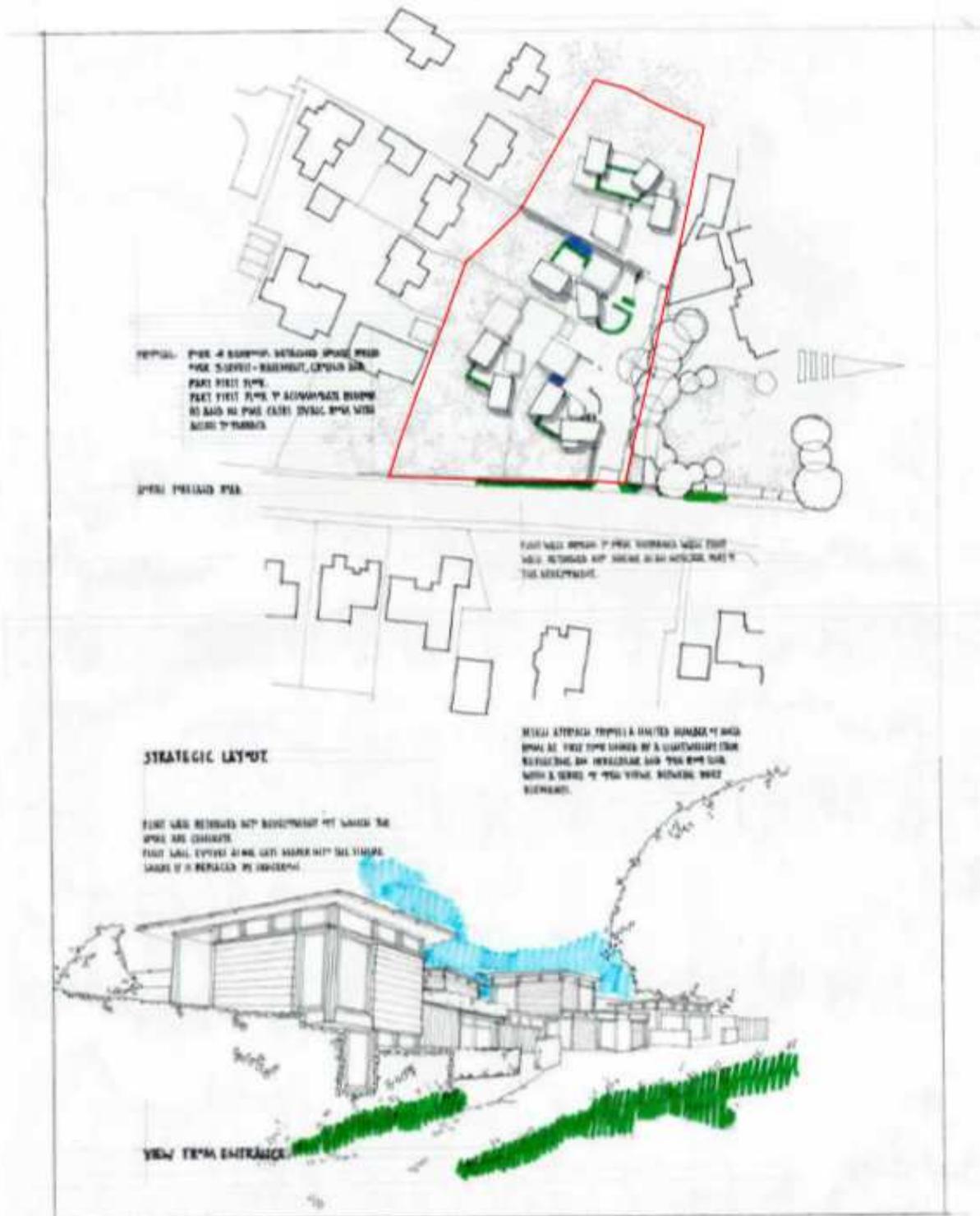


Figure 2: Proposed Development.



Figure 3: Andrews, Dury, and Herbert map from 1769



Figure 4: Hasted 1797, North Foreland 107



Figure 5: Ordnance Survey surveyor drawing from 1797



Figure 6: OS map from 1872

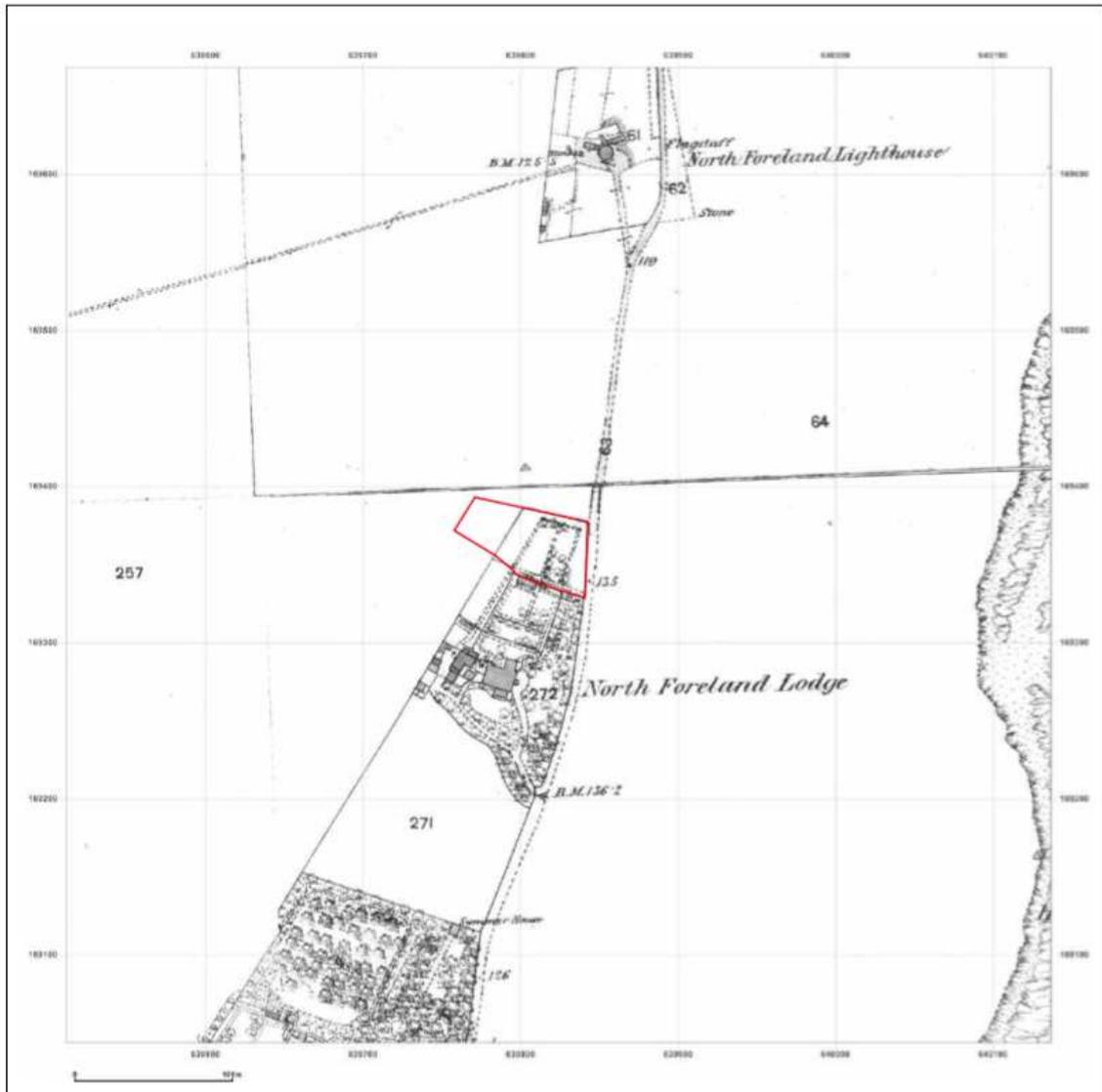


Figure 7: Historical Mapping OS 1873 1:2500



Figure 8: Historical Mapping OS 1898 1:2500

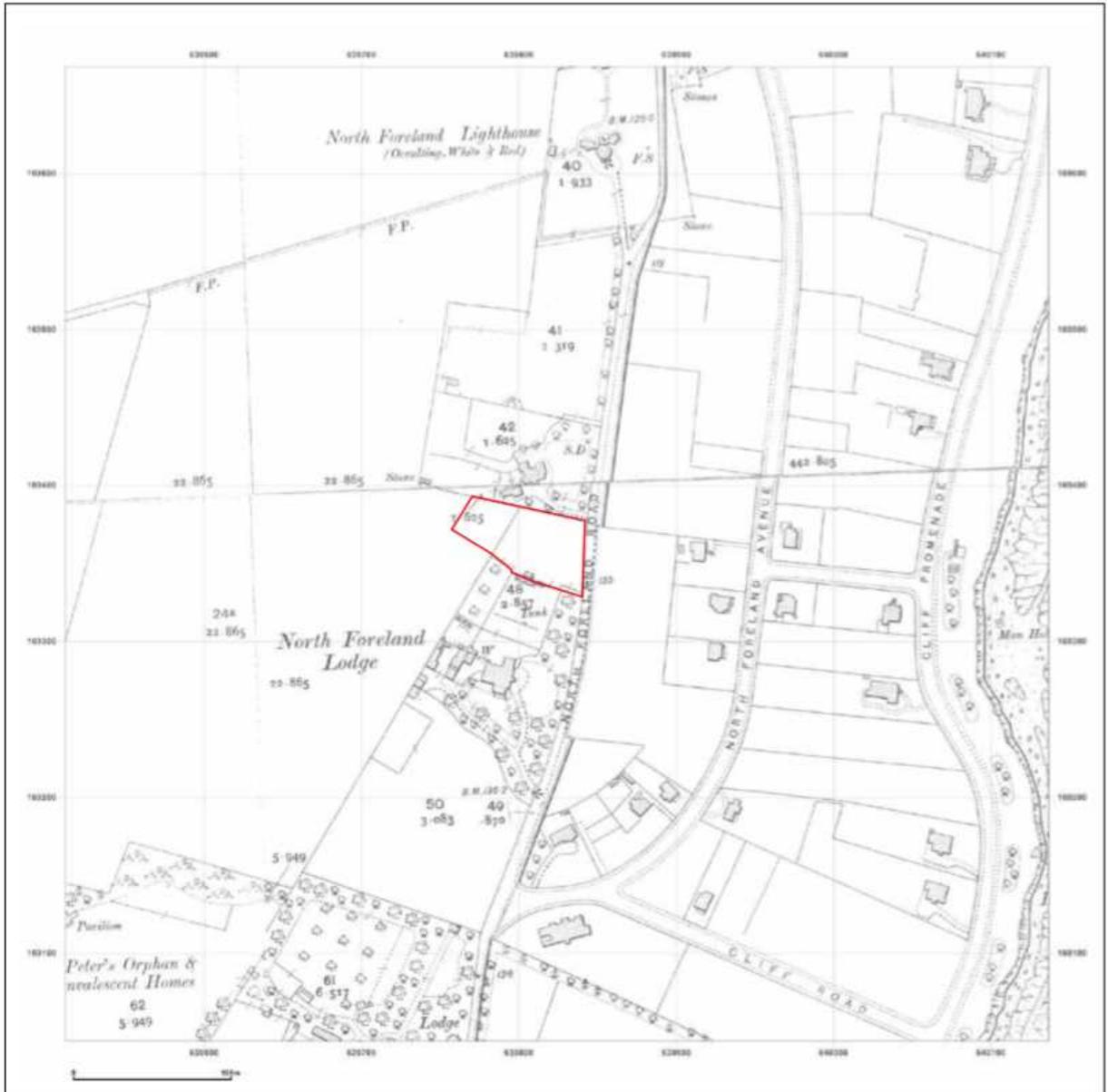


Figure 9: Historical Mapping OS 1907 1:2500

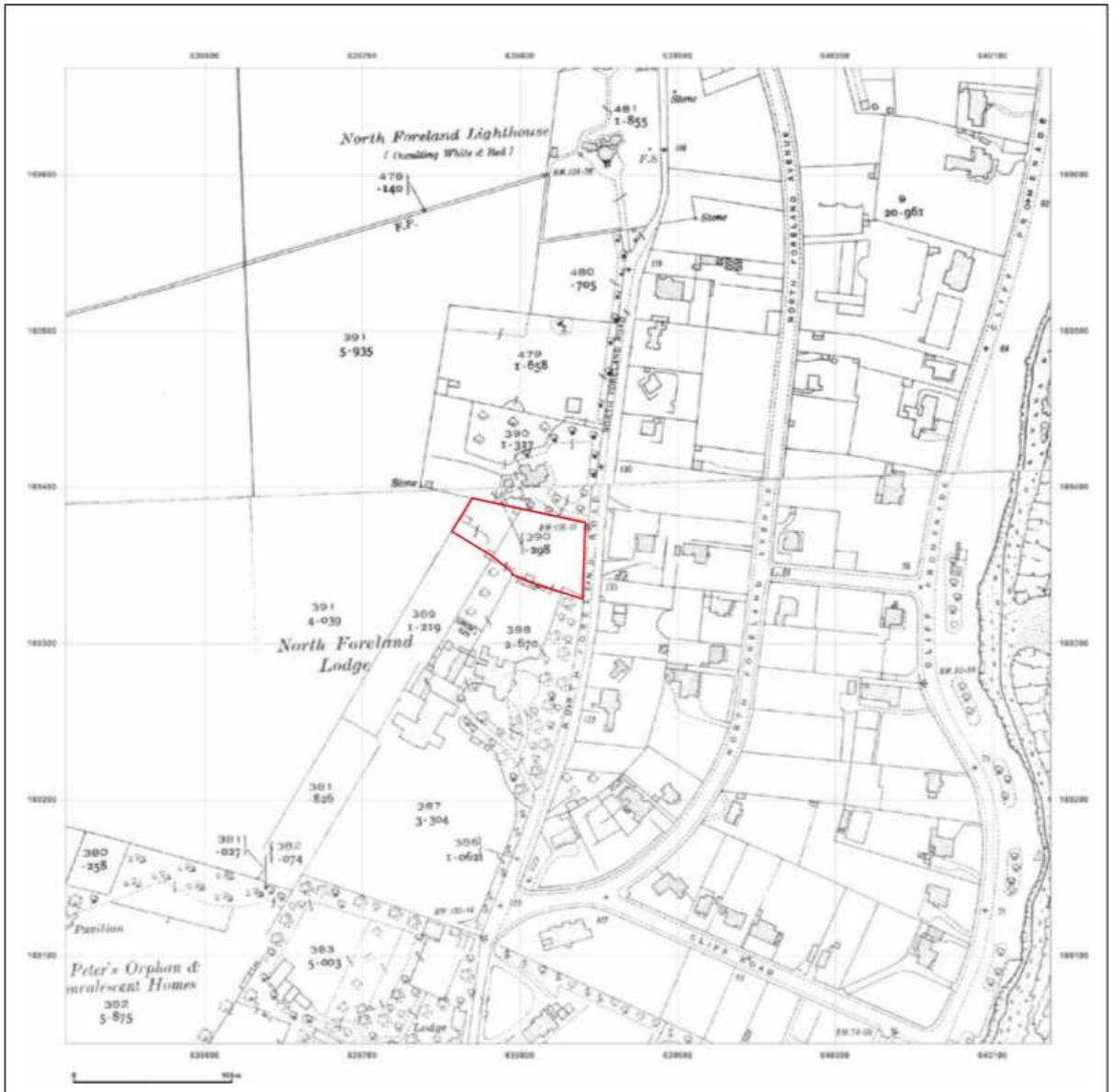


Figure 10: Historical Mapping OS 1932 1:2500



Figure 11: Historical Mapping OS 1936-1939 1:2500



Figure 12: Historical Mapping OS 1954 1:2000



Figure 13: Historical Mapping OS 1954 1:2500



Figure 14: Historical Mapping OS 1973 1:2000



*Figure 15: Historical Mapping OS 1993 1:2500*

10 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 16-20)

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
	HLC			The site is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation as Post 1810 Settlement with the PDA, bordering on the western side fields predominately bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way.
TR 36 NE 3	Findspot	c. 250m NW	Late Prehistoric	Flints implements found in 1868-69 about 200m west of the North Foreland Lighthouse. The find is thought to include worked flint and waste flakes.
TR 36 NE 4	Monument	c. 470m SW	Iron Age	Late Iron Age-Roman settlement site, Lanthorne Road, Broadstairs and St. Peters. An extensive settlement site dating from Neolithic to Roman times was excavated between 1905 and 1971. A rectangular pit was uncovered during drainage work in 1907 at Lanthorne Road, Broadstairs. An iron spearhead, a black ware bowl, a large quantity of domestic animal bone, whetstones, and late 1st century BC/early 1st century AD pottery was found. The area was re-excavated by the Stone House Archaeology Group in 1971. A further number of domestic pits were found in the playing fields of Stone House School, at the hospital and in the surrounding area on Lanthorne Road. The artefact assemblage indicated further a settlement in the late Iron Age (Belgic) - early Roman period. Artefacts from the Neolithic period to the Roman period were also found
TR 36 NE 17	Monument	c. 500m SW	Iron Age / Roman	Romano-British occupation site. Human skeletons, with Romano-British pottery and a silver coin of Gordianus, were found in Broadstairs in 1896. The site was located opposite the Lantern House on Lanthorne Road. Refuse pits containing late Iron Age

				(Belgic) pottery were found, along with Roman pottery, including Samian wares. Other pits on the site revealed building materials (imbrex and tegula). Thought to be part of the settlement site found on Lanthorne Road. Lantern House is listed in the Thanet Directories 1883-4 later becoming Lanthorne House. When Lanthorne Road was built the house name dropped out of use and its position cannot now be traced.
TR 36 NE 52	Monument	c. 300m N	Bronze Age	Possible barrow site, near North Foreland Lighthouse. A possible barrow identified from cropmarks near the North Foreland Lighthouse. Recorded from aerial photographs and no remains thought to be visible on the ground.
TR 36 NE 68	Findspot	c. 500m SSW	Roman	Romano-British brooch, Kings Avenue, Broadstairs. found in 1976 on a K.E.C. building site at the junction of Kings Avenue and Lanthorn Road in spoil which had been excavated from what appears to have been a well or deep pit. The brooch is of head stud type, Collingwood's Group Q, which ranges in date from the late first until the end of the second century. The top of the bow and the studs at the foot and above the spring were decorated with enamel, but this had decayed or was missing, apart from a tiny fragment of red in one of the diamond shaped cells and of blue in an adjacent triangle. The spring and pin are of bronze but traces of corroded iron are visible at the ends of spring, which are presumably the remains of the wire head-loop common to this type of brooch. No pottery or other objects were found.
TR 36 NE 71	Monument	c. 350m SW	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic handaxe, found in situ in test pit at Stone House School, Broadstairs during excavations in 1971 at 0.85m below the modern surface in a test pit.
TR 36 NE 72	Monument	c. 350m SW	Neolithic	A possible Neolithic occupation site was found during excavations in the grounds of Stone House School prior to 1971. A band of clay some 13m wide was found apparently passing diagonally across the

				field. A "floor" or layer of knapped flints was found within this. Neolithic scrapers were found in this layer, but there were no traces of post holes. A desk based assessment of the area by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology in 2013 repositioned the findspot from west of Heath House at The Foreland School to north of Lanthorne Road, on the former playing fields of Stone House School, where the 1970s excavations apparently occurred.
TR 36 NE 73	Findspot	c. 350m SW	Bronze Age / Iron Age	Sherds of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery were found during excavations in the grounds of Stone House School, Lanthorne Road, prior to 1971. It is not known where these finds are now located. A desk based assessment of the area by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology in 2013 repositioned the findspot from west of Heath House at The Foreland School to north of Lanthorne Road, on the former playing fields of Stone House School, where the 1970s excavations apparently occurred.
TR 36 NE 78	Monument	c. 450m SW	Unknown	Rectilinear enclosure cropmark, St. Peters. Part of a rectilinear enclosure, with internal features and an antennae. A resistivity survey carried out by Isle of Thanet Archaeological Society confirmed it is an enclosure [date, extent and full findings of survey unknown].
TR 36 NE 79	Monument	c. 220m W	Unknown	Cropmark complex, near North Foreland Lighthouse. A number of ring ditches and undated linear features visible on aerial photographs. The ring ditch initially recorded on this SMR, is visible as a cropmark at TR 3962 6941. The feature is on the site of a linear cropmark, (FCE TR 3966 6952), consisting of a broken ditch with parallel pit features. A double ring ditch with internal pits and a single ditched, ring ditch with a central pit, (burial mound?), are located at the end of the linear feature at TR 3958 6934. 2 further ring ditches are located at the opposite end, centred on TR 3978 6982.

TR 36 NE 114	Monument	c. 200m SE	Bronze Age / Iron Age	Bronze Age and Iron Age burials, 'Fairacre Lodge', North Foreland Avenue. Bronze Age and Iron Age remains were found during excavations at North Foreland Avenue in 1980 by the Thanet Archaeological Unit. Human bones were discovered and two crouched burials in a ring ditch of truncated V-section were subsequently found. A collared urn was also found in the centre of the ring ditch. The site also contained intrusive Iron Age burials and pits and post holes containing Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery sherds in the fill. The site is thought to be part of an Iron Age settlement at the top of North Foreland Hill.
TR 36 NE 115	Monument	c. 250m NNE	Iron Age	Possible Hill Fort, near North Foreland Lighthouse. The cropmarks of a possible Hill fort site have been identified near the North Foreland Lighthouse. The remains comprise the remains of two parallel ditches indicating a substantial defensive system.
TR 36 NE 166	Findspot	c. 330m NW	Iron Age / Roman	Iron Age and Romano-British coins were previously found in fields near the North Foreland Lighthouse. The Roman coins were of Constantine I and Vespasian and the Iron Age coin was of potin. Found by a metal detectorist: it is uncertain where these finds are presently located.
TR 36 NE 167	Monument	c. 150m W	Neolithic / Bronze age	Cropmark of barrow, near North Foreland Lighthouse with two concentric ditches and a central feature. Possibly a reused henge. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 36 NE 168	Monument	c. 150m W	Iron Age	Ditch cropmarks, possible hillfort, near North Foreland Lighthouse. The cropmarks of two parallel ditches, part of the defensive system, possibly a hill fort. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 36 NE 194	Monument	c. 370m WSW	Unknown	Enclosure cropmarks, Elmwood Farm, Broadstairs. Cropmarks of rectangular enclosures of uncertain date and function. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 36 NE 237	Monument	c. 360m NNE	Unknown	A pit cropmark feature of uncertain date and function. Identified from aerial photographs.

TR 36 NE 239	Monument	c. 380m W	Unknown	A single ditched ring ditch cropmark feature of uncertain date and function. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 36 NE 240	Monument	c. 330m N	Modern	Slit trench cropmark, near North Foreland Lighthouse. The cropmark of a modern slit trench located near North Foreland Lighthouse. Possibly the remains of world war defence practice trenches. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 36 NE 408	Monument	c. 180m SE	Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age barrow with a central crouched inhumation accompanied by a beaker. Worked flints, animal bones and oyster shells were found in the ditch fill. A polished Neolithic flint axe was also found in the ditch. This object may have been intentionally placed in the base of the ditch, having been discovered in the Early Bronze Age, possibly even during the digging of the barrow ditch. Other worked flint from the ditch was of Early or Middle Bronze Age date. The central grave was rectangular in plan, orientated east-north-east/west-south-west. It is thought that there was some form of grave structure of organic material, possibly a hollowed-out tree trunk or a wattle-built construction. The crouched inhumation was of a woman probably over the age of 40 and accompanied by a well preserved Long Necked Beaker which had been placed at her feet. The body was on its left side with the head at the northern end of the grave. The beaker had been damaged prior to deposition. A post hole was found on the edge of the ring ditch. The ring ditch was probably c.14m across.
TR 36 NE 409	Monument	c. 380m W	Unknown	Ring ditch cropmark. Single ditched ring ditch cropmark feature of uncertain date and function. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 46 NW 73	Monument	c. 250m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Beach stairs, North Foreland. A stairway that leads down to the beach from a private estate at North Foreland. There are two shafts and three tunnelled sections totalling 108 concrete steps. There were originally 78 oak steps. These are reportedly the steps that inspired the writer John Buchan who wrote "The Thirty-Nine Steps".

TR 46 NW 74	Monument	c. 500m NE	Modern	Site of Joss Bay battery, North Foreland. The Joss Bay Coastal Battery was an emergency battery comprising of two 6" guns from 1941. It replaced an earlier battery further south. It was on the site of the current Broadstairs Headworks.
TR 36 NE 2359	Listed Building	c. 500m SW	Post Medieval	Farm Cottage. Grade II listed (1239872). Outwardly early to mid C19. 2 storeys flint-faced with red brick dressings and stock brick long and short quoins. Crenellated flint parapet. Brick eaves cornice. 1 pointed sash with 'Gothick' glazing to front elevation and 2 similar windows to the left side elevation. Simple doorcase on the right hand side in flint and stock brick. 1 storey projection with crenellated roof. Similar 1 storey extension on the left side of flint and brick with crenellated parapet. 2 similar windows, 1 with elliptical head. The house was originally the dairy to Callis Court Farm and was the home of the notorious smuggler Joss Snelling.
TR 36 NE 2355	Listed Building	c. 350m SSW	Post Medieval	Wall surrounding Stone House. Grade II listed (1222610). Probably 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Flint wall about 8ft in height. 2 stuccoed and panelled gate piers.
TR 36 NE 2350	Listed Building	c. 250m N	Post Medieval	North Foreland Lighthouse. Grade II listed (1222802). 18th century building. It was originally constructed as a wooden tower in 1636 but after this structure burnt down in 1683 it was replaced in 1732 by an octagonal brick and flint tower. It was heightened in 1793 but it was lowered again at the end of 19th century. Prominent features of the lighthouse were two ash chutes resembling gargoyles and an ingenious internal shaft up which the fuel was hoisted.
TR 36 NE 2070	Listed Building	c. 100m S	Post Medieval to Modern	St Stephens College. Grade II listed (1223387). in 1998 a survey of the building and its history was undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust. The earliest element of the building is of late 18th century date. It was only two stories and constructed of red brick. This building had a large flint-lined cellar that occupied the whole ground floor area of the building. There were two ground

				<p>floor rooms and two first floor rooms, arranged either side of a central lobby which housed the stairs. The rooms were not plastered internally and dowel holes suggest that the rooms were instead panelled. This building was Prospect House.</p> <p>In the late Georgian period, in c. 1820-1825, the building was expanded, enlarging the building to three stories and adding a central porch. Two storey wings were added to the north and south. Ranges of outbuildings to the rear were also built at this time. By the 1830s the building was known as 'Northforeland Lodge'. The house remained a private residence until the early 20th century, when it became a school.</p>
TR 36 NE 2009	Listed Building	c. 0m W	Post Medieval	<p>Boundary and Kitchen garden wall to St Stephens College. Grade II listed (1267272). Early to mid C19. Wall of knapped flint with coping of rough flints with yellow brick dressings. Southern end is about 5 feet in height and curves internally to 2 flint and yellow brick square piers with brick cornice. To the north it increases in height to about 8 feet and incorporates a cambered opening with yellow brick surrounds. To the north is a rectangular knapped flint kitchen garden wall with lean-to stock brick gardener's hut built on to south side.</p>
TR 36 NE 2035	Listed Building	c. 310m S	Post Medieval	<p>Stone Lodge. Grade II listed (1267625). The left-hand side only is listable. The right-hand side is a modern building. Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.</p>
TR 36 NE 2034	Listed Building	c. 350m SSW	Post Medieval	<p>Stone House. Grade II listed (1267646). Early 19<sup>th</sup> century house consisting of a centre and 2 wings.</p>
TR 36 NE 2052	Listed Building	c. 450m SSW	Post Medieval	<p>Stone Farmhouse. Grade II listed (1273615). Original portion dated 1710 to which additions have been made in 1839 and since. Three storeys red brick, part refaced with cement. The original shaped Dutch gable is dated 1710. The flint gable to the left is dated 1839. To the south is a large later C19 addition of 2 storeys partly</p>

				pebbledashed and partly pseudo-timber-framed with gables which is Nos 25, 27 and 29
TR 36 NE 2159	Monument	c. 310m S	Modern	Pillbox at Stone House with two embrasures built behind an existing knapped flint wall. Both embrasures through the flint wall are lined with wood.
TR 36 NE 277	Monument	c. 110m S	Iron Age	Pits and post holes found during a watching brief in 2004 by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology. Six of the eight features were excavated and were found to be a mix of pits and postholes. Pottery was recovered from two of these features and was dated to the Iron Age.
MWX 43002	Monument	c. 500m NNE	Bronze Age / Iron Age	Double defensive ditch and bank. Located on the headland in North Foreland possibly dating from the Bronze Age to Iron Age periods. The feature is visible on modern aerial photographs and is possibly associated with other crop mark features in the proximity. Mapped from modern aerial photographs taken in April 1983.
MWX 43010	Monument	c. 380m NE	Modern	Second World War coastal defences south of Joss Bay. Comprising of 2 possible gun emplacements and a barbed wire enclosure. Demolished.
MWX 43011	Monument	c. 310m NE	Modern	WWII Pillbox. Mapped from military aerial photographs first visible from photographs taken from January 1941.
MWX 43012	Monument	c. 180m E	Modern	WWII barbed wire entanglement located south of Joss Bay. The barbed wire was mapped from, and is first visible on, military aerial photographs taken in May 1942 and had been removed by April 1946.
MWX 43017	Monument	c. 250m E	Modern	WWII coastal defences comprising 2 gun pits, gun emplacement, 2 structures, barbed wire and air raid shelter.
MWX 43023	Monument	c. 450m N	Bronze Age / Iron Age	Eleven sub-circular cut features, likely to be pits, located on the headland at North Foreland in close proximity to a double ditch and bank feature (MWX43002). They are visible as cropmarks on

				modern aerial photographs and have a possible date range from the Bronze Age to Iron Age periods.
MWX 43035	Monument	c. 470m SE	Modern	Second World War coastal battery defences including two large gun emplacements, associated structures, a smaller gun pit and other structures and barbed wire in close proximity. located on the coast south of Joss Bay and mapped from military aerial photographs.
MWX 43036	Monument	c. 460m SE	Modern	WWII military structure mapped from aerial photographs, possible pillbox
MWX 43043	Monument		Modern	WWII coastal defence protecting access at Stone Gap mapped from aerial photographs.
MWX 43214	Monument	c. 480m SE	Modern	WWII bomb crater visible beside a coastal battery, located on the coast south of Joss Bay.
TR 36 NE 476	Monument	c. 500m SW	Post Medieval to Modern	Chalk tunnel entrance at 32 Lanthorne Road. In May 2010 a tunnel entrance was exposed in the front garden of 32 Lanthorne Road, Broadstairs. Initial inspection by members of KURG suggested it was of relatively recent origin, perhaps a First World War shelter.
MKE 73612	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 1997 by metal detector. Iron Age silver coin showing Cunobelin with female rider on horseback on the reverse.
MKE 73836	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 197 by metal detector. Copper Alloy coin dated 10-20 AD showing Cunobelin with Pegasus on the reverse.
MKE 73837	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 1998 by metal detector. Silver coin dated 35-39 AD.
MKE 73846	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2001 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 1-15 AD showing Eppillus with eagle on reverse.
MKE 73847	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1996 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 73891	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 1997 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin in poor condition.
MKE 73892	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 1997 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.

MKE 73893	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1997 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 73942	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2000 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-75 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 73943	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 1999 by metal detector. Silver coin dated 1-15 AD. Showing Eppillus with Capricorn on reverse.
MKE 73944	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find in 1999 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 73945	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find in 1999 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 50-30 BC, showing Pegasus on both sides.
MKE 73977	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 1997 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC Potin type.
MKE 73978	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 1997 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin showing Cunobelin with a ship on reverse.
MKE 73979	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1997 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74006	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1996 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC. Potin type and bull on reverse.
MKE 74007	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 1996 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74008	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 1996 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74009	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 1996 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74010	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 1996 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74011	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 1996 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74012	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 1996 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin showing Cunobelin with Victory holding wreath.

MKE 74013	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 1996 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin showing Cunobelin with ship on reverse.
MKE 74014	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 1996 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74015	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 1996 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74023	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2002 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 160-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74024	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2002 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 160-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74025	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2002 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 10-40 AD showing Cunobelin with horse and rider on reverse.
MKE 74026	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2002 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 160-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74027	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2002 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 160-100 BC.
MKE 74028	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2002 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 140-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74030	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2002 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 105-95 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74055	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2003 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74056	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2003 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74057	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2003 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74073	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find in 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy brooch of the La Tene I style. The sprung pin is missing and the surviving bow has worn breaks at either end. Three raised longitudinal lines run down

				the bow, one at the centre and one at either edge. The brooch has a light green patina and has evidence of corrosion.
MKE 74079	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2004 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 150-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74085	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2004 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 150-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74086	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2004 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 150-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74087	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2004 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-75 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74088	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2004 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-50 BC. Potin type reverse unclear.
MKE 74089	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2004 by metal detector. Silver coin dated 35-39 AD showing Amminus with Hippocamp on reverse.
MKE 74090	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2004 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-75 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74093	Findspot		Iron Age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated c. 75 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74097	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated c. 75 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse. Cut in half.
MKE 74098	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 75-50 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse. Cut in half.
MKE 74099	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 150-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74100	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 150-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74103	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 150-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74104	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 150-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.

MKE 74105	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 125-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74106	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated c. 75 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74107	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-75 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74108	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated c. 75 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74109	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 125-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74110	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 125-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74111	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 150-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74112	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 150-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74113	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 150-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74114	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 150-100 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74115	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-75 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74116	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2004 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 100-75 BC. Potin type with bull on reverse.
MKE 74128	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 1-15 AD showing Eppillus with bull on reverse.
MKE 74129	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 10-1 BC showing Tasciovanus-Sego with sphinx on reverse.
MKE 74130	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 15-30 AD showing Cunobelin with Pegasus on reverse.

MKE 74133	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2005 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin dated 10-1 BC showing Tasciovanus-Sego with sphinx on reverse.
MKE 74183	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2010 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74184	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2010 by metal detector. Copper alloy.
MKE 74185	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2010 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin.
MKE 74186	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2010 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin.
MKE 74264	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1999 by metal detector. Silver coin showing ruler Verica.
MKE 74265	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from by metal detector. Copper alloy coin.
MKE 74266	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1999 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74267	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2000 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74272	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1999 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin showing Dubnovellaunos.
MKE 74296	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2003 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74297	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2003 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74298	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2003 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74299	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2002 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74301	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2002 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74302	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2002 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.

MKE 74303	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2002 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74304	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2002 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74305	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2002 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74306	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find by metal detector. Copper alloy coin.
MKE 74405	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1993 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74406	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1993 by metal detector. Silver coin showing ruler Verica.
MKE 74407	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1993 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74408	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1993 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin showing Eppillus.
MKE 74410	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1993 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74411	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1993 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin.
MKE 74412	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1993 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin.
MKE 74427	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1986 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74436	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1982 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74439	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1994 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin.
MKE 74441	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1994 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin.
MKE 74442	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1994 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.

MKE 74443	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1994 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74444	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1994 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74445	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1994 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74446	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1994 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin.
MKE 74447	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1994 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74448	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1994 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin.
MKE 74449	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1994 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74451	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1994 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74452	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1994 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin.
MKE 74464	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 1994 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin.
MKE 74517	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2010 by metal detector. Silver coin showing Cunobelin.
MKE 74524	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2010 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74525	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2010 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin.
MKE 74526	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2010 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin. Potin type.
MKE 74527	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2010 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin.
MKE 74528	Findspot		Iron age	PAS find from 2010 by metal detector. Copper alloy coin showing Amminus with 2 horse chariot on reverse.

TR 36 NE 2395	Landscape	c. 500m SW	Modern	Maurice House Garden. A non-historic informal garden of specialist interest only
TR 36 NE 494	Monument	c. 80m SSE	Iron Age	In 1993 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an evaluation on the proposed plot for a new house on land adjacent to 16 North Foreland Road. Pits and post holes, along with a probable drip gully of a roundhouse, associated with pottery of the Early to Middle Iron Age were found.
TR 36 NE 516	Building	c. 180m NNE	Post Medieval	A Victorian pillar box, North Foreland Road near lighthouse. Dates from 1893 to 1900.
TR 36 NE 526	Building	c. 440m SSW	Modern	A George V pillar box, Stone Road / Lanthorne Road. Dates from 1922 to 1927.
TR 36 NE 501	Monument	c. 200m SSW	Iron age	Iron Age site, St. Stephen's College site. Between 1999-2003 excavation by Trust for Thanet Archaeology and Canterbury Archaeological Trust found crouched inhumations, ditches, pits, post holes, post built structure and enclosure.
TR 36 NE 502	Findspot	c. 200m S	Roman	In 1999 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an evaluation of the St. Stephen's College site. A Roman coin was found unstratified in trench 12 during this work.
TR 36 NE 539	Monument	c. 500m SSW	Iron age	Iron Age ditches and four post structures, Hamilton Close. In 2004 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an evaluation on Bishops Avenue, on the site now known as Hamilton Close. A pit of Iron Age date was found, along with a gully, both contained Early to Middle Iron Age pottery. The site was subsequently excavated by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology in 2004. The earliest feature located was a ditch of Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age date. A terminal at the western end had a slot in the base. In the Late Iron Age a ditch was cut parallel to the earlier feature, it too had a terminal at the western end. Also dating to the Late Iron Age were two four post structures located to the north of both ditches. A Potin coin was found in one of the post holes. A further post hole

				<p>near the edge of the excavated area could potential belong to another four post structure.</p> <p>The animal bones from the site were assessed along with those found on the adjacent site at 103 Stone Road, to the south. Cattle, sheep, pig, horse and dog were represented. Meat appears to have been the primary purpose of the animal husbandry, with early slaughter common. The horses were older and probably draft animals. Dog scavenging was evident. Two partial sheep and two partial pig skeletons may represent deliberate burial of parts of sacrificial victims. Wild animals were less well represented. Bird bones were dominated by domestic fowl but goose and kittiwake were also found.</p>
TR 36 NE 540	Monument	c. 500m SSW	Roman	<p>Roman ditches and pits, Hamilton Close. In 2004 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an evaluation on Bishops Avenue, on the site now known as Hamilton Close. Roman ditches, one containing parts of a truncated juvenile pig skeleton, were found. The site was subsequently excavated by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology in 2004. Two phases of Roman activity were found on the site. The earliest was evidenced by pits and ditches with pottery of the first and second century AD. The second century occupation of the site was also evidenced by pits and ditches. Grains of spelt wheat were found in one of the pits, along with hulled barley. A sample from one of the later pits contained emmer wheat.</p>
TR 36 NE 541	Monument	c. 480m SSW	Medieval	<p>In 2004 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an excavation. Three large pits were found dating to the late medieval period. Layers of cobbles were found within the features. It is thought that these were quarry pits dating to between AD 1475 and AD 1525.</p>
TR 36 NE 542	Monument	c. 500m SSW	Iron Age	<p>A lynchet, possibly forming two terraces, dating to the Late Iron Age in land to the rear of 103 Stone Road.</p>

TR 36 NE 543	Monument	c. 500m SSW	Roman	Two Roman buildings with cellars and kilns within one. A number of infant burials were found, some predating the buildings and some possibly made within the cellar during the use of the site in land to the rear of 103 Stone Road. In 2004 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an evaluation on land to the rear of 103 Stone Road. At one end of the evaluation trench two intersecting walls were found, built of cobbles and standing on a cobble foundation. Pottery and tile found associated dated to the 1st and 2nd century AD.
TR 36 NE 562	Monument	c. 160m ESE	Neolithic / Bronze Age	Two struck flints from a linear feature at Anne's Cottage, North Foreland Avenue. Linear feature that may have originated as a periglacial feature
TR 36 NE 563	Monument	c. 160m ESE	Iron Age	Middle Iron Age pit at Anne's Cottage, North Foreland Avenue. In 2011 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an evaluation. The edge of a pit which extended beyond the limits of the evaluation trench was found.
TR 46 NW 78	Monument	c. 380m NE	Unknown	A small structure, visible as a cropmark in Google Earth images 2003 and 2009, to the north of Hope point. It is 11m by 5m and divided roughly into thirds by two additional inner lines.
TR 36 NE 567	Monument	c. 350m SSE	Iron age	Settlement, North Foreland Road. In 2006 Canterbury Archaeological Trust carried out an evaluation. Middle Iron Age features were found across the site. These included post holes, pits and ditches. No structure could be identified amongst the post holes but this was probably due to the limited area of the site exposed during the evaluation. The features suggest Middle Iron Age domestic settlement within the immediate vicinity. One feature was possible either a pit or a ditch. If it was a ditch, it has been suggested that it could belong to a Bronze Age round barrow. In 2016 a watching brief was carried out in the south-east of the site. Eight archaeological features were uncovered. One feature (cut

				118) was dated to the Middle Iron Age based on a single pot sherd. The rest were tentatively dated to the Late Iron Age and were believed to be similar in nature to other Iron Age sites on the North Foreland promontory.
MKE 88756	Farmstead	c. 450m SSW	Post Medieval	Stone Farm. Regular courtyard with farmhouse detached in central position located within a village. Only the farmhouse remains.
TR 36 NE 596	Monument	c. 400m W	Unknown	Dark linear feature visible as cropmarks in 2007 Google Earth photographs only, to the east of Elmwood Farm. It consists of a single large line flanked by two smaller ones in an irregular pattern. It is similar to feature MWX43002, and possibly relates to Iron Age hillfort defences in the area.
TR 36 NE 603	Monument	c. 350m SW	Roman	Roman floor, wall plaster and pottery, Stone House School playing fields. In 1953, near the clay floor discovered in Stone House School playing fields, fragments of mottled Roman wall-plaster, sherds of samian, 4th c pottery, colour coated ware and pieces of imbrex and tegulae were discovered.
TR 36 NE 604	Monument	c. 180m SSW	Neolithic / Bronze age	Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age barrows and graves, St. Stephen's College found in 1999. Three barrows of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date and a number of crouched inhumations buried near one of the barrows.
TR 36 NE 605	Monument	c. 180m SSW	Bronze Age to iron Age	St Stephens College. Pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age was found in the ring ditch of an earlier barrow and a cluster of pits were found to the south of this found in 1999.
TR 36 NE 606	Monument	c. 0m S	Iron Age to Roman	Late Iron Age and early Roman activity, St. Stephen's College. A joint excavation by Canterbury Archaeological Trust and the Trust for Thanet Archaeology following an evaluation and an initial strip and map phase. The final phase of excavation work was carried out by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology alone. All the work was carried out in 1999.

				A small number of features were found to date to the Late Iron Age and early Roman period. Material from this phase of activity was found in the upper fills of many earlier features, including an Early Bronze Age barrow's ring ditch
TR 36 NE 294	Monument	c. 150m N	Modern	The site of a Coastal Defence/Chain Home Low (CD/CHL) radar station at North Foreland. It was constructed in spring 1941 by the British Army to detect approaching ships and aircraft during the Second World War. CD/CHL sites comprised a brick or concrete operations block with an aerial gantry mounted on the roof and a separate standby set house for the reserve power. Staff were billeted where possible, but some stations had a small layout of domestic hutting situated within one mile of the site. The site was upgraded by the Royal Air Force in 1942 and fitted with centimetric radar to become a Chain Home Extra Low station, called site K5. Aerial photography from 1979 shows that the station had been removed and the site given over to agricultural use.
TR 36 NE 638	Monument	c. 200m SSE	Unknown	'Chyngton', North Foreland Avenue. In 2010 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an evaluation. A post hole was found but it contained no datable material.
TR 36 NE 639	Monument	c. 130m S	Iron Age	'Tenay House', North Foreland. In 2007 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out a watching brief. Post holes and a pit were found across the house and garage footprint. Some Iron Age pottery was found in these features and it is likely that they relate to structures and, more generally, occupation of the area during the Iron Age. Some worked flints were also found.
TR 46 NW 95	Monument	c. 470m SSE	Neolithic to Bronze Age	Cliff Road, Broadstairs. An archaeological evaluation by Kent Archaeological Projects as a condition of a planning application uncovered part of a ditch with associated prehistoric flint-tempered pottery.

TR 36 NE 675	Monument		Neolithic to Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age Activity along the Margate to Broadstairs Pipe Installation. During excavations relating to the installation of a pipeline between Margate and Broadstairs between 2005 and 2006 a total of 619 features and a vast assemblage of finds were discovered. Neolithic and Bronze Age Activity was discovered. Located in areas 3 & 4.
TR 36 NE 676	Monument		Iron Age to Roman	During excavations relating to the installation of a pipeline between Margate and Broadstairs between 2005 and 2006 a total of 619 features and a vast assemblage of finds were discovered. The majority of features and finds date to the Late Iron Age and Roman Periods and were located in areas 3, 7, 9, 14 and 15.
TR 36 NE 677	Monument		Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	During excavations relating to the installation of a pipeline between Margate and Broadstairs between 2005 and 2006 a total of 619 features and a vast assemblage of finds were discovered. A proportion of these were from the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods.
TR 36 NE 678	Monument	c. 320m NNE	Post Medieval	North Foreland Signal Station. Built by Lloyd's on land near North Foreland Lighthouse in 1901 however a semaphore signal station appears on the 1st Edition OS maps dating from 1862 and it may be dated to an earlier period as a flagstaff stood nearby. The station was taken over by the Post Office in 1909 and passed to the military during the First World War. The station is shown on the 'Britain From Above' photographs from 1920 with a single mast and a pitched roof wireless station adjacent to it. This appears to be separated into three connected blocks with a timber framed block to the west and two probable brick structures to the east. The site has been developed for residential use post war and it is therefore unlikely that any evidence of the wireless station remains although it is possible that some elements have been retained within the

				gardens along North Foreland Road. There may be some potential for survival of below-ground archaeology.
TR 36 NE 2434	Monument	c. 400m W	Modern	Possible Military site. Pigsheds from a 1946 aerial honoured as 'unknown arrangement' by Luftwaffe in a 1940 map.
TR 36 NE 2435	Monument	c. 215m NNW	Modern	A trench is shown running along the north side of the track in 11.1940 map. Nothing was visible in 1946 or today (6.3.16) but tactical importance of site is apparent.
TR 36 NE 2436	Monument	c. 210m N	Modern	Existing radio aerial. Extent in 1946, now shown in the 1940 targeting map so possibly built in WWII.
TR 36 NE 2437	Monument	c. 420m NE	Modern	Parchmark of oblong E-W structure visible on ground and on GE. May equate to AA emplacement shown in this approximate area in 11.1940 German map.
TR 46 NW 96	Monument	c. 380m SE	Unknown	Square parchmark on cliff edge, alongside other traces of possible structures (seen during ground examination and confirmed by GE). Not shown on 11.1940 German map but visible on 1946 aerial.
TR 46 NW 97	Monument	c. 250m E	Modern	'Klein-Kampfanlage' (defence site) indicated on 11.1940 German defences map. Densely overgrown Rhododendron bushes overlooking shaft in chalk cliff. This may conceal structures or remnants of demolished structures (2014).
TR 46 NW 98	Monument	c. 250m E	Modern	'Klein-Kampfanlage' (defence site) indicated on 11.1940 German defences map. Densely overgrown Rhododendron bushes overlooking shaft in chalk cliff.
TR 46 NW 99	Monument	c. 410m SW	Modern	Battery indicated on 11.1940 German defences map. A '?' is also shown Google Earth shows densely overgrown area overlooking chalk cliff. This may conceal structures or remnants of demolished structures
TQ 46 NW 96	Monument	c. 350m SE	Modern	Unknown feature (dug hole for AA?, Royal Observers Corps mound?) visible in 1946 vertical aerial.
MKE 98509	Monument	c. 350m SE	Modern	Unknown feature (dug hole for AA?, Royal Observers Corps mound?) visible in 1946 vertical aerial.

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MKE 100377	Monument	c. 500m SSE	Modern	Approximate position of destroyed 'Klein Kampfanlage' (Pillbox?) shown on German 11.940 map.
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*Figure 16: KHER Monument Record*

### Kent County Council - North Foreland - Historic Landscape Character

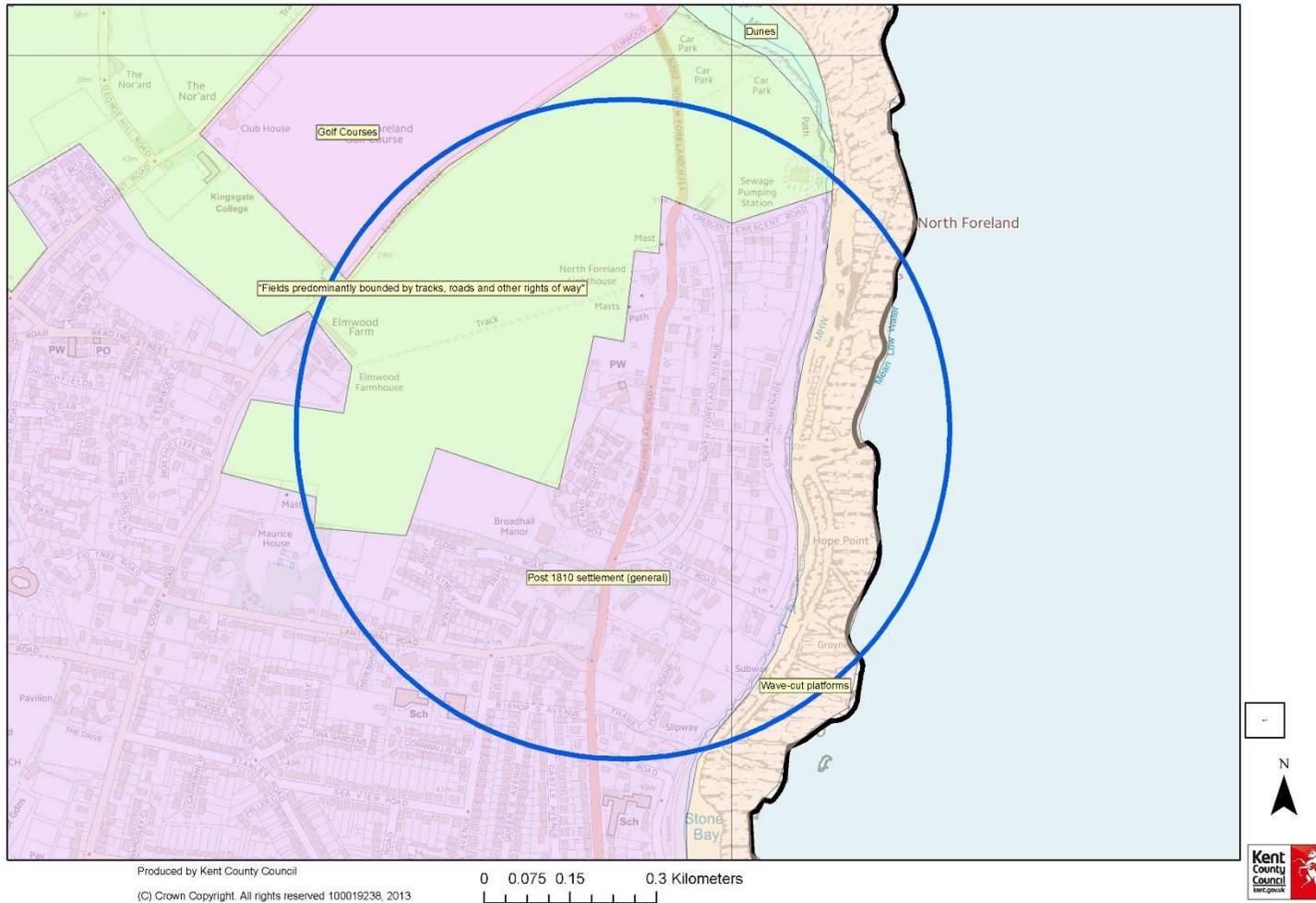


Figure 17: KHER Historic Landscape Character

### Kent County Council - North Foreland - Stour Palaeolithic Character Area



Figure 18: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Character Area.

### Kent County Council - North Foreland - Cropmarks

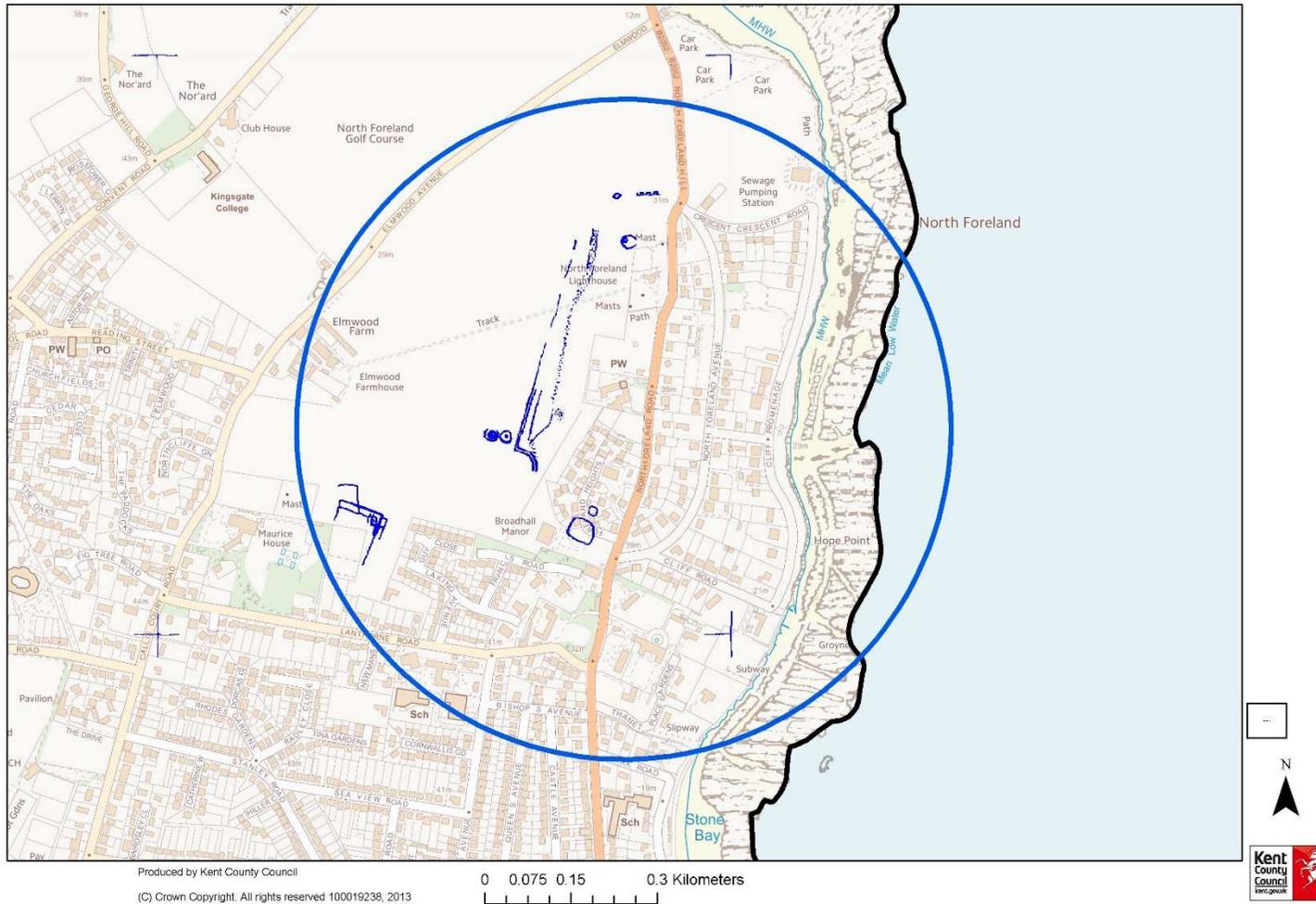


Figure 19: Cropmarks

### Kent County Council - North Foreland - Designations

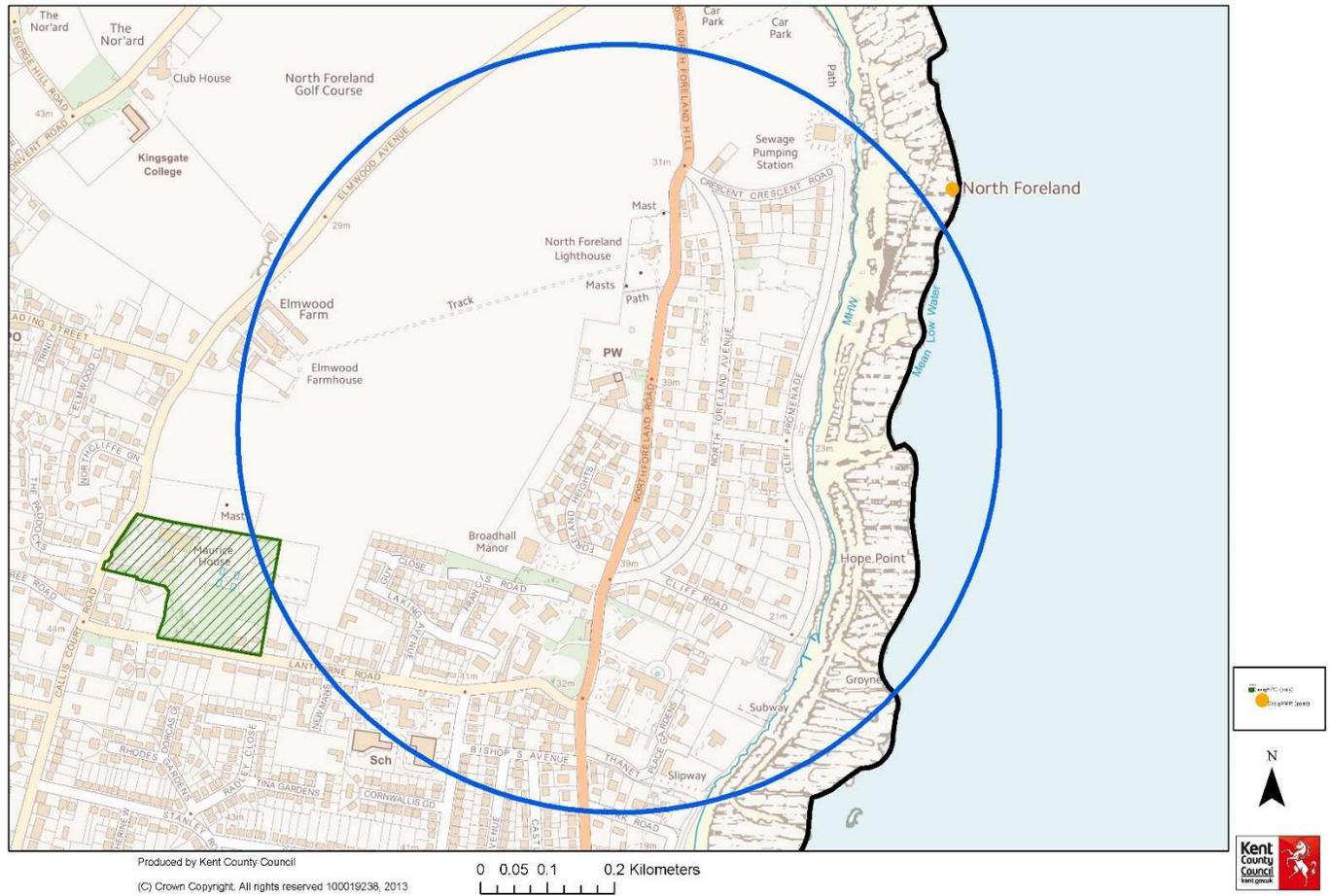
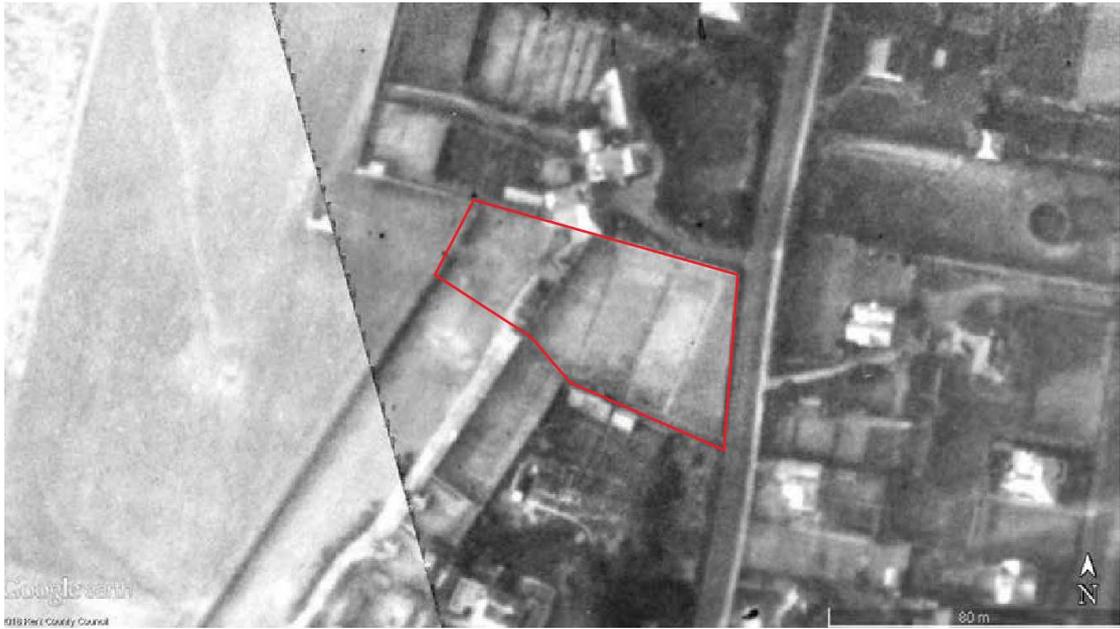


Figure 20: KHER Designations



Figure 21: Locations of the Excavations and Evaluations at the St Stephens College in 1999, 2001 and 2003.



*Plate 1: 1940 (Google Earth)*



*Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)*



*Plate 3: 2003 (Google Earth)*



*Plate 4: 2007 (Google Earth)*



*Plate 5: 2009 (Google Earth)*



*Plate 6: 2013 (Google Earth)*



Plate 7: View of the eastern boundary wall from the road (facing NNW).



Plate 8: View of the western boundary from inside the PDA (facing WNW).



Plate 9: View of the eastern boundary from inside the PDA (facing ESE).



Plate 10: View of the northern boundary from inside the western portion (facing NE).



Plate 11: View of the southern boundary from the eastern portion of the PDA (facing SSW).



Plate 12: View of the southern boundary from the western part of the PDA (facing SW).



Plate 13: View of the eastern side of the internal flint garden wall (facing NW).



Plate 14: View of the remains of the garden lean-to with the cellar on the southern boundary (facing S).



Plate 15: View showing the convent buildings that adjoin the northern boundary (facing NNE).



Plate 16: View of the western side of the internal flint wall (facing ENE).