



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in
Advance of the Proposed Development
Brooksend Nursery, Canterbury Road,
Birchington, Kent.

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development Brooksend Nursery, Canterbury Road, Birchington, Kent, CT7 0DG

National Grid Reference: TR 629097 167663



Report for Montgomery & Partners LLP

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the proposed development at Brooksend Nursery Canterbury Road, Birchington, Kent.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Montgomery & Partners LLP to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at Brooksend Nursery, Canterbury Road, Birchington, 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: **moderate**
- Roman: **low/moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low/moderate**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

The PDA sits in a small narrow valley on the south side of the dual carriageway of the A28 Canterbury Road being the main road to Margate. It is one and a half kilometres from the centre of Birchington to the north east and 1.7km from the St Nicholas at Wade roundabout being the intersection of the Thanet Way towards Ramsgate. The large greenhouse complex of Thanet Earth is circa 300m to the south and south west. The area around still consists predominately of farms and arable fields.

The area around the site is of regional importance archaeologically and the site has the potential to contain undetected archaeological deposits especially from the later prehistoric period and Iron Age as well as moderate chance from the Iron Age and low/moderate chance for the Roman and Anglo-Saxon period. Evidence of all these periods has been found to the south of the PDA at the northern end of the Thanet Earth site. This shows that the landscape around Brooksend has been used from the Neolithic period onwards with settlements, trackways and cemeteries. There are many cropmarks across the wider assessment area, particularly of ring ditches that are thought to be late Neolithic, Bronze Age, especially as the

field immediately to the east contains ring ditches and a trackway. The path of the trackway turning in the direction of the PDA. Farm. In addition, the Thanet Earth excavation found one of the iron Age ditches later formed the parish boundary between Monkton and St Nicolas and our PDA, the western boundary is also the boundary line between these two parishes albeit on a north/south axis. All other periods have a low probability of finding archaeological remains as the PDA was an agricultural area of arable fields during the Medieval and Post Medieval periods.

The building of the two new buildings will be on virgin ground and whilst the area has been deep ploughed in recent years, the it archaeological impact is still assessed as low to medium. Depending on the depth of any potential archaeological deposits, it is possible that the foundations relating to the new buildings will have a high impact. In addition, care needs to be taken with regards to the hedgerow on the western side of the PDA that is the ancient parish boundary and falls under the Hedgerow Act. Therefore, the need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

KHER record number TR 26 NE 31 should be updated to say that the features of the trackway and ring ditches have not been plough out and can be clearly seen on the 2017 Google Earth photograph.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Montgomery & Partners LLP (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at Brooksend Nursery, Canterbury Road, Birchington, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 629097 167663 (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 12m AOD. The land slope from the valley bottom on the eastern side rising towards the west side as the PDA sits is a small narrow valley on the south side of the dual carriageway of the A28 Canterbury Road being the main road to Margate. It is one and a half kilometres from the centre of Birchington to the north east and 1.7km from the St Nicholas at Wade roundabout being the intersection of the Thanet Way

towards Ramsgate. The village of St Nicholas is circa 2.7km south west from the PDA. The large greenhouse complex of Thanet Earth is circa 300m to the south and south west and the village of Monkton is circa 2.5km to the south. The north coast of Kent is circa 2.5km to the north. The area around still consists of farms and arable fields.

- 1.2.2 The Site sits within the parish of Monkton being right on the parish boundary line of St Nicholas at Wade. It is now within the administrative area of the Thanet District Council. The PDA area encompasses just under an acre. The Site is located within an area south of Brooksend Lodge. In the 1990s the PDA has been used to grow PYO strawberries, sweetcorn and until the early 2000s pumpkins. Since then the site has been deep ploughed for potatoes and also as grazing for sheep.
- 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. 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 recorded superficial geology is of Head-Clay and Silt. Poorly stratified deposits formed usually by hillwash. This is a narrow band traversing on a south to north axis.
- 1.2.4 Hasted, writing in 1800 said: *'As to the soil, the bottom soil of the whole island, or what modern writers in husbandry call the subsoil, is a dry, hard, rock chalk. The tops of the ridges are about sixty feet above the level of the sea and are covered with a dry, loose chalky mould, from four to six inches deep, it has a mixture of small flints, and is without manure a very poor soil. The vales between the ridges, and the flat lands on the hills, have a depth of dry loamy soil, from*

one to three feet, lest mixed with chalk, and of a much better quality. The west end of the island, even on the hills, has a good mould, from one to two feet deep, a little inclining to stiffness; but the deepest and best soil, is that which lies on the south side of the southernmost ridge, running westward from Ramsgate to Monkton; it is there a deep, rich sandy loam, and mostly dry enough to be ploughed flat, without any water furrows. Indeed, it is so rich and gentle, that being cultivated and managed with great care, expense and industry, there is seldom occasion to fallow it; so that it is, much of it, what is generally called round-tilth land, and produces very large crops' (Hasted 1800: Vol 10).

- 1.2.5 Geotechnical information is available from the 2010 Thanet Earth Assessment Report by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust at the Thanet Earth site circa 300m south of the PDA. The site showed that in much of the area, the chalk was capped with extensive but intermittent spreads of flinty yellowish-brown clays and silty clays that probably represent fragmented or redeposited sheets of heavily eroded Thanet Beds. The chalk where exposed was also disturbed by periglacial activity. There were also drift deposits formed during and after the last glaciation and consist almost entirely of Head Brickearth. The material is generally stone free silty clayey loam. It occupied the base of shallow dry valleys in two north south aligned strips and was colluvial in origin and the valleys represented ancient stream courses. No watercourses existed at the site in the present day. Whilst a comment was made in the Thanet Earth report that deposits were thickest on Plateau 8 being in the area of the colluvium valley I have not been able to find out detailed stratigraphy information. In addition, the valley area was infilled in 2007/8 to level the site and that any probable archaeology in that zone was preserved below the infill.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for residential housing of 5 plots. Comprising of plots 4 and 5, being a detached building on a south west to north east axis to the south of the existing greenhouse left from the nursery. A further 3 plots being a terrace on a south east to north west axis at the southern end of the PDA. The residential development on the footprint of the old greenhouse to the north of the PDA is subject to a separate planning application (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.
- 2.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), was published in March 2012 and is the principal document which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework in which Local Planning Authorities can produce their own distinctive Local Plans to reflect the needs own their communities.

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 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

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

- 2.3.10 In order to determine applications for development, Paragraph 128 (2.3.5 above) of the NPPF states that LPAs should require applicants to describe the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution made by their setting. Adding that the level of detail provided should be proportionate to the significance of the asset and sufficient to understand the impact of the proposal on this significance.
- 2.3.11 According to Paragraph 129, the LPA should also identify and assess the significance of a heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal and should take this assessment into account when considering the impact upon the heritage asset.
- 2.3.12 Paragraphs 132 and 136 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.
- 2.3.13 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.
- 2.3.14 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.

2.3.15 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.

2.3.16 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.

2.3.17 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.

- 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.

2.4 Planning Policy Guidance

Planning Policy Guidance that help to preserve the built and archaeological heritage are:

Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (Historic England, 2008)

- 2.4.1 Historic England sets out in this document a logical approach to making decisions and offering guidance about all aspects of England's historic environment. The Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance are primarily intended to help us to ensure consistency of approach in carrying out our role as the Government's statutory advisor on the historic environment in England. Specifically, they make a contribution to addressing the challenges of modernising heritage protection by proposing an integrated approach to making decisions, based on a common process.
- 2.4.2 The document explains its relationship to other policy documents in existence at that time, including Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005), which includes the explicit objective of 'protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment' In this document, Heritage England provide detailed guidance on sustaining the historic environment within the framework of established government policy. In particular, the document distils from Planning Policy Guidance note (PPG) 15 Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) and PPG16 Archaeology and Planning (1990) those general principles which are applicable to the historic environment as a whole. PPG15 and PPG16 was replaced by the NPPF in November 2012.
- 2.4.3 The policy document provides details about a range of Heritage Values, which enable the significance of assets to be established systematically, with the four main 'heritage values' being:
- **Evidential value.** This derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity. Physical remains of past human activity are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them especially in the absence of written records, the material record, particularly archaeological deposits, provides the only source of evidence about the distant past.
 - **Historical Value.** This derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative. Illustration depends on visibility in a way that evidential value (for example, of buried remains) does not. Places with illustrative value will normally also have evidential value, but it may be of a different order of

importance. Association with a notable family, person, event, or movement gives historical value a particular resonance.

- **Aesthetic value.** This derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Aesthetic values can be the result of the conscious design of a place, including artistic endeavour. Equally, they can be the seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which a place has evolved and been used over time.
- **Communal value.** This derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values but tend to have additional and specific aspects. These can be commemorative and symbolic values reflect the meanings of a place for those who draw part of their identity from it or have emotional links to it. Social value is associated with places that people perceive as a source of identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence. Spiritual value attached to places can emanate from the beliefs and teachings of an organised religion, or reflect past or present-day perceptions of the spirit of place.

2.5 Statutory Protection

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.5.1 Both above and below ground archaeological remains that are considered Nationally can be identified and protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Any works affecting a scheduled Monument should be preceded by an application to the Secretary of State for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). ^[SEP]Geophysical investigation or the use of a metal detector requires advance permission from Historic England.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.5.2 The legal requirements on control of development and alterations affecting buildings, including those which are listed or in conservation areas (which are protected by law), is set out in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013

- 2.5.3 From April 2014, the act introduced changes to the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This covers heritage planning and legal requirements around nationally and locally listed buildings and consent orders. It upholds levels of existing heritage protection, whilst also simplifying the process. Listed Building Heritage Partnership Agreements were introduced to allow listed building consent for specified works (other than demolition), to listed buildings covered by the Agreement, which would otherwise require several consents. Listed Building Consent Orders and Locally Listed Building Consent Orders have been introduced to allow local planning authorities to grant permission for works (other than demolition) to listed buildings in their area, which would otherwise require several consents. Where new buildings are listed, it is now possible to declare that specific features of the building, or specific buildings or structures attached to, or within the curtilage of the listed building are not of special interest. The demolition of unlisted buildings in conservation areas now requires planning permission rather than conservation area consent.

Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

- 2.5.4 The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge.

Treasures Act 1996

- 2.5.5 The act is designed to deal with finds of treasure in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. It legally obliges finders of objects which constitute a legally defined term of treasure to report their find to their local coroner within 14 days. An

inquest led by the coroner then determines whether the find constitutes treasure or not. If it is declared to be treasure then the finder must offer the item for sale to a museum at a price set by an independent board of antiquities experts known as the Treasure Valuation Committee. Only if a museum expresses no interest in the item, or is unable to purchase it, can the finder retain it. 'Treasure' is defined as being: (i) All coins from the same find, if it consists of two or more coins, and as long as they are at least 300 years old when found. If they contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least 10 in the find for it to qualify; (ii) Two or more prehistoric base metal objects in association with one another; (iii) Any individual (non-coin) find that is at least 300 years old and contains at least 10% gold or silver; (iv) Associated finds: any object of any material found in the same place as (or which had previously been together with) another object which is deemed treasure; (v) Objects substantially made from gold or silver but are less than 300 years old, that have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery and whose owners or heirs are unknown.

Burial Act 1857

- 2.5.6 Its purpose is to regulate burial grounds. It regulates where and how deceased people may be buried and provides for the exhumation of remains. The Act made it illegal to disturb a grave (other than for an officially sanctioned exhumation).

2.6 Regional Policies

- 2.6.1 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 HE02: Development in Conservation Areas

- POLICY HE03: Local Heritage Assets
- POLICY HE04: Historic Parks and Gardens
- POLICY HE11: Archaeological Assessment
- POLICY HE12: Archaeological Sites and Preservation

2.6.2 These policies are covered in more detail below.

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

2.6.3 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

- 2.6.4 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
- 2.6.5 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.
- 2.6.6 Planning permission will be refused without adequate assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposal.
- 2.6.7 Development proposals adversely affecting the integrity or setting of Scheduled Monuments or other heritage assets of comparable significance will normally be refused.
- 2.6.8 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.
- 2.6.9 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 HE02: Development in Conservation Areas

- 2.6.10 Within conservation areas, development proposals which preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area, and accord with other relevant policies of this Plan, will be permitted, provided that:
- 2.6.11 Proposals for New Buildings 1) they respond sympathetically to the historic settlement pattern, plot sizes and plot widths, open spaces, streetscape, trees and landscape features, 2) they respond sympathetically to their setting, context and the wider townscape, including views into and out of conservation areas, 3) the proportions of features and design details should relate well to each other and to adjoining buildings, 4) walls, gates and fences are, as far as possible, of a kind traditionally used in the locality, 5) conserve or enhance the significance of all heritage assets, their setting and the wider townscape, including views into and out of conservation areas 6) demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of heritage assets and of their wider context,
- 2.6.12 Proposals for Extensions 7) the character, scale and plan form of the original building are respected and the extension is subordinate to it and does not dominate principal elevations, 8) appropriate materials and detailing are proposed and the extension would not result in the loss of features that contribute to the character or appearance of the conservation area.
- 2.6.13 New development which would detract from the immediate or wider landscape setting of any part of a conservation area will not be permitted. Development within a conservation area should preserve or enhance its special architectural or historic character or appearance.

POLICY HE03: Local Heritage Assets

- 2.6.14 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

- 2.6.15 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)

- 2.6.16 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

- 2.6.17 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 program of work for archaeological investigation, including its relationship to the program of development, has been submitted and approved.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Montgomery & Partners LLP, 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.*

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 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.

4.3.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

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

Aerial photographs

4.3.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-8).

Secondary and Statutory Resources

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

Walkover Survey

4.3.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
- Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.

- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape. A 500m radius from the PDA is used. This is 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
Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods		

5.1.2 Features in and around the wider area of the PDA mainly relate to cropmarks with the only excavated information of features and finds being those from the Thanet Earth site. The table in Figure 16 details all the finds, features and buildings within the full 500m assessment area. There are no Registered Parks or Gardens or Historic Battlefields within the Site or the Study 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 is just one nationally listed building within the assessment area (Table 2). Only the extreme tops of the roofs are visible of the farm buildings from the PDA.

Table 1: Designated Heritage Assets

TR 26 NE 243	Post Medieval to Modern	Great Brooksend Farmhouse and attached stable and walls. Grade II listed (1392668). Farmhouse. Late C16 or early C17, altered and extended in the C18 with late C18 fenestration, L-wing and stabling added in the late C18 and mid-C19 staircase wing. C20 replacement of roof structure. Brooksend has historical interest as a medieval manor held by the Priory of Christchurch Canterbury until its suppression in the 1540s and still in church ownership.
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5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 The KCCHER contains 9 entries relating to previous archaeological investigations. Three related to intrusive events of which two of those were for Thanet Earth being the main excavation and a subsequent extension in the area of Plateau 1. The other investigation were general surveys and a magnetometry survey and Desk Based Assessments ahead of the Thanet Earth Excavations. The 2007-8 main excavation at Thanet Earth is discussed in greater detail below. The other intrusive event was a watching brief on land adjacent to Little Harbour at Seamark Road. It related to the excavation of foundations and service trenches for a single timber framed dwelling in Birchington. All groundworks were monitored, but no archaeological deposits were observed.
- 5.3.2 The Thanet Earth excavations in 2007-2008 covered a 90-hectare site. The site is to the south of the PDA on what was previously agricultural land. Figure 15 shows the full extent of the excavations and the PDA can be seen just to the top of the map. A large greenhouse complex has since been built on the site. Features found included nine barrows, 63 structures, 75 sunken featured structures, about 70 enclosures and 33 trackways including droveways and hollow ways, along with many prehistoric and Roman period burials and

cremations. There were also flint assemblages from the prehistoric period along with finds from Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval. Given the size and scale of the excavation it is impossible to cover it all. However, focus will be given to those areas closest to the PDA being Plateau 8 and the top part of Plateau 1.

5.3.3 Plateau 8, to the south just outside of the assessment area, features and finds included prehistoric barrows, Neolithic pits, Iron Age ring ditches, pits and enclosures, trackways, ditch burials and Iron Age cemetery, Roman enclosures ditches. Very little if anything was found regarding the Bronze Age, Medieval or Post Medieval period, which suggested that the landscape at this point was agricultural fields.

5.3.4 Plateau 8 ring ditch 21.2m in diameter with width of ditch 1.8-2.5m. Primary fill small amount of worked flint. Upper fill prehistoric in date pottery and animal bone. The barrow acted as focus for two Roman mortuary enclosures and later Anglo-Saxon settlement. The majority of Iron Age features at the site were from Plateau 8 where a settlement was located in early and middle Iron Age but dies out in late Iron Age (300BC-43AD). The settlement consisted of over 300 pits and 90 isolated post holes with associated ditches and four ring ditches. Settlement for majority of its lifetime is thought to be unenclosed and classed as similar to others seen of this period such as at North Foreland. Majority of pits thought to be used for grain storage or larders for other foodstuffs. Generally, near to the base of these pits deposit items included quern stones, loom weights or dog burials and it common behaviour in such sites. The majority of Iron Age burials were located in Plateau 8. Plateau 8 also had finds of copper alloy and iron Bracelets, brooches, pins associated with Iron Age inhumations and cremations. Plateau 8 had the largest concentration of small finds and animal bone.

5.3.5 The northern most part of Plateau 1 on the top north east corner included Beaker burials from circa 2000 BC and prehistoric ring ditch along with Medieval enclosures, along with sunken featured buildings of uncertain date.

Landscape Characterisation

5.3.6 The site is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation as 'Fields predominately bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way' with the

PDA and its immediate surroundings. To the north and north east at the Seamark Road junction is Post 1810 settlement (general) and around Little Brooksend Farm Village/Hamlet 1810 extent (Fig. 21).

Hedgerow

- 5.3.7 The western boundary is marked by a waist height wire fence located at the base of the eastern side of a hedgerow that is raised up and marks the parish boundary line between Monkton and St Nicholas. The hedgerow forms the western side of the PDA for approximately 70m but continues running in either direction beyond the PDA. Given the length and age of the Hedgerow on this side it appears that the Hedgerow Act will apply. The southern and eastern hedgerows are much more recent in date and therefore the Act does not apply to those. Based on the proposed development the western wall of the new residential development will be approximately 7m east of the hedgerow. Care will need to be taken during construction to avoid anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge.

Cropmarks

- 5.3.8 A significant number of cropmarks have been identified in or near the assessment area (Fig. 19) as these are unexcavated they cannot be dated although the location and form suggest that many are prehistoric. The closest being those seen in the field to the east of the PDA being ring ditches and a trackway identified via aerial photography (TR 26 NE 31).
- 5.3.9 In the arable fields to the north west of the PDA on the opposite side of the A28 Canterbury Road, a number of ring ditches, enclosures and other unidentified features have been seen (TR 26 NE 35; TR 26 NE 178; TR 26 NE 296). To the east of Great Brooksend Farm is a ring ditch (TR 26 NE 87) and possible enclosure (TR 26 NE 1171). A cluster of ring ditches are to the west and south east of the farm (TR 26 NE 286; TR 26 NE 287; TR 26 NE 288; TR 26 NE 289; TR 26 NE 290; TR 26 NE 291).
- 5.3.10 To the south east of the PDA there are also a complex number of cropmarks seen on the western side of Seamark Road opposite Monkton Farm. The features identified appear to be related to a settlement with enclosures at the

north wend and at the south a large ring ditch, along with a spread of pits, which may be an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (TR 26 NE 53).

5.3.11 To the east of the junction of Canterbury Road and Crispe Road at the edge of the assessment area are cropmarks thought to be modern and related to WWII installations (TR 26 NE 48). In the same area there is thought to be identified a Bronze Age and early Medieval barrow cemetery (TR 26 NE 75).

5.3.12 Further cropmarks have been seen in the area of College Farm, again a large complex site consisting of what appears to be ring ditches, enclosures, pits and graves relating to a possible settlement (TR 26 NE 124).

Palaeolithic Character Area

5.3.13 The PDA 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. Deposits filling the bases of dry valleys are likely to be late Last Glacial at their base and may be Holocene in their higher parts. (Fig.25).

0-100m Radius

5.3.14 There is just one KHER entry for this area. Circa 90m to the west of the PDA in the adjoining field are a number of cropmarks, the closest being a trackway with traverses across the field in a south west to north east direction and at the southern end of the track appears to turn on an east west axis heading towards the PDA boundary. Also, in the field are a number of ring ditches, whilst undated they are thought to be Late Neolithic or early Bronze Age based on other excavations nearby at Thanet Earth (TR 26 NE 31).

100-200m Radius

5.3.15 There are no KHER entries for this area.

200-300m Radius

5.3.16 There are nine KHER entries for this area. In the field to the north west of the PDA, circa 300m away a number of cropmarks have been found. A complex of ring ditches, pits and other linear features have been seen by aerial photography

(TR 26 NE 35). In the south west corner of the same field, circa 260m north west of the PDA, a macula cropmark that is possible the remains of a barrow have been seen in aerial photographs (TR 26 NE 178). Circa 300m to the north, north east of the PDA is the farmstead of Little Brooksend Farm, which still exists with only partial loss of its original form (MKE 86774). At the site of Thanet Earth in an area classified as Plateau 1, circa 280m south west of the PDA a prehistoric enclosure was found during the 2007-2008 and also 2012 excavations (TR 26 NE 306). A sub-circular feature was also found in the same area containing quantities of flint, burnt flint, and possible prehistoric pottery (TR 26 NE 307). The same area also discovered a Late Iron Age to Roman period inhumation burial of a single adult laying in a supine position (TR 26 NE 308). A trackway was also found of the same period as the inhumation, that evidenced wheel ruts (TR 26 NE 309) along with a field system (TR 26 NE 310) and a ditch (TR 26 NE 311).

300-400m Radius

5.3.17 There are no KHER entries for this area.

400-500m Radius

5.3.18 The majority of records for this area are related to cropmarks identified via aerial photography. Some are to the south east (TR 26 NE 291 & TR 26 NE 291) and south west (TR 26 NE 296) of Great Brooksend Farm circa 480m, 500m and 450m respectively from the PDA and being of ring ditches or rectilinear enclosures. A complex of cropmarks has also been seen at College Farm circa 450m to the north east of the PDA (TR 26 NE 124), possible a settlement and also including graves. A Bronze Age barrow cemetery based on a number of ring ditches has been identified circa 470m north east of the PDA (TR 26 NE 75). Near Monkton Road Farm, a settlement has been identified based on complex cropmarks are possible an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, all circa 450m south east of the PDA (TR 26 NE 53). Other records related to the farmsteads of Monkton Farm Road (MKE 86826), circa 430m south east of the PDA, altered with partial loss of its original form and College Farm (MKE 86830), where only the farmhouse remains. In addition, there are three records concerning WWII features of a 'Klein-Kampfanlage' seen on a 1940 Luftwaffe map, circa 480m west, north west of the PDA (TR 26 NE 1250) and the approximate position of a light anti-aircraft battery also seen on a 1940 Luftwaffe map (TR 26 NE 1251). As

well as unidentified cropmarks thought to be possible wartime installations circa 500m north east of the PDA (TR 26 NE 48).

- 5.3.19 Circa 440m to the south west of the PDA a number of Neolithic features and finds were found during the Thanet Earth excavations in 2007-2008 suggesting that there was a small-scale occupation of the area in the Neolithic period (TR 26 NW 106).

Over 500m

- 5.3.20 There are eight KHER records for this area. On the outer edges of the PDA, to the north is the Grade II listed great Brooksend Farmhouse (TR 26 NE 243) and the accompanying Farmstead record (MKE 86773). All the other records are cropmarks identified from aerial photographs in the region to the north of the PDA around Great Brooksend Farm being ring ditches (TR 26 NE 87; TR 26 NE 286; TR 26 NE 287; TR 26 NE 288; TR 26 NE 289) and one possible enclosure (TR 26 NE 1171).

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. Something confirmed by the recent excavations at Thanet Earth and the East Kent Access Road.
- 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. Again items from this period on Thanet are sparse.
- 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. Neolithic activity was found at the Thanet Earth Site sealed below valley colluvium and therefore are likely to pre-date deforestation and arable farming that would have facilitated topsoil accumulation into the valley. 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, especially in the area of Thanet Earth. At Thanet Earth Beaker burials were found likely given Thanet's coastal position and proximity to the Continent, aside from the concentration of these burials around Stonehenge, the density seen on Thanet is the next known in the whole of the south east.

- 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 along the north and east coastline such as at Westgate and St Mildred's Bay, 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. Evidence of the Iron Age has been found at nearby Minnis Bay and also at the Thanet Earth site and nearby Sarre and St Nicholas. 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. At Thanet Earth, one east/west ditches running through the area in the Iron Age later formed part of the parish boundary on Monkton with St Nicholas.
- 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 Lympne 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 410 AD. Roman burials were found at the Thanet Earth site and there is a suspected villa circa 1km north of the PDA (TR 26 NE 71). No major Roman Roads were found but the hollow ways suggest many originated in the Iron Age.

- 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. Anglo-Saxon activity has been evidenced in the Thanet Earth area by sunken floored buildings of which of 50 Medieval buildings were found, droves roads and trackways and burials.
- 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 Monkton and Minster were recorded as manors on Thanet. Monkton 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 Birchington comes from the old English 'bierce hyll tun', meaning birch hill farmstead. Alternative spellings are Berchinton in 1240 AD, Bercelton in 1264 AD and Byrchington in 1610 AD. The church in the village dates to circa 1350. In the early 15th century Quex Park manor house was built to the south of the village.
- 5.4.10 A report in Elizabethan times, states that Birchington at the time had 42 houses, but no active port. The village grew up beside four partly sandy bays, Minnis Bay to the west, then Grenham Bay and Beresford Gap towards the centre and Epple Bay to the east. To the west of Minnis Bay was the channel that separated Thanet from the mainland. The coastline is dominated by chalk cliffs although there are gaps to access the sea.
- 5.4.11 As with many other areas on Thanet, Birchington was known to have smugglers in the 18th century. By 1801 the population stood at 537. The railway came to Birchington in 1863 and is situated on the mainline between Ramsgate and London.
- 5.4.12 To the south is the main road from Canterbury to Sarre and Margate. Originally called Monocstune in the Domesday Book it means Monks Town and was in the possessions of the monks of the priory of Christ Church. The manor virtually encompassed the western half of the island.
- 5.4.13 South west of the village of Birchington was an area known as Great and Little Brooksend. Previously spelt as Brookesende, is a manor that belonged to the priory of Christ Church. In 1317 AD, the prior obtained a grant of free warren for his demesne lands in this manor among others, until it was held by Henry VIII following the dissolution where he subsequently passed it to his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, who still own it to this day. In the Historian Hasted's time, the lands of the manor were leased to John Friend junior. The Friend family was a prominent family on Thanet being a yeoman farming family.

5.4.14 St Nicolas at Wade also on the main road from Canterbury to Margate, is a point in which before the River Watsum silted up, would have been forded at this point and been able to 'wade' across. The two estates in this parish of Upper and Nether Hale are to the north west of the PDA. Formally known as Uphall, originally belonged to the Crispe family at the time of Elizabeth I. Nether Hale belonged to Christi College in Oxford. There is also another estate in this parish being St Nicholas Court, one of which was previously a manor the other a farm.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Harris Map of 1717

5.5.1 This shows the Isle of Thanet with the main settlement areas and roads. The main road from Sarre to Margate, passing through Acol is seen to the south of the PDA. There is a road from Canterbury via Sarre and St Nicolas towards Birchington onto Margate. The area of the PDA does not show any features (Fig. 3).

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

5.5.2 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This shows a sparsely populated landscape in an area near Little and Great Brooksend with Nether Hales showing just off to the west. The area is sparsely populated and crossed by a number of trackways (Fig. 4).

Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawing from 1797

5.5.3 This is the earliest map that clearly shows the individual buildings and field boundaries. The PDA and immediate area is still fields and the area is still sparsely populated. The line west of the PDA hints at the parish boundary. The farm building labelled Brooksend does not distinguish between little and Great. To the north west is Upper Hale farm with Nether Hale to the west of that. It appears that there is an additional road now running on a south west to north east axis to the south of Nether and Upper Hales. North of these farms are a network of drainage channels (Fig. 5).

Hasted, 1797

5.5.4 Little has changed from the previous maps (Fig. 6).

John Cary, 1812

5.5.5 The PDA and immediate area is still fields and the area are still sparsely populated. However, there is now a new road that has been created from St Nicolas towards Birchington whereas previously it passed by Nether Hales. There are still the buildings associated with Little and Great Brooksend. (Fig. 7).

Parish of Monkton Tithe Map, 1839

5.5.6 The PDA being right on the border between the parish maps of St Nicolas, Birchington and Monkton. The land appears to show in the Monkton tithe map. The owner is Charlotte Wallace and the occupier James White, who also farms many of the fields across Monkton and St Nicolas at Wade. The fields are used as arable. (Fig. 8).

Historic OS map 1873 1:2,500

5.5.7 The farm building complex of Little Brooksend Farm and the road towards Birchington can be seen otherwise it is a scene of arable fields. The parish boundary line is marked and follows the top of a bank. In the north east corner of the map, the road branches off to the south east towards Acol with a trackway south towards Monkton (Fig.9).

Historic OS map 1898 1:2,500

5.5.8 No changes are noted (Fig.10).

Historic OS map 1907 1:2,500

5.5.9 No changes are noted (Fig.11).

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

5.5.10 The PDA is still fields. A number of new properties have been built in the area. Holloway Lodge has been built on the south side of the Canterbury Road immediately to the north of the PDA. The road to the east of the PDA traversing in a north to southerly direction is labelled as Seamark Road. At the intersection

of Seamark Road and the Canterbury Road a number of detached houses has been built. (Fig.12).

Historic OS map 1961 1:2,500

5.5.11 The PDA is still fields. However, immediately to the north a glasshouse has been built just to the south east of Holloway Lodge. More houses have been built in the intersection area of the roads south of Little Brooksend. The main road has been widened and duelled and one of the properties at the intersection is labelled as a garage (Fig.13).

Historic OS map 1963 1:2,500

5.5.12 There does not appear to have been any changes (Fig.14).

Historic OS map 1989-1993 1:2,500

5.5.13 There does not appear to be any changes (Fig.15).

Post 1993

5.5.14 Since 1993 there have been some changes. Holloway Lodge is now called Brooksend Lodge following the fire and rebuild of the property on the site in the early 1990s. The fields around have been subdivided and the area of the glasshouse has its own boundary and is Brooksend Nursery.

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940

5.6.1 The PDA is part of an arable field (Plate 1).

1960

5.6.2 To the north of the PDA the glasshouse has been built along with a barn to the north of the glasshouse. The area is still part of a wider field. In the same field to the east there are suggestions of cropmarks. (Plate 2).

2003

5.6.3 The barn to the north of the glasshouse is no longer in place. The PDA is still a field but it has now been separated from the wider field by hedges. The field to

the east of the PDA, clearly shows cropmarks of ring ditches and trackways (Plate 3).

2007

5.6.4 No changes are noted (Plate 4).

2009

5.6.5 No changes are noted (Plate 5).

2013

5.6.6 No changes are noted (Plate 6).

2017

5.6.7 There does not appear to be any changes. However, the trackway and ring ditches in the field to the east are clearly noticeable suggesting that the features have not been ploughed and lost (Plate 7).

5.7 Walkover Survey

5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. The walkover survey was undertaken on the 15th June 2018. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover (Plates 8-13).

5.7.1.1 The PDA comprises of a grassed field to the south east of the current residential development occurring on the footprint of the glasshouse previously in place for the nursery. To the north of the PDA on the southern side of the A28 Canterbury Road is Brooksend Lodge. This building has been rebuilt following a fire sometime in the 1990s. The PDA is bounded by a short wire fence on the east, west and southern side. Just beyond the fence on the western side is the parish boundary hedge line. This boundary line is set up high on a bank. To the south and east are arable fields currently under crop.

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment 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 records 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. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the assessment area (TR 26 NW 106) being the Thanet Earth finds and features to the south west of the PDA. In addition, the area of Plateau 8 at Thanet Earth just outside of the assessment area also found Neolithic pits and prehistoric barrows. 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 seven records from this period within the assessment area. Many of the records relates to cropmarks, of which there are far too many to list here of ring ditches and barrows, which many are in the KHER as undated but are likely to be late Neolithic or Bronze Age. The closest cropmarks are those to the east of the PDA being 5 ring ditches and a trackway, especially since the trackway turns towards the PDA (TR 26 NE 31). A complex of other cropmarks are to be found in the fields to the north, north east and west of the PDA (TR 26 NE 35) as well as the Bronze Age feature and finds discovered in the Thanet

Earth excavation to the south west. 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 three records from this period within the assessment area that could also be attributed to the Roman period. This includes a burial (TR 26 NE 308), trackway (TR 26 NE 309), ditch (TR 26 NE 311) and field system (TR 26 NE 310). The majority of Iron Age features at the Thanet Earth site were from Plateau 8, to the south of the PDA, where a settlement was located in early and middle Iron Age but dies out in late Iron Age (300BC-43AD). The settlement consisted of over 300 pits and 90 isolated post holes with associated ditches and four ring ditches. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

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. Aside from the KHER records mentioned in the Iron-Age period, which may be Roman, the area of Plateau 8 also had two Roman mortuary enclosures and probably Roman farmland ditches. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low/moderate**.

Anglo-Saxon

5.8.7 The Kent HER has just one record from this period within the assessment area. There are settlement cropmarks near Monkton Road Farm, circa 450m south east of the PDA and the pit spread is thought to be a possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery (TR 26 NE 53). In addition, there may be an Anglo-Saxon or early Medieval barrow cemetery circa 470m north east of the PDA (TR 26 NE 78). At the Thanet Earth site it is possible that some of the Roman boundaries

continued into the Anglo-Saxon period. Whilst in the assessment area, the chance of finding Anglo-Saxon period remains within the confines of the PDA are considered **low/moderate**.

Medieval

5.8.8 The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area as it was thought to be arable fields by this period with dispersed hamlets and farmsteads. At the Thanet Earth site at the southern end, Medieval enclosures were found dating from the 11th and early 14th centuries along with Medieval buildings that were located ribbon style along Seamark Road. 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 The Kent HER has five records from this period within the assessment area, the listed farmhouse at Great Brooksend Farm and the others being Farmstead records relating to Great Brooksend Farm, College Farm, Little Brooksend Farm and Monkton Road Farm. The map regression of this area in this period was arable fields and 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 three records in the Kent HER within the assessment area from this period. The anti-aircraft and Klein-Kampfanlage site identified from Luftwaffe 1940 maps and the cropmarks of a possible wartime installation. The potential for finding remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Undated Records

5.8.11 There are a number of undated records within the assessment area and these usually relate to unexcavated cropmarks. Full details of these are provided in the table of Figure 16.

Overview

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

5.8.13 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: **moderate**

- Roman: **low/moderate**

- Anglo-Saxon: **low/moderate**

- Medieval: **low**

- Post-Medieval: **low**

- Modern: **low**

5.8.14 The Site has the potential to contain undetected archaeological deposits. The Site has low potential to include archaeological deposits of the early prehistoric period. However, the PDA has a high potential to include archaeological deposits of the later prehistoric periods of the Bronze and moderate chance from the Iron Age. There is low/moderate potential of finding remains from the Roman and Anglo-Saxon period. All other periods are considered low. The recent Thanet Earth excavations allowed an insight into the landscape and potentially provided a glimpse into what the many cropmarks in the area may relate to. However, as with the Thanet Earth excavation, features and finds from the Medieval period onwards are low as the landscape by then was agricultural.

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 primarily been used as agricultural land for arable farming. The area of the PDA is virgin ground and the ground level has not been altered to current knowledge. However, it is known in recent years that the PDA was deep ploughed for potato planting. Therefore, there has been a **low/medium** impact to the survivability of any potential archaeology
- 6.2.2 The building of the new properties will be on virgin ground and will require foundations expected to be of around 1m. These foundations will have a **high** impact on any potential archaeology.

6.3 Summary of Impacts

- 6.3.1 Therefore, the impact overall is considered to be **low/medium**.

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 late prehistoric periods, moderate for the Iron Age, low/moderate for the Roman and Anglo-Saxon and low for the other periods.
- 7.1.3 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities but it is recommended that watching brief is appropriate.

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 Montgomery & Partners LLP (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

SWAT Archaeology

June 2018

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

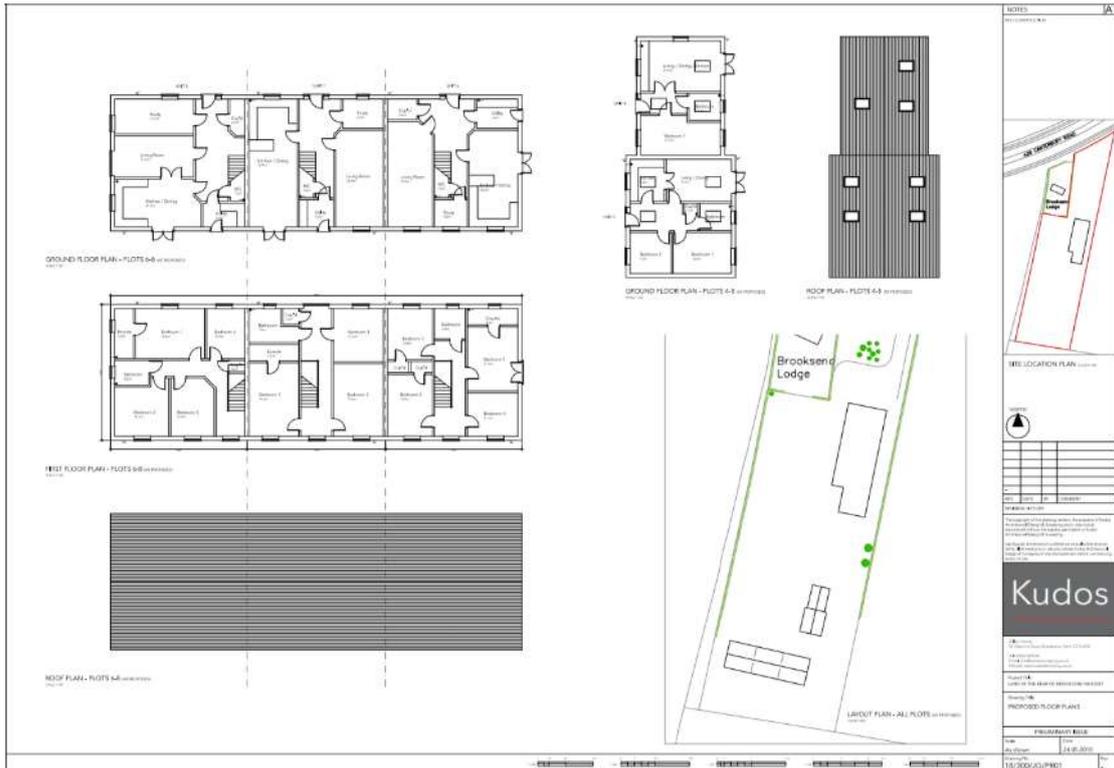


Figure 2: Proposed Development

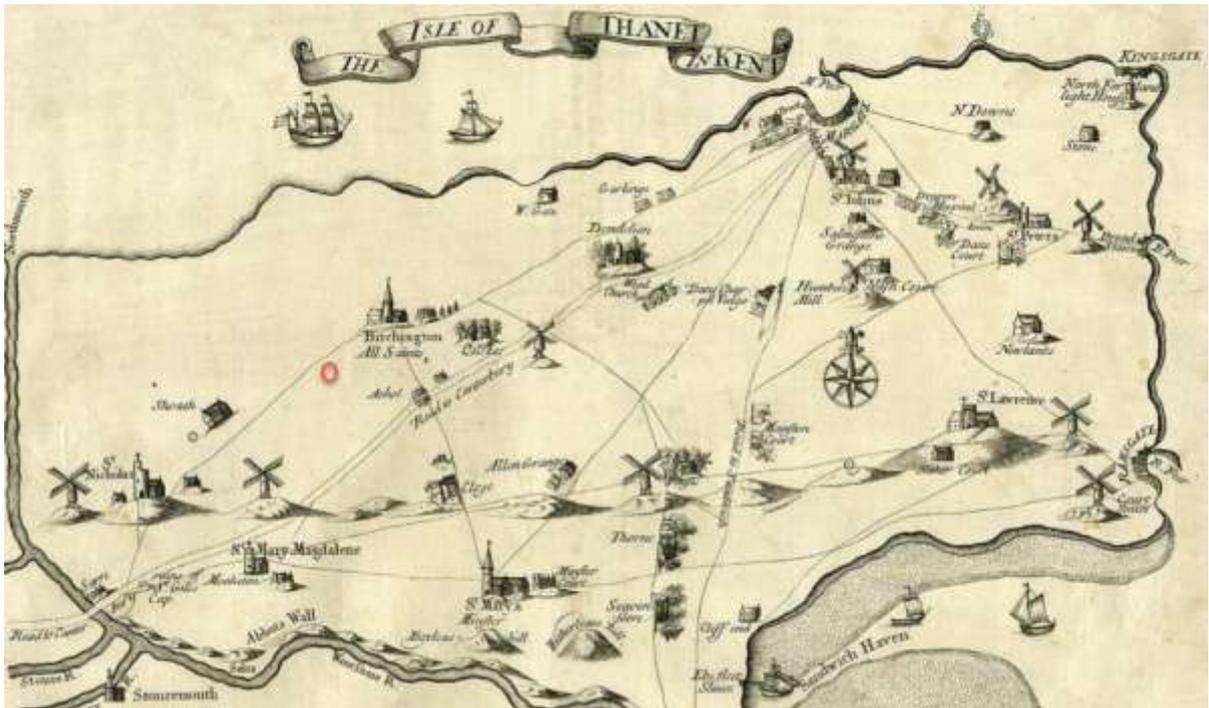


Figure 3: Harris, 1717



Figure 4: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769

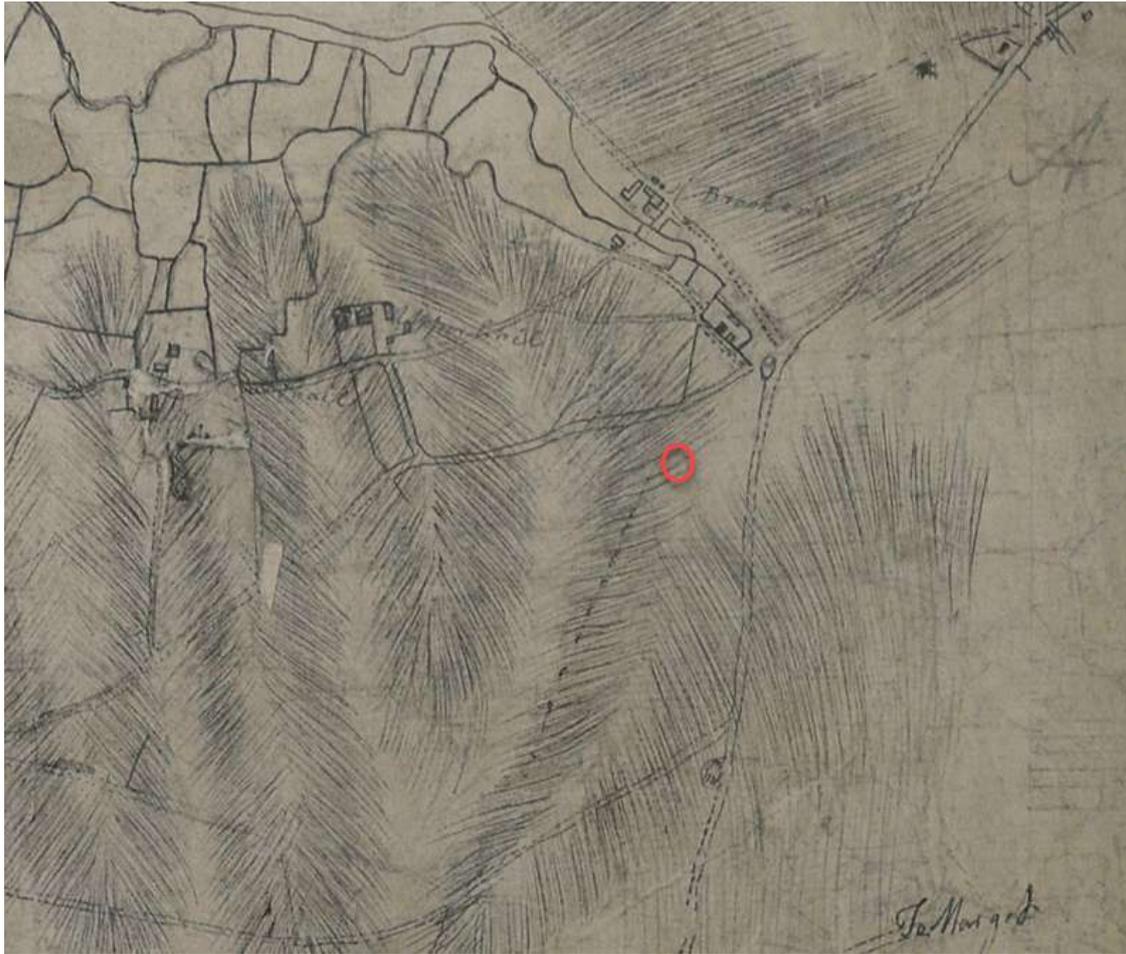


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawing from 1797



Figure 7: John Cary 1812

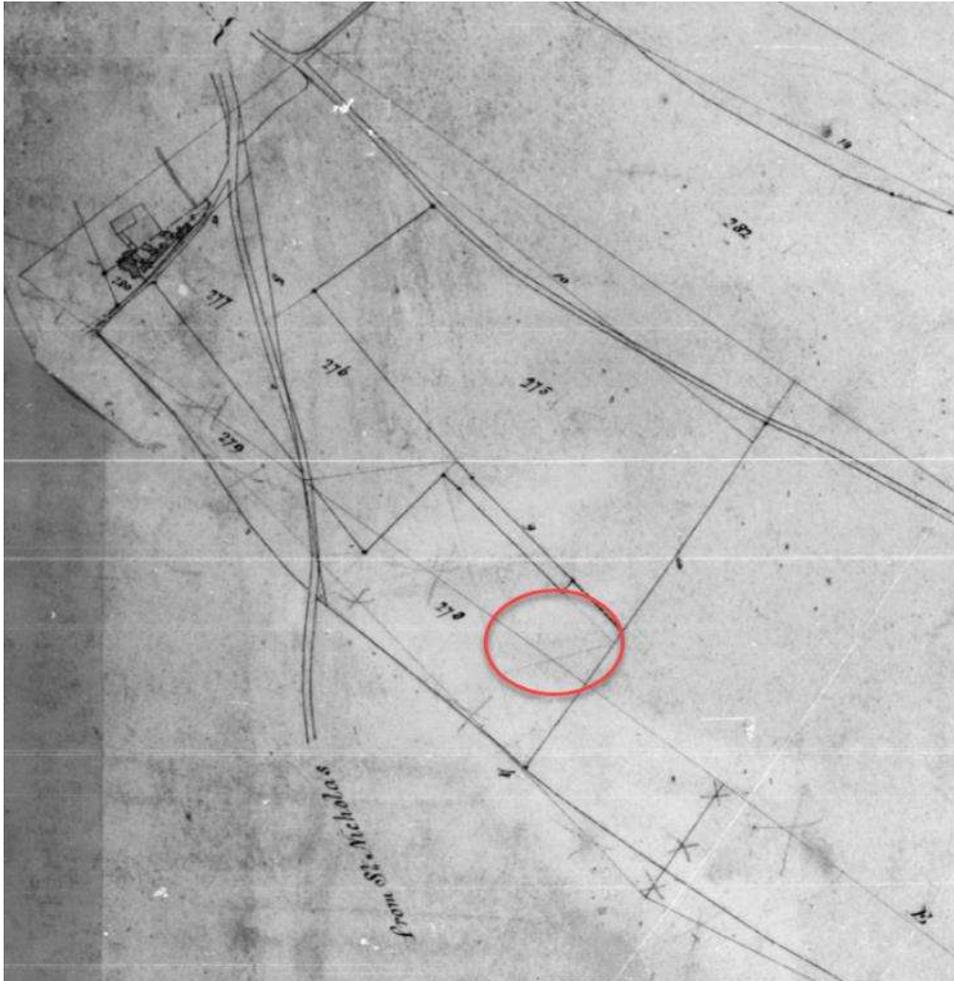


Figure 8: Parish of Monkton Tithe Map, 1840

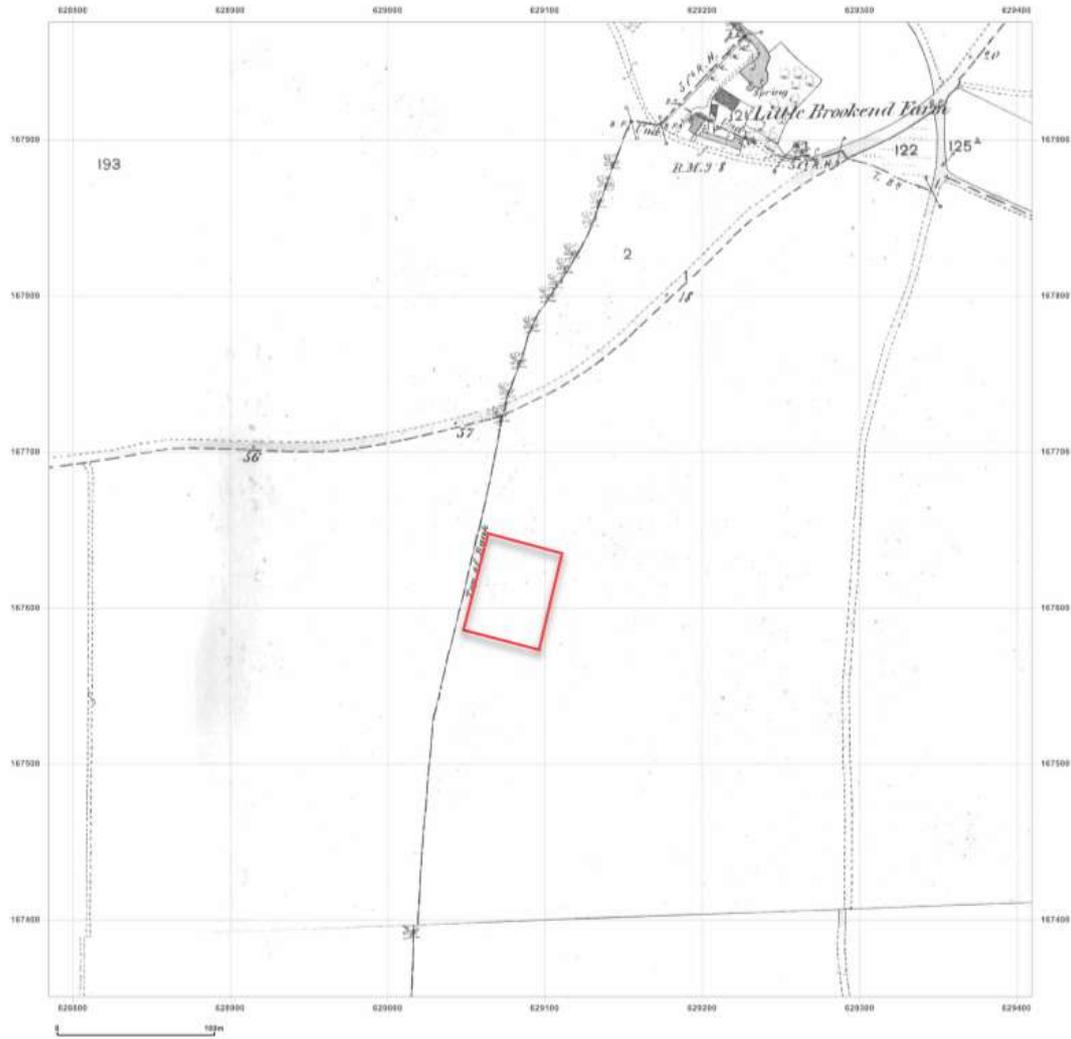


Figure 9: OS Map from 1873 1:2500

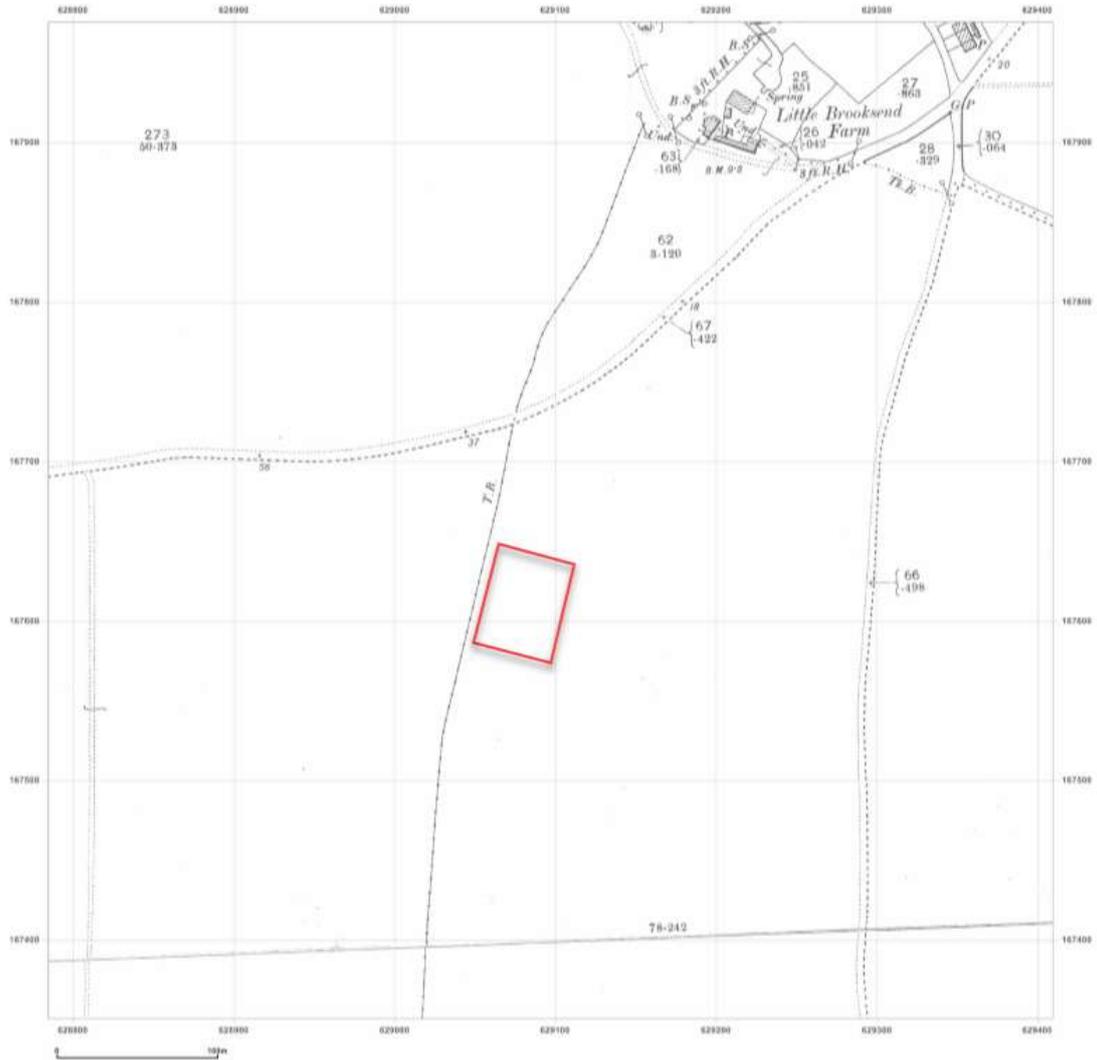


Figure 10: OS Map from 1898 1:2500

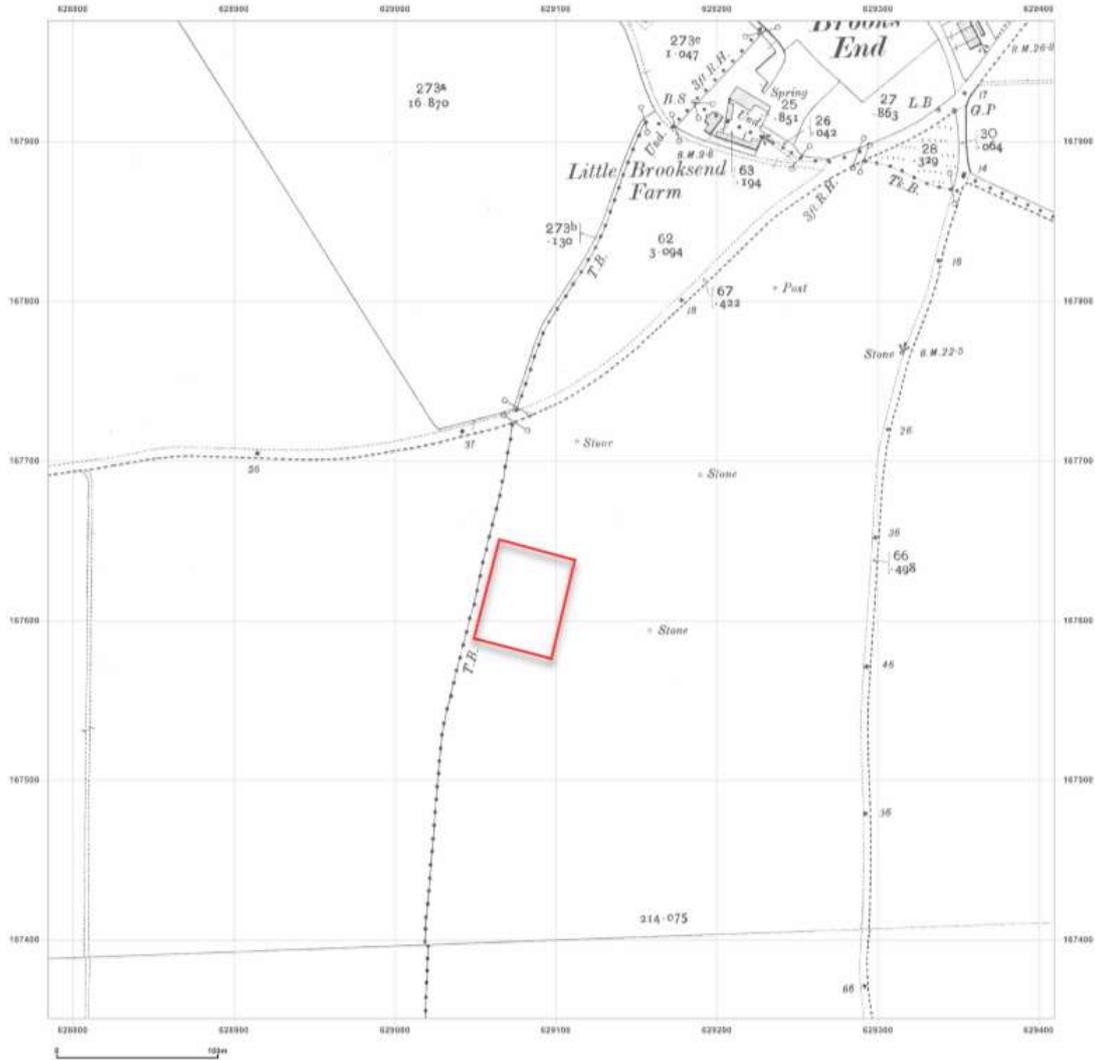


Figure 11: OS Map from 1907 1:2500

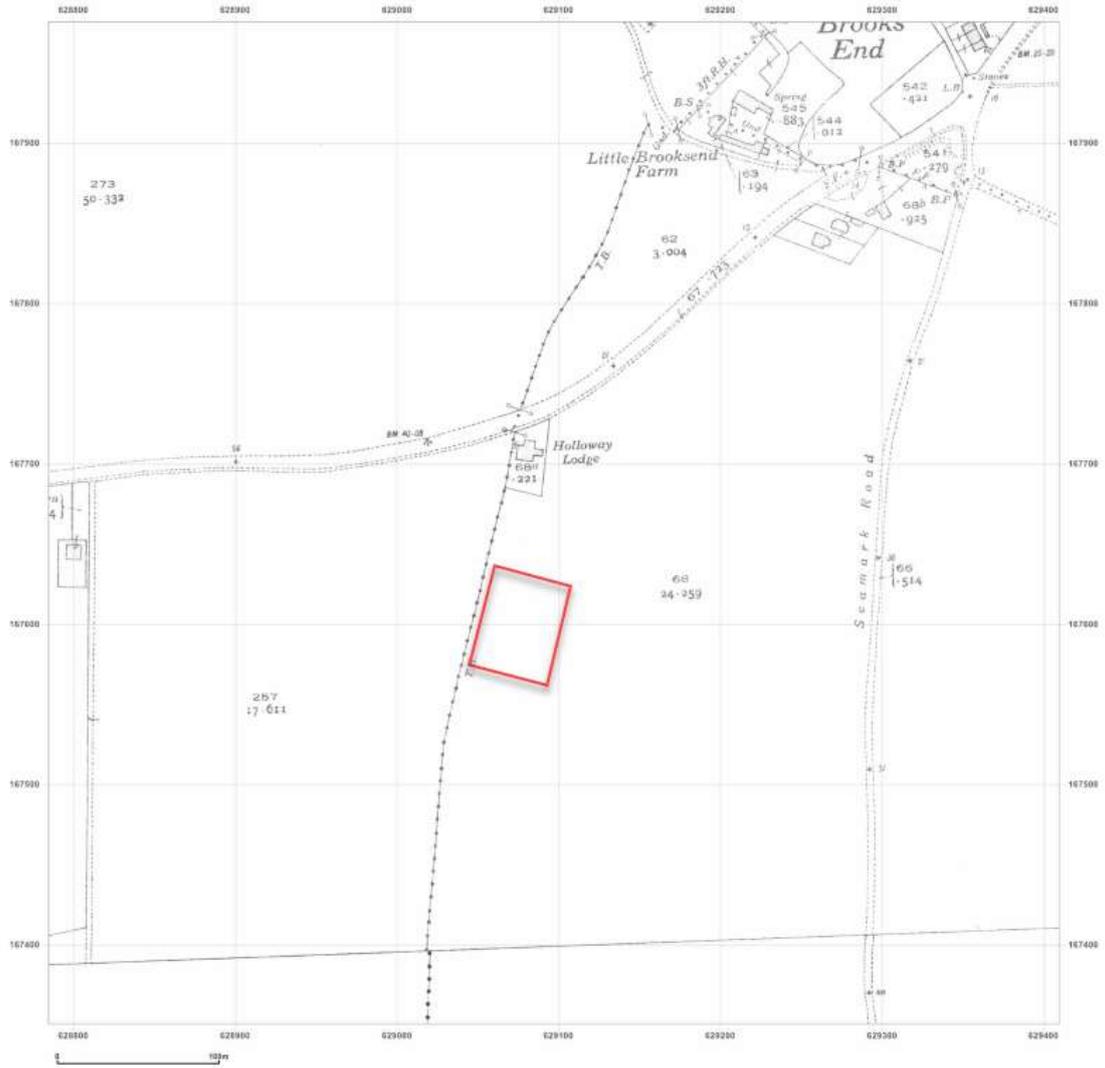


Figure 12: OS Map from 1936-1939 1:2500

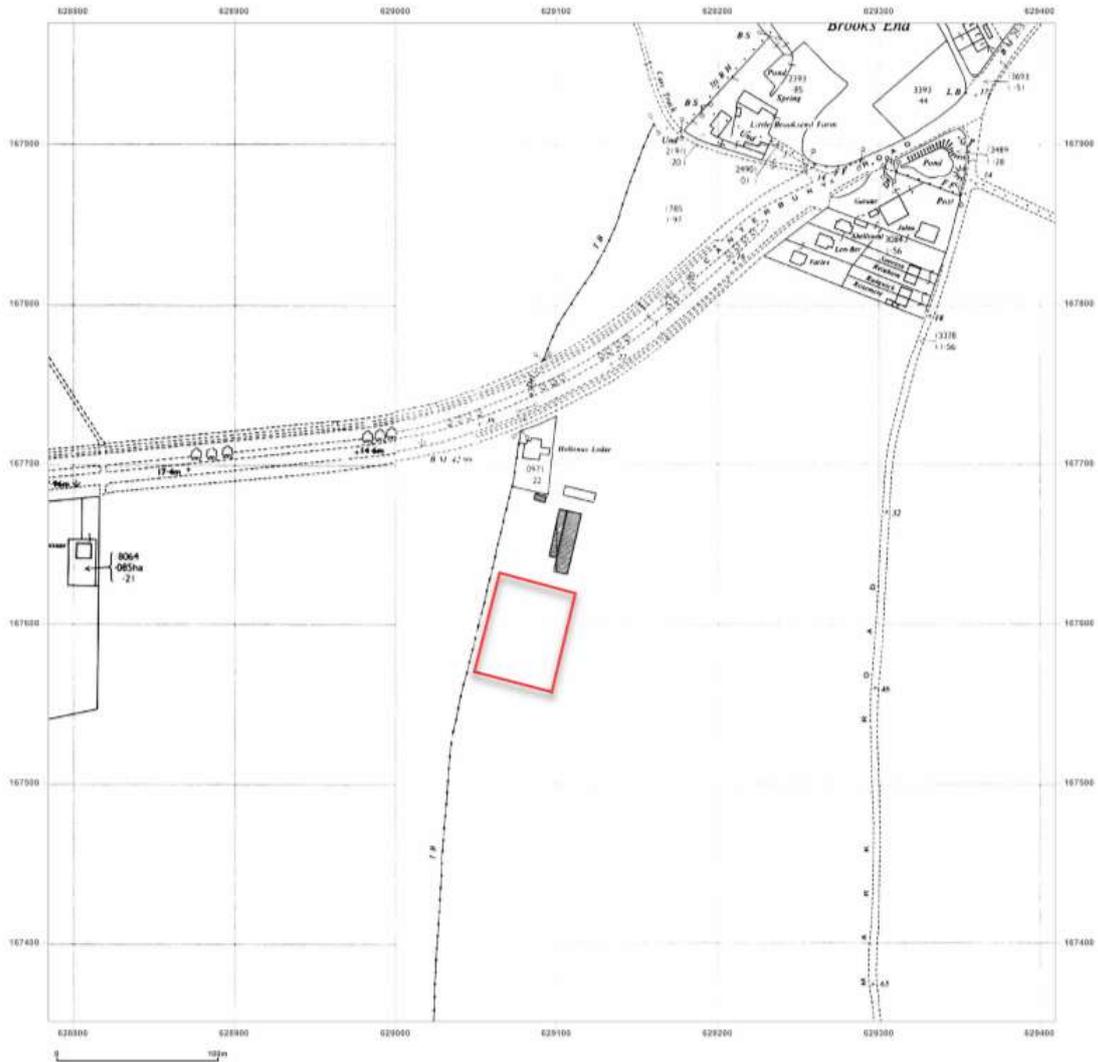


Figure 13: OS Map from 1963 1:2500

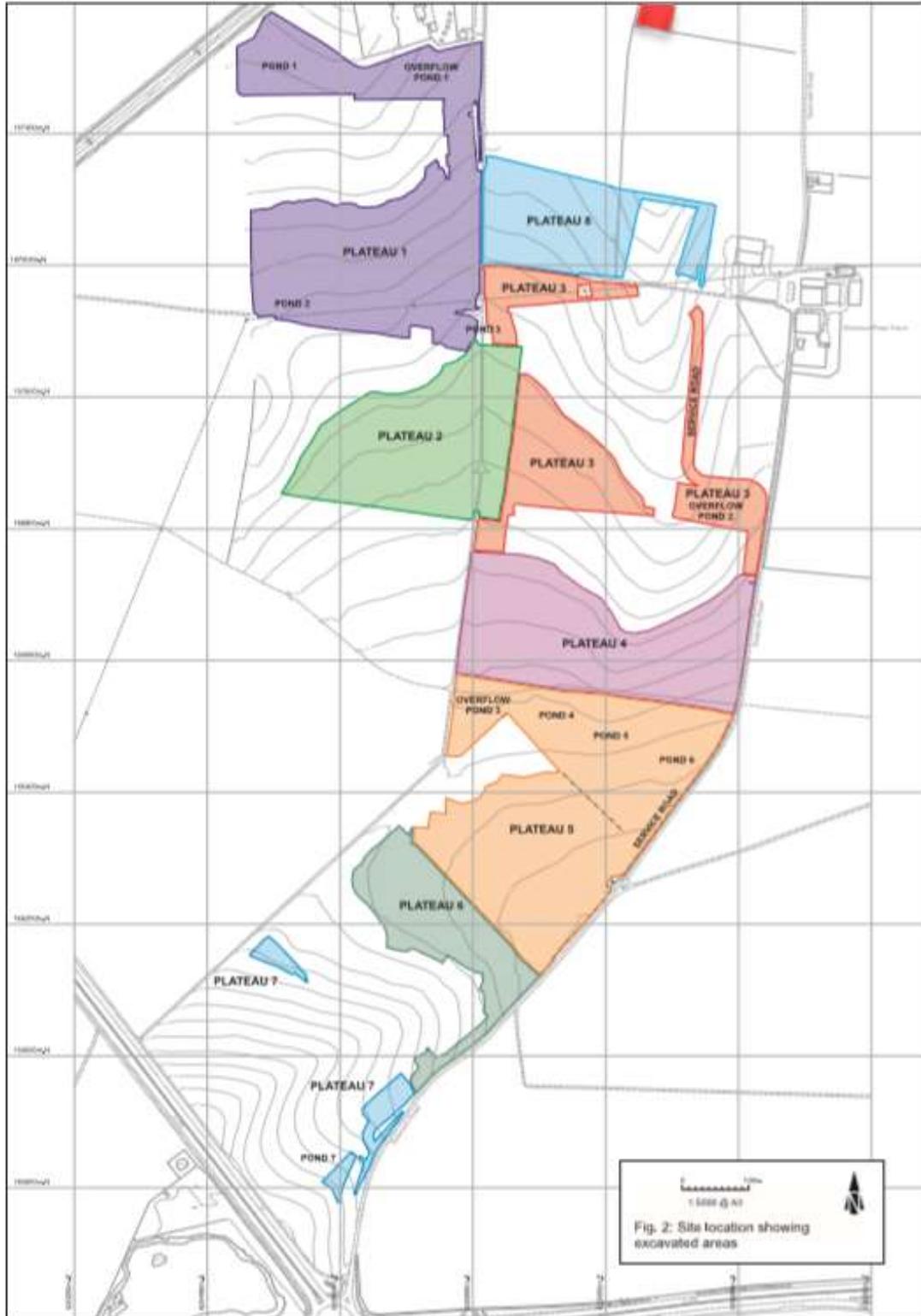


Figure 15: Thanet Earth, Excavated Areas 2007-2008. PDA located at the top of the map highlighted in red.

10 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 16-19)

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
	HLC			The site is in an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation as 'Fields predominantly bounded by tracks, roads, and other rights of way'.
TR 26 NE 31	Monument	c. 90m W	Bronze Age / Unknown	Ring ditch cropmarks, trackway and pits, near Brooks End. Five ring ditch features have been identified as cropmarks from aerial photographs of an area to the south of Brooks End. Two of these features are c.30m in diameter and may possibly be large Bronze Age henges or barrows. There are also 3 smaller ring ditch features and the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England Aerial Photographs also show a scatter of pit features throughout the area. A curvilinear feature runs through the centre of the area and appears to be the remains of a trackway. It is thought that since the production of the aerial photographs the site has been ploughed and nothing much can now be seen.
TR 26 NE 35	Monument	c. 300m NW	Bronze Age	Cropmark complex, near Brooks End. The cropmarks of circular enclosures, a ring ditch, pits and fragmentary linear features. A concentration of large flints has been found at one of the circular enclosures. Identified from aerial photographs and also during a ground survey. The markings are situated on the gentle NE facing slope of a downland ridge. Ring ditch 'A' in a freshly ploughed field, is visible as a chalky circle, 13.0m in diameter, with a concentration of large flints over it, Survey at 1/2500. There are no surface traces of 'B'(2) TR 28836788. Large, almost circular enclosure, with entrance on the south east. Also, a ring ditch. General scatter of pits and fragmentary rectilinear features. (3) TR 288679. Cropmarks

				and soilmarks show a large infilled (banjo?) enclosure. Cropmarks can also be seen from ground level. Aerial reconnaissance suggests that it might be one of several neighbouring and similar sites.
TR 26 NE 48	Monument	c. 500m NE	Modern?	Unidentified cropmarks, possible wartime installations, Birchington. Curvilinear feature with gap, small ring ditch at north end and six small ring ditches to south. Possibly wartime installations. Cropmarks are under plough. There are no surface traces of the marks.
TR 26 NE 53	Monument	c. 450m SE	Unknown	Settlement cropmarks, Monkton Road Farm. A number of cropmarks have been identified at Monkton Road Farm. Amongst the features are a number of enclosures, ditches and ring ditches, as well as what appears to be a large spread of pits. The date of these remains is uncertain but it is clear that they represent a substantial settlement. Pit spread is possibly a Saxon cemetery.
TR 26 NE 75	Monument	c. 470m NE	Bronze Age / Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Bronze Age and early medieval barrow cemetery, near Brooks End. Possible Bronze Age and early medieval cemetery indicated by large number of ring ditch, barrow features. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 26 NE 87	Monument	c. 650m N	Unknown	Undated ring ditch cropmark feature, Great Brooksend Farm. Ring ditch cropmark feature, identified from aerial photographs.
TR 26 NE 124	Monument	c. 450m NE	Unknown	Cropmarks of enclosures and pits, near Brooks End. The cropmarks of a number of enclosures and pits are recorded as existing at College Farm on the Isle of Thanet Sites and Monuments archive. These features appear to represent a large complex site, comprised of ditched enclosures and possibly with superimposed pits and graves. This may be evidence of a multi period settlement, however no record of any such cropmarks at this site could be found in the county council database.
TR 26 NE 178	Monument	c. 260m NW	Unknown	Macula cropmark, near Brooks End. Sub circular macula cropmark, possibly the remains of a barrow. Identified from aerial

				photographs.
TR 26 NE 243	Listed Building	c. 550m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Great Brooksend Farmhouse and attached stable and walls. Grade II listed (1392668). Farmhouse. Late C16 or early C17, altered and extended in the C18 with late C18 fenestration, L-wing and stabling added in the late C18 and mid-C19 staircase wing. C20 replacement of roof structure. Originally probably a three-bay lobby entrance house with central hall, parlour to south-west and service end to northeast. It was extended to the south-west by one bay in the C18 with the addition of a dairy and rooms over. An L-wing service wing extension was added in the late C18 to the north-west with attached stabling and hayloft. In the early to mid C19 a projecting staircase was added to the north-west adjoining the L-wing. A long range of late C18 former stabling with hayloft over extends the L-wing to the north-west, built in stock brick in Flemish bond with modillion cornice and half-hipped tiled roof. This has a series of C20 windows in the north-east side, stable doors in the south-west side and the north-west end retains a hayloft opening although C20 garage doors have been inserted beneath. The interior retains a good quality chamfered oak ceiling of late C16 or early C17 date, three contemporary chamfered oak doorways to the first floor and a complete pine panelled parlour with built-in china cupboard, dateable by a newspaper concealed at the time of construction to March 1777; * Brooksend has historical interest as a medieval manor held by the Priory of Christchurch Canterbury until its suppression in the 1540s and still in church ownership
TR 26 NE 1171	Monument	c. 400m NE	Unknown	Cropmark of a partial square to the south-east of Birchington. Visible in 2007 Google Earth images. It is made up of three lines forming two right angles. The lines, east to west, are 15m 16m and 10m long respectively. The feature is probably an enclosure.

MKE 86773	Farmstead	c. 550m N	Post Medieval	Great Brooksend Farm. A regular F-plan farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered with significant loss of form (more than 50%). Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead, may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them.
MKE 86774	Farmstead	c. 300m NNE	Post Medieval	Little Brooksend Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached side on to yard. Altered with partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE 86826	Farmstead	c. 430m SE	Post Medieval	Monkton Road Farm. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered with partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE 86830	Farmstead	c. 470m NE	Post Medieval	College Farm (St. Nicholas Court Farm). A regular L plan farmstead with detached house. Farmhouse detached side on to yard. Only the farmhouse remains.
TR 26 NE 286	Monument	c. 600m N	Unknown	Cropmark of a ring ditch, to the south of Great Brooksend farm. Visible in 1990 aerial photographs. It is 22m across and consists of a circular ditch.
TR 26 NE 287	Monument	c. 550m N	Unknown	Cropmark of a ring ditch, to the south of Great Brooksend farm. A ring ditch visible as a cropmark in aerial photos of 1990. It is 15m across and consists of a circular ditch.
TR 26 NE 288	Monument	c.550m N	Unknown	Cropmark of a ring ditch, to the south east of Great Brooksend farm. A ring ditch visible as a cropmark in aerial photos of 1990 and 2007. It is 26m across and consists of a circular ditch, cut by the road.
TR 26 NE 289	Monument	c. 550m N	Unknown	Cropmark of a ring ditch, to the south east of Great Brooksend Farm. Visible as a cropmark in aerial photos of 1990. It is 13m across and consists of a circular ditch
TR 26 NE 290	Monument	c. 500m N	Unknown	Cropmark of a ring ditch, to the south east of Great Brooksend Farm. visible as a cropmark in aerial photos of 1990. It is 13m across and consists of a circular ditch.

TR 26 NE 291	Monument	c. 480m N	Unknown	Cropmark of a ring ditch, to the south east of Great Brooksend Farm. visible as a cropmark in aerial photos of 1990 and Google Earth 2007. It is 15.5m across and consists of a circular ditch.
TR 26 NE 296	Monument	c. 450m N	Unknown	Cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure, south west of Brooks End. Visible as a cropmark in a Google Earth image of 2013. It is 54mx25m across.
TR 26 NW 106	Monument	c. 440m SW	Neolithic	A number of Neolithic finds and features were excavated in an evaluation in 2007 and 2008. The excavation identified and suggest that there was at least some small-scale occupation of the landscape in the early-middle Neolithic. Nearly all of these features contained pottery, worked flint assemblages and environmental evidence. Some of these features probably date from the mid to late Neolithic, but one feature yielded sherds of a finely made Carinated Bowl, dating to c. 4000-3800 BC associated with early Neolithic flintwork. This feature appeared to be domestic in origin and also contained relatively large quantities of carbonised grain, hazelnuts and seeds. In terms of possible Neolithic landscape features there is virtually no evidence to indicate any form of land management such as the layout of associated 'fields.
TR 26 NE 1250	Monument	c. 480m WNW	Modern	Approximate position of 'Klein-kampfanlage' shown on 11.1940 Luftwaffe map. Quarry seems to have dug here later, hinting at removal of other structures.
TR 26 NE 1251	Monument	c. 420m WNW	Modern	Approximate position of 'Light AA' shown on 11.1940 Luftwaffe map.
TR 26 NE 306	Monument	c. 280m SW	Prehistoric	Prehistoric enclosure, Thanet Earth Plateau 1 Extension. Two sides of a ditched rectilinear enclosure of prehistoric date excavated in 2012, part of which was located during previous 2007-2008 excavations on Plateau 1
TR 26 NE 307	Monument	c. 280m SW	Prehistoric	Prehistoric sub-circular feature, Thanet Earth Plateau 1 Extension. A sub-circular feature (G10134: S20003) approximately 0.6m in

				diameter by 0.13m deep lay in the north of the area (see figures 4 & 5). This had been backfilled with yellow grey brown silt clay that contained small quantities of flint, burnt flint and probable prehistoric pottery.
TR 26 NE 308	Monument	c. 280m SW	Iron Age to Roman	Late Iron Age to Roman inhumation burial, Thanet Earth Plateau 1 Extension. A sub-rectangular grave, 0.95m wide, 2.06m long and 0.17m deep, aligned north-east to south-west lay in the corner of the enclosure. It contained a single adult inhumation approximately 60% complete, generally in poor condition but fully articulated. The skeleton lay supine, arms to the side and with the head facing towards the southern end of the grave.
TR 26 NE 309	Monument	c. 280m SW	Iron Age to Roman	Late Iron Age to Roman trackway, Thanet Earth Plateau 1 Extension. A north-west/south-east aligned metalled hollow way leading towards the settlement area, part of which was located during previous 2007-2008 excavations on Plateau 1. Small quantities of animal bone were recovered from this deposit. A series of wheel-ruts, approximately 0.16m wide and between 0.04-0.12m deep were cut into the surface of the metalling. Following disuse, the feature had gradually filled with deposits of clay silt.
TR 26 NE 310	Monument	c. 280m SW	Iron Age to Roman	Field system, Thanet Earth Plateau 1 Extension. Part of a sub-rectangular enclosure or field-system, part of which was located during previous 2007-2008 excavations on Plateau 1. While probably Roman the possibility remains that this represents the survival of part of a late Iron Age landscape that subsequently went out of agricultural use.
TR 26 NE 311	Monument	c. 280m SW	Late Iron Age to Roman	Late Iron Age to Roman ditch, part of which was located during previous 2007-2008 excavations on Plateau 1. Lying to the north, two slots were cut into previously identified north-west to south-east aligned ditch G10026... Both were 2m long and between 0.82-1.08m wide by approximately 0.36m deep. They were filled by

				deposits of clay-silt from which fragments of Roman amphora were recovered.
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Figure 16: KHER Monument Record

Kent County Council - Brooksend Nursery - Historic Landscape Character

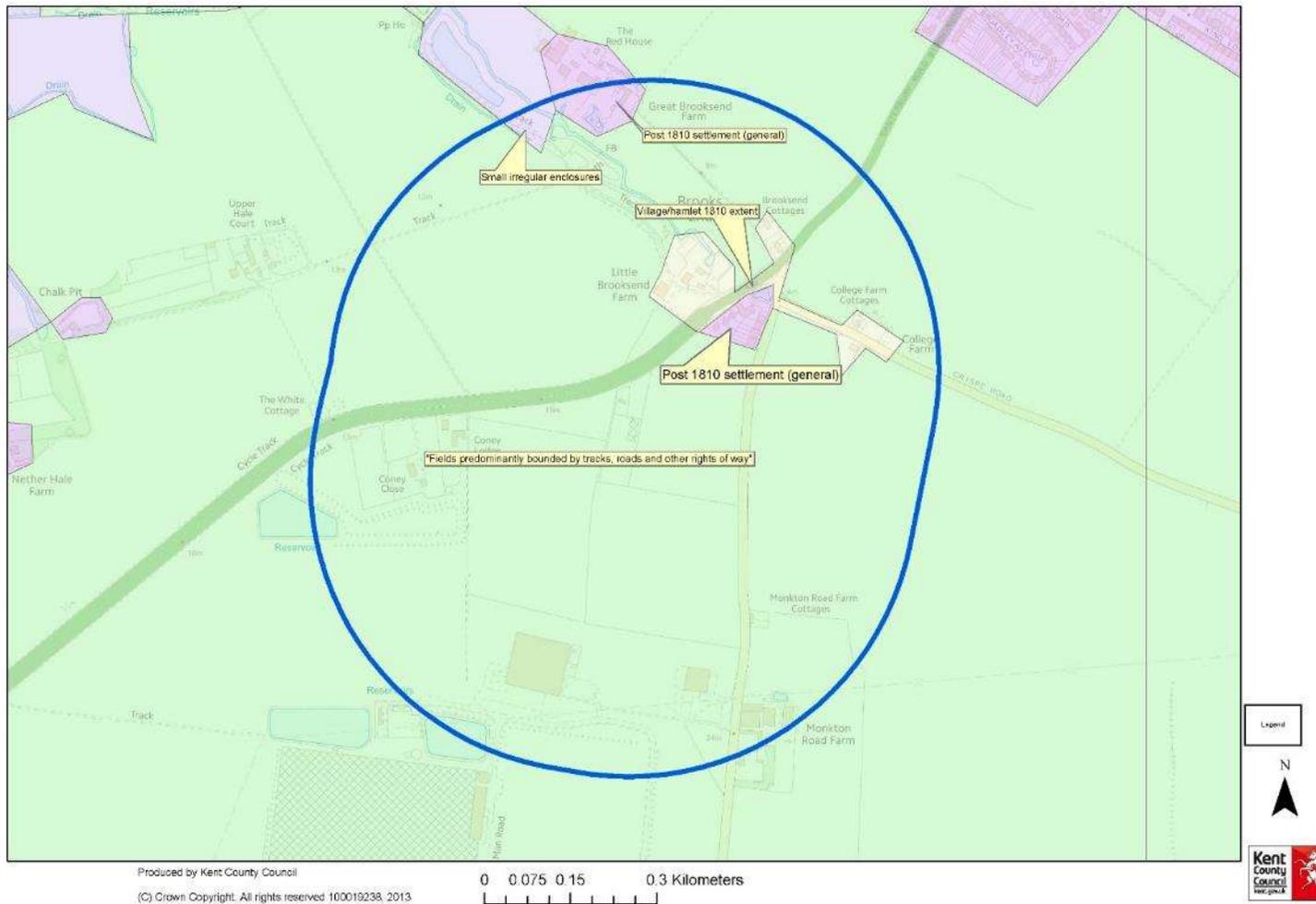


Figure 17: KHER Historic Landscape Character

Kent County Council - Brooksend Nursery - Stour Palaeolithic Character Areas



Figure 18: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Character Areas

Kent County Council - Brooksend Nursery - Cropmarks

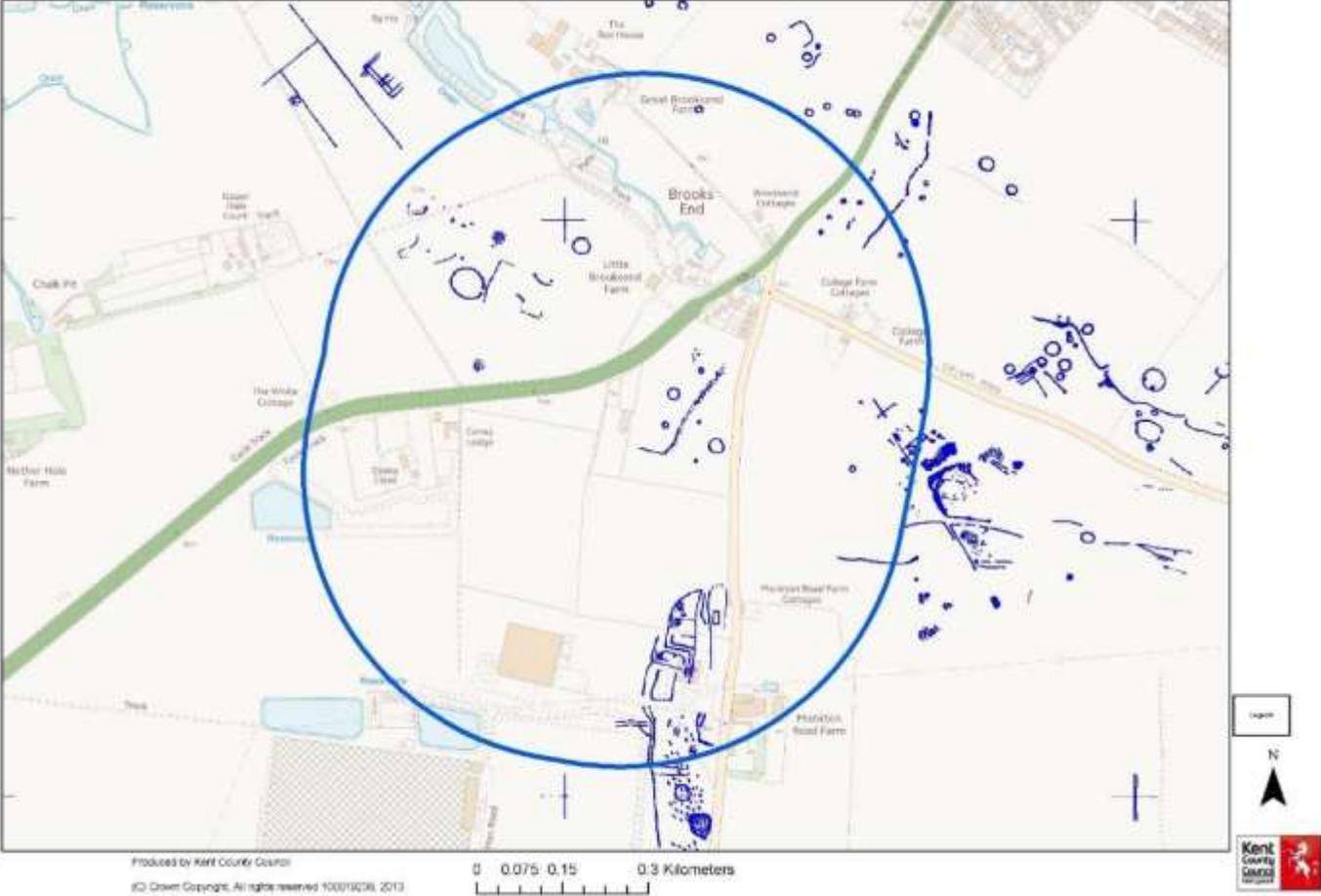


Figure 19: KHER Cropmarks



Plate 1: 1940, all at altitude of 633m (Google Earth)



Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2007 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2009 (Google Earth)



Plate6: 2013 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: 2017 (Google Earth). Note the cropmarks in the field to the east.



Plate 8: View of parish boundary on western side (facing NNW)



Plate 9: View across the PDA from southern boundary (facing N)



Plate 10: View across to eastern boundary (facing NE)



Plate 11: View from south west corner towards Thanet Earth. Shows the shallow valley profile (facing S)



Plate 12: View across the PDA (facing SSE)



Plate 13: View of western boundary (facing W)