

**Lord of the Manor, Canterbury Road East, Ramsgate, Kent;  
Heritage Impact Assessment**

NGR Site Centre: TR 35583 65049

Planning Application Number: F/TH/20/0352



Report for; **Paul Thomas**

13<sup>th</sup> May 2020

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## **Lord of the Manor, Canterbury Road East, Ramsgate, Kent;** **Heritage Impact Assessment**

### **Summary**

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Paul Thomas to prepare a Heritage Impact assessment relating to the proposed development area (Site) at Lord of the Manor, Canterbury Road East, Ramsgate, Kent.

*There is a requirement under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) for the client to explain the significance of any particular designated heritage assets that have been identified in the vicinity of the study site and demonstrate any potential impacts that a proposal will have upon their significance.*

*The following assessment has demonstrated that the Site lies close to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Ozengell Jutish Cemetery as well as residing in an archaeological resource rich landscape of high significance from the Prehistoric period onwards. The prominence in the landscape of large or complex ring-ditches from the Bronze Age served to attract further barrow building and led to the development over time of the different groups and cemeteries. This would have also attracted them to the landscape along with the features that would have attracted their ancestors of being located in an elevated position on a false ridge line with long distance views out to sea in what would have been an important place to the of Pegwell Bay. The open landscape was only disrupted nearby with the building at the PDA in the first half of the 19th century along with the railway. There is currently no evidence to suggest that any feature or earthwork associated with the Scheduled cemetery or barrow monuments was ever located within the proposed site with the road as an historic trackway potentially forming a natural southern boundary.*

*Aside from the main house, the map regression informs us that there have been a number of other different buildings on the site., which would have all had below ground impact, as well as any below ground impacts caused by the various extension that have occurred to the main house as well as the cellar. The entire length of the extreme western part of the PDA would have been impacted by the old sandwich Road, with service trenches and subsequent removal also altering ground levels. Consequently, the historical impact in the northern part of the site around the house and along the length of the western side would have been total/high. The assessment suggests that the southern part of the PDA appears to have historically not been built on and it is considered that the historical impact on any potential archaeology here is low. The area of the current wooden stables on the eastern is likely to have caused a medium historical impact. The construction of the existing*

*Canterbury Road East would have severely truncated and potential remains associated with the below ground archaeology. In addition, due to the raising up of the current roundabout any changes to the road layout by the roundabout is likely to have a low impact upon any potential archaeology. Any such remains can be addressed by an appropriate planning condition (a programme of archaeological work).*

*The setting of the Scheduled monument as previously mentioned is important with the openness and the views historically down towards Pegwell Bay. The PDA with its current buildings impacted upon this setting in the first half of the 19th century, along with that of the railway and then in the 20th and 21st century by the significant changes to the transport infrastructure as well as additional potential future changes to the north of the cemetery with new residential estates. The proposed development may continue to retain a built setting within the landscape but it is one that is beneficial and an improvement on that of the current buildings within the PDA that are in poor condition with little if any architectural merit. The design has given consideration to its place within the landscape seeking to minimise its impact through thoughtful use of materials, its lower setting within the PDA and through the use of glass to allow for a view through the building towards the south rather than the blocking by that of the current building. Given the current location of the PDA to a major traffic interchange, any noise and traffic impact to the site is considered to be negligible.*

## **Lord of the Manor, Canterbury Road East, Ramsgate, Kent;**

### **Heritage Impact Assessment**

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

##### **1.1 Planning Background**

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Paul Thomas (the 'Client'), to carry out a Heritage Impact Statement relating to a proposed development area of Lord of the Manor, Canterbury Road East, Ramsgate, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 35583 65049 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 A planning application for proposed development works was submitted to Thanet District Council and includes the following;

**F/TH/20/0352** Erection of two-storey building for office and storage use (use class B1(a) and B8) together with 2-bed self-contained residential unit for caretaker accommodation (use class C3), with associated access, parking and landscaping, following demolition of existing buildings.

1.1.3 In acknowledgement of the heritage significance; both through impact upon the setting of the Ozengell Grange Anglo-Saxon cemetery scheduled monument; and through impact upon undesignated archaeological remains, some of which could be associated with the scheduled monument and/or may be of national significance, Historic England requested that a heritage statement and archaeological desk-based assessment was produced.

1.1.4 This document comprises the baseline for this impact assessment.

##### **1.2 Site Description**

1.2.1 The proposed site is located to the south east of the road interchange known as the Lord of the Manor Roundabout, circa 2.5km east of Ramsgate Harbour on the Isle of Thanet in north east Kent. Situated on the southern side of the Canterbury Road East, the Site comprises of a two-storey dilapidated residential property referred to as Lord of the Manor with a concrete area for car parking in front of the house. At the rear of the site are wooden stables and a brick building in a yard area with a mix of grass and concrete. The southern half of the PDA are subdivided grass paddocks with a disused woodchip ménage located south of the stables. The majority of the site is surrounded by post and rail fencing with the western boundary also

comprising of post and rail fencing but with an overgrown hedge along its length with roadside vegetation beyond the western boundary alongside the Sandwich Road. The PDA is on sloping ground and overlooks Pegwell Bay circa 640m to the south on an escarpment of a broad shallow valley known as Hollins Bottom and runs towards Cliffsend and Pegwell Bay. To the north west is Manston Airport with the eastern end of the runway circa 1km away and circa 500m to the north Ozengell Grange currently situated surrounded by farmland. Circa 180m to the east are residential housing of Nethercourt. The Canterbury to Ramsgate railway passes circa 90m north of the PDA. The Site lies on at approximately 34m aOD at the northern end, reducing to circa 31m aOD at the south western corner. The PDA boundaries at the northern end include part of the Canterbury Road East as the proposed development involves changes to the road layout (Figure 1).

#### *Geo- Archaeological Report*

1.2.2 The bedrock geology at the Lord of the Manor site is logged by the British Geological Survey as Margate Chalk Member- Chalk. A sedimentary bedrock formed about 72 to 86 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. The local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas. These sedimentary rocks are of shallow marine pools in origin and they are biogenic and detrital and comprise of carbonate material (coccoliths) which have formed distinctive beds of chalk. Marl-free smooth white chalk with little flint, weakly developed indurated iron-stained sponge beds. There are no formal subdivisions, but informally the member includes a number of laterally persistent flint and marl beds which can be traced outside Kent in the Southern and "Transitional" provinces where they are correlated with the named beds of Mortimore (1986) within the Newhaven Chalk Formation. The thickness of the chalk beds can be up to 24m and a typical formation section can be seen on chalk cliffs overlooking Palm Bay south of the Lord of the Manor.

#### *Topography and geology*

1.2.3 The study area is centred on Lord of the Manor NGR TR 35583 65049. Landscape cannot be reduced to topography but it always has a topographic component. The study area lies on the southern side of the Isle of Thanet, an outcrop of Upper Chalk separated from the North Downs by the Wantsum channel, which is now infilled but which for much of the period under discussion would have divided Thanet and the mainland; Pegwell Bay lies at the eastern end of the former channel. Between Pegwell and Ramsgate, and round towards Broadstairs, the chalk cliffs reach a height of c 20m, behind which the land rises to over 50m OD around Northwood and Westwood, capped in places by Tertiary (Thanet) sand and Quaternary

brickearth, with head deposits (weathered material that has moved downslope) infilling a number of dry valleys.

1.2.4 While the geological ‘background’ might seem like a common factor linking prehistoric and modern Lord of the Manor, various geomorphological processes have operated between the end of the last Ice Age and the present day, affecting both the character of the place during the periods under discussion here, and the subsequent survival or otherwise of earlier features. These include:

- the opening of the Wantsum channel – it is unclear exactly when the Wantsum became a navigable tidal channel that cut off Thanet from the rest of Kent, but it was probably open by the Neolithic and certainly by the Early Bronze Age, remaining so until the medieval period when it silted up and the ‘Isle’ of Thanet was reconnected to the mainland.
- ongoing erosion of the chalk cliffs by the sea – if we extrapolate from recent rates of erosion, the cliffs around Thanet could have receded by 1–2km since the Neolithic. While erosion would not have been uniform over time or space, it is nevertheless clear that Thanet was larger in prehistoric times than it is today, and that many former coastal sites have been destroyed or submerged.
- continued alluvial and colluvial processes leading to the accumulation of deposits in the valleys and bays – partly reflecting soil erosion caused by early clearance of woodland and medieval open-field agriculture on the chalk plateau.

1.2.5 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).

### *Geotechnical Information*

1.2.6 There is no known geotechnical information at the site. Archaeological excavations in the area comment upon the shallowness of the archaeological horizon when on farmland.

### **1.3 Scope of Document**

1.3.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible, the nature, extent and significance of the development affecting the significance of designated and undesignated heritage assets. The assessment forms part of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requirement and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding heritage assets and is to be used in the support of planning applications associated with the proposed development.

1.3.2 The Statement was carried out in accordance with the current guidelines as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The purpose of a Statement is to establish the known or potential cultural heritage resource in a local, regional, national or international context. This specifically includes:

- the identification of site specific statutory and non-statutory cultural heritage constraints (including planning constraints)
- the identification of published and unpublished archaeological events
- the examination of available cartographic and documentary sources
- a walkover survey to assess the surviving cultural heritage resource
- an assessment of potential impacts upon the setting of nearby heritage assets

## 2 LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 Introduction

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

2.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework was updated in July 2018 and is the principal document which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework in which Local Planning Authorities can produce their own distinctive Local Plans to reflect the needs of their communities.

### 2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018): 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.'*

2.2.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

2.2.3 NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.2.4 Paragraph 185 of the NPPF states that:

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

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

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

2.2.6 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

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

*the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'*

2.2.7 The NPPF, Section 16, therefore provides the guidance to which local authorities need to refer when setting out a strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their Local Plans. It is noted within this, that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

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

- **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. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.*

- **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.*

2.2.9 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points in paragraph 192 when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

*a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and preserving them in a viable use consistent with their conservation;*

*b) The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that the conservation of the historic environment can bring;*

*c) The desirability of new development in making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.*

2.2.10 Paragraphs 193 and 198 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.11 Paragraph 193 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

2.2.12 Paragraph 194 notes that any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

*a) Grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*

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

2.2.13 Paragraph 195 states that where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

*a) The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*

*b) No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*

*c) Conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*

*d) The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

2.2.14 Conversely, paragraph 196 notes that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

2.2.15 The NPPF comments in paragraph 201, proffers that not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

2.2.16 Paragraph 198 states that Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

2.2.17 Paragraph 200 encourages LPAs to look for new development opportunities within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

2.2.18 Any LPA based on paragraph 202, should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

### **2.3 Designated Heritage Assets**

2.3.1 Designated heritage assets are defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

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

2.3.2 Designation is a formal acknowledgement of a building, monument or site’s significance, intended to make sure that the character of the asset in question is protected through the planning system and to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.3.3 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following legislation:

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

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

#### *Heritage Assets*

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

#### *Setting*

2.3.6 The surroundings in which a Heritage Asset is experienced is of importance. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make take several guises; a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, the ability to appreciate that significance or it may have a neutral effect with no changes observed.

#### *Significance*

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

- Historic significance – the age and history of the asset, its development over time, the strength of its tie to a particular architectural period, the layout of a site, the plan form of a building and internal features of special character including chimneystacks and fireplaces.
- Cultural significance – the role a site plays in an historic setting, village, town or landscape context, the use of a building perhaps tied to a local industry or agriculture and social connections of an original architect or owner.

- Aesthetic/architectural significance – the visual qualities and characteristics of the asset (settlement site or building), long views, legibility of building form, character of elevations, roofscape, materials and fabric special features of interest.
- Archaeological significance – evolution of the asset, phases of development over different periods, important features, evidence in building fabric and potential for below ground remains.

## 2.4 Planning Policy Guidance

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

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

- 2.4.1 Historic England sets out in this document a logical approach to making decisions and offering guidance about all aspects of England's historic environment. The Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance are primarily intended to help ensure consistency of approach in carrying out the role as the Government's statutory advisor on the historic environment in England. Specifically, they make a contribution to addressing the challenges of modernising heritage protection by proposing an integrated approach to making decisions, based on a common process.
- 2.4.2 The document explains its relationship to other policy documents in existence at that time, including Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005), which includes the explicit objective of '*protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment*'. Included in this document are references to Historic England's policies providing detailed guidance on sustaining the historic environment within the framework of established government policy. In particular, the document details from Planning Policy Guidance note (PPG) 15 Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) and PPG16 Archaeology and Planning (1990) those general principles that are applicable to the historic environment as a whole.
- 2.4.3 The policy document provides details about a range of Heritage Values, which enable the significance of assets to be established systematically, with the four main 'heritage values' being:
- *Evidential value. This derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity. Physical remains of past human activity are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of*

*the people and cultures that made them especially in the absence of written records, the material record, particularly archaeological deposits, provides the only source of evidence about the distant past.*

- *Historical Value. This derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative. Illustration depends on visibility in a way that evidential value (for example, of buried remains) does not. Places with illustrative value will normally also have evidential value, but it may be of a different order of importance. Association with a notable family, person, event, or movement gives historical value a particular resonance.*
- *Aesthetic value. This derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Aesthetic values can be the result of the conscious design of a place, including artistic endeavour. Equally, they can be the seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which a place has evolved and been used over time.*
- *Communal value. This derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values but tend to have additional and specific aspects. These can be commemorative and symbolic values reflect the meanings of a place for those who draw part of their identity from it or have emotional links to it. Social value is associated with places that people perceive as a source of identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence. Spiritual value attached to places can emanate from the beliefs and teachings of an organised religion, or reflect past or present-day perceptions of the spirit of place.*

#### Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Notes

2.4.4 In March 2015, Heritage England produced three Good Practice Advice in Planning (GPA) notes. The notes provided information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (NPPG). GPA1 covered *'The Historic*

*Environment in Local Plans*'. GPA2 provided advice on *'Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment'* and GPA3 covered *'The Setting of Heritage Assets'*. As of March 2017, GPA4 entitled *'Enabling Development and Heritage Assets'* was still in draft format.

GPA2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment.

2.4.5 The guidance focuses on understanding the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant, the contribution of its setting to its significance. The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. The document sets out a number of stages to follow:

- Understand the significance of the affected assets
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

2.4.6 Since heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting it is important to be able to properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of its setting early in the process to assist with any planning decision-making in line with legal requirements.

GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets.

2.4.7 This document emphasises that the information required in support of applications for planning permission and listed building consents should be no more than is necessary to reach an informed decision, and that activities to conserve or invest need to be proportionate to

the significance of the heritage assets affected along with the impact on the significance of those heritage assets.

2.4.8 The NPPF makes it clear that the setting of a heritage asset is 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.

2.4.9 The contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, a purely visual impression of an asset or place which can be static or dynamic, including a variety of views of, across, or including that asset, and views of the surroundings from or through the asset, and may intersect with, and incorporate the settings of numerous heritage assets.

2.4.10 It covers areas such as cumulative change, where the significance of a heritage asset has been compromised in the past by unsympathetic development affecting its setting. To accord with NPPF policies, consideration still needs to be given to whether additional change will further detract from, or can enhance, the significance of the asset. Change over time and understanding any history of change will help to determine how further development within the asset's setting is likely to affect the contribution made by the setting to the significance of the heritage asset.

2.4.11 The implications of development affecting the setting of heritage assets ought to be considered on a case-by-case basis and since conservation decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of a heritage asset's significance, Historic England recommends the following broad approach to assessment, undertaken as a series of steps:

- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected.
- Step 2: Assess whether, how and to what degree these settings contribute to the significance of the heritage asset(s).
- Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance.
- Step 4: Explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.

- Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

2.4.12 The guidance reiterates the NPPF in stating that where developments affecting the setting results in 'substantial' harm to significance, this harm can only be justified if the development(s) deliver(s) substantial public benefit and that there is no other alternative (i.e. redesign or relocation).

Historic England has also published three core Advice Notes, which provide detailed and practical advice on how national policy and guidance is implemented. These documents include; 'Historic England Advice Note 1: Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management' (25th February 2016), 'Historic England Advice Note 2: Making Changes to Heritage Assets' (25th February 2016) and 'Historic England Advice Note 3: The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans' (30th October 2015).

2.4.13 In addition, there will be an assessment of the value and significance of any designated heritage assets using guidance given in DMRB based upon the Secretary of States Criteria for the Importance of Archaeological Heritage Assets using a matrix that measures the assets significance and an assessment of the effect of the proposed development on the heritage asset. Appendix 11.3 details the criteria and receptors values used.

## 2.5 Local Policies

2.5.1 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 HE11: Archaeological Assessment
- POLICY HE12: Archaeological Sites and Preservation

2.5.2 These policies are covered in more detail below.

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

2.5.3 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*

2.5.4 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

2.5.5 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.

2.5.6 Planning permission will be refused without adequate assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposal.

- 2.5.7 Development proposals adversely affecting the integrity or setting of Scheduled Monuments or other heritage assets of comparable significance will normally be refused.
- 2.5.8 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.
- 2.5.9 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 HE11: Archaeological Assessment (saved from 2006 Local Plan)*

- 2.5.10 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*

- 2.5.11 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 Plan Strategic Sites*

- 2.5.12 The draft Local Plan contains a number of strategic sites for future development. One of those Strategic Sites is Policy SP13 Manston Green, where land is allocated for up to 785 new dwellings with the built development to take place at the northern part of the site. The policy stipulated that any masterplan in relation to the site would need archaeological assessment in recognition of the presence of significant and sensitive remains as well as taking into account the setting of the listed buildings at Ozengell as well as minimizing any long views southwards towards Pegwell Bay.
- 2.5.13 A reserved matter planning application for this site has recently been approved (R/TH/19/0499) for Phase 1 concerning 220 dwellings. Figure 3 shows the proposed development plan for Phase 1 at this site. This is important as it affects the current setting of Ozengell Grange and any assessment of impact by the Proposed Development also needs to take the Manston Green development into account as the southern edge of the residential development area is only circa 350m north of the PDA.
- 2.5.14 This is Phase one of the wider development site where outline permission was granted in 2016 (OL/TH/14/0050) for 785 dwellings, school, retail unit. Community hall and open space in line with the local Plan Strategic Site. SP13.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Sources**

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

##### *Archaeological databases*

3.1.2 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 (KHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.

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

##### *Cartographic and Pictorial Documents*

3.1.4 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 9.

##### *Aerial photographs*

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

##### *Secondary and Statutory Resources*

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

##### *Walkover Survey*

3.1.7 The purpose of the walkover survey was to;

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.

- Conduct a rapid survey for archaeological features and Heritage Assets.
- Make a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identify constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.
- Understanding the setting of the Heritage assets and the wider landscape.

*Other Specialist Reports*

3.1.8 As part of the assessment of the PDA, a specialist assessment on the Visual Landscape has been utilised to assess the impact on the Heritage Assets.

3.1.9 The results of the walkover survey are detailed in Section 5 of this document

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCE**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 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

4.1.2 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.

4.1.3 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. It is likely that during the early Neolithic much of the landscape was still covered with deciduous woodland. Clearance of woodland, to provide pasture and crop fields, was patchy and at first may not have been permanent leading to woodland regeneration in some areas. 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. Visual links with natural features were clearly important to monument-builders. Neolithic activity at Chalk Hill, and nearby Cliffsend are unusual in having enclosures on close proximity. It is also possible that an oval pit containing two burials and Neolithic pot was found at Nethercourt Farm and possibly suggests another enclosure.

4.1.4 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 around that of the PDA. One such site to the north of the Lord of the Manor roundabout, has three concentric ditches and may have started out as a henge before later used as a burial monument. In the early Bronze Age, Beaker burials are found, mostly 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. Their burials placed within circular monuments comprising of a mound surrounded by a ditch. Not all have been excavated but it is thought that the Lord of the Manor a/ Ozengell area has a large cluster of circa 51 barrows and ring ditches out of the circa 480 on Thanet. In the later Bronze Age is when evidence of field systems and possible trackways are seen as at Manston Road, also at Haine Road and nearby under modern housing at Nethercourt on a north/east to south/west orientation.

4.1.5 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. However, closer to the PDA at Cliffsend was an Iron Age centre for ritual burials containing a number of burials of which at least seven showed evidence of sacrificial injuries and some of which were foreign to the Thanet area and the British Isles with Scandinavians and Iberians. 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 ditch running through the area in the Iron Age later formed part of the parish boundary on Monkton with St Nicholas.

4.1.6 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. It is considered that whilst there is a Roman Road connecting Richborough with Sarre, the remaining roads on the island are less clear. It is considered that Dunstrete (now part of the

A253) running from Sarre via Lord of the Manor towards Ramsgate was a Roman Road and may have even been an earlier Prehistoric trackway. This is based upon the evidence along its length for cemeteries and occupation sites. However, the study does also refer to the road between Lord of the Manor and Ramsgate as being less defined.

4.1.7 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 today. 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.

4.1.8 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. Immediately north of the PDA is a scheduled Anglo-Saxon cemetery. 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.

4.1.9 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 belonging to St Augustine's Abbey.

4.1.10 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.

4.1.11 To the east of the PDA is St Lawrence (St Laurence). It is believed that there was a settlement here predating the current church. A chapel there was one of three chapels belonging to the Church of Minster until 1275. The church was probably founded shortly before the Norman Conquest, around 1062 and the current church dates from the 11<sup>th</sup> century and was extended in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. St Lawrence was a parish that contained the tythings of Ozengell and Newlands as well as the hamlets of Pegwell, Cliffsend, Manston, Haine, Spratling Street amongst others.

4.1.12 Ozengell Grange was probably one of five barns in the Ramsgate area and was part of the mediety of tithes of grain given to the monetary for the service and repair of the Abbey. In 1464 there are records of Ozengell being paid five pounds, three shillings and a halfpence for repairs which may include the iron repairs to the beam in the north west bay. In July 1539 Ozengell Grange was surrendered to Henry VIII by the Abbot of St Augustine's and it was given to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral. They leased it to a Robert Maxted whose family held the parsonage of Ozengell Grange from 1565 until 1765.

4.1.13 Nethercourt Manor was situated circa 1-mile southwards of St Lawrence having belonged to the Earl of Sandwich during the reign of Edward III (1327-77) and frequently changed hands. In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the manor house was rebuilt, later becoming a farmhouse and vicarage before being demolished in 1957 and replaced by a housing estate, although the gate house remains.

4.1.14 The main building at the PDA was originally built as a turnpike keepers' cottage in 1830s based on the KHER record (TR 36 NE 2408). However, a search of the report quoted in the bibliography associated with the record does not refer to a tollhouse or details of shrine. The road between Ramsgate and Canterbury was turnpiked in 1802 and between Sandwich, Margate and Ramsgate in 1807. However, the tithes and census for the 19<sup>th</sup> century do not suggest that the site was a turnpike cottage. To the east by Nethercourt was a turnpike cottage about ½ mile further down Canterbury Road East.

4.1.15 The Kentish Gazette records that by 1862 the building had become a public house and called 'Lord of the Manor'. The article concerning theft from the public house has Jas Spain as the proprietor. It is believed that it was named after the 18<sup>th</sup> century landowner's title as Lord of the Manor, the Marquis Conyngham. However, an online search of the trade directories did not reveal any licencing information concerning this early period. It is not known when the site closed as a public house but it appears that it was still a public house in the late 1960s. In

later years the name of the property gave its name to the nearby crossroads and subsequently the roundabout. The client has mentioned that the deeds to the property refers to a brewery called Tomson and Wotton, which was a Ramsgate brewery that started in 1634 and acquired by Thomas Thomson in 1680. Thomas Wotton became a partner in 1867. In 1951 it merged with Gardner & Co and subsequently in 1968 it was acquired by Whitbread.

4.1.16 In the 1970s, the crossroads to the west of the PDA, were replaced by a new road layout and a roundabout to the west of the crossroads. During construction of the roundabout, the ground level was significantly raised in order to preserve in situ and potential burials relating to the Scheduled Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

## 4.2 Kent County Council Historic Environment Record (KHER)

4.2.1 A search of the KCC HER was carried out on the 1st May 2020, centred on the proposed site with a search radius of 1km. The search provided a large number of records, just over 300 reflecting an archaeologically rich and dense landscape with evidence for archaeological remains dated from the prehistoric period and including the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Modern periods. A catalogue of find sites/spots is included in Appendix 2 with map data shown on Figures 4-18. There were no Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens or Protected Military Remains within 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
<b>Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods</b>		

4.2.2 There is just one possible record for the Palaeolithic for the assessment area being a flake from Chalk Hill (Fig.5). For the Mesolithic there are just two records of a pick at Nethercourt (TR 36 NE 45) and worked flints on the Manston Road (TR 36 NE 577), both on the outer reaches of the assessment area (Fig.5). There are other records of worked flint that may also fall into the Neolithic or Bronze Age period.

- 4.2.3 The Neolithic is well represented with 24 KHER records and tends to cross over into the Early Bronze Age in terms of dating (Fig.6). Within 200m of the PDA all located to the north are late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ring ditches (TR 36 NE 705; TR 36 NE 717), possible henge (TR 36 NE 694), an enclosure (TR 36 NE 695) and round barrows including a cluster known as the Ozengell barrow group (TR 36 NE 51). Other features in the assessment area include a causewayed enclosure circa 655m to the south east, more barrows to the north. To the east, are two inhumation burials, one just 625m from the PDA (TR 36 SE 342) and the other circa 780m (TR 36 SE 32). The remaining structures include pits to the south east, north and south west and an Neolithic enclosure circa 285m north, north west, that may include a hearth and was later a Bronze age barrow (TR 36 NE 694) (Fig.?).
- 4.2.4 Moving firmly into the Bronze Age, there are 36 KHER records (Fig.7), excluding those mentioned in the earlier paragraph that are from the Late Neolithic that could potential also fall into this period. Two are within 200m being a round barrow, circa 80m north east (TR 36 NE 56) and cropmarks of barrows circa 155m to the east (TR 36 NE 56). A further 13 records in the wider assessment area are for barrows in all directions, as well as the significant mortuary site at Cliffsend Farm (TR 36 SW 282). There are also records for ditches, field systems and possible enclosures to the north east, south east and west, south west. Some of these sites are accompanied by finds of flints, post holes, pits and pottery, including a findspot of a Bronze Age hoard just 300m south of the PDA (MKE74262). However, this is a Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) find and is usually attributed to a grid square rather than the exact location.
- 4.2.5 There are 65 KHER records for the Iron Age of which 42 are PAS findspots located to various grid squares where the exact location is not publicly reported and are all Iron Age coins except for a single brooch (Fig.8). The remaining records for this period primarily concern pits and ditches found mainly to the west, and north. There were no monument records within 200m of the PDA for this period. Of the findspot records, 18 were attributed to a grid square within 200m with one adjacent to the PDA (MKE74094).
- 4.2.6 KHER records for the Roman period number 25 (Fig.9). Two are located circa 170m north east of the PDA that represent a gave that could be Roman or Anglo-Saxon (TR 36 NE 2001) with an enclosure and pits nearby (TR 36 NE 723). In the wider area, records are located in all directions. To the north east is considered to be a potential villa site (TR 36 NE 177) as well as occupation sites to the south (TR 36 SE 38). For the Roman period, both cremations and inhumations are reflected (TR 36 SE 320; TR 36 NE 582). Other records show boundary and

enclosure ditches. Finds from this period reports under the PAS are everyday objects such as rings, brooches, hair pins as well as coins.

4.2.7 For the Anglo-Saxon or Medieval period, there are 15 KHER records (Fig.10). The key one being the Scheduled cemetery adjacent to the PDA (TR 36 NE 58). Settlement activity can be found to the north east and south at Pegwell Bay and further cemeteries to the west south west (TR 36 SE 739; TR 36 SW 388). Finds concern brooches, bridles bit and a pendant.

4.2.8 The Medieval period is represented by 19 KHER records (Fig.11), one being the Ozengell Grange site to the north (TR 36 NE 227; TR 36 NE 2247), and the area of Chilton Farm to the south east (TR 36 SE 340; TR 36 SE 341), in St Lawrence and Manston. Records from this period also involved Dunstrete the trackway that become the A253 within the area of the PDA 9TR 36 NW 438). Other records concern enclosures, wells and general metal finds.

4.2.9 Of the 26 records for the Post Medieval period (Fig.12), three are for listed buildings and five are farmsteads being Ozengell, Chilton, Nether Court, Cliffsend Farm and Little Cliffsend Farm. One of the Post Medieval records concerns the PDA itself (TR 36 NE 2408), being a toll house. There is also recognition of the railway, circa 50m to the north (TR 15 NE 1063). In addition, two PAS findspot have been located to a grid square just south of the PDA being a cooper alloy mount and spoon (MKE80149; MKE80159). Other records reflect Post Medieval activity of brickworks, quarry pits, windmill and coastguard stations in the wider assessment area, as well as more PAS finds.

4.2.10 Of the Modern period, there are 34 KHER records (Fig.13). Given that the PDA is located near to the railway and in earlier times crossroads, this was a strategic location required for defence. At the crossroads, there were roadblocks in the Second World War (TR 36 NE 2166). A pillbox was circa 105m, to the south (TR 36 SE 465) and to the north near the railway possible second world war ditches (TR 36 NE 724). Many more pillboxes were set across the wider landscape. The coastal area to the south was defended and also to the north by Ozengell.

4.2.11 There are 50 records, which are undated. 11 of which are related to cropmarks of ring ditches, which are likely to be Bronze Age. 18 are of potential enclosures and linear features, as well as pits, some of which originate close to the PDA to the north west (TR 36 NW 1102; TR 36 NE 2406).

### *Stour Palaeolithic Characterisation Areas*

4.2.12 The PDA lies within an area classified as PCA3 (Fig. 17). This area relates to the dry valley and slopes on Thanet that are mostly chalk bedrock close to the surface with brickearth slopewashed deposits in the valley bottoms. The surveys conclude that there are no definite Palaeolithic finds from this area and consider the Palaeolithic potential to be very low.

### *Cropmarks*

4.2.13 These are shown in Figure 15. This shows that there appear to be no cropmarks within the PDA. However, as already picked up in the Historic England report, there are a large number of cropmarks in the vicinity. Many of which are ring ditches and other linear features that may be trackways or enclosures.

### *Historic Landscape Characterisation*

4.2.14 The KHER records the area of the PDA as fields predominately bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way (Fig.14). It is noted that on Thanet there is an absence of any historic pattern of agricultural land enclosure with much of Thanet classified as large open fields, bounded by tracks, roads and rights of way. Up to the mid-1800s, Thanet was predominately a commercial arable farming community. The popularity of sea bathing from the Georgian period led to expansions of small settlements to form the predominant coastal resorts, such as Ramsgate, that we have today. The Thanet Landscape Character Assessment shows the PDA in the eastern end of the area of the Wantsum North Shore, which is characterised as sloping land on the north shore of the former Wantsum Channel that lies between the higher land to the north of the Manston Plateau and the Stour Marshes to the west and the to the east Pegwell Bays in the chalk cliffs. Historically the area has open views with little vegetation towards Pegwell Bay. The routeways in this area have historically formed along the contour lines on an east-west axis.

## **4.3 Previous Archaeological Works**

4.3.1 The KHER has a large number of archaeological works that have been undertaken within the assessment area. Some were undertaken in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, whereas others more recently. A full list of intrusive events is provided in Appendix 11.2. Given the large number of intrusive events, it is not possible to discuss them all here. Focus on key events is provided below.

### *East Kent Access Road, 2009-2011 (EKE13407)*

4.3.2 This concerned the area of a new dual carriageway to the west of Lord of the Manor Roundabout, along Manston Airport and south towards the Ebbsfleet Peninsular. A single

Palaeolithic flint was found and a few from the Mesolithic. Neolithic was represented with pits, a burial and flints. For the Early Bronze Age, 11 ring ditches were identified on the high ground overlooking what was the Wantsum Channel or Pegwell Bay varying in size from 7m to 45m diameter. Some of these monuments contained burials and other also included assemblages. Little was found by way of settlements or field systems until the Late Bronze Age. Regarding the Iron Age, evidence pertaining to settlements, fields systems and trackways across the landscape with focus at Cliffsend. Saxon settlements were identified at Cottington Hill with cemeteries near trackways along the Chalk Ridge and also a concentration of pits and buildings to the north of Cliffsend. Medieval settlement was predominately around the Ebbsfleet Peninsular and Post Medieval remains were sparse reflecting the agricultural landscape. Modern remains primarily relating to World War II, were surrounding Manston airfield. Many of the artefacts found were classed as significant, including grave goods and hoards for the Bronze and Iron Age, plus Anglo-Saxon period, as well as the abundance of environmental remains relating to early farming, continental trading and skeletal material from burials informing as to the origins of people.

4.3.3 Zone 16 of the excavation was located immediately south west of the Lord of the Manor roundabout and lay at the eastern end of Zone 15 and covered the dry valley area of Hollins Bottom. Much of the area stripped for excavation was below farmland and the archaeological horizon was shallow. The earliest feature identified in Zone 15 was an Iron Age gully suggesting the presence of a settlement in the vicinity. To the west in Zone 14, there were Iron Age and Roman features of enclosures and field systems. Find including metal work of snaffle bits, a spur and a knife. Zone 14 contained an Anglo-Saxon cemetery of 24 east-west aligned graves with grave goods predominately absent. Zones 14 and 15 also had a settlement from this period identified from post holes, along with pits dated by pottery and the skeletal material by radiocarbon. The graves were in a poor state of preservation, mainly tightly clustered in three rows. Associated with the burials was an iron knife and 10 nails. The pits contained significant amounts of shell and animal bones, plus other environmental remains as well as evidence for metalworking from iron slag. The cemetery was of the 8-9<sup>th</sup> century, whereas nearby Ozengell is of 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century date. In zones 14-16, there were no finds for the Medieval period onwards.

*Manston Green, 20012-2013 (EKE194894; EKE14600; EKE16178; EKE15876)*

4.3.4 Circa 300m north of the PDA on the western side of Haine Road, south west of Ozengell Grange, six trenches were excavated in order to further investigate a group of barrows and

enclosures in that area. The enclosure was revealed to be Neolithic in date, with a triple ditched Early Bronze age barrow. Iron Age and Roman boundary ditches were also found.

4.3.5 Prior to an evaluation in 2013 surveys were commissioned for air photography and LIDAR mapping along with a geophysical survey. An evaluation of land consisting of 35 trial trenches was undertaken in 2013 north of the PDA where trenches were targeted on crop marks identified using aerial photographs and LIDAR. The trenches were located either side of Haines Road just north of the railway lines and south of Ozengell Grange. Evidence of bronze age ring ditch (TR 36 NE 712), an enclosure relating to the Iron Age (TR 36 NE 243), evidence of Roman activity as well as Medieval enclosure ditch (TR 36 NE 715) potentially associated with Ozengell Grange. The Roman activity given the amount of pottery suggested settlement activity in the immediate vicinity. The area just south east of Ozengell grange also recorded the area of a World War II anti-aircraft battery (TR 36 NE 704) with nearby practice trenches that may possible be First World War rather than Second World War. Not all archaeological features were previously identified from aerial photography /LIDAR survey. The excavation also commented that some features were not identified possible due to the effects of deep ploughing in recent decades. Marl pits were also found across the area, which contained Medieval to early Post Medieval ceramic building material (CBM).

*1970s/1980s Lord of the Manor excavations (EKE11477; EKE15877; EKE4219 & EKE12896)*

4.3.6 In 1846, circa 600 graves were found during the building of the railway. In the 1970s cropmarks north of the PDA were investigated. There have been three phases of excavations. Phase 1 in 1976 (EKE11477; EKE15877), phases 2-3 around 1980-1982 (EKE12896). Features revealed include Neolithic enclosures and many early Bronze Age barrows as part of the wider Ozengell barrow group (TR 36 NE 51) and with later phases discovering Anglo-Saxon burials along with grave goods (EKE12896). In addition, Iron Age and Roman activity was also found,

4.3.7 In 1966 a water pipeline trench found 7 graves to the west of the old line of the Haine Road north of the crossroads. The 1977 excavation to the north of the water pipeline area also on the western side of the then Haine Road, found 87 graves as well as ring ditched enclosures and barrows from the Late Neolithic through to the Bronze Age. A 1971 gas pipeline (EKE3995) near Monckton identified a separate Anglo-Saxon cemetery (TR 26 NE 13).

4.3.8 In 1988, an evaluation at Nethercourt (EKE4863) to the east of the Schedule Anglo-Saxon cemetery demonstrated that the extent of the cemetery extended eastwards although it was

less dense in terms of archaeology. In 1989, a rescue excavation at the junction of Haine Road with A253 Hollins Bottom (EKE4663), found multi-period activity involving the Late Neolithic and early Bronze Age as part of the wider group of Barrows.

4.3.9 Figure 30 shows an overlay of the location of the graves in relation to the PDA that are north and east of the Scheduled area taken from the 1970s Lord of the Manor excavations and also the Nethercourt Evaluation.

*Historic England, 2019 An Assessment of Aerial Photographs and LIDAR*

4.3.10 As part of the Ramsgate Heritage Action Zone, Historic England have produced a research report. The survey undertaken covers the area of the PDA on the hinterland of Ramsgate. A number of interpretative figures were produced regarding their findings in the vicinity of the PDA (Figures 31 & 32), which shows an extremely densely populated landscape of identified features and cropmarks. Immediately to the east of the PDA is an L shaped bank thought to be the remains of a field boundary. Immediately east of this bank are a number of barrow mounds identified as potential being Bronze Age and nearby are World War II slit trenches and a possible Neolithic oval barrow. In addition, given the position of the railway line and also being close to the crossroads, the area was heavily defended in the Second World War with anti-tank cubes, pillboxes, road blocks, barbed wire and a defence node. From an aerial photograph it has been identified that there was a gun emplacement, which was one of a pair located either side of the A253, adjacent to the north west corner of the PDA on what was the crossroads. The LIDAR can be seen in Figure 29, which shows the disturbance around the house and the line of the old road. This survey is not yet in the KHER events.

#### **4.4 Historical Map Progression**

*Cotton Augustus Chart of the Isle of Thanet 1548*

4.4.1 This map has north effectively to the bottom of the map shows the main settlements on Thanet in this period. The PDA is located outside of the settlement area of St Lawrence, which at this time is a larger settlement than that of Ramsgate on the coast with its harbour. By this time the Wantsum channel has begun silting up (Fig.19).

*Andrews, Dury and Herbert map, 1769*

4.4.2 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This shows a sparsely populated landscape to the west of the settlement of St Lawrence. Haine Road exists and can be accurately located on the map with Ozengell Grange. However, the road layout west out

of St Lawrence is slightly different. It appears that the current portion of Canterbury Road East is not showing and that the road on the eastern side of the PDA heading south is what in later maps became a footpath. This may be explained in that why earlier studies concerning the route of Dunstrete is less defined in this area (Fig.20).

*Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797*

4.4.3 This shows the crossroads clearly for the first time and the portion of Canterbury Road East in front of the PDA and it is around this time that the turnpikes are happening and that the portion of Canterbury Road East in front of the PDA is created as a result of the turnpikes. The PDA appears to be agricultural land (Fig.21).

*St Lawrence Tithe Map, 1840*

4.4.4 The tithe map shows a building now located within the area of the PDA. The PDA is designated as 143a and is also part of field 143. Field 143 is owned and occupied by John Petley and referred to as 'Nine acres'. Plot 143a is owned and occupied by Stephen Elgar and is referred to as cottage and garden. Stephen is a farmer in the 1841 census and by 1851 he is an agricultural labourer and has moved himself and his family to the parish of Tilmanstone. In 1861, the address of Lord of the Manor appears to be attributed to William Munday, an agricultural labourer and his family and also to James Spain and family, who is also an agricultural labourer and this ties in with the 1862 newspaper article where Jas Spain is listed as the proprietor of the Lord of the Manor public house. Alongside the eastern boundary of the PDA is seen a trackway heading south towards Little Cliffsend. Other than being aside the crossroads, there is little else by way of features. Nor is there any indication that the site was a tollhouse in this period. Further east along Canterbury Road East, closer to Nethercourt is a house that is at the time of the tithes is clearly owned by the Turnpike Trust (Fig. 22).

*Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map, 1877*

4.4.5 This is the first properly scaled OS map. The building here is labelled 'Manor House' and within the northern part of the PDA is the main house and what appears to be a separate building to the south west of the main house. The southern section of the PDA is still part of a larger field. A footpath still runs alongside the eastern boundary. Of note is that the railway has now arrived to the north of the PDA passing underneath Canterbury Road West on the western side of the crossroad and also passing under Haine Road to the north of the crossroads. The OS map also shows in the field to the east, south east of the PDA and 'L' shaped bank in the far corner. There is no indication on the map that the site may be a public house (Fig.23).

*Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map, 1899*

4.4.6 There appears little change at the PDA. To the north east of the PDA, the map is now labelled 'Saxon Cemetery (site of)' (Fig.24).

*Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition map, 1907 & 1908*

4.4.7 There is little change at the PDA or in the wider area. The larger scale map seen in the insert provides greater details with regards to the two buildings within the PDA (Fig.25).

*Ordnance Survey 4th Edition map, 1933 and 1936*

4.4.8 There is little change in the wider area. Within the PDA, the main building appears unchanged but the building to the south west of the house has now gone and replaced by a new building located south east of the main house (Fig.26).

*Ordnance Survey 5th Edition map, 1946*

4.4.9 The PDA appears unchanged except for the southern boundary is marked for the first time. However, to the north and east it can be seen that Canterbury Road East is being widened and that there are now allotments in the field to the far east (Fig. 27).

*Ordnance Survey 5th Edition map, 1946*

4.4.10 The house name has altered to Lord of the Manor. There does not appear to be any changes within the PDA (Fig.28)

## **4.5 Aerial Photographs**

*1940's*

4.5.1 1940's aerial photographs show the proposed site with boundary of hedges and the road east of the crossroad having been widened. The resolution is not clear enough show detail regarding the buildings at the northern end of the PDA. The southern end appears to be grass. Aside from the roads and railway the surrounding area is still rural and agricultural (Plate 1).

*1960's*

4.5.2 By the 1960's the only the main house appears to be in place with the other buildings that was to the south east of the main house have gone although there does seem to be some smaller outbuildings in the field area south of the main house. The footpath alongside the eastern boundary still appears to be in use as the line can be seen going southwards (Plate 2).

*1990*

4.5.3 There appears to be some changes within the PDA. The main house appears to show an extension added to the southern side of the house. To the south east, there are now stables. The land at the southern part of the PDA is paddocks. The Canterbury Road West appears to have been widened (Plate 3).

*2003*

4.5.4 There have been significant changes. The crossroads have been replaced by a new roundabout to the west which has altered the alignment of the Sandwich Road and Haine Road. As a consequence, the old line of Haine Road is now partly obscured by vegetation. The line of the Sandwich Road has now been incorporated into the PDA, with the western boundary having moved westwards. To the north east, a new housing estate has been built up to the eastern end of the schedule area of the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery (Plate 4).

*2009*

4.5.5 There is now an extension added to the eastern side of the property within the PDA. Little else has changed (Plate 5).

*2013*

4.5.6 There appears little change at the PDA. The Lord of the Manor roundabout has been reconfigured following the construction of the East Kent Access Road (Plate 6).

*2016*

4.5.7 The conditions at the time of this aerial photograph clearly shows the locations of a number of barrows in the fields surrounding the PDA. A new building is being construction in the paddock area to the south west of the main house. In addition, a new extension on the western side of the house is being built (Plate 7).

*2019*

4.5.8 There is no change (Plate 8).

## **5 WALKOVER SURVEY**

### **5.1 Text**

5.1.1 A walkover survey was undertaken on the 7<sup>th</sup> May 2020. The site is approached from Canterbury Road East where there are currently two entranceways to the site. The main building is of two storeys with an extension to the west that is in disrepair and a two-storey extension to the east. It is brick and rendered and currently painted white. At each gable end of the original building there are tall chimneystacks. The eastern portion is currently lived in, whilst the main building is boarded up. The front and eastern side of the house is a mixture of patched tarmac and concrete. The house being set slightly lower than the road. Access to the rear of the property is alongside the eastern side of the building. The rear of the main building has been extended in the distant past and a conservatory extension on the south western corner is no longer in place. Alongside the eastern boundary are wooden stables in use. There is a modern brick-built barn erected in the past few years with an access door at the northern end used for storage for which the client informs me also have internal wall foundations. Access to this would be via the western side of the house via a slope, although access is currently hindered by the remains of the extension on the western side of the house. The ground levels at the rear of the house fall away to the south and east. With the brick barn set some 2m lower than that of the house due to the slope of the land. The remainder of the area is to grass and divided into paddocks. There are remains of a woodchip ménage arena south of the stables. The western boundary is a tall hedge planted when the additional land on the western side was obtained following the removal of eastern half of the old Sandwich Road of which there do not appear to be any remains of at surface level with the road surface having been removed. There are the remains of three manholes that relate to BT fibre optic cables which run under the length of the old road and still exist. The southern boundary is Harris fencing as the wood and post rail fencing is of poor condition. The eastern boundary at the northern end is a flint wall with the boundary south of the stable, wooden post and rail (Plates 9-20).

5.1.2 The Scheduled area to the north of the PDA is open to the road and is currently under arable crop. The northern boundary of this area is a boundary of tall vegetation preventing any views to the north. To the north east are large modern houses set up against the Scheduled area alongside the northern side of Canterbury Road East. The Lord of The Manor roundabout is situated to the north west of the PDA and it set up high in the landscape along with that of the Sandwich Road, which gives the feel of the PDA being set low in the landscape from this side and prevents any long views to the west. To the east is open arable farmland and to the

south, which is also open farmland gently slopes towards the cliffs at Pegwell Bay. The settlement of Pegwell Bay to the south east of the PDA is not seen due to vegetation except for the top of the Pegwell Bay Hotel. To the south west there are long distance views across towards the bay and the water.

5.1.3 Access to the house is not possible. The client informs me that there is a cellar in the eastern half of the original building. In addition, the client also informs me that the site has previously been surveyed by metal detector and that no finds were found.

## **6 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE ASSETS**

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 The proposed development Site is adjacent to Ozengell Jutish Cemetery, which is listed as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Listing 1019955 – see Appendix 1). North of that on the eastern side of Haine Road is the Grade II listed Ozengell Grange and the nearby Grade II\* listed Barn. Also, within the 1km assessment area but on the outer reaches, is a Grade II listed toll house near Nethercourt to the east, Chilton Farmhouse to the east south east and the eastern section of concrete gun emplacement to the south, south east at Little Cliffsend Farm. In addition, there are a large number of undesignated archaeological assets within the assessment area. Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by the KHER as having a degree of heritage significance but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets. This archaeological resource is covered in section 6.2 with full details provided in the table in Appendix 2.
- 6.1.2 There is no intervisibility with Ozengell Grange due to the dense vegetation either side of the railway cutting and also surround the Grange itself. In between is currently open farmland. The openness around the Grange will be impacted by the planning permission given to the residential development surrounding the site of Manston Green. Consequently, the assessments on this heritage asset is not considered further.
- 6.1.3 Regarding the designated asset of the tollhouse and gun emplacement there is no intervisibility or relationship with the PDA. The gun emplacement's field of fire at Cliffsend was directed southwards out of sea over Pegwell Bay and not inland towards the PDA. In respect of Chilton Farmhouse would have been one of a number of scattered farms around the area. Originally isolated, Ramsgate and St Lawrence have extended eastwards and now surround Chilton Farmhouse to the south, east and north. The land to the east is still open farmland and there are no views towards the PDA as a result of boundary vegetation in a number of places between the farmhouse and the PDA. Consequently, these assets will not be considered further.
- 6.1.4 However, the setting of heritage assets is not limited by distance. Therefore, a review of designated assets outside of the PDA assessment area has been undertaken. To the south east, just outside of the assessment area in the corner of Pegwell Road on the coast are a number of Listed properties that lie within the Pegwell Bay conservation Area. Due to distance and vegetation, there are no views from the listed properties towards to PDA at ground level.

However, the upper Storeys of the Grade II Pegwell Bay due to its 'belfry' can be seen from the PDA with longer distance views over the vegetation. To the west of the listed buildings at Pegwell Bay are the coastguard cottages which lie in the western extreme of the Conservation Area. These will have views northwards towards the PDA but their main focus as coastguard cottages would be looking out towards Pegwell Bay and cannot be seen from the PDA due to the topography. Therefore, given that there is no direct relationship with the PDA and these assets, they are not considered further. However, given the proximity of the PDA to that of the scheduled Ozengell Jutish Cemetery and the wider archaeological landscape that the cemetery sits within, will form the focus of the assessment.

## 6.2 Summary of Archaeological Potential

### *Introduction*

6.2.1 The archaeology in this part of Thanet is exceptional and densely packed. The area around that of the PDA, particularly to the north, has been an area of focus since the finding of the original Anglo-Saxon cemetery during the construction of the railway. The following section seeks to pull together and summarise the data for each archaeological period, including our current understanding of the archaeological landscape.

### *Palaeolithic*

6.2.2 There is little evidence from this period by way of finds or as suggested by the Stour Palaeolithic survey. Chance finds cannot be discounted but the potential for this period is considered to be **low**.

### *Mesolithic*

6.2.3 There is little evidence from this period by way of finds or as suggested by the Stour Palaeolithic survey. Chance finds cannot be discounted but the potential for this period is considered to be **low**.

### *Neolithic*

6.2.4 In the Neolithic period, the landscape reflects causewayed enclosures and long barrows as the primarily surviving evidence especially surround the area of the PDA. A site a Chalk Hill, to the south east of the PDA has three concentric arcs of causewayed ditches with the largest diameter being 150m with the site in use for about 100 years from 23700 BC. It is thought that it was constructed there being located in a paleochannel and a feature in the landscape or simply as it overlooked out to sea. What is not known is whether the landscape in this period was wooded or not. Society at this time was pastoral and moved with livestock.

Usually such enclosures are not isolated as is the case here, more causewayed enclosures have been found. One is circa 1km to the south east. Another potential new site of a causewayed enclosure is just to the south of the Lord of the Manor roundabout and some 600m west from the one at Chalk Hill. More possible evidence of the Neolithic is at Nethercourt, this time with burials suggests, widespread use of the landscape in this period for gatherings, feasts, burials and cereal processing. Moving towards the Late Neolithic where hill wash was deposited in the dry valleys, which is likely to have occurred due to the clearance of trees, probably for cultivation of the land. It is in this period the within the landscape we see henges which are circular enclosure surrounded by a ditch with one or more entrances. Some of these early henges may have been repurposed later into round barrows. Evidence of a henge is seen to the north of the PDA and was the one excavated in the 1970s alongside Haine Road. The archaeological potential from this period is considered **high**.

#### *Bronze Age*

6.2.5 The Early Bronze Age with is associated with the Beaker people based on their pottery style and suggestive of trading with the continent in this period, especially associated with metalworking. Landscape evidence is in the form of the round barrows, which is a mound surrounded by a ditch for which they sometime contain one or more burials. Thanet is unusual due to the sheer number of these monuments and many appear to be organised in clusters. The cluster located in the area of the PDA is considered to be exceptionally large, where circa just over 50 barrows and ring ditches are known with the barrows lying on the escarpment eastwards of the shallow dry valley called Hollins Bottom and heads south east towards the cliffs at Pegwell Bay. These are of varying diameters and some may have altered over time. Barrows usually display a strong relationship with the landscape, being sited on crests or false ridges in areas of key vistas and seen on the skylines from vantage points. This is seen especially at Ozengell and possibly interpreted as symbols of power. The topography at Cliffsend rising inland from the cliffs towards an east-west ridge at circa 50m aOD with the high point in the area of the Manston Road some 800m north of the PDA. However, from the Pegwell Bay cliffs before the Manston high point is reached, the slope levels out along the ridge in line with the PDA before increasing again to the line of Ozengell Grange and then rising up towards Manston thus creating a false ridge. Therefore, the ridgeline at the Lord of the Manor is essentially the main one initially seen from the south. By the later Bronze Age, the landscape changes are evidenced by field systems and the land divided up. This can be identified at Chalk Hill and also at Haine Road with Chalk Hill and also nearby Cliffsend Farm

providing evidence of settlement along with mortuary rituals of people identified as migrants. Thanet's location being a key gateway to the Continents in this period.

#### *Iron Age*

6.2.6 Compared to the earlier period, there is less evidence for the Iron Age and may have been as a result of the intense focus on barrows. Although some Iron Age evidence is seen to the north of the PDA. The majority of the evidence is in the form of metal detectorist finds rather than features. Although a number of pits have been found nearby Chalk hill as well as field systems to the north.

#### *Romano-British*

6.2.7 Roman activity across Thanet is widely found especially with nearby Ebbsfleet and elsewhere on the island at Richborough. However, in the vicinity of the PDA there is possible less evidence than expected. The Canterbury Road to the west of the PDA from Sarre is clear as a Roman road of 'Dunstrete', but the known route becomes less clear eastwards of the old crossroads. A possible villa site has been found near Ozengell Grange with the suggestion of settlement in also in the area of Nethercourt with inhumations, enclosure and pits close by. Roman are known for their roadside activity and therefore the archaeological potential is considered to be **high**.

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

6.2.8 The area of nearby Ebbsfleet is supposed to be where Hengest landed in 449AD and St Augustine bringing Christianity in 597AD. Found during construction of the railway in the 1850s which divides the Scheduled site into two. The main scheduled area is immediately north of the PDA. The cemetery of the 6/7<sup>th</sup> centuries contains a large number of burials, many with grave goods and were orientated on an east-west alignment and at a shallow depth of circa 0.75m. Excavation to the area to the north and east of the scheduled site has identified further burials. The full extent to the west and south is not known and the layout of the graves suggests that further burials may lie beyond. If the Canterbury Road East did exist in the Roman or earlier periods as a trackway, it is possible that this would have formed a natural southern boundary to that of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery. However, we cannot be certain based on early maps that this portion of the road existed as the evidence is unclear. However, Other Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, to the west seem to lie on the same ridge line and include Laundry Hill, Mount Pleasant, Monkton and Sarre. Suggesting the Canterbury Road in that area was its existence and possible earlier as a Roman Road running along or just below the crest of the ridge and with cemeteries spaced at regular intervals. The number of

cemeteries confirms that the landscape was populous and very much active in this period. They would have been attracted to the remains of the earlier ritual landscape that still would have been in evidence. A later cemetery is at Cliffsend, which was later of the 8-9th century. Earlier in the Anglo-Saxon period there appears to be clear separation between settlement areas and areas of the dead, whereas, later, as at Cliffsend, the two types of areas are much closer. The Archaeological potential for this period is considered **high**

#### *Medieval*

6.2.9 By this time, the core settlement is that of St Lawrence, with the PDA most likely on the agricultural hinterland. Whilst it has been mentioned that the Ramsgate/Canterbury track was probably in existence, it is also likely that Haine/Sandwich Road was also in existence with the PDA located in an important nodal location in the landscape. However, the Andrews & Dury map suggests that the road layout in the area surrounding the PDA may have been slightly different, with what was a footpath alongside the eastern boundary, perhaps a more major road in the earlier part of this period and perhaps the Canterbury Road East section of the trackway in this period out of use. It is possible for the chance find of items may have been dropped from this period but the archaeological potential is considered to be **low**.

#### *Post Medieval*

6.2.10 This archaeological period saw the most changes. The earliest indication of a building at the PDA is for the tithes where the plot is described as a cottage and garden and appears to be for agricultural labourers close to the crossroads and built before the coming of the railway. However, by 1862, as well as being an agricultural labourer based on the census, the site had also become a public house and remained as one for at least the next century. The surrounding area still one of agriculture. There was no evidence that the site had been a tollhouse other than that of the KHER record where the linked bibliographic record did not elaborate. Based on the historical mapping, it appears as well as the main house, there was another building located south west of the main house. Therefore, the archaeological potential for finds from this period is considered **high**.

#### *Modern*

6.2.11 The open nature of the area with its vantage points, nodal point of the crossroads and closeness of wartime airfields, meant that the area around was defended with a gun emplacement close to the north west boundary of the PDA. The second half of the century saw more changes with extensions added on to the main house and the plot reverting to residential use. The building of the East Kent Access road led to significant changes with the

creation of a roundabout replacing the crossroads and part of the old Sandwich Road being removed and incorporated into the western area of the PDA. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the house underwent a number of different extensions of which one remains on the eastern side. In recent years at the rear, a new outbuilding was built. The archaeological potential is considered **low**.

#### *Undated*

6.2.12 There were a number of undated items primarily related to cropmarks, that are suggestive of the Prehistoric period.

#### *Overview*

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

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

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

### **6.3 Ozengell Jutish Cemetery**

#### *Architectural and Historical Interest*

6.3.1 The cemetery has no above ground remains. Not all of the cemetery has been excavated and there is the potential for further recovery of burials and grave goods, especially since the original graves were found and excavated in antiquity and not subject to modern excavation methods. The cemetery evidenced the graves on an east-west alignment and was primarily of the 7<sup>th</sup> century, although some are slightly earlier in date. The quality of the grave goods

are significant, including such items as three spearheads, fragments of bronze and ivory, a shield boss and grip, and the rim of a drinking vessel. The cemetery being one of a number located along the Canterbury/Ramsgate Road ridgeline. Thanet was important in this period with the landing by Hengest supposedly at Ebbsfleet and a number of important priories on the Island.

#### **6.4 The Setting**

6.4.1 The setting of the cemetery was important and is considered to have high significance. It was a number set out along what is believed to be a Prehistoric trackway that is now the A253. The Anglo-Saxons were known to place cemeteries in sacred landscapes and it is likely that the round barrows would have been visible in the landscape to them. It could be that the prominence in the landscape of large or complex ring-ditches served to attract further barrow building and led to the development over time of the groups and cemeteries. This would have also attracted them to the landscape along with the features that would have attracted their ancestors of being located in an elevated position on a ridge line with long distance views out to sea in what would have been an important place to the of Pegwell Bay, the site of a number of historic landings for the Anglo-Saxons. The open landscape was only disrupted nearby with the building at the PDA in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Whilst the boundaries of the scheduled site are set out, previous excavations have confirmed that the cemetery does extend beyond the scheduled boundaries.

6.4.2 The client has also requested a separate Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. This assessment goes into some detail in respect of the current setting of the PDA within the landscape and its character. The report concludes that due to the current low value of the buildings on the site means that the site has low sensitivity with the landscape.

## **7 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT**

### **7.1 Development Proposals**

7.1.1 The proposal is to demolish the existing buildings on site and to replace with a two storey 'bean' shaped building, designed to take into account the landscape features. At ground floor a reception area, storage area, and small caretaker's apartment are proposed, with office space proposed at first floor. The provision of a caretaker's apartment, required for security, sees the replacement of the existing residential use on site, albeit with lesser floorspace than existing. The proposals also included changes to the road and island layout on the approach to the Lord of the Manor roundabout to improve safety (Figure 2).

7.1.2 The broad design principles, which has informed the development are:

- Seek to limit the height and therefore set the development lower in the landscape, with a reduction in height over that of the current building without the need to effectively reduce current ground levels.
- Seek to utilise materials appropriate to the surroundings creating a softer, organic look in the landscape that of the current building.
- Seek to minimize any blockage of view towards Pegwell Bay by utilising glass on the upper storey to allow for a view through the building.
- Ensure that the landscape plan south of the building is not heavily vegetated and remains open to the wider landscape except for the replacement hedge along the western boundary.

7.1.3 At the current time it is unknown which foundation design will be used. That said, the difference between standard trench fill foundations and piled foundations with ring beams is minimal when it comes to impact area and depth. Added to this, the requirements for service trenches and drainage are also unknown, although depths between 0.5m and 1m below the existing ground are assumed.

### **7.2 Assessment of Physical Impact on the Archaeological Resource**

7.2.1 Assessment of the findings from the KHER and other resources would suggest that the possibility for archaeological remains is high given the archaeologically rich and densely packed landscape especially from Prehistory through to the Anglo-Saxon period of remains

that are considered to be of national and regional significance. There is currently no evidence to suggest that any feature or earthwork associated with the Scheduled cemetery or barrow monuments was ever located within the proposed site with the road as an historic trackway potentially forming a natural southern boundary to the cemetery.

7.2.2 The for at least the Medieval period and the early part of the Post Medieval period was agricultural until the site was built on in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Aside from the main house, the map regression informs us that there have been a number of other different buildings on the site., which would have all had below ground impact, as well as any below ground impacts caused by the various extension that have occurred to the main house as well as the cellar. The barn built in recent years, was built on top of the existing ground surface in that area and has foundations (external and internal) of circa 0.6m. In addition, the entire length of the extreme western part of the PDA would have been impacted by the old sandwich Road, with service trenches and subsequent removal also altering ground levels. Consequently, the historical impact in the northern part of the site around the house and along the length of the western side would have been total/high. Especially as past excavations in the area comments as to the shallowness of the archaeological horizon. Map evidence suggests that the southern part of the PDA appears to have historically not been built on and it is considered that the historical impact on any potential archaeology here is low. The area of the current wooden stables on the eastern is likely to have caused a medium historical impact. The construction of the existing Canterbury Road East would have severely truncated and potential remains associated with the below ground archaeology. In addition, due to the raising up of the current roundabout any changes to the road layout by the roundabout is likely to have a low impact upon any potential archaeology. Any such remains can be addressed by an appropriate planning condition (a programme of archaeological work).

### **7.3 Assessment of Physical Impact on Setting**

7.3.1 Step 1 of the methodology recommended by the Historic England guidance *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (see *Methodology* above) is 'to identify which designated heritage assets might be affected by a proposed development. Development proposals may adversely impact heritage assets where they remove a feature which contributes to the significance of a designated heritage asset or where they interfere with an element of a heritage asset's setting which contributes to its significance, such as interrupting a key relationship or a designed view'. Consideration was made as to whether any of the designated heritage assets present

within or beyond the 1m study area (Figure 1) include the site as part of their setting, and therefore may potentially be affected by the proposed development. Assets in the vicinity identified for further assessment on the basis of proximity and intervisibility comprise:

- Scheduled Ozengell Jutish Cemetery

#### *Ozengell Jutish Cemetery*

7.3.2 The site is now recognised as having national significance given its Scheduled status. East Kent has some of the largest Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in Britain, with several hundred burials each at place like Saltwood, Buckland, Ozengell and Sarre. Grave goods associated with the burials have survived and with little evidence by way of settlement, these burials provide an important insight into Anglo-Saxon communities and way of life. Especially highlighting a distinctive style different to what is seen elsewhere, reflective of the position of east Kent closer to the continent with a fusion of styles. This cemetery is also of the earlier period, with later cemeteries such as those at Cliffsend demonstrating a change in burials and fashions.

7.3.3 The cemetery also shows the importance that is given to prominent location for such cemeteries. These tend to utilise earlier sacred, particularly those with sites littered with Bronze Age barrows to create their own sense of place in the landscape. Many barrows were originally placed in prominent locations on high ground as is the case here with the view south over towards Pegwell Bay. In addition, the sense of place is also provided by the Ramsgate to Canterbury Road via Sarre, whereby the road follows a ridgeline and is considered to be a Prehistoric trackway and was also a thoroughfare in the Anglo-Saxon period as a number of cemeteries have been placed along its length. The earliest features associated in the vicinity of the site is from the Neolithic period, thus creating a long history with the landscape even if its original meaning and purpose may have changed through the different archaeological periods with changes of Neolithic henges, repurposed as Bronze Age burial mounds, with the Iron Age and into the Roman period then utilising the area as enclosed fields. It is considered that the Anglo-Saxons burying their dead close to Bronze Age barrows is one of emergent elites potential displaying their power by connecting to past ancestors through monument re-use, thus securing control of the landscape.

7.3.4 The visual setting of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery and barrow monuments is therefore of high importance. The area to around remaining open until use of the land at the PDA in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century for residential use, later becoming a public house. Once built the area remained open and agricultural, although the landscape was carved up in the mid-19<sup>th</sup>

century by the railway. The buildings at the PDA standing alone within the landscape aside the crossroads of solid construction that broke up the view towards the bay. To the east the modern settlement areas of St Lawrence and Ramsgate has extended westwards and now reach the eastern extent of the scheduled area affecting the setting on the eastern side. The crossroads later become a major roundabout and busy nodal point with significant throughflow of traffic and noise within the landscape. The construction of which was raised in order to avoid impacting upon any scheduled remains but with the downside of raising the road and traffic making it more prominent in the landscape. The full extent of the cemetery is not known, although it is thought that the road itself formed a natural southern boundary. The cemetery should not just be seen as the scheduled area but also incorporate the barrows in the wider landscape, especially the cluster to the north either side of Haine Road. However, this part of the landscape, which currently open has recently received outline planning permission for a new housing estate, with Phase 1 initially by Ozengell Grange, which will have a major impact upon the historical setting of the landscape and reduce the openness. That general openness, however, is limited by natural landscape boundaries with a number of mature field and roadside boundary vegetation which reduces the view from the eastern side of Haine Road to one whereby the bay can be seen due to the higher ground and currently of the PDA, where only the chimney stack are viewed above the vegetation.

7.3.5 The current building at the PDA is in a poor state of repair and detracts from the landscape and have little architectural merit. In a modern setting, the Site has low sensitivity in the landscape and the proposed development also results in a low sensitivity based on the Landscape and Visual Impact Survey and seen in the context of the interchange, and Nethercourt residential areas. The current white painted render also making the building stand out within the landscape with a high prominent position at the northern end of the plot. The proposed development will set the new building lower into the landscape, meaning that it will not be seen from the Haine Road area and the lower setting effectively allowing only the top half of the proposed development to be seen from the Canterbury Road East roadside. Contrary to the current building, its roadside position makes it imposing and blocks any view towards the bay from the roadside. The proposed development will be constructed of timber thus creating a softer focus in the landscape but with the inclusion of glass within the upper storey on both the northern and southern aspects of the proposed building allows for the sighting of views through towards the bay from the roadside, this reducing the blockage of said view caused by the structure and an improvement on that of the current building. Any potential increase in noise and traffic by the change of use at the site will have a negligible

impact upon the setting of the Scheduled asset given the location of the PDA already on a main road close to that of a major imposing interchange.

7.3.6 Therefore, it is worthy of note that any impact caused to the significance of the heritage asset would be considered as 'less than substantial' in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 196. Given the above it is concluded the proposed development Site will have a minimal impact to the visual setting of the Monument and wider landscape as a whole and will be an improvement to that of the current buildings within the PDA. The scheduled cemetery and wider monumental landscape are considered to have archaeological interest and their setting on the higher ground looking towards the coast that forms their primary heritage significance. However, it must be appreciated that any residential development on the proposed Site will have a negative impact on the openness of the wider landscape. Considered mitigation has currently been adopted in the design of the proposed development in ensuring that the proposed development have a lower visual impact within the landscape and that views to the south have been retained by detailed consideration of the proposed building design in ensuring the ability to see through the building.

7.3.7 Based on the cemetery being a Scheduled heritage asset, the level of significance is considered to be high. The proposed development will result in a change to the setting of the designated asset, which results in a minor magnitude of impact. As a consequence, the overall impact to the heritage asset is classed as moderate/slight but one, which could be considered beneficial. The public benefits are that the proposed development will improve upon the current setting of the heritage asset and create a stronger sense of place and arrival to an important nodal point to Ramsgate.

7.3.8 To summarise, there is no known historical functional association between the land within the site and the Scheduled Monument. It is suggested that the proposed development will result in minimal harm to the significance of the Scheduled Monument as a whole with the proposed design improving that of the setting.

## **8 CONCLUSION**

### **8.1 Introduction**

8.1.1 The purpose of this Heritage Impact Statement was to assist the Local Authority to understand the impact of the proposed development as required by the NPPF on the significance of any Heritage Assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. This Heritage Statement has been prepared by SWAT Archaeology for Paul Thomas in support of the application for proposed developments of Land at Lord of the Manor, Canterbury Road East, Ramsgate, Kent.

8.1.2 This report has demonstrated that the Site lies close to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Ozengell Jutish Cemetery, which lies immediately north of the PDA.

### **8.2 Archaeological Resource**

8.2.1 No designated heritage assets are recorded within the site. The assessment has demonstrated that the Site lies close to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Ozengell Jutish Cemetery. This cemetery sits within a wider densely packed and archaeologically resource rich landscape that includes, hedges from the Neolithic, round barrows from the Bronze Age, as well as use of the sacred landscape continuing into the Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. This demonstrates that the significance of these archaeological assets resides in their setting and historical interest and are of national significance in some cases. Consequently, there is considered to be a high potential for archaeological remains. Any impact of these remains can be mitigated by a program of archaeological works, although it is likely that any potential archaeology in the majority of the northern section of the PDA is likely to have already been highly disturbed by the buildings in that area since the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **8.3 Setting**

8.3.1 The setting of the Scheduled monument as previously mentioned is important with the openness and the views historically down towards Pegwell Bay. The PDA with its current buildings impacted upon this setting in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, along with that of the railway and then in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century by the significant changes to the transport infrastructure as well as the housing estate to the east and the additional potential future changes to the north of the cemetery with new residential estates. The proposed development may continue to retain a built setting within the landscape but it is one that is

beneficial and an enhanced improvement on that of the current buildings within the PDA that are in poor condition with little if any architectural merit. The design has given consideration to its place within the landscape, seeking to minimise its impact through thoughtful use of materials, its lower setting within the PDA and through the use of glass to allow for a view through the building towards the south rather than the blocking by that of the current building as well as minimising vegetation boundaries in order to retain open views and minimise any interruption to the skyline. Given the current location of the PDA to a major traffic interchange, any noise and traffic impact to the site is considered to be negligible.

## **9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **9.1 Archive**

9.1.1 Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this Heritage Impact 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 Paul Thomas (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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## 11 APPENDICES

### 11.1 Appendix 1: Statutory List Description

#### *Anglo-Saxon cemetery S of Ozengell Grange*

Heritage Environment Record Number: TR 36 NE 58

List Entry Number: 1004228

National Grid Reference: TR 35484 65121, TR 35651 65173

Type of Record: Scheduled Monument

Date of Listing: 6<sup>th</sup> January 1981

Period: Anglo-Saxon

**Summary:** Beginning in the fifth century AD, there is evidence from distinctive burials and cemeteries, new settlements, and new forms of pottery and metalwork, of the immigration into Britain of settlers from northern Europe, bringing with them new religious beliefs. The Roman towns appear to have gone into rapid decline and the old rural settlement pattern to have been disrupted. Although some Roman settlements and cemeteries continued in use, the native Britons rapidly adopted many of the cultural practices of the new settlers and it soon becomes difficult to distinguish them in the archaeological record. So-called Anglo-Saxon cemeteries are dated to the early Anglo-Saxon period, from the fifth to the seventh centuries AD. With the conversion to Christianity during the late sixth and seventh centuries AD, these pagan cemeteries appear to have been abandoned in favour of new sites, some of which have continued in use up to the present day. Burial practices included both inhumation and cremation. Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemeteries consist predominantly of inhumation burials which were placed in rectangular pits in the ground, occasionally within coffins. The bodies were normally accompanied by a range of grave goods, including jewellery and weaponry. The cemeteries vary in size, the largest containing several hundred burials. Around 1000 inhumation cemeteries have been recorded in England. They represent one of our principal sources of archaeological evidence about the Early Anglo-Saxon period, providing information on population, social structure and ideology. All surviving examples, other than those which have been heavily disturbed, are considered worthy of protection.

Despite some disturbance in the past, the Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery 60m north of Lord of the Manor survives well. The Anglo-Saxon cemetery has not been completely excavated and will retain potential for the recovery of further burials and grave goods. The site will contain archaeological information and environmental evidence relating to the cemetery, the material culture of those buried and the landscape in which the cemetery was created.

The monument includes an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery surviving as buried remains. It is situated on gently sloping ground at Hollins Bottom on the south-western edge of Ramsgate.

Partial excavation since the mid-19th century has recorded over 100 Anglo-Saxon burials, many with grave goods, on or in the vicinity of the site. The burials were largely orientated east-west and many were covered with Sandstone slabs. At least seven graves included post holes, indicating a timber structure was associated with these burials. Three graves contained double burials. At least two graves were on a different alignment to the rest of the cemetery, being orientated north east to south west and north to south. Many of the graves recorded had been disturbed in antiquity. The remaining grave goods included Early Medieval jewellery, glass ware, pottery and weapons, and were largely of 7th century origin although there were a few examples of 6th century forms. Also included in the scheduled area is a ring ditch recorded by NMR.

The Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was discovered during the construction of the railway line immediately to the north by the South Eastern Railway in the mid-19th century. Partial excavation was carried out on the site in 1845-50, 1977 and 1980-82. During the laying of a water pipeline in 1966 a further seven burials were found. These were orientated east-west and laid out in an equally spaced row from south to north. They were cut into the chalk to an average depth of 0.75m and filled with chalk rubble and earth. The associated grave goods included three spearheads, fragments of bronze and ivory, a shield boss and grip, and the rim of a drinking vessel.

Further archaeological remains survive in the vicinity of this site but are not included because they have not been formally assessed. Partial excavation near Ozengell Grange, to the north of the monument, has recorded several hundred Anglo-Saxon burials, which are likely to be part of the same inhumation cemetery. The levelled remains of a Bronze Age round barrow cemetery are also located nearby to the north west, including secondary interments of Anglo-Saxon date which may also be part of the same cemetery.

## 11.2 Appendix 2 – KCC HER Data. All distances are taken from the site boundary

KHER Ref	Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 36 SE 48	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 415m SSE	Iron Age coin
TR 36 SE 319	Monument	Neolithic	c. 620m SE	Neolithic pit, Chalk Hill
TR 36 SE 320	Monument	Roman	c. 555m SSW	Roman inhumation, Cliffsend
TR 36 NE 227	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 550m NNE	Farmhouse, barn and possible monastic grange, Ozengell Grange, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 341	Findspot	Roman	c. 905m NNE	Site of Romano-British building - Staner hill, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 274	Monument	Unknown	c. 425m N	Ring ditch cropmarks, Ozengell Grange, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 275	Monument	Unknown	c. 350m NE	Ring ditch cropmarks, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 344	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 550m NNE	Prehistoric pottery, Anglo-Saxon feature and finds, Ozengell Grange, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 245	Monument	Unknown	c. 570m ENE	Undated ring ditch, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 327	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 880m SE	Site of former Brickworks, Pegwell, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 328	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 840m SSE	Site of former Brickworks, Near Pegwell and Coastguard Cottages, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 397	Monument	Bronze Age	c. 675m NE	Prehistoric flint scatter, prehistoric pot and an undated pit, Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 2001	Monument	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 170m NE	Romano-British and Jutish features and associated finds, Nethercourt Estate, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 336	Monument	Unknown	c. 500m SE	Possible location of Grubenhau, Pegwell, near Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 338	Findspot	Neolithic	c. 775m ESE	Neolithic pottery fragments, found at Chilton Farm, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 339	Monument	Unknown	c. 805m ESE	Tunnel under Chilton Farmhouse, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 340	Findspot	Medieval	c. 765m ESE	Medieval materials discovered at Chilton Farm, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 341	Monument	Medieval	c. 785m ESE	Remains of medieval building, Chilton Farm, Ramsgate

KHER Ref	Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 36 NE 406	Monument	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	c. 400m WNW	Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age postholes & pits, north of Canterbury Road West, Manston
TR 36 SE 342	Monument	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	c. 625m ESE	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age inhumation burial, Harbour Approach Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 SW 130	Monument	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	c. 850m SW	Possible Bronze Age features, Cliffsend, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 455	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 940m NE	Saxo-Norman buildings and enclosures, Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 346	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 925m SSE	Two wells dating to the 18th/19th century, Pegwell Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 2108	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 545m N	Ozengell Grange. Grade II listed (1085377). Dated 1711.
TR 36 SE 466	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 815m ESE	Chilton Farmhouse. Grade II* listed (1085400). House 1713 on 16 <sup>th</sup> century foundations.
TR 36 SE 619	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 890m E	Lower Lodge. Grade II listed (1336658). Tollhouse and gate lodge. Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century.
TR 36 NE 2247	Listed Building	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 540m NNE	Barn About 50 Metres East of Ozengell Grange. Grade II* listed (1336669). Tithe barn. Late 14 <sup>th</sup> or early 15 <sup>th</sup> century with 18 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
TR 36 SE 572	Monument	Modern	c. 795m SSW	Pillbox
TR 36 NE 2010	Monument	Modern	c. 840m NNE	Pillbox
TR 36 NE 2166	Monument	Modern	c. 35m WNW	Second World War roadblock.
TR 36 SE 470	Building	Modern	c. 255m ESE	Pillbox
TR 36 SE 471	Monument	Modern	c. 830m SE	Pillbox
TR 36 SE 483	Monument	Modern	c. 515m SSW	Pillbox
TR 36 NE 2168	Monument	Modern	c. 315m NW	Pillbox
TR 36 SE 465	Monument	Modern	c. 105m SSW	Pillbox
TR 36 SE 464	Monument	Modern	c. 640m SW	Pillbox
TR 36 SE 463	Monument	Modern	c. 305m SSE	Pillbox

KHER Ref	Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 36 NE 2171	Monument	Modern	c. 790m N	Pillbox
TR 36 NE 2170	Monument	Modern	c. 495m NNE	Pillbox
TR 36 NE 548	Monument	Modern	c. 885m NE	Possible machine gun post in Stannar Court
TR 36 NE 471	Monument	Late Bronze Age	c. 675m NE	Late Bronze Age settlement/activity located on site of Tesco, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent
TR 36 NE 477	Monument	Neolithic	c. 680m NE	Early Neolithic shallow cut found on site of new Tesco store south of Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 484	Monument	Middle Bronze Age	c. 755m NE	Middle Bronze Age settlement/activity located on site of Tesco, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent
TR 36 NE 485	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 680m NE	Anglo-Saxon settlement/activity located on site of Tesco, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent
TR 36 NE 486	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 720m NE	Post-Medieval settlement/activity located on site of Tesco, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent
MKE73843	Findspot	Early Iron Age to Roman	c. 55m S	PAS Find. Iron Age silver coin
MKE73869	Findspot	Late Iron Age	c. 490m SE	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73875	Findspot	Early Iron Age to Roman	c. 210m SSE	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy ring
MKE73920	Findspot	Late Iron Age	c. 185m S	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73921	Findspot	Late Iron Age	c. 185m S	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73922	Findspot	Late Iron Age	c. 185m S	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73923	Findspot	Late Iron Age	c. 400m SSE	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73924	Findspot	Late Iron Age	c. 400m SSE	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73958	Findspot	Medieval	c. 225m W	PAS Find. Medieval copper alloy weight
MKE73959	Findspot	Late Iron Age to Roman	c. 225m W	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy bow brooch
MKE73983	Findspot	Late Iron Age	c. 435m SSE	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74000	Findspot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 555m SSW	PAS Find. Medieval copper alloy brooch
MKE74003	Findspot	Late Iron Age	c. 85m S	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin

KHER Ref	Type	Period	Distance	Description
MKE74029	Findspot	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age	c. 185m S	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74041	Findspot	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age	c. 150m E	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74082	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 780m NNW	PAS Find. Early Medieval copper alloy brooch
MKE74094	Findspot	Late Iron Age	Adjacent to PDA S	PAS Find. Iron Age silver coin
MKE74101	Findspot	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age	c. 185m S	PAS Find. Iron Age coin
MKE74102	Findspot	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age	c. 185m S	PAS Find. Iron Age coin
MKE74117	Findspot	Late Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	c. 435m SSE	PAS Find. Iron Age coin
MKE74131	Findspot	Late Iron Age	c. 185m S	PAS Find. Iron Age coin
MKE74146	Findspot	Late Iron Age	c. 400m SSE	PAS Find. Iron Age coin
MKE74155	Findspot	Late Iron Age	c. 435m SSE	PAS Find. Iron Age coin
MKE74156	Findspot	Late Iron Age	c. 435m SSE	PAS Find. Iron Age coin
MKE74164	Findspot	Roman	c. 395m S	PAS Find. Roman silver finger ring
MKE74216	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 600m ESE	PAS Find. Early Medieval gold pendant
MKE74235	Findspot	Roman	c. 285m S	PAS Find. Roman copper alloy hair pin
MKE74261	Findspot	Roman	c. 515m SSW	PAS Find. Roman copper alloy spoon
MKE74262	Findspot	Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	c. 300m S	PAS Find. Bronze Age copper alloy hoard
MKE74271	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 85m S	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74277	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 150m E	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74300	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 185m S	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74413	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 405m SE	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74424	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 435m SSE	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin

KHER Ref	Type	Period	Distance	Description
MKE74425	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 435m SSE	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74430	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 970m WSW	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74432	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 425m WSW	PAS Find. Iron Age silver coin
MKE74434	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 325m S	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74435	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 485m S	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74450	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 435m SSE	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74466	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 415m SSE	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74479	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 490m SE	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74492	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 55m S	PAS Find. Iron Age silver coin
MKE74519	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 435m SSE	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74543	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 185m S	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74544	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 185m S	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74545	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 185m S	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74549	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 400m SSE	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74550	Findspot	Iron Age	c. 400m SSE	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
TR 36 NE 26	Monument	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 285m NE	Early medieval cemetery and associated finds, Ozengell, Ramsgate and Manston
TR 36 NE 28	Monument	Medieval	c. 740m NE	Site of Upper Court Manor House, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 40	Monument	Iron Age	c. 675m ENE	Two Iron Age pits found on Thirlmere Avenue, Nethercourt, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 45	Findspot	Mesolithic	c. 800m ENE	Thames pick found at Eskdale Avenue, Nethercourt, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 47	Monument	Unknown	c. 765m ENE	Enclosure cropmark feature
TR 36 NE 54	Monument	Bronze Age	c. 595m WNW	Bronze Age round barrow, Manston
TR 36 NE 56	Monument	Bronze Age	c. 155m ESE	Barrow/ring ditch cropmark features, Nethercourt, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 88	Monument	Roman	c. 705m NNW	Ditched enclosure cropmark, Manston
TR 36 NE 121	Monument	Medieval	c. 645m NNW	Medieval settlement/industrial Site?, Manston, Thanet

KHER Ref	Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 36 NE 127	Monument	Roman	c. 385m ENE	Possible Romano-British domestic site, Nethercourt, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 177	Monument	Roman	c. 545m NE	Roman Villa Farm at the site of Ozengell Grange, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 181	Monument	Bronze Age	c. 540m WNW	Barrow, North of Canterbury Road West, Manston
TR 36 NE 182	Monument	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	c. 400m WNW	Late Neolithic / early Bronze Age barrow, North of Canterbury Road West
TR 36 NE 192	Monument	Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	c. 785m ENE	Barrow and field system cropmarks, Newington, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 283	Monument	Unknown	c. 480m WNW	Ring ditch, north of Cliffsend
TR 36 SE 683	Monument	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	c. 460m SE	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits and ditch/possible enclosure, Chalk Hill
TR 36 SE 684	Monument	Late Bronze Age to Roman	c. 690m SE	Late Iron Age/Roman ditches, Cliffsend
TR 36 SE 685	Monument	Late Iron Age to Roman	c. 450m SE	Late Iron Age feature, Chalk Hill
TR 36 SE 659	Monument	Roman	c. 555m SSW	Roman features, Cliffsend
TR 36 SE 686	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 220m SSE	Anglo Saxon inhumation, Chalk Hill
TR 36 SE 687	Monument	Unknown	c. 280m SSE	Two undated pits/post holes, Chalk Hill
TR 36 SE 688	Monument	Unknown	c. 355m SE	Remains of an undated ditch, Chalk Hill
TR 36 NW 180	Monument	Unknown	c. 560m WNW	Ring ditch cropmark, Manston
MKE80144	Findspot	Medieval	c. 385m N	PAS Find. copper alloy chape
MKE80149	Findspot	Post Medieval	Adjacent to PDA S	PAS Find. copper alloy mount
MKE80152	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 715m SSE	PAS Find. copper alloy mount
MKE80159	Findspot	Post Medieval	Adjacent to PDA S	PAS Find. copper alloy spoon
MKE80175	Findspot	Roman to Post Medieval	c. 435m SSE	PAS Find. Roman copper alloy unidentified object

KHER Ref	Type	Period	Distance	Description
MKE80176	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 435m SSE	PAS Find. Early Medieval copper alloy brooch
MKE80178	Findspot	Roman	c. 855m WSW	PAS Find. copper alloy brooch
MKE80179	Findspot	Medieval	c. 855m WSW	PAS Find. copper alloy buckle
TR 36 SE 17	Monument	Later Prehistoric	c. 500m SSE	Enclosure cropmark and sub circular feature, Ramsgate
MKE80180	Findspot	Roman to Unknown	c. 855m WSW	copper alloy coin
MKE80183	Findspot	Medieval	c. 905m SE	PAS Find. silver finger ring
TR 36 SE 20	Monument	Early Bronze Age to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 265m SSE	Cropmark ring ditches, Ramsgate, Thanet
TR 36 SE 21	Monument	Unknown	c. 385m S	Ring ditch cropmarks, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 22	Monument	Unknown	c. 255m ESE	Ring ditch cropmarks, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 23	Monument	Early Bronze Age to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 430m ESE	Ring ditch and possible Anglo-Saxon barrow, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 24	Monument	Neolithic	c. 655m SE	Neolithic causewayed enclosure, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 25	Monument	Unknown	c. 485m S	Area cropmark features, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 26	Monument	Medieval	c. 595m S	Medieval rems
TR 36 SE 27	Findspot	Roman	c. 655m SSE	Romano-British remains
TR 36 SE 28	Monument	Bronze Age	c. 900m SE	Bronze Age barrow and enclosure cropmarks, near Pegwell Bay, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 30	Monument	Modern	c. 985m SE	Slit trench cropmark, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 31	Monument	Modern	c. 715m SSW	Slit trench cropmark, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 32	Monument	Neolithic	c. 780m ESE	Neolithic inhumation, flints and pottery
TR 36 SE 694	Findspot	Later Prehistoric	c. 980m ESE	Later prehistoric pottery and worked flints, Pegwell Road
TR 36 SE 33	Findspot	Roman	c. 780m ESE	Romano-British coins and pottery
TR 36 SE 34	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 900m SE	18th - 19th c rubbish dumps
TR 36 SE 35	Monument	Medieval	c. 625m SSE	Medieval well shaft
TR 36 SE 36	Monument	Medieval	c. 705m SSE	Medieval well shaft

KHER Ref	Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 36 SE 37	Findspot	Roman	c. 620m SSW	Romano-British coins brooch and key
TR 36 SE 38	Monument	Roman	c. 970m SSE	Romano-British occupation site
TR 36 SE 39	Monument	Medieval	c. 880m SSE	Medieval bldg rems
TR 36 SE 41	Monument	Bronze Age	c. 780m ESE	Barrow cropmark, near Pegwell Bay, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 42	Monument	Bronze Age	c. 305m ESE	Probable Bronze Age barrow, Little Cliffsend, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 566	Monument	Modern	c. 830m NE	Former site of a Second World War pillbox, Manston Road
TR 36 SW 236	Monument	Unknown	c. 755m WSW	Undated ditch terminal or pit, Cliffsend
TR 36 SW 237	Monument	Bronze Age	c. 645m WSW	Bronze Age features, Cliffsend
TR 36 SE 720	Monument	Unknown	c. 555m WSW	An undated feature with a shell midden, Cliffsend
TR 36 NE 577	Findspot	Mesolithic	c. 880m NE	Mesolithic worked flints, Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 578	Findspot	Neolithic	c. 885m NE	Neolithic worked flints, Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 579	Monument	Late Bronze Age	c. 845m NE	Late Bronze Age enclosure and pits, Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 580	Monument	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	c. 905m NE	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age field system, Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 581	Monument	Early Iron Age	c. 920m NE	Iron Age field system, Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 582	Monument	Roman	c. 920m NE	Roman cremations, Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 583	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 890m NE	Anglo-Saxon occupation, Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 584	Monument	Medieval	c. 940m NE	Medieval enclosures, Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 SW 241	Monument	Unknown	c. 665m W	Cropmarks of a curvilinear feature and possible sub-rectangular enclosure, north of Cliffsend
TR 36 SW 24	Monument	Iron Age	c. 900m SW	Iron Age burials (found 1959)
TR 36 SW 33	Monument	Bronze Age	c. 795m WSW	Bronze Age enclosure and ring ditch
TR 36 SW 58	Monument	Later Prehistoric	c. 930m WSW	Prehistoric barrows, enclosures etc found north of Bethlehem Farm, Minster, Thanet
TR 36 NE 402	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 355m E	Newington windmill
MKE87047	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 550m S	Litte Cliffsend Farm
MKE87048	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 560m NNE	Ozengell Grange (Ozengell Farm)

KHER Ref	Type	Period	Distance	Description
MKE87064	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 965m E	Nether Court
MKE87065	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 830m ESE	Chilton Farm
MKE88751	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 955m SW	Cliffsend Farm (Bethlehem Farm)
TR 36 NE 601	Monument	Middle Bronze Age	c. 930m NE	Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery, Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 223	Monument	Roman	c. 690m NW	Romano-British quarry at Spratling Court Farm, Manston
TR 36 SW 282	Monument	Middle Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age	c. 980m SW	Late Bronze Age/Iron Age ritual and mortuary site, Cliffsend Farm
TR 36 NE 634	Findspot	Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic	c. 800m NW	Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flints, Spratling Court Farm, Manston
TR 36 NE 635	Monument	Middle Iron Age	c. 780m NW	Middle Iron Age chalk quarry, Spratling Court Farm, Manston
TR 36 NE 636	Findspot	Late Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	c. 785m NW	Worked flints and pottery in hillwash deposits, Spratling Court Farm, Manston
TR 36 NE 637	Monument	Roman	c. 770m NW	A Roman cave, Spratling Court Farm
TR 36 SE 716	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 650m SSW	Early medieval shell midden, Pegwell Bay
TR 36 NW 543	Monument	Unknown	c. 775m WNW	Cropmark of a ring ditch, to the east of Manston runway
TR 36 NW 544	Monument	Unknown	c. 740m WNW	Cropmark of a ring ditch, to the east of Manston runway
TR 36 NW 545	Monument	Unknown	c. 765m WNW	Cropmark of a ring ditch, to the east of Manston runway
TR 36 SE 721	Findspot	Upper Palaeolithic	c. 855m SE	Possible Upper Palaeolithic flake from Chalk Hill, Chilton
TR 36 NW 1102	Monument	Unknown	c. 205m WNW	Linear cropmarks at Lord of the Manor, Thanet
TR 36 NE 2407	Monument	Unknown	c. 260m N	Pair of ring-ditches that may be contiguous
TR 36 NE 2408	Monument	Post Medieval to Unknown	Within PDA	"The Manor House", Lord of the Manor, Manston
TR 36 SE 735	Monument	Unknown	c. 505m ESE	Parallel cropmarks of a curving linear feature with a possible bank and ditch encompassing features to the south
TR 36 SW 326	Monument	Unknown	c. 855m SW	Cropmark indicating a ditch or gully that appears to define a trapezoidal enclosure located north of Cliffsend Farm Cottages

KHER Ref	Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 36 SW 323	Monument	Unknown	c. 695m WSW	Curving cropmark probably defining an ovate ditched enclosure but NW side is not visible
TR 36 NE 2405	Monument	Unknown	c. 380m WNW	Cropmark of a probable chalk pit visible on 1990 aerial photograph
TR 36 SW 304	Monument	Unknown	c. 845m SW	Cropmark of sub-rectilinear ditched enclosure, c. 50 x 35m, east of Cliffsend Farm Cottages
TR 36 SE 733	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 545m SE	Amorphous cropmark of possible infilled chalk pit
TR 36 SE 736	Monument	Unknown	c. 570m SSW	Ditch visible as a cropmark topping a shallow rise
TR 36 SE 734	Monument	Unknown	c. 355m SSE	Cropmark shows rectangular enclosure with causeway entrance
TR 36 SW 379	Monument	Bronze Age	c. 830m WSW	Bronze Age double ring-ditch discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 380	Monument	Bronze Age	c. 805m WSW	Bronze Age ring-ditch discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SE 210	Monument	Early Iron Age	c. 745m WSW	Early iron age pit discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 382	Monument	Early Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age	c. 780m WSW	Prehistoric palisade, discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 389	Monument	Early Iron Age	c. 820m WSW	Early iron age pits discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 384	Monument	Middle Iron Age	c. 805m WSW	Middle iron age pits, trapezoidal enclosure, sunken feature building discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 385	Monument	Middle Iron Age	c. 860m WSW	Middle iron age pits west of the trapezoidal enclosure discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 385	Monument	Middle Iron Age	c. 840m WSW	Middle iron age pits south of the trapezoidal enclosure discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)

KHER Ref	Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 36 SW 386	Monument	Middle Iron Age	c. 760m WSW	Middle iron age pits east of the trapezoidal enclosure discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 387	Monument	Middle Iron Age	c. 755m WSW	Middle iron age features north of the trapezoidal enclosure discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 390	Monument	Middle Iron Age to Roman	c. 795m WSW	Roman sunken-featured buildings and pits discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 390	Monument	Middle Iron Age to Roman	c. 765m WSW	Roman sunken-featured buildings and pits discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 388	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 840m WSW	At least one Anglo-Saxon inhumation discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 391	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 845m WSW	Post-medieval chalk quarry discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SE 737	Monument	Early Neolithic	c. 475m WSW	Neolithic pits containing struck flints and early Neolithic pottery discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 393	Monument	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	c. 625m WSW	Late bronze age and early iron age ditches and D-shaped double-ditched enclosure discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SE 738	Monument	Late Iron Age	c. 585m WSW	Late iron age enclosure and features discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 395	Monument	Roman	c. 635m WSW	Roman enclosures, pits and ditches discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SE 739	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 600m WSW	Anglo-Saxon cemetery and pits discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 400	Monument	Neolithic	c. 840m SW	Pit containing Neolithic pottery discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 401	Monument	Middle Bronze Age	c. 840m WSW	Two small pits, each containing a middle bronze age pot, discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)

KHER Ref	Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 36 SW 402	Monument	Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	c. 845m WSW	Middle bronze age to early iron age field system discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 404	Monument	Middle Iron Age to Roman	c. 840m WSW	Iron age field system discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 SW 405	Monument	Roman	c. 845m SW	Roman ditches discovered during the East Kent Access Route excavations (2009-2011)
TR 36 NE 2409	Monument	Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age	c. 660m NE	Bronze Age to iron age features found during 2004 excavations
TR 36 NE 427	Monument	Early Bronze Age to Medieval	c. 720m NE	Bronze Age/Early Medieval/Medieval site, Manston Rd
TR 36 NW 1200	Monument	Modern	c. 750m WNW	Second World War Auxiliary Unit base. Top of Windsor Road, Cliffsend.
MKE97011	Findspot	Unknown	c. 315m ESE	Medieval Copper alloy brooch
MKE97017	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 655m S	Post Medieval Copper alloy seal matrix
TR 36 NE 673	Monument	Unknown	c. 555m NNE	Undated features, Manston Green, Ramsgate, Kent
TR 36 NE 674	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 625m NNE	2 Conjoining Early Post-Medieval Peg Tiles, Manston Green, Ramsgate
TR 36 NW 666	Building	Modern	c. 765m W	Second World War semi-sunken brick building, located on Windsor Road.
TR 36 NW 550	Monument	Unknown	c. 725m WNW	Undated Pit, Bay View, Windsor Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 753	Listed Building	Modern	c. 615m SSE	Eastern of two Concrete Second World War 4-inch gun emplacements, Little Cliffsend Farm
TR 36 SE 754	Monument	Modern	c. 605m S	Western 4-inch gun emplacement, Little Cliffsend Farm
TR 36 NE 679	Monument	Unknown	c. 200m NNW	Second World war roadblock at A256 Haine Road, Hollins Bottom.
TR 36 NE 2414	Monument	Modern	c. 945m E	Nether Court, Nethercourt Hill, Ramsgate
TR 36 SW 417	Monument	Unknown	c. 990m WSW	Possible archaeological features at land north of Cliffsend road, Cliffsend, Ramsgate, Kent
TR 36 NE 687	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 790m N	Possible post-medieval quarry pit, Ozengell
TR 36 NE 688	Monument	Unknown	c. 850m N	Curvilinear enclosure, Ozengell

KHER Ref	Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 36 NE 691	Monument	Unknown	c. 225m NNE	Undated hollow and pits, Ozengell
TR 36 NE 703	Monument	Iron Age	c. 390m N	Shallow hollow containing probable iron age pottery, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 701	Monument	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age	c. 350m NNW	Possible iron age boundary ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 702	Monument	Roman	c. 420m N	Roman period boundary ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 705	Monument	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	c. 90m N	Possible early bronze age ring-ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 707	Monument	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	c. 265m NNW	Possible ring-ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 710	Monument	Early Bronze Age	c. 355m NNW	Possible Late Neolithic / early bronze age ring-ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 712	Monument	Early Bronze Age	c. 435m NNW	Possible bronze age ring ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 717	Monument	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	c. 130m N	Possible early bronze age ring-ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 720	Monument	Modern	c. 360m N	Probable Second World War blast wall enclosure, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 721	Monument	Modern	c. 305m NNW	Probable Second World War mound and hardstanding, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 723	Monument	Modern	c. 505m NW	Probable Second World War building and blast wall, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 2438	Monument	Prehistoric	c. 280m NNE	Possible prehistoric ditches, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 2439	Monument	Medieval	c. 550m N	Probable medieval enclosure ditch, Manston Green Grange
MWX43748	Monument	Modern	c. 840m SSW	Brick works, Pegwell
MWX43904	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 960m SSE	Coastguard station, Ramsgate
TR 36 NW 1328	Monument	Unknown	c. 980m W	'Klein-Kampfanlage'
TR 36 NW 1336	Monument	Unknown	c. 640m W	Fido Tank
TR 36 SE 760	Monument	Unknown	c. 945m SW	'Klein-Kampfanlage'
TR 36 SE 761	Monument	Unknown	c. 880m SSW	'Klein-Kampfanlage'

KHER Ref	Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 36 SE 764	Monument	Unknown	c. 675m SSW	'Klein-Kampfanlage'
MKE108914	Findspot	Post Medieval	c. 815m NW	Post Medieval silver coin
MKE108965	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 570m SSE	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup
MKE113974	Findspot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 515m SSE	PAS Find. Early Medieval copper alloy bridle bit
TR 15 NE 1063	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	c.50m NW	Ashford & Margate Railway
TR 36 NW 438	Monument	Medieval	Within PDA	Dunstrete
TR 36 NE 282	Monument	Unknown	c. 620m NW	Possible trackway, SE of Manston
TR 36 NW 1101	Monument	Unknown	c. 600m W	Linear cropmarks north of Cliffsend
TR 36 NW 1102	Monument	Unknown	c. 120m NW	Linear cropmarks at Lord of the Manor, Thanet
TR 36 NE 2406	Monument	Unknown	c. 150m NW	Straight linear feature visible as a cropmark running from Lord of the Manor to the east end of Manston airfield
TR 36 NE 675	Monument	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	c. 930m NW	Neolithic to Bronze Age Activity along the Margate to Broadstairs Pipe Installation
TR 36 NE 676	Monument	Late Iron Age to Medieval		Late Iron Age to Roman occupation, pipeline installation between Margate and Broadstairs.
TR 36 NE 677	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 830m NW	Anglo-Saxon and Medieval features, Margate to Broadstairs pipeline installation.
TR 36 NE 689	Monument	Unknown	c. 220m NNE	Probable former field boundaries Ozengell
TR 36 NE 690	Monument	Unknown	c. 355m NNE	Possible iron age or Roman enclosure, Ozengell
TR 36 NE 693	Monument	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	c. 320m NNW	Neolithic enclosure and triple-ditched Early Bronze Age barrow, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 694	Monument	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	c. 285m NNW	Neolithic enclosures and Early Bronze Age round barrow, Lord of the Manor

KHER Ref	Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 36 NE 695	Monument	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	c. 190m N	Neolithic enclosure and Early Bronze Age round barrow, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 696	Monument	Early Bronze Age to Unknown	c. 250m N	Early Bronze Age round barrow, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 697	Monument	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	c. 175m N	Early Bronze Age round barrow, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 698	Monument	Early Bronze Age to Unknown	c. 80m NE	Early Bronze Age round barrow, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 699	Monument	Middle Iron Age to Roman	c. 305m N	Mid to Late iron age to mid-Roman activity, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 706	Monument	Late Iron Age to Roman	c. 230m N	Two linear ditch cropmarks, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 708	Monument	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	c. 280m N	Late Neolithic / early bronze age round barrow, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 711	Monument	Iron Age	c. 340m NNW	Possible iron age or Roman period ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 713	Monument	Unknown	c. 440m NNW	Cropmark of short length of curving ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 714	Monument	Early Iron Age to Roman	c. 400m NNW	Two parallel lengths of ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 715	Monument	Early Iron Age to Roman	c. 370m NNW	Possible boundary ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 716	Monument	Medieval	c. 450m N	Rectilinear enclosures, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 718	Monument	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	c. 240m N	Possible early bronze age ring-ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 719	Monument	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	c. 300m N	Possible early bronze age ring-ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 722	Monument	Modern	c. 350m NNW	Probable Second World War embankment and path, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 723	Monument	Roman	c. 175m NE	Possible Romano-British enclosure or compound and pits, Lord of the Manor

KHER Ref	Type	Period	Distance	Description
TR 36 NE 724	Monument	Modern	c. 100m N	Probable Second World War ditches, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 SE 762	Monument	Unknown	c. 860m SW	'ZIGZAG TRENCH'
TR 36 SE 763	Monument	Unknown	c. 700m SSW	'ZIGZAG TRENCH'
TR 36 SE 765	Monument	Unknown	c. 280m ESE	TRENCH
TR 36 SE 324	Monument	Modern	c. 615m S	World War II battery at Little Cliffsend Farm, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 469	Monument	Modern	c. 460m SE	ANTI INVASION DEFENCE SITE
TR 36 NE 51	Monument	Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	c. 10m N	Ozengell barrow group, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 58	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Adjacent to PDA N	Early medieval burials and grave goods, Ozengell cemetery, near Monkton
TR 36 NE 704	Monument	Modern	c. 235m N	Second World War heavy anti-aircraft battery and camp, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 709	Monument	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	c. 280m NNW	Late Neolithic / early bronze age round barrow, Lord of the Manor
MWX43150	Monument	Modern	c. 870m SE	WWII coastal defences to the west of Pegwell
MWX43151	Monument	Modern	c. 170m S	WWII coastal defences to the north of Cliffsend Farm, west of Pegwell
MWX43152	Monument	Modern	c. 265m ESE	WWII coastal defences NNE of Cliffsend Farm, west of Pegwell
MWX43158	Monument	Later Prehistoric	c. 400m SE	Cropmarks on Chalk Hill, west of Pegwell
MWX43170	Monument	Early Bronze Age to Unknown	c. 300m SW	Two possible pits visible as crop marks, west of Pegwell, Ramsgate
MWX43173	Monument	Modern	c. 825m SSW	WWII post alignment in the intertidal zone of Pegwell Bay, west of Ramsgate
MWX43184	Monument	Modern	c. 595m SSW	Complex of WWII coastal defences and gun emplacements, Pegwell Bay, west of Ramsgate
MWX43229	Monument	Modern	c. 645m SW	Three WWII structures, located around Pegwell Bay, W of Ramsgate
MWX43230	Monument	Modern	c. 635m SSW	WWII beach scaffolding along the coast at Pegwell Bay

Event ID	DATE	Type	Distance	Description
EKE10352	1996	Excavation	c. 620m NE	Excavation of Tesco Site, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent
EKE10436	1997	Evaluation	c. 620m NE	An evaluation at Manston Road, Ramsgate
EKE11477	1976	Excavation	c. 300m N	Lord of the Manor I Excavation
EKE12179	2008	Evaluation	c. 960m SE	Evaluation of land at 169-171 Pegwell Road, Pegwell
EKE12390	2007	Evaluation	c. 830m NE	Evaluation at the Manston Road allotments, Ramsgate
EKE12391	2007-8	Strip Map and Sample	c. 785m NE	Strip, map and sample excavation of the former allotments, Manston Road, Ramsgate
EKE12896	1980-2	Excavation	c. 110m N	Excavation of Lord of the Manor cemetery north of the railway line
EKE13215	2013	Evaluation	c. 960m NE	Evaluation at Newington Primary School, Princess Margaret Avenue, Ramsgate
EKE13407	2009/2011	Systematic Fieldwalking Survey; Test Pit; Metal Detecting Survey; Trial Trench; Excavation	c. 200m SW	Excavations along the route of the East Kent Access route (A256) 2009-2011
EKE13766	2004	Strip Map and Sample; Test Pit; Excavation	c. 640m NE	Archaeological excavation of land adjacent Tesco Store, Manston Road, Ramsgate, 2004
EKE13915	2004	Trial Trench	c. 960m SW	Archaeological evaluation at Cliffs End Farm, Thanet, 2004
EKE14600	41852	Trial Trench	c. 100m N	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land at Manston Green (Ozengell Grange) Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent
EKE14976	2015	Watching Brief	c. 880m SE	Archaeological Watching Brief: 167-171 Pegwell Road, Ramsgate
EKE14978	2016	Watching Brief	c. 770m W	Archaeological Watching Brief: Plot 9 and 10, Former Youngs Nursery
EKE15877	1976/1977/1980	Excavation	c. 60m N	Excavations at Lord of the Manor 1976-1977, 1980
EKE4219	1976/77	Excavation	c. 90m N	Excavation at Lord of the Manor
EKE4663	1989	Rescue Excavation	c. 175m N	Rescue excavation at Ozengell/Lord of the Manor
EKE4928	1997	Evaluation	c. 750m SE	Evaluation at Chilton County Primary School, Ramsgate
EKE8140	1991	Evaluation	c. 670m NW	Evaluation at Spratling Court Farm, Manston

EKE9356	2007	Evaluation	c. 860m SW	Evaluation of land adjacent to 19 Mount Green Avenue, Cliffsend, Ramsgate
EKE9368	2007	Evaluation	c. 815m NE	Evaluation at the former allotments site, Manston Road, Ramsgate
EKE9395	2007	Watching Brief	c. 800m SE	Watching brief at Cliff Cottage, west of Pegwell Road, Ramsgate
EKE9614	1995	Evaluation	c. 670m NE	Tesco Site, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent, Archaeological Evaluation 1995
EKE9955	2004/5	Excavation	c. 950m SW	Excavation at Cliffs End Farm, Ramsgate
EKE17388	2018	Watching Brief	c. 800m W	Archaeological Watching Brief at Plot 7, Land at the former Young's Nursery, Arundel Road, Ramsgate
EKE11619	1995	Excavation	c. 240m S	Excavation along a pipeline between Deal and Ramsgate, Sandwich Bay
EKE13336	2005	Excavation	c. 810m NW	Excavation of area prior to pipe installation, Margate to Broadstairs (2005)
EKE14600	41852	Trial Trench	c. 430m N	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land at Manston Green (Ozengell Grange) Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent
EKE16178	2013	Evaluation	c. 200m N	Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Manston Green Ramsgate, 2013
EKE11819	1993	Geotechnical Survey	c. 705m NE	Geotechnical survey at Westwood Industrial Estate, Manston Road, Ramsgate
EKE11900	2003	Geotechnical Survey	c. 705m NE	Geotechnical survey at the proposed NHS Medical Centre, Manston Road, Ramsgate
EKE12141	2007	Watching Brief	c. 840m SW	Watching brief on land adjacent to 19 Mount Green Avenue, Cliffsend
EKE12156	2012	Watching Brief	c. 770m W	Watching brief on land adjacent to Martrice, Windsor Road, Cliffsend
EKE12316	2008	Watching Brief	c. 370m SW	Watching brief on geotechnical test pits on the East Kent Access route
EKE12508	2012	Watching Brief	c. 910m SE	Watching brief at 167 Pegwell Road, Ramsgate

EKE12956	1996-2007	Excavation	c. 780m NW	Excavations of an Iron Age pit and a Roman cave, Spratling Court Farm chalk pit, Manston
EKE15876	2012	Trial Trench	c. 310m N	Trenching excavation at Lord of the Manor, 2012
EKE3995	1971	Excavation	c. 740m E	Thanet Gas Pipeline, Phase 1
EKE5692	2000	Watching Brief	c. 950m NW	Watching Brief on Margate & Broadstairs WTW Enhancement Scheme
EKE8123	1987	Excavation	c. 400m WNW	Excavation of a Beaker Burial from Manston
EKE8385		Geotechnical Survey	c. 700m SE	Chalk Hill palaeoenvironmental evaluation
EKE8386	1997	Borehole Survey	c. 760m SE	Chalk Hill palaeoenvironmental assessment (geotechnical survey)
EKE8420	1997	Evaluation	c. 630m SE	Evaluation at Ramsgate Harbour Approach Road, Ramsgate
EKE8421	1997	Evaluation	c. 705m SE	Trenching at Ramsgate Harbour Approach Road, Ramsgate
EKE18847	2018	Watching Brief	c. 805m W	Watching brief at plot 6, former Young's Nursery, Arundel Road, Ramsgate

### 11.3 Appendix 3 DRMB Assessment Methodology

#### 11.3.1 Criteria for level of significance

Level of Significance	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites. Assets of acknowledged international importance.
High	Scheduled Monuments and undesignated assets of Schedulable quality and importance. Grade I and II* Listed buildings (Scotland category A). Other Listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or associations not adequately reflected in their Listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives Grade II (Scotland category B) Listed buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Conservation Areas containing important buildings that contribute significantly to their historic character.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance including those compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note and buildings of an intrusive character. Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.

11.3.2 Criteria for assessing Magnitude of Impact

<b>Magnitude of Impact</b>	
Major	Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is totally altered Comprehensive change to the setting.
Moderate	Change to many key historic building elements, such as the asset is significantly modified. Changes to setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified.
Minor	Changes to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different. Changes to setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.
Negligible	Slight changes to historic building elements or setting that hardly affect it.
No Change	No change to fabric or setting.

11.3.3 Significance Matrix

<b>Heritage Value</b>	<i>Very High</i>	Neutral	Slight	Moderate / large	Large or very Large	Very large
	<i>High</i>	Neutral	Slight	Moderate / slight	Moderate / large	Large / very large
	<i>Medium</i>	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate / large
	<i>Low</i>	Neutral	Neutral / slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Slight / moderate
	<i>Negligible</i>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight
		<i>No Change</i>	<i>Negligible</i>	<i>Minor</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Major</i>
<b>Magnitude of Impact</b>						

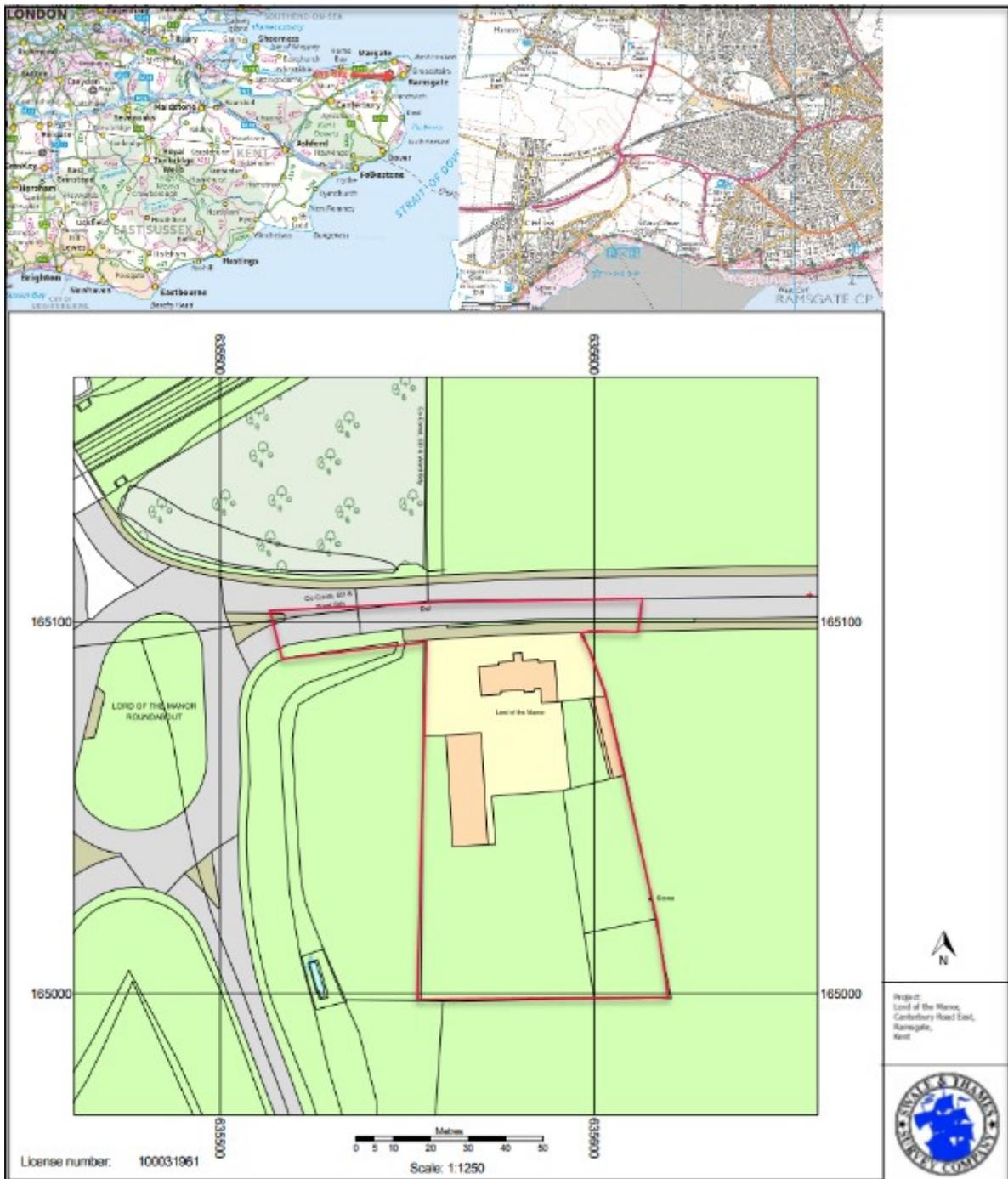


Figure 1 Site location map, scale 1:20,000 and 1:1,250.

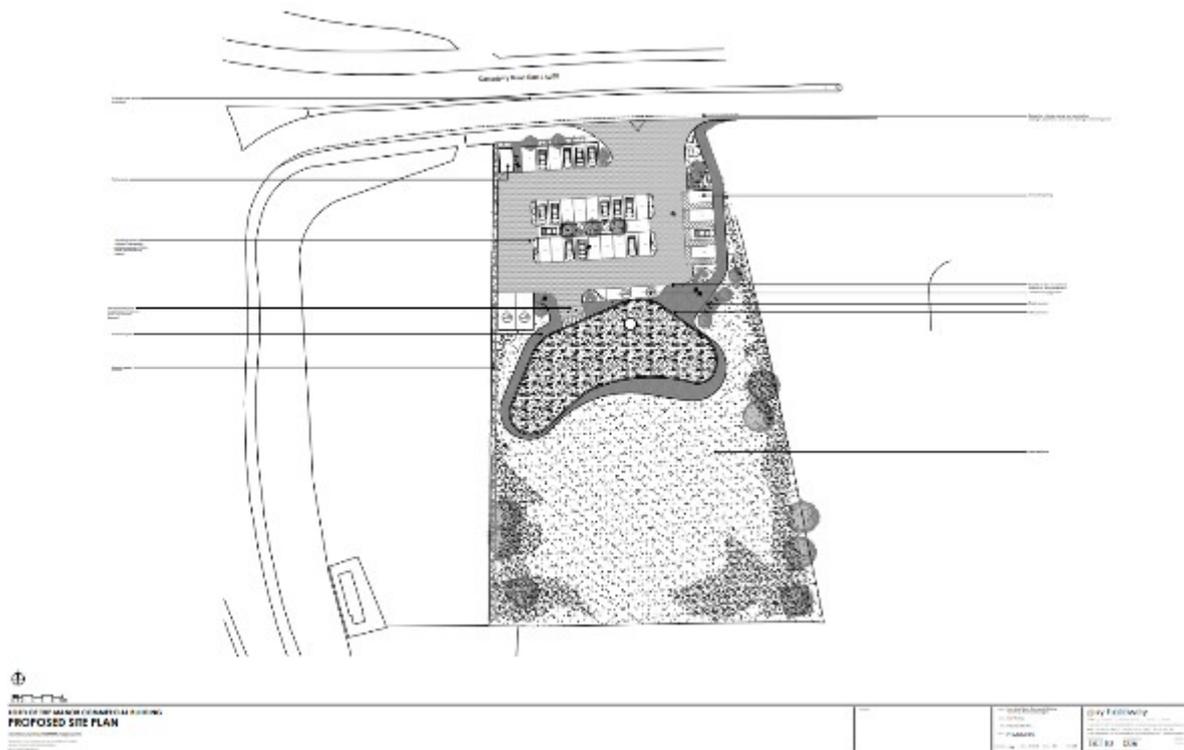


Figure 2: Proposed Development



Figure 3 Manston Green Approved Reserved Matter Development (R/TH/19/0499)

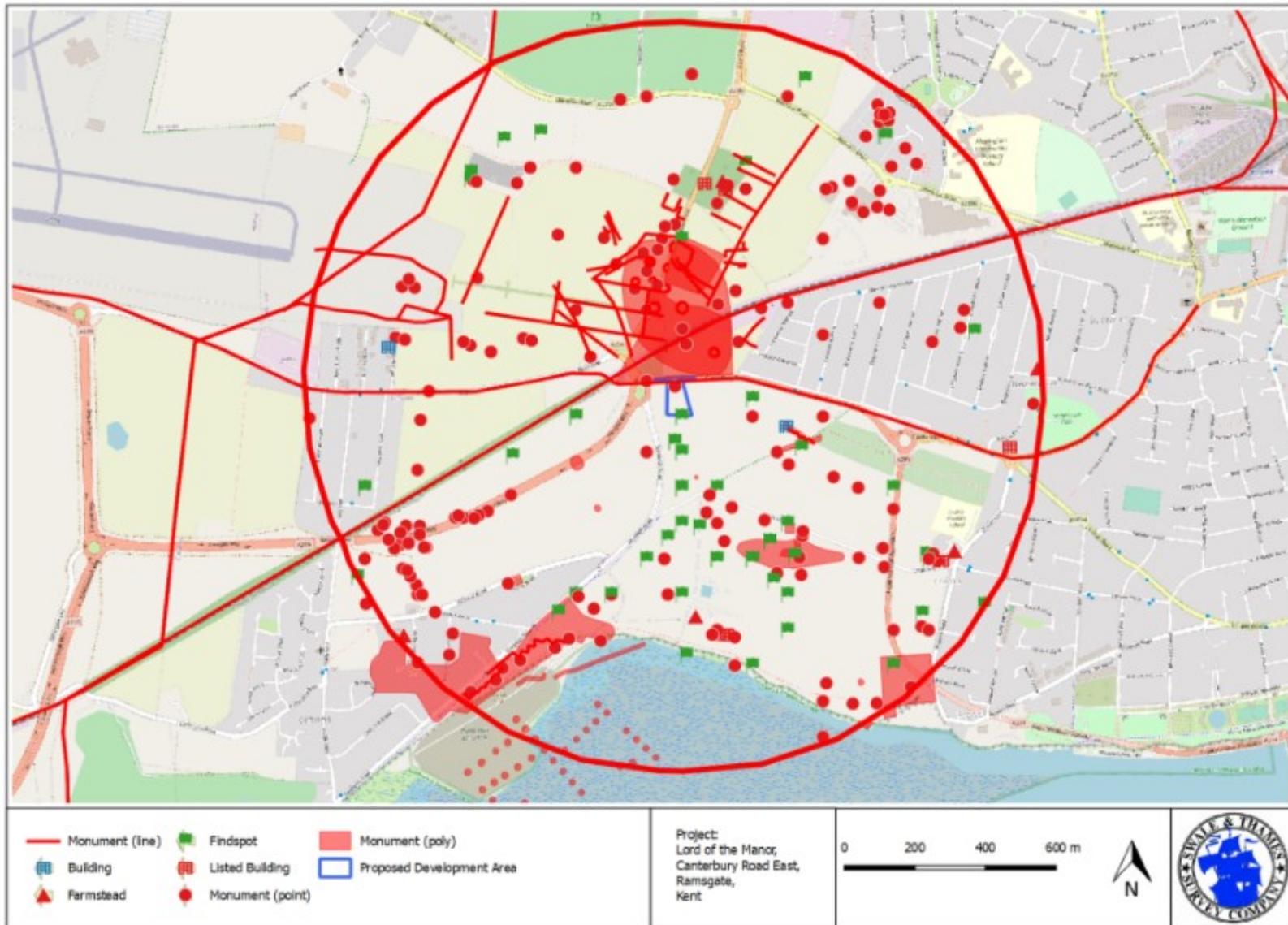


Figure 4: KHER – All

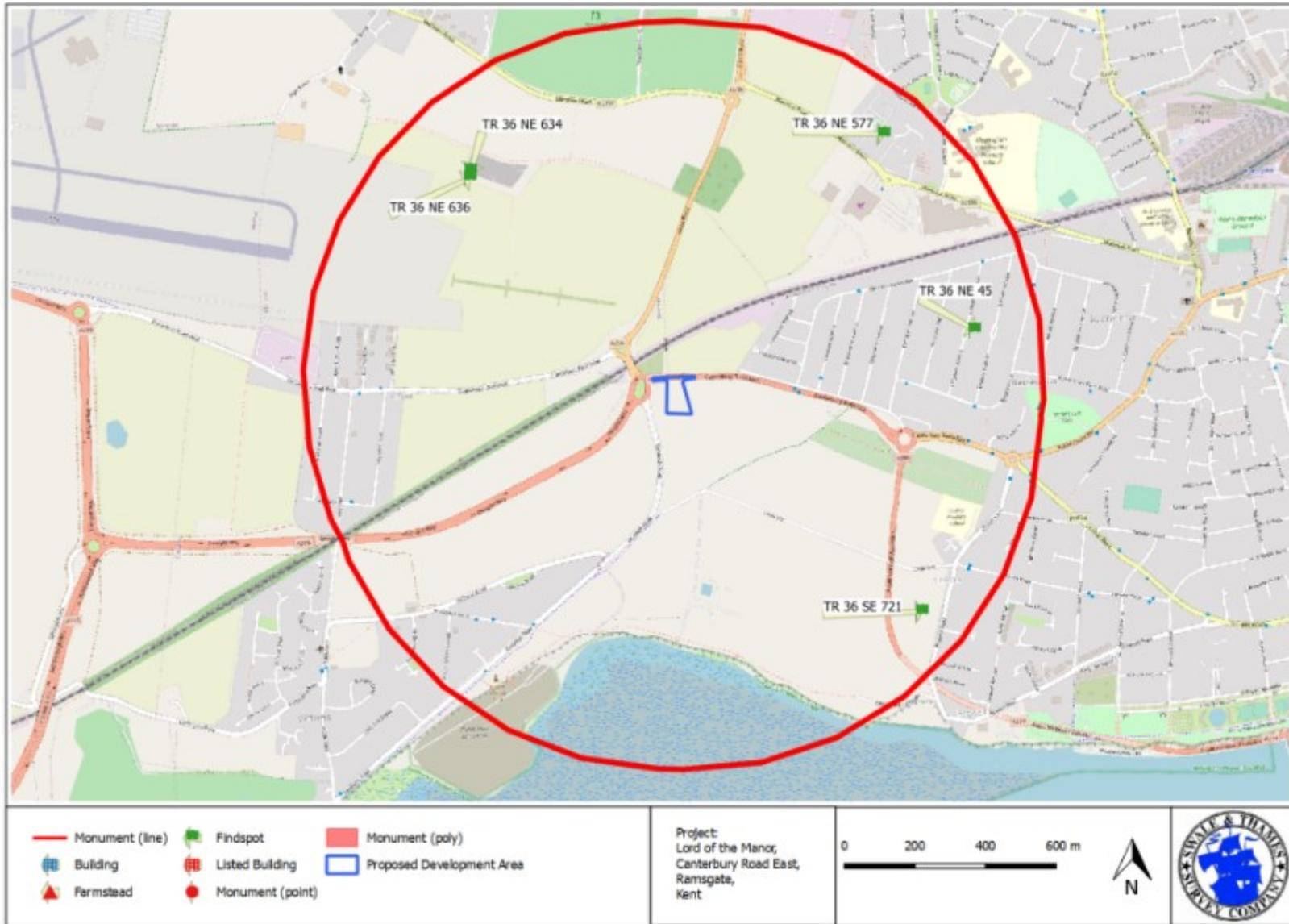


Figure 5: KHER Palaeolithic / Mesolithic

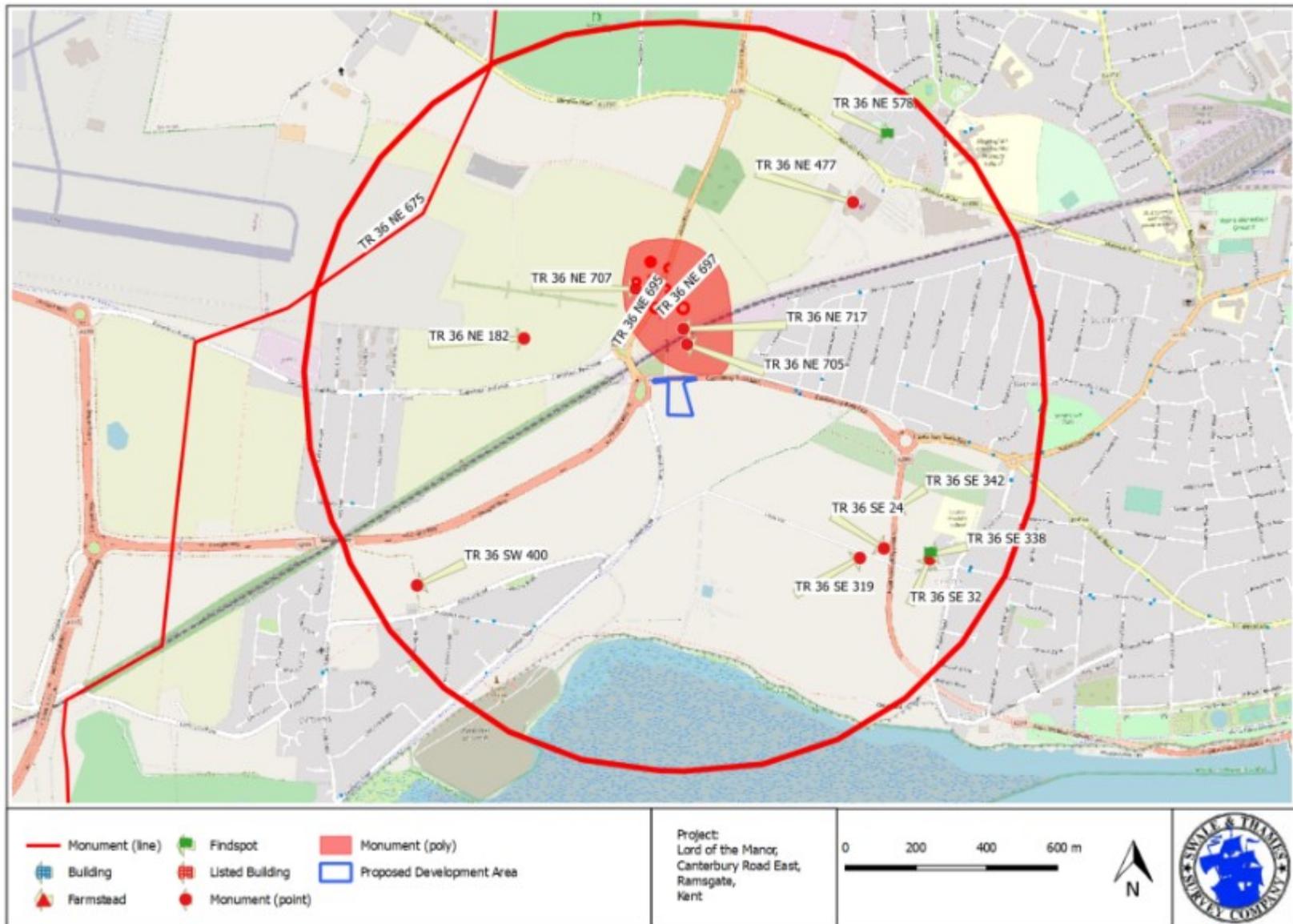


Figure 6: KHER Neolithic

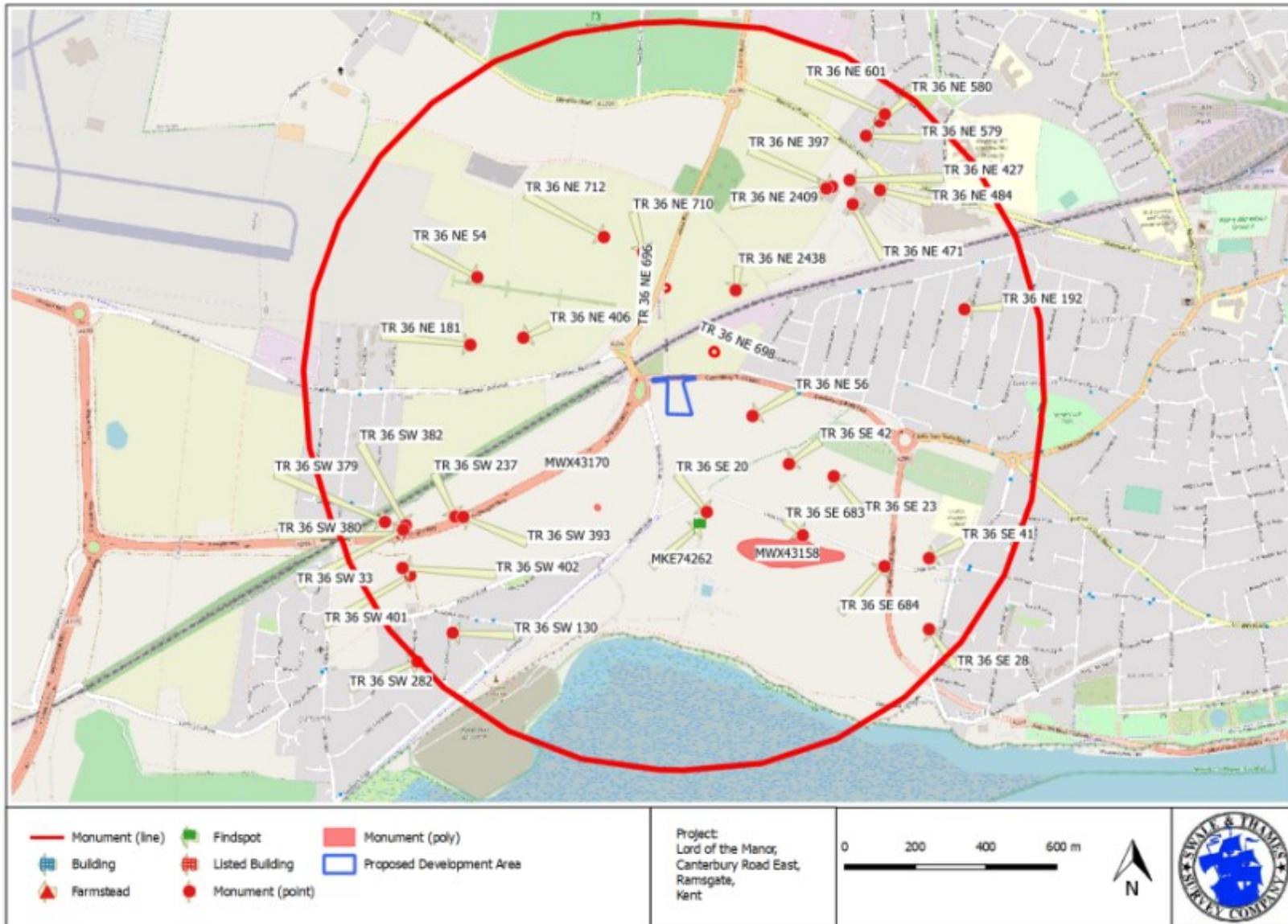


Figure 7: KHER Bronze Age

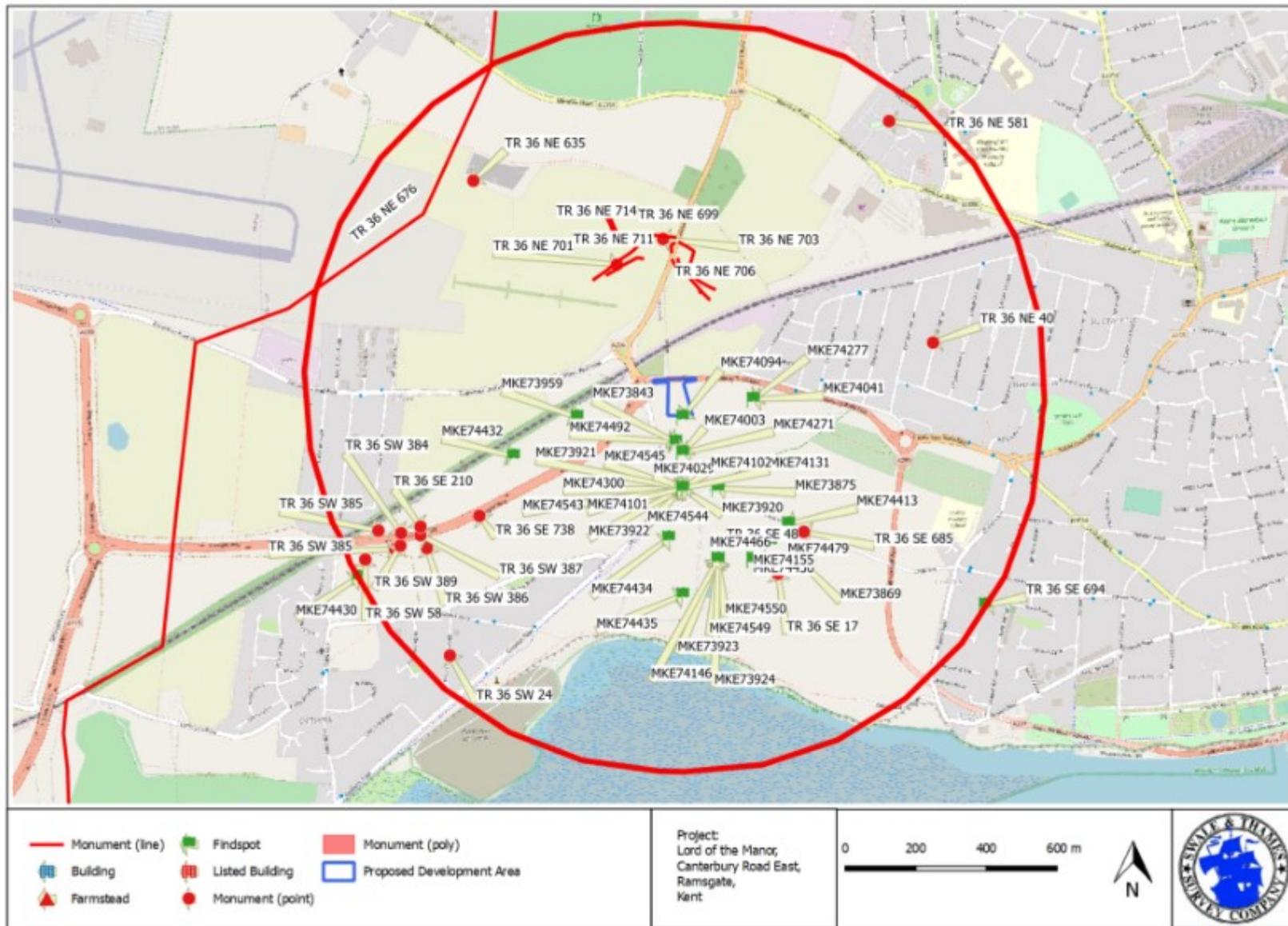


Figure 8: KHER Iron Age

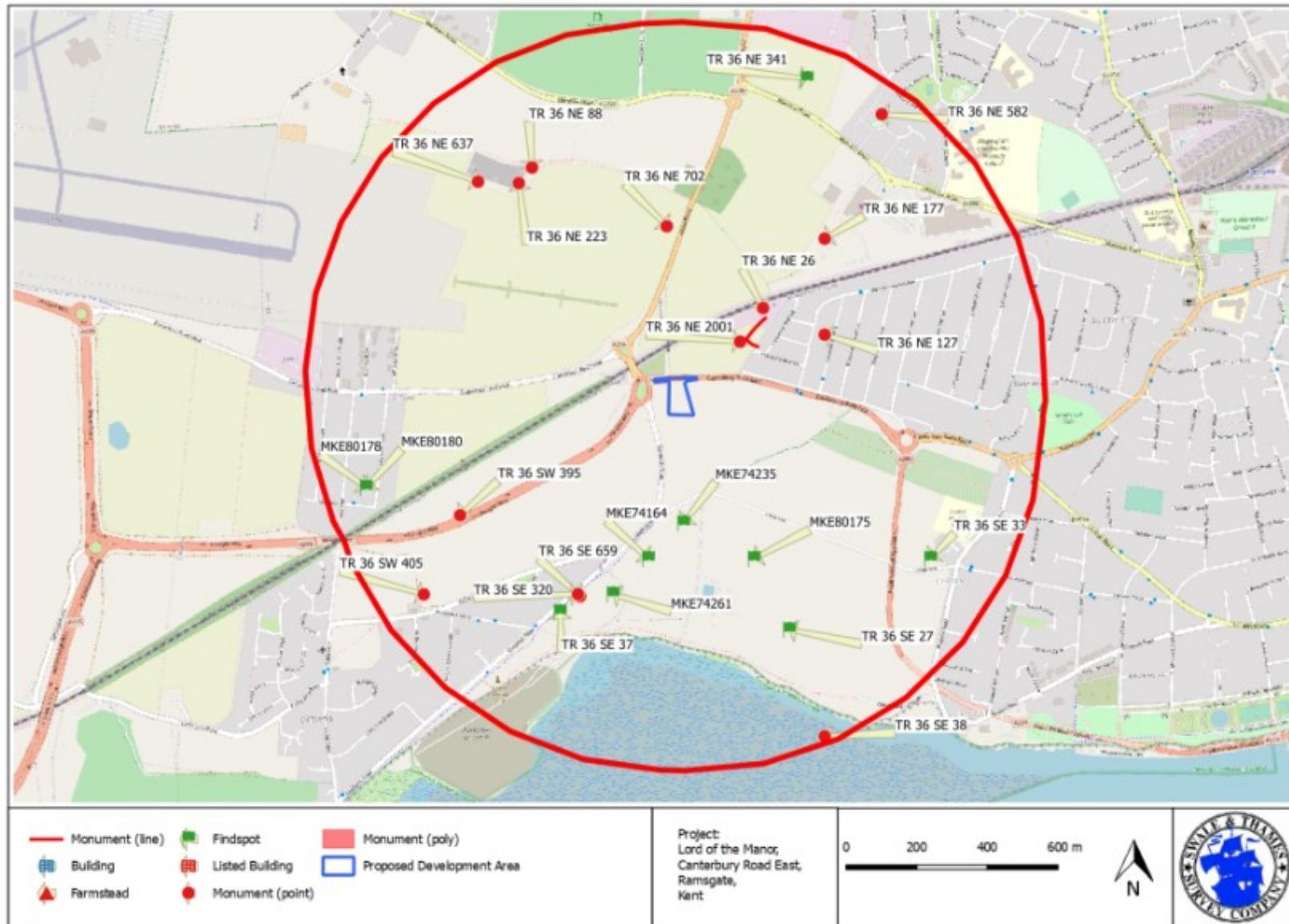


Figure 9: KHER – Roman

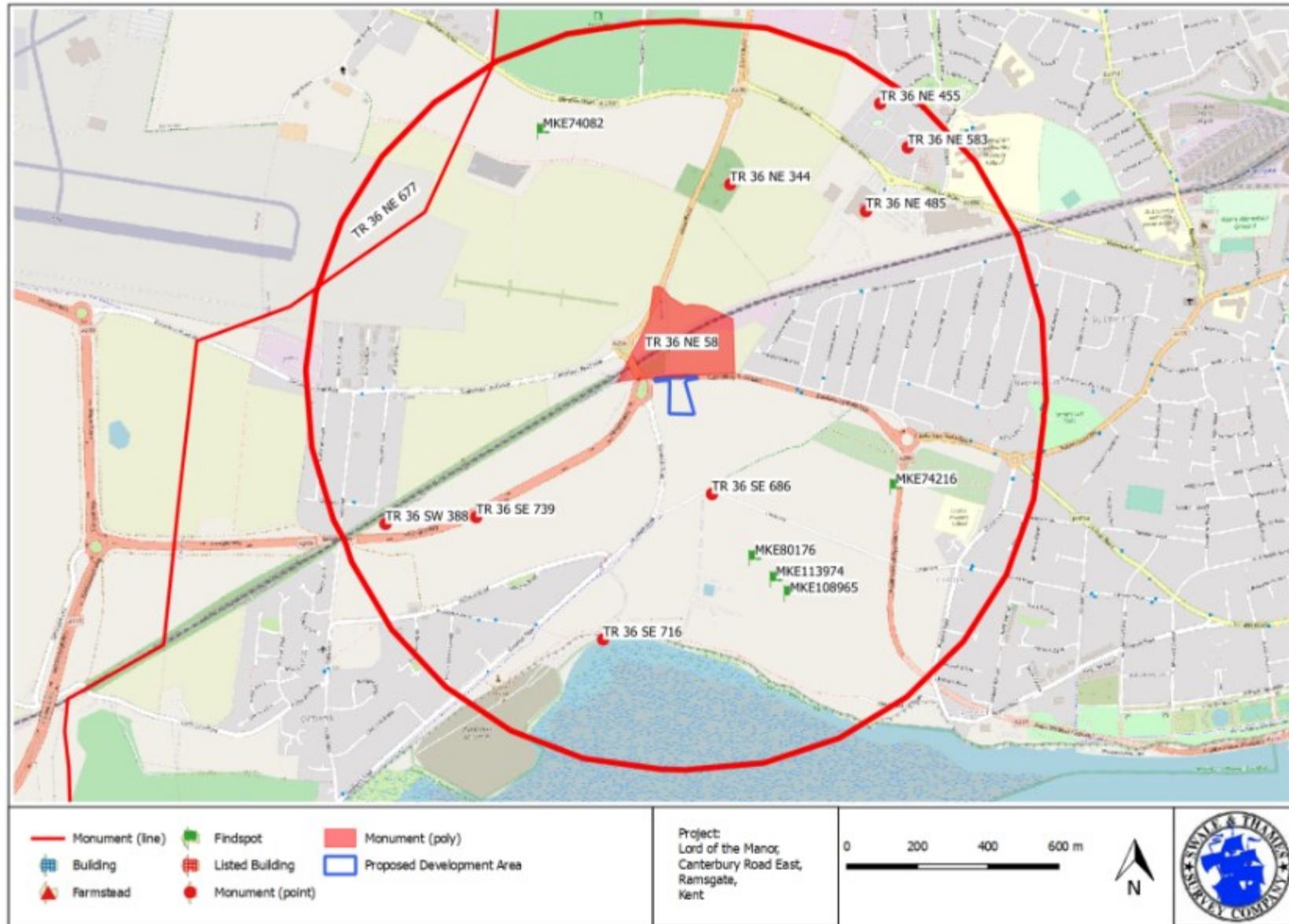


Figure 10: KHER - Anglo-Saxon

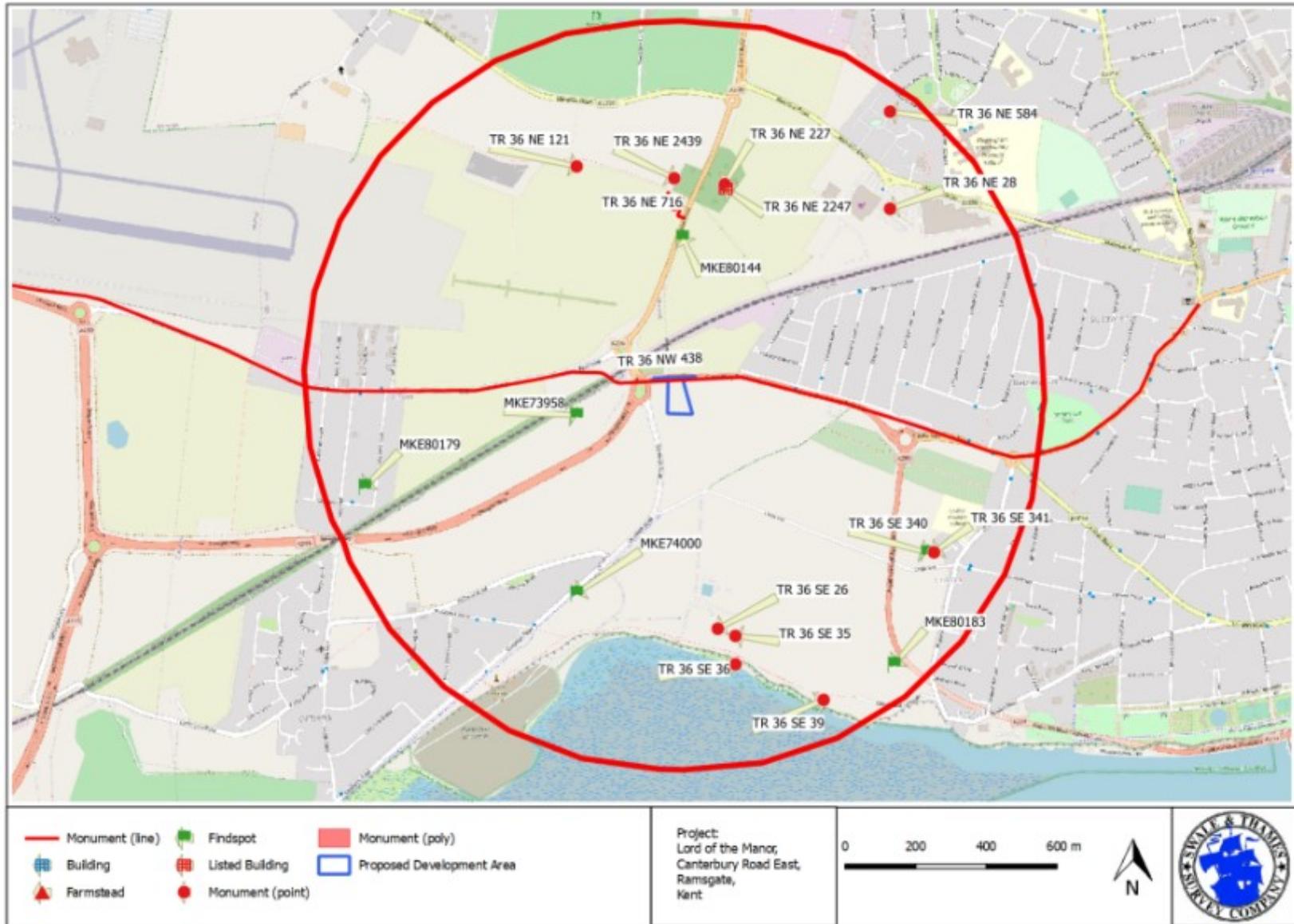


Figure 11: KHER Medieval

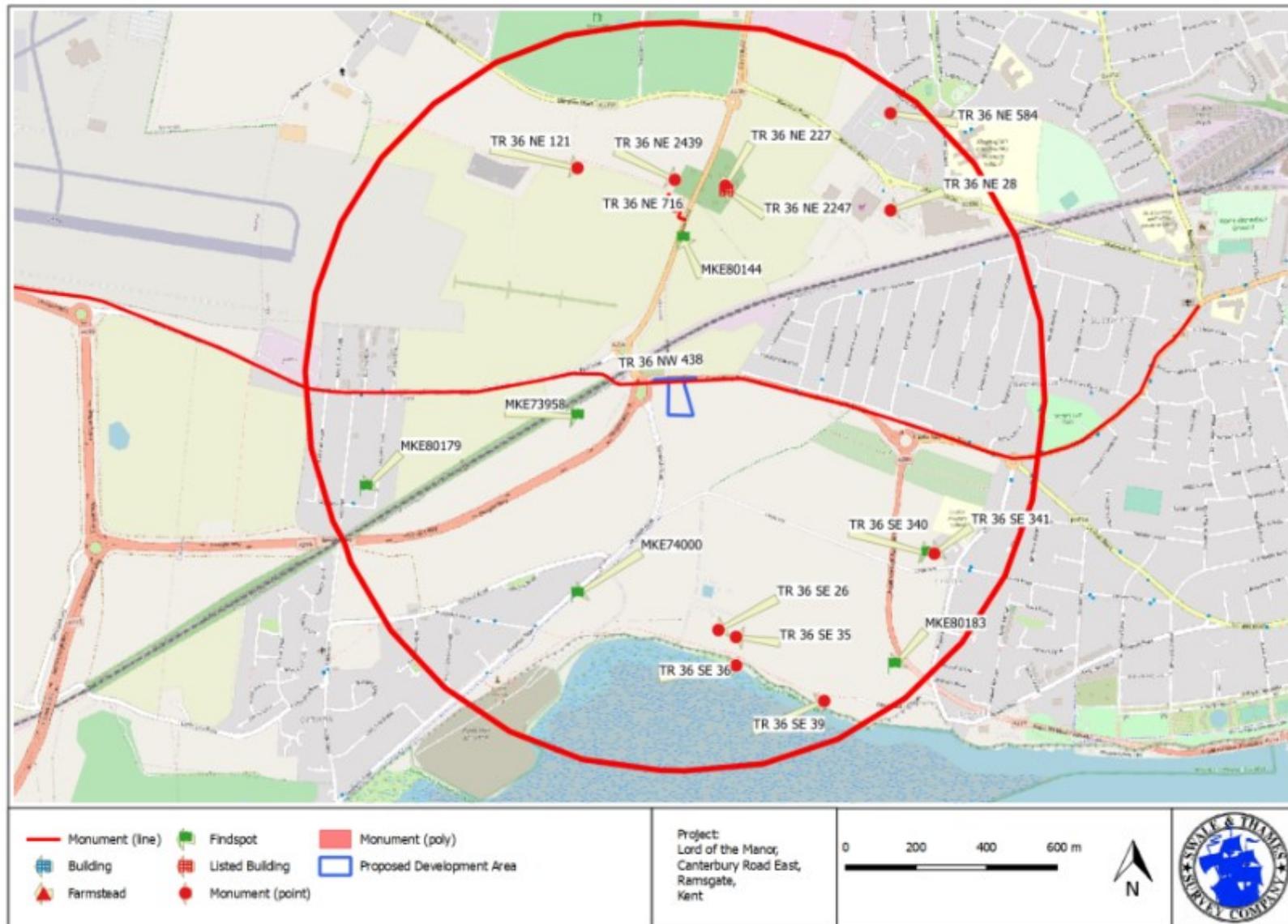


Figure 12: KHER - Post-Medieval

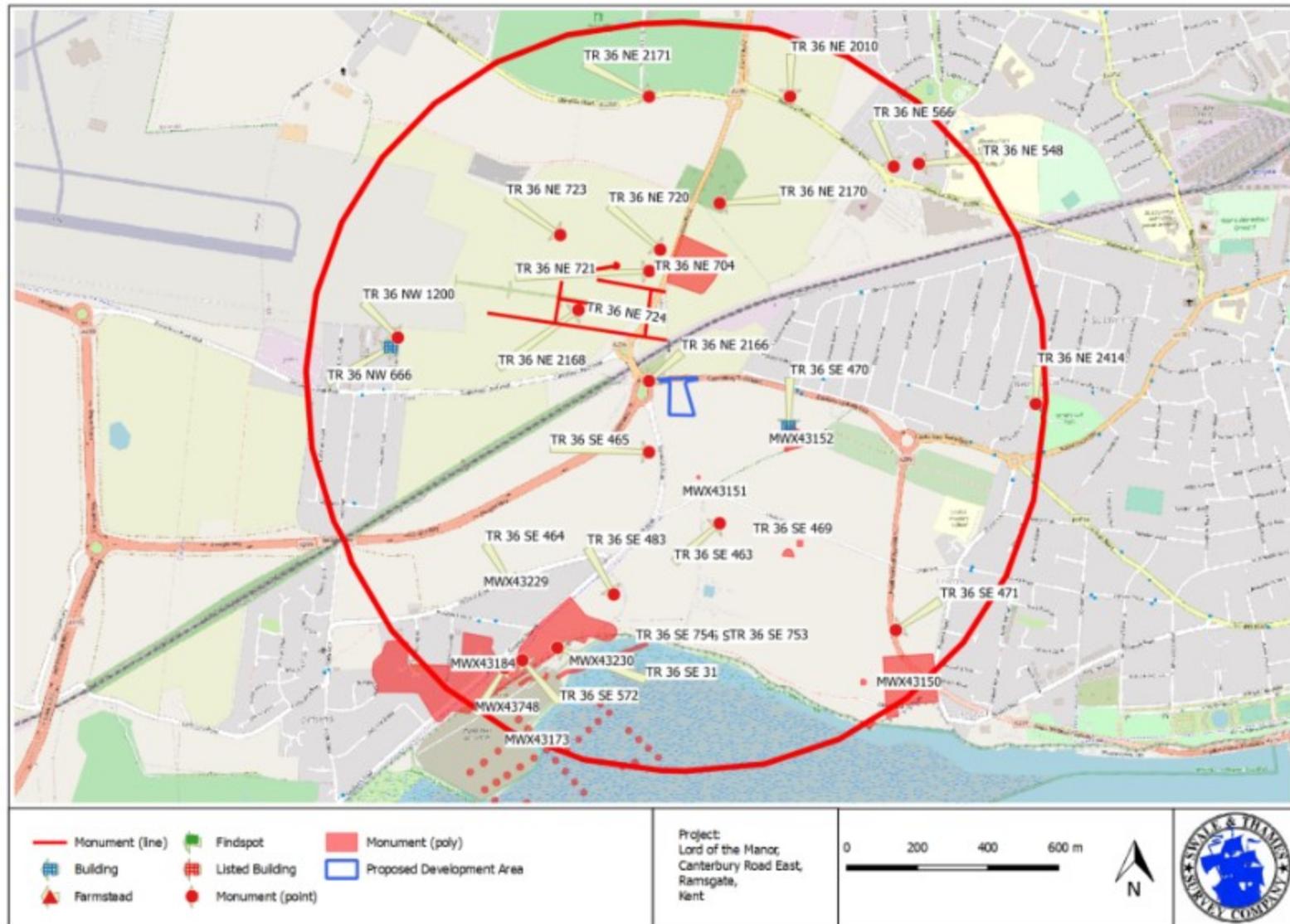


Figure 13: KHER - Modern

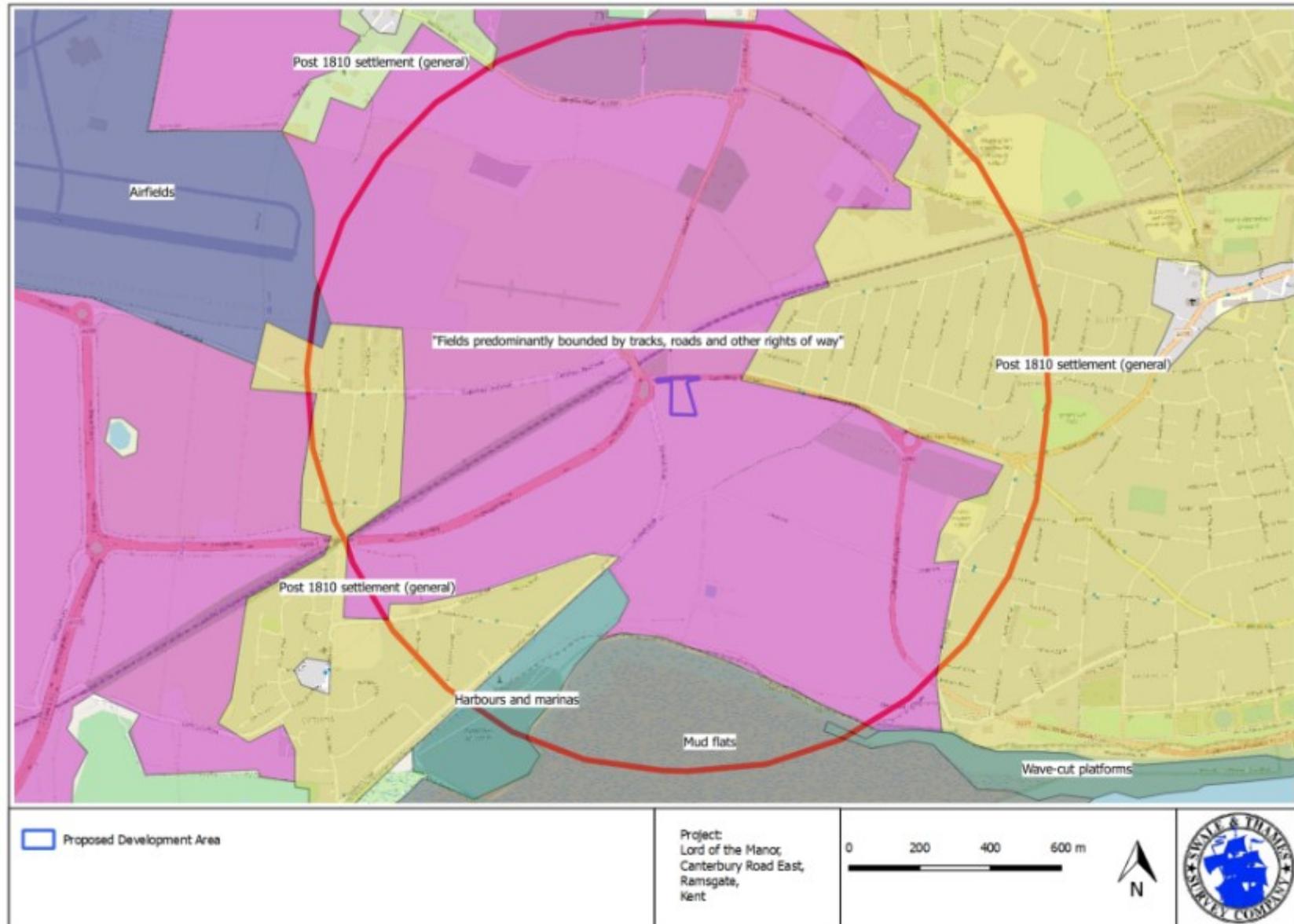


Figure 14: KHER - Historic Landscape Classification

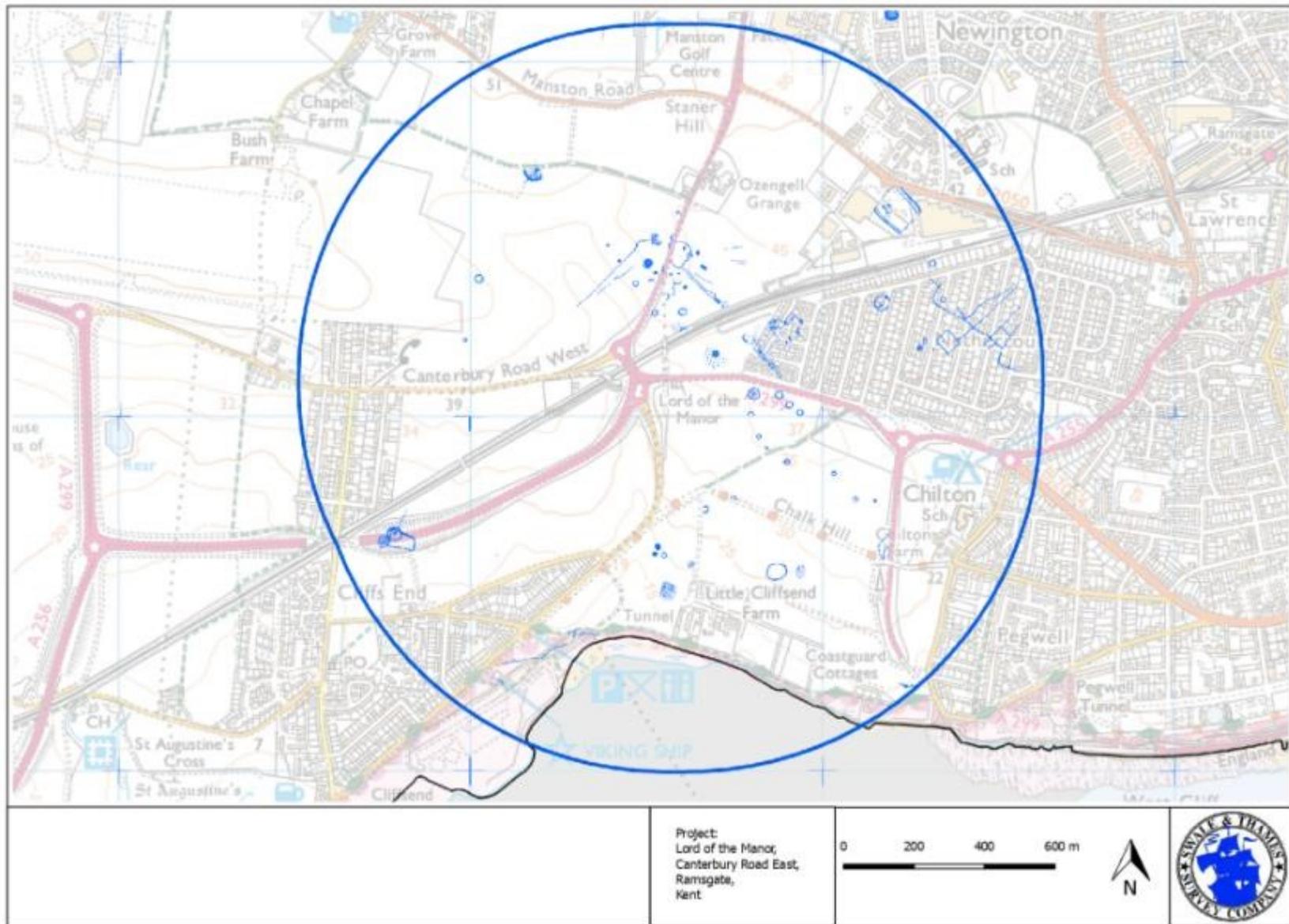


Figure 15: KHER - Cropmarks



Figure 16: KHER – Conservation Areas

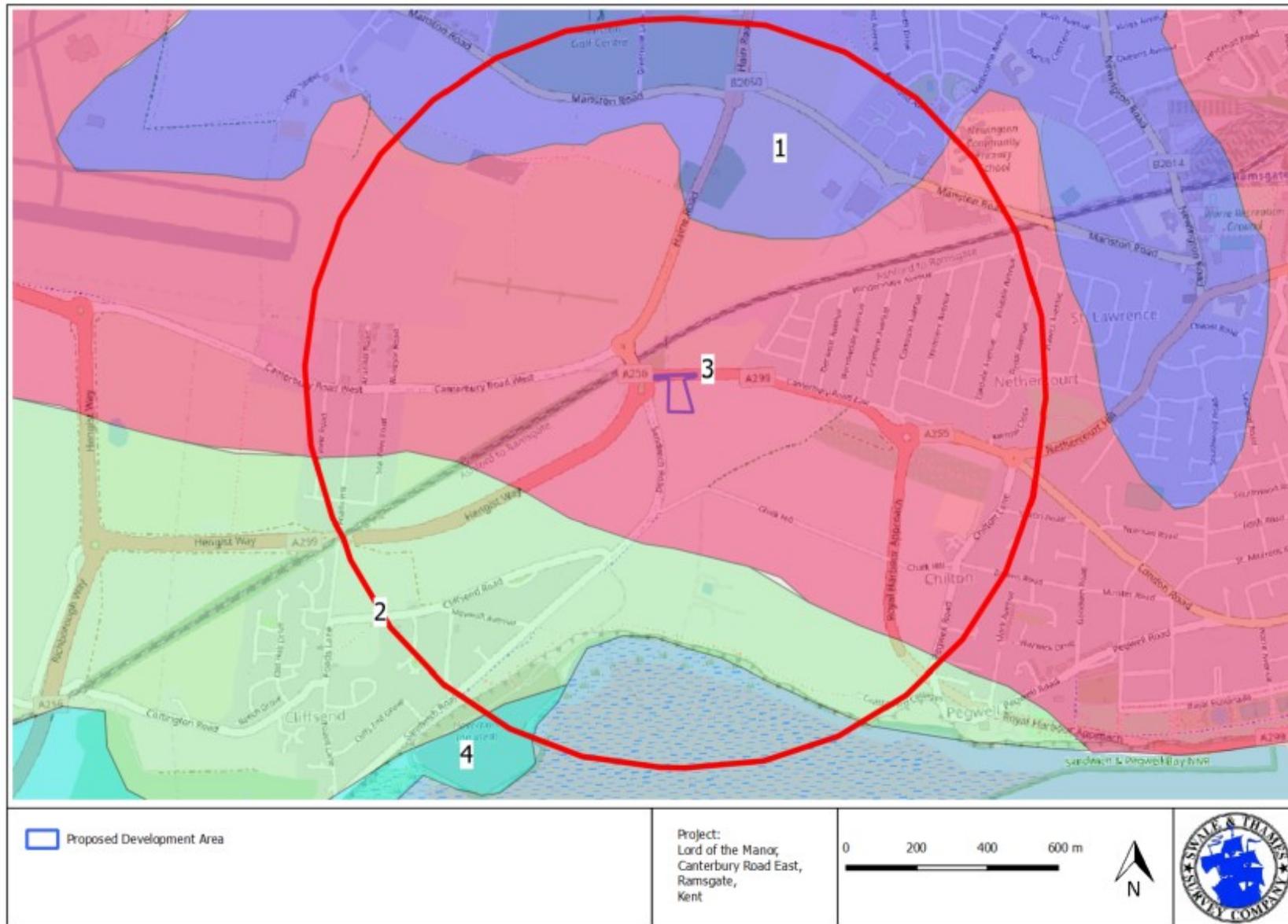


Figure 17: KHER - Palaeolithic Project

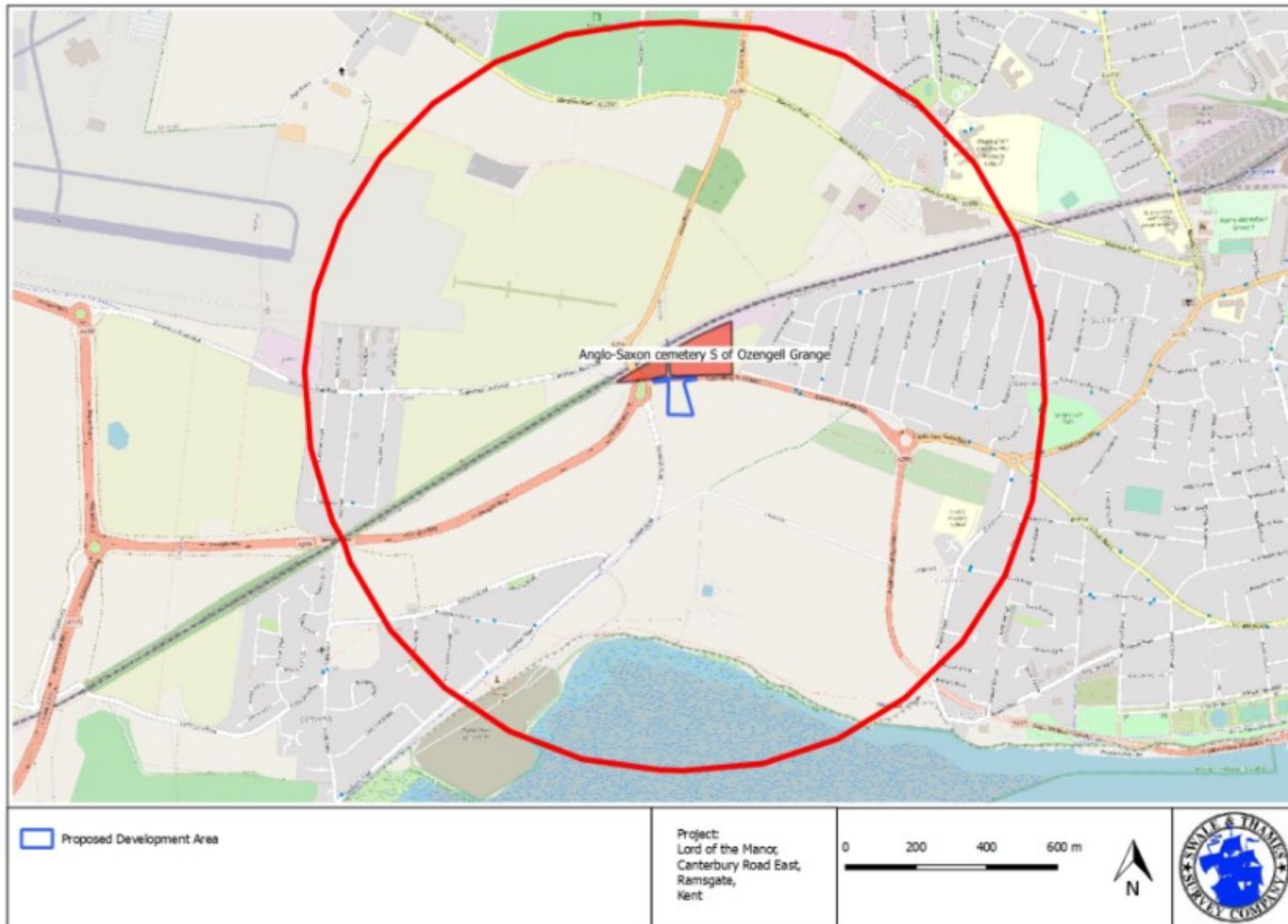


Figure 18: KHER - Scheduled Monuments





Figure 20: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 21: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing 1797



Figure 22: 1840 St Lawrence Tithe Map

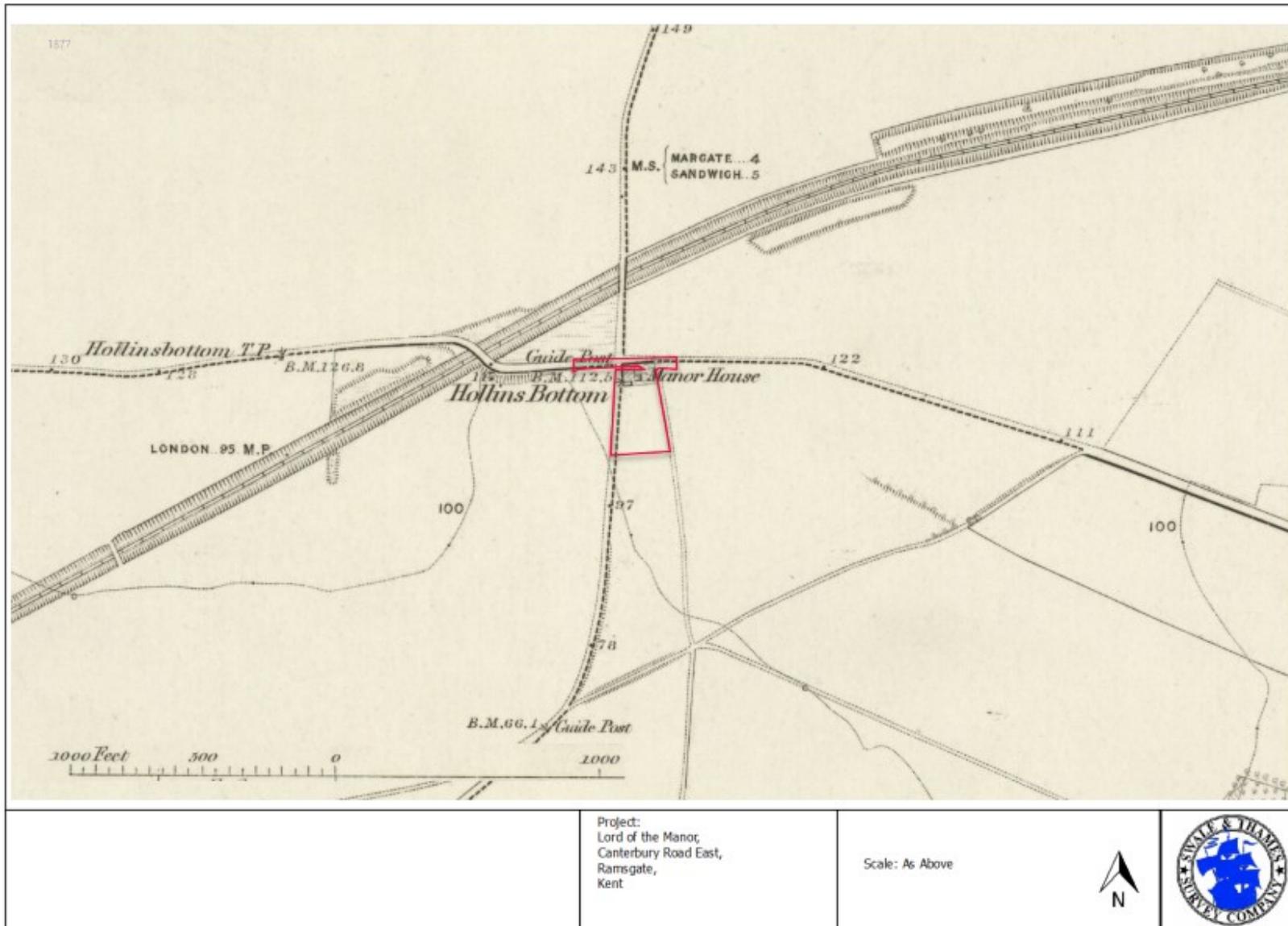


Figure 23: 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1877

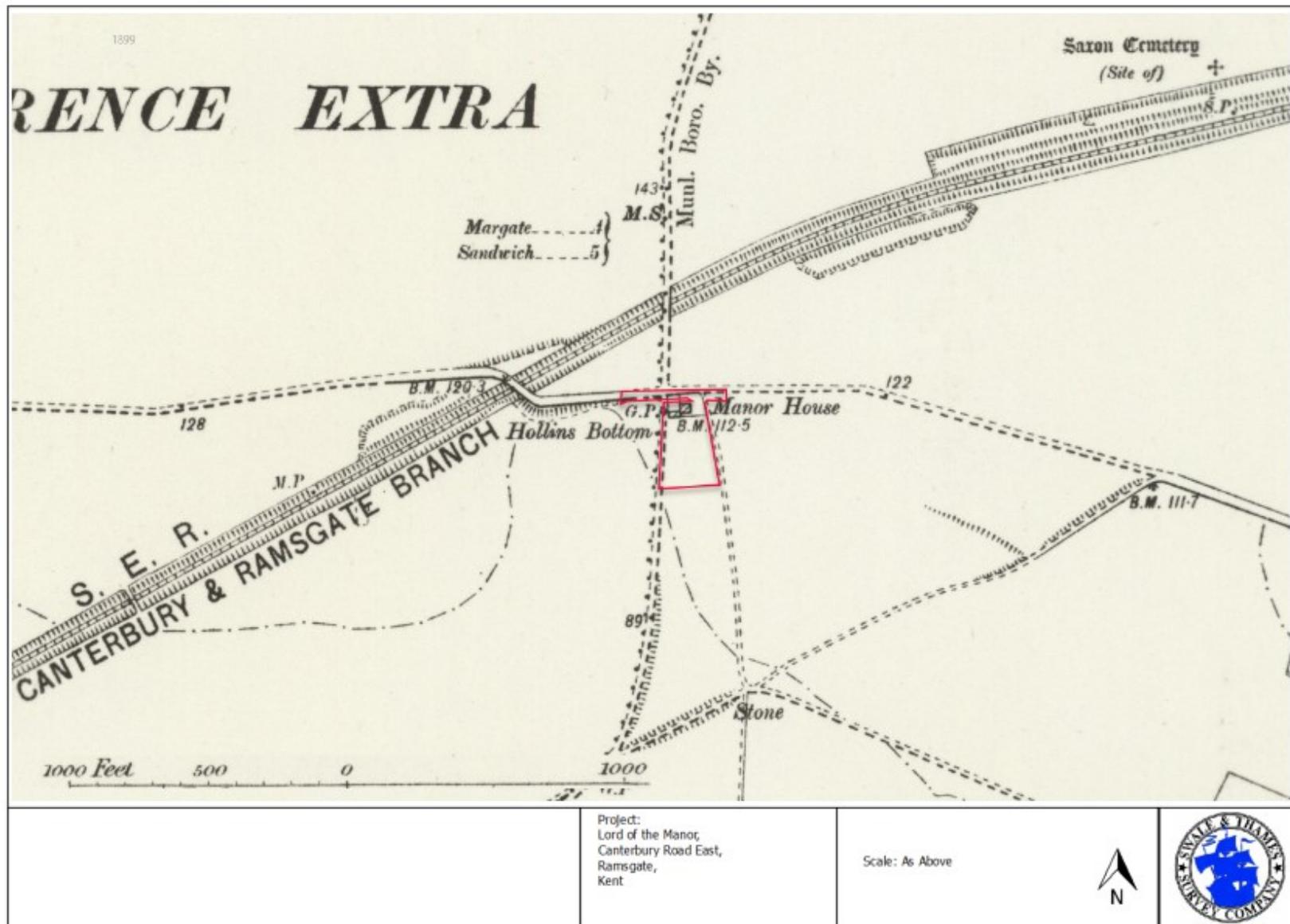


Figure 24: Historic OS Map from 1899

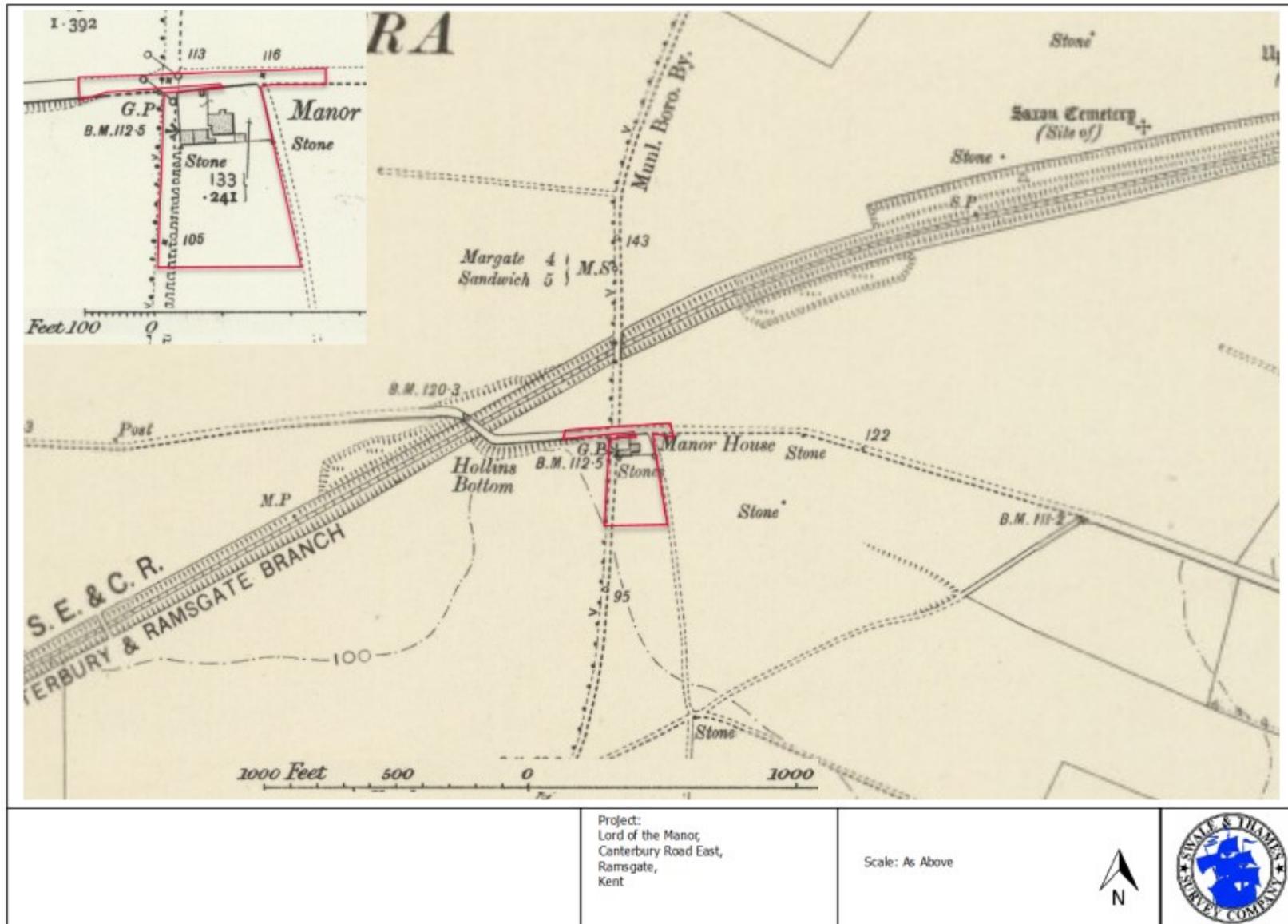


Figure 25: 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1908 (insert 1907)

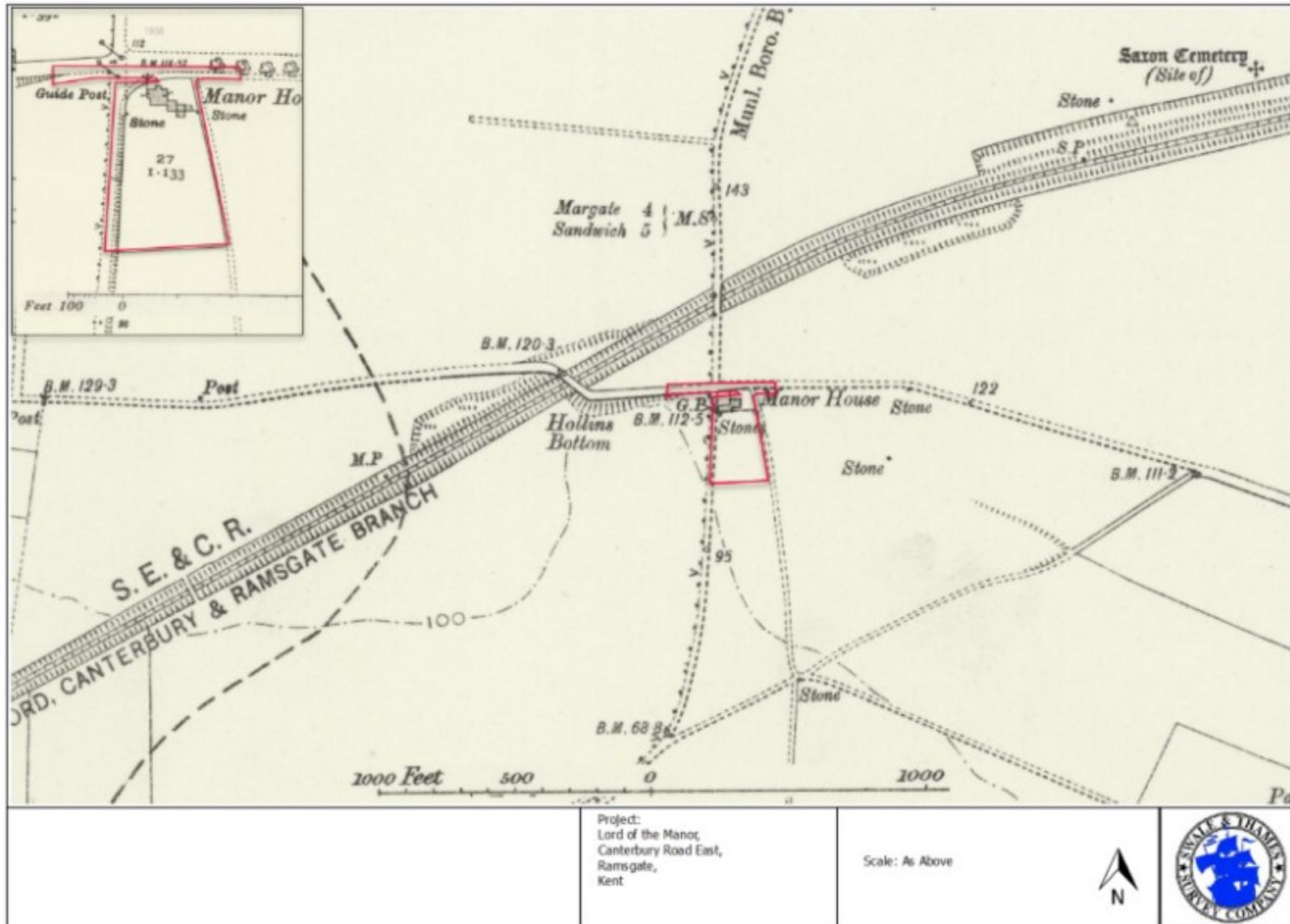


Figure 26: 4<sup>th</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1933 (insert 1936)

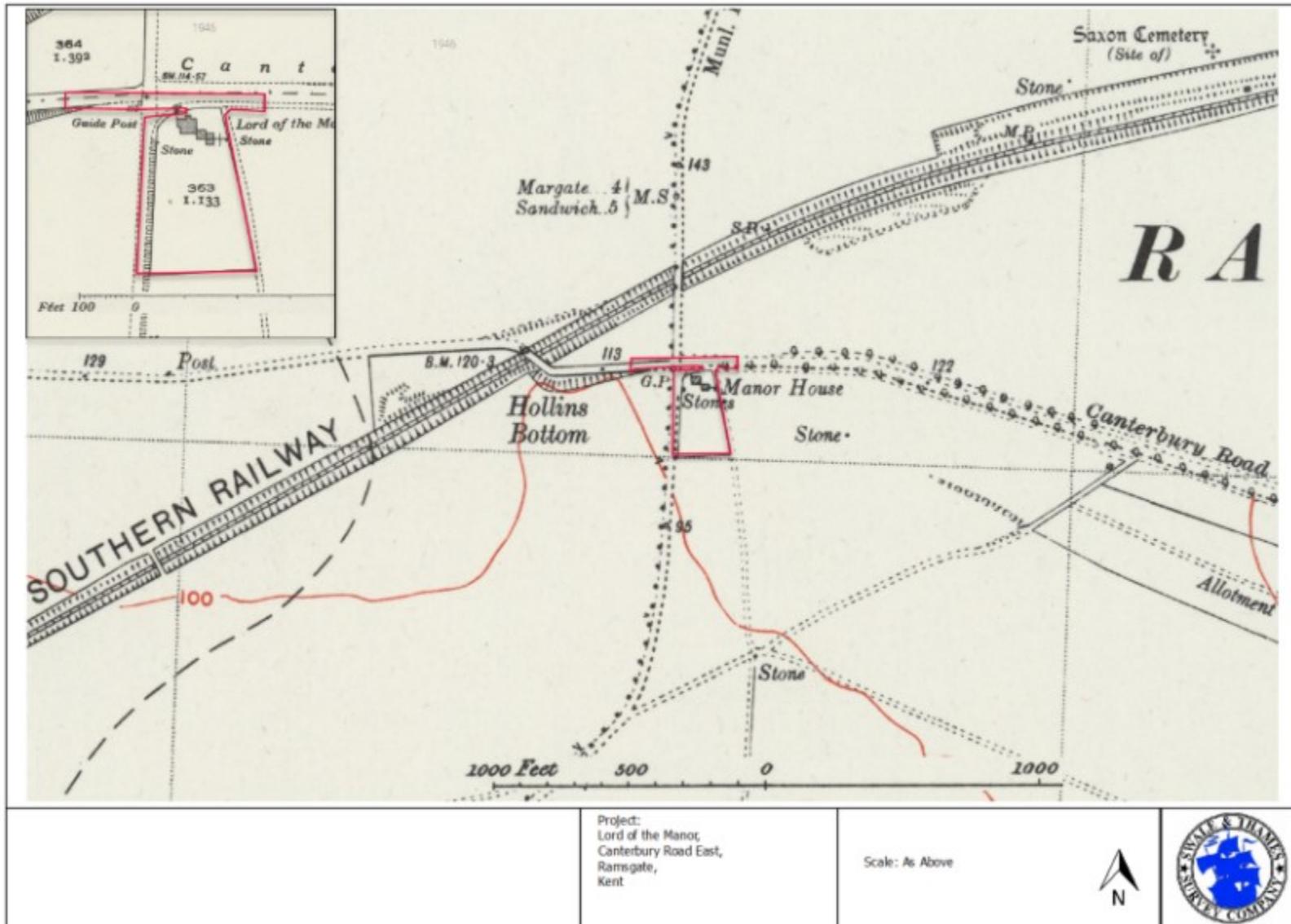


Figure 27: Historical OS Map 1946

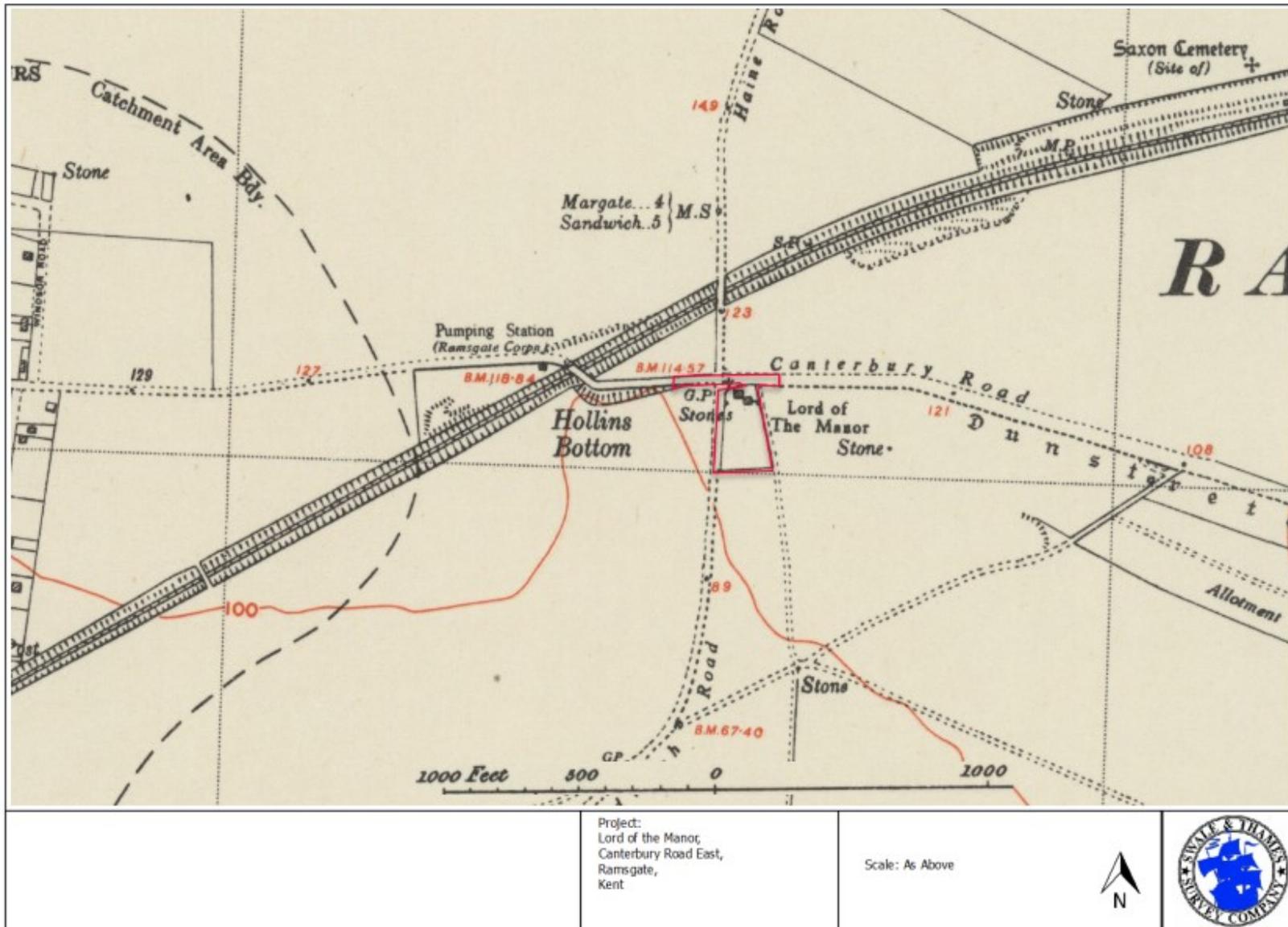


Figure 28: Historical OS Map 1951



Figure 29 : LIDAR, 1m DTM (Environment Agency)

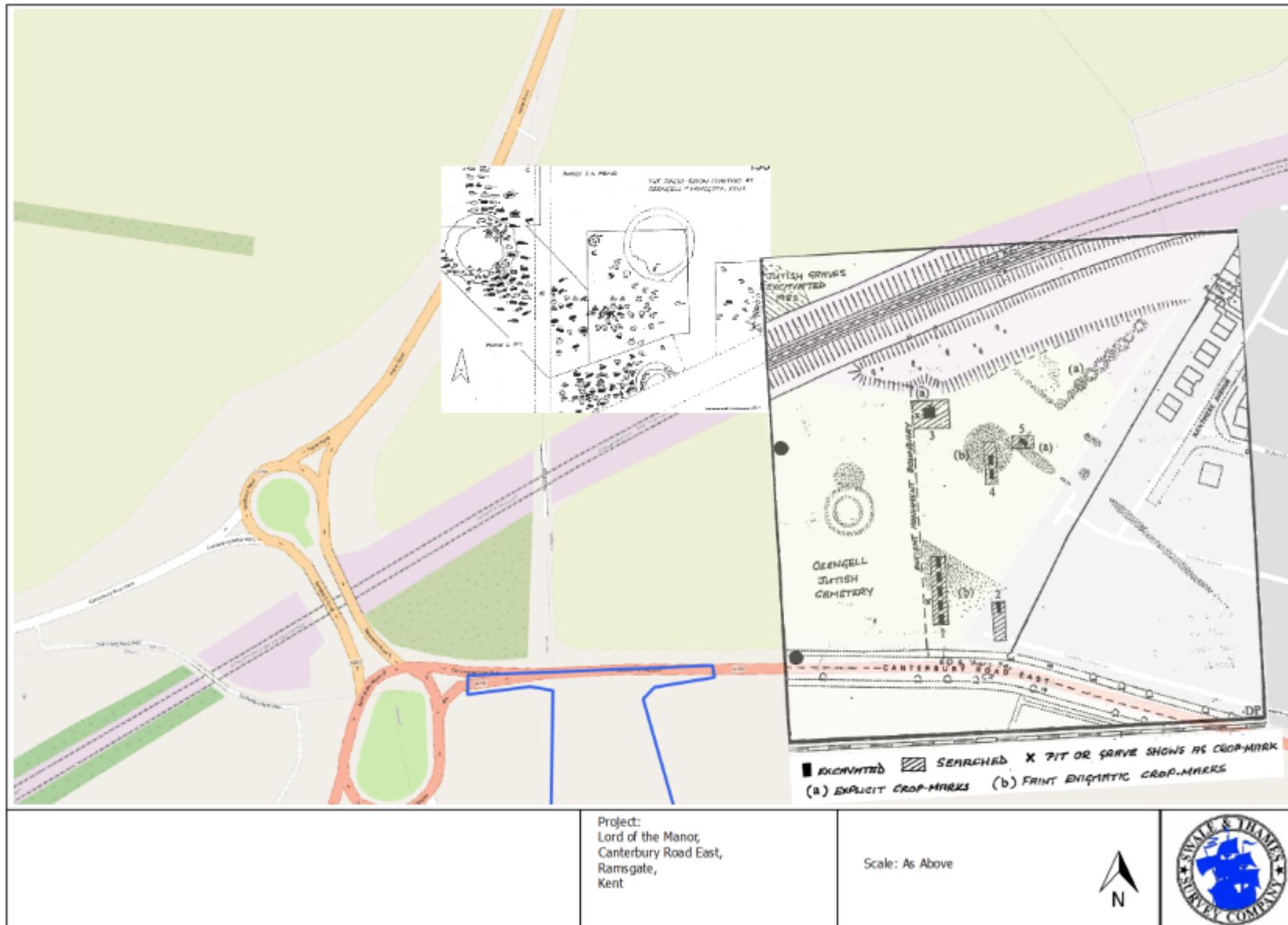


Figure 30: Overlay of the 1980-82 and 1988 excavations

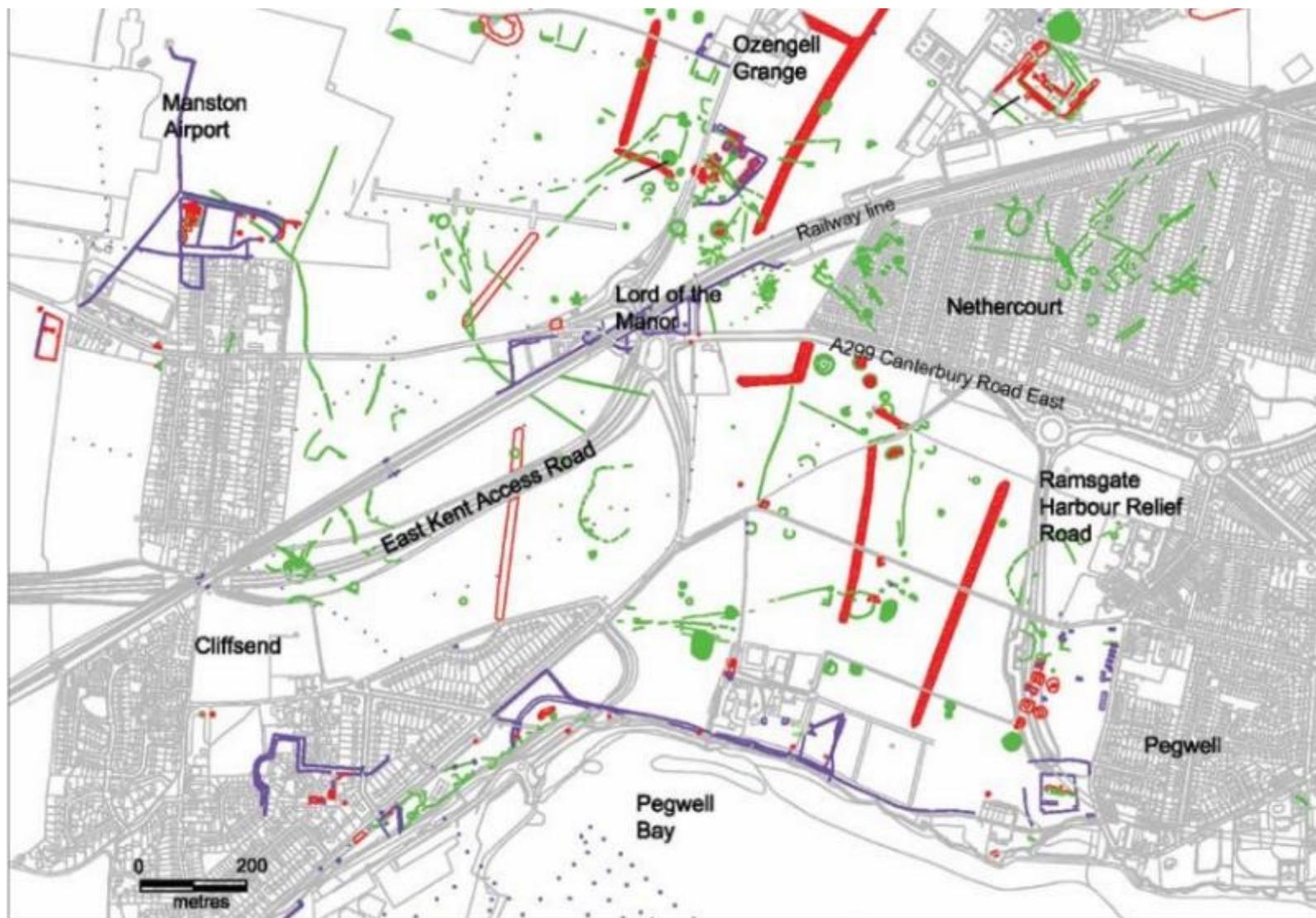


Figure 31: Transcribed archaeological features visible on aerial photographs and lidar images to the west of Ramsgate. Red indicates banks and mounds, green for ditches and pits, and purple for structures (Historic England)

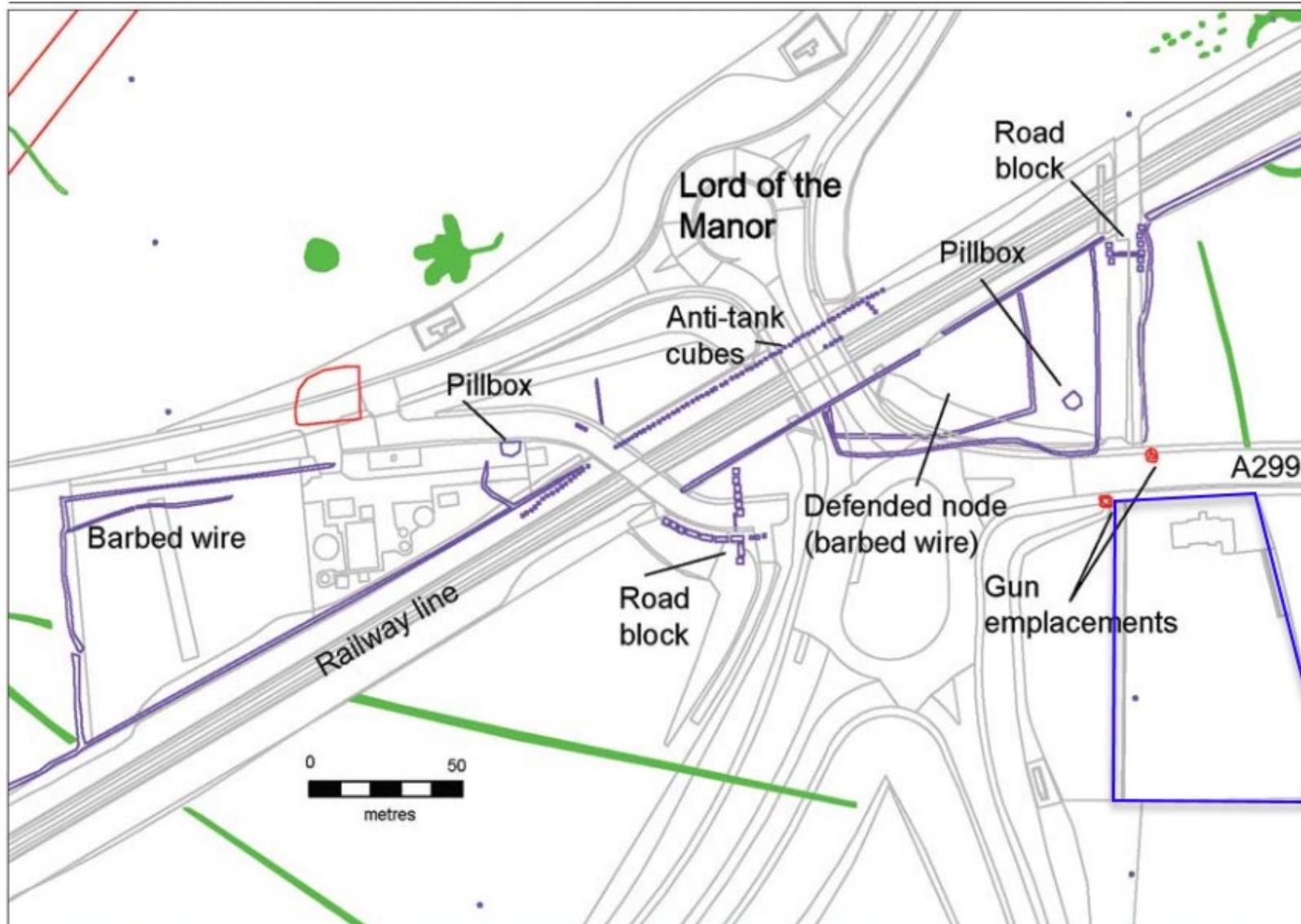


Figure 32: Second World War road blocks and defended nodes protecting the crossing points over the railway line at Lord of the Manor.

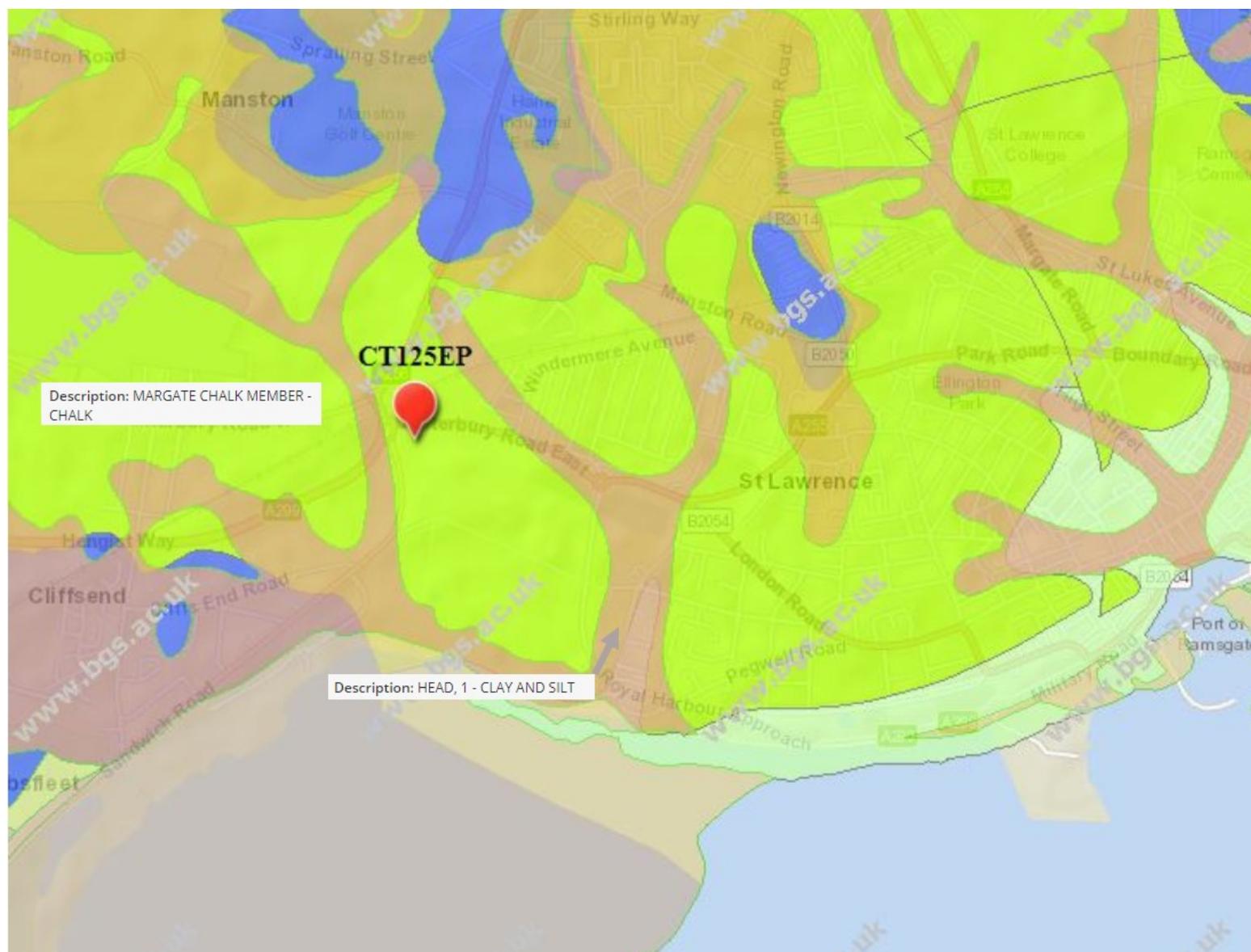


Figure 33: Geology Map (BGS)



Plate 1: Aerial Photograph, 1940's (Google Earth)



Plate 2: Aerial Photograph, 1960's (Google Earth)



Plate 3: Aerial Photograph, 1990's (Google Earth)



Plate 4: Aerial Photograph, 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: Aerial Photograph, 2009 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: Aerial Photograph, 2013 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: Aerial Photograph, 2016 (Google Earth)



Plate 8: Aerial Photograph, 2019 (Google Earth)



Plate 9: View of the entrance to the PDA (facing SE)

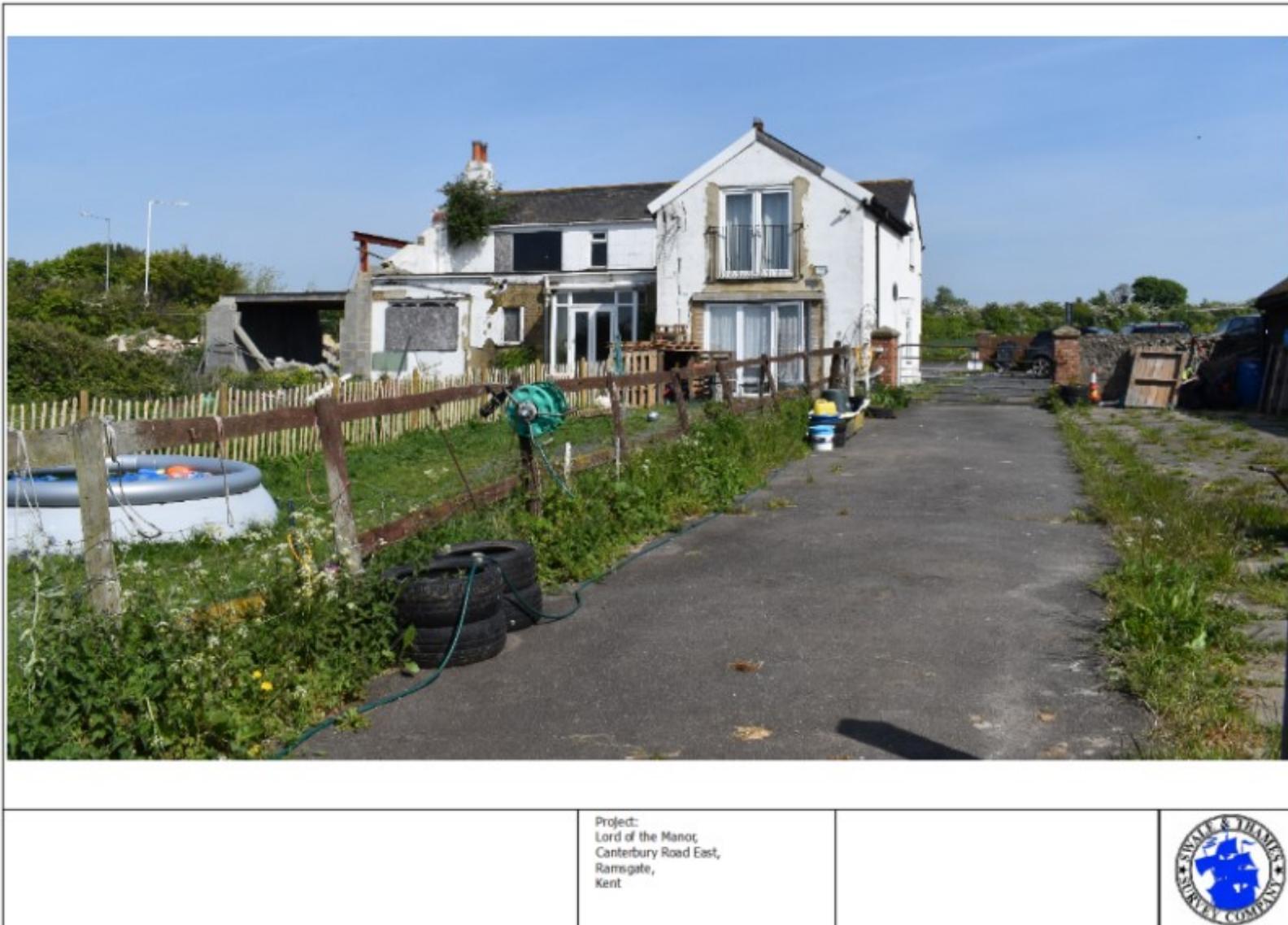


Plate 10: View of the rear of the main building (facing NNW).



Plate 11: View across the PDA from the southern boundary (facing NNW).



Plate 12: View along the western boundary. Note the remains of the line of the road (facing SSE).



Plate 13: View towards the PDA from the Sandwich Road (facing NE).



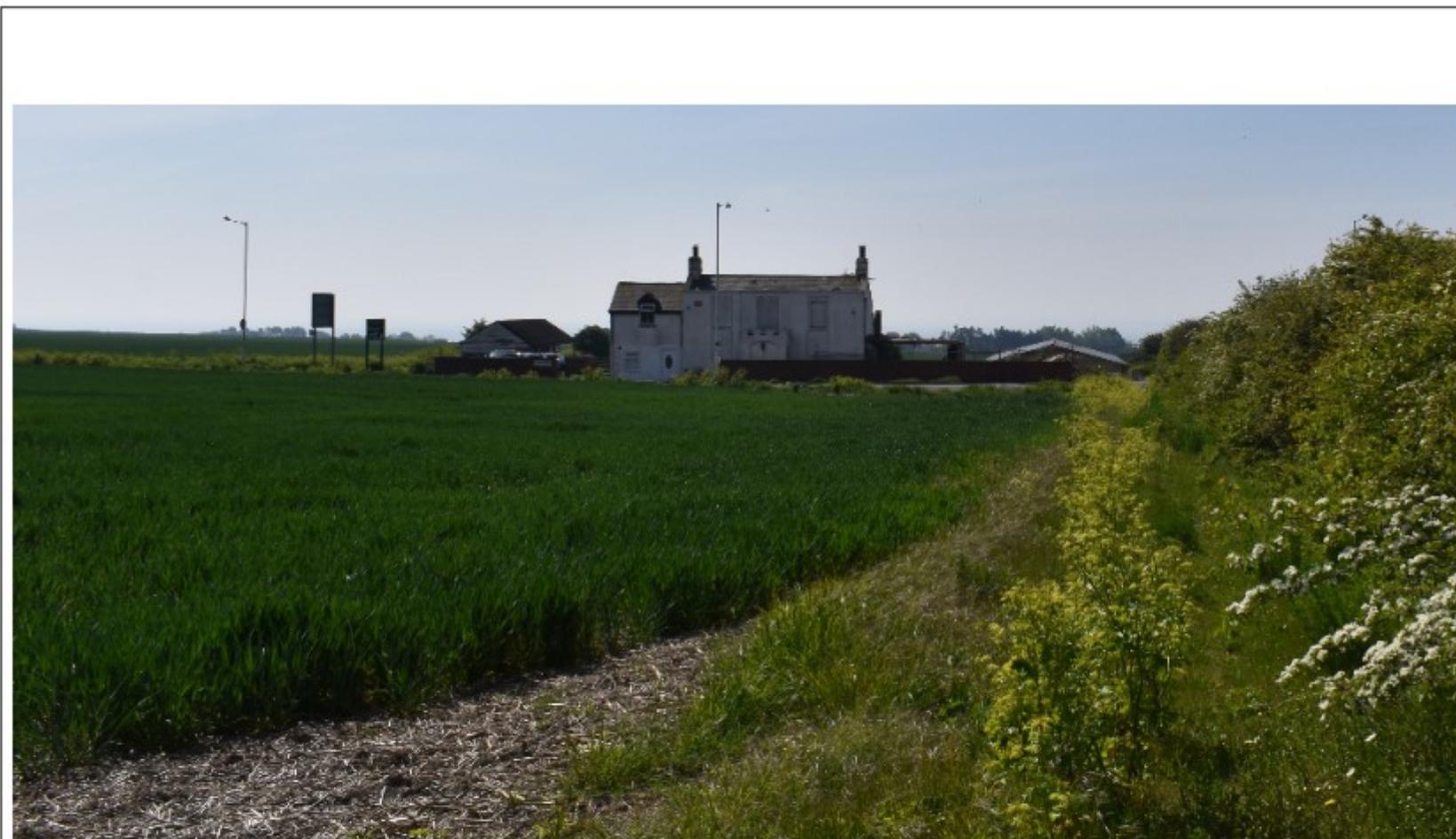
Plate 14: Looking towards the PDA from the Bridlepath (facing NNW).



Plate 15: View of the PDA from the east (facing WSW)



Plate 16: View of the PDA from the north western corner (facing SSE)



Project:  
Lord of the Manor,  
Canterbury Road East,  
Ramsgate,  
Kent



*Plate 17: View of the PDA from the north western corner of the Schedule Cemetery (facing S)*



Plate 18: View towards the Site the field to the south of Ozengell Grange (facing S)



Plate 19: View from the southern boundary towards Pegwell Bay (facing SW)



Plate 20: Plate Locations