



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Relation to the Proposed Development of Land off The Length, St Nicholas-at-Wade, Kent.

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Report for Sunningdale House Developments Ltd

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Sunningdale House Developments Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in relation to the Proposed Development of Land off The Length, St Nicholas-at-Wade, 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: **moderate/high**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **high**

The 1.1 hectare site of this report is located in St Nicholas-at-Wade, a small village on the western side of the Isle of Thanet. It is situated on the northern side of a road called The Length on the eastern edge of the village, circa 350m from the church. It is located between the Grade II Walmer Cottages to the north west and the house of Chalk Garden to the south east. The KHER records are dominated by the Grade II listed Medieval and Post Medieval buildings of the historic core of the village to the north West, which we know from documentary evidence originated in the Early Medieval period. St Nicholas-at-Wade's location on the higher ground of a promontory overlooking the Wantsum channel has meant that it was an attractive place for occupation for millennia. In addition, the KHER records refer to a significant number of

Modern records for the assessment area that are primarily the result of a 1940 Luftwaffe map along with cropmarks relating to the defence of the village in the Second World War. One of those trenches appearing to the east of Chalk Garden, traversing around the north side of the cottage and ending at the eastern boundary of the PDA. Although it is not known whether it extended into the PDA Plus, there are also First World War practice trenches in the vicinity. Nearby excavations have provided Prehistoric evidence for the Bronze Age and this activity is supported with cropmarks for features such as ring ditches, barrows and enclosures and one ring ditch is just to the north west of the PDA. As expected for a village in continual occupation from at least the Anglo-Saxon period onwards, there has been a large number of finds found by metal detecting and reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Map regression confirms that the area of the PDA was outside of the main core of the village and from at least the Post Medieval period or earlier was farmland as part of a larger field, until the late 19th century when part of the PDA became allotments.

The PDA is adjacent to the St Nicholas-at-Wade Conservation area, which essentially covers the Medieval and Post Medieval core of the village to the north west. The PDA is situated on the approach towards the Conservation Area and at present there are open views to the north towards the Thanet Way. With the infill of housing the setting towards the Conservation Area will be impacted. However, the design of the development allows for gaps in the housing to maintain views towards the north and the position set back from the road allows views of the Walmer and Bramble Cottage as you move into the Conservation area and therefore will have a neutral impact on the Conservation Area. There are two Grade II listed properties located aside the PDA. Walmer Cottage and Chalk Garden. Both are Post Medieval in date. Originally, both properties would have been on the outer reaches of the village, they are now within the extent of the village. Their setting would have altered with the new estate built on the southern side of the road in the 1960s. The PDA has been subject to a previous outline planning submission in 2016 and from that, considering has been given to the design of the latest proposal in order to mitigate any potential impact the development may have on these designated assets. There will be heavy screening by vegetation and the development will also be set back slightly from the road in order to preserve the view along The Length and of Walmer Cottage and Chalk Garden.

The overall archaeological potential is considered high for the Modern period, moderate/high for the Bronze Age and low for all other periods. As the site appears not to have been built upon, the historical impact on any potential archaeology is considered to be low, assuming the

PDA has not potentially been subject to modern plough depths. The development is for 34 residential units with associated road, services and landscaping, which will result in a high impact on any potential surviving archaeology. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Sunningdale House Developments Ltd (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Assessment in relation to the proposed development area (the PDA) of Land off The Length, St Nicholas-at-Wade, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 26920 66506 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 St Nicholas-at-Wade is a small village situated on western side of the Isle of Thanet, 15 km north east of Canterbury and circa 9 km southwest of Margate. To the north of the village is the A299 Thanet Way dual carriageway which east of the village joins the A28, which passes on a south east-north west axis of the village towards Sarre. West of the village lies the drainage channels and fields that was once the Wantsum Channel. The PDA is currently the southern end of part of a larger field situated on the northern side of a road called The Length on the eastern side of the village, circa 350m from the church. The PDA is circa 1.1 hectare and is rectangular in shape being circa 180m long and 50m wide. The PDA is located between Walmer Cottages to the west and the house of Chalk Garden to the east and modern residential properties are on the southern side of The Length. The PDA is located on level ground at 23m aOD (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock comprising 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, which covers the area of most of the village but only covers the western half of the PDA. However, the British Geological survey is of low resolution and not sufficiently detailed as gravels can extend beyond areas mapped by the BGS.

1.2.3 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).

1.2.4 There is no geotechnical information currently available.

1.2.5 An archaeological excavation circa 135m west south west of the PDA encountered brickearth geology at 19.11 to 19.43m aOD, some 0.8m below ground level.

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 The development is for 34 residential units with associated road, services and landscaping (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 and ensure that a Heritage Asset is protected to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.1.2 Statutory protection is also 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
- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's core principles in relation to planning and the historic environment and is covered in section 16, paragraphs 185-202. These principles are designed to underpin the planning and decision-making process to ensure that Local Planning Authorities (LPA), developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to the conservation of the Historic Environment.

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018, updated 2019): 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.'

2.2.3 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).'

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 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.'

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

'The LPA 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.'

2.2.6 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:

- **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.
- **Setting.** 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, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

2.2.7 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.

2.3 Local Policies

2.3.1 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

2.3.2 These policies are covered in more detail below.

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

2.3.3 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

2.3.4 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

2.3.5 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.

- 2.3.6 Planning permission will be refused without adequate assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposal.
- 2.3.7 Development proposals adversely affecting the integrity or setting of Scheduled Monuments or other heritage assets of comparable significance will normally be refused.
- 2.3.8 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.
- 2.3.9 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

- 2.3.10 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:
- 2.3.11 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,

2.3.12 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.

2.3.13 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

2.3.14 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

2.3.15 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)

2.3.16 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

2.3.17 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.

Local Planning Guidance

2.3.18 The Kent Design Guide, 2008. Prepared by the Kent Design Group, it provides the criteria necessary for assessing planning applications. Helps building designers, engineers, planners and developers achieve high standards of design and construction. It is adopted by the Council as a Supplementary Planning Document.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Sunningdale House Developments Ltd to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the development and associated planning applications.

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 Sources

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

Archaeological databases

- 4.2.2 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.
- 4.2.3 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.
- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 750m 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

- 4.2.5 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

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

Secondary and Statutory Resources

- 4.2.7 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.

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 (750m radius from the PDA boundaries), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens in the search area. 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 The Kent HER records within the 750m assessment area are dominated by the Listed Buildings within the core of the village, with primary periods from the Medieval onwards. There are also a large number of Portable Antiquity finds. The table in Figure 13 details all the current KHER data in the assessment area.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 One of the tasks is to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.3 There are a total of 21 Grade II Listed Building records within the assessment area and the Grade I listed church. The vast majority of these are to the west, within the Conservation Area. They all relate to the historic growth of the village in St Nicholas-at-Wade. Aside from the church, three are thought to have Medieval origins, close to the location of the church, the remainder being Post Medieval. There are two Grade II listed properties located aside the PDA. Walmer Cottage and Chalk Garden. Both are Post Medieval in date. Originally, both properties would have been on the outer reaches of the village, they are now within the extent of the village. Their setting would have altered with the new estate built on the southern side of the road in the 1960s. The PDA has been subject to a previous outline planning submission in 2016 and from that, considering has been

given to the design of the latest proposal in order to mitigate any potential impact the development may have on these designated assets. The south eastern boundary with Chalk Garden is already heavily screened by vegetation and the development will screen with vegetation the northern eastern and north western boundary as well. The development will also be set back slightly from the road in order to preserve the view along The Length and of Walmer Cottage and Chalk Garden.

Table 2: Designated Heritage Assets

TR 26 NE 1070	Post Medieval	Walmer Cottage. Grade II listed building (1224994). Early 18th century, rebuilt early 19th century.
TR 26 NE 1157	Post Medieval	Chalk Garden. Grade II listed building (1366025). Mid-18th century house.
TR 26 NE 1081	Post Medieval	Bramble Cottage. Grade II listed building (1224805). Late 17th century, altered early 19th century.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 There has been limited archaeological works in the area, limited to a few watching briefs for and north of the village the Thanet Way Improvements. A new detached building at Sun Cottage circa 175m north west of the PDA identified a Medieval Midden which contained 12th century pottery circa 0.25m below the ground surface. A watching brief on land aside Prospect Place, circa 600m west, south west from the PDA revealed no archaeological finds or features as the ground was heavily truncated. An evaluation at a builder's yard circa 135m west south west of the PDA. One trench contained flint waste flakes from the mid-Late Bronze age identified from redeposited hill wash on the brickearth. In addition, there was a *Victorian* posthole. The Thanet Way Improvement Scheme in 1991 had a number of trenches along the length of the drainage channel alongside the Thanet Way. In the area north of the village, ditches were found containing struck flint and Bronze Age pottery. Medieval middens were also encountered.

Landscape Characterisation

- 5.3.2 The PDA is in part of an area around the village characterised as 'Field predominately bounded by tracks roads and other rights of way' reflecting its

position on the outskirts of the core of the village. Either side to the east, west and south is generally the extent of the Post 1810 settlement (Fig. 22).

Conservation Area

5.3.3 The Conservation Area for St Nicholas-at-Wade designated in 1972, essentially covers the majority of the pre 1810 extent of the village although it does extend eastwards to the north western boundary of the PDA and includes Walmer and Bramble Cottage. No appraisal has been undertaken by Thanet District Council but the Conservation Area reflects the Medieval core of the village which has little changed. The PDA is situated on the approach towards the Conservation Area and at present there are open views to the north towards the Thanet Way. With the infill of housing the setting towards the Conservation Area will be impacted. However, the design of the development allows for gaps in the housing to maintain views towards the north and the position set back from the road allows views of the Walmer and Bramble Cottage as you move into the Conservation area. (Fig. 23).

Stour Palaeolithic Characterisation Areas

5.3.4 The PDA and most of the village sits within area designated 1, which relates to the Thanet brickearths capping chalk higher ground. A high number of Palaeolithic deposits have been reported from these deposits across Thanet but finding some from particular locations is not considered high and many have been from hillwash rather than in-situ. However, should any be discovered that were in-situ this would be of high significance (Fig.24).

0-100m Radius

5.3.5 There are three KHER entries for this area. There are three Grade II listed properties located aside the PDA being Bramble Cottage, Walmer Cottage and Chalk Garden, all from the post Medieval period.

100-200m Radius

5.3.6 There are four KHER entries for this area from the PDA. There are a further two Grade II listed cottages, Rose Cottage and Elder Cottage, both to the north west towards the village. To the north west is a ring ditch identified from aerial photographs (TR 26 NE 229). Located to the south east on the Canterbury Road,

there was a pillbox identified from Luftwaffe reconnaissance maps (TR 26 NE 1227).

200-300m Radius

There are 13 KHER entries for this area from the PDA. There are a further three Post Medieval Grade II listed buildings in the village to the north west. To the north there are two crash sites of German Messerschmitts, both in 1940 (TR 26 NE 1182; TR 26 NE 1183). The location of these are classed as Protected Military Remains. Also, in this area to the north there is a World War I practice trench system identified from cropmarks (TR 26 NE 228) and a second World War I cropmark to the east (TR 26 NE 1164). From the second World War to the north west is another trench complex (TR 26 NE 1201) and to the south west a location of a pillbox (TR 26 NE 1226). To the west in the village, was a possible defence site that has been identified from Luftwaffe maps although this is not certain (TR 26 NE 1223). However, given the large number of Second World War defences around the village (Plate 8), a defence point is possible. Within this radius, there are also two records from finds located during watching briefs. These are in the area of the village to the west and north west and include a Medieval midden (TR 26 NE 250) and Bronze Age pottery and flints (TR 26 NE 252). To the south is a farmstead of Evernden Farm (MKE 86697), which still exist although it has been altered from its original form.

300-400m Radius

5.3.7 There are 17 KHER records for this area. Two more listed building to the north west within the village. More cropmarks to the south east of ring ditches (TR 26 NE 92) and nearby a possible barrow (TR 26 NE 93), which would be of Bronze Age. There are also undated enclosure cropmarks to the east (TR 26 NE 77). To the west and south west, there are more World War II trench systems (TR 26 NE 1198; TR 26 NE 1199) and a possible defence site located on the Luftwaffe map to the south west (TR 26 NE 1224).

5.3.8 There are nine findspot records reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme. These are located to a grid square rather than reflecting their exact location of find. Hence they get placed together in groups. Of the finds, there are two Roman coins, and a large number of Medieval items such as a key, belts, buckles, seal

matrix, harness mounts, all attesting to an active village in this period. There is one Post Medieval item of a buckle.

400-500m Radius

- 5.3.9 There are 28 KHER records in this area. Four are Grade II listed buildings in the village along with the grade I listed church (TR 26 NE 1082) and a possible Medieval house at Crump Farm (TR 26 NE 84), possibly contemporary with the church and still in operation today as a farmstead, with partial loss of original form (MKE 86694).
- 5.3.10 There are more Second World War features of trenches to the south (TR 26 NE 1200) and to the north west, the site of what were possibly gun emplacements (TR 26 NE 1221; TR 26 NE 1222). To the west was a further defenced area of trenches and earthworks (TR 26 NE 1195).
- 5.3.11 There are also 16 findspot records all reported under the PAS located to grid squares to the west or south west of the PDA and will related to finds found across the village. Three of the finds are Roman coins. There are also four finds from the Early Medieval period of brooches (MKE74078), a gold finger rings (MKE 71546; MKE 74040) and a stirrup (MKE 108862). Nine items were from the Medieval period and include silver coins, a couple of jettons, a thimble and a lead button. The final record for this radius was another pillbox to the south west (TR 26 NE 1125).

500-600m Radius

- 5.3.12 There are 11 KHER records for this area. Five more Grade II listed buildings in the village. Streete House, a farmstead located in the village (MKE 86695). To the north in the vicinity of the Thanet Way, the improvements found Prehistoric ditches along with Medieval pottery (TR 26 NE 200). More First World War trenches can be located to the north, north east (TR 26 NE 1045). Findspot records include an Early Medieval brooch (MKE 80177) and buckles (MKE 108860; MKE 108861).

600-700m Radius

- 5.3.13 There are 21 KHER records for this area. More Second World War defences including pillboxes, trenches and a Fortified House. To the north and south west are further Prehistoric ditches (TR 26 NE 204), possibly Iron age and more

cropmarks of enclosure attributed to the Bronze Age, ring ditches and pits (TR 26 NE 204), as well as Medieval pottery and artefacts. Aside from a farmstead and former Methodist church located in the village, the remaining records are PAS finds. To the south have been found a couple of Iron age coins (MKE 74469; MKE 74470). In broadly the same area, a Bronze Age sword tip was discovered (MKE 80168). Medieval finds include pendants, scabbard, harness fittings, buckles, hocked tags and strap rivets. Post Medieval finds include coins, jetton and copper alloy mounts.

Beyond 700m

- 5.3.14 There are 16 KHER records for this area. To the north are more ring ditch cropmarks (TR 26 NE 95) and to the east, undated enclosure cropmarks (TR 26 NE 213). There are also unidentified and undated Macula features seen as cropmarks to the south west of the PDA, close to some World War I trenches (TR 26 NE 172), with more WWI trenches to the south east (TR 26 NE 247). To the north east was the possible location of a pillbox (TR 26 NE 1229) and another to the north west. More WWII trenches have been seen to the east (TR 26 NE 1225) and to the north east, a possible machine gun site (TR 26 NE 1230) and a road block (TR 26 NE 1231). Another trench system to the north (TR 26 NE 1205).
- 5.3.15 Within the village is another listed house and the farmstead of Sunnyside Farm (MKE 86693). The PAS finds include an Early Medieval brooch (MKE 74017), Post Medieval Silver pin (MKE 73876) and a Medieval unidentified object (MKE 74209), along with a hooked tag (MKE 108897).

Cropmarks

- 5.3.16 A number of cropmarks have been identified and these have been mapped and shown on Figure 25. These include a mixture of Prehistoric features, such as enclosures, ring ditches and barrows along with features such as trenches from both the First and Second World War. Effectively, these defences are all around the village. However, there is one of the trenches that passes, particular close to that of the PDA. The figure shows the zig-zag of the trench cutting off road junction and running northwards Chalk Garden and ending at the eastern end of the PDA. It is not clear whether this trench would have continued into the PDA.

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 Lymne and therefore Kent was of considerable strategic importance. The western side of the Wantsum Channel at Reculver was a Roman Saxon Shire Fort, built to protect against sea borne invaders. 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 west of the PDA at St Nicholas Court Farm. 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 St Nicholas-at-Wade is so named as the old English for the affix of Wade is 'wæd' meaning ford or wading place where the church of St Nicholas was built taken from a charter in 943. In 1253 it is recorded as *Villa Sancti Nicholai*. The village is close to the crossing place of the River Wantsum and is surrounded by marshland relating to the now silted up river on the east and south effectively meaning the village sits on a promontory overlooking the Wantsum.
- 5.4.10 The foundations of a chapel have been found circa 1.3km north east of the village and excavations dated the original foundations to the latter half of the 10th century, and with several phases it was in use until the early 18th century.
- 5.4.11 Nearby to the south west of this chapel, a church was built in the 12th century, remodelled in the 14th and 15th century and also by the Victorians. This church is dedicated to St Nicholas.

5.4.12 It seems as if Sarre was the main crossing point rather than St Nicholas, which is why the village did not expand significantly and had the main road from Canterbury to Margate, effectively bypassing St Nicholas-at-Wade. At Sarre in 1414, to the south of St Nicholas-at-Wade, there was a ferry crossing but by 1550, Thanet was no longer an island and a bridge was located at Sarre. St Nicholas-at-Wade essentially remained a small village into the Post Medieval period.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Chart of the Isle of Thanet and Sandwich Marsh, 1548

5.5.1 This map shows key settlements during this period on the Isle of Thanet. Labeled St Nicholas, it is one of the smaller settlements on the island and like Sarre to the south which is the main crossing area from the mainland, it does not depict a church. It is located on the eastern side of the Wantsum, which in this period has already begun to silt up (Fig.3).

William Lambard River of Stowre betwixt Sandwych and Fordwych, 1585

5.5.2 This is another depiction of Sarre and this time shows a small church and its position on the higher ground aside the Wantsum Channel (Fig.4).

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

5.5.3 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. By this time the road layout for the village has been set, the church clearly at the centre. The PDA is outside of the core of the village at this point (Fig. 5).

Hasted, 1798

5.5.4 This map shows the PDA still on the eastern edges of the village (Fig. 6).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797

5.5.5 The maps from this series shows the individual buildings and field boundaries but it is not a finished drawing. By this time both Chalk Garden to the south east and Walmer Cottage to the north east, aside of the PDA have been built but the village is still small in size. The PDA appears to be agricultural land on the outer parts of

the village. TO the west of the village, can be seen the numerous drainage channels of the Wantsum (Fig.7).

Tithe Map from 1839

5.5.6 The PDA is part of a much larger field of some 70 acres designated U49. This field is owned by Mary Bullock, Anne Marsh and Thomas Newman and occupied by John Dadds. It is called Forge field and is arable. John Dadds occupied a large number of fields in this area, both arable and pasture and resided at Crump Farm situated north of the church (Fig. 8).

Historic OS Map 1872

5.5.7 This is the first properly scaled OS map. There is little change at the PDA and the immediate area. A footpath runs alongside the western boundary (Fig. 9).

Historic OS map 1896

5.5.8 There is little change other than a small section of the PDA has been marked. Its purpose is unclear (Fig.10).

Historic OS map 1906

5.5.9 The small section of the PDA demarcated from the rest of the field is allotments (Fig.11).

Historic OS Map 1939

5.5.10 The allotment gardens have been extended to the south west and now cover the full length of the PDA (Fig. 12).

LIDAR

5.5.11 The Environment Agency LIDAR mapping does not show any features within the PDA. Nor is there any suggestion of remains of the trench line immediately north of the cottage of Chalk Garden (Plate 7).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940s

5.6.1 This shows that half of the PDA is allotments with the upper half part of a larger arable field. (Plate 1).

1960s

- 5.6.2 The allotments are no longer in place and the entire PDA has reverted to being part of the larger arable field. To the east of Chalk Garden can be seen the outline of the World War Two trenches and these are more clearly seen here than those recorded in Figure 25. The village extent has also grown, with a new housing estate on the opposite side of the road to the PDA (Plate 2).

1990

- 5.6.3 There is no change (Plate 3).

2003

- 5.6.4 There is no change other than the north western end of the PDA is part of a much longer strip of land that has been left to grass. The remainder of the PDA is still arable field (Plate 4).

2013

- 5.6.5 The part of the PDA that was previously arable field now shows that the southern area of this field is now marked out as strip for paddocks for horses with a number of horse shelters located at the north western area of each strip, although there is no such shelter in the area of the PDA (Plate 5).

2017

- 5.6.6 There is no change (Plate 6).

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 13th June 2019. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover (Plates 8-9).
- 5.7.2 The PDA is currently a field comprising of meadow. To the north are several paddocks and liveries for horses. To the south east is the house of Chalk Garden and to the north west is Walmer and Bramble Cottage. The field is surrounded to

low wire fencing. The southern boundary is the road with modern residential housing on the opposite side.

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, and the Stour Palaeolithic survey suggests that there is a low potential for remains from this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period 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 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**.

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 five records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.15). However, there are a further possible six records that have been left as undated in the KHER records that may possibly relate to this period. These include cropmarks of possible numerous ring ditches, a barrow, enclosures and pits. Many of the cropmark features are grouped together such as those to the south west and west of the PDA on the outskirts of the village. One such ring ditch cropmark lies close to the PDA (TR 26 NE 229). Excavations have identified Bronze Age

pottery such as the one at the Builder's Yard although these are thought to be from hillwash. There are a group of ring ditches to the north near the Thanet Way, and during improvement works, Bronze Age pottery and flints were found in a double ditch. There was also a find of a sword tip reported under the PAS, although the exact location is unknown. Obviously, this area was active during this period and although there are no cropmarks suggesting activity within the area of the PDA from this period, the possibility cannot be discounted. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate/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 two records from this period within the assessment area. Both are PAS reported finds where the exact location is unknown being Pontin copper alloy coins. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered to be **low**.

Romano-British

- 5.8.6 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has five records from this period within the assessment area (Fig. 16), all of which are PAS reported finds of Roman coins, where the exact location is not known. We know Romans were in the wider area at the Reculver Saxon Shore Fort just across the Wantsum Channel and it is possible that this area was a fording point, although it is accepted that Sarre to the south, on the road from Canterbury to Thanet was considered the main route in the Roman period. There have not been observed any Roman features within the assessment area but in the wider area to the north west of the PDA in the region of St Nicolas Court Farm, Roman amphora and other pottery along with rubbish pits and a ditch, along with a cremation burial. Finds also include a quern, metalwork and glass were found suggesting a possible high-status occupation site. The potential for finding

remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site cannot be discounted is still considered to be **low**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.7 The Kent HER has six records from this period within the assessment area that may fall into the Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon period (Fig.17). We know that there was an Anglo-Saxon chapel north of the village from the 10th century but there is little by way of activity for this period within the village other than chance stray finds of brooches and finger rings via metal detecting where the exact location is unknown. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has 30 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.18). The vast majority are PAS reported finds. The village of St Nicholas was established by the Medieval period with the grade I church having Medieval origins, along with a few other properties of the Medieval period that still exist in the village clustered around the church. This includes the farm house at Crump Farm, next to the church. An excavation at Sun Cottage in the village revealed a Medieval midden but otherwise the remainder are metal detected finds being coins, buckles, jettons and other metal items, representing general occupational items lost or discarded in and around the village. The PDA lay outside of the core centre of the village during this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period cannot be discounted but is still considered **low**.

Post Medieval

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has 30 records from this period within the assessment area, with 18 of those as Grade II listed buildings (Fig. 19). As expected, the majority of these buildings are west and north west of the PDA in the historic core of the village. There are also four farmstead records in locations all around the PDA attesting to the rural nature of the village. Map regression confirms that the PDA in this period was part of a larger arable field, still outside of the central core of the village, although the village had extended eastwards by this point with the houses of Bramble and Walmer Cottage having been built and Chalk Garden, to the south east of the PDA also in existence by this period. Unsurprising evidence of Post

Medieval occupation is seen with the seven PAS findspot records. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site cannot be discounted it is considered **low**.

Modern

5.8.10 KHER has 28 records dating to this period (Fig.20). The majority are in locations all around the PDA and the village. It appears that World War I practice trenches were created but the majority of the activity was in the Second World War. It appears that the village was the site of a battalion headquarters of the 1st London Infantry Brigade and this may explain why the village was so heavily defended (Plate 8). Many of the features have been identified from aerial photographs, particularly a Luftwaffe Reconnaissance Map from 1940. Whilst most of the features are outside of the village area, there is one set of trenches that passes around Chalk Gardens and appears to end on the eastern boundary of the PDA. It is not clear if the feature would have continued into the PDA but it is possible that the use of the land as allotments has obscured the feature. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **high**.

Overview

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

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

- Modern: **high**

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 PDA was part of an arable field from at least the Post Medieval period and then allotments until its recent use as pasture for horses. There is no evidence to suggest that the PDA has been built on, although it is not clear if any potential archaeology would have been impacted by the depth of modern ploughing. The overall impact on any surviving archaeological remains is likely to have been **low**.

- 6.2.2 The proposed development for a residential development will require foundations and services. As a consequence, the proposed development will have a **high** impact.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, Rarity, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential. These criteria are the same as used by the Government in the scheduling of ancient monuments and provide a useful framework in assessing significance and also pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

- 7.2.1 The main period of significance in the area is that of the Bronze Age and the Modern period. Many of the features identified for these periods are from aerial photographs and cropmarks. There is very little has been excavated. St Nicholas-at-Wade's location on the higher ground of a promontory overlooking the Wantsum channel has meant that it was an attractive place for occupation with activity from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards although chance finds from earlier period cannot be discounted. However, the location of the PDA outside that of the core of the village means that items other than the Bronze Age and Modern period are unlikely.

Rarity

- 7.2.2 Due to the reliance on cropmarks, the landscape in the Prehistoric period needs to be better understood and therefore any opportunity for below ground archaeology could help further our knowledge and is considered to be of regional significance in understanding the wider use of the landscape of this region during this period. There has been no opportunity for excavation of the Second World War features in and around St Nicholas-at-Wade. If the trench from World War II potentially continues into that of the PDA, it will assist in understanding its profile

and construction, particular within chalk bedrock and again it is of regional significance as to the defence of the Isle of Thanet in World War II.

Documentation

- 7.2.3 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, photographic and other sources from the Post Medieval period onwards.

Group Value

- 7.2.4 Any potential archaeological finds relating to the Bronze Age period, will further our knowledge of the extent of the activity in this area of St Nicholas-at-Wade and this wider area of Thanet.

Survival / Condition

- 7.2.5 The map regression confirms that the PDA from the at least if not earlier than the Post Medieval period was agricultural land, allotments and pasture, which has not been built on. Excavations nearby suggest that it is possible for the potential archaeology to be just below the ground surface and it is possible that it may have been impacted if the land has been subjected to modern ploughing depths. Overall, the impact historically on any potential archaeology is likely to be low. Therefore, the likelihood of potential archaeology surviving in-situ is considered to be high.

Fragility / Vulnerability

- 7.2.6 The proposed development will require roads, foundations and service trenches. which will have a high impact on any potential surviving archaeology.

Diversity

- 7.2.7 The archaeology is not considered to be diverse as the PDA was outside of the main settlement area of the village until recently.

Potential

- 7.2.8 The overall archaeological potential is considered moderate/high for the Bronze Age, high for the Modern period and low for all others. The overall potential of surviving finding archaeology in-situ is considered high.

Significance

- 7.2.9 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of high archaeological interest given the possibility of a Second World War trench extending into the PDA. In addition, there is a moderate/high potential of archaeology from the Bronze Age. Both of which have regional importance.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 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.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **high** archaeological potential for the Modern period, **moderate/high** for the Prehistoric and **low** potential for all periods. The overall potential for surviving archaeology is considered **high** and the impact of the proposed development will potential have a **high** impact on any potential surviving archaeology should it exist. Therefore, a programme of archaeological works should be considered.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

- 9.1.1 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.

9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 9.2.1 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.

9.3 Copyright

- 9.3.1 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 Sunningdale House Developments Ltd (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

SWAT Archaeology

June 2019

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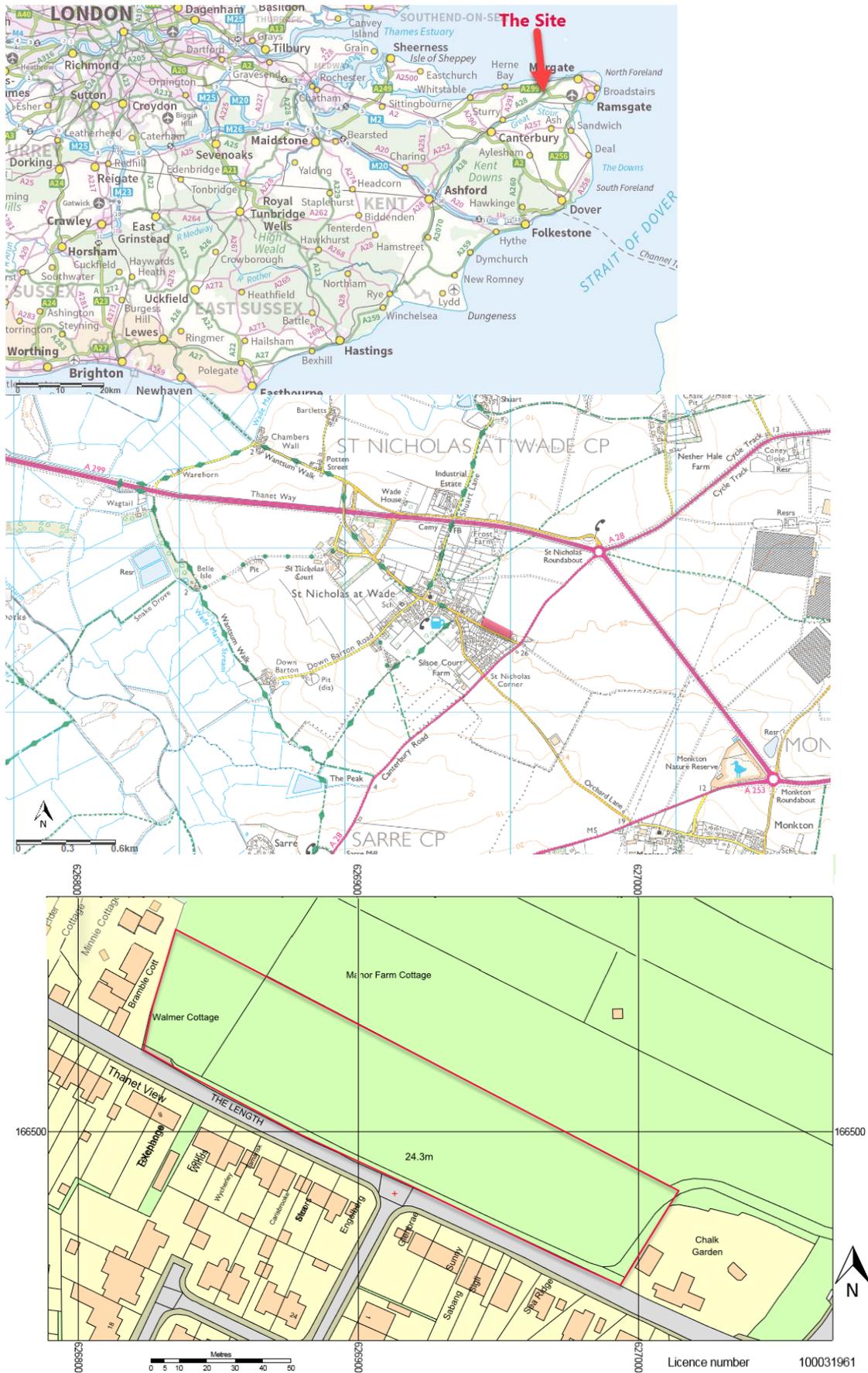


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale 1:640,000, 1:20,000, 1:1,250

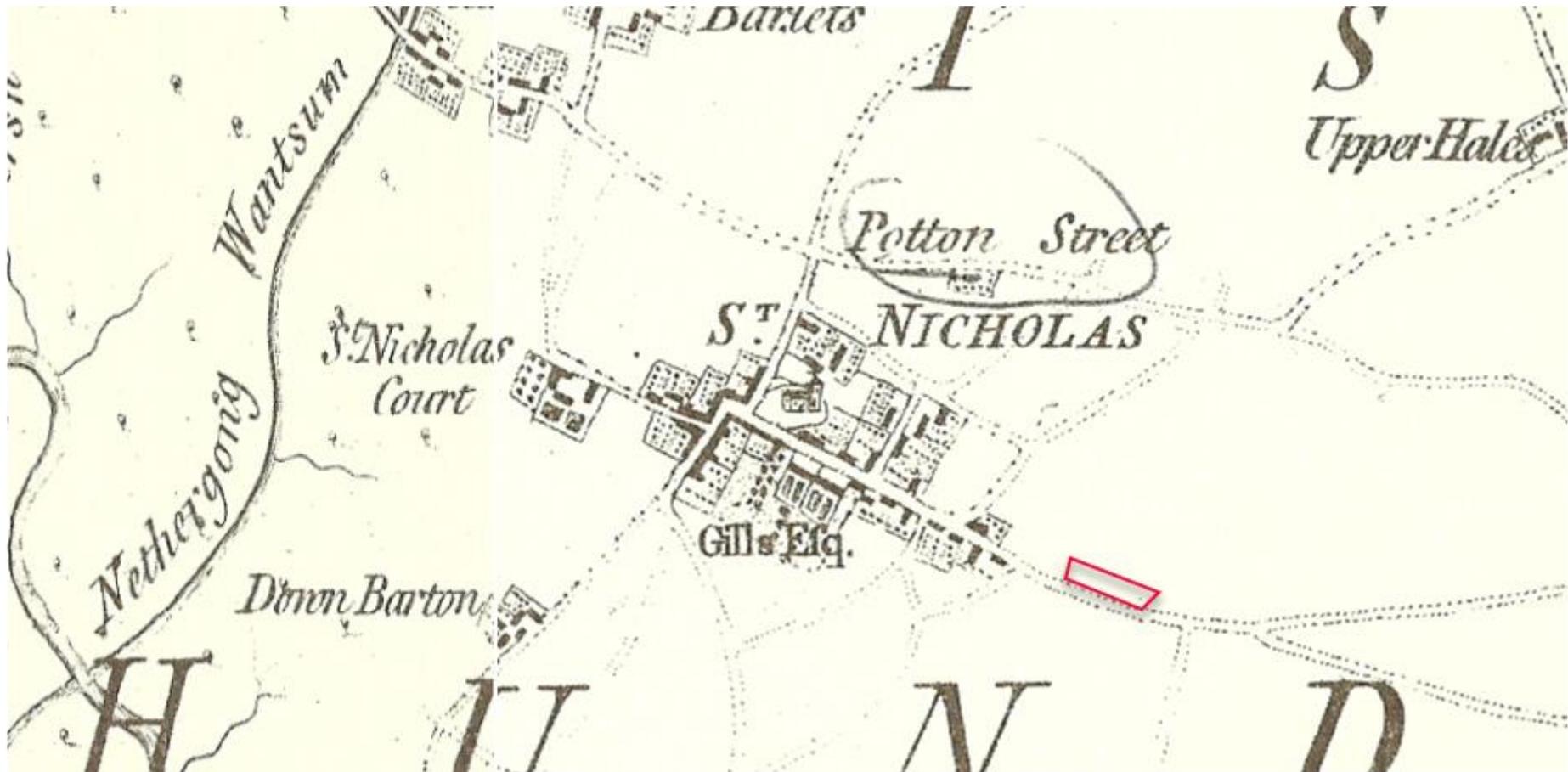


Figure 5: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 6: Hasted, 1798

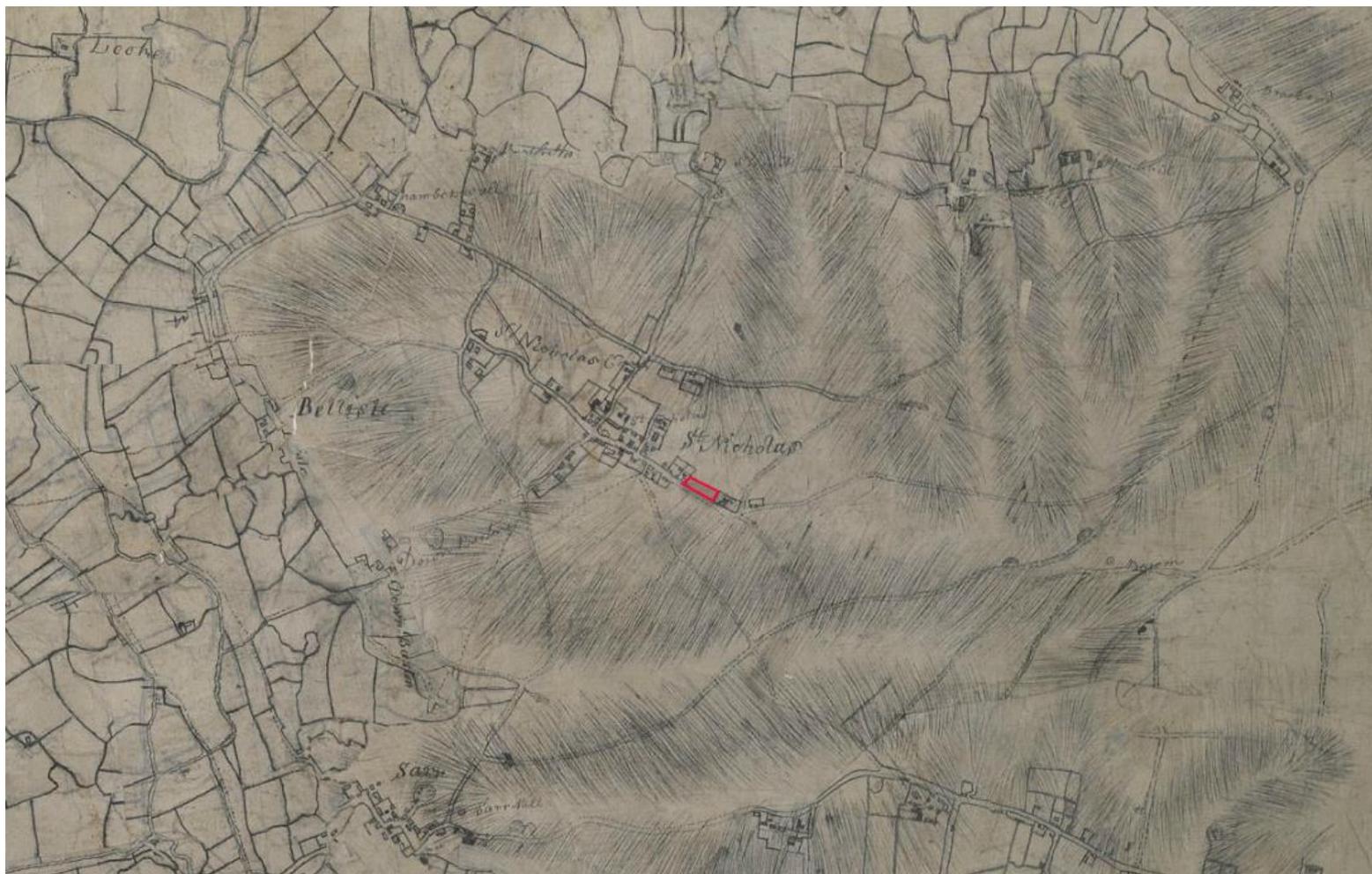


Figure 7: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797



Figure 8: St Nicholas at Wade Tithe Map, 1839

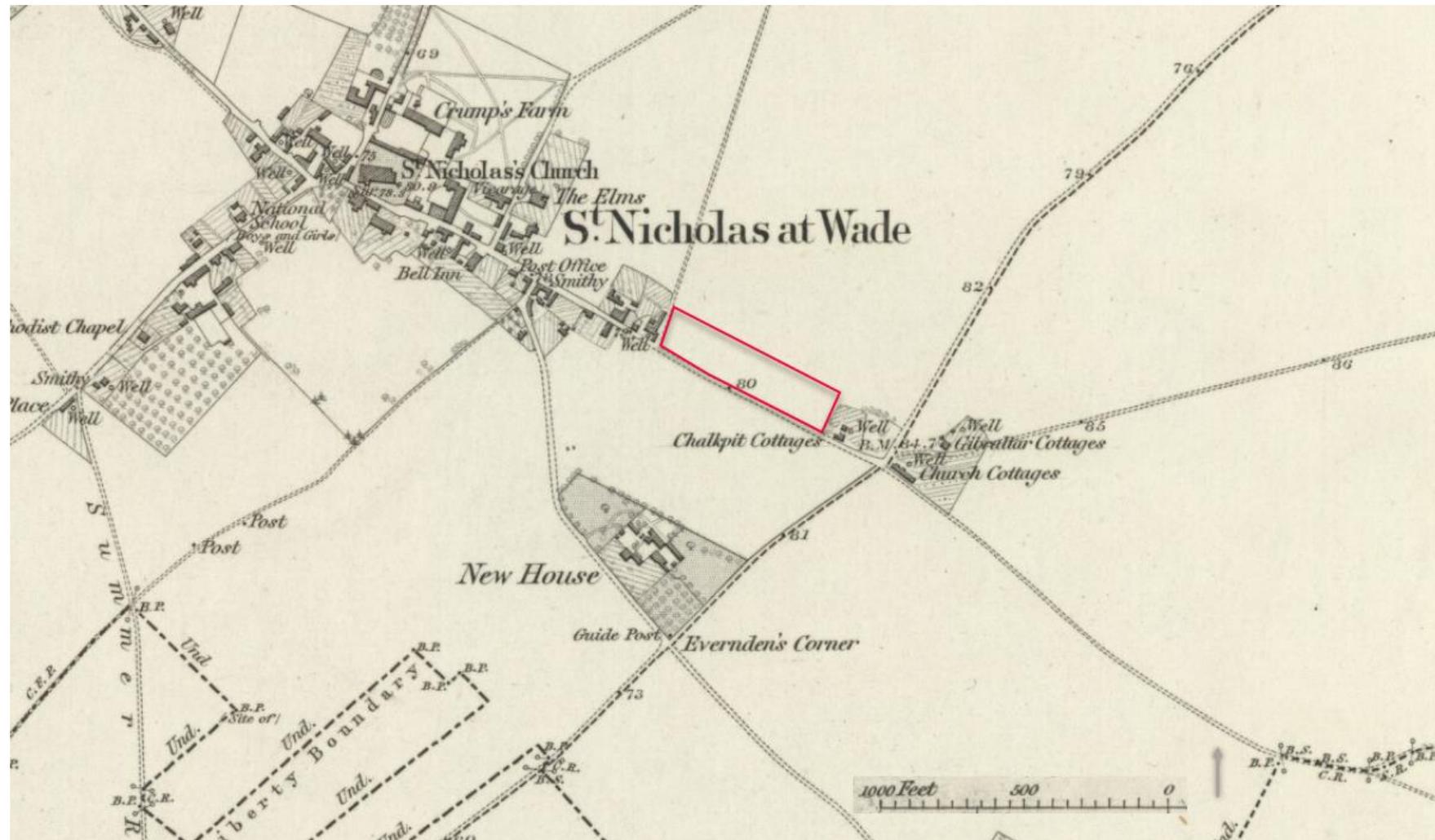


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1872

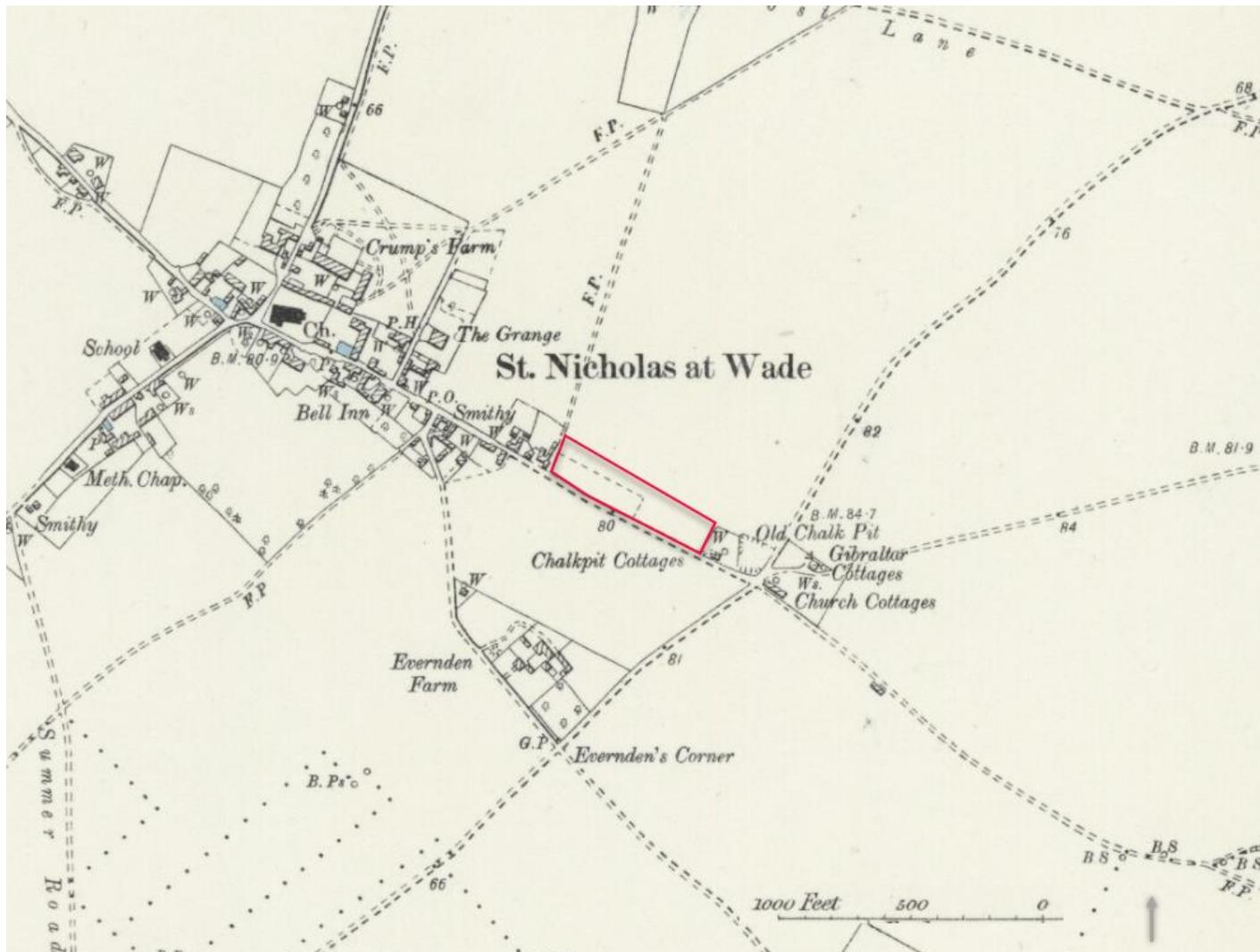


Figure 10: Historic OS Map from 1896

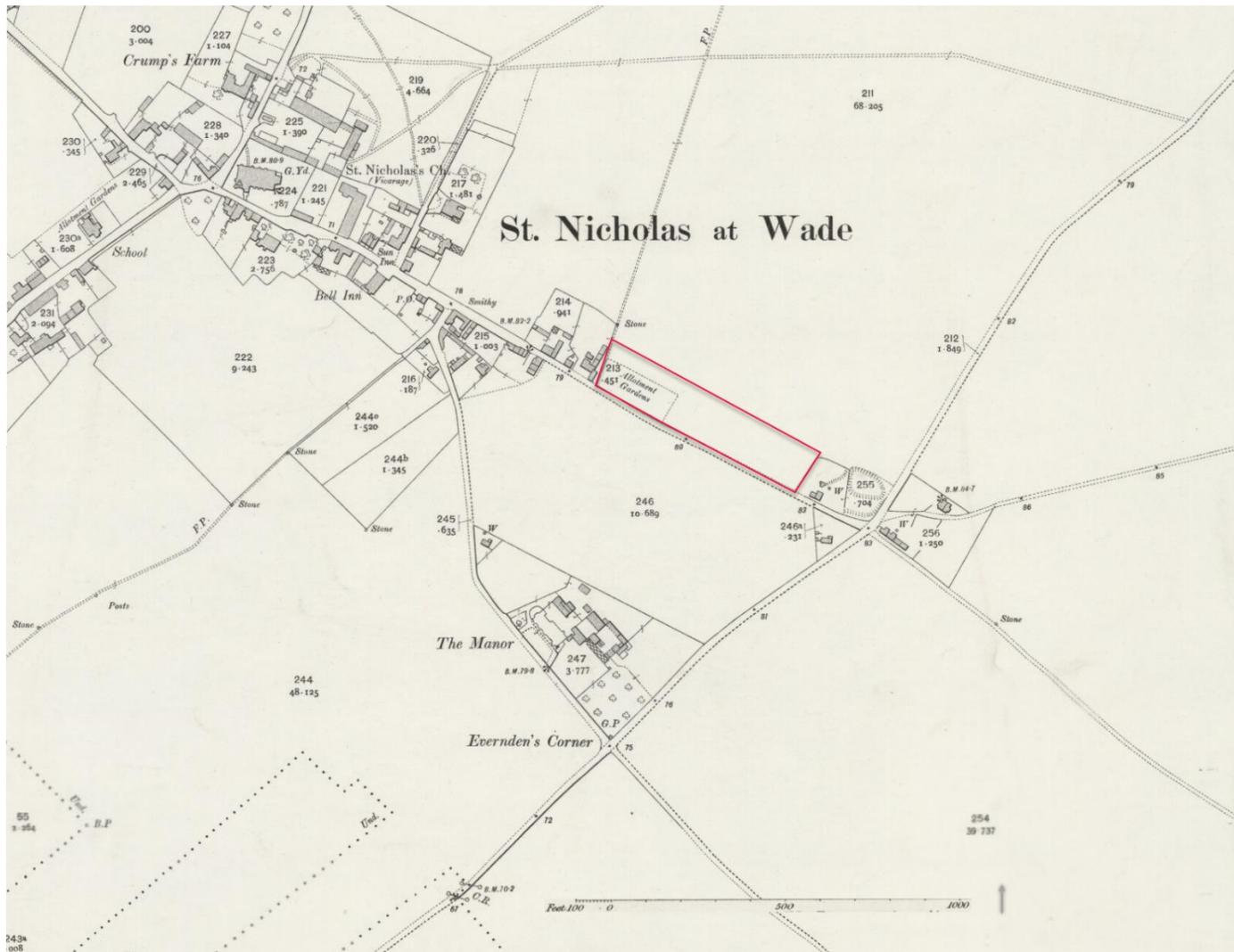


Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1906

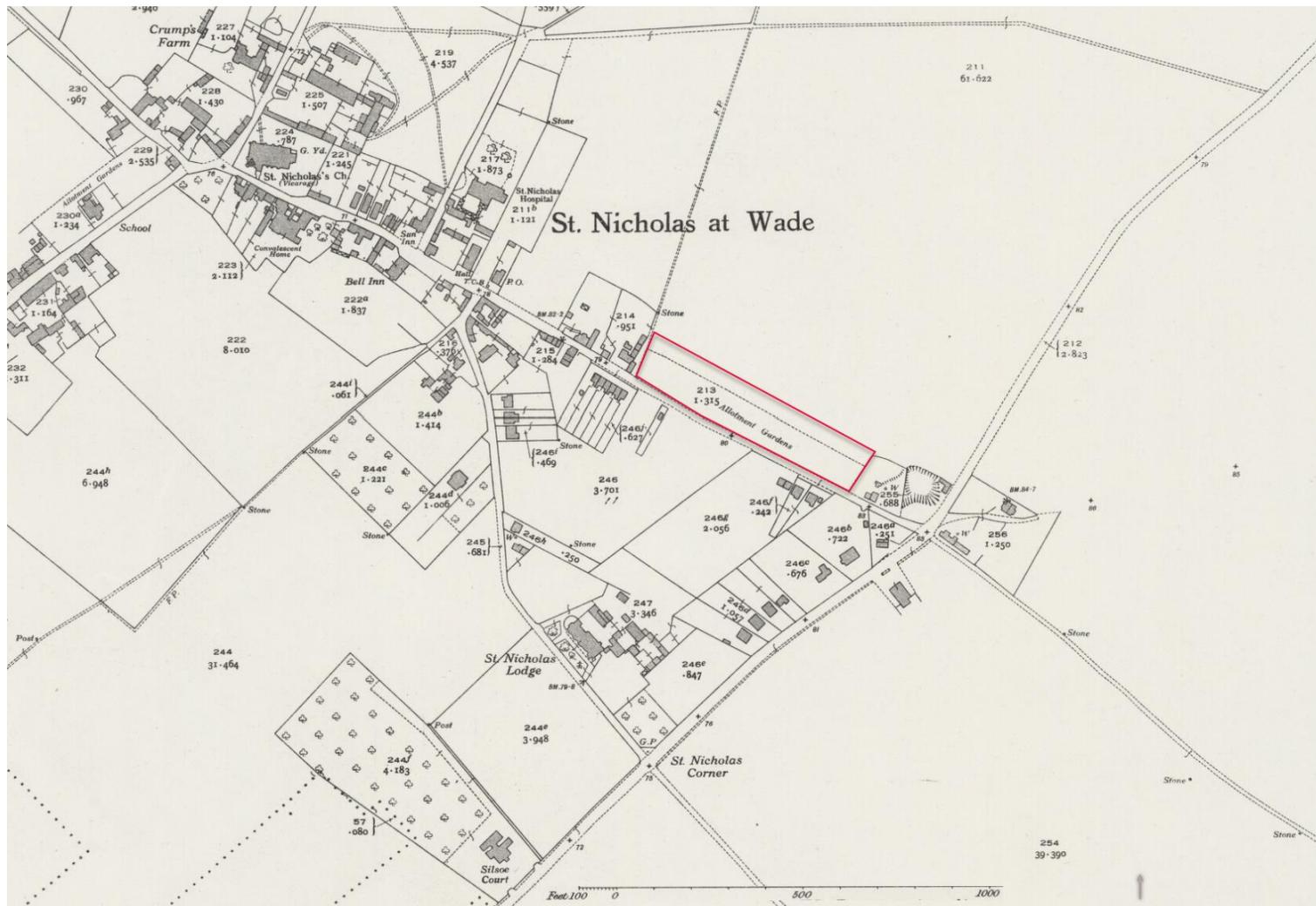


Figure 12: Historic OS Map 1939

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 13-25) DISTANCES ARE TAKEN FROM A CENTRE POINT WITHIN THE PDA.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
	HLC			5.3.2 The PDA is in part of an area around the village characterised as 'Field predominately bounded by tracks roads and other rights of way'.
TR 26 NE 1122	Monument	c. 685m SE	Unknown	Fortified House. 'KLEIN KAMPFANLAGE' indicated on German 1940 fortification map at extreme E of St Nicholas Nodal Point. Plotted approximately, No visible surface trace today.
TR 26 NE 200	Monument	c. 570m N	Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval	Prehistoric Ditches and Medieval Occupation Layer, Near Frost Farm, St. Nicholas At Wade Parish. During work to improve the Thanet Way an occupation layer containing pipe stem fragments was found. Medieval pottery sherds were found below this layer. Parallel double ditches were also revealed, and prehistoric pottery sherds were found within the fill of these features.
TR 26 NE 204	Monument	c. 645m N	Iron Age	Prehistoric Ditch, St. Nicholas At Wade. A length of ditch was previously found near the Thanet Way close to St. Nicholas at Wade. The ditch was found cutting through a horizon rich in 13-14th century medieval pottery and artefacts. The ditch itself contained prehistoric pottery sherds. A further ditch at the site was found to contain worked flints and midden material as well as prehistoric pottery.
TR 26 NE 172	Monument	c. 710m SW	Unknown	Undated Maculas And Pits, Near Canterbury Road, Sarre. Two sub-circular macula features, or areas located from

				cropmarks, were first sighted on aerial photographs taken in 1967 to the north east of Sarre. There are two pit features approximately 200m to the north east and World War I trench system is also present as cropmarks in the area. The precise nature and date of these features is uncertain.
TR 26 NE 213	Monument	c. 720m ENE	Unknown	Enclosure and Pit Cropmarks, St. Nicholas At Wade. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 26 NE 1108	Listed Building	c. 565m W	Post Medieval	Streete House. Grade II listed building (1224797). Early 17th century.
TR 26 NE 1109	Listed Building	c. 720m NW	Post Medieval	5 Court Road. Grade II listed building (1224798). House. 18th century. Painted brick and plain tiled roof.
TR 26 NE 1113	Listed Building	c. 525m W	Post Medieval	School House. Grade II listed building (1224804). 17th century house, rebuilt 1796.
TR 26 NE 1081	Listed Building	c. 125m W	Post Medieval	Bramble Cottage. Grade II listed building (1224805). Late 17th century, altered early 19th century.
TR 26 NE 1112	Listed Building	c. 155m NW	Post Medieval	Elder Cottage and Adjoining Cottage. Grade II listed building (1224806). Late 17th century, remodelled 19th century.
TR 26 NE 1104	Listed Building	c. 165m NW	Post Medieval	Rose Cottages. Grade II listed building (1224807). Dated 1721, pair of cottages.
TR 26 NE 1102	Listed Building	c. 580m NW	Post Medieval	Sycamore House. Grade II listed building (1224952). Early 19th century house, extended mid-19th century.
TR 26 NE 1070	Listed Building	c. 115m NW	Post Medieval	Walmer Cottage. Grade II listed building (1224994). Early 18th century, rebuilt early 19th century.
TR 26 NE 1071	Listed Building	c. 245m NW	Post Medieval	Forge House. Grade II listed building (1225004). Early 19th century.
TR 26 NE 1072	Listed Building	c. 230m NW	Post Medieval	Pepper Alley. Grade II listed building (1225006). Pair of late 17th century cottages.

TR 26 NE 1074	Listed Building	c. 495m NW	Post Medieval	Church Cottages. Grade II listed building (1225035). Pair of late 17th century cottages with early 19th century rear wing.
TR 26 NE 1075	Listed Building	c. 555m NW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Cherry Tree Cottage. Grade II listed building (1225036). 16th century timber framed house.
TR 26 NE 1078	Listed Building	c. 440m NW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Barn at Crump's Farm (About 50 Metres North of Church of Saint Nicholas). Grade II listed building (1225039). A 16th or 17th century timber framed 8 bay barn.
TR 26 NE 1091	Listed Building	c. 325m NW	Post Medieval	The Bell Inn. Grade II listed building (1225040). Public House, 17th century, altered early 19th century.
TR 26 NE 1080	Listed Building	c. 460m NW	Post Medieval	The Old Cottage. Grade II listed building (1225041). 17th century house.
TR 26 NE 1069	Listed Building	c. 470m NW	Post Medieval	The Farrier's Cottage. Grade II listed building (1225042). House now including a shop, 17th century, altered early 19th century.
TR 26 NE 1082	Listed Building	c. 455m NW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Church of Saint Nicholas. Grade I listed building (1225043). 12th century origins. Enlarged c. 1200, remodelled in the 14th and 15th centuries, restored in 1876.
TR 26 NE 1083	Listed Building	c. 300m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	North Grange and The Grange. Grade II listed building (1225044). House, now 2 houses. Early 18th century and altered 19th and 20th century.
TR 26 NE 1144	Listed Building	c. 510m NW	Medieval to Modern	Ambry Court. Grade II listed building (1266542). House 15th or 16th century, clad early 18th century.
TR 26 NE 1139	Listed Building	c. 530m NW	Post Medieval	Barn About 20 Metres East of Streete House. Grade II listed building (1266641). 17th century 5 bay timber framed barn.
TR 26 NE 1152	Listed Building	c. 250m NW	Post Medieval	Forge Adjoining Forge House to The Right. Grade II listed building (1266642). Early 19th century house.
TR 26 NE 1157	Listed Building	c. 110m SE	Post Medieval	Chalk Garden. Grade II listed building (1366025). Mid-18th century house.

TR 26 NE 1125	Monument	c. 445m SW	Modern	Pillbox
TR 26 NE 28	Monument	c. 695m SW	Bronze Age	Enclosure, Ring Ditch and Pit Cropmarks, St. Nicholas At Wade. The cropmarks of a curved enclosure, pit features and a ring ditch on the parish boundary between Sarre and St. Nicholas at Wade. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 26 NE 77	Monument	c. 395m E	Unknown	Enclosure Cropmarks, Near St. Nicholas At Wade. The cropmarks of two rectilinear enclosures. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 26 NE 84	Monument	c. 415m NW	Medieval to Modern	Possible Medieval House, Crump Farm, St. Nicholas At Wade. The house at Crump Farm is thought to have originated from the 15th century. It has an inscription over the mantelpiece depicting the date of 1634. The foundations of the house are three feet thick. There are also niches and windows in the cellar that are thought to be three or four hundred years old.
TR 26 NE 92	Monument	c. 360m SE	Unknown	Ring Ditch Cropmarks, St. Nicholas-at-Wade. A number of ring ditch and macula cropmark features have been identified near St. Nicholas at Wade. Recorded from aerial photographs.
TR 26 NE 93	Monument	c. 360m SE	Bronze Age	Possible Barrow Cropmarks, St. Nicholas-at-Wade. The cropmarks of four dark spots are located in close association with several ring ditch cropmark features. Thought to be the remains of barrows. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 26 NE 95	Monument	c. 775m N	Unknown	Ring Ditch Cropmarks, St. Nicholas-at-Wade. Three ring ditch cropmarks located in fields near St. Nicholas at Wade. The ring ditches adjoin an extensive cropmark feature thought to be a modern defensive trench

				complex around St Nicholas-at-Wade (see TR 26 NE 1045). Identified from aerial photographs.
MKE71546	Findspot	c. 425m W	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Early Medieval Finger Ring. This item is possibly of Late-Saxon or Viking origin, and if so, dates to the 10th or 11th century.
MKE73876	Findspot	c. 755m SSE	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Silver Pin. Tudor silver pin, square shaft, open at top (broken) with vertical slot in end, owners initials at top of shaft 'I S' Date: from Circa 1600 AD (Certain) to Circa 1700 AD (Certain).
MKE74017	Findspot	c. 735m SSE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Early Medieval Copper Alloy Brooch. Cast copper alloy Anglo-Saxon ansate brooch. There is transverse linear decoration on each arm, and traces of the iron hinge survive on the reverse, along with an integral catchplate. Ansate brooches date to the Middle Anglo -Saxon period, circa 725-850 AD.
MKE74040	Findspot	c. 470m NW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Early Medieval Gold Finger Ring. Date: from 900 AD to 1099 AD.
MKE74078	Findspot	c. 425m W	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Early Medieval Copper Alloy Brooch. Date: from Circa 720 AD (Certain) to Circa 1000 AD (Certain).
MKE74209	Findspot	c. 755m E	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Unidentified Object. The object has a rectangular central body with rectangular slot. Projecting terminals on either side, one of which is missing. The extant terminal comprises an outward facing pair of animals with incised or moulded decoration. The object has a dark green patina. Date: from Ante 1300 AD (Possibly) to Circa 1500 AD (Certain).

MKE74469	Findspot	c. 680m SSE	Iron Age	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Iron Age Copper Alloy Coin. Pontin.
MKE74470	Findspot	c. 630m S	Iron Age	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Iron Age Copper Alloy Coin. Pontin.
TR 26 NE 247	Monument	c. 825m SE	Modern	Cropmark of WW1 Practise Trenches, To the North of Monkton. WWI practise trenches visible as cropmarks in aerial photos of 1990, to the north of Monkton.
TR 26 NE 250	Monument	c. 285m NW	Medieval	Medieval Midden, Sun Cottage, St. Nicholas-At-Wade. During a watching brief in 2003 a medieval midden dating to the 12th-early 13th century was found.
TR 26 NE 252	Findspot	c. 255m W	Middle Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	Bronze Age/Iron Age Flints and Pot Sherds, Manor Road, St Nicholas-at-Wade. In 2004 an evaluation found a scatter of flints and pot sherds, dating from the Bronze Age and Iron Age. All of these finds are thought to be redeposited due to hillwash resulting from agricultural activity in the area.
MKE80164	Findspot	c. 625m W	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Scabbard. A late medieval cast copper alloy scabbard chape. The chape has a crenellated upper edge and a scallop -shaped expansion ending in a short knop projection. The single aperture is quatrefoil. Date: from 1450 AD to 1600 AD.
MKE80165	Findspot	c. 625m W	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Coin. A farthing of James I, 1603-25.
MKE80166	Findspot	c. 600m W	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Copper Alloy Jetton. Date: from 1580 AD to 1635 AD.
MKE80167	Findspot	c. 690m SE	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Harness Pendant. Date: from 1200 AD to 1400 AD.
MKE80168	Findspot	c. 690m SE	Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Bronze Age Copper Alloy Sword. A section from the blade of a sword of Bronze Age date. The fragment is small and comes from

				near the tip. Only a small area of the original surface survives. Date: from 1500 BC to 700 BC.
MKE80169	Findspot	c. 690m SE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Strap Fitting. A fragment from a cast copper alloy sword belt fitting. The fitting comprises one trefoil terminal with an iron rivet and part of a second rivet hole. The fitting has cast or engraved foliate ornament. Date: from 1500 AD to 1600 AD.
MKE80177	Findspot	c. 520m S	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Early Medieval Copper Alloy Brooch. Date: from 500 AD to 600 AD.
TR 26 NE 1164	Monument	c. 280m E	Modern	Cropmark of A First or Second World War Trench System, To the East of St. Nicholas-at-Wade. Cropmark of a First or Second World War trench system, to the east of St Nicholas-at-Wade, visible as a cropmark in aerial photographs of 1946/7.
MKE86693	Farmstead	c. 755m NW	Post Medieval	Sunnyside Farm. A dispersed plan farmstead. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%).
MKE86694	Farmstead	c. 450m NW	Unknown	Crump's Farm. A regular multiyard farmstead. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). Large modern sheds have been built beside the historic farmstead, the farmstead could still be in use.
MKE86695	Farmstead	c. 540m WNW	Post Medieval	Streete House. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE86696	Farmstead	c. 610m W	Post Medieval	Hall Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE86697	Farmstead	c. 225m S	Post Medieval	Evernden Farm. A regular multiyard farmstead. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%).

TR 26 NE 1183	Crash Site	c. 275m N	Modern	Crash Site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-4. crash landed 27th September 1940 at Morrison House Farm near St Nicholas-at-Wade. Pilot captured. Aircraft written off.
TR 26 NE 1182	Crash Site	c. 285m N	Modern	Crash Site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-4. Shot down 25th August 1940 over Dover, believed crashed at St Nicholas-at-Wade. Pilot killed. Aircraft written off. Site excavated at an unknown date by the Brenzett Aeronautical Museum. Few finds, bulk of aircraft penetrated 16 feet of solid chalk.
TR 26 NE 228	Monument	c. 255m N	Modern	World War I Practice Trench System, St. Nicholas At Wade. The cropmarks of a long practice slit trench surrounding St. Nicholas-at-Wade. Identified from aerial photographs. This trenching system is associated with a castellated trenching system surrounding the town.
TR 26 NE 229	Monument	c. 165m NW	Unknown	Ring Ditch Cropmark, St. Nicholas-at-Wade. Single ditched ring ditch cropmark located at St. Nicholas at Wade. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 26 NE 1195	Monument	c. 440m W	Modern	Probable Second World War Defended Area. A Central Structure and Surrounding Earthworks and Trenches Are Visible On 1946 Aerial Photographs
TR 26 NE 1198	Monument	c. 330m W	Modern	Zig-Zag Second World War Trench Systems, St Nicholas-at-Wade.
TR 26 NE 1199	Monument	c. 325m SW	Modern	Zig-Zag Second World War Trench Systems, St Nicholas-at-Wade
TR 26 NE 1201	Monument	c. 255m NW	Modern	Second World War Trench Complex and Possible Redoubt, St Nicholas-at-Wade.
MKE97045	Findspot	c. 640m S	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Silver Coin. A halfgroat of Henry VIII, 1544-1547, possibly London mint.
TR 26 NE 1218	Monument	c. 830m NNW	Modern	Possible Pillbox Plotted on Second World War Luftwaffe Reconnaissance Map. In the late 1930s and early 1940s

				the German air force carried out aerial reconnaissance of British defences. They identified a number of sites of possible military nature and depicted them on a 1940 map. The map was at 1:50,000 scale, however, and reflects the uncertain nature of the Germans' information. The map included a possible pillbox plotted here.
TR 26 NE 1219	Monument	c. 675m N	Modern	Approximate Position of Second World War Pillbox as Indicated on A 1940 Luftwaffe Reconnaissance Map. In the late 1930s and early 1940s the German air force carried out aerial reconnaissance of British defences. They identified a number of sites of possible military nature and depicted them on a 1940 map. The map was at 1:50,000 scale, however, and reflects the uncertain nature of the Germans' information. The map included a pillbox here. 1946 aerial photographs show a possible pond here. Now overgrown.
TR 26 NE 1221	Monument	c. 460m NW	Modern	Possible Buried Gun Emplacement Visible as a parchmark. A 1946 aerial photos indicates a defensive line here. Also recorded in 1940 on a Luftwaffe reconnaissance map.
TR 26 NE 1222	Monument	c. 445m NW	Modern	Possible Buried Gun Emplacement Visible as a parchmark. Possible buried gun emplacement visible as parchmark. 1946 aerials indicates defensive line here also recorded as 'KleinKampfanlage' in 1940 Luftwaffe reconnaissance map.
TR 26 NE 1223	Monument	c. 260m W	Modern	Possible Second World War Defence Site Indicated on A 1940 Luftwaffe Reconnaissance Map. In the late 1930s and early 1940s the German air force carried out aerial reconnaissance of British defences. They identified a number of sites of possible military nature and depicted

				them on a 1940 map. The map was at 1:50,000 scale, however, and reflects the uncertain nature of the Germans' information. The map included a defence site of unknown function here.
TR 26 NE 1224	Monument	c. 310m SW	Modern	Possible Second World War Defence Site Indicated on A 1940 Luftwaffe Reconnaissance Map. In the late 1930s and early 1940s the German air force carried out aerial reconnaissance of British defences. They identified a number of sites of possible military nature and depicted them on a 1940 map. The map was at 1:50,000 scale, however, and reflects the uncertain nature of the Germans' information. The map included a defence site of unknown function here.
TR 26 NE 1225	Monument	c. 90m E	Modern	Second World War Trench Indicated on A 1940 Luftwaffe Reconnaissance Map. In the late 1930s and early 1940s the German air force carried out aerial reconnaissance of British defences. They identified a number of sites of possible military nature and depicted them on a 1940 map. The map was at 1:50,000 scale, however, and reflects the uncertain nature of the Germans' information. The map included a trench indicated on a 1940 Luftwaffe reconnaissance map. The map shows the trench running around curtilage cutting off road junction.
TR 26 NE 1226	Monument	c. 220m SW	Modern	Approx. Position of A Pillbox Identified on A 1940 Luftwaffe Reconnaissance Map. In the late 1930s and early 1940s the German air force carried out aerial reconnaissance of British defences. They identified a number of sites of possible military nature and depicted them on a 1940 map. The map was at 1:50,000 scale, however, and reflects the uncertain nature of the

				Germans' information. The map included a pillbox identified on a 1940 Luftwaffe reconnaissance map. Not visible on 1946 aerials.
TR 26 NE 1227	Monument	c. 150m SSE	Modern	Approx. Position of A Pillbox Identified on a 1940 Luftwaffe Reconnaissance Map. Not Visible On 1946 Aerials. Approx. position of a pillbox identified on a 1940 Luftwaffe reconnaissance map. Not visible on 1946 aerials.
TR 26 NE 1228	Monument	c. 670m NE	Modern	Approx. Position of an 'Uncertain' Pillbox Identified on a 1940 Luftwaffe Reconnaissance Map. Not Visible On 1946 Aerials
TR 26 NE 1229	Monument	c. 780m NE	Modern	Approx. Position of A Pillbox Identified on A 1940 Luftwaffe Reconnaissance Map. Not Visible On 1946 Aerials
TR 26 NE 1230	Monument	c. 815m NE	Modern	Approx. Position of A Machine Gun Anti-Aircraft Site Identified on A 1940 Luftwaffe Reconnaissance Map. Not Visible On 1946 Aerials
TR 26 NE 1231	Monument	c. 820m NE	Modern	Approx. Position of Two Road Blocks Identified on a 1940 Luftwaffe Reconnaissance Map. Not Visible On 1946 Aerials
TR 26 NE 1045	Monument	c. 535m NNE	Modern	World War I Practice Castellated Trench, St. Nicholas-at-Wade. The remains of a castelleated practice trench system from World War I are located around St. Nicholas-at-Wade. The feature was identified during an assessment of the north Kent coast by Wessex Archaeology.
MKE108837	Findspot	c. 330m N	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Key (Locking). Date: from 1500 AD to 1600 AD.
MKE108838	Findspot	c. 330m N	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Lead Alloy Seal Matrix. Date: from 1200 AD to 1350 AD.

MKE108853	Findspot	c. 335m SW	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Roman Copper Alloy Coin. Nummus of the House of Constantine. Date: from 330 AD (Certain) to 335 AD (Certain).
MKE108854	Findspot	c. 335m SW	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Roman Copper Alloy Coin. Roman radiate of the Gallic Emperor Victorinus. Date: from 269 AD (Certain) to 274 AD (Certain).
MKE108855	Findspot	c. 335m SW	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Strap End. Date: from 1300 AD (Probably) to 1450 AD (Probably).
MKE108856	Findspot	c. 335m SW	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Harness Mount. Date: from 1200 AD (Certain) to 1400 AD (Certain).
MKE108857	Findspot	c. 335m SW	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle. Date: from 1150 AD (Probably) to 1500 AD (Probably).
MKE108858	Findspot	c. 335m SW	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle. Date: from 1550 AD (Possibly) to 1650 AD (Certain).
MKE108859	Findspot	c. 335m SW	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle. Date: from 1150 AD (Certain) to 1450 AD (Certain).
MKE108860	Findspot	c. 530m SW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle. Date: from 1250 AD (Possibly) to 1650 AD (Certain).
MKE108861	Findspot	c. 530m SW	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle. Date: from 1400 AD (Certain) to 1500 AD (Certain).
MKE108862	Findspot	c. 400m SW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Early Medieval Copper Alloy Stirrup. Date: from 1000 AD to 1140 AD.

MKE108863	Findspot	c. 400m SW	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Lead Alloy Button. Date: from 1400 AD (Certain) to 1500 AD (Certain).
MKE108864	Findspot	c. 400m SW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Thimble. Date: from 1500 AD (Certain) to 1600 AD (Certain).
MKE108865	Findspot	c. 460m SW	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Jetton. Date: from 1327 AD (Certain) to 1399 AD (Certain).
MKE108866	Findspot	c. 460m SW	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Silver Coin. Date: from 1307 AD (Certain) to 1309 AD (Certain). A slightly worn, distorted and abraded silver long-cross penny of Edward I.
MKE108867	Findspot	c. 460m SW	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Silver Coin. Date: from 1307 AD (Certain) to 1309 AD (Possibly). A slightly worn, distorted and abraded silver long-cross penny of Edward I.
MKE108868	Findspot	c. 460m SW	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Silver Coin. Date: from 1310 AD (Certain) to 1314 AD (Certain). A slightly worn, distorted and abraded silver long-cross penny of Edward I.
MKE108897	Findspot	c. 730m SW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Hooked Tag. Date: from 1500 AD (Certain) to 1600 AD (Certain).
MKE108947	Findspot	c. 440m W	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Silver Coin. A cut quarter of a Medieval silver voided short cross coin of Henry II - III. Date: from 1180 AD (Certain) to 1247 AD (Certain).
MKE108948	Findspot	c. 440m W	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Silver Coin. A silver Medieval penny of Henry III, AD 1216-1272. Date: from 1222 AD (Probably) to 1236 AD (Certain).

MKE108949	Findspot	c. 440m W	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Jetton. Date: from 1500 AD (Certain) to 1900 AD (Certain).
MKE108950	Findspot	c. 440m W	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Roman Copper Alloy Coin, radiate of an uncertain Emperor dating to the period AD 260-296.
MKE108951	Findspot	c. 440m W	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Roman Copper Alloy Coin, nummus of the House of Constantine, dating to c. AD 330-335.
MKE108952	Findspot	c. 440m W	Roman	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Roman Copper Alloy Coin, commemorative nummus of the House of Constantine, dating to c. AD 330 -335.
MKE108954	Findspot	c. 665m SW	Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle. Date: from 1250 AD (Certain) to 1400 AD (Certain).
MKE108955	Findspot	c. 665m SW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Medieval Copper Alloy Hooked Tag. Date: from 1500 AD (Certain) to 1599 AD (Certain).
MKE108956	Findspot	c. 665m SW	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Mount. Date: from 1600 AD (Certain) to 1650 AD (Certain).
MKE108957	Findspot	c. 665m SW	Post Medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Mount. Date: from 1600 AD (Certain) to 1650 AD (Certain).
TR 26 NE 1259	Building	c. 655m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Former Methodist Chapel, Down Barton Road, St Nicholas-at-Wade, Thanet. Built in 1822 and it has since been converted into a residential property.
TR 26 NE 1200	Monument	c. 450m S	Modern	Second World War Zig-Zag Trenches, St Nicholas-at-Wade.
TR 26 NE 1205	Monument	c. 850m N	Modern	A First or Second World War Zig-Zag Slit Trench System with Hexagonal Strong Point And "T" Observation Points.

				A First or Second World War zig-zag slit trench system extended for more than 1.3 km running east-west north of St Nicholas-at-Wade. It included a hexagonal strong point and "T" observation points. It is visible on 1946/7 aerial photographs.
TR 26 NE 1203	Monument	c. 670m NE	Modern	Second World War Zig-Zag Slit Trenches and Hexagonal Strong Point

Figure 13: Gazetteer of KHER Records



Figure 15: KHER Monument Record – Prehistoric

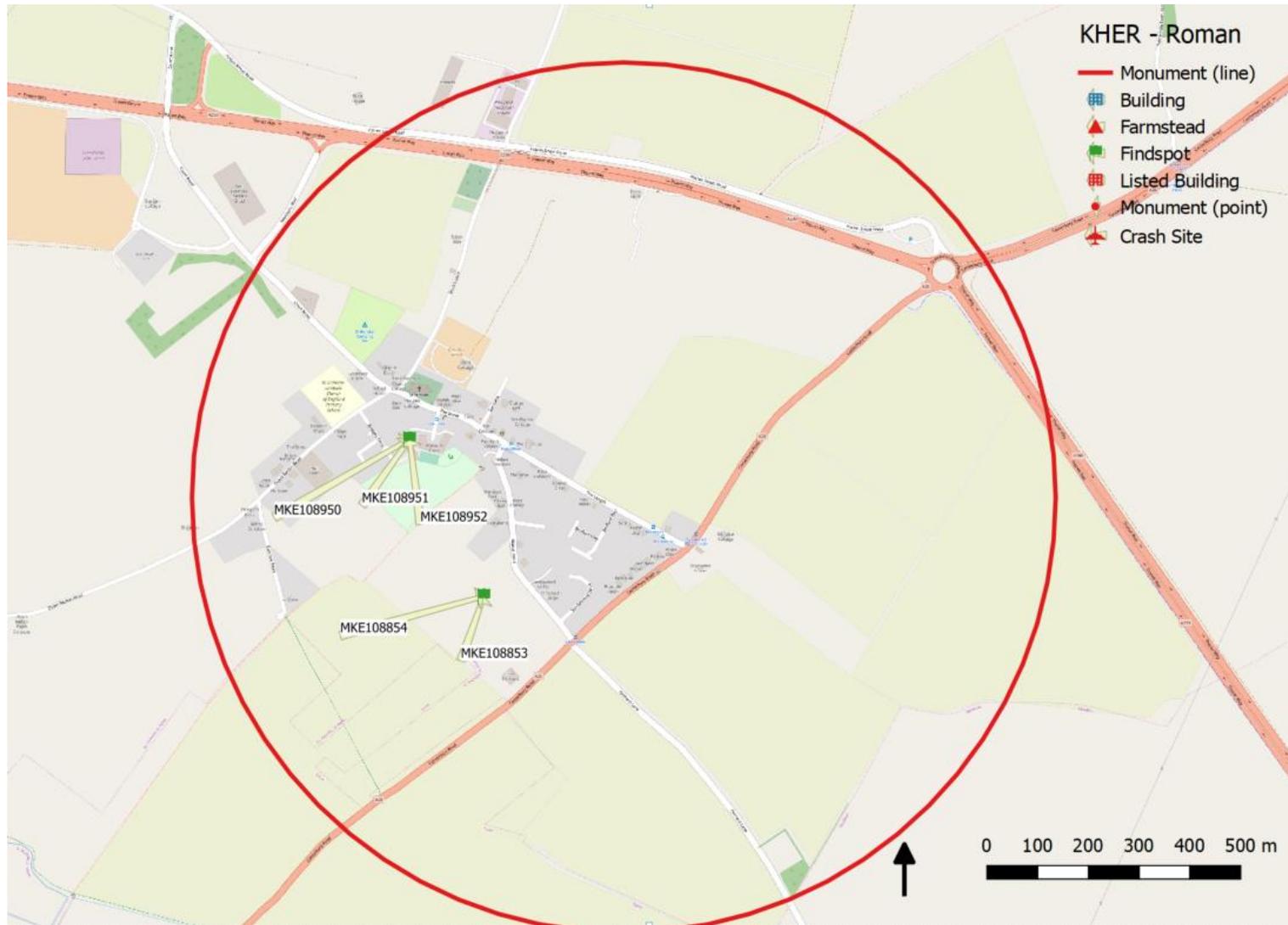


Figure 16: KHER Monument Record –Roman

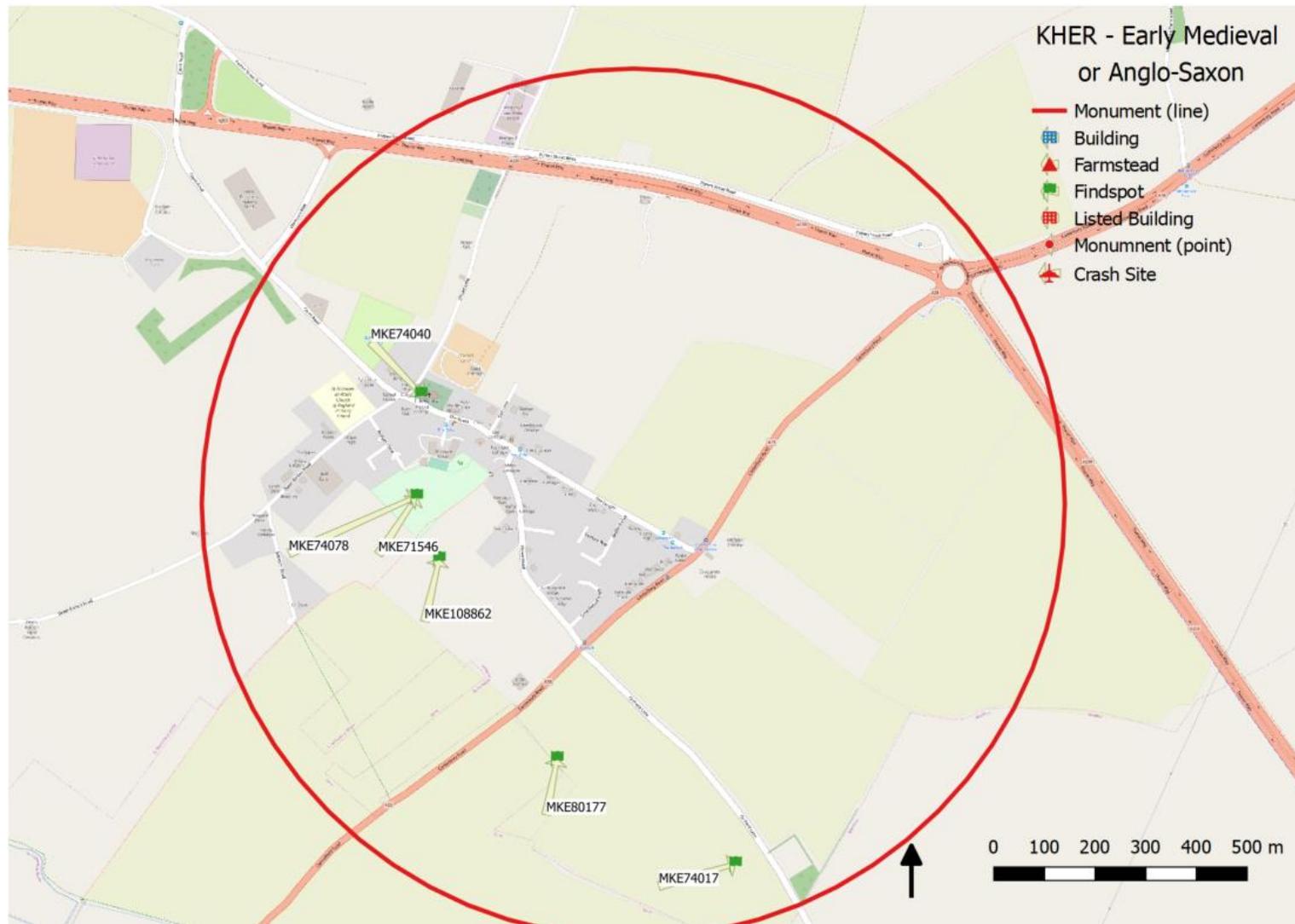


Figure 17: KHER Monument Record – Early Medieval and Anglo-Saxon

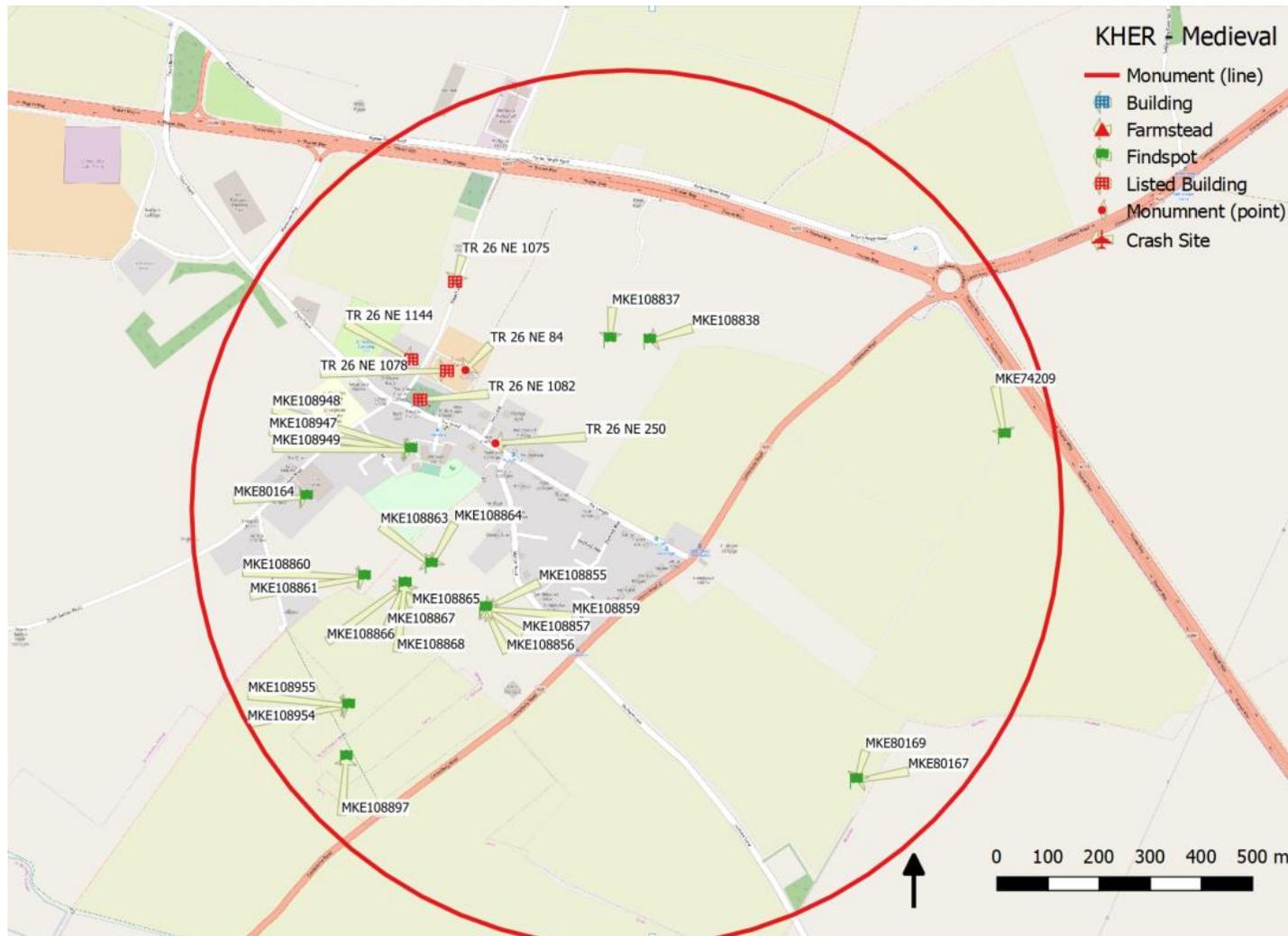


Figure 18: KHER Monument Record – Medieval

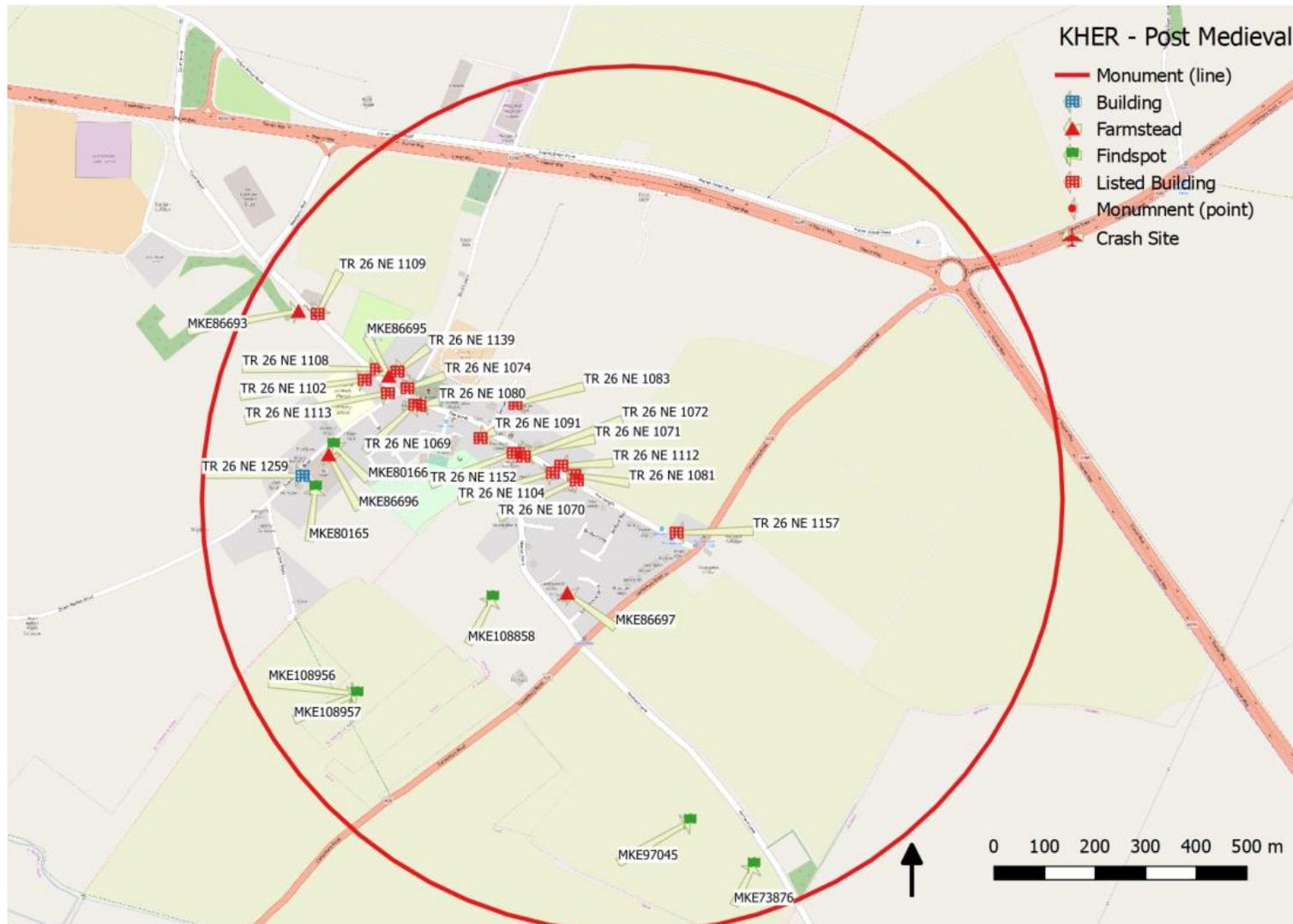


Figure 19: KHER Monument Record – Post Medieval



Figure 20: KHER Monument Record – Modern

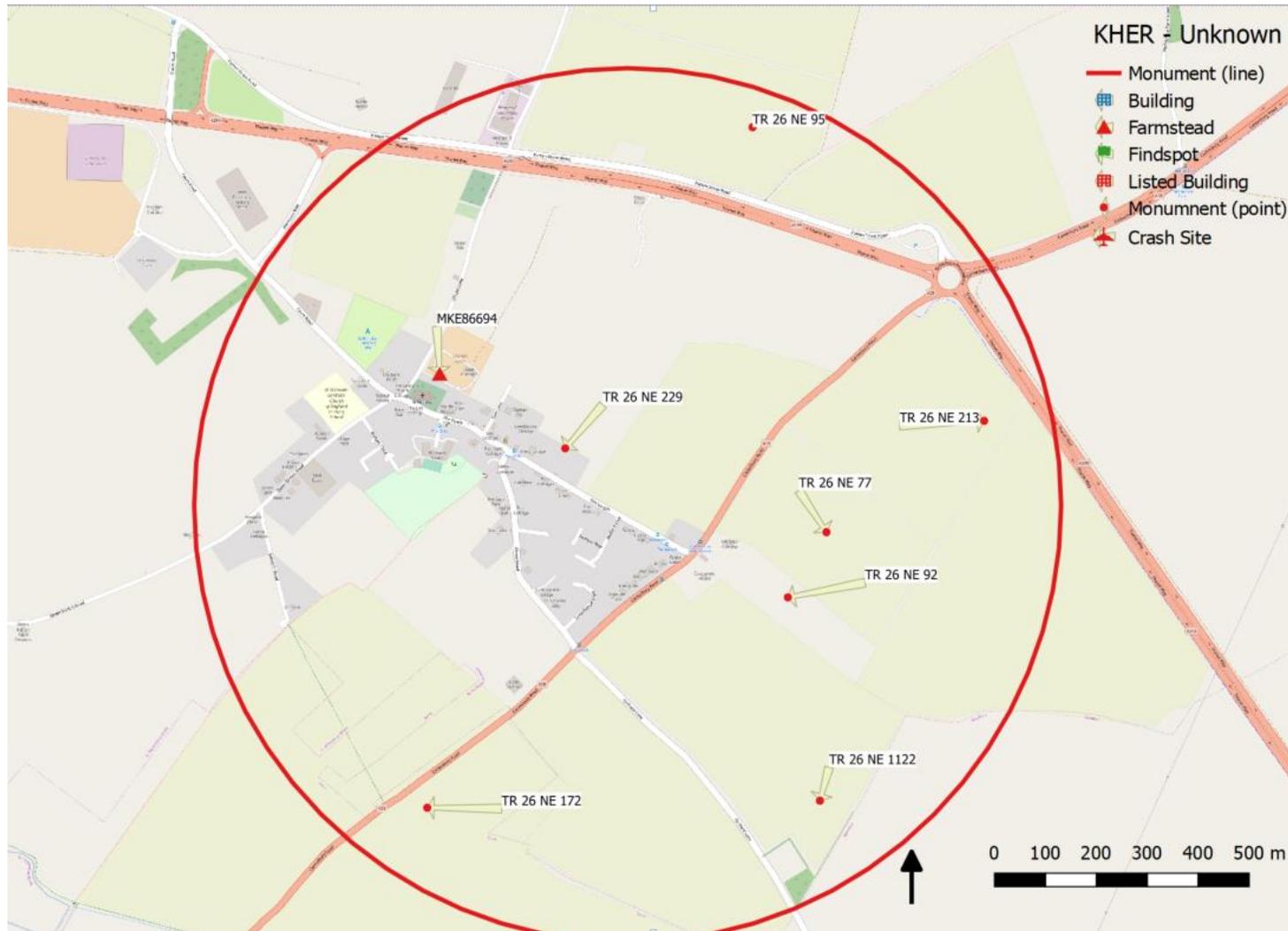


Figure 21: KHER Monument Record – Unknown

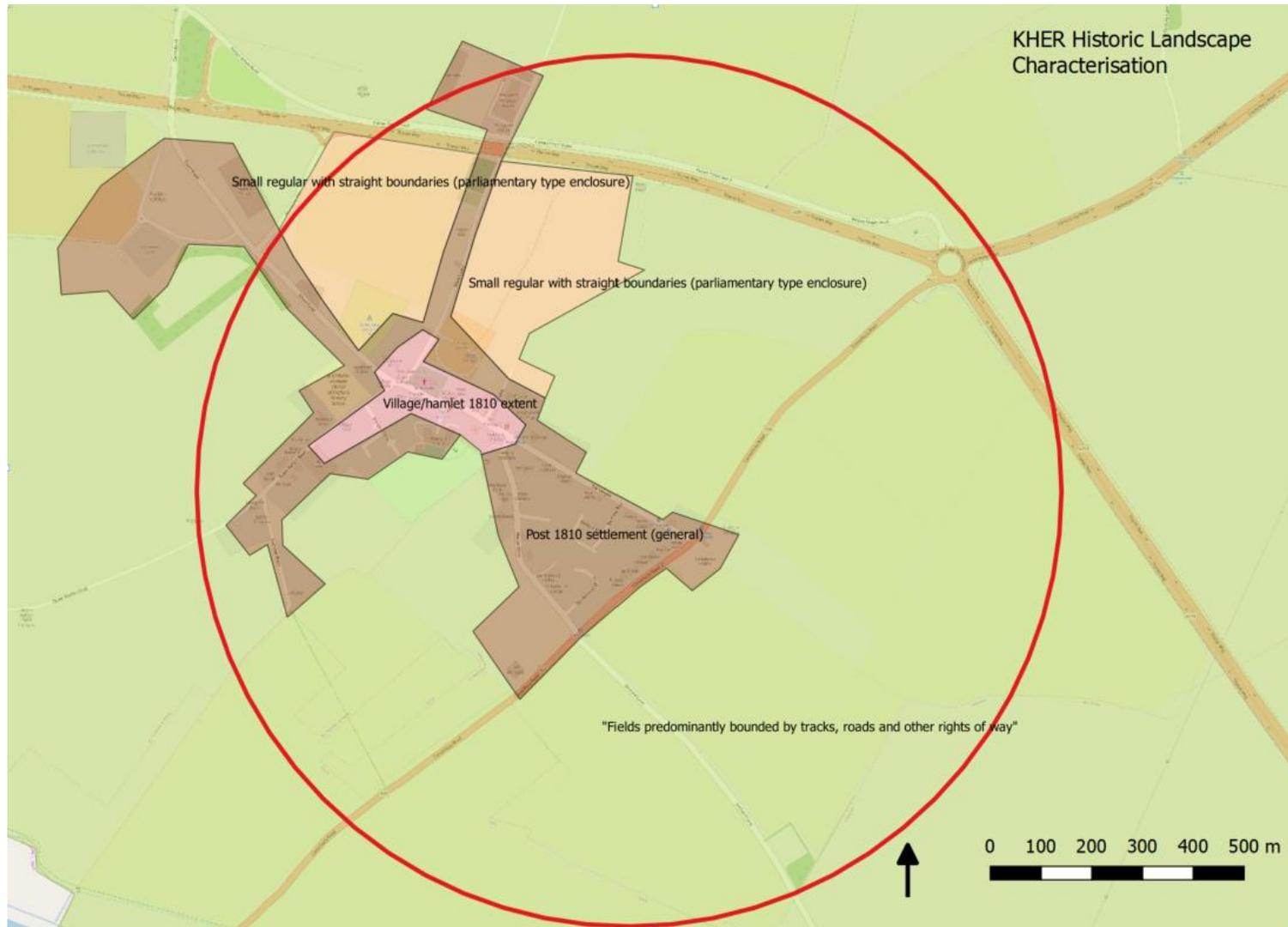


Figure 22: KHER Historic Landscape Characterisation



Figure 23: KHER Conservation Areas

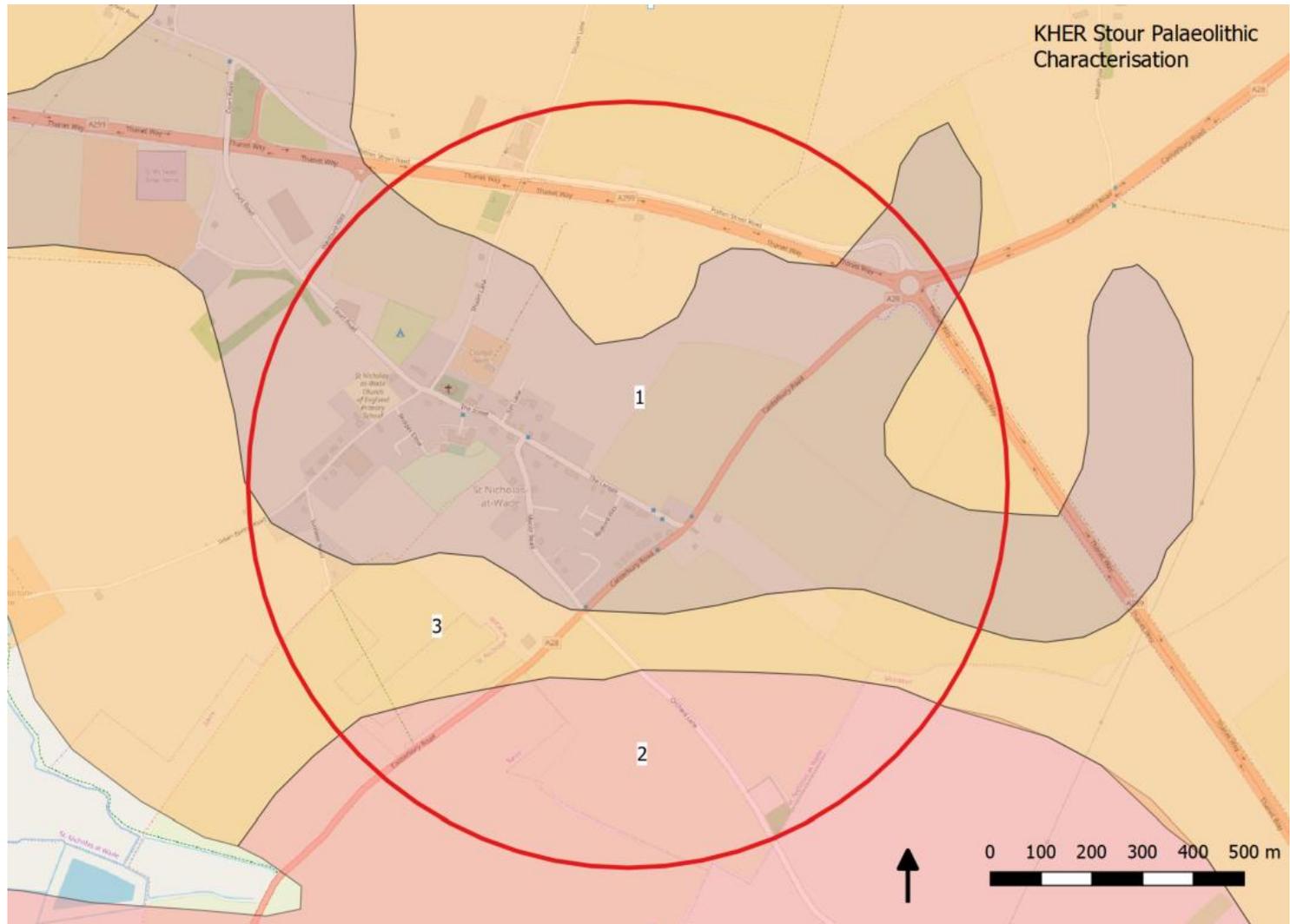


Figure 24: KHER Stour Palaeolithic Characterisation



Plate 1: 1940s. Altitude 1.36km (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960 (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2013 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2017 (Google Earth)

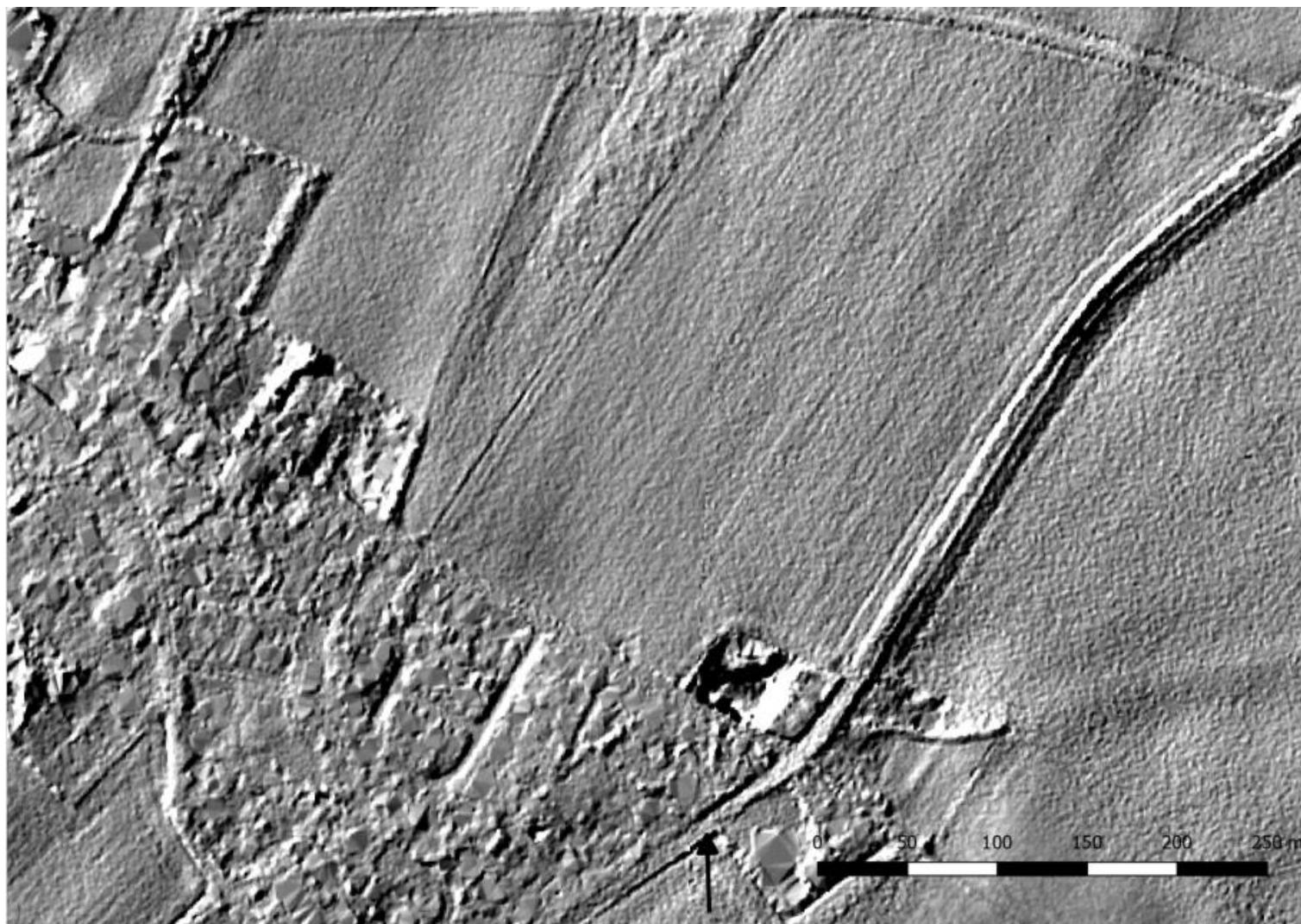


Plate 7: 1m Composite DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency)



Plate 9: View across the PDA from the south western corner (facing SE).



Plate 10: View across PDA (facing NW)